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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THERE is not now the shadow of a doubt that Fort Sumter lies a heap of ruins. The entire course of the combined land and naval operations towards this end, from the time of the landing on Morris Island, six weeks ago, now stands forth a very complete and perfect piece of work, and presents the triple result of opening a new epoch in siege operations, seriously crippling the Rebellion in its material parts by closing for ever the leading inlet for blockade-runners, and throwing into the scales of the Union the weight of a moral prestige which will be profoundly felt both at home and abroad. It is true, Charleston is not yet taken, and we cannot share the popular illusions as to the immediate certainty of this achievement. The work still before the army and navy is immense. But enough has already been done to "shut up in measureless content" all who have at heart the speedy triumph of the cause of the Union.

General GILLMORE effected the landing of his force on Morris Island, under cover of the navy, on the 10th of July, and forthwith began that slow, difficult engineering labor of opening parallels, erecting batteries, etc., which, while it prepares the grandest results, is apt to pass unheeded by the public. In the meanwhile, the fleet of iron-clads and wooden gunboats has been assiduously engaged in firing at the enemy's works on Morris Island and at Fort Sumter, for the purpose of engaging their attention while the preliminary operations of the siege went on. When guns enough had been mounted, General GILLMORE began his operations on Fort Wagner, and after a vigorous shelling by his batteries and the fleet, an assault was made on that work with a view of carrying it. The attack miscarried. General GILLMORE then proceeded with his siege operations, resolving to leave Fort Wagner aside and concentrate his efforts on Fort Sumter, regarding that as the key to the whole situation, and confident that the reduction of the great sentinel-fort being accomplished, the minor works on Morris Island would fall by their own weight.

Monday the 17th inst. found the preliminary preparations complete, and the bombardment was begun at daybreak of that date. General GILLMORE opened all his batteries on Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space. The ordnance used consisted of two-hundred-pounders, one-hundred-pounder and eighty-pounder Parrot rifles, and eighty-pounder Whitworth guns rifled. At the same time, Admiral DAHLGREN moved up the entire available naval force, leading with the flag in the Monitor *Weehawken*, followed by the Monitors *Catskill*, *Nahant*, and *Montauk*—the *Passaic* and *Patapsco* in reserve for Sumter. The *Ironsides* was placed opposite Fort Wagner, and the gunboats *Canandaigua*, *Mahaska*, *Cimmarone*, *Ottawa*, *Dai-Ching* and *Ladona* at long range. After a steady and well-directed fire, Fort Wagner was silenced shortly after nine o'clock. The only casualty was the killing of the gallant Fleet-Captain, G. W. RODGERS, who had taken command of his old vessel, the *Catskill*, for the attack.

Meanwhile the fire of the shore batteries was working effectually upon the gorge of Fort Sumter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner. The Monitors *Passaic* and *Patapsco* now steamed up and devoted themselves for the rest of the forenoon to the attack of Fort Sumter, taking position at two thousand yards from the fort. The siege batteries continued the bombardment during the whole of the day. Fort Sumter scarcely replied. Of the result of Monday's work we have no precise information. Newspaper accounts, however, state that several craters "five or six feet in depth" could be observed in the south-west face. The sand traverse or barricade which the enemy had thrown up to protect the gorge about the sallyport was, at an early hour, penetrated by shell, which knocked out some of the lower tiers, and brought the pile tumbling down about the wharf in an irregular mass, but still in such a position as to protect the wall in a great degree.

On Tuesday the 18th, at four o'clock in the morning, the bombardment was renewed. Additional guns had been placed in position during the night. In consequence of a severe gale and high sea, however, the navy was unable effectually to coöperate in the attack. As before, Fort Sumter was all but silent, batteries Wagner and Gregg being the only assailants on the rebel side. As night closed in the effects of the firing was observable in "deep holes" in the south-west face, and only a portion of the parapet remained; the coping was torn off, and one corner knocked away completely.

The third day of the bombardment—Wednesday the 19th—witnessed a "continuation of the same," though the firing is stated not to have been as rapid as on the two previous days. The gunners, however, had got the range perfectly, and no ammunition was wasted. In the afternoon two of the Monitors advanced towards Fort Sumter for the purpose of attacking it at two thousand yards range, but the current was so strong that the vessels became unmanageable, and the officers were compelled to abandon the design. Fort Sumter fired but one gun during the day, and the new rebel batteries on James' Island were the only ones really alive. The firing was kept up regularly throughout the night. "Shots," say the accounts, "were now going through one side of Fort Sumter and passing out of the opposite side; we could see the channel through the apertures made." The siege batteries fired 130 rounds, 75 of which struck Fort Sumter. In the afternoon one of the eighty-pounders was disabled in the breech, the result of its own discharge.

It was now resolved to remove the Whitworth guns and replace them by Parrott rifles. At night a sap was constructed from the third parallel to within two hundred yards of Fort Wagner. The rebels were also building a sap from Fort Wagner towards our works. A dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond papers under date of the 20th inst., says: "Up to Monday night, the third day of the attack, 1,972 projectiles had struck Fort Sumter, and, including to-day, 2,500 have struck. The damage is, of course considerable; and for the last two days all the guns on the south face of the Fort have been disabled."

Thursday, the 20th, opened on the fourth day of the siege. The firing was still exceedingly heavy, though the Monitors did not even advance towards the rebel works. At about noon Fort Wagner opened heavily on the land batteries, but ceased after the *Ironsides* got fairly to work. In the morning the rebels commenced shelling the marsh battery from their works on James Island. During the day they fired 116 shots, with but trifling results. Our sappers were still approaching Fort Wagner. On the fifth day of the bombardment, Friday the 21st, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, "the fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept upon Fort Sumter, and more guns are disabled." A heavy fire was also kept up on battery Wagner, both from the fleet and the land, and also upon battery Gregg. On Saturday the 22d, the land batteries opened on Fort Sumter from south to north, and the Monitors, coming within closer range, from east to west. The rebel papers report *six hundred and four shots fired that day at Fort Sumter, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside!*

As the results of this extraordinary week's bombardment—a siege unparalleled in military annals, it is announced that "Sumter is an immense ruin!" The surrender, however, had not taken place. "Col. Rhett," says a Charleston dispatch, "is ordered with his brave garrison to hold his outpost, even as a forlorn hope, until he is relieved or the place taken." On Sunday, 23d, at eleven o'clock, Gen. GILLMORE sent a communication giving notice that at eleven o'clock on Monday, the 24th, he would open fire on Charleston, and "in the meantime non-combatants would go out of the city." The loss of life on the rebel side, during the week's firing, appears to have been quite severe. The real work of the navy still remains to be done—to pass beyond Fort Sumter into Rebellion Roads, and reduce the batteries that line both sides of the water approach to the city. It is doubtless a task that will test to the full the powers of our iron fleet; but the public has implicit confidence that Admiral DAHLGREN and his gallant force will do all that can possibly be done. The only hope for the rebels now is that their interior batteries are still sufficiently formidable to repel our fleet; or that BEAUREGARD make his long promised attack "with the bayonet" on our land force on Morris Island. The denouement of this wonderful drama will of course be watched with the greatest interest.

—THE situation of the Army of the Cumberland is of a nature to attract the liveliest attention of all who have any adequate appreciation of the supreme strategic importance of the objective point towards which the operations of General ROSECRANS are directed. The great mountain system which runs like a wedge into the heart of the Confederacy has been aptly styled "the citadel of a large fortress, of which the walls are formed by the parallel ridges, the ditches by the rapid streams in the valley, and the doors by the gaps." Chattanooga is a natural bastion on the salient angle of the great line of rebel communications. The possession of this will give us the same advantage the enemy has so long had, namely, interior lines, while it will throw them back on exterior lines and permit their attack and defeat in detail. If General ROSECRANS shall be successful in his work, it will change the whole nature of military combinations and operations over the whole theatre of war. ROSECRANS' advance from the old position at Tullahoma and Winchester was commenced a fortnight ago, but the absence of details as to the lines of march leaves us in darkness as to a manœuvre of great military interest. The right column (McCOOK's corps) appears to have moved by way of Winchester and Cowan, striking the river at Bellefonte, Ala., twelve miles west of Stevenson. The

centre column (THOMAS' corps) moved over the mountains on a line nearly parallel with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, crossing the river by pontoons at or near Bridgeport, Ala. The left column (CRITTENDEN'S corps) moved directly eastward, crossing the mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, and making the passage of the Tennessee river at a ford about thirty miles above Chattanooga. Thence the intention seems, by a left swinging movement, to plant his force south of the river in the rear of Chattanooga. Thus far, we have not intelligence of the execution of this movement. Our advance, indeed, had appeared opposite Chattanooga on the *north* side of the river on the 21st inst., and immediately opened fire on the city. Up to the latest advices there has been nothing beyond this artillery practice, and there appears to have been no enemy found north of the river.

The defences of Chattanooga are spoken of in a vague, general way as exceedingly strong; but it is certain that they have all been improvised since Gen. ROSECRANS began his advance from Murfreesboro', six weeks ago. If the left wing, however, was able to carry out the manœuvre above pointed out, it would turn the position, thus obviating the necessity for any direct assault. Accounts are conflicting as to the distribution of the rebel force. Gen. BRAOO is located variously at Rome and at Atlanta, and the force immediately at Chattanooga is put variously as a mere home guard, as two divisions and as a much larger force. General JOE JOHNSON is said to be in command.

The advance of the army of Gen. ROSECRANS is attended by a coöperative advance of a column under Gen. BURNSIDE from Kentucky into East Tennessee, making Knoxville his objective. The objection that usually attaches to double lines of operation may be obviated in the present instance by the fact that this column will hardly encounter any more formidable foe than the small force of eight or ten thousand men under Gen. BUCKNER, who have for many months been guarding that line, in the vicinity of Knoxville.

In judging the progress of the campaign in East Tennessee, we must remember that Gen. ROSECRANS is in a region which presents obstacles to military operations equaled only by the Alps. There are few or no roads, and such as there are are hardly passable. Gen. ROSECRANS accordingly is engaged in *making* roads, and details of whole divisions of his army are at this work. His line of communications is also enormously extended—over three hundred miles, in fact, and very difficult to guard. These facts must be borne in mind by those who do not wish to indulge in illusions regarding the campaign towards Chattanooga.

—THE Army of the Potomac continues quietly to hold the line on the upper Rappahannock, taken up weeks ago. The enemy holding the line of the Rapidan, and observing the line of the Rappahannock down as far as Fredericksburg, which they occupy with a *corps de place*, preserves an attitude of inactivity. Whatever truth there may have been in the rumors current a week ago, looking towards a renewal of the offensive by Gen. LEE, the opportune appearance of Gen. ROSECRANS' menacing army in front of Chattanooga, has doubtless given a very effectual quietus to all such designs. The rebels have derived a great part of their power from the fact that, occupying interior lines, they were able rapidly to concentrate at the decisive point, while holding the Union forces elsewhere in abeyance. The momentous issues pending both at Charleston and Chattanooga, however, put such concentration of troops in Virginia out of the question, and will rather dictate reductions from the army in that field for reinforcements at the points directly threatened. The line of communications of the Army of the Potomac, continues to be by the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Washington to Warrenton, and the only enemy with whom Gen. MEADE at present has to contend, are the pestiferous guerrillas, who hang on the flanks of this line in wait for plunder. Conscripts continue to reach the army, and, being incorporated with veterans, will rapidly be moulded into effective soldiers.

—ON the Mississippi, Gen. GRANT has since the surrender of Vicksburg, confined his efforts to the consolidation of the results of his magnificent campaign. His army is, we fear, now much broken up—stationed as garrisons at various posts, and employed in patrolling the river, to protect the great artery from the interference of guerrillas. The Mississippi squadron under Admiral PORTER, is also engaged in keeping the river free to commerce. Vessels are now stationed at all points on the Mississippi on the way to New Orleans, where there is any danger of being molested by guerrillas, and Admiral PORTER announces that vessels "need not wait for convoy," though, "if convoy is requested it will be granted."

—IN the Southwest, the raid by Col. PHILLIPS into Central Mississippi is worthy of note as one of that series of dashing operations in the West, which are doing so much to cripple the Confederacy in its material resources. Starting from Lagrange, Tenn., on the 13th inst., the expedition reached Grenada, Miss., on the 17th, destroying fifty-seven locomotives, upwards of four hundred cars, the dépôt buildings, machine and blacksmith shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores.

—ACTIVITY in the Navy has been confined to the operations at Charleston, Admiral PORTER'S observation of the Mississippi, and the arduous, but unostentatious labor of blockading. A rebel dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., under date of the 24th inst., announces that on the 23d, the frigate *Minnesota* and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, and our force succeeded in destroying the steamer *Hebe*, which had run aground some days previously.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN FORTIFICATION.*

Since the art of fortification is subordinate to the laws which govern the effects of the weapons used in attack and defence, it is necessary that an important change should be made in the dimensions and relations of the several parts of a work, to keep pace with the great improvements in ordnance and small arms, and thus remedy many of the defects of the "bastioned system."

The length of the lines of defence being based on the range of fire arms, and these lines governing the extent of the work, it follows that the common bastion front of 360 yards, based upon a range of 260 yards, may be extended to 600 yards, to correspond with the line of defence of the Minié rifle, which will not be less than 400 yards. From this must result many changes in the several parts of the fortification whereby their capabilities for defence are greatly increased.

In the "bastioned system," which is composed of an "enceinte" or "body of the place," made up of bastions connected by curtains, and outworks which receive the main force of the attack, and which are to be disputed inch by inch, the body of the place is little better than a redoubt into which the garrison retreats after the loss of the outworks, for the purpose of capitulation. For since the loss of one bastion involves the loss of all the others, but few commanders will wait for an assault upon the body of the place after the exterior works have fallen.

This weakness of the body of the place shows the importance of so constructing fortifications that the outworks may be capable of the greatest powers of defence. It is proposed to remove the curtains connecting the several bastions, and thus cause these detached bastions to partake of the character of outworks. The extended front will enable them to be increased in size, admitting of the construction of redoubts within them, and enabling them to contain a heavier armament and larger number of defenders.

The spaces between the bastions will be covered by "demi-lunes," as in the old system, which, from their increased size will have greater saliency, and thus throw the bastions into deep re-entering angles.

These bastions with their redoubts, as well as the demi-lunes are commanded by the body of the place. And the interior of each bastion is also commanded by each of its collateral bastions. This necessitates the simultaneous capture of three bastions instead of one, which forces the enemy to a prolonged development of his works. And even when these bastions are captured, the enemy, to reduce the place, is forced to move across the bastion to descend upon the glacis of the "enceinte" by means of a trench.

The "enceinte" should be composed of bastioned fronts, surmounted by a parapet, and surrounded by a ditch and covered way; and is to be so arranged as to be protected by the exterior works. It will thus be sheltered from ricochet firing during the progress of the siege, and will consequently remain uninjured until the enemy have made good their lodgment in three consecutive exterior bastions.

The proposed system, of which but a brief outline is here given, has the additional advantages over the old of requiring fewer men to guard the place against surprise, because of its disconnection with the exterior bastions, and facilitating sorties and offensive reprisals, by reason of the exterior cover which the gorges of the bastions furnish the besieged; from whence he can issue by the flanking ditches. Besides, the increased size of the works admits of the employment of movable artillery, in addition to the fixed armament. This is important, and can be readily adopted when it is considered that rifled ordnance, while maintaining a certain caliber, doubles the weight of the projectile; or, in maintaining the weight of the projectile, admits of a diminution in the weight of the pieces, which may thus become light and portable.

This additional armament will be of great value, as it can be changed from one point to another as desired, accompanying the besieged in his sorties, attacks, and offensive reprisals. It can be mounted on the summit of a breach, transferred to the flanks of an assaulting column, and placed in numerous positions to inflict severe injury upon the besiegers.

In a word, the proposed change will furnish an increased number of strong outworks commanded, to a certain extent, by each other, and by the body of the place, each of which is capable of being defended at every step before the garrison retires to the body of the place, which itself is capable of sustaining an attack before capitulation. ENGINEER.

* I am indebted for the main suggestions of this article to a recent French work on Fortification, by V. Mordret, an officer of the Legion of Honor, etc.

—THE depredations committed upon our Commercial Marine by the rebel privateers have never been fully recorded, but we have facts enough to enable us to form a pretty correct estimate as to our loss. A list before us of the unfortunate craft which have fallen a prey to the *Calhouns* and *Floridas* and *Alabamas* of the rebels, fixes the number at near two hundred in all. The classes of vessels are about equally divided, and all commerce has had its share in the havoc inflicted. The China trade seems to have suffered most. The total value of the vessels and cargoes destroyed may be roughly computed at between twelve and fifteen millions of dollars. Of this sum, the losses of the China trade amount to full three-fifths. Among the privateers, the *Alabama* has been the most successful. Her captures exceed fifty, and comprise 21 ships, 15 barks, 10 schooners, 6 brigs, one gunboat (the *Hatteras*), and one steamer (the *Ariel*). The *Sumter* comes next with about thirty captures, mostly brigs and barks. The *Florida* shows a list somewhat smaller, while the *Jeff. Davis* has made less than a dozen. The *Tacony* did much havoc in her short-lived career, capturing 16 vessels, most of them fishing smacks, on the coast of New England. The months of June and July have been the harvest time of these sea-robbers. Of the vessels captured the majority are of a tonnage under 500 tons. Only fourteen exceed a thousand tons burthen.

—The following Regular troops are now stationed at various points in and near this city to secure the enforcement of the conscription: The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Infantry, and Battery C of the Fifth Artillery. Besides these, seven New York cavalry, infantry and artillery regiments, five Ohio, three Massachusetts, five Vermont, three Michigan, three Indiana, one Minnesota and two Wisconsin Infantry regiments, and one Connecticut and one Delaware battery, together with one Massachusetts cavalry regiment, are stationed here. This makes a total of forty-four regiments and batteries now on duty here—a formidable force, and one able to fully protect the National interests.

—Captain A. W. Calwell, 3d R. I. V. A., under dats of August 12, relates the following incidents of artillery practice in Morris Island. This morning I put one of my 200-pound shots into and through a steamer (about the size of the Newport steamers,) two miles and a half off. That is what we call fine shooting. At five o'clock this afternoon the Chief of Artillery ordered me to fire into Sumter, and I put seven shots into her—some of them looked as if they had opened a barn door there. My company have named all of my guns—No. 1, Baby Waker; No. 2, Whistling Dick; No. 3, Brick Driver; No. 4, Crasher. In my firing yesterday morning, I knocked one of the guns from the top of Sumter over the parapet into the water. It was a chance shot.

—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazetet* relates the following—On the 8th a vessel ran the blockade at Cape Fear river. She was loaded with subsistence for the rebel army. The colonel in command of a part of the rebel forces decained the vessel at what he called the Quarantine. The people of Wilmington, N. C., demanded of the colonel to surrender the cargo to them. He imperiously refused. They called upon Governor Vance, who finally got on a stall in the market house and addressed them. He said they should be protected. The Governor made a formal demand of General Whiting to deliver the vessel to him at the Wilmington wharf. The General hesitated, the people became infuriated, and finally General W., to appease them, acceded to the demand of the Governor. After this the people demanded the removal of the Colonel. This was also granted.

—The recent cavalry expedition to Granada, Miss., occasioned the destruction by the rebels of fifty-seven locomotives and four hundred cars. This makes seventy-seven locomotives and six hundred cars captured or destroyed, as the direct result of the Vicksburg campaign.

—A general order from Major-General Couch places the district of country including the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Luzerne, and Columbia, under command of Major-Gen. Sigel, headquarters at Reading, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

After two years of experience, the Government is at last waking up to the necessity of a more thorough organization of the means, resources, and system, whereby the cavalry branch of the service may be rendered more efficient. It is impossible for a person not actually in the field, to appreciate the rapid destruction of horseflesh in an active campaign. A raid of three or four days, or a single combat of four or five hours, may—generally does—disable from five hundred to a thousand horses.

As long ago as March last, when General Averill fought his spirited fight at Kelly's Ford—the first formidable cavalry fight of the war—the writer had his attention strongly called to the fact that the Government had been pursuing a wrong course in regard to mounting and equipping our cavalry. In a subsequent conversation with General Averill on the same subject, I learned how easily and how cheaply the cavalry horses, but for red tape, might, at the opening of Spring, have been fat and sleek and ready for work, instead of poor, starved, and almost good for nothing. The horses were compelled to stand in the open air all winter. There was neither timber nor lumber to build them sheds. The Government had several million feet of condemned canvas in the naval storehouses of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Requisition was made for it—red tape could not be cut—the horses froze and suffered, and the canvas still rots in the warehouses.

But the Government, like everybody else, learns profitable lessons by dear experience, and now, with regard to the cavalry, it is doing what ought to have been done before, perhaps, but doing it now in earnest, and on a scale befitting the importance and necessities of the service.

The organization of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington, upon the broad ground proposed, is the most important object yet undertaken in regard to any service. It is designed that the entire management of everything pertaining to a cavalryman or cavalry horse shall pass through this Bureau. The very first thing undertaken is the re-mounting of all dismounted cavalrymen. There is a great necessity for keeping a cavalry man mounted; dismounted, he becomes the worst kind of a straggler. So severe has been the cavalry service for the past six months, that at times as high as one-fourth of the force has been without good horses. This is now being fast remedied. The first innovation is the abolishment of the contract system for purchasing horses. Any body bringing twenty-five horses to the Government yard will have them inspected, and if they pass, he gets his money without trouble. The class of horses being received is far better than heretofore. Higher prices are also paid than formerly, under the contract system. The Government is now paying for good horses from $125 to $147, but they must be *good* horses, and pass a rigid inspection. At present about four hundred men per day are being re-mounted.

The Bureau has already commenced the construction of immense yards and stables in a very excellent location near Washington, it being on the point of land across the Eastern Branch, and below the Government Insane Asylum, on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. It is the intention to construct stables here for ten to twelve thousand horses, and yards in proportion, for training and drilling them. Barracks for a large camp are also being built, and when a detachment of cavalry arrives for new horses, the men will have a camp ready.

It is proposed, as soon as it can be perfected, to have and keep on hand a sufficient number of horses to give the cavalry an entire remount, so that at any time the whole corps may change their exhausted horses for fresh ones. The exhausted horses will be put in the stables, and recruited in strength, so that they may be again re-issued, and the cavalry never want for fresh animals. A horse should never be used beyond a certain point of endurance; but when exhausted—not broken down—if sent back to a stable, such as this will be, his value is saved, and in a short time he again becomes fit for use.

In addition to the stables, the Bureau is establishing blacksmith, saddlery, and other shops, equipment dépôts, &c. Every requisite will be kept on hand and furnished with unusual promptitude.

The Bureau is located in Washington, on H. street, between 13th and 14th, in a fine, roomy building. Major-General George Stoneman is in charge. He is ably assisted by two eminently practical and energetic officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, as assistant adjutant-general (formerly chief of staff of the Cavalry Corps), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sawtelle as quartermaster. The remounting of men is at present in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Sweitzer, formerly of General McClellan's staff. These gentlemen all understand their business thoroughly. The Bureau, being a great necessity, must prosper, while it relieves the quartermaster's department of much labor.

At present the regular brigade of cavalry is the first in band in the new camp and stables. The men are already re-mounted, but they will remain some time longer to recruit their numbers and their physical energies. Corporal.

Washington, Aug. 24, 1863.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir,—I am happy to receive your Prospectus of the U. S. Army and Navy Journal. I shall take a great interest in its publication, and trust it will meet with success. Such a journal has been greatly needed, and under proper management can be made of eminent service in disseminating sound information in regard to military matters, as well as in elevating the tone of the public service, and correcting the abuses which disclose themselves from time to time. May I direct your attention, even now, to one to which I hope you will find opportunity to give early consideration. I allude to the system of instruction in our Military and Naval Academies. Great as is the good which these institutions have done, they are prevented from accomplishing what they ought to accomplish by a system which admits cadets who know little more than their letters, and which, therefore, wastes the first year or two years upon the very rudiments of education. This is a consequence, no doubt, of the disposition of politicians to prostitute every public interest to their own personal ends. Members of Congress hold virtually the appointing power to the Military and Naval Academies, and if they cannot use this power to the promotion of fools and dunces, of what benefit can it be to themselves? The politicians have, as nearly as possible, ruined the usefulness of the schools to which I have referred, and they will quite do so, if they are let alone.

The present is a favorable time to call public attention to abuses which seriously affect the public security; and the management or mismanagement of these schools is precisely one of these abuses. B.

Washington, August 20th, 1863.

A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir,—Amid the abundant praise bestowed upon the iron-clads will you not allow an old sailor a word on the other side? Now, sir, though the question of the impregnability of iron-clads receive a satisfactory solution at Charleston, and the Monitors and Ironsides pass triumphantly through the severest possible test of their ability to resist shot and shell, there must still remain objections to armored vessels which should exempt their opponents from the charge of unreasonable old fogyism. While the protection the Monitors afford is so complete that their officers and crew may escape the perils of battle, they are still forced to accept the alternative of the daily discomforts of a life in the confined and necessarily ill-ventilated apartments of a submerged vessel. If they escape untouched in life and limb, it is at the expense often of constitutions so shattered that they must bear through years of ill health and suffering the pain otherwise concentrated into a brief period of agony. By so much as a life which bears the burden of disease is to be preferred to death; by so much as a shattered constitution is better than a maimed limb;—by so much does the security of the Monitor outweigh the comfort of wooden vessels. In the one case the risk of injury is represented by but a small per centage on the sum of the forces engaged; in the other each man has it to bear in his individual experience. Is it surprising, then, that our sailors should entertain prejudices against the impregnable Monitors, and cling tenaciously to their vulnerable wooden hulls? Old Fogy.

OUR BOUNTY LAWS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir,—The General Government have ever labored to make the duties of our volunteers as light as possible. The utmost exertions have been made to extend to them such privileges as the service will allow. The pay was increased from $11 to $13 per month, and ample provision made for such as are disabled from wounds received in the service. The law of July 11th, 1862, provides for the payment of bounty to the widow and orphan children of a deceased soldier, and the act of July 22d, 1861, for the payment of $100 to every soldier who has served for two years, or during the war, it sooner ended. By an amendment, passed March 3d, 1863, the bounty of $100 is to be paid to any one, no matter how long he has served, provided he has been wounded in the service.

The act is by no means perfect, and should receive the attention of Congress at its next session. Many men have been discharged for disability who, by reason of not having remained in the service for two years, are not the subjects or bounty. If a man has lost his health in his country's cause, he is entitled to it as well as one who has received a wound. The diseased man may be just as much broken in constitution as the wounded one; why, then, should the distinction be made? Some soldiers have taken their discharge papers not knowing that by so doing they were depriving themselves of the bounty. In one instance, a discharge was given to a soldier against his will, and ever since he has been at the expense of medical attendance. Many thus discharged have become a public expense. Certainly the Government should care for those who have lost their health in its defence. Some time since, one who was taken prisoner was paroled, and on his return was mustered out of the service. He is deprived of his bounty because, forsooth, he was so unfortunate as to fall into rebel hands. Provision should be made for such cases, and we trust that they will be duly remembered during the next session. Grumblers there have been from the days of Adam to the present time. Far be it from us to grumble or complain. Our Government have a mighty work on hand, and it would require perfection to have all things right at once. I trust that this subject will receive that consideration which its importance demands, and that our soldiers will never have a just cause of complaint. S.

UNRELIABLE REPORTING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir—A few days since there appeared in the naval column of the major portion of the daily journals of this city the following item:

"GREAT FEAT IN NAVAL ORDNANCE.

"Within the past few days there have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard two 200-pound Parrott guns rifled. This is the first time ordnance of this caliber has been submitted to the rifling process in this country. The guns resemble the 100-pounders in every respect, save that there is a 'reinforce' about the breech, which materially strengthens them. The Parrott foundry has now a 300-pound gun rifling, and naval circles anticipate its successful operation. One of the iron-clads attached to the South Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Dahlgren, is said to be armed with a weapon of the latter kind, but which one is not known. The largest gun in the navy before the advent of this piece was the 'Dahlgren' 450-pounder, which required thirty-five pounds of powder."

Though the above is hardly worth noticing, except so far as it does the inventive genius of our country injustice, it may perhaps be deemed worthy of correction in your journal.

The "200-pounder Parrott guns" have been in use in the U. S. Navy for nearly two years. A three-hundred-pounder gun is now at Morris Island. All of Capt. Parrott's guns are unquestionably the finest guns in our service, and it is the general opinion in Naval circles that they will supersede all other rifled guns. It is a significant fact that Admiral Dahlgren has sent a requisition to the Ordnance Department for eighty of these guns, to replace his own smooth bores.

The Parrott gun was in use long before the 15-inch, or "450 pounder," as the reporter calls it, was cast, or perhaps conceived of. Aide.

Brooklyn Navy Yard, August, 1863.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE IN ENGLAND.

The following is from the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 8th inst.—

"We mentioned in our last number the successful efforts of the Americans in the improvement of their cast-iron ordnance, which we believe to be traceable to the spirit of emulation which exists between the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments, and their working heads, Captains Rodman and Dahlgren being held responsible for the weapons turned out. Hence the slightest alteration in the form or construction of either the army or navy guns is closely watched by the other Department; and the result is "steady progress." Most artillerists know that to Captain (now Admiral) Dahlgren, the best form of gun is due, and to Captain Rodman, of the United States Army, is owing the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance for the navy only, and the other the heavy fort guns and field pieces, there is scarcely any difference in the patterns of their weapons, which are all cast at the same foundries, and of similar bore, so that the shot are interchangeable. After careful experiments, however, the value of which are best indicated by the fact of their being quoted by the Woolwich Ordnance Committee, as confirming their statement of the necessity for altering our old plan of proving guns, it was found that cast-iron alone could not be depended upon for rifled guns, and consequently Mr. Parrott's plan of strengthening with wrought metal was adopted. This plan differs as much from the looping pursued in France and Spain as from our own building-up systems, and consists of placing a single massive jacket over the breech of the gun. So effectually does it strengthen the rifled weapons, that they are found to safely withstand 1,000 discharges with elongated shot, and to give a velocity of 1,800 feet per second with the solid balls, which are also fired from them. The rifled guns used for these round shot are of the 32-pounders 8 and 10-inch bore, and which besides do excellent work as rifles, with a range which few guns exceed, being as much as 3,800 at 10 degrees elevation. We trust that these results will attract the attention of our responsible authorities.

—Re-Vaccination.—The medical director of the Belgian army, after spending several years in careful investigation of the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that re-vaccination of well vaccinated subjects generally produces but very slight, useful effect; that it is much more called for in the cases of persons who have had the small-pox than in those who have been vaccinated; that prior to the age of 25 it is generally useless; that from that age up to 35 it is not of sufficient advantage to be strongly recommended, but that after that age it becomes truly preservative and consequently necessary. He considered the re-vaccination of the soldiers of the Belgian army useless.

—A medical correspondent of an English paper wishes to call the attention of his profession to the volatile tincture of matico in the treatment of deafness and other diseases of the nervous membrance.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of General Orders, No. 254, of the 1st inst., as directs the names of Lieutenant-Colonel George Nauman, 1st Artillery, to be entered on the retired list, is hereby revoked.

So much of Special Orders, 126, current series from this office, as dismissed Surgeon W. D. Stewart, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked, and he is hereby reinstated in his former position in the army.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

The following promotions, for meritorious conduct on the field, have been made from the ranks of the regular army:

To be Second Lieutenants, to rank from August 10, 1863.

First Cavalry—First Sergeant Henry Kinsler, of company K, Fifth Cavalry.

Second Cavalry—Ordnance Sergeant James Cachill; First Sergeant Charles McMaster, of company I, Fourth Cavalry; Sergeant James Eagan, of company E, Fourth Cavalry.

Fourth Cavalry—Commissary Sergeant Sebastian Gunther; First Sergeant James Callahan, of company D.

Second Artillery—Sergeant John Smith, of company L.

Third Artillery—Ordnance Sergeant Richard Wilson.

Fourth Artillery—Ordnance Sergeant Nicholas Redmond, First Sergeant John Mitchell, of Company D.

Fifth Artillery—First Sergeant Benjamin F. Nash, of company F; Sergeant C. H. Green of the general service.

First Infantry—Sergeant Daniel F. Callinan, of company E; First Sergeant Samuel B. Wallace, of company B.

Second Infantry—Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Dauy.

Fifth Infantry—Sergeant-Major Edward Walsh.

Seventh Infantry—Ordnance Sergeant Daniel Robinson.

Tenth Infantry—First Sergeant John L. Smyth, company K; Sergeant John P. Macey, of general service.

Twelfth Infantry—First Sergeant Anton Meyer, of company E, First Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry; Sergeant James E. Putnam, of company F, Second Battalion; Corporal James H. May, of company A, Second Battalion, Eleventh Infantry.

Thirteenth Infantry—Sergeant Robert Nelson, of company B, First Battalion; Sergeant James W. Pascall, of company B, First Battalion.

Fifteenth Infantry—First Sergeant James P. Brown, of company E, First Battalion; Sergeant-Major Orson C. Knapp, of the Second Battalion.

Sixteenth Infantry—Sergeant-Major Walter Clifford, of the First Battalion; First Sergeant Peter J. Coenzler, of company B, Second Battalion: First Sergeant Charles W. Hotsenpiller, of company A, Second Battalion.

Seventeenth Infantry—Quartermaster-Sergeant John W. Carter, of the First Battalion.

Eighteenth Infantry—First Sergeant Henry C. Pollman, of company C, Second Battalion.

Nineteenth Infantry—First Sergeant John Baines, of company B, First Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry.

CONDITIONAL DISMISSALS.

The following officers will be dismissed from the service, unless, within fifteen days from the 24th inst., they appear before the military authorities at Washington, and answer the charges preferred against them:

Absent without proper authority—Captain Alexander McHenry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant John C. Dodd, Seventh Indiana Folanteers.

Colonel C. L. Dunham, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers.

Major Lewis D. Hubbard, Third Illinois Cavalry.

Major John McConnell, Third Illinois Cavalry.

Captain H. C. Seamen, Fifth Kansas Volunteers.

Captain R. E. Ellenback, Sixth New York Cavalry.

Captain J. P. L. Whipple, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Aaron Weider, Third Illinois Cavalry.

Captain Ralph Van Brunt, Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

Intemperance—Lieutenant William Yates, 8th Illinois Cavalry.

Lieutenant William O'Callahun, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Desertion—Captain Francis W. Plum, Second New York Cavalry.

Disobedience of orders and desertion—Lieutenant W. W. Wheeler, One Hundred and Forty-third New York Volunteers.

Evading duty under General Orders No. 72—Captain T. A Crouch, Sixth Maryland Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Charles White, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Failing to report at headquarters—Second Lieutenant Alfred C. Childs, First Rhode Island Cavalry.

Captain A. S. Dewey, Quartermaster Milroy's Brigade.

First Lieutenant Samuel P. Crowley, Fourth United States Infantry.

Failing to report at convalescent camp—Captain W. H. Beebe, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Charles Wear, Seventy-third New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Charles White, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

RETIRED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

Colonel Hannibal Day, 6th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel George Nauman, 1st Artillery. Order to date from August 1st.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

By Circular No. 14, issued from the Surgeon-General's office, under date of August 15th, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals are informed that they may procure a substitute for *Port Wine*, for the use of the sick, by making proper requisition therefor.

In consequence of the impossibility of procuring pure Port Wine of the grade formerly issued to the Army, an article of Tarragona wine has been adopted for issue instead.

This wine is light, dry, and astringent, and is the pure juice of the grape, purchased by the Medical Department in bond, and bottled at Medical Purveying establishments.

ORDERS.

Surgeon J. L. Leed, U. S. Vols., to report to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.

Assist.-Surgeon Wm. R. De Witt, and Henry W. Ducachet, U. S. Vol., to report to the Medical Director Department of Washington.

Assist.-Surgeon Geo. W. Parker, U. S. Vols., to report to the surgeon in charge of General Hospital at Annapolis.

Assist.-Surgeon Frank Reynolds, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

Assist.-Surgeon S. J. Shultz, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Directors Department of Ohio.

Assist.-Surgeons J. H. Dougherty and Nathan P. Rice, U. S. Vols., to report to Medical Director Department of Virginia.

Assist.-Surgeons P. A. White and Otis A. Humphrey, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf.

Surgeon Thos. Simm, U. S. Vols., to report to Gen. Meade.

Assist.-Surgeon C. K. Winne, U. S. A., to report to Medical Director Department of the Monongahela.

Assist.-Surgeon L. S. Comstock, 155th N. Y. Vols., to report for duty to the Medical Director Department of Washington.

Surgeon Chas. H. Crane, U. S. A., to report to Col. Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners.

Medical Inspector John Wilson, to report to the Medical Inspector-General U. S. A.

Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, U. S. Vols., to report to Gen. Meade.

DISCHARGED FOR PROMOTION.

The following enlisted men have been discharged the service, with a view to their enlistment as hospital stewards: Privates John Massey, 11th N. Y. Art., and W. R. Sinks, 59th Ohio; Sergt. Harrison D. Wagoner, 24th Iowa; Corp. J. A. Eastman, 77th N. Y.; Privates R. B. Chittenden, 36th Ill., and H. Chapin, 8th Conn.

DISMISSALS.

By direction of the President the following medical officers have been dismissed the service of the United States:

Assist.-Surgeon E. G. Marshall, 124th N. Y., on account of habitual intoxication.

Assist.-Surgeon Alexander Wilson, 121st Penn. Vols., for absence without leave and drunkenness.

Assist.-Surgeon John H. Sullivan, U. S. Vols., for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Assist.-Surgeon G. W. Johnson, 25th Ind. Vols., discharged from service on account of incompetency.

Assist.-Surgeon Alfred House, 84th N. Y. Vols., having tendered his resignation, has been discharged from the service on account of physical disability and failure to properly account for his absence from his command, he having rendered but little service to the Government.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following officers having tendered their resignations, have been honorably discharged on account of disability:

Assist.-Surgeon David L. Booth, Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Assist.-Surgeon D. A. Moore, 124th Ohio Vols.

Surgeon H. Root, 58th N. Y. Vols.

RESIGNATIONS.

The President has accepted the resignation of Surgeon E. C. Franklin, U. S. Vols.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon Madison Mills, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Medical Inspector, Department of the Tennessee.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Medical Director at Fortress Monroe.

RESTORED.

By order of the Secretary of War, the order dismissing Surgeon E. P. Morrow, 2d Ind. Vols., has been revoked, and he is restored to his position, provided the vacancy has not already been filled.

Surgeon C. S. Moore, 13th Ky. Vols., dismissed by special orders No. 244 from the War Department, June 1, 1863, is restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

FURLOUGHS.

Leaves of absence have been granted to the following officers:

Hospital Chaplain J. H. Parks, U. S. A., for 20 days.

Asst.-Surgeon G. G. Reno, 66th N. Y. Vols., for 20 days.

Surgeon R. E. Paine, 1st Me. Artillery, for 15 days.

Surgeon N. D. Ferguson, 8th N. Y. Cav., for 20 days.

Asst.-Surgeon D. C. Spalding, 8th Mich. Cav., for 20 days.

Acting Asst.-Surgeon T. P. Sprague, U. S. A., 15 days.

Med. Inspector N. S. Townshend, until Oct. 1st, 1863.

Surgeon Daniel P. Smith, N. J. Vols., for 20 days.

Asst.-Surgeon W. C. Stem, 58th N. Y. Vols, for 20 days.

Surgeon S. H. Baxter, U. S. Vols., for 20 days.

Surgeon J. W. Bliss, U. S. Vols, for 20 days.

COMMISSARIES OF MUSTERS.

The following are announced as the only authorized Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters, under the Mustering Regulations, at the 1st of August.

1ST ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Lieut. H. C. Egbert, 12th U. S. Infantry, appointed April 15, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. C. R. Robe, 147th N. Y. Vols., 1st Div., April 21, 1863; Capt. D. R. Ransom, 3d U. S. Artillery, 2d Div., March 14, 1863; Lieut. F. B. Cowdrey, 95th N. Y. Vols., 3d Div., April 14, 1863; Lieut. J. P. Mead, 90th Penn. Vols., 3d Div., April 14, 1863; Major C. H. Meneely, A. D. C., 1st Div., March 14, 1863.

2D ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. E. P. Brownson, A. D. C., March 25, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. W. P. Wilson, 148 Penn. Vols., 1st Div., April 10, 1863; Capt. A. H. Embler, 82d N. Y. Vols., 2d Div., April 10, 1863; Lieut. F. S. French, 1st U. S. Artillery, 3d Div., April 9, 1863—relieved August 1, 1863.

3D ARMY CORPS.

Commissaries, Lieut. S. Cushman, 14th U. S. Inf., April 22, 1863; Capt. S. S. Foland, 2d U. S. Inf., June 16, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. Col. J. Hayden, A. I. G., Major 10th U. S. Inf. —Div., March 16, 1863; Capt. E. Szabad, A. D. C., —Div., May 20, 1863—relieved June 16, 1863.

4TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. A. J. Dallas, 12th U. S. Inf., May 19, 1863.

5TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissaries, Capt. George Gibson, 11th Inf., July 17, 1863; Lt. Col. A. S. Webb, A. I. G., Capt. 11th U. S. Inf., March 10, 1863—relieved July 17, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Col. A. Ames, 20th Me. Vols., Lt. 5th U. S. Art., —Div., March 10, 1863—relieved April 13, 1863; Capt. G. W. Barnard, 18th Mass. Vols., 1st Div., April 13, 1863; Lieut. C. S. Robertson, 10th U. S. Inf., 2d Div., May 23, 1863; Lieut. J. W. Stewart, 126th Penn. Vols., 3d Div., April 13, 1863; Capt. Chdi Hazzard, 12th Penn. Res., 3d Div., July 29, 1863.

6TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Lieut. J. N. Andrews, 8th U. S. Inf., April 20, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. A. M. Taylor, 27th N. Y. Vols., 1st Div., April 10, 1863; Lieut. E. Mattocks, 2d Div., April 24, 1863; Capt. A. J. Smith, 3d Div., April 24, 1863; Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent, A. I. G., March 20, 1863.

7TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Col. G. A. H. Blake, 1st U. S. Cav., March 10, 1863—relieved April 9, 1863.

8TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Maj. H. W. Wharton, 9th U. S. Inf., March 4, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. L. Snyder, 19th U. S. Inf., 1st Div., April 14, 1863; Lieut. T. S. Doebler, 14th U. S. Inf., 2d Div., April 8, 1863—relieved June 16, 1863; Lieut. C. C. McConnell, appointment revoked June 9, 1863.

9TH ARMY CORPS.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. W. C. Rawoll, A. D. C., 2d Div., March 20, 1863; Capt. J. S. Gould, A. D. C., April 21, 1863; Capt. H. Stevens, A. A. G., 3d Div., April 21, 1863; Lieut. J. S. Bunt, 4th U. S. Art., —Div., March 26, 1863; Capt. C. H. Hale, A. D. C., 2d Div., April 24, 1863.

10TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Major E. W. Smith, A. A. G., Lieut. 15th U. S. Inf., March 20, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. C. E. Hay, 3d U. S. Cav., —Div., March 25, 1863—relieved July 18, 1863; Lieut. R. Skinner, 10th U. S. Inf., —Div., March 25, 1863—relieved June 24, 1863; Lieut. F. Reynolds, 1st Art., July 1, 1863.

11TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissaries, Capt. E. P. Pearson, 17th U. S. Inf., April 16, 1863; Col. C. R. Coster, 134th N. Y. Vols., March 26, 1863—relieved April 16, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Major J. C. Carmichael, 157th N. Y. Vols., 3d Div., May 11, 1863; Capt. C. P. Wickham, 55th Ohio Vols., 1st Div., April 4, 1863; Lieut. R. E. Beecher, 73d Ohio Vols, 2d Div., April 4, 1863; Major Beckett, 61st Ohio Vols., 3d Div., April 4, 1863.

12TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. Wm. Sweet, 17th U. S. Inf., April 25, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. E. W. Patterson, 2d Mass. Vols., 1st Div., February 25, 1863; Capt. M. Veale, 109th Penn. Vols., 2d Div., May 9, 1863.

13TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Major M. Maloney, 1st U. S. Inf., April 13, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. F. Van Vliet, 3d U. S. Cav., 1st Div., March 30, 1863; Lieut. S. Hildebrun, 3d U. S. Cav., —Div., April 20, 1863; Lieut. C. Meinhold, 3d U. S. Cav., 14th Div., April 10, 1863; Lieut. Seth Weldy, 1st U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Wm. Dougherty, 1st U. S. Inf.

14TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. G. C. Moody, 19th U. S. Inf., April 6, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. H. Millard, 19th U. S. Inf., 1st Div., April 11, 1863—relieved June 13, 1863; Capt. W. H. H. Taylor, 18th U. S. Inf., 2d Div., April 18, 1863; relieved May 21, 1863; Lieut. S. J. Dick, 18th U. S. Inf., 3d Div., April 24, 1863; Capt. F. E. McIlvaine, 19th U. S. Inf., 4th Div., April 18, 1863; Capt. O. O. Howard, 18th U. S. Inf., 5th Div., April 24, 1863; Capt. A. L. Hough, 19th U. S. Inf., 2d Div., May 21, 1863; Capt. W. Boecklin, 19th U. S. Inf. 5th Div., April 16, 1863; Lieut. L. T. Morris, 19th U. S. Inf., 1st Div., 13th June, 1863.

15TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. C. Van Rensselaer, 13th U. S. Inf., March 30, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. G. O. Sokalski, 2d U. S. Cav., 1st Div., March 30, 1863; Lieut. J. A. Boies, 13th U. S. Inf., 2d Div., March 30, 1863; died June 28, 1863; Lieut. C. J. Dickey, 13th U. S. Inf., 3d Div., April 20, 1863.

16TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissaries, Major D. J. Benner, A. D. C., April 13, 1863—relieved April 15, 1863; Capt. G. A. Williams, 1st U. S. Inf., April 15, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. Wm. Hawley, 3d U. S. Cav., 1st Div., April 13, 1863; Lieut. W. G. Hofman, 3d. U. S. Cav., 2d Div. April 13, 1863; Lieut. G. Russell, 3d. U. S. Cav., 4th Div., April 13, 1863; Lieut. F. J. James, 3d U. S. Cav., 6th Div., April 13, 1863; Lieut. J. Falvey, 3d U. S. Cav., 5th Div., April 13, 1863; Lieut. F. H. Wilson, 3d U. S. Cav., 3d Div., April 13, 1863.

17TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Lieut. K. Knox, 13th U. S. Inf., April 10, 1863.

18TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Col. T. J. C. Amory, 17th Mass. Vols., April 15, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Major W. M. Burnett, 158th N. Y. Vols., — Div., May 1, 1863; Lieut. W. L. Horton, 24th Mass. Vols., May 1, 1863; Lieut. H. D. Jarves, 24th Mass. Vols., Div., May 1, 1863; Major I. N. Palmer, 5th U. S. Cav., April 19, 1863; relieved June 13, 1863.

19TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissaries, Capt. W. Scheffler, Add'l A. D. C; April 3, 1863; Capt. S. B. Ferguson, A. A. G., Colored Brig., May 5, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. J. Benkard, jun., A. D. C., 1st Div., April 7, 1863; Capt. Frank H. Larned, 2d. U. S. Art., Dist. Pensacola; May 30, 1863; Capt. A. Badeau, A. D. C., 2d Div., April 7, 1863; Lieut. E. L. Garvin, 1st U. S. Art., 3d Div., April 20, 1863; Capt. Henry B. Bowers, A. A. G., Dist of Key West and Tortugas, May 30, 1863; Lieut. F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Art., 4th Div., April 20, 1863; Capt. John L. Ward, 50th Mass., Corps d'Afrique, July 22, 1863.

20TH ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. S. B. Laurence, 16th U. S. Inf., April 11, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. E. T. Wells, 89th Ill. Vols., 2d Div., April 14, 1863; Capt. W. A. Whiting, 88th Ill. Vols., 3d Div., April 14, 1863; Capt. U. N. Snyder, 59th Ill. Vols., 1st Div., April 14, 1863.

21ST ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. R. D. Mussey, 19th U. S. Inf., April 7, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. J. E. George, 15th Ind. Vols., 1st Div., April 19, 1863; Lieut. T. F. Murdock, 3d Div., April 20, 1863.

22D ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. I. D. DeRussy, 1st U. S. Inf., April 25, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. J. W. Long, 2d U. S. Inf., — Div., May 14, 1863—relieved July 24, 1863; Lieut. D. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Inf., Def. south of Potomac, — Div., April 24, 1863; relieved June 19, 1863; Lieut. R. G. Wells, 10th U. S. Inf., Haskin's Div., March 29, 1863—relieved June 19, 1863; Lieut. E. Wells, 12th U. S. Inf., — Div., March 25, 1863; relieved June 24, 1863; Capt. W. H. W. Krebbs, Add'l A. D. C., June 25, 1863; Capt. H. R. Rathbone, 12th U. S. Inf., "Military District of Washington," June 22, 1863.

23D ARMY CORPS.

Commissary, Capt. J. Platt, Add'l A. D. C., May 27, 1863.

A. G. O., WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

Commissary, Capt. C. R. Wood, 11th U. S. Inf., March 1, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Commissaries, Capt. W. W. Sanders, 6th U. S. Inf., July 28, 1863; Major W. Painter, A. Q. M. and A. D. C., April 20, 1863—relieved; Capt. Stephen Chester, Eng'r Brigade, June 12, 1863.

CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Commissaries, Capt. L. S. Elbert, A. D. C., March 12, 1863; 1st Lieut. J. W. Kester, 1st N. J. Cav., 3d Div., May 31, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. G. A. Gordon, 2d. U. S. Cav., April 20, 1863; Capt. W. Merritt, 2d U. S. Cav., April 22, 1863—relieved June 29, 1863; Lieut.-Col. J. Kilpatrick, — Div., March 14, 1863; relieved June 13, 1863; Capt. J. M. Kennedy, 9th N. Y. Cav., 1st. Div., April 26, 1863; Capt. W. R. Price, 2d Div., May 20, 1863; Col. G. A. H. Blake, 1st U. S. Cav.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Commissary, Lieut. J. C. Audenried, 6th U. S. Cavalry Capt., A. D. C., April 6, 1863—relieved May 3, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, (FORT MONROE.)

Commissary, Capt. M. Cogswell, 8th U. S. Inf. April 27, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Commissary, Major F. F. Flint, 16th U. S. Inf., March 27, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. R. B. Hull, 18th U. S. Inf., Dist. of Ohio, April 10, 1863; Capt. S. M. Letcher, 12th Ky. Vols.,——Div., May 31, 1863; Lieut. M. L. Ogden, 18th U. S. Inf., Dist. C. Ky., April 14, 1863; Capt. J. H. Knight, A. A. G., Dist. W. Ky., May 9, 1863; Capt. J. H. Piatt, (See 23d Army Corps); Lieut. J. C. Henderson. Dist. E. Ky., May 28, 1863; Capt. J. K. Casey, A. D. C., 4th Div., June 8, 1863—Relieved August 1, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Commissary, Capt. J. H. Young, 15th U. S. Inf., April 9, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Lieut. H. M. Miller, 3d Ohio Vol. Cav., 1st Cav. Div., April 17, 1863; Capt. W. U. Eckles, 9th Penn. Vol. Cav., 2d Cav. Div., April 16, 1863; Capt. J. Fulmer, 15th U. S. Inf., Reserve Corps, April 16, 1863; Lieut. H. E. Stansbury, 19th U. S. Inf., Headquarters, April 16, 1863; Capt. I. D. Sailer, 15th U. S. Inf., ——Div., May 9, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Commissary, Col B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A., April 3, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Major A. G. Brackett, 1st U. S. Cav., May 6, 1863; Capt. D. W. Cheek, 13th U. S. Inf., April 3, 1863; Capt. D. Huston, jr., 1st U. S. Inf., Col. 7th Mo. Vol. Cav., 2d Div. Army Frontier, May 9, 1863; Major T. J. Weed, A. D. C., Dist. of Kansas, May 9, 1863; Lieut. D. L. Canfield, 10th Ill. Cav., 2d Div. Army Frontier, April 26, 1863; Capt. L. Merrill, 2d U. S. Cav., Brig.-Gen. Mo. State Militia, Dist. N. E. Mo., May 1, 1863; Lieut. J. O. Pearce, 29th Wis. Vols., Dist. E. Ark., May 8, 1863; Lieut. J. A. Wilcox, 4th U. S. Cav., Neb. Ter., May 9, 1863; Lieut.-Col. Enoch Steen, 2d U. S. Cav., April 29, 1863; 2d Lieut. Robert A. Collier, 23d Mo., Dist. of Rolla, July 18, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—See 18th Army Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—See 19th Army Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—See 19th Army Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

Commissary, Capt. A. W. Evans, 6th U. S. Cav., April 12, 1863.

Assistant Commissary, Capt. W. H. Russell, 10th U. S. Inf., May 1, 1863—relieved June 22, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. D. Woodruff, 9th Inf., April 20, 1863; Major T. M. Winston, Paymaster Dist. of Oregon, May 5, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

Commissary, Col. G. P. Ihrie, A. D. C., April 15, 1863—relieved.

Assistant Commissaries, Capt. A. C. Gillem, A. Q. M.—relieved; Lieut. W. M. Wilson, 4th U. S. Cav.——Cav. Division, April 15, 1863; Major D. Chase, 13th U. S. Inf., April 14, 1863; Lieut. P. K. Thomas, 3d U. S. Cav., April 23, 1863; Lieut. S. Banks, 3d Cav., April 20, 1863; 1st Lieut. A. H. McDonald, 22d Ind. Vols., July 11, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Commissary, Major W. W. Burns, C. S., U. S. A., April 13, 1863—relieved May 9, 1863; Major L. Sitgreaves, U. S. Engineers, May 9, 1863.

Assistant Commissaries, Major A. D. Nelson, 1st U. S. Inf., Dist. Minn., March 26, 1863. (See List of Mustering Officers); Lieut. C. J. Ball, 13th U. S. Inf., State of Iowa, March 26, 1863—relieved June 18, 1863; Lieut. J. A. Hearne, 16th U. S. Inf., 1st Dist., April 22, 1863. (See List of Mustering Officers); Capt. C. B. Atchison, A. D. C., Dist. Minn., April 13, 1863; Capt J. M. Trowbridge, 16th U. S. Inf. March 26, 1863. (See List of Mustering Officers.

—A Point Lookout, Md., letter says that, on the first of this month, that Point and adjoining county of St. Mary's, was created by the War Department into a seperate department from the middle one, under General Schenck. The Department of St. Mary's is now under the entire control of Brig.-Gen. G. Morton, of New Hampshire, who arrived at the Point on the 2d of August, with his staff and two regiments of New Hampshire volunteers, the 2d and 12th, to establish a prisoner's camp on a large scale, and since their arrival there have arrived over 1700 prisoners. It is the intention of the Government to confine some 10,000 prisoners at this point, and I think it is very probably true, as there is large improvements going on in the shape of building a great many cook and mess houses, besides the digging of some sixteen wells, all under the direction of Capt. Nelson Plato, A. Q. M.

—Seventy-five companies have thus far been organized and mustered into the Invalid Corps, and have been assigned to garrison and other duty not requiring too much fatigue or exposure. This corps is proving itself a valuable addition to the service, especially as it relieves healthy troops for more active service in the field.

ARMY PERSONAL.

—THE venerable Lieutenant-General Scott is spending the summer at West Point, where he is engaged upon a history of his military career.

—It is said, Gen. Hooker will have a command soon.

—Gen. Wadsworth will be commissioned to raise colored regiments.

—Gen. Sigel has been relieved from his duties in Pennsylvania, and his staff mustered out of the service.

—General Buford returned to his command in the field on Friday of last week.

—Maj.-Gen. Blair has gone from Newport to Boston for a few days. He had a reception at the latter place. He returns to Newport to meet the Postmaster-General.

—Mr. F. E. Foster, of the Pension Office, has been appointed Adjutant-General of East Virginia, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

—Lieut. Copley, who has been on duty at the Provost-Marshal's, in Washington, for nearly two years, has been relieved.

—Col. R. N. Hudson, of Gen. Frémont's staff, lately on duty on the court-martial of which Gen. Slough is President, has been relieved. Col. Larney McGee takes his place.

—Brigadier-General Viele, late Military Governor of Norfolk, arrived in Washington last Friday, from a short visit to New York.

—General Grover, one of the heroes of Port Hudson, arrived at Washington from New Orleans recently. He returns to the Army of the Gulf in a few days.

—Capt. L. B. Ellison, of Brooklyn, is now in Philadelphia, in attendance upon a Court-Martial, as one of its members.

—Gen. Burnside now commands the 23d Army Corps, formerly Gen. Sturgis's. The 9th, Gen. Burnside's old corps, is retained in Kentucky as a reserve.

—General Halbert E. Paine has declined to be a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, at the approaching Union Convention.

—General Tuttle has been put in nomination by the democrats for the position of Governor of Iowa. He is a republican in politics.

—Captain Reno, brother of the lamented General Reno, has recently married one of the wealthiest and most beautiful ladies of Harrisburg.

—Brigadier-General Isaac F. Quinby, who was recently with General Grant's army, is in command of the conscript camp at Elmira, N. Y.

—Major Herman Schloeter, 9th Wisconsin infantry, has been assigned to duty as commander of the military prisons of St. Louis.

—A letter signed by four rebel surgeons at Fort Delaware, where nearly 10,000 prisoners are confined, contradicts the report that the officers in charge are cruel and negligent. The prisoners acknowledge they are well treated.

—Condemned United States horses are being purchased in Cincinnati by enterprising farmers, and, with careful attention, they make the horses as good as they were when originally purchased by the government.

—Col. James B. Kean, who organized the 77th New York Regiment, while Member of Congress, and commanded it in several engagements, having lost his health in the service, has been honorably discharged, at his own request.

—Major-General Butler and family were at the White Mountains, New Hampshire, last week. It is said that six horses and two magnificent carriages comprised part of General Butler's baggage.

—Colonel Cornyn, who was killed in a rencontre at Corinth, died on the anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek, where, as surgeon of the 1st Missouri Infantry, he attended General Lyon in his last moments.

—Dr. Greenleaf A. Wilbur, surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for Maine, has brought suit against the Augusta *Age* for a libel, in which he was charged with exempting conscripts for bribes.

—General Cutler, of Wisconsin, has resigned. He has never entirely recovered from the wounds he received last year, although he has been in active service all through the last campaign of the army in the East.

—The remains of the late General William Nelson, who was killed at Louisville by General Jeff. C. Davis, about six months ago, were removed on the 19th inst. from Can Hill Cemetery, Louisville, to Camp Dick Robinson.

—Gen. Hancock, who was wounded at Gettysburg, is slowly recovering, and expects to be in a few days removed to West Point from Norristown, Pa., where he has been staying for some time past.

—Gen. Shackleford, who was instrumental in the capture of the guerrilla Morgan, has been presented by the citizens of Todd county, Ky., with a horse, called the "Todd county charger."

—Gen. G. M. Dodge, accompanied by Major G. Harry Stone, Chief of Artillery, Dr. Marsh, Medical Director, and Lieut. Tichnor, A. D. C., arrived in St. Louis on the 19th. The General is *en route* for Council Bluffs, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

—Gen. Ransom is still at Natchez with his brigade—the 11th and 72d Illinois, and 14th and 17th Wisconsin regiments—and he has succeeded in capturing 3,000 bales of cotton, about 200 mules in the interior, and the 11th Illinois, Col. Coates, are guarding them.

—The first military execution in Gen. Banks' Department took place on the 14th inst. John Scott, a private in the 1st Louisiana Volunteers, an Englishman, was shot to death with musketry, for having killed Major Dullard, commanding the post at Donaldsonville, La.

—Major-General Sickles, at last accounts, was at Saratoga Springs, recruiting from his wound and practicing on a hobby-horse, preparatory to his return to the saddle. A few days ago he invited a party of prominent clergymen to dine with him.

—Colonel John T. Toland, 34th Ohio Regiment, was killed during the expedition having for its main object the destruction of railroad communication between Richmond and East Tennessee, and thence southward, at and near Wytheville, Wythe county, Virginia.

—Whilst Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler was riding down Fayette street, near Barnum's, in Baltimore, on Friday of last week, his horse slipped and fell down. The General's leg was caught under the horse, and his knee seriously injured.

—Major-General Trimble, formerly of Baltimore, Brig-General Kemper, and several other rebel officers, wounded and captured at Gettysburg, were taken to Baltimore on Saturday. All the rebel officers in hospital in that vicinity, who are sufficiently recovered to be moved, are to be sent immediately to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie.

—Surgeon Madison Mills, Medical Director on Gen. Grant's staff, has been relieved and placed upon the retired list, and Surgeon John Moore, of the U. S. Army, has been appointed to fill the position. Surgeon Brewer, Medical Purveyor, has been relieved, at his own request, and Surgeon Ridgley has accepted the appointment, and entered upon his duties.

—Col. Mott, having been implicated in an recent affray in Yorkville, Coroner Ranney, after investigating the case, made an official report to General Canby, entirely exonerating him from all blame. He says, "The facts clearly show that he was vigilant, discreet, and engaged in the discharge of his official duties at the time, and was also sober."

—Colonel Brian, a wealthy resident of Nashville, Tenn., who was sent South for disloyalty, was murdered at a watering place in Powell's Valley, Tennessee, recently, for his money. The murderers entered his room at night and affected their purpose. They are said to have been Confederate guerrillas.

—Major Robert Morris, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, died suddenly at the Libby Prison, on the 20th inst. Major Morris was a grandson of Robert Morris of Revolutionary memory, and was twenty-six years of age. His remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetry, and attended to the grave by the captive officers of his regiment.

—A corps of honor has been organized in Major-General Rosecrans' Department. A few days ago the wife of General Rosecrans secured the necessary badges, and with her own hand pinned them to the breasts of sixty-odd men of the 10th Ohio. Among the officers honored with the decoration are Colonel Burke, Captain Fitzgerald, and Lieut. O'Niel.

—Brigadier-General W. H. Lytle was recently presented by his old command, the 10th Ohio Volunteers, with a Maltese cross of solid gold, with a large emerald set in the centre, studded with diamonds. Attached to the cross is a silver shield and pin, by which it is secured to the breast of the wearer—the whole making the handsomest badge that can be worn by a soldier.

—Generals Archer and Jones are the only rebel officers now on Johnston's Island, Ohio, holding that rank. General Jones is a Virginian by birth, and was captured at the battle of Gettysburg. His brother is a merchant at St. Paul, Minnesota. Colonel Humphrey, captured at Champion's Station, Mississippi, owns three plantations at Port Gibson, worth more than $3,000,000. Many others are men of large property.

—General Burnside has issued the following order, announcing "that the order placing Lieut. Col. Hanson, of the 20th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under arrest for the surrender of Lebanon, was issued under an entire misapprehension of the facts in the case, and he wishes to remove the impression the arrest may have occasioned, and to commend Col. Hanson and his troops for their behavior on the occasion."

—A complimentary dinner was given to Brigadier McArthur a few evenings ago at Chicago. Among those present were, Hon. L. B. Trumbull, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Gen. Farnsworth, Capt. McGlashen, John McArthur, Sr., Col. J. H. Tucker, George Steele, Lieut. Col. Beale of Wisconsin, Col. Samuel Raymond, Hon. John Wentworth, and Messrs. Valentine, Armour, McAllister, Anthony and other well known gentlemen.

—Colonel James C. Rice, of Albany, has been made a brigadier-general. He originally went out as a subaltern in a New York regiment; was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run; was subsequently promoted to the lieutenant-coloneley of the 44th, of which, soon after going into active service, he was made colonel, and of which, except when acting as brigadier, he has had the immediate command through all its history.

—Capt. Ulric Dahlgren, formerly of the staff of Major-General Hooker, but more latterly leading a picket force to brilliant exploits in the rear of the rebel army, is to be the colonel of a volunteer cavalry regiment, soon to be formed out of the drafted men. Two regiments of this kind, to serve for three years, are to be formed. Col. Dahlgren was severely wounded at Hagerstown, and had a leg amputated. He is now at Newport.

—A court-martial is in session, in New Orleans, for the trial of Col. J. S. Morgan, 90th N. Y. V., upon charges of drunkenness and misbehavior before the enemy, at Donaldsonville. The witnesses thus far examined are Gen. Weitzel, Col. Dudley, 30th Massachusetts, Col. Birge, 13th Connecticut, Col. Van Zandt, and the Lieut.-Colonel of the 91st New York, and Surgeon Briggs of the latter regiment. Col. Morgan had been recommended for a star by the officer of the brigade in his charge a few days before the action at Donaldsville.

—General Francis C. Barlow, who was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, has been removed to his home in New York city. He entered the service as a private in the Twelfth New York Militia, but was soon promoted to the coloneley of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, which regiment he led through the Peninsula campaign. Subsequently, at Antietam, he was severely wounded, and for gallantry in that battle he was made a brigadier-general. After the battle of Chancellorsville he was assigned to the command of a division in the Eleventh Corps. At Gettysburg he was again wounded, and for a time his recovery was thought to be impossible, but he is now doing well.

—Major Prime, of the U. S. Engineers, has been tendered the appointment of Brigadier-General, and declined it. He graduated, at the head of his class, in 1850. At the seige of Vicksburg, he served as Chief of Engineers. Major Prime's declination to wear the brigadier's star is probably accounted for by the fact, that as a general he would be more likely to be ordered to the field, where he would not have an oppertunity of acting with the Engineer Corps, and devoting himself to the peculiar scientific duties for which he is so eminently fitted.

—Col. J. H. Leavenworth, commanding District troops on the Santo Fé road, has published an order, dated at Fort Larned, Kansas, in which he pays a high compliment to Lieutenants George Eayres and John Eddington, commanding section 9th Wisconsin battery, and the non-commissioned officers and privates of the detachment, for the active, arduous, and extraordinarily prompt manner in which, in the space of five days, they reinforced the beleaguered Post of Fort Larned, Kansas, the detachment (with one other detachment), having achieved an average of forty-eight miles per day in marching to the scene of operations.

—Col. Adams, 1st Minnesota regiment, is in Washington convalescing from wounds received at Gettysburg. He was wounded six different times. The first divided the fifth rib, the ball passing through the left lung and going out at the back. Shortly afterward, a ball struck him in the groin of the left leg, and immediately following, a ball struck him about the calf of the same leg, which has not yet been extracted. He was struck three times more, but the wounds were very slight. This was at the beginning of the fight and at the time of the charge of the Second corps. After being wounded, Colonel Adams lay upon the field four days, without attendance. Colonel Adams has been twice wounded before, at Malvern Hill and at Antietam.

—Gen. McClellan and family were at the Pequot House, New London, last week.

—Brig-Gen. I. N. Palmer is in command of the defences at Newbern, N. C.

—Brig.-Gen. J. D. Webster, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived at Cairo on the 23d, in the steamer *Hillman*, *en route* for Chicago.

—Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Regular Cavalry Brigade, left Washington on Tuesday morning for his command.

—Maj.-Gen. Butler is to lay aside the sword temporarily, to take the stump in Maine in favor of the Republican candidate for Governor.

—Gen. Grant still remains at Vicksburg. He occupies a fine house, and has his family with him.

—Maj.-Gen. Franklin has superseded Gen. Dudley in command at Baton Rouge. Gen. Andrews continues in command at Port Budson.

—Col. N. A. M. Dudley has been appointed Inspector-General of the Department of the Gulf. Capt. J. E. Cowen, until recently one of Gen. Weitzel's staff, has been promoted to a majority.

—Gen. Hooker has been at Washington for some days, engaged upon his report of operations on the Rappahannock, and his pursuit of Lee up to the battle of Gettysburg.

—Major-Gen. Foster, accompanied by his staff, visited Baltimore on Monday, for the purpose of attending the wedding of Gen. F.'s brother. The party returned to their headquarters at Old Point in the afternoon.

—Among the officers at Saratoga is Col. Percy Windham, the English Colonel of the First New Jersey Cavalry. He has a wound unhealed in one of his limbs, and limps somewhat as he walks. Mrs. Gen. Banks is at the Springs.

—Major W. R. Rowley, of Gen. Grant's staff, but for some months past detailed for duty as District Provost Marshal of the District of Columbus, Ky., was relieved on the 22d, and appointed Provost Marshal of the District of Tennessee. By order of the General Commanding, he will report for duty at Vicksburg immediately.

—Among the slain in Gen. Sibley's expedition against the Indians was John Bremer, a wealthy Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, and former officer on the staff of Lord Raglan. He had come from England on a buffalo hunt in the Northwest, and took a nominal position upon Gen. Sibley's staff to gratify his taste of adventure.

—On the 18th inst., Major-Gen. John J. Peck assumed command of the 18th Army Corps, at Newbern, N. C., and announced the following as his staff: Major Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Surgeon D. W. Hand, Medical Director; Lieut.-Col. Francis Dow, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. R. C. Webster, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Charles R. Sterling, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. James D. Outwater, Aid-de-Camp. The remainder of the staff will be announced in future orders.

—The following officers have arrived at hotels in this city during the last week: Capt. Wilson, 93d Regiment; Lieut. Martin, Berdan's S. S.; Col. Berdan, U. S. S. S.; Col. Crook, 93d N. Y. V.; Lieut. Grisson, 36th Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Barney, 142d N. Y. V.; Capt. G. F. Potter; J. P. Drouillard, U. S. A.; Capt. Sweet, U. S. A.; Capt. White, 15th Ct. V.; Capt. B. Kimberly, N. Y. V.; Capt. Capt. Burbeck; C. W. Campbell, U. S. A.; Capt. Wickins; Capt. McKee, 2d U. S. Inf.; Capt. J. W. Long, 2d U. S. Inf.; Capt. J. O'Brien; Capt. Johnson; Lieut. E. M. Coates, U. S. A.; J. S. Barnes; C. M. Calton, U. S. A.; Capt. B. R. Kimberly; Lieut. G. T. Hodges, Lieut. G. L. Browning; E. E. Sellers, U. S. A.; E. S. Hientington, U. S. A.; M. J. Stone, U. S. A.; Lieut. Black, 122d O. V.; Lieut. G. K. Pomeroy, Id. U. S. Inf.; Capt. J. Wicks; W. Wade, Q. M. 7th Mich. V.; J. S. Pollock, 8th O. V.

A CURIOUS DEMAND.

A few days ago, a dilapidated individual presented himself at the disbursing office of the Department of the Interior, when the following dialogue ensued:—

"Sir," said he, "I have called for an amount of money due to me as a clerk in the —— bureau since 1861."

"Since 1861!" ejaculated the clerk; why?—why have you not settled before?"

"Because, sir, at that time I was required to take the oath of allegiance; and, being a Democrat, I could not conscientiously affix my name to any paper which should virtually prove an evidence of my endorsement of the Administration. But a change has come over me, for I believe the accursed rebellion is played out, and the Southern Confederacy a failure; I have taken the oath, and intend to abide by it, and if you examine the books you will find that my name is ————, and that the ——— bureau owes me three months' pay."

An examination proved the truth of the man's statement.

—A communication from Beauregard's Chief of Staff, published in the Charleston *Mercury*, announces that the negroes in arms captured on Morris Island are held subject to the order of the Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with the act of the Rebel Congress, directing the delivery of such captured negroes to the Governors of the States in which the capture might be made.

—Among the persons drafted in New York on Monday, in the fifteenth ward, were nine artists, as follows, W. P. W. Dana, W. J. Hennessey, Wm. Hart, John O. B. Tinman, John Pope, A. Bierstadt, J. R. Griffith, Geo. H. Hall, and Theodore Pine. Bierstadt is at the Rocky Mountains.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S OFFICAL DISPATCH.

FLAG STEAMER DINSMORE,
OFF MORRIS ISAND, Aug. 18, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR—Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works. Early in the morning, General Gillmore opened all his betteries upon Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space. About the same time, I moved up the entire available naval force, leading with my flag in the *Weehawken*, followed by the *Catskill*, *Nahant*, and *Montauk*—the *Passaic* and *Patapsco* in reserve for Sumter; the *Ironsides* in position opposite to Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin, at long range, viz., *Canandaigua*, J. F. Grun, *Mahaska*, Commander J. B. Creighton, *Cunmarron*, Commander A. K. Hughes, *Ottawa*, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davis, *Dai Ching*, Lieutenant Commander J. L. Chaplin, *Lodono*, Lieutenant-Commander E. Bredhead.

As the tide rose, the *Weehawken* was closed to about 450 yards of Wagner; the other three Monitors followed, and the *Ironsides* was taken as near as her great draught of water permitted. After a steady and well-directed fire, Wagner was silenced about 9.13 A.M., and that of our own vessels was slackened in consequence. Meanwhile, the fire of our shore batteries was working effectually upon the gorge of Sumter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner. At this time, the flag was shifted to the *Passaic*, which, with the *Patapsco*, both having rifled guns, steamed up the channel until within two thousand yards of Fort Sumter, when fire was opened on the gorge, angle and southeast front of the work. The *Patapsco* fired very well, and is believed to have struck the southeast front nine consecutive times. To all this Sumter scarely replied; Wagner was silenced; and battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire at the *Passaic* and *Patapsco*.

It was now noon; the men had been hard at work from daybreak and needed rest—so I withdrew the vessels to give them dinner. During the afternoon, our shore batteries continued the fire at Sumter with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending the *Passaic* and *Patapsco*, to prevent Wagner from repairing damages. The fort replied briskly, but in a short time left off firing. I am not able to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distant view of Sumter allowed me. Our entire power is not yet developed as it will be daily, while the enemy is damaged without being able to repair.

The officers and men of the vessels have done their duty well, and will continue to do so. All went well with us, save one sad exception, Captain Rodgers, my Chief of Staff, was killed, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing near him. Captain Rodgers had more than once asked, on this occasion, if he should go with me as usual or resume the command of his vessel, the *Catskill*, and he repeated the query twice during the morning—the last time, on the deck of the *Weehawken*, just while preparing to move into action. In each instance I replied, "Do as you choose." He finally said, "Well, I will go in the *Catskill* and the next time with you." The *Weehawken* was lying about 1,000 yards from Wagner, and the *Catskill*, with my gallant friend, just inside of me, the fire of the fort coming in steadily. Observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the *Weehawken* to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed when I noticed the *Catskill* was also under way, which I remarked to Captain Calhoun. It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers detected the movement of the *Weehawken*, and was determined to be closer to the enemy, if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a position for the *Weehawken*, and soon after it was reported that the *Catskill* was going out of action, with a signal flying that her captain was disabled. He had been killed instantly.

It is but naturel that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for, the close and confidential relations which the duties of Fleet-Captain necessarily occasioned, impressed me deeply with the worth of Captain Rodgers. Brave, intelligent, and highly capable, devoted to his duty, and to the flag under which he passed his life, the country cannot afford to lose such men. Of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when be could. I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains; and the country will not, I am sure, omit to honor the memory of one who has not spared his life in her hour of trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectly,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,

Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NAVAL ORDERS.

DETACHED.

Commander Macomb from the command of the *Genesee* and ordered to return North.

Commander Collins from the command of the *Odorara* and ordered to return North.

Commander Rhind from the command of the *Wabash* and ordered to command the gunboat *Pontiac*.

Commander Bankhead from the command of the *Florida* and waiting orders.

Commander Howell from special duty in New York and ordered to the command of the *Metacomet*.

Lieutenant Commander W. Queen from ordnance duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Florida*.

Lieut. Commander Earl English from the command of the *Sangamon* and ordered to return North.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore, from the *Richmond* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Robert F. Wyatt from the *Genesee* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George C. Taylor from the *Seminole* and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert Potts from the *Montauk* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. Madison Case from the *Dandelion*.

Boatswain John Bates from the *Potomac* and ordered North.

Captain James Alden from command of the *Richmond*, and ordered to command the steamer *Fort Jackson*, vice Captain Henry Wolker detached at his own request.

Lieut.-Commander Joseph M. Bradford, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Neipsic*.

Lieutenant Gilbert S. Wiltse, from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Richmond*.

Lieutenant Winfield S. Sebley, from the *Richmond*, and granted thirty days's leave.

Assistant Engineer Samuel V. Stillings from the staff boat *Ella*, and ordered to report to Admiral Paulding, at New York Navy Yard, for duty on the U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf*.

Acting Master A. N. Gould from the *Octarora* and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer G. B. N. Towers from the *Richmond* and ordered to special duty at Boston, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer Clarke Fisher from the *Marblehead* and waiting orders.

Gunner James Thayer from the *Richmond* and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Gunner Wm. Cheney from the New York Navy Yard ordered to the *Richmond*.

Third Assistant Engineer Nelson Ross from the *Kensington* and ordered to the South Blockading Squndron.

Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Fisher from the prize steamer *Clyde* and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Boatswain Peter A. Chaser from the *Wabash* and awaiting orders.

Assistant Surgeons Josiah H. Culver from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to duty on the South Atlantic Blockading Squadran.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Pray from the *Bainbridge*, and ordered to Port Royal.

Acting Paymaster Wm. A. Mann, from the DeKalb, and granted leave of absence.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Dobh, from the *Dacotah*, ordered to Squadron off Charleston.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Hosford, Acting Master B. R. Billings, Acting Ensigns M. Hall, W. B. Cobb, W. L. Bowers, and C. Wiley, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Higginbotham, Acting Gunner F. Cassiday, Acting Chief Engineer H. . Maxson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. Taylor, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Dempsey, from the *Alabama*, Acting Master E. C. Merriman, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, Acting Master's Mates Henry W. Loring and Nathan W. Wait, from the *Alabama*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon N. S. Campbell, from the *Keystone State*, and ordered to Port Royal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, from the R. R. Cuyler, and ordered to the *Port Royal*.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas K. Dukehart, from the *Katahdin*, and ordered North to examination.

Ensigns Charles D. Jones, David D. Wemple, John J. Read, John H. Reed, and Edward G. Huzeltine, from the *Hartford* and ordered to Newport, R. I., for their final examination.

Acting Engineer Sidney Hall, detached from the *Alabama*, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alfred E. Every and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. B. Hoet, granted leave of absence.

ORDERED.

Commodore Thatcher has received preparatory orders to command the frigate *Colorado*, vice Captain Goldsborough, detached and ordered North.

Captain John De Camp to the command of the steam frigate *Wabash*.

Commander Armstrong has received preparatory orders to command the steam sloop *San Jacinto*, vice commander Febiger, detached and awaiting orders.

Commander Newcomb to command the gunboat *Tioga*

Commander Leroy has received preparatory orders to command the sloop-of-war *Oneida*.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. W. Low to command the gunboat *Octoraro*.

Leiutenant Commander Grafton's order to command the *Sagamore* is revoked, and he is ordered to command the gunboat *Genesee*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Jacob D. Rogers, to the Clyde.

Acting Masters' Mate G. B. Knowelton, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters W. W. Barry and E. G. Musgrave, to Cairo, Illinois; Acting Gunner Wm. Betts and Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. Gaston, to steamer Grand Gulf; Acting Assistant Paymaster to the *Pembina*.

Acting Paymaster W. D. Churchill, to the Neipsic; Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Howard, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. B. Southwork; Acting First Assistant Engineer Henry Rill, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer T. M. Dykes, to the *Grand Gulf*.

Third Assistant Engineer Abraham Rirby, to the *Richmond*.

Ensign George W. Wood, ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Brink, ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

Chief Engineer Jackson Maxwell to the *Richmond*.

Assistant Surgeons Jos. W. Shively, Benry F. McSherry, John J. Gibson and Samuel J. Jones to their examination.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Brink, for duty on board the U. S. Steamer *Commodore Morris*, Hampton Roads.

Ensigns Mortimer Johnson, Hayden L. French, and George M. Brown, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell to the screw sloop *Seminole* now at New Orleans.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. B. Robinson, to screw steamer *Pinola*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Kelly, to Cairo, Ill.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel N. Brayton, to the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Pacific Squadron, to relieve Assistant Surgeon W. . Lyman, ordered home.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, to screw steamer *Katahdin*.

Third Assistants James M. Clark, E. D. Leavitt, jr., and F. G. Coggin to side-wheel steamer *Mackinaw*.

Third Assistant Engineer W. H. Harrison, to iron-clad steamer *New Ironsides*.

Acting Assistant Engineer Thomas McGough, to screw steamer *Dandelion*.

Third Assistants Engineer Augustus F. Nagle, to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensign H. F. Moffat to the *Fort Jackson*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. B. Crosby, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. T. Mansfield, to the *Neipsic*.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert Morely, ordered to the *Neipsic*.

Sailmaker Theodore . Herbrt, ordered to the steam sloop *Hartford*, vice Sailmaker John J. Holbrook waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Acting Chief Engineer Wm. H. Green, Acting C. Lee Moses, Acting Ensign Charles H. Bryant, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert Getty, Acting Master H. M. Bonney, Acting Master's Mates Levi S. Mann, C. C. Johnson and Edward Napier, Acting Master's Mate Borace B. Miller.

DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel T. Quimby, for negligence and inefficiency, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Neal, and Acting Master's Mates Benjamin Russell, S. D. Lane and Wm. Young, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Henderson, Acting Ensign Samuel Merrill, Acting Master's Mate John M. Braisted and F. Kemble.

APPOINTED.

John J. Duffield, Edward G. Bishop, and Thos H. Dickson, Acting Assistant Paymasters.

James Courtney, John T. Franklin, Charles R. Jones, Gorham S. Johnson, William K. Greutt, John Wright, Harrison B. Cleaves, Charles C. Namberlain, J. Moling, Ross M. Meyers, David Wagner, N. F. Vaughan, Thomas W. Lewis, John E. Wright, Charles W. Spooner, C. H. Stout, and Johnson M. Tucker, Acting Masters' Mates.

Thomas M. Hare, John L. Minston, Edward Roberts, and Andrew B. Bagby, First Assistant Engineers.

Daniel C. Stillson, Charles McMillan, John W. Paul, George Waddle, Corneliut McCoy, and John Cullen, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

Charles J. Morgan, S. A. Bryant, R. T. Erring, Frederick House, George M. Hayman, and George F. Rook, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

Samuel B. Hooker, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas H. Dickson, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

John Rogers and Reuben A. Turner, Acting Masters.

—A collision took place on the 21st, at New Inlet, Wilmington, N. C., between the U. S. Steamer *Connecticut* and the *Quaker City*, of so serious a nature as to probably permanently disable the latter vessel. The *Connecticut* escaped without suffering any great damage.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

—A dispatch at the Merchants' Exchange Room, Boston, reports the following blockade runners at Bermuda, 4th inst.:—British steamers Gibralter, Banshee, Harriet Pinckney, Mail, Ella, Gladiater, and Spalding. Also the rebel steamers Lady Davis, Eugene and Advance. The Sumter was also in port. She has two guns which measure seven feet and eight inches around the breech.

—The ship Francis B. Cutting, which arrived at this port on Monday from Liverpool, reports that while in latitude 41° 10', longitude 44° 20, she was boarded by the pirate Florida, and bonded for $10,000, when she was permitted to pursue her course.

—We have the report of the arrival off Charleston of the fine side-wheel steamer *Philadelphia*, Captain Reynolds, which is to be the flag-ship of Admiral Dahlgren. The *Dinsmore* was found to be too small for the transaction of the immense business of the fleet.

—A launch of the *Wabash* was captured near Cumming's Point by the Confederate blockade runner *Juno*, Lieutenant Porcher commanding, on the night of the 4th inst. The launch contained a crew of twenty-two men, under the command of Acting Master E. L. Haines, of the *Powhatan*, and carried a twelve-pound howitzer. Twelve of the crew jumped overboard, and the remainder, including Haines, surrendered. Two of our men were subsequently arrested on Sullivan's island, baving swam over two miles from the captured launch.

—Orders have gone from the Navy Department to St. Louis, directing the new iron-clad vessel *Ozark* to be completed for sea-service immediately. The *Ozark*, it will be remembered, has on board a new destructive war-weapon which was invented sometime ago in the Mediterranean by Chief Engineer Whittaker, U. S. N., who was ordered home to have his apparatus applied to the vessel. The *Ozark* has one Erricsson turret. She is 189 feet long, 50 feet wide, and draws five feet of water. She has six boilers, four engines and four propellers. The turret is 20 feet inside diameter and six inches thick; and the armor plates are three inches thick.

—Another blockade runner left Queenstown on the 13th inst. She came from Clyde, and is described as a long, rakish-looking two-funnelled steamer, originally employed on ordinary river traffic.

The British steamer *Juno* was overhauled by the Federal steamer *Kearsage*, off Fayal, on the 23d of July. No contraband of war was found on board of the *Juno*, and the *Kearsage* allowed her to proceed.

—The war-worn *Brooklyn* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock, after an absence of over two years from a Northern port. She left Philadelphia in December, 1861, and reported to Flag Officer M'Kean in January, 1862. She did excellent duty on the blockade, and entered the Mississippi river with Admirel Farragut, and was in all of the principal battles on that river. She has been in the Texas blockade. She left New Orleans on the 13th inst., stopping at Charleston, where she took on board the bodies of Captain George W. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury, of the *Catskill*.

—The iron-clad *Tecumseh* is to be launched next week at Jersey City. She will be the second launch of the nine vessels contracted for after the completion of the first monitor. Her turrets, armor, interior filling up and general characteristics are the same as those of the former vessels, with few exceptions. The new ventilating apparatus introduced into the iron-clad *Lehigh*, will be adopted in this vessel, as well as in all of her class.

—A Board of Naval Surgeons, for the examination of assistant surgeons, for promotions, as well as candidates for admission to the medical corps of the Navy, will be convened at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on the first of September. The following are members:—Surgeon James M. Greene, President; Surgeon A. A. Henderson, and Surgeon B. Vreeland.

—It is reported that the British Government has made an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the *Peterhoff*. In the meantime, however, Judge Betts bas made an order that she, together with her tackle and stores, be appraised, and it is understood that the Navy Department will take her at the apprsisal.

—A board of officers, composed of Lieutenant Commander Blake, of the *Eutaw*; Volunteer Lieutenant Ives, of the Potomac Flotilla, and Acting Master, Eldridge, of the *Ella*, are in session at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of examining Master's Mates for promotion to Ensigns.

—Mr. W. H. Webb will launch on Saturday, the 29th, from his yard at the foot of Sixth street, East River, the new iron-clad frigate *Ri d' Portogallo*, for the Italian Navy. This ship was built from the same model as the *Ri d' Italia* which was launched on the 18th of April, and is now nearly ready for sea.

—The *Marion*, the ship of instruction for young men in the naval service, and which has been lying at the Charlestown Navy Yard during the past two weeks, sailed on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the yacht *America*.

—Workmen are engaged almost night and day endeavoring to complete the iron-clad *Puritan* ship by the 1st of October. The lower work of the vessel will not be very far advanced until she is afloat, as all efforts are concentrated on the outside for the present.

—The regular examination for applicants for admission to the Naval Academy is now progressing at Newport, R. I., and a large number of candidates are before the board. Admiral Goldsborough, Commodore Hoff, and other members of the board, are much pleased at the good class of youngsters who bave applied for an opportunity to serve their country. One new feature at this Academy is the attachment of the steam gunboat *Cambridge* to the institution for the purpose of giving practical illustrations of the working of steam engines. Mr. Green, the able professor of steam engineering, is highly gratified at the earnestness with which their students take hold of this branch of their studies.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SQUADRON LIST.

[The following comprises the squadron list of the United States Navy. It is the intention to add each vessel to the list as she goes into commission, and to note changes as they occur, from week to week. There may be errors in the list, but they are owing to the limited space of time alloted to us to prepare it. In future it will be found to be complete and reliable

We shall deem it a favor if officers attached to the vessels will inform us of any changes in the stations of their vessels or in their lists of officers.]

NAME.	CLASS.	GUNS.	STATION.
Aries	Screw.	5	New York.
Alabama	Side-wheel	9	New York.
Allegheny	Screw	6	Baltimore.
Anacostia	Screw	3	Washington.
Augusta	Side-wheel	10	At New York
Amanda	Bark	7	East Gulf Sq.
Arthur	Bark	6	West Gulf S.
Arletta	Schr.	3	N. Atlantic S.
Aroostook	Screw	6	W Gulf S
Adolph Hugel	Schr.	3	Potomac F.
A. Houghton	Bark	4	W. Gulf S
A. C. Powell	Screw	1	Potomac F.
Albatross	Screw	7	W. Gulf S.
America	Yacht	3	Naval Acad'y.
Alfred Robb	Steamer	4	Mississippi S.
Arizona	Side-wheel	7	W Gulf S
Ariel	Schr.	—	E Gulf S.
Brandywine	Store ship	20	Hampton Rds
Bermuda	Screw	7	New Orleans
Brooklyn	Screw	26	New York.
Brazileira	Bark	6	S. Atlantic S
Ben Morgan	Ordn'ce sh.	2	Hampton Rds
Bienville	Side-wheel	11	E. Gulf S.
Bohio	Brig	3	W. Gulf S.
Beauregard	Schr.	1	Mosquito Inlet
Benton	Iron clad	16	Mississippi S.
Blackhawk	Side wheel	8	New Orleans.
Brilliant	Stern-whe'l	4	Mississippi S.
Barrataria	Steamer	4	W. Gulf S.
Colorado	Screw	52	Off Mobile.
Canandaigua	Screw	10	Charleston.
Conemaugh	Side wheel	9	"
Constellation	Sloop	24	Mediterranean
Constitution	School ship	17	Newport, R I
Cyane	Sloop	19	Panama, N G.
Crusader	Screw	7	N. Atlantic S
Connecticut	Side wheel	10	West Indies.
Charles Phelps	Store ship	3	Hampton Rds.
C. P. Williams	Schr.	3	Port Royal
Courier	Ship	5	S. Atlantic S.
Cœur de Leon	Side-wheel	2	Potomac
Chippewa	Screw	6	Charleston.
Cayuga	"	6	West Gulf S.
Cheeura	"	6	N. Atlantic S.
Currituck	"	5	Potomac F.
Com. Morris	Side-wheel	6	S Atlantic S
Com. Hull	"	6	N. Atlantic S.
Com. McDonough	"	6	S Atlantic S.
Com. Perry	"	4	N. Atlantic S.
Com. Barney	"	7	" "
Cohasset	Screw	2	" "
Clifton	Side-wheel	8	W. Gulf S
Chillicothe	Iron clad	2	Mississippi S.
Com. Jones	Side-wheel	6	
Curlew	Screw	5	" "
Cricket		6	" "
Com Truxton		4	" "
Catskill	Iron-clad	2	Off Charleston.
Clara Dolsen	Side wheel	2	Mississippi S.
Choctaw	"	4	" "
Cincinnati	Iron-clad	13	" "
Carondelet	"	13	" "
Conestoga	Side wheel	7	" "
Corypheus	Yacht	2	West Gulf S
Columbine	Screw	2	S Atlantic S
Circassian	"	9	At Sea.
Crocus	Screw	3	Off Charleston.
Dacotah	"	9	Wilming'n N C
Dale	Ordn'ce sh.	—	Key West.
De Soto	Side wheel	9	East Gulf S.
Dan Smith	Schooner	5	Potomac F.
Daylight	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S.
Delaware	Side wheel	5	" "
Dragon	"	2	" "
Dandelion	Screw	2	Port Royal.
Dai Ching	"	5	Off Charleston
Daffodil	Side-wheel	3	" "
Essex	Iron-clad	7	West Gulf S.
Ethan Allen	Bark	9	Boston
E. B. Hale	Screw	5	West Gulf S.
Ella	Steamer	3	Potomac F.
Eastport	Iron-clad	8	Mississippi S.
Estrella	Steamer	2	West Gulf S.
Flambeau	Screw	5	Charleston.
Falmouth	Store ship	6	Aspinwall
Fort Henry	Side wheel	6	East Gulf S.
Fort Jackson	Side-wheel	11	Boston.
Fredonia	Store ship	—	Callao.
Fear Not	Ship	6	New Orleans.
Florida	Side-wheel	9	Special serv.
Flag	Screw	9	Port Royal.
Fernandina	Bark	7	" "
Farallones	Ship	5	San Francisco.
Gem of the Sea	Bark	6	East Gulf S.
Gemsbock	"	7	West Indies.
Genessee	Screw	8	Ship Island.
George Mangham	Schooner	5	Potomac F.
G. W. Blunt	"	3	Charleston.
Gen Bragg	Ram	2	Mississippi S.
Gen. Sterl. Price	"	—	" "
Gen. Pillow	"	—	" "
Granite City	Side wheel	5	New Orleans.
Gertrude	Screw	5	Port Royal.
Hartford	"	26	New York
Huntsville	"	7	East Gulf S.
Horace Beals	Barkentine	5	West Gulf S.
Hetzel	Side-wheel	4	N. Atlantic S.
Housatonic	Screw	13	S. Atlantic S.
Hunchback	Side wheel	5	N. Atlantic S
Henry James	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
Hope	"	2	S. Atlantic S.
Huron	Screw	5	" "
Hendrik Hudson	"	5	East Gulf S.
Howqua	"	3	Boston.
Independence	Razee	50	Rec'g. sh. Cal
Iroquois	Screw	7	Off Wilmington
Ino	Ship	9	Cruising.
Itasca	Screw	5	New Orleans.
Jamestown	Sloop	22	Hong Kong.
John Adams	"	16	Port Royal.
James Adger	Side-wheel	9	N Atlantic S.
J C Kuhn	Bark	5	West Gulf S.
Jacob Bell	Side-wheel	4	Potomac F
James L. Davis	Bark	5	East Gulf S.
J. S. Chambers	"	5	" "
John Griffith	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
John P. Jackson	Side wheel	6	Ship Island
Juniata	Screw	11	Cruising.
Jno L Lockwood	Side wheel	3	N. Atlantic S.
J. N. Seymour	"	—	" "
Kearsage	Screw	9	Cruising.
King Phillip	Side-wheel	4	Potomac F.
Keystone State	"	13	S. Atlantic S.
Kittatinny	Schooner	5	At sea.
Kanawha	Screw	5	Off Mobile.
Kennebeck	"	5	" "
Kineo	"	5	" "
Katahdin	"	5	New Orleans.
Kingfisher	Bark	7	S. Atlantic S.
Kosciusko	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Kinsman	Steamer	—	" "
Lafayette	Side-wheel	6	" "
Lancaster	Screw	30	Pacific.
Louisiana	"	5	N Atlantic S.
Lackawana	"	13	Off Mobile
Louisville	Iron-clad	13	Mississippi S.
Lexington	"	7	" "
Lehigh	"	2	Charleston.
Little Rebel	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Lioness	"	—	" "
Lodona	Screw	—	Off Charleston.
Macedonian	Sloop	12	France
Marion	"	9	L. I. Sound.
Michigan	Side-wheel	6	Erie, Pa.
Minnesota	Screw	49	Hampton Rds.
Mohawk	"	8	S. Atlantic S.
Mohican	"	7	Bahia, June 22.
Mystic	"	7	N. Atlantic S.
Marblehead	"	5	Warsaw Sd
Midnight	Bark	7	S. Atlantic S.
Mercidita	Screw	9	" "
Morning Light	Ship	5	West Gulf S.
Mathew Vassar	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
Maria A. Wood	"	3	West Gulf.
Monticello	Screw	9	N. Atlantic S.
Mt. Vernon	"	7	Off Mobile.
Mt. Washington	Side-wheel	4	N. Atlantic S.
Madgie	Screw	3	S. Atlantic S.
Maratanza	Side-wheel	8	N. Atlantic S.
Miami	"	12	West Gulf S.
Morse	"	2	N. Atlantic S.
Monongahela	Screw	13	Mobile.
Mound City	Iron-clad	13	Mississippi S
Montauk	"	2	Off Charleston.
Monarch	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Memphis	Screw	7	S. Atlantic S.
Matamora	Stern wheel	8	Mississippi S.
Mahaska	Side wheel	9	Charleston.
North Carolina	Rece'ng sh.	—	New York.
Niphon	Screw	5	New Inlet.
Nightingale	Ship	5	Pensacola
National Guard	"	7	Turtle Harbor
Norwich	Screw	6	S. Atlantic S.
New London	"	5	New Orleans.
Norfolk Packet	Schooner	3	Charleston.
Narragansett	Screw	12	Pacific S.
Newbern	"	5	Port Royal.
Nantucket	Iron clad	2	Off Charleston.
Nahant	"	—	" "
New Ironsides	"	—	" "
New National	Steamer	—	Mississippi S.
Ohio	Ship	84	Boston.
Oneida	Screw	10	Off Mobile.
Ossipee	"	12	Galveston
Ottawa	"	5	S. Atlantic S.
Owasco	"	5	West Gulf S.
Oleander	"	2	Florida Coast.
O. M. Pettit	Side-wheel	3	S. Atlantic S.
O. H. Lee	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
Onward	Ship	8	Pernambuco
Orvetta	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
Octorora	Side wheel	10	West Indies.
Pawnee	Screw sl'p.	11	Stono river.
Pensacola	"	26	New Orleans.
Pocahontas	Screw	6	New Orleans
Portsmouth	Sloop	18	" "
Potomac	Frigate	47	Pensacola.
Powhatan	Side wheel	19	Off Charleston.
Princeton	Rece'ng sh.	—	Philadelphia.
Pinola	Screw	5	Key West.
Penguin	"	7	East Gulf S.
Princess Royal	"	7	New Orleans.
Pampero	Ship	5	West Gulf S.
Pursuit	Bark	7	Indian river.
Para	Schooner	3	Mosquito Inlet.
Potomska	Screw	5	S Atlantic S.
Port Royal	Side wheel	5	East Gulf S.
Philadelphia	"	2	Hampton Rds.
Patapsco	Iron-clad	2	Off Charleston.
Passaic	"	2	" "
Pittsburg	"	13	Vicksburg.
Perry	Brig	7	Nantucket S.
Queen	Screw	7	Port Royal.
Quaker City	Side-wheel	11	Off Wilming'n
Roanoke	Iron-clad.	6	Hampton Rds'
Richmond	Screw sl'p.	25	New Orleans.
Release	Store ship	—	
Relief	"	—	Ship Island.
Resolute	Screw	2	Potomac F.
Reliance	"	2	" "
Roman	Ship	2	Hampton Rds
Rhode Island	Side-wheel	11	Cruising.
Roebuck	Bark	5	East Gulf S.
Restless	"	5	S. Atlantic S.
Rescue	Screw	2	" "
Racer	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
R. Seaman	"	3	West Gulf S.
Romeo	Steamer	—	Mississippi S.
Red Rover	"	—	" "
Sovereign	"	2	" "
Springfield	"	6	" "
Signal	Stern wheel	6	" "
Sabine	Frigate	50	New London.
Santee	"	49	Newport, R. I.
San Jacinto	Screw	14	Key West.
Saginaw	Side wheel	5	Pacific S.
Saranac	"	13	" "
Saratoga	Sloop	19	Philadelphia.
Savannah	Instruc'n sh	—	New York.
Seminole	Screw sl'p.	9	Philadelphia.
St. Marys	Sloop	23	Pacific S
St. Louis	"	19	Lisbon.
Supply	Store ship	5	West Gulf S.
Seneca	Screw	5	Off Charleston.
Sagamore	"	5	Key West.
Sunflower	"	3	Key West.
South Carolina	"	8	S Atlantic S.
Stars and Stripes	"	6	East Gulf S.
Satellite	Side wheel	2	Potomac F.
Santiago de Cuba	"	10	West Indies.
Sophronia	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
Sarah Bruen	"	3	West Gulf S.
Shenandoah	Screw sl'p.	13	Boston.
Somerset	Side-wheel	6	East Gulf S.
Stepping Stone	"	2	N. Atlantic S.
Samuel Rotan	Schooner	3	" "
State of Georgia	Side-wheel	9	" "
Shawsheen	"	3	New Inlet.
Sea Foam	Brig	5	West Gulf S.
Southfield	Side-wheel	4	N. Atlantic S.
Sam Houston	Schooner	2	West Gulf S.
Stettin	Screw	5	S. Atlantic S.
Sangamore	Iron-clad	2	Hampton Rds.
Switzerland	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Shokocken	Side-wheel	5	N. Atlantic S.
Sampson	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
St. Clair	Stern wheel	—	" "
Silver Lake	Steamer	6	" "
St. Lawrence	Frigate	40	Hampton Rds.
Tuscarora	Screw sl'p.	10	
Tahoma	Screw	5	Off Mobile.
Thos. Freeborn	Side-wheel	2	Potomac F.
T. A Ward	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
Tioga	Side-wheel	6	West Indies.
Ticonderoga	Screw sl'p.	10	West Gulf S
Tyler	Steamer	9	Vicksburg.
Teaser	Screw	1	Potomac F.
Tulip	"	5	" "
Tennessee	Side-wheel	7	Texas.
Tuscumbia	Iron-clad	5	Mississippi S.
Thistle	Tug	1	" "
Tuschia	Screw	5	Port Royal.
Unadilla	"	5	S. Atlantic S.
Underwriter	Side-wheel	4	N. Atlantic S.
Uncas	Screw	5	S Atlantic S
Union	"	6	New York.
Vermont	Store ship	—	Port Royal.
Valley City	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S.
Victoria	"	4	" "
Vanderbilt	Side-wheel	14	At Sea.
Violet	Screw	—	N. Atlantic S.
Vincennes	Sloop	16	Ship Island.
Wabash	Frigate	48	Charleston
Water Witch	Side-wheel	5	S Atlantic S.
Wyandotte	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S.
Wyoming	Screw sl'p.	9	Japan.
Wissahickon	Screw	5	Off Charleston.
Winona	"	5	New Orleans.
Wm. Badger	Ship	4	Beaufort, N.C.
Wm G. Anderson	Bark	7	West Gulf S.
Wm. Bacon	Schooner	4	N. Atlantic S.
Wyandank	Side-wheel	4	Potomac F.
Wamsutta	Screw	5	S. Atlantic S.
Whitehead	"	4	N. Atlantic S.
Wanderer	Schooner	4	Key West.
Weehawken	Iron clad	2	Off Charleston.
W. G. Putnam	Side-wheel	3	N. Atlantic S.
W H. Brown	Steamer	—	Mississippi S.
Young Rover	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S.
Young America	"	2	" "
Zouave	"	—	" "

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SQUADRON.

NAME OF VESSEL.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
Toucey,	Capt. Martin,	Castine, Me.
Black,	Capt. Hyde,	Eastport, Me.
Dobbin,	Capt. Webster,	Portland, Me.
Morris,	Capt. Knapp,	Boston, Mass
Thompson,	Capt. Pease,	Newport, R. I.
*Cuyahoga,	Capt. McGown,	New York
*Miami,	Lieut. Fenger,	New York.
*Naugatuck,	Lieut. Wilson,	New York.
Crawford,	Capt. Carson,	New York.
Jackson,	Capt. Cornell,	Baltimore.
*Reliance,	Capt. Dungan,	Chesapeake.
*Hercules,	Lieut. Baker,	Chesapeake.
*Tiger,	Capt. Jones,	Washington.
P. Allen,	Capt. Slicer,	Fortress Monroe.
Forward,	Capt. Ottinger,	Newburn.
Agassiz,		Beaufort, N. C.
Brown,		Beaufort, N. C.

* Steamer

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The work at this yard is steadily on the increase. Never in its history has so much been doing as at the present time. The wharves are crowded with vessels undergoing repairs. The Potomac Flotilla is large, and it keeps the yard very busy. The gunboats *Leslie*, *Dragon*, *Tulip*, *Ella*, *King Phillip*, *Eutah*, and *Anacostia*, and the mortar schooner *Wm. Bacon* are all undergoing repairs, and will be ready in a few days.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Affairs at this yard are progressing as well as usual. The side-wheel steamer *Winooski* is nearly ready for sea. The *Magura* will soon be ready to go into commission. The rigging is all set up, and she begins to again look like a thing of life. The *Pequot*, screw, has her machinery nearly all on board, and will be fitted for sea with dispatch. The *Houqua* is nearly ready. The iron-clad *Monadnock* is progressing slowly with her plating. The prize steamer *Britannia* is to be fitted out as a blockader. The *Tuscarora* and *Iron Age* are still lying off the yard. Two new sea-going steamers are soon to be commenced. Three large ships are to be commenced shortly, one of them of such gigantic dimensions as to require an enlargement of one of the ship houses to accommodate it. The whole number of men employed was about 3,300, and this number will be somewhat increased in about a month hence. Considerable sensation has been caused in the yard, by an increase of wages in some of the principal gangs, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

There are over four thousand men employed at the yard in the different departments, who are doing their best to dispatch the work on the vessels as rapidly as possible. The work done at this station since the breaking out of the rebellion seems almost incredible. At the present time the following vessels are in different stages of repairs—*Shamrock*, 10; *Susquehanna*, 14; *Sonoma*, 8; *Maumee*, 7; *Uncas*, 3; *Kensington*, 3; *Pembina*, 7; *Dawn*, 5; *Sebago*, 8; *Fort Jackson*, 11; *Fahkee*, 3; *Richmond*, 17; *Supply*, 5; *Hartford*, 17; *Emma*, *Miantonomah*, *Honduras*, *Paul Jones*, 9; *R. R. Cuyler*, 11; *Penobscot*, 5; *Augusta*, *Newbern*, *Commodore Read*, *Ajax*, *Honeysuckle*.

NAVAL STATION AT BALTIMORE.

The following vessels are undergoing repairs at this station—the steamers *Daylight*, *Maratanza*, *Dacotah*, *Penguin*, *Morse*, *Crusader*, *Stepping Stones* and *Zouave*. The gunboat *Mackinaw* has arrived to receive her machinery.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

There is nothing new to make mention of in the revenue cutter service. The six new steam-cutters are progressing finely, and by the first of next year they will all be officered and manned and doing duty on the coast.

The steamer *Cuyahoga*, Captain John McGunn, arrived here on Tuesday evening, having on board Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York, and Mr. Stillman, Inspector of Supplies and Equipments for this district. These gentlemen have been on a visit to all of the ports of entry on the eastern coast, scanning all the revenue cutters, custom-houses, &c., on their route. The following is a list of the *Cuyahoga's* officers:—Captain, John McGunn; First Lieutenant, S. Treadway; Second Lieutenants, R. Ralston, F. Barr; Third Lieutenant, D. Ritchie; Chief Engineer, J. W. Hopper; First Assistant Engineer, S. Hamilton; Second Assistant Engineer, G. McNabb; Third Assistant Engineer, P. Fennity.

LOSS OF THE BRIG BAINBRIDGE.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* foundered off Cape Hatteras while on her way from New York to Port Royal on Friday, the 21st. A mulatto man, who thinks himself the only survivor of the ship's company, brings the intelligence. He was picked up by the brig *South Boston* on Friday afternoon, and brought to the port of Philadelphia. The *Bainbridge* left this port on the 18th inst., and encountered the hurricane which visited our coast on the 19th, 20th and 21st of this month. She carried a crew of about one hundred souls all told, and the following is a correct list of her officers:—

Acting Master Commanding—Thomas J. Dwyer.
Ensign and Executive Officer—A. G. Stebbins.
Assistant Surgeon—E. H. Allits.
Assistant Paymaster—C. C. Walden.
Ensign and Sailing Master—John T. Hughes, Edwin E. Drake.
Master's Mates—Elias Smith, Jr.; Ralph G. Hotchkiss, Benjamin N. Hamlin and Charles P. Moore.
Paymaster's Clerk—Francis W. Conselyea.
Surgeon's Steward—S. Horace Smith.

The *Bainbridge* was built at the Charlestown Navy Yard in 1842, and her tonnage was 259. She carried six short 32-pounders and one 32-pounder Parrott. At the breaking out of the rebellion she was sent to Aspinwall to protect our interests in those waters. In November of last year, during the prevalence of a terrific gale, she had a very narrow escape from foundering at her anchors in Aspinwall Bay. Her guns and stores were thrown overboard, and it was only by the most arduous labor that the vessel was saved. Finally the officers and men were obliged to quit the vessel; but they returned to her after the gale had subsided. The *Bainbridge* is the vessel which Lieutenant Hunter brought home from the Brazilian station without permission, he believing her at that time to be unseaworthy. The affair created quite an excitement at the time, and Lieutenant Hunter was dismissed from the service for his unofficerlike conduct.

THE HOME.

It was the intention of the Navy Department when the iron-clad fleet was first sent to Charleston, to dispatch a supplementary vessel, to be used for the comfort of the officers and crews of those trying craft. Experience has shown how injurious to health the confined quarters of the armored vessels are. The French *La Normandie* has lately returned from a cruise in the Tropics, where it was found that an iron-clad in a tropical climate proved a very coffin to her officers and crew. The latitude of Charleston verges on the tropical, and the experience of our men in the armored vessels there bears up the report brought back by *La Normandie*.

It is pleasant, therefore, to record that, after many delays necessitated by various circumstances, the design of the Department has at last been carried into execution. The *Key West*, an A No. 1 propeller of 713 tons register, drawing about ten feet two inches of water, and built in New York in 1862, was fitted up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for this purpose, and her name changed to the suggestive one of the *Home*. Every care was taken to give the *Home* the most comfortable arrangement for the accommodation of the class for whom it was intended.

The *Home* was fully completed last week, and sailed for Charleston with her ice chests full, and a small cargo of lemons, fresh meat, vegetables and other relishes for our brave sailors at Charleston. Some slight derangement in her machinery induced her return to Brooklyn on Sunday, but she sailed again on Tuesday of this week, and doubtless by this time has been enthusiastically welcomed by the half-smothered men of the iron-clads off Charleston.

NAVY PERSONAL.

—Admiral Wilkes has been staying at the Clarendon in Saratoga.

—Captain John Rodgers, the hero of the iron-clad fight with the rebel ram *Atlanta*, is at the Astor House.

—Admiral Farragut is still at Hastings, upon the Hudson, where he is recuperating his health and receiving many of his friends daily.

—Admiral Goldsborough is the President of the Examining Board at the Naval Academy, and is now attending to that duty at Newport, R. I.

—It was Josiah Gordon Woodbury, of Bedford, N. H., and *not* Jesse P. Woodbury, late Assistant U. S. District Attorney of this District, who was killed in the turret of the *Catskill*, before Charleston, last week.

—Ensign H. Moffat, who was wounded and lost an arm while in the U. S. sloop *Richmond* in her first attack upon Vicksburg, has been ordered in the Fort Jackson Camp James Alden.

—A paper has been in circulation in this city and obtained numerous signatures, acknowledging Admiral Farragut's great services to the country, and asking of him to name time and place when he will meet the citizens of New York anxious to testify to him their appreciation of his chivalrous and valuable services in behalf of the Union.

—The following officers have arrived at New York hotels during the week:—E. Tilgham, L. Dyson, A. N. Bates, J. E. Walley, F. Willett, F. H. Taylor, J. E. Stickney, J. D. Warren, A. N. Bates, E. Hubbard, R. Z. Rich, J. H. McKibbin, F. Mullett, L. W. Frost, R. P. Swann, D. W. Ossers, A. H. Thomas, Q. L. Wallace, N. B. McLaughlin and H. Wilson.

—The following officers compose the staff of Admiral Dahlgren:—

Fleet Captain—George W. Rodgers (Chief of staff, deceased). Flag Lieutenant—Moreau Forrest. Admiral's Secretary—Horace L. Peterson. Flag Ensign and Signal Officer—La Rue P. Adams. Flag Ensign—Henry Glass. Admiral's Clerks—John D. Ellis, Frederick T. Mason.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels, of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. The subscription price may be sent in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

THE ARMY AND THE NATION.

We take it that one of the most important results in the great moral transformation of the American people effected by the War for the Union is the altered tone of public sentiment which has silently grown up in the minds of men in regard to our National Army, understanding, of course, by this term both services—the *Pallas armata*—the embodied war-power of the Nation on land and sea. For the future we are a military people. It is hardly possible that we shall henceforth lapse into the infinitely false and fatal delusions that for a generation or two, at least, have held possession of the public mind. To secure this beyond a doubt, it remains that theory shall consolidate what practice has taught, by the establishment of principles having all the force of a National creed-touching the status, rights and relations of the National Army.

It has been often remarked, since the outbreak of the war, that if we had had a standing army of fifty thousand men, the Rebellion never would have occurred. This statement is doubtless quite correct; but it in reality begs the whole question. In order that we should have had an army of fifty thousand men, it was necessary that we should *not* have had the very order of sentiments and theories in which the Rebellion took root, and without which it never would and never could have seen the light.

To reach to the root of this matter would require a piece of historical analysis quite beyond the scope of the present article. The fact remains, that delusive notions have for many years held possession of the public mind regarding war, war establishments, the army, military education, and military men. Look at the course of our National Legislation for a generation or two: it has been, with but rare exceptions, repressive to the army and navy—marked by parsimony, and "bound in to saucy doubts and fears." And the tone of public sentiment, especially at the North, has been as bad, if not worse. Its whole tendency has been to frown upon the army, to isolate it from sympathy and honor, and throw it into an attitude of antagonism. Military men were looked upon as idle pensioners on the public purse, sporting their epaulettes in the fashionable circles of metropolitan society. And this indignity, too, in face of the fact that no service in the world has been so hard-worked as ours: a fact strikingly illustrated in the circumstance that insurance corporations long refused to take risks on army officers, as statistics proved, so severe were the duties and hardships imposed upon our small army, that the ratio of mortality in our service—even in so-called peace times—was greater than in that of any other service in the world, peace and war included!

Among the complexity of causes in which this prejudice had its origin, we may count as prominent ones, first, certain loose political theories and vicious social doctrines brought into the sphere of public thought by the French studies and sympathies of some of our earliest political writers; secondly, the spurious peace-sentimentalism that obtained such currency a few years ago. This notion, originating with a few European *doctrinaires*, was seized upon by many in this country, especially in the North, and particularly in New England. According to these visionaries, a new millennium of peace had dawned upon the world; war was henceforth to cease, and armies become useless and burdensome anachronisms. It was a curious bit of that Titanic irony we sometimes see in affairs that, just about the time these vagaries reached their climax, a great European war broke out, involving in it the leading Powers, and shaking the continent to its foundations.

In addition to the causes already enumerated as among the formative influences that gave this false bias to public opinion on military affairs, we should mention the entire absorption of our people in purely material interests. This is undoubtedly a tendency incident to all modern peoples. Our Political Economics tell us much of the Wealth of Nations, but very little of the Strength of Nations. They forget that cardinal truth set forth by Bacon in one of his powerful aphorisms, that, "Neither is money the sinews of war (as is trivially said,) when the sinews of men's arms, in base and effeminate people, are failing." There appears to be in the life of modern societies a counter movement, so that, often, while their wealth goes on increasing, their strength declines. Now, we do not mean to intimate that the former is not good. This is the age of material developments. We do not expect to restore the age of chivalry, and would not if we could. Modern nations need vast wealth, vast resources. But there is a limit beyond which this tendency cannot safely go; and when it goes so far that Strength declines as Wealth advances, the decay of that nation has begun, and the time comes when even its wealth falls a prey to the invader. "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace," says the Good Book "his goods are in peace; but when a stronger than he shall come, he taketh from him all his armor wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils."

The South, on these matters, it must be confessed, always held sounder doctrines than the North. The nature of their institutions was doubtless favorable to the military spirit, but there was, besides, always a strong sentiment in the same direction. It is sometimes charged on the *élèves* of our Military Academy that in their tastes and attachments, their political and social views, previously to the war, they very generally assimilated with the South. There is no wonder they did. And yet it is worthy of remark, so strong is the sentiment of loyalty which the service breeds, that, notwithstanding the South has always favored and the North always frowned on the army, the moment it came to be a question of the disruption of the nation, the proportion of those educated at our Military Academy who adhered to the flag was greatly in excess of what it would have been had the graduates from the North gone with the North, and the graduates from the South with the South, and had not a very considerable proportion of men over whom the sectional traditions of the South would be supposed to have peculiar sway preserved their fealty to the Union. And in regard to the body of the army and navy, President Lincoln, in his Inaugural Message, signalized the remarkable fact that not a single common soldier or sailor had abandoned his allegiance to the flag.

Let us hope that in the future history of our country, juster views in these regards will prevail—that a military spirit will be cultivated, that the army will be cherished. "In all grades," says Marshal Marmont, "the profession of arms is noble, because, for all alike it is composed of sacrifices, and is rewarded, before all, by public estimation and glory. To speak disdainfully of those who compose the rank and file of armies is a kind of blasphemy, even to speak of them with indifference is to misconceive the very conditions of our nature." And more especially is this true in our country. Under our system the civil authority controls the military. The war-power is not the prerogative of the military but of the civil government. The prating, therefore, which is sometimes heard in regard to the dangers of Cæsarism or military despotism can arise only either from a knavish spirit, or from a fundamental misconception of the genius of our institutions. With us the army is simply the arm *of* the nation: not an arm *over* the nation. If it be truly its *arm*, therefore, its arm for protection and for vengeance, it is a living, incorporate part of the body politic, sharing its sympathies, motives, desires. In the great volunteer army which has been in the field during the past two years, a *million* of citizens have, for longer or shorter periods, borne arms in the public service. We believe their army life has made them better men and better citizens. That it has raised their sentiment of patriotism, no man who has seen our armies in the field will deny. The feeling of the army regarding the late attempts to discourage the conscription strikingly illustrates this. We doubt if these attempts would ever have been made if their originators had foreseen what contempt and indignation they were destined to stir up in the army—what white fury sat on the lips of men eager to leave the rebels in their front and come to settle accounts with those whom they regarded as worse rebels in the rear.

These tendencies are all profoundly encouraging, no doubt. And yet, powerful though the shock be which the old anti-military prejudices have received, and committed though we believe we are and will be by the whole current of events to correct practical action as to our war establishments, we readily foresee how strong the temptations to a relapse will be,—how strong will be the attempts, through the machinery of partisan politics, operating on the passions and interests of men quick to forget the lesson when the immediate material occasion is removed. While battles in the field go on, therefore, there is need of a battle for the army itself. The United States Army and Navy Journal is designed as an arena on which this contest may be fought. We shall bring what strength we can, entrenched behind what we believe to be impregnable positions, to the service of this cause. We believe in the army. We believe it is a necessity to the nation. This does not mean, perforce, that we favor bloated and expensive war-establishments or a huge standing army. What is important is that the spirit and temper of the nation be right on these great questions. This is the one paramount aim of this Journal. We have no other creed than the army has—the creed of loyalty, the creed of nationality. Of party politics we know nothing and care nothing. With such aims our enterprise is launched forth, and committed to the consideration of both branches of the United Service.

THE REDUCTION OF FORT SUMTER.

It is with no slight gratification that we are able to open the issue of the Army and Navy Journal with the illuminated initial of the reduction of Fort Sumter. We have not, as yet, the tidings of the actual surrender: but this mere technicality is of small moment in the face of the crowning fact that the historic fort, whose possession was the first material triumph of the Rebellion, lies to-day a mass of ruins.

The facts thus far developed regarding the reduction of Fort Sumter are too scanty to permit of an appreciation of this notable and highly important piece of engineering. The relations of this to what remains to be done are also still too obscure for us to see the way clearly up to the aim of these operations—the possession of Charleston. It is announced that Gen. Gillmore is shelling the city with his three-hundred-pounder Parrott rifle. The line of fire to the city is prodigious—four miles and a half: though not beyond the powers of this great engine. He can, no doubt, throw a certain number of shell into Charleston: but the task will ultimately reduce itself to the question of our ability to approach the city and meet the force of the enemy with the bayonet, or to move up the harbor with the fleet of iron-clads.

Fort Sumter, standing as a sentinel midway at the entrance of the harbor, was the key to the approach by water. It was absolutely necessary to eliminate this element from the problem before a single step could be taken. The attack by the iron fleet under Admiral Dupont, last April, demonstrated conclusively the incapacity of that fleet unaided to reduce Fort Sumter. The weakest of the strongholds of Charleston in its powers of defence, Fort Sumter was the strongest of them all in its powers of offence. The offensive powers of the guns of the iron-clads measured against the offensive powers of the tremendous battery of Fort Sumter proved so inadequate that in the trial, five out of the nine vessels were in an hour so disabled as to be compelled to retire from the combat without having done the fort any considerable damage. This being definitively settled, the present attack has been wisely planned and conducted on different principles. The brunt of the work has been made, this time, to rest on the land force. The navy has, thus far, played a secondary part. The Monitors have been handled with an excessive delicacy; and even after Fort Sumter was half in ruins, Admiral Dahlgren appears to have cautiously avoided exposing his vessels to its fire. Having obtained a footing on Morris' Island, Gen. Gillmore immediately began the work of opening parallels and constructing batteries. Over a month was spent on this work, and after considerable practice at various times at Fort Wagner, aided by the navy, and an assault which turned out disastrous-

ly, the bombardment of Fort Sumter was formally begun on Monday, the 17th inst., and continued during the entire week. The range was something unprecedented—a mean of over four thousand yards. The guns used were rifles of a calibre much greater than have ever been used in the history of sieges. Their breaching power as against brick walls was reduced to a mathematical certainty, and the result of the three days' fire was to leave two faces of the fort in ruins.

In the meantime, between our siege batteries on Morris Island and Fort Sumter stands Fort Wagner, which holds out almost unscathed. We know of nothing in the whole history of siege operations more curious than this; and the result is of a nature to revolutionize all received systems of land defences. Side by side stand an improvised sand-work, shoveled up from material under the feet of the workmen, and a regularly constructed brick fort, resting on granite foundations, and mounted with an armament of prodigious strength. In a few hours' bombardment the regular fort is a mass of ruins: after six weeks' firing the irregular improvisation remains intact. It is a lesson to us; a lesson to the world.

Until, therefore, the fleet can pass up *beyond* Fort Sumter, Wagner will remain a formidable obstacle and estopel to further progress. There is nothing, as yet, to show what method Admiral DAHLGREN proposes for his advance up the harbor. From Fort Sumter across to Fort Moultrie there is a line of obstructions and torpedoes barring the passage. The rebel defences on the right side are also formidable—battery Beauregard, battery Bee, fort Moultrie, a long work *en crémaillaire* above, with Forts Ripley, Johnston, and the Wappoo batteries beyond, while the heavy guns which the rebels some time ago removed from Fort Sumter, have been mounted on the left side of the harbor, from Fort Johnston downwards. We need not say that the attack, both in what has been done and what remains yet to be done, presents a series of problems of great novelty and importance, and that the development of the operations will be followed with the most absorbing interest by the whole professional world.

CAPT. G. W. RODGERS: IN MEMORIAM.

THE country has learned through Admiral DAHLGREN's touching announcement of the death of Capt. RODGERS, how noble and precious a life has been offered up for its sake; but to those who were privileged to share the sweet and sacred friendship of this fine soul, a more poignant and lasting grief remains. To each man in the Navy his death will come as a personal calamity, for he was loved with a singular affection by his brother-officers; and the circles at home will long mourn the loss of a friend peculiarly dear and beloved.

The brief facts of RODGERS' death are already familiar to all. Although acting as Fleet-Captain, he resumed command of his old vessel, the Monitor *Catskill*, for the attack of Fort Wagner, and had carried her to within very close range of that work, when a shot, hitting the top of the pilot-house (within which Capt. RODGERS was, directing the action of the ship), broke it inwards, instantly killing the commander. The turrets of our iron-ships have already proved to more than one brave man a worse than Ugolino-tower, fabled in DANTE's wondrous epic. In the last attack on Fort Sumter, in April, the quartermaster of the Monitor *Nahant* was killed and the pilot and captain wounded, by a bolt in the pilot-house, knocked inwards by the impact of a shot. We know well that regrets are unavailing; but this matter must be inquired into. If this calamity is due to any carelessness or imperfection in the construction of these ships, it should be known; for, as Admiral DAHLGREN rightly says, "the country cannot afford to lose such men."

We give in another column, such biographical facts as are known of the career of RODGERS, as he moved among men and in the sphere of his professional duties; but what strokes or limner's craft can convey the subtle traits of that pure, sweet, shy soul—of that tender, loving heart? RODGERS' nature presented that fine marriage we sometimes see, of womanly tenderness, delicacy and grace with the most heroic gallantry. Born of a naval family—of a name and ancestry renowned in our maritime annals, his whole life had been devoted to the service, at home and abroad, and for the latter few years of his life, as commander of the school-ship *Constitution*, in connection with the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It may not be generally known that it was GEORGE RODGERS who saved this ship to the country at the outbreak of the war. A combination of secessionists had been formed to seize this fine vessel, hoist on her the first Confederate flag, and take her out as a privateer. RODGERS penetrated the design, and by his coolness and decision, completely foiled it. He was a skilled sailor—learned in all the theory and practice of his profession—a soul of "courage all compact," and one of the most dashing officers in the navy. In the attack on Fort Sumter under Admiral DUPONT, in April last, he commanded the *Catskill;* and although his vessel was almost the last in the appointed line of battle, yet when the fleet got within range, he impetuously threw his ship past all the others, carrying her up almost under the very walls of Sumter. The spectators could not help exclaiming, in the words spoken of COLLINGWOOD by NELSON, at Trafalgar, "See how that noble fellow carries his ship into action!" But, indeed, it was natural for him to do spontaneously great and gallant deeds. And one cannot read without a pang the account of Admiral DAHLGREN, which intimates that that very untameable ardor of his, by carrying him within too close range of the rebel fort, may have been the occasion of his death.

But if he was capable of doing great things, he was not capable of doing them with any vulgar ambition of notoriety; and what the public knows of him it knows not by him, but in spite of him. In fact he was not sufficiently worldly-minded for greatness or distinction. There was in his nature a certain subtle shyness or withdrawness—

"His soul was like a star and dwelt apart."

But this did not interfere with his capacity for the warmest manly friendship. "When I have a friend," said he to the writer on one occasion, "I grapple him to my heart with hooks of steel." Latterly, this tenderness, this subduedness increased much in him, seeming to withdraw him from life, lifting him above the coils and confusions of this "weary and unintelligible world," and made in his mood and manner a certain subtle something that struck his friends and familiars with the sad premonition that this fine soul was not long to move among us.

To us, who loved him, his image remains as last we saw him, on the night following the attack on Sumter. We went on board the *Catskill* and spent the night with him. It had been a disastrous day: the whole fleet was in the deepest depression, and it was expected to renew the attack the morning following. Our conversation was prolonged till long after midnight, and at last we lay down, without undressing, on the sofa in the cabin. RODGERS never retired, but when he thought we were asleep he took down his Bible and passed the whole remainder of the night on his knees in prayer. To our mind's eye this pious, beautiful soul remains for ever in this prayerful attitude—

"A statue solid-set,
And moulded in colossal calm."

—IT does not need a very thorough acquaintance with military matters to be able to see that during the last two years this country has suffered terribly from its failure to profit by the experience of other nations in the organization of armies. We may succeed in spite of our violations of the commonest principles established in the history of war, but it will be with unnecessary sacrifice of life, and through the tuition of suffering and defeat. Viewed in the light of our great fundamental errors, in neglecting the organization of a strong reserve corps, and in failing to exercise more care in the selection of officers, the work accomplished in this war by American soldiers is beyond all praise, and far beyond the anticipations of those who early recognized the default and urged corrective measures.

The Government is now engaged in raising another army. We hope it will not fail to heed the suggestions of the past, but will speedily organize a strong reserve force, so placed that it may be made available in those cases of emergency which continually arise in a great war, and for which we have hitherto been almost invariably unprepared. Two years' experience of campaigning have furnished the material for enough competent officers to save us from the infliction of another let of politician leaders.

Elsewhere, in this paper, will be found some valuable suggestions on this subject from one of our most accomplished general officers. They are suggestions which he has frequently and earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Government; not only military men but every reflecting person will readily understand their force and soundness.

—WE are glad of the effort which is now being made at Washington, to give a closer and more definite organization to the Signal Corps. This body sprang suddenly into existence upon the adoption, by the War Department, of Col. MYERS' admirable system of signalling. At first it was necessarily experimental; but it gradually grew into such proportions as to become a very noticeable branch of the service. The necessity of organization then began to be felt. With all their merits, and with all the aid they were able to render in the conduct of operations, the loose, irresponsible manner in which the officers of the corps wandered about—thoroughly detached, and under no immediate and full control by the commanders whom they served, brought the flag-men into a certain degree of disrepute. To get them into a more definite shape; to weed out unworthy officers; and to give the corps greater efficiency and higher reputation, are the objects of the examining board, which is now slowly doing its work in Washington.

—WE hope some thorough statistician will not fail to undertake the work of gathering together a table of the voluntary contributions of the people to this war. We fancy the figures would swell to a size that would astonish the world. Every loyal city, town, and village, almost every business firm, and hundreds of thousands of individuals have, at one time or another, during the last two years, had something to offer for the comfort of the soldier—for his equipment, for his spiritual benefit, and for the healing of his diseases and wounds. The sum of these loyal charities must exceed that of all the other benevolent contributions of the country in any five previous years combined. Added to the millions expended upon the war by the National and State Governments, it makes the cost of this rebellion a prodigious sum. And yet the flow of these generous offerings of the people is far from stayed. The appeal has only to be made, and the response is now almost as ready and liberal as ever. In counting up the sacrifices of the American people for the preservation of their institutions, these popular contributions will not be forgotten by the historian.

—SINCE the success of General MEADE in Pennsylvania and General GRANT at Vicksburg, the tone of the English military press towards this country has greatly changed, and the opinion is now prevalent that the Southerners, notwithstanding the boldness of their attitude, feel deeply the heavy blows recently inflicted upon them by the Federal army, which has now succeeded in piercing the external armor of the Confederacy. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Any one "who watched the course of events, and saw that the "Federals were dismayed by no loss, and persisted, in "the face of all impediment, with a dogged pertinacity, year after year, in recruiting, equipping, and "marching their armies against the South, must have "been satisfied that the Confederates, who never made "fair use of any of their great victories by following "up their enemy, must ultimately be exhausted by "mere loss of blood in face of incessant hornet-like "attack." Those who have followed the course of the paper which speaks thus, will be able to understand what a change the argument of Federal victory has been able to effect. In a later issue, that of Aug. 15, the *Gazette* returns to the subject, and summing up the list of recent Federal successes, says: "It requires "philosophy, metaphysics, historical parallels, and "similar faith, to believe that the South can continue "her resistance to the North in the field, or preserve "her States from the sway of Washington pro-"consuls."

—THE death of Fleet-Captain RODGERS has been inaccurately stated in all the journals as having been caused by the breaking of the interior lining of the pilot-house of the *Catskill*, struck by a shot. A letter kindly shown us by Capt. C. R. P. RODGERS, brother of George, written by Capt. A. C. RHIND, who went on board the *Catskill* to transfer the remains of Capt. RODGERS to the *Wabash*, tells the story truly. The top of the pilot-house of the *Catskill* was crushed in by a shot or shell, causing the death of Capt. RODGERS and Paymaster WOODBURY, who were the only persons in the pilot-house. The fact has not only a sad interest in connection with the death of the gallant sailor; but is of importance in its scientific bearings.

CAVALRY.*

There is nothing more notable in the history of cavalry, than the frequency with which it is mentioned by the great captains, with regrets at its absence on special occasions. "If, at the days of Lutzen and Bautzen, I had had sufficient cavalry," writes Napoleon in his Memoirs, "I should have reconquered Europe." And from the time when Varro, at Cannæ, uttered the bitter lament that all was lost on account of the want of horsemen to meet Hannibal's legions, to our own day, when Marshal St. Arnaud wrote to the Emperor from the battle-field of the Alma, "Sire, if I had had cavalry, I should have obtained results, and Menschikoff would have been now without an army," military annals are full of the like expressions.

The explanation of this was hit off at a single stroke when Marshal Saxe, who won his first laurels as colonel of a regiment of horse, called cavalry *l'arme du moment*—the arm of the moment, or, in other words, the arm for an emergency. For though there are not wanting instances of battles won entire by the cavalry, its most brilliant achievements have been in suddenly coming on in aid at the opportune moment, turning the scale of victory, and giving a decisive character to the issue. A nullity at all but the special "moment," when that moment come, it can, if fitly handled, achieve results little short of the miraculous. And certainly, from the experience of campaigns in which cavalry has been next to useless, and of others in which, as at Cannæ, Naseby, Rossbach, Leuthen, Jena, it has performed feats that, if not fortified beyond the touch of skepticism, would seem absolutely incredible, there is a range of data admitting of the extremes of partisanship, either for or against the arm, according as one shall fix his eye on the seasons when it has been in abeyance, or these in which it has reached the climax of its power.

Those who have followed the course of military discussion in France, Germany and England for the past dozen years, need not be informed that there has, during that period, arisen a school opposed to current views of the effectiveness of cavalry, and favoring a reduction of that fixed ratio of this to the other arms of the service which has continued to be kept up in all European standing armies. It is claimed by these writers* that, owing to the recent improvements in firearms, giving both to field-pieces and rifles a range and accuracy never before dreamed of, cavalry has lost its importance, and can henceforth perform only a secondary part on the field of battle. It must be confessed that these views were very strikingly borne out by the experience of the two last European wars—by the campaign in the Crimea, which, although it furnished examples of the splendid valor of the men in charges which, in the words of Prince Gortschakoff, were "magnificent, but not *war*," was yet remarkable for the ill-luck of the cavalry; and by the Austro-French campaign in Northern Italy, in which the cavalry was conspicuous only for its utter want of distinction.

Now, it is not a little remarkable, in view of these facts, that some one of the various Powers that have enlarged their experience during the late wars, and reorganized their armies accordingly, should not have reduced the number of its mounted regiments, and applied the large sums requisite for their support to better purposes. On the contrary, we everywhere find the utmost attention devoted to the improvement of this branch of the service; and while the numerical proportion of cavalry to infantry has in no case been diminished, it has, in some cases, been largely increased. France has reorganized her army, so as to raise the effective strength of cavalry from 62,798 to 100,221 men; Austria keeps its cavalry up to 40,344, to be augmented to 52,760 in time of war; Prussia has increased the cavalry from 38 to 48 regiments (29,957 men); England retains her 28 mounted regiments, and all the minor Powers keep up a cavalry force in the proportion of from 1 to 4·8 to 1 to 6 of the infantry force.

The consideration which, in favor of all the arguments in favor of a limitation of the cavalry forces, induces modern Governments to undergo the expense of keeping up the full proportion of so costly an arm, is undoubtedly the very peculiarity of cavalry pointed out, which makes it impossible to tell what *might* be lost by its absence. No reader of military history will attempt to deny that, since the invention of gunpowder, every step in the development of artillery and firearms has tended to circumscribe the field of operations of the cavalry, and to bring forward the infantry—the only *complete* arm, that is, the only arm which is at once self-defending and offensive. From the time when the Duke de Boulogne and his mounted companions used a hollow square of infantry as a "keep" within which to retire to rest and refresh themselves, and then sally out to renew the combat—a period signalized by Duparc as that at which infantry touched its lowest depths of historical degradation—there is an immense step indeed. Even Napoleon, in his great battles, never charged with masses of cavalry. "He used his cavalry," says Wellington,* "supported by great masses of artillery, to seize positions, and he afterwards occupied them with his infantry or his artillery, to operate on the morale of his enemy by turning a flank or occupying a post in the centre of his army with celerity." The probability is, however, that, notwithstanding the causes that restrict the field of operation of cavalry, this arm will continue to keep up its present proportion—which averages about 1 to 6 of the infantry. No commander is willing to lose the chances of the prodigious results which the "arm of the moment" can achieve, if it be only present *at* the moment.

The work of Dr. Roemer—the title of which heads the present article—is a well-considered treatise, compiled from the best authorities, on the history, management and uses in war of cavalry—or rather of cavalry in the European services. We mention it chiefly to point out that it fails wholly to touch on cavalry in our own country. An adequate work on this subject, especially with reference to the new phases opened up by the experience of this war, is a great desideratum. In the meantime, we shall gladly welcome to a hospitable reception in these columns communications from intelligent officers in a branch of the service in which so many novel and interesting problems are being raised and solved.

The predominant characteristic of the cavalry during the present war is the limited amount of what we may call "legitimate business" which it has done, and the enormous extension which it has received in what may, strictly speaking, be considered *extra*-military operations; we mean, of course, in raiding, cutting railroads, interrupting communication, liberating slaves, destroying depots, stores, etc. It is not to be concealed that, at the outset of the war, both the military authorities and the public entertained inadequate notions of the importance of the cavalry arm. The failure was, however, not so much in the want of appreciation of the *amount* of mounted troops required, as in the want of appreciation of the *kind* required, and of the kind of service to which they should be put. A statement which has acquired a considerable currency makes Gen. Scott responsible for having discouraged the raising of mounted regiments on the ground that "we should not be able to use cavalry in this country." It is just as well that the story should have been put in this outre shape, for so ridiculous a statement carries its own condemnation on the face of it. The remark of the veteran General-in-Chief, if we recollect rightly, was exclusively with reference to Virginia, and with a view to limit the extravagant ideas of the amount of cavalry required. Thus limited, the statement that, in strictly military operations, we would not be able to use a large amount of cavalry "in *that* country," is undoubtedly quite correct. Notwithstanding the wild notions which have obtained of the clouds of cavalry which the rebels have had in Virginia, we have positive evidence that Gen. Stuart, who commands the entire mounted force, has never had under him more than five thousand troopers. Every one who knows anything of the matter, knows that hilly and wooded countries are not adapted for a great development of cavalry. Napoleon in his famous campaign of 1796, in Northern Italy, had at his disposal only twenty-five hundred horsemen. But, just as soon as he meditated the conquest of Germany, we find him devoting particular attention to this arm, which he saw to be capable of immense service to his designs. And in a passage in his *Memoires*, dictated at St. Helena, he estimates the cavalry force suitable for war in Italy at *one-thirteenth* the infantry, while he claimed *one-fifth* for France, and *one-fourth* for more level countries. These facts should teach those who vainly attempt to settle theoretically the proportion which cavalry should hold to the other arms that this, like all questions of war, depends on special conditions of a practical nature. There can be little doubt that the war in its present state and future prospects opens up an immense field for the operation of mounted troops, and demands a large accession to our present strength in this arm. The nature of these operations, however, and the kind of troops best fitted for the work, will form the topic of future discussion in this journal.

* Cavalry: Its History, Management and Uses in War. By J. Roemer, LL. D. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 1863.

* See especially Die Kavallerie der Jetztzeit (anonymous). Leipsic: 1860; and Influence des Inventions Modernes sur l'Art de la Guerre. Paris: 1863.

* Letter to Lord William Russell, 1853.

OUR MILITARY COMMANDERS.

It is a great source of complaint by politicians and others, that there is not in our army an unmistakable master mind, capable of directing the strategical movements of large bodies of troops. These cavilers complain, at one time, that our leaders are "too slow" and do not move. At another time, they are "too fast" and show themselves incompetent, by dashing men against obstacles in contravention of all the rules of strategy and military judgment. At other times, when success crowns every effort of the commanders, and the enemy is driven from his selected position, with great loss, and forced to abandon the prime object for which he had undertaken the campaign, these political critics are loud in their vituperations, because the opposing army had not been crushed, and its leaders carried in triumph to the capital, chained to the chariot wheels of the conqueror.

These opinions, heralded far and wide by a partisan press, tend too much to carry with them the judgment of the mass of our people, who necessarily know much less of what goes to form a military man and constitute a great military commander than those who are and have been so loud in their denunciations of all the military leaders who have arisen since the commencement of this war.

But if the condition in which our country was found at the commencement of hostilities, as respects its military establishment, was fully known by those who have so mercilessly assailed the commanders, material, and movements of its armies, praise instead of censure, glory instead of disgrace, would have been the meed of every one who has had the temerity to lead our armies.

It should be understood, that a military commander, capable of ordering the movements of an army numbering from seventy to a hundred thousand men, does not spring into existence on the signing of his commission; and that the fiat which makes him a commander does not infuse him with all the requisite knowledge and experience that such an officer must have.

On the breaking out of this war, our military establishment was so small, and the several portions of it so scattered, that but few of our general officers had ever drilled a brigade, much less a division. Most of our colonels had never seen their regiments united for regimental drill. And the subaltern officers of our army, from whose ranks a large portion of our present generals have been recruited, had but rarely witnessed the movements of a regiment, and were, for the most part, circumscribed within the limits of a *one company post* upon our Western frontier, or pent up, with a single company, in the granite walls that constitute the defences of our seaboard.

The large volunteer army, of which we have reason to be so proud, had then no existence, its component parts, both officers and men, peacefully pursuing their ordinary vocations, little dreaming that the loud re-echoing thunder of Charleston Harbor would call them into a new existence, and force upon them a part hitherto never thought of.

These are but a few of the disadvantages under which we labored at the breaking out of the rebellion, and many more might be enumerated. It is enough, however, to say, that in every department of our military establishment there existed a total lack of preparation for the emergency, and an entire inexperience both in the details and requirements of the extensive operations that succeeded.

In the face of these circumstances, the energy, perseverance and courage of our people have put armies in the field of a magnitude hitherto unknown to the civilized world. The officers and leaders of this unwieldy force have of necessity been obliged to devote to the service of their country fortitude and endurance, combined with skill in military theory and good judgment, in the room of that experience in the several parts they have been called on to play, which, from the nature of things, we have seen it was impossible for them to possess. Every one has been forced to assume duties with which he had previously had no practical familiarity, and every one has been forced to acquire the difficult knowledge of reducing theory to practice.

In view of the circumstances in which the war found our leaders, it is no reflection upon their ability to say, that they were unlearned in the duties they were thus suddenly called upon to assume. Napoleon the Great said of the marshals who had followed his fortunes from the sands of Egypt to the snow-clad plains of Russia, and who, from their familiarity with war upon a gigantic scale have been styled the "thunderbolts of war," that not one was able to command over thirty thousand men. What, then, should be our estimate of the ability of men, who, though well versed in the theory of war, as taught at the Military Academy and laid down in books, can, without other practical experience than that acquired in a subaltern's position, assume the command of armies requiring the experience of a Napoleon, manœuvre them in an extensive and almost impracticable country, and, in a majority of instances, defeat a foe equally as skillful, and, in most cases, far more numerous? Is it not fair to say that, under the circumstances, our leaders have not only done all that could be expected of them, but have far exceeded all that the most sanguine could have desired?

The fault has not been with our generals in failing to do all that was possible, but it lies with the would-be military critics, who, without the ability to fill the most inferior military positions, heap volumes of abuse upon every commander sufficiently elevated to become a mark for their malignant vituperation. Every one has been required to leap into the field as a full-fledged Napoleon, though, I have no doubt, had that distinguished leader been in command, he would not have escaped the animadversions of the partisan press of the country.

But the transactions of the past two years have done much to add to the military intelligence of our generals—the one point in which they were deficient at the opening of

the rebellion. Experience has but developed the resources of a superior order of intellect, which has heretofore, unaided, enabled them to maintain untarnished the honor of their country. A fact which must convince the most arrogant critic, that many of our much-abused commanders are men of master minds, who only need the experience of their European compeers to rank high among the greatest military commanders of modern times. P.

WHAT WE HAVE NEGLECTED.

A RESERVE CORPS—INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

Though engaged in one of the greatest wars the world has ever known, we have ignored, in a great measure, the knowledge possessed by the military powers of the earth, acquired by the experience of ages.

The nations of Europe most skilled in military affairs have always considered that their recruits needed much time and preparation before being subjected to the hardships of the field and the conflict of battle. And those nations have found it necessary to have reserves to supply the natural waste unavoidable in all armies, and to repair the effects of military disasters. In both these particulars we have been neglectful, and to-day we are suffering the consequences of our neglect.

Men taken from the walks of civil life, and placed in camps, are obliged to acquire new habits. They cannot expect the comforts and consideration to which many of them have been accustomed at home. It is necessary, therefore, that they should be gradually inured to this changed life in camps of instruction, where their wants can be well attended to. Experience has shown that when exposed to all the hardships of the field a large percentage of raw recruits fall a prey to disease, and death rapidly thins their ranks. More than this, they have not acquired that skill and aptitude which can alone render them efficient in the field. I am confident that the record of the medical department will confirm what I have said.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that those conscripts from the Northern, Eastern, and Middle States, not required to fill up the old regiments, will be assembled in the vicinity of Washington, and there organized and instructed.

More care also should be used in the appointment of officers. No officer should be commissioned unless he shall either have an unmistakable military reputation acquired on the battle-field, or shall have passed a board of officers, competent to judge of his merits. I think I may say, without the fear of contradiction, that no nation on the face of the earth could have turned out such a body of men as have been furnished by the loyal States of America during this contest. I mean men who possess in an equal degree the qualities that they do for first rate soldiers. This being admitted, it may be asked why they have not effected greater results in the various fields of battle on which they have been engaged? Although at times superior in number to the rebels, and with better arms and ammunition, why have we been so often repulsed, and why have our victories proved so barren of great results?

I answer, it is owing principally to want of knowledge on the part of regimental officers. I must confess there is also a lack, in officers of a higher rank, of that knowledge which will enable them to wield masses with facility. As a consequence, in many instances, we have been deprived of that combined action which would render our large masses overpowering on the field. My experience has been that there is often great pretension where there is little merit, and unless brought to the test of an examination, ignorance frequently escapes unscathed.

I have known a regiment of a thousand men to be at the depot in the city of Washington for two days, and without a drunken man. They were generally strong, intelligent men. What could not an army composed of such material have accomplished, if disciplined and officered by men educated in the military profession? In the absence of educated officers, let us get the best we can under the circumstances.

Military men of much experience may have doubts about many other military subjects, but on this they can have no doubts—that to have good troops, you must have good officers. Let it be remembered, that well-drilled troops are not made so by newspaper puffs. Before a regiment believe themselves perfected in drill, let them get the honest opinion of men competent to decide, after closely scrutinizing their manœuvres. That knowledge of tactics which will enable a colonel properly to instruct his regiment is not easily acquired, and that quality of mind necessary to perform this well at all times, as well as to place his regiment in any position sought in the quickest time, is possessed but by a few. I have no doubt that thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been lost in this war by incompetent officers; not because we did not procure the services of men perfectly competent—for they were not to be had in many instances—but because a proper selection has not been made of the material which could have been procured.

If men of influence, who, in so many instances, determine the appointment of officers in their recommendations, would seriously consider that when, from either political or personal motives, they recommend for military positions persons who they must know are not competent, they are taking the life of the soldier, they would be more careful in the future.

The rebellion is not yet put down; and even if it were, we have other enemies. Humanity requires—and I am confident that every one who loves his country would desire—that we have an army with which we can inflict the greatest damage on the enemy with the least loss to ourselves.

Let us be governed by the light of experience, eschew all humbug, and cling to realities. We have the material in the country, if rightly used, to put down all our enemies—to rise up a glorious republic, with its authority vindicated over every foot of the soil, and so become a light to ages yet unborn. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, August, 1863.

THE ORIGIN OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FOR the introduction into warfare of batteries of light field pieces, changing their position with the manœuvers of the infantry, we are indebted to Frederick the Great, who was thus enabled to so increase the mobility of his army as to triumph over superior forces, assailing him during the same campaign from the opposite frontiers of his empire. Previous to the time of Frederick, the march of armies had been tardy and cumbersome in the extreme, the heavy guns, with their clumsy means of transportation, delaying the movements of the infantry and making celerity impossible. Even the Austrian artillery, then the most perfect in Europe, was mounted on awkward carriages, constructed without the slightest attention to regularity, each carriage differing from every other, according to the caprice of the mechanic who formed it and the officer who superintended its formation. The harness, too, was of the most clumsy description, manufactured of ropes after a primitive fashion only to be expected of savages.

Light artillery was introduced into the Austrian armies during the reign of Joseph II., about the middle of the 18th century, but it was still too imperfect to develop its advantages, and comparatively little reliance was placed upon it. The artillery men were conveyed upon caissions or covered wagons, made in the form of an old hunting carriage, called *wurst-wagen*. These differed from the common caissions only in having the cover stuffed, which placed the gunners in the attitude of a man on horseback. France was longer availing herself of this improvement in warfare, the old officers, always more numerous in the artillery than in any other corps of the army, opposing the efforts of the younger men at innovation. It was not until just previous to the revolution, in 1791, that the experiment was made by the formation of two companies of horse artillery. Choice officers and men were selected for the new batteries, and the success of the experiment was triumphant.

Napoleon's great genius discovered the value of this branch of arms, and he did much to elevate it to its present importance. With his flying artillery, Bonaparte broke the line of the Austrians at Castiglione, decided the battle, and settled the fate of Italy. At Ettlinger General Moreau, by the help of his light artillery was enabled with an inferior force of cavalry to support his left wing against all the cavalry of the Archduke. At Waterloo, too, General Moreau, commanding the Army of Flanders, with 4,000 men manœuvering with light artillery, sustained the attack of 30,000 men, supported by a train of artillery at least treble that of of the French.

The Swedes, from the nature of their country, perhaps, had been led very early to adopt shorter calibers and a lighter metal. The Swedish calibers were three or four pounders; the length of the caliber thirteen diameters of the ball; while the Prussian were at the same period 14, the Austrians 16, and the French 18.

The change in artillery from heavy to light caliber, which was thus gradually adopted, revolutionized warfare. Artillery became indispensable in all armies, going where it had never gone before, crossing rivers and morasses, and following even the cavalry in its manœuvers, forcing its way, by rapid marches, to new points of attack, turning the enemy's positions, and opening upon his flank or rear in unexpected assault.

The improvements of the last few years, familiar to all, have given further development to the efficiency of light artillery, and necessitated a departure from the rules of the standard writers on warfare, who wrote before the days of modern ordnance.

HINTS TO CAMPAIGNERS.

No. I.

In bivouacking on the march, or a on scout, attention to the selection of a proper camping ground is of great importance. A novice is apt to make the mistake of selecting a tree for his camping place, which spreads out nobly above but affords nothing but a bare stem below. The broad shadow cast by its foliage attracts him, and as he *stands* to the leeward it seems snug and comfortable, but as soon as he lies down he finds the distance between him and the foliage increased, and it proves valueless for shelter. What is needed in blowy weather is a dense low screen, perfectly water-tight, not higher above the ground than the knee. Thus, in a low turf plain a sod can be turned up, seven feet long by ten feet wide, and, if propped up on its edge, it will form a sufficient shield against the wind.

In heavy gales, the neighborhood of a single tree is a positive nuisance. It creates a violent eddy, which leaves clear evidence of its existence. Thus, in wheat fields it is common for a storm to batter the grain quite flat in circles round each tree while elsewhere no injury has been done. It must be borne in mind, that a gale of wind never blows in level currents, but in all kinds of curls and eddies, as the driving of a dust-storm, or the vagaries of bits of straw caught up by the wind unmistakably show. Little hillocks, or undulations, combined with the general lay of the ground, cause these eddies, and entirely divert the force of the wind from particular spots. These spots should be looked for; they are discovered by watching the grass or even the sand on the ground. If the surface be still in one place, while all around is agitated by the wind, we shall not go far wrong in selecting that place for our bed, however unprotected it may seem in other respects. Indeed a slight mound will sometimes shelter the ground for many feet behind it.

A clump of trees yields wonderful shelter. The Swedes have a proverb, that "the forest is the poor man's jacket." In the cruel climate of Thibet, Dr. Hooker tells us that it is the habit to encamp close up to some large rock, which absorbs heat all day and parts with it but slowly during the night. It is thus a great reservoir of heat when the sun is down, and its neighborhood is always coveted. The near neighborhood of water is objectionable, for, besides being exposed to malaria and mosquitoes, the night air is sure to be felt more cold and penetrating by its side than at one or two hundred yards distance from it.

Avoid sleeping in slight hollows in clear, still weather. The cold stratum of air pours down into them like water from the surrounding plain, and stagnates there. Spring frosts are always more severely felt in hollows. But in a broad, level plain, especially if the night be clear and calm, look out for some slight rise for an encampment. The chilled stratum of air drains off from it, and is replaced by warmer air. Horses and cattle, as the night sets in, always draw up to these higher grounds, which rise like islands through the sea of mist that covers the plain.

However hot the weather may be during the day, the traveler should never relax his endeavor to keep a dry and warm change of clothes for his bivouac at night. Hardships, in rude weather, matter little to a healthy man when he is awake and moving, and while the sun is above the horizon, but let him never forget the deplorable results that may follow a single night's exposure to cold, malaria and damp. Let the campaigner, when out in trying weather, strive to make his sleeping place perfectly dry and comfortable. A little forethought, and an extra hour spent in making a snugger berth will prevent self-reproaches. He should not cease until he is convinced that he is in a condition to withstand the chill of the early morning air. Any omission in his preparations will be irreparable, for, in the cold of a pitiless night he has hardly sufficient stamina to rise and face the weather, and the darkness makes it impossible for him to cope with these difficulties.

Due attention to personal comfort is no indication of effeminacy, while the lack of it is evidence either of stupidity or of an ignorance which needs enlightenment.

WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

The following is extracted from a recently published book of campaign sketches in Virginia and Maryland, by Captain George F. Noyes:

The great disproportion in our battles between the number of ball cartridges discharged and the number of killed and wounded was due mainly to the want of presence of mind in our raw troops; but the very limited investigation I have been enabled to make has convinced me that our troops take much better aim, and consequently waste far less ammunition than is usual in European warfare.

During the wars of the French Revolution and of the Empire—Napoleon's wars—according to Gassendi, a French general of artillery, the infantry fired 3000 cartridges for every enemy killed or wounded. Piobert admits the same thing. Decker, a Prussian general, and one of the best military writers in Germany, estimated that not less than 10,000 cartridges are burned for every enemy killed or wounded.

At the battle of Vitteria the English are supposed to have killed or wounded one of the enemy for every 800 balls fired. An English officer states that at the battle of Cherubusco the Mexicans killed or wounded an American for every 800 balls fired, and that the Americans killed or wounded a Mexican for every 125 balls fired.

The heroic Rosecrans, in his account of the bloodily-contested battle of Murfreesborough, declares, 'Of 14,560 rebels struck by our missiles, it is estimated that 20,000 rounds of artillery hit 728 men, and 200,000 rounds of musketry hit 13,833 men, averaging 27 cannon shots to hit one man, and 145 musket shots to hit one man.

In the battle of Gainesville there could not have been expended more than 100,000 cartridges, and the enemy admit a loss of more than 1000 men, thus averaging 100 musket shots to each of the rebel killed or wounded. Of course all such statements only approximate the actual ratio, but it is sufficiently clear that, great as is the waste of ammunition by our army, it is not only equalled, but excelled by those of Europe.

One trouble is that our men, in going into battle, are weighed down, overloaded with ammunition, having to stuff their pockets as well as their cartridge-boxes with the sixty or eighty rounds ordered. Of course very much of this is thrown away and wasted; but this is only a trifling evil compared with the encouragement thus given to the too prevalent idea among the men that he who fires the greatest number of rounds in battle is the best soldier. I have heard men boasting of their achievements in this regard, and the result of such an idea is a hurried loading and discharge without any regard to aim; a wasting upon trees and foliage of ammunition which, if used at all, should be

used so as to defeat the enemy. I was struck with a remark made by a rebel prisoner to his captors, "We never carry more than forty rounds into action, and usually expend about ten.

"There is altogether too much of this wild, reckless, firing, the men discharging their pieces before bringing them fairly down to a level, and utterly regardless of taking aim. Of course there are periods when heavy, rapid, and continuous volleys are necessary; still it would be well if every man could be drilled as a sharpshooter, taught to shoot slowly, and always take aim, either at the enemy or his supposed locality.

"In the five battles of the late Italian campaign it was estimated that about 8 per cent. of the French and Sardinians, and 10½ per cent of their enemies the Austrians, were either killed or wounded. In the battles spoken of in these sketches our loss was not far from 10 per cent. of the whole numbers engaged, while certain divisions and brigades lost one-third of their number; and in the fearfully bloody fight at Gainesville two of our regiments lost more than one-third of their number engaged, as also did the 4th brigade.

"The proportion between the killed and the wounded is about as 1 to 5, and of the wounded about 1 in 10 never recovers. If this be even approximative to the truth, it certainly robs war of some of its presumed fatality. As I have before remarked, the escape of so large a majority of the men, amid such storms of bullets sweeping and yelling around their ears, has always been the great mystery of war."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

It is extremely difficult to know the truth about Poland. The French and English papers are our sole reliance for news, and both are partizan, and against the Russian interest. The consequence is, that all we hear is of Polish successes on the one hand, and Russian barbarities on the other; both of which we ought to receive with much allowance. There is good reason to believe that the insurrection is not in the popular interest, but is almost, if not exclusively, an effort of the Polish nobility to gain the upper hand. The common people, or peasantry, would, in that case, at the best only exchange one tyranny for another. As in Hungary, every other man is a noble, and there are thus but two classes, the lower of which can be little else than the serfs of the upper. On the other side, from what we know of the liberal character of the Russian Emperor—of which the voluntary emancipation of twenty millions of people, scarcely differing in grade from the Polish peasants, is a magnificent proof—we may infer that his treatment of Poland cannot possibly be marked by such inconsistency and cruelty as is attributed to him. The Polish insurrection has many points of likeness to the rebellion of the Southern States, and the conjecture may not be far out of the way, that it has a similar object—the establishment of an aristocratic and a servile class. When the marked amity of the Russian Emperor towards our Government is taken into account with these probabilities, we may well suspend our judgment against him. The unreasoning and consistent enmity of the aristocratic English and imperial French press, against Russia, the Emperor of Russia, and everything Russian, is not for nothing; there is an instinct in the adversaries of human rights and equality that warns them against whatever threatens their favorite institutions.

The present question, however, is not what our sympathies are, or ought to be, but what is the news. As to military movements, there is really, almost nothing to be said, so contradictory is the information. The fighting seems to be done, on the Russian side, mostly by the Cossacks, in their characteristic way, and it is probable enough that frequent cruelties are perpetrated. On the side of the Poles there is little organization, though considerable force, and that desperate energy which impels men who have staked every thing on success; so that it would not be wonderful if, notwithstanding their imperfect armaments, the balance of success in a desultory warfare had been hitherto on their side. General MOURAVIEFF (the Russian Commander) issued an order on the 18th ultimo, in which he states that the Polish peasantry are rapidly and very generally arraying themselves on the side of the Government, and offers a reward of three silver roubles for every unarmed insurgent, and five for every one armed whom they shall capture and deliver up. The Polish Secret Government, on the other hand, is not only instigating the Russian peasantry to revolt, but has actually started an expedition over the lines. Colonel MILKOWSKI with 400 men, very well armed, has crossed the Danube into Moldavia, having seized the English steamer at Sulina, by a stratagem, but paying the captain liberally for the transit of his men. When he landed, the authorities commanded him to go back, but he refused, and a battle of some five hours ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Moldavians. They lost 60 men, and MILKOWSKI, 40, after which he pushed on into Bessarabia. Very little can be hoped, however, from this diversion. The force is too small, and will be too easily cut to pieces, and its leaders are probably doomed to experience the uniform disappointment of those who depend upon a popular insurrection in an enemy's country. Meanwhile, foreign negotiation with Russia on the Polish question, is very ticklish. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in replying to the notes of the Three Powers, has managed to pique them all, sharply, and they are now considering in what form they will rejoin—the prospect being that France will take a hostile tone, while England will at least growl, and Austria grumble. GORTSCHAKOFF, in his late dispatch, hinted to John Bull that the matter was none of his business; he reminded NAPOLEON that, with his faubourg St. Antoine, and all that, he lived on a volcano himself; and fairly made Count RECHBERG (the Austrian minister) foam with rage by purposely misunderstanding him, and complimenting him on his friendship to Russia. This is, after all, the important aspect of the case; for, if a general European war breaks out, it will be all the better for America, and eventually for the general interest of the world. The importance of amicable relations with Russia, even to the possible extent of an alliance, cannot fail to strike every observer, or to occupy the attention of our State Department.

FOREIGN NOTES.

—The French iron-plated frigate *La Normandie's* trip to the tropics is said to have been a complete failure. A French officer says that "iron-cased ships are coffins in the tropics." *La Normandie* has been compelled to change her crew twice.

—It seems from a letter addressed to the *Army and Navy Gazette* of London, by "The Father of a Sufferer," that the negroes employed in the British service are in some cases accorded privileges not granted to their white brethren under the same circumstances. "Possibly you are not aware," exclaims the afflicted father, "that the important post of barrack master at Sierra Leone is filled by a colored officer, who, in addition to his other allowances, receives the sum of 5s. per diem as climate pay. European officers," we are told, "attached to West India regiments serving on the coast of Africa, obtain no such boon, though necessarily more exposed to the baneful influence of that notoriously unhealthy climate."

—The severity with which the French authorities are dealing with the conquered Mexicans give further evidence of the literal fidelity with which the second Emperor is carrying out the Napoleonic ideas, of which he has proved himself so dilligent a student. The instructions under which the French authorities in Mexico are acting would, if made known, be found, we doubt not, to be something near a transcript of those issued by the first Napoleon for the direction of his lieutenant Junot in his dealing with the subjugated Italian provinces. Among the letters that appear in the twelfth volume of Napoleon's correspondence, lately published in Paris, is an order to Junot, under date of "Paris, 4th February, 1806," by which he is instructed to "burn five or six villages; shoot some 60 persons; make very severe examples." "Nothing is more salutary than terrible examples given *apropos*," adds Napoleon, of which doctrine he gives proof in the further direction to Junot "that the village which revolted to join Bibbio be burned; that the priest who is in the hands of the Archbishop of Plaisance be shot; and that 300 or 400 of the incriminated be sent to the galleys. . . . Burn one or two large villages, and say that it was by my order." Such are the examples of clemency traditional in European warfare, from which foreign writers presume to lecture us upon our inhuman mode of dealing with rebels.

—THE Parisian papers are discussing the question as to the duration of the French occupation of Mexico. It is asserted that the French regiments now in that country are to have their duplicates at home, so as not to disturb the organization of the army, and are to form a Mexican army, to be paid out of the Mexican treasury, and maintained in the country under command of General Bazaine. For how long a period does not appear; not less than five years, however, is intended, for the *corps d'armee* remaining in Mexico are to be composed of volunteers for five years' service in that country. Though quite in the fog as to the Imperial purpose in going to Mexico originally, some of the opposition journals appear to apprehend clearly enough the difficulties with which the continued occupation of that country is environed. Even Almonte and his party, who wished foreign occupation in the first place, are reported to be quite averse to its becoming a permanent institution, and the increasing prospect of the success of the National arms in this country is full of portents of danger to the Franco-Mexican empire. If 80,000 troops, as is estimated, are required for the maintenance of French authority in Mexico under present circumstances, what force would be needed to maintain a position there in face of a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine? The problem is a difficult one. We commend it to the thoughtful consideration of the astute occupant of the Tuilleries.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL SCIENCE.

—As an evidence that the English do not rely upon their wooden walls or iron plates for their protection, the schedule of the fortification bill recently passed by Parliament, proposes to expend the sum of £6,920,000 in fortifying several of the principal points on the coast.

—The construction of powerful muzzle-loading guns for the naval service has been lately improved by an Englishman named Anderson. The security of the breech of the gun, on which the principal strain falls, is to be ensured by having a solid block of steel bored out for the interior tube, and then a solid forging shrunk over it, which it is claimed will give much more solidity than heretofore to the construction of large ordnance.

—The forthcoming trial of Sir William Armstrong's 600-pounder rifled gun is anxiously looked for in England, a doubt seeming to exist as to whether the metal of the coiled inner tube will withstand firing elongated shot with large proportionate charges of powder. It is believed, however, that it is not now intended to fire such charges, unless with round shot, so that the rifle shell firing will be made auxiliary to the firing of the round ball. Besides solid balls, spherical shells will also be fired with this gun, so that a very interesting series of experiments may be anticipated.

—The British Ordnance Department has ordered that brass cannon shall be proved when ·08 of an inch below the true calibre, and afterwards finished. This alteration has been adopted in consequence of its having been observed that the effect of the proof charge upon brass ordnance, when fired with the usual windage, is in almost all cases to leave serious indentations near the seat of the shot. Indentations so caused will, by this system, be removed in finishing the gun.

—The construction of explosive shells with polyhedral cavities is now attracting considerable attention in England, as in them the same purpose is effected as in Sir W. Armstrong's segment shell, in a much less complicated and costly manner. The object of this construction is to determine beforehand the number and size of the fragments into which the shell shall separate on the explosion of its charge. This is effected by casting the shell upon a polyhedral cone instead of upon the usual sphere. It is manifest that the shell will be thinner, and consequently weaker along the lines corresponding to the edges of the polyhedral cone than elsewhere. It is well known that an abrupt change in the direction of the surface of a casting, produces weakness along the line of this change. On this account the tendency to fracture will be greatest along the edges of the polyhedral cavity. In elongated shells the core is varied to suit the shape of the shell upon the general principle above stated.

—An iron-plated steam Ram recently launched from the yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, and said to be constructed for the Chinese government, though suspected of having a less Oriental destination, is described as a vessel of about 1900 tons burthen and nearly 250 feet long. She has a peculiar appearance, having an unusually great beam, the plates, deck-beams and ribs being of immense strength. The inside shell of the vessel, and the shell below the water mark are covered by planking six inches thick, this planking being again covered by iron plates two and a half inches in thickness. The vessel has a singular appearance in the water, being more circular than conical. The whole of the stem is composed of forging of such thickness that penetration are thought out of the question. The engines by which the vessel will be propelled are upwards of 350 horse-power. The whole of the upper deck is plated with iron. The funnel can be lowered at pleasure, and the masts are of iron and form tubes on the deck. The vessel will have two of Captain Cole's revolving cupolas.

—A code of regulations for the guidance of the officials and others engaged in preparing and bending the slabs of iron used in plating the vessels under construction at Chatham dockyard, has beed issued by the lords of the Admiralty. The iron is to be heated before bending, and the following precautions are to be observed in the process: 1st. The heat shall not be carried to such an extent as to injure the iron. 2nd. The heating shall be done gradually, so as to heat the large mass uniformly throughout its substance; and 3rd. The heating surface must be so arranged as to prevent fierce fire currents from infringing on the edges of the plates, by which damage would be done. The committee, upon whose report the code was framed, consider that from good to brightest red are the safest limits within which the plates may be heated, and, provided proper precautions are taken, consider that the iron will be rather improved than injured by the operation. It is considered highly inexpedient to bend thick plates cold, or only slightly heated, as there are few kinds of iron sufficiently ductile to bend cold, even in small bars, without injury to the structure of the metal, and in large masses this attempt will be very injurious, for even if the external surface should escape injury, the process will inevitably produce undue internal strains, very detrimental to the powers of resistance under the blows of shot.

—In the recent foray upon Lawrence, Kansas, the guerrillas, in one case, drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building, and the friends of the twelve men, while standing on the banks of the river, were fired into by the guerrillas, and a number killed and wounded.

A SWISS OFFICER IN OUR ARMY.*

Among the many European officers whom the vast military operations in this country have attracted across the Atlantic, we know of none who seem to have observed more carefully and judged more correctly than Lieut. Col. LECOMTE, an officer of the Swiss army, sent by his Government to acquaint himself with our military stsyem. Col. LECOMTE served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, and laboriously devoted himself to the task of examining the organization of our armies, the points of difference between them and those of other nations, and especially his own, and to the causes which led to the war, and the parties with reference to it into which the people divided themselves. His report is brief, but it is comprehensive and intelligent; and contains much likely to prove instructive to the American as well as the Swiss Republic.

After giving a condensed narrative of the origin and growth of the civil war, and correctly describing the theatre of its operations, Col. LECOMTE refers in terms of praise to the facility with which our great army was raised, and the admirable manner in which it was organized and disciplined. But he has also something to say about

THE DEFECTS OF THE ARMY.

The general information of the men in all which concerns encampments, and the establishment of routes, bridges, and abatis, their patience and their *san froid* under disappointments, their force of will, and their persistence against obstacles, are truly remarkable. On the other hand, the etiquette of discipline, the respect for authority, and the good order of the internal service, fall short of what is desirable.

There is wanting also the spirit of cheerfulness and gayety which sustains so happily the *morale* of the weak at trying moments. The conduct and the character of the American soldier have something of sadness, of reserve, and of silence, which is precisely the opposite of that which is met with in the European armies. The song and the laugh there are the exceptions. It is true that the soldier is at the same time a citizen. He thinks of his country and of his party; he talks politics; he reads almost every day the gazettes brought to the camps by intrepid little carriers; he has family cares; he receives and writes many letters; he often sends a correspondence to the journals; he communicates military impressions to the Senators of his State, and his plans of campaign to chiefs the most elevated in grade. Few knapsacks of the private soldier would be found unprovided with a complete apparatus of secretary, paper and envelopes of different sizes, collections of postage-stamps, blotting-paper, etc. I have often borrowed from the first comer the materials for my correspondence.

If the American soldiers are not gay in their disposition, it is not, however, through contempt of alcoholic stimulants. Intoxication is a vice too common, and so excessive in their ranks that many indulge in it even to the extent of falling on the spot by the side of their guns. Whence arises this injurious consequence, that from fear of the abuse of spirituous liquors, it becomes necessary to prohibit even the moderate use, and that their sale at retail is interdicted to the sutlers, as well as at the stores of the garrisons.

Amongst the qualities which are also wanting, ought to be mentioned that sentiment of fellowship and of fraternity in arms which contributes so much to give confidence and solidity to the character of an army. Individuals and corps live there a little too much for themselves, seeing, often, only a rival where it would have been proper to see a friend and a brother in arms. This defect can be easdy comprehended and excused in a country making but the commencement of its apprenticeship to a military career, and where all the institutions and the habitudes of civil life have hitherto reposed on the largest allowance possible of individual liberty.

He is surprised at the facility of the military authorities in taking advantage of

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH LINES, AND PRESSES.

They have used them (the railroads) in the South for skilful strategic combinations, and, on both sides, they have daily employed them for tactical movements of the greatest boldness, sometimes for transportation under fire of the enemy, for *estafettes*, and even for reconnoissances and scouting expeditions.

At the time of the recent evacuation of the White House, the 28th of June, the Federal General Stoneman, commandant-in-chief of the cavalry, advanced by way of exploration and as a scout on a locomotive, in the direction of Richmond, in order that he might be able to communicate directly and promptly the signal to fire the provisions which there was no longer time to carry away. In another reconnoissance of the most adventurous character, some time before, two officers, as brave as intelligent, of the staff of General McCellan, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, requested, on the route, a locomotive, and, climbing, upon it, they were able to explore promptly the country, and to bring back, in one morning, news of the enemy acting at the distance of fifteen leagues from headquarters. The construction of new railroads, their destruction and their repair, play a very grand part in this war.

The telegraphs are managed with not less boldness and activity. In the army of the Potomac, for example, the staff of the general in command rarely stops more than two or three days without being connected with all its divisions, and with the Government at Washington. Whether it were on the boats at anchor in the bays, or in the midst of the marshes of the Peninsula of Yorktown, or in the bosoms of thick forests, while the routes were not even traced for the wagons, one could see rising all around him the network of wires with wondrous rapidity. More than one officer of the staff has recovered his direction in the forests of Virginia by means of the posts, or the trees truncated for this purpose, of the telegraphists—and the latter have often unrolled their wires as rapidly as the army marched.

Field printing-presses, operating with great celerity, are also attached to various staffs. As for any thing further on this head, the printing-press is more connected with the manners and customs of the American people than with those of any other. There is not a village which has not its printing-press and its journal. A headquarters, as populous as many a village, might well pretend to the same privilege. I subjoin here, Mr. Counsellor, a specimen of the elegant pamphlets which our printers executed for us in the marshy woods of the environs of Yorktown. I should add that these pamphlets, and the telegrams, simplify greatly the labor of the staff department.

But all these improved engines are, after all, but accessories; and if the directing thought of the operations is not up to the height of its task, they only complicate it for him. The facilities of execution aggravate the faults of conception more frequently than they aid in correcting them. In many circumstances, it would have been very desirable for the army to have fewer telegrams at its command, and to be more independent of the political fluctuations of Washington.

A very interesting portion of the book is that where the author draws a comparison between the American and Swiss armies, and states some of the disadvantages which each suffer under from the democratic character of their institutions:

CAUSES OF INFERIORITY.

As to what concerns the American Federal Army, the principal causes of inferiority are, in my opinion, the following:

1st. From lack of authority in the generals, in consequence of the exigencies and the vices of democratic institutions, which protect all the restraints upon the vigorous and wise conduct of the war—intrigues of parties in the government and about it; excessive personal ambition; sordid flattery of the soldier-voters; the systematic aspersion or commendation by the press, of the several generals, according to the party to which they belong; exaggerated fears on the part of the government of seeing the rise of future military dictators; the superabundance of clubs, of journals, of tribunes, which, without wishing it, furnish valuable information to the enemy, and facilitete, in a singular manner, the business of spies.

2d. The defective mode of forming the army. The system of voluntary recruiting by the inducements of the pay, or by the stimulation of political passions, furnishes a great number of individuals more or less depraved, or inept for the valuable service of the field, but who are admitted, to make up the number. The rest of the nation, thinking they are doing enough in aiding to raise pay for these *mercenaries*, find themselves too little interested in events, do not feel sufficiently their burden, and do not take in the war an interest as serious as the circumstances would demand. In the great cities, at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and even in the face of the enemy at Washington, amusements go on as in time of entire peace;—they dance, they dine, carry on festivities, boast loudly, and, what is more serious, they know not how to sacrifice on the altar of the country in danger, any rancor, or any political purpose. The contest of parties and of cliques pursues its ordinary course, and even more intensely than ordinary; many a Republican abolitionist of the North rejoices more over the reverses of a Democratic general, of McClellan, for example, than over his success. The Democrats do the same in regard to the abolition generals, as, for example, Frémont. If the army were recruited by conscription, or if each citizen, subject to service, were held to military duty, as in Switzerland, the various classes of society would be more equally and more directly identified with the war, and would better comprehend the necessity of the sacrifices which it demands.

3d. The mode of recruiting furnishes a great number of bad officers, having sometimes no other title to their commissions than having known how to entice a few recruits to inns or clubs. It is particularly injurious when that happens, as it too often does, alas! in regard to the positions of the superior officers. For two good officers taken thus from the ranks of the orators, or from the magistracy, there are five or six of them completely incapable in the face of the enemy. Being from that time let into the secret that military knowledge is not the first condition to obtain an officer's commission, every influence is brought to bear to effect the nominations. The ties of relationship, of friendship, of party, of considerations of speculation even, cause to be named for very important positions men totally incapable of filling them. When that happens in the staffs, where the service, necessarily indeterminate and not susceptible of being regulated as in regiments, does not betray the incapacity of the officer until after the art, the hurtful consequences which may ensue may be easily understood. I do not wish to cite here proper names, for that would not serve my end; but it would be easy for me to prove what I advance, by facts too palpable. I should add that, owing to the intrigues of parties, and the compliance of the press, it is often difficult for the public, even for the Government and the superior officers, to ascertain whether such an officer is a pretender, an adroit actor, or a man of merit. The conscription would give better men for the troops, and would allow a choice exclusively military for the officers.

4th. The military zeal of the army is not excited by any advantage proportioned to the dangers. No honorable distinctions, no decorations or pensions, not even retiring pensions, are assured to the wounded, or to the widows and orphans. Then the music is wretched; the uniforms gloomy; no destribution of brandy; and a severe prohibition against making booty. There is only patriotism and the pay to stimulate the boldness of the combatants. But this is not enough in the present case to lead men resolutely to death. As for the pay, that is gained in advance, and if one is thrown out of service, the pay is lost for himself and his heirs. As to patriotism, it is that of a civil war, and the sad struggle of the parties which we have mentioned in the very camp of the North, blunts, or gives it a false direction. If it has its moments of dash, it has more often still its fainting-fits.

5th. The very organization of the discipline is fundamentally defective, in that it transfers too much to the military service, where obedience above every thing ought to reign, the individual privileges of the citizen, who prides himself essentially on being free. Courts of inquiry and courts-martial, for example, are multiplied to infinity, diverting, at every turn, a good number of soldiers from active service, without aiming, most frequently, at any result. Veritable lawsuits, bristling with incidents of every kind, are always pending by the dozen in each division, in which the question, in the greater part of the European armies, would be one of the simple competence of superior or general officers. Heaps of pamphlets, besides, result from them, which there is a custom of sending to all the corps, and the transportation and dispatch of which by the officers, is done sometimes to the detriment of important business."

We had marked several other interesting passages in this book for extract, but we are encroaching too far on our space, and must desist.

* "THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES: Report to the Swiss Military Department; preceded by a Discourse to the Federal Military Society assembled at Berne, Aug. 18, 1862, by Ferdinand Lecomte, Lieutenant Colonel, Swiss Confederation. Translated from the French. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

NEW MILITATY PUBLICATIONS.

A FIELD MANUAL OF COURTS MARTIAL, by Capt. Henry Coppée, is from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains forms of proceding of Courts Martial, together with an explanation of the duties of all persons in any way connected with military tribunals. To which are added the modes of procedure in Courts of Inquiry, Military Commissions, and the various Boards upon which officers are required to serve. It will prove a valuable assistant to all newly-appointed officers, as it gives detailed instruction on points which have heretofore been acquired by experience alone.

THE ARMY PAY DIGEST, by Major Ezra Webb, published by D. Van Nostrand, contains all the acts of Congress now in force relative to the pay and mustering of the Army, together with such articles of the Army Regulations as bear upon those points. The pay tables are admirably arranged for ready calculation. It is an invaluable book for paymasters and all interested in the pay of the army.

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENLISTING AND DISCHARGING SOLDIERS, by Robert Bartholow, A. M., M. D., is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. This is a work which has been adopted by the Surgeon-General for issue to medical officers of the army, and contains the real and pretended disqualifications for military service. Also all necessary information relative to the enlisting and discharge of soldiers. It is a valuable book for recruiting officers.

THE COMPANY CLERK, by Capt. August V. Kautz, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, from the same press, shows how to prepare the papers pertaining to a company, when they are to be made out, and to whom they are to be sent, and is a very useful book.

THE SOLDIER'S BOOK; a Pocket Diary for Accounts and Memoranda, by Robert N. Scott, Fourth U. S. Infantry, is published by D. Appleton & Co. It is seldom we see an article, however small, so valuable and necessary that we would recommend its addition to the never-too-light baggage of the soldier. Any man who has ever "fallen in" to "marching order" can attest the fact that every unnecessary shred or atom should be dispensed with. But to this little book no soldier will grudge knapsack-room. It contains well-arranged tables of the value of a soldier's accoutrements, and for the entry of amounts due to or received by him; a page on which are registered six "important articles of war" which all should know who would avoid the consequences of transgression through ignorance; one devoted to some capital directions for cooking (by Dr. Lettermun); and, most important, a page for the record of the "Military History" of its owner. On this page are titled blanks for the insertion of a full personal description—name, regiment, birth-place, name of friend to whom any desired allotment of pay is to be made, etc. Any one will see the value of this, who reflects upon how many hundreds of bodies are buried unrecognized, which might have been placed in the hands of anxious friends if such a record had been found upon them. There are also four blank pages for memoranda, useful for the inscription of many a note which would recall pleasant incidents of camp life, or thoughts which would otherwise escape—making in all eight pages—a book the size of a thin pocket book. We are convinced that every soldier would find it invaluable.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

—THE rebel General Pryor has resigned his commission as Brigadier-General. His first military exploit was running the gauntlet of fire when Major Anderson was being bombarded at Sumter, in order to carry a flag of truce.

—A lady named Slack has been drafted in Boston. She was absent from home when the enrolling officer called, and the only guide he had to the name of the occupant was S. Slack upon the door of the house, which Mrs. S. was "slack" enough to have placed there.

—Sawyer and Flinn, who were ordered for execution by Jeff. Davis in retaliation for the execution of two rebel rebel recruiting officers by General Burnside, had not been executed at the latest advices. There is no probability that they will suffer while General W. H. Lee and Captain Winder are held as hostages for them.

—The Richmond *Whig*, of a recent date, says—"The loss of Vicksburgh and the failure at Gettysburgh are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war. Apart from the victories we may obtain in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are, either foreign intervention, or a determined and successive opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the Abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington. A long and protracted war would prove a great evil, wholly unmixed with good, for the longer the war continues, the more thoroughly saturated the whole Southern heart would become with hatred of the whole Yankee race and Yankee institutions. We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. We shall then have peace, or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe."

CHANGES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

In advance of the issue of the Army Register for 1863, we note the principal changes. During the year ending August, 1863 two general officers—Generals Sumner and Mansfield—have died, Generals Hooker and Meade being appointed to fill their places; and two have been retired—Major-General Wool and Brigadier-General Barney; their places have not yet been filled. Major-General U. S. Grant, of the volunteer army, has been appointed Major-General in the regular army, to fill the original vacancy in that grade remaining out of the four created during the present war. One Major-Generalship (vice Wool retired), and two Brigadier-Generalships (one vice Harney retired, and one original vacancy) remain unfilled.

The General Officers, as they stand now, are—George B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, Henry W. Halleck, and Ulysses S. Grant. Brig.-Generals—Irwin McDowell, Robert Anderson, Wm. S. Rosecrans, Philip St. Geoge Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, and George G. Meade: two vacancies.

In the Adjuant-General's Department, Colonel Garesche was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro', and Colonel Colborn died. Lieut.-Colonel James A. Hardie (Captain 5th Artillery), and Capt. Samuel F. Chaflin, 2d Artillery, have been appointed Assistant Adjutant-Generals and are on duty in the War Department. In the Inspector-General's Department there was one original vacancy, which has been filled by the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Edmond Shriver, 11th U. S. Infantry, who vacated his regimental commission. In the Quartermaster's Department, the principal changes have arisen out of the death of Colonel Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and the dismissal of Majors Alexander Montgomery and Justus McKinstry, which led to the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Crossman, Major Osborne Cross, and Capts. Ralph W. Kirkham, Parmenas T. Turnley, and John C. McFarren, each one grade.

To the Subsistence Department there have been added (Act of February 9, 1863), one Brigadier-General, one Colonel, one Lieut.-Colonel, and two Majors. The following officers have accordingly been promoted:—Colonel Joseph P. Taylor to be Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Amos B. Eaton to be Colonel; Major Alexander E. Shiras to be Colonel; Majors Marcus D. L. Simpson and Henry F. Clark to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains J. McL. Taylor, B. Du Barry, R. Macfeely, H. C. Symonds, and T. J. Haines to be Majors.

In the Medical Deparment, there has been an increase of eight Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (Act Dec. 27, 1862). Several officers have been retired from active service, and others dismissed. Medical Inspector-General Perley has resigned, and Dr. J. K. Barnes succeeds him. In the Pay Department, the death of Paymaster-General Larned led to the promotion of Deputy-Paymaster-General Andrews. Major Leonard was promoted to be Deputy Paymaster-General, vice Andrews, promoted. The corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers have been amalgamated—a measure canvassed for some time, but only carried out this year. The U. S. Engineers now consist of one Brig. Gen., four Colonels, ten Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty Majors, thirty Captains, thirty 1st Lieutenants, ten 2d Lieutenants, and seven hundred enlisted men, making an aggregate of 805 against 803 last year. Colonels Long and Thayer of this corps have been retired. Major Amiel D. Whipple, and Captains Cross and Putnam have died—Captain Cross having been killed at Beverley's Ford, Va., June 5, 1863, and Captain Putnam at the assault on Fort Wagner. Major George G. Meade has been appointed Brigadier-General in the regular army, and has accordingly vacated his commission as Major of Engineers. Eight Lieutenants—graduates of West Point, of the class of 1863—have been appointed 1st Lieutenants in this corps.

In the Ordnance Department, there has been an increase of nineteen officers, viz.: one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, eight Captains, and eight 1st Lieutenants, which brings up the staff of officers and enlisted men of this department to 984. Colonels Long and Symington have been retired. Captain George C. Strong, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, died on the 13th of July, 1863, of wounds received at Morris Island, S. C. Seven cadets, of the class of June, 1833, have been appointed 1st Lieutenants of Ordnance.

Two of the West Point cadets of 1863 were appointed to cavalry regiments. The changes among the field officers of artillery have been very numerous. The names of Col. Dimick of the 1st, Col. Gates and Lieut.-Col. Burke of the 3d, Col. Merchant and Lieut.-Col. Wyse of the 4th, and Col. Brown and Major Williams of the 5th Artillery, no longer appear on the regimental rolls. Lieut.-Col. Wyse resigned, Major Williams was killed, and the remainder have been retired from active service by order of the President. The effect of these changes is a long list of promotions. Three Lieutenant-Colonels (Sherman, Nauman, and Brooks) and one Major (Vogdes) become full colonels; seven Majors become Lieutenant-Colonels; and seven Captains are elevated to Majors. Of the 25 cadets who graduated last June, six were appointed Second Lieutenants of artillery.

Among the changes in the infantry regiments are the following: Retired—Colonel Gustavus Loomis, 15th Infantry; Captain Alex. E. Drake, 2d Infantry. Died or killed in battle—Colonel John F. Reynolds, 15th Infantry; Major Stephen D. Carpenter, 19th Infantry; Major Geo. L. Willard, 19th Infantry; Major Jos. B. Plummer, 8th Infantry; Major Seneca G. Simmons, 4th Infantry; Major Henry W. Wharton, 9th Infantry; Captain Rens. W. Foote, 6th Infantry; Captain John Elwood, 5th Infantry; Captain John G. Read, 12th Infantry; Captain Chas. B. Watson, 14th Infantry; Captain W. W. Chamberlain, 14th Infantry. Resigned—Major Richard S. Smith, 12th Infantry; Major William Williams, 14th Infantry; Captain Samuel M. Sprole, 4th Infantry; Captain John S. Kennedy, 17th Infantry; Captain Robert F. Morley, 17th Infantry. Dismissed—Major-General Fitz John Porter, Colonel 15th; Major Haller, 7th; Major Davidson, 4th; and Captains Beall, 2d; Stivers, 7th; Mayer and Wilkinson, 12th; Woodson, 16th; Cady, 17th; Breslin and Kellogg, 18th; and Goodwin, 10th. Two cadets have been appointed to the Infantry.

The Retired List has been considerably increased since it was last published, and will be still further extended by the Retiring Board now in session About sixty officers are understood to have been summoned before it, many of whom will undoubtedly be found unfit for active service, and will be retired accordingly. The act of Congress under which officers are retired limits the number on the list at any one time to six per cent. of the total number of officers in the army. According to the present organization, a full retired list would consist of 143 officers. There are now 53 on the list, consequently there is room for 90 more.

The act of July 17, 1862, gives the President discretionary power to retire all officers whose names have been borne on the army register 45 years, or who are 65 years of age, without submitting their cases to a Retiring Board. The recent retirement, under this act, of Generals Wool, Harney, and Brown, and Colonels Long, Thayer Craig, Symington, Gates, Merchant, Dimick, Loomis and Burke, together with the summoning of many field officers before the Retiring Board, is considered very strong evidence that the authorities intend to take full advantage of the act referred to.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the New York *Tribune* for the above facts.

—The acceptance of the throne of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian is definitely announced in the *Memorial Diplomatique.* The French Emperor's proposition finds favor in Austria, and gives promise of a firm alliance between the two Powers. The London *Post* gives a very probable report that arrangements will be concluded with the Archduke by which France will be indemnified for the cost of the war, and will be paid the sums of money due to creditors, for the recovery of which the French expedition was despatched to Mexico.

—It is suspected in England that the *Sea Hawk*, a six-gun side wheel steam vessel, of about 1000 tons and 312 horse power, which was formerly the mail steamer *Merlin*, and was sold out of the British Navy some months ago, is intended to carry the Confederate flag. An extensively advertised yachting tour to the Mediterranean, in which she was to take part, is thought to be only a cover for her real destination. She bears all the usual appearances of a man of war, her chabracks, etc., not having been removed. Another vessel, the *Hecla*, rechristened the *Typhon*, which was sold out of the Navy at the same time, and to the same parties, is suspected of having a similar destina-

DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTORIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel H. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas. Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, to attend officers of the volunteer Army—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Army Medical Board.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, President—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F. and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—531 17th street.

Captain B. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the headquarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.
Commodore John B. Montgomery, at Boston.
Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling, at Philadelphia.
Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.
Captain George F. Pearson, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.
Commodore William Smith, commanding naval station at Pensacola, Florida.
Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.
Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

Capt. Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Capt. Oscar Bullus, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.
Capt. Amasa Paine, commanding Naval Rendezvous, Boston.
Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, B. C.
Commander Elisha Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.
Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford
Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.
Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.
Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

TERRY—WOODHULL.—On Wednesday, August 12, at Wading River, R. I., by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, Capt. WILLIAM M. TERRY to Miss GERTIE S. WOODHULL, daughter of Albert Woodhull, all of the former place.

VAN BUREN—MORRIS.—On Tuesday, August 25, at Calvary church, by the Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., Colonel D. T. VAN BUREN, United States Army, to Miss JULIA MORRIS, daughter of James L. Morris.

BROWN—KISSAM.—On Thursday, August 20, at St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. M. Wylie, Lieut. FRANCIS S. BROWN, U. S. N., to ANNA D. KISSAM, daughter of the late Samuel Kissam.

BANKHEAD—WAINWRIGHT.—On Wednesday, August 19, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. F. C. Wainwright, Lieut. Colonel H. C. BANKHEAD, U. S. A., to AMELIA M. WAINWRIGHT, daughter of the late Bishop Wainwright.

DIED.

DUFF.—Suddenly, at Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, August 13, FERGUS DALHOUSA DUFF, of the New York Mounted Rifles, eldest son of the late Major W. H. Duff, United States Army

CALHOUN.—Suddenly, at Point Pleasant, Ocean county, N. J., on Wednesday, August 12, H. MEREDITH CALHOUN, aged 16 years, son of Commander John Calhoun, United States Navy, and grandson of the late John C. Clarkson, of New York.

EICHLER.—On Wednesday, August 19, of disease contracted on the Chickahominy, in the peninsula campaign of 1862, Captain H. G. O. EICHLER, Fifth New York Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves).

GODDARD.—On Tuesday, August 18, Dr. W. H. GODDARD, Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, at the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Vanderveer, 126th street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

HICKS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, On Wednesday, August 19, of typhoid fever, contracted at Port Hudson, Captain HENRY W. HICKS, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, Second batalion, Duryee's Zouaves, and son of the late John H. Hicks, of New York, in the 24th year of his age.

LILLY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, August 18, E. LILLY, Orderly Sergeant of Marines on board the United States receiving ship North Carolina, aged 46 years, 2 months and 9 days.

NEAR.—Suddenly, at Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, August 9, Lieut. CHARLES R. NEAR, Seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteers, in the 30th year of his age. His remains were interred in the Military Cemetery at that place.

OBITUARY.

Captain GEO. W. RODGERS, U. S. N., fleet-captain to Admiral DAHLGREN, and temporarily commanding the iron-clad Monitor *Catskill*, was killed during the attack on battery Wagner in Charleston harbor on the 17th inst. In another column we give the particulars of his death, and pay a tribute to his worth. The following is his official record:—

Commander GEO. W. RODGERS was born in Brooklyn, New York, and entered the naval service from the State of Connecticut on the 30th of April, 1836. His first service was on the sloop-of-war *Boston*, attached to the West India squadron, on which he served until 1838, when he was transferred to the frigate *Constellation* on the same station. After a leave of absence, he was in the following year ordered to the frigate *Brandywine*, then on the Mediterranean station. He passed the year 1842 at the Naval School pursuing his studies, and after receiving his commission as Passed-Midshipman, was in the following year ordered to the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* on the coast of Africa. He returned home in 1845, and after a year's leave of absence was ordered to the steamer *Colonel Harney*. During the years 1847–8 he was attached to the sloop-of-war *John Adams* of the Home Squadron. In 1849 he was ordered to duty on the Coast Survey, on which service he remained until he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, June 4, 1850. In 1851 he was again ordered to the coast of Africa, and served for three years in the sloop-of-war *Germantown* under Commodore GREGORY. From 1854 to 1857 he was on duty at the naval rendezvous at New York, after which he served on the Brazilian station in the sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, under Commodore ARMSTRONG, until his return home in May, 1859. He was then, after a short leave, ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on ordnance duty, and after a service of a few months was ordered to the Naval Academy, where he remained during a portion of 1861. His first command, under his commission as commander, which was dated July 16, 1862, was the gunboat *Tioga*, from which he was detached in October, 1862. He was appointed to command of the iron-clad *Catskill* when she was about half finished, and superintended her completion at New York. After she was put in commission Commander ROGERS carried her to Port Royal. He took a prominent part in the attack on Fort Sumter under Admiral DUPONT, and after that officer was relieved from command Admiral DALGREEN selected him for the honorable and responsible position of Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff. Commander RODGERS was employed in the service of his country over twenty-seven years, during which period he was but six years on shore duty, and was but four years unemployed. At the time of his death he was just forty years of age, having entered the Navy when he was but thirteen.

Colonel B. L. BELL, of the regular army, the oldest cavalry Colonel in the service, died in Baltimore on the 16th inst. after a long illness, from an enfeebled constitution caused by long and hard service. He was twice brevetted for gallant services in the Florida and Mexican wars, and after the termination of the latter served for many years on our Western frontier. He was in command as General in California after its annexation, and while so serving built all the forts from the Western frontier of Texas to the Pacific. After the breaking out of the rebellion he acted as mustering officer in Baltimore, and was subsequently placed on the retired list in consequence of inability to perform active service. His age at the time of his death was sixty-three years. He leaves a wife and several sons, some of whom are in the Union and one in the rebel army.

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UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

On Thursday, the 27th of August, the undersigned will commence the publication, under the above title, of a weekly newspaper, devoted to military and naval affairs and to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of the United Service. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs, or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

1st. Full official lists of all appointments, promotions, changes of station, deaths, resignations, dismissals, and other changes in the *personnel* of the two services.

2d. A full and reliable record of all active operations by the Army and Navy.

3d. A summary of all official orders proper for publication.

4th. A full account of the operations of the Coast Survey and the Revenue Service, and of all changes among the officers of these two departments.

5th. Changes in the medical department of the two services, with matters relating to military hygiene, surgery and the sanitary condition of the Army and Navy.

6th. Descriptions of inventions and improvements relating to the Art of War, and of experiments and discoveries illustrative of military science in this country and abroad.

7th. Narratives of military and naval exploits and adventures; correspondence from members of the two services. Answers to questions in regard to difficult or disputed tactical matters, or other subjects suggested by correspondents.

8th. An account of important movements of foreign armies and navies, with notices of changes in the *personnel* of the services of foreign nations.

9th. Criticisms upon current literature and art, of interest to the Army and Navy.

10th. Articles upon military and naval engineering.

11th. Station of the Naval vessels in commission; report of Navy Yards, and movements of foreign naval vessels.

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A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE operations against the defences of Charleston have, to the outward observation, advanced little beyond the point at which our review of the situation last week left them. In the interim, we have had more diplomacy than war—protests from BEAUREGARD protests from the foreign consuls, and replies from Gen. GILLMORE There is no doubt, however, that engineering operations have meanwhile been industriously pushed forward, the results of which will ere long be made apparent.

The Union flag does not yet wave over Fort Sumter, and, indeed, cannot wave over it as a sign of an achieved conquest from which further advance may be made until Gen. GILLMORE succeeds in reducing the batteries on Morris Island, and obtains possession of Cumming's Point, or Admiral DAHLGREN enters the harbor with his fleet.

Our direct advices from Charleston harbor only come up to the 24th ult.; but the Charleston telegrams to the Richmond papers furnish indications of what has been going on. They announce a heavy bombardment of Fort Wagner on Tuesday, 25th, followed by an assault, in heavy force, which they claim to have repulsed. On the 28th they report the bombardment of Fort Wagner as still going on slowly. Our forces are said to be still working hard in the trenches in front of Fort Wagner. This task is attended with great material difficulties, as the working parties, after digging a few feet, strike water.

The latest rebel dispatch received from Charleston is under date of August 31st. In this they announce that Fort Sumter, though seriously breached in the wall, will not be abandoned, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD has expressed his determination to hold it "to the bitter end." The bombardment of Forts Sumter and Wagner was still continued.

THE Army of the Potomac still continues inactive, although the daily papers publish reports, which have in them no elements of probability, that Gen. LEE still meditates a new advance. A dispatch from Washington even rumors that a large force of the rebel army on the 31st of August crossed the Rappahannock at Port Conway (about twenty miles below Fredericksburg), for the purpose of flanking Gen. MEADE. Gen. MEADE's army is advantageously posted at the head waters of the Rappahannock, ready for any movement that may become necessary.

The best attainable information locates Gen. LEE in Richmond, and his army scattered from the line of the Blue Ridge on the west, to Port Royal, opposite Port Conway, on the east, and south as far as the Virginia Central Railroad. Gen. EWELL has the left; A. P. HILL the centre, lying on the railroad from Culpepper to Orange Court House; while Longstreet holds the extreme right, occupying the line of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. COOK's brigade of North Carolina troops occupies Fredericksburg. JONES' brigade of cavalry is said to have gone back to the Shenandoah valley, and ROBINSON to Richmond.

The Richmond papers of the 29th ult. contain telegraphic dispatches from White Sulphur Springs, Va., under date of 27th, announcing a fight near that place between a brigade of rebel cavalry under Gen. PATTON and three thousand Union cavalry under Gen. AVERILL They claim that the latter was badly beaten, and that they captured one hundred and fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery. The whole affair is probably a canard, as not a word touching any such fight has been made public.

A cavalry expedition, which caused considerable fluster in Richmond, was made last week on the peninsula, to Bottom's Bridge. The force was under command of Col. WISTAR, and consisted of parts of the First New York Mounted Rifles, Col. ONDERDONK, and the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. LEWIS It left Williamsburg on the 26th ult., and pushed through New Kent Court House, directly to Bottom's Bridge. Here a rebel regiment (rebel accounts say a hundred men) of infantry in rifle-pits was found, supported by a squadron of cavalry. A charge was made, the rifle-pits carried, and the enemy driven across the bridge. It was however rendered impassable, by the rebels having taken up portions of it, and as the expedition was merely designed as a reconnoissance, it returned with much valuable information as to the enemy's force and movements in the vicinity of Richmond. The Richmond papers report that on hearing of the advance, the citizens of that place suspended their daily avocations, and reported armed and equipped to the proper officer in the field. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

THE progress of Gen. ROSECRANS' advance towards Chattanooga is shrouded in thickest obscurity. The latest announcement is in a dispatch from Stevenson, Ala., under date of Aug. 30th (Sunday), stating that the Army of the Cumberland had that day crossed the Tennessee river, with infantry and cavalry. Previous dispatches had been of a nature to cause public anticipation to outrun the actuality of operations and even the possibility of operations. The bombardment of Chattanooga, of which we had intelligence ten days ago, turns out to be no more than a few shells thrown across the river by Col. WILDER, whose light moving column of mounted infantry is no criterion for the movements of the main body of the army, which are strictly dependant on supplies, roads, trains, and communications.

The points at which Gen. ROSECRANS on Sunday last threw his army across the Tennessee are not indicated, so that we have no clue to the character of his manœuvres. The indications are, however, that he is well west of Chattanooga, in the vicinity of Bridgeport and Stevenson, Ala. Difficult though the country be in which Gen. ROSECRANS is operating, he has yet had time to reach Chattanooga; and, indeed, our latest advices claim that the town is now well invested. A heavy cavalry force had been sent to cut the Georgia Railroad at Dalton Junction, the apex of the triangle formed by the two branches of the Western and Atlantic, and the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroads, If this shall have been successfully done it will sever BRAGG's Southern communications, and leave him none except the road through East Tennessee, which Gen. BURNSIDE is expected effectually to cut.

The reports from the latter General indicated that his co-operative column is pushing on with great vigor. The latest intelligence states that he had passed Jamestown, through the gaps to Kingston (at the junction of the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers), and thence was marching on Knoxville, which his advance had already almost reached. Gen. BUCKER, with a force of about twelve thousand men, holds the region from Knoxville up to the Virginia line.

In regard to the distribution of Gen. BRAGG's forces, statements are so doubtful that it is vain to attempt to indicate his present line with any precision. Roughly, however, he seems to cover from Chattanooga down to Dalton and Rome. The rebels in Chattanooga were said to be in force, digging like beavers, and making boats with the intention of giving General ROSECRANS battle there. The Chattanooga correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in a late letter, says: "I cannot give you the exact strength of this "army: it is, however, considerably inferior to that "of ROSECRANS. I understand reinforcements are ar-"riving from Mississippi." He adds a passage which reveals the general state of feeling toward Gen. BRAGG, the hero of so many "brilliant" retreats. "Gen. "BRAGG has given up just about enough of Tennessee; "and with the army that he now has, and in such con-"dition, and driven to bay as he is, too, in the very "heart of the Central Mountains, it is time that he "should turn upon the Yankees who thus beard us in "the fastnesses of our hills."

Stevenson, Ala., which Gen. ROSECRANS holds as his temporary base of operations, is located at the base of a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, two and a half miles from the Tennessee River. It is the intersecting point of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads.

OF operations on the Mississippi and in the trans-Mississippi region there is little to record. The large and magnificent army with which Gen. GRANT was lately operating in the rear of Vicksburg has been much sub-divided. The Thirteenth and Eighteenth Army Corps, under Generals HERRON and ORD, are at New Orleans; RANSOM's command is at Natchez; the force which Gen. BURNSIDE sent out to aid Gen. GRANT has mainly returned to him, and other smaller bodies are located at various points keeping down guerrilles. The only activity in GRANT's army has been the movement of Gen. STEELE toward Little Rock, Ark. It is reported that Gen. PRICE's forces were driven across the Arkansas on the 29th; that the rebels were in full retreat, and that Generals STEELE and DAVIDSON were in hot pursuit. MARMADUKE's cavalry command was completely routed and scattered, and Little Rock within the grasp of the National force.

The concentration of so large a military force at New Orleans, mentioned by all the journals, gives rise to much speculation as to the object for which this force is designed. One theory has it that it is intended for a movement into Texas for the purpose of occupying Brownsville, and endeavoring to stop the contraband trade on the line of the Rio Grande (while at the same time keeping an eye on the south side of the river); another theory asserts that the troops are meant to be used as an advance into the Tache and Attakapas country, to recover the lost region; and still a third theory assigns it a mission toward Mobile. Each of these theories is plausable, as each object named is undoubtedly desirable; but they do not go beyond speculation, whereas we have to do only with accomplished facts.

THE United States steamer *Vanderbilt* was at Rio de Janeiro on the 16th of July. A rebel report of her having been sunk by the *Georgia* is therefore a humbug. It pretends to come from Nassau through passengers, but direct advices from Nassau to the 18th ult. say nothing about the matter.

WE publish elsewhere in this paper, the rules regulating admissions to the National Military and Naval Academies.

MILITARY HYGIENE.

It is a well-known fact that the loss of life in any war depends only, in a slight degree, upon the enginery employed. Whether we go back to the days of catapults and balistæ—crossbows or chariots—or come down to the present ordnance of rifled guns, great or small—Parrott or Wiard—Armstrong or Lancaster—revolvers or muskets—we shall equally find that the actual loss of life in engagements is only about *one-fifth* of that arising from all other causes. For, terrible as may be the idea of the destructive power of modern projectiles, and hopeless as may seem the chances of escape from their reach on battle-fields, it is, nevertheless, true that their effects in swelling the mortality tables of any campaign are in singular disproportion to what would, generally speaking, be expected. In popular estimation the greatest risk to be encountered by the soldier is on the battle-field and from the missiles of the enemy—in scientific estimation the greatest risk encountered, because the most constant and unavoidable, is from the assaults of disease. On the battle-field he may be under fire for one hour or three, or even five, though generally with some intervals of intermission. He may be killed, or wounded, or escape altogether, for these are the hazardous risks to life which the battle-field presents. But before battles, and after—in camp or on the march—in tents, or huts, or while bivouacking, the soldier is perpetually surrounded by influences which fly thicker than grape or canister, and, with surer aim than either shells or round-shot, are assaulting the citadel of his health and life. The visible enemy in front gives notice of his approach, and attacks openly and defiantly, and when well beaten is not apt to return. On the other hand, the invisible enemy, being twin-brother to pestilence, walks in darkness, bends his bow, and discharges his arrows as unerringly by night as by day, and however often baffled or defeated, is ever returning to the onset.

The great enemy to be feared in military life is not, therefore, as erroneously supposed, the occasional battle-field, but the constant and ever-attacking band of disease. Two illustrations, taken at random from the many before us, will suffice to make this plain. Others might be cited, but we have preferred to select these, because they are recent, well authenticated, and are associated with the records of two of the greatest military nations of Europe. During the Crimean war, the English army of 23,775 men, lost, in the six months between October, 1854, and April, 1855, 608 by *wounds*, and 9,248 by *sickness*—or fifteen times as many; while the French, during the last six months of the campaign, which include the assault on Sebastopol, lost 21,957 by wounds, and had 101,128 cases of sickness.

These facts, if they prove anything, show the constant danger of decimation to which every army in the field is more or less exposed, and the consequent importance of all measures which can effectually put a stop both to the development of disease as well as to its spread.

It is here that the great science of Military Hygiene comes into play with its preventive measures, and acts as the best handmaid to conservative surgery. Far-sighted enough to read in the surroundings of an army, in its dietary—its compulsory duties—and its materiel, the sources of disease which most immediately threaten men composing it, it devises and executes preventive measures, which laymen, not understanding, may sneer at—which even commanding officers cannot often be made to see the importance of, but which tell the story of their own efficiency in the reduction of the sick list, and the maintenance of an army up to the maximum standard of efficiency.

Since the beginning of the present war—thanks to the very efficient labors of the United States Sanitary Commission—the science of Military Hygiene has received a public impulse, and been elevated to a degree of importance in the eyes of army officers which it never before enjoyed in this country. Having erected for it an altar, and ordained a priesthood, whose labors and benevolent solicitude extend wherever a Union soldier goes, it has opened the eyes of the world to the fact that sickness in armies is in a great measure preventible; that officers who do not know this are only half-qualified to command, and that the healthiest army is always the cheapest. Through its very efficient corps of inspectors, and the valuable suggestions and tracts published under its auspices, the Commission has succeeded in keeping the sickness rate of our army below that of any army of equal size that was ever in the field. And while doing this it has neither interfered with, nor hindered a single forward movement, thus showing the entire compatibility of the principles of Military Hygiene with the sternest necessities of war.

It is not too much to say, therefore, that a knowledge of Hygiene is indispensable to the perfect education of army officers, and that without some acquaintance with it, they will, however otherwise well qualified, be perpetually exposing their commands to sources of ill-health and disruption which might otherwise be removed. If there be anything annoying to an officer, it is surely the fact that his command is dropping piecemeal into hospital, and his ranks growing daily thinner. The realization of this, although unpleasant enough, becomes doubly so when a medical officer informs him that certain omissions in the table of subsistence—drilling at improper hours—ill-selected camping grounds or inefficient police, have for some time been working physical mischief among his troops, and allowing them to become a prey to those elements of disease which ever accompany congregations of men. Then he bestirs himself—brooms are brought out—streets swept, tents aired—sutlers punished—the ration table overhauled and its wants supplied—the sinks deepened—the offal more carefully burnt—the kitchen oftener inspected, and the whole field of administration gone over with a critical and unsparing precision of details. It is never too late to do good, surely, and in this sense, when the improvement comes, it benefits some one; but had it only been a day or a week earlier, the number benefited would have been greater, the sick would have been fewer, the evening parade more consequential in point of numbers, and more satisfactory to all.

It is the part of wisdom to foresee as likely to happen to us, what has occurred under similar circumstances to others. The Bible has told us as much, and the books of Moses are not devoid of suggestions, even upon Military Hygiene. An infusion of this new element into our military education becomes, therefore, something more than a merely ornamental branch of study, and it is one, too, which should not be exclusively restricted to medical officers; for, as all are affected by a neglect of its laws, so all are interested in understanding those laws, and helping to carry them into execution.

A NATIONAL, NOT A STATE ARMY.

The Army of the Union is in every sense of the word a National Army. It is the Army of the United States, not of the States separately. The heresies concerning State Rights have been fatal to the peace of the Nation, and the notions concerning State troops have interfered with the efficiency of our Army, and have created real dangers to the Commonwealth. The rebellion should have taught us the worth and the meaning of National existence and national character. It has done so in part; the East and the West are bound closer together by the very efforts of our enemies to separate them. Each State has learned that its power, its glory, and its hopes, lie not in emulous and jealous rivalship with other States, but in the cordial, sympathetic relations of an indissoluble Union. And if this be the lesson learned by the people, still more should it be the lesson learned by the Army. The regiments of New England men are not the soldiers of New England, but of the Union. Minnesota troops charge side by side with troops from New York and Maryland, and the flag that leads and inspires them all is not the Star of Minnesota or the Excelsior banner of New York, but it is the flag of the Union—the Stars and Stripes—the symbol of National honor and National life. That the Army generally has the right feeling in regard to this matter we do not doubt. One of the gallant soldiers in GRANT's army, writing a few months since, expressed the sentiment of his companions in simple and vigorous words. "After a service of twenty-two months," said he, "I can say that any reference as to what particular district has done more or less is earnestly deprecated among the troops. We know that each regiment here in the West represents the East as well. *We know that this is not a State, but a National fight.*"

That is the true spirit and the right expression. It is indeed not a State, but a National fight: it is not a State, but a National Army, and the cause for which this Army is fighting is not a State, but a National cause.

And this fact makes the comparisons which have been drawn for partisan purposes between the numbers of men furnished by the different States, not merely odious but in the highest degree unpatriotic. Suppose New York has furnished more than her share of men according to her population to the Armies of the Nation; suppose New England has furnished far less than her share; is this a reason why New York should hesitate and quibble about furnishing more still when called upon to do so? Were the supposition a true one, should New York then excuse herself from further service? Will she say the National cause is not mine? Will she declare that she has done enough for the Nation, for the Union? There is not a citizen in the Union who is not bound by the fact of his being a citizen to serve the country which gives him all that makes citizenship worth having. The Nation has a right to all her sons and a claim upon their services, and what has New York, or any other State to answer to this original and fundamental claim? It is the highest and happiest privilege no less than the absolute duty of the citizen to serve his country when she needs his service. The New Yorker is not to ask if New York has filled, or more than filled her quota; all that any man with a fibre of patriotism in his soul needs to know is that his country calls for him, not as a New Yorker, but as one of her sons, and that he forms part, not of the Army of New York, but of the Army of the United States.

Local pride and local associations may touch the heart, but they will not supply the place of the deeper emotions and nobler motives excited by the idea of the country. "Forward, boys," shouted Colonel O'BRIEN to his men, wavering under the terrible fire at the assault of Port Hudson. "Forward, boys; is Old Massachusetts dead?" and in the same breath, as he fell struck by the fatal bullet, he cried, "It is sweet to die for the country."

TREATMENT OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Upon no class of men is the army more dependent for its discipline and efficiency than non-commissioned officers. And yet every officer knows how often this instrument is so used as to become a chief source of demoralization. Non-commissioned officers stand between the company officers and the men as the representatives of authority, and it is only by giving them their proper position that they are able to exert the necessary controlling influence in the company.

It is well known that intimate association is subversive of authority. It is therefore essential that non-commissioned officers should hold themselves aloof from the men, and maintain the dignity and self-respect due to their position. It is impossible for them to do this unless they are properly treated by their officers. By proper treatment is not meant association—for that always tends to bring the officer into contempt, and to weaken his authority, without elevating the non-commissioned officer whom he desires to favor.

But he may be treated with respect. He must never be reprimanded in the presence of the men; and when ordered to do anything he should be made to feel that the responsibility of execution rests with him alone. Such a course will teach self-respect, and when that state of feeling exists, there is little doubt but that he will make the men respect him, cheerfully obey his orders, and shun his reproof.

The position of a non-commissioned officer is an arduous one when its duties are fully and faithfully performed. He is in immediate contact with the men, and yet is not of them. He is to check, by his presence, tendencies to infractions of discipline, which, if not promptly suppressed, would soon lead to demoralization. He is, in fact, the only representative of authority who can take cognizance of the details of discipline, and mould the company as he may be inclined.

It is a well-known fact that a good company cannot exist where the non-commissioned officers are not efficient; and yet how few officers are there who bestow the necessary thought upon the way to make them so. In many cases the men and officers of a company come from the same locality, and were socially associated in civil life. It thus becomes a difficult matter for officers and men to fall into the parts imposed on them by the army regulations.

In doing this the example must be set by the officers, and it will quickly be followed by the non-commissioned officers and men. If an officer does not set the example of maintaining his official dignity, and treating his non-commissioned officers with official respect not akin to intimacy, how can he expect that the latter will be able to sunder the more intimate relations existing between himself and the men with whom he is in contact? In a word, the making of good non-commissioned officers rests alone with the commissioned officers of the company.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE Nashville *Union* urges that Vicksburg be garrisoned with negro troops, on the ground that the white soldiers are rapidly falling a prey to malignant typhoid fever.

JOHN L. Piehl was arrested in Washington last week, on the charge of forging.

AUGUST 30, was the first anniversary of the battle of Richmond, Kentucky; also of the second Bull Run battle, under Pope.

BELLE Boyd, the notorious female rebel spy was arrested at Martinsburg Va., last week, and she is now in the old capitol prison.

THE Charleston papers publish a notice recommending that a constant supply of water be kept in hand to extinguish the fire of General Gillmore's "incendiary" shells exploding in the city.

Two novel offers have been made to the War Department this week, one being to furnish *saur krout* to the Army, and another to pick up the rags in the Army, for which a fixed price will be paid.

McCARTEU, the Clerk to Paymaster McFarland, who recently stole $40,000 from the latter, but which money was soon recovered, has been tried by a Military Commission, found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

DR. Stone, Surgeon of the 54th Massachusetts Vols. (colored), writes that the wounded black soldiers who are prisoners in the hands of the Rebels, were cared for in the hospitals with the white wounded, and that he can find no authentic or trustworthy account of any outrage or indignity offered to any of our wounded, either in the attack on Wagner or on James Island.

THE difficulties in the way of arrangements for exchange of prisoners are very much increased by the refusal of the rebels to recognize the negro troops or their officers as prisoners of war, and the continuance of the release on parole or exchange of prisoners of war and of civilians may be entirely suspended. It certainly would be were it not for the very heavy excess of prisoners in our hands.

THE Seventy-Ninth N. Y. Regiment is to receive a stand of colors from the New York city government. The names of the principal battle-fields in Virginia, from Blackburn's ford, July 18, 1861, to Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, and including Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., in which the regiment was engaged, will be inscribed on the banner.

THE Marine losses reported here for the month of August show an aggregate of twenty-eight vessels, a majority of them American. There were three steamers, and a proportion of ships, barks, brigs and schooners. The ship *Talisman* and the bark *Conrad* were captured and burned by the rebels. The aggregate estimated losses are one million five hundred thousand three hundred dollars.

A RECENT Naval expedition up the White River destroyed, besides several rebel steamers, Marmaduke's pontoon bridge, thus cutting off communication between two positions of his forces. The boats which were captured by the expedition were the only means of transportation the rebels had. The rebels have only one ram on the river, and if it ventures out it is likely to be captured.

WHEN Col. Serrell was mounting the "Marsh Angle" on Morris Island, a lieutenant reported to him that the mud was over the heads of the men and the gun could not be mounted. The colonel insisted that it could, and directed the officer to make requisition for whatever was needful. The lieutenant immediately made a formal requisition as follows:—"I want twenty men, eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep." The joke caused the arrest of the joker for disrespect to his superior officer.

JOHN S. Mosehy, the noted guerrilla chief, whose activity and daring have long rendered him a prominent object among the rebels operating in Virginia, is reported to have died at or near Dranesville, on Aug. 28th, of wounds received in a skirmish at Rector's Cross Roads on the 24th of last month. He was known to the soldiers of the Potomac Army as the most successful, perhaps, of the class of raiders to which he belonged.

THE Richmond *Inquirer*, referring to Beauregard's threatened "retaliation" on Gen. Gillmore for bombarding Charleston, says: "We are not advised as to the nature of the retaliation; but we believe that Charleston can be protected from another such barbarous shelling by transporting from Libby and Belle Isle a few thousand Yankee prisoners, and confining them in the warehouses of Charleston. They can be as easily fed there as here, and the citizens would guard them if they believed their confinement would enable them to remain with safety at their homes.

"Fill as many of the warehouses as possible in different parts of the city; distribute the Yankee prisoners well over the city, and then inform General Gillmore that Charleston invites his shells. Should he get into the lower harbor he would not fire into the city."

THE Boston *Traveller* says it will not be long before the fortifications of Boston harbor will be fully defended against attacks from iron-clads and other vessels by the mounting of a large number of fifteen inch Rodman guns. The Government agents are now hard at work in the preparations for mounting these guns, a number of which have already been landed on the forts of the harbor. It is stated that the cost of mounting one of these monstrous masses of iron upon the carriages will be between four and five hundred dollars.

A BOARD is now in session at Georgetown, D. C., for the purpose of examining civilians who have applied for commissions in the Army Signal Corps, organized by an act of the last Congress. This board has been established as an auxiliary to the board of which Colonel Thom, Engineer Corps, is president, and with the view of relieving it of some of its arduous duties. It is composed of the following officers of the regular army: Capt. W. J. Nicodemus, 12th U. S. Infantry and acting Signal officer, president; 1st Lieut. Amos M. Thayer, signal officer, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, signal officer, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Charles McCormick, Acting-Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.

THE working of the Bureau of Deserters, in the office of the Provost Marshal-General, has had a most beneficial effect in reducing desertion throughout all the armies of the Union. Through the instrumentality of this Bureau, two thousand deserters were arrested the first month it was in operation, four thousand the second, and during July, six thousand were arrested and returned to duty with their regiments. The almost certainty of arrest and punishment through the agency of the Provost Marshal-General's Department, has become known throughout the army, and has resulted in a decrease of seventy-five per cent. in the number of desertions, as appears by the returns furnished monthly to the Provost Marshal-General from regiments in the Army.

THE five substitute deserters from the Union Army, who were sentenced to be executed in General Orders No. 84, were shot to death at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, on Saturday last. The scene excited unusual interest, and about twenty-five thousand persons were assembled to witness it. Two of the men were Protestants, two Catholics, and the fifth of the Hebrew persuasion. Religious consolation was afforded them, and when the clergymen retired, a volley from the firing party, consisting of thirty-six muskets, produced instant death. The bodies were then interred, the clergy performing the last religious rites. Two of the men were natives of Pennsylvania, two of Prussia, and one of Italy. On the 28th inst. two deserters of the 20th Mass. and the Andrew (Mass,) Sharpshooters were shot. A third who had been sentenced was reprieved, his extreme youth, the request of the officers that his life might be spared, his previous good character, and the palliating circumstances attending his crime, deciding General Meade to suspend the execution of his sentence until the will of the President should be known.

JOHN B. Floyd died at Abington, Virginia, on the 27th of August last. He was born in Montgomery, (now Pulaski) County, Va., in 1805. He was graduated at South Carolina College, and admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1836 he removed to Helena, Ark., and there practiced law for two or three years. Returning to Virginia in 1839, he settled in Washington County. In 1847 and again in 1849 he was chosen to the Lower House of the Virginia Legislature. His election as Governor of the State was for the term ending January, 1853. In 1855 he was again chosen to the Legislature. In 1856, he was on the Buchanan electoral ticket of Virginia, and by James Buchanan was appointed Secretary of War in March, 1857. His conduct while in this last position is well known to the public and to the army. Upon openly espousing the rebel cause he was rewarded with the rank of Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and undertook a campaign in Western Virginia. It brought him only defeat and disgrace. His retreat from Gauley covered his soldiers with shame, and was described in a Virginia paper as the most disgraceful rout of the war. Early in 1862 came the siege of Fort Donelson, where Floyd was in command again of a brigade. The defence of the fort was persisted in, spite of his counsels, and Floyd finally ran away at night, leaving his comrades to their fate. From the brand of this cowardice he never recovered. A transient appearance in the field at a subsequent time under State authority resulted in no practical success, and he died in retirement.

ARMY PERSONAL.

GENERAL Meigs, Quartermaster-General, has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

IT is said that Brig.-Gen. Robt. Anderson will probably have command of Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I.

GENERAL G. R. Paul, who was severely wounded at Gettysburg, arrived in Washington last week.

MAJ. General Silas Casey is in New York at the Astor House.

MAJOR-Gen. Philips St. George Cooke was at Milwaukee Wis., last week.

GEN. Rousseau arrived at Cincinnati on the 28th ult., on business connected with mounting Kentucky regiments.

GENERALS Hurlburt, Webster, and Grierson were at Memphis on the 26th ult.

GENERAL Grant had a public reception at Memphis on the 26th ult. He left on the 27th for below.

THE children of the public schools of New Orleans gave General Banks a very handsome testimonial, consisting of silver plate, on the 15th ult.

LIEUT. W. C. Crafts, of Company E, Eighth New York Cavalry, committed suicide on Friday night, 28th ult., by stabbing himself. No cause is assigned.

COL. W. R. Pease, of the One hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, has relieved Col. Chauncey McKeever in the Bureau of Deserters.

COLONEL Berdan, of the United States Sharpshooters, is now in New Hampshire, endeavoring to fill up his two regiments from the conscripts of that State.

BRIGADIER-General Shipley, Military Governor of Louisiana, sailed for New Orleans on Tuesday, in the steamer *Columbia*.

AMONG the arrivals at Philadelphia hotels, during the week, were Major Llewellyn Jones and Major-General Schenck.

CAPTAIN Johnson, one of the personal aids of Major-General Heintzelman, has been promoted to the rank of major. He will remain upon the staff of Gen. Heintzelman.

COLONEL Charles Thomas, senior Assistant Quartermaster General, is discharging the duties of the Quartermaster General's Office, in the absence of Gen. Meigs, who is on a personal visit to the armies in the field.

BRIG.-Gen. J. H. Martindale was serenaded in Washington on Saturday evening by the officers of the Second District of Columbia and the 178th New York Regiments.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Halpine, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to Generals Hunter and Halleck, has been temporarily assigned, by special order of the War Department, to duty with Major-General Dix.

ON Wednesday, the 26th ult., at Warrenton, Va., Major-General John Sedgwick, commanding the 6th Army Corps, received a sword, saddle, harness, and horse, from the officers of the Second Division, 2d Corps, who formerly served under that General. Meade, Warren, Hunt, and Humphreys, and other generals were present.

BRIGADIER-General Gershom Mott left his home in New Jersey last week to resume command of his brigade in the Army of the Potomac.

SURGEON J. M. Cuyler, Medical Inspector United States Army, is at present on a tour of inspection through the military hospitals in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

GENERAL Neal Dow has been turned by the rebels over to the civil authorities. A rebel Brigadier-General will immediately be placed, by our Government, in close confinement as a hostage for him. It is not yet ascertained who it shall be.

IT is stated that the official report of General McClellan, which was received at the Adjutant-General's office about a month ago, is very voluminous, comprising from 700 to 900 folios foolscap, and the accompanying documents cover nearly three times as much more paper.

GENERAL Gillmore, in a letter to General Saxton, desires him to convey to the friends of the late Colonel Robert E. Shaw, of the 54th Mass. (colored) Vol. and to his subordinates in his Department, the assurance of his high appreciation of his transcendent patriotism and valor.

IT is stated in a letter from Richmond on the 24th ult., that Col. Streight and his party will now be regarded as prisoners of war, and it is thought that John Morgan and his men, who are now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, will be put by our Government on the same *status* in return.

CAPTAIN E. R. P. Shurly, 26th N. Y. V. has been appointed to a captaincy in the Invalid Corps. Captain Shurley was severely wounded in the thigh at the battle of Fredericksburg, and will probably never entirely recover from the effects of his wounds.

CAPTAIN J. P. Hawkins, late of the Commissary Department, has been promoted to Brigadier-General of colored or native troops, with his headquarters at Goodrich Landing, Louisiana. General Hawkins is the first brigadier appointed over negro troops. He is a graduate of West Point.

GEN. D. M. Bradford, of Huntsville, Ala., has arrived in Nashville. He is a native of Tennessee, and one of the survivors of the war of 1812, in which he served under Gen Jackson, and participated in the memorable battle of New Orleans. His love for his country and her institutions has never faltered. In the midst of the faithless, in the hour of trial, he remained firm and unshaken.

"THE Annual Cyclopædia for 1862" has a brief obituary of Col. E. W. Hinks, of Lynn, Mass., asserting that he was killed at the battle of Antietam. This is incorrect. He has been made a Brigadier General of Volunteers since, has been nominated for Congress, and declined the honor, and is now engaged in overseeing the drafting at Concord, N. H.

A Mobile paper states that a captain in the 23d New York Volunteers, who came through the rebel lines at Richmond, and is alleged to have been spying in the Confederacy for several months, was sentenced to death by a court-martial, and was to be hanged on the 28th ult. It asserts that a plan of Forts Gaines and Morgan, near Mobile, giving the strength of the forts and the number and size of the guns, was found upon his person.

THE Nashville *Union* says General Rosecrans captured, at or near Winchester, the celebrated horse Commodore, formerly the property of John M. Botts, of Virginia, confiscated and sold to Major General Polk for 16,000, and has notified the Government at Washington of the capture of this noble animal. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Dr. Brownlow to take charge of the horse, take good care of him, and at the proper time forward him to Kentucky or Ohio to be sold, and if Mr. Botts is entitled to the proceeds the law provides a method of recovering them through the Court of claims.

THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863.

To Major-General GRANT:

MY DEAR GENERAL—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass Expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below, and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join Gen. BANKS; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

TEN rebel steamers on the Yazoo River have all been destroyed. A recent official dispatch from Admiral Porter says:—"Capt. Walker has received information to be relied on that, besides the five steamers at or near the City of Yazoo, Isaac Brown, late Lieutenant in the United States Navy, in a panic, and for fear they would fall into our hands, set fire to and destroyed fourteen others, among them nine large ones, the machinery of which was intended to be sent to Selima, Ala., for the gunboats building there. There are no more steamers on the Yazoo. All the vessels which sought refuge there as the safest place in rebeldom have been destroyed."

THE rebel steamer *R. E. Lee* arrived at Bermuda Aug. 23. She had been chased by a gunboat, and threw overboard two hundred bales of cotton.

THERE were at Key West on the departure of the prize steamer *Dolphin*, which arrived here on the 31st, the U. S. steamers *Octorara*, *Sagamore*, *Tahoma*, *Hendrik Hudson*, and *San Jacinto*, the sloop-of-war *Dale*, and six prize steamers.

BESIDES being quartered on board the *Home*, the crews of the Monitors at work before Charleston have, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, been allowed an advance of pay of one-fourth.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GEN. GILLMORE'S DISPATCHES.

Headquarters, Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 24, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.—

General—I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter, as the result of our seven days' bombardment of that work, including two days of which a powerful northeasterly storm most seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire.

Fort Sumter is to-day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins.

My chief of artillery, Colonel J. N. Turner, reports its destruction so far complete that it is no longer of any avail in the defences of Charleston. He also says, that by a longer fire it could be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for a defence of the harbor.

My breaching batteries were located at distances varying between 3,330 and 4,240 yards from the work, and now remain as efficient as ever. I deem it unnecessary at present to continue the fire upon the ruins of Sumter.

I have also, at great labor and under a heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and have opened with them, after giving General Beauregard due notice of my intentions to do so.

My notification to General Beauregard, his reply thereto, with the threat of retaliation, and my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the army headquarters.

The projectiles from my batteries entered the city, and General Beauregard himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war.

The report of my chief of artillery, and an accurate sketch of the ruins of Sumter, taken at 12 M. yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
Q. A. Gillmore,
Brigadier General Commanding.

COL. TURNER'S REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS.

Office of Chief of Artillery, Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 23, 1863.

General—I have the honor to report the effect that our breaching batteries have had upon Fort Sumter, and the condition of that work to-night.

At the close of the seven days' bombardment the gorge wall of the fort is almost a complete mass of ruins for the distance of several casemates. About midway on this face the ramparts are removed nearly, and in places quite, to the arches; and but for the sandbags with which the casemates were filled, and which have served to sustain the broken arches and masses of masonry, it would have long since been entirely cut away, and with it the arches to the floor of the second tier of casemates. The *debris* on this front now forms a rampart reaching as high as the floor of these casemates. The parapet wall of the two northeasterly faces is completely carried away, a small portion only being left in the angles made in the gorge wall, and the ramparts of these faces are also a total ruin.

Quite one-half of our projectiles seem to have struck the parade and parapet of these two faces, and, judging from the effect they have had upon the gorge wall within our observation, the destruction of masonry on these two sides must be very great, and I am of the opinion that nearly every arch of these fronts must be broken in. But one gun remains in position on these two fronts, and this is in the angle of the gorge, and, I think, unserviceable. The ruin extends around, taking in the northeasterly face as far as can be seen.

A portion of this face, adjoining the angle it makes with the southeasterly face, is concealed; but, from the great number of missiles which have struck in this angle during the last two days, it cannot be otherwise than greatly damaged, and I do not think any guns can be left on this face in a serviceable condition. The ramparts in this angle, as well as in the southeasterly face, must be ploughed up and greatly shattered.

The parapet on this latter face is torn off in many places, as we can see, and I hardly think the platforms of the remaining guns on this face could have escaped.

With the assistance of a powerful glass I cannot determine that more than one of these guns can be used, and it has been dismounted once. The carriages of the others are evidently more or less shattered, and such is the condition of the parapet and parade in the immediate vicinity of this gun, that it probably could not be served for any length of time.

In fine, the destruction of the fort is so far complete that it is to-day of no avail in the defence of the harbor of Charleston.

By a longer fire it can be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defence of the harbor.

I therefore respectfully submit my opinion that a continuance of our fire is no longer necessary, as giving us no ends adequate for the consumption of our resources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Jno. N. Turner, Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

To Brigadier General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C.

Department of the South,
Headquarters in the Field,
Morris Island, S. C. August 24, 1863.

General: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of letters from General Beauregard, commanding confederate forces at Charleston, and from H. B. M. Acting Consul and the Spanish Consul at that city, relative to the throwing of shells into that city from my batteries; also duplicates of my answers thereto.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. Gillmore,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-chief, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

General—I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) Q. A. Gillmore,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Official—E. Kearny, A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 22, 1863.

Sir—Last night, at 10¾ o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters, dated "Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863," demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," on the alleged grounds that "the present condition of Fort Sumter and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries seems to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty;" and that if this demand were "not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission," a fire would be opened "on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city." This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned.

About 1½ o'clock one of your batteries did actually open fire, and throw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned.

About 9 o'clock this morning the communication alluded to above was returned to these headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that noncombatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally, the time allowed is from one to three days; that is, time for the withdrawal, in good faith, of at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours, *knowing* that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge, you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works, which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varying from half a mile to two-and-a-quarter miles. This city, on the other hand, is to the northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery opened against it this morning.

It would appear, sir, that despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity from your own *confessed* point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems to you "*a matter of certainty*."

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad "eminence" in history, even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demands. If in order to attain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan's and James' Island—nay, even the city of Charleston, in the same demand!

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries, without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel compelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove all non-combatants, who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. Beauregard,
General Commanding.

Department of the South.
Headquarters in the Field.
Morris Island, S. C., 9 P. M., Aug. 22, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened upon the city of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unarmed.

My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and threatening in default thereof to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner at 11¼ o'clock A. M. of the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely, four hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival, may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertant omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading. But it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeping women and children, and unarmed men. Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment. I will, however, call your attention to the well-established principle that the command of a place attacked, but not invested, having its avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. Even had not this letter been written, the city of Charleston has had, according to your own computation, forty days notice of her danger. During that time my attack upon her defences has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful. If, under the circumstances, the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants, or to secure the safety of the city after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed. From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city. But upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant
Q. A. Gillmore, Brig-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. P. T. Beauregard, Commanding the Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

British Consulate,
Charleston, August 22, 1863.

General: On behalf of the great number of her Britannic Majesty's subjects now in this city, of whom the greater number are women and children, I have the honor to solicit of you an interview.

I have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servant,
H. Pinckney Walker,
H. M. Acting Consul.

Brigadier General Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A.,
Com'g forces of U. S., for the Dep't of the South.

Department of the South,
Headquarters in the Field,
Morris Island, S. C., 9 P. M., Aug., 22, 1863.

Sir. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, soliciting an interview on behalf of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in Charleston.

It is presumed that your object in seeking this interview has reference to the recent throwing of shells into the city of Charleston from my lines, and that you desire to obtain a suspension of the bombardment to enable Her Majesty's subjects to leave the city.

As a compliance with your request at this time would materially interfere with operations in which I am engaged, I must respectfully decline to grant it, but shall endeavor to secure to Her Majesty's subjects in Charleston the full benefit of such an interview by suspending the bombardment of the city until 11 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, until which hour no further firing on the city need be apprehended.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. Gillmore,
Brigadier General Commanding.

H. Pinckney Walker,
H. M. Acting Consul, Charleston, S. C.

(Translation.)

Consulate of Spain at Charleston.
Charleston, Aug. 22d, 1863.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, military commander of this place, has transmitted to me a copy of the note in which you demand the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, in default of which you will bombard the city of Charleston.

General, I have the honor of addressing this communication to you for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that the time to which you limit your notification is not sufficient for the removal of the subjects of Her Catholic Majesty, who cannot depart so rapidly.

The larger portion of the city has not yet been deserted by its inhabitants, nor can it be so completely vacated before you bombard it as to prevent injury to innocent victims.

This being the case, I request of you, in the name of my government, as well as in the name of the subjects its represents, a delay of twenty-four hours from the transmission and receipt of this present communication.

I hope, general, that you will accede to a petition which is in accordance with humanity and justice, as permitting the quiet removal of the subjects of Her Most Catholic Majesty, resident in the city of Charleston.

I improve this occasion to extend to you the assurance of my highest respect.

The Consul of Her most Catholic Majesty,
J. A. Munoz,
De Moncada.

To Brigadier General Q. A. Gillmore, Commander of the Federal forces on Morris Island.

Department of the South,
Headquarters in the Field,
Morris Island, S. C., 7 P. M., August 22.

The Spanish Consul, Charleston, S. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, desiring of me a suspension of the

bombardment of Charleston for twenty-four hours, to allow the subjects of the Spanish Government to depart from the city.

I had supposed that ample time had been given for this purpose. The commencement of the attack on the defences of Charleston, some forty days ago, is regarded as having given plain and emphatic warning that the city might be fired on at any time.

Nothing, however, is farther from my wish than to endanger the lives or property of subjects of the Government which you represent, and I cordially accede to your request. No further bombardment of Charleston need be apprehended until 11 o'clock P. M., to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.

CAPTURE OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AUG. 26, 1863.

Major General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

The Notorious General JEFF THOMPSON, with all his staff and 100 officers and men, were captured at Pocahontas on the 24th.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj., Gen.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

APPOINTED.

The following additional Paymasters have been appointed during the month of August: Robert D. Clarke, James P. Thurston, Josiah Miller, William O. Lupton, Edward G. Fahnestock, George Truesdell, Benjamin L. Lang, John H. Dolman, O. T. Turney, John S. Herrick, John W. Wallace.

Charles Hall, of Leroy, N. Y., Commissary of Subsistence in the Army.

Captain E. R. P. Shurley, 26th N. Y. V., a Captaincy in Invalid Corps.

DISMISSED.

Capt. E. C. Kittle, 61st N. Y., for misbehavior in the face of the enemy.

Lieut. Charles C. Savage, 57th N. Y., for misbehavior in the face of the enemy.

Lieut. Wm. Robinson, 1st Michigan, for drunkenness.

Major A. W. Fletcher, Additional Paymaster, United States Army, for incompetency and being an unfit and improper person to hold a commission, to date August 27, 1863.

Second Lieut. Conrad Murat, 5th United States cavalry, for disobedience of orders, deserting his command in face of the enemy, and breach of arrest, to date August 27, 1863.

Second Lieut. Stanley Mourton, 3d United States infantry, for drunkenness, to date August 27, 1863.

Colonel N. W. Daniels and First Lieutenant and Adjutant E. K. Prouty, 2d Regiment of infantry, Corps d'Afrique, dismissal in Special Orders 196, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, confirmed by the President, to date August 11, 1863.

Major Henry A. White, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for drunkenness, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, breach of arrest, and absence without authority, to date August 27, 1863.

Major Martin J. Byrne, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for allowing his command to be surprised and captured, for disguising his rank and allowing himself to be paroled as the Colonel's orderly, and for desertion, to date August 27, 1863.

Captain M. W. Locke, Invalid Corps, to date August 25, 1863.

Captains Thomas Browne and W. H. Rhoades, 162d New York Volunteers, dismissed in Special Orders 86, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, confirmed by the President, to date April 1, 1863.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Benjamin F. Hedges and First Lieutenant Theodore Geyer, 2d Delaware Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date August 27, 1863.

Lieutenant M. Tower, 7th Iowa cavalry, for disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, to date August 26, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Wilson S. Lafferty, 69th New York Volunteers, for desertion, to date January 31, 1863.

SENTENCES MITIGATED.

First Lieutenants William D. Wildman and William Forrest, 88th Indiana Volunteers, sentenced to be cashiered in General Orders 49, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, commuted by the President to "forfeiture of three months' pay."

CONDITIONAL DISMISSALS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within (15) fifteen days from Aug., 31st, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington of which Brigadier General Rickets, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them.

Absence Without Proper Authority.

Chaplain Jeremiah Schindel, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant J. H. Livingston, Seventh New York Volunteers.

Captain A. W. Belknap, Seventy-Fourth New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant John Spinning, Seventy-Fourth New York Volunteers.

Captain William H. Forrest, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant Tim. F. Strong, Twenty-First Wisconsin Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant, Rollin E. Goodenough, Twenty-Fourth New York Volunteers.

Conduct prejudicial to the interests of the service, persuading an enlisted man to evade the Army Regulations.—Captain Henry Grinton, Second New York Cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. John S. Delvan, of Albany, N. Y., has resigned his office as Pension Surgeon, to accept the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the 167th Regiment, New York Volunteers.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that under the third section of the Pension Act of July 14th, 1862, illegitimacy of the son is no bar to the mother's claim to a Pension. Under this decision so much of the instruction and forms of the Pension Office hitherto in force, as relates to proof of marriage, in Mothers' claims has been annulled.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:

Surgeon E. P. Morong, 2d Maryland Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Maquilken, 8th Pendsylvania Reserves.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Nisbet, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

ASSIGNED.

Captain J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Quartermaster General's office, in the division of Reports, Returns, and Roster.

Captain A. G. Robinson, is assigned to duty in the Bureau of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage of the Quartermaster General's office.

RELIEVED.

Captain Fielding Lowry, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, from duty in the Quartermaster General's office, and will report in person to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, for assignment in that Bureau.

Captain T. H. Harris, A. A. G. to General Asboth, by Capt. J. Dough of General Smith's staff.

Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, in charge of Bureau of Deserters. Col. W. H. Pease, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers is ordered to the post.

CADETS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following is a list of the graduating class of 1863:

*1. John R. Meigs, "at large," assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*2. Peter S. Michie, Ohio, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*3. James D. Rabb, Kentucky, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*4. William J. Troining, Indiana, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*5. William R. King, New York, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
6. William H. H. Benyaurd, Pennsylvania, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
7. Charles W. Howell, Indiana, assigned to Corps of Engineers
8. Aza H. Holgate, Ohio, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
9. Jno. R. McGuiness, Ohio, assigned to the Ordnance Department.
10. George W. McKee, "at large," assigned to Ordnance Department.
11. Frank H. Phipps, Pennsylvania, assigned to Ordnance Department.
12. J W. Reilly, Pennsylvania, assigned to Ordnance Department.
13. J. H. V. Field, "at large," assigned to Ordnance Department.
14. Charles F. Rockwell, Vermont, assigned to Ordnance Department.
15. Wm. S. Beebe, "at large," assigned to Ordnance Department.
16. Thomas Ward, "at large," assigned to 1st Regiment Artillery.
17. Jacob H. Counselman, Maryland, assigned to First Regiment Artillery.
18. George D. Ramsay, Jr., "at large," assigned to First Regiment Artillery.
19. Henry C. Dodge, New York, assigned to 2d Regiment Artillery.
20. J. G. Butler, Pennsylvania, assigned to 4th Regiment Artillery.
21. Robert Catlin, Washington Territory, assigned to Fifth Regiment Artillery.
22. Charles H. Lester, Connecticut, assigned to Second Regiment Cavalry.
23. Kenelm Robbins, Massachusetts, assigned to Fifth Regiment Cavalry.
24. James N. Sanno, New Jersey, assigned to 7th Regiment Infantry.
25. James R. Reid, New York, assigned to 10th Regiment Infantry.

In conformity with a Regulation for the Government of the United States Military Academy, the names of the five most distinguished cadets of each class, marked with a star in the Cadet Register, are attached to the Annual Army Register. The following is the list of these distinguished cadets for 1863:

First Class—John R. Meigs, "at large;" Peter S. Michie, Ohio; James D. Rabb, Kentucky; William J. Troining, Indiana; William R. King, New York.

Second Class—Arthur H. Burnham, Massachusetts, Amos Stickney, New York; Garret J. Lydecker, New York; Oswald H. Ernst, Ohio; James W. Cuyler, "at large."

Third Class—Charles W. Raymond, New York; Alexander Macomb Miller, "at large;" Thomas B. Haudbury, Pennsylvania; Lewis C. Overman, "at large;" William H. Chase, Pennsylvania.

Fourth Class—James Mercur, Pennsylvania; Benjamin D. Greene, Maine; George M. Wheeler, Colorado; Charles E. L. B. Davis, Connecticut; Henry M. Adams, Massachusetts.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SURGEONS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 18, 1863.

An army medical board, to consist of Surgeon John B. Hammond, U. S. A., Surgeon John C. Dalton, U. S. V., and Assistant-Surgeon J. W. S. Gouley, U. S. A., will assemble in New York city immediately, for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as surgeons and assistant surgeons to regiments of colored troops.

The examination of candidates will be thorough and practical, as it is considered necessary that medical officers of colored troops should be as efficient as those serving with other troops.

Candidates will be invited from this office to appear before the Board for examination.

The Board will determine whether candidates are fit for the appointment of surgeons and assistant surgeons, and will report to this office the result of each examination at the close thereof.

JOSEPH R. SMITH, Acting Surgeon General, U. S. A.

In view of the fact of the sanitary condition of the Department of the South and Gulf requiring special care and attention at this time, the Surgeon-General is directed to proceed to Charleston, Hilton Head, Key West, and New Orleans, for the purpose of giving his special and personal attention to the medical management of the service in those Departments, and for securing the adoption of the necessary sanitary measures required for the preservation of the health of the troops therein stationed.

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Medical Inspector F. H. Hamilton has been accepted, and Surgeon John Le Conte has been appointed his successor.

Surgeon G. W. Varnum, U. S. A., has resigned.

ORDERED.

Assist.-Surgeon F. Floyd to the Department of Tennessee.

Assist.-Surgeon Marsh, and Surgeon Hilleray, U. S. A., and Surgeon Morrison, U. S. Vols., to Charleston.

Assist.-Surgeon D. B. Wilson, U. S. Vols., to Department of the Gulf.

Assist.-Surgeon G. S. Courtwright to the Department of Ohio.

Assist.-Surgeon J. R. Rodgers to the Department of the South.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, examining surgeon for volunteer officers at Washington, temporarily relieved and ordered to Hilton Head, S. C. Dr. De Witt has been detailed to take charge of the office.

Surgeon Brinton, U. S. Vols., has been detailed as President of the Medical Examining Board, in place of Surgeon Clymer, ordered to Hilton Head.

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward John W. Griffiths is discharged the service and appointed to a clerkship in the Surgeon-General's Office.

NAVAL ORDERS.

DETACHED.

Lieut. Commander A. F. Crosman, from the command of side-wheel steamer *Somerset*, 6, and ordered to return North.

Lieut. Roderick Prentiss, from screw-steamer *Pembina*, 4, and granted two weeks leave.

Lieut. Commander Francis M. Roe, from ordnance duty at New York and ordered to command the steamer *Neptune*.

Lieut. Commander John S. Barnes, from the command of the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to the Niagara.

Lieut. Commander Daniel L. Braine, from ordnance duty at New York and ordered to command the steamer *Vicksburg*.

Lieut. Commander Wm. S. Truxton, from the command of the *Chocura*, and waiting orders.

Lieut. Commander J. C. P. De Kraft, from the Navy Yard at Washington, and waiting orders.

Lieut. Commander S. L. Breese, from the *Roanoke*, and preparatory orders to command the *Sagamore*.

Lieut. Frederick Rodgers, from the *Kineo*, and ordered to the *Mendota*.

Lieut. Gilbert C. Wiltse, from the *Richmond*, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Chief Engineer John Faron, from the *Onondaga*, and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

Second Assistant Engineers Alex. V. Fraser and James Aikins, and Third Assistant Engineers Jacob L. Wright and Joseph Morgan, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to examination.

Boatswain Geo. Smith, from the receiving ship *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to special duty at New York.

Ensigns John H. Clark and Joseph E. Coghlan, from the *Sacramento*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Ensigns Albert S. Baker and Morton W. Sanders, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to final examination.

Ensign B. F. Haskin, from the *Richmond*, and ordered to final examination.

Lieut. Commander Wm. C. West, from ordance duty at Boston, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Edgar Holden, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Assistant Surgeon E. D. Payne, from the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., and ordered to the *Metacomet*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Fishe, from the *Wyandank*, and ordered to the *Honduras*.

Acting Master James McDonald, from the *Massachusetts*, and ordered to the *Arkansas*.

Acting Master T. H. Sears, from the *Ethan Allen*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign B. P. Prask on leave.

Commander A. G. Clary, from the *Tioga*, and ordered to return North.

Commander E. Carrington Bowers, from the Naval Rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the receiving ship *Vandalia*.

Lieut. Commander E. P. Williams, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to command the *Huron*.

Lieut. Roderick Prentiss, from the *Pembina*, and granted two weeks leave of absence.

Lieut. Commander Robert Boyd, from the receiving ship at Boston and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Boatswain James Walker, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston, *vice* Boatswain Wm. Black, detached from the Navy Yard, and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate E. L. Hubbell, from the *Kanawha*, and ordered to report to Commodore Montgomery.

Lieut. Robert B. Riell, from the *Narragansett*, and waiting orders.

Lieut. John V. Rowland, from the *Roanoke*, and waiting orders.

Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, from Portsmouth, (N. H. Navy Yard, and ordered to report at the Norfolk Yard.

Lieut. Commander G. A. Stevens, from the command of the *Huron* and ordered to return North.

Second Assistant Engineer E. J. Brook, from the Prize steamer *Eagle*, and ordered to the *Richmond*.

Second Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen, from the *Conemaugh*, and ordered North to examination.

Carpenter John Macfarlane, from the *Rachel Seaman*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign F. H. Crandall, from the *Freeborn*.

Acting Ensign Charles A. Pettit, from the *Unadilla*.

Acting Ensign Edwin Janvin, from the *Rachel Seaman*.

Acting Ensign G. W. Corner, from the *Wachusett*.

ORDERED.

Commander Thomas J. Craven, to command the *Niagara*.

Commander John Guest, to duty at Navy Yard, Washington.

Commander John P. Sanford, to command the *Sassacus*.

Commander E. D. Nichols, to command the *Mendota*.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. H. Hawkins, to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Ensigns Henry L. Johnson, John J. Read, John H. Read and John K. Bartlett, to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Albert J. Kenyon, to the *Neptune*.

Third Assistant Engineers Peter C. Reilly, C. Wallison and E. F. Wood, to the *Sassacus*.

Third Assistant Engineers Albert K. Fulton, Charles M. Burchard and Isaac De Graff, to examination.

Third Assistant Engineers C. F. Hollingsworth, James McLaughlin, Edward Gay, Charles McConnell, and Robt. N. Ellis, to examination.

Second Assistant Engineer T. E. Brown, to the *Niagara*.

Commander Daniel Ammen, to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieut. Commander John Irwin, to temporary ordnance duty at Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. Commander Bancroft Gherardi, to command *Chocura*.

Lieut. Commander L. A. Beardslee, to special duty at New York.

Lieut. Commander Watson Smith, to command the *Paul Jones*.

Lieut. Simeon P. Gillet, to side-wheel steamer *Metacomet*.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore, to special duty at New York.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. David Cate, to the command of the *Arkansas*.

Acting Master C. A. Boutelle, to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Master John J. Rodgers, and Acting Ensigns N. Boughton and David Mason, to the *Neptune*.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. D. Warren, to the command of the *Relief*.

Lieut. H. Reaney, to relieve Commander Parker, as commander of the Naval detachment on Morris Island.

Ensign David D. Wemple, to the *Roanoke*.

Lieut. Commander S. L. Breese's orders to command the *Sagamore* revoked, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer John H. Huxley, to examination.

Commander H. K. Thatcher, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, to command the steam frigate *Colorado*.

Commander Wm. E. Leroy, to command the sloop-of-war *Oneida*.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Fleming has received preparatory orders to command the *Sagamore*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward G. Bishop, to the *Arkansas*.

Acting Master John W. Simmons, to Port Royal, S. C.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer S. W. King, to the *Metacomet*.

Lieut. L. A. Beardslee's orders to the steamer *Grand Gulf* revoked and awaiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Wm. Harkness, a Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy, *vice* Professor J. S. Hubbard, of Connecticut, deceased. The appointment dates from August 24th.

Edward H. Sears and A. B. Thornton, Acting Assistant Paymasters; C. H. Lester, Acting Ensign; Neil Martin, Acting Gunner; J. M. Simms, Acting Master's Mate.

Lysander C. Tripp. of New Bedford, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Charles A. Cable and Allen S. Apgar, Acting Assistant Paymasters; Gustavus E. French, Acting Ensign; Josiah B. Aiken, Acting Boatswain; James Wilson, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Wm. H. Thomas and Charles Arnberg, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; George W. McGowan, George B. Rodgers, Samuel Fowler and James H. Nash, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; John Bowman and Marcus Baird, Acting Master's Mates; Josephus Blake, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Richard Carroll, Carpenter.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of J. A. Chesley as Acting Ensign; that of Isaac Sawyer as Acting Master's Mate; that of W. C. Gibson and P. B. Staples as Acting Ensigns, and W. H. Alger as Acting Master's Mate.

The appointment of the following Acting Master's Mates—Henry A. Winslow, Charles Tengwall, H. D. Sherman, Gustavus A. Patrick, Thomas V. Parker, Washington Moore and John F. Perry.

The appointment of Smith K. Hopkins and William Boyd, as Acting Ensigns.

PROMOTED.

Captain Thomas T. Craven, to Commodore, to rank from July 16, 1862.

Assistant Paymaster Levi S. Stockwell, to a full paymaster.

Thomas Pickering, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Henry A. Winslow, of New Bedford, late a gunner on board iron-clad steamer *Mound City*, to Master's Mate.

RELIEVED.

Commander F. A. Parker, who has been on Morris Island in command of the Naval detachment, has been relieved of his command in consequence of sickness.

DISMISSED.

Third Assistant Engineer B. J. McGurren has been dropped from the service, he having deserted from the United States steamer *Chocura*, at Philadelphia, on the 22d ult.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Henderson.

DIED.

Eleven deaths are reported to the Department for the week ending August 29. The only officer named among them is James McCormack, Sergeant of Marines, who died of diarrhœa August 21, on board the frigate *Brooklyn*.

A CAVALRY expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick, sent for the destruction of the captured gunboats the *Satellite* and the *Reliance*, has proved successful. The former was sunk, andthe latter rendered worthless, being well riddled with shot and shell.

GEN. Frank P. Blair, Gen. T. Cadwalader and Brig.-Gen. H. Haupt arrived in New York on Thursday.

LIEUT.-COL. McGilvery, who entered the Army as captain of the Sixth Maine battery, has been promoted to a colonelcy in the artillery service, for bravery on the field of battle.

MAJOR J. W. Speer, Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of General Crawford, has resigned.

MAJOR Louis H. Pelouze, A. D. C., has been ordered to report for duty in the Adjutant-General's Office.

MAJOR James W. Abert, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered to the U. S. Military Academy.

CAPTAIN Granville Johnson, A. D. C. to Gen. Heintzelman, has been promoted to the rank of major.

CAPTAIN J. P. Hawkins has been made brigadier-general of colored troops, with headquarters at Goodrich Landing, La.

LIEUT. J. P. Sanger, 1st United States Artillery, has been made Acting Assistant Inspector-General under Gen. Gillmore.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SQUADRON LIST.

[The following comprises the squadron list of the United States Navy. It is the intention to add each vessel to the list as she goes into commission, and to note changes as they occur, from week to week. There may be errors in the list, but they are owing to the limited space of time alloted to us to prepare it. In future it will be found to be complete and reliable.

We shall deem it a favor if officers attached to the vessels will inform us of any changes in the stations of their vessels or in their lists of officers.]

NAME.	CLASS.	GUNS.	STATION.
Aries	Screw.	6	Charleston.
Alabama	Side-wheel	9	New York.
Alleghany	Screw	6	Baltimore.
Anacosta	Screw	3	Washington.
Augusta	Side-wheel	10	At New York.
Amanda	Bark	7	East Gulf Sq.
Arthur	Bark	6	West Gulf S.
Arietta	Schr.	3	N. Atlantic S.
Aroostook	Screw	6	W Gulf S
Adolph Hugel	Schr.	3	Potomac F.
A. Houghton	Bark	4	W. Gulf S
A. C. Powell	Screw	1	Potomac F.
Albatross	Screw	7	W. Gulf S
America	Yacht	3	Cruising.
Alfred Robb	Steamer	4	Mississippi S.
Arizona	Side-wheel	7	W. Gulf S.
Ariel	Schr.	—	E. Gulf S.
Brandywine	Store ship	20	Hampton Rds.
Bermuda	Screw	7	Philadelphia.
Brooklyn	Screw	26	New York.
Braziliera	Bark	6	S. Atlantic S.
Ben Morgan	Ordin'ce sh.	2	Hampton Rds
Bienville	Side-wheel	11	E. Gulf S.
Bohio	Brig	3	W. Gulf S.
Beauregard	Schr.	1	Musquito Inlet
Benton	Iron-clad	16	Mississippi S.
Blackhawk	Side-wheel	8	New Orleans.
Brilliant	Stern-whe'l	4	Mississippi S.
Barrataria	Steamer	4	W. Gulf S.
Colorado	Screw	62	Off Mobile.
Canandaguia	Screw	10	Charleston.
Conemaugh	Side-wheel	9	"
Constellation	Sloop	24	Mediterranean.
Constitution	School ship	17	Newport, R I.
Cyane	Sloop	19	Panama, N G.
Ornander	Screw	7	N. Atlantic S.
Connecticut	Side-wheel	10	West Indies.
Charles Phelps	Store ship	3	Hampton Rds.
C. P. Williams	Schr.	3	Port Royal.
Courier	Ship	6	S. Atlantic S.
Cœur de Leon.	Side-wheel	2	Potomac.
Chippewa	Screw	6	Charleston.
Cayuga	"	6	West Gulf S.
Chocura	"	6	N. Atlantic S.
Currituck	"	5	Potomac F.
Com Morris	Side-wheel	6	S. Atlantic S.
Com Hull	"	6	N. Atlantic S.
Com. McDonough	"	6	S. Atlantic S.
Com. Perry	"	4	N. Atlantic S.
Com. Barney	"	7	" "
Cohasset	Screw	2	" "
Clifton	Side-wheel	8	W. Gulf S.
Com. Jones	Side-wheel	6	
Curlew	Screw	6	Mississippi S.
Cricket		6	" "
Com. Truxton		4	" "
Catskill	Iron-clad	2	Off Charleston.
Clara Dolsen	Side-wheel	2	Mississippi S.
Choctaw	"	4	" "
Cincinnati	Iron-clad	13	" "
Carondelet	"	13	" "
Conestoga	Side wheel	7	" "
Corypheus	Yacht	2	West Gulf S.
Columbine	Screw	2	S. Atlantic S.
Circassian	"	9	At Sea.
Crocus	Screw	3	Off Charleston.
Cimmerone	Side-wheel	10	" "
Cambridge	Screw	7	Wilmington.
Dacotah	"	9	Baltimore.
Dale	Ordn'ce sh.	—	Key West.
De Soto	Side-wheel	9	Off Mobile.
Dan Smith	Schooner	6	Potomac F.
Daylight	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S.
Delaware	Side-wheel	5	" "
Dragon	"	2	Washington.
Dandelion	Screw	2	Port Royal.
Dai Ching	"	5	Off Charleston.
Daffodil	Side-wheel	3	" "
Daylight.	Screw	6	Baltimore.
Essex	Iron-clad	7	West Gulf S.
Ethan Allen	Bark	9	Boston.
E. B. Hale	Screw	5	West Gulf S.
Ella	Steamer	3	Washington.
Eastport	Iron-clad	8	Mississippi S.
Estrella	Steamer	2	West Gulf S.
Eutaw	Side-wheel	9	Washington.
Flambeau	Screw	6	Charleston.
Falmouth	Store ship	6	Aspinwall
Fort Henry	Side wheel	6	East Gulf S.
Fort Jackson	Side-wheel	11	At Sea.
Fredonia	Store ship	—	Callao.
Fear Not	Ship	6	New Orleans.
Florida	Side-wheel	9	Special serv.
Flag	Screw	9	Port Royal.
Ferandina	Bark	7	" "
Farallones	Ship	5	Acapulco.
Gem of the Sea.	Bark	6	East Gulf S.
Gemsbok	"	7	West Indies.
Genessee	Screw	8	Ship Island.
George Mangham	Schooner	6	Potomac F.
G. W. Blunt	"	3	Charleston.
Gen. Bragg	Ram	2	Mississippi S.
Gen. Sterl. Price	"	—	" "
Gen. Pillow	"	—	" "
Granite City	Side-wheel	6	New Orleans.
Gertrude	Screw	6	Port Royal.
Hartford	"	28	New York
Huntsville	Screw	7	East Gulf S.
Horace Beals	Barkentine	6	West Gulf S.
Hetzel	Side-wheel	4	N. Atlantic S.
Housatonic	Screw	13	S. Atlantic S.
Hunchback	Side-wheel	5	N. Atlantic S.
Henry Janes	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
Hope	"	2	S. Atlantic S.
Huron	Screw	5	" "
Hendrik Hudson.	"	6	New York.
Howquah	"	3	Boston.
Honeysuckle	"	2	New York.
Home	"	3	Charleston.
Independence	Razee	6	Rec'g sh. Cal.
Iroquois	Screw	7	Off Wilmington
Ino	Ship	9	Cruising.
Itasca	Screw	5	Philadelphia.
Iron Age	"	8	Boston.
Jamestown	Sloop	22	Hong Kong.
John Adams	"	18	Port Royal
James Adger	Side-wheel	9	N. Atlantic S.
J. C. Kuhn	Bark	6	West Gulf S.
Jacob Bell	Side-wheel	4	Potomac F.
James L. Davis	Bark	6	East Gulf S.
J. S. Chambers	"	6	" "
John Griffith	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
John P. Jackson.	Side wheel	6	Ship Island.
Juniata	Screw	11	Havana.
Jno L Lockwood	Side-wheel	3	N. Atlantic S.
J N. Seymour	"	—	" "
Kearsarge	Screw	9	Cruising.
King Phillip	Side-wheel	4	Washington.
Keystone State	"	13	S. Atlantic S.
Kittatinny	Schooner	6	At sea.
Kanawha	Screw	5	Off Mobile.
Kennebeck	"	5	" "
Kineo	"	6	Baltimore
Katahdin	"	6	New Orleans.
Kingfisher	Bark	7	S. Atlantic S.
Kosciusko	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Kinsman	Steamer	—	" "
Lafayette	Side-wheel	6	" "
Lancaster	Screw	30	Acapulco.
Louisiana	"	5	N. Atlantic S.
Lackawana	"	13	Off Mobile.
Louisville	Iron clad	13	Mississippi S.
Lexington	"	7	" "
Lehigh	"	2	Charleston
Little Rebel	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Lioness	"	—	" "
Lodona	Screw	—	Off Charleston.
Leslie	"	3	Washington.
Macedonian	Sloop	12	France.
Marion	"	9	L. I. Sound.
Michigan	Side-wheel	6	Erie, Pa
Minnesota	Screw	49	Hampton Rds.
Mohawk	"	8	S. Atlantic S.
Mohican	"	7	Rio, July 22.
Mystic	"	7	N. Atlantic S.
Marblehead.	"	6	Warsaw Sd.
Midnight	Bark	7	S. Atlantic S.
Mercidita	Screw	9	" "
Morning Light	Ship	5	West Gulf S.
Mathew Vassar	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
Maria A. Wood	"	3	West Gulf.
Monticello	Screw	9	N. Atlantic S.
Mt. Vernon	"	7	Off Mobile.
Mt. Washington	Side-wheel	4	N Atlantic S.
Madgie	Screw	8	S. Atlantic S.
Maratanza	Side-wheel	8	Baltimore
Miami	"	12	West Gulf S
Morse	"	2	N. Atlantic S.
Monongahela	Screw	13	Mobile.
Mound City	Iron-clad	13	Mississippi S.
Montauk	"	2	Off Charleston.
Monarch	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Memphis	Screw	7	S. Atlantic S.
Marmora	Stern wheel	8	Mississippi S.
Mahaska	Side wheel	9	Charleston.
North Carolina	Recv'ng sh	—	New York.
Niphon	Screw	5	New Inlet,
Nightingale	Ship	5	Pensacola.
National Guard	"	7	Turtle Harbor
Norwich	Screw	6	S. Atlantic S.
New London	"	6	New Orleans.
Norfolk Packet	Schooner	3	Charleston.
Narragansett	Screw	12	Acapulco.
Nowbern	"	5	Port Royal.
Nantucket	Iron clad	2	Off Charleston.
Nahant	"	—	" "
New Ironsides	"	—	" "
New National	Steamer	—	Mississippi S.
Nansemond	Screw	7	Hampton Rds.
Ohio	Ship	84	Boston.
Oneida	Screw	10	Off Mobile.
Ossipee	"	12	Galveston.
Ottawa	"	5	S. Atlantic S.
Owasco	"	5	West Gulf S.
Oleander	"	2	Florida Coast.
O. M. Pettit	Side-wheel	3	S. Atlantic S.
O. H. Lee	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
Onward	Ship	8	Pernambuco.
Orvetta	Schooner	3	West Gulf S.
Octorora	Side wheel	10	Key West.
Pawnee	Screw sl'p.	11	Stono river.
Pensacola	"	25	New Orleans.
Pocahontas	Screw	6	New Orleans.
Portsmouth	Sloop	18	" "
Potomac	Frigate	47	Pensacola
Powhatan	Side-wheel	19	Off Charleston.
Princeton	Recv'ng sh	—	Philadelphia.
Pinola	Screw	5	Key West.
Penguin	"	7	Baltimore.
Princess Royal	"	7	New Orleans.
Pampero	Ship	5	West Gulf S.
Pursuit	Bark	7	Indian river.
Para	Schooner	3	Musquito Inlet.
Potomska	Screw	5	S. Atlantic S.
Port Royal	Side-wheel	6	East Gulf S.
Philadelphia	"	2	Hampton Rds.
Patapsco	Iron-clad	2	Off Charleston.
Passaic	"	2	" "
Pittsburg	"	13	Vicksburg.
Perry	Brig	7	Nantucket S.
Perry	Brig	10	Boston.
Queen	Screw	7	Port Royal.
Quaker City	Side-wheel	11	Off Wilming'n
Roanoke	Iron-clad.	6	Hampton Rds.
Richmond	Screw sl'p.	25	New Orleans.
Release	Store ship	—	Beaufort.
Relief	"	—	Ship Island.
Resolute	Screw	2	Potomac F.
Roman	Ship	2	Hampton Rds.
Rhode Island	Side wheel	11	Cruising.
Roebuck	Bark	6	East Gulf S.
Restless	"	6	Off Tortugas.
Rescue	Screw	2	" "
Racer	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
R Seaman	"	3	New York.
Romeo	Steamer	—	Mississippi S.
Red Rover	"	—	" "
Sovereign	"	2	" "
Springfield	"	6	" "
Signal	Stern wheel	6	" "
Sabine	Frigate	50	Provincetown.
Santee	"	49	Newport, R.I.
San Jacinto	Screw	14	Key West.
Saginaw	Side-wheel	6	Acapulco.
Saranac	"	13	" "
Saratoga	Sloop	19	Philadelphia.
Savannah	Instruc'n sh	—	New York.
Seminole	Screw sl'p.	9	Philadelphia.
St. Marys	Sloop	23	Pacific S.
St. Louis	"	19	Lisbon.
Supply	Store-ship	6	West Gulf S.
Seneca	Screw	6	Off Charleston.
Sagamore	"	6	Key West
Sunflower	"	3	Key West
South Carolina	"	8	S. Atlantic S.
Stars and Stripes	"	6	East Gulf S.
Santiago de Cuba	Side-wheel	10	West Indies.
Sophronia	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
Sarah Bruen	"	3	West Gulf S.
Shenandoah	Screw sl'p.	13	Boston.
Somerset	Side-wheel	6	East Gulf S.
Stepping Stone.	"	2	Baltimore.
Samuel Rotan	Schooner	3	" "
State of Georgia.	Side-wheel	9	" "
Shawsheen	"	3	New Inlet.
Sea Foam	Brig	5	West Gulf S.
Southfield	Side-wheel	4	N. Atlantic S.
Sam. Houston	Schooner	2	West Gulf S.
Stettin	Screw	6	S. Atlantic S.
Sagamon	Iron-clad	2	Hampton Rds.
Switzerland	Ram	—	Mississippi S.
Shokocken	Side wheel	6	N. Atlantic S.
Sampson	Ram	—	Mississippi S
St. Clair	Stern wheel	—	" "
Silver Lake.	Steamer	6	" "
St. Lawrence	Frigate	40	Hampton Rds.
Tuscarora	Screw sl'p.	10	Boston.
Tahoma	Screw	5	Key West.
Thos. Freeborn.	Side-wheel	2	Potomac F.
T. A. Ward	Schooner	3	N. Atlantic S.
Tioga	Side-wheel	6	West Indies.
Ticonderoga	Screw sl'p.	10	West Gulf S.
Tyler	Steamer	9	Vicksburg.
Teaser	Screw	1	Potomac F.
Tulip	"	5	Washington.
Tennessee	Side-wheel	7	Texas.
Tuscumbia	Iron-clad	6	Mississippi S.
Thistle	Tug	1	" "
Fuschia.	Screw	5	Washington.
Unadilla	"	6	S. Atlantic S.
Underwriter.	Side-wheel	4	N. Atlantic S.
Uncas	Screw	5	S. Atlantic S.
Union	"	6	New York.
Vermont	Store ship	—	Port Royal
Valley City	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S.
Victoria	"	4	" "
Vanderbilt	Side-wheel	14	At Sea.
Violet	Screw	—	N. Atlantic S.
Vincennes	Sloop	16	Ship Island.
Vandalia	"	10	Portsmouth.
Wabash	Frigate	48	Charleston.
Water Witch	Side-wheel	5	S. Atlantic S.
Wyandotte	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S
Wyoming	Screw sl'p.	9	Japan.
Wissahickon	Screw	5	Off Charleston.
Winona.	"	6	Baltimore.
Wm. Badger	Ship	4	Beaufort, N.C.
Wm G. Anderson	Bark	7	West Gulf S.
Wm Bacon	Schooner	4	Washington.
Wyandank	Side-wheel	4	Potomac F.
Wamsutta	Screw	5	S. Atlantic S.
Whitehead.	"	4	N. Atlantic S.
Wanderer	Schooner	4	Key West.
Weehawken	Iron-clad	2	Off Charleston
W. G. Putnam	Side-wheel	3	N Atlantic S.
W H Brown	Steamer	—	Mississippi S
Young Rover	Screw	5	N. Atlantic S.
Young America	"	2	" "
Zouave	"	—	Baltimore.

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SQUADRON.

NAME OF VESSEL.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
Toucey,	Capt. Martin,	Castine, Me.
Black,	Capt. Hyde,	Eastport, Me.
Dobbin,	Capt. Webster,	Portland, Me.
Morris,	Capt. Knapp,	Boston, Mass.
Thompson,	Capt. Pease,	Newport, R. I.
*Cuyahoga,	Capt. McGown,	New York.
*Miami,	Lieut. Fenger,	New York
*Naugatuck,	Lieut. Wilson,	New York.
Crawford,	Capt. Carson,	New York.
Jackson,	Capt. Cornell,	Baltimore.
*Reliance,	Capt. Dungan,	Rappahannock.
*Hercules,	Lieut. Baker,	Chesapeake.
*Tiger,	Capt. Jones,	Washington.
P. Allen,	Capt. Slicer,	Fortress Monroe.
Forward,	Capt. Ottinger,	Newburn.
Agassiz,	....	Beaufort, N. C.
Brown,	....	Beaufort, N. C.

*Steamer.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue Cutter service has in years by been represented by a fleet of small sailing vessels which have become almost totally unfit for the duties required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury, with a view of remedying this defect, ordered some time since the construction of six steam cutters, four of which are afloat, and the others will soon be completed. In addition to these vessels, the department has purchased the *Cuyahoga*, *Miami*, and the *Naugatuck*, all of which are now doing duty. There is also a small steam fleet doing duty on the Chesapeake and its tributaries.

The *Reliance*, one of this fleet, is reported to have been captured by the rebels off the mouth of the Rappahannock on the 25th inst. We are inclined to doubt this fact, and believe it to be the naval vessel bearing that name, as we have seen a letter dated on board of the Revenue Cutter, August 26, which says nothing of the affair, but gives the following list of her officers:

Captain, Thomas M. Dungan; Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, J. W. White; Second Lieutenant, D. B. Hogden; Third Lieutenant, J. S. Mattigan; First Assist.-Engineer, J. W. Wayson; Second Assist.-Engineer, S. T. Taylor; Gunner, D. Kirby.

The Revenue Cutters *Cuyahoga* and *Miami* are both lying off the foot of Jay street N. R., receiving repairs to their machinery.

Another of the six new steam revenue cutters was launched at Baltimore on Tuesday. She was built by Messrs. John F. Fardy and Bro. She is about 400 tons, and is a beautiful vessel. She is called the *Wawayanda*.

Bursting of Guns.—Gen. Gillmore's 300-pounder Parrott burst at the muzzle on the 21st, at the seventh fire. The first shot fell short, but the other six went square through Sumter, exploding inside. These six shells changed the whole face of the ruins, lowering the mass of debris at least twenty feet, and throwing open the whole rear of the fort. The *Mahaska*, while engaged with the *Cimmerone*, *Ladona*, *Ottawa*, and *Dai Ching*, also exploded her 10-inch rifle. Both of the Whitworth guns of the Navy Battery were also disabled. The finest one showed symptoms of bursting, and the second, by a premature explosion, killed four of the gunners.

NAVY PERSONAL.

Commodore Montgomery, of the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, is enjoying a brief vacation at Newport, R. I.

The obsequies of Commodore Rodgers took place at New London, Ct., on Saturday. Among the pall-bearers were Commodore Ringgold, Commander Worden, Col. Yates, commanding Fort Trumbull, and the Mayor of New London.

Rear-Admiral Dupont was at Morristown, N. J., last week, with his family, and accompanied by Capt. C. R. P. Rodgers, who has since returned to this city.

Capt. Edward M. King, of Charlestown, Mass., is now Acting Master in the Navy, and in command of the iron-clad gunboat *Key West*, of the Tennessee river flotilla. Capt. King is a brother of the Rev. T. Starr King.

Charles Prentis, son of Collector Prentis, of New London, has been appointed to the Naval School at Newport, and has passed the examination.

The funeral of the late Com. George W. Rodgers, who was killed during the bombardment of Fort Wagner, took place on Friday in St. James's Church, New London, Conn. Rev. Mr. Hallam read the services, and the remains, as they lay before the chancel, were guarded by a detachment of soldiers from Fort Trumbull. The masonic fraternity took the lead in the procession, the deceased having been a mason. The flags of all the shipping in the harbor were at half mast, business on the streets was generally suspended, and minute guns were fired by the frigate *Sabine* while the procession, which was large, moved to the cemetery.

Lieut. Henry W. Bowen, executive officer of the *Augusta*, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

Ensign William W. Crowninshield, late executive officer of the gunboat *Niphon*, and who was captured while destroying the blockade runner *Hebe*, is a son of the late Captain Jacob Crowninshield.

Com. Thomas H. Stevens arrived off Charleston on the 22d ult., and was immediately assigned by Admiral Dahlgren to the command of the Monitor *Patapsco*, which has been without a commander since the relief of Com. Ammen, who went North a couple of months since on account of ill-health. Com. Stevens was commander of the first Monitor up to the time of her loss.

Lieut.-Commander John S. Barnes is detached from the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to the *Niagra*.

Commodore Thomas T. Craven is ordered to the command of the frigate *Niagara*.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel N. Brayton, late of the *Montauk*, who has been ordered to join the sloop-of-war *Cyane* at Panama, sailed in the *North Star* on Thursday of last week.

Lieut.-Commander Daniel L. Braine, who commanded the *Monticello* in the early part of the rebellion, and who has been lately attached to the Ordnance Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to join the new steamer *Vicksburg* built at Mystic.

Assistant Paymaster Samuel T. Browne, late of the *Montauk*, who was invalided home from that vessel, is in town. His health is rapidly improving.

Commander D. M. Fairfax, Master's Mate Haynes, First Assistant Engineer Wheaton and ensign Pettit, lately came North on the *Arago*.

The Secretary of the Navy is now on a tour of inspection of the Navy Yards at New York, Boston, Portsmouth and Philadelphia.

A Rebel Infernal Machine.—One of the "infernal machines" planted by the rebels in Charleston Harbor has been sent to the Navy Department. The main portion of it appears to be an ordinary keg bound with ironhoops, to the ends of which are affixed conically shaped additions of solid wood, secured, possibly, by means of screws, the whole encased in a thick covering of tar. On the sides of that portion designed to remain uppermost are two iron plates, fastened down by four screws and nuts each. These plates are about 14 inches apart, and in the centre of each are tubes leading to the powder, into which are screwed two percussion caps. Just above the cap is a solid stem of brass, which plays in a cylinder of the same materials. This stem being struck, passes down the cylinder, strikes the cap and causes the explosion.

The machine resembles a buoy in shape. To one end is affixed a heavy weight to keep it under water, and to the other a rope passing through two small, round blocks of wood. The explosive material it contains is of a peculiar character, resembling pitch or tar very closely. It is in pieces, some as small as musket shot, others as large as grape. A small quantity was taken out, and a match being applied, it exploded. It is thought to be what is known as "Patent Powder," which explodes as readily after being placed in water as when dry.

Additional Iron-Clads.—The Navy Department has just decided to build another fleet of iron-clad vessels. They will be longer and more formidable than any now in the service of this or any other country, being, in fact, perfect copies of the great Ericsson ocean ships *Puritan* and *Dictator*, which are now building in New York. This lot of new vessels is to be the most perfect in the entire Navy, and, in order to render them unexceptionable in every way, they are to be built at the Navy Yards of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Naval constructors alone are superintending them, and the work will soon commence. Each will have two turrets of enormous thickness, and the side armor will be two feet in thickness. There will be for each vessel two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical, and placed immediately over the shafts; the diameter of each is to be 55 inches, and the stroke of piston 3 feet. As there are two of these engines, the speed of the vessel will be rendered as great as if the cylinders were much larger. The boilers are to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet in length, and 22,500 feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass, shells to be three-eighths of an inch thick plates, with seven-sixteenths of an inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch. The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet in diameter, of 22 feet mean pitch, to have 4 blades, and to be 2 feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull. There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fireroom. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished. The Department will advertise at once for turrets, which are to be built as rapidly as possible.

The Greek Fire.—The Greek fire which Gen. Gillmore threw into Charleston is the invention of Mr. Short, who was for a long time a suitor to the Government to use this projectile, but did not succeed until it was recommended by Admiral Porter by his experience at Vicksburg. Meantime, it is said, representatives of foreign governments have applied for the invention without avail. The fire missives, forty or fifty in number, are enclosed in a shell, which is itself enclosed in one of the ordinary shells of the service and explodes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"FORMING FOURS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The fact that much ignorance prevails in the Army with regard to the proper manner of forming four, when firing by flank, and of again forming two when firing to the front or rear, has of late been forcibly brought to my notice. I will endeavor briefly to set forth the principle of their formation in order, that those who see this article, and really wish to be instructed in the right way, may not be misled. It will be borne in mind that the company is always numbered with the front rank in front, and that the regular order of numbers are established in this way.

In forming fours, the following principle will be observed:

First: The formation will always be on the extreme man of the rank, whether the rear is to be to the right or left, and whether the front or rear rank is in front.

Second: The line of battle, whether the front or rear rank, will never be encroached upon. In forming twos from fours the following principle will be observed:

That, man of each file of twos, who is the greatest distance from the line of battle will always step up to the line, and in such a manner as to never change the order of the numbers. Yours respectfully,

SILAS CASEY, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1st, 1863.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR—Under existing regulations of the Navy Department, a volunteer officer can attain to no higher grade than a lieutenancy, no matter what his ability, education or service may be. This seems to us to be altogether wrong, and should be corrected at once. The majority of commands are at present held by volunteer officers, and no one, we believe, pretends that, as a class, they have not faithfully performed the duties assigned them. We learn that some considerable disappointment exists that their ambition should be so limited, and little else than the purest love of country could keep them in a service with the door closed and bolted against promotion. If the Department is unwilling to admit into the regular service such of the volunteer officers as can be able to pass an examination, what objection can there possibly be to a separate line of volunteer officers of equal grade, as among regulars, giving them promotion by seniority or merit in their own line? It is manifestly unfair that the present system should continue, and we look for prompt action on the part of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy in justice to men who have, at great sacrifice, given their time and offered their lives in the service of the Government. We suggest this subject for the consideration of the Naval authorities, with no view to serve the interests of individuals, but to call their attention to the interests of the service, and to the class of officers to which we refer, so many of whom have been active participants in the splendid achievements of our fleet on the Mississippi, under the command of the late lamented Admiral FOOTE, as well as Admirals DAVIS, FARRAGUT and PORTER. We trust that something may be done at once to sustain the zeal of the Volunteer officer, by opening the line of promotion in his favor, as is the case in the army, where there are separate branches of service, regular and volunteer, with rank in each, and in some instances in both. We can see no objections to a similar arrangement of the officers of the Navy.

Another question has been suggested to us as one of interest to the service, especially in the West—that of prize money, resulting from captures made by the Western Flotilla, prior to the 1st of October, 1862, when the Gunboat Flotilla on the Mississippi was incorporated into the Navy. Prior to that date, we understand that the officers and men of that fleet were, with some exceptions (consisting of certain officers of the Regular Navy), paid by the Army Department. Yet they were appointed under Naval authority and sworn to obey the Navy regulations and act under Navy orders. During the years 1861–2, a large amount of rebel property, both public and private, was captured by our Navy and turned over to the Navy Department, including several gunboats and steamers, some of these being now in commission, and it is to the distribution of the proper share of such prizes to our officers and sailors in the West, that we wish to call the attention of the Government. There can be no doubt but that the regular officers have strong claims to their share of such prizes, and we cannot see any cogent reason why volunteer officers and their crews under them should not also be participants in the advantages resulting from the actions in which they have taken part. A Naval Commission could readily adjust the principle upon which a division of prize money should be made, and thus secure justice to all, the Government included.

There is a large amount of prize money due to the officers and sailors of the Western Gunboat Flotilla, and it is to be hoped that the subjects of the promotion of volunteer and acting volunteer officers, and the distribution of prize money due them, will be brought before the next Congress for consideration and proper action. It is justly due to these gallant officers and men, and we beg leave to call the attention of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to the subject, trusting that a reformation may be advocated by the Department and be endorsed by both Houses of Congress. A proper advancement of justly meritorious volunteer officers, showing by ,promotion a proper appreciation of their services, will infuse new life and valor into our growing Navy. R.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR—It is with considerable satisfaction that I noticed in your first number a communication relating to the manner in which appointments are made to the Military Academy. This is a subject which I hope you will keep before the public until the much needed reforms referred to by your correspondent are consummated. It is a remarkable fact that since the commencement of the war the average ability of the cadets who have entered the Academy is far in advance of what it has been at any time since the foundation of the institution. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the active operations now in progress have created a desire to enter the military profession with young men of more advanced education than had previously been appointed to the Academy. This improvement in the preliminary acquirements of the appointees has already had its influence in elevating the standard of proficiency at the institution, and renders it more desirable than ever that some method be adopted which will ensure the granting of cadet appointments to none but those having superior intellect, cultivated by at least the study of the first year's course. This will prevent the admission of the "fools and dunces" who now spend six months or a year at the Academy vainly endeavoring to acquire what should be made a preliminary qualification for entering, after which they give place to another set in no respect better than their predecessors.

The best method of effecting a change may not be at once arrived at, and when suggested will no doubt have the strenuous opposition of the appointing power as it now exists. But if the importance of this subject can be made apparent to the people, there can undoubtedly be effected such changes as will ensure to the Academy as candidates for admission a fair proportion of the best intellect of the country. A plan which has met with considerable favor from those who have given the subject attention is to have every academy in a Congressional district furnish its best scholar for competition, and award the appointment to the individual who passes the best examination on what is now the first year's course at West Point. This will have the advantage of raising the standard of admission to the Academy, whereby the course of study may be either shortened or rendered more complete, as the exigencies of the service may require. ESSAYONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1883.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE Royal Navy of England, properly so called, takes its rise from the reign of HENRY VIII. At first HENRY possessed only one ship-of-war, the great ship *Harry*. To this a second was added by the capture, in June 1511, from the Scottish Captain ANDREW BARTON, of his ship called the *Lion*, an incident which led, two years after, to the war between the two kingdoms, the battle of Flodden, and the death of JAMES IV. The next year, 1512, HENRY built another ship at Woolwich, the *Regent*, weighing 1,000 tons, and described as the greatest ship that had yet been seen in England. From an indenture drawn up between the KING and his Admiral, Sir EDWARD HOWARD, for the victualling of the fleet fitted out this year to aid in the war against France, it appears that the *Regent* was to carry 700 soldiers, mariners and gunners. A ship apparently still larger than this, however, is described as having been sent to sea this same year by the Scottish KING in a fleet which he equipped for the assistance of France, but which was scattered and destroyed in a storm on its way to this country. This Scottish ship, called the *Great Michael*, the largest that had been built in modern times, was 240 feet in length by 56 in breadth; dimensions, however, which, in the latter direction especially, were materially diminished by the ten feet of planking added to protect it against shot. She carried 35 guns, all on the upper deck, besides 300 smaller pieces of artillery called culverins, double dogs, &c.; and her complement consisted of 300 seamen, 120 gunners, and 1,000 soldiers, besides officers.

But HENRY did not satisfy himself with merely building ships; he laid the necessary foundations for the permanent maintenance of a naval force by the institution of the first navy officer, with commissioners, or principal officers of the navy, as they were styled, for the superintendence of that particular department of the public service. He also established by royal charter, in the fourth year of his reign, "The corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford," for examining, licensing and regulating pilots, and for ordering and directing the erection of beacons and lighthouses, the placings of buoys, &c.; to which he afterwards added subordinate establishments of the same kind at Hull and Newcastle.

The Navy Yards and storehouses at Woolwich and Deptford also owe their origin to this KING, who has a very good right, therefore, to the title of the creator of the English Navy. HENRY'S great ship, the *Regent*, was blown up, with the 700 men on board of her, in a battle fought with the French fleet off Brest, a few months after she put to sea; on which he caused another still larger to be built, which he called the *Henry Grace de Dieu*. Several others were afterwards added, so that at the close of the reign the entire navy belonging to the Crown amounted to about 12,500 tons. HENRY also, about 1525, erected at a great expense the first pier at Dover; and in 1531 an act of Parliament was passed for the amending and maintenance of the havens and ports of Plymouth, Dartmouth, Simmouth, Falmouth and Fowey.

GENERAL BRAGG IN DANGER.

THE well known and famous General BRAGG of the rebel army came very near losing his life, during the Mexican war, at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, by the hand of one of his own men. He was at that time a captain, commanding the celebrated battery which poured the "little more grape" into the advancing Mexican columns of Buena Vista. On a fine moonlight night the camp was startled by an explosion, resembling the discharge of a cannon. The aroused officers rushed to the tent of the commander, the rear of which was found to be literally blown to shreds. The bed clothing which had covered the sleeping form of the captain was perforated in a score of places, yet, strange to say, Bragg stood uninjured.

The cause of this alarm was the explosion of a heavily charged shell, in rear of the tent and within three feet of the occupant. It had been placed there by a non-commissioned officer of the company, to revenge a punishment to which he had been subjected. The destiny of the captain had yet to be fulfilled, or that bright night would have been his last.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO GEN. MEADE.—A magnificent sword, the gift of Pennsylvanians, was presented to General MEADE on Friday the 28th ult., with appropriate ceremonies. The blade is of fine Damascus steel, straight pattern, handsomely ornamented, the hilt of solid silver, heavily plated with gold, surmounted with a heavily gilt eagle with wings half spread. The gripe is heavily chased, and set with a row of garnets. The sword has two scabbards, one for service and one for occasions of ceremony. Each scabbard is of solid silver, heavily plated with gold and finely chased. The service scabbard has "Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE" engraved neatly on the side, and is richly chased, but contains less ornamentation than the dress scabbard. The latter bears the initials "G. G. M.," elegantly set in diamonds, on a blue enameled ground, on the side. The arms of the State of Pennsylvania are engraved on a gold plate, set in a blue enameled circle, round which is a circle of stars, set with diamonds. Below this appears an eagle, with the American shield, flags, and other appropriate designs, set in the same style as the Pennsylvania coat of arms, in a circle of brilliants. On a gold plate on the side of this scabbard appears the inscription: "Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, New Market, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, second, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg." In addition to the sword and scabbards is a magnificent sword belt, of Russia leather, richly embroidered with heavy gold bullion; also a yellow silk sash, with heavy tassels, and a pair of splendid silver spurs, heavily plated with gold, with an eagle holding the rowels in his beak.

GEN. GILLMORE'S SHELLS IN CHARLESTON.—From the Charleston papers we learn, that twelve of the shells thrown from Gen. GILLMORE'S battery during the night of the 21st, or rather, early in the morning of the 22d ult., fell into the city. One of these fell at the corner of Queen and Rutledge streets and tore up "the plank-road and dug a large hole in the ground. Another shot entered the warehouse of G. W. WILLIAMS & Co., at the corner of Hayne and Church streets, entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse next door, and scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, which caused the alarm bell to ring and brought out the firemen. It was extinguished with little effort before it had made any progress. Four shells fell in this locality. One large piece was picked up and exhibited at the guard-house, where it was the subject of much curiosity."

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. PEMBERTON.—The rebel Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, recently commanding the forces at Vicksburg, died a few days ago in Mississippi, having been shot by a Texan officer.

JOHN C. PEMBERTON was born in Pennsylvania, about the year 1818; graduated at West Point in 1838, and appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery; became First Lieutenant March 10, 1842; was an aide-de-camp of General WORTH during the Mexican war; was breveted Captain for gallantry at Monterey, Sept, 23, 1846, and Major for gallantry at Molina del Rey, September 8th, 1847; distinguished himself also at Cherubusco and Contraras, and at the capture of the city of Mexico, where he was wounded; became Captain U. S. A., in September, 1850, and resigned April 29th, 1861. He then entered the rebel army as from Virginia, with the rank of Brigadier General, and afterwards rose to that of Lieutenant General.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.—Dr. J. JANVIER WOODWARD, of Philadelphia, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., is now writing a medical history of the war, which will embrace a large amount of matter, invaluable to the scientific world. The work will be voluminous, and take years to complete. One volume, which includes Dr. WOODWARD'S experience on the Peninsula with the Army of the Potomac, and his practice in the Surgeon-General's office, up to July, 1862, has been completed. The next volume, which will bring the medical history of the war up to July, 1863, will be completed some time during the coming year. The lithographic plates for this work will cost a large sum. Besides this work, Dr. WOODWARD has nearly completed a work on "The Camp Fevers of the Army," which will soon be issued. The work will show the relative prevalence of fevers in the different armies of the Union, from which it appears that fevers prevailed to a much greater extent in the Eastern than in the Western armies. The Surgical History of the War is being written by Dr. BRINTON, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and will soon be completed up to July, 1862, to correspond with the work of Dr. WOODWARD. The plates for this work also cost $50,000.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest, of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. The subscription price may be sent in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

THE draft has been completed, we believe, in all the States from the Ohio River to our Eastern boundary. It has been quietly completed in New York city and environs. New Jersey was allowed to raise her quota by volunteering. The same privilege has been extended to Ohio and Illinois, as the quota due from each of these States over and above what they have already furnished by volunteering is but about twelve thousand. And the draft has not only been made, but our armies are beginning to have the benefits of it. Several thousand conscripted men have already gone to swell the thinned battalions of the Army of the Potomac. The advantages which these recruits will have by passing into veteran regiments, where they will speedily acquire soldierly habits and a military spirit, are obvious. By the time the term of service of our three years' men expires, therefore, there is good hope that the country will have in its army of conscripts a large, available, efficient force.

Every man, we think, must feel his consciousness of community in a powerful, respected and respectable body politic increased and vitalized by this act of National sovereignty. It has added to the value of citizenship. We do not discuss the *form* of the Conscription Act. It is not perfect. Certain grounds of complaint were urged against its practical application in the enrollment in our own city: this matter was promptly looked into, revised and corrected by the President. It has other faults, imperfections and uncertainties; and that portion of it which leaves it doubtful whether the Government will furnish substitutes for those who purchase their exemption unless interpreted in accordance with the French method, by which the Government itself puts a man in the field in the place of each man who pays for his exemption, will very materially diminish the number of troops whose services the country will obtain. But these objections, though important, are, after all, but matters of form: the essential fact is that the conscription is a law; and not only a law, but now a living fact, and that its results are pouring in fresh blood and muscle to our depleted armies.

The draft was a vital, practical necessity for the recruiting of our armies in the field. This is a matter of positive certainty in spite of all the blather heard about the activity of volunteering. The official returns of the Provost-Marshal-General, show that the whole State of New York has furnished less than a thousand volunteers per month since the beginning of the present year; and volunteering was even less active in other parts of the country. It is perfectly evident that we could never sustain our armies in this way—perfectly evident that we must have some more general, definite and reliable mode of replenishing our forces. Besides, it is worthy of remark that the conscription does not stop volunteering. On the contrary it stimulates it. And there have been quite as many enlistments, proportionally, since, as previously to the draft.

But aside from the practical necessity of the case, we believe in conscription as a *principle*—believe in it historically and philosophically as, on the whole, the best method of raising armies. It is fair and just and equitable. It is the grossest injustice to impose the whole burden of bearing arms for the country on those whose patriotism leads them to volunteer, while we leave the unpatriotic, the indifferent and the ill-disposed to stay at home. The duty of bearing arms, when called upon in defence of the Government and the laws is obligatory upon all able-bodied citizens. This is a sovereign right which the State must be able to demand. "No political society," says Gen. Dix, in his admirable address of August 17th to the citizens of New York, "no political society can be held together unless this principle is acknowledged as one to which the Government may have recourse when its existence is in peril."

The continental nations of Europe have universally adopted conscription as the method of recruiting their armies, and experience has taught them that it is the most economical and effective of all methods. England is excepted from this rule: her battles have been mainly on the sea, and to recruit her marine she has always resorted to the far more onerous method of the press-gang. And yet it can hardly be doubted that, if a great continental war were to break out, England would also resort to conscription, for, of all the astounding absurdities that have been given out by those opposed to the draft, the most astounding is the saying that "conscription is opposed to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race." The conscription, an invention of the French genius during the Revolution, only consolidated and systematized, rendered just and equitable the old method of raising armies by a universal levy. It is not a new oppression: it is a new improvement. Napoleon, in a passage among some critical notes on the work entitled *Considérations sur l'Art de la Guerre*, makes these instructive observations: "Forced enlistments have ever been in use among Republics as well as Monarchies, both with the ancients and the moderns. The peasants being slaves in Poland and Russia, men are levied in those countries as horses are in others. In France the recruiting of the army has always been determined by lot; under Louis XIV., Louis XV. and Louis XVI. it was called drawing the Militia; under Napoleon drawing the Conscription. The privileged classes were exempt from the former; no one was exempt from the latter: it was a levy without distinction, which rendered it as unpalatable to the privileged classes as the former mode was to the mass of the people. The Conscription was the milder, the more equitable and the more advantageous plan for the people in general. The regulations respecting it were rendered so perfect under the Empire, that there is nothing to change, not even the name, lest it should lead to an alteration in the principle." This still remains true: the French system of conscription is undoubtedly the most perfect and least oppressive that can possibly be devised, and we could advantageously import many of its peculiarities into our own method.

We design no defense of the conscription, for to intelligent and patriotic men it needs none; and the army universally has always been strongly in favor of it, and eager for its application. Now that it is carried out, we see many benefits, direct and indirect, that will grow out of it, some of them silently and unconsciously. It will have a tendency to recall our people to doctrines which it has been a main tendency of our political system to cause us to forget. It will give every man a sense of identity in a Nation which is an authority,—not a mere agency. We have heard a great deal about the rights of citizens. It will be well now to hear something about the duties of citizens. We have heard much of what the State owes to the citizen. Is it not now time to hear what the citizen owes to the State?

FORT SUMTER AND CHARLESTON.

The present condition of what is loosely styled the *siege* of Charleston, however rudely it may check the illusions of those who imagined that, after Fort Sumter was reduced, it would only remain for our army and fleet to make their triumphal entrance into the city, does not disappoint those who had any adequate appreciation of the defences of Charleston and the stupendous task involved in their reduction. Fort Sumter is one work in a *system* of defences on which the best engineers in the rebel service have for two years and a half lavished all the resources of their professional skill. Now, it is the advantage of a well-constructed system of defence, that each work is strong not only by its proper strength, but in the supporting strength of the others. They form an ensemble between the parts of which there is something of that same vital cohesion and correlation that bind the atoms in organic structures. An ill-contrived series of works, on the other hand, has not this strict interconnection, and when once the assailant succeeds in seizing the key-work, the rest fall by their own weight.

Fort Sumter is to-day the legitimate property of the commander whose skill and energy have made that work, in his own words, "a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins." It is now a fortnight since the Chief of Artillery officially reported the destruction of the Fort so far complete as to make it "of no avail in the defence of the harbor of Charleston," and respectfully submitted that "the continuance of our fire is no longer necessary, as giving us no end adequate for the consumption of our resources." And yet General Gillmore has not been able to crown his work by planting the old flag over the ruins he has made. On the contrary, the symbol of the rebellion still flouts defiance there. The ruins we have made are the evidence of our power; the rebel flag planted on those ruins is the evidence of the limitations to our power. Much more has to be done before Fort Sumter can be taken, in any available sense of the word. It is perfectly commanded by the batteries on Sullivan's Island, on the right side of the harbor—namely, batteries Beauregard, Bee and Moultrie; by Fort Ripley on the Middle Ground; by Fort Johnston and the new batteries on James Island, on the left side of the harbor. The line of fire from each of these works varies from a mile to a mile and a half, whereas Fort Sumter was breached by our batteries on Morris Island, at a distance of two miles and a quarter. The Fort is therefore quite untenable, and indeed *untakeable*, until these works are silenced. The reduction of Fort Sumter is a move on the complicated chess-board, the full force and significance of which will become apparent only after other moves have been made.

The siege of Toulon, at which Napoleon won his maiden laurels as Commandent of Artillery, is one of the most instructive in the history of sieges, and the more so as in several of its conditions it bears a marked resemblance to the problem presented by the defences of Charleston. The harbor of Toulon was defended on both sides by an elaborate series of fortifications, of which Forts La Malque and Malbosquet, the one on the right, the other on the left, were the nearest to the city. When Napoleon, at that time chief of a battalion of artillery, arrived from Paris (having been sent by the Committee of Public Safety to command the besieging artillery), he found preparations busily going on for a regular siege. While they continued he spent a month in carefully reconnoitering the ground and making himself perfectly acquainted with all its localities. He soon came to the conclusion that all the propositions of the Committee of Fortifications were totally useless. He had discovered a position at the extremity of the promontory of Balagnier and L'Eguillette, which juts into the harbor with much the same relations to Toulon that Cumming's Point on Morris Island holds to Charleston; and his quick eye instantly detected here the key-position. Accordingly at a council, at which the instructions of the Committee of Public Safety, detailing at great length the operations necessary to recover Toulon by a regular siege, were read, Napoleon opened up his plan, assuring the Council that in two days after the position should be taken, Toulon would belong to the Republic. This plan of attack was much discussed, and the engineer officers who were present at the council were of opinion that the project of the Commandant of Artillery was a necessary preliminary to a regular siege, the first principle of all sieges being the establishment of a strict blockade. While these discussions were going on, the English had themselves become so sensible of the importance of the position that they had landed a powerful force on the promontory, intrenched themselves, and had made it a "little Gibraltar," as they called it. It accordingly became necessary to dislodge them from this position, so Napoleon proceeded with the work of erecting batteries. The enemy, meanwhile, were every day receiving reinforcements: the public watched the operations of the siege with anxiety. They could not conceive why every effort should be directed against Little Gibraltar, quite in an opposite direction to the town. "There has been nothing done," it was said all over the country, "but laying siege to a fort which has nothing to do with the permanent fortifications of the place. They will afterward have to take Malbosquet, and open trenches against the town." All the popular societies issued denunciation after denunciation on the subject. Finally a message was actually sent to raise the siege. It was raised in a few days, but in a quite different manner

from that meant by the Convention. In less than a week after the letter had been received, Toulon was taken. Napoleon, in his *Memoires*, relates the whole history of the operations with great spirit and fine shades of satire. When he was ready he opened his batteries, threw forward a storming party, seized the whole promontory, and planted his guns on the heights. The English, seeing their every position was commanded, gave up the attempt to hold the place. In the night they blew up Fort Poné and evacuated Forts Malbosquet, La Malque, Pharaon, and all their other works, and next day the French marched in to Toulon. From this event Napoleon's reputation commenced; he was made Brigadier-general of Artillery, and appointed to the command of that department in the army of Italy.

There are doubtless many elements that differentiate the problem of the reduction of Charleston from the operations in the reduction of Toulon; but if General Gillmore were but in possession of Morris Island up to Cumming's Point, his position would in many respects be analagous, at least, to that Napoleon, when he had seized the promontory in the harbor of Toulon. This secured, he would have a *point d'appui* from which he could operate against the other defences of the harbor, seriatim, and which, moreover, would enable him to plant his batteries a mile nearer the City of Charleston itself. The obstacle to the possession of Cumming's Point is, as everybody knows, the presence of the two sand batteries on Morris Island, named Forts Wagner and Gregg. These forts are in a direct line with Fort Moultrie, and the remarkable phenomenon is presented of two works standing unreduced in the rear of a reduced fort. In order to take possession of Fort Sumter, it was necessary that Fort Wagner be reduced; but, per contra, in order to take Fort Wagner it was necessary to silence the annoying fire of Fort Sumter. Fort Sumter is now silenced, and it remains, in order to garner in the harvest we have reaped, that Fort Wagner be reduced. Fort Wagner mounts only five guns; but it is heavily garrisoned, and the approach to it is difficult, owing to the extremely restricted nature of the ground, admitting only of a brigade deployment. General Gillmore is laboring assiduously, and against great material difficulties, at the preliminary operations necessary to the assault of the Fort, and in a spirit and style that inspire good hopes of his success.

With regard to the other arm of the combined expedition, namely, the Navy, Admiral Dahlgren does not seem yet to have felt prepared to attempt the task of entering the harbor and trying the iron fleet on the rebel batteries. With the characteristic impatience of our people, this delay is raising an angry clamor, and charges of incapacity fly fast and loose. We are, of course, far from sharing these sentiments, and doubt not that the result will fully justify the delay. It is a prime condition of ultimate success in this expedition that the army and navy shall work together. The test of the iron-clads against Fort Sumter in April last, in which five out of the nine were put *hors du combat* in half an hour, was of a nature to dispel the unwarranted illusions which had been cherished in regard to this class of vessels. It also, we think, proved conclusively the inability of the fleet, unaided, to take Charleston; but in coöperation with the land forces, the iron-clads can undoubtedly do great things. Now, should Admiral Dahlgren resolve to take in his fleet to the attack, previously to the reduction, by General Gillmore, of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and the possession of Cumming's Point, he would, by consequence, cut himself off from the important coöperative aid of the land forces. Admiral Dahlgren cannot afford to be pushed by any popular clamor to a false step of this kind. In the meantime, in regard to operations against Charleston, the public must learn to possess their souls in patience.

There are not terms of censure sufficiently strong to apply to those officers having in charge the transportation of the Army, who, with no regard for the dictates of humanity, to say nothing of the duties of their position, turn the care of sick and furloughed soldiers over to the tender mercies of the flock of harpies always hanging on the skirts of an army. By this course they are not only fleeced of the hard-earned pittance they may have with them, but subjected to treatment which should not be accorded to animals. Major-General G. O. Ord, in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, furnishes to a Chicago paper an account of what transpired on the steamer *Hannibal*, Captain Conway, on her recent passage up from Vicksburg. It seems that "Quartermaster Lyman packed 1,200 "men on board, with accommodations unfit for hogs. "The second day out, *three died* from a surfeit of filth. "The wounded, sick and worn-out soldiers were "charged ten cents per glass (and more if they could "get it) for ice water, *the ice belonging to Government!*" The transportation masters receive their orders direct from Washington, and cannot therefore be controlled by corps commanders, consequently General Ord finding he could do nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate passengers, left the boat on the second day out.

This outrageous treatment of our gallant soldiers when returning war-worn and wounded after a successful campaign, is not to be tolerated, and deserves the immediate attention of the authorities at Washington.

FORTS OF SAND OR MASONRY: WHICH?

Our readers are all aware that in the text books of military engineering, works of defence are divided into permanent works and field fortifications; the former being constructed with facings, walls, &c., of solid masonry, brick, or stone; and the latter of earth, riveted with fascines, gabions, and timber, but presenting only a front of earth to the assaults of the enemy. Ten years ago no one dreamed of doubting the value of this division. Indeed, ever since the establishment of Vauban's "first system," with which he filled Flanders, the "classic land of fortified defence," we believe it has been a matter of prescription, that permanent works should be constructed of masonry; and to write against it, even in gentle proposal of the claims of earth works, has been regarded as a heresy in military science. The established engineer corps of France, England, and America have adopted the system, and when an authoritative class adopt a plan and build upon it, hold indeed must the individual be who couches his lance against it. Within a few years such individuals have come forth.

Captain, now Brigadier-General, Morton, who, to say the truth, has done much to vindicate his theory by the splendid fortifications of earth at Nashville and Murfreesboro, came into collision with the higher officers of his corps (the Engineers), by his report to Mr. Floyd, the then Secretary of War, in which he offered a plan for fortifying New York city with earth works, and denounced the existing system of permanent fortifications. It was opposed by the chief of the corps, General Totten, and did not receive the examination it deserved, in part, perhaps, because it was rather arrogantly urged. General McClellan, in his report on the Crimean war, while praising the allied earth-works at Sebastopol, is careful to say a word in favor of permanent works of masonry.

This war has, however, opened the question in a very decided manner, and the relative merits of masonry and sand must now be divested of the prejudices of corps and individuals, and discussed on purely scientific grounds. Indeed, the discussion has been going on at our very door, amid the incessant chatter of talking Parrotts, and the crumbling brick and mortar of world-renowned Sumter.

When the adventurous and self-reliant Gillmore won his brigadier-generalship, by sending his new projectiles through and through Pulaski, from sand batteries more than a mile distant, it became evident that another element was introduced into the discussion, that of the range and precision of artillery fire. It was manifest, at least, that the prescribed dimensions of the walls of forts would no longer do.

And now we have the staring fact before us, that while Sumter was falling into ruins, under our artillery fire—"the south wall a pile of rubbish and the north wall crumbling into a heap of ruins," Battery Wagner withstood two stormings, and the concentrated fire of the land batteries and the Monitors; and that, too, while over and alongside of it Gillmore was shelling Charleston, five miles away, with his Parrott guns. What shall we infer?

Without pretending, in this brief space, to discuss the question, far less to offer a decision, the following advantages of earth works may be stated:

Their much greater cheapness; the greater ease of erecting them, earth being always at hand, when stone and brick are difficult to obtain; the little loss, comparatively, in abandoning them, when, as is often the case, new and unforeseen circumstances render them useless. But beyond all these there is an incalculable benefit in the facility they offer for repairing damages. When a stone or brick wall is breached, however strong originally, the crumbling cannot be arrested under the enemy's fire, while, on the other hand, with barrows and sand bags, an earth-work assumes very soon its original form.

We state the question and invite discussion. Our great war has already developed more startling changes than we had dreamed of in our former philosophy. The laws of strategy are modified; the whole science of artillery—guns, powder, projectiles—has received wonderful progress, and among the many questions it is destined to answer definitely, is the one we propose in our caption: "Shall permanent works be constructed of earth or masonry?" or, another—"Will further experience present such modifications of both as will render a combination of these elements the most useful?"

A new scientific work, by Brig.-Gen. Gillmore, will soon be issued from the press of Mr. Van Nostrand. It is entitled a "Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars," and consists of the reports of a series of experiments conducted in New York, under the authority of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, during the years 1858 to 1861, inclusive. The manuscript was nearly ready for the publisher two years ago, at the time of the completion of the experiments, but the active professional duties of the author made it impossible for him to devote personal attention to its issue. And even now it appears while General Gillmore is absorbed in his great engineering work on Morris Island. It is hardly necessary to say that this Treatise is a thorough practical discussion of its subject, and reflects honor upon the corps of which he is so distinguished a representative.

We have, at length, a key to the whole secret of Napoleon's mysterious and Machiavellian operation in Mexico. It is at last officially announced that the Austrian Archduke Maximilian has definitively accepted the throne of Mexico for himself and his descendants; and we are told by the best authority, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that the first overtures made to the Court of Vienna, touching the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne, date from the 9th of October, 1861! This was *three months* before the landing of the French at Vera Cruz. All his pretensions about seeking the payment of French debts and reparation for French injuries have been, therefore, simply a tub to catch a whale; and his solemn promises that the "autonomy" of Mexico should not be disturbed, were vows which he had never the remotest idea of fulfilling. This upshot will not disappoint any man who has appreciated the true character of the French Emperor. The policy of our Government in regard to this matter will be, if we may use a military term in such a relation, simply one of "observation." Our minister, Mr. Corwin, remains still accredited to Juarez. Diplomatic transactions will be made only with him, and in no event will our Government recognize the Austro-Almonte rule.

Gen. Gillmore's reply to the whimperings of Beauregard about his disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, in firing at Charleston without giving P. T. G. B. all the notice he thought proper, is one of the deftest bits of diplomatic strategy we remember to have seen. He simply calls his attention to the well-established principle that the commander of a place attacked, but not invested, having its avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. "Even had not this letter been written," adds Gen. Gillmore, "the city of Charleston has had, according to your own "computation, forty days' notice of her danger." This stroke of diplomatic flanking could not have been more effectively done.

Mr. Van Nostrand has in press the Life of Napoleon, translated from the French of Baron Jomini, by Major-General H. W. Halleck. It will be issued in four octavo volumes, and will be a valuable acquisition to the military literature of the country.

Rebel assertions as to the prevalence of yellow fever in Gen. Banks' army, are without foundation. The health of the Army and of the City of New Orleans is good.

THE EDUCATION OF GENERALS.

BEFORE this war, the reading public in this country, and even those who affected a fondness for the military art, although they had read, not without great interest, the history of modern European warfare, had gained but little practical knowledge from all their reading. The strategy of Europe, well known for centuries, they studied on maps: the battles were fought on paper, with little black and white oblongs for the automaton troops, and with a happy prescience of the result. NAPOLEON simply pulls one string at Marengo, and the great battle rages along the Fontanone; another at the moment of repulse, and DESAIX returns, with clock-like precision, from Novi, and saves the day. The centre is forced at Austerlitz with a pencil-dash; a dotted line marks the splendid charge of MCDONALD's devoted column at Wagram.

The troops being thus made to their hand, how little do they think of the *Deus ex machina*, the generals and the generalship, that move the puppet masses on the mimic field. That there were many great generals we knew, and their names we knew, and we accorded to them a vague sort of ignorant praise, but of practical generalship, we have since learned by sad experience, even the military reader knew nothing;—whether generals were like poets, born an inspired race, or whether they could be made by education and culture, and the kind of culture necessary. Such is the difference between battles on paper with black ink and real battle-fields whose lines are drawn with blood.

With this preamble, let us look at the condition of our own army at the breaking out of the rebellion.

Our little army had but one major-general and three brigadiers. The entire force was less than 20,000 men, scattered and lost to sight over our vast territory. We had at no post troops enough for brigade drill, and army manœuvres were never dreamed of. American strategy, so much grander and more extensive than that of Europe, was a sealed book. And when that book was to be suddenly opened, by ignorant scholars, the great emergency called into the field hundreds of thousands of men, and hundreds of generals to command them. It was, at first, like calling for sailors among Mongol Tartars who had never seen the sea. Where was the stuff out of which they were to be created? First, it lay obscurely enough in the lower grades of the army among the lieutenants and captains; the older officers being, by our system of lineal promotion, for the most part invalidated by age and hard service. To this indeed, let us say, in passing, there were a few notable exceptions, such as SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN, MANSFIELD, and CASEY. Again, the stuff out of which generals were to be made lay completely latent in civil life, among the untried patriots in the learned professions, at merchants' desks, on farms, in great factories, among teachers and engineers, and railroad men,—all unknown, all needing the very rudiments of the art, as well as the developments of a painful battle experience.

Pending this experience, some of the first appointments were made according to military antecedents, and West Point education; but very many were made through political favor. Men who never expected or intended to fight, who hoped the rebellion would be ended "in sixty days," grasped at the glittering stars with their dignity, influence, and emoluments.

But a battle or two soon opened the eyes of the Government, betraying these asses, notwithstanding the lion's skin. It became evident that if *men* are the first essential element in an army, *generals* are the second and equally important—generals of education, experience, valor, and untiring energy. A single retrospective glance will show that from that day to this we have been educating such generals in the only school where they can learn, the battle-field, the thousand vicissitudes of success and disaster—glory and danger. How many generals have been eliminated in this schooling process! In the very progress of things, this educating process becomes simpler. Little by little, the best officer in a regiment becomes, by common consent, its colonel. Then the colonel, who by the fortunes of war finds himself temporarily in command of a brigade, and does his work dexterously and nobly, is made a brigadier, while the brigadier, who has handsomely outstripped his fellows in the provisional command of a division or corps—who has gallantly led his men into the thickest of the fight, showing a cool eye for positions and combinations, in the midst of danger, is exalted to the dignity of two stars, as the rank of his real merit. Such, at least, is the healthy rule; there are of course painful exceptions.

But it must be observed that there are many gradations and much variety in what we call generalship, even after they have been educated to the uttermost. NAPOLEON, who, in 1799, declared himself the only man in France capable of commanding a hundred thousand men, is said by MARMONT to have been ignorant of the details of infantry tactics, and incapable of manœuvring a single brigade, which, as he was educated an artillery officer, is not improbable; NEY, *le plus brave des braves*, and the very soul of the rear guard in the retreat from Moscow, was only a grand tactician and not a strategist, as his conduct at Quatre Bras clearly demonstrated. He was really incompetent to plan a campaign or command a separate army. MURAT, the prince of light-horsemen, was but a sorry general, and a farcical military monarch. MCDONALD, the hero of Wagram, was thoroughly beaten when he encountered Marshal "FORWARDS" on the Katzbach.

An enumeration of our own failures, and the whole experimental progress from the beginning will show us that excellence and power diminish in a geometrical ratio, as we ascend to the highest rank. We have good colonels and brigadiers in plenty. We have several excellent division and corps commanders; but commanders of separate armies have been the *raræ aves* for whom the nation has thus far struggled with but partial success; for they must combine God-given genius with the rarest capacity for culture, and with elements of moral courage and mental and physical endurance which, measured by the multitude, are simply superhuman. We say *partial success*, but in reality every day demonstrates a nearer approach to this high ideal:—MEADE fighting the greatest battle of the war three days after assuming command, and winning it; ROSECRANS outwitting and scattering BRAGG's famous force; and not least, "unconditional surrender" GRANT, in his superb movements from Port Gibson to Vicksburg.

We cannot stop to speak in special delineations. Suffice it at present to say that the great school for generals is now in most successful operation—a school in which are learned not only the details of military experience, but rare lessons of patriotism—in which the only ends aimed at are "our country's, our God's, and truth's;" of which the honored alumni, if they fall, will be "blessed martyrs," and if they succeed and survive, shall be registered among "the immortal names that were not born to die."

SIMPLE HINTS ON MARCHES OF INFANTRY.

BY A PRUSSIAN OFFICER.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

ALL strategical and tactical operations depend on two factors: space and time. If large bodies of troops and their warlike materials must be concentrated at a given point in the shortest possible time, railroads offer the most convenient conveyance; wherefore, in countries often exposed to war, these lines of communication are built in such directions as to facilitate these operations. But engines, cars and railroads are liable to be destroyed, and, moreover, there arises the serious question whether the custom of always transporting troops on them would not materially diminish their tactical efficiency. The troops must chiefly rely on their natural means of locomotion. The French know this very well. "About the middle of March, 1855, the 2d regiment of Zouaves received an order to put two of its battalions on the war footing; which done, these two battalions were to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on the 10th of April, with Bougie for their destination. But to break in the men to fatigue, the day of departure was, by permission, anticipated, and the battalions, instead of going round by sea, *marched* from Oran to Algiers." Of course, these two battalions did splendid service. They were able to bear any reasonable amount of fatigue, and did not suffer from the bivouacks in rain and cold. Take a regiment ever so well drilled on the parade ground—if it be composed of fair weather soldiers, not accustomed to carry knapsack and rifle on long marches—it will be useless. Broken down by a few miles of march, by rain, wind, bad roads, and comparative, though not absolute, privation, they cannot fight. The French troops at Buffalora suffered terribly from the fire of the Austrians. To support them, some regiments, then at Ternate, marched two leagues at the double-quick, and fell on the Austrians, without stopping to take breath. The Prussians had fought and were beaten at Ligny, yet marched to Waterloo in spite of drenching rain and the nearly impassable roads, attacked NAPOLEON in the evening, and pursued him all night so vigorously that his army had never an opportunity to rally. A march of fifteen or twenty miles must not diminish the strictest discipline of a regiment and its cheerful readiness to go through the marching, counter-marching, ploying, deploying and fighting on the battle field. They will be able to do so, provided officers and men are properly prepared for active service, and the commander has conducted the march in a sensible, soldier-like manner.

A raw material forms itself in the hands of the artisan to a useful implement; even so must the raw recruit be formed into a soldier by the skill and perseverance of the officer. Let him devote himself to his professional duties. On his knowledge and zeal depend the efficiency of the men intrusted to him by his confiding country. If he neglect to learn what to do and how to do it, straggling, drunkenness, marauding, disease and general inefficiency of the men will be the consequence. It is evident that volunteers require much more to be looked after and to be watched over than regular soldiers. They volunteer to defend their country, issuing from pursuits of life which are most certainly the very opposite of that of soldiers in the field. They must unlearn and learn a great deal in a very short time; they very naturally desire to be instructed by their volunteer officers. The government is right when it expects that the officers should render themselves proficient in their duties, and when it punishes them for any want of this noble ambition, which will adorn them more than shoulder-straps and lace. The devoted attachments, esteem and unconditional obedience of the men will be an ample reward for their exertions in behalf of them and of the sacred cause of their country. If they act upon this principle, every officer of the regular army will be delighted to call them comrades, brothers; otherwise not.

Let us, therefore, enter into the details of a foot-soldier's outfit, and of the laws which regulate the march of a body of soldiers; but before doing so, one suggestion may not be out of place. The captain of a company should divide his men into two classes. The first class consisting of the clean, sober, zealous, orderly and brave men; from among them the corporals and sergeants are to be selected. The second class made up of those who have not all these qualities. If a first class man should render himself liable to a severe punishment, let him be removed into the second class, and the good conduct of a second class man should be rewarded by promotion into the first class. The first class men are employed for responsible duty, the second class men for fatigue duty. In this way many a degrading punishment can be avoided as well as emulation and the proper sense of a soldier's honor be stimulated. Now, let us see what an officer has to attend to and cause to be attended to besides drill, in order to bring his men into the proper state of efficiency and to keep them therein.

CLEANLINESS—CARE OF FEET.

Uncleanliness being the origin and promoter of disease, the whole body should be kept clean. Many people are apt to neglect those parts of the body which are not exposed to view—the soldier should pay at least as much attention to the cleanliness of his feet and the paring of the nails of his toes as to those of his hands and fingers. Yet these frequent ablutions should never take place while the man is heated. Warm water, frequently used, renders the skin of the feet too soft; use therefore cold water, or now and then vinegar or spirituous liquor. You know the latter strengthens when used externally, however different the opinions may be about its influence upon a man who uses it internally. The boots should never be taken off immediately after a march; the feet are heated, a sudden exposure would cause them to swell—the man will become painfully aware of it next morning when he attempts to get into his boots. In most cases it is the man's fault when his feet are blistered. If you show inclination of humoring such soldiers, you cherish neglect and you will have a cart-load and more of men unfit for duty. It is the good soldier who then must do more than his share and who is thus punished for the negligence of others—that is not fair. Hence, compel the slovens to attend to themselves and make them understand why they ought to do so; if they do not, let them suffer. If by any accident, as a fold in the socks, &c., the feet should be blistered, pass a darning needle with a woolen thread through the blister and leave the latter in it for some time. It will absorb the moisture and the sore will dry, while, when you cut the blister, the wound will be exposed to pressure, rubbing and dirt, which will lay up the strongest man for some time. The socks should be knitted of woollen yarn, which absorbs the perspiration and remains soft; they are superior to cotton ones. Socks not properly darned hurt the feet. In such a case, or when there is no opportunity for washing, the following may be recommended: Take a rag of clean, soft, linen cloth, grease it on one side, fold it carefully round the foot, the greased side on the skin—this cloth is cool, and it is, if washed every day or two, the most convenient substitute for woolen socks. Every soldier should carefully select his pair of shoes from among a large number; the time thus spent is saved later, a hundred-fold. Has he taken a pair in which he feels not quite at ease on the march? No pity for this silly man, don't suffer him to lag behind—it will teach him practically the effect of paying no attention to orders. Shoes and gaiters fitting close about the ankle, or low boots with strings are more desirable for a foot-soldier than high boots. Try after a long march on a rainy day to get your tall boots off—well, it requires the assistance of several men to perform this operation, for you cannot carry a bootjack in your knapsack. March and bivouack for several days and try then whether you can get them off at all, and if so, what an amount of labor and cursing to get into them again! Shoes are easily thrown off and put on under all circumstances. If your shoes are wet, stuff them with hay, grease them and let them slowly dry; they will remain soft, while under a different treatment the leather will be so hard as to cut your feet. An Austrian soldier was wounded and made prisoner by the French, during the late war in Italy. When brought into the camp, a captain asked his orderly sergeant what he thought of that tall and deep-chested prisoner. The sergeant answered: "What splendid boots that fellow has!" That sergeant was a true "chasseur."

CLOTHING OF THE MEN.

Flannel shirts are the most desirable for soldiers. They absorb the perspiration and prevent colds and chills when—as it happens so very often—they are compelled to stand exposed to the cold breeze or to lying down when thoroughly heated. The next best material is strong cotton.

Let the men wear no stocks, but neckerchiefs or simple strips of cloth, fastened behind by hooks and eyes or by a buckle. Many English soldiers suffered much in Bulgaria and in the Crimea by the obstinacy of some superior officers, who would not allow them to go without this instrument of torture, for fear of weakening discipline.

Let all parts of the dress be kept clean and in repair. They may be much the worse for wear—this cannot be helped—yet they must be well brushed and whole; exact this when the men appear on duty as well as when they are off

duty. If they neglect their dress, they will neglect other duties—they have not the proper pride and self-esteem. See therefore, that they have sewing materials in their knapsacks and that they use them. It is not astonishing that the spruce regulars look down upon a volunteer, if he be unclean and slovenly.

The hair must be kept reasonably short; cleanliness requires it. Dust and perspiration cause filth, and if not guarded against in time, the plague of vermin will infest the whole camp.

THE KNAPSACK.

A very important object is the knapsack. Its shape and construction have a great deal to do with the efficiency of a soldier; an immense amount of property is lost, and the comfort of the soldier rendered impossible, if the knapsack be too heavy, or so constructed that it must be a torture to the man. The straps across the chest prevent the proper expansion of the lungs, hence the proper breathing, and the man who is not very deep-chested will soon give out, even when marching in quick time, to say nothing of the double quick. If he keep the strap buckled, he cannot breathe; if he open it, he must carry the whole weight of the knapsack with his shoulders, already burdened with the musket or rifle which he uneasily shifts from right to left and back again. It is even worse if the part of the knapsack which touches the back be straight; the shoulder bones and the small of the back must soon be sore. Let the officers try themselves. When the Prussian war department determined to introduce into the army a knapsack, more practical and convenient than the old one just described, several officers of a regiment (marching from the Baltic to the Rhine) were appointed a committee to report on the proposed improvements. In order to be able to do so conscientiously, they carried each of the six different patterns, like privates. The Prussian knapsack fatigues the men the least and offers the greatest facility for slinging and unslinging, although cooking utensils, waist-belt, sword-bayonet and cartridge-boxes are attached to it.

Some of the reformers object to the use of tobacco. Have these gentlemen ever fought during the day, taken, exhausted from fatigue, some coarse, half-cooked food, then sank down into the mud to sleep, and risen in the early morning conscious that there is nothing to revive their spirits but the skirmish? If they have not, let them not grumble at their breakfast tables about the wickedness of hungry, shivering soldiers who solace themselves with a pipe of tobacco or a cigar.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The officer should be an example to the soldier in all military virtues. If he attends to his duties, shows solicitude for the comfort of the men, and bears with them the fatigue and privations of march, skirmish and battle, with fortitude and equanimity, they will obey and respect him. He cannot always prevent some grumbling, nor should he try to stop it unless it be loud, and dangerous to discipline. In the Prussian army there is a principle which works very well. "Think what you like, but do what you are ordered to do." Grumblers are rarely dangerous, for as soon as they have eased their overloaded hearts, they will do what they are ordered to do. Only martinets and officers who frequently neglect their duties, will spy out and give their ear to informers—and they make matters worse by these proceedings.

Keep your men properly occupied, favor cheerfulness, induce them to sing during the march, speak here and there a word of encouragement; in short, be their trusty guardian, but let them feel at the same time that it would be dangerous to trifle with you.

FEIGNED DISEASES.

DR. J. THEODORE CALHOUN, in the course of a series of "Rough Notes" of his experience as an Army Surgeon, contributed to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, alludes to the facility of the men in feigning various maladies, to secure exemption from duty. The term "malingerer," always in use previously to this war to indicate one of these pseudo-sick men, has now been superseded by the slang, "dead beat," borrowed from the Bowery dialect. He says the use of this new term is universal; that it is heard among all classes, from Major-Generals to drummer boys, and has almost reached the dignity of "skedaddle," a word "which one now sees in the official language of the sentence of a court-martial."

The doctor warns new medical officers especially to be on the look-out for these malingerers. When a surgeon fresh from civil life enters the regiment, they seize the opportunity to play their game. Every one of them makes his appearance at the "sick call," and they pour such a series of complaints into the new surgeon's ear, and detail such grevious maladies that he is almost persuaded to believe that "his predecessor has been some heartless brute who has been mal-treating the poor fellows; but let him order them on duty, and he will see at the afternoon drill the crippled rheumatic of the morning the erect and active skirmisher of the afternoon."

Rheumatism is with soldiers the favorite disease to be "played," and some of them are so skillful in their simulation that it is almost impossible to determine by ordinary means whether the case is genuine or spurious. The only way is to find out the character of the alleged rheumatic. Noxious doses and severe medical treatment will not conquer a man who has once determined to "play for a discharge."

DR. CALHOUN gives the following account of one of the most pertinacious of these impostors. He was an enlisted man in Co. B, 5th Excelsior, and a Frenchman of some forty years of age. He had been in the Zouaves D'Afrique of the French service for fourteen years, and at the time he came under the doctor's notice he was a private in the regiment of which he was surgeon:

"He presented himself at sick call while the regiment was in Maryland, complaining of rheumatism in the muscles of the back and one leg, and was not at first suspected. But as he took his medicine regularly, and as he got no better at all, my suspiciou was aroused, and I made inquiries in his company from which I learned that he was by profession a juggler, or, as that class of performers now style themselves, a *prestidigitateur*—that his nights were spent in gambling, and that every thing tended to show that he was a malingerer.

At the next morning 'call' I told him that I knew all about him—that his disease was all assumed, and I directed the orderly sergeant to put him on duty.

He protested, begged and threatened in turn, but I was inexorable. He was compelled to go on duty, but he still persisted in his rheumatism and limped after the most approved fashion.

After a month's trial his captain requested me to try him again with medicine and see whether a somewhat active course of treatment would not bring him to terms. I accordingly tried active purgation, blisters, and low diet, but with no effect. The disease got worse instead of better, and he would wake up his comrades at night by his cries of pain; he would apparently writhe in agony, and the sweat would appear in great drops upon his brow. I watched him very narrowly and still adhered to my opinion. The officers of his company, however, feared I had been mistaken, and that he really was sick.

I cleared him out of the hospital and reported him for duty; but after trying various punishments without success, and after trying with alike ill success to get me to consider him sick, his company officers gave him up as a case beyond their power to manage, and he did about as he pleased, occasionally doing a little guard duty or helping around the cook tent.

On one occasion he came to me, and after apologizing in the Frenchiest style of polite obsequiousness for the trouble he had unavoidably given me, informed me that a vapor bath was the only thing that would cure him, as that had relieved him while in the French service after long years of suffering. If I would sign his discharge papers he would go to New York, get cured by a vapor bath and immediately re-enlist. I told him that there was no necessity for his doing that, as I would arrange to give him vapor baths in camp. With a sang-froid unimaginable he quickly replied, that that would never do, as after the bath he must needs keep housed, and that a tent would not answer to stay in after the bath.

Shortly after this, and after he had been malingering for three or four months or more, I was one evening just about dusk coming out of a tent near the color line (where I had been to visit a patient 'sick in quarters') and espied my troublesome rheumatic running at full speed across the parade ground.

A wagon with pies had been in camp and was about leaving; he wanted a pie and had halloed to the driver of the wagon in vain, when, seeing no one observing him, he made a run for the wagon when he suddenly confronted me.

His game was up, and with the utmost nonchalance he repeated to his comrades how 'Monsieur le Docteur' had surprised him. A few days after I asked him what tempted him to keep up the deception so long and endure so many punishments. Striking his pocket and jingling the gold, (for Government was then paying specie), he laughingly replied in his broken English, to the effect, that when out of money he was very sick that he might spend his time in gambling, at which he was most expert, and from which he realized large sums.

After the battle of Fair Oaks he again commenced his malingering, but his former exposé prevented him from having much success. I recollect, however, on one fatiguing march he positively refused to go further, and the colonel tied him behind a wagon. He watched his chance, untied himself, and fell behind, and on the appearance of an ambulance went through his terrible contortions, was picked up by the ambulance driver, and when he halted for the night we found him quietly cooking his coffee, (the ambulance having passed us,) and as we rode in he saluted us, (a quiet smile of triumph on his face) with a polite military salute and a pleasant 'Bon jour, Messieurs.'"

Such facts as these should put the public on their guard against the stories of soldiers as to the heartlessness of medical officers; though it is, of course, impossible that cases should not occur now and again where real illness fails to receive proper attention by reason of the prevalence of that which is simulated.

GYMNASTICS IN MILITARY TRAINING.

THE important services rendered by the French Zouaves and other specially trained crops in the Crimean and Italian campaigns, have drawn the attention of European military men to the subject of gymnastic training for soldiers, as a part of their regular drill. In England, where changes of any kind are but very slowly introduced into the army, the subject has been much discussed, but no thorough course of education of the bodily powers of the men has been as yet adopted. On the Continent, however, the various governments have been quick to understand the advantages of the system, and to improve their course of military training by its adoption. Gymnastic exercises are made a part of the regular drill, not only of recruits but of the older regiments. In Russia, especially, the ordinary drills are "constantly and pleasantly varied by gymnastics." Gymnasiums are attached to every regiment; regular instructors are employed, and the men are said to be exceedingly fond of the exercises, looking upon them more in the light of agreeable diversion than regular drill. Emulation is excited, and the task of the instructor is thus greatly facilitated. The moral influence of such a high development of their physical powers is spoken of as very striking. The soldier understands his bodily superiority, and gains the self-reliance that leads him to perform the most daring deeds.

In a paper on militaey training, read before the Royal United Service Institution of England, by Lieut.-Col. ROBERTSON, in which this subject is very thoroughly and very ably discussed, the advantages of gymnastic training are thus stated:

"Gymnastic training possesses the peculiar advantage of being not only exceedingly useful, but also exceedingly interesting and attractive. It is notorious that the stiff, monotonous exercises of the parade ground are intolerably irksome to those who practice them, and, although that part of rifle instruction which consists of target practice is interesting and exciting, yet this is preceded by a tedious drudgery of position drill, which is so tiresome and uninteresting that it has a strong tendency to render the whole process of instruction disgusting and unpopular. Among the young and the healthly, with the exception of a few men of unusually sluggish and apathetic disposition, gymnastics are invariably popular. There is no preliminary drudgery to be gone through. The first exercises of the novice are as interesting as the exercises of those in the most advanced stages of training. Both in its earliest and in its most advanced stages, the training process consists of efforts requiring the most energetic exertions, which, after being persevered in for a greater or less number of times, are certainly followed by successes producing the most delightful and animating effect on the spirits. This is precisely the kind of occupation adapted to gratify that instructive impulse which renders every species of activity pleasing to the young. Practiced only by a single individual, gymnastic exercises would be attractive as an interesting daily occupation, but when practiced systematically and in classes of a large body of young men, the interest of these exercises is capable of being intensified to a very high degree. To render the desire of excelling in them an object of ambition and of strenuous exertion to the great majority of young soldiers, all that is necessary is to establish periodical trials of skill, so arranged as to embrace the whole army in its sphere, and to afford every individual soldier the opportunity of proving himself the best man at some particular military or gymnastic exercise; first, in his own company; second, in his own regiment; third, in the camp or garrison in which he may be serving; and, finally, in the whole army."

In addition to the testimony of Col. ROBERTSON, we have that of many other English officers who have devoted attention to this interesting subject. An experimental gymnasium is established at Aldeshot, and the results of the training have been highly satisfactory. 1,800 men received during one year an average instruction of nineteen hours each, and the average muscular development produced by these few hours of training was, increase of measurement of chest, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of fore arm, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and of the upper arm $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch. But these results bear no comparison with those of other gymnasiums where the instruction is more systematic.

As Col. ROBERTSON very justly observes, the object of gymnastic training is not to teach the soldier to do particular feats of strength, but chiefly to develope the power of his muscles, give strength and suppleness to his limbs, and increase the force and agility of his movements. If all our soldiers were picked men such training might be less necessary, but the previous life of many of them is such as to diminish muscular vigor and in no wise to prepare them for the strain the marches, the fatigue duties, and the exposures of an active campaign make upon their powers of endurance.

The subject is one of great interest to military men, and deserves a thorough discussion in this country.

HINTS TO CAMPAIGNERS.

No. II.

IN a moderately dry climate there is but little doubt that bivouacking is superior to tenting; fresher air is breathed, and a man is more imbued with a feeling of wild life when he sleeps habitually in the open air than when shut up in a tent. Besides, when in the vicinity of an enemy there can be no comparison between the hazard of a tent and that of a bivouac. In the former, a man sleeps heavy; he can see nothing, and he can hear but imperfectly. Moreover, his position being accurately known, he is at all times in danger of an attack. The first NAPOLEON was always in favor of the bivouac as being far more healthy than tenting.

One of the most simple methods of securing the protection of a wind-tight wall under the lee of which to sleep, is to take advantage of two or three small bushes standing near together, and intertwine their branches with boughs so as to form a thick hedge. Or, a few leafy boughs may be stuck in the ground so as to incline over the bed, and wattled-in with other boughs to make the screen secure against wind. A good arrangement is to have a cross-bar supported by two upright forks driven into the ground; against this cross-bar a number of poles are made to lean, on the back of which fir or pine branches are laid horizontally; and against the branches are to be placed another set of leaning poles to secure all of their weight.

Having provided the shelter, the preparation of the bed is next in order. It is a mistaken notion that the upper covering is all a person need concern himself about; there must be clothing between him and the earth as well as between him and the air. Warmth is as much required by the under portion of the body as by the upper. Let any one try the experiment of rolling himself in a single blanket and sleeping on the ground. The undermost side on a cold night will be found by far the colder of the two, and if the ground be wet, its dampness will penetrate through a very thick substance. To prevent this, the sleeping place should

be covered with grass, leaves, rushes, flags, or anything that chance may afford for the purpose. Even small articles of clothing or horse furniture that cannot be rendered available as covering should be used in this way.

The texture of the upper cover should be such as to prevent the wind from blowing through, for if it does, no thickness will be of any avail in keeping out the cold. Hence the advantage of buffalo robes and other skins. It is, however, of importance that the outer covering should have such a weight as not to be easily displaced by the movement of the sleeper, or by the blowing of the wind.

When using the ground as a sleeping place, it is advisable to scrape a hollow therein to the depth of about six inches at the position the hips will occupy, and sloping in both directions to the surface at about the places to be occupied by the shoulders and feet. This will permit the body to assume the position it would naturally take if recumbent upon a soft bed or mattrass, and will add greatly to the comfort of the individual. Let any one lie on a perfectly level surface for a few hours, and he will think he has attained the very acme of discomfort from the soreness felt by his sides and hips. At any rate, if a shapely cavity cannot be made, a little hollow should be made in the ground, just where the hip-bone would otherwise press.

In a wet, unhealthy climate the advantages of a bivouac must be dispensed with, and the tent must be resorted to for protection against rain, dew and malaria. In the choice of a tent the most roomy and easiest pitched should be selected. One that will stand in some shape with four pegs, or at least six, is desirable: it should peg close down to the ground without the intervention of any ropes; it is no objection that it should require more than one pole; and as regards weight, it must be borne in mind that a tent in use weighs heavier than it does in the maker's dry show room.

A tent should never be pitched in a slovenly way, as it is far more roomy when properly pitched, besides presenting a better appearance. To drive tent pegs securely when the soil is loose, the surface sand should be scraped away before they are driven in. Pouring water upon loose mould renders it more tenacious; and where one peg is insufficient to hold, a second one should be driven at its back. In fact, in order that proper proficiency should be attained in this particular, every command should be frequently drilled at tent pitching.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Regulations as to Admission.

As frequent inquiries are made in regard to the mode of procuring admission into the Military Academy, all persons interested in the subject are hereby informed that applications should be made by letter to the Secretary of War. By provision each Congressional and Territorial District, and the District of Columbia, is entitled to have one cadet at the Military Academy, and no more. The district appointments are made on the nomination of the member of Congress representing the district at the date of the appointment. The law requires that the individual selected shall be an actual resident of the Congressional District of the State or Territory, or District of Columbia, from which the appointment purports to be made. Also, appointments "at large," not to exceed ten, are annually made. Application can be made, at any time, by the candidate himself, his parent, guardian, or any of his friends, and the name placed on the register. No preference will be given to applications on account of priority; nor will any application be entered in the register when the candidate is under or above the prescribed age; the *precise age* must be given; *no relaxation of the regulation in this respect will be made;* nor will any application be considered in cases where the age and other qualifications of the candidates are not stated. The fixed abode of the candidate, and *number* of the Congressional District which he considers his permanent residence, must be set forth in the application. The pay of a cadet is $30 per month, to commence with his admission into the Military Academy, and is considered ample, with proper economy, for his support. The appointments will be made annually in the month of February or March, on the applications made within the current or preceding year. The claims of all the candidates on the register will be considered and acted upon. No certain information can be given as to the probable succcess of the candidate before the arrival of the period for making the selections. Persons, therefore, making applications must not expect to receive information on this point. As a general rule, no person will be appointed who has had a brother educated at the institution.

Qualifications.

Candidates must be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age at the time of entrance into the Military Academy; must be at least five feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease, or infirmity, which would render them unfit for the military service, and from any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. They must be able to read and write well, and perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions.

It must be understood that a full compliance with the above conditions will be insisted on—that is to say, the candidate must write in a fair legible hand, and without any material mistakes in spelling, such sentences as shall be dictated by the examiners; and he must answer promptly, and without errors, all their questions in the abovementioned rules of arithmetic; failing in any of these particulars, he will be rejected.

It must also be understood that every candidate will, soon after his arrival at West Point, be subjected to a rigid examination by an experienced medical board; and should there be found in him any of the following causes of disqualification, to such a degree as will immediately, or in all probability may, at no very distant period, impair his efficiency, he will be rejected:

1. Feeble constitution and muscular tenuity; unsound health, from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula.

2. Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp, or of any disorder of an infectious character.

3. Severe injuries of the bones of the head; convulsions.

4. Impaired vision, from whatever cause; inflammatory affections of the eye-lids; immobility or irregularity of the iris; fistula lachrymalis, &c.

5. Deafness; copious discharge from the ears.

6. Loss of many teeth, or teeth generally unsound.

7. Impediment of speech.

8. Want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to pulmonic disease.

9. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities, on account of fractures, especially of the clavical, contraction of a joint, extenuation, deformity, &c., &c.

10. An unnatural excurvature or incurvature of the spine.

11. Hernia.

12. A varicose state of the veins, of the scrotum and spermatic cord, (when large), sarcocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids, fistulas.

13. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformation. (flat feet, &c.,) lameness, contraction, unequal length, bunions, overlying or supernumerary toes, &c., &c.

14. Ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Regulations as to Admission.

1. Application, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, can be made at any time, by the candidate himself, or by his parents or guardian, or any of his friends, and his name will be placed on the register. The registry of a name, however, does not give assurance of an appointment, and no preference will be given on account of priority of application. No application will be considered where the candidate is under or above the prescribed age, where the precise age and actual and fixed residence are not stated, and the law requires that the applicant should be a resident of the Congregational district of the State from which he applies.

2. The number of midshipmen allowed at the Academy is two for every member and delegate of the House of Representatives, two for the District of Columbia, ten at large, ten appointed annually from the sons of officers, etc., of the army and navy, and three selected each year from boys enlisted in the navy who have been at least one year in the service, six months of which shall have been sea service.

3. The nomination of candidates for admission from the District of Columbia, from the enlisted boys, from the sons of officers, etc., and at large, is made by the President. The nomination of candidates from any Congressional district or Territory is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, from actual residents of his district or Territory

4. Each year, as soon after the fifth of March as possible, members and delegates will be notified, in writing, of vacancies that may exist in their districts. If such members or delegates neglect to recommend candidates by the first day of July in that year, the Secretary of the Navy is reuuired by law to fill the vacancies.

5. The nomination of candidates is made annually, between the fifth of March and first of July. Candidates who receive permission will present themselves to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy between the twentieth and thirty-first of July for examination as to their qualifications for admission. Should any candidate be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission, the member or delegate from whose district he was nominated will be notified to recommend another candidate, who shall be examined between the twentieth and the thirtieth of September following.

6. No candidate will be admitted into the Naval Academy unless he shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board, and is found (in the opinion of a medical board, to be composed of the surgeon of the Naval Academy, and two other medical officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy) physically sound, well-formed, and of robust constitution, and qualified to endure the arduous labors of an officer of the navy.

7. Candidates for appointment as midshipmen must be between fourteen and seventeen years of age. They must be of good moral character, and pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, viz: in *reading*, they must read clearly and intelligibly from any English narrative work—as, for example, BANCROFT'S History of the United States; in *writing* and *spelling*, they must write from dictation in a legible hand, and spell with correctness both orally and in writing; in *arithmetic*, they will be examined in numeration and addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers and vulgar and decimal fractions, and in proportion or the rule of three; in *geoprophy*, they will be examined as to the leading divisions—the continents, oceans, and seas, the chief mountains and rivers, and the boundaries and population of the chief nations, their governments, capitals, and chief cities; in *English grammar*, they will be examined as to the parts of speech and the elementary construction of sentence, and will be obliged to write an original paragraph of a few sentences. The board will judge whether the proficiency of the candidate in these branches is sufficient to qualify him to enter upon the studies of the Academy.

8. Any of the following conditions will be sufficient to reject a candidate, viz:

1. Feeble constitution and muscular tenuity; unsound health, from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula.

2. Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp, or any disorder of an infectious character.

3. Severe injuries of the bones of the head; convulsions.

4. Impaired vision, from whatever cause; inflammatory affections of the eyelids; immobility, or irregularity of the iris; fistula lachrymalis, &c., &c.

5. Deafness; copious discharge from the ears.

6. Loss of many teeth, or the teeth generally unsound.

7. Impediment of speech.

8. Want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to a pulmonic disease.

9. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities on account of fractures, especially of the clavicle; contraction of a joint, extenuation, deformity, &c.

10. An unnatural excurvature or incurvature of the spine.

11. Hernia.

12. A varicose state of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic chord, (when large,) sarcocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids, fistulas.

13. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformation, (flat fleet, &c.,) lameness, contractions, unequal length, bunions, overlying, or supernumerary, toes, &c., &c.

14. Ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

9. If both these examinations result favorably, the candidate will receive an appointment as midshipman, become an inmate of the Academy, and be allowed his actual and necessary travelling expenses from his residence to the Naval Academy. If, on the contrary, he shall not pass both of these examinations, he will receive neither an appointment nor his traveling expenses, nor can he by law have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class unless recommended by the board of examiners.

10. No one can receive a commission as an ensign in the navy unless he be a graduate of the Naval Academy.

11. When candidates shall have passed the required examinations, and been admitted as members of the Academy, they must immediately furnish themselves with the following articles, viz: Two navy blue uniform suits, six white shirts, six pairs of stocks, four pairs of drawers, six pocket handkerchiefs, one black silk handkerchief, or stock, one mattress, one pillow, one pair of blankets, one bed cover, or spread, two pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels, two pairs of shoes or boots, one hair-brush, one tooth-brush, one clothes-brush, one coarse comb for the hair, one fine comb for the hair, one tumbler or mug, and one thread and needle case.

Room-mates will jointly percure for their common use. one looking-glass, one wash-basin, one water-pail, one slop-bucket, and one broom. These articles may be obtained from the storekeeper of the Academy of good quality, and at fair prices.

12. Each midshipman must, on admission, deposit with the paymaster the sum of fifty dollars in specie, or in United States notes, for which he will be credited on the books of that officer, to be expended by direction of the superintendent for the purchase of text-books and other authorized articles besides those enumerated in the preceding aritcle.

13. A midshipman found deficient at any examination cannot by law be continued at the Academy or in the service, unless upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

14. A midshipman who voluntarily resigns his appointment within a year of the time of his admission to the Academy will be required to refund the amount paid him for expenses.

15. A midshipman may be advanced to any class which he may be found qualified to join either upon his mission or at any subsequent examination; and he may be graduated at any June examination at which he shall be found fully qualified to pass a graduating academic examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy

THE reorganization of the Prussian artillery is being actively pushed forward towards completion. Both the artillery and cavalry officers are to be furnished with Colt's revolvers.

THE new breech-loading gun invented by Mr. Broadwell, has been recently subjected to a trial at Woolwich Arsenal, England. The improvement consists of a peculiarly shaped self-acting gas ring or valve, which the inventor at first placed in the wedge or breech block of the gun. This ring is now fitted behind the bore, and acts against the bearing in the face of the breech block. The object of the recent trial was to test the advantages of the alteration, which the inventor has made to improve the facility of its application to guns not constructed expressly for its use. The result of the trial is pronounced exceedingly satisfactory, and according to opinions expressed at its termination, the merits of the system were fully established, in so far, at least, as it is applicable to guns of a calibre equal to an 18-pounder, with which it had been tested. The improvement is to be further tested with the 110-pounder, or larger guns. An important feature in the invention is that the greater the pressure the tighter the breech becomes closed against the escape of gas, from which it is reasonable to conclude that subsequent trials with larger guns will be equally successful.

EXPERIENCE shows that the scarlet uniform of the English army is the most expensive, and the least durable uniform that can be given to a soldier. The color does not wear well and the dye impairs the durability of the cloth. The Austrian white is the most durable, for the cloth is not injured by any process of dyeing. But it has the disadvantage of soiling easily. The blue, used not only by our army, but also by the French, Italian and Prussian armies, is the next most durable, and certainly, all things considered, the best color for uniforms. It has been ascertained by recent experiments made in England, that the mere process of boiling the white cloth to prepare it for the dye used in the English army, diminishes its strength 26 per cent., and the dye does still further damage to the amount of 25 per cent. The rifle-green, also used in the British army, diminishes the strength of the cloth full 38 per cent. The blue vegetable dye when applied to the cloth in a cold state, is found to be to little or no extent detrimental to the durability of its texture. Blue is also a better color for wear. While an old scarlet uniform looks shabby and faded enough side of a new suit, an old and a new blue uniform may be put side by side without attracting much attention.

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THERE have been several arrivals and departures at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week. It is reserved, however, for the coming week to put in commission several vessels.

The work on the *Hartford*, *Richmond* and *Brooklyn* is progressing as well as can be expected. They cannot be ready for sea under two months. The U. S. schooner *R. Seaman* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday from the Texas coast, where she has been engaged for several months past. She was one of the original mortar flotilla organized by Admiral PORTER. She took a prominent part in the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans, and in other operations on the Mississippi River. The following is a list of her officers:—

Q. A. Hooper, Lieutenant-Commanding; E. Janvrin, Acting Ensign; P. Howard, Wm. McFarland, Master's Mates.

The U. S. gunboat *Fort Jackson*, 11 guns, Captain JAMES ALDEN, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday last at noon. She goes out with sealed orders, but probably will join the flying squadron, under Acting Rear Admiral LARDNER. The following is a list of her officers:—

James Alden, Captain: C. S. Norton, Lieutenant-Commander; P. S. Wales, Surgeon; Clifton Hellen, Paymaster; E. S. Turner, W. E. Dennison, Acting Masters; H. F. Moffat, G. N. Armstrong, Acting Ensigns; G. W. Sinvot, J. D. Moore, W. M. Mason, H S. Eytinge, Acting Master's Mates; R. Smith, Acting Chief Engineer; J. Herron, J. L. Wilson, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; C. Wines, Wm. Prentiss, J. H. Epps, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; Thos. Reese, Acting Gunner; E. S. Hotham, Paymaster's Clerk.

The supply steamer *Newbern*, 5, sailed on Wednesday at noon from the Brooklyn Navy Yard with mails and stores for the North Atlantic squadron. The following is a list of her officers:—

T. A. Harris, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; J. E. Cobb, Acting Assistant Surgeon; E. H. Cushing, Acting Assistant Paymaster; W. B. Sheldon, C. De Bevoise, Acting Masters; C. Willet, M. Webster, Acting Ensigns; O. F. Wexon, G. C. Williams, W. Long, J. P. Jones, Master's Mates; J. Maples, Acting First Assistant Engineer; R. Tuttle, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; J. Quinn, F. E. Limas, S. G. Hoffman, J. S. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

The U. S. gunboat *Hendrik Hudson* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, having left Key West on the 25th ult. The health of the East Gulf squadron is very good. The following is a list of the officers of the *Hendrik Hudson*:—

Chas. I. McDougal, Lieutenant-Commanding; William M. Hubbs, Alex. Wallace, Acting Masters; Albert D. Bache, A. A. Paymaster; John Flynn, A. A. Surgeon; Perry Short, Acting First Assistant Engineers; Charles W. Arthur, Acting Ensign; James Ogdon, Horatio M. Lilley, Acting Third Engineers; Henry C. Little, Paymaster's Clerk.

The Yard is so crowded now that a large number of vessels are at the yards of private ship-builders. The new vessels are under the superintendence of Admiral Gregory. The following is a list of a portion of this outside fleet:

NAME.	PLACE.	GUNS.
Mattabessett	Foot Delancey street, N. Y	10
Chicopee	Foot Eighth street, N. Y	10
Mendota	Atlantic Dock	10
Metacomet	Atlantic Dock	10
Chenango	Foot Ninth street, N. Y	10
Otsego	Foot Delancey street, N. Y	10
Tallapoosa	Neptune Iron Works	10
Ascutney	Foot Eighth street, N. Y	10
Atlantic	Foot Eighth street, N. Y	10
Glaucus	Foot Eighth street, N. Y	10
Neptune	Foot Eighth street, N. Y	10
Paul Jones	Stack's Yard, Williamsburgh	9
Pembina	Delancey street, N. Y	7
Penobscot	Delancey street, N. Y	5
R. R. Cuyler	Eighth street, N. Y	11
Dawn	Foot Jackson street, N. Y	5
Grand Gulf	Foot Bridge street, Brooklyn	13
Gov. Buckingham	Webb's Yard, N. Y	5
Glaucus	" "	7
Proteus	" "	7
Nerus	" "	7
Neptune	" "	7

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Business is quite brisk at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The work on the new vessels is progressing finely, and in a short time some of them will be going into commission. The gunboat *Itasca* arrived on Wednesday of last week from New Orleans, which place she left on the 15th inst. She comes home for repairs, having been in the actions at Fort Jackson, Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and at the taking of New Orleans. She has been hit a number of times. Some of the shots having entered below the water line, she has leaked badly, but continued in service until the 1st of this month. The following is a list of her officers:—

R. F. R. Lewis, Lieutenant-Commander; Heber Smith, Assistant Surgeon; Arthur J. Pritchard, Paymaster; David Frazier, Acting First Assistant Engineer; Henry C. Henshaw, M. Gerry, John Bostwick, T. Jones, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; Edmund Jones, Sylvanus Nickerson, Acting Masters; W. E. Bridges, Henry Meron, George Spencer, Acting Master's Mates.

The U. S. supply steamer *Bermuda* arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday. She was from Pensacola via Port Royal. On the voyage home she captured two prizes, the schooner *Carmita* from Velasco, Texas, bound for Belize with 160 bales of cotton, and in a few hours afterwards she took the schooner *Artist*, laden with merchandise and cigars.

The *Bermuda* brought home over 300 discharged men, and several officers invalided. The following is a list of her officers:—

John Smith, Acting Master Commanding; George E. Thurston, Acting Master and Ex-Officer; E. R. Warren, J. A. Hamilton, H. C. Raymond, Acting Ensigns; J. P. Ackloy, Assistant Surgeon; A. B. Poore, Acting Assistant Paymaster; E. J. Henesey, H. L. Dunbar, H. Brooks, Acting Master's Mates; W. G. Smith, Mail Agent; W. H. Ogden, P. Brewster, First Assistant Engineers; B. F. Norman, Second Assistant Engineer; T. Lloyd, J. M. King, Third Assistant Engineers.

The gunboat *Chocura*, which returned to Philadelphia a few days since from the blockade off Wilmington, is to be refitted for sea with all convenient speed and reported ready for service at the Navy Yard. She will be taken in hand at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in a few days. She is one of the twenty-three gunboats built for the Government when the war broke out, all of which have proved very successful.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

There has been no material change in affairs at this Yard during the week. An addition of over two hundred has been made to the carpenters' gang, and other departments will be increased within a few weeks. The prize steamer *Britannia*, lately captured from the rebels, has been hauled into one of the dry docks, and will be thoroughly repaired for a despatch boat. She is said to be very fast.

The storeship *Release* sailed with stores for Beaufort, N. C., on Thursday last. The following is a list of her officers:

S. Baker, Acting Master Commanding; E. N. Semon, F. A. Graes, W. F. Maddock, Acting Ensigns; E. S. C. Clarke, Acting Assistant Paymaster; John Sparr, Acting Assistant Surgeon; F. P. Haskell, F. A. Baldwin, Acting Master's Mates; W. A. C. Stark, Paymaster's Clerk; J. A. Griffin, Surgeon's Steward.

The *Majora* is being rapidly fitted for sea, and will be ready for her officers about the 21st of September. She will probably be assigned to duty across the Alantic.

The *Howqua* will sail in a day or two from the Boston Yard, for the Wilmington Blockade. The following is a list of her officers:

W. G. Wright, Acting Master Commanding; Charles B. Wilder, Acting Master; G. P. St. John and John Daily, Acting Ensigns; Wm. McLane, Chief Engineer; D. R. Wiley, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; J. B. Rice, F. W. Moores, Jr., and Thomas Dobbs, Acting Third Assistant Engineer. A. R. Arey, Acting Master's Mate; E. W. Brooks, Acting Assistant Paymaster; W. H. Rider, Paymaster's Clerk.

The brig *Perry* arrived at Boston on Monday evening from New Inlet, N. C., 15th inst., where she has been on the blockade since March last. The following is a list of her officers:

W. D. Urann, Acting Master Commanding; C. B. Blydenburg, Acting Assistant Paymaster; J. F. Norton, Acting Assistant Surgeon; William N. Price (executive officer), Joseph H. Clark, and E. Harry Watkeys, Acting Ensigns; C. P. Bridges, E. H. Sheir, and T. H. McDonald, Acting Master's Mates; Wm. H. Nevins, Paymaster's Clerk; Edward B. Ferris Surgeon's Steward.

The new sloop-of-war to be built at the Navy-Yard is to be named the *Ammonoosuc*. She will be the largest vessel of that class ever built for our Navy, and will prove both formidable and fast. It will take about six months to construct her, and three months more to supply her with machinery. She will be 345 feet in length, measure 3,000 tons, and draw about 16½ feet of water. The *Ammonoosuc* will be the sharpest vessel ever built by the Government, being designed entirely for speed, and will be very light. Her speed, it is computed, will reach sixteen knots under steam alone. Her armament will comprise seven guns—viz: three two hundred pounders and four broadside guns of eight-inch bore. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 345 feet; length between perpendiculars, three hundred and twenty-five feet; beam extreme, forty-four feet six inches; depth to spar deck, twenty-two feet ten and a half inches. She will carry two engines; diameter of cylinders, one hundred inches; of propeller, sixteen feet. The engines are geared so the propeller will have double its speed. The keels for two other sloops of about two thousand tons each are being laid. They will be about two hundred and seventy-five feet long, forty feet wide and seventeen feet deep, and are also intended for speed. Their building will occupy six months.

Sloop *Marion* and her tender *America* sailed last week on a cruise along the Eastern coast.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

We have nothing new to report at the Washington Navy Yard of importance. A substantial Belgian pavement is being laid from the offices in the yard to the wharves on the west side. The various departments are kept busy day and night in the different branches of business. The work on the new ordnance foundry is proceeding slowly. It is being erected on piles. The six large furnaces are completed, and the stacks raised to a height of eighty feet. The extreme height is one hundred feet. The furnaces are erected so that any number can be used at one time. One hundred thousand pounds of metal can be melted at once. The plan, though original, will undoubtedly be successful. One million of bricks have been used in the completion of the furnaces. Fourteen smaller furnaces will be built in the western part of the structure. Altogether, the affairs at the yard assume quite an interesting aspect at the present time.

The gunboats *Fuschia* and *Tulip* are rapidly approaching completion and will soon join the blockading fleet.

The new boiler of the *Bibb* is now being completed. This vessel was formerly a revenue cutter. The steamer *Leslie* has received her new boiler, and the other repairs are being completed upon her. The *Anacostia* will be placed upon the ways after the *Neptune* has been floated off. The *Eureka* has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up, and is now ready for a trial trip.

The steamer *Eutaw*, which now lies at one of the piers of the Navy York, experimented with her boilers and machinery last week. They were found to work very satisfactorily. This vessel is one of the double-bowed steamers ordered to be built last fall by the Secretary of the Navy. She will carry fourteen guns, and is now nearly ready for sea.

BALTIMORE NAVAL STATION.

There are nine vessels being repaired at this station, and the work is being hurried forward with all possible despatch. The screw steamer *Winona*, Lieutenant John G. Walker commanding, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 25th inst., accompanied by screw steamers *Kineo*, 6, and *Itasca*. 4, which had towed her from the Southwest Pass to Philadelphia. They left New Orleans on the 15th, and experienced fine weather and a smooth sea all the way. The *Winona* has hardly been built two years. She leaks badly and her machinery is so disordered that she cannot make two miles an hour. Fears were entertained during the passage that she could not be brought into port. The *Kineo* is to be sent to Baltimore; the *Itasca* will remain at Philadelphia.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE fine steamboat *John A. Dix*, it is stated, is to be sold to the Government.

The frigate *Sabine* sailed from New London on Tuesday for Provincetown, Mass.

The rebel steamer *Florida* was seen on the 26th ult. towing a large ship.

ADMIRAL David G. Farragut visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday.

A DETACHMENT of marines was sent from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday to the Boston Navy Yard.

The rebel steamer *Gladiator* arrived at Bermuda on the 24th from Wilmington, N. C.

The ship *Eagle* reached Liverpool from Bermuda with nearly 80,000 ounces silver bars, supposed to have been taken from the ship *B. F. Hoxie*.

Messrs. Walden & Willard, Navy Claim Agents, have paid $78,000 prize money to officers and men during the month of August.

THE United States steam sloops *Lancaster*, *Narragansett* and *Saginaw* and coalship *Golden Rule* were at Acapulco, July 30, all well.

THE United States ship *Farrallons* was spoken at sea July 28th by the United States mail steamer *Constitution*, bound to Acapulco.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. BROOME late of the Flag Ship *Hartford*, and senior Marine officer of the West Gulf Squadron, has been ordered to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A steamer from Cork at Liverpool saw the *Florida* lying to off Tuscar at five in the afternoon of the 19th. Two hours and a half later she saw a Federal merchantman from Liverpool proceeding towards Tuscar.

The steamer *Everglade*, which had been loaded by the rebels of Savannah for the purpose of running the blockade, was captured on the 22d ult., while attempting to run the blockade out of Nassau Sound, by the gunboat *Madgie*.

The log-book of the late C. S. steamer *Atlantic* is on exhibition at the Navy Department. The following were her commanders at different times: Wm. McBlair, Arthur Sinclair, and W. A. Webb, all of whom were attached to the United States Navy.

THE United States gunboat *Alabama* is still infected with yellow fever, and no hopes exist of relieving her until she is sent further North, where the early frost will purify her. The *Alabama* is the worst infected vessel arriving here since 1857.

THE captured Clyde steamer *Neptune*, which recently arrived at Washington Navy Yard, is to be fitted up for service, and in consequence will receive an immediate general overhauling. She was hauled on the ways at the beginning of last week.

The supply steamer *Bermuda* leaves the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 12th inst., for the West Gulf blockading squadron. She will touch at Port Royal, Pensacola, and all the stations of the squadron—thus affording an excellent opportunity for the sending of letters.

The British steamship *Dolphin*, Captain Jonathan Hayes, arrived from Key West, August 31st. The *Dolphin* was captured in April last by the United States gunboat *Tioga* off St. Thomas, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the rebels. She was then taken to Key West, where she was condemned.

The blockade runner, *Alice Vivian*, was captured on the morning of August 18th, with a cargo of five hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton, also a large quantity of turpentine. She was bound for Havana, Cuba, but now has changed her destination, and is going to Key West, Fla., in charge of a prize crew.

The gunboats *Catawba* and *Oneota* are now being completed at the Cincinnati Navy Yard. They will be after the style of the *Monitors*, and plated with iron. This armor will be carried to the depth of about five feet below the water line, thus rendering it impossible for a shot to enter her without penetrating her thirty-three and a half inches of armor.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* reports the capture on the 16th ult. of the English screw steamer *Cronstadt*, for violation of the blockade at Wilmington. She had a cargo of cotton, turpentine, and tobacco. It was learned after the seizure of the *Cronstadt*, that her chief and First Assistant Engineers and three men left her in the boat during the midst of the chase.

THE Department has purchased at New York the steam tugs *Ajax* and *Fargo* to be used as tug vessels for the Navy. They will probably be sent to Port Royal. Their names have been changed to the *Honeysuckle* and *Carnation*. We have already a Violet, Daisy, Hyacinth, Rose, Dahlia, Lily, Magnolia, Primrose, Wall Flower, Ivy and Woodbine.

THE sailing sloop *Jamestown* arrived at Macao, China, on the 1st of June. Her passage was very tedious from Batavia, Island of Java, on account of heavy rains and calms. On her way from Cape Town, coast of Africa, to Batavia, she encountered a series of storms, and on the 3d of April weathered a most torrific gale, which lasted for forty-eight hours. Officers and crew all well.

THE gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance* attached to the Potomac River flotilla, were captured by the rebels on the 25th ult., near the mouth of the Rappahannock River. It is reported that Ensign WATERS of the *Reliance* was severely wounded, and that the captain of the *Satellite* was killed. The Navy Department has sent a force to retake or destroy these vessels.

IT is estimated that since the 1st of January, on which date the Naval Register for the previous year was published, the Department has added to the Navy nearly one hundred vessels of all kinds, the greater portion of which have been purchased. Some of them, of course, are very small craft, but so are a great portion of the vessels of all navies, a great many have been built which added to those which have been purchased must increase the number to between six and seven hundred.

ANGLOPHOBIA.

IF the vanity of Englishmen requires a corrective, they have only to ascertain the feelings with which their country is regarded by neighboring and rival nations. Wise men are content to know, and, if possible, to forget, that they are subjects of censorious comment to their friends and to strangers. Good breeding and good feeling forbid unfavorable criticism in the presence of its object; but nations are compelled to be listeners, and England, at least, never hears any good of herself. At present, the discordant chorus of abuse has swelled into an unprecedented volume, and it seems worth while to inquire why a community which seems to itself peaceable and inoffensive has become, even more conspicuous than in ordinary times, the victim of universal calumny and vituperation. The furious hatred of Federal America to England is perhaps the most discreditable instance on record of a prevailing and malignant delusion; but there is, unfortunately, no doubt that it is at present the dominant feeling of the North. The complaints which are founded on the doubtful case of the *Alabama* are mere excuses for the gratification of animosity. The American press was as hostile before a Confederate vessel had sailed from Liverpool as in its hundredth reiteration of the false assertion that the laws of neutrality have been wilfully violated. From the beginning of the war, the Federals have been alternately taught that England was determined to assist the South, and that she was deterred by selfish cowardice from even dreaming of recognition. The EMPEROR of the French has scarcely become unpopular in the United States, although he has urged recognition on the English Government, and although he has taken advantage of the Secession to establish a monarchy in Mexico. Whatever is unpalatable in his acts is systematically attributed to English influence, because the anger which has been increased by the war is but a flame blown up from the ashes of pre-existent and causeless animosity against England.

The dislike which is felt for the English name and character in France is perhaps less outrageous, as it is modified by self-respect, but it is unfortunately equally genuine. The hesitation of the English government in supporting the EMPEROR's policy in Poland has revived the habitual declamations against English perfidy and selfishness. It is well known that England is disinclined to permit the extension of the French dominions in Europe, and perhaps there is a sincere disbelief in the enthusiasm of Englishmen for the independence of Poland. In this case, also, the immediate pretext of offence is but the symbol and utterance of a long standing prejudice. For centuries French opinion has been, on the whole, unfriendly to England, and the Continent habitually looks through the eyes of France. It has been lately stated that the Russians consider it natural that France should protect the Poles, but that they are bitterly offended by the diplomatic interference of England. In the same manner, they attributed to England their misfortunes in the Crimean war, while they hastened, as soon as peace was restored, to cement a fresh alliance with France. The Poles, while they are soliciting the aid of England, are unable to suppress the hatred which they have been taught by their French patrons to feel for the country which is falsely accused of complicity with the infamous partitions of the last century. In one of the most plausible of their recent pamphlets, the Polish writer asserts that the centre of the Russian conspiracy is in London; and he repeatedly declares that England is the worst enemy of his cause. There is too much reason to fear that in Germany, and especially in Prussia, English policy is regarded with suspicion and dislike. The alliance of the Western powers has always been unpopular among the Germans; and the government which is denounced in Paris as backward and illiberal is held responsible at Berlin and Hanover for half the revolutionary designs which originate in Europe. The former hatred of the Austrian Government to England had some excuse in the strong sympathy which had been felt for the Hungarian cause and for the independence of Italy. The official antipathy has, perhaps, recently relaxed, but the antagonism of policy and sentiment may at any moment revive. In Italy, except among the ecclesiastical and democratic factions, the hearty good will of England to the national cause may have produced a favorable impression. Greece has recently shown an unexpected appreciation of the English character, and the Turks can scarcely be wanting in a certain respect for their only friend and protector. With these exceptions, the opinion of Europe is mortifying to a patriotic Englishman. The greedy vanity which is gratified even by dislike may find some consolation in the belief that hatred partakes largely of envy; but, on the whole, it would be far more agreeable to meet with good will and appreciations among foreigners.—*London Saturday Review, Aug. 15th.*

HOW FORT SUMTER LOOKS.

APPLETON & Co. have received a spirited off-hand pencil sketch of Fort Sumter, as it looked after a peppering of three or four days from General GILLMORE's Parrotts. It is a companion piece of the drawings sent to the War Department by General GILLMORE, and alluded to in his despatch, and its accuracy is certified by the General's bold signature on the margin. In studying this little picture allowance must be made for the distance of two miles or more at which it was taken. The south wall, which is the one directly under treatment, is an undistinguishable mass of sand, broken sand bags, timbers, stones, brick, and cannon. This scene of ruins extends to the water, in which the tumbling debris have already begun to form a pile. Through this gap, extending apparently for the distance of a hundred feet, a sight may be had of the north wall facing the city of Charleston. Its level edge is jagged like the broken teeth of a saw, and gleams come through it of the daylight beyond. The southeast face, which extends at a short angle on the line of General GILLMORE's fire, is dinted all over. Hundreds of spots may be counted where cartloads of bricks have been knocked out, or the edge chipped off of portholes; but there are no marks of serious damage. A wreath of smoke circling above the northeastern parapet is explained in a foot-note to the effect of a "300 lb. Parrott." Looking just below this little cloud a fracture may be observed, to which only one more shot of the same size is necessary to give the artistic finish which is seen in perfection on the south side. The shots that strike on the southeast point are evidently those that miss the other. The general appearance of the fort is not the best, like that trim, stately structure, of which there is no lack of pictures. It looks like a low flat mound of earth, which has been dug into on all sides by swarms of shovelers, only the sharp perpendicular walls of the extreme eastern and western faces rise from the sea in their original outline. Let us hope that by this time even those have been knocked into General GILLMORE's favorite line of beauty (rather zig-zag than Hogarth's line), unless the obstinate spirit of the defenders had been previously subdued, and the old flag run up over the ruined walls. The flutter of the national ensign above the shapeless ruin is all that is needed to complete the picture.

YELLOW FEVER.—In an article on Key West communicated to the *American Journal of Science and Art*, by Major E. B. HUNT, of the Engineers, it is stated that on two repeated occasions, when there were cases of yellow fever in the U. S. Marine Hospital, at Key West, the writer saw a flock of buzzards circling over and near the roof of the hospital by the hour together, and continuing this day after day. "I have never seen them do this," he says, "except whenthere were yellow fever cases in progress under the roof. So marked is this fact, as to have produced a common belief in time, that they only hover over the hospital when there is yellow fever there. I am quite persuaded that such is the fact, and can only interpret what I have myself seen as indicating that an odor is then thrown out in the air which the bird detects from afar. The material particles, whose diffusion is thus testified to, seem likely to afford the means of transporting the disease in the air, in a manner quite agreeing with the facts of its propagation. The hint, thus afforded by the keen scented buzzards, may have value in assisting to comprehend the mode of carrying and diffusing this fatal malady, and the particles scented may indeed be the actual *fomites* so much talked of and so little understood, in discussing the controverted questions of contagion and communication."

—The missile that struck the *Catskill*, in the late bombardment of Wagner was a solid shot It broke into many fragments, and fell on deck. The pieces were picked up and preserved as relics of the death of the great and good Captain Rodgers, who had fallen. One of the piecesweighed nearly a pound.

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Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and-a half street.

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Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

BROWN—CONKLIN.—On Thursday, August 20, by the Rev. George A. Shelton, at the residence of the bride's mother, West Flushing, Long Island, Lieutenant WILLIAM BROWN to Miss SARAH CONKLIN.

COLVOCORESSES—SWASEY.—In St. Peter's church, Lewes, Sussex county, Delaware, by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Commander GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES, U. S. N., and Miss ADALINE M. SWASEY, daughter of the late John Swasey, Esq., of Claremont, N. H.

HOSKINS—LEE.—At Westfield, N. J., August 19, at the residence of J. Q. Dudley, Esq., by Rev. Edwin Downer, Captain S. W. HOSKINS, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, and Miss MINNIE E. LEE, of Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y.

HALSTEAD—TAYLOR.—On Saturday, 29th August, by Rev. George L. Neide, Lieut. EDWARD L. HALSTEAD, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to EMILY M. TAYLOR, daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq. No cards.

In Boston, 29th ult., Lieut. RUFUS A. WHITE, of the 11th Mass. Regt., of Charlestown, to Miss AUGUSTA E. DERBY of Townshend, Vt.

DIED.

WEBB—Lieut. A. F. WEBB, 40th Mass. Volunteers, from effects of a wound received on Morris Island.

KING—At Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, July 21st, Second Lieut. J. B. KING, Company G, 10th New York cavalry.

JENKINS—At Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, July 21st, First Lieut. J. T. Jenkins, Company E, 154th New York.

MORRIS—At Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, August 13, Major ROBERT MORRIS, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.

COMSTOCK—On Saturday, August 29, of typhoid fever, contracted in the Pennsylvania campaign, Captain WM. R. COMSTOCK, of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., aged 29 years.

GIFFORD—At New Orleans, on the 10th of August, of typhoid fever, in the 30th year of his age, Captain EDWARD GIFFORD, 128th N. Y. V.

FOOTE—At the residence of her father, Augustus B. Street, Esq., in New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Aug 26, in the 47th year of her age, CAROLINE AUGUSTA FOOTE, widow of the late Admiral Foote. The husband, wife and two children of this family have passed away from earth within the past year.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Aug 15, 1863.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Offer for Small Stores," &c., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 17th day of September next for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing at each or either of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the number and quantities of the articles of Small Stores, Soap and Candles, named and specified in the following classes, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required, from time to time, by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of those yards respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

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The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "White Salt-water Soap," and be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good strong boxes, containing twenty-five bars, weighing three pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

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300,000 Needles, Sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, drill-eyed, betweens.
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10,000 pieces TAPE, black twilled cotton, six yards in length, one-half inch wide.
20,000 POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, cotton, 30½ by 28 inches, weight not less than 1⅛ ounces each, texture 8 by 8 to onehalf inch.

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30,000 lbs. Mustard Seed, American brown.
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1,000 gross Corks.

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100,000 lbs. Stearine Candles.

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All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy Yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

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BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug 12, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.

No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers of or regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if for the interest of the Government.

The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-Yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receipting for them.

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Dated New York, Aug. 31, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Second National Bank of the city of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second National Bank of the city of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE record of the operations of the week is crowned by two victories, each of prime importance—the capture of Chattanooga by General ROSECRANS, and the possession, by General GILLMORE, of Morris Island and all its works. The latter has its importance from the fact that it is the key to Charleston; and though it does not actually necessitate the fall of the city, it yet advances operations very greatly. The former is one of those solid and permanent triumphs which, far greater than a victory, affects the whole theatre of war and the entire character and complexion of military operations.

The announcement of the capture of Chattanooga comes by way of Cincinnati, in a dispatch under date of Wednesday, the 9th, stating that "General CRITTENDEN's division, of General ROSECRANS' army [it should be General CRITTENDEN's *Corps*, or one division of General CRITTENDEN's Corps], occupied Chattanooga to-day." We were ourselves in receipt of a private dispatch from General ROSECRANS on the morning of the same day, dated at headquarters, Trenton, Ga., which will be observed to be about fifteen miles southwest from Chattanooga, and on the direct line between the points at which the main body of the army crossed the Tennessee river and Chattanooga. The occupation of the place, therefore, must have taken place at an hour subsequent to the transmission of the dispatch referred to; and, in fact, it did take place at a subsequent hour, and by a column of General ROSECRANS' army operating on a different line from that just mentioned.

In order to appreciate the strategic movements which have led to the evacuation of Chattanooga by the rebels, and its occupation by the Union forces, a careful study of the map is necessary; for the region in which these operations have been carried on may be almost said to be a *terra incognita* to the public generally. The plan of campaign adopted for the capture of the entire upper mountain region of East Tennessee was an advance in double exterior lines, concentric on the enemy. The main column, under General ROSECRANS, to move from the front of operations at Tullahoma and Winchester, on Chattanooga; a coöperative column, under General BURNSIDE, to move from Lexington, Ky., on Knoxville, and thence on Chattanooga. It will be observed that General ROSECRANS' line of advance was almost due East—about eighty miles—while General BURNSIDE's line of advance was almost due South about two hundred miles. As both aimed at one common objective point, and moved on it from opposite points, with the enemy lying between them, the lines of advance were, as we have named them, exterior and concentric toward the enemy.

Our last summary brought the advance of the two columns, the one, under Gen. BURNSIDE, to Kingston, at the junction of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers; the other, under Gen. ROSECRANS, to the Tennessee, which he had crossed on the 31st ult. A glance at the map will show, that the Tennessee river, after running due westward from Chattanooga for twenty miles, turns abruptly, and takes an almost due *southerly* direction, and the line of advance of Gen. ROSECRANS' army eastward, meets it almost at right angles. The river was crossed on the last day of August at three points—Bridgeport, Stevenson, and Shell Mound—the passage being effected by the fords and one pontoon bridge. While, however, the main body of the army—comprising the right (McCOOK's Corps, the 20th), and the centre (THOMAS', the 14th), were thrown over the river at the points indicated, for a flank march on Chattanooga, by the south side of the river, the left wing of the army (CRITTENDEN's Corps, the 21st) was swung round the bend of the river, on the North side, for a direct attack from that side. The task before the two columns of the army, therefore, was, for the first, an advance over an interval of thirty miles, between the points of crossing the Tennessee and Chattanooga (country exceedingly rugged and mountainous); and, for the second, a swinging movement by way of the Sequatchy Valley, on the front of Chattanooga. After effecting the passage of the river, on the 31st, Gen. ROSECRANS appears to have halted his columns, for some days, for the purpose of allowing the part of the programme of combined operations assigned to Gen. BURNSIDE to be further developed. From Kingston, at which point Gen. BURNSIDE made the passage of the river, with very slight opposition by the enemy, he advanced direct on Knoxville. Gen. BUCKNER, who, with a force of from eight to twelve thousand men, had been guarding this point and observing the railroad line and the gaps, fell back as the Union force advanced, evacuating Knoxville, and retiring, doubtless, on the main rebel force at Chattanooga. Gen. BURNSIDE took possession on the 4th inst.

Gen. ROSECRANS now began pushing forward his columns. The roads across the mountain ridges between the Tennessee and Chattanooga had to be made practicable, and it was only after prodigious labor that he succeeded in reaching the valley bordering the southern slope of the first ridge on the 7th inst. "Gen. ROSECRANS," writes a correspondent, "established his headquarters at Trenton, eight miles south "of the river, on the same day, and reconnoitered the "position around Chattanooga in person." Meanwhile the left wing was swung around toward Chattanooga, on the north bank of the river. The perilous position in which the rebel army at Chattanooga, unless large, was now placed, is evident. Their only line of communication with the east is severed. Gen. ROSECRANS' main body at Trenton is on the flank of Chattanooga. Their only line of retreat and of communication, the Western and Atlantic Railroad, is seriously threatened. At the same time, a body powerful enough to take care of itself, threatens Chattanooga in front. BRAGG, seeing himself thus in danger of being completely cut off, concluded to abandon Chattanooga; and the left wing, which had in the meantime moved up close to the city, passed the river into Chattanooga. BRAGG's retreat is stated to have been eastward and southward, doubtless towards Cleveland and Dalton, points of the triangle of railroads formed by the two branches of the Western and Atlantic, which diverge at Dalton and strike the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, the one at Cleveland, the other at Chattanooga Junction. If BRAGG gives up this line, with the present demoralized condition of his force, it is difficult to see how he will be able to make a stand at any other point, or even hold his army together.

The rich valley between Chattanooga and Knoxville, with its abundance of forage, is now in possession of the Union forces, and the utmost efforts are being put forth to repair the bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which will soon be completed, and which, when done, will give Gen. ROSECRANS two lines of railway by which to supply his army.

The whole of the rich valley up to the Virginia line, also falls into our hands, and, by consequence, all the mountain gaps. Indeed the occupation of Cumberland Gap by a Union force is already announced.

The announcement of the capture of Morris Island by Gen. GILLMORE reaches us through a dispatch in the Richmond *Inquirer* of the 8th inst. It states, in substance, that the Union force had advanced their sappers to the moat of Wagner, "and it being impos- "sible to hold it, BEAUREGARD ordered its evacuation," which took place at noon on the 7th. We hold Cumming's Point, in full view of the city. There is also a subsequent dispatch of the same day, stating that a message from Major Stephen ELLIOTT, commanding at Fort Sumter, announcing that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, had just been received from Admiral DAHLGREN. "Gen. "BEAUREGARD," it is added, "has telegraphed to "Major ELLIOTT to reply to DAHLGREN that he can "have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and "that in the meantime such demands are puerile and "unbecoming." The latest tidings are up to 8 P. M. of the 7th, and are to the effect that the iron-clads had approached Fort Sumter closer than usual, and opened a heavy fire upon it, and that a hot engagement was going on between the fleet and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. These batteries are Beauregard, Bee, and Moultrie.

Our latest direct advices from Charleston harbor are brought by the steamer *City of Baltimore*, which left Charleston bar on the 6th—Sunday. At that time the evacuation of Morris Island had not taken place, that event having occurred, as reported in the rebel dispatches, on the following day—Monday, the 7th. This step, bitter regrets though it must have cost BEAUREGARD, who, as an engineer, must appreciate all the advantages it gives the assailant, was the necessary result of Gen. GILLMORE's energetic preparations, which made the capture of Fort Wagner and all its garrison a moral and mathematical certainty in the course of a few hours. The engineering operations which had been going on for ten days or a fortnight, had at length been brought to such forwardness that, by the close of last week, the sappers had ordnance up to the very moat of Fort Wagner. Accordingly on Saturday, the 5th, the bombardment of Wagner by the land and Navy batteries was begun, preparatory to an assault. At daybreak all the batteries, breaching and defensive, opened on the obstinate sand fort. A perfect *feu d'enfer* was poured upon the work. "The rebels," says a letter writer, "attempted "to make some defence in the early moments of the "bombardment; but they could not stand to their "guns. * * * In half an hour the fort became "silent. Not a shot was fired from it again during "the day, and not a living being showed himself above "the parapet, or, indeed, outside the bomb-proof." During the night of Saturday partial firing was kept up, the artillerists being guided in their work by the powerful light thrown on the fort by Prof. GRANT's calcium lights.

At daybreak of Saturday the bombardment was again resumed. Before seven o'clock all the *Monitors* and the *Ironsides* took up position in line before the rebel work, and showered it with the titanic missiles from the huge 15-inch guns. At the same time all of Gen. GILLMORE's batteries once more opened their fire. The effect of the previous day's work had been very marked, ploughing the parapet into great irregular sand-mounds, and steadily working its way toward the bomb-proof magazine. We have not the detailed results of the bombardment, as the steamer sailed during the forenoon; but the rebel telegrams state that the firing was kept up without intermission all day and far into the night, and they acknowledge a hundred and fifty of their men killed within the work. The winding up of the wondrous drama is thus told: "It being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. "BEAUREGARD ordered its evacuation, which was "executed between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. "We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and "withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one "barge, containing twelve men, was captured."

The position which Gen. GILLMORE has thus gained on Cumming's Point will enable him to advance his siege batteries nearly a mile nearer to the city, and render the iron-clad fleet the most efficient assistance in reducing the batteries on the right side of the harbor, and enabling it to pass up to the city. Subsequent returns show, however, that we captured seventy-five prisoners and twenty-one guns.

THE CIVIL WAR IN GREECE.

The acceptance of the vacant throne of Greece, by George of Denmark, has not put an end to the civil dissensions at Athens; nor will they cease with his coronation, unless he takes hold of the prevalent legislative abuses with an iron hand. The source of all the trouble is in the National Assembly, which, though professing to be a representative body, has none of the elements of a popular or patriotic assembly. It is composed of deputies from Syria, Wallachia, and even from Alexandria, in Egypt, and Manchester, in England, as well as from the Grecian districts; and while it is composed of Greeks, or persons representing Greek interests, it is convoked upon no constitutional principle, or dictate of common sense. The Chamber, finding that personal gain paid better than the patriotic up-hill work of reconstruction, joined with the late King Otho, in plundering the flock of which they had made themselves overseers. The government soldiers, prowling about Athens and its vicinity, and serving the greed of the King and the Chamber, committed fearful excesses for many months, which were borne by the people patiently, until an unspeakable outrage upon the person of a popular and favorite actress, overflowed the cup of endurance, and the revolt broke out which resulted in the resignation and flight of Otho. Then, during the canvass for a new King, there was a lull; but when Prince Alfred of England, who was the choice of the people, refused the crown, the excitement broke out anew, and has since, by the shameful wrangling of the Chamber, been forced into the dimensions of a civil war. The Assembly, with numerous lesser factions, is divided into two leading cliques, called, after the French, the Mountain, and the Plain; and the question is, which shall control the new King and divide the offices. Happy will it be for the nation if King George proves a Cromwell to his Parliament. On the 29th of June, the Mountain, which is the more liberal and revolutionary party, elected, as Minister of War, Col. Koronaios, one of the leaders of the Nauplia revolt last year. The very same day, the Plain, which embraces the worst part of the Otho-ists and office hunters, let loose, as an offset, a brigand chief, whom they had kept concealed at Athens against an emergency. This outlaw instantly assembled his followers and attacked the village of Liapesi, a few miles from the capital; acting, it would seem, on general piratical principles, rather than in any particular interest of his employers. The villagers, however, repulsed him, and he took refuge in the monastery of Asomatos, close by the Royal Garden, which was controlled by his patrons of the Plain, and where they rallied to help him.

This Col. Koronaios, the new Minister of War, representing the popular party, and elected by the preponderance of the Mountain, commenced his administration by several arrests and radical changes in the officers commanding the army—whether seen by him to be necessary, or from caprice, it is impossible at our distance from the scene to determine. But the immediate effect was a revolt in the army; for some of the officers removed were much beloved, both by the soldiers and citizens, and were as true patriots as Koronaios himself. A considerable number of the soldiers joined the brigands, and, on the 1st of July, a battle occurred; the Mountain or patriotic party, which, the day before, had held the Palace, controlled the Government, and were masters of the situation, being driven out, and the Plain, with its illicit force, remaining triumphant. Negotiations were then opened and various personages, who had been arrested by both parties, were released; reciprocal concessions were made, the entire ministry resigned their places, and Kyriakos, President of the Assembly, a man respected by both factions, was invested with the executive power. A truce was thus obtained, but both sides held to their arms.

Koronaios, however, who seems to have hardly prudence enough for revolutionary times, set them all by the ears again, by an attack on the National Bank, alleging that the sentinel on duty there fired at him as he was passing. This attack was repulsed, however, though a general fight ensued and a number of citizens and soldiers were killed. At this juncture, the English, French, and Russian ministers interfered, and declared that if order was not immediately restored they would embark and leave the country; in consequence of which the Greek troops, by consent of both parties, were sent out of the city, the National Guard called in, and the Bank, which contained much valuable foreign property, was protected by marines from the ships of the allied powers. This was the state of affairs early in July. While these things were transpiring at Athens, there was fighting going on in various rural districts, though on a lesser scale; but the fact seemed little regarded at the capital, as it was said that the revolutionary party could easily control the Otho-ists in the country when the city was secured. If King George proves a true constitutional ruler and disperses the bogus Parliament, there seems little doubt that he will be supported by the people and may reign prosperously.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

Within the past few years nearly all the European armies have re-organized their medical staffs. The necessity for this change had long been apparent; but as no important war had occurred since the days of the First Napoleon, the matter was allowed to slumber, down to the year 1848, when the attempted revolutions in all directions, and the threatened continued war which flowed out of them, gave a new impulse to the organization of the medical staff of most nations. The occurrence of the war in the Crimea, soon after, afforded a most striking proof of the wisdom of this course, and the various Powers which had not already done so, hesitated no longer, and the work of re-construction was every where begun in earnest. The following is a brief sketch of the most noteworthy of these changes as far as they have been perfected:

AUSTRIA.

In the year 1850 the medical service of the Austrian army was completely re-organized. Previous to that time the system adopted appears to have been so far incomplete as to have warranted the introduction by Marshal Radetzky, in 1848, of *sanitary companies*, auxiliary to the regular staff. This idea, borrowed from the Prussian service, has been incorporated into the new organization, and although apparently encumbering an army with a needless number of non-combatants, is found to work well, wherever extensive and immediate demands are made for surgical assistance after great and destructive battles.

The new organization begins by annulling the distinction between physicians and surgeons, and includes both classes under the designation of *Health Officers*. Besides this, there is an inferior grade of medical officers, still retaining the titles of *Surgeons* and *Assistant Surgeons*; but it is so far an empty title, that the holders, whatever their merit, can never be promoted to the rank of health officers. These surgeons and assistants are not in the line, therefore, and continue without advancement of rank. They are attached to companies and squads; are detailed for duty during drills, parades, and wherever accidents are likely to occur; attend upon the infliction of corporeal punishment, having also the care of the punished assigned them; act as a sanitary police in making inspections, and are generally employed in the duties of minor surgery alone, when in the field.

For the grade of *Health Officer*, the candidate must have studied at the Military Medical College *Josephinum**, at Vienna; be a graduate in physic and surgery, and have passed successful examinations in *obstetries*,(?) and *ophthalmic* surgery.

The following table exhibits the grade, pay, and assimilated rank of the Medical Staff:

GRADE.	NO. IN GRADE.	ASSIMILATED RANK.	PAY. IN PEACE.	PAY. IN WAR.
Surgeon-General in Chief	1	Maj.-General.	$2,084	Ibid.
" " 1st Class...	6	Colonel.	936	1,144
" " 2d "	8	Lieut.-Colonel.	832	1,040
" " 3d " ...	22	Major.	728	884
Regimental Health Officer.....				
" " 1st Class...	72	Captain, 1st.	526	625
" " 2d " ...	72	Captain, 2d.	416	520
Battalion Health Officer......				
" " 1st Class...	325	Lieutenant, 1st.	312	374
" " 2d " ...	325	Lieutenant, 2d.	260	329
Surgeon....................	325	Cadets.	207	235
Assistant-Surgeon............	325	Cadets.	155	185

The Surgeon-General in Chief is *ex officio* a member of the Aulic Council, receiving therefor an additional annual salary of $520; he also draws $312 for rent of quarters. The other health officers are not entitled to draw rent for quarters, unless no provision has been made for them in the barracks or hospitals where they may happen to be stationed, and then the allowance varies according to the post. In time of war, the allowance for rent ceases, and in its stead a compensation in the form of extra rations is granted.

Health officers are paid the same honors as officers in the line, of corresponding rank. They wear the same uniform, and receive the same pension when placed upon the retired list. If they die from wounds, or disease contracted in the service, their widows or orphans draw a pension equal to *two-thirds* of their salary. If they die from causes unconnected with the service, the widow's or children's pension is then only *half* the original salary.

The Surgeon-General in Chief is selected from among the Surgeon-Generals of the first class. In all other ranks the promotions are based on seniority in service.

The Surgeon-General in Chief has the superintendence of the whole medical service of the army; and in the details of his administration is assisted by an advising council, composed of the professors of the *Josephinum*. But the decisions of this Board do not take effect until ratified by the Aulic Council of War, which also possesses authority of confirmation or rejection of all nominations or promotions presented to it by the Surgeon-General in chief.

The *sanitary companies*, first introduced by Marshal Radetzky in 1848, are an organization entirely separate from the regular medical staff. They act under the direct control of the regimental staff officers, and perform the subordinate medical duties of affording provisional succor to the wounded in the field, and transporting them to the various hospitals; where also, as necessity may require, they are detailed to act as nurses.

There are fourteen of these sanitary companies, or one for each of the fourteen *corps d'armée*.

Each company numbers 256 men—divided into four squads—each squad into sixteen patrols. Accompanying them are one covered spring wagon, accommodating eight men inside—six outside—known as the Hungarian pattern: one spring wagon, accommodating eight inside—French pattern: one ordinary wagon, carrying eight inside, and one for transporting litters, instruments, bandages, &c. Forty field stretchers are allotted to each company, and the wagons are drawn each by two horses.

Great as was the service rendered by these companies during the late war in Italy, it was still found that, after such a battle as Solferino, they were altogether insufficient to meet the overwhelming demands made upon them for surgical assistance. This is a contingency likely to happen in any army, nor can it ever be fully provided against, since no previous calculation can correctly inform us what the number of wounded will be in any approaching combat.

Apothecaries in the Austrian army, although under the command of the Surgeon-General in chief, have no military rank, and do not wear a uniform. They are only employed in the central laboratory at Vienna, and in the district hospitals. In the field hospitals their duties are discharged by one of the *surgeons*.

Apportionment.—Each *infantry* regiment of — men, has fourteen surgeons and assistants (majors and aides).

Each *cavalry* regiment from seven to nine, of both grades.

* The *Josephinum*, or Military Medical College of Vienna, is a Government institution founded by the Emperor Joseph II., A. D. 1785. It contains about 306 students, who enter at eighteen and remain three years; if studying physic—two years, if studying surgery.

The English army will hereafter adopt many of the admirable arrangements of the French army in providing for the clothing of soldiers. In the matter of boots, especially, improvements will be introduced. Hitherto they have had nine sizes in length, but only one in width—as if the difference between men's feet consisted only in length. But hereafter the French plan of four varieties in width and shape, in addition, will be adopted, and it is hoped that in future there will be fewer hobbling and foot-sore soldiers. A comfortable covering for the feet of the men is recognized in all armies as of the very first importance. It is related of the Duke of Wellington that, on being asked what he considered the most essential thing for a soldier, he replied: "A good pair of boots." And on being asked what was the next most essential thing, he said: "Another good pair of boots," and when the questioner still persisted and asked, what might be the next most essential thing, the Duke replied: "A good pair of boot-soles in his knapsack!" No experienced soldier will gainsay this opinion.

The Parisian journals state that among the Mexican prisoners who have arrived in France, is a young Indian woman, twenty-three years old, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Zacatecas. She has in seven years gained all the grades at the point of the sword. When her husband was called upon to serve she followed the army, and having distinguished herself in battle, received the rank of lieutenant. Her husband was killed in the affair at Guadaloupe in 1862, and her bravery on that occasion obtained for her the rank of second in command of a regiment, at the head of which she rendered herself conspicuous in the defence of Puebla. She is said to be most expert in the use of the sword, and was considered by her men as a very Joan d'Arc. She has, as a prisoner, all the privileges of an officer of superior rank.

The shunt principle of rifling adopted by Sir William Armstrong consists in having two series of grooves, one deeper than the other. The shot enters loosely and easily by the muzzle down one series of grooves, when it passes to the other series along which it comes out when the gun is fired; the grooves of exit being shallower than those of entrance, they, as it were, squeeze the shot with sufficient force to make it take the form of rifling, and give it the requisite rotation on its axis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A MOST interesting item, and one strikingly illustrative of the service performed by our cavalry during the past six months, is the official report of the losses sustained by the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in their late campaigns. These figures show the surprising fact (surprising because it will be new to many), that the cavalry have done as much fighting, and sustained as heavy losses, as any body of infantry of like numbers during a like period.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER had the wisdom to consolidate into one corps the cavalry strength of the Army of the Potomac. From that day dates its usefulness. First, the Kelly's Ford fight under AVERILL, then the STONEMAN raid upon the enemy's rear; and, coincident with the same, the efficient operations of one brigade under PLEASANTON, at Chancellorsville; again the great fight by the whole corps—then but two divisions—at Beverly Ford and Brandy Station, 9th of June, followed June 17th, 19th, and 21st, by the severe engagements at Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville. Increased then by the division of Gen. STAHL, transferred to Gen. KILPATRICK, the corps began its Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign, and, from the time we struck the enemy's trail at Hanover, Pa., until KILPATRICK and BUFORD charged on the last retreating rebel at Falling Waters, there was not a day in which the cavalry did not add new laurels to its reputation; sometimes fighting the enemy in front, sometimes on both flanks, or rampaging among his trains in the rear; charging not only solid brigades of infantry upon the field of pitched battle, but, finally, breastworks and rifle-pits, with infantry behind and in them, and numbering their prisoners, not by the pitiful squad, as was once the case, but by the regiment and brigade, at a single charge.

When the discomfited enemy had regained the soil of Virginia, the work for the cavalry, instead of ceasing, continued with still greater severity, and down the Loudon Valley to Chester Gap they went, successfully heading off the enemy as they attempted to file through one gap after another, and only resting from their labors briefly after again combating the enemy over the thrice-fought battle-ground of Beverly Ford, to be again aroused from their repose of picket and patrol duty, to rush off on a gallopade of sixty miles *and capture gunboats!*

The total losses in the several engagements, at Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, June 17th, 19th and 21st, were as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed	11	81	92
Wounded	35	304	339
Missing	18	410	428
Total casualities			859

The total losses in the campaign from June 28th, the day the army left Frederick, to July 31st, inclusive, are as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed	21	199	220
Wounded	61	739	800
Missing	28	1137	1165
Total casualties			2185

The casualties of the Beverly Ford fight, on the 9th of June, reached about 800; those in Gen. BUFORD'S division, during a successful reconnoissance over the same ground early in August, reached nearly three hundred; so that the grand total of casualties in the cavalry corps, from the 9th of June to date, exceeds *four thousand.*

The Regular Cavalry, though few in number, has done its full share of this service, and at the same time sustained an immense draft upon its commissioned officers to fill higher positions in the ranks of the volunteers, and on important staff or detached service. To illustrate how severe this demand has been, the following roster of the Sixth Regular Cavalry is given, showing not only the name, but the exact position of each commissioned officer in the regiment. The Sixth, it will be remembered is the youngest regiment of regular cavalry, having been recruited in 1861:

COLONEL.—DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Volunteers.

LIEUT.-COLONEL.—W. H. EMORY, Brigadier-General Volunteers, Department of the Gulf.

MAJORS.—CARLETON, Brigadier-General Volunteers, Departments of New Mexico; MORRIS, in feeble health—absent on sick leave; STARR, lost an arm at Millerstown, Pa.—in Philadelphia recovering.

Capt. W. P. SAUNDERS, Co. A, Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Chief of Cavalry, Gen. BURNSIDE'S Department.

Capt. A. V. KAUTZ, Co. B, Colonel Second Ohio Cavalry, commanding brigade.

Capt. EVANS, Co. C, Colonel of Cavalry, Department of New Mexico.

Capt. W. S. ABERT, Co. D, Lieut.-Colonel on Gen. BANK'S staff—disabled by broken leg.

Capt. D. McM. GREGG, Co. E, Brigadier-General Volunteers, commanding cavalry division, Army of the Potomac.

Capt. TAYLOR, Co. F, Lieut.-Colonel and Chief of Staff to Gen. HEINTZELMANN.

Capt. J. IRWIN GREGG, Co. G, Colonel Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and commanding Cavalry brigade, Army of the Potomac.

Capt. CRAM, Co. I, paroled prisoner.

Capt. C. R. LOWELL, Co. K, Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and commanding brigade, Defences of Washington.

Capt. BRISBIN, Co. L, on duty commanding the regiment.

Capt. H. B. HAYS, Co. M, Military Commandant at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. CLAFLIN, Co. H, absent—recovering from wounds received at Funkstown, Maryland.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—B. T. HUTCHINS, on duty with the regiment—late on the staff of Major-General ROUSSEAU; H. T. McLEAN, at Annapolis, Md., on sick leave; T. PAULDING, prisoner of war, at Richmond, Va.—captured at Millerstown, Pa.; JOHN JOHNSON, superintending the rebuilding of Carlisle barracks, Pa.; J. F. WADE, acting aide to Major-General PLEASANTON; J. AUGENREID, aide-de-camp to Gen. GRANT, with rank of captain; HENRY TUCKER, on leave—recovering acting Quartermaster Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac; from wounds received at Millerstown, Pa.; JOHN SPANGLER, C. B. McLELLAN, acting Provost Marshal, Cavalry Corps, Army of Potomac; S. S. BALK, on duty with the regiment; J. N. WARD, fate uncertain—supposed to have been killed at Beverly Ford, June 9th; A. COATS, on duty with the regiment; JOSEPH KERIN, regimental Adjutant, taken prisoner at Beverly Ford, June 9th; C. BALDER, killed in action at Millerstown, Pa., July 4th.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—A. STOLL, wounded at Millerstown, Pa., and now prisoner of war; S. M. WHITESIDE, on leave at Annapolis, late on the staff of Brigadier-General MARTINDALE; D. MADDEN, wounded at Beverly Ford, June 9th, now United States mustering officer at Boston; N. NOLAN, on leave, recovering from wounds received at Rappahannock Station, while acting aide to Gen. BUFORD; J. A. IRWIN, on duty as regimental Quartermaster; HENRY McQUINSTON, on leave, at Annapolis, recovering from severe wounds received at Upperville, Va.; T. C. TUPPER, on duty with the regiment; L. H. CARPENTER, on duty as acting regimental Adjutant; T. SAMPSON, on duty with the regiment; A. R. CHAFFEE, wounded at Millerstown, Pa., just returned to duty; J. BOULD, absent on sick leave; one vacancy.

SURGEONS.—Assistant Surgeon FORWARD, acting on duty with the regiment; Assistant Surgeon NOTSON, on leave, recovering from wounds received at Millerstown, Pa.; one vacancy.

Total number of officers attached to the regiment 46; on duty with the regiment 9; vacancies 3.

There are now at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., waiting exchange, fourteen hundred and fifty cavalry men, nearly all belonging to the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

CORPORAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
SEPT. 8th, 1863. }

SYSTEM IN PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The comparative inefficiency of our officers, of which we hear so much complaint, seems to me to be due chiefly to carelessness in first appointments, to the commissioning power being vested in persons not connected with the Army, and to the want of some definite system of promotion. The first gives us bad appointments, the second prevents us getting rid of them, and the third takes away from every one those motives for distinction which alone can induce men to exert themselves to the utmost. To have better officers, we must have a higher standard for first appointment and a regular system of promotion established by law, and, as far as possible, so arranged that those entrusted with the promotions or recommending power in each case, shall find their individual interests concerned in securing for the positions, to which they have the right to recommend, the very best officers.

The basis of the system of promotion in all armies is seniority, but it has always been found necessary to modify this system in order to secure young and efficient men in command, and to furnish a motive for exertion. In the English army promotion by seniority is modified by purchase, in all but the scientific corps (engineers and artillery), and by brevets in all corps. The system of brevets is very different from ours. An officer holding a regimental commission, suppose that of captain of the 10th U. S. Infantry, is recommended for distinguished service in the field for a brevet majority. He is commissioned as a major in the U. S. A., no regiment being specified. So long as he is doing duty with his regiment alone he acts as a captain, but the moment even one soldier of any other regiment or corps is quartered in the same garrison with, or brigaded in the field with his regiment, *i. e.*, the moment any portion of the *Army* other than his own regiment is present, he acts as major by virtue of his *Army* commission. Brevet rank also necessarily brings with it extra pay.

In the French army promotion is by merit and by seniority, two-thirds by the latter and one-third by the former. There is no brevet rank, and in the field promotions are constantly made by the Generals commanding, for distinguished conduct on the spot. Promotions of this kind are common in all the armies of the world, except the English and American—and some modification of the seniority system, similar to the French, is in use in most, if not in all of the other European armies. I would suggest for the consideration of the military readers of your journal, who have given their attention to the subject of military organization, the following outline of a system based on the French:

Promotions to be two-thirds by seniority for all grades below that of Lieutenant-Colonel, one-third by merit, to be determined according to the following rule: For every merit vacancy from the ranks to a Second Lieutenancy, from a Second Lieutenancy to a First, from a First Lieutenancy to a Captaincy, or from a Captaincy to a Majority, the Lieutenants of the regiment (First and Second) nominate four candidates. This list is referred to the Captains, who reject one, the field and staff officers reject one, and the Colonel selects from the two (2) remaining candidates. Any candidate whose name is sent forward by the Lieutenants three times cannot be rejected. In the same manner the positions of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel to be filled by selection from all the field officers of the brigade, the company officers of the regiment nominating three candidates, the Colonels and field officers of the brigade rejecting one, and the Brigadier appointing. So for the higher ranks, for the command of Divisions, the Brigadiers of the Corps, and for the command of Brigades, the Colonels of the Division, to present claims before a board composed of the Brigade commanders of the corps, who select three, one to be rejected by the Division commanders, and the Corps commanders to appoint. The appointment of Corps commanders to be by the General commanding the army, whose reputation depends almost entirely upon the energy and ability with which the corps commanders are able to execute his orders and carry out his designs. It is this community of interests which is the only safe guarantee for good appointments, and this community pervades the whole Army. The reputation of the Division commander rests greatly upon the ability of the Brigadiers, and if the rules of promotion convinced the Division commander that his appointment to a corps would depend upon his military reputation, and not at all upon the political interest he possessed, it would become his direct interest to secure the appointment of the best men possible for the command of his Brigades; and so of the Brigadier with reference to his regimental commanders, and the regimental commanders with reference to their company officers.

According to the above system we may reasonably expect, therefore, that in most cases the best selections will be made from among the candidates presented—and the mode in which the candidates are selected and referred from grade to grade, almost precludes the possibility of any motive other than merit influencing any large number of cases. The stopping of seniority promotions with the position of Major, prevents any one being placed in command of a regiment without being selected for it, generally without possessing some qualifications for it, while it permits a man of good mediocrity to drift by seniority to as high a position as he can possibly hold without detriment to the service. In addition to the above, I would give power to the General commanding the Army and to the corps commanders, to promote on the field for distinguished conduct, and to all other commanding officers to recommend such promotions in their respective commands to the three senior officers of the corps, other than the commander.

I cannot help thinking that some system similar to the above, introduced into our Army, would produce a very marked effect upon the energy with which our officers would devote themselves to their duties, and would do much to remove the present well-founded complaints of incompetent officers.

STAFF OFFICER.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1863.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR—In your issue of 29th ult., attention is justly invoked to a fact of very important bearing on the welfare of our two National Academies, and, through them, on each arm of the service. This fact, undisguised, is the *very* limited preparation of a large number of the nominees annually sent by our Hon. Representatives for admission into these institutions. Few, probably, are aware of how much the Academies have still to contend with in this respect: while, at the same time, the country expects so much *from* them. And few, perhaps, of our Hon. Representatives, nay, even of parents or guardians, are aware of the utter unfitness of the nominees, in many cases, to enter on a reasonable course of instruction, worthy of the institutions and their high purposes.

Striking instances in point could be named. Suffice it, for the present, to correct some erroneous impressions produced, of late, on the public mind, as to the *severity* of the preliminary examinations.

A local paper, within the past month, contained a false statement, which has been copied into the leading journals of Boston, Providence and New York, gravely apprising the public that, of the candidates presenting themselves at the U. S. Naval Academy, for admission at the July examination, "more than one-half were rejected on *physical* grounds." The facts would be found, on examination, that out of 119 nominees reporting, but five were rejected for physical causes. The *whole* number refused from all causes was but *one-third*, and this was an unusually large proportion.

Even that correct and cautious oracle, the *National Intelligencer*, contained the statement that the "examinations were very rigid, the slightest defect being cause sufficient for rejection." Now, all this is at once disproved, both by the filed written examinations of the successful and the unsuccessful candidates, and the witness of friends in attendance on these examinations.

Correction is asked, 1st: Because these erroneous impressions tend greatly to the injury of the institution; and, 2d: They needlessly alarm candidates who *are* prepared, and thus unman them for their own examinations.

The truth in this whole matter is, First: That the moderate standard fixed by the War and Navy Departments needs to be rigidly sustained, or, perhaps, elevated. A lower standard—the knowing, as your correspondent says, "little more than their letters"—would admit such as are immature, or lack capacity or preparation (or both), for a reasonable course of study. The ends of the Academies *could* not be secured.

Second: Deficiencies at the regular examinations should be conclusive. Permit a worthier youth to be educated by his country and for her cause. A gentleman in high position in the community, when appealed to lately for his influence to seek the restoration of an unsuccessful relative, replied: "No; they are trying, at these Academies, to fix a good standard; let us do nothing to hinder that." Unfortunately, it is to be feared, he is almost alone among parents, guardians, or M. C.'s, many of whom rarely take pains to know what acquirements a youth has, and seem to seek, only, that he shall *get* in, and *be kept* in, fitted for his country's service, or *not* fitted. We respectfully ask, is this just to these institutions, to the country, or to the many deserving youths whose appeals the Hon. Secretary is compelled to deny?

Justitia.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: In the last number of the Journal, I find an article entitled "Volunteer Officers in the Navy," stating that volunteer officers are debarred from promotion in the Navy to any grade higher than that of Lieutenant.

This statement is slighly inaccurate, as in almost every case where a volunteer officer has rendered meritorious service, whether under fire or on the blockade, he has immediately been complimanted by the Department with a command.

Without intending to detract from the merits of the Volunteer Navy, which the rebellion called into existence, and which has furnished many brave and meritorious officers to the national cause, I would simply state, what almost every one in the service knows to be a fact (unless, indeed, such an one be blind to fact), that while the number of regularly educated officers of the Navy is in frightful disproportion to the number of officers who have volunteered from the merchant marine, since the commencement of the war and consequent prostration of our commerce, the number of those who have, by distinguished service and gallantry in battle and otherwise, won claims to promotion, is largely in favor of the regular over the volunteer; almost in the ratio of five to one. I shall not attempt to discuss the causes which may lead to this remarkable difference. The real causes will probably be found in the difference in the training of the two men. The "regular," who enters the service as a boy, is trained and educated to a habit of thought, command and discipline, which the "volunteer," who enters as a man grown (in many cases at mature age), can seldom or never acquire. There are, of course, some notable exceptions to this rule of difference; the service is proud of such exceptions, but they prove, as all exceptions do, that the rule exists.

Yet Congress in its last session refused to consider the claims of many officers of the Regular Navy recommended for promotion, the Naval Committee having decided that the list was "too large!" and that commanders of expeditions only could be considered eligible to receive the thanks of Congress, which, by the law, signifies promotion.

Many meritorious officers of the Regular Navy were, therefore, as it were, "thrown overboard," among whom may simply be mentioned two names—Morris and Gwin.

The whole number of officers who received the thanks of Congress as the first step to promotion, consisted of five only, viz., Davis, Dahlgren, Rowan, David Porter, and Worden; the rest of the list was "ruled out."

Now, Mr. Editor, a plain question:—Would it be fair—would it be just—at the expense of the regular officer who has been carefully and thoroughly educated to his profession; the man who from boyhood devotes all his energies to his flag and country; who serves continuously without any higher aspiration than that of living and dying under the flag of his Government—would it be fair, I say, to promote over his head the volunteer of yesterday for a simple act of gallantry in action, when the facts show conclusively that, in the record of gallant deeds, the regulars stand ahead of the volunteers? This is no disparagement of the volunteer officer; it simply goes to prove that education and training are worth something.

The regular officer is debarred from promotion, except by seniority, or unless he commands an "expedition" and distinguishes himself. Would it be fair to give to the volunteer what is denied to the regular?

This article is in no way intended to disparage the officers of the Volunteer Navy. It would be highly unpatriotic and criminal to do so. It is not written, either, with the view of drawing distinctions, except as regard merit and long service. It is simply and fairly written with a view to

Justice.

Brooklyn, September 7, 1863.

IRON-CLADS AND WOODEN VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir—The number of your paper for August 29th contains an article called "A Word on the Other Side," in which the author—"Old Fogy"—attempts to prove that, as there is unquestionably a larger proportion of sickness in iron-clad than wooden vessels, the former must necessarily be a failure in view of the object intended in their construction. Now, as far as comfort is concerned, the advantages are undoubtedly with the wooden craft; but the great object aimed at in building armored ships was not the protection of the crew, so much as to obtain a vessel capable of successfully combating batteries of heavy artillery at short range, where in all probability a large proportion of shot would reach the object, and, if a wooden vessel, sink her in a short time.

As far as my experience extends, a large majority of seamen would prefer fighting on an open deck, with plenty of fresh air, and a sight of their work, to being confined in an almost air-tight coop. Our seamen, however, have a nobler object in view than mere personal convenience and comfort. Their ambition is fearlessly to do their duty, in an efficient and serviceable vessel, where a strong arm and stout heart may win for them a place among the acknowledged heroes of their country.

Who that saw them can forget the pride with which the crew of the *Monitor* displayed their gilt-lettered hat ribbon, bearing the name of their gallant little craft, on her return from her fight with the *Merrimac*. Would those men be likely to choose a wooden vessel for their next cruise, knowing there was fighting to be done? As well expect them to join one of our old sailing vessels at the bombardment of Port Royal, and lie, as we did, within hearing of the guns, unable to take our place in the engagement for lack of a little wind.

Why was it the frigate *Sabine* could not obtain a crew, although she cruised along our coast, from Maine to New York, for a period of six months last year? What, but the knowledge of her inefficiency in this advanced age of naval warfare? Believe me, "Old Fogy," your day of canvas, wood, pop-guns and comfort is over. In future the American sailor looks for steam, iron, 200-pounders and the enemy.

Young America.

White Plains, Sept. 3, 1863.

OUR ARMY UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I wish you would call the attention of the ruling powers to the unseemly style of hat now used as a "dress" hat in the army. The feather appended to it, besides being a useless expense, is a barbarous imitation of the tatooed Indian, while the hat itself, slouched and shapeless, reminds one, in its different forms, of the farmer, the melo-dramatic artist, and the sottish rowdy. It would be better to limit the service entirely to the kepi, than to have the present style of hat. It affords also a great facility for desertion, being worn in its ordinary shape by citizens generally. The kepi, as used in our Army, is a waste of cloth, in being so baggy, and, moreover, it catches the wind. The felt hat, too, is liable to be blown off, and, from its black color, attracts the sun, instead of being a protection from it. We want some better style of "head gear" than both. The felt hat seems to be worn by the Southern army, and is as much a distinction in uniform as the gray clothes. It is no uncommon thing in some of our neatest regiments, who never go on dress parade without clean white gloves, to see nearly one-third of the officers and men differing in uniform from the rest, by wearing the felt hat. The correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated from Washington, on a recent visit, indulged in much just, though severe, criticism of our troops. The comparison, however, between the soldierly appearance of the dress of our troops in the field with those of European nations in barracks, is not fair. The scarlet coat of the British soldier presents the best appearance on parade, besides not being liable to fade,* and attracts the sun's rays less than ours; but is yet objectionable as presenting an attractive target in the field, while the helmets of their dragoons, and the shako's of their guardsmen, are merely of scenic effect and an incumbrance in fighting. But the light infantry dress in the British army is sensible, while the cap is a mixture of the kepi and navy, being stiffened and having a square visor. The sergeant-major in our Army ought to have more distinctive cheverons—the major badge should be placed on his arm; but the major and lieutenant-colonel in our Army have very unmilitary tokens of distinction, in the leaf. The adjutant should wear the colonel's badge on his collar or arm, to distinguish him from the other first lieutenants.

Miles.

New York, Sept. 7, 1863.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS AND OUR MISTAKES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We can in justice say that in no country, at no period of history, has there been so much activity shown in the construction of a Navy as has been developed in the United States since the commencement of the rebellion. Starting as we did, with less than four score vessels of all classes, we can now boast of a naval force amounting to about four hundred vessels. Besides instructing the old world in matters, we have demonstrated the ability of vessels of war to carry much heavier batteries than it was ever supposed they were capable of sustaining. Our ships have not only carried them, but have used them for months without any serious effect upon the hull of the vessel.

We have nearly doubled the amount of metal Europe has been accustomed to place to the tonnage. An instance in point may be cited. The flag-ship of the French Admiral, lately lying in this port, carries about forty guns, most of which are thirty-two-pounders, while the *Sabine*, a vessel of the same size, belonging to our Navy, carries fifty-one guns, and has a gun-deck battery of nine-inch guns, and a spar-deck battery of eight-inch guns. In an action, this superiority of metal thrown at each broadside is wonderfully in favor of American ships.

But while we, in respect to weight of metal, are ahead of other naval powers, we are falling into a sad mistake in constructing too many pivot-gun vessels. The great objection to this class of vessels is, that the concentration of the crew at fighting quarters renders them liable to be crippled in greater ratio than if they were distributed to several guns.

Let us suppose a case:—Two vessels engage each other, the one having three pivot guns, the other carrying six broadside guns. The heavy pivot guns require at least twenty-five men each; the breadside guns require only ten men. The action commences, each vessel having good gunners. A projectile aimed at a particular gun takes effect; this pivot-gun vessel immediately loses *one-third* of her effective force in men and ordnance. The broadside vessel loses only *one-sixth* of her effectiveness.

We do not mean to urge that the pivot-gun be entirely discarded, but we do claim that in broadsides lies the true effectiveness of a vessel of war. Pivot-guns are well enough for chasing, or in operations upon works on shore, but for sea-fighting give us the broadside guns.

Navy.

[We republish the following communication from Major-General Casey, for the purpose of correcting some typographical mistakes which obscured the article, as published last week:]

"FORMING FOURS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The fact that much ignorance prevails in the Army with regard to the proper method of forming fours, when facing by a flank, and of again forming two's, when facing to the front or rear, has of late been forcibly brought to my notice. I will endeavor briefly to set forth the principles of their formation, in order that those who see this article, and really wish to be instructed in the right way, may not be misled. It will be borne in mind that the company is always numbered with the front rank in front, and that the regular order of numbers is established in this way.

In forming fours the following principles will be observed:

First: The formation will always be on the extreme man of the rank, whether the face is to be to the right or left, and whether the front or rear rank is in front.

Second: The line of battle, whether by the front or rear rank, will never be encroached upon.

In forming two's from fours, the following principle will be observed:

That man of each file of two's, who is the greatest distance from the line of battle, will always step up to the line, and in such a manner as never to invert the order of the numbers.

Yours respectfully,

Silas Casey, Maj.-Gen.

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1863.

* Our correspondent is wrong here. The scarlet is more liable to fade, and by far the less durable color.—Editor.

PARROTT GUNS.

The rifled cannon known as the Parrott gun, and which has lately acquired such popular celebrity, from the admirable effect of its large calibre employed in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, is the invention of Capt. R. P. Parrott, of the celebrated West Point foundry. Ever since the first appearance of the gun, and the first experiments made with it, it has been growing in favor, and it bids fair now to supplant all previous inventions in the line of rifled cannon.

The Parrott rifle is a hooped gun of the simplest kind, composed of one piece of cast and one piece of wrought iron. It has no taper, no screw, no successive layer of hoops. The distinctive character of the gun consists in the "röinforce," which is a wrought-iron ring, or hollow cylinder, sunk around the breech at the seat of the charge. This ring is only just long enough to cover the space occupied by the charge of powder and the projectile, the inventor believing that a decided advantage is gained by making the "reinforce" no longer than is absolutely necessary to strengthen the gun at this place. When the ring is to be adjusted it is heated and placed around the breech in its proper position, the gun being laid nearly horizontally with its axis, slightly depressed; a stream of cold water is forced into the bore, which runs out freely owing to the depression of the muzzle, thus keeping the bore supplied with a constant stream of cold water. As the influence of the cold is felt upon the iron, the wrought-iron ring is forced to cool from the interior, which, setting first, draws around it the more liquid outer layers; the entire ring thus cools in the order best calculated to produce strength. The thickness of the ring is equal to half the diameter of the bore.

The claim to the invention of the hooped or reinforced gun, has for some years been a vexed question, and still remains a subject of dispute. Both Captain Blakeley, of England, and Prof. Treadwell, of Cambridge, Mass., have claimed that, in constructing a cast-iron gun with *one hoop* (termed by Capt. Parrott, a "reinforce"), Capt. Parrott has infringed upon their right. But Capt. Parrott, in a pamphlet entitled "Facts as to Hooped Guns," published last year, enters into an elaborate historical investigation, in which he shows conclusively that Hooped guns have been used for centuries. "Although," says Capt. Parrott, "the "shrinking of hoops upon cannon cannot be regarded as the "property of any one, the particular *manner, method* or *process* "of doing it may, doubtless, present points of originality, en- "titling them to be regarded as inventions. Indeed, I pre- "sume it is upon this ground that Capt. Blakeley and Prof. "Treadwell place their claims." Indeed neither of these gentlemen claims any more than this in the specifications of patents of their respective guns. Now, the *mode* of hooping guns employed, by both is essentially different from that used by Capt. Parrott. Captain Blakely himself, in the London *Mechanic's Magazine* for June 1860, says:—"I some- "times form the outer surface of the inner tube somewhat "conical, the greatest diameter being just in front of the "trunnions and tapering both ways, *and apply the outer casing in "the form of collars or rings driven thereon; and, in some cases, I "apply two or more layers of such rings, according to the strength "sought to be obtained.*" Referring to the patent of Prof. Treadwell, we find that his gun is to be constructed of a cast-iron tube—*that the entire length of the gun is covered with hoops, one layer in front and two layers in rear of the trunnions*—that the hoops are *screwed* on the cast-iron body, and the second layer of hoops *screwed* upon the first layer; and that the hoops are all "shrunk and screwed upon the body." It is thus seen that *successive* layers of hoops, one over the other, are deemed, both by Capt. Blakeley and Prof. Treadwell, essential in obtaining the full advantage of their plans. Capt. Parrott uses but *one* hoop, and his method of applying it is different from that of either of the other claimants of the invention.

Six calibres of his gun are made by Capt. Parrott—the 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300 pounders. We give below in convenient tabular form the ranges of the different sizes of Parrott guns.

PARTICULARS OF GUNS.

	Diam. of bore.	Length of bore.	Weight of gun.	Calibre.
10 pdr.	2.90 ins.	70. ins.	890 lbs.	3 pdr. smooth bore.
20 "	3.67 "	79. "	1,750 "	6 " "
30 " army.	4.20 "	120. "	4,200 "	9 " "
30 " navy.	4.20 "	96.8 "	3,550 "	9 " "
100 "	6.40 "	130. "	9,700 "	32 " "
200 "	8.00 "	136. "	16,500 "	8-inch "

10-pounder gun, bore 3 pdr., or 2.9 in.
Ranges with charge of 1 lb. of mortar powder.

Elevation.	Projectile.	Range, yds.	Time of flight.
1°	Case shot 10½ lbs.	600	
2°	" "	930	3"
2¼°	Shell 9½ lbs.	1100	3¼"
3¾°	" "	1400	4¾"
4¼°	" "	1680	5⅜"
5°	" "	2000	6½"
6	" "	2250	7¼"
7°	" "	2600	8⅜"
10	" "	3200	10¾"
12	" "	3600	12⅞"
15°	" "	4200	16"
20°	" "	5000	21"

Mortar powder should always be used for this gun.

20-pounder gun, bore 6 pdr., or 3.67 in.
Ranges with charge of 2lbs. of mortar powder.

Elevation.	Projectile.	Range, yds.	Time of flight.
1°	Case shot 10½ lbs.	620	1⅞"
2°	" "	950	3½"
3½°	Shell 18¾ lbs.	1500	4¾"
5°	" "	2100	6⅜"
10°	" "	3350	11⅜"
15°	" "	4400	17⅜"

30-pounder siege gun, bore 9 pdr., or 4.2 in.
Ranges with 3¼ lbs. mortar powder.

Elevation.	Projectile.	Range, yds.	Time of flight.
3¼°	Shell 29 lbs.	1500	4½"
5°	"	2200	6⅝"
10°	"	3500	12½"
15°	"	4800	17⅝"
20°	"	6700	21¼
25	"	6700	27"

100-pounder, bore 6.40.
Charge 10 lbs. No. 7 Powder.

Elevation.	Projectile.	Range, yds.	Time of flight.
3¼°	Long Shell,	1450	4½"
5°	" "	2100	6½"
"	Solid Shot,	2200	"
10°	Long Shell,	3520	13"
"	Solid Shot,	3810	"
15°	Long Shell,	4700	18"
"	Solid Shot,	5630	18¾"
"	Hollow Shot,	5190	19"
20°	Long Shell,	5853	21⅜"
"	Solid Shot,	6125	22⅜"
"	Hollow Shot,	6338	23"
25°	Long Shell,	6820	28"
"	Solid Shot,	6910	20"
"	Hollow Shot,	7180	29½"
30°	Short Shell,	7810	32½"
"	Hollow Shot,	7088	32¾"
35°	" "	8453	36¾"

8-inch, or 200-pounder gun.

The opportunity for obtaining full ranges with this gun has not been afforded; but from partial trials it may be stated that the ranges are a little superior to those of the 100-pounder.

The charge for the 8-inch is 16 pounds. The projectiles, with very few exceptions, have been made of the weight of about 150 pounds.

The same remark holds good of the three hundred-pounder. We trust, however, that when Gen. Gillmore publishes his report, we shall have full *data* respecting the ranges of both of these heavy guns. The three hundred-pounder gun weighs 26,000 pounds. The charge used is twenty-five pounds, with a projectile of two hundred and fifty pounds.

The projectile used with the Parrott gun was designed and arranged to suit it. The groove, the twist, the calibre, as well as the heavy charge for each calibre, are all founded upon the proper adaptation of the projectile to the gun. The length of the shell is equall to three calibres, and is cylindro-conical in form. A brass ring is fitted around the contraction of the base, making it cylindrical. The gas entering between the iron and the brass, forces the latter into the groove, by which the rotary motion is communicated to the projectile. The ring is prevented from slipping off the shell by having the two surfaces in contact corrugated, and by some projections on the upper edge of the ring which are jogged into the metal of the shell.

Great simplicity, great accuracy, and great strength are the three crowning merits of this excellent gun.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The President and Hon. Fernando Wood.—On the 8th of December, 1862, Hon. Fernando Wood wrote to the President that he was advised by an authority which he deemed trustworthy, that "the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantees or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to." Mr. Wood says he communicated the substance of this information to Hon. George Opdyke, the Mayor of New York, proposing through him, that if the Government would permit the correspondence, under its own inspection, he (Mr. Wood) would undertake to procure something definite and positive from persons connected with the so-called Confederate authorities. Mr. Opdyke, he says, promised to communicate the proposition to several Senators from the New England States, who were then in the city on their way to Washington, but Mr. Wood afterwards learned that Mr. Opdyke had failed to see these Senators when in New York, that he had not made the proposition, and that therefore the President was not in possession of it as coming from Mr. Wood.

Mr. Wood, therefore, suggests to the President "that gentlemen whose former political and social relations with the leaders of the Southern revolt would give them a hearing, may be allowed to hold unofficial correspondence with them on the subject—the correspondence to be submitted to you (the President). It may be thus ascertained what, if any, credence may be given to those statements, and also whether a peaceful solution of the present struggle may not be attainable."

The following is the response of the President:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 12, 1862.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider, is in these words: "On the 25th November last, I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to."

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—"the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress"—to be substantially the same as that "the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would re-inaugurate, submit to, and sustain the National authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States," I say that in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States; and that if within a reasonable time "a full and general amnesty" were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld.

I do not think it would be proper now to communicate this, formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States. My belief is that they already know it; and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally. Nor do I think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation.

I should nevertheless receive, with great pleasure, the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than afterward.

While there is nothing in this letter which I shall dread to see in history, it is, perhaps, better for the present that its existence should not become public. I, therefore, have to request that you will regard it as confidential.

Your obedient servant, A. Lincoln.

Whereupon, Mr. Wood, under date of December 19th, writes again to the President, expressing regret that the proposition had been declined; and urging it again upon his attention. Mr. Wood closes his letter by saying he feels "that military operations, so bloody and exhausting as ours, must sooner or later be suspended. The day of suspension must come. The only question whether it shall be before the whole American people, North and South, shall be involved in general ruin; or whether it shall be whilst there is remaining sufficient of the recuperative element of life by which to restore our once happy, prosperous and peaceful American Union."

In accordance with the request of the President the correspondence was at the time kept from the public.

The following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Lincoln to the Union State Convention in Illinois, and dated August 26, 1863, alludes further to this peace question, and comes in naturally in this connection:

"I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the Rebellion is its military, its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people, within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present; because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them.

To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the North get together in convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Meade's Army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and, I think, can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no paper compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage; and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the Rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own Army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that Rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless. And I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them."

Among the casualties reported on Morris Island, are the following: Capt. Fowler, Infans Perdu—wounded, seriously. Capt. Goodwin, 3d South Carolina—thigh. Lieut. C. Adriance, Co. G, 100th New York—knee, slightly. Lieut. Jas. A. Perkins, Co. I, 24th Mass.—killed. Lieut. C. H. Richmond, 100th New York—contusion of shoulder.

The officers and men of the Third Corps are anxiously awaiting the return of General Sickles. They are preparing for him a magnificent reception. They have caused to be built a magnificent barouche, and have purchased four beautiful horses, with appropriate harness and caparisonings, which will be presented to him on his return. The cost of the entire gift will reach six thousand dollars. The cost of the horses was five hundred dollars each.

The Union citizens of Memphis, gave Maj.-Gen. Grant, on the 2d inst., a grand reception at the Gayoso House. The building inside and out was decorated with Union flags, and a-blaze with innumerable gas jets. Inside were the *elite* of the city, citizens and soldiers. Toasts were drank, and responded to by Generals Thomas, Hurlbut, Veatch, Grierson, Webster, Asboth, and a host of others. Gen. Grant responded modestly to one alluding to himself.

A correspondent sends us the following list of the officers of the Department of Covington and Newport, Ky.: Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Keith, 1st Regiment O. H. A., Port Commander; Brigadier-General Tillson, Chief, Artillery Fortifications; 1st Lieutenant W. W. Deane, 12th Maine Volunteers, A. A. A. G.; 1st Lieutenant W. A. Perry, 2d Maine Battery, A. D. C.; 2d Lieutenant E. W. S. Neff, 1st Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, A. D. C.; Captain George P. Webster, Port Quartermaster, Covington, Ky.; Captain W. A. Murphy, Port Commissary, Covington, Ky.; Surgeon W. H. Gobrecht, Seminary Hospital, Covington, Ky.; Provost Marshal, Captain G. W. Berry, Covington, Ky.; Lieutenant G. T. Masshet, Newport, Ky.; Captain R. S. La Motte, 13th United States Infantry, U. S. A., Commanding Newport Barracks.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE report of the death of the guerrilla, Moschy, is found to be premature. He has been ill, but is not yet dead.

THERE are now 27,100 rebel prisoners in our hands. There are 11,000 at Fort Delaware, 3,000 on David's Island, and the remainder are in camps and prisons at the West.

THE streets of Cairo, a few days ago, presented an interesting spectacle. They were being cleaned by a squad of gamblers, whom the Provost-Marshal had arrested and set to work as scavengers.

THE Knoxville *Register*, alluding to the proposed statue of Stonewall Jackson, says that Mr. Volck "has been authorized to proceed to Europe to superintend the work;" and adds the bewildering statement that, "after Jackson's death, Mr. V. took a very faithful *bust* of his *face*."

IN addition to the Greek-fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek-fire shell, and containing from five hundred to one thousand bullets each, have been sent to Morris Island. These shells are fired with time fuses, and are very destructive of life.

THE Union Powder Works, in Durham, N. H., turn out two tons of powder per day for Government. These works, with three other establishments, furnish a large portion of the powder used in this war. The Dupont Works, Wilmington, Del., Hazard in Connecticut, Oriental in Maine, and Union in New Hampshire, have turned out at the rate of 400 barrels per day.

REV. A. M. Haskell, who has been settled over an Independent Congregational Church, in Salem, Massachusetts, a little more than a year and a half, was among the men drafted to serve in the army of the United States. On a recent Sunday he announced to his congregation, in a patriotic discourse, his intention of responding personally to the summons, with a willingness to serve in any capacity which might be deemed most useful to the service.

HEREAFTER, certificates of pay and bounty due deceased soldiers will be paid only by the paymaster belonging to the pay district from which the certificate emanates. When presented to a paymaster outside of the district from which they come, he will refer them to the senior paymaster of the proper district for payment. The immense number of auditor's certificates now being issued render this precaution absolutely necessary.

GEN. Grant, in his official report of operations in his Department, resulting in the capture of Vicksburg, alludes to the singular fact that every kind of artificers may be found in the ranks of the volunteers of his army. Skilled labor is daily required, and every requirement is promptly met. A locomotive bearing the name of W. T. Sherman has been extemporized at Vicksburg since the capitulation. The trucks have been cast, and the remainder of the engine and tender gathered from the debris of other engines, by piecemeal. Part came from the Tennessee roads, part from Kentucky, and other parts from Mississippi. To put them together, so as to make a good, neat, and strong locomotive, was but the work of a few days.

MR. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of the Parrott guns, commenced making them in 1856, at his own expense, continuing his experiments without aid from the Government till the rebellion broke out. He then began to make 10-pounders, and has now advanced, from that small beginning, to 300-pounders, and if successful will make a 2,000-pounder. Over 2,500 of these guns have been made by Mr. Parrott, who furnishes them at a less cost than the Government can make them at its own foundries; indeed, supplying them a trifle above cost, depending upon shells which he furnishes to the Government for his profits. About 33 of these guns, from 300 to 10 pound calibre, are turned out weekly at Mr. Parrott's establishment—the West Point Foundry, at Cold Springs, New York. The demand for rifle cannon is now so great that the foundries of this country are unable to supply them, and extensive orders are sent to Europe. The State of Massachusetts alone has ordered 70 from abroad.

MAJ.-GEN. Banks has issued a general order, dated August 21st, in which Colonel John S. Clark, Major B. Rush Plumley, and Colonel George H. Hanks, are appointed a commission to regulate the enrollment, recruiting, employment, and education of people of color:—"The Provost-Marshal-General is ordered to cause to be enrolled all able-bodied men of color, in accordance with the law of conscription, and such number as may be required for the military defence of the Department, equally apportioned to the different parishes, will be enlisted for military service, under such regulations as the Commission may adopt. Unemployed persons of color, vagrants, and camp loafers, will be arrested and employed upon the public works, by the Provost-Marshal's Department, without other pay than their rations and clothing. Arrests of persons and seizures of property will not be made by colored soldiers, nor will they be charged with the custody of persons or property, except when under the command, and accompanied by duly authorized officers. Any injury or wrong done to the family of any soldier, on account of his being engaged in military service, will be summarily punished."

A GENERAL order, issued by Major-General Banks, under date of August 19th, gives Corps Commanders, in the Department of the Gulf, authority to receive resignations of officers, and to discharge enlisted men. The Commanders of Corps and separate Divisions, to give leave of absence for seven days, in case of necessity, not to go beyond the limits of the Department. Corps Commanders may grant leave of absence for twenty days, on surgeon's certificate, to go beyond the limits of the Department, to the officers of their commands, within the following limits:—At least one colonel must be present with each brigade. At least one field officer must be present with each regiment. At least one company officer must be present with each company. Applications for leave of absence, if forwarded to Department Headquarters, must invariably state the number of officers of each grade present for duty with the regiment, and, if the applicant be a field officer, the number of field officers present for duty with the brigade. Corps Commanders are authorized to approve furloughs not exceeding sixty days to the enlisted men of their commands, provided that not more than four men shall be absent from the same company at any one time. During the season of active operations, no furloughs shall be granted, except on surgeon's certificate, approved by the Medical Director of the Corps.

ARMY PERSONAL.

CHAPLAIN Kempsey, of the 176th New York, has been appointed to the Colonelcy of a regiment of the African Corps.

MAJOR-Generals Schenck and Schurz were in Washington on Friday last.

MAJOR-General Doubleday has been ordered to report to General Banks.

MAJOR-General Butterfield was at the Astor House on Saturday.

CAPT. T. B. Brooks, aide-de-camp on Gen. Gillmore's staff, has received his promotion to a majority.

LIEUT. Henry G. Bragg, aide-de-camp to Gen. Gillmore, is promoted to a captaincy.

CAPTAIN Oliver Cotter, 6th New York Artillery, has been cashiered for making false returns.

MAJOR-General Hunter, at his own request, has been assigned to a command in the West.

EX-GENERAL Fitz John Porter is spending the summer at Morristown, N. J.

MAJOR-General Slocum has been making a short visit to his home in Syracuse.

BRIGADIER-General Viele has been ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, where he will supersede General Manson.

BRIGADIER-General Robert Anderson has assumed command of Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I.

GENERAL John C. Frémont has purchased the estate at Nahant, near Boston, known as the "Phillips Cottage."

EX-BRIG.-Gen. Cowdin has declined an offer of the post of Paymaster in the Army.

MR. CHARLES Horton, of Boston, has been appointed Aid on Major General Heintzelman's Staff.

CAPT. D. A. Peloubet has received the appointment of Major in a New Jersey Regiment.

MAJOR Gen. Schofield left Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 3d, to take command of the forces in that State.

LIEUT.-Col. Irwin, of the Tenth New York Cavalry, supposed to have been killed at Beverly Ford, is a prisoner at Richmond.

AN authentic contradiction is given to all the late reports of the removal of Generals Ripley and Meigs, and Surgeon-General Hammond.

COL. R. N. Hudson, of General Frémont's staff, has resigned, having become satisfied that the General will not be assigned to another command.

CAPT. A. S. Nesmith has been placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the defences north of Washington, vice Captain Levy.

MAJOR-General Wool visited Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday of last week, and was received with a Major-General's salute.

COLS. Rawlings, Kirby Smith, Gens. Smith, Maltby, John Corse, and Woods, of Gen. Grant's army, have been made Brigadier-Generals.

MAJOR E. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Gillmore, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General of the Department.

GENERAL Ripley has been relieved from the Ordnance bureau, and Captain J. D. Benton has been appointed in his place.

BRIG.-Gen. Carr has been assigned to the command of the left wing of Gen. Hurlbut's army, with headquarters at Corinth.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. P. Sanderson, formerly in command of Fort Adams, has been appointed Colonel of the 18th Infantry, and is assigned to General Rousseau's staff.

COLONEL Burr Porter, of Newark, N. J., and recently in command of the 40th Massachusetts regiment, has resigned and returned home.

BRIGADIER-General George G. Stannard, United States Volunteers, has been assigned for temporary duty to Brigadier-General Canby, Commanding City and Harbor of New York.

GENERAL Dana has been relieved of his command at Philadelphia, and has been ordered to Texas, where he will take charge of an important position.

BRIGADIER-General Z. P. Tower is still confined to his residence, at Cohasset, Mass., on crutches, slowly recovering from wounds received at the second Bull Run battle.

COLONEL Bowman, Military Superintendent of West Point, has been relieved, and Brigadier-General H. G. Wright put in his place.

MAJOR Duane succeeds Gen. J. K. Warren as chief engineer, at Headquarters Army of the Potomac. Major Duane was formerly of Gen. McClellan's staff.

GEN. James C. Rice, recently promoted, has been temporarily assigned to the command of the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps.

MAJOR James R. Page, of the late Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State of Kentucky.

THE command of all the troops guarding the line from the Ohio to the Monocacy has been bestowed upon Brig.-Gen. Kelly.

CAPTAIN A. S. Nesmith has been placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the defences north of Washington, vice Captain Levy.

MASSES were held in the Catholic churches of Cincinnati on Sunday last, at the request of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, for the success of the Federal Army.

BRIG.-Gen. Carr reported at Memphis for duty, September 2, and was assigned to the command of the left wing of Brig.-Gen. Hurlbut's army, with headquarters at Corinth.

MAJOR H. L. Burnett has been appointed by the President Judge Advocate of the Department of the Ohio, under the late act of Congress. He served for two years with the army in the field, in Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky.

COL. Cluke, of Morgan's force, has been taken to Cincinnati, from the Ohio State Prison, by order of Gen. Burnside, to be tried by a commission for the violation of his oath of allegiance, which he took some months since.

LIEUT.-COL. Crocker, Acting Inspector-General of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, is absent on sick leave. Capt. Newhall, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is temporarily assigned in his stead.

EX-COL. Hayman, of the 37th New York Volunteers, recently mustered out, has returned to his rank in the regular Army, Major Eleventh Infantry, and is assigned to duty as Commissary of Musters, Third Army Corps.

THE Court of Inquiry in Gen. Milroy's case was concluded on Monday. The Hon. F. P. Stanton, council for General Milroy, has prepared a review of the case, to be submitted to the President.

BRIG.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Chief of Cavalry in the Department of Ohio, announces his Staff as follows, viz: Captain W. C. Rawolle, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.; Captains C. H. Hale, G. G. Lott, H. R. Sturgis and J. S. Grier, A. D. C's.

GEN. Martindale, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, has left for New York on thirty days' leave. Maj. Sherburne, Adjutant-General on Gen. Martindale's Staff, is Acting Military Governor.

AMONG the arrivals in this city during the week have been Brig.-Gen. Grover, Major-Gen. Augur, Brig.-Gen. John G. Barnard and Commodore Daniel Ammen, U. S. N. Major Gen. Ord was in Cincinnati on the 1st.

CAPT. Charles C. Duryea, 1st U. S. Artillery, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to assume the superintendence of the volunteer recruiting service in the State of Michigan, vice Lieut.-Col. Smith, relieved.

MAJOR-General Ord has just reorganized his corps. It is divided into four divisions, commanded respectively by Major-General Washburn, of Wisconsin, Major-General Herron, of Iowa, Brigadier-General Hovey, of Illinois, and Colonel Landram, of the 19th Kentucky.

CAPT. J. C. Tidball, long commanding Battery A, 2d U. S. Artillery, with the Army of the Potomac for the past two years, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, now in the defences at Washington.

AT the invitation of many of the officers and men of the regiments quartered on Staten Island, near this city, Maj.-Gen. McClellan, on Tuesday, reviewed them and made a short address, expressing his pleasure at again meeting his old comrades in arms.

CAPT. Thomas Drummond, Provost Marshal of the Cavalry Corps, has been relieved, and returns to the command of his regiment, the Fifth Regular Cavalry. Lieut. McLellan, of Gen. Pleasanton's staff, is assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of the Corps.

BRIG.-Gen. Edward W. Hinks was married to Miss Elizabeth Nichols, of Cambridge, Mass., last week. General Devens, Major Cross of the 5th New Hampshire regiment, Major Rice of the 19th Massachusetts, and Lieutenant White of the 2d Heavy Artillery, acted as groomsmen.

DR. J. K. Barnes, Medical Inspector-General, and one of the most experienced medical officers of the old United States Army, who has been assigned to the position of Acting Surgeon-General, is spoken of as the successor of Surgeon-General Hammond, who has been relieved.

CAPTAIN Lewis of the Engineers, was wounded in a singular manner at Morris Island, on the 3d. He had occasion to adjust a gabion in its proper position and exposed his hands to the enemy's sight. A sharpshooter fired at them and cut off all of the fingers of his right hand, maiming him for life.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Edward N. Hallowell has been appointed Colonel of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, in the place of Colonel Shaw, recently killed in action in the last assault on Fort Wagner. Col. Hallowell was wounded in the assault where Colonel Shaw fell, but has nearly recovered from his injuries.

COL. Dandy, of the One Hundreth New-York Regiment, was wounded recently while in the trenches on Morris Island. He was about giving an order, when a shell exploded in a pile of bricks near him; a fragment of one striking his leg, caused a contusion. He lay unconscious for a few moments, then rose, received medical attendance, and remained at the front till his regiment was relieved. He was soon able to resume his duties.

BRIG.-Gen. Nickerson, formerly Colonel of the 14th Maine regiment, has been assigned to the command of General Emory's old division, though it still retains the name of "Emory's Division." Brig.-Gen. McMillan, formerly colonel of the 21st Indiana, commands Gen. Paine's old brigade—the 4th Wisconsin having been made cavalry is not attached to any brigade. The 28th Massachusetts are ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. McMillan in their place.

LIEUT.-COL. Joseph Dickinson, late Assistant Adjutant-General to General Hooker, and who was wounded at Gettysburg, has been ordered to Annapolis, to undergo an examination with reference to his ability to return to duty. It is feared that Col. D. may lose the use of his left hand and arm, from contraction of the cords which were injured. It will be remembered that he was wounded by a piece of chain, which was driven through between the bones of his wrist.

COL. Schoolmaker, of the 14th Pennsylvania, was killed in a recent cavalry fight between the forces of Brig.-Gen. Averill, and those of the rebel Col. Jones. Capt. Wm. Parker, of the Eighth Virginia, was shot from his horse, and seriously if not fatally wounded. Maj. McNully, of the Second Virginia, was seriously wounded. Lieut. French, of Company E, Second Virginia, was shot through the knee. Capt. Ewing (Artillery) was shot through the side. Parker, Ewing, and McNully, were left in the hands of the Confederates, but Lieut. French was rescued.

ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ITS CHANGES AND PRESENT CONDITION.

When the rebellion commenced, the whole field artillery force of the United States in active service consisted of *seven batteries*, each of four guns, eighty men, and from forty to sixty horses. The guns were the old-fashioned, smooth-bore six-pounder and twelve-pounder howitzers. We had not at that time a single *rifled* field-piece in our service. These batteries were on duty in Minnesota, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Oregon, and, it is now pretty well understood, were purposely thus scattered, to prevent their being available when the rebellion broke out.

The prompt action of Lieut.-General Scott prevented the success of this arrangement, and most of these batteries were hastily assembled at Washington in season to participate in the first battle of the war. Two of those which were least distant were transported by railroad, with their horses, guns, and entire equipments, more than fifteen hundred miles in less than six days.

The military reader will readily comprehend the great labor requisite to effect, in two years, the manufacture, assembly, organization, and instruction of the *matériel* and *personnel* of so magnificent an artillery as we now have in the field. This vast increase of *matériel* and *personnel* has been accompanied by an improvement of both, as extraordinary as it has been valuable: an improvement that places us not merely in the front rank of the nations of the world in this respect, but really before many of those who have hitherto been considered the most advanced.

The smooth-bore guns of former days have been superseded by the new pattern light twelve-pounders, or "Napoleon," as it is familiarly called. This is a gun howitzer of about twelve hundred pounds weight, with a diameter of bore 4·62 inches, made of gun metal, and whose projectiles —all spherical—are solid shot, case-shot, shell, and canister. For service, its ammunition is all "fixed." The fuses for its hollow projectiles are all "time" fuses of the peculiar pattern known as "the Bormann," a very ingenious and effective improvement upon which has recently been adopted by the Ordnance Department, and will soon be put into service. The charge of powder for these guns is two-and-a-half pounds; and, though a special carriage is now being constructed for them, they mount readily upon the old pattern twenty-four pound howitzer carriage, with a slight alteration of the elevating screw bed.

For all distances within fifteen hundred yards this gun is most effective; and with case-shot at eight hundred yards, or canister at two hundred, it is believed to be irresistible. During the present war instances have been repeated and well authenticated where single batteries composed of this description of gun have successfully repelled successive and repeated pertinaciously charges of heavy bodies of infantry; even when, as has been the fact in several instances, the enemy succeeded in approaching to within thirty yards of the muzzle of the guns. In fact, there has not been an instance of one of these batteries being successfully charged when its flanks and rear were adequately supported. With cannoneers who will stand up to their work, such batteries can always take care of their own front, *and cannot be taken*.

The *rifled* field-guns at present used in the military service of the United States are principally the Parrott ten-pounder and the regulation wrought iron three-inch gun. The former weighs nine hundred pounds, is 2·9 inches diameter of bore, and is made of cast-iron, reinforced at the seat of the charge with a wrought-iron jacket which is shrunk on. The latter gun weighs eight hundred and twenty pounds, is three inches in diameter bore, and is of wrought-iron, built up of sheets of boiler-iron wrapped round a central tube or core. The charge of powder for both of these guns is one pound; the projectiles used in them, which are all elongated, are solid shot, case-shot, shell, and canister, and they weigh about ten pounds. These guns mount on the six-pounder carriage of the old pattern, which is now strengthened by the substitution of the twelve-pounder axle. The twenty-pounder Parrott gun is also used as a heavier field gun as well as a gun of position. It weighs about eighteen hundred pounds, is 3·67 inches diameter of bore, (the same as the old pattern six-pounder), and mounts upon the twelve-pounder carriage. Its charge of powder is two pounds, and its projectiles, which are of the same nature as the ten-pounder, weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds.

A few of the old fashioned bronze six-pounder guns, reamed out to a diameter of bore of 3·80 inches, and rifled after the method of James' have been unavoidably introduced into the service. The charge of powder for these guns is 1¼ lbs., and the projectile weighs about 13 lbs. The gun and carriage being illy adapted to withstand the shock of so heavy a charge and projectile, the carriage is soon disabled by the fire of its own gun. These guns are therefore being withdrawn from the service as rapidly as the regulation three-inch gun can be substituted for them.

The *range* of all of these rifled field-guns at 12° or 13° (the greatest elevation their respective carriages will admit of) is from 3000 to 3500 yards, or about 1¾ to 2 miles. With higher elevations, readily procured by the simple artificial means familiar to every artillerist, ranges of 4000, 5000, or even 6000 yards (more than 3½ miles) can be obtained.

While the *projectiles* used in field-guns come under the general denomination of solid shot, shell, case-shot, and canister, the characteristic inventive genius of Americans, stimulated by the enormous demand and by the large fortunes accumulated by the more lucky inventors, has produced many varieties of each. The "winged" or "buttoned" projectiles of the early days of rifled artillery, have given place to such as receive their rotatary motion on the principle of "expansion."

The many combinations possible in this direction have offered a wide field for inventors, into which scores of them have wildly rushed. The so-called "*improvements*" which have been offered for trial, and most pertinaciously pressed for adoption, have in many cases appeared to offer but small guaranty of worth. In others, where the principle appeared to promise success, it was either but partially perfected, or its elaboration was so great as to involve either excessive cost of manufacture, or great difficulty, uncertainty, or risk in its use. In all cases a patient examination has been made, by authorized persons of the Ordnance or Artillery Department of the Army, and, whenever opportunity or the pressing exigencies of the service would permit, fair test trials have been made. It has thus happened that but few of these venturesome voyagers upon the sea of "improvement" have brought home cargoes, either useful to the Government or profitable to themselves. Parrott, Shenkl, and Hotchkiss are the only three whose inventions in this particular have been generally adopted into the United States service. Those of James and Sawyer are yet temporarily in use to a limited extent.

The perfection of the "expansion" principle of the projectile having rendered very uncertain the old method of igniting the fuse of the hollow projectiles, the necessity has arisen for certain modifications to ensure this result.

Inventors have here again been offered a promising field, and, as has been stated with regard to projectiles, they have not disregarded their opportunities. Of all those, therefore, who are known to have spent their time and money in the endeavor to render certain the ignition of the fuse in *case*-shot of rifled artillery (which kind of projectile it may perhaps be necessary to inform the unprofessional reader, is intended to explode in front of, and before striking, its object) Shenkl is the only one who has been *fully* successful. Sawyer and Hotchkiss have made very creditable advances in this direction, and are still engaged in perfecting what gives fair promise of entire success. The "combination fuse" of Shenkl is ingenious, and, as at present improved, is so perfect as to be open to scarcely any objection. In certainty of ignition, regularity of burning, and simplicity in use, it is truly admirable. As has been before remarked, this plan of combining the principle of "concussion" with the ordinary "time" fuse, is indispensable only for the *case*-shot of rifled artillery. With *shells* the circumstances are entirely different. These projectiles being designed to burst *on impact*, or immediately afterwards, percussion fuses were readily arranged. Those of Parrott, Shenkl, and Hotchkiss, though at first somewhat uncertain, have lately been much improved, and they now answer very well the purpose designed.

In the Parrott system, the "*expansion*," which is applied entirely at the base of the projectile, is produced either by a cup of brass which "*upsets*" by the action of the projecting charge, thus filling the grooves of the gun and imparting their twist to the projectile; or by a ring of brass partially swedged and attached to the base of the projectile in such manner as to form an imperfect juncture. The gas of the projecting charge entering these cavities, expands the ring into the grooves, and produces the effect desired. The former plan is now confined to the 10-pounders and 20-pounders, as it is considered that it facilitates the expansion of the projectiles for these lighter guns. The performance of Parrott's guns and projectiles, wherever they have been properly used, has given very general satisfaction. It is indispensable, however, in these guns that *suitable* powder and Parrott projectiles be used.

In both the Shenkl and Hotchkiss plan the expansion is produced by the projecting charge driving upon the inclined plane of the tapering projectiles the softer material with which their posterior portion is enveloped. This imparts the rotatory motion nearer the centre of gravity and of volume than in the Parrott plan. In the Hotchkiss projectiles this "softer material" is a metallic alloy: in the Shenkl it is papier maché. Sawyer's plan is a variation of that of Hotchkiss. The plan of James was formerly upon a principle similar to that of the Minié ball for small arms, but as this was found in practice to work badly, it has been now modified upon the inclined plane principle.

Between the Shenkl and Hotchkiss projectile there is perhaps but little to choose. In accuracy of flight, and in range, they are about the same: and while the excellence of Schenkl's "combination" fuse gives his *case*-shot an advantage over that of Hotchkiss, the numerous fragments into which the shell of the latter disperses on explosion renders it but little inferior in destructive qualities to a *case*-shot.

The advantage of the enlarged experience which the present war is offering will not be disregarded by either Parrott, Schenkl, or Hotchkiss; we may, therefore, confidently look for still greater perfection in their respective inventions.

In position, siege, garrison, and sea-coast artillery, great improvements have been made. In fact, the advances made by the United States in guns of heavy calibre, their carriages, projectiles, manufacture, method of mounting and service, are quite as great as those of the field artillery. A description of this branch of artillery, together with some account of the organization, service, proportion of rifles to smooth-bores of field artillery is reserved for future papers. B.

HINTS TO CAMPAIGNERS.

No. III.

After pitching a tent, suitable draining arrangements should be made. A ditch dug around the outside of the tent, or even a slight furrow made with a tent-peg, will serve to turn water from the interior. When a storm is threatening, care should be taken that the pegs are not subjected to too much strain, else the shrinking of the canvas when wet will tear them up. Tent furniture should be as simple as possible. The most essential articles are, a small portable bedstead, folding table, and a couple of camp stools. Where these can be transported they are luxuries that well pay for the providing. Camp stools should be low and wide, and the table should correspond in height, as the tent is less crowded when the furniture is low. The stools, if made sufficiently wide, will serve the double purpose of stool and portion of bedstead. Flannel should always be worn next to the skin. Experience has shown that, in all expeditions requiring exposure, a great proportion of the sick came from those who were unprovided with flannel. Cotton is next in excellence to flannel, and linen is the least conducive to health. For an outside covering, a poncho is an invaluable article, as it also serves for a blanket. India-rubber ponchos are good in wet weather, to shed rain, but render the wearer uncomfortable, and should not be worn except when it cannot be avoided.

Of equal importance with the proper selection and preparation of the stopping places, are the details relating to the means of locomotion. To prevent sore backs on saddle and pack animals, every precaution should be taken at first starting, to have well stuffed saddles and ample saddle-cloths. To preserve the backs of pack animals, short journeys, light loads, well balanced, frequent rests, and salt water well rubbed in, are essential. It has been found that travel very early in the morning is bad for horses' backs, but that travel late at night is not so. The first indications of a sore back must be at once attended to, otherwise the injury will increase in size, and a single day's neglect will convert what might have been easily cured into a serious and irremediable gall. Folding the saddle-cloth, so as to ease all pressure from the injured part, or even picking out the stuffing from the saddle, where it would bear upon it, is the best immediate remedy that can be employed. Girth galls may be relieved on their first appearance, by sewing two rolls of soft woolen on the girth. In stopping for the night, the nature of the country and the dangers to be apprehended must determine whether the animals are to be picketed, hobbled, or knee-haltered. A picketed horse soon consumes all the grass of the circuit he moves in, which necessitates the cutting of more for him. A horse that is hobbled o knee-haltered can graze during the night. A good hobble may be made by a stirrup leather, put at its middle around one fetlock, twisted half a dozen times, and then buckled around the other fetlock. To picket a horse on a sandy plain, fasten the rope to a bundle of sticks or brush, and bury it two or three feet in the sand. Never use a whip to a horse that is to be shot from, else, when a gun is raised to fire, he will imagine it to be the whip, and is sure to be unsteady. In crossing a deep river with a horse, drive him in, and then follow, grasping his tail. Should he turn his head and try to change his course, he may be directed by splashing water in his face. All other methods of swimming a horse are objectionable, and even dangerous with unpracticed horses. The worst of all is to retain the seat on his back; but if that should be attempted, the rider must at least remove his feet from the stirrups before entering the water. In fording a swift stream on foot, heavy stones should be carried in the hands; they will serve as a resistance to the force of the current; indeed, the deeper the stream, the more weight is required, though there is less at command, owing to the buoyancy of the water. Fords which are deeper than three feet, should not be attempted by footmen. For horses, they should not be over four feet. Fords should be tried for where the river is broad, rather than where it is narrow, and especially at those places where it bends in its course. The line of shallow water does not run straight across, but follows the line running from a promontory on one side to the nearest promontory on the other. By entering a stream so as to take such a course, shallow water will be ensured at the beginning and end of the course, which will not be the case in attempting to cross in any other direction.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

THE CAPTURE OF CHATTANOOGA.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' arduous campaign in the Alpine region of East Tennessee, has culminated in the capture of Chattanooga, which was entered by his forces on the 9th inst. General BURNSIDE's coöperating column had taken possession of Knoxville on the 4th. General BUCKNER's corps of observation, which had been holding Knoxville and guarding the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, fell back before the superior force of General BURNSIDE, concentrating on the main rebel army, under General BRAGG, at Chattanooga. BRAGG finding that the enemy before whom he has already so frequently retreated was executing another of his flank movements—that his line of communications with the East was in possession of the Union forces, and all hope of reinforcement cut off, and that General ROSECRANS was grasping his only line of retreat, evacuated Chattanooga, just as he, two months ago, evacuated his strongholds at Shelbyville and Tullahoma.

This upshot of the campaign was probably anticipated by the few persons who have carefully followed the strategic manœuvres of General ROSECRANS, before and since he crossed the Tennessee river. The real significance, permanence and value of this achievement will, however, depend very much on the strength and *morale* of the rebel army. If it be still of sufficient strength to cope with the Union force, and its spirit and cohesive power not entirely destroyed, he may doubtless make a stand in the vicinity, and a great battle may be necessary to decide the possession of that powerful natural citadel—the mountain region of East Tennessee. In this case, his course would be to retire to occupy Cleveland, Dalton, and Rome, taking up a strong position to cover his communications and give battle.

The movement toward Chattanooga, which has reached so gratifying a conclusion, has been, technically, a movement of double exterior lines of operation concentric toward the enemy. Gen. ROSECRANS starts from Winchester, Tenn. (headquarters previous to the advance), to move on Chattanooga, almost due east, distance in air-line fifty miles; in actual line, probably, seventy-five miles. Gen. BURNSIDE starts from Lexington, Ky., to move on Knoxville, and thence on Chattanooga, almost due South—distance about two hundred miles.

It is, perhaps, due to say, that the principles of military science, and the experience of innumerable campaigns, condemn this kind of operation. FREDERICK, NAPOLEON, Prince EUGENE, and CÆSAR, won some of their finest victories over an enemy offering precisely such advantages as the double line advance on Chattanooga offered. This, of course, does not imply that such a division of force is not justifiable under special circumstances. It is entirely justifiable, for example, when each column is strong enough to take care of itself against an enemy concentrating on the one or the other isolated. There are also many other cases in which, from the peculiar strategic relations of the enemy, the *morale* of his troops, or the character of the commander, it is quite justifiable. Gen. ROSECRANS seems to have known enough of his enemy to feel secure in taking a step which has so often proved fatal.

The advantages of the coöperation of BURNSIDE's column to the success of the operations of the main body, under Gen. ROSECRANS, are obvious. The direction of the rebel base of operations, oblique to the line of communications of the Union commander, with his secondary base of operations at Nashville, and his primary base the Ohio river, gives the rebel commander an advantage which could not be overlooked. It was by means of this very advantage that Gen. BRAGG, at this very time last year, when Gen. BUELL's advance had already got within shelling-distance of Chattanooga, by a turning movement by the right of the Union army, succeeded in throwing back Gen. BUELL, first on Nashville, and then by another movement by the right on Louisville. It was absolutely necessary to guard against a repetition of the same stroke this year. The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE's column covering the left flank of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, and planting itself on the lines which the enemy would have to follow (the same he *did* follow last year) on debouching from the mountain region for an offensive movement, would do this quite effectually. The possession of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad—the main line of communications of the enemy between the left and centre zones of the theatre of war (and the only one they have, unless by a great detour by the Western and Atlantic railroad) —at Knoxville, or any point between Knoxville and Chattanooga, would also give the immense advantage of cutting off the rebels from the power to reinforce their army in East Tennessee by any troops drawn from their army in Virginia.

The abandonment of Knoxville by Gen. BUCKNER, was a correct step on his part, provided his force did not exceed the number at which our information fixes it—from eight to twelve thousand men. He falls back, concentrating on the main body at Chattanooga. It is true that, in evacuating Knoxville, and allowing it to be occupied by the Union force, he gives up the great line of rebel communications between the east and the west, which should be held at all hazard. But if a military head as sagacious as Gen. JOE JOHNSTON has been directing operations in that region, he, of course, knows that the possession of this great artery will be decided by the result of the shock of arms between the two great armies, and not by the fortunes of individual detachments, or the holding or giving up of special points. It must, therefore, have been his first care to see to it that he had his total force well in hand, for the execution of any plan he may have devised.

In our view of the military situation, published on the first page, we have given a detailed statement of the positions and movements of the different portions of Gen. ROSECRANS' army. He seems to have crossed the Tennessee on the 31st of August with his right (MCCOOK's corps, the 20th), and centre (THOMAS' corps, the 14th), with the design of making a flank march on Chattanooga, while he threw the left wing (CRITTENDEN's corps, the 21st) round by the *north* side of the river into the Sequatchy Valley, for the purpose of observing the enemy in front, and holding him in check there, while he executed his turning movement with the right and centre. The main body had succeeded in passing the first ridge of hills that intervene in the thirty miles between the points of crossing and Chattanooga, when the rebel general became so apprehensive for his communications that he abandoned the place, and CRITTENDEN's force was able to swing around and pass the river into Chattanooga.

We do not wish to indulge in mere speculation; and yet it may not be without instruction to confess that the situation of the coöperative columns during the week after Gen. ROSECRANS had crossed the Tennessee, and while BURNSIDE was in Knoxville, gave the rebels the opening for a bit of strategy, not beyond the scope of a skillful, enterprising general. The region which Gen. ROSECRANS, had to pass through in order to reach Chattanooga is one exceedingly difficult to operate in, very easy to defend by a very small force, and which the Union commander could not traverse in less than ten days. (He has not got there with his entire body yet.) On the other hand, from the rebel position at Chattanooga to Knoxville, where Gen. BURNSIDE's force was, the interval is an open valley with railroad communication. If the rebel commander had a force superior to BURNSIDE's, which he probably had, what was there to hinder him from holding Gen. ROSECRANS in check in the defiles of the mountains, while he threw himself on the isolated detachment at Knoxville and used it up? That he did *not* do so (if we can be definitively assured that the rebel commander is not now attempting such a *coup*) is the most striking evidence that could possibly have been given of the weakness of his force, both materially and morally. The credit that is due to Gen. ROSECRANS for the capture of Chattanooga is not lessened by the fact that the plan of operations was one which, in a military sense, was not altogether free from faults.

REBEL RAMS IN ENGLAND.

WE publish in another column the memorial addressed to Earl RUSSELL by the Emancipation Society of London, with reference to the building of the two steam iron-plated rams designed for the rebels, touching which we have had for some time back numerous foreshadowing rumors, which now assume definite and very formidable proportions. These two engines of warfare, powerful iron-clads, said to combine the ram and Monitor principles, have been built by Mr. LAIRD, at Birkenhead, and one of them had reached such forwardness as to be ready for sea. These vessels have been followed throughout the whole course of their construction by our Government's agents abroad, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that they were designed and built for the rebel service. We are glad to be able to acknowledge that the voice of public opinion, as expressed through the leading British journals, gives an emphatic protest against this shameful business, and loudly calls upon the government to interfere and put a stop to the sailing of these vessels. The protests of the *Times* and the *News* are as pointed as they could well be made. The case is a pretty clear one, unembarrassed by a single doubt or obscurity. British law holds and acknowledges it unlawful to equip vessels of war for the use of a belligerent; not to say that international law discriminates between war-vessels and other contraband of war. The memorialists point out that Earl RUSSELL has himself already decided that "the Foreign Enlistment Act is sufficient to stop these "dangerous practices." And yet every cruiser now in the rebel service, preying on our commerce on the high seas, has been fitted out in British ports! The amount of energy and ingenuity that are enlisted in the service of breaking the spirit of a law so clear, only imposes the greater care on the British government to see that the law is observed. We presume the authorities will do their duty. In fact, it would be unfair to suppose they would not, had we not already had so many proofs of how they have been *thwarted* (to say the least) in their previous attempts to do it. It will be hard for them to explain away any such failure in the present case. We are sure there is not a man in the country that would not feel the permitting one of these iron-clad engines of warfare to get to sea in the rebel service, to be both a case and a cause of war.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

WE have before us a batch of private correspondence with officers in the Army, which shows that, among the men actively engaged in the field, at least, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD's patent for securing peace, is regarded as the joke of the season. The proposition of that "humble but loyal citizen, deeply impressed with "the great necessity of restoring the Union of these "States" (as he touchingly photographs himself), that they should stack arms in front of the enemy, while *he* experiments on the pacific dispositions of those lamb-like rebels, whose inoffensive nature they have so long failed to appreciate, if it serve no other purpose, has, at least, been of use in relieving the tedium of quietude on the Rappahannock, by a gentle, jocular stimulant. We put on record elsewhere the correspondence between Mr. WOOD and PRESIDENT LINCOLN, as a curious chapter in the history of the war. The EX-MAYOR's authority for his assertion as to the peaceable disposition of the rebels, rests on the remarkable string of hypotheses and indirections that "he had been *informed*, by an authority which *he* "deemed likely to be *well-informed*, as well as reliable "and truthful, that the Southern States would send "representatives to the next Congress, *provided* that a "full and general amnesty should permit them to do "so." And he requests that the war shall be stopped, while ambassadors are sent to ascertain the truth of the matter. PRESIDENT LINCOLN's reply is pointed and conclusive. He discredits entirely the information on which Mr. WOOD professes to have acted: but he says that, if the Southern people will communicate

to him their willingness to end the war on such terms, "*the war should cease on the part of the United States,*" "*and a full and general amnesty would not be with-*" "*held.*"

It is well that this correspondence has been published, for it very effectually pricks this bubble, and shows that to *be* a mere bubble which some might have taken for a solid reality. As to Mr. Wood's assumption, that the rebels were ready last Fall to return to the Union on any terms, it need hardly be said that there are the most conclusive proofs of its falsity. Perhaps the most emphatic of these has just been given in a letter, a few days ago, made public, and written by General Garfield, Chief of Staff of General Rosecrans. Referring to the interview between Mr. Vallandigham and Isham G. Harris, the fugitive rebel "Governor" of Tennessee, at the time Vallandigham was sent across the lines, General Garfield says:

"In a full and frank conversation between himself (Vallandigham) and Governor Harris, the latter, after hearing Mr. Vallandigham's statements of his own opinions and policy, said, in the presence of many witnesses:—'You totally misunderstand us. *We have resolved to listen to no terms short of the total separation and absolute independence of the South, and we will accept no boundary south of the line of the Ohio and the Potomac. Negotiation on any other basis is utterly useless.*'"

It will be observed that Mr. Wood's second letter, in which, as well as in the first, he dwells so emphatically on the fact, that "military operations so bloody "and exhausting as ours, must sooner or later end," bears date of December 17th, which was just on the heels of the reception of the tidings of Burnside's disastrous repulse at Fredericksburg; and the whole context shows that he means they will "end" favorably to the side of the rebels. Eight pregnant months have passed since the date of that letter, and the results of military operations do certainly give good hope that they *will* speedily end, though in a sense opposite by the whole diameter to what Mr. Wood anticipated. The victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the progress at Charleston, the reconquest of the whole of the State of Tennessee, including Chattanooga and the entire mountain region, the opening of the Mississippi, and bisecting of the rebel territory, the capture of Knoxville, and consequent complete severance of the rebels, east and west, go far towards that "end" which our "humble but loyal citizen" so fervently desiderates—the "restoration of the Union "of these States."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

England, France, and Austria, after consultation, have given up the plan of a joint note to Russia, in reply to Gortschakoff's late dispatch; but, agreeing upon the points, has each written for herself, and in her own way. The actual text of the three notes has not transpired, but we have the gist from the *Memorial Diplomatique*. It is worthy of note, that a preliminary paper has appeared in France, in the form of an ably written pamphlet, which is probably one of Napoleon's habitual, politic anchors to the windward. This is addressed to the French first, then to the Poles, to England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and its object is to show that, while Russia has no cause to complain of France, there is abundant cause, both on general principles, and for particular reasons, to interfere in the Polish question, if the Emperor sees fit to do so. The writer very adroitly assumes the entire unanimity of England with France in these views. Following the spirit of this *brochure*, and adopting much the same general tone of argument in his dispatch, M. Drouhyn de L'Huys denies the positions of Prince Gortschakoff, and regrets his conclusions; declares his attitude inconsistent with the treaty of 1815; insists that the French can take no different view than that already announced; and finally warns Russia that if she refuses friendly counsel, she must remain responsible for every consequence of the continuance of the Polish troubles. The notes of Lord Russell and Count Rechbero, though varying in terms (the English is much the longest of the three), take up the same views, principally insisting that the Russian minister is disregarding the obligations of the Vienna treaty, and combating his pretence that the Polish insurrection is the work of a revolutionary propaganda, for the existence of which the three powers themselves are responsible. There is no positive war tone in the dispatches; they are firm and courteous; but it is easy to see that the three powers have agreed to make a great point of the treaty of 1815, so that they may have, if hostilities are determined upon, the best of excuses. The infraction of a treaty is the best justification of a war; yet it is hardly to be expected that the two great maritime powers will so declare on the eve of a Russian winter, that would make their ships useless. There was a great deal of shrewdness after all in Gortschakoff's hint, about Napoleon himself dwelling on a revolutionary volcano, and it gives us the key to the anxiety of the three powers, especially of Austria and France. "Disturbances in the adjacent provinces of Poland," says a good writer on this subject, "are as disagreeable as a fire in "the next house, when the partition wall is made of lath "and plaster."

WAR IN JAPAN.

The gloved hand is not going to answer with the Japanese. They are as cunning and deceitful as the Chinamen, and much better at fighting. They are already pelting at ours, as also the English and French ships, with the beautiful Dahlgren's and rifled guns that we presented them; and from which, with their great imitative skill, they have already cast whole batteries. On the 24th June, the Japanese government paid over the indemnity ($440,000) demanded by the English for the murder of Mr. Richardson; at the same time consoling itself, by warning all foreigners to quit Japan in thirty days, and refusing to surrender the murderers, because they were subjects of Prince Satsuma, and therefore not under the Tycoon's authority. Therefore the English Admiral proposed to send and take them, but this was refused, because it would create war. There were present, at Yokohama (or Kanagawa), thirteen English war vessels, two French, and the American steamer *Wyoming*, in all, about 180 guns. There is a hiatus in our information, at this point; but the English and French Admirals had announced that they would take and hold Kanagawa, which was probably done; for we next hear of the American ship *Pembroke* and the English ship *Medusa*, (merchantmen) being fired at by the Japanese steamers and forts, on the 15th July, and much damaged—the *Medusa* losing ten men. The *Wyoming* started instantly, and, after a beautifully brisk fight, silenced ten Japanese batteries, blew up one steamer (the *Saucefield*), and left another (the *Laneck*) in a sinking condition. She received twenty shots, and lost eleven men. The British steamer *Tancredi* followed, a few days after—the batteries, it would appear, having been re-established—and had a fight of three hours with them, after which a detachment of troops landed, stormed the forts, spiked the guns, blew up the magazine, and burnt the adjacent village. Two thousand Japanese troops came toward the shore, but kept out of reach of the shells. It is probable that nothing but an extensive drubbing will keep the diversified Daimio-oligarchic government of Japan, in decent good faith. We ought to have more ships there; for the *Wyoming*, in the probable contingency of the forced flight of the American residents, could not take off half of them. Meanwhile, the force and accuracy of the Japanese gunnery is worth noticing.

THE MAORI WAR.

The Maori war, or native insurrection in New Zealand, is a matter of a good deal of interest in England, but of which we are almost totally ignorant. New Zealand (lying a little south-east of Australia) is a colonial dependency of England, upon a similar tenure with the Ionian Isles, and has a royal Governor and popular legislature. The Maoris, or natives, being an independent and half savage people, placed themselves, some twenty or thirty years ago, under the British flag; a treaty being made, by which, among other provisions, the right of possession of the soil was expressly guaranteed. A considerable European emigration followed, and a degree of natural prosperity. Col. Browne, the governor, however—some two or three years ago—as is admitted on all hands, took arbitrary possession of a tract of land, the title of which was in dispute; whereupon the natives rose, and a tedious and bloody war ensued. The British government, when the case was understood, restored the disputed land, without hesitation; but, as might have been expected, the semi-barbarous natives, having once got a taste of blood, and being able, from their habits, to carry on the war at considerable disadvantage to the Europeans, refused to be pacified. Soldiers have had to be sent out from England, and considerable expense incurred, with no present prospect of ending the war, except by the virtual extermination of the native population. They fight in guerrilla, or Indian style, murdering and tormenting, and, it is alleged, eating their prisoners. All the white population is imperilled, as the Maoris wage an indiscriminate war. There are no battles, but a succession of small skirmishes and ambuscades—a regular bushwhacking process, in which the Maoris—said to be hardy, active, and good marksmen, are quite apt to get the advantage. No doubt the steadiness of regular soldiers will prevail in the end; but the process is tedious, and as the white settlers, like other British colonists, generally, resolutely refuse to do anything to help themselves, the home government is getting tired of the bargain.

CAPTURE OF MORRIS ISLAND.

In the capture of Morris Island Gen. Gillmore has the key to Charleston. He will be able to make Cumming's Point the *point d'appui* for his batteries, for operating both against the rebel works on the right side of the harbor, and against Charleston itself. He is now brought within a mile nearer the city of Charleston than the position of his batteries from which he has already thrown shell into the city. The table of ranges of Parrott guns, which we give in another column, will show the facilities he possesses for bombarding Charleston. If her proud and rebellious citizens wish to see it laid in ruins and ashes, they have but to refuse to surrender. We confess we think they are capable of this. In this case, it only remains for Gen. Gillmore to use his batteries against the city and the rebel works, while Admiral Dahlgren coöperates with the fleet of iron-clads. If it were a contest of any other kind than one in which obstinacy is pushed to its extreme, the possession of Morris Island would be equivalent to the possession of Charleston.

Gen. Blunt, with his army, 4,500 strong, including twenty pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d August, and offered battle to the Rebel Generals Steel and Cooper, who had massed in his front 11,000 men. After a faint show of resistance the enemy commenced a retreat, which soon turned into a disorderly flight. They abandoned all their property. Blunt pursued them a hundred miles south of the Arkansas, to Perryville, which is only fifty miles from the Red River. At this point he captured and destroyed their commissary depot. They continued their flight to Boggy Depot, on Red River. The Indian Territory is now clear of Rebels. Blunt is marching on Fort Smith, which will, doubtless, fall without a struggle.

We have news from Mexico to August 15th. The French have taken possession of Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, and have advanced in the State of Mexico as far as Tulancingo. The Mexicans are rapidly and extensively fortifying Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco. Doblado has started, with 4,000 men and $400,000, westward, in order, it was said, to procure recruits and purchase arms in California. Miramon had taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Maximilian. In the Spanish possession of Santa Domingo a new insurrection had broken out, and troops and war-vessels were sent there from Cuba. It is said that the insurrectionists had been defeated.

A military commission, composed of Major-General, Augur, Brigadier-Generals Ketchum, Paine and Barnes, and Colonel Thom, of General Halleck's staff, are in session at Washington for the purpose of prosecuting an investigation into certain fraudulent transactions connected with the several departments of the army.

The demand for the first two numbers of the Army and Navy Journal has been so great as to exhaust the large editions which were printed, and we are obliged to have them re-set to keep up with our orders. Hereafter, the Journal will be stereotyped, and we shall be able to supply back numbers from the beginning.

Thirty-three surgeons were sent last week to Charleston on the steamer *Constitution*, which carried 5,000 beds and large medical supplies.

Thirty-five physicians from this city are now before the board for examining candidates for surgeon's places in the negro regiments.

The publication of the United States Naval Squadron List is intermitted at the request of the Secretary of the Navy.

NEW FOREIGN MILITARY BOOKS.

The new life of the First Napoleon, which is now in course of publication in Paris, contains numerous hitherto unpublished letters, some of which throw additional light upon his character. There are numerous epistles to Junot, which illustrate the extreme rigor of Napoleon's views of the method of treating the population of conquered provinces, and especially Italy. Before Junot was created commandant he received the following order:

"Paris, 4th February, 1806.—Let Prince Eugene send you troops. *Burn five or six villages; shoot some sixty persons; make very severe examples* . . . Nothing is more salutary than terrible examples given *apropos*. Napoleon."

This advice is repeated over and over again with most "damnable iteration." Later, Junot is complimented on having learned his lesson well. Napoleon is "glad to hear "that the village of Mozzano had been burned. Noise it "abroad. The forty-four individuals condemned to death "and to prison, will serve as a salutary lesson, and for the future curb people desirous of yielding to their natural inconsistency."

The letters which Napoleon wrote to his brother Joseph, created this year King of Naples, are instructive on two points: they show the manner in which he was expected to govern his kingdom, and the difficulties he experienced. The communications addressed to him were not dissimilar to those sent to Junot. Joseph was rated for being too clement, was constantly ordered to adopt severer measures, and was furnished with sketches of Italian character not favorable to his new subjects. The Emperor informed him that "he "took the greatest interest in his prosperity, but especially in "his glory, without which life was not worth having;" then, a few days after, he blamed the distribution of his army, telling him that he should always march in such a manner, as to be able to unite his different corps in one day on the field of battle. With 15,000 men he would like to fight Joseph with his 36,000, for he would be sure to find himself everywhere superior on the day of battle.

On the 18th of February, 1806, he tells his brother to entitle all his acts Joseph Napoleon; it was useless any longer to put Bonaparte. Notwithstanding that he had knocked the "u" out of this name, it still smacked too much of the Corsican origin.

An idea may be formed of the richness of German literature in military works, by glancing at Steelhorst's carefully compiled catalogue, embracing the years 1850–60, and forming a supplement to the excellent bibliographies of Witzleben (1840–50), and of Schutze (for the preceding twenty years). Among the more recent works are "Studies on the Subsistence of Armies in the Field," by B. Baumann; and "Campaign of the Prussian General Focque in Silesia, 1760." This is a very valuable contribution to the history of the Seven Years War. Though the day was lost by Fouque, his King, the Great Frederick, paid homage to his skill and bravery in the following memorable words: "*Cette belle action ne trouve dans l'historie qui lui puisse être "comparée que celle de Léonidas et des Grecs qui défendirent Ther-"mopyles.*"

Three volumes of the works of the Archduke Charles of Austria have appeared, and five more are forthcoming. "Small Military Essays" form the contents of the first volume. The author starts in the introduction with the axiom, "In war the victory is always achieved by the superior "power, represented sometimes by numbers, oftener by higher "art of bravery." The second volume of the works of Archduke Charles contains Maxims (*Grundsätze*) of the Art of War, &c. It is a purely technical book, and as such has received high praise from German critics, as one of the best existing works to be taken up by advanced students of military science. The third volume contains "Maxims of "Strategy, illustrated by a description of the campaign of "1796 in Germany"—a campaign by the conduct of which the Archduke Charles caused himself to be called by Napoleon the greatest and worthiest of his enemies.

The Paris military publishing house of Sautarz & Co., announce a military *magnum opus*, entitled "*Bibliothèque Historique et Militaire*," in seven volumes large octavo, one volume 4to of diagrams, and an atlas of 178 maps. The compilers are M. M. Liskenne and Sauvan. The price is fixed at 195 francs ($40), and, at the present rates of duty and exchange, would probably cost about seventy-five dollars to import. The work, as its title imports, is intended to be a complete military bibliotheca or library, giving all the great works on the Art of War, from the time of the Greek writers to the present day. The *first* volume contains. 1: an "Essay on the Greek Tactics." 2: The four volumes of Thucydides; the two volumes of the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand;" the two volumes of the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon; and the "Treatise on Equitation and the Command of Cavalry." 3: The seven books of Arrian on Alexander. The *second* volume contains an Essay on the "Roman Militia;" and Polybius. The *third*, Cæsar's "Commentaries;" Vegetius, Onozander, the "Institutes" of the Emperor Leon, Frontinus and Polyen, together with all that Feuquieres, Folard, Santa-Cruz, Joly de Maizeroy, Cessac and Carion-Nisas have written on Stratagems, Ambuscades, Surprises, etc. The *fourth* volume contains the "Political and Military History of the French from the foundation of the Monarchy," with the works of Montecuculi, Turenne, Feuquieres, Puysegur, Folard and Marshal Saxe. The *fifth* volume contains Frederick the Great's "History of My Times," and his "Secret Instructions to His Generals," as well as the works of Lloyd, Guibert, "The Duties of a General-in-Chief," by Lacuee-Cessac, Carnot, Thiebault, Jomini, etc. The *sixth* volume is occupied with the *Mémoires* of Napoleon, originally published in nine volumes, and selling at a very high rate. The *seventh* volume contains military history from the days of Napoleon to the present time. The *Bibliotheque Historique et Militaire* will undoubtedly be the most complete and curious collection ever published, on the Science of War, as applied to the general politics of nations.

The *Correspondence of* Goethe *and the Grand Duke* Karl-August, *of Weimar*, just published in Germany, considering that it embraces a period of such stirring, warlike events, might inspire the hope of some interesting bits of military insight; but it is chiefly remarkable for the utter absence of all this. If we may judge from this correspondence, Goethe and Karl-August were living in a world in which such names as Napoleon, Jena, Austerlitz and Moscow were absolutely unknown. About the time when Napoleon was invading Germany, for the campaign that ended in Austerlitz, the Grand Duke was planning fire-works and congratulating himself on having secured a magnificent bass for his opera. There is, however, a curious memorandum of an offer made by the Dutch to the Grand Duke for a loan of troops, which illustrates the value of a fine German peasantry to their sovereign in those days. Fifty thalers a year were to be paid to the Grand Duke for every soldier he should supply, and at the end of the war they were to be sent back. But it occurred to the negotiators that one natural consequence of a war was that it might be difficult to return precisely the same number of troops that had been sent, and the sovereign might thereby be robbed of his property. To meet this contingency, it was provided that whatever might be wanting in the number when they were given back, "should be made good" by a payment of "three hundred "florins for a rider and horse, and one hundred florins for a "foot-soldier." So that a peasantry was worth something in those days.

The *Journal de Genève* contains the following, from a Paris correspondent: "La Vie de Caesar (The Life of Cæsar), by "Louis Napoleon, is printing at this moment. There can be "no farther doubt about it, and I am in possession of informa-"tion from the Imperial printing office, to the effect that a "first impression, consisting of one hundred copies, has been "struck off, in which the necessary alterations are being made "at this time. Workmen have been selected for this purpose "who have been employed in the office for many years; and "they have been told that on the slightest indiscretion on their "part they will lose their places. After the printing of each "leaf in quarto, every form is secured with three chains and "locks, the keys of which M. Pettitin, the director of the "printing-office, takes with him. As soon as the printing is "completed, the sheets are taken into the Emperor's cabinet, "then the *collaborateurs* set to work to correcting the press, or "altering such passages as the Emperor wishes to see done. "You see that measures are pretty well taken against any in-"formation reaching foreign papers." The work, it is further said, will appear in a few months, and in two editions —one printed at the Imperial printing-office, the other at Plon.

Sir Edward Cust's standard work, the "Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century, up to 1815," will speedily be completed, by the publication of the two concluding volumes.

"The Life of Sir Howard Douglas," by Mr. Fullom, is published by Murray, of London. It is written in a somewhat turgid and diffuse style, but contains some good material. Sir Howard's "Treatise on Naval Gunnery," (first edition, 1819, last, 1862), and his "Essay on Fortifications," are standard and highly-esteemed professional works. In later years he took part in the discussion on iron-clad ships, the bitterness of the controversy causing him considerable agitation. He may almost be said to have died declaring "All "that I have said about armor ships will prove correct. How "little do they know of the undeveloped power of artillery," —a declaration which the experience of our own war has strikingly borne out.

STEAM RAMS FOR THE REBELS.

The London *Daily News* of August 26th publishes the following memorial, which was sent from the Committee of the Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 25th, and the *News* editorially calls upon the government for prompt interference in the matter:

To the Right Honorable Earl Russell, &c., &c.:

The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society humbly showeth:

That your memorialists desire to call your lordship's attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance. Your memorialists have learned that certain persons, regardless of the proceedings already taken by her Majesty's government to stop such practices, have equipped vessels of a very formidable kind, which are about to sail from England to make war upon a nation with which this country is at peace, and a people very nearly allied to us by ties of friendship and commerce. In particular your memorialists are informed, and earnestly call upon your lordship to make investigation into the fact, that two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which for some time have been in preparation in the Mersey by the builders of the *Alabama*, are now almost ready for sea; that these vessels are equipped and armed with steel prows and turrets, and are intended for committing hostilities against the government and people of the United States of America. One, it is believed, will sail on or about the 27th day of August, and is to be received by the Confederate war vessel *Florida*, now hovering off the British coast for the purpose. Another iron-plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the Clyde. In view of what her Majesty's government has already done in the case of the suspected gunboat *Alexandra*, and of a statement by your lordship that you believed the Foreign Enlistment Act sufficient to stop these dangerous practices, your memorialists cannot doubt that the law will be enforced against the persons and vessels concerned, in a spirit of loyalty and good faith to an allied nation struggling for constitutional freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slaveholders.

May it, therefore, please your lordship to order a prompt investigation into the circumstances above detailed, and, if necessary, for this purpose, to stop in the meantime the departure of the war vessel which is ready to sail, and to apply the law with vigor, to prevent hostile acts against a friendly power contending for human freedom.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

W. Evans, Chairman.
P. A. Taylor, W. T. Malleson, } Joint Treasurers.
F. W. Chesson, Hon. Secretary.

The following letter, published in the London *News* of August 27th, refers to this same subject:—

"I trust not only the attention of Earl Russell, but the serious attention of the public, will be attracted by the very important memorial of the Emancipation Society, published in Tuesday's *Daily News*, on the steam rams now about to leave Birkenhead and Glasgow for the service of the Southern Confederacy.

"It is openly boasted of one of these vessels that she could cut the *Warrior* in two—probably simple brag; but no one can doubt that the desire (however unattainable) of the builders is to cut in two, if possible, the United States of America.

"What, then, has the government to consider, and what has the public to urge upon the government? It is understood that in November the appeal of the crown will be heard from the extraordinary decision of Chief Baron Pollock in the case of the *Alexandra*. Surely these vessels of war may at least be detained until then.

"Is it objected that the government would run a risk of being cast in damages? Such a calamity is possible, no doubt. But what calamities, what risks lie upon the other hand, if these vessels escape? No less than war with America, and irretrievable dishonor to our neutrality.

"Which scale, then, is weighed most? We may, sir, fearlessly appeal to the country to pronounce which course it is the duty and the interest of England to pursue.

"I am, &c. W. T. Malleson."

London.

Sir William Armstrong on Some Special Points of Gunnery.—At the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held during the last week of August, Sir William Armstrong, the distinguished inventor of the heavy ordnance which bears his name, was President, and delivered the inaugural address, summing up the progress and present position of the various sciences. He did not go with any fullness into his own special branch; but the following paragraphs, which we clip from the report of the address, covering an entire broadside of the London *Times*, will be found of interest:—

"The science of gunnery, to which I shall make but slight allusion on this occasion, is intimately connected with the dynamical theory of heat. When gunpowder is exploded in a cannon, the immediate effect of the affinities by which the materials of the powder are caused to enter into new combinations, is to liberate a force which first appears as heat, and then takes the form of mechanical power, communicated in part to the shot and in part to the products of explosion, which are also propelled from the gun. The mechanical force of the shot is reconverted into heat, when the motion is arrested by striking an object, and this heat is divided between the shot and the object struck, in the proportion of the work done or damage inflicted upon each. These considerations recently led me, in conjunction with my friend Captain Noble, to determine experimentally, by the heat elicited in the shot, the loss of effect due to its crushing, when fired against iron plates. Joule's law, and the known velocity of the shot, enabled us to compute the number of dynamical units of heat representing the whole mechanical power in the projectile, and by ascertaining the number of units developed in it by impact, we arrived at the power which took effect upon the shot instead of the plate. These experiments showed an enormous absorption of power to be caused by the yielding nature of the materials of which projectiles are usually formed; but further experiments are required to complete the inquiry.

"While speaking of the subject of gunnery, I must pay a passing tribute of praise to that beautiful instrument invented and perfected by Major Navez, of the Belgian Artillery, for determining, by means of electro-magnetism, the velocity of projectiles. This instrument has been of great value in recent investigations, and there are questions affecting projectiles which we can only hope to solve by its assistance. Experiments are still required to clear up several apparently anomalous effects in gunnery, and to determine the conditions most conducive to efficiency, both as regards attack and defence."

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS

A COMMUNICATION from the Camp of Châlons, dated the 25th, says:—"The Emperor was yesterday present at a second grand series of manœuvres, under the orders of Marshal BARAQUAY D'HILLIERS. An immense number of persons from the surrounding neighborhood were assembled, and saluted with the loudest acclamation his Majesty and the Prince Imperial, who was on his pony. This morning his Majesty was present at the target practice of the artillery and infantry. To-morrow, at 9 o'clock, will take place the grand review, at which the Emperor is to distribute the recompenses awarded on the occasion of the 15th, and in the course of the day his Majesty will leave the camp for St. Cloud."

THE act of Parliament passed at the end of the late session provided a sum of £650,000 towards defraying the expenses of constructing fortifications for the protection of the royal arsenals and dockyards, and the ports of Dover and Portland, and of creating a central arsenal. The act recites that the Commons have cheerfully granted the sum for the purpose mentioned. The first sum was £2,000,000, by the 23d and 24th Victoria, cap. 109, and the second sum, £1,200,000, making, with the present, £3,850,000 towards the fortifications, &c. The estimated cost is £6,920,000, and the further amount to complete the works is £3,070,000. The site for the central arsenal to be provided is estimated at £150,000, which sum is to be obtained.

A CUPOLA screw iron-clad called the *Rolf Krake* has recently been built for the Danish Government by Messrs. NAPIER & SONS, Glasgow. She is of peculiar construction, having been built from plans approved by Captain C. P. COLES. Her length is 185 feet, breadth 33 feet, depth 14½ feet, tonnage 1,264, and her engines are of 240 horse power. She is only about five feet above the water line, with bulwarks to fold down in action, and displays two revolving cupolas rising four and a half feet above the deck, and twenty-one feet in diameter. She is armor plated from stem to stern, the plates being 4½ inches in thickness, increasing to 7½ inches at the ports, with the addition of a 9 inch teak lining inside. Her armament is to consist of four 68-pounders, two in each turret, worked from the inside. The deck is entirely clear of obstruction, except the funnel and a small fixed tower aft for steering the vessel.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 110-pounder gun has recently been subjected to a trial at New Haven, England, with but indifferent results. Most of the shells burst at the muzzle, one of the shot stripped, and the few shot that hit the butt did not appear to maintain the high opinion entertained of the accuracy of the gun. The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 22d ult., says: "Whether from its breech loading it is necessarily weak, or whether the gun is altogether too light, may be doubtful; but there is one thing certain, viz., that the powder charge of 14 lbs. was found to be too great for the gun, and therefore 12 lbs. are now used with it. The result is that the 110-pounder is now of far too small power for the broadside of our vessels; and as the smooth 68-pounder is not very much more effective, we have at present no guns fit for the armament of our iron-clads."

BROWN'S vitreous sheathing for ships is now attracting considerable attention in England. The bottoms of several vessels have been covered with it, and if the results prove such as are claimed, copper, as a sheathing, will be superseded. The invention consists in coating small iron plates with soluble glass, these plates to be attached by cement to the bottom of ships. The Admiralty have confidence enough in the invention, to order the whole of the armor-plates of the cupola ship *Royal Sovereign* to be thus covered. The new adhesive process by which the plates are fastened to the vessel has been ascertained to be capable of resisting all ordinary contingencies from pressure or abrasion. Compared with other metal-coating substances, this sheating is economical, the cost being about thirty cents per square foot. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have tested the invention, and a trial has been ordered by the French Emperor at Cherbourg.

THE concussion and percussion fuses made by Sir William Armstrong, which are remarkable for the ease with which they are exploded, are prepared by the use of one of the most highly explosive mixtures known, consisting of chlorate of potassa and amorphous phosphorus, which may be ignited by the application of a gentle heat, or by submission to moderate pressure. If it be made up into a hard mass by mixing with a little shellac varnish, the friction resulting from the rapid insertion of a pin's point into the material, will ignite it. This time-fuse, when fixed in its place in the head of the shell, cannot, like ordinary fuses employed in smooth-bore guns, be ignited by the flame of the exploding charge of powder, since the shell accurately fits the bore of the gun. The fuse composition is ignited in the following ingenious manner: A small quantity of the phosphorus mixture is deposited in the bottom of a cylindrical cavity in the centre of the fuse, and over it is fixed a small plug of metal, with a pin's point projecting from its lower end. This plug is held in its place by a pin of soft metal, which by reason of the *vis inertiæ* of the plug, is broken when the gun is fired, and the pin then instantly pierces the pellet of detonating mixture, which, by its ignition, sets into action the time-fuse. One-tenth of an inch measures the distance between the pin's point and the phosphorus mixture previous to the explosion. The delicacy of action which may be obtained by a judicious combination of simple mechanical arrangements and highly explosive materials, is exemplified in a striking manner by this arrangement.

THE plan proposed by Captain PALLISER for strengthening cast-iron guns by the insertion of a wrought-iron tube in the bore after it has been reamed out, is undoubtedly an ingenious expedient for substituting the strength of wrought metal for the inferior cast-iron of the interior. A recent trial of the improvement is thus described in the last number of the *London Army and Navy Gazette*:—"The ninety-five hundred weight cast-iron sixty-eight-pounder (eight inch bore), which was bored to thirteen inches, and then strengthened by the insertion of a wrought-iron tube of two inches in thickness, on the plan of Captain PALLISER, successfully stood one hundred rounds with sixteen pounds of powder, and cylinders which, commencing at the weight of the gun's original ball of sixty-eight pounds, were increased after every ten rounds by the weight of one shot. After passing through this ordeal, the charge was doubled, and a cylinder of the weight of one shot again used, the gun withstanding the heavy strain brought upon it for six rounds, and bursting the seventh. This result was highly satisfactory, as a thickness of two-and-a-half inches of metal was taken out of the cast-iron gun, and a thickness of only two inches of wrought-iron substituted, leaving the bore with a diameter of nine inches. Captain PALLISER deserves great credit for the skilful manner in which he has wrought out his theory; and there can be no doubt, by what he says, that the interiors of our cast-iron guns, from being cast solid, are of inferior strength. But there are many things to be considered before his ingenious proposal should be adopted. They may be briefly summed up in—whether Captain PALLISER'S is the best known plan for utilizing our cast-iron guns, and whether the weapons produced by it will be so much better than before as to be worth the expense attended upon their conversion."

THE experiments for testing armor plating still continue at Shoeburyness, England. One of the most interesting was that recently made for the purpose of testing the resistance offered by a shield constructed by Captain INGLES as a covering for the exposed portions of fortifications, and generally for casemated batteries facing the sea. This shield is as simple in its plan of construction as can well be conceived, consisting of nothing more than very massive double slabs of wrought iron placed transversely. The slabs are eight inches and five inches thick respectively, bolted on to the iron backing with most massive screw bolts. The whole principle of the shield consists in meeting the impact of the shot with masses of iron of such strength and solidity as, when properly made and fitted together, would be virtually indestructible by any battery a ship could direct against it. It is claimed for this invention that it is the cheapest as well as the most efficient way that has yet been tried of covering casemates with armor. WHITWORTH'S 7-inch muzzle-loading rifled gun throwing a projectile weighing 150 pounds was the first fired at the shield. The result was that, although the head of the projectile indented the outer plate to the depth of about 5 inches, not the slightest impression or disturbance of any kind appeared at the back of the plates to indicate a rupture of the lining. The velocity with which this projectile struck the target was about 1,240 feet a second. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S smooth bore 100-pounder muzzle-loader was next fired with a charge of 25 pounds of powder and a spherical wrought iron 100-pound shot. The missile struck the target with a velocity of 1,470 feet a second, inflicting a circular dent 2½ inches deep and knocking off one of the massive bolt heads. The third shot was fired from ARMSTRONG'S rifled 300-pounder muzzle-loading gun with a charge of 45 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 230 pounds. The result was the cracking of the outer upper plate, and the shaking of the whole structure. After three more shots the victory seemed to remain with the shield.

J. P. JOVIN, chief medical officer of the French navy, and professor of chemistry for the naval school at Rochefort, has invented a process for preserving iron-plated and other vessels from oxidation, and preventing ships' bottoms from fouling, a trial of which the French Government is now making by covering two iron-clad vessels with the preparation. The invention consists in lining the inner surface of ships' sides and bottoms, perfectly secured with sheets of zinc applied directly against the sheet iron, and there held fast between the latter and the former. Where this is not practicable, zinc paint is to take the place of the metal, with, it is stated, equally satisfactory results. To protect the exterior portion of the hull immersed, from the deposit of marine shells and plants, the inventor proposes the following: In the specification of his patent he states that "Turbeth mineral mixed with Prussian blue produces, by its contact with the alkaline chlorides of sea water, one of the most violent poisons known to mineral chemistry—namely, the cyanide of mercury in the shape of chloro-cyanide of mercury and sodium. Therefore, fifty-five parts of turbeth mineral are first mixed with forty-five parts of Prussian blue of the commonest tint, but not adulterated, and with it the poisonous paint is thus composed:—Of boiled linseed oil, 250 parts; red lead, 650 parts, and the before described mixture, 100 parts. These substances must be well ground together to effect a uniform distribution of the poisonous compound throughout the mass of paint. But since iron has the property of reducing mercurial and leaden compounds, the preparation must not be applied directly to the bare metal. All parts of the hull and every part of iron to be immersed, must be previously coated with two layers of the metallic zinc paint after being scoured as completely as possible, upon which, when dry, the poisonous paint is applied. This compound may prove advantageous, if applied to wood employed to secure dykes and embankments to secure them from injury by teredos. The smallest particle of the chloro-cyanide of mercury and sodium, produced by its contact with sea salt, suffices to kill instantly animalculæ, plants, and even germs, when brought within its influence.

STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes the data for the following statement of the strength of the Russian navy:

The Russian government maintains in the Black Sea a squadron consisting of 34 steamers, mounting 135 guns, and 8 transports, mounting 9 guns. The whole manned by 254 commissioned officers, 453 non-commissioned officers, and 3022 seamen. By the convention separately concluded with the Porte, in 1856, Russia bound herself to keep in the Black Sea no more than "six steam vessels, measuring 150 metres at their "water-line, and four other light vessels, not above 200 "tons each." The fleet above named has nearly all been built since the date of that stipulation, and affords a singular commentary upon the fidelity with which the article has been observed. Eight of the vessels are part of the squadron which, at the beginning of the siege of Sebastopol, was sunk at the entrance of that port to prevent the approach of the allied fleets. These have been raised and repaired at great expense. Besides this squadron, it is stated that the Russian Admiral GLASENAPP is busily engaged in completing thirty-two gunboats in the navy-yard of Nicolaieff, for service in the Black Sea.

In the Baltic Sea the Russian fleet consists of the following steam vessels: 9 ships-of-the-line, 14 frigates, 6 sloops, 1 yacht, 19 paddle steamers, 1 transport, 4 pilot boats, and a flotilla of gunboats, mounting a total of 1565 guns, and manned by 1361 commissioned officers, 1486 non-commissioned officers, and 20,789 seamen.

In the White Sea a fleet of 5 steam vessels is maintained, mounting 16 guns, and manned by 22 commissioned officers, 30 non-commissioned officers, and 160 seamen.

The Russian fleet in the Caspian Sea consists of 20 steam vessels, mounting 54 guns, and manned by 124 commissioned officers, 166 non-commissioned officers, and 848 seamen.

In the Sea of Aral there are two steamers, manned by 6 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, and 36 seamen.

On the Amoor there are 24 steam vessels, mounting a total of 143 guns, and manned by 181 commissioned officers, 172 non-commissioned officers, and 1,746 seamen.

Of the vessels belonging to the Russian Navy, three are fast screw liners, one mounting 111 guns, and two mounting 130 guns each. Six are mixed screws of 74 and 81 guns, and ten are fine screw frigates. There are but two iron clads in the Navy, one on the stocks at Cronstadt, and one built in England. The Russian Navy has ninety admirals and generals of marine.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

THE London *Review* of the 22d ult. says:—"The House of Commons Committee, which was appointed last session to inquire into the expenditure incurred since 1858, on various branches of improved ordnance, has just terminated its labors. In reality the committee has been sitting upon the ARMSTRONG gun, chiefly with the object of ascertaining the positive results at which the country has arrived. One advantage of the inquiry will be to put an end to the absurd reports which have been industriously circulated about the failures of the ARMSTRONG guns, by thos ewho were interested in their failure. The Committee report that of 570 12-pounder field guns issued and in use since 1858, thirteen only have been returned to the Royal gun factories, for repairs, three of which have proved unserviceable, and the remainder repaired at an inconsiderable cost. As to the principle of the coil system, they quote the evidence of SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG himself, who has begun with 3-pounders of 5 cwt., and has succeeded step by step to 600-pounders of 22 tons. He says that out of nearly 3,000 guns, no one gun has burst explosively, and, in fact, no one gun has failed under the most trying tests, except by a gradual process. At the time this system was adopted, it was, in the opinion of the Committee, the only system capable of fulfilling the requisite conditions; and they state that they have no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other method of constructing rifled ordnance exists, which can be compared to that of SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG."

A CORRESPONDENT of a Savannah paper, writing of the shelling of Charleston, says:—"Without a word of notice, at the dead hour of two o'clock this morning, when the thousands of innocent women and children were quietly wrapped in sleep, General Gillmore opened his Parrott battery against the city. The consternation occasioned by the terrific screams, and explosion of the 200-pound shell, at that unseasonable hour, beggars description. All rose frantically from their slumbers, and every family that had a prospect of getting away set about the work of preparation. Immense trains left after daylight, loaded down with females and young children, many not knowing whither they were going, but willing to go anywhere to escape the foul vengeance and inhumanity of the foe. The exodus kept up during the day and night thus far, and it is estimated that several thousands have left."

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The *Yankee* and *Eureka* have been towed up to the yard for repairs, being disabled. The captured steamer *Neptune*, a description of which has already been published, has had a complete overhauling at the Navy Yard, and her engines have been placed in complete order. She has been renamed the *Clyde*. Her engines have been subjected to a trial, and it is believed from their working that she will be able to make eighteen or nineteen knots per hour. They work so smoothly that there is no jar in any part of the vessel. She will no doubt prove to be one of the fastest vessels of our Navy. The following officers have been assigned to her: Acting Master A. A. Owens, commanding; Acting Ensigns George Dunn, and C. F. Watson; Master's mates, C. Palmer, and G. Dexter; Second Assistant Engineers, C. Stevens and J. D. Rodgers; Third Assistant Engineers, W. O. Saville and James B. Lucas.

The *Primrose*, which for sometime past has been on the ways, is now ready for service. This boat was formerly the *Nellie Vaughn*, of New York, and is admirably suited for service on the Potomac, where she has been employed. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master, W. T. Street, commanding; Acting Ensign, C. A. Stewart, Ex. Officer; Master's mates, Jacob Hahn and H. Z. R. Woods; Third Assistant,—Jenks and Pilot W. Penn.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The past week at this yard has been marked by the visit of two Admirals, Admiral Farragut, and Admiral Joseph Smith, the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who made an official inspection throughout the entire yard. He expressed himself gratified at the excellent state of affairs in every department, and complimented the officers in charge for their zeal and attention to the duties of their office.

The U. S. gunboat *Union*, arrived last week from a cruise along the coast with supplies to the blockade squadrons. The *Honduras*, a newly purchased gunboat, was put into commission on Tuesday. The United States gunboat *Commodore Read* went into commission last week, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States ship *Ino*, Acting Master James M. Williams, commanding, has returned from a cruise in the South Atlantic, and on the equator. She touched at the Island of Fernando do Noronha. Captain Williams was informed by the Governor of that island that about the 17th of June, the British ship *Agrippina* touched there with a cargo of coal for the Alabama, and sailed the same day for Bahia. He has not heard of any privateer in the South Atlantic. The Governor of Fernando de Noronha assured Captain Williams that Confederate pirates would not be allowed to anchor at that island. The Brazilians are preparing to give them a warm reception in case they should do so. The *Ino* sailed from thence July 25.

The steam sloops-of-war *Hartford*, *Richmond* and *Brooklyn*, at this yard, are to be put in order as soon as possible, and, the *Niagara*, at Boston, is to be ready about the same time.

The Navy Department has chartered at this port the fine steamer *Whirlwind*, which was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday. Orders have been received from the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch her at once to Charleston, where her commanding officer is to report to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. She has on board necessaries for the squadron.

On Wednesday, the newly purchased steamer *Grand Gulf*, was turned over to the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the builders.

The steamers *Jacob Read* and *Honduras* were put formally in commission on Wednesday, at the Navy Yard. They are under orders to proceed to sea as soon as their preparations can be completed. The *Honduras* was recently purchased. Both of these vessels have been converted into very useful men-of-war.

The Secretary of the Navy has concluded to give the repairing of the *Brooklyn* to Mr. Westervelt, of this city, who built her. A survey held on her a few days since shows that she is almost in as bad condition as the *Richmond* and *Hartford*.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Several important movements in the Philadelphia Yard are being made. The old buildings on the upper side of the main avenue have been demolished, and the cellars dug for a new Purser's building. The new building is to be of brick, three stories high, with an attic. The front is to be 150 feet long, with a depth of 50 feet. The three upper stories will be complete in themselves, and form three long halls 150 by 50 feet. The first story will be divided into three apartments, each 50 feet square. The Purser of the yard, Mr. Rittenhouse, is' to occupy the whole building. The joiner's shop is to be extended also. A three-story brick building is to be added to the present shop. It will be 60 feet long by 40 wide, and will be completed, together with the other buildings, by the 1st of February.

The United States steamer *Kansas*, which was constructed at Philadelphia to fit the machinery of the captured prize steamer *Princess Royal*, was launched on Saturday. She is a splendid vessel, and measures about 375 feet in length.

The gunboat *Pocahontas* arrived on Monday from New Orleans and the Southwest Pass. She has been on blockading duty off Mobile. Her officers and crew will share $200,000, the proceeds of the sale of the *Autona*, captured by her.

The steamer *Shenandoah* sailed on Tuesday from Philadelphia for the blockade squadron off Wilmington, N. C. Tha *Bermuda* sails on Saturday for the West Gulf Squadron.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Business at the Boston Navy Yard is becoming daily more active, and but a short time will elapse before the number of workmen will be largely increased. A sidewheel steamer, which had received her machinery at East Boston, was returned to the yard during the week, and the prize steamer *Britannia*, which is being repaired for a dispatch boat, was removed from the dry dock. The bark *Ethan Allen* also sailed on a cruise. The arrangements at the lower ship-house for the building of the contemplated sea-going steamer are nearly completed, and the keel will be laid in a few days. The old frigate *Niagara* will shortly leave on a three years' cruise. The screw steamers *Saco* and *Pequot* are receiving their machinery on board, and the iron-clad *Monadnock* has received nearly all her side plating.

The sloop of war *Tuscarora* arrived on Thursday of last week. The gunboat *Hendrick Hudson* arrived from New York on the 5th.

The prize steamer *Cronstadt*, recently captured while running out of Wilmington, N. C., has been unloading in Boston. She had a cargo of four hundred bales of cotton, and in addition a large quantity not packed. There were also turpentine and tobacco on board. The steamer is of three hundred or four hundred tons, but having very small engines, &c., possesses a large capacity for stowage. She is a slow sailer, and is worth $30,000 or $40,000.

The monster propeller of screw frigate *Niagara*, at the Charlestown yard, has been adjusted. It weighs twelve tons and cost $20,000. The steamer *Howqua* sailed on Tuesday night for the blockading squadron off Wilmington, N. C. The screw steamer *Iron Age*, Lieutenant-Commanding E. E. Stone, sailed last week on a cruise.

BALTIMORE NAVAL STATION.

The United States steamer *Daylight*, which has been in Baltimore for some time undergoing repairs, sailed on Sunday. She was put in good running order, and it is hoped will be of considerable service in her cruise.

NAVY PERSONAL.

By invitation of Com. Montgomery, the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, took a trip down Boston harbor on Monday, in the gunboat *Iron Age*.

Flag-Lieutenant S. W. Preston, has returned to the flagship of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, after leave of absence at home, and is Acting Fleet Captain.

The Department has received information of the killing of acting master R. A. Turner, commanding screw-steamer *Curlew*, at Natchez, by Major McKee, the Provost Marshal of that city. A commission to investigate the matter relieved the Marshal from all blame.

Lieut. Commander Oscar C. Badger, Admiral Dahlgren's Acting Fleet-Captain, lost one of his legs in the naval attack on Fort Moultrie on the 1st inst. He has been in the service since 1841, and has served on the *Independence*, *Saratoga*, *Mississippi*, *Perry*, *Vincennes*, *John Adams*, ordnance ship *Plymouth*, *Macedonian*, and at the Washington Navy Yard as ordnance officer.

Edward Driscoll, a seaman in the United States Navy, arrived in this city last week from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where he was tried by a general court-martial. He is sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, to lose all pay, and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment to be disgracefully discharged from the service. Admiral Paulding has turned him over to the authorities at Sing-Sing, where he is to be confined. The court which sentenced him is still in session at Philadelphia, and will continue so for some days.

The following have been recommended by the Examining Board of Engineers, in session at the Philadelphia Navy Yard:

First Assistant Engineers.—Second Assistant Engineers Samuel L. P. Ayres, Wilson K. Purse, Emery J. Brooks, and James Sheridan.

Second Assistant Engineers.—Third Assistant Engineers William H. Harrison, George W. Melville, Benjamin F. Wood, E. A. Leavitt, F. G. Coggin, Henry P. Gregory, A. J. Kenyon, Hiram Parker, Jr., and J. W. Sidney.

For Admission as Third Assistant Engineers.—Samuel P. Budd, Pa.; Francis P. Hallowell, Pa.; Richard Inch, Washington, D. C.; Francis C. Burchard, Pa.; Julius A. Kaiser, Washington, D. C.; Frank H. Townsend, Pa.; Geo. W. Baird, New York; Thaddeus L. Vanderslice, Pa.; W. H. F. Reichenbach, Pa.; Isaac B. Fort, Washington, D. C.; George F. Sawyer, New York; Andrew H. Henderson, Md.; Edward Stiles, Pa.; H. F. Loveaire, Pa.; James D. Lee, Pa.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Ethan Allen* was in Gloucester harbor on Thursday.

The brig *Bainbridge* is now given up as lost.

The new propeller for the frigate *Niagara* weighs twelve tons, and cost $20,000.

The United States sloop of war *Macedonian* was cruising at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar on the 17th ult.

The iron-clad gunboat *Cincinnati*, which was sunk by the Vicksburg batteries, has been raised and taken to Cairo.

The *Canonicus* at Boston will be ready for sea in three months. She is an Ericsson battery.

The iron-clad monitor *Tecumseh* will be launched at Jersey City on Saturday morning, 12th inst.

The supply steamer *Union* will sail from New York on the 17th inst. for Pensacola, touching at Port Royal, Key West, and all of Admiral Bailey's stations.

Screw steamer *Cambridge* sailed from Newport, R. I., on Saturday, bound, it is stated, to join the blockading squadron off Wilmington, N. C.

The United States schooner *George Mangum*, Collins, arrived at Georgetown, on the 22nd ult., from a cruise, she would remain in the Gulf for the protection of fishermen.

The *Kent*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Melbourne, spoke the Confederate steamer *Georgia* on the 11th inst., in Lat. 23° S., Longitude 30° W., which afterwards sailed for the Southwest.

The French *Le Nord* of the 18th ult. says:—"The Confederate corsair *Florida* has lately burned an American ship laden with goods belonging to a Marseilles house. We suppose that the French government will make reclamation on the Confederate government at Richmond."

The Navy Department has contracted with the Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, for the construction of an immense cruiser, intended for fast steaming. She will be over 3,000 tons burden, and longer than any other vessel at present in the service.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* has been heard of up to July 24—a proof that she had not been sunk by the *Alabama* at the time stated in the Florida paper.

The number of enlistments in the Naval recruiting service, in Cincinnati, for the past year, is over eighteen hundred men, all of whom have been accepted, and have proved first-class men. Great pmise is due Acting Master Bowen for his energy and efficiency in this branch of the service.

The frigate *Cumberland* was raised from her bed in Hampton Roads, recently, and the floats were being rapidly emptied, when the tide began to make with such velocity as to seriously disturb operations. Suddenly the huge monster frigate again sunk to her bed at the bottom.

The sloop-of-war *Marion* has been ordered to return to Newport, and was expected to arrive there between the 10th and the 15th inst. She has the first class of midshipmen of the Naval School on board.

The United States sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, from Boston, on a cruise, was spoken August 12, in lat. 43 53, lon. 58 19, and again on August 30, in lat. 43 50, lon. 48 50. This was several days after the terrible hurricane of the 21st and 22d, in which the *Bainbridge* foundered.

Since the war began, Marshal Milward, of Philadelphia, has disposed of eighty-three prize vessels, comprising thirteen steamers, three sailing ships, three barques, five brigs, fifty-nine schooners, and five sloops. The steamer *Bermuda* was the most valuable of the lot, the *Princess Royal* next.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* gives a report that sundry vessels, on the *Alabama* model, were being built for the Confederates in French ports. The proceedings were conducted with much secrecy, but the fact had, nevertheless, leaked out. The writer points out that, inasmuch as the French Government enjoys supreme control in such matters, without being hedged in with legal restrictions, as in England, they will be fully responsible to the Federal Government for such infractions of the international law as they may permit.

The government has purchased the prize steamer *Merrimac*, which was captured some time ago in attempting to run the blockade. She was brought to the Brooklyn Yard on Thursday to be converted into a gunboat. Capt. Drayton, of the ordnance department, is preparing a battery for her, and Constructor Delano has hands at work making a man-of-war of her. The *Merrimac* is a first-class steamer, reputed to be very fast.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL ORDERS.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieut. Jonathan Young, from the command of the *Pembina*, and ordered temporarily to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander L. Howard Newman, from the command of the *Dawn*, and ordered to the *Pembina*.

Gunner Eugene Mack, from the Mississippi Squadron, ordered to the *Niagara*.

Third Assistant Engineer James A. Barton, from the *Dai Ching*, and awaiting orders.

Commander Joseph P. Sanford, from the command of the *Sassacus*, and ordered to the command of the *Neptune*.

Lieut. Commander Francis A. Roe, from the command of the *Neptune*, and ordered to the command of the *Sassacus*.

Lieut. Commander Robert F. R. Lewis, from the command of the *Istaca*, and ordered to special duty at Baltimore.

Lieut. W. B. Cushing, from the command of the *Shockokon*, and ordered to command the *Monticello*.

Second Assistant-Engineer G. P. Hunt, from the *Niagara*, and ordered to the *Mendota*.

Commander James M. Duncan. from the commaed of the *Sebago*, and ordered to command the *Paul Jones*.

Lieut. Francis L. Brown, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Commander Donald McN. Fairfax, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and awaiting orders.

Lieut. Frederick Rogers, from the *Mendota*, and ordered to the steamer Grand Gulf.

Assistant Surgeon John W. Coles, from the receiving ship at New York, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.

ORDERED.

Lieut. Commander Andrew W. Johnson, to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Ensign Henry J. Blake, to the frigate *Sabine*.

Third Assistant Engineer Truman Jones, ordered to examination.

Lieut. Commander John G. Walker, ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Third Assistant Engineer John Borthwick, to examination.

Lieut. Commander George Brown, to the command of the *Istaca*.

Ensign Edward N. Kellogg, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander John Guest's orders to the S. A. B. Squadron, revoked and ordered to command the *Galatea*.

Lieut. Commander Charles E Fleming, to command the *Sagamore*.

Lieut. James O'Kane, to the *Paul Jones*.

Ensign Henry B. Rumsey, to the iron clad *Roanoke*.

Second Assistant Ensign James M. Cahill, to examination.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert N. Ellis, to the *Sassacus*.

Third Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker, Jr., to the *Louisiana*, vice Third Assistant Engineer John L. Lay, detached and ordered to examination.

Sailmaker James R. Childs, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. Commander Watson Smith, orders to command the *Paul Jones* revoked, and ordered to duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

Lieut. Commander Edward P. Luil, preparatory orders for sea service.

Lieut. A. Mackenzie, ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Theodore F. O'Kane, preparatory orders for sea service.

Chief Engineer Joshua Follansbee, to the *Juniata*, vice Chief Engineer J. F. Lamdin, detached, and ordered North for duty on the steamer *Brooklyn*.

PROMOTED.

Midshipmen John R. Bartlett, Jr., and Edward N. Kellogg, to the grade of Ensign.

APPOINTED.

T. Kemp, as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, to date from Sept. 5, 1863.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Hatch, from the *Drandywine*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. H. Hollock, from the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign M. H. Walkeys, from the *Perry*.

Acting Ensign Hugh Jones, from the *Cœur de Lion*.

William G. Wright, from the command placed on furlough.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Watson's order to the *Clyde* revoked, and, ordered to the Potomae Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Hatch, to the *Neptune*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. H. Kollock, to the *Brandywine*.

Acting Master H. H. Savage, to the command of the *Brittania*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. H. Nelson, to the *Calypso*.

Acting Ensign Hugh Jones, to the *Clyde*.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. John W. Simmons, to the command of the *Dawn*.

Acting Ensign Wm. C. Hanford, to the *Perry*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Reilly, to the *Penguin*.
Acting Master's Mate Robert Clifford, to report to Rear Admiral Lee.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers James M. Chaney and William Connell, to remain attached to the gunboat *Commodore*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Matthews, to remain attached to the *Sciota*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Dwyer, to remain attached to the *Calhoun*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers David Pace and Morris McCarty, to remain attached to the *Pocahontas*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Minton, to remain attached to the *Valley City*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Dennis Harrington, to remain attached to the *Heizel*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Oscar L. Smith and Thomas Harrington, to the *Gov. Buckingham*.
Acting Master Henry L. Sturgis, to report to Commodore Bell.
Acting Master's Mate G. W. Wall, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Master's Mate Isaac Hallock, to the *Mercidita*.
Acting Ensign William Young, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Master Edward Baker, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Acting Master Charles W. Lee, to the command of the *Howqua*.
Acting Master's Mate John Cannon, to the *Lackawanna*.
Acting Master's Mate John Aiken, to the *Euge nie*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William L. Orr, to report to Rear Admiral Paulding.
Acting Master's Mate R. H. Eldridge, to report to Commodore H. H. Bell.
Acting Master Thomas B. Sears, to report to Commodore Hell.

APPOINTED.

J. L. Salwell, Samuel Dean, and M. F. Schneider, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.
David Lee, Wm. L. Baker, James E. Crosby, S. Warren Chase, John H. Newcome, James P. Sturgis, and Charles O. Jones, Acting Master's Mates.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master's Mate Peleg W. Morgan, to Acting Ensign.
Acttag Master's Mate W. M. Purdis, to Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Kanawha*.
Acting Master's Mate John S. Russ, promoted to Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Aroostook*.
Acting Master's Mate T. N. Goldsmith to Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate R. H. Cameron, to Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Ensign D. C. Bowers to Acting Master, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

GRANTED LEAVE.

Acting Master's Mate G. W. Lane; Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank K. Moore.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of C. H. Dahlgren as Acting Master.
The appointments of Acting Master's Mates P. M. Topham, L. W. Smith, and E. K. Howland, and of Acting Ensigns W. Caldwell, Jr., and E. T. Sears.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master S. A. Swinnerton.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ENGAGEMENT IN GREENBRIER COUNTY, VA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
CLARKSBURG, September 1, 1863.

GENERAL—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of Brigadier-General AVERELL's report of his recent engagement in Greenbrier County, Virginia, with the rebels, under Major-General Jones.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

HUTTONSVILLE, Va., August 30, 1863.

GENERAL—I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place, after an expedition through the Counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas. We drove General JACKSON out of Pocahontas, and over the Warm Spring mountains in a series of skirmishes, destroyed their saltpeter works, burned camp North West, and a large amount of arms, equipments, and stores; fought a severe engagement with a superior force, under command of Major-General SAM. JONES and Colonel PATTEN, at Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs. The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but the want of ammunition, and the arrival on the second day of three regiments to reenforce the enemy, from the direction whence the cooperation of General SCAMMON had been promised, decided me to withdraw. My command was withdrawn in good order, with the loss of only two (2) men during the operation. Our loss in the battle is probably over one hundred (100), officers and men, killed and wounded, among whom are Captain PAUL HARON VON KOENIG, A. D. C., killed while leading an assault on the enemy's right, Major McNALLY, Second Virginia, and Captain EWING, Artillery, dangerously wounded. I have reason to believe the enemy's loss equal to, if not greater than our own. One Parrott gun burst the first day, and becoming worthless was abandoned. Great efforts, up to noon to-day, have been made by the combined forces of IMBODEN and JACKSON, to prevent our return, but without success.

We have brought in over thirty (30) prisoners, including a Major and two (2) or three (3) Lieutenants, a large number of cattle, horses, &c. Your Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant J. R. MEIGS, who accompanied me, is safe. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. W. AVERELL, Brigadier-General.

To Brigadier-General KELLEY.

SKIRMISHES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CLARKSBURG, WEST VA., SEPT. 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the detachment of my command, now in Braxton county, is actively engaged in skirmishes with the guerrillas in that county. About fifteen men of the 6th Virginia had a skirmish with them (the guerillas) on Elk river on the 26th ultimo. Result: one rebel killed and one of our horses badly wounded. Another scouting party returning from Birch had a fight with some thirty or forty bushwhackers, killing three and scattering the balance. Our party captured eight horses and lost one during the engagement.

Three companies of the 11th Virginia Infantry arrived at Sutton, on the 28th; they had a fight on Cedar Creek, some fifteen miles from Glenville; killed four bushwhackers and captured some eight horses.

Captain Harrison, commanding detachment of 6th Virginia Infantry, arrested a rebel mail carrier at Sutton on the 28th ultimo, just on his way back from the rebel camp and on his way to Glenville. Captain Harrison was lately informed by a prisoner, that Gen. Jones is at Lewisburg with an army of eight thousand men.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. WILKINSON, Col. Com'g Brig.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

General Orders, No. 295, issued from the Adjutant-General's office, and dated August 31st 1863, directs: By an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved September 27, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to Volunteers or soldiers from that State in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of commissioners to the regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, for the purpose of carrying out this act. It is hereby ordered that all such duly accredited commissioners from Minnesota be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the Volunteers from that State, and allowed access to them for the purpose indicated.

A circular issued from the Adjutant-General's office, August 28th, directs that: All men charged with desertion who belong to regiments whose terms of service have expired shall be examined by a Commission of from one to three officers, detailed by the officer (not including Provost Marshals of Enrollment Districts) under whose command they may be held in confinement, with a view to ascertain whether they are actually deserters; and if it should appear that they are not, their cases will be submitted to the Department Commander, that the penalty of desertion may be remitted without trial, under par. 159, Army Regulations, and the men sent to the mustering officer (under G. O., 102, of 1863) nearest the place of enrollment, to be mustered out of service. If the Commission should consider them deserters, or the men cannot clear themselves of the charge, they will be assigned and sent to one of the regiments from the same State, serving in the same Corps or Department in which the regiments to which they formerly belonged, served, for trial, or such disposition as the Division, Corps, or Department Commander may make of them, according to Regulations, to serve out the time lost by desertion; the regiment to be designated by the officer who forwards them, and entered on their descriptive list, or muster and descriptive roll. The time to be made good will be the time from the date of desertion to the date of joining the regiment to which assigned. Provost Marshals of Enrollment Districts will forward deserters from regiments whose terms of service have expired, in the same manner as others, with a view to carry out the above instructions.

An Executive Order, dated Executive Mansion, Sept. 4, 1863, orders that the Executive Order dated November 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition, or munitions of war, under which the commandants of Departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 13, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale for exportation from the United States, of all horses and mules within their respective commands, and to take and appropriate to the use of the United States, any horses, mules, and live stock designed for exportation, be so far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment, and that any live stock raised in any State or Territory bounded by the Pacific ocean, may be exported from any part of such State or Territory.

The following form of a letter answers numerous communications received at the Adjutant-General's Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 186 .

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of —— relative to procuring Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, &c., which you claim due —— Co. ——, —— Regiment ——.

As there is no evidence of the muster-in of this person on file in this office, the fact of his muster-in, or that he was entitled to be mustered into the service of the United States, becomes a question of evidence, and the parties interested must accumulate sufficient, in their application to have the name of the officer or soldier entered on the rolls, to satisfy this Department that the facts are as represented.

The original enlistment papers, muster-in rolls, and the regular muster and pay rolls (originals) are the best evidence that can be furnished this office of enlistment, muster-in, service, death, &c. When these cannot be obtained, the following will be required: The affidavits of the officer who mustered in his Company, or other proper evidence that he was not rejected at the examination previous to the muster-in; also, evidence of his enlistment, if enlisted, and that, at the time of enlistment, he possessed the physical qualifications necessary for the military service of the United States; and the affidavits of two or more of the officers of his Company (one of whom should, if possible, be the commanding officer) serving with him during his service, or at the time of his death, to show his actual service. In case the death took place at home, the affidavit of the attending physician, with testimonials as to respectability from two reliable citizens, duly certified under seal—or other equally satisfactory evidence, where there was no attending physician, or he has since died—will be required.

If it is impracticable to obtain evidence of the nature required above, sufficient evidence of a similar character, to cover these points and support the statements made, must be obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
———— Assistant Adjutant General.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863.

Colonel H. Fowler, 65th New York Volunteers.

Major William Wellington, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon James Moore, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date August 3, 1863, for failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal's, under arrest, as ordered, having been published officially August 3, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Assistant Surgeon R. Tusting, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain W. H. Edsall, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, to date August 3, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 3, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain Samuel Kinsley, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieutenant Robert A. Miller, 9th Massachusetts Volunteers; and Second Lieutenants Frank M. Laylor, 9th Massachusetts Volunteers, and Guerdon McKay, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, to date August 3, 1863, for absence without proper authority, published officially August 3, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Captain S. K. Roche, 9th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date August 3, 1863, for failing to report at headquarters of the Provost Marshal, under arrest, as ordered, was published officially August 3, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Captain A. M. Freeland, Second Lieutenant Robert S. Brown, 8th New Jersey Volunteers, and Captain V. C. S. Eckert, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for incompetency, to date September 1, 1863.

Captain Reuben W. Slayton, 147th New York Volunteers, for cowardice, to date September 1, 1863.

First Lieutenant J. J. Thro, 67th New York Volunteers, to date August 3, 1863, for absence from his command and visiting improper places of amusement while under medical treatment, published officially August 3, 1863.

Second Liutenant James Ennis, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date August 3, 1863, for misbehavior before the enemy and desertion, having been published officially August 3, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

First Lieutenant C. C. Leonard, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, to date August 3, 1863, for altering a pass, having been published officially August 3, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Stull, 104th New York Volunteers, to date August 3, 1863, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave, having been published officially August 3, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Lieutenant H. T. Lake, 45th Ohio Volunteers, mounted infantry, dismissal in General Field Orders, No. 4, Headquarters Army of the Ohio, confirmed by the President, to date August 19, 1863.

Dishonorably Discharged.

First Lieutenant Lafayette Butler, 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, for leaving his guard and sleeping out of camp while Officer of the Guard.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officer, heretofore dismissed, is restored, with pay from the date he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State:

Lieutenant Joseph E. Buswell, 14th Massachusetts Volunteers.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following named officers are announced as on duty in this office, and are empowered to conduct, under direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, the ordinary correspondence connected with their respective branches of business, viz:

General and Miscellaneous Business.

Col. George D. Ruggles, Add, A. D. C. and Asst.-Adjt.-General.
Captain Henry Stone, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Disbursements, Accounts, Returns, &c., under the Enrollment Act.

Maj. S. F. Chalfin, Assistant-Adjutant-General, in charge.
Capt. H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, Disbursing officer.
Capt. Jas. McMillan, Second Infantry, Disbursing officer.
Capt. H. C. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, Disbursing officer.
Capt. Samuel H. Lawrence, Sixteenth Infantry, Disbursing officer.
Capt. F. H. Barroll, Second Infantry, Disbursing officer.

Enrollment, &c.

Captain Henry E. Maynadier, Tenth Infantry.

Deserters, Descriptive Lists, &c.

Capt. Wm. H. Pease, U. S. Army.

Invalid Corps.

Col. Richard H. Rush, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Accounts of Disbursing Officers under Appropriation for Collecting, Drilling and Organizing Volunteers.

Maj. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General.

All official communications for this bureau must be addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General. The envelopes should be marked "Official Business," and should show to which branch the communication relates, by being marked "Disbursements under Enrollment Act," "Enrollment," "Deserters," "Invalid Corps," or otherwise, as the case may be.

CONDITIONAL DISMISSALS.

The following officers have been reported at the Headquarters of the Army, for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from September 7th they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Rickets, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

First Lieutenant James A. Hall, First United States Cavalry.
Medical Cadet J. J. Connell, United States Army.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, Second United States Infantry.
Second Lieutenant O. H. Healey, Eleventh United States Infantry.
Captain F. M. Stowe, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Captain H. P. Gates, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Captain C. M. Sampson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Captain Charles H. Hovey, Acting Assistant Inspector General, Second Division, First Army Corps.
Captain J. S. Bliss, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Samuel Appleton, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Abercrombie.

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as ordered.

Captain G. G. Hunt, Fourth United States Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon E. Dod, United States Army.
Captain W. Bocklin, Nineteenth United States Infantry.
Lieutenant W. H. Lisbee, Eighteenth United States Infantay.

Absence without proper authority.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Fornald, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Louis E. Chaney, Eighth Maryland Volunteers.
Captain E. J. Rizer, Eighth Maryland Volunteers.
Captain D. E. Livermore, Third Ohio Cavalry.
Captain W. H. McAllister, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant A. Lea Price, Fourth Delaware Volunteers.

Failing to report at Headquarters Provost Marshal, under arrest, as ordered.

Major W. J. Wilson, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant R. J. Kimble, First Maryland Cavalry.

Drunkenness, and falsely representing himself to be a Detective.

Second Lieutenant Edgar P. Ackerman, Second New Jersey Volunteers.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant A. Heldt, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM BEING DISMISSED.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission, instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, vis:

Captain Charles H. Brightly, Fourth United States Infantry.
Captain Delos Gary, One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.
Major John McConnell, Third Illinois Cavalry.
Major Charles McLean Knox, Ninth New York aCvalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. Hanley, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain Wm. S. Small, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant John Y. Ralstrick, Sixth Vermont Volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. A. Park, Sixth New York Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon E. Cause, Mount Pleasant Hospital.
Chaplain M. C. Welsh, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant George Morris, Sixth New York Artillery.
First Lieutenant William Vanness, Second New Jersey Volunteers.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Privates Berry Robinson, Frazier Carman, of Company F, James M. Anderson, James A. Pointer, of Company H, 27th regiment Kentucky infantry; Thomas E. Coleman, of Company A, 33d regiment Kentucky infantry, Charles Johns, of Company B, same regiment; John W. Coffey and Christopher Coffey, Company C, 27th regiment Kentucky infantry, were tried before a General Court Martial, convened at Munfordville, Ky., June 27th, 1863, and found guilty of the charge of desertion and sentenced to be shot. The proceedings in the case of Berry Robinson were found incorrect and invalid, and the prisoner was released and returned to his regiment for duty. The proceedings, findings, and sentences, in the other cases were approved and confirmed. Brigadier-General J. T. BOYLE, commanding District of Kentucky, was ordered to see that the sentences were duly executed by the proper officer, at Munfordville, Ky., on Friday, September 4th, A. D., 1863, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M., and at about two, P. M. of that day the men were executed.

Lieut. Cæsar Nissen, 39th New York volunteers.—Charged with conspiring with ex-Col. D'Utassy to defraud the United States, and with making a false return. Guilty. To be cashiered. Approved.

Lieut. Rodney B. Newkirk, Co. B, 126th New York volunteers.—Drunkenness on duty. Guilty. To be cashiered. Sentence remitted.

Capt. James Saunders, 69th New York volunteers.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Guilty. To be dismissed. Committed to lose one month's pay.

Col. G. L. Prescott and Lieut.-Col. Luther Stephenson, 32d Mass. volunteers.—Overstaying leave of absence. Guilty. To be dismissed. Committed to lose one month's pay.

Lieut. George W. O'Malley, Co. E, 115th Pennsylvania volunteers. Attempting to commit a rape on a lady from Camden, N. J., who was on a visit to one of the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, to see her son. Guilty. To be dishonorably dismissed; to lose all pay and allowances; to be declared forever incapable of holding any office of trust, honor, or profit under the Government of the United States; and to be confined as a convict, at hard labor, for six years. Approved, and the prisoner ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary at Albany.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Wynkoop to Charleston.
Surgeon T. A. Worrall before the Retiring Board at Annapolis, Md.
Assist.-Surgeon F. Lloyd, U. S. V., to the Department of Tennessee.
Assist.-Surgeon P. B. Wilson, to the Department of the Gulf.
Assist.-Surgeon G. S. Courtwright to the Department of the Ohio.
Assist.-Surgeon J. K. Rodgers to the Department of the South.
Surgeon S. P. Mulford to Hilton Head, S. C.

A Board consisting of Surgeons Abadie, Hammond, and Sheldon, has been ordered to assemble at West Point to examine cadets.

A Board has been ordered to assemble at New York, consisting of Medical Inspector Lyman, Surgeon McDougal, and Assistant-Surgeon Brenevan, to examine Lott's new Horse Letter.

PROMOTIONS.

Wm Walson, Richard S. Lynde, W. Grimstead, J. H. Curry, Nathan P. Rice, to be Surgeons U. S. Vols.

Surgeon J. Le Conte, U. S. A., to the position of Medical Inspector, U. S. A.

Medical Inspector Cuyler has been assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., to take charge of the Medical Inspector General's Office.

Surgeon Crane, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty in the Surgeon General's Office, in the place of Dr. Jos. R. Smith, ordered to St. Louis.

Surgeon Bache, U. S. A., has been assigned to the position lately held by Dr. Clymer.

RESIGNED.

Medical Inspector F. H. Hamilton, and Assistant-Surgeon C. P. Russell, U. S. A.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Surgeon T. B. Reed, U. S. V., for twenty days, on surgeon's certificate.

A New System of Battle Flags.—Major-General Rosecrans has established a new system of battle flags, by which the various corps of his army may be designated. The color of the flag denotes the corps, the number of the stars on it the division, and the figure in the star the brigade. The 14th Army Corps (Thomas) has a bright blue flag; the 20th Corps (McCook) bright red; the 21st Corps (Crittenden) a flag with three horizontal bars, white, red and blue. On these colors for a field, the number of the division is inscribed in white or black stars, and that of the brigade by a figure in the star, of opposite color.

Each battery has a small flag, corps colors, with letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black.

The cavalry divisions have each a bright red white and blue flag, colors running vertically, red outermost, and black stars.

The engineer corps has a white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally.

The hospitals and ambulance depots have a light yellow flag, for hospital and principal ambulance dépôts on the field of battle. Subsistence dépôts and store-houses have a plain, light green flag, three feet square; and Quartermasters' dépôts the same, with the inscription, "Q. M. D," in white letters.

The reserve corps has a white red and blue flag, bars running diagonally, the division number indicated by white crescents.

General Rosecrans' headquarters are marked by the national flag, six feet by five, with a golden eagle below the stars, two feet from tip to tip. For corps commanders, the color of their corps flag, fringed, with black eagle in the centre, with number of corps in black on white field. Division commanders have corps flags with black stars; brigade commanders, same, with white stars. The regular brigade, in Rosecrans' division have golden stars instead of white, to designate their brigade.

General headquarters, Ordnance Department, has a bright green flag, with two crossed cannon in white, with "U. S. Ordnance Department" in black, and a crimson streamer above the flag with same inscription.

Gen. Ewell's Piety.—In the course of a recent address by Gov. Smith, he told his rebel audience the following anecdote of Gen. Ewell:—"During the hero Jackson's lifetime, Gen. Ewell was wont to remark that Jackson could do the praying, and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. Ewell lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily intrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his 'poor boys' to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. Smith, as if a sudden fear got hold of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this." The Governor then remarked to his audience: "We have in Ewell a fit successor to the lamented Jackson—a praying and a fighting man."

Canteen.—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language, which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e*, brought out as *can tin*, pronounced *canteen*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin-can.

The Rebels and Slavery.—The London *Post* (the government organ) in its issue of the 20th of August argues:—

"That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit; and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery *is but a question time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world, they must elaborate some plan for the gradual amelioration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization.* Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth."

Quantrell, the rebel bandit and murderer, was formerly a school teacher in Kansas, under the name of Hart.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.
Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, 2d floor.
John Potts, Chief Clerk, 2d floor.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—553 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. G. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets

Brigadier General D. H Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M S Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, to attend officers of the volunteer Army—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, cor. of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Army Medical Board.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, President—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Major R. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroled Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

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Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

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Miscellaneous.

Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Capt. Oscar Bullus, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.

——— ———, commanding Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Lieut. Frank Ellery and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff; Lieut Samuel G. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.

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Capt. Elisha Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous Portsmouth, N. H.

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Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.

Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

Rush—Sheaffer.—On the 3d instant, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Captain Thomas J. Rush, of United States Army, to Fanny E. Sheaffer, of Canton, Ohio

Kavanagh—Leslie.—At the Brevoort House, New York, on Friday, Sept 1, Mr. John T. Kavanagh, Purser of the Ocean Mail steamship *City of London*, one of the Inman line, to Anna, daughter of John Leslie, Esq., C. E.

Crawford—Clement.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Schramm, at St. George's Chapel, Captain Augustus Crawford, formerly of New Jersey, to Miss Charlotte Clement, of Hesse Cassel, Germany. No cards.

Hinks—Nichols.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, 3d inst, at Christ church, by Rev. Dr Hoppin, Brig.-Gen. Edward W. Hinks, to Miss Elizabeth Peirce, daughter of George Nichols, Esq

White—Derby.—29th ult., by Rev. E. Edmunds, Lieut Rufus A White, 11th Mass. Regt., of Charlestown, to Miss Augusta E. Derby, of Townsend, Vt.

Hewlett—Sanderson.—At the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept 6, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., J Augustus Hewlett, to Mary E, daughter of Lieutenant Col. James M Sanderson, U. S. A.

Prentiss—St. John.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Lieut. Roderick Prentiss, U. S. Navy, and Miss Caroline A., second daughter of the late Chauncey St. John, Esq., of this city.

Washburn—Russ—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles C, Wallace, Dr. S. D. Washburn, House Physician of Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, to Elizabeth Crowell Russ, of Perth Amboy, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

Bull.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 9, of bilious remittent fever, Frederick Bull, Jr., of this city, Second Assistant Engineer on board U. S. ship *Pocahontas*, in the 24th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Major Edmund Underwood, United States mustering and disbursing officer for the Northern district of New York, died in Utica on the 5th of September, aged about thirty-seven years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and on the 3d of March, 1848, received a commission of second lieutenant in the Fourth regular infantry. Since the close of that war until within two years past, he was, except during rare and brief intervals, on duty, in California and Oregon. On the 14th of May, 1862, he was promoted from a captaincy in the Fourth regular infantry to a majority in the Eighteenth United States infantry. His remains will be taken on Monday to Oswego, where he will be buried.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, August 26, First Lieutenant James D. Rabb, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of typhoid fever. He was appointed a cadet from Kentucky, and entered the Academy in the summer of 1859. His natural ability and industry won him an enviable position among the scholars in his class, which was only surpassed by his aptitude for military exercises and fitness for command. These were so conspicuous that he was appointed to the highest rank among his fellow cadets, and for his last year at the Academy he commanded the corps as its first captain. Still his personal qualities were so winning, that he secured the affection as well as respect even of his foiled rivals, and in June, 1863, he left the Academy with the brightest promise of service to his country and of personal distinction. He was immediately ordered to join the Nineteenth Army corps, and reached Port Hudson immediately after its surrender. He remained there for some time, directing the subsequent engineering operations, and then returned to New Orleans, where he was actively engaged in superintending appropriate works around the city, until he was attacked by the disease which terminated fatally on the 26th inst. Far from his home, with no relatives near him, among perfect strangers, or friends of but a few weeks' standing, the romance of his affections blighted, and the visions of his young ambition faded, his life is not the least costly or least sad sacrifice that this wicked rebellion has laid on the altar of our country.

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IMPORTANT TO ARMY
PAYMASTERS.

Just Published,
MAJ. FOOTE'S NEW ARMY PAY TABLE,
Exhibiting at a glance the Monthly and Annual Pay, Tax, and Organization of the Army of the United States. Compiled and arranged by Major Henry Foote, U. S. Army, and approved March 4th, 1863, by E. B. French, Second Auditor Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
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All articles for soldiers should be sent by the Harnden Express, 74 Broadway, as they charge only half rates. The United States Government permits them to send to soldiers at Falmouth, Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Washington, Alexandria, New Orleans, and all other places. Expresses sent daily at 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45, P. M.

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BOTH CONSCRIPTS AND VOLUNTEERS!
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With Heavy Sterling Silver Cases,
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The *Army and Navy Gazette*, of Philadelphia, in its number of May 9, reviewing this watch, says:—"We are pleased to see that the importations of the Hubbard Bros. are meeting the enormous sale that such extraordinary enterprise as theirs so richly merits. These watches are novelties produced by no other house, far exceeding other manufactures in point of accuracy and elegance. Fidelity and promptness to their patrons render the house a desirable medium for traders in the army."
The *New York Weekly*, of July 23, 1863, voluntarily says:—"We have been shown by the Messrs. Hubbard Bros., who are the exclusive importers of the article, what they most appropriately term, the Railway Timekeeper, being a superbly finished watch, which is warranted to keep the most accurate time in all climates. The beauty of these Timekeepers is only equalled by their cheapness."
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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

On Thursday, the 27th of August, the undersigned will commence the publication, under the above title, of a weekly newspaper, devoted to military and naval affairs and to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of the United Service. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs, or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

1st. Full official lists of all appointments, promotions, changes of station, deaths, resignations, dismissals, and other changes in the *personnel* of the two services.

2d. A full and reliable record of all active operations by the Army and Navy.

3d. A summary of all official orders proper for publication.

4th. A full account of the operations of the Coast Survey and the Revenue Service, and of all changes among the officers of these two departments.

5th. Changes in the medical department of the two services, with matters relating to military hygiene, surgery and the sanitary condition of the Army and Navy.

6th. Descriptions of inventions and improvements relating to the Art of War, and of experiments and discoveries illustrative of military science in this country and abroad.

7th. Narratives of military and naval exploits and adventures; correspondence from members of the two services. Answers to questions in regard to difficult or disputed tactical matters, or other subjects suggested by correspondents.

8th. An account of important movements of foreign armies and navies, with notices of changes in the *personnel* of the services of foreign nations.

9th. Criticisms upon current literature and art, of interest to the Army and Navy.

10th. Articles upon military and naval engineering.

11th. Station of the Naval vessels in commission; report of Navy Yards, and movements of foreign naval vessels.

12th. Editorial discussions upon subjects of interest o our soldiers and sailors.

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and ward-room. The JOURNAL is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the JOURNAL early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c. The undersigned in completing his arrangements for the inauguration of the JOURNAL has the valuable co-operation of many experienced officers and of a large number of patriotic gentlemen outside of military life. With their earnest sympathy and cordial support he is able to establish the paper upon such a basis as will ensure its success. As far as it has been communicated to them, the project for the establishment of the JOURNAL has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction in the Army and Navy. Already, in advance of publication, numerous expressions of the most earnest sympathy with the enterprise have been received from officers high in command; and the proprietor' in a large advance subscription list, has received abundant assurance that the JOURNAL will meet with the approval of the two services.

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SMALL STORES, &c., for 1863-64.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Aug 15, 1863.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Offer for Small Stores," &c., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 17th day of September next for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing at each or either of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the number and quantities of the articles of Small Stores, Soap and Candles, named and specified in the following classes, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required, from time to time, by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of those yards respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

300,000 lbs. Salt-water Soap.

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "White Salt-water Soap," and be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good strong boxes, containing twenty-five bars, weighing three pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

CLASS NO. 2.

15,000 Jack Knives.
20,000 Spoons.
15,000 Forks.
5,000 Razors (in single cases).
5,000 Razor Straps.
10,000 Scissors.
300,000 Needles, Sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, drill-eyed, betweens.
10,000 Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 in diameter.
3,000 Can-openers.
20,000 dozen D. E. Buttons.

CLASS NO. 3.

2,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Coat Buttons.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Buttons, medium.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Vest Buttons.

CLASS NO. 4.

10,000 Fine Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.
10,000 Coarse Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

CLASS NO. 5.

10,000 Scrub Brushes.
10,000 Shoe Brushes.
10,000 Shaving Brushes.
5,000 Whisk Brooms.

CLASS NO. 6.

5,000 Hands Grass, for hats.
15,000 lbs. Beeswax, ½ the cakes pure.
20,000 cakes Shaving Soap, not less than two ounces per cake.
20,000 boxes Blacking.

CLASS NO. 7.

16,000 spools COTTON, of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, three cords equal parts.
5,000 pounds THREAD, black and white, in quarter-pound packages, equal to Marshall's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.
1,000 pounds SILK, sewing, blue black, pure silk, avoirdupois weight, (wrappers not included), per ounce, in quarter-pound packages.
10,000 pieces RIBBON, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece, width 1⅜ inch, texture 16 by 10 to 16 of an inch.
10,000 pieces TAPE, white linen, four yards in length, one-half inch wide.
10,000 pieces TAPE, black twilled cotton, six yards in length, one-half inch wide.
20,000 POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, cotton, 30½ by 28 inches, weight not less than 1½ ounces each, texture 8 by 8 to onehalf inch.

CLASS NO. 8.

30,000 lbs. Mustard Seed, American brown.
20,000 lbs. Black Pepper, Malabar.
1,000 gross Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
1,000 gross Corks.

CLASS NO. 9.

100,000 lbs. Stearine Candles.

The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about thirty (30) pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractors' name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles named in a class must be included in the offer. All will be required within the fiscal year, and no excess of any article will be received under the contracts.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable, in all respects, to the samples deposited at said Navy Yards, and subject to such inspection at the Navy Yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct: the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy Yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum, in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, to secure its peformance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning o. the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the Act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th August, 1846), by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law: the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the Collector of the Port, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them: and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 27th March, 1854, and to the act of 10th August, 1846.

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BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

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Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.

No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers of or regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if for the interest of the Government.

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fice of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Second National Bank of the city of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking,

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE operations of the week, while not of a startling character, have been important and progressive. The occupation of Cumberland Gap by General SHACKELFORD, (commanding General BURNSIDE's advance), which was simply announced in last week's JOURNAL, is fully confirmed. It occurred on the 9th instant, at 3 P. M.—the rebel General FRASER surrendering without resistance, with 2000 men and 14 pieces of artillery. General BURNSIDE was present in person, having marched his infantry column from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, 60 miles, in 52 hours. Thus we hold the great gates of Eastern Tennessee. The most cursory glance at a good map shows the vast importance of these two points—Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap—now, after so long a time, in our possession. They not only cover the entire State of Tennessee and Kentucky on the east, but form the *only* base of inland operations against Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

General GILLMORE is establishing himself firmly at Cumming's Point, (Fort Wagner) from which he commands the city of Charleston, at easy range for his heavy guns. A brisk fire has been kept up on him from the adjacent batteries at Fort Johnson, Battery Bee, and Moultrie; but the extraordinary defensive capacities of Wagner are now all in our favor. Some days must, of course, elapse, before operations will be resumed from Cumming's Point, with the full force that usually marks GILLMORE's proceedings. The men must recover in a degree from the great fatigues which have insured their recent triumphs; it is no small task to reorganize Fort Wagner out of the wreck which the bombardment left it. It is our unpleasant duty to record an ill-conceived and unsuccessful attempt on the part of our naval forces to seize and occupy Fort Sumter. It was made on the 8th instant, and although conducted with the utmost promptitude and resolution, failed on account of an imperfect acquaintance with the nature of the obstacles to be overcome. We lost 10 officers and 104 men. In brief, the affair was as follows: The expedition consisted of 20 boats carrying 34 officers and 413 men, of whom 120 were marines; all under command of Commander THOMAS H. STEVENS, of the *Patapsco*. The plan of attack was to assail the Fort at two points, one party landing on the gorge wall, with the intention of ascending the ruins and gaining the parapet, while a second was to attempt an entrance through the lower embrasures. A third party was held in reserve. The expedition started at 11 P. M., and at half past one, the first line of boats was challenged by the sentry on the Fort. A fire of musketry opened upon the boats before they reached the shore, and only seven touched the island, from which about 150 men landed, only to be cut to pieces and taken prisoners. They found on landing that, instead of a slope of *debris* up to the parapet, which was the appearance of the ruins by glass, from the fleet, and on which they expected to ascend, there was a solid wall of sand bags, 12 feet high, from which they were repulsed with fatal accuracy, by the enemy's sharpshooters. No scaling ladders had been provided, or thought necessary, and our men could neither advance nor retreat. At the very moment of landing, too, signal lights were thrown up, and a fire was opened on our boats from all the rebel batteries bearing on the Fort.

The garrison materially assisted this assault, by throwing lights upon the boats. The principal mischief was done, however, by a rebel ram, which came up and attacked the boats at close quarters; hand grenades were thrown down upon our men from the ram and from the walls, and even the heavy bricks of the fort were used as missiles. As nothing could be done, the order was given to retire, but only four out of the seven boats got away—three having been swamped by the enemy's guns—and very few of the detachment which had landed secured a retreat. Those who were not killed fell into the hands of the enemy, who are of course, very jubilant. No blame, say the correspondents, can possibly attach to Admiral DAHLGREN or any of his officers. This is a very cheering assurance; but the event remains, and the only question is whether it was possible by any nearer reconnoissance than was made, to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the nature of the obstacles to be overcome on landing. If it was possible to be better informed, we can hardly rest satisfied with the uninvestigated exculpation of the commanding officer. BEAUREGARD's taunt to Admiral DAHLGREN, while it naturally stimulated that officer, was sufficiently suggestive of a consciousness that the Fort was not defenceless, and should have induced caution. The second line of boats, which were to land a force through the embrasures of the lower casemates in the northeast face, did not effect anything. Lieutenant HIGGINSON was in command, and he found a landing impracticable—his advance boats bumping heavily on the sharp rocks at the base of the Fort. Two of the boats were intercepted in their approach by the rebel ram before mentioned and pulled off into shoal water to escape, returning to the assistance of the others, when the ram steamed away. Other boats were driven away by the ram in the same way, and the reserve did not come into play at all —very fortunately, as it turned out—for a more perfect coöperation of our force, and the landing of a greater number of men would have probably only increased our loss.

LEE's army has retired toward Richmond. Down to a recent date his lines stretched from the base of the Blue Ridge and the upper Rappahannock, to Port Royal, on the lower Rappahannock, some 20 miles below Fredericksburg; near which latter point, LONGSTREET's corps was stationed; EWELL and HILL being respectively at or near Culpepper Court House and Gordonsville. But his whole army was in retrograde motion about the 10th instant, and General FOSTER telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that LEE's headquarters are now in Richmond, where the greater part of his army is massed. There is reason to believe, however, that LONGSTREET's corps, if no more, has gone to reinforce BRAGG, or to act independently against General BURNSIDE and General ROSECRANS. BEAUREGARD, too, may have received reinforcements. Our cavalry under General PLEASANTON, are hanging on LEE's rear. On the 13th instant, this officer, supported by the Second Corps, crossed the Rappahannock, at Kelley's, Rappahannock, and Sulphur Springs fords, at 4 A. M. He found the enemy first about 2 miles south of the river, and pursued his pickets to Culpepper Court House, which he entered at 10 o'clock, having taken 5 guns and 43 prisoners. The enemy evacuated Culpepper in great haste. The next day (Monday, 14th,) General PLEASANTON reached the Rapidan, at Racoon Ford, where he attempted to cross, but met a spirited resistance from a large body of the enemy. Smart skirmishing was had from Culpepper Court House, to this point, and about 150 prisoners have been taken by our troopers since Sunday. General PLEASANTON, however, still remains on this side the Rapidan, and the force of the enemy is yet uncertain.

General BLUNT's operations in Arkansas have been completely successful. Apprehension was felt on account of the great disparity of force—the enemy being 12,000 to our 4,500—but the event vindicates General BLUNT's confidence. He crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d ultimo, and offered battle, with this odds, to the rebel Generals STEELE and COOPER, who retreated, after a brief fight, in disorder, abandoning their trains. General BLUNT pursued them 100 miles, to Perryville, 50 miles from Red River, where he destroyed their commissary depot. On the 1st instant he took possession of Fort Smith, defeating and beating back 4,000 men. The rebels are now in a strong position, about 4 miles this side of Little Rock, and number 17,000 men, with 30 or 40 guns. General BLUNT is preparing to leave Fort Gibson for Fort Scott. His campaign has so far been exceedingly brilliant. He has marched his little force 250 miles in 9 days, with an enemy before him, outnumbering him, whom he has defeated in two battles; he has utterly destroyed their commissary dépôt, with a large amount of stores; captured their strong hold, Fort Smith—and cleared the Indian territory, redeeming 100,000 square miles from the invaders.

The natural result of the great victories of GRANT and BANKS in Mississippi, is appearing in the swarming of guerillas in that State. They are made up of deserters, paroled prisoners, and rascals of all stripes; and number, altogether, from five to eight thousand, under two or three notable leaders. They operate upon the central and northern parts of Mississippi, and the river shore; though the region of Corinth is particularly infested. There will probably be increased difficulties of this sort soon in Missouri, and in every State to which the deserters or disbanded men of the rebel army return. Thoroughly demoralized by two years of war in a bad cause, and under unprincipled leaders, they return only to curse their native States, and to be the terror of their former neighbors. Throwing aside even any pretended adhesion to the so-called Confederate Government, they become mere free-booters. Of course, our soldiers deal with them, whenever they have a chance; but the people of the States themselves, as soon as they are at liberty to return to the Union, must be depended upon, mainly, to put them down. This they will do with a will.

WORK on the military railroad from Nicholasville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., has commenced, and will be pushed with great rapidity. A thousand men to the mile will soon be employed. Negro laborers have been impressed along the line of the road, every third slave being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed negroes who have come into the Union lines, in the Southern States, are being forwarded to labor on the route. They will be paid one-third of their wages, the balance being reserved to aid in providing a home for them in a foreign country when the war is over.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General, has issued an order which will govern, in lieu of all orders relating to the Invalid Corps. The expenses of recruiting for the Invalid Corps are precisely the same as those paid from the recruiting fund for those of the regular army, consisting of office expenses, transportation of recruits, and officers, &c.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

No. II.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The re-organization of the Medical Staff of the British army, which occurred in 1858, is one of the most important results of the labors of the Sanitary Commission sent to the Crimea. For, although the duties of this Commission ceased with the war, the effect of its observations and reports, and the impressions received by its members of the inefficiency of the system of medical organization then existing, operated toward a more general appreciation of the necessity of reform. Accordingly, the subject was freely ventilated by the Medical press of the United Kingdom, and, arising thereby to the dignity of a question of great public importance, soon found its way into Parliament; where its merits, being early recognized, insured it the honor of a patient hearing.

The first result of this deliberation was the appointment, by the Queen, on the 8th of May, 1857, of a Board of Commissioners (consisting in part of former members of the Crimean Sanitary Commission), whose duty it was made to inquire into everything pertaining to the medical service of the army, and to report what changes were necessary to advance and insure its greater perfection and utility.

On the 0th of February, 1858, the Report of this Commission was presented to Parliament, by Lord Panmure, and in it appeared the startling admission that the military profession in Great Britain must rank as among the most insalubrious—that the Medical Staff are wholly blameless for this, doing all that was permitted them to do by their commanding officers to reduce the causes of preventible disease, and that with the limited authority possessed by them, no better results could be expected. The report further showed that, for years, constant importunity had been made by the Medical Staff, for reforms in matters of dress, food, barracks and hospitals; and that the few innovations finally accorded were wrung from the heads of bureaus with the utmost opposition. The report concluded by saying that the Medical Department of the army, being under the *immediate* and absolute control of the Secretary of State for War, the Bureau would make no concessions in expenditure to improve the sanitary condition of the soldier, unless compelled to do so by the force of public opinion.

Fortunately for the honor of humanity, the force of public opinion did make itself felt, and the result was that, on the 1st of October, 1858, a royal decree was promulgated, entirely re-organizing the Medical Department of the army, and so far disenthralling it from the old trammels of official bandaging, which had so long fettered its limbs and paralyzed its activity.

We give below the most important features of this act.

GRADES.

The act creates *four*, viz:—

1. Inspector-General of Hospitals.
2. Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.
3. Staff or Regimental Surgeons; who, after 20 years full-pay service in any rank, shall be styled Surgeon-Major.
4. Staff or Regimental Assistant-Surgeons.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Of these there are at present 1,075, viz:—

1 Director-General.
6 Inspectors-General of Hospitals.
32 Deputy-Inspectors-General of Hospitals.
345 Staff and Regimental Surgeons (66 of whom are Surgeons-Major, having served twenty years).
684 Staff and Regimental Assistant-Surgeons.
5 Apothecaries and Dispensers.

ADMISSION.

No candidate can be admitted into the army who does not possess qualifications sufficient to entitle him to practice medicine and surgery as a civilian; and none shall receive a commission as Assistant-Surgeon until he shall have satisfactorily passed an examination in Military Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene, after attending the authorized course in a General Military Hospital.

PROMOTION.

Assistant-Surgeons must have served as such* *five* years, on full pay (two of which must have been passed in or with a regiment), and undergo a successful examination, before being promoted as full Surgeon.

Surgeons, whether on the staff or regimental, must have served as such *ten* years, on full pay, two of which must have passed in or with a regiment, before being eligible to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Deputy-Inspectors-General of Hospitals must have served *five* years at home, or *three* abroad, in that rank, before they can be promoted to the rank of Inspector-General.

But wherever the good of the service requires it, the Secretary of State for War may shorten the periods of service, for the purpose of making regular promotions. And, although as a general rule Assistant-Surgeons shall be promoted only in the order of their *seniority*, unless unfit by physical or professional incompetency or misconduct: yet, in cases of distinguished service this rule may be departed from, and they be advanced out of the regular course; the recommendation upon which such promotion is based being published in the General Orders of the army, and in the Gazette in which the promotion appears.

* *i. e.*, with a commission.

Promotions from the rank of Surgeon to that of Deputy-Inspector, and from that of Deputy-Inspector to that of Inspector-General, shall be made by selection, for ability and merit, upon grounds stated to the Queen in writing, and recorded in the office of the Commander-in-Chief; and the selections shall be made from the whole rank of Surgeons, whether styled *Surgeons* or *Surgeons-Major*.

PAY.

The following table exhibits the daily pay (in Federal money) of the Medical Staff, after the specified terms of service on full pay:

	Years. 30	25	20	15	10	5	5
Inspector-Genl. of Hospitals	$11 12	$10 92	$9 75				
Deputy-Inspector-General...	8 26	7 29	6 80				
Surgeon-Major		6 07	5 35				
Surgeon				$4 37	$3 64		
Assistant-Surgeon..........					3 16	$2 79	$2 43

Or on promotion, should these periods of service not be completed.

In addition to the pay of their rank, officers at the head of the Medical Department on *foreign* stations shall receive allowances, as follows:—

	PER DAY.
If with an army of 10,000 men, or upwards in the field, ...	$4 86
If with an army of 5,000 men, or upwards,......	3 64
If with an army of any less number,....	2 43
If serving in a colony when the forces consist of 1,500 men or more,......................................	1 21

Officers placed on half-pay by reduction of establishment, or on Report of a Medical Board, in consequence of being incapacitated by reason of ill-health caused by wounds, or brought on by the discharge of duties, are allowed the half-pay to which their period of full-pay service entitles them, as follows:

	Years. 30	25	20	15	10	5	5
Inspector-General	$9 11	$8 14	$7 29				
Deputy do.	6 19	5 47	5 10				
Surgeon-Major		4 49	4 00				
Surgeons				$3 28	$2 67		
Assistant Surgeons					2 43	$1 94	$1 46

In order to maintain the efficiency of the service, all medical officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major, Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon shall be placed on the retired list when they shall have attained the age of *fifty-five* years; and all Inspectors-General and Deputy-Inspectors-General, when they shall have reached the age of *sixty-five*.

Officers thus superannuated are entitled to the rate of one-half the pay stated in the above table.

ASSIMILATED RANK.

Inspector-General.—*Brigadier-General*, according to date of commission. If with an army in the field, or after three years, full-pay, *Major-General*.—He has every privilege belonging to that rank, except the right to the Presidency of a Court-Martial (reserved to *combatants* alone), and the first choice of quarters.

Deputy-Inspector-General.—*Lieutenant-Colonel*, and after *five* years full-pay service, as *Colonel*.

Surgeon-Major—*Lieutenant-Colonel*, but Junior to that rank.

Staff or Regimental Surgeon.—*Major*, according to date of commission.

Staff or Regimental-Assistant-Surgeons.—*Lieutenant*, according to date of commission, and after six years full pay, *Captain*.

Medical officers are, according to their rank, equal to those in the line, in all that relates to *pensions, money, servants, forage, fuel, light, &c.*; but not in respect to salutes from regimental or garrison guards.

FIELD OR WAR ALLOWANCE.

Besides their regular pay, officers are entitled to the following *per diem*, when actually in the field:—

	Ordinary.		Extraordinary.
Regimental.			
Assistant-Surgeon under six years service	$0 24	..	$0 49
Assistant-Surgeon above six years service, ...	0 36	..	0 61
Surgeon	0 61	..	1 00
Surgeon-Major	0 61	..	1 09
Staff.			
Assistant-Surgeon under six years service	$0 36	..	$0 81
Assistant-Surgeon above six years service	0 49	..	0 85
Surgeon	0 73	..	1 21
Surgeon-Major	0 73	..	1 21
Deputy-Inspector-General under three years	1 09	..	1 82
Deputy-Inspector-Gen'l. above three years.............	1 48	..	2 43
Inspector-General............	2 18		

A Southern View.—The following is from Debow's *Southern Review*. It will interest, and perhaps surprise the French and English friends of the "Confederacy:"

"The open ridicule and denunciation of the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, and of the doctrine of human equality, which we hear men indulging in every day, is another healthful conservative of the times. But most conclusive of all, is the evidence afforded by the change of opinion and of action on the subject of slavery and the slave trade in France and England. The Emperor of the French and the London *Times* newspaper are the most influential political institutions in Christendom; the best exponents of public opinion, for they always have either the sagacity to detect and follow it, or the power to foresee and control it. They are both advocates of slavery and the slave trade."

FIGHTING AND PRAYING.

There was a time, and not very long ago, when the majority of people in civil life took their notions about military men from the prurient English comedies of George III.'s period; when, to be an officer of the army implied a code of morals offensive to public taste and domestic happiness, in which code, if to love your neighbor was not inculcated, to love your neighbor's wife was. According to that code, religion was at a discount, and a praying soldier was a "canting "hound."

Caricature, as this undoubtedly was, of English society, it has been, in all time, absolutely false of the American Army. A better set of men than our old Army, could not be found in equal numbers taken at random from any other profession, and among them some of the very best officers have been devoutly religious. But it is not of such we mean to speak. Our present purpose is to point out the prevalence of the religious element among all classes of fighting men; the fact that those who hold their lives in their hands, leaving "sense-"less bigots" to fight "for forms of creed," recognize the God of battles, and pray for themselves and their country in the midst of danger. The simplest expression of the relations of "praying and fighting" was, perhaps, the blunt order—"Put your trust in God, and keep your powder "dry."

It is easy to prove what we have said, by reference to modern history. The Mussulman humbly obeys the muezzin's call before he plunges into the fight to reap glory, or gain Paradise and the Houris. Indeed he rather outstrips the Christian in regularity of prayer.

Cromwell and his praying Puritans were dangerous men to meet in battle; the "Sword of the Lord and of Gideon" was exceeding sharp, tempered as it was with hourly prayers.

Nor were the Cavaliers wanting in prayer, although despising the so-called cant of the Roundheads. The King's men repeated their collects for Church and King. "Boys, "my brave boys," said Major Shippen, "pray well and fight "well, and God will certainly give us the victory." "Oh "Lord!" said another, "if I forgot Thee, as in the press of "battle I may, do not Thou forget me."

There is something sublime in the spectacle of Gustavus Adolphus and his vast army, on the eve of the battle of Lützen, in which he fell, praying on bended knee, and then chanting—

"Be of good cheer—your cause belongs
"To Him who can avenge your wrongs;
"Leave it to Him, our Lord."

The King fell, but the battle was gloriously won.

It is related of the celebrated soldier La Hire, that when about to go into battle, he sent for the priest to obtain absolution. He was told to confess. He had not time to go into detail, he said, but he confessed "all the usual sins of a sol-"dier's life." Upon receiving absolution, he made his prayer, as follows: "Oh Lord, do unto me this day, as I would unto "Thee if I were God and thou wast La Hire." It sounds harsh to us now, but the proud old Frenchman thought he was very devout.

Who can ever forget the touching colloquy between my Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, concerning the prayers of soldiers. It is eloquent, patriotic and true. Find it, oh reader, in the inestimable Tristram, and enjoy it again. If it speaks volumes for my uncle and the Corporal, it says much also for "our army in Flanders," especially considering that other accounts make them "swear terribly."

All the world knows that Stonewall Jackson struck harder blows, because he prayed so much. He was evidently of the fanatical stamp, and his prayers were rather dervish-like than intelligible Christian petitions, and yet they fired the man who fought better than any other Rebel.

Rosecrans, a devout Roman Catholic, just before his designed attack on Chattanooga, had masses said in all the churches of Cincinnati for the success of his arms. The same solemn spirit pregnant with results!

And so it must always be: Before going into battle the foolish, wicked, unmeaning oath is silent; with the bracing of the nerves, there goes up a silent prayer for strength and valor and deliverance. The wounded pray to be saved from death; the dying recall the words of old petitions learned in their childhood, and in these broken accents commit their souls to God.

On the battlefield of Gettysburg were found, broad-strewn, Bibles, and prayer-books. Carried in coat bosoms, or pockets, they came forth in the bitter moment, a solace to the wounded and dying, and a proof that soldiers pray as well as fight. All honor and thanks to the worthy chaplains who foster this noble spirit, and to the philanthropic men who care for the soldier's interests at home, taking with them, in timely visits on battle-fields, and in crowded hospitals, comforts for the poor suffering mortal bodies, and holy books and words of prayer for the well-being of the immortal souls.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONITORS.

The task of reforming a prevailing opinion, or even shadowing forth a doubt of its correctness, is not only a difficult, but frequently a thankless one. Such, I feel, is the position I must to some extent occupy in expressing my disbelief in the universally received idea that our iron-clads or Monitors are the embodiment of all that is essential to the purposes of attack and defence—an impression made but too easily upon minds prepared by national vanity for the ready reception of any such erroneous idea. Without stopping to inquire on what grounds such a claim is made, a gratified and pleased public have been but too ready to rest securely upon the comforting delusion that our newly found iron walls had rendered us impregnable, and that as each new speck of war gathered on our political horizon, all that would be necessary to meet it would be to call into requisition an additional number of forges and foundries, and multiply the Monitors.

In obedience to the almost universal cry of the people, based upon they knew not what, the Government, without fully investigating the capabilities of these vessels for attack and defence, or bestowing enough thought upon their defects and the disadvantages which would result from their use, has constructed, equipped, and put in service a large fleet of iron-clads, and is almost daily making additions to the number; faithfully responding in this particular, at least, to the popular voice for "Monitors." There can be no doubt that, to a certain extent, armor-plated vessels will resist the impact of shot better than wooden bulwarks; but for all that, there is no reason why a people and a government should run mad over a class of vessels whose construction is such that they have never yet accomplished a success, and which a little further experience will prove to be the most gigantic failure of the age.

The most ardent admirer and believer in the powers of the Monitors, cannot point to a single success which has been achieved by these much-lauded vessels since their appearance upon the stage, except the victory over the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, won by the first *Monitor*; though, according to Confederate accounts, nothing but her light draught, which permitted her to run for shallow water, prevented her from being run down by the rebel vessel. Every other engagement in which they have taken a part has resulted in nothing but defeat and mortification to all concerned with them. After a vain attempt to reduce Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, by several of these vessels, they retired from the contest with the plea that the attack was only an experimental trial, public attention being diverted from the facts of the case by the shelling and burning of the famous steamer *Nashville*; the defeated iron-clads, meantime, returning ingloriously under the cover of the smoke thus raised.

The attack on Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont in April last, added another gloomy page to the history of iron-clad failures, though the public learned but few of the discouraging circumstances of the disaster. One thing, at least, is certain, that five of the nine iron-clads which went into the action were disabled in about the space of one hour, and rendered unfit for service; one of which was a total loss, and nearly became the tomb of its gallant commander and brave crew. And now, when General Gillmore, with the land force under his command, has silenced Fort Sumter and rendered it a heap of ruins, when the next act of the drama must be performed by the mailed fleet, and while the entire nation stands in breathless suspense for the result, more than a fortnight is allowed to elapse without a movement being made. What can we suppose to be the occasion of this loss of time, when every week gained by the besieged has the value to them of a year? What can be the reason but the distrust felt by the Admiral for the iron-clads of his fleet, with which the attack must be made? The reduction of Sumter leaves the harbor bristling with an armament as heavy as that fort held in April last, while beyond the silenced Sumter are obstructions equally as formidable as kept the fleet under the fire of that fortress during the first disastrous attack. The same causes which rendered that attack a failure, exist to an equal, if not greater, extent at the present time, and are equally as likely to render the next movement abortive.

The inefficiency of the iron-clads as at present constructed lies not in the inability of their armor to resist the impact of shot and shell, but in the extreme delicacy of the mechanism on which the operation of the most important part of the structure depends. The arrangements for revolving the turret, the mechanism for moving the guns, and the means by which the ports are shielded, are each and all liable to a disaster from every shot fired by the enemy: thus rendering the very parts of the vessel on which its fighting properties depend liable at every moment while in action to receive such injury as to completely disable the ship. And since it is a well-known fact that no construction is stronger than its weakest part, there is no injustice in considering the iron-clads, for the purpose to which they are applied, as amongst the least reliable portion of our Navy.

But coupled with the above objection, the injury they inflict upon the health of their crews may for a moment be adverted to. Instead of giving some a chance for life while others are taken off by the casualties of service, as in ordinary wooden vessels, the sum total of injury has to be borne by all in effects that will remain throughout the lives of the survivors. Iron-clad vessels of the very best construction are characterized as perfect coffins for their occupants, even when on a peaceful cruise. But these vessels, on a war establishment, and a portion of the time in fighting trim, have produced effects upon health far more disastrous, and that, too, without adequate remuneration for the sacrifice.

The contest now expected to take place in Charleston harbor is looked for with dubious forebodings, by those who know the powers and are acquainted with the weakness of the iron-clads. With such, the result of the trial is not doubted. Another failure is anticipated which must place these vessels before the country, stripped of the adventitious glare which has surrounded them ever since the engagement in the waters of Hampton Roads, upon the credit of which they have hitherto existed. Sailor.

ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

No. II.

SIEGE ARTILLERY.

The Ordnance and Artillery Departments of the Army have received much newspaper and pamphlet abuse for their blind adherence to old systems, their indifference to new inventions, and their neglect and harsh treatment of inventors. These criticisms are as unjust as the pretended facts upon which they are based are incorrect.

The fecundity of inventors is such, that the two Departments named would have had time for nothing else, had all the time and experiment been devoted to inventions that was demanded by inventors. The great expenditure of money would also have been such, that the Treasury itself would have been well-nigh exhausted. Inventors are gratified with test-trials to the full extent permitted by other more important duties. Much that was offered was obviously worthless for service, and much was deemed on various accounts unsuitable, and was, therefore, rejected. Yet such was the persistency and adroitness of inventors, that not a few of these so-called "improvements" crept unavoidably into the service. So great an evil did the multiplication of calibres, and varied form of projectiles at length become, that in less than one year after the commencement of the Rebellion, the Ordnance Department found itself manufacturing, purchasing, and issuing to troops actually in the field, no less than *four hundred varieties* of artillery projectiles. The professional reader will readily comprehend the enormous expense, endless confusion, and detrimental effect upon the efficiency of the artillery, necessarily involved in such a state of things. Instances are well recorded, and not infrequent, where artillery ammunition of peculiar form and fabrication, to be procured only of patentees or private manufacturers, was exhausted at most critical times, and although supplies for all other guns were abundant and at hand, the ammunition for these special calibres was not to be procured, and such guns were thus useless.

The Ordnance Department felt constrained to ask for the detail of some practical artillery officer to aid in correcting this evil, by ridding the service of what was either worthless, unsuitable, or (though it might otherwise be good) what embarrassed it by an unnecessary multiplication of calibres, and also to prevent, as far as possible, the further introduction into the service of any material liable to the same or similar objections. These objects have already been effected to a great degree, and the artillery of the Army is rapidly being systematized and simplified in such a manner as greatly to increase its efficiency and facilitate its supply.

During the past two years, the entire system of position, siege, and sea-coast artillery has undergone many radical changes.

Rifled guns, larger calibres, and iron-carriages for sea-coast guns and mortars, have been extensively introduced, have proved their great efficiency, and are now considered indispensable. Improved methods of manufacture, by far the most important of which is Rodman's mode of "hollow-"casting," are now more generally used. While in the mode of mounting, the supply, and general service of the heavier guns and mortars, very much has been done to facilitate, to systematize, and to simplify. When the Rebellion commenced, there was not in the United States service a single *rifled* siege gun.

For siege purposes, the old pattern cast-iron 12, 18, and 24-pounders, weighing respectively 3,600, 4,900, and 5,800 lbs., were our chief reliance. Such guns were invented to use only solid shot; no shells, and but few spherical case-shot and canister, being upon their supply list. Their range is limited, and their general efficiency—though formerly good—is inferior in the present advanced condition of artillery. 8-inch howitzers, and 8 and 10-inch mortars, for shell-firing, were also used then, as now. But none of these *guns* were effective for breaching purposes beyond 1,000 yards, and none of the former siege artillery was useful for any purpose whatever beyond 1¼ miles. When it is remembered that the respective sieges of Fort Pulaski, Fort Macon, and Yorktown, and the operations before Richmond and Corinth, have proved the entire practicability, with the present improved siege artillery, of breaching at 1,700 yards, with the probability of extending this to upwards of 2,000 yards, and of creating not only great annoyance, but positive damage, to the enemy at distances exceeding three miles, even the non-professional reader can readily appreciate the very great advances which have been made. This improvement is not merely confined to increase of accuracy and of range, but we have also immense gains in penetration, in destructive effect, and in consequent economy of labor, time, and material. The superior lightness of the rifled siege pieces gives us great advantages also in mobility. The 30-pounder Parrott, and 4½ inch Rodman, though throwing a projectile varying in weight from 29 lbs. to 32 lbs., are lighter guns than the lightest of those formerly in use; the former weighing less than the 18-pounder, and the latter less than the 12-pounder. These two siege guns are of cast-iron, the former having the usual wrought-iron reinforce about the seat of the charge. They use solid-shot, case-shot, shell, and canister, and their charge of powder is 3¼ or 3½ lbs. The 30-pounder weighs 4,250 lbs., has a diameter of bore of 4.20 inches, and mounts upon the 18-pounder siege carriage. The 4½-inch Rodman weighs 3,450 lbs., has a diameter of bore of 4.50 inches, and mounts upon a special carriage, which is, however, in most of its dimensions the same as the old 12-pounder siege carriage. The range of these guns at 12° (the greatest elevation their carriages admit of) is about 4,000 yards, or 2¼ miles; but, as is the case with rifled field guns, elevations can be obtained by simple artificial means, which will give ranges of more than 6,000 yards.

In some of the siege operations of the present Rebellion, particularly at the sieges of Yorktown and Fort Pulaski, circumstances seemed to demand the use of guns of far heavier calibre than any of those above mentioned, and than are usually employed in similar operations elsewhere.

In the siege of Yorktown, at the time the enemy evacuated the place, two 300-pounders, five 100-pounders, and ten 13-inch sea-coast mortars, were already in position and ready to open fire, and four 100-pounders and ten 10-inch sea-coast mortars were being placed in battery.

The practised artillerist can well appreciate what would have been the effect of the fire of such batteries upon a position entirely unprotected by casemates. Opportunity was only offered to try the effect of the 200-pounders and a few of the 100-pounders, and this was at ranges varying from 2½ to 3 miles. The most satisfactory results were obtained even at these distances.

At the siege of Fort Pulaski, four 8-inch and six 10-inch Columbiads, two rifled 32's and two rifled 42's, and six 13-inch sea-coast mortars, were in position, and rendered essential service in the reduction of the place.

The landing, transporting, mounting, and service of pieces of ordnance of such immense weight (the lightest weighing more than 9,000 lbs., and the heaviest about 17,000 lbs.) are, of course, attended with considerable difficulty. But that this was successfully accomplished at the two places named, in spite of the apparently insuperable difficulties described in the official reports of the respective Chiefs of Engineers and Artillery, induces the belief that the use of such heavy metal is practicable under all circumstances.

A more particular description of this class of ordnance will be given in a paper on garrison and sea-coast guns.

B

RE-ORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

Something vigorous should be done at once in the several States, to revive and increase the militia. In most of them it has dwindled to a shadow, the bulk of its members being in the three years' army, and their old places still vacant. What is worse, the militia system is commonly sneered at, and put in satirical contrast with the Army. "The place for soldiers," it is said, "is the road to Richmond; and there are too many Home Guards." But to prudent men all such careless talk is unpalatable, with bloody riots fresh at our gates, and prospective trans-Atlantic troubles looming in the distance.

New York city was authorized, it seems, to expect United States soldiers to enforce the draft. But New York ought not, in a second such emergency, to have her main trust in the Army of the Potomac. Every soldier so detached leaves a post vacant in the saddle or at the rifle-pit. It is a sorry way of helping the good cause, to call away this or that regiment to do the duty which belongs to men at home. Every scheme tending to keep the Army intact, for its main work, is clear gain; and prominent among such schemes is the equipment of strong State Military Reserves.

In the event of foreign war, well-trained militia under a prompt executive might bear the brunt of invasion, no matter how sudden, until reinforcements could be safely sent

from the Army, or new troops raised and equipped. But without an adequate local force, it might be necessary either to leave the invaded section to its fate, or cripple the Army, at a critical juncture, for its defence. For, though Government troops were lent to push through the draft, cases calling for military intervention might arise, when it would be hazardous, or perhaps impossible, to count on their aid. Times have been, and may be again, when every soldier, foot and horse, was needed in his place, facing Southward. Property and family must then be left to the defence of police and militia. What provision has each State for this emergency? In Massachusetts, always noticeable for its careful military status, in numbers, equipment, and discipline, when the Governor called for State troops to quell the Boston draft riot, he found, it is said, only two companies of infantry, two horse companies, and a light battery, fit for service. The rest were mainly gone to the war. Some nine months' regiments just returned and not yet disbanded, with United States troops from the harbor, and a few drill-clubs, made up the force. But it served to show what was needed for less fortunate circumstances. Here were from four to seven hundred efficient militia (excluding the nine months' men) in a State, where a few years ago, there were as many thousands. Yet that was in time of peace! Now, we do not complain that the militia has been depleted hitherto. The cause of that loss is obvious and satisfactory. The mistake is in continuing to leave the organization weak, especially in time of war.

Disturbances may happen, too, of such a nature that the National Army cannot judiciously be called upon to interfere. The Fall elections will soon be here, and, after them, that whirlwind of excitement, a Presidential campaign. In ordinary times, the pitch of party fury causes a cool observer no little anxious speculation as to the effect of all this frenzy—whether the boat may not be swamped in its rollings and rockings. Our misgivings cannot be less, in a canvass carried on amid the quick fluctuations of popular feeling, the sudden elations and depressions, and the white heat of excitement, to which these three straining years have brought the nation.

The whole people has grown pugilistic, is in fighting mood. The very urchins have caught the influence of the war, and desire to settle every dispute by a fight; or to be in the van of more portentous riots. Blood can be shed in the streets far more easily than three years ago. And, added to the war fever, so fresh in mind is the comparative success of the New York mob, that for months to come it will be difficult to gather any great promiscuous throng, on exciting partisan topics, without recalling to the populace the brute strength there is in sympathetic masses—particularly if not confronted by resolute troops, sufficient in numbers to cope with them.

Military chieftains will probably figure among the next opposing Presidential candidates—with not a few Army men for the thousand minor offices—generals, we say, for President; and their own returned troops, the devoted worshippers of this or the other hero, a great part of the voters. Add, then, to the previous calculation, the intense enthusiasm of every gallant soldier for his leader—an enthusiasm, too, which has been caught by all classes of men and women throughout the land.

Even if a few States, removed from the seat of war, staid and well-governed, can safely count on the stability of their populations, the same must not therefore be reckoned on in all; in Border States, for example, like Maryland and Pennsylvania—the scene of tumultuous stir for the last year—"close" political States, too, where bludgeons have more than once been introduced in argument, during the canvass.

We have dwelt chiefly on the *prospective* benefit of the militia, because the other considerations will suggest themselves: *e. g.*, the *free school* of military training furnished always by a thorough military system. With the cloud of Intervention still lowering, and the political cauldron swelling with triple fury, States and municipalities will need strong supports; a faithful, disciplined, and always-ready force, to give nerve to their movements. We want to find our protecting power, not on the Neuse or Rappahannock, but right at our side, ready to parry the first blow struck—a complete defence against foes foreign and evils intestine. The time to accomplish this work is the coming Winter, that Spring may find us equipped.

It may be urged that building up the militia will draw from the resources of the Army, since men who would otherwise join the latter, might satisfy conscience and patriotism by faithful service in a well-trained militia, liable to a brief campaign in the National struggle, and certain of being the chief defenders in local broils or sudden invasion. This objection once had force. But now the Army is to be filled by conscription, from which also militiamen are not exempt. The draft being relied on to furnish all the troops required, there is no longer any question about volunteering.

G. E. P.

A Good Record.—The following statistics, showing the number of enlisted men in Hamilton county, Ohio, including the city of Cincinnati, natives of Ohio and other States, and designating the branches of service to which they are attached, has been kindly furnished to us by Colonel A. E. Jones, Provost Marshal of the district:—Enlisted in Ohio regiments, 3,761; in Kentucky regiments, 415; in Volunteer Infantry, 259; as Teamsters, 50; in Regiments unknown, 6,118; in Cavalry, 684; in Artillery, 200; in Marines, 300; officers appointed, 90; Total, 11,873.

Among these enlistments, the following soldiers from other States are thus represented:—Indiana, 66; Illinois, 15; Missouri, 41; Michigan, 1; Pennsylvania, 9; Virginia, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; New York, 15; Wisconsin and Iowa, 8; Massachusetts, 6; Tennessee, 5; and Nebraska, 1. Total, 171.

With this splendid record, there are but about 4,000 men subject to draft, in case such should be ordered; but the volunteering is progressing so rapidly, that there is not the least probability that the draft for the first call will be made. Hamilton County deserves great praise for her noble efforts in behalf of the government.

FORTIFICATION—HARBOR DEFENCES.

The experience of our Navy in this war tends to show that any vessel, even of wood, can, in a majority of cases, run past any batteries, however well manned, selecting, of course, her opportunity; provided that the channel be in no ways obstructed, and that she can arrive at some definite desired spot, not in the range of batteries. The intricacy of any channel may be considered in itself an obstruction, perhaps the most efficient of all obstructions. Hence it may be concluded that stationary defences alone are not sufficient for the protection of a harbor, unless those defences so control the harbor that there is no spot in it where an enemy's vessel can lie without being exposed to fire at effective range—effective, with reference to the armament of the work and the resisting power of the vessel. This latter condition cannot be fulfilled in harbors, like New York, formed at the mouth of one or more large rivers.

The defence of Charleston proves that in shallow waters and narrow channels, obstructions can be made which we have not yet discovered the means of destroying or removing, and that when protected by a sufficiently powerful artillery, they form an effective defence for a harbor. That such obstructions can be so arranged as not to interfere with the free navigation of the channel, is shown by the facilities with which the blockade runners have entered the harbor.

The position of Fort Sumter was a necessary element in the defence of the harbor of Charleston, simply because the harbor was too wide for the channel to be efficiently controlled from the shore; the effect of shot thrown against iron-plated vessels diminishing very rapidly with the distance of the vessel from the gun.

The question whether earth or masonry is most capable of resisting artillery is one which has been long ago solved. The power of artillery to breach masonry of every kind, except the hardest granite, had been demonstrated. Hence the exposed parts of all land fortifications are constructed of earth, and the walls supposed to be covered from the enemy's fire. The top of the scarp wall is on a level with the ground in front of it—it can then only be struck by shot passing over the crest of the covered way or advanced work, and then not low enough down (with short-range guns) to make a practicable breach in a 30-foot wall. The use of heavy long-range guns has much modified this problem—Gillmore has proved that masonry can be breached at 4,000 yards. The path of a shot at that distance is so curved that in 30 yards (the width of the ditch of a permanent fortification according to the bastioned system) it would fall 40 to 45 feet, then striking the wall supposed to be covered at its very foot.

The reasons why works for the defence of harbors have been constructed of masonry rather than of earth, are, that the positions for such works are generally limited in extent, and it is frequently impossible to construct earthworks, or, where possible, they cannot be made sufficiently extensive; whereas, by raising masonry works, many tiers of guns can be placed one over the other. The vessels for defence against which such works were constructed were more deficient in resisting power than the forts. It is easier to breach or burn wood than granite, and where vessels cannot approach so close as to bring their whole broadside to bear against a very limited portion of the work, the fort has the superiority of fire.

The great resisting power of iron-clad vessels has very much changed this problem, but they have lost so much aggressive power that the superiority still rests with the fort. Sumter was breached from a land battery, and not by the Monitors. Whereas our old wooden walls were vessels of 120 or 100 guns, our new iron-clads carry 2, sometimes 4, rarely 8 or 10.

It is far, therefore, from being the case that harbors, where good obstructions can be made, are indefensible by just such works as have always been constructed.

Where such works are liable to be attacked from shore batteries, it is evident that they already require additional defensive strength, and as they are not built for to-day or to-morrow, but for the future, they should anticipate as far as possible the progress of military science. Therefore, all new forts constructed, where it has been the habit to use stone, should be of iron. The limitation of the powers, defensive and offensive, of sea-going iron-clads by the primary necessity of making them efficient ships, leaves evidently the balance of power where it was. Iron walls and large guns, which the *Great Eastern* could not carry, can be placed in permanent batteries, and our harbors, where the channels can be readily obstructed, made more defensible than Cronstadt or Sebastopol.

Where channels are too wide to be efficiently controlled by land batteries, or forts constructed in waters where a foundation can be obtained, floating defences become indispensable. The problem of constructing an efficient vessel for harbor defence is so much simpler than that of constructing an efficient sea-going iron-clad, that the advantage here also rests entirely with the defence.

A system of defence wholly stationary has one palpable disadvantage—the assailants can manœuvre, the forts cannot. A ship attacking a fort takes up a position in which her whole broadside bears upon the fort. With well-arranged and handled auxiliary floating defences, they should not be able to do this without exposing themselves to being raked.

A system of defence wholly or mainly dependent upon floating vessels has this other palpable defect, that they are very liable not to be at hand when wanted, or, to be constructed in sufficient numbers for each important harbor to have its quota. They are expected to make up by locomotion for lack of numbers; and, the advantage of choosing his point of attack and concealing it by threatenings in other places being invariably with the assailant, there is a great probability of the attacking point being the least defended when it most requires it.

The failure of the New Orleans obstructions confirmed previous experience that no mode of efficiently obstructing a rapid and wide channel has yet been devised. How far sub-aqueous explosions may be made useful in this way is too important a subject to treat of summarily. The consideration of this question, together with the modifications which it may be desirable to introduce into the forms of works and the utility of land fortifications, must be discussed at a future time. The points already established are that harbors should be defended by obstructions—these obstructions to be supported by earthworks where possible, where not, by iron forts, with a small and purely auxiliary floating defence, and that the armament of such works should be maintained superior to that which it is proved possible to place in sea-going iron-clads.

Admiral Dahlgren has ordered the rebel ram *Atlanta*, which had the contest with the United States iron-clads, to proceed North, and she will probably arrive at New York or Philadelphia in a few days. She is at present at Port Royal, being rapidly repaired for the trip. On her arrival she will be surveyed by a Board of Constructors and Engineers, with a view to ascertain the cost and practicability of converting her into a mailed craft for the service of the United States. She is reported to be in good condition, and to have a great deal of sound material in her hull. The officers who command her have been detached temporarily from vessels of the South Atlantic fleet.

Major-General Carl Schurz arrived in Philadelphia on Monday evening.

Government has just made a contract for 1,000 horses, at $145 each. The price of horses has steadily advanced lately.

During the month of August there were granted enrolled army pensions to one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight widows, mothers, &c., and one thousand and fifty-two to others.

Hon. John Cochrane, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, has accepted the nomination of the "Union State Convention" of New York for the office of Attorney-General of the State.

Lieutenant-General John C. Pemberton is not dead as reported. A Southern paper says he has arrived in Atlanta, and will take up his residence there for a while.

Colonel Henry E. Davies, of the Harris Light Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. For some time past he has commanded the First Brigade of the Third Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac.

We are gratified to learn that Captain John Rodgers, the hero of the Weehawken and Atlanta fight, has so far recovered as to be able to go out. On Wednesday he rode from the Naval Hospital to the Navy Yard. It will, however, be several weeks yet before he will be ready for service.

The following amounts have thus far been drawn from the Treasury for the payment of troops during July and August:—For the Army of the Potomac, $1,000,000; for the Southern Department, $1,000,000; for the Department of Virginia, $1,250,000; for the Pacific Department, $750,000; for the Middle Department, $5,000,000; for Burnside's Army, $500,000. Total, $9,500,000. The Treasury will be ready in a short time to fill all the requisitions of the Paymaster-General.

The buildings in course of erection for the cavalry on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river, at Gresboro, nearly opposite Alexandria, are nearly completed. Soon, therefore, the cavalry, now scattered over a surface of several miles in that neighborhood, will be concentrated at that point in permanent barracks. There are several thousand troops in camp already. Brigadier-General Merritt in command.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

OPERATIONS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

GENERAL:—For the information of the General-in-Chief and the War Department, I respectfully submit the following report of the preliminaries and operations which resulted in driving the Rebels out of Middle Tennessee, from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point two hundred and twelve miles from the nearest point of supplies.

To enable this army to operate successfully in advance of this position it was necessary:

1. To establish and secure a depot of supplies at this point.

2. To organize an adequate cavalry force to combat that of the enemy, protect our own line of communication, and take advantage of the enemy should he be beaten or retreat.

The depôt was established and in a defensible condition by the 1st of May, as has been reported, but the inferior numbers of our cavalry and the scarcity of long forage wore out our cavalry horses faster than we could replace them, and it was not before the 15th of June that we had brought what we had into available condition.

The General-in-Chief has been informed of the reasons why an advance was not deemed advisable until all things were prepared.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Their main base of supplies was at Chattanooga, but a vastly superior cavalry force had enabled them to command all the resources of the Duck River Valley and the country southward. Tullahoma, a large intrenched camp, situated on the "barrens," at the intersection of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad with the McMinnville branch, was their main depôt. Its front was covered by the defiles of Duck river, a deep, narrow stream, with but few fords or bridges, and a rough, rocky range of hills, which divides the "barrens" from the lower level of Middle Tennessee.

Bragg's main army occupied a strong position north of Duck river, the infantry extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, and their cavalry on their right to McMinnville, and on their left to Columbia and Spring Hill, where Forrest was concentrated, and threatening Franklin.

The position of Bragg's infantry was covered by a range of high, rough, rocky hills, the principal routes passing southward from Murfreesboro toward Tullahoma and the line of the enemy's communications.

1. By McMinnville it is seventy-five miles to Tullahoma. Its length precludes it, while the intermediate by-roads between that and Manchester were so difficult as to be regarded as unsuited for the movement of an army; and

2. The Manchester Pike passing these hills through Hoover's Gap, and ascending to the "barrens" through a long difficult cañon called Mott's Hollow.

3. The Wartrace road through Liberty Gap, which passes into the one along the railroad by Bellbuckle Gap.

4. The Shelbyville turnpike running through the Guy's Gap.

5. The Middleton dirt road.

6. The road by Versailles, into the Shelbyville and Triune roads, both of which avoid passes and have few defiles.

The enemy held all these passes, and his main position in front of Shelbyville was strengthened by a redan line extending from Horse Mountain on the east, to Duck river on the west, covered by a line of abattis.

Polk's Corps was at Shelbyville. Hardee's headquarters was at Wartrace, and his troops held Hoover's, Liberty, and Bellbuckle Gaps. Polk's Corps was generally estimated by intelligent Rebels and Union men, at about 18,000, infantry and artillery; Hardee's at 12,000, infantry and artillery—making a total of 30,000 of these arms, and probably 8,000 effective cavalry.

Positive information from various sources concurred to show the enemy intended to fight us in his intrenchments, at Shelbyville, should we advance by that route, and that he would be in good position to retreat if beaten, and so retard our pursuit through the narrow winding roads from that place which lead up to the "barrens," and thus inflict severe loss without danger to their own line of retreat to the mountains toward their base. I was determined to render useless their intrenchments, and, if possible, secure their line of retreat by turning their right and moving on the railroad bridge across Elk river. This would compel a battle on our own ground, or drive them on a disadvantageous line of retreat. To accomplish this, it was necessary to make Bragg believe we could advance on him by the Shelbyville route, and to keep up the impression until, if possible, we had reached Manchester with the main body of the Army, as this point must be reached over a single practicable road passing through Hoover's Gap, a narrow way three miles in length, between high hills, and then through Mott's Hollow, a gorge two miles long, with scarce room anywhere for wagons to pass each other. These passes were occupied by the enemy, but eight miles from Hardee's headquarters, not more than sixteen miles from their left at Shelbyville.

The plan was, therefore, to move Gen. Granger's command to Triune, and thus create the impression of our intention to advance on them by the Shelbyville and Triune Pikes, while cavalry movements and an infantry advance toward Woodbury, would seem to be feints designed by us to deceive Bragg, and conceal our supposed real designs on their left, when the topography and the roads presented comparatively slight obstacles, and offered great facilities for moving in force.

Events proved that this had the desired effect; and accordingly Bragg called forward Buckner, and all the spare troops at his command, from East Tennessee and the lines of the railroads, the last of them arriving on the very evening they began their retreat from their position in front of Duck river. The operations which followed these successful preliminaries were as follows:

On the 23d of June, Major-Gen. Granger, under orders, sent Gen. Mitchell, with his cavalry division, on the Eagleville and Shelbyville pike, to make a furious attack on the enemy's cavalry and drive in their infantry guards on their main line, while Gen. Granger, with his own troops and Brannan's division, moved, with ten days' rations, to Salem, sending his sick and baggage to the camps at Murfreesboro. On the same day Palmer's division and a brigade of cavalry were ordered to move, via Cripple Creek and Readyville, to the vicinity of Bradyville; his advance to seize the head of the defile leading up to the "barren's" by an obscure road leading them to Manchester by Lumley's Station. All the other troops were ordered to be in readiness to march, with twelve days' rations of bread, coffee, sugar, and salt; six days' meat on hoof, and six day's pork or bacon. Gen. Mitchell accomplished his work after a short and gallant fight, for the details of which I must refer you to his own report. Gen. Granger arrived and took position at Salem in pursuance of orders.

The corps commanders met at headquarters in the evening, when the plan of the movement was explained to them, and each received written orders for his part, as follows:

Major-General McCook's corps was to advance on the Shelbyville road, turn to the left, move two divisions by Millersburg, and, advancing on the Wartrace road, seize and hold Liberty Gap. The third division was to advance on Fosterville and cover the crossing of General Granger's command from the Middletown road, and then move by Christiana to join the rest of the corps.

General G. Granger was to advance on Middleton road, threatening that place, and cover the passing of General Brannan's division of the 14th corps, which was to pass by Christiana and bivouac with the rear division of the 20th corps.

The 14th corps, Major-General Thomas, was to advance on the Manchester pike, seize and hold with its advance, if practicable, Hoover's Gap, and bivouac so as to command and cover that and the Millersburg road, so that McCook and himself could be within supporting distance of each other.

Maj.-Gen. Crittenden was to leave Van Cleve's division of the 21st army corps at Murfreesboro, concentrate at Bradysville with the other two, and await orders.

The cavalry, one brigade under Gen. Turchin, was sent with the 21st army corps, to look out toward McMinnville. All the remainder, under Maj.-Gen. Stanley, were to meet Gen. Mitchell coming in from Versailles, and attack the rebel cavalry at Middleton.

The headquarters of the Army was to be established at Mrs. McGills, at Big Spring Branch.

All these movements were executed with commendable promptness and success, in the midst of a continuous and drenching rain, which so softened the ground on all the dirt roads as to render them next to impassable.

Gen. McCook's taking of Liberty Gap was very gallant and creditable to the troops of Johnson's division. Willich's brigade leading, supported by Carlin's brigade of Davis's division on the right.

Gen. Reynolds had the advance in the 14th Corps, Wilder's mounted brigade leading. He surprised and carried Hoover's Gap, a defile three miles in length, before the main infantry support of the Rebels (two brigades) could come up, and when they did arrive, fought them and held the position until the remainder of Reynold's division arrived. The enemy kept at artillery distance from them, and left us to hold the bridge across the Garrison fork and the debouch of the Fairfield road. For the details of this fight I refer to the reports of the immediate commanders of the troops.

As it was not yet certain whether the enemy would advance to test our strength on McCook's front, or mass on the flank of the 14th corps, near Fairfield, the orders for June 25 were as follows:

Major-Gen. Crittenden to advance to Lannon's Stand, six miles east of Beech Grove, and open communication with Gen. Thomas.

Gen. Thomas to attack the Rebels on the flank of his advance position at the forks of the road and drive the Rebels toward Fairfield.

Gen. McCook to feign an advance as if in force on the Wartrace road by the Liberty Gap passes.

Gen. Stanley with his cavalry to occupy their attention at Fosterville, and Gen. Granger to support him with his infantry at Christiana.

Should Thomas succeed, and finding the enemy retreating toward Wartrace, he was to cover that road with a division and move with the remainder of troops rapidly on Manchester. McCook to move in, and taking his place at Beech Grove, holding Liberty Gap with a division, and finally withdrawing that and following Thomas to Manchester. The incessant rain delayed the arrival of Gen. Brannan to join the 14th Corps on the Manchester pike, but everything was finally in position, and Gen. Reynold's division had advanced on the heights toward Fairfield, but did not attack the enemy, who appeared to show a disposition to contest our advance by that route. At Liberty Gap the enemy tried to regain possession, but finally retreated, leaving our pickets in position.

On the 26th most of the movements ordered for the 25th were complete, amid continuous rains. Generals Rousseau, Reynolds, and Brannan's divisions, coöperated in a gallant advance on the enemy, who, after a short resistance, fled toward Fairfield, near to which place our pickets were advanced, while Reynolds' division and the baggage moved forward during the night toward Manchester, Wilder's brigade having seized Mott's Hollow early in the afternoon, and thus secured the passage.

June 27th, headquarters reached Manchester, where General Reynolds's and part of Negley's division had already arrived. The remainder of Thomas's corps came in during the night. It was now manifest that the enemy must leave his intrenched position at Shelbyville, and that we must expect him at Tullahoma, only 12 miles distant. It was, therefore, necessary to close up our columns on Manchester, distribute our rations and prepare for the contest.

While this was progressing, I determined to cut, if possible, the railroad in Bragg's rear. Wilder's brigade was sent to burn Elk river bridge, and destroy the railroad between Decherd and Cowan, and Brig.-General John Beatty, with a brigade of infantry, to Hillsboro, to cover and support his movements.

Gen. Sheridan's division came in June 28, and all McCook's corps arrived before the night of the 29th, troops and animals much jaded.

The terrible rains and desperate roads so delayed Crittenden, who on the 26th got orders to march to Manchester with all speed, that it was not until the 29th that his last division arrived, badly worn. The column being now closed up, and having divisions of the 14th and 20th corps at Crumpton's Creek, orders were given for the 14th corps to occupy the centre at Concord Church and Boho Cross Roads, with a division in reserve. The 20th corps to take the right on Crumpton's Creek, two divisions in the echelon retired, one in reserve. The 21st corps to come up on the left, near Hall's Chapel, one division front and one division in reserve.

It rained almost incessantly during the 30th, but the troops, by dint of labor and perseverance, had dragged their artillery and themselves through the mud into position. It is a singular characteristic of the soil on the "barrens" that it becomes so soft and spongy that wagons cut into it as if it were a swamp, and even horses cannot pass over it without similar results. The terrible effect of the rains on the passage of our troops may be inferred from the single fact that General Crittenden required four days of incessant labor to advance the distance of twenty-one miles.

While the troops were thus moving into position, Gen. Thomas sent Steadman's brigade of Brannan's division, two regiments of Reynolds's division, and two regiments of Negley's division on separate roads to reconnoitre the enemy's position, while Gen. Sheridan sent Bradley's brigade of his own division on another for the same purpose. These reconnoissances all returned and reported having found the enemy in force on all roads except the one leading to Estill Springs. Scouts all confirmed this, with the fact that it was the general belief that Bragg would fight us in his intrenchments at Tullahoma.

Wilder returned from his expedition, reporting that he found the enemy at Elk bridge with a brigade of infantry and a battery, which prevented him from destroying that bridge, but that he had damaged the road considerably at Decherd, where his appearance with his mountain howitzers created great consternation, and within three hours brought down some heavy trains of infantry.

Meanwhile we had information from Stanley's cavalry; supported by Major-General Granger's infantry, and acting under his general directions, it had attacked the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Guy's Gap, on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville pike, and driven them from stand to stand, killing, wounding, and capturing as they went, until the enemy reached their intrenchments, from which they were soon driven by flanking and a direct charge, wherein the cavalry captured three pieces of artillery, some with loads in, but not rammed down.

From their intrenchments the Rebels fled to town, when they made another stand, but in vain. Our cavalry came down with resistless sweep and drove them in confusion into the river. Many were killed and drowned, and Shelbyville, with a large number of prisoners, a quantity of arms and commissary stores, were the crowning results of the cavalry operations that day. It was worthy of note that the waving of flags, and cheers of welcome from the inhabitants of this unconquerable stronghold of loyalty, doubtless gave added vigor and energy to the advance of our troops. The reports from this cavalry battle, showed also the enemy's withdrawal on Tullahoma, and the general expectation that he would fight there.

June 30. Orders having been given Gen. Morton to ascertain the practicability of moving, by column, in mass, in line of battle from our position, to gain the rear of the Rebel position at Tullahoma, and who reported favorably thereon, preparations were completed, and Crittenden's 2d Division was moved into position.

July 1. I received a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, that the enemy had retreated from Tullahoma during the night.

Brannan's, Negley's, and Sheridan's divisions entered Tullahoma, where the infantry arrived about noon. Negley's and Rousseau's divisions pushed on by Spring Creek, and overtook the rear guard of the enemy late in the afternoon, at Bethpage Bridge, two miles above the railroad crossing, where they had a sharp skirmish with the Rebels occupying the hights south side the river, and commanding the bridge by artillery, which they had placed behind epaulments.

July 2. Having brought forward the ammunition, McCook, with two divisions, pursued on the roads west of the railroad. Arriving at Rock Creek Ford, Gen. Sheridan found Elk so swollen as to be barely fordable for cavalry, and the Rebel cavalry on the south bank to resist a crossing; but he soon drove them away and occupied the ford. Gen. Thomas found equal difficulties in crossing, for the enemy, during the night, burned the bridge and retired before morning. Gen. Turchin, with a small brigade of cavalry, had pushed forward from Hillsboro, on the Decherd Road, and found the enemy's cavalry at the fords of Elk, near Morris Ferry; engaged them coming up, and re-enforced by the arrival of Gen. Mitchell, they forced the passage of the river, after a sharp conflict. Night closed the pursuit.

July 3. Gen. Sheridan succeeded in crossing Elk river, and supported by Gen. J. C. Davis's division, pursued the enemy to Cowan, where he learned the enemy had crossed the mountains with his artillery and infantry by University and Swedine's Cove, and that the cavalry only would be found covering their rear. Gen. Thomas got over his troops the same day, Negley's division moving on the Brakefield point road toward the University. Sheridan sent some cavalry from his position, and Stanley some from the main column, now in pursuit, but they only developed the fact that the enemy was gone, and as our troops were out of provisions and the roads worn well nigh impracticable from rain and travel, they were obliged to halt till their supplies could be brought forward from Murfreesboro, to which point the wagons had been sent for that purpose.

Thus ended a nine days' campaign, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions and gave us possession of Middle Tennessee, conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever know in Tennessee at that period of the year, over a soil that becomes almost a quicksand. Our operations were retarded thirty-six hours at Hoover's Gap, and sixty hours at and in front of Manchester, which alone prevented us from getting possession of his communications and forcing the enemy to a very disastrous battle. These results were far more successful than was anticipated, and could only have been obtained by a surprise as to the direction and force of our movement.

For the details of the actions at Liberty Gap, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, and Rover, I beg to refer to the reports of Major-General's Thomas, McCook, and Stanley, and the accompanying sub-reports.

Bearing testimony to the spirit and gallantry of all, both officers and men, I must refer to the reports of the several commanders for the details thereof. I am especially proud of, and gratified for the loyal support and soldierly devotion of the corps and division commanders, all the more touching to me as the movement was one which they regarded with some doubt, if not distrust. It affords me pleasure to return my thanks to Major-Gen. Granger and Major-Gen. Stanley, commanding the cavalry, for their operations on our right, resulting in the capture of Shelbyville; and to Gen. Granger for subsequently dispatching our supplies when they were so pressingly needed.

Col. Wilder and his brigade deserve a special mention for long-continued exertions, enterprise, and efficiency in these operations. Col. Wilder ought to be made a Brigadier-General. Col. Minty, who commanded the advance on Shelbyville, for gallantry on that and many other occasions, merits the like promotion.

The management of the Medical Department was worthy of all praise. I cannot forbear to make special mention of the energy, ability, foresight, and devotion to duty of Dr. Perin. His superior in these qualities has not fallen under my observation.

All my staff merited my warm approbation for ability, zeal, and devotion to duty; but I am sure they will not consider it invidious if I especially mention Brig.-Gen. Garfield, ever active, prudent and sagacious. I feel much indebted to him for both counsel and assistance in the administration of this army. He possesses the energy and instincts of a great commander.

The reports of the corps commanders, herewith, show that our total loss during these operations was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	14	26	00
Non-commissioned officers and privates	71	436	13
Total	85	462	13

We captured and pursued —— stand small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege pieces, without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry; quartermaster's stores, 89 tents, 89 flies, 3,500 sacks corn and cornmeal.

The total number of officers taken, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the Provost-Marshal-General, Major Wiles, is 59 commissioned officers, and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Before closing this report, I call the attention of the General-in-Chief and the War Department to the merits and ability of Captain W. E. Merrill, Engineer, whose successful collection and embodiment of topographical information, rapidly printed by Capt. Morgadanti's quick process, and distributed to corps and division commanders, has already contributed very greatly to the ease and success of our movements over a country of difficult and hitherto unknown topography. I sincerely trust the War Department will show its appreciation of the merits and services of this promising young officer, who fortified the frontiers of Western Virginia, lingered in a Rebel prison for six months, was wounded at Yorktown, and who put in order and a state of defence the Kentucky railroad, injured by Bragg and Kirby Smith.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Brigadier-General L. THOMAS, Adjutant-Gen., Washington, D. C.

CAPTURE OF FORT WAGNER AND BATTERY GREGG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUATERS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 7, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

GENERAL—I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns; and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at nine o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide.

About ten o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but seventy-five of them made their escape from Cummings' Point in small boats.

Captured despatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Colonel Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by fourteen hundred effective men; and Battery Gregg by between one and two hundred.

Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding eighteen hundred men, remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition.

The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., SEPT. 9, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, since my letter of yesterday, four additional pieces of artillery have been found, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable that others still remain concealed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

Col. Cloud routed the enemy near Fort Smith on the 1st instant, and now holds that place. Western Arkansas and the Indian country are now in our possession.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE JAPAN TROUBLE.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. IN JAPAN,
YOKAHAMA, July 24, 1863.

SIR:—On the 26th of June the American steamer *Pembroke* was attacked at Simonski, six hundred miles from here, by vessels of the Prince of Nagoti. On the 16th of July the *Wyoming* blew up his steamer, sunk a ten-gun brig, engaged six batteries, with the loss of four men killed and seven wounded.

A French gunboat was fired into on the 8th of July, and a Dutch sloop-of-war on the 11th of July, at the same place. On the 20th of July the French Admiral destroyed one of these batteries.

ROBERT H. PRUYN,
United States Minister Resident.

OFFICIAL LETTERS FREE OF POSTAGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 301.—Under the provisions of section 42, act of March 3, 1863, the head of each Bureau in each Executive Department is to be considered a part of the Executive Department, and letters written by an officer of the Government *on official business* to the Department, or to any head of a Bureau of a Department, are to be passed free of postage. Such letters must be marked *official* on the envelope with the official signature of the writer underneath.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-General.

THE REBELS ROUTED NEAR FORT SMITH.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 12, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

Col. Cloud routed the enemy, near Fort Smith, on the 1st inst., and now holds that place. Western Arkansas and the Indian country are now in our possession.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

SURRENDER OF CHATTANOOGA.

CAMP NEAR TRENTON, GA., September 9, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free.

Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon; those north of the river there are crossing.

W. S ROSECRANS, Major-General.

LIFE IN A BARRACK.

The barrack-life of the English soldier is the subject of a paper in a recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The subject is pleasantly treated by one who writes as a sharer of the life he describes. The following extracts will be of interest, as showing the routine of the life of one of the best disciplined armies of the world:—

PAY AND PENSIONS.

Up to 1847 (I believe) the soldier was enlisted not for ten, but for twenty-one years. I speak of infantry regiments. Cavalry, artillery, and engineers are now enlisted for twelve years; and *they* also have to serve two years longer, if on foreign service, where men cannot well be spared sometimes. Should the soldier volunteer to remain in the army at the end of his first ten years in it, he has then another ten or twelve years before him; but he gets a second bounty at starting, a free kit, and two or three months' furlough, if he likes to take it. Cavalry men are better paid than infantry men. They get sixteenpence a day; we, thirteenpence; and as the cost of rations and other charges are much the same in all branches of the service, it follows that the cavalry man enjoys more "spending money" than his fellows afoot. If I remain in the army ten years only, I shall get no pension. Twenty-one year's service entitles me to a stipend of eightpence daily as long as I may live thereafter; and, besides, I shall get a penny a day for every good-conduct stripe I may gain. Three years' good conduct after enrolment gives me one of these stripes or "rings;" but I must show five years' good behavior for every other. And so a quiet, good soldier may retire on a shilling a day. If a man is discharged as unfit for service after spending more than three, but fewer than ten years in the ranks, he then gets an optional and temporary pension; say sixpence a day for a year or eighteen months.

THE OUTFIT.

Within two or three days after he has joined his regiment, the recruit is "served out" with his kit, and sent to drill. The items which make up the kit are these:—One knapsack and straps, *i. e.*, the straps that fasten it on; two coat-straps to bind the coat upon the knapsack; three shirts, three pairs of socks, two towels, two pairs of boots, one pair of leathern leggings, one pair of winter trousers, and one pair of summer trousers; a tunic, a shell-jacket, one pair of braces, two shoe-brushes, a clothes-brush, a box of blacking; a razor and case, a comb, a shaving-brush, a knife, a fork, and a spoon, with a "hold all" to keep these last-named articles in. It must be acknowledged that this is a sufficiently handsome allowance. And I must remark on another improvement which the army has to be grateful for, though, to be sure, it would seem the most natural provision in the world if it had not been overlooked till lately. It is not long, I believe, since the British soldier had to march and fight in the same clothing, and the same equipments, whether in the heats of India or the frosts of Canada. Climate no consideration, was the view at the Horse Guards; but that is now changed. In very cold climates the soldier is more warmly clad, and he has the felicity of licking rebellious sepoys in the airiest of military costumes.

Every year after the first, the soldier gets one tunic, one pair of winter trousers, and two pairs of boots; every second year a pair of summer trousers are also served out to him. Everything else that he needs he has to pay for—caps, shirts, socks, towels, &c., &c. It is necessary to buy a jacket, too, every year; and as it is a mere poetical presumption that summer trousers will wear for two seasons, eight shillings and ninepence have to be expended every other year for a new pair. Eight and ninepence is the regulation price for those articles. A jacket costs eleven shillings and sixpence; a cap, two and twopence; a shirt, two and threepence; a pair of socks, thirteenpence; a towel, one shilling. Of course some men wear out more clothes than others; and that class of soldiers who are called by their comrades lady-killers, must be very ingenious to save a penny a day from their expenditure. That is about the sum our disposable income amounts to for more than a third of our time; and yet there are men in the army who save money. They spare and pinch, and are careful to a wonderful degree; and it must be remembered, for the rest, that many men, both of the thrifty and the sottish sort, have some little help from friends and admirers. Of the admirers of the sottish sort I will only say that they often show a degree of devotion which is inexplicable, except on the old hypothesis of some rabid love of red cloth. I have known a woman sell the clothes from her back to get drink for a soldier whom she has not known for twenty-four hours. And I don't believe she would have done the same thing for any civilian alive.

THE BARRACK ROOM.

About drill I have nothing to say here, save that it is not considered agreeable at any time, but especially does it lack charm on first acquaintance. Nor is the recruit very much delighted, at first, with his barrack apartment, if he happen to have been lately familiar with the comfort of a decent home; (and remember that some amongst us have been tenderly bred), though as for thousands of men who enter the army, they find themselves at once more handsomely and wholesomely provided for than ever they were in their lives. Still, a barrack-room is by no means a bower; and, above all, there is no chance of quiet or privacy in it. Generally it accommodates about fourteen or sixteen men, for whom it has to serve as bed-room, dining-room, drawing-room, work-room, and study; and thus, with a half-dozen men about me at this moment—some at work, some at play, and none quiet—I must say I find the cultivation of literature on a barrack-room table rather thorny. However, literature is not our business, though I am glad to say there are a few of us who make it our recreation, so far as we can. Well, each man of us here has a bed to himself, with an arm-rack behind it, and two or three pegs in the walls above to hang belts, &c., upon. The bedstead is of iron, about two and a half feet wide, and hinged in the centre, so that it can be turned back in the daytime and form a seat. To each cot there is a mattress, a pillow (both stuffed with straw, and ungrateful to the bones at first, but we soon get used to that), two blankets, two sheets, and a rug. The sheets are changed every month, the blankets every three or four months. Shelves run round the room, which is also furnished with a cupboard, two tables, four forms, a plate and a basin for every man, a large long-handled scrubbing-brush, a broom, small hand-scrubber, a tin-pail, a wooden pail, a wooden box with handles to contain coals, with poker, shovel, &c. The tables have moveable tops fitting upon iron stands; and the cupboard doors are of iron-wire, like those of a meat-safe. The basins are made to serve the purpose of tea-cups also: knife, fork, and spoon, as I have said, are provided in the kit. Of course I do not know that these details are the same in *all* barrack-rooms; but I describe those of one of the most important stations in England, and I should expect to find few differences elsewhere.

ROUTINE OF THE SOLDIER'S LIFE.

The ordinary routine of a soldier's life in barrack is pretty much as follows:—At six in the morning he is called up by the reveille, or, in more familiar English, the rouse. The first notes of the rouse are dismal, in accordance with the feelings of every sluggard who hears them; but they are succeeded by a few others of an encouraging and lively character, and to their music we rise. The first thing to be done now is to make the beds. The bed-irons are turned up, mattress and pillow are folded together, then the sheets, then the blankets (all very neatly), and placed on top of the bed-irons, toward the wall; the rug is folded next, and that being placed on the bed-irons in *front* of bed, blankets, &c., a seat is formed. When a bed is well made up, it looks very neat and tidy indeed. The next operation is to clean the room, which is done by sweeping and scrubbing with the formidable long-handled brush before mentioned; that, and the adjustment of tables, and forms, and so on, completes the business. The orderly man—that is to say, a man told off to cater for his comrades—to draw rations, prepare tables, keep the room clean, and wash up everything for the day—next considers breakfast, which is served at about eight o'clock. Before that time, of course, the orderly has drawn rations, of which more presently. Breakfast is speedily prepared (each room forming a mess), for nothing is to be done but to put a table up and clap the basins on it. Table-cloths are unknown, and are less needed, considering that the tables are kept white as a new deal board. The meal consists of bread, and coffee, which is made for us by the cook in the cook-house, where coppers and ovens are fitted up according to the number of men to be served. Breakfast over, the orderly man washes up, and I cannot say he does it nicely. No cloths are provided for the purpose, and an old shirt, or any other rag that can be obtained, is thought good enough. Good enough, I say! It has only to be tolerably large, and it is a treasure: a thing to be conveyed by the envied owners from mess to mess, and even from barrack to barrack most carefully.

After clearing away, the orderly man next employs himself in scrubbing tables, making the fire-place tidy, and so on, while the other men clean their arms and accoutrements for morning parade, which takes place about ten o'clock. The "dress," or warning for the men to prepare for parade, sounds at a quarter to ten; and the "fall in" at ten precisely. Any man who makes his appearance after the "fall in" has sounded is punished with two or three hours' extra drill; and that is felt as a disgrace as well as a bore. However, the offence is very infrequent. The regular morning drill lasts for about an hour and a half; after that has been accomplished the men are free to dispose of themselves till dinner-time, when every one has to answer to the roll-call. One o'clock is the dinner hour; when we have a very fair meal of meat, potatoes, and soup. Sometimes we have a baked dinner—in fact, we are supposed to enjoy that luxury three times a week; but there are few barracks, I believe, in which the three times are not reduced to two. However, we are at liberty to send our food out to some baker's in the town; and though he charges twopence for cooking, we save as much as that on the cost of the materials that would have gone to make up the soup. Occasionally a brief period of parade or drill follows dinner. At a quarter-past four tea-time comes round, when our basins steam with the decent aroma of the Chinese plant; and then again we are at our own disposal till "tattoo," or half-past nine. Between tea-time and "tattoo" the "retreat" sounds—at sunset: that is to say, at various hours, according to the season. When the "retreat" has sounded, the band plays.

"Tattoo" is divided into the "first post" and "last post." The first post sounds at nine, when all the men's names are called in the barrack-rooms; the names of those who are absent being taken down. As many men as return before the last post has sounded at half-past nine have their names scratched from the list, which is then taken up to the orderly officer. As the absentees drop in they are marched to the guard-room, which is pretty full by midnight with deserters, absentees, and men drunk. At ten we who are sober and well-behaved are all in bed and darkness.

Of course there are special duties for certain men to perform during the day; some men are in hospital, some in prison, and some under fatigue-duty, and so on; but the above is a fair account of what passes in the general. The routine in a cavalry barrack is, of course, different in detail. Let us take the case of a dragoon regiment. At half-past five in the morning in summer, at six in the winter, the morning stable trumpet sounds, in answer to which the men dress and proceed to stables, groom their horses, and clean their appointments and the stable itself. By this time it is about a quarter to seven. They then return to the barrack-room, where they make up their beds and clean their personal accoutrements. Breakfast arrives from the cook-house at a quarter to eight—fetched by an orderly man as with us of the infantry—and, this despatched, the time till nine is employed in saddling horses and in dressing. At nine, should there be no field-day (which in country quarters is ordered perhaps once a week), the men ride their horses to exercise in the surrounding country or in the riding school: always under superintendence, of course. After about two hours' exercise they return to barracks, and proceed to undress (old clothes are used for work in barracks), and arrange their kits tidily on the shelves over the cots, their arms being placed on the tables for the casual inspection of officers visiting the room. The mid-day trumpet sounds at half-past eleven; from which time until one the men thoroughly clean their horses, and put up saddles, polishing the saddle-irons till they are as bright as a mirror. This is a point of honor with every good soldier. At one they dine. After dinner—save for an occasional drill or parade on foot, from three to half-past three—the men are at full liberty till six. From six to seven they have a third stable hour, bedding down the horses and making them snug for the night; seven to ten are liberty hours again. The bold dragoon who is not present when the orderly-sergeant goes round at the latter hour noting the absentees gets into trouble. If he does not appear within ten minutes, he spends the night in prison-cell, and next morning is punished according to length of absence, to his general character, and to the condition in which he returned.

Some men spend as much of their time as possible out of barrack, while others abide within its walls pretty constantly. The poorer men, who have no friends to send them a shilling or two now and then, the dull and disappointed men (often the best soldiers), and the slovens, go far to make up the number of stay-at-homes. Not that it is easy to get accustomed to a barrack-room so as to feel at home in it. When the men are not at drill or cleaning their arms, accoutrements, &c., all sorts of employment are carried on in the room, and with infinite confusion. Gambling, swearing, reading, writing, larking, boxing, single-stick exercise, and conversation, these are the occupations which beguile our leisure; and when they all go on at the same moment, the result is not agreeable to quiet and retiring spirits. However, we are not many of us of that character, though a single regiment furnishes, of course, specimens of every variety of Great Briton. I do believe, and therefore I will say, that some of the most finished rogues in the world are to be found in the army—heartless, profligate—men who will rob you while your eyes are on their hands. These men, too, are often first-rate soldiers as well as excellent rogues, and popular opinion keeps them very much in order. Of course it is impossible to collect a thousand men of any grade or any degree of education together without including several blackguards, and I daresay we are not much worse off in that respect than other communities. A known pilferer has a very bad time of it in the army; but the man whose life is most oppressed—who suffers most constantly from "chaff"—is he who pretends to be more moral and religious than his comrades have reason to believe him to be. A truly religious man, or rather I should say a man of whose piety his comrades are convinced, is left in peace, and is respected. Almost every company has a good singer or a good dancer, who is not only favored by his fellows, but who sometimes gets an engagement to perform of an evening at a public-house in the town. He comes out strong at Christmas, when the officers usually subscribe a few pounds to furnish forth good cheer for their men, and what is more, they will come and spend an hour at the table. Officers are generally considerate and kind in our day, spending much time and money in providing for the recreation of their humbler fellows. Cricket-grounds, skittle-alleys, and billiard-tables are common indulgences, and, with the library, keep many a man not only out of mischief, but wholesomely employed.

ADVANTAGES OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

You, who read this, have seen pretty clearly what is the ordinary day's work of a soldier, and it must have struck you as being, in comparison with that of the shoemaker and tailor, who toil twelve hours a day for a pound a week, very light. Of course there are certain additional contingencies, such as the chance of being shot, or of being fatigued and starved to death in a trench; but I have no doubt it would be found, on inquiry, that the tailor's trade is more destructive to life in the long run than the soldier's. And then the soldier's calling keeps him healthy while he *does* live: the operative's is often little better than a lingering disease; and I take that to be a very great difference in our favor. I consider this, that the daily bread of the soldier is certain. He is never without shelter; and come corn famine or cotton famine, *he* does not suffer. Should his barracks be burnt over his head and all his worldly goods perish in the flames, he simply removes to the next barracks, and should his loss be accidental, he is compensated. When he falls sick he goes at once into an hospital in which every care is taken of him; as it should be with an article so costly to acquire, and so difficult to replace, as a well-trained soldier. Should he be invalided and discharged before he has completed his term of service, he receives a small pension, according to the nature, cause, and probable duration of his disease. And on completing the full term of service he is guaranteed from starvation by a pension varying from eightpence to fifteenpence a day (according to the character of his service), a pension inadequate, no doubt, but easily eked out by the extreme alacrity of civilians to employ deserving old soldiers. To be sure, a soldier cannot marry on his pay, but it is hard to see how an agricultural laborer can or ought to marry on *his* pay.

The Morris Island Batteries.—The following are the names and commanders of the batteries on Morris Island.

Battery Brown, commanded by Capt. Chas. Strahn, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Rosecrans, commanded by Capt. A. D. Comstock, Jr., Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Meade, commanded by Lieut. H. Holbrook, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Kearney, commanded by Lieut. Atwell, Seventh Connecticut.

Naval Battery, commanded by Capt. F. Parker, of the *Wabash*.

Battery Reynolds, commanded by Capt. Reed, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Reed, commanded by Capt. Skinner, Seventh Connecticut.

Battery Hays, commanded by Capt. R. D. Shaw, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Stevens, commanded by Capt. Colwell, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Greenough, commanded by Lieut. Wilson, First United States Artillery.

Battery Strong, commanded by Capt. Gray, Seventh Connecticut.

Battery Kirby, commanded by Lieut. Selman, Ninth Maine.

Marsh Battery, commanded by Lieut. Selman, Ninth Maine.

Major Jacob P. Gould, of the 13th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, has been designated Colonel, and Major John Hodges, Jr., of the 50th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 59th Regiment, Veteran Volunteers, which will be recruited in Essex and Middlesex counties, Massachusetts.

ARMY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Burnside has tendered his resignation to the President, who refused to accept it.

CAPTAIN S. Van Rensselaer, 12th United States Infantry, has resigned his commission.

COL. Sanborn, of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, has been made Brigadier-General.

MAJOR-General B. F. Butler is engaged to canvass the State of Pennsylvania for Governor Curtin.

BRIGADIER-General G. A. Custer was wounded during General Pleasanton's recent reconnoissance.

COLONEL Thomas Kilby Smith, late of the 54th Ohio Volunteers, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MAJOR Falls, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been ordered to report to General Hatch, at Philadelphia.

MAJOR-Gen. Hunter, Brig.-Gen. Barry, and Admiral Farragut arrived in this city during the week.

BRIGADIER-General Haupt has been relieved from duty as General Superintendent of Military Railroads, and Colonel McCallum has been assigned to his position.

LIEUT. Newman Burkhardt, of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, was seriously injured a few days since by a fall from his horse, and is still unable to return to duty.

MAJOR-General Rosecrans entered Chattanooga on the 10th. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, celebrated mass in the cathedral at his request.

BRIGADIER-General Nathan Kimball, of the Army of the Tennessee, has been appointed to command the department of drafted men at Indianapolis.

BRIGADIER-General Horatio G. Wright, who was ordered to duty at West Point, as Military Superintendent, has been relieved from that position at his own request.

MAJOR Edwin S. Jenney, 3d New York Artillery, has been detailed as Judge-Advocate upon the Staff of Major-General Peck.

CAPTAIN Ryan, formerly Assistant-Adjutant-General to General Sykes, has been appointed Colonel of the 146th regiment, N. Y. V.

BRIG.-General Meigs has been ordered to inspect the condition of the Quartermaster's Department in the South and Southwest.

THERE is a movement in Jo. Davies county, Illinois, among Major-General Grant's old friends and fellow-citizens, to present him with a magnificent sword.

SIMMONS, the sculptor, has nearly completed a statuette in clay of the late General Berry, of Rockland, Me., for the family of the deceased hero.

GEN. Gillmore has been promoted from a Captain to a Major in the Regular Engineer Corps, and appointed Major-General of Volunteers, to date from September 7, 1863, in consideration of his services before Charleston.

LIEUTENANT James Stewart, Battery B, Fourth Artillery, has been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the same regiment. He remains however, in command of his old battery.

R. W. PERRY, of Philadelphia, who went out as a private in the one-hundred-and-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been promoted to a lieutenancy on the staff of General Montgomery.

BRIGADIER-General A. B. Wilcox has been relieved of the command of the District of Indiana and Michigan, and ordered to report with his staff to General Burnside for duty in the field.

DR. Edward Shippen, U. S. V., has been appointed Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Twenty-fourth and South streets, Philadelphia, in place of Dr. Paul B. Goddard, U. S. V., relieved.

MAJOR C. C. Gilbert, 19th United States Infantry, is appointed Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, of the first ten districts of Pennsylvania, his residence to be at Philadelphia.

THE medical officers of the First Division of the 2d Army Corps have formed themselves into a society for the discussion of important subjects coming under their professional notice.

CERTIFICATES of disability for one hundred and seventy thousand cases of wounded soldiers have been sent from the Surgeon-General's office to that of Pensions. But thirty thousand applications for pensions have yet been received.

CAPTAIN Robert G. Rutherford, late of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., has been appointed by the President a Captain in the invalid corps. Captain Rutherford was wounded at Rappahannock Station, in August, 1862.

THE command of a military district, embracing Kansas, Western Arkansas, Northern Texas and New Mexico, now included in the Department of Missouri, has been tendered to Major-General Birney, at present commanding a division of the Third Army Corps.

MAJOR-General Dix, accompanied by a portion of his staff, and Brigadier-General Canby and staff, made a tour of inspection to the harbor fortifications of New York on Tuesday, visiting on their way Forts Richmond, Tompkins and Hamilton.

COL. W. T. Sherman, 13th United States Infantry and Major-General United States Volunteers, and Capt. James B. McPherson, United States Engineers, and Major-General Volunteers, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals of the Regular Army.

CAPT. Thomas C. J. Bailey, 17th U. S. Infantry, Assistant-Provost-Marshal at Augusta, Me., has been ordered to assume the superintendence of the volunteer recruiting service of the State of Maine, vice-Major Gardner, U. S. A., relieved.

UNTIL recently the War Department refused to grant applications from soldiers and officers serving in the Army of the Potomac, to be examined for commissions in the United States colored regiments. But now they are granted when the proper testimonials are furnished.

BRIGADIER-General Gillmore announces Major Thomas B. Brooks and Captain Henry M. Bragg, as Aide-de-Camps on his staff. Captain C. B. Reese is also announced as Assistant and Consulting Engineer on the same staff. Lieut.-Colonel Edward W. Smith, is announced as Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE new Cavalry Bureau attached to the Department of the Ohio, is now in operation, and under the charge of Major-General S. D. Sturgis, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati. The organization of this branch of the service will apply especially to mounted Infantry, which has already been of great service in the West and Southwest.

THE Government has just completed at the public printing office a volume of several hundred pages, embracing General Rosecrans' report of the battle of Murfreesboro, as well as the reports of his subordinate officers. It is issued in good style, and will be a valuable chapter in the history of the war. It is accompanied by the necessary maps, diagrams, &c. But two thousand copies have been printed.

A GENERAL order issued by Major-General Peck, under date of September 10th, directs that Chaplain Horace James, Superintendent of Blacks for the District of North Carolina, will assume charge of the colonization of Roanoke Island with negroes. He will take possession of all unoccupied lands upon the island, and lay them out and assign them, according to his own discretion, to the families of colored soldiers, to invalids, and other blacks in the employ of the Government, giving them full possession of the same until the order is annulled by the Government, or by due process of United States law.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following list of officers attached to the Military Post at Camp Denison, Ohio:—M. Brayman, Brigadier-General; Wm. Von Doehn, Captain, A. A. G.; B. Cloak, Major, Surgeon in charge United States Hospital; Joseph L. Proctor, Captain, 18th U. S. Infantry, Mustering Officer; James H. Odlin, Captain, A. A. General for drafted men; E. Peugnet, Captain, A. Q. M.; D. Keaney, Captain, C. S.; R. Plumb, Captain, A. Q. M. for drafted men; H. Callender, Captain, Chaplain; John Peetz, Captain 43d Illinois V. I., A. D. C.; C. B. Smith, First Lieutenant 61st Illinois V. I., A. D. C.; George S. Courtright, First Lieutenant U. S. V., A. A. Surgeon.

THE following officers in New Jersey regiments have recently resigned and returned home:—1st regiment—Lieut. George B. Wright; 3d regiment—Captain John Roberts, Lieut G. T. Westcott, Lieut. Wm. H. Matthews; 4th regiment—Lieut. Samuel E. Taylor, Lieut. Jacob Osterman; 6th regiment—Capt. Richard H. Lee, Lieut. C. H. Peer, Lieut. Frederick Longer, B. Longer, Lieut. S. P. Sutton, Lieut. John Vanderzee; 9th regiment, Lieut. Charles F. Bonney; 10th regiment—Lieut. John S. Cooper, Lieut. J. R. T. Ryan; 11th regiment—Lieut. James Fleming, Chaplain Frederick Knighton; 13th regiment—Adjutant T. B. Smith, Lieut. John T. Denmead, Lieut. John Cooke, Lieut. Heber Wells; 14th regiment—Surgeon H. B. Chambro; 15th regiment—Captain Wm. H. Edsall, Lieut. John H. Vanderveer, Jr.

THE following promotions have recently been made in N. J. regiments:—Eleventh regiment—B. C. Cline, Chaplain, vice Knighton resigned; 1st Lieut. Ira W. Cory, Capt. Co. H, vice Logan, deceased; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. of Co. C, vice Beach, promoted; 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Axtell, 1st Lieut. Co. H, vice Cory, promoted; Sergeant-Major Henry C. Tilton, 2d Lieut. Co. F, vice Baldwin, promoted; Sergeant Alexander Cummings, 2d Lieut. Co. H, vice Axtell, promoted. Fifteenth regiment—1st Lieut. Cornelius J. Shriver, Capt. Co. A, vice Boeman, promoted; 1st Lieut. John D. Trimmer, Capt. Co. K, vice Edsall, resigned; 2d Lieut. George C. Justice, 1st Lieut. Co. A, vice Connett, resigned; 2d Lieut. E. D. Halsey, 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Van Blarcum, promoted; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Paul, 1st Lieut. Co. G, vice Trimmer, promoted; James W. Penrose, 1st Lieut. Co. F, vice Vanderveer, resigned. First Cavalry, Sergeant Richard Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Co. B, vice Jones, dismissed.

NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUT. J. H. Higbee, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been ordered to report for duty to Capt. G. Garland, at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

JAMES Kevell, for many years a messenger of the Boston Navy Yard, died this week of consumption. He was an upright and faithful man and highly respected.

CAPTAIN A. M. Pennock, Fleet Captain of the Mississippi squadron and commandant of the naval depot at Cairo, Ill., lately arrived in Washington on a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN Charles S. Boggs, who has been in command of the U. S. steamer *Sacramento* on the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina, has been ill with diarrhœa, and has left the squadron for home, still quite ill.

MAJOR-General Dix visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday, and was recieved with all the honors due to his rank and station. He was recieved at the Admiral's quarters by Admiral Paulding, Commodore Radford, Lieut.-Com. Fillebrown, Capt. Drayton and other officers.

DR. Drennan, of the gunboat *Commodore Jones*, was shot on the night of the 12th inst. in Norfolk by a sentinel. He started in a boat from Kimberly's wharf to cross over to the Naval Hospital, when he was hailed by the sentinel. Not hearing him he kept on his way, until he was shot and very dangerously wounded.

ON the 8th inst. a boat expedition, consisting of between twenty-five and thirty boats, manned by sailors, and one hundred marines, under Captain McCauley, of the corps, left the South Atlantic squadron to storm Fort Sumter, and were repulsed, with the loss of a number killed, wounded and prisoners. The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter:—Lieut.-Commander E. P. Williams, Lieut. S. W. Preston, late Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Dupont; Lieut. G. C. Remey, Lieut. E. T. Brower, Lieut. R. L. Meade, Lieut. Chas. H. Bradford of the marine corps, and Ensign B. H. Porter. The latter was wounded.

THE Richmond papers give the following as the names of the officers of the Union steamers captured on the Rappahannock:—Capt. Harman Bishop, of the *Golden Rod*; Capt. Wible, of the *Coquette*; Capt. William Brothy, of the schooner *Two Brothers*; Capt. A. J. Percey, Capt. N. J. Cole, crew and officers. Also the crew and officers of the steamer *Rosalie*, gunboat *Boston*, bark *Texana*, gunboat *Arrow* (a Baltimore tug) and steamboat *Emily*, both mail steamers, their officers and crews, amounting to several hundred men. The bulk of the prisoners are in Castle Pinckney.

ON the 15th of July a number of the leading citizens of Philadelphia wrote Rear-Admiral Du Pont, expressing their desire to tender him a mark of the high appreciation which they entertained for him as an officer and a man. "Your "great victory at Port Royal," they said, "will stand un-"surpassed in the history of naval warfare, and your zeal "for the success of the national arms will be remembered as "an example to your professional brethren." Admiral Du Pont replied, declining the dinner; but said it was very gratifying to him that they proposed to so acknowledge services which in another quarter had been appreciated so differently. He closed his letter by saying: "I owe it to my companions in arms to say that the country cannot over-estimate the obligations due the officers and men who, under my command, won in battle a foothold on the coast whence the rebellion had expelled every vestige of the national authority—held that coast for four hundred miles with a grasp of iron, which the enemy strove in vain to break, and which foreign nations were compelled to respect—who illustrated the national arms by many brilliant exploits, were always crowned by victory when my professional experience was consulted and respected, and who showed themselves more heroic in their failure before Charleston than when victorious at Port Royal."

PRIZE VESSELS BROUGHT INTO PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a complete list of the prize vessels brought to Philadelphia port, from the time the Southern ports were blockaded up to the beginning of September.

Steamers—*Lodona*, *Bermuda*, *Princess Royal*, *Caroline*, *Emilie*, *Cumbria*, *Salvor*, *Florida*, *Charleston*, *Calypso*, *Lizzie*, *Kate Dale*, and *Calhoun*.

Ships—*General Parkhill*, *Amelia*, and *Marathon*.

Barks—*J. R. Davis*, *Meaco*, and *Fanny Lauer*.

Brigs—*Herald*, *Minnie*, *Wm. Creemy*, *Napier*, *Ariel*.

Schooners—*Queen of the Wave*, *Major E. Willis*, *General Taylor*, *Brilliant*, *Express*, *Wanderer*, *Time*, *James G. Ramsey*, *Veteran*, *Emma*, *Bettie Kretzer*, *Hunter*, *Mary Guy*, *Defiance*, *Nelly*, *Louisa*, *Josephine*, *Elmira*, *Cornelius*, *J. C. Roker*, *Emma Tuttle*, *Lightning*, *Lida*, *Active*, *Wave*, *Mabel*, *Prince Alfred*, *British Queen*, *Island Belle*, *George G. Baker*, *E. Waterman*, *Fair Play*, *Cora*, *Jane N. Baker*, *John S. Lee*, *R. W. Tull*, *Eagle*, *Alice*, *Burrows*, *C. Alliance*, *J. H. Burnell*, *Mary Wood*, *Fair Wind*, *M. A. Shindler*, *Harriet Ryan*, *Specie*, *Albion*, *Extra*, *Home*, *Susan Jane*, *Ocean Wave*, *Guide*, *Providence*, *Winter Shrub*, *Volant*, *Morning Star*, *Sion*, *Ella*.

Sloops—*Havelock*, *Aurelia*, *Express*, *Wonder*, *Coquette*.

The whole number foots up to 83, as follows:—Thirteen steamers, three ships, three barks, five brigs, fifty-nine schooners, and five sloops. Of all the prizes brought to this port, the most valuable, including the cargo, was the steamer *Bermuda*, which realized more than half a million of dollars. Several of the late prizes which brought heavy cargoes of cotton, were also very valuable, and realized large sums.

DRAFTING IN THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION.—We recall to the memory of those who have read the history of the revolution, the action of the Congress at that period in relation to the principle of drafting.

On the 26th of February, 1778, the following resolutions were unimously adopted by Congress:—

Resolved, That the several States hereafter named be required forthwith to fill up by drafts from their militia, or in any other way that shall be effectual, their respective battalions of Continental troops.

All persons drafted shall serve in the Continental battalions of their respective States, for the space of nine months from the time they shall respectively appear at the several places of rendezvous hereinafter mentioned, unless sooner discharged.

Resolved, That all persons, in whatever way procured, for supplying the deficiencies in the Continental battalions, unless enlisted for three years, or during the war, shall be considered as drafted, &c.

On the 9th of March, 1779, it was again

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the several States to make up and complete their respective battalions to their full complement by drafts, or in any other manner they shall think proper, and that they have their quotas of deficiencies ready to take the field, and to march to such place as the Commander-in-chief shall direct, without delay.

OZONE AS A DISINFECTANT.—Dr. Delabrousse, says the *British Medical Journal*, recommends the manufacture of ozone in the wards of hospitals, for the purpose of their disinfection. What we want is, he says, a proper supply of ozone—that is, of a body which is capable of decomposing, and so of neutralizing, the miasms constantly arising in hospital wards, and which at the same time is not hurtful to the patients. And thus, he tells us, the problem is solved. Ozone is such a body, and may be thus used. A spiral platinum wire is placed beneath an inverted funnel, and is rendered incandescent by means of Bunsen's pile. Hereupon the characteristic smell of ozone is perceived in the heated air circulating above the funnel; and its presence is shown by the test paper. Thus may we obtain a ready and practical supply of ozone, and so insure the disinfecting of our hospital wards.

COMMISSIONS FOR TELEGRAPHERS.

In filling up the Signal Corps of the Army now organizing under the law passed at the last session of Congress, it is desired to commission as lieutenants one or two expert telegraphers for each Army Corps. These officers will have the charge of the working of the light field telegraph lines, which are under the control of the Signal Corps, and which, in battle or at sieges, are run out and worked on the field or in the trenches under fire.

The service is important, and gives to energetic and able officers every chance for distinction by gallantry or merit.

The examinations for these commissions will differ somewhat from the examination of other candidates for admission to the Corps, and will give the applicant full credit for the knowledge of this especial branch—telegraphing. They must be good English scholars, however, and the higher the order of their education the better.

Any one may apply for these commissions. The appointments will be according to merit only.

The Examining Board is now in session in Washington. Applications to appear before it, or to enter the Signal Corps, should be addressed to the Signal Officer of the Army, or to the Secretary of War.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest, of the movements of vessels, of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. The subscription price may be sent in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL, will be inserted to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

DOWNFALL OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S "Circular Dispatch No. 39," while a paper designed for diplomatic use, is so strictly a piece of military history, that we cannot be said to go beyond our legitimate province in making its contents the text for a few words of comment. Mr SEWARD opens his paper with the remark that "whenever "the United States have complained of the premature "decrees of Great Britain and France, which accorded "the character of a belligerent to the insurgents, the "statesmen of those countries have answered that from "the first they agreed in opinion *that the efforts of the "Government to maintain the Union and preserve the "integrity of the Republic would not be successful.*" It must be confessed that even were this consideration the whole *animus* of their conduct, there was much to inspire the belief in the impossibility of our putting down the Rebellion.

There is no example in European history of a great revolution which has not been successful, and it was certainly not wonderful that, considering the colossal proportions assumed by the revolt against the Union, they should have applied the precedents of their own experience to our case, and concluded that we, too, would have to succumb. Nor was there anything in the peculiar nature of our Government that would lead European statesmen to conclude otherwise. Its strength in putting down internal insurrection had never been tried, and our weakness at the outset in all existing military means was so great, and our want of military spirit as a people so marked, that there was everything to strengthen the conviction that we must miserably fail in the attempt to subdue the revolted States.

And yet the progress made in the work of reconquering the territory held by the insurgents, and crushing the armed forces of the Rebellion in the field, has during the past two years been so striking, that there is not in all history an example to match it. Amid reverses such as are incident to all wars—and indeed inevitable with a foe so powerful, so well-disciplined, and above all, so determined in spirit as that opposed to us—the course of the conflict has been steadily on the Union side. Through darkness and disaster and defeat, a force silent and potent as that of gravitation, has by day and night been drawing the Rebellion to ruin and death. The work has now so far advanced that even the most cautious and critical can safely look forward to the speedy termination of the war. Without attempting to anticipate its exact duration, it is certainly fair to believe that the expiration of the three years term of service, for which our Army of volunteers enlisted, will witness the task for which they took the field gloriously finished in the complete crushing of the Great Rebellion.

It is with a view to bring this argument to bear on the cabinets of the leading European Powers that Secretary SEWARD addresses this circular dispatch to our representatives at the foreign courts. He gives a masterly summing up of the progress of the Union arms during the past twelve months, with a view to show that the victories we have achieved leave the rebellion without a hope of success, except through foreign assistance, and that all that is required to secure a speedy peace is an honest neutrality on the part of foreign States. The dispatch is under date of August 12th; and the events that have transpired during the interval of a month subsequent to that event, not only take nothing away from the point of the argument, but they actually add to it. During that time Gen. ROSECRANS' advance has taken place, ultimating in the capture of Chattanooga, which has always been regarded as the strategic centre of the rebel territory. The effect of this is not second to the opening of the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The result of the opening of the Mississippi was to bisect the rebel territory—cutting off the rebel forces west of the great river from those east of it, and also cutting off the rebels from all hope of supplies from the trans-Mississippi region. Gen. ROSECRANS, by seizing the mountain system which runs like a wedge into the heart of the Confederacy, has again cleft them in twain, and by his possession of the salient angle of the great line of communications between the East and the West, once more cuts the rebels off from supplies and reinforcements.

The entire rebel territory is now "out of joint," and those feats of *concentration* which the rebels were able to achieve by means of their possession of interior lines, and which won them some of their finest victories, are henceforward impossible. The progress at Charleston is not less encouraging, and there is not now the shadow of a doubt that that stronghold is destined speedily to fall under the batteries of Gen. GILLMORE. Nor are our victories confined to those of a purely territorial nature. The blows struck at the armed forces of the rebellion in the field have been most damaging and most fatal. Three months ago there were three great rebel armies in the field—the army in Virginia, under LEE, the army in Tennessee, under BRAGG, and the army on the Mississippi, under JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON. The two latter may be said not now to exist. JOHNSTON is to-day confessedly unable to raise *ten thousand* armed men in the whole department he commands. BRAGG'S force is a routed and demoralized mob, which has for the past three months been deserting at the rate of a thousand per week! Thus, looking at the whole line in a military point of view, we may say that the left wing and centre of the rebel grand army are completely broken. It remains to crush the right wing; and this done, subsequent operations will be purely of a subordinate nature.

If European statesmen have been honest in the avowal that their practical conduct as to American affairs has been largely influenced by theoretical considerations as to the improbability of putting down the insurgents, we think the time has come when, considering matters in a military point of view, they must abandon this foregone conclusion. If they do not, it can only show that there is an *arrière pensée* behind this avowed motive. The whole logic of events has been such as, in Mr. SEWARD'S own words, "to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial "prosperity through the restoration of peace in "America, that the quickest and shortest way to gain "that desirable end is to withdraw support and favor "from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of "our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

WROUGHT-IRON GUN CARRIAGES.

WE give in our Army Gazette this week, a special order by which Brigadier-General BARRY, Inspector of Artillery, Major RODMAN, and Capt. BENTON, of the Ordnance Department, are appointed a Board to convene at Watertown Arsenal, to "devise a plan for "wrought-iron carriages for siege and field guns, and "to consider whether any change is expedient in the "plan of the wooden gun carriages now in process of "construction, or to be hereafter made."

Attention was first officially called to this subject in the report of Colonel DELAFIELD, the senior member of the Military Commission which visited Europe in 1855. In speaking of the Russian systems of Fortification and Artillery, Colonel DELAFIELD says :—

The large guns (68-pounders) calculated for the largest ranges as yet obtained by any gun, were being mounted on a wrought-iron chassis and carriage of peculiar construction, well worthy our particular attention. Several thousand gun carriages are necessary for our extended sea-coast. If these are all made of *wood*, after our present model, it is very questionable whether it be in the power of the Ordnance Department to keep them in repair. As to their renewal, in case neglect of annual repairs should call for such, it would be impracticable to do so in any reasonable period." He adds, with reference to field carriages, "Carriages for field artillery had, in like manner, been made of wrought-iron plates, both on the tubular principle, and with angle-iron riveted to plates, after the design of one of the Archdukes. They had been tested by being fired at with shot, wooden carriages being subjected to the same trial. *Satisfactory results were obtained in favor of iron, as far as the experiment had been carried.* But it is for our sea-coast that I most earnestly invite attention, by the introduction of wrought-iron tubular (or box) carriages, in imitation of Russian experience and skill. The immediate construction of one of them would be of advantage to the military profession."

As a proof of the confidence with which the Russians viewed this, then, to them, new carriage, Colonel DELAFIELD adds, in speaking of the celebrated Cronstadt defences, that "several wrought-iron chassis and "carriages were on the terreplein of this work, ready "to be put in position, showing a confidence in their "superior excellence justifying a *change* of armament, "*in presence of the enemy.*"

Carriages of this description have been constructed in this country, and are now universally employed with the heavy class of guns; the 100-pounder, 200-pounder, and 300-pounder PARROTT'S, the 10-inch, and larger COLUMBIADS, and DAHLGREN'S, and the heavy mortars. These carriages were practically tested at the Siege of Yorktown for the 100-pounder and 200-pounder PARROTT'S, and at that of Fort Pulaski for 13-inch mortars, and 10-inch COLUMBIADS. They proved themselves in these, their first trials, serviceable carriages, combining great strength, with lightness and facility for working the gun; having great durability, and requiring but few repairs, which, when required, were readily made.

The best illustration of this combination of strength, with lightness, is in the case of the new 13-inch mortars, which weigh 17,120 lbs. In all other patterns of mortars, the mortar bed weighs nearly as much as the mortar; in this, it hardly weighs one-tenth. In guns the advantage of weight varies from 13 per cent. in the 33-pounder and 24-pounder casemate carriages, to 24 per cent. in the 10-inch COLUMBIAD, increasing in a very rapid ratio as the gun increases in size, and the necessary strength becomes more difficult to obtain in timber constructions.

We understand the duties of the above Board to be, to determine whether the advantages thus obtained for barbette, casemate, and ship's carriages, cannot be obtained also for siege and field carriages. This task has been judiciously placed in the hands of the very best men who could have been selected. The reputation of Major RODMAN, and Captain BENTON, as scientific Artillerists, is not limited to this country—it is European; and Brigadier-General BARRY, Chief of Artillery to General MCCLELLAN, at the time the large Artillery of the Army of the Potomac was organized, and now Inspector of Artillery to the Armies of the United States, brings to this Board an extensive practical acquaintance with the necessities of field and siege service surpassed by no officer in the service.

THOUGH our military successes are rapidly and continuously counting up, and the resources of the nation remain very far from exhausted, there is yet necessity for us to consider whether we are making the most of these resources. The heads of our War and Navy Departments must not content themselves with the security which the victories of our generals afford them. They should feel it a public duty to see that those successes are achieved with as little drain upon the life and wealth of the nation as possible. Should, unhappily, great European complications come upon us before our domestic difficulties are settled, it will be a matter of the gravest importance that the naval and military resources of the country be judiciously husbanded. What we want is more attention to military organization. We have shown ourselves a martial, a warlike people. We must prove that we are a military one as well.

The principal points demanding the attention of our war administrative departments now, and of our Senators and Representatives, at the next Congress, are: the proper separation and organization of the duties of the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief; the withdrawal of the promotion and appointment of officers from all but military influence, as soon as troops are mustered into the service of the United States; the introduction of a regular system of promotion, by which each officer will find his military advancement entirely dependent upon his military skill, energy and bravery; the organization of a Bureau of Artillery on the same principles as the Bureau of Cavalry, now organizing; the amalgamation of the Ordnance Corps

with the Artillery, as in all other armies; and, as the Topographical Engineers and the Engineer Corps have been recently amalgamated, the introduction of some officer corresponding to the French Intendant, by whom the accountability of each Division, Corps or Army shall be settled in itself, instead of an attempt being made to keep the accounts of each separate officer in Washington. There are other points; but these are the leading ones, and indicate the direction which military reform should take.

In the course of a conversation reported in the London *Times* as having occurred recently between Mr. Dayton, our Minister to France, and an English visitor, Mr. Dayton is represented as saying that, if in consequence of the negligence or the self-inflicted impotence of the British authorities, the iron-clads now building in their ports for the rebels, be suffered to escape and plunder us, "the American people, irritated enough already, will be ungovernable. You have seen enough of them," Mr. Dayton is said to have added, "to know that *their resentment is not under the control of their interests.* They will really become as mad as your French friends call them. They will be quite ready to ruin themselves in order to ruin you."

The sentence we have italicised is pregnant with meaning for that class of Englishmen represented by the *Times.* As Mr. Dayton suggests, the chief danger of collision with this country, through persistence in their present course of unfair dealing, does not arise from that calculation of commercial advantages which their instincts teach them is the mainspring of national action. There is a spirit in the American people which, once thoroughly aroused, is beyond the control of any conservative regard for profits to be won or lost. It was that spirit, wrought upon by ambitious leaders at the South, which produced this Rebellion; it was that spirit, aroused by the attack on Fort Sumter, which gave the first impulse to the loyal movement at the North, the results of which are so sadly disappointing the calculations of England and France. It is the spirit of indignation, which the knowledge, or the suspicion of unfair dealing, is sure to arouse in the American people, until the counsels of prudence are forgotten, and they are ready to submit to any personal sacrifice, if they may but inflict signal punishment on the offender. For their own sakes, as well as for ours, we trust the English ministry will find a way of preventing further violations of good faith, before the indignation of the North reaches that point where they will cease to count iron-clads, or to enter into comparisons of strength with those who have violated the obligations of national good-fellowship.

We have had placed in our hands a pamphlet of the New York Submarine Engineer Company, and a special order of Major-General Burnside, acknowledging the services of Professor Maillefer, the Engineer, and Captain Levi Hayden, the Superintendent of that Company, for their services in raising and clearing away the obstructions in the harbors and rivers of North Carolina. In land sieges the work of the defenders, in obtaining cover, is efficiently counteracted by the work of the assailants in approaching, and with one invariable result. We do not think that any great Naval success can be anticipated at Charleston, until the Navy show themselves as willing as General Gillmore has been to use the newest developments of science and mechanical art, and until, as on shore, the well-directed labor of the assailants is brought to bear upon the labor of the defenders. We should like to see those gentlemen who have been so successful in North Carolina trying their ingenuity in Charleston harbor. The result cannot fail to be favorable to the attack; for whereas the defenders have to obstruct and defend every possible channel, we have only to clear one.

There seems to be very little doubt that the rebel chiefs are putting forth every effort to send reinforcements to General Bragg, for the purpose of enabling him to withstand General Rosecrans' advance, and even, if possible, to assume the offensive. All the evidence goes to show that the veteran army of Lee, in Virginia, has been greatly depleted for the purpose of strengthening the rebel army in the West. In order to form a junction with Bragg's force in Georgia, troops will have to be sent by the Western and Atlantic railroad, making a great detour by way of Charleston. Considering the dilapidated condition of the fixed and rolling stock of all the Southern villages, this will be rather a slow business; but as it will be very difficult for General Rosecrans to make any immediate advance from Chattanooga (at least with any other than a cavalry force), they can undoubtedly in the meanwhile concentrate a large force at Atlanta. Of course in doing this they run the risk of sacrificing Virginia and even Richmond. But they may consider a small force assuming a purely defensive attitude, and retiring if hard pressed, behind the works of the rebel capital, adequate to delay the progress of the Union Army long enough to enable Bragg to strike a blow in the West.

As General Rosecrans is, for the present, dependent on a line enormously extended for his supplies, his position is undoubtedly a somewhat hazardous one. The advance of the Cavalry force of the Potomac Army to Culpepper, shows that General Meade is fully awake to take advantage of any opening Lee may afford him. The day has gone by when the rebels can perform with impunity those feats of concentration of which they last year gave so many brilliant examples. Any great depletion of Lee's force should lose the rebels Richmond.

We surrender several columns of our present issue to the publication of General Rosecrans' official report of his operations in Middle Tennessee, commencing with the advance from Murfreesboro, and culminating in the capture of Tullahoma. The subsequent movements of the Army of the Cumberland, up to the capture of Chattanooga, form, in reality, part of the same campaign; and, viewed as a whole, the history of the war does not afford a more magnificent series of operations, whether as regards the supreme importance of the results achieved, the vastness of the theatre of war, or the simple brilliancy of General Rosecrans' style of work. The results of this noble campaign have been to extend the line of occupation of the Union arms by a depth of two hundred miles, to clear the rebels from the entire State of Tennessee, to seize possession of the Great Central Mountain System that runs into the heart of the Confederacy, and to rout and demoralize the army of Bragg. The means by which Gen. Rosecrans has brought about these results have been by three flank movements—first, on the rebel position at Shelbyville, secondly, the rebel position at Tullahoma, and, lastly, the rebel position at Chattanooga. General Rosecrans' report is written with admirable clearness and simplicity, and forms, of itself, a very valuable and important chapter of military history.

We observe that General Rosecrans, in his official report, speaking of Colonel Wilder, says:—"He ought to be made a Brigadier-General." If ever there was a well-merited recommendation, this is, undoubtedly, of that character. Colonel Wilder's services in command of his brigade of mounted infantry, have, perhaps, been greater than those of any other commander of a small detached body. His records are really legion; he has destroyed millions of rebel public property, and he has never met the enemy's cavalry but to whip them. Colonel Wilder's mode of keeping his command supplied with horses is his own, and realizes Cæsar's maxim, that "war should support war." Whenever his men need a remount, instead of sending them to the cavalry depot, he makes a raid on the enemy, and he never returns without from five hundred to a thousand horses. He forages also entirely on the enemy. His fight with a rebel force five times his own number, at Hoover's Gap, during General Rosecrans' advance from Murfreesboro, is one of the most brilliant exploits of the war; and, it will be remembered, that he reached and bombarded Chattanooga a week before the arrival of the rest of the army. We repeat there never was a man who more richly merited the star.

A Southern Sympathizer, in a letter to the London *Practical Mechanics' Journal*, lays claim to the shells with polyhedral cores, (lately introduced to the British authorities by Mr. Edwin Eastbrook, of New Jersey, U. S.,) as the invention of an artillery officer of the Confederate States, and now employed universally in that service. In support of this claim publication is given to a "Memorandum in regard to shells with polygonal cavities," issued from the Confederate States Central Laboratory (Ordnance) on the 21st of January, 1863, by Colonel Gorgos, Chief of the Rebel Ordnance Department. The "Southern Sympathizer" declares that this "Artful Yankee," as he calls Mr. Eastbrook, is indebted for the hint he obtained to fragments picked up in the field of battle, after having been fired from Southern guns.

Negotiations are, we understand, in progress between General Meredith and Commissioner Ould, commissioners from the United States and so-called "Confederate States" respectively, looking to a general exchange of prisoners; but no decisive result has yet been attained. The release of the agents of the Sanitary Commission, which has just taken place, is an exceptional case. The Government has always been ready and desirous to carry out in good faith the terms of the cartel heretofore agreed upon; but the rebels have declined to do so. It is learned, upon inquiry of the officials having the exchange of prisoners in charge, that no new terms or conditions have been made by our Government, and no arrangements have yet been made by which the parole and exchange of prisoners, other than enlisted men, will be resumed.

We understand that General Halleck has, during the present week, secured the appointment of twenty-two young soldiers from our armies now in the field to cadetships, at West Point. This is, assuredly, a most excellent measure. Our armies are replete with the genius of a high order of military talent, which only require the nourishing influence of our great military school to develop to maturity. The practical experience which our young soldiers have had of actual war in the field will be of incalculable advantage to them in the theoretical studies on which they will enter.

Rebel dispatches announce that Rosecrans' advance has reached Dalton, Georgia. This is a town in Whitefield County, on the Western and Atlanta Railroad, and the Northern terminus of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, leading to Knoxville by way of Chattanooga, and forming part of the direct route between the Eastern and Southwestern States. A Federal detachment is also reported to have occupied Lafayette, a town of some importance, lying southwest of Dalton.

On Wednesday, Major-General Dix and Staff, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Banks, the wife of Major-General Banks, and Baron d' Osten-Sacken, the Consul-General of Russia at this port, visited the Russian frigate *Osliaba*, now lying in New York harbor. The distinguished guests were most courteously entertained, and upon their departure a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Major-General Dix was fired from the frigate.

The Richmond *Whig* urges the concentration of the rebel forces. "When too weak to fight," the *Whig* says, "we can retreat, and by having all our forces in two grand corps, our skilful generals can so manœuvre them as to thwart a foe vastly superior. The day of defeat will have passed away when our veteran armies are hurled in solid masses against the foe."

The Court of Inquiry engaged in investigating the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg, has completed its work, and adjourned *sine die.* The members of this Court were Brigadier-Generals W. F. Barry, J. J. Abercrombie, and G. A. De Russy, U. S. Volunteers. Captain R. N. Scott, 4th U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate.

The following-named officers of the Regular Army have been retired:—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Chapman, Major Thomas Hendrickson, Captain David L. Wood, 18th Infantry, Captain Thomas W. Walker, 3d Infantry, First Lieutenant Edwin P. Bigelow, 1st Cavalry.

The Richmond press pretend to be desirous that the reported offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Russia should be consummated, and assume that it would at once settle the policy of the Western European powers in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

The Charleston papers say that 7,551 shots have been fired at Fort Sumter. It has been struck 5,634 times. Of these shots, 3,595 struck the outer walls, and 2,139 struck inside.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

The improvement in ordnance, patented in England, by Messrs. Whitworth and Halse, and with which many trials have been recently made, refers to the manner of constructing the gun, and consists in casting an ingot with a hole through it, and afterwards hammering it between an angular-shaped anvil-block and a hammer head of a similar shape. A mandril of a taper form is inserted through the hole cast in the ingot, and the operation of hammering or forging proceeds until the mandril becomes too hot, from contact with the heated metal. A cold one is then inserted, and the forging is continued until the ingot is brought to the desired size and shape, after which it is annealed. For heavy guns the inventors make the inner tube from a tubular ingot, and strengthen it with cylinders made of homogeneous metal, in the manner above stated, put on by hydraulic pressure or other suitable means, in one or more series, as required. For closing the breech of these built-up guns, a breech is employed on which screws of two or more different diameters are cut. The screw of the smallest diameter takes into an interior screw in the breech end of the inner tube, and the screws of the larger diameters take, at the same time, into interior screws made in the second, or second and other series of hoops. The bore is afterwards finished and rifled. The trunnions form a portion of the outer hoop. By this construction, it is claimed that the free and sudden expansion of the gun laterally is permitted—the inner tube and its strengthening hoops being each made to take their own proper share of the end pressure arising from the explosion.

The London *Lancet*, in an article on "Vice and "Disease in the Army," calls attention to the fact that more than one-half of all the sick sent to the British military hospitals are admitted in consequence of venereal complaints. It compares the condition of the troops in Brussels, where sanitary precautions are taken with reference to these diseases, with that of the British Foot Guards. Amongst the Brussels troops only 10 men in 100 suffered, and these in the mildest forms; while of the severe form only 1 case occurred in 56, or less than 2 per cent. The constitutional forms of the disease are almost unknown. In the Guards every fourth man suffers from the severe form, instead of every 56th; and of these one in every eight comes into hospital for the severer constitutional symptoms. The *Lancet*, in view of these facts, urges the necessity of periodical inspections; of carefully enjoining sanitary precautions with respect to the soldiers, and especially the women who follow camps and infest garrisons. It also advises the establishment at every large dépôt, and in connection with garrisons and camps, of Lock hospitals, with beds for in-patients. "There is good reason," the *Lancet* says, "to know that these un-"happy women would gladly avail themselves of this "refuge; and to us it would seem that even the stern "homilists, who would almost refuse to employ in be-"half of these wretched persons the means which "Providence has placed in our hands for assuaging "physical pain, and arresting the ravages of a tortur-"ing disease, may take some pleasure in remembering "that under no other circumstances can such happy "occasions be found for reaching by kind words and "Bible truths the moral sense of these unfortunate "women; that in every instance the addition of an "asylum to a Lock hospital has been a means of rescue "for many that had else been utterly lost."

A committee, consisting of several prominent officers of the British Army, has been formed with the view of simplifying and improving the equipment of the soldier. The changes proposed include the adoption of a loose and comfortable serge patrol jacket, to be worn in summer in lieu of the shell jacket, for ordinary field-days and other duties, a warm and substantial Jersey being added to it in winter, with the view of making it a more comfortable dress than the present tight-fitting jacket. It is also proposed to remove the anomaly of having blue summer and gray winter trousers, by the introduction of blue-cloth trousers. A new cap is also under consideration. Several patterns are proposed. One idea is to give the soldier the Glengarry cap, and to add to it a handsome badge, giving not only the regimental number, but also the insignia of the corps. Another cap proposed is somewhat similar to the French kepi. An improvement of the tunic, giving it a larger and more comfortable sleeve, is contemplated. A new knapsack is under consideration, fitted up with iron supports underneath, which, whilst they keep the knapsack in its place on the soldier's back, prevent the straps from cutting him under the arms. A mess kettle of light construction, adapted to cook for six men, made to be carried on the back of the soldier's pack, is under consideration. A new great coat, which shall be lighter than the old one, and more impervious to water, vexes the ingenuity of the committee.

A new naval broadside rifled gun, of seven inches bore, which will weigh somewhat under seven tons, is now fast approaching completion in England. The gun has been specifically constructed to meet the views of Admiral Frederick, the gunnery Lord of the Admiralty. It is a muzzle-loader, and differs in many essential particulars from the Armstrong. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"There are four guns of "seven and a half tons, which are likewise fast progress-"ing. Three of these weapons are to be muzzle-"loaders, lined with thick solid-ended steel tubes; "and the fourth, Mr. Richards' gun, is to be a breech-"loader, and lined with (necessarily) an open steel "tube, which is of great length. In another part of "the gun factories there are several shells of great "length and weight being made for Mr. Lynall "Thomas's gun, now at Shoeburyness. These shells, "and also all the projectiles previously made, which "were brought back from Shoeburyness for the pur-"pose, are being coated upon the bearings with a "zinc mixture—it being thought that the previous "firing had indented or rubbed the projections upon "the bore of the gun; but Mr. Thomas hopes by "this change to surpass all other competitors in pro-"ducing the best rifled weapon."

A considerable number of segment and common shells for the Armstrong 600-pounder gun are being prepared in the Royal Arsenal. The common shell is to contain the very large bursting-charge of 47 lbs. of powder, and is intended to be propelled by nearly 100 lbs. of powder, if the gun be found capable of withstanding so large a charge. These shells are filled according to a plan introduced by Captain Palliser, which consists of dividing a number of small brass buttons into under-cut holes drilled upon the surface of the projectile. These buttons become firmly fixed, and form the bearings which take the rifle grooves and give the rotatory motion to the projectile. They are placed in ten rows (corresponding to the ten grooves in the gun) of four in each row, and after being driven firmly in, so that the brass fills the holes, are turned and accurately planed to fit the grooves of the gun. The difficulty with these buttons is that they are likely to prove too delicate for actual warfare. It is said that the 600-pounder shells, taken to Shoeburyness to be fitted in the gun, had to be packed in wadding and carried as carefully as glass. Capt. Palliser's system of tubing is to be tested with two cast-iron guns, which have been granted him for the purpose. The plan, it will be remembered, is to strengthen the guns by the insertion of a wrought-iron or steel tube in the bore after it has been reamed, so as to substitute the strength of a superior metal for that of the cast-iron of the interior. One of these guns will be strengthened by the insertion of a coil tube, and the other by means of a tube of mild steel.

The *Aurora*, a new iron vessel of the British Navy, recently made her trial trip, which proved every way successful. Her speed, at starting, without the help of canvas, was over fourteen knots, and subsequently, she ran twenty nautical miles in one hour and seventeen minutes. At this time her engines averaged one hundred and twenty revolutions, with twenty-seven lbs. of steam, and a vacuum of twenty-five inches. She afterwards ran twenty miles in one hour and seven minutes, her engines averaging 127 revolutions. The *Aurora* is an iron vessel, 165 feet in length, with a beam of 23 feet, a depth of thirteen feet six inches, an area of midship section of 150 square feet, and a displacement of 400 tons. Her engines have a collective nominal power of 120-horses, and drive two three-bladed screws, each independently of the other, five feet in diameter, and with a pitch of 14 feet six inches. The cylinders have a diameter of 26 inches, and a 21-inch stroke. She carries two short masts, rigged for fore and aft canvas, and altogether, although "light as a bladder" on the water, has the appearance of a thorough steam "clipper." Her draft of water at starting was seven feet three inches aft, and five feet forward. Her trial trip was regarded with interest, inasmuch as she is the fourth vessel made upon the twin-screw principle, advocated by Commander Symonds, of the Royal Navy, and first introduced into the English Navy by Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon, shipbuilders and engineers, of Limehouse, who, in November last, tried their first vessel fitted in this way. Each screw is worked by independent engine power, enabling the vessel to manœuvre rapidly in any circumscribed space. The double screw was adopted by the Admiralty some years since, in the construction of the iron-case floating batteries, but they were driven in those vessels by collective, not independent engine power; consequently the adoption of the principle in their case only enabled the Admiralty to construct vessels that float at a moderately light draught of water, and carry an immense (for their tonnage) weight of armor and armament, in addition to the weight of their engines, but it gave the vessels no increased powers of turning or manœuvring rapidly under steam in a confined space.

Cholera has broken out at several of the British military stations in India, and every person attacked is dying of the disease, which appears in the most virulent form. The Calcutta *Englishman* says it hopes, that the stations "are not about to come "under one of those fatal swoops of cholera which of "late years have visited them with such lamentable "results; but facts in that direction certainly justify "us in taking a serious, if not a gloomy view of the "prospect."

More recent and particular accounts from Japan, indicate that the executive branch of that queerly-organized Government, is not directly to blame for the attack upon the British and American ships. It would seem that the Tycoon is awake to the importance of regular foreign relations; but that the "spiritual Emperor," who is a kind of Pope over him, takes a different and bigoted view; and that the great princes rather side with the latter. It is even stated, that these, together, have the poor Tycoon "in chan-"cery," as the pugilists say, and that all his decisions are made under fear and in durance; and that they hold him, in real Japanese style, as a hostage for his own good behavior, with *hari-kari* directly before him, if he fails to banish the hated foreigners. It was one of these independent princes—the very one whose retainers murdered Richardson—who fired upon the English and American ships, from a few private batteries of his own, kept for the gratification of his personal, princely quarrelsomeness. But if the princes are powerful enough to make the Tycoon sanction murder and outrage, it does not seem clear that his own pacific disposition will make much difference.

A new process of coating armor-plates of vessels with copper—known as the "Walenn" process—has been successfully tried at the Portsmouth dockyard. One of the *Royal Alfred's* armor-plates, measuring 15 feet in length, 3 feet 6 inches in width, and 4½ inches in thickness, was thus covered. The thickness of the coating was fully the sixty-fourth of an inch, and it was deposited with a beautifully even and bright surface, notwithstanding that a plate had been selected by the dockyard officials which was undercut and honeycombed on its outer surface in a most peculiar manner. "The severe trial to which Mr. Walenn's "process has been subjected in electrotyping such a "mass, and the very perfect manner in which the "plate has been coated," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "is the best possible proof of the efficiency "and value of the principle, and we trust in future to "have no such errors committed as bolting wrought-"iron armor-plates on ships' sides, below the water line, "with zinced bolt fastenings."

The British military papers acknowledge that their *Warrior* and *Black Prince* are, and their *Minotaur* and *Northumberland* will be, from their great draught of water and the great space they require to turn in, perfectly useless to attack such fortresses as Croustadt, New York, or even Cherbourg. They therefore look with great interest upon the introduction of the "twin" screw principle, with the independent engines, as enabling the vessel to work advantageously in a narrow space, whether engaged with an enemy afloat or with a shore battery.

Aladenise, the only soldier on full pay who joined Prince Louis Bonaparte in his attempt at Boulogne in 1840, recently died in a *maison de santé*. His conduct in deserting his colors was redeemed by the manner in which he endeavored to stay bloodshed, and saved the life of his captain from a pistol-shot aimed at him by the Prince. The ball intended for Captain Col Puygellier, turned aside by Aladenise, went down the throat of an unfortunate grenadier who was standing quietly by, much astonished at the altercation going on between his commander and the invaders.

The Paris papers announce the death of General Rulliere, at the age of seventy-six. The deceased General entered the army in 1807, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In 1837 he was made General of division. He was also created a Peer of France, and was Minister of War when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic.

Admiral Halsted on Ship Artillery.—A long letter, bearing the signature of Rear-Admiral Halsted, of the British Navy, appears in the London *Daily News*, of the 27th, on the report of the Select Committee of Ordnance, and especially that portion of it which referred to the artillery of the navy. Admiral Halsted writes:—

"But the special purport of this letter is publicly to plead, and to claim, as openly as I can before the country, on behalf of my profession, for that complete 're-construction' of the rifled guns for the navy which is now trying to make really effective those of the sister service. For the present utter neglect in furnishing to any of our ships artillery fit for the purpose of the day seems ominous, if not fatuous. It is evidently the duty of no one. It is a phase in our navy's history never seen before; never before were its ships, for consecutive years, left destitute of guns able to deal as heavy blows as those they might receive from any foe. Yet not a hand's stroke of practical work for us is traceable at Woolwich or anywhere else, unless, indeed, the one or two monster curiosities called naval, now building at the former place, be pointed to in derisive reply. Toward such object not a practical experiment is anywhere to be heard of; the more noisy smoke at Newhaven only telling of the further destruction by the 110-pounder of its new oil-toughened breeches, or the dangerously premature bursting of its shells. In short, the armament of our broadsides with rifled cannon, as the acknowledged means of meeting the demands of modern naval warfare, has made as yet in England no step of progress whatever, unless it be negative; the futile weapon so pretentiously offered us for the purpose having shrunk before the first requirements of peace practice, insisting for its own safety's sake, and certainly for ours too, that its charge should be reduced from 14lb. to 12lb., and necessarily carrying away with it, far from all chance of naval usefulness as it is, its two still more effete 70-pounder and 40-pounder sisters.

"The Royal Personage who professionally graces the head of our army is quoted in the Committee's report as stating his opinion that our field gun 'system surpasses in completeness any other,' and yet the process now necessary to make it still more reliable must doubtless have his approval, if it have not been undertaken at his demand. But as regards the rifle guns adjudged to us, His Grace who administers the navy is quoted in the report in a sense as unmistakably contrary; he emphatically says:—'Our old 68-pounder is a 'more powerful gun than the 110-pounder Armstrong gun.' Yet not a traceable effect, however weak, can the senses anywhere detect of any attempt at a remedy in progress for this 'chief defect complained of' in the equipment of our naval forces, though the report further shows the urgency

used on the Admiralty in 1859 for heavier calibres of rifled ordnance wherewith to meet demands prominent even then; and it shows how fully the Admiralty knew that the inability of the 110-pounder to meet those demands was proved as far back as September, 1861, in the trial of Captain COLES' cupola. Is it, then, that we are in a state of natural self-paralysis arising from exhaustion, and that exertions to render the broadsides of our iron-clads impenetrable to the shot of an enemy have erased from recollection that his respect for them will be measured exactly by their power to pierce his own? Or is not our utter destitution to this day of a single iron-plate gun for any ship of our fleet the evidence of mere and sheer neglect? Or, rather than either of these, is it not an evidence that naval interests and urgencies are represented by so faint a voice at the head military department, and its advising boards, on which in all such matters the navy have been made so pitifully to depend, that that voice, if indeed heard at all, is comparatively unheeded by those who naturally are but too absorbed in completing the organizations for their own service to give much care to the state of ours, about which they quite as naturally and necessarily know so far less."

IRON SHIPS FORTY YEARS AGO.

THE following extract from the London *Mechanics' Magazine* of Saturday, June 5, 1824, shows how completely the idea of what are considered modern discoveries was anticipated by scientific writers 40 years ago. It would seem as if 40 years represented the necessary time between the conception and the execution of an idea:—

"Since the discovery by Mr. Perkins of so vast a destructive power as his steam artillery, it becomes of more importance than ever that nations should learn to make their ships as shot and shell proof as possible. On this subject there is, in FERUSAE'S *Bulletin des Sciences Technologiques*, a memorial by M. de Montgery, a captain in the French navy, which is well worth attention, and from which chiefly we shall extract the materials of the present notice.

"The author's object is to recommend the universal adoption of iron instead of wood in the structure of ships. A multiplicity of objects formerly composed of wood are now formed of iron—bridges, arches, aqueducts, public highways, and other objects not so colossal, but very important in their application to maritime affairs, such as wrought-iron tanks and hollow cylinders for masts and yards, and chains in lieu of hempen cables and cordage. But why up to this time have there been so few vessels constructed entirely of iron? Will not mankind at some future period wonder how enlightened nations could have thought of building objects so stupendous and so expensive with so fragile and perishable a substance as wood, while they possessed a material to substitute for it so solid and durable as iron? The ordinary term of duration of wooden ships is 20 years, and during that period they must be hove down and thoroughly repaired three or four times. To the duration of an iron ship, on the contrary, it would be difficult to assign any period. Vessels of this description have no need of caulking or copper-bottoming. Little subject to leaks, there is less fear of their running ashore; and still less are they subject to the casualty of fire. The first cost of them might be greater (that we doubt), but from their far greater durability, and standing in so little need of repairs, the saving in the end would be immense. It deserves further to be considered that large timber is becoming every day more and more scarce, while from the increased dimensions of new ships more wood is required in ship-building; of iron, on the contrary, the stores are inexhaustible. It may be said that the adoption of iron would serve to uncraft or disqualify a numerous body of men (the shipwrights), and throw them for a time out of employment. A temporary inconvenience of a few ought not, however, to be opposed to a great general good, considering, moreover, how much the country at large would gain by the increased activity which this new demand for iron would give to our mines, commerce, and agriculture.

"M. Montgery contends that while we have vessels of war constructed of wood, they should at least be plated with iron, and it will be seen from the following passage that he had distinctly anticipated such an application of projectile force as that discovered by Mr. Perkins:—

"'For more than 350 years it has been in agitation to throw shells from mortars horizontally, instead of elevating them according to the general practice. The adoption of howitzers in the field of battle, independently of the great number of special experiments, has at length proved beyond doubt the importance of this mode of firing, which it has also been proposed to adopt on board of ships and on marine batteries.'

"Long before any one had thought of substituting metal for wood in the construction of large vessels, plates of iron or brass had been used for covering ships of war and battering-rams. The celebrated galley built by Archytas and Archimedes for Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, was cased in this way. Philo, of Byzantium, afterwards proposed using battering machines made entirely of metal; but Father Mersenne appears to have been the first who thought of adopting them for ships.

"M. Montgery says that to render the sides of a vessel shot and shell proof, they should have a plating of iron about six inches thick—that is, a series of sheets of iron, with blocks of cast-iron between. He concieves that the blocks would only be necessary in the parts exposed to the fire of the enemy, and that there would be no occasion for them toward the keel of the vessel."

WESTERN IRON-CLADS.—The Navy Department recently ordered an official inspection of the Western iron-clad fleet in course of construction. They report four peculiar, large, iron, flat-bottomed river gunboats, well advanced towards completion—one launched, and two others nearly ready to be floated at Carondelet, near St. Louis. They are of the following general dimensions:—Extreme length, 220 feet; breadth, 58 feet; depth of hold, 8½ feet, and will draw six feet of water; square sterns and blunt bows; plated with armor plates three inches thick. One is to be ready for service in sixty days, and the others in two, three, and four months. At the city of St. Louis they found one wooden gunboat, with an Ericsson turret just completed, ready for trial. She is 180 feet long, 50 feet wide, and draws five feet water; has six boilers, 4 engines, and 4 propellers. The turret is 20 feet inside diameter, and 6 inches thick, and the armor plates are three inches thick. On the levee three blocks below, Messrs. McCORD & BESTEN are erecting buildings to construct two of Ericsson's light-drawing vessels. They are the same as those building East. At Cincinnati, Ohio, there are three different sets of contractors employed in constructing iron-clads. The Niles Works have two large vessels, the *Catawba* and *Oneota*. The former is well advanced, and may be completed next spring; but the latter has only the keel laid and a few frames up. These vessels will cost about half a million dollars each, and are intended for sea service. Their extreme length is 225 feet, 46 feet beam, and they draw 12 feet of water. They have low-pressure engines and boilers, surface condensers, and one propeller of 14 feet diameter and 20 feet pitch. They are beautiful models, and are expected to have high speed. Half a mile above the Niles Works, on the Ohio, another one of the same class (the *Tippecanoe*) is being built by MILES GREENWOOD. Still further up the Ohio a mile, is another iron boatyard, where two of Ericsson's light-draught Monitors are under process of construction by Messrs. SWIFT & Co. These vessels have only the keels laid and a few frames up, and they are to be the same as those building East. At Pittsburg, SNOWDON & MASON are building one (the *Manayunk*) the same as the *Catawba*, and one of the light draughts. The former is well advanced—has the hull all plated, bulkheads and beams in place; but the small vessel has but little done to her. The machinery for both of them is being made at Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, sixty miles above Pittsburg. It is not expected that either of these vessels can be completed and delivered at Cairo according to contract before next summer.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD TECUMSEH.

THE Iron-clad steamer *Tecumseh* was launched at the yard of the Messrs. SECOR & Co., precisely at 8 A. M., on Saturday the 12th inst., amid the cheers of thousands of people who had assembled to witness it. The launch was in every way successful, and all connected with her construction expressed themselves as gratified with the manner in which she betook herself to the element upon which she has yet to make her name signify something more than an ally of our enemies in the last war with England.

Among the Naval officers present we observed Admiral GREGORY, the general superintendent, and Chief Engineer STIMERS, the general inspector of iron-clad steamers, also Commanders CRAVEN and GUEST, Lieutenant Commander MILLER; Chief Engineers LAWTON, FARON, and MOORE; Second Assistant Engineers HALL and ALLEN.

After the launch an elegant and substantial lunch, with an abundance of champagne was spread out by the Messrs. SECOR, when the usual toasts were drank and congratulatory speeches made.

The *Tecumseh* belongs to what may be termed the third edition of the Monitors.

At first there was the *Monitor* herself, built as an experiment; many of the essential qualities of a naval vessel being sacrificed to rapidity and economy of construction. Her fight with the *Merrimac* dating only five months later than the decision at Washington that she should be built, and her cost being only about half the cost of vessels now building to carry the same armament.

Upon the establishment of the fact that guns within an impregnable, rendering turret, placed upon a low, shot-proof hull, were superior to the same guns placed in any other known position, the Navy Department commenced the construction of ten vessels upon the new system, making such changes from the original exponent of it as were called for by the ordinary rules of naval construction, to ensure strength and durability of the ordinary hull, and by the defects which have been shown in detail matters respecting both sea and fighting qualities in the *Monitor*.

The first of these completed was the *Passaic*, and the whole ten are known in the Navy Department as the "*Passaic* class." They are all in commission except the *Camanche*, which was built for the California coast, and is now on its way to San Francisco as freight in the hold of a sailing ship, to be erected and united together there. Eight of these are now off Charleston, S. C., where they have proven themselves of remarkable endurance. The great length of the contest in which they are now engaged, together with the warmth of the climate, is giving them a severer test in every respect than that to which any class of vessels has ever before been subjected. This is especially fortunate for us as a naval power, because we aze now building a large number of these valuable vessels, and every defect developed before Charlesten is immediately removed in the new vessels.

As these vessels were approaching completion about a year ago, nine more were commenced, as follows:

Name.	Tonnage.	Where Building.
Canonicus	1,034	South Boston.
Catawba	1,034	Cincinnati.
Manhattan	1,034	Jersey City.
Mahopac	1,034	Jersey City.
Manayunk	1,034	Pittsburg.
Oneota	1,034	Cincinnati.
Saugus	1,034	Wilmington, Del.
Tippecanoe	1,034	Cincinnati.
Tecumseh	1,200	Jersey City.

These are known as the "*Tippecanoe* class." They are of the same general character as the "*Passaic* class," but several improvements have been introduced, which may be described as follows:—

The models have been made with finer lines and the steam power has been trebled, the result of which will be a greatly increased speed. The breadth is the same, but the depth has been increased eighteen inches, and the length thirty feet.

The deck planks of seven inches thickness are of oak, instead of pine, giving greater support in the deck plating when struck by heavy shot. This again is increased from one inch to one and a-half inches in thickness.

The side armor is increased in strength by having all the timber backing of oak, instead of being partially of pine, as in the "*Passaic* class," and by the insertion of what are termed "armor stringers," formed of forged bars four inches thick, under the iron plating of five inches thickness. These make the side armor, in effect, nine inches thick, backed by thirty-five inches of oak. The plates of the turrets and pilot houses are fastened with a system of rivets, in lieu of bolts, which have been found liable to break in the "*Passaic* class."

The pilot houses and impregnable smoke pipes are increased in thickness. The leaves of the turrets are protected from being jarred with heavy shot or boarders by a heavy band of solid iron five inches thick. The fresh air which is thrown into these quarters for ventilation is multiplied by several times. This is one of the most important improvements which has been made. From the closeness of the air in the "*Passaic* class," when the decks are cleared for sea or battle, many of the officers have expressed the belief that it would be impossible to ventilate ships by artificial means. But manifestly all that is required is that the fresh air shall be thrown into the quarters in sufficient quantity with a free egress for the foul air. The fact that this is effected by steam power instead of natural currents, can make no possible difference in the quality of the air breathed.

There are other improvements in these over the former class, which it will, perhaps, be more appropriate to describe when they come to be tried and their value determined.

In addition to the foregoing list, there are twenty vessels of light draft with one turret each, and two ocean steamers, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, the former with one, and the latter with two turrets. All these are built upon general plans furnished the Government by Captain ERICSSON, the inventor of the system. For the "*Passaic* class," and for the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, Captain ERICSSON furnished the detail working drawings. Those for the others are made in the office of the General Inspector—Chief Engineer STIMERS—in this city, from whence they are issued to the builders.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

THE following is a list of the General officers in the Regular Army in the order of their rank, as settled by authority:—

MAJOR-GENERALS.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, born in Pennsylvania, appointed from Ohio, May 14, 1861.

JOHN C. FREMONT, born in South Carolina, appointed from California, May 14, 1861.

HENRY W. HALLECK, born in New York, appointed from California, August 19, 1861.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, born in Ohio, appointed from Illinois, July 4, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, February 16, 1862.

One vacancy.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

IRWIN McDOWELL, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, May 14, 1861. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, March 14, 1862.

ROBERT ANDERSON, born in Kentucky, appointed from Kentucky, May 15, 1861.

W. S. ROSECRANS, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, May 15, 1861. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, March 21, 1862.

PHILIP ST. G. COOKE, born in Virginia, appointed from Virginia, November 12, 1861.

JOHN POPE, born in Kentucky, appointed from Illinois, July 14, 1862. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, March 21, 1862.

JOSEPH HOOKER, born in Massachusetts, appointed from California, September 20, 1862. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, May 5, 1862.

GEORGE G. MEADE, born in Spain, appointed from Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862.

W. T. SHERMAN, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, July 4, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, May 1, 1862.

JAMES B. McPHERSON, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, August 1, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, October 6, 1862.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the business of settling army paymasters' accounts may be inferred from the fact that over one hundred and fifty clerks are employed upon them at the office of the Second Auditor; yet, with all this force, there is a year and a half's accumulation of accounts and claims in that office.

WORK has been commenced on the extension of the machine shop at the Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal. The addition is to be one hundred and eighty feet long, extending west to the wall of the canal. The wood shop is to be lengthened sixty feet, and the front portion raised to the height of the main building.

THE Secretary of War has directed that, except in special cases, no prisoners of war shall be enlisted in our army. Whenever a prisoner desires to enlist, a statement comprising a brief history of his connection with the Rebel army, must be forwarded to Department Headquarters. No such enlistments are to be made without the special sanction of the Department Commander, or the Secretary of War.

The iron-clad *Chillicothe*, which was severely damaged in the Yazoo Pass expedition, is almost ready for service again. The old turret has been entirely removed, and a new one, more nearly impenetrable built in its place. Two 11-inch guns occupy the inside, where there is an abundance of space to work them. The outside of the turret is plated with iron three inches thick, and the port-holes are covered with doors of the same material, six inches thick. When the guns are ready to be discharged, these are spread apart, by means of levers worked from the inside.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, Fort Wagner was on the eve of capture, near the close of the assault on the 25th ult. General Hagood expected a renewal of the attack, after the exchange of prisoners, and such was his alarm, that he requested that all necessary arrangements should be made for the transfer of the troops from the garrison, in case it became necessary to abandon the battery. The condition of affairs was reported to Gen. Beauregard, who, after full deliberation, instructed the commanding officer not to abandon the works under any circumstances, but to hold them at all hazards.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The officers of the United States revenue cutter *Jackson*, Stephen Cornell commanding, boarded, during the month of August, 1863, at the port of Baltimore—ships, 3; barks, 14; brigs, 13; schooners, 929; sloops, 63—total 1,022.

The *Miami* has finished her repairs to her engines, and is on duty at this station.

On the 15th inst. the revenue cutter *Kankakee* was launched from Jacob A. Westervelt's yard, foot of Second street, New York. She is one of six steam cutters ordered by the Treasury Department for coast service. The dimensions of the *Kankakee* are as follows:—Length, 137 feet on deck; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; and of 350 tons burden. She is to have two oscillating low-pressure engines of 36-inch cylinder, and 32-inch stroke. She is to carry one 30-pounder rifled Parrott gun, and six 24-pounder howitzers. She will be brig-rigged. Her engines are being built by R. & J. B. Gray, and will soon be ready.

In addition to the six vessels specially ordered, the Department has purchased the *Cuyahoga*, *Miami*, and the *Naugatuck*, all of which are now doing duty. There is also a small steam fleet doing duty on the Chesapeake and its tributaries. The following is a correct list of the vessels which now compose the revenue-cutter squadron:—

Name of Vessel.	*Commander.*	*Station.*
Toucey	Capt. Martin	Castine, Maine.
Black	Capt. Hyde	Eastport, Maine.
Dobbin	Capt. Webster	Portland, Maine.
Morris	Capt. Knapp	Boston.
Thompson	Capt. Pease	Newport, R. I.
Cuyahoga (steam)	Capt. McGowan	New York.
Miami (steam)	Lieut. Fenger	New York.
Naugatuck (steam)	Lieut. Wilson	New York.
Crawford	Capt. Carson	New York.
Jackson	Capt. Cornell	Baltimore.
Reliance (steam)	Capt. Dugan	Rappahannock.
Hercules (steam)	Lieut. Baker	Chesapeake.
Tiger (steam)	Capt. Jones	Washington.
P. Allen	Capt. Slicer	Fortress Monroe.
Forward	Capt. Ottinger	Newbern.
Agassiz	—— ——	Beaufort, S. C.
Brown	—— ——	Beaufort, S. C.
Active	—— ——	San Francisco.
Shubrick	—— ——	" "

New Steamers—*Ashuelot*, *Wayunda*, *Mahoning*, *Kankakee*, *Pawtuxet*, and one in Baltimore.

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

This yard is crowded with work, and every available man is engaged upon it. The following is a list of vessels upon which workmen are employed:

Arkansas	Transport	Repairing.
Savannah	Sloop-of-War	In the stream.
Hartford	Screw sloop	Repairing.
Richmond	Screw sloop	Repairing.
Peterhoff	Prize steamer	Waiting for repairs.
Emma	Prize steamer	On the dry dock.
Susquehanna	Side-wheel steamer	Repairing.
Peoria	Screw steamer	On the stocks.
Nyack	Screw steamer	On the stocks.
Union	Transport	Waiting for stores.
Grand Gulf	Screw steamer	Storing and coaling.
Mercury	Steamer	Just launched.
Fah-Kee	Screw steamer	Repairing.

The business is so extensive that Admiral Paulding has been obliged to issue an order which renders it necessary for every person obtaining admission to the yard to have a pass from an officer of the Naval service. No one without such pass, under any pretense whatever, can gain access to the yard. Visitors have had a habit of talking to the workmen, interrupting the general order of business.

The police of this district, stimulated by the reward of $10,000, offered for the apprehension of the thief who, last April, stole $130,000 from a safe in this yard, and the recovery of the money, have at last found a man they strongly suspect to be the offender. His name is Wm. Smith, and he is an Englishman by birth, and well known by the Police officers as a bad character. Smith was arrested some time ago, charged with having, in company with one Jack Rand, robbed a Canada Bank of the sum of $96,000. He went to Europe immediately after the robbery and returned in March last.

The gunboat *Paul Jones* was put in commission on Tuesday, having been thoroughly repaired. It was in this vessel that Captain Rhind, previously of the *Keokuk*, went under the very guns of Sumter, which poured a perfect storm of projectiles after him, not one of which, however, took effect on his vessel. The *Paul Jones* is a new navy-built gunboat, constructed in Baltimore. She received her armament in Washington, and then sailed for the South Atlantic Squadron, where she performed very good service, which hacked her considerably, rendering some important repairs necessary.

On the 14th, the new side-wheel steamer *Mercury* (2) was launched. Miss Meade, daughter of Captain Meade, of the *North Carolina*, and niece of General Meade, christened the vessel. She is a fine vessel, of the following dimensions:—Length, one hundred and thirty-one feet, nine inches; beam, twenty-three feet; depth of hold, eight feet. Her engines and boiler are the ones formerly in the tugboat *Mercury*, which was lost at Port Royal.

The United States steam supply ship *Newbern*, T. A. Harris, Acting Vol. Lieut. Commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, arrived on Saturday. She brought as passengers Acting Assist. Paymaster H. S. Bradford, U. S. N. The following is her list of officers:—

Acting Vol. Lieut. Commanding, T. A. Harris; Acting Master and ex-Officer, Wm. B. Shelden; Acting Master, J. H. Richardson; Acting Ensigns, Charles Millett and Milton Webster; Acting Assist. Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assist. Paymaster, E. N. Cushing; Acting 1st Assist. Engineer, Isaac Maples; Acting Masters Mates, G. C. Williams, O. F. Nixon, and I. P. Jones; Acting 3d Assist. Engineers, F. C. Lomas, John Quinn, and Samuel Hoffman; Captain's Clerk, James Lennon; Paymaster's Clerk, B. Y. Steele.

The United States dispatch steamer *Mary Sanford*, Rodgers, from Charleston, Saturday night, 12th, with dispatches to the department, and a mail from the fleet, arrived on Wednesday. The following is a list of her officers:—

Wm. Rodgers, Acting Master Commanding; L. H. Partridge, Acting Master and Ex-Officer; Horatio L. Waite, Assist. Paymaster; M. J. Daly, G. W. Pease, and C. A. Pike, Acting Ensigns; A. F. Rich and Chas. Seymour, Master's Mates; Reuben Tuttle, 2d. Assist. Engineer in charge; James Hare, 3d. Assist. Engineer; John L. Roake, do; Chas. H. Hunt, do.

The United States gunboat *Honduras* sailed on the 13th, to join the Blockading Squadron at one of the Southern ports. The following is a list of her officers:—

Acting Master Commanding, A. N. Gould; Acting Assist. Surgeon, J. F. Frisbee; Acting Assist. Paymaster, J. B. Cushing; Acting Ensigns, J. D. Shaw, W. B. Rankin, and C. W. Cleveland; Acting Master's Mates H. D. Sherman and J. E. Crosby; Engineers—Acting 2d. Assist., W. P. Nolan; Acting 3d. Assist's, Z. F. Williams, G. J. Church, and I. McAlliston; Paymaster's Clerk, E. C. Wales; Surgeon's Steward—D. F. Meader.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The most important event of the week is the destruction by fire of a portion of the store-houses in the northwest corner of the yard. These buildings were used for the naval officers, the gunner, purser, engineer, and others. They were three stories and a half high, and formed a block of four houses. The fourth story of the building was used by the gunner, and contained a valuable collection of fire-arms, Dahlgren rifles, pistols, revolvers, cutlasses, &c., and was called the gunner's storage loft. The third story, called the gunner's working room, was the apartment where all the work upon the gearing and tackling for the guns was done, and at the time of the fire contained the tackling for the guns of nearly a dozen vessels in port. Besides these there was a large amount of stores, consisting principally of cartridge bags, used to contain powder for cannon charges, and the material for making them. There were also in the building valuable nautical instruments in different rooms at the west end, compasses, valuable charts, books, stationary, &c. The second story was the canvas room. It was filled with sails and canvas for vessels now fitting out at the yard. The first floor was occupied by naval officers for offices. The engineer, purser, gunner, ordnance officer and officer of the day all had offices here, while the basement was used to contain provisions, and was full at the time, stored principally with meats in barrels.

The fire was discovered by the sentry of the gate at about two-o'clock in the morning, and the officers of the guard were immediately aroused. The fire apparatus was brought and put into operation. At one time the fire threatened to be general, but it was finally quelled before other damage than that we have mentioned was done. The ship houses and other buildings escaped almost miraculously, it seemed to the by-standers. The origin of the fire, so far as can be ascertained, was spontaneous combustion, caused by the accumulation of inflammable waste matter in the carpenter shop and clearing room. This matter had been smouldering for some time, and the fire was not discovered until it had burned through the floor and dropped burning fragments to the next story, when it was discovered by the sentry on duty. A suspicion of incendiarism is believed by the officers of the yard to be without foundation, as the yard is so strictly guarded that no one can at any time of the night move in any part of it without being challenged, and an entrance into the burned buildings would have been impossible. It is now thought that the aggregate loss will be somewhere about $50,000. But this cannot be definitely ascertained until the reports of different departments that suffered by the fire are submitted.

The gun-boat *Wachusett*, at the Navy Yard, has been placed upon the dry-dock. The *Wamsutta*, which had been lying in the stream, has been brought into the docks to undergo repairs.

The last new boat at the Navy-yard is to be called the *Yantic*. She will be but six hundred tons burden. The pattern will be that of the *Kansas*, which will soon be ready to launch.

The steamer *Shenandoah* sailed for the Blockading Squadron, off Wilmington, N. C., on the 8th.

The prize schooner *Carmita* arrived in the Delaware river on the 11th, in charge of Ensign Hamilton. She was captured some time since by the United States steamer *Bermuda*, off Pas Valsco, Texas, and bound for Balize, Central America. Her cargo consisted of one hundred and one bales of cotton. The crew, which comprised nine men, including the captain and mate, were brought here by the *Bermuda*, and placed on board the receiving ship *Princeton*. The United States supply ship *Bermuda* sailed on Saturday, loaded with stores and a mail for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf Squadrons. Among the good things taken on board were one hundred and thirty tons of ice, and thirty thousand pounds of beef.

The transport *Massachusetts* arrived on the 13th. She brought 200 passengers, mainly invalids from the fleet. Commander Rhind was on board of her. She had been as far south as Florida, and supplied fifty-three vessels. The *Massachusetts* leaves on Saturday for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Lieut. J. C. P. De Krafft, Executive Officer of the Yard, who has been detached, has left for his home in Illinois. Lieut. De Krafft takes with him the good wishes of a host of friends he has made while at the Yard. Commander F. A. Parker has been ordered to fill the position left vacant by Lieut. De Krafft.

The gunboat *Western World*, which has been doing duty in Chesapeake Bay, has arrived for repairs.

The new gunboat *Commodore Reed* has arrived here from New York, and will probably be placed in service on the Potomac.

A sale of about 175,000 pounds of scrap copper took place at the Yard on Tuesday last, which was attended by quite a number of bidders. The highest bidder was Mr. E. Pickrell, of Georgetown, D. C., to whom the whole lot was knocked down at 15½ cents per pound.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The new iron-clad *Winooski* was ordered to Providence on Saturday to receive her machinery. The *Onward* will remain at the yard a week for repairs. The boatswain of the yard, Mr. Black, has been detached, at his request, and Mr. Walker, formerly of the *Hartford*, takes his place.

The prize steamer *Britannia*, lately captured while attempting to run the blockade, has been thoroughly repaired, and is to leave this week, probably under sealed orders. The following officers have been appointed to her: Acting Master Commanding, H. H. Savage. Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Franklin E. Ford. Acting Ensigns, M. E. Wandell and A. J. Lowell. Paymaster, C. B. Culver. Acting Surgeon, —— Wilder. Master's Mate, Robert Jones. Engineers—Second Assistant, Joseph Fernald; Third Assistants, William Butts, J. L. Sawtelle, Chas. Howes, and Malcolm Sinclair.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Commodore Reed, built in New York, has arrived in Washington, to join the Potomac flotilla.

Commander Daniel Ammen has assumed the position of Chief-of-staff to Admiral Dahlgren.

The *Santiago de Cuba*, *Juniata*, and *Ticonderoga*, were at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, August 28, all well.

The French man-of-war *Guerriere*, Admiral Reynaud St. Pierre, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 15th.

The French gunboat *Grenade* was off the bar, at Charleston, at last accounts.

The *Harriet Lane* still remains above Redfish Bar, on the Texas coast. The rebels can't get her machinery to work.

The commander of the United States steamer *Sunflower* reports the capture of the rebel schooner *General Worth*, on its way from Havana to Mobile, with a general cargo.

The famous rebel vessel *Merrimac* is to be raised, by direction of the Government. She lies in the Elizabeth river, nearly opposite Sewall's Point.

Fourteen prisoners of war, captured on the *Oconize* (formerly the *Everglade*) by the gunboat *Madgie*, on the 20th of August, near St Catharine's Island, were landed at Fortress Monroe on the 12th

The ship *Snow Squall*, which lately arrived at this port from Penang, reports having been chased by a rebel cruiser off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th of July. Fortunately she escaped.

The *Princess Royal*, of the Gulf Squadron, has lately taken three valuable prizes; two cotton-loaded schooners (four hundred and seven bales), and a brig with one hundred and twenty bales, beside seventy tons of copper.

The dispatch steamer *Bermuda*, of the Gulf Squadron, lately captured two prizes—fine schooners; one had on board one hundred and sixty-eight bales of cotton, from Arkansas Pass; the other had a valuable cargo of medicines, liquors and cigars.

A letter received by an officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from a friend on board the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*, at Fortress Monroe, states that that vessel will return to New York, to remain as the permanent harbor battery, after a few weeks.

A telegram from Washington, dated the 16th, says: "A few days ago about a dozen of blockade runners, with $30,000 worth of property, were captured and brought to Point Lookout, the southern point of Maryland."

The Prize Commissioners are engaged in making out their report, and the prize money in their hands will soon be ready for distribution. Most of it accrues to the officers and crews of the Potomac flotilla.

The Russian frigate *Osliaba*, under the command of Captain Boutakouf, arrived at the port of New York on the 11th, from Cadiz, after a passage of twenty-two days. She was built in Petersburg, and is a magnificently constructed vessel of 3,000 tons burthen.

Acting Rear-Admiral Bailey, under date of Key West, Sept. 6, states in order to correct an erroneous impression, that not a single instance of yellow fever, or of anything approaching it, has made its appearance either in the town or harbor during the entire season, and the health of the place in every respect is remarkably good.

The steamer *Pembroke*, which was fired upon by the Japanese, is the little iron steamer of that name that formerly ran between Boston and Pembroke, Mass., having been built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, for the Pembroke Iron Company. She was built in 1860, and is of 241 tons burthen.

Three of the guns recently captured by the *Minnesota*, near Fort Fisher, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., have reached Washington. They are of English manufacture. One is a Whitworth gun. They are splendid pieces of ordnance, and have apparently been used but a short time.

On the 12th, John Englis & Son launched from their yard, at the foot of Kent street, Greenpoint, the steamer *Kui-Kiang*, for Messrs Oliphant & Co., of China, she being the third steamer built for their line. She is of the following dimensions: Length, 243 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches.

Three monitors are now in course of construction at South Boston. Two are named *Suncook* and *Wassac*. The *Suncook* is receiving her plating, and will probably be ready for launching about the latter part of December. Only the keel of the *Wassac* is laid. The other monitor is called the *Chimo*. It is about as far advanced as the *Suncook*.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says:—One of the crew of the *Florida* states that Capt. Semmes, late of the *Alabama*, has taken command of the *Mississippi*, a new and formidable craft carrying 24 guns, not the *Georgia*, as has been stated. With this four-in-hand—the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Mississippi*—the Confederate Neptune will drive a fast team among the merchant craft of the federals.

Orders have been received by the officers superintending the construction of the iron-clad vessels *Puritan* and *Dictator*, at this port, to have them finished as soon as circumstances will permit. The *Onondaga*, the Quintard battery now at Green Point, is also to be hurried up with all convenient speed, and the four navy iron-clads are to be put in readiness for service without delay.

A man by the name of Morgan, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has received a letter from his son, on board the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, dated the 17th of August. The letter was marked "ship letter," and forwarded in the usual manner. This is four days later than the advices received from the ship by the Navy Department, and eleven days later than the date on which she is said to have been sunk by the rebel pirate.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture on the 22d ultimo, in latitude 26 50, longitude 96. 30, by the steamer Cayuga, of the schooner Wave, which had run the blockade at San Louis pass, near Galveston, bound to Vera Cruz. Her cargo consists of eighty bales of cotton. The Cayuga also captured the schooner J. T. Davis off the Rio Grande, having run out of the same port. Her cargo consists of ninety-seven bales of cotton. Both vessels were sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

Acting Commander Meriam, of the steamer *Norwich*, under date of St. Johns river, Florida, August 20th, communicates to the Navy Department, the fact, that on the 17th, he sent an armed boat expedition, consisting of two launches of that ship, and two cutters of the *Hall*, to destroy a signal station, in which they succeeded in capturing the picket and completely surrounding it before the rebels were aware of the approach of the expedition, and securing arms, ammunition, signal flags, telescopes, &c.

A letter, written on board the iron-clad steamer *Lehigh*, which sailed, August 22, in tow of the *Star of the South*, from New York for Charleston harbor, gives a thrilling picture of the sufferings of the officers and crew, during a storm encountered in the passage. The ward-rooms and state-rooms were flooded, and every one had a saturated wardrobe. The writer says: "The temperature on the berth deck, at the ward-room door, ranges between 95 deg. and 101 deg, day after day.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL ORDERS.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Ensign Frederick J. Naile to the Mississippi Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Albert K. Fulton granted permission to appear for examination.

Commander F. A. Parker, to duty at the Washington Navy Yard

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Schofield, to Naval Hospital, New York

Ensign Charles H. Blake, to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron

Second Assistant Engineer J. W. Sidney and Third Assistants George W Geddes and Gilbert C. Cook, to the steamer *Mendota*.

Lieut. John H. Rowland, to the Naval Academy

Ensign Silas W. Terry, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Ensign Wm. B. Bridgeman, to the *Niagara*.

Lieut. A. T. Mackenzie's orders to the Naval Academy revoked, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieut. Winfield S. Schley, to temporary duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Paymaster John S. Cunningham, to the Washington Navy Yard.

Ensigns Richard T. Chew and Albert S. Barker, to the *Niagara*.

Lieut. Commander Alfred Hopkins, to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Ensign E. C. Hazeltine, to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Burbank, granted permission to appear for examination.

DETACHED.

Lieut. Commander William M. Gamble, from the command of the *Pocahontas*, and awaiting orders.

Lieut. Commander D. B. Harmony (sick), from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and awaiting orders

Lieut. Commander Richard W. Meade, Jr., from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieut. Gilbert C. Wiltse, from the *Sassacus*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock (sick), from the *Wabash*, and awaiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Archibald C. Rhodes, from the *Pocahontas*, and awaiting orders

Third Assistant Engineer John Stell, from the *Pocahontas*, and awaiting orders

Commodore Thomas Crabb as presiding officer of the Naval General Court Martial at Philadelphia, and appointed Prize Commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Commander John H. Upshur, from the command of the *Flambeau*, and ordered to return North.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert S. Steadman, from special duty at St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Paymaster John S. Gulick, from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Paymaster J. H. Watmough, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Captain John Rodgers (sick), from the command of the *Canonicus*, and awaiting orders

Commander E. G. Parrott, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to command the *Canonicus*.

Lieut. Commander Thomas H. Eastman, from temporary ordnance duty at Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Daniel W. Grafty, from the *Keystone State*, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Carpenter Nicholas Mager, from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Niagara*

Sailmaker Alexander W. Cassell, from the receiving ship at New York, and ordered to the *Niagara*,

Third Assistant Engineer James B. Maughlin, from the *Kineo*, and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

APPOINTED.

James Hayes warranted gunner in the United States Navy.

WARRANTED.

Samuel P. Budd, E. P. Hallowell, Richard Inch, F. C. Burchard, J. A. Kaiser, F. H. Townsend, G. W. Baird, T. Z. Vandersilce, W. C. F. Reichenbach, J. B. Forb, G. T. Sawyer, A. Henderson, Edward Stiles, H. F. Loynaire, and J. D. Lee, have been warranted Third Assistant Engineers of the U. S. Navy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Third Assistant Surgeon C. H. Blake, to the *Keystone State*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. D. Husbands, to the *Fah Kee*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Burge, from the *Albatross*, and awaiting orders

Acting Ensign Henry Reaney, from the *New Ironsides*, and granted leave of absence

Acting Third Assistant Engineers R. B. Dick, C. Spanberg and F. Henderson, from the *Mercedita*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo. B. Todd, from the *Yankee*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

APPOINTED.

Wm. W. Hartley and Montgomery West, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

E. D. Edmonds, Acting Assistant Engineer.

David Agnew, First Assistant Engineer.

S. Parker, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jefferson Bell.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of the following as Acting Master's Mates, John S. Newbegin, Victor W. Jones, T. H. P. Gross, Rodger Farrell, G. W. Eldridge, Isaac P. Sampson and F. P. Atkinson.

ON LEAVE.

Acting Master George W. Browne.
Acting Ensign James W. Holmes.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master's Mate John P. Arnett.

DIED.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department, for the week ending September 12, 1863.—

John Wesley, third class boy, Scrofula, Naval Hospital, Memphis, August 24, 1863.

George S. West, Acting Ensign, Congestion of the Lungs, United States steamer *Rattler*, August 9.

Wm. McKinley, Acting Ensign, Drowned, Mississippi Squadron, August 14.

Asa Thomas, Ordinary Seaman, Compression of the Brain, Receiving Ship, New York, September 5.

James Drake, Contraband, Pneumonia, Mississippi Squadron, August 24.

Michael Foy, Pensioner, Debility, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Sept. 8.

Philip Barn, Seamen's Cook, Consumption, Mississippi Squadron, April 27.

Charles Rommel, Fireman, Intermittent Fever, *Valley City*, August 11.

John Fairbanks, Seaman, Intermittent Fever, *Valley City*, August 10.

Edward Moulack, Seaman, Remittent Fever, *Choctaw*, August 6

Wm. Hardicker, Landsman, Intermittent Fever, *Choctaw*, August 6.

Algernon Stout, Landsman, Diarrhœa Acute, *Choctaw*, July 13.

Thomas J. Carroll, Landsman, Intermittent Fever, *Choctaw*, July 21.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CAPTURE OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief:

I have telegraphed you our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some three locomotives and twenty odd cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place in person, to re-enforce Gen. Shackleford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. De Courcey being on the Kentucky side with a brigade, which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The Rebel garrison here, consisting of over 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M. to-day, without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS (FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST), NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 14.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

In relieving from further duty with this command a large portion of the troops sent here from the Army of the Potomac, the commanding General desires to express his gratification that the exemplary conduct of these troops has added another—less brilliant, perhaps, but not less enduring—to the many laurels already won by them on the field, and under the fire of the enemy, and to say that he is authorized from many sources to convey to them the assurance that their sojourn in this city, in more than usually intimate contact with their fellow citizens, has excited for them a personal interest above that ordinarily attached to any army; and that this interest will not pass away with the occasion that gave rise to it, but will follow them wherever they go, and to whatever field they may be called, with the warmest wishes for their success and welfare.

The commanding general desires to add to this, the expression of his thanks to the state troops, the Metropolitan Police force, and to the local authorities with whom he has been incidentally associated, for the kindness and courtesy shown to the officers and men of his command, and for the spirit of cooperation exhibited in everything that had for its object the advancement of our common wishes and labors.

By order of Brigadier-General CANBY,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WROUGHT-IRON GUN CARRIAGES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 11, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 408.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brigadier-General Wm. F. Barry, U. S. Vols., Major Thomas J. Rodman, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Captain James G. Benton, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., will convene, as soon as practicable, at Watertown Arsenal, with liberty to visit Watervliet Arsenal, to devise a plan for wrought-iron carriages for siege and field guns, and to consider whether any change is expedient in the plan of the wooden gun-carriages now in process of construction, or to be hereafter made.

The Board will report fully, and as soon as practicable, on these subjects.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADS OF BUREAUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 301.

Under the provisions of section 42, act of March 3, 1863, the head of each Bureau in each Executive Department is to be considered a part of the Executive Department, and letters written by an officer of the Government *on official business* to the Department, or to any head of a Bureau of a Department, are to be passed free of postage. Such letters must be marked *official* on the envelope, with the official signature of the writer underneath.

By Order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN CERTAIN CASES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States has ordained that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended "unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may "require it; and

Whereas, a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and

Whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that the suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and give it full effect; and all citizens of the United States, to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

COMPUTATION OF PAY.

[CIRCULAR.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Rules for the computation of time in making payments to employes of the Government having been so construed as in many cases to operate unjustly against the Government, the following have been adopted and will be observed, when applicable, in all payments made after the 1st day of October, 1863:

1. The law providing compensation having ignored unequal durations of months, by allotting the same pay to each: and the Pay Tables having for convenience, subdivided each month's pay into thirty equal parts, thus paying, in twelve months of thirty days each, the full salary provided by law for the entire year, the months should be assumed, in computing pay, as they are by the law, to be of equal length, any other duration than thirty days being ignored.

2. To conform with the foregoing, and in order to save the trouble and delay of four distinct calculations of monthly pay, in hereafter computing the time of service of Government officers and employés, thirty days will be assumed as the length of each and every month in the year.

3. For any full month's service performed by persons employed by the Government at a stipulated monthly rate of compensation, (or yearly salary, if paid in instalments,) payments will be made at such stipulated monthly rate, without regard to the number of days the months paid for may contain.

4, In cases when the service *commences* on an intermediate day of the month, and thus embraces only a fractional part thereof, thirty days will be assumed to constitute the entire duration of such month, whether the calendar length thereof be 28, 29, 30, or 31 days, and pay will be computed accordingly.

5. When the service *terminates* at an intermediate day of the month, and hence embraces but a fractional part thereof, the whole number of days during which service was rendered in such fractional part of a month, will be allowed in making payments.

6. For convenience in calculating service embracing two or more months or parts of months, but one fraction will be made. Thus, from the 21st of September to the 25th of November, *inclusive*, will be calculated—from 21st September to 20th October, *inclusive*, as one month; from October 21 to November 20, *inclusive*, another month; and from 21st to 25th November, *inclusive*, five days—making two months and five days.

7. When two fractions of months occur in any account for service, both together being less than a whole month, as from 21st of August to the 10th of September, the calculation of time will be from August 21 to 30, *inclusive*, (ignoring the 31st,) ten days, and from the 1st to the 10th September, *inclusive*, ten days—making the time to be paid for twenty days.

8. When accounts are hereafter rendered for service stated to have been performed from one given date to another, one of the days named will be excluded, unless it is specified that the service rendered was "inclusive" of both.

9. Service commencing in February will be calculated as though that month contained thirty days; thus, from February 21 to end of month inclusive, ten days will be allowed, though the actual time be but eight or nine days.

10. The foregoing rule does not apply to commutation of rations. In computing them the actual number of days are to be ascertained and allowed.

J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following changes and appointments are announced, having been made by the President, in conformity with sections 5 and 8 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

ILLINOIS.

August 19—Benjamin Sammons, Commissioner Tenth District, vice Moulton, resigned.

WISCONSIN.

August 29—L. B. Caswell, Commissioner Second District, vice Greene, resigned.

DELAWARE.

August 31—Dr. Daniel G. Fisher, Surgeon, vice Cahall, resigned.

NEW YORK.

September 5—Dr. Philemon F. Pryor, Surgeon First District, vice Richardson, revoked.

KENTUCKY.

September 5—Dr. John W. Compton, Surgeon Second District, vice Webber, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

September 9—William H. Riley, Provost Marshal Fourth District, vice Dunham, dismissed.

September 9—Frederick Ellsworth, Commissioner Fourth District, vice Brewster, dismissed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

September 9—Benjamin B. Stone, Provost Marshal First District.
September 9—William D. Smith, Commissioner First District.
September 9—Dr. R. W. Hazlett, Surgeon First District.
September 9—James Evans, Provost Marshal Second District.
September 9—Jesse Peter, Commissioner Second District.
September 9—Dr. Samuel D. Kelly, Surgeon Second District.
September 9—Joseph C. Wheeler, Provost Marshal Third District.
September 9—George C. Bowyer, Commissioner Third District.
September 9—Dr. James Putney, Surgeon Third District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Darr, Jr., has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters, and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrollment act. Headquarters at Wheeling.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 15th they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-Gen. Rickets, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to charges against them:

Failing to report to the Adjutant-General, and to his regiment, as required by Army Regulations, since February 2, 1862.

First Lieut. William P. Anderson, 5th U. S. Infantry.

Failing to report at Headquarters Provost Marshal Military District at Washington, D. C., under arrest, as ordered.

Second Lieut. Michael Lawless, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

Failing to report at Headquarters Military District of Washington, under arrest, as ordered.

Second Lieut. Robert Sweetman, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

Absence without proper authority.

Surgeon T. F. Kelly, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps.

Capt. F. C. Tarr, Assistant Adjutant-General 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps.

First Lieut. Charles F. Bowers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Army Corps.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, *are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States*, the Military Commission, instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from this office, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Lieut. Samuel Appleton, A. D. C. to General Abercrombie.
First Lieut. Samuel P. Crowley, 4th United States Infantry.
Colonel C. L. Dunham, 50th Indiana Volunteers.
Capt. Ralph Van Brunt, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers.
First Lieut. Aaron Welder, 3d Illinois Cavalry.
Capt. Francis M. Plum, 2d New York Cavalry.
Capt. T. A. Crouch, 6th Maryland Volunteers.
First Lieut. Charles A. White, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain A. S. Dewey, Quartermaster, Milroy's brigade.

DISMISSALS.

During the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1863.

Major Antone Von Puechelstein, Captain A. Von Gontard, 4th New York Cavalry; John H. Mease, 12th New York Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Warner, 42d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Samuel P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from August 10, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 10, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain E. D. Burling, Lieutenant John Lowery, and Captain Walter C. Newberry, 81st New York Volunteers, to date August 10, 1863, for absence without proper authority, were published officially August 10, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defense before the Commission.

Captains James A. Steele, S. H. Bleakman, Andrew J. Abbey, Miles Warren, First Lieutenant Robert D. Tubbs, and Adjutant Edward Fishpool, 8th Michigan Cavalry, dishonorable dismissal in General Field Orders No. 4, headquarters Army of the Ohio, confirmed by the President, to date August 22, 1863.

Captain Charles E. Lusher, Second Lieutenant Law. Ritzheimer, 146th New York Volunteers; First Lieutenants A. W. Richardson and James E. Poole, 1st Virginia Cavalry, to date August 10, 1863, for desertion, having been published officially August 10, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant Eugene Lamb, 71st Pennsylvania Cavalry, for improper conduct, to date September 7, 1863.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Wilson, 1st Virginia Cavalry, to date August 10, 1863, for desertion, was published officially August 10, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

First Lieutenant John Smiley, Purnell Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, (dishonorably,) for conduct unbecoming an officer of the United States Army, to date from September 8, 1863.

Lieutenant S. W. Babcock, 95th New York Volunteers, (dishonorably,) for interfering with, insulting, and attempting to deceive a member of the guard at the time in the execution of his office.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:

Colonel C. Wheelock, 97th New York Volunteers, with pay from the date of dismissal.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Smith, 14th Massachusetts Artillery, with pay from the date he joins his regiment for duty.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Colonel David Campbell, 5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, accepted by the President, to date October 13, 1862, the date of dismissal, order for dismissal having been revoked.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The President has set aside the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of First Lieutenant MERRILL HICKS, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, who was sentenced on the 8th of April, 1863, "to be dismissed the service of the United States for conduct prejudicial to "good order and military discipline," "absence without leave," and "disobedience to orders." Lieutenant HICKS "is however dismissed "from the service of the United States by order of the President, for "the offence of absence without leave."

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, *September* 14, 1863.

SIR:—You are hereby relived from further duty in the War Department.

You will turn over your office, books, papers, and all other property under your control belonging to the United States to Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

To HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., *in charge of Military Railroads, Washington, D. C.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeons S. A. Holman and Enoch Pearce, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Wood, U. S. Vols., to report to Major General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific.

Assistant Surgeon Kneeland, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Assistant Surgeons Wm. H. Ely, H. C. Roberts, and C. C. Chaffee, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Foster, commanding Department of North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Notson, U. S. A., to report for examination as to disability.

Surgeon P. A. Quitman, 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Phila, Pa., and ordered to join his regiment without delay.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Johnson, U. S. Vols., is relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Major-General Rosecrans, and by letter to the Assistant Surgeon General at St. Louis.

Assistant Surgeon M. K. Hogan, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty with battalion D. C. Vols., Col. Z. C. Baker commanding.

Assistant Surgeons H. W. Burritt, Gerhard Saul, and Robert Gowan, U. S. Vols., to report in person to Major-General Burnside, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons M. H. Salisbury and J. C. Norton, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Rosecrans, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Wood, U. S. Vols., is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Rosecrans, Department of the Cumberland, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons Jabez Perkins, and W. C. Daniels, United States Vols., to report in person to Major-General Grant, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon Thomas H. Reed, United States Vols., upon the expiration of his sick leave, will report for duty to the Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf.

Surgeon Edward Skippen, U. S. Vols., now on duty in the Army of the Potomac, will report without delay to W. S. King, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna, to relieve Surgeon Paul H. Goddard, U. S. Vols., in charge of the South street General Hospital, Philadelphia.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Hospital Chaplain J. J. Stewart, U. S. Army, is hereby granted leave of absence for twenty days, provided he furnish a satisfactory substitute, free of expense to the Government.

Surgeon Charles H. Crane, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at the Surgeon General's Office, in accordance with Special Orders 398, Sept. 4, is hereby relieved from duty connected with the prisoners of war.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Watson, 3d Maine Volunteers, 15 days.

Assistant Surgeon Levi Jewett, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, 20 days.

Permission is granted to Assistant Surgeon Reilly, to remain in Washington City, under medical treatment for 30 days.

Granted to Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick G. H. Bradford, U. S. Army, for the purpose of visiting Hilton Head, S. C.

Permission is granted to Assistant Surgeon C. Wagener, U. S. A. to remain in Washington City under medical treatment ten days during which time he has authority to visit and receive treatment at the Baltimore Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Information has been received at the Surgeon General's Office, of the death of Surgeon Bartow Darrack at Vicksburg.

The Board of Medical Officers convened by special orders No. 356, from the Adjutant General's Office, to examine all convalescents for admission into the Invalid Corps that may be found at the various hospitals in and around Philadelphia, is dissolved.

DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon Gustave Jacobi, Fifty second New York Volunteers, on account of physical disability.

Assistant Surgeon Horace Babcock, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, on account of physical disability and absence without leave, as reported by the rolls of his regiment.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Hill, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers, on account of physical disability.

By special order No 406, September 10th, from the War Department, Assistant Surgeon Gustave Jacobi, Fifty second New York Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of physical disability.

Assistant Surgeon Horace Babcock, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, on account of physical disability, and absence without leave.

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Surgeon Charles Mayo, U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect September 8, 1863.

Medical Storekeeper Wm. M. Gilles, U. S. A. September 10, 1863.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Medical Storekeeper Wm M. Gilles, U S Army, has been accepted by the President, to date from September 10, 1863.

EXAMINING A CONSCRIPT.—All must enter the little ante-room, where so many, good, bad and indifferent, have entered before, and there doffing the artificial habilaments of society, must don the clothing which nature alone supplies, otherwise, appearing in *puris naturalibus*, will await the grim summons to appear before the examining board upon the opening of the door, which divides the thin partition. You may expect your turn to come soon, unless there may be a crowd of fellow victims, in that case patience may have her perfect work. But sooner or later, the summons will come to stand forth just outside the door, with your back straightened against one side of the door, upon which the spectator will note a number of division marks in feet and inches, to indicate the exact height of Uncle Sam's prospective recruit. But while we have been writing the above, your exact height and age have been halloaed out to the Clerk, and the facts are already recorded, together with the name in full, the trade, profession or occupation. Now comes the Surgeon's examination strictly. A course of gymnastic exercises is put into immediate requisition. You will show your points by coursing around the room several times until the word halt is given. You raise your arms above your head, touching together the extreme tips of the fingers, until the Surgeon is satisfied there is no hernia; you throw your arms forward and back to convince him of free and natural use of the upper extremities. Standing on one foot, next, each knee is drawn up to the chin alternately: resting the knees, you are required to assume the upright position by springing up; using the ends of the toes for a fulcrum, without touching the hands to the floor. Now you take a series of jumps to the full extent of your ability, until there can be no doubt of the use of the lower extremities. The surgical examination of the chest organs comes next, the condition of the heart and lungs, and then the abdominal organs, the state of the circulation and the skin, and finally a careful survey of all marks, blemishes, scars, wounds, amputations, faulty limbs, malformations, derangements from previous disease, disordered circulation as varicose veins, sprains, fractures and sores. The state of the teeth must not be overlooked, whether fit or not to masticate Uncle Sam's rations, hard or soft. The eye-sight must be clear enough to sight a rebel at a good seeing distance. It will depend on your almost complete physical perfection and vigor and probable endurance, even if your proportions may not be those of an ADONIS in beauty, if you are lacking in some points. But long ere this the Surgeons have concluded as to your fitness or unfitness, though the knowledge has not yet been officially imparted (of which you will be informed in due season) and you have been politely dismissed to allow your confrères in the same not to try the same ordeal. You can once more put on the covering and airs of civilized life, feeling proudly conscious that you have done your duty, your entire duty to your country, whether you are accepted or not to do good battle in her noble service.—*Albany Knickerbocker*.

HOW AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEHAVE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* bears the following testimony to the orderly conduct of the soldiers recently encamped in this city:—"The city is full of soldiers. The parks and public places are thronged with them. They jostle against one at almost every step in the streets. The number of troops now concentrated here, or in this vicinity, is not exactly known; and if it were, there might be some impropriety in stating it. What we wish to call attention to now, is the exemplary conduct of this large army of soldiers, as a class. They have now been in the city—to which most of them were strangers before—nearly a week. Temptations to drunkenness and dissipation are all about them. It is obviously impossible to enforce the rules which usually govern the conduct of armies as strictly here as in the field of active service.

"Under these circumstances, the temperate and quiet behavior of these soldiers is truly remarkable. They commit no affrays in the streets. Not a citizen writes to the newspaper that he is insulted by them. They are not seen reeling, drunken, along the sidewalks. The police do not have occasion to arrest any of them—or, at any rate, we never hear of such arrests. They give no more trouble to the city authorities than the same number of other peaceable strangers, coming here for pleasure or business. It may be said that no special credit is due to them for behaving decently; but it should be remembered that, in other countries, where cities and towns are garrisoned by soldiers, serious difficulties between the military and civilians are continualy occurring. Self-respect and a regard for the feelings of others may be justly set down as eminent traits of the American soldier."

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The President closes his letter to the Union State Convention in Illinois, with the following hopeful words:

"The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New-England, Empire, Keystone, and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, now in more colors than one, also lent a helping hand. On the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and well done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great Republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful results."

FORT SUMTER.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Charleston, under date of August 23, says:—

"The entire southern face of Sumter is one vast ruin. A pile of rubbish—brick, mortar, stone, timber and guns—rises from the water and forms an inclined plane to the original parapet, and some fifty feet in height. Many of the guns on this face are still in their carriages, and pointing over the wreck. The interior of this, as well as the eastern side, was packed with sand bags, and for this reason, notwithstanding the walls have been battered down, there is no caving in, and but little diminution of the work. It also offers far more resistance to the shot of the enemy than the north or west side is capable of, and hence but little more damage can be inflicted from the Morris Island batteries. The only shot that now tell are those which pass over and strike the interior of the northern wall, or rake the parapet. This fact has annoyed the enemy no little, and an attack was made before daylight this morning from another quarter.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.—Large portions of the battle-ground near Gettysburg, among them the heights of Cemetery Hill and the granite spur of Round Top, with its massive rocks and other strong defenses, have been purchased by D. McConaughy, who proposes to preserve them just as they remained after the battle. The project has the sanction of many respectable citizens of Gettysburg, and for its furtherance it is suggested that an incorporated Association be formed, which shall take the ground at its actual cost, and, if funds enough can be secured, purchase all the rest. Shares are to be fixed at $10 each, and the general co-operation of the public is invited.

[Advertisement.]

WE refer our readers to the advertisement of E. K. Conklin, 256 North Front street, Philadelphia. This house has established a business for the sale of Pure and Unadulterated Wines and Spirits only. Sutlers and Army Contractors, who supply the Medical Department of the Army and Navy, should give this house a call. Mr. Jas. Broadbent, long and favorably known in the wine trade, is connected with the firm.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

BARNES—HAYES.—On Thursday, the 10th of September, by Rev. Henry Morton, D. D., JOHN S. BARNES, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., to SUSAN BAINBRIDGE, daughter of the late Thomas Hayes, of Philadelphia.

PRESTON—LITCHFIELD.—At Hartford, Conn., September 9th, by Rev. Dr. Turnbull, Major EDWARD V. PRESTON, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Mrs. CLARA M. WALLACE, daughter of John G. Litchfield.

STOCKBRIDGE—PEPIN.—At Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., September 8th, by Rev. Joseph H. Smith, VIRGIL D. STOCKBRIDGE, Adjutant of Second District of Columbia Volunteers, and M. AMELIA, eldest daughter of V. A. Pepin, late of Washington, and formerly of New Albany, Indiana.

BUCK—LEE.—On Tuesday, August 25th, at Rochester, N. Y., by the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Boatswain JOSEPH W. BUCK, U. S. N., to Miss LOLA M. LEE, daughter of James E. Lee, of the former place.

BUEHLER—GLASS.—On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., at St. James church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, W. G. BUEHLER, U. S. Navy, to Miss LIZZIE M. GLASS, daughter of A. F. Glass, of Philadelphia.

BROWN—CHEW.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Lieutenant CHARLES D. BROWN, U. S. N., to Miss CATHARINE W. CHEW, of New Jersey.

WOOD—WOOD.—By the Rev. Moses Hamilton, on Thursday 27th of August, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. R. B. WOOD, 3d Regt. Ohio Cavalry, and Miss LOUISA M. WOOD, daughter of Joseph Wood, Esq., of Lima, Ohio.

BROWN—FROST.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. R. Woodruff, at the residence of the bride's father, LATHAM A. BROWN, U. S. N., to Miss LUCY F. FROST. No cards.

DIED.

MORTON.—At Bellegrove, La., on Saturday, August 22, Captain CHARLES E. MORTON, Company I, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, eldest son of Charles F. Morton, of Mortonville, N. Y.

MORSE.—Near Ottawa Lake, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2, 1863, of Dropsy, Mrs. HANNAH C., widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Erastus Morse, of the 22d Regt. Mo. V. I., aged 55 years.

STRIKER.—On Sunday Morning, Sept. 13, at the residence of his father, GARRIT H. STRIKER, Jr., eldest son of Gen. G. H. Striker.

BLACKWOOD.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, of camp fever, contracted while on duty in Pennsylvania, WILLIAM E. BLACKWOOD, in the 24th year of his age, late Lieutenant of Company H, 52d Regiment, N. Y. S. Militia.

FURBER.—At Woodside, L. I., on Monday, September 14, GEORGE W., son of Captain E. G. Furber, aged 22 years and 8 months.

OBITUARY.

A WAIL.

Capt. George W. Rodgers, killed on board the Catskill, August 17, 1863.

Oh thou fam'd and fatal fortress
On the far off Southern shore,
Thine shall be a name of anguish
In our bosoms ever more!
Let a nation shout in triumph
O'er the crumbling of thy wall—
Our poor hearts can only shudder
At the purchase of its fall.

Ah, our brother! brave and gentle!
Could a thousand strongholds pay
For the one life, in a moment
From his country snatch'd away?
Who shall lead her sons to honor,
With a soul so high and pure?
Who shall guide their young ambition
To the glories that endure?

Only now is left the lesson
That his life or death imparts,
In his country's page of glory—
In the love of living hearts.
Free from self or sordid motive,
He the path of duty trod,
Serving best his kind and country,
That he serv'd from love of God.

On the hero's wreath of laurel
Fall like dew the sailor's tears;
And the mem'ry of his valor
All his goodness more endears.
Oh, thou fam'd and fatal fortress,
On the far off Southern shore,
Thoughts of tenderness and anguish
Cling around thee ever more!

August 26, 1863. M. D.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL NAUMAN.

THE late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE NAUMAN, U. S. A., was the son of GEORGE NAUMAN, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and was born October 7, 1802. He lost his father in 1815. His mother's maiden name was HALL. In 1819 he entered the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, as a Cadet; in 1821, he was acting Assistant Professor of French in that Institution; in 1823, he graduated and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery, and the same year received his full Second Lieutenancy in the First Regiment of Artillery; was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in March, 1828; was Assistant Instructor of French at the Military Academy, from September, 1828, to August, 1829; promoted to First Lieutenant, May, 1832, and again Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, August, 1835. He served continuously in the Florida War, from February, 1836, to May, 1838, and was distinguished particularly in the "Battle of Wahoo Swamp;" Captain First Artillery, February, 1837; served throughout the War with Mexico, under Generals Taylor and Scott; Brevet Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo," 18th April, 1847; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," 20th August, 1847, and was wounded in the "battle of Chapultepec," 8th September, 1847. He commanded the First Regiment of Artillery and was "Commissioner of Prize" at Vera Cruz at the close of the war, and conducted the evacuation of that city by the U. S. Army. He commanded Fort Washington, on the Potomac, from 1848 to 1852; served on the Pacific Coast, from May, 1854, to January, 1861, having been promoted Major of the Third Regiment Artillery, December 24, 1853, which Regiment he commanded from May, 1854, to March, 1857, and again for about seven months in 1860; was Inspector of Artillery for the Department of Oregon and California, from May 9, 1858, to January 11, 1861, and conducted the Artillery School at Fort Vancouver for some months in 1856; was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the First Artillery, July 23, 1861; was Chief of Artillery at Newport News, Virginia, in March, 1862, during the engagement with the "*Merrimac*," "*Yorktown*," "*Jamestown*," and other rebel steamers, on which occasion he was favorably mentioned by General MANSFIELD, in his report of the affair; for the last year stationed at Fort Warren, in the harbor of Boston, engaged in preparing that work for a state of proper defence.

Lieutenant-Colonel NAUMAN was on the eve of promotion to a full Colonelcy of Artillery, and his commission would have borne date August 1, 1863. He was on his way to Lancaster to visit his children from whom he had been some time separated, had reached Philadelphia, and while at the Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 11th and Market streets, about to take the cars, he was suddenly attacked with illness, and, notwithstanding that immediate attention was given to him by most excellent physicians (Drs. SWIFT and KEATING, U. S. A.), he expired in a short time—death, effect of heat or "sun-stroke"—August 11, 1863, in the 61st year of his age. His remains were brought to this city and interred on the 13th inst., by the side of his wife, whom he had survived about two years.

Only four of Lieutenant-Colonel NAUMAN'S classmates yet remain in the U. S. Army. They are Brigadier-General LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General; Colonel GEORGE CROSSMAN, Deputy-Quartermaster-General; Colonel EDMUND A. ALEXANDER, 10th Infantry, and Colonel HANNIBAL DAY, 6th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel NAUMAN possessed, in an eminent degree, those qualities which ever characterize the truly brave and efficient officer—modesty and courage. For forty years he had been an officer in the Army of the United States, and had been stationed in every section of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—from Texas to California and Oregon—and in every station had reflected credit on himself and his country. He was on his return from the Pacific Coast, and had but reached his family, who were then residing at St. Augustine, Florida, when the Rebellion broke out; and, although offered high rank and command by the rebels, and every inducement held out to make him a participant in their unholy cause, he spurned their base offers—never forgetting for one moment his devotion to that Constitution which, while yet a boy, upon entering the Military Academy, he had sworn to support, and that Flag under which he had so often fought. Totally disregarding his personal interests connected with property in the South, he immediately hastened to the North and applied for service. His wife and children, after some delay, reached his native place, Lancaster, and rejoined him. Soon be was called to mourn the loss of her who had been for so many years the partner of his domestic happiness, and who, far away from her immediate connections, he laid in the tomb. Six children, who survive him, were left to his widowed care.

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General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

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F. T. Bache, President—in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

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Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

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Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.

Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE campaign of General ROSECRANS has at length culminated in a great battle, or rather series of battles, fought on Saturday 19th, Sunday 20th, and Monday 21st inst. The result of this three days' engagement, which takes rank among the most bitter and bloody of the war, and was illustrated by the splendid gallantry of the Union troops arrayed against a vastly superior force of the enemy, is, on the whole, unfavorable.

But, though a repulse, it was saved from being a disaster to our arms. General BRAGG simply claims to have driven ROSECRANS, "after a desperate resistance, from several positions." There is no claim to have routed the Union army. On the contrary, General ROSECRANS inflicted quite as much damage as he received, and after a conflict with a force composed of the whole of BRAGG's army, the troops of JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON and powerful reinforcements from the army of LEE—a force put as high as a hundred and forty thousand, and which must certainly have doubled the Union army—he retired in good condition to his position at or near Chattanooga, where, at the latest accounts, we have the cheering intelligence that reinforcements were rapidly being forwarded to him.

The engagement was begun on Saturday at a point some miles south of Chattanooga, in Northern Georgia; the army of General ROSECRANS being at the time on the advance—a situation which of course gave the rebels a favorable opportunity for attack.

The battle opened at 11 o'clock, and the engagement soon became general, the rebels it is said manœuvering their troops finely. The rebels first attacked the left wing of the army, which, as well as his own corps proper, forming the centre, seems to have been under the command of General THOMAS, and they accompanied it with an almost simultaneous attack of the right wing (MCCOOK's corps). The feint on the left is stated by General ROSECRANS to have been of a very desperate character. The enemy were repulsed, but, being reinforced, regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half. General THOMAS' troops then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half, punishing them badly. About two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a fierce dash on the Union centre, composed of the divisions of Generals VAN CLEVE and REYNOLDS. General VAN CLEVE's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels, fell back, until General CARTER's line was broken and the troops much scattered. General THOMAS then pushed forward vigorously, recovering the ground which had been lost on the extreme right. The mode of attack disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between General ROSECRANS and Chattanooga. In this, however, they were foiled. The losses in this day's engagement are set down at 600 killed and 2,000 wounded.

The second day's battle was opened by an attack of the rebels at 9 o'clock in the morning. General ROSECRANS at this time held a handsome line, with his right on a ridge of hills and his left resting on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville, and protected by abbattis thrown up during the night. The engagement was commenced by a fierce attack on General THOMAS' left and front, and lasting for an hour and a half. The enemy, finding their assaults vain, manœuvered to the right, with the view of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking THOMAS on the left flank. At this juncture General THOMAS ordered General BRANNAN, who had one brigade in reserve and two with General REYNOLDS, holding the key of the position (General THOMAS' right) to move to the left of the line, to protect the flank of the army, and at the same time sent DAVIS and VAN CLEVE from the right and centre, to support BRANNAN in the effort to hold the line to Rossville and cover THOMAS' right. On seeing the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the division which was moving for the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off DAVIS and SHERIDAN from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains. The right and centre gone, General THOMAS brought his divisions into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse shoe, along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by General GRANGER, from Rossville, with a division of General MCCOOK's corps and General STEADMAN's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight until after dark. At dark General, THOMAS still preserved his position, and on the left held his line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy nearly back to his line, and almost at right angles with that of the morning. Of course, with the other portions of the army in the condition in which they had been placed, retreat was inevitable. Two lines were open to General THOMAS to Chattanooga, on one of which—namely the Rossville route—he fell back during the night.

On Monday afternoon the rebels made a third attack on the force of General THOMAS, who, as he had the front in the advance, now had the rear in the retreat. We have no details of the engagement; but the assault is said to have been handsomely repulsed, and he was able uninterruptedly to fall back on the main body of the army, the whole of which was well concentrated near Chattanooga by midnight of Monday. The movement of troops is said to have been executed in excellent order, and although they had worked hard for several days and nights, they were stated to be still in excellent spirits. At latest advices the army was in line and ready for another encounter.

The killed in these engagements will, it is thought, not overpass 1,200, and the wounded 7,000. General BRAGG, in his official dispatch, claims to have taken 2,500 prisoners, and 20 pieces of artillery. He acknowledges a heavy loss, especially in officers. A subsequent dispatch puts the rebel loss at 5,000 on Saturday alone. The fact of this dispatch being from BRAGG, shows that that General commanded the rebel force in these engagements, although the nature of the tactics displayed seemed rather to bear the impress of the genius of JOHNSTON or of LEE.

OF operations on Morris Island there is little or nothing to record since our last issue. General GILLMORE is proceeding quietly and energetically with the work of erecting siege batteries at Cumming's Point, and a Charleston dispatch to the Richmond papers, under date of the 20th inst., states that "the works "on Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength "and extent." The labor of mounting guns on Battery Gregg was, however, very slow in consequence of the annoyance received from the rebel works on James and Sullivan's Islands, which threw shot and shell continuously, at intervals of about twenty minutes. The navy does not manifest the first sign of activity. The rebels, encouraged by this quiescence, and what it seems to import, are industriously increasing and strengthening their harbor defences, and we shall undoubtedly have to pay the penalty for this delay when an attack comes to be made.

THE depletion of LEE's army in Virginia to reinforce BRAGG in Georgia, naturally fixes public attention on the Army of the Potomac, as an opportunity favorable for it to strike a blow. There is good reason to believe that expectations in this direction will not be disappointed. The movement of General MEADE's force has already begun—all the cavalry and the Second Corps having passed the Rapidan river. A movement by the Union General, seriously menacing Richmond, will undoubtedly have the effect to relieve General ROSECRANS of part of the weight of rebel force in his front, while, if General MEADE's advance be rapid and energetic, he should have time to strike a telling blow at the rebel army in Virginia.

THE expedition of Gen. FRANKLIN, (the 19th Army Corps), designed for operation in Texas, met with a repulse in Sabine Pass on the 8th inst., resulting in the capture by the rebels of two of our gunboats, and compelling the return of the expeditionary force to New Orleans. The aim of the expedition, which had long been fitting out with much secresy at New Orleans, was Sabine City, near the mouth of Sabine river, which forms the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas—a point of great strategic importance as a base of operations against either Western Louisiana or Central Texas. The land force was accompanied by a naval force of four light-draught gunboats, which were assigned the rôle of silencing the rebel batteries, and covering the landing of the troops. In such total ignorance, however, had the chiefs of the expedition allowed themselves to remain as to the nature of the locality on which they were destined to operate, that it was only "*on arriving at the spot* on which the troops were destined to land," that they became aware it was impossible to effect anything, owing to the marshy nature of the ground, and the excessively shallow water. In this situation the whole brunt of the work fell on the gunboats. The attack of the rebel batteries, situated some distance below Sabine City, was begun by the *Sachem*, which after engaging the fort for some time, was finally struck by a shot which exploded her steamchest, and left her a helpless wreck. The *Clifton* now attacked in turn, but presently she also was struck in the boiler and left in the same condition as her mate. The remaining gunboat, the *Arizona*, quite unable to cope single-handed with the enemy's batteries, and drawing too much water to engage them at close quarters, withdrew from the contest, and the whole enterprise was thus baulked and brought to naught. The vessels and their armaments of course remain in the possession of the enemy.

A dispatch from General STEELE, dated at Little Rock, announces the capture of that point, the capital of Arkansas, on the 10th inst. The cavalry under General DAVIDSON, were stated to be in pursuit of the rebels, who were in full retreat Southward.

A DISPATCH from General ROSECRANS, dated at his Headquarters, says:—"I cannot be dislodged from my present position." Another dispatch, written at 40 minutes past 11 o'clock, P.M., on the 23d, says:—"No fighting to-day."

GENERAL GILLMORE ON LIMES, CEMENTS, &c.*

The publication, at this moment, of a stout octavo on "Limes, Cements, and Mortars," by one who has made his name illustrious by setting at naught the binding powers of these substances on the walls and foundations of forts, has almost the air of a practical joke; but General Gillmore informs us in an introductory note that the experiments and researches embodied in the work were conducted under the authority of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, and were completed in the summer of 1861. It will prove a valuable contribution to the engineer and architect, into whose arts the elements under discussion in this work enter for so much. General Gillmore, unlike the majority of the graduates of our military school, who rest quite content with what they have learned in the text books, is fond of original investigation, and he has a talent for recording the results of his investigations. His report of the reduction of Fort Pulaski, overleaping the narrow limits of a mere official paper, assumed the form of a comprehensive and instructive *memoire* on the breaching power of rifled ordnance, and takes its place as a valuable piece of military history. The present monograph, though on a more specialized subject, is an important contribution to the branch of practical engineering which it covers. Such a work, embracing all the results of the latest experiments, both in this country and in Europe, was very much needed; and General Gillmore's detailed and exhaustive treatment completely fills the desideratum.

It is needless in a work of so purely technical a nature as the present to do more than briefly indicate the scope of its contents, as professional men, who alone will be interested in it, will doubtless procure the book itself. General Gillmore begins with a survey of the geographical and geological distribution of limestones, and stone suitable for hydraulic lime or cement throughout the United States. It need only be remarked that nature has supplied us with these elements in great profusion and endless variety; but the most extensive beds have thus far been discovered in the valleys of the great Appalachian chain of mountains, as they traverse the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, and the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama. He then gives the method pursued in testing the mortars which furnish the basis of all tables introduced into the report. These tests are with a view to determine (1) their capacity to resist a transverse strain; (2) their relative hardness; (3) their adhesive properties. Chapter I. is devoted to the celebrated Rosendale cements, so named from the fact that the stone was first discovered in the township of Rosendale, Ulster County, in this State; the different kinds and qualities of this cement are described and analyzed, and the various manufactories of the cement are given in full. Chapter IV. goes into the subject of lime, its characteristics, tests, theory of its induration in the air, classes of hydraulic limes, intermediate limes, natural "pozzuolanas," "trass," "arènes," hydraulic activity and hydraulic energy, artificial "Portland" cement, strength of certain mortars, &c. Chapter V. treats of limestones, kilns, mode of treatment, &c. Chapter VI. of calcareous mortars and "aggregates," the process of making them, by mills and hand, and the mode of application to plastering, stucco, &c. Chapter VII. of "concrete" and "beton," their uses, mode of manufacture in Europe and the United States. Chapter VIII. of the devices of laying stone under water, &c. Chapter IX. of mural efflorescences, their causes and remedies, and the general methods of artificial induration. The volume is issued in Mr. Van Nostrand's accustomed excellent manner, in an elegant octavo of 333 pages, copiously illustrated.

HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS.

It is of the utmost importance that Captains and subalterns should become thoroughly acquainted with the character, disposition, temper, and habits of every non-commissioned officer and private of their respective companies. This knowledge can only be attained by unremitted attention to every detail of duty, and by close observation. The service at large and officers individually will derive great advantages, by the more general adoption towards non-commissioned officers and soldiers of a system of command and treatment which shall be free from the coarse and offensive language too often used, in reproving them for trifling irregularities, or for accidental omissions.

Gross language and offensive terms *upon any occasion*, are not only unbecoming an officer's station, and his character as a gentleman, but are degrading to the soldier; whereas, it is very desirable that in all ranks of our Army, a proper feeling and high sense of honor should be induced, as the best means for securing the correct discharge of duty. If reproof be necessary, it should be conveyed in such a manner, and in such terms, as will make a lasting impression, without hurting the feelings of the individual and lowering him in his own estimation. Officers should, not only themselves observe this injunction, but they should require it to be observed by the non-commissioned officers. If acts of intentional neglect and of insubordination should take place, the means of correction and punishment which are authorized by the regulations of the service must be resorted to, and they will be found to have double effect, if not preceded by coarse and offensive language; indeed, it will probably be found that they will become comparatively rare, as the duty will be done more cheerfully and zealously when this injunction is observed.

* Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars, containing reports of numerous experiments, conducted in New York City, during the years 1858 to 1861, inclusive. By Q. A. Gillmore, A. M., Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, and Major of United States Corps of Engineers. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1863.

OUR HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS.

A visit to our various harbor fortifications is not a particularly sedative process. A man of common-sense, not to say, military eye, cannot help asking himself, what serious opposition our forts, with their present armament, could present to the passage of a fleet of iron-clad steamers? A false security in the matter of defences, has always been characteristic of our people; how soon are we going to be awakened from it, by the hissing of shot and the bursting of shell? Our relations with France, as well as England, are precarious; and ponding the Mexican invasion by the former power, and her unfriendly attitude toward our Government, what possible errand have her ships had, in such unusual numbers, in our harbor, unless to spy out the nakedness of the land? As to England, not less than three iron rams, of greater strength and power than any hitherto built, are now nearly ready for sea, in her ports; it is thought that the laws will not prevent their departure, and how soon may we expect them off Sandy Hook? These are questions that will bear a great deal of pooh, pooh-ing. The fact is, governments which centralize power, and mean to be in fighting trim, are always ready, and always getting ready. But we, who never mean to attack anybody, act as if we never could be attacked, and are never ready, and never getting ready. Our more military Southern States, now in rebellion, have taught us a lesson; but we are as slow as ever to learn it. They were careful, while they had the control of the Government, to get their ports well fortified, well mounted, and manned—as a general thing—by their own people. Floyd, in his Secretaryship, managed to provide his brother traitors with guns and ammunition, to an extent that, no doubt, largely influenced the time of the outbreak, and its early success. Of course, *his* example is not for imitation, even if we had the chance; but we might take a hint from it to provide for ourselves out of our own. The present condition of our coast defences, and especially those of our great cities, after two years of war, and in the very face of the peril of European intervention, is in singular contrast with the defensive condition of the Southern ports at the beginning of the war. Suppose the case was reversed, and the rebels had our ships; how long would they be in taking possession of New York and Boston—not to say Philadelphia and Portland? Does it take a military engineer to answer?

A little while ago, there was a prodigious stir one day, between dark and daylight, for fear the *Merrimac* was steaming for New York. The Mayor, they say, was got up in the night; politicians of opposite parties forgot their feuds, and actually hob-nobbed in the City Hall; a steamboat was chartered, and some opulent and patriotic merchants duly lunched and drank champagne on board; General Wool and a few officers of both services were talked to, and sailed to Sandy Hook and all around the harbor; the Chamber of Commerce fulminated; ditto, the Board of Trade; ditto, the Aldermen. The Governor was written to, and his Excellency replied. Somebody said that the Government was going to do something—the *Roanoke*, at any rate, was to be retained for the defence of the harbor, and, in a last contingency, was there not Stevens' Battery—a tremendous engine, half ready, or a quarter ready—that nobody knew much about? One thing was certain—Mr. Stevens had money and faith to build it, and it took a good deal of both. Scientific men were called upon for plans—some to obstruct the harbor, some to defend it—and they brought in their plans. An act was even passed by the State Legislature, appropriating the sum of one million dollars, and appointing the Governor, Comptroller and Edwin D. Morgan, Commissioners "to purchase cannon, provide submarine batteries, and "iron-clad steamers, and take such other measures as may "be deemed necessary for the protection of the harbors and "frontiers of this State."

What has come of all this, and what is the present state of things? The *Merrimac* got pounded by the little *Monitor*, and drew back to Norfolk; whereupon all things subsided. The Mayor's necessary rest is no longer disturbed—at least by *foreign* invasion; politicians fraternize no more, but are at their old loggerheads; merchants and generals no longer sail about in tug-boats for inspection and consultation; the *Roanoke* has been finished, and sent South; and Governor Seymour and Ex-Governor Morgan have made no disposition of the appropriated million. The state of the defences, meanwhile, is, in round terms, about as follows:—We have a few-score of old smooth-bore 12, 30, and 64-pounder guns (very few of the latter) mounted on certain brick and stone walls, here and there, at Fort Hamilton, and at Lafayette, Ellis', Bedloe's and Governor's Islands—walls to which Fort Sumter, now a pile of ruins, was as a very Gibraltar. We have two magnificent pieces of stone masonry, one at Staten Island and the other at Throg's Neck, capable of mounting in the aggregate some two hundred or more of heavy cannon; neither of which is finished, and both of which have about one gun to five port-holes. *It is said*, that some activity is now displayed in getting guns mounted upon these extensive and costly works; in Heaven's name, we hope so—it is late enough to be at it. No possible questioning can satisfy an anxious citizen as to whether any supply of ammunition, however inadequate, is stored at these points; but from such information as a visitor's eyes can give, and from the fitness of things generally, there is little ground to hope that there are preparations for much of a siege. A few men are, indeed, employed at Fort Richmond; now and then a sloop or schooner unloads some blocks of granite, or a big gun; a gang is sometimes seen slowly mounting a cannon; a corporal's guard defends the back entrance against a stray patriot or two, chancing by in fishing boats; and workmen are actually pulling off the coping from Castle William, and putting on another—it is to be hoped for some benign, though unknown purpose.

What do we need? Not to speak now of new forts, we need an adequate armament of the most approved guns, at every useful fortified point. We need an abundant supply of the necessary ammunition. We need suitable garrisons. We need a few iron-clads, or Monitors, that belong to New York, and are not to leave its waters. We need obstructive apparatus, ready for our channels—and we are informed, we may remark, in passing, that among the plans already in the hands of the proper authorities, there are several which are economical, and efficient. And, most of all, and toward all, we need a vigilant foresight, that knows the price of safety, and how, in time of peace, to prepare for war.

Citizen.

SHIPS VERSUS FORTS.

The last number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, in an article on "Shoeburyness and its Experiments," comes to the conclusion that, "as it has been now satisfactorily demonstrated by all the costly experiments at Shoeburyness, "that guns can at any time be produced to throw shot and "shell that will penetrate any armor that any ship can carry "and float, the question is left precisely where it was before "the invention of armor-plated ships, and rifled cannon, and "that the relative strength of ships and forts is in no way "changed with respect to each other." It then proceeds to say:—

"On the contrary, it must now be rather admitted that iron-plated forts, with rifled cannon, shooting with increased facility and accuracy to a longer range than formerly, will be much more formidable, even to the armor-plated ships that can cross the ocean or even the Channel in anything but a dead calm, than the old stone casemated batteries used to be with respect to ordinary men-of-war." * * * * "The question is not," it concludes, "whether forts can take the place of ships, but whether ships can be used instead of forts, for the protection of a particular roadstead, and we consider that the answer is self-evident. In the first place, floating batteries, to be effectual, must be at least as costly as fixed ones, and they cannot be so durable. In the second place, they cannot be so steady, except in a dead calm; and in proportion to the number of guns, an iron-plated ship or floating battery will be even more costly than a fixed iron fort on a sand-bank. In the third place, a fixed fort can be mounted with artillery of such weight and power, worked by machinery, as no ship or floating battery can bear; and a few such guns will be more effective for sinking an enemy's ship than a whole broadside of even eight or ten-inch guns, such as can be used on ship-board. Then, again, the fixed batteries can be entirely open at the back, so that the smoke may escape at once, and the guns on the upper platform can be so placed that, though they can see the enemy, the latter will hardly be able to perceive the gun by which he is hit, except by the momentary flash and puff of smoke from which the shot issues. One effective shot from such a battery may smash in the side of a ship and sink her; but a great many broadsides from a ship will not sensibly damage a well-constructed sea battery.

As for ships versus ships, they will be just where they were. The more ships a nation sends to sea the more will become a prey to the waves or the enemy, if they are not well manned and commanded; and, in a naval war, that nation will prevail in the end which is able to man efficiently the greatest number of ships. This being the case, we are of opinion that England can maintain her superiority at sea, if she wills to do so.

"Let other nations build fleets and use them, so long as they remain at peace with England. If they treat us unjustly or attempt to bully us, as the Northern States of America are now trying to do, it may become a question whether war is not preferable to pretended peace. John Bull is long-suffering, and it takes a good deal to rile him; but if his back is once up, he may become an ugly customer; and we fancy, somehow, that, in case of need, we could turn out a good number of fast iron-clads that would match those of any other nation, Yankee or not."

Maps of the Battle-fields of Antietam and Gettysburg have been published by Captain Wm. H. Willcox, A. D. C. on the staff of the late Major-General Reynolds. They are prepared from actual survey, and present the topography of these famous scenes of contest, and the location of the several sections of the two armies, handsomely printed in colored lithograph on fine heavy paper. They bear evidence of great care and faithfulness in execution, and are well worth the price put upon them by Captain Willcox (fifty cents). They can be obtained by inclosing this amount to the author, whose address is Morrisania, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

First Sergeant.—With regard to the First Sergeant's duty while the "manual" is being executed, whether at dress parade or otherwise, we have the best military authority for the opinion that he should remain in his position, and should come to an "order" when the battalion orders arms, and to a "shoulder," when the battalion shoulders arms, and so remain while the "manual" is being executed.

Hospital.—With regard to the authority of citizen surgeons in hospitals, we should say:—The rules governing hospitals are prescribed by the Army Regulations; or, where they are not sufficient, by the Surgeon-General. It is the duty of all connected with hospitals to comply with these rules. It is not competent for a citizen surgeon to assume either the rights, duties, or prerogatives of either a commissioned or non-commissioned officer. He cannot confine an enlisted man by his own authority; but it is to be presumed that, for the purpose of preserving order in the hospital, the officer commanding the guard will comply with all his reasonable requests to effect that object.

Miles.—The order of the Secretary of War, dated about the 21st of June, 1862, granting $25 advance pay to recruits, applies to both classes, veteran volunteers and soldiers of the Regular Army. The double cross-belt is preferable to the single one, if the weight of the cartridge-box and bayonet are evenly distributed. White belts are bad—they convert a soldier in a dark uniform into a very perfect target. Some sort of frame is essential to keep the knapsack well up on the back, where it should be carried. The official recognition of the rebels by England and France would not prevent them sailing under false colors.

THE MONITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Great is old fogyism, and even in this country of mechanical contrivances, although it cannot prevail, it seems determined to hold up its head, and is not ashamed to cry out that improvement is impossible, and that what was good enough for our fathers must be good enough for us.

"Sailor's" letter in your last number was a very refreshing illustration of this. I would not have noticed it, did it not appear to represent the opinions of some naval men, who, missing the luxuries of their wooden sides, and failing to produce the results which they know the country expects of them, try to cover up their want of success by meaningless attacks upon the Monitors—attacks which show very little desire to study the capabilities of the vessels which they are ordered to fight, and very little judgment upon the general question of naval warfare, now, for the first time, presented for practical consideration.

When we were informed that the rebels were converting the *Merrimac* at Norfolk into a powerful iron-clad vessel, Mr. Ericsson proposed to construct the *Monitor*, as an experimental vessel for harbor defence, and for the attack of sea-going iron-clads. Unlike most inventors, Mr. Ericsson invariably turns out his mechanical contrivances practically perfect at once. The *Monitor* went to Fortress Monroe, met the *Merrimac*, and defeated her. It is useless for the Confederate commander to say, and "Sailor" to repeat, that the *Monitor* took refuge in shallow waters to avoid being run down; for she was run against once and not injured; and, if she had been so manœuvred, why did not the rebel commander run up to Fortress Monroe and repeat on the vessels in that harbor the manœuvres which on the previous day had proved so successful with the *Cumberland* and *Congress*? When the *Atlanta* steamed out of Savannah, the Monitors showed their complete adaptability to the work for which they were designed by capturing her after five rounds. What more complete proof can be wanted that for all the practical purposes for which they were designed they were eminently successful?

"But," says Sailor, "the mechanism of their turrets, gun-carriages, port-slides, &c., is too delicate." Then let it be made stronger. In the new Monitors, the base of the turret, which seems the most vulnerable part of it, is being strengthened. From this delicacy of mechanism, "Sailor" draws the conclusion that the Monitors are among the least reliable portion of our Navy. Would a vessel be more reliable if, in addition to having her guns exposed, she could be sunk or set on fire by shells? Has "Sailor" forgot the case of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*? But they are unhealthy. Then that too must be remedied, and, therefore, in the new vessels now constructing, to obviate the chief evil—the closeness of the atmosphere, "the fresh air which "is thrown into their quarters for ventilation has been multi-"plied several times." But they do not carry enough artillery. No iron-clad does or can. You cannot carry armor and guns both. The more you carry of the one, the less you can of the other. What availed the superior nature and the superior weight of metal of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, which proved inferior to the smallest of the Monitors. But they will not take Charleston. Would a fleet of wooden vessels? Have they any peculiar charm by which the entanglement of their screw in ropes, &c., affects them less than iron-clads? Are they less liable to be blown up by torpedoes, or more able to run over a row of piles? The fact is, the obstruction question must be treated in a common sense way. Where there are obstructions in a harbor, a civil engineer removes them by sending down a diving-bell, working on them, and blowing them up. This is the only way that they can be removed, and there are plenty of engineers in New York who would undertake so to modify the machinery now in use as to effect this under fire. Until something of this kind is done, the Navy cannot take Charleston, and abusing the Monitors will do no good. Will "Sailor" propose something definite to take their place?

New York, Sept. 23, 1863. Novelty.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—A very able article in your issue of September 12th, contained an account of the Artillery in use at the present time in this country. We are now contending in the field with an Artillery organized on principles almost identical with our own. Were we at war with England or France we should not find this to be the case.

Our Field Artillery consists of two classes of rifled guns, one of 3-inch calibre and one of 2-9 inch. These guns being confessedly weak for close combat, we use a proportion of from one-third to one-half light 12-pounders. The French have a rifled bronze gun, 3-4 inch calibre,* nearly identical in its dimensions with the Dahlgren boat howitzer. They have almost, if not entirely, abandoned their light 12-pounders, which are undoubtedly the perfection of a smooth-bore field artillery. They have certainly not done this without due consideration, and a little examination of the effect of calibre upon field guns, will both show the reasons which have led to this step, and induce us seriously to consider whether it should not be followed.

Great range and accuracy in rifled guns are obtained by long narrow bolts, such as the Whitworth, which for a 10-pounder gun has only a 2-inch bore. The disadvantages of such bolts are that, to keep them point foremost, they require an unusually rapid rotation, and consequently strain the gun very much, and also, chiefly, that they have no interior capacity.

The effective destructive value of a field gun, depends in unequal proportions upon the capacity of its hollow projectiles and its accuracy. At short ranges, as when a battery is charged, it depends entirely upon the former; at very long ranges, chiefly upon the latter; at moderate and effective ranges, upon both. The following table shows the advantage gained in interior capacity, and, consequently in shell, case and canister power by small increases of calibre. The shells are supposed to have a wall of three-eighths of an inch; this calculation is favorable to the small calibres, as the Whitworth gun, with its rapid rotation (1 turn in 20 inches), would require, at least, a half inch wall to its shell:—

Name of Gun,	Whitworth.	Parrott.	Ordnance.	French.	Proposed.
Calibre,	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5 inch.
Interior capacity of base,	1.23	3.63	4.00	5.30	6.38 "

The object to be determined is, how far the calibre can be increased without injuriously diminishing its accuracy at practically effective range. The chief advantage to be gained would be the substitution of one gun, a rifled 3-5 inch gun, and three sorts of ammunition for two or three guns, and seven or ten descriptions of ammunition. One disadvantage of the light 12-pounder is its weight; it weighs 1,200 lbs., while all the above mentioned rifled guns are slightly under 800 lbs. This advantage in bad roads, manœuvring on heavy ground, accompanying cavalry and extricating the battery, when horses and men have suffered severely, cannot be exaggerated. The disadvantage of the light gun is its strain upon the carriage, but this can be obviated in the construction of the carriage.

I call attention to this point, because I am very desirous that we should not lose sight of the requirements of the service, in the possible contingency of a European war.

Artillerist.

THE CAMP DENNISON HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Probably one of the finest regulated Military Hospitals in the United States is that at Camp Dennison, Ohio, located on the Little Miami Railroad, about 16 miles north of the city of Cincinnati. The camp was located in May, 1861, by General Geo. B. McClellan and the Hon. Wm. Dennison, late Governor of Ohio, and named after the latter gentleman. At the breaking out of the war, the Hospital proper consisted of only one building, a two-story frame, previously used as a barn and stable, and which, having been improved, still forms part and parcel of the Hospital buildings. The ground upon which the present camp and Hospital is situated, is a plain of about 800 acres, surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills, and on the fourth by the Little Miami River, which affords ample resources for bathing, fishing, &c. Over two years have passed away, and the single hospital building and its few accompanying barracks have magnified into a large and beautiful camp, with a hospital which, in its accommodations and management, cannot be surpassed in the United States.

The present hospital is five-sixths of a mile in extent, comprising seventy-three buildings with grounds occupying 200 acres. These buildings are of the dimensions of 25 by 120 feet, neatly painted white, and decorated inside with paintings, engravings, wreaths of natural and artificial flowers, appropriate mottoes, and occasionally a group of statuary, as the taste of the soldier may dictate. From 20 to 40 beds occupy each ward, and all are kept scrupulously neat and in perfect order. In every fifth ward is a library of miscellaneous books, pamphlets, and papers, well selected and adapted to the different tastes of the various readers. Every fifth building has in its rear a budding 25 by 80 feet, which is used as a kitchen, and also for the nurses and hospital stewards. In the rear of the whole line of wards, are 50 acres of gronnd used for gardening purposes. This ground is worked by the convalescents, who labor a few houra each day, early in the morning and late in the evening. The vegetables raised are of an excellent quality. Back of this garden are the residences of the Medical Officer of the Post and his assistants, besides those of the officers in command of the camp. The office of the Post Surgeon is midway between the line of buildings, and on either side of it, about half way down the line, are the Medical Dispensaries. On the south line of buildings, a new chapel for religious purposes, 25 by 120 feet, has just been erected. It is plain and neat in appearance, has comfortable seats, a nice pulpit, and an excellent melodeon. The chapel will seat about 250 people. The Post Chaplain is the Rev. M. Callender, o the Methodist persuasion. He is very faithful in the discharge of his duties, and popular among the soldiers.

The number of wards in Camp Dennison Hospital is 77, containing 2,200 beds, and the number of convalescents ascertained to be about 2,100. From these are taken a corps of medical attendants, consisting of 74 of the Invalid Corps, 35 contract men acting as nurses, and 20 females, who are also employed as nurses, as well as in the laundry. The wards are divided into divisions, each division having five wards and 160 beds under charge of an assistant Surgeon. In the rear of every fifth ward is a dining-room, 25 by 80 feet, which is furnished with tables and benches. The table furniture is of the best kind, and the food furnished by the Commissary of the most excellent quality. A fine reservoir filled with water from the river, pumped up upon a high hill overlooking the camp, and filtered through a stratum of gravel, supplies the hospital and camp through metallic pipes. A number of hydrants and fire-plugs are scattered through the wards, with sufficient hose for use in case of fire. Many of the old wards have beautiful flower gardens in front, laid out in various devices, some of which are very beautiful, and evince much taste. The porches are covered with running vines, which make a pleasant and agreeable shade. As you approach the front of the hospital grounds from the railroad, you pass a beautiful fountain; and a miniature fortification, with bastions complete and mounted with quaker guns, suddenly meets your gaze. A fine row of shade trees, which are thriving well, has been planted in front of the buildings, and roads and paths have been so constructed as not to disturb the beautiful green plateau in front. Besides the buildings mentioned, are two Ordnance rooms, where the soldier's gun and baggage are checked and labelled when he enters, and delivered to him when he is discharged. There are many minor improvements, which time and space forbid me to notice; but the whole of these arrangements for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldier have been admirably planned and carried out by Major Cloak, U. S. V., the Surgeon in charge, who has devoted, and is devoting his whole time and energies to the improvement of the Hospital; and who, with his assistant Surgeons, deserves not only great praise from the Government, but from the soldier and the civilian.

The following are the officers connected with the hospital:—

Post Surgeon—Major Burkett Cloak; Assistant Surgeon—Captain Geo. S. Cartright; Acting Assistant Surgeons—J. B. Cline, W. P. Chapman, J. W. Cook, A. Cheney, J. N. Van Meter, C. D. Palmer, A. Buckingham, D. E. Wade, Chas. Kearns, W. C. Cole, W. A. Johnson, B. Cloak, all of U. S. V.

Camp Dennison proper, which is opposite the hospital grounds, has accommodations for a brigade, but at present there are only about 500 men in camp. General Brayman, of the 65th Illinois Volunteers, commands the Camp, which will be used as a draft rendezvous in a few days, and a portion of it will probably be used as a cavalry camp in a short time. Both camp and hospital grounds are very healthy, and but very few cases of local sickness are known.

R.

THE STAFF AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I am satisfied that foremost amongst the causes of our ill-successes in the field is the lack of a well-organized General's Staff, and of a thoroughly capable Chief-of-Staff. Kepler or Ericsson, with all their genius, could not have done what they did, if they had violated the absolute laws and rules of mathematics and mechanics. Warfare is as well a science as an inspiration, and has absolute, paramount scientific laws and rules. Next to the special capacity, consisting rather in this inspiration than in anything else, which is needed in the General, comes the science and skill in detail which a competent Staff gives an army. Often the high capacity of the Staff and of its Chief of itself secures victory, when the commander has only indomitable courage. Such was the case with Blucher and Gneisenau. The failures of McClellan, Halleck, Burnside, and Hooker are eminently results of the inadequacy and inefficiency of their respective Staffs. Napoleon's failures in 1815 at Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, are to be attributed in great part to the inefficiency of Soult; who, though an eminent captain, was inadequate to special duties that devolve upon a Chief-of-Staff. Witness Soult at Waterloo.

The rebels have done better than we in this matter. They have kept their commanding officers and their staffs long enough to enable them to learn skill in the performance of their duties. For two years Lee has been handling large masses of men, and has by experience learned how to do his work well. We have not kept our leaders long enough to give them this necessary experience. Lee has had the same men around him for two years, and his Staff as well as he have acquired needed knowledge of their duties.

But we are beginners, and are groping our way. Only, don't let us fail to use light when we chance to get it.

Washington, 1863. G.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Yesterday morning we heard that the great Texan expedition, after losing two out of the four gunboats assigned to it, had put back to New Orleans; to-day we receive the melancholy intelligence that Rosecrans, after two days hard fighting, has been driven back by Bragg, reinforced by Joe Johnston, from Mobile, and Longstreet, from Northern Virginia; and that there is strong probability that those movements of his Army and that of General Burnside, which we were led to believe to be so masterly, will, when completed, resemble that attributed by history to a certain king of France, who, with all his men, marched up the hill, and then marched down again.

Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I should like to ask you for some military explanations of points which my uninstructed intellect finds it difficult to understand. I know,

*The following particulars in regard to the French rifled guns may not be uninteresting. The French field and siege guns are made of brass, with six grooves .63 inches wide by .2 inches deep. The projectile has 12 projections called buttons, 6 at the shoulder and 6 at the base; two, one at the shoulder and one at the base, following each groove. It is muzzle loading:—

	Mountain.	Field.	Siege.
Calibre	3.4 inches	3.4 inches	4.76 inches
Length of bore	31 69 "	55 12 "	71 46 "
Length in calibres	9.53	16.57	16 25
Total length	37.8 "	63 "	78 62 "
Weight	221 lbs.	728 lbs.	1,368 lbs.
Preponderance	33 "	97 "	176 "
Diameter of projectile	3.33 inches	3.33 inches	4 69 inches.
Weight of shell empty	8 16 lbs.	8 16 lbs.	
Weight of shell full	8.82 "	8.82 "	25.8 lbs.
Charge	1 21 "	1.21 "	2 65 "
Point blank range	547 yards.	547 yards.	547 yards.
Extreme range	4,374 "		6,562 "

Horizontal distance, during which the projectile is within 9 feet of the ground, *i. e.*, is effective against cavalry:—

Range	328	547	820	1,094	1,640	2,187	2,734	3,281 yards.
Rifled field gun	171	104	61	43	23	14	9	6 "
Smooth bore canon de 8.	288	130	61	34	12	5	2	1 "

This table shows that the trajectory of the smooth-bore is flatter than that of the rifled gun up to 820 yards, but becomes rapidly very much steeper at longer ranges. The initial velocity of the rifled gun is 1,213 feet per second, and that of the 12-pounder Napoleon 1,476 feet per second; at 656 yards the velocity of the rifled gun is already greater than that of the smooth-bore. Editor.

of course, that, in my complete ignorance of military affairs, I must be wrong in supposing that the loyal gentleman who commands our armies, and who once wrote a work on military science, can have made any errors in his military combinations, and I should like you to enlighten me and your non-military readers, by answering the following questions:—

1. If LEE was not strong enough to win the battle of Gettysburg, and when MEADE had been reinforced by the Harper's Ferry garrison, &c., (about 10,000 men) was not able to prevent him occupying Warrenton and Culpepper, why is he able, in front of MEADE, to weaken his army?

2. While LEE and MEADE are on the Rapidan, what is the special use of the garrisons of the forts of Washington, North of the Potomac, and why could they not be sent to reinforce MEADE?

3. Why could not MEADE, reinforced, if necessary, by every man that could be scraped together, within railroad distance of Washington, attack LEE, now that LONGSTREET is away?

4. What great harm could have resulted, if the Sabine Pass expedition had been deferred until the success of ROSECRANS was assured? and would not the presence with him of its six divisions (two under General FRANKLIN, three under General WASHBURNE, one under General HERRON) have assured that success?

5. Which would have been most likely to have produced the effect of a recognition of the South by France; to have left Texas *in statu quo* until the possession of Atlanta had quartered the rebel States, already divided by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, or, to have tried to do two things at once, and to fail in both?

6. If the three Texan columns (that by sea, that by Brashear City and that by Alexandria) are not able each to take care of themselves, why do they move by such independent and distant routes? If they are, why would not one of them have been sufficient, and the other troops have been directed where most needed?

7. Is there any rule of international law against landing on any part of an enemy's coast not occupied by his batteries?

8. Is it contrary to the constitution, or would it lead to a centralization of power injurious to the liberties of the country, if the army were to avail themselves of the knowledge of the coast obtained by blockading vessels; or, when they require such vessels as signals by which to rendezvous by night, is it contrary to professional etiquette to let them know?

I should like, if possible, to think that at least the amount of ability which is brought to bear by every merchant upon his private affairs, was at the disposal of and used by our military authorities. Perhaps your answers to the above questions may enable me to do so. ANTI-JOMINI.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.

[We advise our over-hasty correspondent to await the final results of the military operations he criticizes before forming decided opinions or censuring any body. Perhaps if he overlooked the whole situation, he might find less cause for complaint, than he now supposes. We elsewhere give the movement of Gen. Rosecrans a careful review.—EDITOR.

"THE HOME."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When the advent of the steamer bearing the above euphonious and seductive name was announced in the New York dailies, the "martyrs" in the iron-clads here gave full rein to their imaginations, and pictured something substantial in the way of alleviation and temporary relief from the many discomforts and ills of their situation. But, alas for the hope! Like many other human expectations, when the *Home* arrived here, she was found entirely unfit for the service proposed; and the excellent intention of the Navy Department was by no means carried out. She was immediately surveyed, condemned *in toto*, and sent to Port Royal, where she now lies for repairs sufficient to enable her to return to New York. It was a sore disappointment to the worn-out occupants of the damp, dark quarters of the Monitors, but they preferred to remain where they were than go on board of her. She had no accommodation for officers, beyond her own complement, and "guests" on board the *Home* would have had to patronize the floor of the ward room, if they were sufficiently attracted by her name to remain on board over night. The same was the case with the men—her own crew needed all the space on her berth decks. But worst of all, she was without any proper outfit wherewith to entertain and comfort the men, who are so cheerfully enduring every discomfort and trial incident to Monitors, and constantly exposed to the ocean swell, which keeps our decks wet all the time, and dismantled to "battle trim" week after week. IRON-CLAD.

Somebody is to blame—who is it?

CHARLESTON BAR, Sept. 12.

ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

No. III.

SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

At the commencement of the Rebellion there was not, in the military service of the United States, a single *rifled* sea-coast gun, with the exception of two or three experimental pieces, whose merits and efficiency were then undetermined. The system of sea-coast artillery at that time in use, comprised the following, viz.: 18, 24 and 32-pounder guns, and 8 and 10-inch columbiads and sea-coast howitzers, together with 10 and 13-inch mortars for vertical fire, and 24-pounder howitzers for flank defence.

The *guns* were designated for solid-shot firing; the columbiads and sea-coast howitzers for *direct* shell firing; canister and grape were provided for all. The carriages, except a few for casemate guns, and the cheeks of all sea-coast mortar beds, were of wood.

The system of sea-coast artillery of the present day, as arranged during the winter of 1861-2, by a Board of Engineer, Ordnance and Artillery officers, dispenses with all guns of smaller calibre than the 8-inch columbiad for fronts of fortifications looking upon channel-ways, retaining a few of the smaller calibre only for the land fronts, or for flank defence. The 8-inch columbiad would also have been dispensed with but for the inconvenience of using hot-shot from guns of larger calibre.

The guns and mortars, as at present adopted for the sea-coast service of the United States, with their respective weights, service charges, and weight of solid shot or shell, are as follows, viz.:—

Description of Gun.			Weight.	Service charge.	Weight of solid shot, (round No.)	Weight of solid shot (round No.)
	Inch.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Smooth Bore.	8		9·240	10	65	
	10		15·400	18	128	
	13		38·000	30	204	
	15		49·000	50	430	
Parr't Rifle.	6·4	(100-pdr.)	9·600	10	100	
	8	(200-pdr.)	16·000	16	150	
	10	(300-pdr.)	25·000	25	250	
Mortar.	10		9·500	10		100
	13		17·000	20		200

An experimental gun of 20-inch diameter of bore, 116,000 lbs. weight, and throwing a solid shot of 1,000 lbs., with a charge of powder of 100 lbs., is now being cast at Mr. Charles Knapp's Fort Pitt Foundry at Pittsburg. It is believed that it will not be long before we shall see, in our service, guns of 30-inch diameter of bore.

All of the above-named smooth-bore guns and the mortars are cast by the invaluable method of "hollow casting," invented and perfected by Major Rodman of the U. S. Ordnance Corps. In recognition of the great value of this improved method of casting heavy guns, it has been officially determined to give the designation of *Rodman's* to columbiads and all other guns and mortars cast by this method. It is understood that PARROTT is also now making arrangements to cast his 8 and 10-inch guns in the same way. In fact, RODMAN'S is the only method of casting which produces safe and durable guns of the great size demanded by the exigencies of the present day.

All siege and sea-coast guns, and all sea-coast mortars, are now made without any "preponderance;" much greater facility in their service is thus ensured.

Iron is now substituted for *wood* in the construction of carriages (barbette as well as casemate) for all sea-coast guns and mortars. The old wooden carriages are now being replaced by the new iron ones, as rapidly as their fabrication and other circumstances will permit.

The original idea of the present iron carriage for the United States service, and the design and manufacture of the first one that was introduced, is due to Captain BENTON of the U. S. Ordnance Corps. Practice and experience have suggested not a few modifications. For the elaboration of these, and their practical adaptation, credit is chiedy due to Majors DYER and RODMAN, of the U. S. Ordnance Corps. The latter-named officer also invented and perfected the present admirable carriage for sea-coast mortars, and the improved method of mounting them. The principal advantages of iron carriages are durability, compactness and facility of transportation and service. Those for guns are no more expensive in their first cost than wooden ones; while those for mortars have the additional advantage of being at all times cheaper.

The number and variety of sea-coast gun-carriages is at present necessarily large. For the 8-inch and 42-pounders there is essentially the same carriage. The 10-inch, 13-inch, 15-inch and 20-inch (smooth-bores) and the guns of PARROTT'S system require special carriages for each calibre. These are also divided into casemate and barbette carriages, and the latter again sub-divided into "front-pintle" and "centre-pintle" carriages. Front-pintle carriages are now deemed to answer better all the conditions of excellence: and it is probable that hereafter the Engineer and Ordnance Departments will arrange for none other.

Experiments have been for some time in progress to ascertain the practicability of making serviceable rifle guns of the old pattern sea-coast 32 and 42-pounder guns, by strengthening them about the seat of the charge with a wrought-iron reinforce, after the plan of PARROTT. It is believed that these experiments will result successfully.

Experiments are also now being made which, it is believed, will justify the use of much heavier charges in smooth-bore sea-coast guns than those which have hitherto been deemed as large as safety would permit. The higher initial velocity thus obtained will give increased efficiency to this indispensable class of guns.

While rifled guns give increased range, accuracy and penetration, the effect of their relatively smaller projectiles upon iron-clad war vessels, is not so destructive as the smashing shock of the large spherical projectiles of the 13, 15 and 20-inch smooth-bores. Any one of these latter, well planted (as was most satisfactorily illustrated in the action of the *Weehawken* and *Atlanta*), places the unfortunate victim quite beyond the remedies of plugs, ship's carpenters and pumps.

The struggle for superiority between sea-coast and naval artillery is still going on, as it has for many years past; and, though the relative efficiency of both has been tolerably well preserved, in spite of the temporary advantages to the latter afforded by armored or iron-clad vessels, the question of calibres, smooth-bores, rifles, variety of projectiles and projecting charges, must be considered as still undetermined. The invaluable opportunities now offered will doubtless suggest modifications of existing systems, which will necessarily be adopted as the experience of active service proves their value. B.

FORTIFICATION—HARBOR DEFENCES.

IN a previous article, the following points were established:—That harbors should be defended by obstructions; that obstructions can readily be made in shallow waters, but that, as yet, no mode of obstructing deep and rapid channels had been successful; that such obstructions should be defended by forts at the shortest ranges, mounting the heaviest possible artillery, constructed of earth where practicable, of iron where earth is not available; that such forts not being limited by the conditions imposed upon vessels, could carry a weight of armor and a weight and quantity of artillery which it would be impracticable to place afloat; and that stationary defences should be the basis, and floating the auxiliary means of harbor defence.

Torpedoes, a term including all means of producing subaqueous explosions, have been much used in the defence of harbors and rivers by the rebels, and with very varying success. In the Mississippi a vessel was completely destroyed by one. In the bombardment of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, a hole was blown in the bottom of one of the Monitors, which necessitated her being run aground, when the hole was stopped sufficiently to enable her to be taken round to Port Royal and repaired. If this had happened in Charleston harbor the vessel would have been lost. In the James River, a torpedo exploding under the bow of a gunboat, threw up a column of water which washed two men overboard, but did no harm to the boat. The torpedoes, except in the two cases mentioned above, have rarely produced any greater effect than that in the James River. The reason appears to be that they are usually ignited by percussion, that the percussion arrangements are not instantaneous in their action, and that the small interval of time which elapses between the striking of the torpedo by the vessel and the explosion, is sufficient to allow the former to rebound and interpose a cushion of water, by which the effect of the torpedo is distributed over a large portion of the side of the vessel, and employed in lifting the vessel instead of locally in piercing a hole in it. The best remedy would be to use very large charges, or a more powerful explosive agent, such as gun-cotton. It is not difficult, however, to devise a means of entering a harbor known to be so protected. No torpedo can be constructed capable of inflicting the smallest injury on a vessel at 50 feet. A charge of 10 lbs. of gun-cotton would explode a percussion torpedo, or break the wires of one to be exploded from the shore within a radius of 10 feet. By exploding at the end of a 50-feet spar, rigged 12 feet under water—10 lb. charges at 20 feet intervals, the passage of a vessel might be safely ensured.

In the obstruction of deep channels with rapid currents the difficulties to be encountered are—the great strength required to resist the shock of a vessel and the force of the current; the necessity of supporting the chains or other obstacles drawn across the channel; of constructing such supports so that they cannot be injured by shot; and of so arranging them as to leave a practicable channel, except at the moment of actual attack. They should be so constructed as not to be readily destroyed by explosion.

In defending channels that are well obstructed, there are certain leading principles which it is necessary to observe in the placing of the defences. If the coast affords many positions for batteries, the effect of the attacking fire is diminished without sacrificing the fire of the batteries by giving them a great extension. At long ranges, if the batteries be well traversed, and the parapets made sufficiently thick, with long, flat, exterior slopes, plain earth batteries are much superior to ships, and the nearer they are to the water the more effective. If, however, the vessels can approach within close range, the batteries absolutely require either to be 25 to 50 feet above the level of the ship, or to be roofed in. For permanent batteries, the best is the HAXO casemate, which is simply a brick arch turned over the gun, covered with 9 or 12 feet of earth on top, and 18 to 24 feet in front, except where the embrasure or opening for the gun is made. The crown of the arch just over the gun requires to be covered with iron. In temporary batteries wooden blindages, as they are called, are used; and in them also, the exposed part may be covered with railroad iron.

In the forms of such earth batteries the various systems of fortification should be entirely disregarded. A given amount of fire is required in a specific direction. To this all other considerations of form should be subordinate, and the arrangements for defence against assaults should be separate and independent. All modes of breaking the parapet to procure flank defence in the ditch of a field work, are not only very imperfect in the means they afford of defending

the ditch, but they injure the work by compelling it to assume a shape which can rarely be the best suited for its aggressive purposes. There is probably no more profound humbug in military science than the numerous bastioned systems which have called forth so much ingenuity, and are still taught with so little advantage. The principles of defence long ago laid down by MONTALEMBERT are peculiarly applicable to the great development of artillery, which is the chief scientific military feature of our age. His special constructions are of course obsolete.

Many forms have been proposed for the construction of iron forts—most of them are adaptations of the turret principle, applied to a very large number of guns; this principle is faulty. The object of the rotation of the ERICSSON turret or the COLES' shield is to enable guns in *one* side of the shield to be trained in any direction. This is not necessary in harbor defence. The specific channels through which vessels of a given draught of water can approach are known. The fort can therefore be constructed so as to bring upon all these channels at the same time the proportion of its guns which their relative importance warrants. The circular form is the worst form for a fort, because the fire from it is scattered. A polygonal form, if a certain relation be established between the salient angle and the opening of the embrasure, not only is superior in fire to the corresponding circular fort in front of the sides, but also beyond a range dependent on this relation, in front of the angle also. Iron forts should be polygonal, with three tiers of guns. In many cases they might be made completely open in rear. It is not necessary that the whole construction should be of iron—only the faces exposed to fire require protection.

The question of the use of fortifications to defend the landside of principal towns is a very important one.

Its leading considerations are; the extent which the works must occupy to cover the city against bombardment—the men and material necessary to occupy such works—the extent to which the place can be invested, or its necessary supplies intercepted.

The position and defences of Washington afford a good opportunity of illustrating these principles. To cover the city from bombardment, it has been considered necessary to occupy a series of hills south of the Potomac, from below Alexandria to above Chain Bridge—and then to surround the city with a chain of forts situated on a circle of about six miles radius. The armament of those works is enormous; the garrisons added to the Army in the Field would form two good divisions, and yet such garrisons are totally inadequate to its defence, which could only be successfully prosecuted by an army which had fallen back behind it—and then the garrison of all but the attacked fort, increased to a siege footing, would be useless at the real point of attack. On the south of the Potomac, such positions as could be used by a battery for the bombardment of the city, must be occupied or commanded, and the debouches of the bridges held. The dépôt of supplies at Alexandria requires defence. It is difficult, however, to see the object of the defences north of the Potomac—Washington depends for its food upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By threatening that communication, the Army defending Washington can be compelled to fight without the protection of the forts, or the assistance of the garrisons, which it has been obliged to leave behind for their protection. Both of the rebel campaigns in Maryland illustrate this—and in each, if beaten, our Army would, in order to maintain its connection with the North, have had to retire, not upon Washington, but upon Baltimore, where the fortifications, garrisons, and armaments of the north of Washington should be placed.

This example will illustrate the above principles, and show how each individual case should be argued.

Convenient landing places near harbors, or large cities, should invariably be held by a small, well-armed work, secure against assault: it serves to delay a landing sufficiently to permit of a concentration to oppose it.

GUN-COTTON AND GUNPOWDER.

THE British Association in 1862 appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the qualities of gun-cotton. They made their report at the annual meeting for this year, and a very animated discussion followed, in which Captain MAURY, of the so-called Confederate States Navy, took part. As the subject cannot fail to be interesting to our scientific and military readers, we give an abstract of the facts educed.

Austrian gun-cotton is the best; it does not become ignited under 277° Fahrenheit; a gun is less injured by repeated discharges of gun-cotton from it than of gunpowder; it is not injured by damp; no smoke arises from the explosion; there is no residuum left in the gun.

The mechanical section of the committee "found it difficult to believe that greater mechanical effect could be "produced by gases generated from gun-cotton than by "gases generated from gunpowder . . . and it was only "after long and careful examination that they were able to "understand and reconcile themselves to this fact." In the discussion which followed, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, attributed this increased power to the conversion of the water in the gun-cotton into steam, and the coolness of the gun on discharge to the absorption of the heat in this process. He stated that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG had "argued that it was mathematically impossible that the "gases of gun-cotton could produce half the power of gun-"powder, and yet they did." Captain MAURY pointed out the great advantage of gun-cotton in the defense of harbors, on account of its not being injured by water and its great explosive power: he instanced the case of a vessel destroyed by an explosion at eighteen feet distance.

The following facts show the relative force of gunpowder and gun-cotton: "A bag of gunpowder nailed on the gates "of a city will blow them open. A bag of gun-cotton ex-"ploded in the same way produces no effect." . . . "Against "the palisades of a fortification a small square box contain-"ing twenty-five pounds of gun-cotton, simply flung down "close to it will open a passage for troops. In actual "experience on palisades one foot in diameter and eight "feet high, piled in the ground, backed by a second row "eight inches diameter, a box of twenty-five pounds cut "a clean opening nine feet wide. To this three times the "weight of gunpowder produced no effect whatever, except "to blacken the piles. A strong bridge of oak, 22 inches square, "24 feet span, was shattered to atoms by a small box con-"taining 25lbs. gun-cotton laid on its centre. The bridge "was not broken—it was shivered. Two tiers of piles were "placed in water 13 feet deep, 10 inches wide, with stones "between them, and a barrel of one hundred pounds of "gun-cotton, placed three feet from the face, and eight "feet under water, made a clean sweep through a radius "of fifteen feet, and raised the water two hundred feet. "In Venice, a barrel of 400lbs of gun-cotton, placed near a "sloop in 10 feet water, at 18 feet distance, threw it into "atoms to a height of 400 feet."

100 pounds of gun-cotton gives 955 cubic feet of gas, and occupies four cubic feet. At the temperature of boiling water it produces 1715 feet of gas, and exerts a pressure of 429 atmospheres.

100 pounds of gunpowder gives 308 cubic feet of gas, and occupies 1,981 cubic feet. At the temperature of boiling water it produces 421 cubic feet of gas, and exerts a pressure of 429 atmospheres.

Gunpowder has 68 per cent. of solid matter, which is not only useless, but absorbs power, and only 32 per cent. effective gas.

Gun-cotton can be exploded instantaneously. In this form it is inapplicable to cannon. "Colonel LENK has dis-"covered the means of giving cotton any velocity of explo-"sion that is required, by merely the mechanical arrange-"ments under which it is used. In his hands, it has any "speed of explosion, from one foot per second to forty feet "per second, which is the velocity of gunpowder, or to one "foot in one-thousandth part of a second or to instantaneity. "The instantaneous explosion of a large quantity of gun-"cotton is made use of where it is required to produce de-"structive effects on the surrounding material." To do this requires absolute perfection of closeness in the chamber containing the gun-cotton. "The slow combustion is made "use of when it is required to produce manageable power "as in the case of gunnery." To do this it must be "dis-"tributed and opened out mechanically, so as to occupy a "large space." . . . "Colonel LENK has found by actual "experiments that the proportion of 11 pounds of gun-cotton, "occupying one cubic foot of space, produces a greater force "than gunpowder, and a force of the nature required for "ordinary artillery." . . . . . . "Practically, gun-cotton is "most effective in guns when used as a quarter to a third "weight of powder, and employing a space one and one "tenth of the length of the powder cartridge." . . "The "cartridge is formed of a mechanical arrangement of spun "cords, and the distribution of these, the place and manner "of ignition, the force and proportion of the cartridge, all "affect the time of complete ignition."

THE MORTALITY AFTER AMPUTATION.

A TRANSLATION of the *Traité de Chirurgie d'Armée*, of M. L. LEGOUEST, published in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, contains the following paragraphs relating to the mortality after amputation:—

"The general mortality after amputation has been very variable under different circumstances, and according to the returns furnished by different surgeons: Boucher estimates that two-thirds of those amputated succumb; Faure assures us that after the battle of Fontenoy (1745), 300 amputations gave only 30 or 40 successful results; Bilguer reduces down to one or two the successful cases of amputation performed during the seven years' war (1756). Larrey, recalling all his recollections, after thirty years of war, thought he had saved three-fourths of his amputated. A. Blandin, Surgeon of the Republic, says, that with careful after-treatment we may hope to save three-fifths of those operated on. These are estimates without figures and without rule. We shall find in the following table, data, which, without being rigorously exact, are yet more certain, by reason of the very considerable numbers on which they are based:

	NO. OPERATED ON.	DEATHS.	PERCENTAGE.
Naval battle, Brest (1794)	60	2	3.3
Battle of Newbourg (1794)	106	8	7.5
Naval battle, Aboukir (1798)	30	0	0
Ditto in French army	14	3	21.4
Campaign of New Orleans	52	12	23.1
Battle of Toulouse	99	32	32.3
Battle of Waterloo	372	191	51.4
Naval battle, Navarino	58	14	24.1
Paris, Gros Caillou (1830)	17	9	53
Paris, Hôtel Dieu (1830)	24	17	70.7
Paris, Roux (1830)	14	7	50
Paris, Saint Louis (1832)	15	11	73.4
Siege of Antwerp (1833)	64	14	21.9
Spain (1836–37)	77	36	46.8
Expedition of Constantine (1837)	23	17	73.9
Paris (1848)	120	56	46.6
Paris (1848)	14	9	64.1
Danish Army (1848–50)	243	96	39.5
Crimean war (English Army)	998	273	27.4
Crimean war (French army), *Capital operations only*	4,466	3,131	70.2
Totals	6,797	3,916	57.63

The 6,797 operations brought together in this table, give a mean of 57.63 deaths per hundred.

Enormous differences exist between the ratios of mortality taken singly: it is during the expedition of Constantine that the mortality was the largest—73.9 per 100. Then come successively, that of St. Louis, in 1832, 73.4 per cent.; Hôtel Dieu, 1830, 70.7 per cent.; French army in the Crimea, 70.2 per cent.; Val de Grace, 1848, 64.1 per cent.; Gros Caillou, 1830, 53 per cent.; Waterloo, 51.4 per cent., and Paris, in 1830, according to Roux, 50 per cent.

The unfortunate circumstances in which the wounded were placed during the disastrous expedition of Constantine, during the long war of the Crimea, after the fatigue of a battle of giants like Waterloo, in the crowded wards of St. Louis and the Hôtel Dieu; and also the painful moral position of both military and citizen wounded, victims of the street combats of a revolution, appear to us sufficient to explain this great mortality.

The small mortality after operation in certain battles, as Aboukir, English army, 0 per cent.; naval battle of Brest, 3.3 per cent.; Newbourg, 7.5 per cent.; Aboukir, French Army, 21.4 per cent.; Antwerp, 21.9 per cent.; New Orleans, 23.1 per cent.; and Navarino, 24.1 per cent., appears more difficult to understand.

It is rather remarkable that operations performed after naval combats, have given, generally, less mortality than others; it may be attributed, perhaps, to the distribution of the wounded among a large number of vessels; to the robust and seasoned constitution of sailors; to the absence of any derangement of their habits; the ship being their habitation, and becoming their hospital after having been in the field of battle. We must observe, also, that Newbourg, New Orleans and the Siege of Antwerp, which gave the smallest mortality after operations, were short and successful campaigns, during which the troops had not time to become fatigued, and were surrounded with care and resources innumerable. It is well to know that at the beginning of a campaign, the surgery is generally pretty successful; but, in proportion as the war is prolonged, it must be practiced upon men in worse conditions, and can count upon less and less numerous successful cases.

This is the great cause of the sad mortality of our operations in the Crimean campaign, amounting to 70.2 per cent.; and to this cause are to be added the inclemency of the climate, epidemics, and the over-crowding of our hospitals. There is reason to be surprised at the relatively small mortality of those operated on in the English army, our ally in this campaign; their ratio of 27.4 per cent. is almost the same as the 25 per cent. computed by Larrey after thirty years of war. The superior success of English surgery over French is shown as much in civil as in military practice; it so greatly astonished our surgeons, that certain surgical statistics from beyond the channel, recently published in France, have been warmly attacked, and thought to be vitiated by manifest errors."

A tabular statement of amputations performed in the United States General Hospitals, with their results, during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1862, prepared under official direction, shows that of 1342 cases, 100 were returned to duty, 25 were furloughed, 11 deserted, 350 were discharged, 336 died, 516 were under treatment January 1, 1863, and with 34 a secondary operation was necessary. The percentage of deaths reported is slightly over 25 per cent., but as the statement is not final (516 cases being still under treatment) this percentage ought probably to be increased to some extent.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.*

The complications of our present civil discords offer many problems which we may call new and unprecedented, but it is hard to say of any general question in political affairs, in this age of the world, that it is altogether novel. When the historical student sets to work, it is surprising to find how nearly alike were some of the points disputed among the founders of the Republic, to those arising among ourselves, on the military service of negroes. Mr. LIVERMORE's work is well-known to the public. The Second Part, comprised in pp. 89 to 156, is entitled *Negroes as Soldiers*. Mr. MOORE's pamphlet, which appeared, we believe, a short time before Mr. LIVERMORE read his paper before the Massachusetts Historical Society, covers substantially the same ground. In Mr. LIVERMORE's publication the original authorities are cited at length, which in Mr. MOORE's *Notes*, are only briefly described. The later editions of Mr. LIVERMORE's work contain an Appendix on *Negroes in the Navy*, pp. 159, 162.

In taking the historical point of view, the writers of works like these disclaim all intention to advocate one or the other side of the questions which have given the spur to their inquiry. In his main essay, Mr. LIVERMORE presents himself in the attitude of attack, as against the doctrines of the modern pro-slavery school, especially in proposing to vindicate the truth of history against certain statements made by Chief Justice TANEY in the DRED SCOTT case; and may thus have weakened somewhat the general bearing of his researches, by assuming the position of the advocate, which he maintains with much ability; though disclaiming it in professing "to act simply as an historical inquirer without any "attempt to enforce sentiments or theories of his own." The portion bearing on the employment of negroes as soldiers and sailors is, however, that which comes within the scope of our specialty; and of this part, which appears to have presented itself as an after-thought to his more general inquiry, we may say that he has given the facts with sufficient impartiality, and the same quality is even more obvious in Mr. MOORE's *Notes* of the same incidents. In the agreement of two such inquiries we have an additional guarantee of the thoroughness of their investigations. We can here only state in brief our impressions of the results of these inquiries.

The record is clear that, from the beginning to the conclusion of the war of the Revolution, negroes served in the continental armies with intelligence, courage, and steadfastness; and that important results in several instances are directly traceable to their good conduct. Of these negroes, it

* *Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution.* By GEORGE H. MOORE, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. New York: CHARLES T. EVANS, 532 Broadway, 1862, pp. 24. 12mo.

An Historical Research respecting the Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes, as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, August 14, 1862. By GEORGE LIVERMORE. Third edition. Published for the New England Loyal Publication Society, by A. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, 100 Washington street, Boston: 1863, pp. 184. 8vo.

appears that some were slaves, who enlisted, with the consent of their owners, as volunteers, or as substitutes for drafted men, without any particular provision on the part either of the State Government or the General Congress as to their future condition; though emancipation, at their option, after faithful service, seems to have been secured by force of public opinion. Others were slaves enlisted under special State laws or resolves, providing compensation for the owner and emancipation either on enlistment, or at the expiration of the term of service. The idea that a general emancipation of slaves was required by consistency in the stand taken by the white inhabitants for their political liberty, seems to have been urged by a few persons in New England, but not to have had much acceptance. Washington, and the higher officers of the army, with some committees on military affairs, seem, at first at least, to have been against permitting negroes to enlist. Congress did not take any positive notice of distinction of color among qualifications for military service, though the subject was occasionally agitated between those who wished the exclusion of negroes, and those who proposed to recognize their personal capacity and to give express encouragement to their enlistment. "In the absence of a formal system under Continental authority, black men continued to find their way into the service under various laws, and sometimes under no law, or in defiance of law. Probably every State had its colored representatives among the soldiers, and there are acknowledgments of services, expected or rendered, among the records of nearly all the States." MOORE, p. 19. The meritorious conduct of those in the army seems to have reconciled Washington and other generals to their enlistment. The matter was practically left to the States to decide. Congress, in 1779, favored the raising a body of negro troops in South Carolina and Georgia. Colonel LAURENS, of South Carolina, for a long time devoted himself to this object. HAMILTON advocated it. WASHINGTON appears to have doubted its efficiency. General GREENE afterwards urged the same measure upon those States. But the local opposition was too strong. Slaves were employed in these States as pioneers and laborers in military undertakings. In Virginia slaves were enlisted without prior legislation, though acts for emancipating such slaves were passed after the war. MADISON had favored their being emancipated on entering the service. In Maryland, in 1780, 1781, the Legislature approved the enlistment of negroes. In New Jersey it was directly prohibited about the same time. This appears to have been the only evidence of such prohibition. In New York, during the same year, enlistment of slaves, to be followed by enfranchisement, was authorized by statute. In all the New England States negroes appear to have been admitted into the ranks, as matter of course. In Rhode Island, a regiment composed of slaves, to be paid for and emancipated, was raised, which, under Colonel GREENE, did distinguished service, especially in the battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778, said by LAFAYETTE to have been the best fought action of the whole war. A company of colored soldiers from Connecticut is said to have "conducted themselves with fidelity and efficiency throughout the war." The opinions of public men and legislative bodies seem to have wavered from one side to the other on this matter. But the mere employment of negroes as soldiers does not appear to have excited any strenuous opposition, except in South Carolina and Georgia, where the question was of arming negroes held in slavery; and these States had always been laggards in supporting the war. Except in the instance of the Rhode Island black regiment, the negroes and whites served together in the ranks. It would appear that there was then less prejudice than now in the matter of companionship and social intercourse. In Massachusetts it was at one time proposed to raise a regiment of "negroes, mulattoes, and Indians," to be officered by whites. BANCROFT says, "The right of the free negro to bear arms in the public defence was, at that day, as little disputed in New England as their other rights. They took their place, not in a separate corps, but in the ranks with the white man; and their names may be read in the pension rolls of the country, side by side with other soldiers of the Revolution."

There seems to be little reliable evidence as to the numbers of negroes who were induced to go over to the British forces, by the proclamations of Lord DUNMORE and the English generals offering freedom and protection to the slaves. Some such negroes appear to have been in the British service in garrison at Savannah, and to have appeared in that vicinity as predatory bands; but, on the whole, their service in this way must have been insignificant.

In the Appendix to Mr. LIVERMORE's book may be found General JACKSON's proclamation, in 1814, to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana, inviting them to serve in the army; also the Act of the New York Legislature of 1822, for raising two regiments of negroes, and a note of the extent to which colored troops are employed in other countries.

Mr. LIVERMORE has also collected testimony to the fact that during the war of 1812, negroes in considerable numbers served on our ships of war, and with credit. We believe that both in the naval and merchant service they have always been employed without objection on the part of white seamen.

The history of our own country gives the lie to the pretension of the rebel leaders, that employment of negroes in our military service is contrary to usages of war among civilized nations in general; or in war between communities composed mainly of whites; or in civil war, in a country wherein slavery of blacks is recognized. In refusing quarter to negro soldiers, or in selling them, when taken, as slaves, merely because of their race; in threatening special vengeances against captured officers of the black regiments, and in turning them over for punishment to the civil authorities of the States in which they may be taken, the Southern leaders undertake to incorporate the local slave-codes into the laws of war, in violation of that international code which, in claiming a separate nationality, they profess to be bound by; and commit a crime against public law which must be met, on the part of our Government, with the sternest military retribution.

AFTER the 23d inst., all volunteers serving in three years organizations, and having less than one year to serve, will, on re-enlisting for three years or the war, be entitled to the bounty of $402 provided for Veteran Volunteers.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

DEFECTS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

WITH respect to the present fearful struggle in America, we believe that there are few, whether their sympathies are with the North or South, who do not believe that Charleston must eventually succumb to the batteries of General GILLMORE, aided by the attacks of the Monitors, conducted by, perhaps, the ablest naval artillerists of the day. That Admiral DAHLGREN and General GILLMORE should be employed on such very important service shows that, whatever other failings the Government of Washington may have, it certainly does not possess the fault of passing over either naval or military talent—in fact, hitherto the difficulty has been to find it; but, when found, superior merit is as certain to be rewarded as it ever was in France in the palmiest days of the First Empire. We cannot but regret that this is not more the case in our own happier country, especially as the nation is scarcely inclined to pay the cost of armaments sufficiently large to neutralize any evil effects from the blundering of our authorities—which, apparently, is expected as a matter of course: for we find that many of the military, and most of the few naval officers, who were in favor of the Spithead and Plymouth forts, gave this opinion because our first line of defence, the ships, might be absent, leaving our dockyards defenceless. So that in plans of defence for this country we have to make ample provision for the Admiralty sending the ships away when required at home. Besides defence of our coast, it is, however, still more requisite, if England is to maintain its high position amongst nations, and be enabled to shield its vast commerce from hungry rivals, to have its maritime superiority as undoubted, ship to ship, as it is navy to navy, when compared with the force of any other nation. Can the Admiralty assure us that it is so, and that our sailors are, through the wise system and generous encouragement given them, more skilled in naval tactics and the use of modern ordnance, than our enterprising cousins across the water? We must not too readily admit that all is well, nor forget the lesson we once received from being over confident, when in reality without skill in the use of our weapons; and it should not be forgotten that we lost vessels and prestige, before Captain BROOKE, with the *Shannon*, so brilliantly redeemed our former mishaps.

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Such a course would keep our naval officers and men well up in all the advances made in gunnery, and would prevent that indefinite postponement that keeps us behindhand in respect to naval weapons; and it would, as matters now stand, be, we believe, far the cheapest course to pick out three or four of the seven systems of rifling heavy ordnance (including those of WHITWORTH and ARMSTRONG) now under trial on shore, and to place a gun of each on board three different ships for immediate trial and report. Such a course would bring to light all defects, and enable the best system of rifling to be at once perfected and brought into the service for use against modern iron-clads, for engaging which we have, as it is well-known, no service gun of sufficient power. It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the Northern States are fast turning out rifled guns with more than double the force of our own ordnance, and that the crews of their vessels are fast becoming thoroughly and practically drilled in their use. And, therefore, it is that we, as naval as well as military journalists, are most desirous to see our sailors, by means of an efficient system, brought and kept up to equality, if not superiority, to other nations in gunnery—so as to be always in readiness to carry into assured victory the flag which for a thousand years has "braved the battle and the breeze."

THE ENGLISH SOLDIER.

WE add a few extracts to those we gave last week from the article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, on "Life in a Barrack."

HIS RATIONS AND PAY.

Our rations and the usual disposition of our incomes must be treated together. As I have said, the men in every room mess together. Three-quarters of a pound of meat (*not* "without bone") and a pound of bread are drawn every morning for each man, and for that fourpence-halfpenny is charged against us. The whole room's meat is drawn in one piece, the bread in four-pound loaves; thus fourteen men will be served with ten and a half pounds of beef, and four and a half loaves. And here I am reminded of an important article of barrack-room furniture—an enormous two-handled tin dish, in which these rations are drawn, among other purposes. Meat and bread are supplied by a contractor, and it has to be passed as sound wholesome food by four officers—the quartermaster, the doctor, the captain of the day, and his subaltern. Moreover, it is part of the duty of the orderly officers to go round to every room during or after each meal, to hear any complaint that may be made for report to the commanding officer. If the complaints are trivial, they themselves settle them without reference to the superior officer. Supplied with meat and bread, then, we are still in need every day of tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, salt, mustard, potatoes, milk, and bread for tea. All these articles are supplied in sufficient quantity (bread, half a pound) for threepence-halfpenny. We have now fivepence of daily income to be disposed of. Out of this, a halfpenny is deducted for washing; a halfpenny runs on to the end of the month, and fourpence we receive daily. The halfpenny which is kept back to be dealt with on signing accounts, goes to meet various incidental charges, so that, at the end of the month we seldom have more than sixpence to receive. We have been under the hands of the barber, and his fee is a halfpenny; twopence has to be paid for sheet washing; a penny towards supporting the library; a penny a week for the reading-room and for stationery; twopence for barrack damage, that is to say, for broken crockery, broken windows, &c. It will be seen, therefore, that little remains of our halfpenny-a-day savings. And so we live very well, and have all our daily wants supplied for ninepence. But the fourpence that remains is not (alas!) all "spending money." I have already explained that a stock of underclothing and other apparel has to be supported out of that sum.

The corporals, whose pay is one shilling and fivepence a day, mess with the privates, and at the same cost; so that they are much richer men. But the sergeants—the sergeants are our envy. They get two shillings and a penny a day. They have a mess to themselves, in a good room apportioned for that purpose. To be sure, the same rations of bread and meat are served out to them as to us; but then they expend fivepence-halfpenny per day for groceries, instead of threepence-halfpenny, and that adds considerably to the comforts of the mess. Then, again, they may supply themselves with beer and spirits; and they are at liberty to enjoy the luxuries of their lot up to eleven o'clock at night, long after we are asleep. The color-sergeant is even better off than his comrades the stripe-sergeants. *He* gets three shillings and a penny a day, while his rations cost no more than theirs. Besides this advantage, he has the privilege of marking all the men's clothes. Every article has to be marked with the owner's regimental number, and the mark of the regiment, and for every article so stamped the fee is a halfpenny.

The rations of cavalry men are the same as those served to the infantry, and are supplied at the same price: a pound and a half of bread, three quarters of a pound of meat, potatoes, a basin of coffee, and a basin of tea, per diem, for eightpence. For washing they generally pay a penny, instead of a halfpenny, as with us; and that leaves them sevenpence clear. If, however, they get more pay, they do more work; each man has a horse to keep in order.

When a man is in hospital, he pays tenpence a day for his food, however costly or however simple it may be; and there is no stint of good things for a sick soldier. The wards are comfortably fitted up, and an orderly is appointed to wait upon every ten inmates. A suit of blue serge—trousers, jacket, and cap, all of the same color—is substituted for the ordinary regimentals, in hospital; which, in spite of its constraints, has many charms for skulkers. Such men seize every excuse to report themselves sick; but the trick is no sooner discovered than they are bated forthwith by their comrades, and not unnaturally, for the duties evaded by the skulkers fall on better men.

When a soldier is in gaol, he gets no pay at all, but sixpence a day is handed to the governor of the prison for his support. If he be lodged in the regimental prison, or provost cells, then his pay is stopped also; and besides having oftentimes to work harder than I suppose a convict ever did, his dietary is far less satisfactory than that enjoyed in her Majesty's other prisons. For breakfast he has eight ounces of oatmeal, and half a pint of milk; for dinner, twelve ounces of bread, and half a pint of milk. There is no provocation to crime in such a dietary as that; and when hard labor is awarded, it is hard. It has to be done nine hours a day, and consists of shot-drill, pack-drill, and stone-breaking. The nature of the last named punishment is pretty generally understood. Shot-drill means the carrying of a thirty-two pound shot from one low block in the barrack yard to another, and so backward and forward without end. Pack-drill is as interesting employment as shot-drill, though not so laborious, perhaps; in this case the culprit has to carry a knapsack with a complete kit in it. Nine hours' labor is for serious offences, of course; smaller deviations from the path of duty (absence without leave, drunkenness, and so on) are punished by from three to twenty-eight days' confinement to barrack, with pack-drill four hours a day. Confinement to barrack is not easily evaded; for it is provided that a man under that sentence is to answer to his name every half-hour.

The regulations about married soldiers have much improved lately. Eight non-commissioned officers in a hundred may marry; of the sergeants, two-thirds of that number. Often, now-a-days, the married men have separate quarters; whereas, not long ago, domestic privacy could only be obtained by rigging up blankets between the cots. The children of soldiers have schools provided for them at small cost to the parents: twopence a month has to be paid for one child, and threepence for two; if you have a third child, instruction for that is thrown into the bargain; the trio are taken at a penny a head per month. The libraries, reading-rooms, cricket-ground, &c., &c., provided gratis, or at a merely nominal cost, have already been spoken of; but of the military savings-banks I have yet to say that they offer the liberal inducement of three and three-quarters per cent. per annum: which is more than any savings-bank open to civilians pays.

Another little bit of information I will give, because it seems that not only the general reader but the general writer has very indistinct notions about it. When a company of soldiers are standing in rank, one man behind another, they are called a file of men, so that when we speak of a company as so many file, we mean double that number of men. So many "rank and file," however, expresses the exact number of men. Thus, thirty file are sixty men, but sixty rank and file are sixty men. Corporals are included in rank and file, but not sergeants.

IN THE GUARD ROOM.

It is a very unpleasant thing to spend a night in the guard-room or lock-up, though *we* of course do not call the place by those hard, unfeeling names. The fond fancy of the soldier supplies it with more figurative appellations—such as the mill, the jigger, the corner shop, the House that Jack built, the Irish theatre. But by no name can it be loved. At a quarter past nine in the morning, the prisoner's call, or levée, sounds (for it is then that the colonel, or senior major in the colonel's absence, holds his levée), whereupon every heart in the guard-house is disturbed. The prisoners are marched out, first to the hospital, that it may be known whether they are fit to endure punishment, and then to the orderly-room; their escort being the men of the guard with fixed bayonets. In the orderly-room sit the colonel, the adjutant, and the serjeant-major, who proceed to deal out three, fourteen, or twenty-eight day's punishment to the minor criminals; the more serious cases being reserved for court-martial. If a man sent to punishment thinks himself unjustly treated, he can appeal for a court-martial; but he seldom profits by the move. For the court-martial being assembled, and the prisoner brought in, there he sees before him his colonel and his captain, with the defaulter's book in their hands. In this book every man's name in the company is inscribed, and every time he does wrong, the fault is written down to him; and if it be only one fault, there it remains against him in black and white, though he be twenty years in the service. When a man is confined for being drunk, a cross in red ink is made against his name; and as soon as he attains the distinction of four chalks, he is liable

to be tried by court-martial for habitual drunkenness. But to have this effect, the four marks must be booked in not less a period than three hundred and sixty-five days; a licence which is wide enough, and yet I have known men tried three or four times within the year. The sentence of a court-martial on such offenders as these is usually about forty-two day's imprisonment; which is done in the regimental prison or provost cells within the barracks. The sergeant in charge of them, and the superintendent of punishment in general, is called the provost-sergeant. A deserter is sent to a military prison, and generally gets about eighty-four day's imprisonment, with the additional discipline of being marked with the letter D. This brand is made under the left arm, in Indian ink. If a man deserts two or three times, he may be flogged; but flogging does not often take place, and then for the most part for robbing his comrades, who more readily concur with the punishment than is supposed out of doors. No doubt it is a disgusting exhibition. A man under the lash has his neck protected by his leathern stock.

A regimental court-martial has power to sentence a man to from seven to forty-two days. It consists of a captain for president, and subalterns for members. A garrison court-martial is a far more important assembly; there you have a major for president, captains and lieutenants for members, and they may doom an offender to as much as three years' imprisonment. The colonel has to sign and approve the proceedings of a regimental court-martial; no less a personage than the general commanding the district must confirm the decision of a garrison court-martial before it is valid. Whether a prisoner be found guilty or not, the decision is read to all the men on parade. It ought to have been mentioned before, perhaps, that while the unfortunate or guilty one is in the guard-room, awaiting trial by court-martial, he gets but sixpence a day; which would probably end in famine if his comrades did not supply him with food. Of course this is not allowed, but the provost-sergeant is himself acquainted with the pinch of hunger, and he winks at the offence.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Cutler has arrived in Washington.

CAPTAIN P. T. Turnley, A. Q. M., has been placed on the retired list.

MAJOR-General Carl Schurz, returned to his command September 19th.

MAJOR-General Daniel E. Sickles, with his Staff, has arrived in this city from Lake George.

LIEUTENANT Samuel Goudy, of the 3d Maryland Infantry, was recently shot dead in Frankfort, Ky.

BRIGADIER-General Thos. G. Stevenson and Captain Anderson, arrived in Boston last week on a brief furlough.

CONTINUED illness has obliged Colonel Gardner Banks, of the 16th Mass. Regiment to resign his commission.

CAPTAIN Jacob S. Stretch, Provost-Marshal for the 3d District of Pennsylvania has been dismissed.

MR. CHARLES A. Dana, formerly editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

THE funeral of Colonel M. K. Bryan, of the 175th New York Volunteers, killed in action before Port Hudson, on the 14th of June last, took place in this city on the 21st.

CAPTAIN Starr, acting as commandant of General Meade's body guard, was seriously injured by a fall from his horse on the 17th.

THE Thirty-Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers has been mustered into the service. The commanding officer is Colonel G. W. Mindle, late of the 27th.

AN exchange has been effected for Brigadier-General Charles K. Graham, in the person of the Confederate General Kemper.

COLONEL Harrison Ritchie, of the Staff of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, has gone abroad to execute an important commission entrusted to him by the State.

MAJOR Robert M. Lee, a paymaster in the Army, died suddenly on the 21st inst., in Brooklyn, N. Y., of disease of the heart. He was 45 years of age.

LIEUTENANT Joseph H. Metcalf, of the 14th Maine Volunteers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Nicholson, with the rank of Captain.

GOVERNOR Andrew of Massachusetts, accompanied by Major-General Foster, visited Norfolk on the 16th, and reviewed the negro regiments stationed near Portsmouth.

MAJOR-General Hunter arrived at St. Louis on the 21st, to preside over the Commission appointed to investigate the burning of the steamer *Ruth*.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Purviance, commanding the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed in the trenches before Fort Wagner on Sunday morning the 31st ult.

GENERAL Stanley, of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, was very ill during the advance, and was obliged to go to the rear. Brigadier-General R. P. Mitchell succeeded to his command.

CAPTAIN Drury, Chief of Artillery on General Van Cleve's Staff, of the Army of the Cumberland, was shot in the bowels by a sharp-shooter on the 18th of September. The wound was considered dangerous.

DR. A. J. Gray, Surgeon at the United States Army General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., has been presented with a very beautiful silver "Tea Service," by the patients under his care, as a mark of their confidence and esteem.

COLONEL L. W. Stevens, formerly of the 7th Regiment of New York, who died on the 17th at Stamford, Ct., was buried from the Collegiate church in Lafayette Place, New York, on the 19th.

CAPTAIN Clifton A. Blanchard, is re-commissioned Captain in the 35th Massachusetts Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation, and has left to rejoin his regiment.

GENERAL Grant, who was lying ill at New Orleans on the 14th, from the effects of a late fall from his horse, later advices represent as recovered, and about to return to Vicksburg.

ADJUTANT-General Schouler of Massachusetts, has been confined to his house at Lynn, from internal injuries received by falling down an opening in the deck of the conscript ferry boat *Bellingham*.

AN inmate of the Libby Prison writes, on the 8th of August, that five hundred and twenty of our officers and soldiers were quartered there, and that they were as well and comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

MAJOR R. J. Falls, who was wounded during Major General Stoneman's raid in the rear of Lee's army, has been ordered on General Hatch's Staff, at Philadelphia, where his duties are mainly the instruction of young officers.

MAJOR John Hammond, of the 5th New York Cavalry, was wounded in the hand during a cavalry skirmish near the Rapidan, on the 13th of September. Lieutenant C. A. Burrows, of the 1st Vermont, was injured at the same time by a fall from his horse.

MAJOR-General Howard, in a General Order, dated September 15th, directs that visits to the houses of rabid secessionists, which have been frequent amongst officers of his command, must be discontinued. Such visits being dangerous to the Army and the officers themselves.

CAPTAIN Hart, of the 4th New York Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, was killed on the 16th, by the rebels, who had secreted themselves in thick undorwood, and fired into a party of our men who were engaged in digging rifle pits. A musket ball pierced his heart.

CAPTAIN John Sanford, of the 33d New Jersey Regiment, has returned home to look after deserters and stragglers. Lieutenants Eason and Sherwood, who were detailed for that purpose, have rejoined the regiment, taking on with them a number of men.

SEVERAL gentlemen of Boston, have signified to Captain John L. Swift, of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, their desire to hear from his lips, he having had great facilities for observation, the history of General Banks' campaign, which ended with the fall of Port Hudson. Captain Swift has consented to deliver the address.

A BOARD composed of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Captain C. P. Horton, and Assistant-Surgeon Lee, U. S. A., has been organized to inspect the hospitals of Washington and vicinity, and particularly to ascertain the correctness of the report that soldiers have been retained in hospital much longer than necessary.

CAPTAIN Mason and three men of the Second New York Cavalry were captured on the 18th, near the Rappahannock river. Captain Barker, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, was on the same day dangerously wounded through the chest by a shot fired by a concealed bushwhacker, while on the march from Grove church.

BY special orders No. 419, from the War Department, Captain E. D. Brigham, Commissary Subsistence in U. S. Army, will take charge as supervising Chief Commissary of the New England States, except Connecticut, and will make tours of inspection to the different points under his supervision.

THE U. S. steamship *McClellan*, which arrived at this port on the 19th from Hilton Head, brought as passengers, Colonel R. H. Jackson, Colonel J. B. Howell, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Hall, Captain R. F. Clark, Captain C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N.; Surgeon Wm. S. Robinson, Lieutenant C. F. Knepp, Lieutenant N. G. Parker and Lieutenant W. G. Tompkins.

BRIGADIER-General Robert Anderson, U. S. A.; Colonel Pitcairn Morrison, 8th U. S. Infantry; Captain Francis H. Bates, 4th U. S. Infantry; Captain Joseph H. McArthur, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain Joseph C. Clark, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery; Captain William Dickinson, 3d U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, U. S. Artillery; Captain Charles H. Brightly, 4th U. S. Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant Francis E. Brownell, 11th U. S. Infantry, have been ordered before the Retiring Board.

NAVY PERSONAL.

FLEET Surgeon Pinckney, U. S. N., has finished a tour of inspection of the Mississippi Fleet, and returned to Cincinnati.

CAPTAIN Chas. S. Boggs, of the *Sacramento*, is at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., still quite ill. His ship is expected North immediately.

CAPTAIN Jeffers, Ordnance Officer, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will shortly report at Washington, by order of the War Department.

CAPTAIN Wm. J. Hotchkiss, of the gunboat *Putnam* was killed in action with the rebels, in the early part of this month, which has caused universal grief in this Department, where he has been the hero of many brilliant engagements. He was from Derby, Conn.

CAPTAIN Wells, Acting Commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been ordered to report for duty on board the *Galena*, on the first of October. Since he has been in command at the Navy Yard, the Captain has won the esteem and regard of all with whom he has had official dealings, both for his gentlemanly bearing and excellent executive ability.

A LETTER from Captain Hughes of the Marine Brigade reports the capture of six Rebel Paymasters on the banks of the Mississippi. He had, with the U. S. steamer *Diana*, been patroling the river, and a party had been landed, Captain H. in charge, to hunt for bushwhackers, when they came upon a coach full of men bound for Arkansas, who had a valise full of money, They were Rebel Paymasters, and the money amounted to $1,250,000 in Rebel currency.

A BROOKLYN Navy Yard correspondent writes us as follows:—"In your issue of the 19th, you mention Lieutenant Higbee as having reported to Captain Garland, of the Marine Corps for duty. Permit me to correct an error which has long existed in the city papers. Captain Garland was promoted to the rank of Major a little more than a year ago, and the present commanding officer at the Marine barracks, is Captain Grayson; Captain Broome, executive officer; and three Lieutenants for active duty."

ROBERT W. McCleery, Chief Engineer United States Navy, died at his residence in this city on the 17th, after being seriously ill only one day, in the thirtieth year of his age. Since the breaking out of the rebellion he has distinguished himself on many occasions for his intrepid bravery and unflinching devotion to the cause of his country, and his sudden demise has cut short a career that gave brilliant promise for the future. He was chief engineer on board the *Wabash* in Dupont's squadron, and that officer held him in the highest esteem for his attainments as an officer, and his conduct as a man. His remains were conveyed to Frederick, Maryland, the city of his birth, for interment.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE Secretary of the Treasury last week, issued clearances for the steamer *Henry Payson*, with one hundred tuns of ice for Morris Island.

THE Marquis of Normandy, late Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, with his family, sailed for England in the steamship Africa.

MANY of the substitutes, who had deserted from the Army of the Potomac, were shot in the several corps toward the close of last week, and prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders, without hope of pardon.

ONE hundred men are hard at work on the fort which is being erected on Dutch Island, for the defence of Newport, R. I., and which is to be a strong and permanent fortification. Seven 68-pounders and seven 32-pounders are already on the ground, and will be mounted soon.

ON the 9th, Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, with three hundred men of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment, was attacked near Tilford, Tenn., by eighteen hundred rebels, under General Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces, losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

THE Invalid Corps, which was authorized in an order dated the 28th of April, and put in charge of Colonel Rush on the 8th of May, already numbers about 12,000 enlisted men; 146 companies, averaging 80 men each, have been organized. Three hundred and fifty officers have been appointed, and over a thousand more have applied for appointment.

AN order from Major-General Meade, admonishes newspaper correspondents to hold no communication with prisoners of war, whether on their way to headquarters or temporarily detained in the custody of any guard, or to seek any information from guides, scouts or refugees coming from beyond the lines. No newspaper correspondent or civilian, not connected with the army, will be permitted to accompany or remain with cavalry serving in the front or on the flank of the army.

THE following promotions of rebel officers are announced: Colonel H. W. Allen, of Louisiana, to be Brigadier-General, to rank from Aug. 19; Colonel C. A. Rattle, of Alabama, to rank as Brigadier-General, from Aug. 20; Colonel Wm. A. Quarles, of Tennessee, to rank as Brigadier-General, from Aug. 25; Colonel Goode Bryan, of Georgia, and Colonel W. H. Kirkland, of North Carolina, to rank as Brigadier Generals, from Aug. 29; Colonel Robert D. Johnson, of North Carolina, to rank as Brigadier-General, from Sept. 1; Colonel M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, and Colonel Williams C. Wickham, of Virginia, to be Brigadier-Generals of cavalry, from Sept. 1.

A GENERAL order from General Schofield, dated Sept. 17th, declares that, hereafter, martial law will be rigidly enforced throughout the Department of the Missouri, against all persons who shall, in any manner, encourage mutiny, insubordination, or disorderly conduct, or endeavor to create disaffection among troops, and against all persons who shall publish or utter publicly words calculated to excite insurrection or lawless acts among the people; or who shall publish falsehoods or misrepresentations of facts, calculated to embarrass or weaken the military authorities, or in any manner to interfere with them in the discharge of their duties.

THE NEW ERICSSON GUN.—We are informed that Captain ERICSSON has contracted to construct some 13-inch smooth-bore guns, which are to have a much greater initial velocity than any now in use. He is to receive nothing for these guns unless they burn over 50 pounds of powder—for every pound of powder beyond 50, Mr. ERICSSON is to receive $5,000. He is confident of being able to burn 100 lbs., and is certain of burning 75 lbs. The solid shot will weigh 220 lbs.

The English 68-pounder (of 12,500 lbs.), said by H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE to be the most powerful gun in that service, with 16 lbs. of powder (nearly one-fourth of the charge), has an initial velocity of 1,800 feet per second, and, therefore, a punching power against iron plates of 27,500,000 lbs. The rifled guns, with charges of one-tenth to one-twelfth of the shot, and the 15-inch gun with a charge of 35 lbs. to its shot of 425 lbs., have velocities varying from 1,100 feet to 1,400 feet per second. The 300-pounder PARROTT has, therefore, a punching power of 49,000,000 lbs., and the 15-inch gun of 55,500,000 lbs. The new gun, with 75lbs. charge (one-third of the weight), will have as great a velocity as the 68-pounder, and its punching power will be 55,000,000 lbs., or exactly double that of the English gun. With 100 lbs. of powder its velocity should be raised to 2,000 feet, and its punching power will be 68,000,000 lbs. It will thus be by far the most formidable gun yet constructed. The great superiority of our new guns to those in use by foreign powers will readily be noticed.

BURSTING OF A BLAKELEY GUN.—The Richmond *Examiner* of September 15, speaks of the bursting of one of the large calibre Blakeley guns, at Charleston. It says: "At the time of writing no particulars of the affair had reached us; but from all we know of such ordnance, we think it likely that the catastrophe was brought about by an attempt to make a long shot—a shot which should astonish the Yankees, and throw the performance of their heaviest pieces into the shade." The *Examiner* says:—"General BEAUREGARD cannot hereafter be ranked among the advocates of monster cannon, at least of this nation, as we learn upon the best authority that he has telegraphed the authorities that they need not send him any more of them."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels, of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. The subscription price may be sent in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal, will be inserted to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

THE LESSON OF ROSECRANS' REPULSE.

It is perhaps premature to attempt to say *whose* shoulders ought properly to bear the shame and the blame that have befallen the National cause in the repulse of General Rosecrans' army on Saturday and Sunday last; but it would be the sheerest intellectual stultification to blink the fact that there has been very great blundering somewhere. The compensation which arises behind the sad picture of broken battalions and an army in retreat, is the *lesson* taught by the disaster. The repulse in Northern Georgia is a fresh illustration of that principle of which the whole course of the war is a series of illustrations: namely, that all the successes achieved both by the Union and the rebel arms are the result of correct military action, and all the defeats that have befallen both us and the enemy the result of incorrect military action.

The situation of General Rosecrans' army is a peculiar one: it forms the centre of the grand Union *cordon militaire* of which the Armies of the Potomac and of Grant form the wings. To attempt grand operations with one portion of the line while the others are consigned to a rôle of inactivity, is simply to invite the enemy to a concentration against that particular portion for its annihilation. Every man capable of forming an enlarged view of military operations took it for granted that, with the possession of Chattanooga and the great central mountain system, the whole form of our military combinations and operations would undergo a change. This at length gave us what the whole country had been in the habit of looking upon as the key to the situation—interior lines, forcing the rebels upon exterior lines, and opening the way to their defeat in detail. We ourselves know positively that General Rosecrans fully expected that the two great armies of the West, his own and that of General Grant, would form a combined operation in the present campaign—that to meet his advance a powerful column would be sent up the Tennessee River by way of Tuscumbia, and that together these two victorious armies would enter upon the task of annihilating the rebellion in the central zone. But he, and those of us who looked forward to this change in the military policy, waited in vain for any such proof of wisdom. Alone and unaided General Rosecrans was forced to enter upon the campaign. His army, small, but in admirable *morale* and with the habit of victory upon it, began the advance, and the movement was attended with entire success. Bragg, flanked at Shelbyville, retreated to Tullahoma; flanked at Tullahoma, he retreated to Chattanooga; flanked again at Chattanooga, and one of the two lines of communication with the East cut, he fell back to Dalton to cover the other line. At this point it must have been evident to the clear-headed military men who sit in power at Richmond that a crisis was upon them, and that the most vigorous measures were required to meet it.

And to meet it, the one method was the massing of a force adequate to defeat the victorious and advancing enemy. We are of course in the dark as to the moves made on the great chess-board; but it is evident that no sooner does General Rosecrans' advance begin seriously to threaten Chattanooga, than Johnston and Pemberton, with the remnants of their armies and what they could gather around them, are called up; at the same time large detachments (at least a division from each corps) are hurried off from Lee's army of Virginia, and sent round, as the other line is in the meanwhile severed, by way of Charleston and Atlanta. It must be confessed the occasion was an opportune one for their making these detachments. The Union force that had menaced Mobile, and held Johnston in position to cover it, was eliminated from the problem; and with regard to Virginia, the rebel chief felt at least secure in being able with even a small force to keep back any advance of the Union General long enough to enable a battle to be fought in the West, when the troops, if wanted, could be returned. In the meantime Bragg gives up Chattanooga without a musket fired in its defence—the rebels justly reasoning that our territorial conquests are of small moment, while our military policy is bad. By the time General Rosecrans is fairly in Chattanooga, the rebels are concentrated in position below, resolved, as we may suppose, that the Union General shall pay dearly for his next step in advance.

It is not quite clear to us why General Rosecrans took that step in advance. If he had remained at Chattanooga, looking well to his communications, drawing in Burnside's troops, and fortifying his position, he might have remained in comparative security until reinforcements should be sent him. But if the authorities had definitively resolved that no reinforcements should be sent him, it was in keeping with Rosecran's ardent and impetuous nature, that he should seek to strike quickly a destructive blow at the enemy; knowing well that if the rebels should be allowed time to concentrate in front of him, his own position at Chattanooga would be exposed to the same flanking practice he had himself so successfully exercised toward the enemy.

That the authorities *had* definitively resolved that no reinforcements should be sent to General Rosecrans, would seem to be plainly indicated by their action; for while the rebels were straining every nerve to pass in front of the Union army at Chattanooga, this was the auspicious moment chosen to send two expeditions—the one of twenty-five thousand men, under General Steele; the other of about the same number, under General Franklin—out of the Central zone altogether, and into the Trans-Mississippi region! We have no comment upon such conduct; for it passes all understanding.

General Rosecrans advances, apparently with Atlanta for his objective point. At Chicamauga Creek, in Northern Georgia, a few miles south of Chattanooga, while on the march, his troops divided on parallel roads, the enemy meets him, and a fierce combat ensues on Saturday, the 19th inst. The rebels attack the left, centre and right, with the greatest impetuosity, their aim being to turn the flank of Rosecrans and get between him and Chattanooga. They are successful in breaking his lines and pushing him in various parts; but, through the stubborn grit of the Western troops, much of the ground is regained, and Saturday's fight may be regarded as a drawn battle. At nine on Sunday morning, the rebels resume the attack with overwhelming force. We have few intelligible details of this day's battle; but the result was that, in spite of the most obstinate gallantry of the troops, the line was several times broken by the solid columns of the rebels, and that General Rosecrans was compelled to fall back to Chattanooga. This was successfully accomplished on Monday, General Thomas covering the withdrawal, and handsomely repulsing a fresh attack by the rebels that afternoon. That General Rosecrans was able, after such a battle, in such a position, and with such odds against him, to retire his army to Chattanooga, is the best possible proof of his skill and capacity. His valiant little army was ready to cope with Bragg's force any day; but it was *not* able to withstand the shock of the whole Confederacy.

What may be the precise estimate to be put upon this repulse, will of course depend on what remains behind. The loss of the battle itself is not so discouraging as the fatuity that placed the Army of the Cumberland in a position to be thus handled. Battles lost and battles won are the natural strophe and antistrophe of war. We have learned to bear them both with becoming calm; but a vicious military policy is what strains the temper almost beyond the verge of endurance. The Government is now, we are told, rapidly reinforcing General Rosecrans. If able to do it after the defeat, it should have been able to do it *before* the defeat; but if even this severe practical lesson was needed, the result may not be altogether without its compensations. In our issue of two weeks ago, we pointed out the dangers incident to General Rosecrans' advance—a caution that drew down severe animadversions upon us. It is with no satisfaction that we are to-day able to look upon the practical justification of our position, in the repulse in Georgia, which furnishes a fresh illustration that the great principles of war cannot be violated with impunity.

A FAST TEAM AND THE CHIEF POSTILLION.

Amid the ever-increasing series of ominous disasters which the rebels have sustained recently, it cannot be denied that their navy has falsified the adage *ex nihilo nihil fit*. They have made a fleet out of nothing, so to speak, and naming their fast vessels after the rebellious States, *Florida*, *Alabama*, *&c.*, they seem likely soon to number as many fleet and powerfully-armed steamers as there are "wayward sisters," if not more. This at least is their aim. The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* informs us that the notorious Semmes, so long the commander of the *Alabama*, has now raised his flag upon the *Mississippi*, a formidable steamer, mounting twenty-four guns; and then proceeds to say that with the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, and *Mississippi*, the "Confederate Neptune will drive a *fast team*, among "the merchant craft of the Federals." We are sorry we cannot gainsay this reasonable boast. As for Semmes, he is, to give the devil his due, one of the most valuable men in rebeldom. As a sailor, he was not very fortunate in our Navy. He lost the *Somers* on the Mexican coast, but that might have been her bad luck, speaking sailor-wise, for she was the vessel in which Captain Slidell McKenzie suppressed the mutiny by hanging young Spencer and his confederates; but, in the rebel navy, Semmes has worked with an energy and skill which would have adorned a better cause, and not without some show of pleasant gallantry—witness the *Ariel*; little by little, his example, aided by England's baseness, has evoked into being a fast team, and perhaps more than one *in posse* in the Confederate Navy."

But without stopping to denounce Semmes' treason, or eulogize his seamanship, what are we doing to overhaul and overturn these fast rebel teams? Intent upon taking Charleston, and upon harbor defence, we are putting all our trust in Monitors, while the rebels are building fleet ships to destroy our merchantmen, and are eminently successful. Each enginery to its proper task, we say. At least, if we do the one, let us not leave the other undone, as we have been doing essentially in the past.

The Monitors are noble for harbor defence and for passing fortifications; they can stand a wonderful degree of hammering: eleven-inch Dahlgren shells fall to pieces against their turrets, only indenting them about two inches. But while they are doing their work at home, let us build and equip fleet and strong ships, to pursue these rebel four-in-hands, to convoy our merchantmen, which is the true way to find the rebel craft, and to sweep them from the face of the ocean. The problem is, to give our vessels the *maximum* of speed attainable with the heaviest armament, or, relatively, to beat the Anglo-rebels, in ships which shall be a little stronger and a little fleeter than their own—a problem of very easy solution.

When we cripple the fast team by destroying one or more of their ocean-coursers, we shall have great joy throughout loyal America; and should it chance to be the *Mississippi*, with Semmes on board, we shall give him a taste of his old luck, render him harmless during the war, and check the enterprising maritime spirit of which he is "the head and front."

As for the other naval officers of rank, they seem to be ciphers. Hollins exhausted himself when he was nearly asphyxiated in the ram *Manassas*. Ingraham gained glory enough when he "broke the blockade" of Charleston. Poor old Tatnall's heart was broken when he deserted the Union, which he really loved. Buchanan sunk the *Cumberland*, with her colors flying and her submerging guns pouring out iron defiance. That is certainly glory enough for him. If the Navy Department will take measures to destroy Semmes and the fast team, it will be the greatest blow which can be struck; and the "Confederate Neptune," aspiring

to be the PHÆTON, will sink into his briny depths, to rise no more forever,—a kind of sea-cession which no one will be inclined to oppose.

DEFENCES OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

We print in another column a communication signed "Citizen," complaining of the defective armament of the forts of our harbor. It is gratifying to know, however, that the subject of harbor defences for New York is not in so backward a state as he supposes, but is receiving the most earnest attention from the officials to whom this duty is entrusted. For a considerable time past, not less than a thousand men have been constantly employed on our harbor defences; and most of the labor thus bestowed has been in substituting powerful modern armament for the ordnance of small calibre formerly in use. Our engineers have mounted smooth-bore guns throwing shot of 425, 128 and 68 lbs. weight, with rifled 300, 200 and 100-pounders, which now constitute the armament of our harbor forts. We have nothing smaller than these—aside from the guns of old pattern, some of which are still temporarily retained in the service. The only other calibre to be introduced is the 13-inch gun, now being cast, and for which the forts are prepared, exclusive of another experimental gun of a formidable character, which it is not necessary to describe. It is also another encouraging fact, that the State of New York has already commenced the expenditure of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature at its last session, for the construction of barriers to close the ship channels against the approach of an enemy. "These barriers," says a cotemporary, "are nothing "less than floating islands, built of an indestructible "material, in the several avenues of approach—from "Long Island Sound and from the sea—and so arranged "opposite the principal fortifications as to check the en"emy and bring him directly under the concentrated "fire of hundreds of powerful cannon. Diagrams in "the office of the Government engineers, in this city, "show that when these works are complete, the fire "which in this manner will oppose the entrance of a "hostile fleet (from the moment it comes into range "until it passes out), is of the most terrible descrip"tion. Vessels are held within range by this barrier, "and subjected to a fire from this Artillery, immense "in numbers as well as calibre." Of course this subject is not one respecting which it is proper to enter into definite details; but this much may be stated, to reassure the public that our country, amid wars and rumors of wars, is not to be left entirely defenceless.

WE have hitherto been of those who, looking to the supreme importance of the new general lines of operation which the territorial conquests of General ROSECRANS were opening up—lines affecting the whole shape of the military programme east and west—have regarded with entire satisfaction the defensive attitude assumed by the Army of the Potomac. But the complexion of affairs in Tennessee alters the entire aspect of the case, and makes an immediate advance by our Virginia army most imperative. This is the surest method of relieving General ROSECRANS from a part of the heavy pressure on his front, while the depletion of LEE's army to reinforce BRAGG in Georgia affords General MEADE a good opportunity of striking a vigorous blow Richmond-wards. If so large a rebel detachment as is stated has been taken from Virginia, it will be hard for it to return by the circuitous route it will have to follow, in time to be of service to LEE, provided MEADE's advance is pushed with rapidity and vigor. The rebels are only formidable when, as of late, we allow them to concentrate against a portion of our forces. Occupy them at various points, and all their inherent weakness would be developed. From the statements made public, it appears that the advance of the Potomac Army has already begun—the cavalry and a portion at least of the infantry have passed the Rapidan. The country will follow with the most absorbing interest the progress of the new campaign in Virginia.

WE suppose it is useless attempting to conceal the fact that the course of Admiral DAHLGREN during the whole progress of the attack of the rebel defences of Charleston harbor has excited very marked and universal dissatisfaction. From first to last he has done next to nothing. What the cause of this may be we do not pretend to fathom. Admiral DAHLGREN is an able officer—at least an able bureau officer. For such a task as that before him in Charleston harbor, however, it needs more than this qualification. It needs great skill, great resources, great intrepidity and first-class pluck and seamanship. Admiral DAHLGREN may possess all these mental characteristics in the highest degree; but if so, he has hid them under a bushel. If he has them not, he ought not to be there; and if he has them and still has not used them, he ought *a fortiori* not to be there. What is worse is, that every energy seems to be neutralized by a want of coöperation between the land and naval forces. Now, if ever there was an occasion when it was absolutely necessary that the two arms should work heartily and harmoniously together it is this. The attack last April failed because it was a purely naval one, unsupported by the land force; the present attack drags out in wearisome delay, because the land force is working without the aid of the navy. This fatal spell, from whatever cause it may arise, should be made to cease. We are, happily rich in naval genius. There is the grand old Viking, FARRAGUT, whose "iron hearts in wooden walls," ran the fiery gauntlet below New Orleans. There is DUPONT, too, the skillful and brave, whose attack on Sumter albeit unsuccessful, remains one of the most brilliant pieces of naval audacity on record. Why should our iron fleet lie idle as "painted ships upon a painted ocean," when such men stand ready to carry it into glory?

WE confess to considerable surprise that the Navy Department does not turn its attention to the construction of more broadside iron-clad vessels. The *New Ironsides* is, we believe, the only vessel of this class which we now have. Numerous Monitors have been made, and a large contract is still on hand. The two great rams now in process of construction, are also turreted vessels. There is no objection to the number of vessels of this type built and building, for we shall doubtless need them all; but it is hardly judicious, we think, to confine our constructions exclusively to this one model. In the attack of fortifications, what is above all wanted is *concentration* of fire, and this can only be obtained by the broadside fire of powerfully armed ships. And so far as the behavior of the *Ironsides*, whenever she has been in action, is concerned, there has certainly been nothing to make the authorities backward in building more like her. All the testimony goes to show that, in the various attacks on Fort Wagner, it was her fire always that silenced the work. In the attack of Fort Sumter in April last, when she was used by Admiral DUPONT as his flag-ship, her failure to do all that was expected of her arose simply from the fact that her steering apparatus was imperfect, and being caught in a strong tide-way, she became unmanageable; but her *defensive* powers were on that occasion proved to be of a very high order. The whole subject of iron-clad vessels is yet in its infancy. Those who knew most of the matter know how *little* is known. Under these circumstances, the only sound method is to distribute our constructions among the various models promising the best success.

IN the Cavalry fight at Culpepper, great stress is laid upon the effect of horse-battery D, 2d Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Williston. This battery is one of the light 12-pounder batteries recently horsed. It was found by the Cavalry generals that the shell, case, and canister power of our small-bore rifled guns was not sufficient for close combat, and that the varied and densely timbered country in which our operations generally take place, gave little scope for long-range guns. These guns, on account of their unusual weight for horse Artillery, require eight horses for each gun and caisson. The result of the recent skirmish is the best justification of the wisdom of Brigadier-General HUNT, the Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, in determining to employ with Cavalry a greater weight of Artillery than has hitherto been used with that arm.

THE National Rifle Association of England, in spite of the volunteer interest, seems rather poorly supported. It has recently appealed to the public for pecuniary aid; alleging, as a claim, the great impetus which its efforts have given to marksmanship, during the past four years. Yet it is probably rather an exaggeration to say that these efforts "have already "placed England first among nations in the use of the "weapon by which modern victories are won." It is to be doubted that England will ever rank skill in rifle-shooting among her distinguishing points. An extended frontier, or at least ranges of forests and mountains, where the necessities of defence or the attractions of the chase keep up the use of the weapon, seem indispensable to the maintenance of superiority in its use. Merely amateur shooting is a matter of fashion, and is subject to the fluctuations of taste. By suitable means, the 150,000 English citizen volunteers may be kept up near the average marksmanship of our organized militia; but that is all that can be hoped for.

IT is a part of the regular pastime of the Anglo-Southern journals, to contrast the exceeding regard of the rebel leaders for the usages of war and the rights of humanity, with the alleged total contempt of both, on the part of the Federal Government and its Generals. One of these papers severely censures General LOGAN for his humorous admission, that when in the rebel territory he was not hard on his boys, who, with scarcely a biscuit in their knapsacks, sometimes made free with a chicken or two; and calls attention, thereupon, to the astonishing contrast afforded by LEE's soldiers in Pennsylvania, adding:—"The Confederate "Generals, during their recent incursion, sternly re"pressed individual plunder, *and went through the de"corous ceremony* of paying for the stores they re"quired, in the only currency which they could be ex"pected to possess!" Italics and exclamation point are ours. There is a conscious grin in the paragraph, though the editor, probably, hardly understood the full magnitude of the joke he was perpetrating.

THE English *Army and Navy Gazette* is endeavoring to open the eyes of the British authorities to the fact that they are still dependent upon the old 95 cwt. or 8-inch gun, while we Americans are provided with 15-inch guns of 20 tons weight, and capable of throwing shot of from 420 to 450 lbs.; and while we will shortly be able to turn our longest ships almost upon their own axes, they still require a space nearly as large as Spithead, in which "to "wind" their *Warriors*, *Black Princes*, &c. "It is un"deniable," the *Gazette* says, "that the establishment "of a few of Brigadier GILLMORE's batteries before "Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, instead of "the 'tremendous armament,' of which Lord GRAN"VILLE boasted, would have 'knocked the place into "a cocked hat' in 24 hours." In the light of these facts it very safely comes to the conclusion that England's course toward this country, in the matter of the rebel iron-clads, has been all wrong, and that "it is "not possible that a great commercial nation should "tolerate such loose and dangerous practice as is now "contended for by neutrals, whose interest or passion "urges them to violate the Queen's proclamation and "to endanger the peace of the realm." Will the *Gazette* tell us why the British press and the British Government have been so long persistently blind to this fact, and what has so suddenly opened their eyes to it? If Americans have ever doubted it, they understand thoroughly now that the true measure of British friendship is found in the length of our pockets and the calibre of our guns.

A NEW edition of the Revised Army Regulations of 1861 has been issued by the publisher, GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, with an Appendix of some forty pages, "containing the changes and laws affecting army regulations and articles of war to June 25, 1863." There are also changes in the body of the text, but as there has been no corresponding alteration in the paging of the table of contents it is difficult to find them. The reference to page 281, under the head of "Medical Department," for instance, lands us in the midst of the forms for the Commissary Department. We trust this is not an evidence of the manner in which the plates of this important work have been revised. Though there is no announcement to that effect, we presume this revision of the regulations is the result of the labors of the Board to whom the work was committed at Washington last winter.

THE London *Naval and Military Gazette* of September 12th, says:—"We have information which leads "us to believe that President DAVIS and his Govern"ment have for some time past been preparing arms "and accoutrements for the negro levies, and that, in "the remoter parts of the Southern States, training to "arms has been extensively carried on. It is said "that almost immediately a large force of the colored "race can be assembled and regimented."

THE latest European advices seem to show conclusively that the British Government means to act uprightly in the case of the iron-clad rams. It is stated that Earl RUSSELL has given written assurance to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, that these vessels will not be allowed to quit the Mersey. The British Government certainly could not do otherwise; but it will relieve the public mind if we can rely firmly on this official promise.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

The military budgets of the English and French armies for 1863–'4, show that the total effective strength of the English Army was 147,118; that of the French, 355,187; the cost per head of the effective and non-effective English, numbering 147,118 men, was $446 67, while the French effective and non-effective force of 400,000 was $208 60 per head. The cost of the British manufacturing department was $31 20 per head, against $13 40; military stores (British) per head, $27 36; French, $14 44; purchase of small-arms (British), $3 45; against $1 18; British military education, $5 62; French, $1 70; administration of the British Army (Secretary of State and Commander-in-Chief's department), $6 94; French, $1 67; Government Staff (British) per individual, $1,455 60; French, $1,872; clothing (British) $19 24, against $9 58 French. During a discussion in the British Association upon the difference between the cost of the French and English armies, the opinion was expressed that economy would be secured in a much greater degree, if the Government, instead of themselves manufacturing the *materiel* required for use in the Army and Navy, would entrust it to contractors.

A recent trial of the French and English armor plates was held at Portsmouth, England. The range, as usual, was 200 yards, and the projectile a cast-iron 68-pound shot, the practice taking place afloat from the *Foam* gunboat, against the plates fixed on the side of the *Monarch*, old sailing liner. The plates comprised four of the French, two of 4½ inches, and the remaining two of 5½ inches; and two of English, one made for the ship *Agincourt* of 5½ inches, and one of 5½ inches, the average length of the whole being 15 feet, and their breadth 3 feet 4 inches. The French plates of 4½ inches received six and seven shots respectively, and both proved to be of a very inferior quality. They had both very extensive cracks and separations of the metal, and showed cracks of greater extent than have appeared in the French-made plates on any former trial. The 5½ inch plates stood no better, considering the extra inch of metal. One received ten shots, several of which were edge blows and opened the layers of the metal in an unusual manner, proving these plates, like the former ones tested, to be of very inferior manufacture in the welding. The metal was of good quality. This plate was struck by three shots in a diameter of 13 inches, and in the centre of this space there were very deep fissures, with the iron driven into the ship's side from the main body of the plate. The English plates stood almost equally, and were by far the best of the six tested.

The total enrolled strength of the British Volunteer force is 159,000 men of all ranks, of whom 1,300 are Cavalry, 23,000 Artillery, 2,500 Engineers, and 132,200 Rifle Volunteers; and although quarterly returns and the "Army List," may show no sensible diminution, yet in many cases, it is said, the number of effectives falls far short of the number enrolled. Drills are becoming less frequent, musters smaller, and recruits more difficult to enlist; and, notwithstanding what has already been done by Government, or what may still be done, it is believed that the "Volunteer "Force will gradually dissolve as former Volunteer "Forces have, unless the youth of this country (Eng- "land) more generally practice, as well as acknowledge "the duty of not being willing only, but 'volens et "volens' willing and able to defend it."

The British ship *Wolverine*, to carry an armament of 21 guns, was recently launched at Woolwich. Her keel was laid down in the spring of 1859, and the work was in a forward state; but the hands having been withdrawn, her completion was delayed over two years, in order to bring forward the *Caledonia*, iron-cased ship. The *Wolverine* is 253 feet long, extreme breadth is 40 feet 9 inches, and her tonnage 1,703.

The two suspected iron-clads, the *El-Tousson* and *El-Mounassir*, building in the yard of Mr. Laird, are frigates of immense power. They are 230 feet over all, 42 feet beam, with 19 feet 6 inches depth of hold. Tonnage, 1,850 o.m.; horse-power, 350. They will combine speed with good sea-going qualities. They are very flat-bottomed, with exceedingly fine ends, and will sit low in the water. Their draft when loaded will be about 15 feet; estimated speed 11 knots. The stem is so formed that the vessel may be used as a ram, and the stern, which overhangs, affords protection to the screw and rudder from shot or collisions. The rig is that of a bark; the masts (which are telescopic), and the lower yards being of iron. The armor-plating on the sides of the vessels is 4½ inches thick amidships, and rather less at the ends. The plates, the joining of which together is imperceptible, are fitted into a teak backing of great strength. The deck is of 5 inches teak, protected with iron. The bulwarks let down in case of action in order to allow the turret guns to fire over them. They have two cylindrical turrets on Captain Coles' principle—one before, and the other abaft the engine-room, heavily plated. These turrets are made for two guns each. The pilot-house is formed of teak and iron. At either end of the vessel are raised decks, which afford excellent accommodations for the officers and crew. In the captain's cabin provision is made for two heavy stern guns, and heavy guns can be trained from the forecastle deck. These vessels have capacity for 300 tons of coal. All the machinery is below the water-line.

In an adjoining dock the British frigate called the *Agincourt* is building, and the work is rapidly progressing. About three-fourths of the iron-work of the hull is now fitted in place, and a large proportion of this completely rivetted and finished off, so that the carpenters have commenced with the wood-work. Large quantities of the 5½ inch armor-plates have been received; and as all the machinery for preparing and fitting them has been complete and at work for some time, it is expected that rapid progress will be made with fixing them to the sides of the frigate. The *Agincourt* is of 6,720 tons burden.

A writer in one of the English military journals complains of the martinets who, on first arriving at the East India stations, insist upon the troops observing in a tropical climate the same regulations which prevail at the Horse Guards at home. "He laughs at "the climate; his men must not mind such a trifle; "and the surgeons treat the diseases of India according to those of England, which they often resemble. "I have heard tales of the absurdities perpetrated by "the commanding officer of a regiment on its first "landing, which are appalling. Knapsacks and shakos are insisted on; the orderly room is held in the "middle of the day, and officers and men are compelled "to be standing about in the sun, with an order against "their wearing any but forage caps, at a time when "even the turbaned natives repose in the shade. Our "army is well disciplined, brave, devoted; but military is very frequently not common sense, and many "lives are sacrificed in the observance of regulations "unsuited to the country. So long as they die according to regulation, the commanding officer is too often "satisfied, knowing that he cannot be blamed, while "to take sanitary measures on his own responsibility "might bring heavy reproof."

The Belfast *News*, writing of "seditious organizations in Ireland," says "that in 1798, the rebels were "United Irishmen. In 1803, they were Sons of Freedom, or what not. In 1848, they were Young Irelanders. Five years ago they were Phœnix men, and "to-day they are Fenians and sons of St. Patrick. "The objects and organization of the Fenian Brotherhood we have already fully explained: and although "we do not believe that it numbers anything like 80,000 men, that the American brethren assert have "been already drilled and armed in Ireland, there are "not wanting indications that the conspiracy is widespread, and has many adherents. The Fenians, it "seems, are to hold themselves in readiness for anything that may turn up. A war with France, now "perhaps the most improbable event that can be imagined, or, what is far more likely, a war with "America, is what they are to look out for with "anxiety. The herald that makes proclamation that "America and England are foes, will, without knowing it, call the Fenians to arms—not to protect, but "to assail their country. Vast numbers of Irishmen "have gone to America, and the belief is entertained "by the ignorant that they will one day come back "'with a vengeance,' as the *Nation* once significantly "said."

The results which have been achieved by the *Florida* and *Alabama*, in the destruction of our commerce, are attracting the attention of the English naval and commercial classes. They feel that they are particularly exposed to attacks from vessels of this class, possessing great speed, with but little fighting power, and it is proposed to build some vessels expressly to ward off this danger—to give them the greatest attainable speed; two or three very heavy guns—no rigging whatever, jurymasts being provided in case of accident to the machinery. A speed of 17 knots an hour, by placing a 300 horse-power engine in a small vessel, is believed to be attainable.

Francis' corrugated iron wagons have been finally adopted for use in the English Army. They have been in use for some time by our Regular Engineer train.

Messrs. Deville and Caron have lately been making experiments on the properties of a new gun-metal, a compound of silicium and copper. When copper contains rather less than five per cent. of silicium, it presents a fine bronze color, is fusible, and rather harder than bronze,—but is perfectly ductile, and can be readily worked without clogging the tools as bronze does. Its tenacity is remarkable, being equal to that of iron. Silicium is the basis of sand, and the manufacture of its compounds with copper may be made by fusing together a mixture of sand, sodium, and copper, with some common salt and fluor spar as flux.

The best armor-plates made on the Continent are those of Messrs. Petin, Gaudet & Co., near Lyons. It was found that the extreme purity of the French iron was attended with some disadvantages, which has led in England to a preference for an iron not quite so pure. In constructing rolled armor plates, all the blooms, from which the several slabs of a pile for an armor-plate are laid up, are now well hammered; indeed it is doubtful if the iron can be well cleansed by any other means. These blooms are then rolled generally 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and sheared 30 inches long. Five of these are piled and rolled down into a rough slab, and two such slabs are welded and rolled down to a thickness of 1¼ inches, and sheared 4 feet square. Four of these are piled and rolled down to a plate 8 by 4 feet, and 2½ inches thick; and, lastly, four of these are piled and rolled to a single armor plate of 4½ inch thickness. For thicker plates, the number of the slabs piled is increased in proportion. There are thus at least 160 thicknesses of iron to be reduced from 1 inch each to a pile only 4½ inches thick, each slab, originally 1 inch thick, being brought down to one-thirty-fifth of that thickness. There are, in a single plate, 4,000 square feet and upwards of surface to be welded in the rolls, and when the larger slabs are brought together, preparatory to the final rolling, the welding is a most critical operation, requiring not only the greatest nicety in heating, but the utmost precision in the time allotted to each part of the operation. The rolled plates, now produced when required of a weight of 20 tons, 20 feet long and 12 inches thick, appear to have the advantage over those produced under the steam hammer. The hammered plates are made, however, from scrap iron, and it is a question whether the brittleness which they have been found to disclose does not proceed from the hard and irregular quality of the scrap, rather than from the mechanical action of the hammer. The mode of manufacturing hammered plates is as follows:—Scrap iron of the best description is selected and cleaned, piled, hammered into a bloom, and then rolled into bars 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick. These bars are cut up, piled, and again hammered into a slab. Several of these slabs are put together, heated, and hammered to the form required, and this process is repeated until the plate has increased gradually to the requisite length.

NAPOLEON'S ARMY AND CAMPAIGNS.

A recent French work, entitled "Military Souvenirs," (*Souvenirs Militaires*) of the decade of 1804-14, contains the reminiscences of M. Le Duc Fezensac, General of Division, and a soldier of the time of the First Napoleon. In the year 1804 he entered the ranks of the Grand Army, at the age of 20, as a private in the 59th regiment. This corps was part of the force which, encamped at Boulogne, was destined for the invasion of England. Having passed through a brief novitiate as a private soldier and sous-officier, M. de Fezensac, in the course of nine months, was raised to the grade of sub-lieutenant. He was soon after placed on the staff of Marshal Ney, and under that brilliant soldier beheld the crowning victory of Jena, and the overthrow of the Prussian monarchy. He subsequently went through the winter campaign, was made prisoner of war in 1807, endured a brief captivity, and, after the peace of Tilsit, saw active service again in Spain, as a soldier of the invading army which, after Baylen and the Convention of Cintra, was intended to subjugate the Peninsula and to "drive the leopard into the ocean." He was again on the staff of Marshal Ney, and shared in the brief and deceptive triumphs which at first marked the advance of the French and seemed to promise a speedy conquest. Having married a daughter of the Duke de Feltre, M. de Fezensac, now assured of promotion, became an aide-de-camp of Berthier, and joined the host which crossed the Niemen to perish on the steppes of Poland and Russia. After Borodino he was made colonel of the 4th Foot in the corps of Ney, and distinguished himself in the fearful service of covering the retreat from Moscow to the Vistula. From the rank of colonel he advanced to that of General of Brigade, serving in that capacity at the battle of Leipsic.

The main interest of the volume consists in its descriptions of the campaigns of Napoleon, of his army, his generals, and the exhibition of the causes of his successes and failures. Those who have been in the habit of extolling the discipline and thorough organization of the Grand Army, will have reason to re-consider their opinion upon reading M. de Fezensac's Souvenirs. The army which was encamped at Boulogne was the best Napoleon ever commanded; and yet it was evidently very ill-instructed, and wanting in proper discipline and practice:—

> "History attributes to the camp at Boulogne our subsequent successes, and describes it as always manœuvring and employed in military labors and exercises. My readers will be surprised to learn that our commanders took little pains in instructing us, and drew little profit from so good an opportunity. . . . My regiment was seldom paraded to manœuvre; we made a few marches; sometimes practiced at a target, but very irregularly; and there was no skirmishing, bayonet, or sword exercise. No attempt was made to teach us to throw up a field-work; and none of our officers did anything that required head."

This army triumphed at Ulm and Austerlitz, and moved with extraordinary speed across France, overran Germany in a few weeks, subsisting upon pillage and forced requisitions. Its success, due to Napoleon's genius, to its heroic valor, and the errors of its opponents, was in the highest degree splendid; but this did not conceal the perilous evils of the system on which it was organized and supported:—

> "This short campaign was, as it were, a miniature of all that followed. The excess of fatigue, the want of food, the rigor of the cold, the disorders caused by pillage—nothing of all this was wanting to it, and I experienced in a month what I was to go through in my career. Brigades, even regiments, went to pieces. . . Marshal Berthier, chief of the staff, used to write, 'In this kind of war there are no magazines, and the generals must find subsistence in the districts they go through.' This was sanctioning pillage, and the countries we traversed were ruined by it. We did not the less suffer from cold and hunger. . . I never went through so much in any campaign, that of Russia excepted, nor saw the army in greater disorder. All this developed indiscipline and insubordination. When the soldiers went to a village they were tempted to stay there, and the country swarmed with reckless stragglers. History, however, depicts us as a triumphant army, with soldiers bent on glory and the rivals of their officers."

Whole pages of this volume are filled with evidences of the ruinous results of making "war support war"—that is, of throwing an army upon a country without any provision but its resources. This was one of the reasons of the complete failure of Napoleon's lieutenants in the Peninsula; it accounts in part for the catastrophe in Russia; but we trace it in all the campaigns of the Empire. The following is a picture of the state of the French army in 1807, some months before the battle of Friedland:—

> "Our army at this time was greatly reduced, 60,000 men being absent from their colors, for the most part engaged in pillage, which, indeed, necessity seemed to justify. Napoleon gave numberless orders for the subsistence of his troops, but few of them were executed, or capable of execution. It was all very well to write about detecting the provisions that were concealed, to make distributions, and establish magazines; those who were in the service knew what came of it. Stragglers wasted the country and deprived us of resources which the army might have procured regularly. Our soldiers used to say it was a mockery to remain at their colors when they could, if they pleased, live much better elsewhere, and the example of pillaging became contagious. . . . However plausible were the orders given in January, my corps was starving by the month of March. . . . The cavalry especially had lost its spirit."

The Russian campaign was the proof test of an army organized after this fashion, that is, composed of brave troops, but unaccustomed to strict discipline, and depending mainly on the resources of the country. In the retreat the soldiers turned to pillage as a habit, destroying the supplies which had been collected on a larger scale than had ever been known, and fell into a state of demoralization to which, probably, there never was a parallel. We quote one of these frightful descriptions:—

"The magazines had been respected at Wilna, but were sacked at Kowno, and this fresh disorder brought on fresh misfortunes; many of our men drank rum in immoderate quantities, and died from the effects of cold afterwards. They staved in the casks till the liquor ran about the streets: others plundered the biscuit and made havoc of the flour stores. The doors of the dépôts for clothing were burst open, and the clothes scattered about; each man took what he chose, and dressed himself in the streets; many hurried through the town, and thought of nothing but flight."

It has been supposed that if the organization of NAPOLEON's army was not without faults, the arrangements he made for securing efficiency in the staff attached to each *corps d'armée* were in the highest degree admirable. But M. DE FEZENSAC shows conclusively that the staff system in the Imperial service was ill.managed and very defective. The officers were no doubt intelligent, but they were ill-provided with horses, maps, glasses, and other appointments, and the result was that erroneous mistakes were not seldom committed in the transmission or execution of the most important orders.

The main cause of the utter failure of the Russian campaign, M. DE FEZENSAC shows to have been the advance of NAPOLEON with the bulk of his army from Smolensko to Moscow without any regular basis of operations, and without any organized means of transport, of assuring subsistence, and preserving his communications. This advance, risked in the false hope that a battle near Moscow would assure peace and a safe return to the French army, extended NAPOLEON's forces beyond the distance which they could really hold, and separated them into disconnected masses, exposed to be intercepted and cut off, to lose any magazines they had collected, and thus to perish of cold and hunger in a barren and inhospitable country. In fact, after the march upon Moscow the EMPEROR's host formed isolated columns stretched along a line 1,000 miles in length, and, occupying as they did a wasted country, and without any adequate supplies, it is wonderful any of them escaped annihilation. As for the cause assigned by Sir WILLIAM NAPIER, the alleged treachery of Prince SCHWARTZENBERG in uncovering the right of the French to TCHICHAGOFF, it is not even alluded to in this volume; and as for the ability of the Russian Generals, to which JOMINI and Sir A. ALISON ascribe chiefly NAPOLEON's overthrow, without denying their tenacity and patriotism, M. DE FEZENSAC shows that it has been enormously over-rated. Indeed, as the Duke has more than hinted, their first manœuvres, which sought to risk an action within the camp of Drissa, in a clumsy imitation of Torres Vedras, exposed all their armies to destruction, and M. DE FEZENSAC justly remarks that had they shown any skill or vigor, not a French regiment should have re-crossed the Beresina.

We have before alluded to the utter lack of discipline of the soldiery on their retreat, which broke up entire divisions into stragglers, and tempted the leading columns to destroy any magazines they found on their route, and thus to insure the starvation of their comrades. This habit of indiscriminate pillage was never so frightfully self-destructive. Take, for instance, this scene among many at Smolensko, the first stage on the retreat from Moscow, where some supplies had been collected for the army:—

"Smolensko, like Minsk, was one of the great depôts of the army. We looked forward to the magazines which had been made at this place, and, indeed, they had been well replenished. But when an army becomes completely disorganized, it is impossible to arrest the progress of its ruin. The Imperial Guard alone received its rations at Smolensko, for the troops forced open and pillaged the magazines, and in twenty-four hours the resources of months were consumed. The 3d corps, which arrived the last at Smolensko, and had the task of defending its approaches, was forgotten by those whom it had protected. While we held the enemy at bay the rest of the army sacked the magazines, and when my regiment entered the town it was left without a morsel of food."

During the whole of the calamitous retreat, M. DE FEZENSAC served at the head of his regiment, and justly won the encomium of NEY by his cool, patient, and heroic conduct. Some idea may be formed from the losses of this corps of those of the Grand Army; of three battalions, each 1,000 strong, 200 men, more dead than alive, without arms, clothing, or accoutrements, were all who were mustered upon the Vistula.

In the following campaign, when NAPOLEON's Empire was lost on the plains of Leipsic, M. DE FESENSAC served as a General of Brigade in the first corps, commanded by VANDAMME, and, having witnessed the disaster of Culm, became a prisoner at the capitulation of Dresden. He coincides with the general opinion that NAPOLEON's discomfiture, although precipitated by the defection of his German allies, should be really ascribed to the errors of his lieutenants, to the exhaustion of his conscript army, and to the break-down of the military system that depended for its existence on victory. Strategically the EMPEROR's genius was not wanting; his position astride upon the Elbe appeared calculated to insure success; but the instruments failed in the master's hand, and he was overthrown at last by generals, none of whom, with the single exception, of BLUCHER, showed any vigor, daring, or ability.

The volume is written in a spirit of candor which renders it very valuable to the student of military history.

SUICIDE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A Paris correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* thus refers to a recent case of suicide:—

"A soldier of the 3d regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, quartered at the fortress of Mont-Valerien, near Paris, was found the other day to have strangled himself in a small room, in which he was engaged in special work. It was a most singular method which this man adopted to make away with himself. After having purchased some fine cord, necessary for the execution of his fatal project, he locked himself into his room. It appears that he then tied his feet in such a manner that he could not kick about, placed himself on a bench, put a cord round his neck, and at each end of the cord fastened a weight; he then threw himself on his back, and the weights causing the cord to press on his throat, he must have been shortly strangled. Perhaps there never occurred a more determined case of suicide; the preparations showed a good deal of calculation; then the tying up of the feet, and lastly the non-employment of the suicide's hands, which must have been left free, and with which he might of course up to a very late moment have removed the cord which was choking out his life. Not long ago some statistics on suicide were published, and Frenchmen were much surprised at finding that the crime was far more common in France than in England. A Parisian remarked to me, "Why, I thought you Englishmen did nothing else all day long than kill yourselves." He saw London fogs and gin driving crowds of people into the Thames, to escape from bad weather and misery produced by drunkenness. The Frenchman generally kills himself out of love, or from an overweening confidence in a better life to come. Hardly a year passes without NAPOLEON's celebrated order on suicide being re-issued to the army, where this crime at times assumes the character of a violent epidemic."

AN ENGLISH OFFICER AT GETTYSBURG.

EXTRACTS from the "Diary of an English officer," who was with the Confederates during their invasion of Pennsylvania, are published in the September number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was also present at the battle of Gettysburg, and reveals some interesting experiences of that engagement. The rebel staff officers whom he saw on the day previous to the fight, "spoke of the battle," "as a certainty, and the "universal feeling in the army was one of profound con-"tempt for an enemy whom they had beaten so constantly, "and under so many disadvantages."

This overweening confidence, he tells us further on, was the ruin of the rebels, causing the loss of the battle upon which they had staked so much. The fight of the second day, as he claims to have the best reason for supposing, came off prematurely. Neither LEE nor LONGSTREET intended that it should have begun that day. Their plans were deranged, he also thinks, by the events of the first day. General LONGSTREET informed him, "that the "mistake they had made was in not concentrating the "army more, and making the attack the first day with 30,000 "men instead of 15,000. The advance had been in three lines, "and the troops of Hill's corps who gave way were young "soldiers, who had never been under fire before."

General MEADE is commended for not advancing immediately upon the repulse of the rebels. His men, we are informed "would never have withstood the tremendous fire "of artillery they would have been exposed to."

General LEE's retreat after the battle is ascribed to the fact that he had failed to capture the ammunition he needed from the enemy, as he had confidently counted upon doing, according to precedent, "and as his communications "with Virginia were intercepted, he was compelled to fall "back to Winchester, and draw his supplies from thence."

The conduct of General LEE at the battle of Gettysburg, is described as perfectly sublime:—

"He was engaged in rallying and in encouraging the broken troops, and was riding about a little in front of the wood, quite alone—the whole of his Staff being engaged in a similar manner, further to the rear. His face, which is always placid and cheerful, did not show signs of the slightest disappointment, care, or annoyance; and he was addressing to every soldier he met, a few words of encouragement, such as, 'All this will come right in the end; we'll talk it over afterwards: but, in the mean time, all good men must rally. We want all good and true men just now,' &c. He spoke to all the wounded that passed him, and the slightly wounded he exhorted: 'to bind up their hurts and take up a musket' in this emergency. Very few failed to answer his appeal, and I saw many badly wounded men take off their hats and cheer him."

"I saw General WILLCOX (an officer who wears a short round jacket and a battered straw hat) come up to him, and explain, almost crying, the state of his brigade. General LEE immediately shook hands with him, and said, cheerfully, 'Never mind, General, *all this has been* MY *fault*—it is *I* that have lost this fight, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can.'"

"In this manner I saw General LEE encourage and reanimate his somewhat dispirited troops, and magnanimously take upon his own shoulders the whole weight of the repulse."

We have also a personal description of General LEE, who is spoken of as follows:—

"General LEE is almost without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw. He is fifty-six years old, tall, broad-shouldered, very well made, well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance; and his manners most courteous and full of dignity. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as a man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, chewing, or swearing, and his bitterest enemy never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a well-worn long grey jacket, a high black felt hat, and blue trowsers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms; and the only mark of his military rank is the three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and person, and on the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean.

I believe he has never slept in a house since he has commanded the Virginia army, and he invariably declines all offers of hospitality, for fear the person offering it may afterwards get into trouble for having sheltered the Rebel General. The relations between him and LONGSTREET are quite touching—they are always together, and LEE relies very much upon LONGSTREET's judgment. It is impossible to please LONGSTREET more than by praising LEE. I believe these two generals to be as little ambitious and as thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity. Stonewall JACKSON (until his death the third in command of their army) was just such another simple-minded servant of his country. It is understood that General LEE is a religious man, though not so demonstrative in that respect as JACKSON; and, unlike his late brother-in-arms, he is a member of the Church of England. His only faults, so far as I can learn, arise from his excessive amiability."

General LONGSTREET is described as an Alabamian—a thickset man, forty-three years of age; he was an infantry major in the old army, and now commands the 1st corps d'armée. By the soldiers he is invariably spoken of as the best fighter in the whole army. His "war endurance is most extraordinary; he seems to require neither food nor sleep."

"Gen. EWELL is a remarkable-looking old soldier, bald, with a prominent nose, and rather a haggard, sickly face: having so lately lost his leg above the knee, he is still a complete cripple, and falls off his horse occasionally. Directly he dismounts he has to be put on crutches. He was Stonewall JACKSON's coadjutor during the celebrated valley campaigns, and proves an efficient successor to that General, who was much indebted to him, as I have been told by General JOHNSTON, for many of his victories. He used to be a great swearer—in fact, he is said to have been the only person who was unable to restrain that propensity before JACKSON; but since his late (rather romantic) marriage, he has (to use the American expression) '*joined the church*.'"

"General PENDLETON, Chief of Artillery was a West-Pointer; but in more peaceable times he fills the post of Episcopal clergyman in Lexington, Virginia. Unlike General POLK, he unites the military and clerical professions together, and continues to preach whenever he gets a chance. On these occasions he wears a surplice over his uniform.

"General PICKETT commands one of LONGSTREET's divisions. He wears his hair in long ringlets, and is altogether rather a desperate-looking character. He is the officer who, as Captain PICKETT of the U. S. Army, figured in the difficulty between the British and United States in the San Juan Island affair, under General HARNEY, four or five years ago."

"General JEB STUART is a good-looking, jovial character, exactly like his photographs. He is a good and gallant soldier, though he sometimes incurs ridicule by his harmless affectation and peculiarities. The other day he rode through a Virginian town, his horse covered with garlands of roses. He also departs considerably from the severe simplicity of dress adopted by other Confederate generals; but no one can deny that he is the right man in the right place."

While bestowing great praise upon the rebel cavalry officers for their efficiency and pluck, the writer has evidently no great opinion of either the rebel cavalry or our own. Every impartial observer, he tells us, agrees that—

"These cavalry fights are miserable affairs. Neither party has any idea of serious charging with the sabre. They approach one another with considerable boldness, until they get to within about forty yards, and then, at the very moment when a dash is necessary, and the sword alone should be used, they hesitate, halt, and commence a desultory fire with carbine and revolvers. Stuart's cavalry can hardly be called cavalry in the European sense of the word; but on the other hand, the country in which they are accustomed to operate is not adapted for cavalry."

General HOOD is a tall, thin, wiry-looking man, with a grave face and light-colored beard, is thirty-three years old, and is accounted one of the best and most promising officers in the army. By his Texan and Alabamian troops he is adored. He formerly commanded the Texan Brigade, but has now been promoted to the command of a division His troops are accused of being a wild set, and difficult to manage; and it is the great object of the chiefs to check their innate plundering propensities by every means in their power. Indeed, the confederate soldier, as a rule, is, in spite of his many virtues, the most incorrigible horse-stealer in the world."

Of the Pennsylvania Dutch, with whom our author came in contact, he seems to have formed a very poor opinion:

"They are," he tells us, "the most unpatriotic people I ever saw, and openly state that they don't care which side wins provided they are left alone. They abuse Lincoln tremendously."

In conclusion he informs us, that during a journey of three months and a half through the entire length and breadth of the Confederate States, including Texas and the trans-Mississippi country,

"I never met a man who was not anxious for a termination of the war; and I have never met a man, woman, or child, who contemplated its termination as possible without an entire separation from the *now* detested Yankee. I have never been asked for alms or a gratuity by any man or woman, black or white. Every one knew who I was, and all spoke to me with the greatest confidence. I have rarely heard any person complain of the almost total ruin which has befallen so many. All are prepared to undergo still greater sacrifices—they contemplate and prepare to receive great reverses which it is impossible to avert. They look to a successful termination of the war as certain, although few are sanguine enough to fix a speedy date for it, and nearly all bargain for its lasting at least all Lincoln's presidency. I have lived in bivouac with all the Southern armies, which are as distinct from one another as the British is from the Austrian, and I have never once seen an instance of insubordination."

On returning across the lines, by flag of truce, to New York, immediately after the battle of Gettysburg.

"I heard every one talking of the total demoralization of the Rebels as a certain fact, and all seemed to anticipate their approaching destruction. All this sounded very absurd to me, who had left Lee's army four day's previously as full of fight as ever—much stronger in numbers, and ten times more efficient in every military point of view, than it was *when it crossed the Potomac to invade Maryland a year ago*. In its own opinion, Lee's army had not lost any of its prestige at the battle of Gettysburg, in which it most gallantly stormed strong intrenchments defended by the whole army of the Potomac, which never ventured outside its works, or approached in force within half a mile of the Confederate artillery."

THE U. S. steamer *Nansemond*, blockading, all well, was spoken 16th inst., off Cape Lookout.

FOREIGN papers say that the notorious steamer *Sumter*, alias *Gibraltar*, ran the blockade off Charleston on the morning of the 23d ult., and that she had on board two six hundred and four four hundred pounders.

LAST week a great quantity of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, salt, coffee, tea, &c., the cargo of the prize-ship *Cheshire*, were sold in this city by order of the U. S. Marshal. The goods sold well and readily, realizing prices beyond the appraisement.

THE British schooner *Julia Crocker*, from Old Harbor, Jamaica, August 25, arrived at this port on the 17th, reports that off Tortugas Island, Hayti, at noon on Sept. 1, a bark-rigged propeller, with light-red smoke-stack, very long lower masts, painted black, made for her with great speed till within one-fourth of a mile, when she changed her course and headed for Tortugas under slow head of steam. A[illegible] going close in shore, she hauled off and headed eastward, and was [illegible] in sight at sunset, steering north.

THE schooner *Robert Knowles*, Captain Dutton, arrived at Washington on the 17th as a prize, having been captured by the Potomac flotilla off Cockpit Point, Va., for violating the blockade. She had cleared from Alexandria for Lewes, Del. It is important for shippers to know that vessels under the present regulations, although clearing from Alexandria to another loyal port, cannot land on the Virginia shore, as in the above case, without violating the blockade, unless a special permit has been granted for that purpose.

THE steamer *Miriam* had arrived at Liverpool with Bermuda dates to the 24th of August, and nearly 1,000 bales of cotton. When she left Bermuda the blockade breakers *Juno* and *Florida* were in the harbor, having again successfully run the blockade of a Southern port. The trade between Wilmington and Bermuda was rapidly increasing, and hardly a day elapsed without one or two arrivals from and departures for Wilmington. An immense stock of cotton was accumulating at Bermuda, in consequence of some of the heavier blockade runners preferring that port to Nassau, the latter being deemed now rather dangerous owing to the Federal cruisers.

A LETTER from the U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, dated at sea, Sept. 15, states that the vessel had encountered a storm, in which she was nearly wrecked. She had left the harbor of St. Georges on the 10th, and the storm occurred on the 11th. The ship finally weathered the gale with comparatively slight damage, although it will take some time and money to repair her. "But afterwards, through the carelessness of one of our engineers, we lost one of our boilers, and were near being blown up. The consternation of all on board cannot be described when this last disaster occurred. We are now under orders to proceed to some northern port for repairs." The *Fort Jackson* is a side-wheel steamer of 1,770 tons burden. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, James Alden; Lieutenant Commanding, C. S. Norton; Surgeon, Philip S. Wales; Paymaster, Clifton Hellen; Acting Masters, W. E. Dennison, R. P. Swann; Acting Ensigns, G. N. Armstrong, Howard F. Moffat; Captain's Clerk, R. D. Bogart; Paymaster's Clerk, E. S. Hotham; Acting Master's Mates, Henry S. Eyting, R. P. Herrick; George W. Smoot, Wm. M. Mann, James D. Moore; Acting Chief Engineer, Rodney Smith; Acting Engineers, John L. Wilson, John Herron, Chas. H. Wakefield, Wm. M. Prentiss, Chas. Wines, Jas. H. Eppes; Acting Gunner, Thomas Reese.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Yard has been busily engaged preparing for sea the following vessels, which the Department has ordered to be put in commission as soon as possible: The steamer *Paul Jones*, from the South Atlantic blockading squadron; the steam gunboat *Sonoma*, which arrived here some time since; the steam transport *Fah-Kee*; the steamer *Richmond*, late of the Mississippi fleet; the *Mary Sanford*, Adam's Express steamer, and other vessels. The number of vessels returning from squadrons lately has rendered it incumbent on the authorities to fit out ships to replace them, which keeps our yards very busy.

Another new fast steamer, besides that spoken of, is to be built. Orders have been received from the Navy Department to commence as soon as convenient. That portion of the Navy Yard from which the steamer *Mercury* was launched is being enlarged, and the new launching-ways are in course of construction to facilitate the building of the new vessels. Already the *Wambanogue*, a large vessel, is under way at the Navy Yard, under the special surveillance of Mr. Delano. Mr. Steers' ship, the *Idaho*, is also advancing steadily.

On the 21st orders were received from the Navy Department, instructing Lieutenant Commander Fillebrowne, the Executive Officer of the Yard, to prepare for sea service. Few officers ever attached to the New York Station have made so many friends for themselves as Mr. Fillebrowne.

The United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, an account of whose tempestuous experience we publish elsewhere, arrived on the 21st inst. in a disabled condition.

Last week, two hundred or more seamen of the *Brooklyn* marched down opposite the Lyceum and demanded their pay. They stated that they had been ashore since the 28th of August, and had only received two months pay, since which time not a cent has been given them of the money due. Captain Meade, of the *North Carolina*, addressed them, and stated that he himself, in the absence of the Admiral, had made arrangements by which they could immediately receive half the pay due them. The *Brooklyn* has had no commanding officer permanently attached to her for some time. Captain Emmons, who brought her home, was detached a few days after her arrival, and on leaving he told the paymaster to give the men one month's pay and no more. In obeying this order the crew have suffered some hardship, but there is hardly anybody directly to blame for the matter.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, Lieutenant-Commander S. B. Luce, commanding, from Madeira, August 20, arrived on Monday. She had some very severe weather on the passage. The *Macedonian* left Newport in June last on practice duty. She has on board 125 midshipmen. No accident has occurred during the cruise. She left on Wednesday for Newport.

The *Newbern* troop and transport ship is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, taking in stores and provisions for the East Gulf squadron, Admiral Bailey. She will sail in a few days for the rendezvous of the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina. Letters and other matters sent to the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum before the departure of the *Newbern* will be forwarded and delivered to the officers and men of that squadron.

The United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, Commander Norton from St. George, (Bermuda), and 29 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port on the 21st.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

A Naval General court-martial has been in session for some time at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Several persons have been brought before it, tried and condemned for various terms of imprisonment.

The U. S. gunboat *Ladona* arrived on the 16th from off Charleston. She carries seven guns, including two 100-pounders. She has been actively employed on the blockade off Charleston and Bull's Bay. She lost eight of her crew during the attempt to storm Sumter on the night of the 8th instant. She returned to the Navy Yard for repairs to her machinery and hull.

The rebel ram *Atlanta* arrived on the 21st, in tow of the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, according to local papers. The *Atlanta* will be fitted up for sea in such a manner as may seem best to the naval authorities.

The United States steamer *Conemaugh*, Captain Shufeldt, from Port Royal 14th inst., arrived on the 19th; she touched off Charleston, with despatches for the Admiral.

The *Wachusett* has been taken from the dry-dock. The *Conemaugh* has been taken to the first wharf above Morris wharf, where she will undergo repairs.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The Navy Department has sent orders to Commodore Montgomery, the commanding officer at the Boston Navy Yard, to put the United States steam frigate *Niagara* in commission forthwith. She is to have stores, provisions, ammunition, and all other necessaries ready for a six months' cruise, and to be commanded by Commodore Craven, late of the Mississippi Squadron. Several vessels in this yard are under immediate orders to go to sea.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Macedonian* was cruising at the entrance of Gibraltar on the 17th ult.

The U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* was at Rio Janeiro, all well, on the 23rd of August. Rumors about her destruction are therefore false.

The U. S. sloop *St. Louis* left Madeira, August 18, for Teneriffe, all well.

Rear-Admiral Farragut met the leading merchants of New York on Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce.

A paragraph is quoted from the Charleston *Courier* wherein it is stated that the rebel steamer *Sumter* was recently sunk between Moultrie and Sumter, in what manner the *Courier* does not state.

The new gunboat *Ozark* had a trial trip on Sept. 18. The naval inspectors pronounced the performance satisfactory. She is armed with two 11-inch guns in a revolving turret.

Work on the iron-clad battery *Tecumseh* is being pushed forward very rapidly. The turret is now being placed upon the vessel, and she is expected to be entirely completed, ready for service, in a few weeks.

A despatch from Paris of the 7th inst. says:—"It is asserted that the French government will reinforce the naval squadron on the coast of America, under the command of Laronciere de Noury.

Rear-Admiral de la Ronciere de Noury has been appointed to take command of the French naval forces on the coasts of the United States of America, in place of Rear-Admiral Reynaud, whose term of service has expired.

The examination for candidates for admission to the Naval Academy will be resumed on the 22d. A large number of applicants are likely to appear, as the Government has taken measures to secure appointments from all sections of the country, so far as it can be done under present circumstances.

Captain Ridgeley, commanding U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, reports, under date of the 17th inst., off New Inlet, N. C., that a blockade runner attempted to come out on the night of the 15th, but was driven back, and now lies a wreck at the mouth of the harbor.

Admiral Porter writes from Cairo, Sept. 18, that all seems quiet on the Mississippi: there has been but one attempt to interrupt navigation, and then the guerillas were repulsed by the gunboat *Champion*, which they attacked. Our gunboats are constantly picking up Rebel deserters.

A letter from Portsmouth, England, of the 7th inst., says:—"The *Adventure*, screw iron steamer, Commander Lethbridge, is ordered to embark troops at this port for conveyance to Canada, to fill up vacancies in regiments now serving in that colony."

Admiral Mustapha Pasha, of the Turkish imperial navy, visited the Woolwich (Eng.) dockyard on the 7th inst., and inspected the iron-cased screw frigate *Caledonia* and various departments of the establishment.

From Kanagawa, August 10, we learn that Japan continued unquiet. A British fleet of twelve vessels had sailed for the western shores of Japan, to finish the punishment of the Daimios, who had recently been taken to task by the American and French men-of-war.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Flying Scud*, by the steamer *Princess Royal*, on the 12th ult. She was from Brazos, Texas, loaded with cotton. The U. S. bark *Gem of the Sea*, on the 31st ult., off Charleston Harbor, Florida, captured the sloop *Richard*, five tons burden, loaded with eight and a half bales of cotton.

The construction of immense packet ships for transatlantic navigation is rapidly progressing at the docks of St. Nazaire, France, and one of these gigantic vessels will be ready for launching, it is thought, about the month of March next.

Every effort is being made by the officers superintending the construction of the iron-clad vessels *Puritan* and *Dictator*, at this port, to have them finished as soon as circumstances will permit. The *Onondaga* (Quintard battery), now at Greenpoint, is also to be hurried forward with all convenient speed, and the four navy iron-clads are to be put in readiness for sea service without delay. There are rumors in naval circles that a whole fleet of ocean iron-clads is to be completed at the different navy yards immediately.

A commission is being organized by the French Minister of Marine to be charged with an examination of the comparative merits of the iron-cased frigates assembled at Cherbourg. Vice-Admiral Penaud, President of the Council of Naval Works, has been appointed president of the commission. The members of the commission were, it was said, to proceed to Cherbourg about the 15th of September.

The Russian frigate *Osliaba*, which has been in our harbor for some days past, was joined on Friday morning by two vessels of the same nationality—the steam frigate *Alexander Nevsky*, Captain Fedorovsky, and the *Peresviet*, Captain Copyloff, both fifty-five days from Cronstadt. The *Alexander Nevsky* is the flagship of Rear-Admiral Lessovsky, who commands the Russian fleet in our waters. She is of 800 horse-power, and mounts 51 guns. The *Peresviet* is of 450 horse-power, and mounts 46 guns. The following additional Russian vessels are expected to arrive in a few days:—Carueite Varing, Captain Lund, mounting 16 guns, with engines of 360 horse power; Carueite Vitease, Capt. Kremer, of 16 guns, 300 horse power; Clipper Almos, Capt. Selenoy, 9 guns, 360 horse power; Clipper Ismouvond, of 9 guns, 360 horse power; Clipper Iahont, 9 guns, 360 horse power.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1863.

General Order No. 19.

An examination having been made of the engines and boilers of the steamers *Mercedita* and *State of Georgia*, on their recent arrival at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, the examining officers report that "salt and scale have been allowed to accumulate to an injurious extent in the boilers" of the *Mercedita*, and "the bad condition of the boilers" is attributed to "great neglect" on the part of the Engineer in charge; the engine of the *State of Georgia* is reported as having been grossly neglected—"many of the oil holes and channels in the brasses clogged up with hard dirt"—the condenser nearly filled with tallow—and "a thickness of five inches of tallow and dirt was found in the air pump," &c.

In consequence of this report, and in conformity with the determination heretofore announced by the Department, in General Order No. 18, Acting-First-Assistant Engineers, Henry Hill and Nathan D. Bates, who were the senior Engineers, respectively, attached to the steamers referred to, are dismissed from the Navy of the United States.

The attention of the Department has been called to "the almost universal complaint of defects in machinery and boilers of vessels" returning from cruises, and to the "negligence on the part of Engineers in not repairing defects as they occur, but waiting until they arrive in port, when everything is to be done by mechanics from the Navy Yards."

Engineers will hereafter understand that the condition of the machinery under their charge, on the arrival of the vessel from a cruise, will be considered as a test of their efficiency and fidelity in the discharge of their duties; and that the result of the examination then made, will determine whether they have discharged their duties in such a manner as to deserve commendation, or have been so grossly negligent or incompetent, as to render their expulsion from the service an act of justice to the public. Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Scott (sick), from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Clark Wells, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the *Galena*.

Surgeon John L. Fox, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, from the *Winona*, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles J. S. Wells, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Assistant-Surgeon Heber Smith, from the *Rsaca*, and ordered to the receiving ship, *North Carolina*.

Lieutenants, Geo. Dewey, and A. M. Mitchell; Paymaster, Charles W. Abbott; Second Assistant Engineers, Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., and James Atkins; Third-Assistant Engineers, Jessie Walton, Jacob L. Bright, and Joseph Morgan; Boatswains, John E. Seimer; Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Carpenter, W. T. Foy; and Sailmaker Jacob Stephens, from the *Brooklyn*, and awaiting orders.

First-Assistant-Engineer B. E. Chassaing, from the *Brooklyn*, as on sea duty, and ordered to take charge of the machinery, &c., of that vessel.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Herman A. Delins, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to the steamer *Vicksburg*.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Albert J. Kenyon, from the *Neptune*, and ordered to the *Richmond*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Webster Lane, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to examination.

Commander John G. Howell, from the command of the *Metacomet*, and ordered to command the *Nereus*.

First-Assistant-Engineer F. J. Levering, from the *Nahant* (sick), awaiting orders.

Commander T. G. Corbin, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, from ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James N. Miller, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Sacramento*, *vice* Lieutenant-Commander A. E. R. Bertram, detached, and awaiting orders.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Charles V. Bollingsworth, from the *Hines* (sick), and awaiting orders.

First-Assistant-Engineer E. A. C. Du Plaine, and Third-Assistant-Engineers Wm. S. Smith, and Alexander Bates, from the *Sangamon*, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jonett, from the *R. B. Cuyler*, and ordered to command the *Sebago*.

Lieutenant-Simeon P. Gillet, from the *Metacomet*, and ordered to the steamer *Gaucus*.

Assistant-Surgeon Watson C. Hull, from the *St. Mary's* (sick), and awaiting orders.

Second-Assistant-Engineer David Hurdle, from the *Weehawken* (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, Jr., from the command of the *Florida*, and ordered to special duty at New York.

Paymaster Wm. A. Ingersoll, from the *Saranac*, and ordered to return to New York.

Third-Assistant-Engineers J. C. Huntley, and F. G. Smith, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered North to examination.

Third-Assistant-Engineer O. C. Lewis, from the *Port Royal*, and ordered to return North to examination.

Third-Assistant-Engineer O. Longnere, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered North to examination.

ORDERED.

Commander Reed Worden to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Ensign Symmes H. Hunt, to the *Richmond*.

Commander D. Mc N. Fairfax, to the Naval Academy, as Commandant of Midshipmen.

Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, to command the *Metacomet*.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry A. Adams, Jr., to temporary ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Joseph D. Marrin, preparatory orders for sea service.

Surgeon J. M. Folty, to Newport, R. I., as presiding officer, and Surgeon W. Fowler, as member of the Medical Board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Navy as Midshipmen.

Captain Henry Walker, to command the *Sacramento*.

First-Assistant-Engineer W. K. Purse, to special duty at New York.

Second-Assistant-Engineer H. W. Roble, to the *Juniata*.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Joseph N. Cahill, and Third-Assistant Engineers J. A. Kaiser, and G. W. Thorn, to the *Sangamon*.

Third-Assistant-Engineers A. E. T. Mullen, and Enos M. Lewis, to examination.

Lieutenant-Commander T. S. Fillebrowne, preparatory orders for sea service.

Assistant-Surgeon Isaac H. Hazelton, to the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. T. Blunt, to the *Saranac*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer A. M. Henderson, to the *Dacotah*.

Third-Assistant Engineer James D. Lee to the *Minnesota*.

PROMOTED.

James Sheridan, Samuel L. Ayres, W. K. Purse, and E. J. Brooks to First-Assistant-Engineers.

H. P. Gregory, B. F. Wood, J. W. Sidney, E. D. Lavitt, W. H. Harrison, F. G. Coggin, G. W. Melville, H. Parker, Jr., and A. J. Kenyon, to Second-Assistant-Engineers.

Assistant-Surgeons Joseph W. Shively, H. F. McSherry, John J. Gibson, and S. J. Jones, to Surgeons.

APPOINTED.

David V. Whitney, Charles H. Page, William M. Reber, and James R. Trying, to be Assistant-Surgeons.

RESTORED.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Newton Champion, and Third-Assist-Engineer George W. Wilkinson.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Acting-Master's-Mate Edmund L. Bourne, from the *Richmond*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Master's-Mates James Burk, Henry S. Bolles, Robert Beardsley, and Henry C. Leslie, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding.

Acting-Ensign J. H. Field, from the *Sciota*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Second-Assistant-Engineers, Clark W. Dolen, and ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

Acting-Masters George Taylor, and James L. Plunkett, from the *Brooklyn*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Master J. M. Williams, from the *Ino*, and granted leave of absence.

Acting-Master H. O. Stone, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *M. Vassar*.

Acting-Master T. M. Garland, from the *Glaucus*, and ordered to the *Ino*.

Acting-Master Wm. Collins, from the *Cuyler*, and ordered to the *Onward*.

Acting-Master H. J. Sleeper, from the *Onward*, and ordered to the *Metacomet*.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon G. M. Weeks, from the *Florida*, and awaiting orders.

ORDERED.

Acting-Master Joseph C. Jones, to report to Admiral Dahlgren.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Abner Thorp, to report at Philadelphia for examination.

Acting-Assistant-Paymaster E. H. Sears to report to Rear-Admiral Lee.

Acting-Master P. S. Borden, to the *Richmond*.

Acting-Assistant-Paymaster Hugh Nott, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting-Ensign C. A. Stewart, to the *Emma*.

Acting-Master's-Mate S. S. Willett, to the *Sonoma*.

Acting-Master Milford Rogers, to the *Miami*.

APPOINTED.

Thomas Stimson, and W. De Sanua, appointed Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineers, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Curtis Stanton, as Assistant-Engineer, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Charles W. Dougherty, as Acting-Assistant-Paymaster.

Wm. C. Reed, as Acting-Master's-Mate, and ordered to report to Commodore Paulding.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment, as Acting-Masters, of W. King, John Davis, Wm. A. Hannah, Wm. H. Richmond, Henry Rogers, and C. S. Wilcox.

The appointment as Acting-Ensigns, of L. Chester, A. P. Bashford, and F. W. Sanborn; as Acting-Gunner of Thomas Holland; and as Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineer, of H. S. Brown.

REVOKED.

The appointment of John W. Adams as Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineer.

RESIGNED.

Acting-Assistant-Paymaster M. B. Osborn.

Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineer John Still.

Acting-Master's-Mate W. B. Draper.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Granted to Acting-Ensign John Cullaton.

Granted to Acting-Master's-Mate Isaac Miller.

DISMISSED.

Acting-Master George E. Thurston, Acting-First-Assistant-Engineers, N. D. Bates, and Henry Hill.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending September 19th, 1863.

Charles Clinton, seaman, chronic diarrhœa, September 7th, Mississippi Squadron.

James Locker, landsman, chronic diarrhœa, August 31st, Mississippi Squadron.

Frank Washington, contraband, remittent fever, September 2d, Mississippi Squadron.

James Smith, seaman, chronic diarrhœa, September 5, Mississippi Squadron.

Joseph Meclorg, marine, intermittent fever, September 5th, Mississippi Squadron.

Denis Denovan, landsman, peritonitis, June 13th, United States steamer *Onward*.

H. J. Richards, seaman, pneumonia, September 8th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Webster, Quartermaster, scurvy, September 10th, Naval Hospital, New York.

James McMahon, coal-heaver, disease of the heart, August 28th, United States steamer *Bienville*.

John Keck, marine, yellow fever, August 31st, United States steamer *Colorado*.

Thomas J. Jones, landsman, tonsilitis, August 27th, United States steamer *Bienville*.

Wallace E. Bad, Paymaster's clerk, remittent fever, August 24, United States steamer *Colorado*.

Charles S. Winters, marine, yellow fever, August 30th, United States steamer *Colorado*.

James H. Hartshorn, Acting-Ensign, congestive fever, August 18th, United States steamer *Kathadin*.

James Callahan, ordinary seaman, bronchitis, September 11th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Peter Ball, landsman, typhoid fever, September 20th, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Robert M. Cleary, Chief-Engineer, exhaustion, September 15th, Philadelphia.

ARMY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE OCCUPATION OF LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, September 10, 1863.

To Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*—

GENERAL—We have just entered Little Rock. The cavalry, under Davidson, is pursuing the enemy, who are in full retreat South.

Respectfully, F. R. STEEL, Major-General.

THE NORTHWEST EXPEDITION.

MILWAUKEE, September 17, 1863.

To Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*—

The following dispatch, dated Headquarters, Northwest Expedition Camp, White Stone Hill, September 4, is received:

GENERAL—Yesterday we surprised over four hundred lodges of hostile Indians, fought and dispersed them, killed over one hundred, and destroyed their camp and all their property. I have in my hands many prisoners.

ALFRED SULLY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1863.

General Orders No. 309.

I. By direction of the President of the United States, Brigadier-General James W. Ripley, Ordnance Department, is retired from active service. His name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belongs, in accordance with section 12, of the act approved July 17, 1862; this order is to take effect September 15, 1863.

II. Colonel George D. Ramsay will assume the duties of the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, without delay.

III. Captain James G. Benton is relieved from duty in the Ordnance Bureau, as Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, and will repair without delay to Washington Arsenal, and relieve Colonel Ramsay, in the charge of that station.

IV. Captain George T. Balch is assigned to duty in the Ordnance Bureau, as principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863.

Captains Alexander McHenry, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry; H. C. Seaman, 5th Kansas volunteers; and J. P. S. Whipple, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers, to date August 24, 1863. for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain W. H. Bebee, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Aug. 24, 1863, for failing to report at Convalescent Camp, as ordered, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant William Yates, 6th Illinois Cavalry, to date August 24, 1863, for intemperance, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Childs, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, to date August 24, 1863, for failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal, as ordered, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain R. E. Ellenback, 6th New York Cavalry, and Lieutenant John C. Dodd, 7th Indiana Volunteers, to date August 24, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defense before the Commission.

Lieutenant William Callagan, 155th New York Volunteers, to date August 24, 1863, for drunkeness, having been published officially August 24, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defense before the Commission.

Captain Otto Diedrich, 29th New York Battery, (dishonorably,) with loss of all pay and allowances now due, for selling a horse belonging to the Government, and for desertion.

Lieutenant Samuel Burrell, 5th Illinois Cavalry, (dishonorably,) upon the recommendation of a military Commission, convened by Division Orders, No. 47, April 1, 1863, from headquarters 2d cavalry division, army of the Tennessee, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, for absence without leave from November 28, 1862.

Captain Samuel Davis, 14th Connecticut volunteers, (dishonorably,) for gross neglect of duty as officer of the day, and whilst in charge of a detachment of drafted men, allowing 70 out of 117 to escape, and for general indifference to his duties and to the interests of the service.

Colonel Ambrose A. Lechler, 176th Pennsylvania drafted militia, (dishonorably,) with loss of all pay and allowances, as of the date at which the regiment went out of service, for receiving compensation from the sutler of the regiment for his appointment, appropriating to his own use rations drawn for the enlisted men of the regiment, and taking from the mail and destroying newspapers addressed to the officers and men.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Pilkington, 176th Pennsylvania drafted militia, (dishonorably,) with loss of all pay and allowances, as of the date at which the regiment went out of service, for appropriating to his own use rations drawn for the enlisted men of the regiment.

Surgeon W. F. Fundenberg, 176th Pennsylvania drafted militia, (dishonorably,) with loss of all pay and allowances, as of the date at which the regiment went out of service, for taking from the mail and destroying newspapers addressed to the officers and men of the regiment, and for improperly appropriating to his own use the hospital stores under his charge.

First Lieutenant F. W. Reeder, Invalid Corps, to date September 17, 1863, for selling commissary stores and appropriating the proceeds to his own use.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Warmouth, 32nd Missouri Volunteers, with rank and pay from the date of dismissal.

Assistant Surgeon Sherman Morse, 2d New York Cavalry, with pay from date of rejoining regiment, provided the regiment is not deprived of one assistant surgeon under the requirements of General Orders, No. 182, current series.

Captain Alfred Gaddis, 3d Indiana Cavalry, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from this date they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them:

Failing to report at Annapolis, Maryland, as ordered.

Captain H. L. Crawford, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. S. Smith, Chief Commissary Subsistence, second army corps.

Captain S. B. Rodney, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, United States Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Paul Quirk, 2d United States Cavalry.

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as Ordered,

Lieutenant F. H. Tryon, additional Aid-de-Camp to General Ferrero.

Major William McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

Captain M. C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Being in the City of Washington without authority and failing to report at Headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

Second Lieutenant M. Moylan, 5th United States Cavalry.

Absence without proper Authority.

First Lieutenant George K. Brady, Regimental Quartermaster 14th United States Infantry.

First Lieutenant William Falck, Second United States Infantry.

Surgeon Edward C. Mundy, 12th New York Cavalry.

Captain Charles J. Wickersham, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Captain P. Lacy Goddard, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Captain G. W. Henrie, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Captain C. B. Morgan, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Captain John Orahood, 6th Kansas Cavalry.

Captain Jeremiah McCarthy, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Lieutenant C. M. Fairclo, 15th New Jersey Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Moritz Pfaff, 6th Connecticut Volunteers.

Desertion and appropriating to his own use money belonging to enlisted men of his company placed in his charge for safe keeping.

First Lieutenant Alfred Held, 178th New York Volunteers.

Disobedience of Orders and absence without proper authority.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Flood, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Natt Smith, 2d Illinois Light Artillery.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, drunkenness, breach of arrest, and desertion.

Second Lieutenant John D. Hart, 1st Delaware Volunteers.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal in the case of First Lieutenant George W. Spencer, 46th Indiana Volunteers, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him on tender of resignation to date June 7, 1863.

The order dismissing First Lieutenant Isaac Hastings, 7th Virginia Volunteers, has been revoked, his resignation having been accepted in Special Orders from the department of the Rappahannock, May 20, 1862.

The order dismissing Captain John Jenk, battery A. 1st Virginia Artillery, has been revoked, and an honorable discharge granted him at its date, March 9, 1863.

The order dismissing Second Lieutenant Stanley Mourton, 3d United States Infantry, has been revoked, and Lieutenant Mourton ordered to duty with his regiment.

EXEMPT FROM BEING DISMISSED.

Captain J. S. Bliss, A. D. C., published officially September 7, 1863, for failing to report at Annapolis, Maryland, as ordered, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defense in his case.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 18, 1863.

SIR:—I have respectfully to state that it appears that Major J. C. Duane, Corps Engineers, Captain O. M. Poe, Corps Engineers, and Captain James Curtis, C. S., were erroneously reported for failure to render their accounts for the month of June, 1863.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. BUCKINGHAM,
Acting Comptroller.

To EDWIN M. STANTON, the Hon. Secretary of War.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

That the sick and wounded men of the regiments named below, and those who may hereafter require medical treatment, be forwarded to the places here indicated, viz:—

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th U. S. Infantry, to Fort Columbus, New York.

The 1st U. S. Artillery, serving in the Army of the Potomac, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Department of the South, and the Department of the Gulf, to Fort Independence, Boston harbor.

The 2d U. S. Artillery, serving as above, to Fort McHenry, Md.

The 3d U. S. Artillery, serving as above, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

The 4th U. S. Artillery, serving as above, to Fort Washington, Md.

The 5th U. S. Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, New York.

The 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Carlisle Barracks, Penna.

The Regular Regiments serving in the Department of the Cumberland, to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Those serving in the Department of the Tennessee, to Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

That so much of Special Orders No. 403, September 11th, be revoked, as directs Assistant-Surgeon Wm. S. Ely to report to Major-General Foster, commanding Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon in charge of Division No. 1, General Hospital, Annapolis, Md., and by letter to the Medical Director of the Middle Department, at Baltimore, Md.

That the following enlisted men be discharged the service of the United States, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewarts of the United States Army:—

Private Ellery W. Eldridge, Nims' 2d Massachusetts Battery.
" James Fry, Company G, 173d New York Volunteers.
" A. G. Hastings, Company C, 31st Iowa Volunteers.
" James Innes, Company E, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
" L. F. Dewey, Company A, 2d Illinois Cavalry.
" L. M. Sagar, 5th Michigan Battery.
" I. G. Daniels, 38th Indiana Volunteers.
Sergeant P. R. Wagner, Company D, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Commissary-Sergeant Ed. P. Walling, 101st New York Volunteers.
Hospital Steward Wm. W. Warren, 20th Mass. Volunteers.
Private C. G. Curtis, Company K, 10th Conn. Volunteers.
" H. W. Alexander, Company G, 88th Illinois Volunteers.
" James Parks, Company G, 83d New York Volunteers.

Sherman Moore, late Assistant-Surgeon 2d New York Cavalry, whose appointment was revoked by Special Orders No. 275, Current Series, is restored to his regiment, with pay from the date of rejoining it, provided the vacancy has not been filled, and that the regiment is not deprived of one Assistant-Surgeon, under the requirements of General Order No. 182, Current Series of the War Department.

Those belonging to the 11th Regular Infantry, to Fort Independence, Boston harbor.

Those belonging to the 12th Regular Infantry, to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

Those belonging to the 14th Regular Infantry, to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

Those belonging to the 17th Regular Infantry, to Fort Preble, Me.

Surgeon T. A. Worrall, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person, without delay, to the Medical Director, Department of the East, for temporary duty.

That so much of Special Orders No. 382, August 26, 1863, from the War Department, as honorably discharged from the service of the United States, Surgeon T. T. Gibbons, U. S. Volunteers, in accordance with General Orders No. 100, of 1862, from the War Department, for being absent from duty over sixty days, is hereby so amended as to honorably discharge him from the service of the United States, on account of physical disability.

That so much of Special Orders No. 302, Series of 1863 of the War Department, as musters out of service Surgeon William Arnold, 37th Ohio Volunteers, to date January 6th, 1863, the date at which he was mustered in, is revoked, and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date July 31st, 1863, he having shown satisfactory evidence that he performed duty up to that date.

APPOINTED.

William Nicholson, a third class clerk in the Surgeon General's office, has been appointed Commissary, with the rank of Captain.

A Military Commission to consist of Surgeon C. S. Tripler, U. S. Army, Major C. P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department, Captain C. C. Pomeroy, 11th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed to meet at Chicago, Illinois, on the 1st day of October, 1863, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the following subjects:—

1. The alleged abuses in relation to the supplies of the City Hospital, at Chicago.

2. The abuses relative to pay received for soldiers' discharges, at the same hospital.

3. Everything connected with the management of that hospital, during the time it has been occupied as a military hospital.

4. All abuses in supplying artificial limbs to soldiers.

The following enlisted men have been discharged the service of the United States, with a view to their enlistment as hospital stewards United States Army:—

Private C. H. Jewett, Company E, 1st Minnesota Volunteers.
" R. M. Johnson, Company H, 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
" E. B. Demary, Company A, 151st New York Volunteers.
" W. F. Pollard, Company A, 13th Mass. Volunteers.
" H. W. Jessup, Company G, 83d New York Volunteers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Surgeon Samuel B. Ward, U. S. Army, granted leave of absence.

Surgeon M. F. Reagan, 164th New York Volunteers, granted leave of absence for three days.

Hospital Chaplain George C. Goss, U. S. Army, granted leave of absence for 20 days.

Assistant-Surgeon S. S. Comstock, 115th New York Volunteers, for 30 days.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Maurice Tucker, U. S. Army, for 10 days

Assistant-Surgeon C. H. Haesler, 20th Penn. Cavalry, for 7 days.

Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Allen, 12th Penn. Cavalry, for 10 days.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon J. E. Winona, U. S. Army, for 10 days.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon S. M. Hamilton, U. S. Volunteers, September 19, 1863.

Surgeon William Moss, U. S. Volunteers, September 19, 1863.

MUSTERED OUT.

By direction of the President, as supernumeraries, hospital Chaplain M. J. Gonzales, U. S. Army, to take effect September 15, 1863.

Hospital Chaplain J. W. Elliott, U. S. Army, to take effect September 15, 1863.

DISMISSED.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Collar, on account of physical disability, and for absence without leave, as reported by the rolls of his regiment.

DISPOSITION OF INSANE SOLDIERS.

[Circular, No. 16.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 12, 1863.

The attention of all Medical Directors is especially called to paragraph 169, Revised United States Regulations, and section II., General Orders, No. 98, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, November 13, 1861, in regard to the disposition to be made of "Insane Soldiers."

No insane soldier can be discharged the service on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, unless his friends are willing to provide for and receive him.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Acting-Surgeon-General.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER.

THE new Army Register, after the long delay, is at length completed. It is dated April 1, 1863, and contains no record of the numerous changes that have taken place since that date. Since the last register was published, 30 Major-Generals and 125 Brigadier-Generals have been appointed. The list contains the names of 69 of the former and 256 of the latter; 327 commissioned officers have been promoted from the ranks. The following is the organization of the Regular Army:—

Majors, 245; Major-Generals, 5; Brigadier Generals, 15; Colonels, 93, Lieutenant-Colonels, 89, Aides de Camp, 33, Captains, 671; Adjutants, 30, Regimental Quartermasters, 30, Regimental Commissaries, 6, Battalion Adjutants, 27; Battalion Quartermasters and Commissaries, 27; First Lieutenants, 655; Second Lieutenants, 500, Military Storekeepers, 33; Hospital Chaplains, 119; Veterinary Surgeons 6, Medical Cadets, 70; Sergeant Majors, 21, Quartermaster-Sergeants, 21; Commissary Sergeants, 7; Drum-Majors, 9; Principal or Chief Musicians 40; Saddler Sergeants, 6; Chief Trumpeters, 6, Ordnance Sergeants, 106; Hospital Stewards, 471, Regimental Hospital Stewards, 13; Battalion Sergeant-Majors, 27, Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeants, 27, Battalion Commissary-Sergeants, 27; Battalion Hospital Stewards, 27; First Sergeants, 448, Company Quartermaster-Sergeants, 84, Company Commissary-Sergeants, 72; Sergeants, 1,740, Corporals, 3,090, Trumpeters, 114, Musicians, 1,296; Farriers and Blacksmiths, 144, Artificers, 416, Saddlers, 72; Wagoners, 84, Privates, 31,479; enlisted men of Ordnance, 905. Total commissioned, 2,423. Total enlisted, 40,909. Aggregate, 43,332

The organization of the Volunteer Army, given in the last register, is omitted.

The following list is published for the first time:—

STAFF OFFICERS OF ARMY CORPS WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

ASSISTANT-ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

Lewis Richmond,	Joseph Dickenson,	A. J. Alexander,
Louis H. Pelouze,	Richard B. Irwin,	Calvin Goddard,
Joseph H. Taylor,	Walter B. Scates,	Lyne Stalling,
Frederick T. Locke,	Hiram C. Rodgers,	Nicholas Bowen,
Charles C. Suydam,	Francis A. Walker,	W. H. Cheesborough,
Theodore A. Mysenberg,	Martin T. McMahon,	George E. Flynn,
J. A. Rawlins,	Charles Kingsbury,	Orson B. Hart
Charles G. Halpin,	Southard Hoffman,	John H. Hammond
	William F. Clark,	

ASSISTANT-INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Charles C. Loring, jr.,	Arthur C. Ducat,	Aloef Schwartz,
Wm. H. Ludlow,	William S. Abert,	Richard Loder,
Alexander S. Webb,	Donn Piatt,	A. Van Schroder,
Edward R. Platt,	Henry C. Bankhead,	W. D. Sanger,
Solon H. Lathrop,	Chas. H. Morgan,	W. E. Strong,
Chas. W. Asmussen,	Jacob F. Kent,	W. H. Thurston,
James H. Wilson,	Orville E. Babcock,	Julius Hayden.

QUARTERMASTERS

Herman Biggs,	John I. Ewell,	Richard N. Batchelder,
Chas. W. Thomas,	Chas. G. Sawtelle,	Woolsey R. Hopkins,
Cornelius W. Fobes,	John W. Taylor,	Elias Nigh,
Elias M. Greene,	J. D. Bingham,	James Dunlap,
Chas. A. Reynolds,	John G. Chandler,	J. F. Farnsworth,
Wm. G. Le Duc,	James J. Dana,	Alex. Sympson
	Andrew J. Mackay,	

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

E. B. Goodrich,	Samuel Simmons,	Joseph S. Smith,
J. McL. Taylor,	Robert Macfeely,	John H. Coale,
George Bell,	Francis Darr,	Geo. H. Wood,
A. Parker Porter,	G. J. Taggart,	Geo. C. Kniffin,
Samuel McKelvy,	S. H. Sturdevant,	Joseph G. Crane,
Michael R. Morgan,	John C. Cox,	James R. Paul
Albert S. Austin,	James M. Sanderson,	George W. Burton

THE BATTLE IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following partial list of casualties during the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, commencing on Saturday, the 19th, are all we are able to obtain up to the hour of going to press:—

KILLED.

General Lytle.
Colonel Key.
Colonel King.
Colonel Bartleton, 101 Ill.
Lt.-Col. E. M. Mast, 30 Ohio, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Adjt. Jack Shepherd, 8 Ky., from La Salle, Ill.
Capt. Kilmer, 101 Ohio.
Capt. Mitchell, 81 Ind.
Lt. Hale, 101 Ohio.
Lt. Butler, 35 Ill.
Lt. Snyder, 35 Ill.
Capt. Bodin, 1 Ky.
Capt. Searles, A. A. G., of Starkweather's brig.
Lieut. Jones, of Co. A, 10 Ind.

WOUNDED.

Maj. Alden, 38 Ill.
Maj. Wall, 25 Ill.
Capt. Greenlish, 8 Kan.
Lt. T. F. Murdock of Gen. Vandeveer's staff.
Maj. McIlvaine, 35 Ill.
Col. Heg, com'd 3d Brigade.
Lt. Woodbury, 2 Min. Battery.
Lt.-Col. Messer, 101 Ohio.
Capt. Cole, 38 Ill.
Lt. Chapman, 38 Ill.
Lt. Fessenden, Loomis's Battery.
Capt. Mallard, of Palmer's staff.
Lt. Rule, 101 Ohio.
Lt.-Col. Maxwell, 2 Ohio.
Maj. Carr, 72 Ind.
Capt. McIntyre, 72 Ind.
Maj. J. F. Snyder, 13 Ohio.
Capt. Pollard, 38 Ill.
Capt. Williams, 35 Ill.
Capt. Jones, 35 Ill.
Lt.-Col. Hunt, 40 Ky.
Lt.-Col. Maxwell, 2 Ohio.
Lt. Degraw, Lt. Ludlow, Lt. Fessenden, of Battery H, 5th Art.
Lt. Floyd, of Battery I, 4th Art.
Capt. Brown, 31 Ill.
Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff.
Col. Craxter, 4 Ky.
Col. Frankhouse, 98 Ill.
Lt.-Col. Mudge, 11 Mich.
Lt.-Col. Hunt, 4 Ky.
Col. Bradley, comd'g. brigade in Sheridan's division.
Col. Chas. Anderson, 6 Ohio.
Major Weldman, 18 Ky.
Lt.-Col. Tripp, 6 Ind.
Lt.-Col. Bryan, 75 Ind.
Col. Armstrong, 93 Ohio.
Major Johnston, 22 Ill.
Lt.-Col. Vaughan, 7 Ky.
Col. Stanley, 18 Ohio.
Major Dawson, 19 Infantry.
Col. Jones, 36 Ohio.
Col. Carroll and Major Vannetta, 10 Ind.

THE *Richmond Whig* of the 23d, received, reports three days' hard fighting in Northern Georgia, with heavy loss on both sides. The rebel loss is 5,000, including many valuable officers. Among the killed are Brigadier-General Preston Smith, of Tennessee; Brigadier-General Wolford, of Georgia; Brigadier-General Waldham, of Mississippi; Brigadier-Generals Helm and Deshler. Among the wounded are Brigadier-Generals Adams, Brown, Gregg, Bunn, Preston, Cleburn, and Benning. Major-General Hood, who was wounded, has since died.

A Visit to the Florida.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Brest, describes the appearance of the corsair *Florida*. "She lay at anchor among some of the giants of the French Navy, a long, low, black, rakish-looking craft, not over smart in appearance, yet useful, every inch of her, a pigmy among these monsters, and yet a formidable pigmy, even to the unpracticed eye, the Palmetto flag flying proudly from her mizzen." He paid his respects to Captain Maffit at the earliest possible moment, and was very hospitably received. What occurred at the interview is thus recorded:—

"The Captain is a slight, middle-sized, well-knit man, of about forty-two; a merry-looking man, with a determined air, full of life and business; apparently the sort of man who is equally ready for a fight or a jollification, and whose preference for the latter would by no means interfere with his creditable conduct of the former. His plainly furnished little state-room looked as business-like as a merchant's office. The round table in the centre was strewn with books and innumerable manuscripts, and on the shelves were formidable-looking rows of account books, charts, &c. I may observe of the cabin, as of every part of the *Florida*, that none of it appears to have been built for ornament, all for use.

Captain Maffit forthwith began an animated recital of his career and adventures. He is forty-two years old, and is the oldest officer on board. All the officers were born in the Confederate States, and most of them were officers in the United States Navy before the outbreak of the war. The oldest of the officers is not more than twenty-three. The men are more mixed. There are one hundred able seamen on board the *Florida*, and about thirteen officers. Four fine fellows are from the neighborhood of Brest. Captain Maffit says he has hardly ever taken a prize, but what some of the crew of the prize have come forward to say, 'Should like to serve with you, sir.' Generally speaking, he has to refuse; but if he sees a very likely fellow he takes him on.

The Captain had a great deal to say about his successful feat at Mobile. In his opinion it has been the greatest naval feat of modern times. He dwelt long and warmly upon the incidents of the affair, and pointed proudly to the marks of shrapnel, which are numerous enough, upon the masts and smoke-stacks. The *Florida* was struck with three heavy shots on that occasion, and one can easily perceive in the side of the ship where the mischief caused by the 11-inch shell had been repaired. The *Florida* made no endeavor to reply to the fire which she received, the sea running too high to admit of steady aim, and her small crew being too much occupied in the management of the ship. The Captain showed a water-color sketch (very well drawn by one of the midshipmen) of the *Florida* running the blockade. It would not have disgraced a professional artist.

The only broadside which the *Florida* has fired in anger was against the *Ericsson*, an armed merchantman, which she encountered some forty miles from New York. The *Ericsson*, a very large vessel, did not reply, but made the best of her way off, and succeeded in escaping. When they ventured within forty miles of New York they did not know that the arrival of the *Tacony* (one of their 'outfits') had put the New Yorkers on their guard, and they soon found that there were about seventy armed vessels out searching for them, and so were glad to retreat. 'We never seek a fight,' said Captain Maffit, 'and we don't avoid one. You see we've only two vessels against fifteen hundred, so we should stand a poor chance. Our object is merely to destroy their commerce, so as to bring about a peace. We've taken altogether seventy-two prizes, and estimate the value at about $15,000,000. The *Jacob Bell* alone was worth $2,100,000.'"

Marshal Ney.—Among a number of interesting details respecting the staff of Napoleon's army, in a recent work by a French veteran, we find the following in regard to Marshal Ney: "Marshal Ney held us at a great distance. In his marches he was always unattended, and never spoke to us except when it was necessary. The aide-de-camp for the day could not enter his room except on duty, or when ordered to do so, and it was seldom that the Marshal exchanged a word with us. He ate his meals alone, and never invited one of his aides-de-camp. This hauteur was caused by his new situation and his anxiety to preserve his rank. The first Marshals who were appointed in 1804 had been generals of the Republic, and the transition had been sudden. In 1796 General Augereau would not allow his officers to address each other as 'monsieur;' a few years later and these generals became dukes and princes. This change embarrassed the new-made Marshal, who believed, moreover, that his dignity was envied. He thought he could only make himself respected by standing aloof, and he went a great deal too far in this direction, for this mode of conduct was very injurious to the service."

Claiming Exemption.—Yesterday, says a late Philadelphia paper, a man in one of the districts claimed exemption on account of near-sightedness. Without glasses he said he was unable to see at any distance, and at night was wholly helpless. Glass after glass was given him, but, on their use, it was found that none suited him. With near-sighted glasses he could not make out the face of a friend across the street, and with far-sighted ones he couldn't read a line. At last, however, a pair of spectacles was found which seemed to suit him to a nicety. He could read with them, see with them, and in fact they were exactly "his size." That being the fact, and sworn to, the Doctor informed him that the glasses were only ordinary window pane, and that his claim for eye-disease could not be allowed. The Board agreed with the Surgeon, and the youth was held for duty, and passed out the back door, a sadder and a wiser man.

Use of Ether in Surgical Operations.—Dr. T. D. Lente, Surgeon of the West Point Foundry, publishes in the *American Medical Times*, a tabular statement of thirty-three surgical operations performed by him, with the use of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic. These cases are furnished to show the fallacy of the objection urged against the use of ether by the advocates of chloroform, on account of the *length of time* and the *large quantity* requisite when the former is used. Some of these operations were among the gravest in surgery, such as the amputation of the thigh and arm, and the removal of large tumors; a number of teeth were extracted—from six to fourteen having been removed during the etherization; the time required, however, in no case exceeded six-and-a-half minutes, ranging from that time to one-and-a-half minute. The quantity varied from one-and-a-half drachm to sixteen drachms. The inhaler used by Dr. L. is made of coarse and stiff towels, folded in the shape of a cone, and a handkerchief or soft cloth, on which the other is poured, is thrust into the apex of the cone.

Generous Terms.—The rebel Colonel Robert C. Hill publishes a card in the Richmond *Sentinel* defining his position, in which he says:—

"I am opposed to peace on any terms short of a submission of the Federals to such terms as we may dictate; which, in my opinion, should be Mason and Dixon's line as boundary, the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, full indemnification for all the negroes stolen and property destroyed, the restoration of Fortress Monroe, Jefferson, Key West, and all other strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion, when we will step in as the only first-class power on the Western hemisphere, and take possession of the pieces as subjugated and conquered provinces."

Old and New World Bloodshed.—The general supposition that the war in which we are now engaged is the bloodiest which has been waged in modern times, is in fact erroneous. It appears from the best historical evidence, that of one million two hundred thousand men enrolled in the armies of France in 1811, only one hundred thousand were alive in 1813; and that the loss of the Allied Powers in the wars with Napoleon, was, according to the London *Times*, not less than "*ten millions of men* in the prime of life." France in the same period lost about six millions. We have not yet approached the old world in wholesale bloodshed.

"Border and Bastille" is the name of a new English work by the author of Guy Livingston. It is an account of his "offering his sword" to the rebels, after making a great noise about his intention to do so, not only in England but in New York and Baltimore. The work speaks particularly of "a matchless pair of riding boots" he purchased of Fagg, Panton street, London, as a part of his dread equipments. He was arrested while attempting to cross our lines to the enemy's, and sent out of the country through the assistance of the British Minister. He retired to the friendly borders of Canada, went home from there, and wrote a silly book on his return to England, which describes a bootless errand, and Mr. Lawrence, the author and volunteer, has been received by the British *literati* with shouts of laughter, and "takes nothing by his motion."

The Three Great Navies.—The *Journal of Commerce* thus states, in the aggregate, the navies of the three leading commercial nations, compared last year, as follows:

	Iron-clads.	Steam vessels.
France	16	325
United States	54	*323*
England	16	341†

* All classes, 427. † Including all.

France and England each have four iron-cased ships at sea. The former has two more nearly, if not quite, ready for sea, and ten on the stocks. England has four more launched, and eight in an advanced state of construction. The United States, at the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, had fifty-four iron-clads, including thirty-two armored iron vessels, (many of which were unfinished,) and a number have been added since.

Indignation Against Jeff. Davis.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, of September 5, says:—Although carefully covered over with the mantle of sanctuary by Congress, enough has been disclosed by stern realities, to show the total incompetency of President Davis to govern the affairs of the Confederacy. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people; and if an election to-morrow was to come off for the Presidency, we believe that he would not get the vote of a single State in the Confederacy. Yet if the Provisional Congress had done its duty—if the present Congress would do its duty—President Davis could readily be driven into a course of efficiency. He is President of the Confederate States for six years.

Desertion.—While the continental army was operating on the North river in 1779, desertions prevailed to such an extent as to claim the interference of the Commander-in-Chief. Orders were accordingly issued by General Washington *to put to death, on the spot*, every deserter taken in the fact. Colonel Reed, when afterwards a member of Congress from Maryland, stated on the floor of the House of Representatives, in a debate on the Seminole war, that when a lieutenant and commanding an outpost, he caused a deserter, taken in the fact, to be executed on the spot.

[Advertisement.]

The attention of our readers is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Messrs. S. M. Ward & Co., which will be found in another part of this paper. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm, and can vouch for their responsibility in all business arrangements which they may make, as we have a thorough knowledge of their mercantile integrity, and their full ability to meet all obligations. This notice, of course, is intended for such of our readers as have no acquaintance with this firm; to all who know them, no recommendation will be necessary.

[Advertisement.]

We refer our readers to the advertisement of E. K. Conklin, 250 North Front street, Philadelphia. This house has established a business for the sale of Pure and Unadulterated Wines and Spirits only. Sutlers and Army Contractors, who supply the Medical Department of the Army and Navy, should give this house a call. Mr. Jas. Broadbent, long and favorably known in the wine trade, is connected with the firm.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.)

Joslin—Walker.—In Worcester, Mass 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Joslin, Mass. 15th Regiment, to Miss Martha A., daughter of Appleton Walker, Esq., of Worcester.

Fuller—Beecher.—At Roxbury, Mass., 16th inst., by Rev. A. C. Thompson, Colonel Henry W. Fuller, of Concord, N H., to Miss Lizzie G., daughter of Laban S Beecher, Esq., of Roxbury.

Jackson—Ross.—At Belfast, Me., 16th inst., Mr. Charles Jackson of Nassau, N. P., to Miss Emily F., daughter of Captain A. J. Ross, of Belfast.

DIED.

Leggett.—Shot on the banks of the Rappahannock, while reconnoitering within the enemy's lines, on the evening of Sept. 1, Lieutenant Percival S Leggett, son of Augustus W. and Eliza S. Leggett, of Waterford, Oakland County, Michigan.

Smith.—In this City, on Saturday, September 19, at the residence of his son-in-law, Commodore Eagle, Sheldon Smith, in the 73d year of his age.

OBITUARY.

The Death of General Sam Houston, of Texas, is announced by rebel papers. General Houston was born in Virginia, in 1793. For service under Jackson he was made a Lieutenant in 1814. He was a District Attorney, Major-General, Congressman, and at last Governor of Tennessee. He lived for a number of years among the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee, and subsequently emigrated to Texas, where he took lead in the war of independence against Mexico, and was twice elected President of the young republic. After its admission to the Union, General Houston served many years in the United States Senate, and was Governor of the State at the beginning of the war. He, for a time, resisted Secession, but was over-ruled and deposed. From the brief mention of his death in the Richmond papers, it is suspected that General Houston was still an enemy of the Confederacy, of which his old friends in other (loyal) States have no doubt. He was a great, and a good man, though his life has been checkered with all sorts of incidents.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.
Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, 3d floor.
John Potts, Chief Clerk, 2d floor.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General.

Surgeon R. G. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets

Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. G. Abbott.

Surgeon F. T. Bache, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

F T. Bache, President—in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Major B. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroled Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE situation during the past week presents one of those momentous transition periods when the elements are rushing to new combinations—when the pieces on the great chess-board of war are undergoing rearrangement preparatory to a new and stupendous game. There is every indication that the rebels, chagrined at the failure to annihilate Rosecrans in Georgia, but still feeling the thorn he must he in their soil, so long as he holds Chattanooga, are preparing for another and still more determined movement to drive him out. Nothing could more plainly reveal the high value the Richmond chief set upon the possession of the position and lines which General Rosecrans has gained, than the fact that, notwithstanding our heavy losses in the battles at Chickamauga Creek, and the loss of prestige which the Army of the Cumberland (beaten for the first time by Bragg, whom they had already half-a-dozen times defeated) there suffered; yet the result, in the failure to drive Rosecrans from East Tennessee, is regarded as equivalent to a rebel defeat and a Union victory. The Richmond *Whig* in an editorial article, under date of the 23d September, gives such pointed expression to this conviction that we put it on record here:—

"Situated as Rosecrans is," says that journal, "the victory that does not disperse or capture his whole Army, is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and chiefly that the gallant Hood has sealed his faith with his blood. Rosecrans must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee; otherwise the battle might as well not have been fought. If this stronghold is not wrenched from him now, it will hardly be hereafter. If he holds it, he holds a *point d'appui*, from which he may at any moment strike at the very vitals of the Confederacy. He holds a region pestilent with disaffection, that needs only the presence of a Yankee Army to ripen into full-blown treason. He holds the country that must supply meat for our Army, nitre for our powder mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. The possession of that country is of indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which Bragg is contending. Until he has won it we can but rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has done. Should he win, it will be the superbest achievement of the war."

To meet the massing of troops by which the rebels are preparing to carry out this design (to which Jeff. Davis has committed himself, by a declaration lately made by him in the Capitol at Richmond, that he will "snatch Tennessee from the Yankees if it takes all the armies of the Confederacy") the one resort is the powerful reinforcement of General Rosecrans. It is gratifying to be assured that this work is being energetically pushed forward. Thus two great Armies are collected in Southern Tennessee, on whose shock, in a great measure, and certainly more than on any other battle, will hang the issue of the war. A fortnight has now passed since the battles of Chickamauga Creek, and it is not improbable that within the coming week the two great armies will have met.

Of the immediate situation at Chattanooga there is but little to be said. General Rosecrans' Army is well massed at that place, and the completion of the line of earthworks and rifle-pits, which the rebels had planned and partly constructed for the protection of the Southern approaches of the city, is being pushed on. There are two lines of defence on the road to Chattanooga, six hundred yards apart. All the dispatches from Chattanooga dwell on the strength of the position; and a declaration of Quartermaster-General Meigs was the other day cited to the effect that it "cannot be taken short of a regular siege." We regard these views of the strength of the position as greatly exaggerated, and, besides, they have no bearing on the relations which the attack and defence would most probably assume. The facilities for turning Chattanooga are very great, and it is probably a movement of this kind threatening Rosecrans' communications which will be attempted by the rebels when they feel strong enough, unless anticipated by a forward movement of the Union Army. Spite of opposing rumors General Burnside still holds Knoxville. A dispatch to a Richmond journal from Bristol, Tenn., under date of September 28, states that the Union force burned the railroad bridge, at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Bristol, on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, on Saturday; evacuated the place, and retreated in the direction of Knoxville, the rebel forces pursuing. Their cavalry was stated to have occupied Jonesboro' on the 27th. Our latest advices from General Rosecrans are up to Wednesday afternoon, when no offensive movement had been made by the enemy. The rebel lines are advanced within four miles of Chattanooga, and the enemy holds Lookout Mountain. Two flags of truce which General Rosecrans sent in, asking permission to bury the dead and relieve the wounded, are said to have been refused by General Bragg.

The urgency of the situation which has compelled the War-Department to request the journals to withhold the publication of military movements, puts an estoppel on military speculation. Nothing has been developed as to the attitude of the Army of the Potomac; and we sincerely trust the rebels are as thoroughly ignorant of its position and prospects as we are. The tone of the Richmond papers seems to imply the expectation of an advance by the Union forces. "While "events linger in Tennessee," says the *Enquirer*, "the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical. The enemy is preparing for a general attack on "the lines of the Rapidan. In the past few days the "enemy has been massing his troops and forces at "Culpepper. His positions have been reconnoitered, "and his encroachments on the railroad and river "indicate very plainly the determination to fight. "Large forces of the enemy already occupy the railroad between Mitchell's Station and Rapidan Station. There may also be observed from our position "three lines of encampment in the neighborhood of "Pony Mountain and Shephardsburgh. This latter "division of the enemy's forces fronts the Rapidan in "the vicinity of Somerville and Raccoon Ford."

The Richmond *Examiner* says Lee's policy is the defensive, and that he awaits an attack by Meade. The rebel army is said to occupy the strongest defensive position ever attained by it since the war commenced, and that, inspirited by the recent rebel successes in the West, it is confident of defeating Meade when he makes an attack. Buford's cavalry reconnoisance was looked upon by the rebels last week as the prelude to a general advance by the Army of the Potomac.

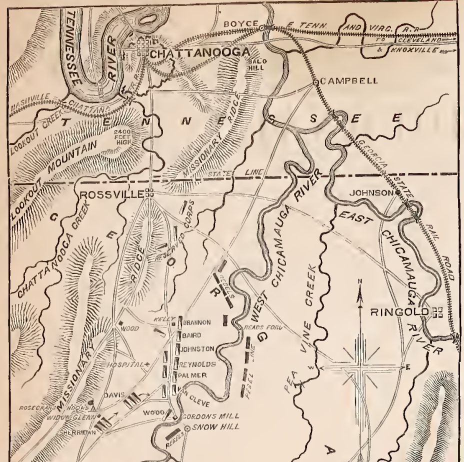
The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th contains a report, which is stated to have been communicated officially by General Lee, to the effect that "the "Army of the Potomac was reinforcing Rosecrans to "*the extent of part or the whole of two corps—Howard's* and *Slocum's*." "We know not," adds that journal, "what amount of truth there is in the report "so far as it relates to Meade; but are satisfied that, "if it has occurred, General Lee is advised of it, and "will act as his military judgment best dictates." Probably!

The situation at Charleston Harbor remains unchanged. Officers from Morris Island state that it is felt General Gillmore has already done all that he could do, and that it only remains now for the Navy to enter on its part of the programme. At latest advices, however, there was no prospect of activity by Admiral Dahlgren. A Charleston despatch to the Richmond papers of Sept. 29, announces that General Gillmore, the first time for several weeks, had the day previous reopened fire on the ruins of Fort Sumter. Utterly worthless though Fort Sumter now is in itself to either the rebels or us, it is desirable to get possession of it; for it forms an important rebel signal station, whence they are able to communicate to the other works intelligence of any movement our forces may make in the harbor. The rebel batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands still continue greatly to annoy the working parties on Morris Island. General Gillmore is hard at work remodeling Batteries Gregg and Wagner; and, in addition to the defences of Morris Island, he has erected palisades around his works to guard his position against any attempt to assault by the rebels. A gentleman direct from Morris Island states that, a few days before he left, seven deserters left there from Sullivan's Island. Their story is, that after the blowing up of the magazine in Fort Moultrie by one of our shells, and fully expecting a continuance of the shelling on the following day, the rebels made preparations for the removal of their best guns, with the intention of evacuating the Island. But finding the next morning that the shelling was not renewed, they concluded to wait a little longer.

The advance into Texas, which met with its first repulse at Sabine Pass, is still an onward movement. For a fortnight or three weeks past Brashear City has been the base of concentration for the new expedition. Men and supplies have been forwarded as rapidly as possible by railway, while ordnance stores and ammunition in large amount have been sent by way of the Gulf to Berwick. At latest advices nearly the whole of the 19th Army Corps, under the immediate command of General Weitzel, had crossed and camped on the other side. The 13th Army Corps, was to follow, leaving, of course, sufficient force to hold the base at Brashear. It is presumed, with the experience of the past, that an effort will be made, not only to accomplish the advance successfully, but to hold the Lafourche while the new movement is in progress.

From the Army of the Frontier we have good news. On Sept. 19, between Perryville (in Indian Territory, where Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Steele and Cooper) and Fort Smith, Col. Cloud, with five hundred of the Second Kansas Cavalry, and Robb's Battery, attacked two thousand rebels, under General Cabell, in a strongly fortified position, and routed them with considerable loss. The rebels retreated toward Arkadelphia. Five days later advices from Western Arkansas, say the rebels Coffee and Hunter are encamped on Cowskin Prairie with one thousand men. Kirby Smith is at Arkadelphia with the main body of the rebel army, which is said to number 25,000 men. General Cabell, with Texan troops and Arkansas conscripts, has joined him. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist with Kirby Smith. General Cabell is regarded as the best man in the State. A powder mill at Arkadelphia, containing upwards of 100,000 kegs of powder, exploded on the 16th. The loss is looked upon as fatal by the rebels.

THE SCENE OF THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.



THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA CREEK.

As the true character of the battle of Chickamauga Creek begins to reveal itself, it is plain that that contest must take its place in history as, thus far, the most memorable of the war. For the stake at issue was not the petty battle-field on which the contending hosts were marshalled, but the possession of a whole State—an entire theatre of war. The rebel military chiefs saw clearly that unless the Union Army could be dislodged from the region and lines of which the rapid and brilliant advance of General ROSECRANS had given the National arms the possession, the fate of the Confederacy was sealed. To accomplish this supreme object, overwhelming forces were accumulated in Northern Georgia, and, in a position of their own selection, the rebels met the Army of the Cumberland in a battle whose tactics soon plainly showed a determination to plant the rebel army between the Union force and Chattanooga, forcing it out of the mountain region, and ultimately, doubtless, back on its base at Nashville. In this design, thanks to the cool courage of the commander of the left wing of the Army, they were foiled; and though the results of a battle which show on our side a loss of men and material double that of the first battle of Bull Run may serve, to some extent, as a salve for the late rebel defeats, yet the failure to achieve the end sought and the stinging fact that the Union force still holds the central citadel of the South, leaves them in the attitude of men who have been foiled and baulked in their great design.

By Wednesday, the 16th of September, the Army had been concentrated on West Chickamauga Creek, about ten or twelve miles northwest of Lafayette, Ga., headquarters being established at a place named Crawfish Spring [see diagram]. The attempt of our advance to debouch through the passes of Pigeon Mountain, to continue the march southward, showed that the enemy held a strong position in our immediate front, beyond the Creek. General ROSECRANS held the rising ground west of the stream (his left resting on Gordon's Mills) while the enemy held a similar position east of it. The intervening stream would of course serve the rebels to mask their movements, and it became necessary for General ROSECRANS to watch with extreme wariness what the designs of the rebels might be. Reconnoissances on Thursday and Friday showed that BRAGG was moving up parallel with the Creek, massing his troops in front of ROSECRANS' left-centre and left, with the manifest purpose of executing a turning movement that would place him between the Union Army and Chattanooga. To meet this, the Union General effected a corresponding movement of his force by the left flank, wheeling the whole Army back down the Creek. During Friday night, THOMAS' Corps (14th) forming the centre of the Army, together with JOHNSON'S Division of McCOOK'S Corps, had moved to the left, past CRITTENDEN'S, thus becoming the left wing of the Army, and making CRITTENDEN'S Corps (the 21st) the centre. The two other divisions of McCOOK'S Corps (DAVIS' and SHERIDAN'S) were to move into the position abandoned by THOMAS' Corps, but had not time to assume it fully before the commencement of the action of Saturday morning.

On the morning of Saturday, the Union line of battle, as formed, ran along the Rossville and Lafayette roads due north and south, the right resting at Gordon's Mills, the left at Kelly's House. On the extreme left, BRANNAN, next BAIRD and REYNOLDS, with JOHNSON in reserve in the centre, PALMER on the right of REYNOLDS, VAN CLEVE on his, and WOOD'S at Gordon's Mills—the line completed by DAVIS' and SHERIDAN'S Divisions, faced a little east of south. NEGLEY formed a defensive crochet at Owen's Ford, higher up the valley. Detached from this line, covering the Ringgold approach to Rossville, the reserve corps, under General GORDON GRANGER, was stationed, but not operating with the main column, can hardly be said to have formed part of the line of battle. [For whole line of battle see diagram.]

The early forenoon of Saturday, the 19th, passed away, without forewarning of the approaching conflict; but shortly before 11 o'clock the storm that had been brewing all the morning on the rebel side burst forth in the expected situation. At that time a long mass of rebel infantry was seen advancing upon BRANNAN'S Division on the extreme left. It first came upon the second brigade, Colonel CROXTON commanding, and soon forced it back despite its determined resistance. The two other brigades of the division at once came to its assistance, and succeeded in checking the progress of the rebels and driving them back; but their column being in turn strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was the momentum of the assault that it pushed BRANNAN back to and beyond his position in the line, thus uncovering the left of BAIRD'S Division, which at once became fiercely engaged. The storm rolling from left to right fell next upon JOHNSON, and almost simultaneously on REYNOLDS', who wavering at times, but again regaining their firmness, gave back a little, but again advanced, until the troops of BRANNAN and BAIRD, rallied by their leaders, came up once more to the work.

Then the order was issued for the entire line to advance, and nothing in military history exceeds in grandeur the charge of that powerful corps. LONGSTREET'S men, from Virginia, were directly opposed to the troops of THOMAS, and although they fought with stubborn determination, they could not for a moment check the steady march of those veteran battalions. They had already pushed the enemy before them for three-quarters of a mile, recovering all the lost ground and much of the material of war lost in the morning; and LONGSTREET was threatened with annihilation, when a new danger caused THOMAS to halt.

While our left was driving LONGSTREET'S corps, POLK and HILL threw themselves impetuously upon PALMER and VAN CLEVE, of CRITTENDEN'S Corps, who, failing to advance, left a gap between himself and THOMAS. These divisions were speedily broken in pieces, and their complete rout was imminent, when DAVIS' division came to their support, and for a time restored the fortunes of the day. But the enemy, knowing that all depended upon his making a diversion in favor of the defeated LONGSTREET, massed nearly the whole of his available force, hurled it upon VAN CLEVE and DAVIS, drove the former to the right and the latter to the left, and entered boldly the opening thus made. In this juncture, General ROSECRANS called up the divisions of WOOD and NEGLEY, and threw them into the gap. After a brief contest the rebels found themselves matched; an advance was ordered, and by sunset the original position of the morning was gained.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.*

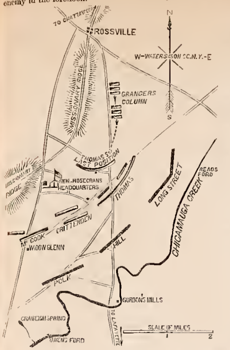
During the night of Saturday-Sunday, General ROSECRANS made some changes in the disposition of his forces, and the line was so far withdrawn that it rested along a cross-road running northeast and southwest and connecting the Rossville with the Lafayette road. By this change the line was contracted by a mile, and the right wing caused to rest on a strong position at Mission Ridge. The different divisions were disposed in this order:—From right to left, one brigade of NEGLEY, JOHNSON, BAIRD, PALMER, REYNOLDS, two brigades of NEGLEY, WOOD, SHERIDAN, and DAVIS, with the mounted brigades of WILDER and MINTY covering the right flank. As before, THOMAS held the left, CRITTENDEN the centre, and McCOOK the right [see diagram]. Upon the right of General THOMAS' line, as held by REYNOLDS and BRANNAN, was a slight rise in the plain, and from the top of this the whole field could be commanded. It was the key to the position. During the night THOMAS' troops had built a rude breastwork of logs and rails for their protection.

The battle of Sunday opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, the enemy repeating the tactics of the previous day, by throwing themselves first upon the extreme left of the line, formed by General BEATTY'S brigade, of NEGLEY'S division, THOMAS' Corps, and for two hours a fierce fire swept along the line of THOMAS, who held it without budging an inch. Again and again the rebels, advancing *en échelon* by brigade from the cover of the woods into the open corn-field, charged with impetuous fury and terrific yells towards the breastwork of logs and rails; but each time the fiery blasts from our batteries and battalions swept over and around them, and their ranks were crumbled and swept away.

Meantime, as General REYNOLDS was sorely pressed, General WOOD was ordered to march instantly by the left flank, pass BRANNAN, and go to his relief. DAVIS and SHERIDAN were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. WOOD, though fiercely attacked by the rebels, succeeded in passing on to his destination; but DAVIS, coming up to fill WOOD'S place, was taken with great suddenness and fury, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously, the weak remnants of VAN CLEVE'S and PALMER'S divisions, exposed by the withdrawal of DAVIS, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion. The rout of the right and centre was now complete, and after that fatal break, the line of battle was not again re-formed during the day. The army was in fact cut in two—McCOOK, with DAVIS, SHERIDAN and WILDER, being thrown off to the right, CRITTENDEN, except one brigade of WOOD'S, being broken in pieces, and THOMAS, with his indomitable corps and JOHNSON'S division of McCOOK'S, remaining alone upon the left. But THOMAS' corps also had been fearfully shaken, and retreat was now the only resort. Retiring his command, accordingly, he took up a new position along the base of Missionary ridge, the line being so formed that the left rested upon the Lafayette road, and the right at the Gap, represented an arc of a circle, and a southeast hill about its centre formed the key to the position. [See diagram.] Here were collected the shattered remnants of the powerful corps (not a fourth of the

* See diagram on the opposite page.

Army) which had so long breasted the fierce assaults of the enemy in the forenoon.



It was certain, however, that unless assistance should speedily reach it from some quarter, it must at length succumb; for the enemy, emboldened by the rout of McCook and Crittenden, was gathering his hosts to hurl them in a last mighty effort. At this crisis, Mitchell's and Whitaker's brigades, of the reserve corps, under command of General Gordon Granger, arrived. The fight now raged around the hill with redoubled fury. General Thomas formed his troops in two lines, and as each marched up to the crest and fired a deadly volley at the advancing foe, it fell back a little way, the men lay down upon the ground to load, and the second line advanced to take their place, and so on in succession. Every attack of the rebels was repulsed, and the enemy, as night fell, abandoned the assault. And thus did twelve or fourteen thousand heroic men save from destruction the Army of the Cumberland. At night, General Thomas fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing reaches twelve thousand, and fifty pieces of artillery and much material of war fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy's loss, also, is extremely heavy. Saturday's fight resulted in a drawn battle—Sunday's in a defeat, which was only saved from utter disaster by the coolness and courage of General Thomas and his gallant command. And thus the battle of Chickamauga Creek, with its gloom and its glory, passes to record on the pages of history.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

PRUSSIA.

On the 12th of February, 1852, a royal edict was promulgated reorganizing the medical staff of the Prussian Army. By the first terms of this decree it is enacted that the medical staff shall be exclusively recruited from among the graduates of the Military Medical College of Frederick William, at Berlin. Before being received into the service the candidate must possess the degree of doctor in physic, surgery, and obstetrics.

Army surgeons form a distinctive corps under the command of the Surgeon-General-in-Chief, from whom emanates all orders relating to the medical service, and who alone has the general control and superintendence of all hospitals. Surgeons wear the same uniform as line officers of corresponding rank. Promotions up to the rank of Battalion-Surgeon are based upon seniority; for all others, upon choice from among candidates. The Surgeon-General-in-Chief is chosen from the nine Surgeon-Generals.

A corps of hospital-assistants (sanitary-companies), composed of intelligent soldiers of approved courage and character, is attached to the medical staff. They are instructed in minor surgery, and in the compounding and administering of medicines; are under the immediate command of the medical officers, and after having been duly educated in military hospitals, are attached to regiments, in the proportion of two or three per company. Their services have been found of great utility.

SARDINIA.

Under the first organization of the Medical Staff of the Sardinian Army, which occurred in 1832, the three departments of *Medicine*, *Surgery*, and *Pharmacy*, were made distinct from each other, and the candidates to fill vacancies therein were recruited from among government scholars educated in the military hospitals. But in 1850 all distinction between physicians and surgeons was abolished, as also government scholarships in the hospitals. The pharmaceutical corps, which had been abolished by this new arrangement was, however, re-established in 1853.

The Physician-in-Chief, the two Medical Inspectors, the Pharmaceutical Inspector, and the Medical Secretary, constitute the Medical Board of the Army.

Candidates for admission into the Medical Staff must enter as Battalion-Physicians of the second class, and serve a year in some hospital before being attached to any corps. After two years' service they may be promoted to the first class without examination. For advancement to this grade two-thirds of the candidates are selected according to *seniority*, and one-third according to merit. Regimental physicians of the third class are selected by competitive examination from among the three oldest battalion-physicians. Promotions to the second class are based upon seniority: promotions to the first class, two-thirds upon seniority, one-third upon merit: and in either case only after having served for one year in the next lower rank.

For promotion to the rank of Division-Physician of the second class, candidates must have served two years as regimental physicians of the first class, and have given proofs of qualification in a competitive examination, at the close of which promotions are made according to the merit-roll. Promotions into the first class are made in the same way, from those serving one year at least in the second class. The forms of examination and the subjects ventilated there, are selected by the Medical Board of the Army.

A central Military Pharmacy is also established, but its Superintendent and two assistants are considered only as civilians, having neither rank in, nor any immediate connection with the army.

HOLLAND.

The Medical Department of the Dutch Army constitutes a separate corps of itself, and is presided over by an Inspector-General who is in immediate relation with the Minister of War. The Inspector-General, as the executive officer of the Medical Staff, has the sole and absolute charge and control of all the details of his department, acting also as advisor to the Minister of War in whatever relates to the sanitary condition of the army.

Surgeons are selected from among the graduates of the Military Medical College at Utrecht. Promotions up to the rank of Health Officer of the first class are based upon seniority; for all grades superior to that, they are founded upon choice among the most meritorious candidates. The pensions of retired officers of the Medical Staff, and that of their widows, are exactly similar to those of officers in the line of the same grade. Health officers are simply attached to regiments, though forming no integral portion of them, and are consequently rated as staff-officers.

In no army, perhaps, does the Medical Staff enjoy such independence of position and conduct as in that of Holland. Dissevered from anything like regimental subordination, and allowed to direct and control their own immediate departments with little or no hindrance, they may be considered as enjoying very rare privileges indeed.

ADDRESS TO NAVAL CADETS.

The following admirable circular address, sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the applicants for admission to the United States Naval Academy, will be read with interest:

"Application having been made on your be half for admission to the United States Naval Academy, you will find in the enclosed permit, a statement of the requisite qualifications for admission. Should you, on examination, show a fair proficiency in the branches of knowledge there indicated, and comply with the other conditions, you will be received as a midshipman, and become thenceforward an officer of the Navy of the United States. So great is the importance of this step, not merely to yourself, but to the public, that the Secretary deems it a fit occasion to call your attention to the obligations which you assume in this new and honorable character.

You will bear in mind, then, that the Government, in receiving you into its Naval Academy, undertakes to furnish you, at the public expense, with a superior scientific and practical education, under the instruction of thoroughly accomplished teachers. This is a privilege which, in the nature of things, can fall to the lot of but a small portion of the youth of the country; and it is one which, in all probability, many of the pupils of the Academy would otherwise not enjoy. It is, however, but the smallest part of what the Government does for you. In admitting you to the Academy, it secures to you an adequate provision, in a most honorable calling, for your future support; of which, while you live, nothing but incapacity or misconduct can deprive you. This great benefit, however, is not conferred on the pupils of the Naval Academy from any favoritism to them, but from great public motives. In the present state of the world, the safety and honor of a country require that a portion of the young men should be regularly educated and trained in the science and art of war. This is necessary in both arms of the service, but peculiarly so in the Navy. There are several instances in the land service of brilliant success on the part of, chieftains who first entered the field in middle life; but the instances are much less frequent of distinguished naval commanders who did not commence their preparation in youth. This is the important reason for which the country has called the pupils of the Academy from their homes, and conferred upon them the above-mentioned enviable privileges.

You must, therefore, bear constantly in mind that these privileges, great as they are, are trusts for which the country will hold you strictly accountable. Henceforward, your time is not your own; it belongs to the public. The Government takes you into its service in your youth, because your preparation for the active duties of your career cannot be safely delayed to more advanced years. So much scientific, mechanical, and practical knowledge must be acquired, that nothing short of diligent application, commenced in early life, will enable the faithful officer to obtain a thorough mastery of his profession. It is a great error to suppose that nothing is necessary to make a good officer but the physical courage required in time of action, and which is to some extent a natural gift. This, of course, is indispensable, but it is one only of the qualifications for the service. Beginning at the foundation, the thorough-bred naval officer must know something of ship-building, alike in wood and iron; not that he needs the knowledge of the naval architect, but he must be able to judge of the work both of construction and repair, and be competent to provide a prompt remedy for disasters at sea. He must be intimately acquainted with the rig, equipment, and handling of his vessel; must understand the navigation of the ocean by sails and steam; be familiar with the great currents of the sea and of the atmosphere; and have an accurate knowledge of the principal ports and harbors in every quarter of the globe. He must be thoroughly versed in every variety of naval armament, ordnance, and ammunition; a field of knowledge of which the limits have been greatly enlarged of late years, and in which still further advances are in rapid progress. Thus prepared in the lower branches of his profession, he must, by experience, gradually acquired on a small scale, and by diligent study of the lives and exploits of illustrious commanders, learn, as far as it can be learned in this way, not only how single ships are fought, but how great fleets are manœuvred and led to glorious victories.

To attain these great ends, abstract science and mechanical art furnish but the lower instruments. Moral influences must lend their all-powerful aid. Beginning with the arduous task of self-government, of which the habit must be acquired by cheerful conformity to the discipline of the Academy and the subordination of the service, the accomplished officer must learn the great art of governing others over whom he may be placed in the public service. He must learn the lesson of command in the school of obedience. A fractious and intractable pupil, if he succeed in obtaining promotion, will be nearly sure to make an arbitrary and tyrannical officer. Treated, as you will be, with parental kindness at the Academy, nothing that you learn there is more important than the art of gaining the confidence and winning the affection of those whom you may hereafter command. The officer who acquires the good-will of his men by kind words and deeds, will be far more successful in enforcing the necessarily strict discipline of a man-of-war, than one who deals in rough language, oaths, and harsh treatment. It is related of a distinguished British naval officer (Lord Collingwood), that the most refractory seamen were transferred to his vessel from all the other ships in the fleet; not because his discipline was the most severe, but because it was at once the most gentle and the most efficacious.

The duties thus enumerated, numerous and important as they are, are not all that devolve on the naval officer. In addition to the skill appropriately belonging to his profession, it is necessary that his manners should be marked with courtesy and refinement, and that his mind should be amply stored with useful knowledge. In the service of a great naval power, he will, on foreign stations, often be called upon to appear as the representative of his Government. He will be brought into contact with the naval commanders of other countries, and sometimes with personages of the highest rank and consequence. On these occasions, the good name and consideration of his country are, to some extent, in his hands. Still more, he will sometimes be obliged, with little opportunity for deliberstion, and no time to consult his Government, to decide important questions of the law of nations. It is evident that the most momentous consequences may flow from the degree of intelligence with which he may act on such occasions.

These are the reasons for which the country calls a selected number of her children, in the morning of their days, to enter her naval service. The common parent of all, she bestows upon them these enviable advantages in order to fit them for the various and arduous duties to which I have alluded. The young officer, accordingly, when he enters the Naval Academy, becomes the pledged servant of the country, of the whole country, bound by the strongest ties of duty and gratitude to serve her with fidelity and zeal. He is henceforward an officer, not of the State in which he was born, or in which he resides, but of the United States of America. He may have been born at the East or the West, the North or the South; but his allegiance is due to the Union, to the Government which has educated him, which has commissioned him, and which he has solemnly sworn to defend. Wheresoever the voice of duty or lawful authority may call him, there he will cheerfully hasten to sustain the honor of his country's flag, to protect her lawful commerce, to combat her enemies. It may be his duty to risk, perhaps to sacrifice, his life, like the naval heroes who shed undying glory on the American Navy in the last generation, in open war against a legitimate foe; or to follow a piratical searover, meanly fitted out by foreign cupidity for the work of devastation and plunder; or to pass weary days and nights in watching the ports of rebels in arms against their country; or to launch the terrific thunders of his broadsides on their fortresses—whatever the duty may be, it will be diligently, zealously, and heroically performed.

The character of the struggle in which the Government and loyal people of the country are now engaged, gives a peculiar significance to these considerations; nor can the Secretary forbear to allude to the all-important services which have been rendered by the Navy since the contest began. The outbreak of the rebellion found this arm of the service on a peace establishment, its squadrons widely dispersed; some of its most important home stations situated in the seceding States, and soon seized—too often with treacherous connivance—into rebel hands. Enfeebled as the Navy was by these causes, and still further by the necessary sacrifice of vessels to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; compelled to call into the service, with urgent haste, a numerous fleet of vessels, not constructed for warlike purposes; above all, obliged, without previous preparation, to inaugurate a novel system of armature

the Navy has performed its herculean labors with an energy and success that reflect the highest credit on all belonging to it, officers and men, and which the Secretary takes great pleasure in holding up to the emulation of the young men at the Academy, who will hereafter be called upon to sustain the well-earned reputation of this branch of the service.

Especially let the young men, now entering the Navy, impress upon their minds, as the great lesson of the day, that of all the duties of a faithful officer, the first and foremost is that of fidelity to his flag—the sacred symbol of the Government which has trained him to its defence, and confided its honor to his keeping. Let him, as he sets his foot on the threshold of the Academy, form the firm resolve, living or dying, to be faithful to that great trust. Let him, in advance, steel his mind against the wretched sophistry under the influence of which a portion of the Naval officers in the rebellious States (but by no means all of them), deceived and misled, against their own better impulses, by the craft of politicians, have allowed themselves to raise a parricidal arm against their country, employing the fruits of the education received at its expense and of the experience gained in its service, in aid of an unprovoked and cruel rebellion. Before he enters on actual service, the young officer takes a solemn oath "to support, protect, and defend the "Constitution of the United States against all enemies, "whether domestic or foreign," and the Secretary would earnestly impress upon the young men, on their admission to the Naval Academy, that no human power can absolve them from that obligation. The madness of the hour may cause a misguided man to forget that he has called his God so to deal with him as he shall keep or break his oath, but the time will come, even in this world, when the sin of perjury will lie heavy on his soul.

But the Secretary is confident that no one of the young gentlemen now entering the Naval Academy, or already there, will ever incur the foul reproach of betraying the flag of the Union. They will uphold it on every sea and on every shore, by every effort and at every hazard, in the storm of the elements or the storm of battle. They will live for it and fight for it—if need be, they will bleed for it. While it floats they will stand by it, and if it must sink, they will go down with it, rather than disgrace or betray it.

The Secretary forbears to enter into any particular statements as to the studies, exercises, and discipline of the Academy. The intelligent officer, charged with the superintendence of the Institution, and who possesses the entire confidence of the Department, aided by his able and efficient associates, will, from time to time, call your attention to the various details of duty; and the Secretary confidently trusts, that under their guidance you will, by the faithful improvement of your great opportunities, prepare yourself for eminent usefulness and high honor in the service of the country.

Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOLDIER'S HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—It is with pleasure that your able sheet has been and will be received by intelligent officers; and, if not intruding upon your time too much, I beg respectfully to state a few more causes of our military inferiority.

First, the three prominent motives should actuate those who engage in a military life—pride, glory and recognition. The first of these has been the most abused; and why? Because our Government does not sufficiently uphold it. Any one can, with impunity, put on an officer's uniform, of almost any grade, without being required to show his warrant therefor, or state to what corps he belongs, and why he is not with his company, regiment or corps. This should not be. The Government owes it to itself, to the Army and to the Nation, to make its uniform a *per se* passport to good society, and certificate of character. Look at the armies of continental Europe. An officer has the entrée to any society. The national uniform is the passport to the throne, and unless the Army of the United States is raised to that same standard it is inferior.

To accomplish this, positive orders from the War Department should issue, forbidding, under severe punishment, the wearing of the National uniform, unless the man has actual documentary evidence *that he is what he pretends to be.* This should particularly include cashiered, dismissed and registered officers. Uphold the pride of the soldier, and he soon begins to feel that it is a *privilege* to belong to the Army. Heretofore, he who could raise the most men, or had the most "cousins at court," has obtained position for which he is not fitted, either by nature or education. Let such be made to understand that *merit* (moral and military) is the only road to position. Promote from the Army upon this principle only, and the Army will soon be the pride of the people.

It is well known that speculation has been, and is to some extent now, the motive actuating a certain class of officers enlisting or remaining in the service. Recent orders from departments show that the officials at Washington hold this same degrading view, by requiring an officer to make affidavit to certain statements of his. This strikes at the very root of military pride. A certificate upon honor should be the only oath required of an officer, and let disgrace be prompt and certain for him who is convicted of having falsely certified. Let the Government take the deponent at his pledge, and declare publicly that he is devoid of honor, and, as such, unfit to wear its badge, and you will soon find that a certificate upon honor is more reliable than an affidavit; nor are threats that, unless such prescribed returns or reports are furnished, pay will be stopped, of any more elevating effect than the oath. The Government endorses and upholds, by such orders, the principle that money is the primary motive that will make an officer do his duty. Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that such a course is humiliating in its effects, and, as such, should at once be stopped. But let delinquents understand that they will not only lose their present position, but that the Army Gazette will have a complete record for the public to see and know why "So-and-so" is relieved from his position. It is a common practice among officers on leave to substitute their uniform for civil dress—and why? Because in the large cities you will find a certain class of men wearing the National uniform of an officer who have either been deprived of their former position, or who never did serve: those whose vocation comes under the classification—living without visible means.

You, Mr. Editor, can do much to elevate the standard of the Army, by upholding those who deserve to wear the National uniform. Battle for that respect due the men and officers, who are ready to uphold their country's flag at all hazards, and you will soon see the wearer of Uncle Sam's coat take his regular 28-inch step with that firmness indicative of pride, and consciousness of maintaining the ground his feet bestride.

I must leave the other points, glory and recognition, for some future time.

A Colonel in the U. S. Service.
North Carolina, Sept. 16, 1863.

NOTIONS ABOUT RECRUITING LANDSMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The privates employed in the Navy are classed in the following rates:—

1. Seamen.
2. Ordinary seamen.
3. Landsmen.
4. First-class boy.
5. Second-class boy.
6. Third-class boy.

Men embraced in the rates of seamen and ordinary seamen possess certain degrees of nautical knowledge and acquaintance with the technicalities which belong to the vocation of a sailor. To render their professional knowledge practically available, they must be in sound health and possess the physical ability of full-grown men.

The landsman should be a fully developed adult in good health, capable of performing the duties of a common laborer on shore. He need have no knowledge of the sailor's trade; but with stout limbs, a brave heart, and docile mind, he may soon acquire enough of the art and mystery of the sailor's vocation to be advanced to the rate of ordinary seaman, and of seaman.

A fully qualified landsman, on his first admission into the naval service, should be not less than twenty-one, nor over twenty-eight years of age. He should measure at least five feet two inches in height, and weigh not less than 125 or 130 pounds. The circumference of his chest just above the nipple, immediately after expiration, should measure not less than thirty inches, and immediately after a deep inspiration, at least thirty-three inches. But a man who is more than six feet high, or who weighs more than 200 pounds, is not adapted to be a laborer on board ship, although he may be in possession of vigorous health at the time of inspection.

Landsmen are the ship's laborers, and are valuable in proportion to their muscular force. They are employed to assist in working heavy guns, to haul them up to the ports after being charged, to trim them, &c., and also to pull and haul in working ship.

Now, if, for the sake of illustration merely, we estimate the average muscular force of an adult man to be equivalent to 150 pounds, and that twenty men of average strength are required to work a piece of heavy ordnance; or, in other words, an aggregate muscular force of 3,000 pounds, the efficiency of the gun's crew will be diminished in proportion to the number of pounds of muscular force it is deficient. If the requisite 3,000 pounds of muscular force could be concentrated in fifteen men, the fighting power would be augmented; but it would be lessened very much if it were necessary to employ twenty-five instead of twenty men to obtain the 3,000 pounds of muscular force required, because the greater the number of men about a gun in action, the greater are the chances of its being disabled by part of its crew being killed or wounded from the enemy's fire.

These notions have been suggested to the writer from seeing very many individuals of from 16 to 19 years of age, weighing from 90 to 110 pounds, received into the service as landsmen, and the practice of enlisting such persons, defended by a recruiting officer on the ground that these likely lads would be otherwise lost to the service, because he could not enlist them as boys.

It did not seem to occur to the gentleman, that to give the wages of an adult man to even a big boy of 16 years old was, in fact, an act of injustice to able-bodied men enlisted at the same rate of compensation, to say nothing of the impropriety of thus compelling the Government to pay an excessive rate for a part of the muscular power employed.

It seems that zeal in the rendezvous to increase the number of recruits has sometimes abated the discernment of the shipping officers in judging of the qualifications of the persons they engaged. A very considerable proportion of the large number of men discharged on account of physical disability soon after enlistment, is possibly attributable to such reasons.

It is to be inferred from the fact that the Government has established three rates of boys to be employed in the Navy, that a landsman on admission into the service is a fully developed man in all respects, and not a dwarf, or a boy under the age of 21 years. If boys answer, or can fill the places of adult laborers, it would be judicious to employ them, provided they can be employed at boys' rates of wages; but it is not economy to employ them with the full compensation of men. To rate a boy as a man does not make him an adult, nor confer upon him the muscular force of an able-bodied man.

No Name.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Your correspondent "Justice," in the Journal of the 12th inst., appears to be disturbed by the article of "R," in a previous number, regarding the claims of Volunteer Naval officers to promotion above the rank of lieutenant. Now, while I consider "R" fully capable of handling the subject without my humble assistance, I would beg to inquire the reason for this great fear of volunteers in the Navy, when the system has been so successfully adopted in the other branches of the service, unless it be through dread of being entirely eclipsed by them. I do not mean to say this would be the case, neither do I believe it; but such would seem to me to be the natural conclusion of a disinterested person. If, as "Justice" asserts, the merit is almost entirely confined to the Regular officer, what danger can there be of the promotion of volunteers injuring his prospects, when to obtain such promotion it is necessary to be recommended to the Department by their superiors, who are themselves Regulars.

He mentions the fact of volunteers having been honored with commands, as though that in itself was promotion. Perhaps he would like to see all the vessels in the service commanded by Regulars—I would not. Far be it from me, however, to detract from the merits of the regularly-educated Naval officers; among whom I have many friends who are gallant officers, excellent seamen, and held in high estimation for their eminent worth. This, however, is not by any means universally the case. All that is asked, as I understand, is that the unworthy and incapable Regular may not stand in the way of the worthy, capable, and well-qualified volunteer.

We have now in our Army, Major-Generals, and good ones, who were entirely without military education at the commencement of the present rebellion. Was it easier for them to obtain the knowledge of military matters they now possess, than for a thoroughly educated seaman to obtain the requisite knowledge of gunnery and naval routine to fit him for a higher rank than lieutenant? I think not; but if such should be the case there will be none to promote, and the Regular will have lost nothing, while the volunteer will have only shown his incompetency. If, on the contrary, there should be one among them all qualified for a higher rank, then the Government does both itself and him an injustice in keeping him in an inferior position.

Great stress is attached to the Regular having suffered the martyrdom of the Naval Academy to obtain his professional education. It seems to me that the boy who, without any expense to the Government, fought his way up, step by step, from the lowest to the highest rank in his profession, maintaining it for years with credit to himself and profit to his employers, only entering the service when his country needed him, and retiring when his object is achieved, is entitled to almost as much consideration as he who owes everything to the bounty of his country, and who is assured of his position for life, with pension to his family when dead.

In conclusion, I wish to endorse the proposition to form a separate line of promotion for volunteer officers. This cannot conflict with the old line, and will undoubtedly tend toward a more rapid development of the talent and ability we believe is to be found among these gentlemen. I know that this project was favored by many of the best officers in the Navy—among whom I will mention Admirals Foote, Davis, Dahlgren, Commodore Ward, and I understand the stout old hero of New Orleans, Admiral Farragut. They have certainly had an opportunity of judging of its practicability, and their opinions are entitled to consideration. Let it be brought up then before the next Congress, supported not only by the friends of the volunteers, but by all the old line officers, and, if carried through, a system of friendly rivalry will be established of infinite advantage to the service, the officers, and the country.

Young America.
White Plains, Sept. 19, 1863.

A STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The question relating to a staff for the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy (the President) and for the Commander-in-chief of the Army, Major-General Halleck, has been often discussed by some New York, Boston, and Washington dailies, and the wonted amount of confusion is thereby thrown broadcast among the public. The names of several generals have been mentioned by the press as a staff of the President. I doubt if any of them are properly qualified for such an important position. They are rather fitted for a military council *ad latus* to the President. Such a council exists in Russia near the person of the Emperor; but it has nothing in common with a staff, with staff duties, or with the intellectual qualifications for such duties. The project of such a council here was many months ago submitted to the Secretary of War. A Commander-in-chief, as mentioned above—one fighting and manœuvering on paper—making plans in his office—unfamiliar with every thing constituting a genuine military, scientific or practical soldier—to whom field and battle are uncongenial or improper—to whom grand and even small tactics are a *terra incognita*—such a chief is at the best but an imitation of the English military organization, and certainly it is only in this country that obsolete English routine is almost uniformly imitated. Such a Commander-in-chief might have been of some small usefulness when our Army was but 13,000 to 16,000 strong, was scattered over the country, or warred only with Indians on the frontier. But all the great and highly perfected military powers on the continent of Europe consider such a commander a wholly unnecessary luxury, and not even Austria indulges in it now.

During the campaign against Napoleon in 1813-14, the allies were commanded by a generalissimo, the Prince Schwartzenberg; but he moved with the army, and actively directed that great campaign.

The Continental sovereigns of Europe are born Commanders-in-chief of their respective land and naval forces. As such, each of them has a personal staff; but such a personal staff must not be confused with a general, central staff, the paramount necessity of which for any military organization is similar to that of the nervous system and the brain for the human body. Special extensive studies as well as practical familiarity with the use of the drill and the tactics of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, constitute absolutely essential requirements for an officer of such a staff. The necessary military special information also, as well as the duties, are very varied and complicated (see "*Logistics*," by Jomini and others). This country has no such school of staff. West Point neither instructs nor provides the Army with officers for staff duties; and of course the difficulty now to obtain efficient officers for a staff, if not insurmountable, is appalling, and is only to be mastered by a great deal of good will, by insight and by discernment.

Many months ago, I pointed out, in the press, this paramount deficiency in the organization of the Federal Army. The Prince de Joinville ascribes General McClellan's military failures to the paramount inefficiency of that General's staff. Any one in the least familiar with military organization and military science is thunderstruck to find how the

Federal military organizers deal with staffs, and what is their comprehension of the qualifications for staff duties.

It deserves a mention that engineers and engineering constitute what is rather a secondary element in the organization of a special or of a general central staff.

Plans of wide, comprehensive campaigns are generally elaborated by such general central staffs. In the campaigns of 1813-14, the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia were surrounded by their respective general, and not only personal staffs. With the Colonels DYBITSCH and TOLL, of the Russian general staff, originated that bold, direct march on Paris, whose results changed the destinies of Europe. Other similar, although not so mighty, facts are easily found in general military history. G.

WASHINGTON, 1863.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GUNS.

WE make the following extract from a leading article, on the ordnance used by General GILLMORE in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in the London *Army and Navy Gazette* of September 12th :—

"It may be concluded as certain, that the guns used by GILLMORE were PARROTT'S rifled ordnance. Their work has been effectually done. Had such guns been available in the trenches before Sebastopol, the allies would have made short work, not only of the Redan and Malakoff, and *bastion du mât*, but of the shipping and of the forts at the other side of the harbor. It must not be supposed that Sumter was a flimsy, gingerbread fort. It was constructed of a peculiar kind of hard, close brick, six and seven feet thick; the arches of the casemates and the supporting pillars were of eight and nine feet in thickness. The faces presented to the breaching batteries must have subtended at 3,500 yards an exceedingly small angle, and the elevation of the fort was low. But so great was the accuracy of the fire, that a vast proportion of the shots struck it; so great the penetration, that the brickwork was perforated 'like a rotten cheese;' so low the trajectory, that the shot, instead of plunging into, passed through the fort, and made clean breaches through both walls. Now the guns that did this work cost, we believe, just one-fourth of our ordnance, cwt. for cwt.; they are light, and very easily handled. The gun itself is finely rifled, with grooves varying from four and five in number, for small calibres, to six and seven for the larger; but as Mr. PARROTT is still 'experimenting,' no settled plan has been arrived at, and all we know is that the pitch is not so sharp as is the case in our rifled guns. The projectile is like the conical ARMSTRONG, and has a leaden sabot and coating—at least, it is coated and based with some soft metal.

"In this journal the attention of the Government authorities has been called again and again to the PARROTT and DAHLGREN guns. The Americans have constructed cannon of calibres which to us are known only as of theoretical and probable attainment, and they have armed batteries hundreds of miles from their arsenals with the most powerful guns ever used in war, which have been carried by sea and in stormy waters to the enemy's shores. Before such projectiles as these guns carry, the breaching of masonry, whether of brick or stone, is but a question of short time. And in face of these facts we are obliged to record that our scientific officers are of opinion that our 'best gun for breaching purposes is the old 68-pounder!' Why, we know what that can do! We know that at 3,500 yards its fire would be about as effectual as that of Mons. MEG. These trials at 200 yards are perfectly fatuous, if no other results than these, or such as these, be gained by them. It is of no use saying Sumter was of brick; it was at least as good work as most of our existing fortifications, and infinitely less easy 'to splinter up' than a work of granite or rubble masonry. In substance it resembled very much our martello towers on the beach at Hythe. Have we any gun which could breach one of these at 3,500 yards? Do, pray, gentlemen of the Ordnance Committee, bestir yourselves, and get us a gun with results. Let Mr. WHITWORTH or Sir WILLIAM, Captain PALLISER, Captain BLAKELEY, Mr. BASHLEY BRITTEN, Mr. THOMAS, any one, give us a gun as good and as cheap as the PARROTT to begin with, and then we can rest content while you are going on with your experiments. One thing is certain—that any forts which may be assailed by such artillery as the Americans have employed at Sumter must be faced with iron plates. We are yet in doubt as to the mode in which stone works can be coated with iron; but it is obvious that mere masonry will not stand unprotected against the heaviest order of rifled projectiles. Do not let us pooh-pooh the Americans. If we are wise, it is the last thing we ought to do. Our artillerists think they are wrong in the matter of the DAHLGREN guns: for breaching purposes they may be, but unquestionably the Admiralty would be rather nervous about the result of firing a 450-lb. shot against the side of the *Warrior*, at the distance of 200 yards, notwithstanding the experiments, which seemed to indicate that large shot with comparatively low charges of powder were inefficient. The authorities have had no experience of the effect of such shot as the DAHLGRENS propel. They have not got the guns to discharge them. When next the Ordnance officers and gentlemen meet, let them apply their minds to the little experiments the Americans have been making for their benefit at Sumter."

SEBASTOPOL EIGHT YEARS AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

THE following account of the appearance of Sebastopol and its neighborhood in the summer of the present year, eight years after the retirement of the allied forces, appeared recently in an English paper, communicated by a gentleman who had just returned from a brief visit to the Crimea:—

"On arrival at Sebastopol one is struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbor. There are, indeed, a few guns still mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it; but the other forts on the north side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun nor a soldier is visible along the whole range of these once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbor are the few worm-eaten hulks lately raised by Colonel GOWEN, and off South Bay lies the admiral's steam yacht; while a few coasters are lading with shot and broken shell, the *reliquæ Danaum* of 1854-55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where no Russian officer accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of two hundred yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. WITZEL, formerly head-waiter of the club-house, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining. The rooms are scrupulously clean, and the green soup and young mutton are not the worse because they are the staple delicacy in a bill of fare of prodigious length.

"First in interest to the visitor here, as to many a distant fireside in England, must always be the British cemeteries. It is a task of several days to inspect them all, scattered as they are on so many hillsides, and several of them we were not able to visit; but it will be gratifying to the survivor of that memorable campaign to hear that of all we visited we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight Crimean winters must bring with them. This is in a great measure owing to the attention of Captains ELDRIDGE and CLIPPERTON, the late and present consuls at Kertch. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's hill, though the grass has grown up over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a colonel of the 55th regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. It splintered to pieces, and the words, 'Colonel, 55th Regiment,' were all we could collect. In the adjoining cemeteries, where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it is gratifying to see that even the round shot, which eight or nine years ago some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave, remains undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's hill applies equally to the graves of the light division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly about them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion, either of man or beast.

"General PELISSIER'S head-quarters and Lord RAGLAN'S house are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts still surround Lord RAGLAN'S quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadakoi and Balaklava are as quiet as the graves, some few small boats lying idle in the harbor, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by the returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure-trove, and sad mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bagful of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. 'Point Powell,' and 'Castle Bay,' in bold English letters on the rocks, still meet the eye, and several old barges savor still strongly of the Saxon.

"The field of Balaklava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles. They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognizable at a glance. Inkerman's Heights are thickly covered with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned; and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The principal occupation of the Tartar women and children consists in digging for bullets, of which they find vast numbers in the crumbling soil of the batteries. Great quantities of grape-shot and shell still lie about the principal points of attack.

"If possible the desolation is more apparent on the north side than on the south side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. A new church has been lately erected in memory of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and the Russian army, which stands well above the large Russian cemetery near the lighthouse. There are said to be three thousand inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met thirty. The shops consist of a long line of open huts, on which English letters repeatedly occur and prove their origin. These cover the ground where Fort St. Nicholas once stood. Some few of the houses have been rebuilt facing the harbor, and we were agreeably surprised to hear one evening the strains of music, which brought out nearly one hundred well-dressed people to promenade on the terrace, where a naval trophy looks proudly down on the shattered town, but whence they came and whither they returned we never exactly found out. Music amid so much ruin jarred strangely on the ear.

THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO ON HEALTH.—A physician named DR. RICHARDSON has recently been making researches with regard to the effect of tobacco on health. His conclusions, which are founded principally on individual experiment, are as follows:—

1. The effects that result from smoking are due to different agents imbibed by the smoker—viz., carbonic acid, ammonia, nicotine, a volatile empyreumatic substance and a bitter extract. The more common effects are traceable to the carbonic acid and ammonia; the rarer and more severe to the nicotine, the empyreumatic substance and the extract.

2. The effects produced are very transitory, the poison finding a ready exit from the body.

3. All the evils of smoking are functional in character; and no confirmed smoker can ever be said, so long as he indulges in the habit, to be well. But it does not follow that he is becoming the subject of organic and fatal disease because he smokes.

4. Smoking produces disturbances in the blood, of the stomach, of the heart, of the organs of sense, of the brain, of the nervous filaments and sympathetic or organic nerves, of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and of the mouth, and of the bronchial surface of the lungs.

5. The statements to the effect that tobacco smoke causes specific diseases—such as insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, apoplexy, organic disease of the heart, cancer and consumption—have been made without any sufficient evidence or reference to facts. All such statements are devoid of truth, and can never accomplish the object which those who propose them have in view.

6. As the human body is maintained alive and in full vigor by its capacity within certain well-defined limits to absorb and apply oxygen, as the process of oxydation is most *active and most rapid* in those periods of life when the structures of the body are attaining their full development, and as tobacco-smoke possesses the power of arresting such oxydation, the habit of smoking is deleterious to the young.

7. In the main, smoking is a luxury which any nation of natural habits would be better without. The luxury is not directly fatal to life, but its use conveys to the mind of the man who looks upon it calmly the unmistakable idea of physical detriment.

8. But as a luxury tending to this condition, it is probably one of the least hurtful of luxuries. It is on this ground, in fact, that tobacco holds so firm a position: that of nearly every luxury it is the least injurious. It is innocuous as compared with alcohol; it does infinitely less harm than sugar (?); it is in no sense worse than tea; and, by the side of high living, altogether it contrasts most favorably. It is most antidotal to gluttony.

9. Tobacco may also be considered, in certain cases, as a remedy for evils that lie deeper than its own, and as such a remedy it will persist in holding its place until those evils be removed.

We wish space permitted us to do more ample justice to DR. RICHARDSON'S inquiry. The striking paradox involved in his statement regarding sugar, however, requires explanation.

NAPOLEON'S NOTES ON CÆSAR.—It is well known that the present EMPEROR of France is writing a life of CÆSAR, which is soon to appear in print. A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* relates for the EMPEROR'S benefit the following incident, calling his attention to a work which he might find of some interest:

The writer says he had a hobby for collecting autograph letters of historical interest, and had purchased a large number of letters written by King JOSEPH and LOUIS BONAPARTE, which were sold after his death. This was mentioned to the ex-Queen CAROLINE of Naples (a BONAPARTE) while on a visit to Paris in the beginning of the reign of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, who expressed a wish to see them. The possessor of the letters readily acceded to her wishes, and had an interview with the Princess, who asked him to dispose of them to her, saying she attached great value to them. Although unwilling to part with them, he said, "I understand, Madam, the family interest which makes you wish to obtain them, and take pleasure in offering them if you will give me in exchange a letter of your brother, NAPOLEON I." "I have something better than that to give you," replied the Princess, "my brother's letters are at Milan, but here are eight small volumes of great value, which I beg you to accept." This was a copy of "CÆSAR'S Commentaries," in eight duodecimo volumes, bound in calf, their dilapidated state showing the constant use that had been made of them. They had been read continually by NAPOLEON during his stay at St. Helena, and almost every page was covered with notes written by the EMPEROR'S own hand; in certain parts the text was positively hidden by the manuscript notes of the august commentator. The gentleman looked upon these volumes of a value far superior to that of any letters, and he had what he calls the want of tact to display his eagerness to possess them; consequently, when he returned with the documents to make the exchange, the Princess CAROLINE only offered four of the volumes. Looking upon a separation of these volumes as a literary crime, he refused to accept a part, and consequently received nothing. The Princess shortly after returned to Italy, and died not long after reaching there. Without doubt, the EMPEROR would have preferred to be informed of the existence of these volumes in some other way than the one employed, which shows the ex-QUEEN in a most unfavorable light; her ex-majesty making a species of merchandise of these valuable literary relics in a way little creditable to the family name and dignity.

CAPTAIN James MacMillan, of the 2d United States infantry, (Regulars,) was married to Miss Fanny Randolph, of Georgetown, Va., in St. John's Church, in that city, on Monday evening.

THE aggregate of captures made by our Navy since the beginning of the war, amounts to thirty millions of dollars, of which $100,000 thus far have been awarded to captors. Awards will be made more regularly hereafter and delays avoided.

MAJOR F. R. Clarke, 5th U. S. Artillery, is under orders to proceed to Boston, Mass., and take post there as Superintendent of Recruiting Service, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing officer for the State. Major W. H. Sidell, 15th U. S. Infantry, goes to Louisville, Ky., on similar duty.

As the facts in regard to the physical condition of our people, revealed by the recent draft, appear to have excited much astonishment, it may be well to call attention to the fact that about thirty-five per cent. of those who present themselves for medical examination, as recruits in the British army, are rejected on account of physical disability. When we remember that so large a portion of those who have sufficient confidence in their own physical condition to undertake military service prove unequal to its requirements, it will not seem surprising that a body of recruits, selected at random from the community, should reveal so large a percentage of men unfit to do military duty. The standard of physical perfection demanded for the army is necessarily greatly in advance of that required for the ordinary avocations of life; as many have learned, to their cost, who have undertaken, without due consideration of their physical capacity, to discharge the duties of a soldier. The army has suffered too much already in this matter, to permit any laxity in the preliminary medical examination of recruits and conscripts. Fewer men, but better, should be the motto.

ARMY PERSONAL.

William A. James has been commissioned Quartermaster of the Eleventh regiment, R. I. M.

Colonel William H. Seward, Jr., is likely to recover from his dangerous illness.

Captain W. S. Long, of Baltimore, has been promoted to the rank of Major, for meritorious conduct at Port Hudson.

Captain N. K. Bray, of Sussex, has been appointed to a Captaincy in the 33d N. J. Regiment.

Surgeons Samuel M. Hamilton, U. S. Volunteers, and William Moss, U. S. Volunteers, have resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. Abbot has been made Colonel of the 7th N. H. regiment, vice Putnam, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Albert Jenckes has been promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Fourth regiment R. I. V.

Frederick Metcalf has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third regiment R. I. H. A.

Captain Joseph Woodruff, Co. K, 39th Illinois Volunteers, was killed on Morris Island, S. C., September 23d.

Brigadier-General J. W. Ripley, late Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been placed on the retired list.

Major Thomas H. Halsey, Paymaster of Volunteers, has been ordered to the Department of the South.

Captain George T. Balch is assigned to duty in the Ordnance Bureau, as principal assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

Colonel Hays, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts regiment, was recently thrown from his horse, and his right shoulder dislocated.

Colonel Washington Sewall, U. S. A., has left for San Francisco, California, where he will report to General Wright for duty.

Major-General Hooker has left Washington to enter upon active service. It is understood that General Butterfield continues as his Chief of Staff.

Sergeant-Major George L. Kilby, of the Fourth R. I. V. regiment, has been promoted to a second Lieutenancy in the same.

The officers and men of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers recently presented to General Gillmore a magnificent eagle, caught in Ossibaw Sound last spring.

Brigadier-General Doubleday and Brigadier-General Rufus King were in Washington in the early part of the week.

Colonel Michael S. Donohue, of the 10th New Hampshire regiment, has received orders to proceed to Concord, N. H., and look after the transportation of conscripts.

During the absence of Major-General Schenck, Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler assumes temporary command of the Middle Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Tevis, 3d Maryland Cavalry, is detailed to take temporary command of the north-western defences of Baltimore.

Over 1,500 people are employed in gun shops and foundries in Providence, making Springfield muskets and Dahlgren guns for the Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Puff, of the 3d Regular Cavalry is to be tried before the General Court-Martial now in session in Washington, for fraud in the purchase of horses.

Captain Thomas J. Halsey, of Co. E, 11th New Jersey regiment, has been promoted to be Major of the regiment. Captain H. was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville.

Captain Thomas Murdock, son of James E. Murdock, the actor, was killed at the battle of Chicamauga. He was on General Van Cleve's staff.

Captain Thomas Simms Dennett, Assistant Quartermaster in the Department of the Gulf, died at New Orleans on the 12th inst. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H.

Colonel McAllister, of the 11th New Jersey regiment, severely wounded at Gettysburg, has recovered from his wound, and will rejoin his regiment at an early day.

Captain J. W. Ames, of the Regular Army, has been appointed Colonel of a colored regiment just raised in Pennsylvania.

Major Ulysses Doubleday, of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d United States colored regiment, now on Morris Island.

Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, 2d Cavalry, and Major Edward W. B. Newby, 3d U. S. Cavalry, have been placed on the retired list.

Captain William M. Barrett, of Co. A, 8th regiment, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, in place of the late Oliver W. Lull.

Brigadier General G. R. Paul, who was so severely wounded at Gettysburg, and has been remaining at Washington, is improving very rapidly. His sight is coming back to him very slowly, but surely.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted to Captain W. H. Lawrence, 14th U. S. Infantry, to enable him to take command of the 34th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Major Bruce Cameron, Paymaster U. S. Army, Captain John W. Magruder, 7th U. S. Infantry, and Lieutenant John H. Markley, 2d U. S. Infantry, have been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board.

A new locomotive, built to run on the United States military railroad, has been christened with appropriate ceremonies "John W. Geary," in compliment to the General of that name.

Jabez Halleck, grandfather of Major-General Halleck, died last week at the age of one hundred and three years. He has been for many years a resident of Western, Oneida county, in New York State.

Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, who was promoted from a Captaincy for his bravery at the battle of Gettysburg, has been ordered to report to the Secretary of War, as his wound will not enable him to take the field at present.

Lieutenant D. K. Montgomery, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as mustering officer at General Heintzelman's headquarters, and has been made Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Washington.

Major-General Meade, accompanied by the Mexican General Cortez, on Monday reviewed the Fifth Corps. The weather was splendid, and the review passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

Major C. W. Sees, aid to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and chief of transportation and the telegraph, died at Harrisburg on the 30th of September, after an illness of several hours.

First-Lieutenant D. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to duty on the staff of Major-General Heintzelman as Chief Ordnance Officer for the Department at Washington.

Brigadier-General Fitz Henry Warren has been ordered to report to Major-General Banks, and will leave for New Orleans after a ten days' leave just granted him has expired.

During the temporary absence of Brigadier-General James Bowen, the powers of Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf will be exercised by Colonel E. G. Beckwith, commanding Defences of New Orleans.

Brigadier-General H. M. Naglee has been relieved from the command of Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report to Major-General Grant at Vicksburg. Major-General Barnes takes command at Norfolk.

A general court-martial, convened on Morris Island, S. C., found Second Lieutenant Nelson Orchard, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, guilty of drunkenness, while on picket duty, and sentenced him to be cashiered. The sentence was confirmed.

Lieutenant Merriam, of the United States Volunteers, is engaged upon and has nearly completed a work for the press, to be entitled "Experiences in the United States Volunteer Service in the War of 1861." It will be made up chiefly of personal, biographical and anecdotal matters.

Colonel S. H. Leonard, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment, commanding a brigade in the First Army Corps, and who was severely wounded at Gettysburg, the effects of which he has not yet recovered from, has been temporarily detailed for duty in Boston harbor.

Mr. Marcus L. W. Kitchen, of Newark, late Adjutant of the 1st N. J. Cavalry, has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2d N. J. Cavalry, now in camp at Trenton. A brother of General Revere, and sons of Hons. T. J. Yorke and Peter D. Vroom have been appointed Majors.

There are now 2,497 men in the Dismounted Cavalry Camp near Washington. Within two months over seven thousand men have been returned thence to their regiments. The camp occupies ten acres of ground, and is commanded by Major Naylor, Second N. Y. Cavalry.

Surgeon Edwin Bentley, United States Volunteers, in charge of the 3d Division General Hospital at Alexandria, was last week the recipient of a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a chain, the gift of the stewards, attendants, and patients under him.

Brigadier-General Gillmore recently visited all the hospitals at Port Royal and Beaufort, taking the wounded soldiers by the hand and speaking kind words to them. The poor fellows were overjoyed to see him, and his visit did them a world of good by raising their spirits.

Captain W. R. Price, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and acting Ordnance Officer Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been ordered by the War Department to report to Major-General Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry in Washington, for duty with the Cavalry Bureau.

The following casualties among officers on Morris Island are reported:—Second Lieutenant E. A. Swain, Company F, 3d S. C. Volunteers, Sept. 14, typhoid fever; Sept. 7, First Lieutenant Jonah Libby, jr., Co. D, 3d N. H., contusion in breast by shell; Captain Coolay D. Baker, Co. I, 9th Maine, killed by solid shot, Sept. 9.

Lieutenant H. Williams, Co. D, 14th Brooklyn Volunteers, while riding on Saturday towards Rixleyville, was attacked by two guerrillas in citizen's dress and shot through the leg, so severely that amputation will become necessary. This affair happened on the west side of the Rapidan, eight miles from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

By special order from the War Department, dated September 23, Captain John D. Johnson (military detective) is relieved from duty with the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and ordered to his regiment, the 10th New Jersey. The same order relieves Lieutenant Whiteside, of the 6th Cavalry, and Private Root, of the 10th New Jersey.

Lieutenant Wood, aid to General Canby, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery of the Department of the East, and Superintendent of the armament fortifications around the city and in the harbor of New York, has recently been promoted to the rank of Captain of the regular Army, with a commission dating from May last.

The new French Consul at the port of New York, M. Gauldree Boileau, is a brother-in-law of Major-General Frémont, he having been married to a daughter of the late Senator Benton. Some years ago he was Secretary of Legation under M. Sartiges, the French Minister, when he formed the acquaintance of Miss Benton.

A pair of Government shoes was last week made in Boston for a Norwegian, a man of gigantic proportions. The size is No. 20, and the measure as follows:—Heel 16 inches, ankle 12 inches, instep 12 inches, toes 11½ inches. He is a color sergeant in an artillery regiment of the Army, and is at present at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

Colonel J. H. Potter, who was confined for a long time in Washington by a severe wound received at Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and subsequently paroled by them, has been exchanged. He commanded the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, and now ranks as Major in the old Army.

Captain John Darrow, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service by court-martial "for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Captain James G. Hughes, same regiment, to be dismissed for similar cause. First Lieutenant John McHugh, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Henry Rockwood, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, have been sentenced to be dismissed the service for similar causes.

Government has received information that Colonel Streight and all his officers and men have been removed from Georgia dungeons to Richmond, and are now treated as other prisoners of war. This change in their condition has been wrought by retaliatory measures adopted by our Government. John Morgan will be held for exchange for General Neal Dow.

The President has pardoned and returned to duty Capt. B. J. McMahon, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was convicted and sentenced to be shot for killing Capt. Andrew McManus, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, near Falmouth, last May, in consideration of the gallant conduct of the accused while a prisoner at Gettysburg, and upon the recommendation of Major-General Meade.

Colonel W. F. Lynch, of the 58th Illinois, succeeds General Burford in command of the post of Cairo. Dr. Derby, Surgeon of Cairo, is relieved, and will go East soon on a leave of absence. Colonel James K. Mills, of the 24th Missouri, commands at Union City, vice Colonel Fox, ordered to St. Louis on court-martial business. Captain Benson, of the 2d Iowa, commands at Island No. 10, vice Captain Gordon, who has gone to Nashville. Major W. R. Rowley has gone to Vicksburgh to resume his duties as Provost Marshal of the department.

Captain William Brian, Third Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, who was wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, subsequently a prisoner at Richmond, and who lost a leg and was taken prisoner at the second Fredericksburg fight, has been appointed to the Invalid Corps, and is in charge of the West Philadelphia Hospital. Lieutenant Walters, of the same regiment, is also in the Invalid Corps, and is on duty with Captain Brian. He lost his left foot at the second Fredericksburg fight.

Colonel W. G. Jones, who died of his wounds at Chattanooga on the 20th inst., commanded the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was about twenty-eight years old, graduated at West Point three years ago, and was one of the regular officers captured in Texas in 1861. He commanded a Pennsylvania regiment during the Peninsular campaign, and served with great credit during the seven days' battles. He was afterwards one of General Sumner's staff until that General's death, when he became Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, at whose head he received the wound of which he has since died.

A general court-martial, with a full board of thirteen members, assembles daily in Washington for the trial of the mutineers of Campbell General Hospital, and such other prisoners as may be brought before the court. The details for the court are—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Drew, President; Captain J. R. Stone, Judge Advocate; Captains Wm. F. Steele, F. C. Fox, J. E. Taylor, J. E. Comolin, G. M. Elbert, C. P. Misner, J. S. Donovan, S. S. Stevens, D. H. Cuyler: Lieutenants H. D. Horton and H. B. Converse.

When Lee was in the United States service he was Colonel of the 2d Cavalry, and Major-General Thomas, famous for his services in the West, was Major in the same regiment. Both the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel resigning to enter the rebel service, Major Thomas became Colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Under the new arrangement in the Army, by which the cavalry, dragoons and mounted rifles are consolidated, the 2d has now become the 5th Cavalry, of which General Thomas remains the Colonel, while he holds the additional rank of Major-General of Volunteers. His corps consists of Rousseau's, Reynolds's, Brannan's and Negley's divisions.

The following is a list of Union Surgeons and Chaplains confined in Libby Prison: Surgeons.—W. V. Houston, 122d Ohio, captured June 15th; W. F. McCurdy, 87th Pennsylvania, June 15th; Allston W. Whitney, 13th Mass., June 20th; W. A. Rodgers, 3d Tennessee, June 19th; Wm. Spencer, 73d Indiana, April 30th; J. L. Morgan, 10th Massachusetts, May 13th; C. E. Goldsborough, 5th Maryland, June 15th; H. L. Pierce, 5th Maryland, June 15th; Lewis Applegate, 102d New York, July 2d; T. C. Smith, 116th Ohio, June 15th; A. A. Mann, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, June 18th; R. P. McCandless, — Ohio, June 15th; A. S. Locker, 6th Illinois Cavalry, May 20th; C. T. Simpers, 6th Indiana, June 15th; F. M. Patten, 12th Virginia, June 15th; O. Nellis, 2d Virginia Cavalry, July 19th; W. B. Myers, United States Navy, steamship *Georgia*, May 14th; W. F. Bowler, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, June 15th; J. L. Brown, 116th Pennsylvania, June 15th; —— Ketchum, 83d New York, June 20th; D. B. Wren, 75th Ohio, June 20th. Chaplains.—James Harvey, 110th Ohio; C. C. McCabe, 122d Ohio; George H. Hammer, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry; E. C. Ambler, 67th Pennsylvania; E. W. Brady, 116th Ohio; Jos. Brown, 6th Maryland; —— Everhart, 87th Pennsylvania; Oliver Taylor, 5th Michigan Cavalry; Lewis N. Landrie, 5th New York Cavalry. The chaplains mostly belong to General Milroy's command, captured at Winchester.

NAVY PERSONAL.

Admiral Farragut continues to be the recipient of marked attentions in this city and elsewhere.

The funeral of Acting-Master's-Mate Alfred P. Mathews, accidentally killed a short time since, took place in Washington on Sunday last.

Among recent appointments to the Naval Academy is that of Park Benjamin, Jr., eldest son of Park Benjamin, the author.

Master Augustus S. Foote, of New Haven, son of the late Admiral Foote, has been appointed, by the President a midshipman in the Naval Academy.

From deserters and other sources we learn that the naval officers captured on the 8th inst. are now in the Charleston jail, having been removed from Fort Sumter. They were in good health and spirits and anxious to be released.

A large detachment of marines, in charge of Lieutenant H. C. Cochran, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard last week, from Washington, Philadelphia and New York barracks. They are intended for the United States frigate *Niagara*, and

will be commanded by Lieutenant Baker of the United States Marines. The *Niagara* will soon go into commission at Boston.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

MOSEBY, now a Lieutenant-Colonel, has recovered from his wounds, and led the recent raid upon Burke's Station.

HOWELL Cobb has gone to Atlanta, Georgia, where he has been assigned the duty of raising eight thousand men for service in that State, and where he has been put in command of the whole State force.

A RIFLED 8-inch breech-loading gun, after Maine's pattern, has recently been made and tested at the Trenton, N. J., Locomotive Works. The local papers represent the trial as successful.

IT is calculated that the expenditure of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, will amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of $375,000,000 or $400,000,000. The Clothing Bureau alone will swallow upward of $100,000,000.

THE Savannah *News* of a recent date says :—"Lieutenant Capsal, of Richmond, has been commissioned and sent as Commissioner to Ireland, to represent the Confederate cause in that country, and counteract the influence brought to bear by the Lincoln Government, to induce them to enlist in the Yankee crusade."

THE wife of Major-General Rosecrans, who for several weeks has been the guest of her brother, William Hegeman, Esq., of New York, at his mansion at Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, was honored with a serenade by the residents of that place on the evening of the 28th. A flower-stand and aquarium were also presented to her—Theodore Tilton making the presentation speech. The occasion was a pleasant one.

GENERAL William Preston, one of the rebel Generals wounded at the Chickamauga battle, was the former United States Minister to Spain. His first act in the service of the rebel Confederacy was to visit Richmond as a Commissioner from the secession State government of Kentucky, which was formed by a so-called Sovereignty Convention which met at Russelville.

IN concurrence with an opinion given by the Judge-Advocate-General, the Governor of Rhode Island orders commandants of militia companies to require their commands to meet for drill twenty-six times in each and every year, on such days as said officers may appoint, and they are empowered to assess as a fine for non-attendance the sum of fifty cents.

THE statement going the round of the press that 118,000 men were absent without leave from the Army of the Potomac alone—in other words, had deserted—is declared to be incorrect. From the figures in the Provost Marshal General's office, it is ascertained that on the 1st of July, 1863, there were but 92,789 deserters from all the armies in the field. Since the establishment of the Bureau of Deserters, over 15,000 of these "skulkers" have been turned over to their regiments.

A GENERAL order from Brigadier-General Gillmore, dated September 17, states that it has come to the knowledge of the Brigadier-General Commanding that detachments of colored troops, detailed for fatigue duty, have been employed, in one instance at least, to prepare camps and perform menial duty for white troops. Such use of these details is unauthorized and improper, and is hereafter expressly prohibited. Commanding officers of colored regiments are directed to report promptly, to these headquarters, any violations of this order which may come to their knowledge.

A PETERSBURG, Va., paper of the 16th, says:—Major-General George E. Pickett, Confederate States Army, the hero of Gettysburg, was united in matrimony yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's church, to Miss Sallie Corbell, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John D. Corbell, Esq., of Nansemond county, Rev. Mr. Platt, the Rector, officiating. The bridal party took the four o'clock train for Richmond, where a short respite from military duties will be observed. A salute of twelve guns was fired in honor of the event, by a battery attached to the General's command on Dunn's Hill.

IT is stated that the Government at the present time has on hand in the different arsenals throughout the country, *seven hundred thousand* stand of arms, five hundred thousand of which are effective. The number is rapidly increasing, the Springfield manufactory alone turning out 25,000 rifled muskets every month. Under the contract made by Secretary Cameron, nearly two years ago, with private parties, for 200,000 rifled arms, only 25,000 have as yet been delivered to the Government—the muskets manufactured by contract costing one-third more than those made at Springfield. There are also on hand about 2,400 24 and 32-pounder smooth-bore cannon, which are rapidly being converted into effective guns by the rifling process.

THE New York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of August 28th, makes the following suggestion in regard to a new method of raising an army:—"It might be worth the while of the Government, if it needs conscripts so sorely as it pretends, to station two or three regiments and a few pieces of artillery *in the immediate vicinity of Wall street, William street and Exchange place.* Every day from 11 o'clock until 2 or half-past 2, there are congregated at the corners of those streets from 500 to 600 men, mostly young and vigorous, in the very pride and flower of life, who are engaged in gambling in stocks and shares. This place is a perfect Babel for the uproar and confusion of tongues, and a worse than Homburg or Baden Baden for demoralization and cupidity. The people who frequent those purlieus are of no use to the community. They add nothing to the national wealth. They are as sordid as thimble-riggers, and have as little heart or conscience as the scrip in which they speculate. Why should not General Dix make a beginning by impressing the whole gang and sending them off to the Army of the Potomac?"

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REBELLION has appeared from the office of the Coast Survey, in the form of a map on which are marked in colored lines the boundaries of the rebel territory in July, 1861, and that to which it is at present limited. The contrast between the two is striking, as well as the comparison of population between the loyal and the rebel States, marked upon the margin of the map. By this it appears that the former number 22,209,403 freemen, and 443,541 slaves, and the latter 5,281,917 freemen, and 3,510,219 slaves, counting with them the whole of Louisiana and Tennessee.

THE HASLAR GUNBOATS—THE HISTORY OF A ROTTEN FLOTILLA.—During the Russian war, a famous lot of gun and mortar-boats were ordered to be built, at great expense, for the British navy. This flotilla was termed "the best legacy "of the Russian war, the only solid advantage that remained "to us after all our experiments. We had not only learned "that a maritime Power requires other vessels besides line-"of-battle ships, but we had actually got a strong fleet of "these vessels ready built for any future emergency. There "they were all hauled up safe and sound, all paid for, and "fit to be launched at an hour's notice in strength sufficient "to sweep the channel of an enemy." But, alas for such expectations! The flotilla was hardly built before some of the vessels began to fall to pieces, and eventually all of them proved as bad. One who has lately seen some of them now lying in the Haslar Yard, says "that on those Haslar slips "lie vessels which, in 1855, were spick and span new, and "through which you may now kick your foot with the "greatest possible ease. This is literally true; you may ac-"tually stand beside one of these terrible engines of war, and "send your toe through it as if it were tissue paper. Nay, "more; a little while back the officials at Whitehall wanted "a specimen of the wood of which these rascally boats were "constructed, and the shipwrights cut out five different "pieces before they could get one which would hold to-"gether sufficiently to bear being sent to London. Two of "these precious craft actually tumbled into a heap of rotten-"ness while being hauled up to their berths. Yet it is but "a few years ago since the last of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE'S "ships was used as a Thames barge, and was sound and "whole down to the very end." The same writer does very well, in view of the facts he relates, to suggest to his patriotic countrymen not to be "over hard upon American "shoddy-mongers." "Let us first of all," he says, "cast "the beams of those gunboats out of our own eyes be-"fore we are so sharp upon the motes in our neighbor's." An attempt was made to save the rotten fleet, and any quantity of money was thrown away in repairs. All without avail. Two of the vessels after a time were condemned and taken to pieces, and even now fragments of their poor rotten skeletons may be met with in obscure corners of the Haslar Yard, each fragment forming part of a tale of fraudulent copper bolt fastenings and sappy timbers. Forty-seven are still on the blocks, and six more are in process of building. A recent inspection of these has resulted in an order condemning seventeen of them to be broken up, fifteen to be surveyed further for sale or breaking up, directing nine to be held for repairs, and two to be fitted for coal depots. An inglorious fate for "the best legacy of the "Russian war"—the flotilla which was to have "strength "sufficient to sweep the Channel of an enemy."

The above list only includes the Haslar gunboats, but in addition to these there are some 110 others of the same class of vessels afloat in the home ports and on foreign stations, all of which must be looked upon by the light of present experience as possessing a still more unfavorable average of condition than even those quoted above. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that we hear complaints of the somnolence of the Admiralty, and the inefficiency of the present system of dockyard administration.

CAPTAIN COLES ON IRON-CLADS.—Captain COLES writes a letter to the *Times*, discussing, among other things, the fight between the *Atlanta* and *Weehawken*. He says:—

"Without supposing either of these iron-clads to be a perfect specimen of the class to which it belongs, we know that the *Atlanta* was at least three times as large as the *Weehawken*, carried three times the number of guns, and that the Confederates had such confidence in her powers that they felt certain of capturing two of these turret ships and doing great damage to the Federal fleet. But instead of this, she was captured by one turret ship in the short space of 15 minutes, from the effect of only five shots.

"If the *Weehawken*, with one turret, and two 15-inch guns, throwing shot of 440 lbs. weight, took the *Atlanta* in 15 minutes, how long will it take the *Roanoke*, with three turrets and six guns of the same calibre, to capture or destroy any broadside-port iron-clad that we have, armed with smooth-bore 68-pounders or breech-loading rifled 110-pounders (of professedly inferior power), being at present the heaviest guns which we have for service in the navy?

"It strikes me that this is a very serious matter; for while the Americans are manufacturing these 440-pounders at the rate of one per day, and are daily gaining experience in their application to the purposes of naval warfare, we have not as yet got beyond a trial gun, and have not a ship afloat that can carry it.

"The Americans have thoroughly accepted the necessity of having these heavy guns, and of having ships of special construction to carry them. The Danes have a turret ship, built in England, at sea, and other foreign Governments are having them rapidly built in our yards.

"The Americans stole a march on us at the commencement of the last war, and it is a matter of history how our navy suffered in consequence. War is, I trust, far distant, but for war a nation like ours should at all times be prepared; and in the event of such a misfortune befalling us, we ought at least to be able to feel some confidence that our beautiful and costly iron-clads, which we have made our pride and boast, would be able to engage on equal terms a smaller turret ship."

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* complains bitterly of the weakness of the present condition of the British Admiralty, comparing it unfavorably with that of France. It contends that the blunders and the inefficiency of this Board give rise to a dangerous misunderstanding in France itself. "Ill-informed "people amongst the French—judging England by what they "see at home—fancy that the Admiralty is the true represen-"tative of England's power." The main source of this weakness it finds in the fact that of the six Lords of the Admiralty, two are members of Parliament professionally unconnected with the Navy, and the other four are exclusively and simply captains of men-of-war. Not one of the other important specialities composing the naval establishment of a nation is represented at the Board. The four naval commanders are in the majority, and are the actual "masters of "the situation." The other branches of maritime affairs—such as hydraulic works, ship-building, ordnance, sanitary, and other matters—are, one and all, utterly unrepresented at the Board. The *Magazine* declares that, both in quantity and quality, the work performed is behind that of the French, who have beaten England in the race of progress toward improved means of attack and defence; who have forced it twice to reconstruct its Navy; who have forced it to improve its artillery; who have thus successfully encountered it in what it vainly imagined was its own ground —the application of steam and of iron to naval construction and warfare. The life of the Admiralty, it says, seems to be passed in a deep and peaceful slumber, only occasionally disturbed by intermittent and sudden rousings by the House of Commons. At the end of every seventh year, the Sleeping Beauty of Somerset House is subject to a short period of wakeful, and even feverish anxiety, to again subside into the enchanted seven years' sleep.

EXTRA SURGICAL AID ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—A correspondent holding a prominent and very responsible position in the Army writes as follows to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, on the subject of extra surgical aid on the battle-field. The want of some systematic plan has been a source of great evils in this connection, much to the annoyance of the Regular Army Surgeons, and to the injury of the wounded soldiers:—

"As a sequel to your article on 'extra surgical aid,' why do you not urge that the Governors select men of *good professional standing*, and not deluge us with a lot of he and *she* quacks, with now and then a decent man interspersed, as they have done heretofore. The majority of men heretofore sent us have had more pretensions than brains, more impudence and mendacity than skill and politeness. Many of the really educated men, too, seem to think that we must at once relinquish our knives, handing them over to them. For one, I always, in civil and military practice, claim the right to have absolute dictation over my own patients. If a new man offers to assist me, and I need his help, I welcome him, but I don't propose to hand over to him the direction and act as his assistant, unless, indeed, he is some prominent surgeon, whose skill is well known. It is not human to expect it, and the men who, unknown to fame except in their own county, come down to us, expecting us to play second fiddle to them, while *they* attend *our* patients, and find out their mistake, and then go home and talk about 'Army butchers' and 'conservative surgery,' simply write themselves down asses. The sour grapes are too evident. Of course they can get a lot of kind-hearted reverends and sympathizing old maids to back them up in their terrible yarns, but whoever saw a homœopath, or any other quack, who did not have the same backers? For my part, I always suspect a doctor whose reputation depends on preachers and old women."

THE LESSONS OF OUR WAR.—The London *Times* closes a discussion of these topics as follows:—

"We find two great principles steadily preserved in American practice. In artillery, the calibre of the gun and the weight of the shot are made as great as possible; in shipbuilding, the turret pattern prevails over every other. These principles, too, would appear to be in some degree connected, if we are to assume—what has not yet been proved—that only turret ships can carry very heavy guns. But neither one principle nor the other has yet been recognized in this country. We are building turret ships, it is true, among other models; but we have not given them any preference, while such a thing as a 400-pounder or 500-pounder gun has not been conceived. Our artillerists, indeed, have explicitly condemned the very doctrine on which the DAHLGREN system of ordnance is based—that of throwing heavy projectiles with low velocity—and prefer to rely on velocity rather than weight. It must be remembered, however, as explanatory, in some degree, of the contrast between the two systems, that the Americans are shaping all their efforts according to the exceptional requirements of a special emergency. They build their ships for coast work and harbor service only. It is by no means certain that any one of the iron-clads engaged in the siege of Charleston could be sent to sea with safety. They were intended only for such work as they have been performing, whereas the conditions of our experiments are far more extensive. Nevertheless, until our inquiries have been aided by further evidence, it would be unwise to assume that we are right or that the Americans are wrong. The iron-clads were once beaten off by the Charleston forts. They have now been more successful, but it seems as if the shore batteries left them only an inferior part in the performance. Before we can form, however, any safe conclusions, it will be necessary to ascertain with accuracy what means were employed on each occasion by either side, and in what respects either the attack or defence had improved or degenerated between the first assault and the second. At present we see that the assailants have not only gained considerable advantages, but have achieved a very remarkable feat. If Fort Sumter were a good specimen of a modern fort, we should say that forts had been fairly beaten by guns; but we know that the fort was only a piece of patchwork, and we are by no means sure that it was effectively armed. We therefore suspend our judgment, and content ourselves with indicating the successive incidents which this war produces for our instruction and guidance."

THE electric light has been adapted for surgical purposes. A great difficulty in many operations is the want of light, and by means of a small vacuum tube, bent into a helix or screw, a kind of luminous cylinder is formed, which may be introduced in very narrow cavities. Carburetted hydrogen, carbonic and hydro-chloric acid are used in the vacuum tube to produce whiteness in the light.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

All the indications go to show that, for the future, the main weight of military operations will centre on the Armies in Tennessee. There has been, in fact, virtually a transfer of the chief theatre of war from Virginia to the centre zone. The rebels feel that until they regain possession of Chattanooga and the mountain system of Eastern Tennessee, the Confederacy is menaced in its most vital part; and although chagrined at the failure to throw General Rosecrans from the region, they are now accumulating troops for a fresh and more energetic effort. The National Government, on its part, alive at length to the supreme importance of preserving the positions and lines which General Rosecrans has gained, is rapidly sending forward to that commander powerful reinforcements. We may, therefore, look forward to a speedy renewal of the onward movement. This ought to be inaugurated as soon as possible, for a successful advance upon Northern Georgia, with a force sufficient to retain possession of the key-point of that district is an absolute necessity of military success. We need hardly say that such an advance can be attended by permanent results, only by a strict adherence to correct strategical principles, and only by being made at each decisive point in force proportioned to the exposure of that point to attack, and its connection with the general position.

The importance of Chattanooga, including under that name the whole region now the sphere of operations, is geographical and artificial; geographical in this, that the mountains of the Blue Ridge, which render extremely difficult any operations across them from Western Virginia or Tennessee into Eastern Virginia, or North Carolina, here fall into the plain. These mountains consist of a double chain; the Blue Ridge proper, extending northward from latitude 34° to the Potomac.—Rome being 34° 10', Dalton and Lafayette 34° 45', and Chattanooga 35°—and the Alleghany Mountains extending from Cumberland Gap in latitude 36° 30' to the Potomac. In the valley between them lie the Shenandoah and the Tennessee. The James and the Kanawha rise also in the summit point of this valley, and, bursting through the mountain gaps, pour their waters, the one into the Atlantic, the other into the Mississippi.

The possession of these mountains and the valley between them depends upon the possession of their flanks. The most important flank is the centre of the line now occupied by the rebels, which, resting with its right on the sea, follows the Rappahannock and Rapidan to the mountains, runs southwest through this valley to the Southernmost point of the Tennessee at Warrenton, and thence nearly due west through the head-waters of the Tombigbee, and along the line of the Pearl river into the Atlantic.

Viewed as a military position, this line may be said to be a line of battle with its left thrown back *én echelon*, its right advanced to attack, protected from the right to the centre by the mountain chains. From this right has come all the serious advances against the Northern States. Behind it lies their capital and the centre of their political and military power. The mouth of the valley lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, is the district of Eastern Tennessee from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga, of which Knoxville is the centre. That district—the mountains and the valley—are held when Cumberland Gap, Knoxville and Chattanooga are held. The flank of this mountain chain can be turned, and the rebel centre forced back until their defensive line becomes concave, hugging the coast closely from Richmond to Mobile; and either flank can be attacked at pleasure in force, with but little prospect of receiving assistance from the rest of the line.

The artificial importance of Chattanooga is its geographical position. It is the centre of four main lines of railroad—one to Virginia, leading northeast through the valley; one northwest to Nashville; one due west to Memphis; and one due south to Atlanta, where it separates to Charleston and Mobile. Thus the two railroad systems, resting upon military basis—at Nashville and Memphis for our right wing, and at Richmond, Charleston, and Mobile for the rebel line of defence—meet in one common salient at Chattanooga; and the possession of that salient enables either party to operate against the other with perfect security to his communications. It affords us that inestimable military advantage—a single line of operations, combined with a double line of supplies—enabling us, if unsuccessful, to fall back on either flank if necessary; but does not give the same advantage to our opponent, because the salient of their triangle is very large—135°—while ours is very small—45°—and therefore one of their lines (that through Knoxville) is exposed to flank attacks during the whole of that portion of it south of Cumberland Gap. If this railway ran southwest to Savannah, or even west to Charleston, and that point were the right flank of the rebel line, their position would be exactly analagous for offence and defence to that of the right wing of our army of eastern operations under Rosecrans.

Two other considerations are of importance in determining the mode by which such a position should be approached. Two main lines of railway connect the extremities of the rebel position. The one passes through Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta to Mobile; the distances from Richmond to Chattanooga being 600 miles, to Atlanta 750 miles, to Mobile 1,150. The other goes south from Richmond, through Petersburgh, Goldsboro, Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, to Chattanooga and Mobile. The distances by this route are—to Wilmington 300 miles, to Atlanta 850 miles, to Chattanooga 1,000 miles, to Mobile 1,250 miles. The carrying capacity of this shore line is doubled by loop-lines for the entire distance, except 350 miles between Atlanta and Mobile. The shortest line for reinforcing the centre is thus the Virginia and Eastern Tennessee line through the valley. For military purposes in defending this line, this railroad gives one-half the carrying power of the Southern railway system. The coast line is easily accessible at Wilmington and other places. The entire line being in the possession of the enemy, they are compelled to hold Chattanooga in force, and to defend with a smaller force the line of this railway as long as possible. The position of Knoxville is valuable also, in that it gives an opportunity of operating against our communications by Nashville, and of assailing Kentucky. The force at Knoxville can retire either upon the right at Richmond or upon the centre at Chattanooga.

The Tennessee river, flowing past Chattanooga, makes a large bend south at Warrenton, where it is within 80 miles of Rome—an important dépôt of stores and arsenal of construction.

In advancing upon Chattanooga, Rosecrans, taking advantage of the double line of supplies which enabled him to extend to his right flank, placing himself on the Memphis railroad, crossed the river south of Chattanooga, and, by threatening Dalton, compelled Bragg to evacuate Chattanooga without a battle. Bragg had three courses open to him: to retire on Atlanta, to attack Rosecrans in the passage of the river—calling in Buckner if necessary—or to leave a small force to defend the gap and retire fighting before Rosecrans, while with his main force he reinforced Buckner and operated upon Rosecrans' communications.

The last was the best and the proper course, if Bragg's strength had admitted of it. He would have been 500 miles nearer reinforcements from Richmond, and Rosecrans could not have advanced beyond Chattanooga. His reply would have been to have left a small force to defend the Tennessee, and, joining with Burnside, force Bragg back into the mountains.

Burnside's *rôle* was to prevent such a flank attack by any small force. He had two courses open to him: to follow Rosecrans' operations at an interval of one or two days' march, waiting to seize the railway until Buckner should have been recalled by Bragg, or until it should have been shown that he would retire upon Richmond. This would cover Rosecrans' flank effectively, and enable him to form a junction with the main column, if Bragg attempted to turn by way of Knoxville; or to have advanced more rapidly than Rosecrans, beat Buckner or compel him to retire and secure the railroad. He chose the latter, and this gave Bragg an opportunity to execute the flanking movement by way of Knoxville, with the advantage of being certain of bringing a portion of Rosecrans' army to bay with the bulk of his forces.

In all cases of lines of double operation, such as these were, on both sides, each opposing army consists of three portions—that which on each line may be left to observe the opposing column, fight a defensive battle if a position offers, and retard an advance as much as possible, and a reserve which is moved rapidly from one line to another when it is desirable to resume the offensive in either direction.

That Bragg called in Buckner and then retired from Chattanooga, showed either lack of enterprise or generalship, or exceeding weakness—most probably the latter.

To attack Chattanooga successfully, and with certainty, the force of the main column operating upon Rome should be sufficient to cope successfully with any force that can be brought against it from the direction of Atlanta, leaving on the left flank a sufficient column to hold the valley and Cumberland Gap against any force which could be sent down from Northern Virginia. The more strongly the army of Northern Virginia is pressed by the army of the Potomac, the less force is it necessary to leave in the valley, and if it were possible to force that army into Richmond, it would only be necessary to observe this flank with a few cavalry.

The district to be held in order permanently to contest the railroad, the mountain ranges and the valley between, and the entrance into the great seaboard plains of Georgia and the Carolinas, without being open to flanking attack, is a triangle of which the Tennessee from Warrenton to Chattanooga is the base, and Rome the salient; and the possession of this latter place is essential to the full security of the strategetic position which commands the rebel centre. Their operations are then confined to an advance direct from Atlanta, with all the advantages of manœuvre in our hands.

JOINT COMMANDS.

Joint military commands, however necessary they may sometimes be, are rarely ever other than an unmitigated evil. When not absolutely necessary, they should be avoided. This is true of all joint commands, as history abundantly shows. To go no farther back than the late war in the Crimea, the union of Raglan and St. Arnaud in command paralyzed the Allies and prolonged the siege. Everything was done in council; there was no head, no responsibility; and when St. Arnaud died, the *médiocre* mind of Canrobert was sensibly weakened by the duality of authority; so much so that the English soldiers called him by the anagrammatic *sobriquet*—"Robert Can't." There, too, besides the abstract evils, there were rival nationalities. "Our noble Allies" watched each other with the greatest jealousy, lest either should gain some notable advantages over the enemy and—each other. "Our ancient foe" was paying back former scores by greater gallantry at Inkermann, and by a terrible contrast of success at the Malakoff; for by this time Pelissier was the joint commander, and was entirely too smart for stupid Simpson.

But in this present war we have been more than once the sufferers from joint naval and military commands. Without seeking further illustration, look at the operations before Charleston. There never has been a proper understanding—we will not say *entente cordiále*—between the naval and military commanders there. It never seems to have been thought—we speak in a popular sense—that both services were to do their utmost to reduce that place.

Some idea of task-work there seems to have been: that the Navy were to do so much, while the Army did the remainder, or *vice versa*; but to combine in plan, in daily suggestion, in rapid developing execu-

tion, has certainly not been the *apparent* effect of the united service in Charleston Harbor, in the earlier days of the investment.

DUPONT began with the splendid naval action at Hilton Head. Where then was the Army, and why were there months of inaction, ending indeed, just at the time of SHERMAN being recalled, with the capture of Fort Pulaski, which was Great-Gun GILLMORE'S work?

SHERMAN recalled, HUNTER went down, and did nothing. HUNTER recalled, MITCHELL was placed in command, and while he was perfecting plans for offensive movement, GOD took him. HUNTER once more, and not the sound of a pick, shovel or weapon of war; only quarrelsome inactivity. He looked on to see DUPONT'S "forlorn hope" of Monitors under the concentrated fire of three hundred guns, and then wrote him a pretty letter to say how well it was done, instead of helping him by a vigorous, strong and practical land attack. This, we say, was at least the *appearance* of things. Now, in these cases, whose was the fault? Who was the real commander? Even if *one* were appointed to the chief command, the difficulty seems to assume another form. The land officer is ignorant of the details of sea service and manœuvre; the admiral does not understand the movement of troops and the art of the military engineer. Besides, there is the rivalry of services: each has BACON'S *idola tribus*; each is anxious that his branch should gain the greater glory.

All that we have written is *àpropos* of the statement recently made that there is some want of hearty coöperation between General GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN. We hope this is not so; but, if it be, it is only a new phase of the old question.

There is but one way to remedy this, and this, as we have hinted, would be but a partial remedy; it is for the President to give one officer the supreme command, and let him be responsible for the result.

In such a siege as that of Charleston, the land officer should be the man; and then when he says to his naval colleague—"Let your Monitors, or so many of them, attack a certain point," let the attack be made, unless insuperable obstacles of weather, &c., render it impracticable. Better risk a little on the score of technical ignorance, than do nothing, or fail in whatever is undertaken.

When on the return of NAPOLEON from Elba in 1815, the Duke of WELLINGTON urged the Allies to pour their troops into Belgium, they gave him the supreme command, the Prince of ORANGE gracefully consenting to serve under him; and thus Waterloo was won. And even admitting the ignorance of details, the same should be done where the two branches of the service come together: in nine cases out of ten the result would be admirable.

Great care should, of course, be taken in selecting a proper person for so responsible a command, and then he should have supreme power and the unlimited confidence of the government. "In general," says MARMONT,* "there are only two parts to play—to obey and to command. Let the Government give the command to those whom it thinks the worthiest, and, at the same time, let it concede to them an unreserved confidence; otherwise it should replace them."

* Coppée's Translation of "*L'Esprit des Institutions Militaires.*"

RIFLE CORPS.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself G. E. P., presented in the columns of this journal, a week or two since, some of the arguments that are convincing all impartial men of the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the Militia throughout the loyal States. The case is one hardly calling for argument here. To every military man the defects of the present heterogeneous system of militia organization are sufficiently obvious. Even New York, which is in advance of the other States in this matter, is unable, under the operation of the present militia laws, to make a tithe of its strength effective in case of need; and in Pennsylvania, an actual invasion of the State, did not bring to light so much as one effective regiment of militia. Throughout most of the States militia organizations exist only on paper, and have no force except to give rank and title to gentlemen, who, however estimable in other positions, have not the military qualifications for the command of a corporal's guard.

We need a system which shall bring home to every citizen the duty of military service as directly and as imperatively as the duty of paying taxes and the demand for jury service. As nothing can be more imperative than the necessities of the public defence, so no duty can be more universal or more sacred in its demands than that which has this for its object. The teachings of the times are fast bringing all true men to see this; but we must await the slow growth of public conviction, in opposition to the instincts of private selfishness, and the slow progress of reformatory legislation before we can hope for change. Meanwhile, we need to encourage every movement which looks to the awakening of a proper military spirit among our people. A project for the organization of rifle corps, upon a plan similar to that which has been so successful in England, has been submitted to the Governors of the several States by Colonel WILLIAM S. ROWLAND, late Major of Berdan's sharp-shooters, who is now engaged in forming organizations of this character in New Jersey, under authority received from the Governor of that State. The details of the plan we give elsewhere. It has features which commend it to the consideration of every one interested in this subject of military organization. How far it will be possible to make it succeed in this country is not yet certain. The plan of "champion contests" is a good one, if it will only prove successful in awakening the same interest in the movement as has been excited in England. We certainly need something to arouse a proper military spirit among our young men, whose necessities or whose preferences compel them to remain at home, while others are battling in the field. In New Jersey, we are informed, the movement has been so far successful that the rifle corps commenced in that State about the first of July now number fifty companies, averaging 90 men each.

THE staff of a General officer, regulated according to his rank, is composed of a number of officers, generally young, who are supposed to do every thing by his real direction, as they certainly do by his nominal order. He is the head, and his the mind; they are only the hands and feet to execute. Were this always so, the characteristics of a staff officer would be only common intelligence and good system combined with energy and valor. But in reality it is far otherwise: a staff-officer exercises a real command. Very much is left to him by the General; and in many cases, to spare his chief, he assumes jurisdiction of minor matters; that is, he does the work and then signs it "by order of General ———." With this we can find no fault; it is often a necessity. But it has its attendant evils. These young officers have often a natural temptation to exercise their functions with all the spirit and manner of individual command, and thus old colonels or brigadiers are virtually ordered to do their specific duty by junior officers, acting frequently with only nominal authority. When this is known to be the case, it awakens a bitter antagonism.

It has occurred to us that for many reasons the general staff should have higher rank than at present. In the first place, their duties deserve it, being usually of a high order, and, in the second, "all appearance of evil" would be avoided.

To obviate the difficulty, let the arrangement be made somewhat as follows: Let the chief of a Brigadier-General's staff be a *Colonel*, who shall really rank every Colonel in the brigade: this would give double force and sanction to orders.

The chief-of-staff to the commander of a division should be a *Brigadier, ex officio*, ranking every brigade officer in that division, while the chief-of-staff to a corps commander should be a Major-General. These of course are but suggestions which occur to us, in attempting to improve the general staff.

The remaining staff officers would be aides-de-camp, whose duties would be restricted to the details of the office and carrying explicit orders on the field of battle, and their rank is comparatively unimportant.

In the distinct general staff there should be regular instruction, similar to that of the *état-major* of the French service, and a staff thus organized and instructed would be the very best body of officers from which to select important generals; not to the detriment of distinguished line officers; but in such a school, under the very eye and direction of the general—the very hands of his thoughts—they would have been a party to all his plans, and ready to imitate all his praiseworthy actions.

AN order, published elsewhere, announces that the War Department has ordered a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of Generals McCOOK and CRITTENDEN in the late battles near Chattanooga. This is a very proper measure, and we are glad it has been so promptly resolved on. It is due to the Generals themselves, to the Army of the Cumberland, to its commander, and to the country. Whatever judgments we may have formed as to the matter, we of course held them in abeyance until the developments to be made before the Court shall be made public.

THE presence of the Russian squadron of five vessels now lying in the mouth of the North River, is giving rise to a great deal of very silly speculation as to its object here at the present time. That the fleet has a "mission" is assumed as a primary postulate. That mission is unknown, and as, in the Latin proverb, the "unknown always passes for the marvellous," our quidnuncs are busy assigning all sorts of marvellous meanings to the arrival of these five war ships. We are told by our daily contemporaries that the five Russian vessels now in the harbor of New York are here for the following, among other, purposes: First, to intimate to France that, if there is to be an intervention in the affairs of Poland, the Russian fleet shall not be locked up in the ice-bound harbor of Cronstadt. Second, that Russia desires the world to know that the MONROE doctrine on this continent must be respected. Third, that she wishes to proclaim that the alliance between the great autocratic empire of the East and the great Republic of the West is a real, practical arrangement, to be carried into effect by these five wooden ships, at pleasure, as fortune may invite.

We understand that the officers of the squadron, amused at first at the mystification they produced, begin to feel a natural humiliation at being made the cynosure of such absurd speculations. This fact should be a check to these impertinences. There is no doubt a very hearty desire to extend all possible hospitalities to our Russian friends, and it is perfectly proper that this should be done towards the representatives of a power between which and ourselves there is much amity and good-will. But the political mission which is attributed to them is the sheerest bosh. The Russian fleet has no possible employment at home, and it has been ordered to an Atlantic voyage as a test of the vessels (some of which, by the way, were built here), with the ultimate view of seeking the northern seas of Asia, where Russia presents her true maritime front.

The five vessels of the Russian squadron range from 2,000 to 4,000 tons, carry about 170 guns, and are manned by 2,400 men. Two other vessels—corvettes—belonging to the squadron of Admiral LISOVSKY, are, we understand, expected presently, and it is not impossible that two or three additional vessels of the CZAR may before long join those already here.

IT is with no ordinary regret that we announce the accidental death of Major EDWARD B. HUNT, of the Corps of Engineers. It appears that while engaged on Wednesday last, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in some very gratifying and successful experiments with his submarine battery, Major HUNT, immediately upon the discharge of the gun, descended into the caisson of the battery. It is supposed that while there he was overcome by the gas from the gun and the confined air; as, in attempting to ascend, he fell backwards, striking on the back of his head so violently as to produce concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died, on Thursday afternoon.

Major HUNT was appointed to the Military Academy from New York in 1841, and graduated as Second Lieutenant of Engineers in July, 1845. From 1846 to 1849 he was acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy. His appointment as Major of Engineers dates from the 3d of March, 1863. Going beyond the actual requirements of his position, Major HUNT has rendered valuable service to science by his able contributions to scientific periodicals. In this department this JOURNAL will feel his loss. Major HUNT was a brother of ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT, of this State.

WHEN our honest cousins over the water wish to *bluff* for the rebels, they say, that "*eight millions* of "people can never be conquered," and all that. And when they wish to depreciate the victories of our armies, they say, "The Federal Americans, in two years "and a half of war, have, after many defeats, obtained "some advantages over an enemy whose numbers "have never amounted to *four millions.*"

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

Some alterations are ordered in the sights of the pattern Armstrong guns. The frail traject-sight is abolished, and the system of double-sighting on the trunnions of all field guns is to be adopted.

A paper was read by Mr. George Richards before the British Association upon a new invention of a square bore gun. The invention embraced two principles:—In the first place, the square bore gave at least 20 per cent. more initial velocity than the round bore of the same diameter; and secondly, the plan of obtaining increased velocity to any extent was by means of projections or rails in the interior of the bore on which the shot runs or slides, there being the necessary amount of twist to give the shot the rifled motion. In both cases the sabots would be used to act as air-tight pistons, but might be dispensed with by using wedge-like shoulders on the periphery of the shot, to fill up the angular spaces of the bore and also to give the shot the piston-like qualities sought to be obtained. This principle of presenting an increased surface to the propelling power of the gas was considered to admit of an extra power in aid of velocity of 15 tons to the square inch. Those forms of bore would admit of shot whose transverse section might be either square, hexagonal, octagonal, cylindrical, or other geometrical or polygonal forms of areas. The same gentleman showed a method of loading heavy ordnance by means of a loading-rod passing through a perforation in the breech of the gun, and thence to the muzzle. The cartridge used was also made with a perforation through which the loading rod passes. The loading-rod was quickly attached to the base of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun. Both rod and charge were rapidly drawn into the chamber of the piece, disconnected in readiness for loading, and the breech was then closed by a small apparatus, such as a revolving disc.

Messrs. Blakeley and Vavasseur have lately obtained a patent for their improvement in projectiles for ordnance. The improvement consists in forming projectiles with grooves on the body and at the rear end, for receiving lead or other soft metal. These grooves are formed at an angle to the axis of the projectile, and in the reverse direction to that of the rifling of the gun in which it is to be used; but the grooves may run parallel to the axis, and may be more or less long and deep, according to requirements. When the projectile is ready for use, there are alternate layers or strips of lead or other soft metal and iron, or other metal of which the projectile is formed, round the circumference, the iron or other metal thus protecting the lead or soft metal from injury.

The British *Naval and Military Gazette* is vexed beyond relief at the superiority of vessels built for other people—the rebels, for instance—by English ship-builders, to those turned out in the royal dockyards. When it sees that "these vessels go to sea, not unfrequently as "ships of war under foreign flags—that they are never "turned back on the hands of the contractors—that "they stand the wear and tear of years, fulfilling every "condition of the contracts, and return to this country "in a more efficient state than many of our ships of "war,—have we not a right to know how this is carried out at a minimum cost, when every week brings "us records of the grossest failures in the Royal Dockyards?" "These yards," it declares, "turn out vessels which move with such a miserable degree "of speed that, in the event of hostilities, must "tend to risk the safety of the flag which waves "over such a discreditable specimen of inferiority, "passed and ridiculed by every merchant steamer she "encounters." "Millions," it continues, "have been "squandered, and yet we are unable to show—if war "demanded to-morrow—any fleet fit to be handled in "that masterly manner which the flag of Great Britain "*should command.*" The same journal has great fault to find with the improvements proposed to be introduced into the construction of the *Lord Warden*. One of these is the placing of a powerful battery of guns at her bow. It is to be so placed as to enable the guns to be fired straight ahead, while the solid iron-plated bow will be carried up sufficiently high to form a sort of *tower*, in which the guns will be placed. "Nothing "so injudicious could have been imagined," says the *Gazette*. "Bad as the *Warrior* affair is, there they "had the sagacity to keep the weights away from the "*fine bow by which alone speed* could be expected. We "do not perceive anything but mischief likely to re"sult from this *maniacal devotion* to the *ram*—a mode "of attack to which no one but a landsman would devote "his entire attention, and which any gallant and prac"tical seaman would evade or perhaps render useless, "by the simple measure of fouling the screw of his "adversary. Fools build ships, wise men may take "them. *Speed* is the power we seek, without it the "guns may be safely cared for in the hold. Seamen "are not wanted, and more will not volunteer to fight "in such coffins, dishonoring the flag they carry."

The two steamers which are being constructed in the ship-yards at Nantes, France, and destined, it is strongly suspected, for the rebel service, are described as vessels of the finest proportions. The fineness of their lines is extreme; they are almost flat, narrow, and have sharp-cutting bows. They are about 260 feet long, will be propelled by engines of 400 horse-power, are pierced for 24 guns, and are guaranteed a speed of not less than 14 knots an hour. The drawings were furnished to the builders, who have only had to carry out the plans. The hulls are in wood, but a large quantity of iron has been employed for the purpose of strengthening them. Considerable curiosity has been excited by a clause in the contract: these vessels are to be delivered on the high seas, 20 leagues off Belle Isle. There are two similar vessels building in the yards of M. Arman, of Bordeaux. There is every evidence to show that the whole four are intended for the rebels.

A new system of ship ventilation, patented by Dr. Edmonds, a surgeon in the British Navy, is being tested on the *Royal Sovereign*. The design is to create a constant current of air to flow through the whole framework of a ship, removing damp and preventing foul smells and dry rot. The Admiralty have ordered Dr. Edmonds' system to be applied on board the *Zealous*, iron-cased frigate, at Pembroke, and the *Favorite*, at Deptford. In these ships a very perfect self-acting ventilation of the mess deck and cabins will be effected by air shafts constructed in the deck and forming part of it, so that they occupy no space and yet act just where they are most wanted—upon the air space above the hammocks at night; and what is of the greatest consequence, they act uniformly and entirely without draught.

The French steam-frigate *Montezuma* was lost a short time ago on a sand-bank not far from the Mexican coast. A Mexican pilot was on board at the time, and, as the bank was well known, it is supposed that the man ran the vessel on it on purpose, trusting, during the confusion which he presumed would follow, on being able to make his escape. He was out in his reckoning, for he was at once placed in irons, and will be tried. The *Montezuma* was an old paddle-wheel steamer, about to be struck off the lists of the navy, so that the loss was not a great one.

The experiments with ordnance, at Newhaven, England, have been brought to a close. The 110, 70, and 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong guns were tried. Under the somewhat quicker firing of the last day, the defects of lead-coated shot and fine grooving were made only too apparent, the whole of the rifling of these guns leading on their becoming warm, and impairing the accuracy. As happened in the previous practice with the full charge of 12 lbs., several of the shells burst at the muzzle, and one in the gun itself, cutting up the grooving, while others of the shells were stripped of their lead coating and fell short. It was shown that the 110-pounder could not be depended upon in the hour of greatest need in a close hand-to-hand combat, and the fact established was that the peculiar nature of the Armstrong rifling rendered it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a safe fuse for the gun.

An alarmed Englishman writes to the London *Times* to know why English fortifications are being mounted with the old 68-pounders, while the United States and other nations are fortifying with huge 15-inch guns.

The London *Times* of the 16th has a long article condemnatory of the system of furnishing the Southern Confederacy with a piratical navy, and arguing the question up to the point of its involving a breach of neutrality. It speaks positively of the design of the government to hinder the sailing of Laird's rams, and assumes that Lord John Russell must, in default of direct evidence that the vessels were built for Confederate privateering, have had good ground for interfering with their departure.

The *Magenta*, the new French steam ram which has lately sailed from Brest to Cherbourg, is described as having the appearance of an ordinary ship of the line. She is higher out of the water at the bows than at the stern: her masts are short and thick, and the bows culminate in a gigantic spar or ploughshare. The upper deck is flush, and with the exception of the two bow-chasers, there are no guns upon it; close to the smoke-pipe is a shot-proof turret, whence orders can be communicated to every part of the ship. In action the crew are all below, and the captain, his signal officers, and a few picked marksmen, occupy the turret. The *Magenta* has two gun-decks, each armed with 24 breech-loading guns, throwing a 60-pound shot with six pounds of powder. All the guns are protected by iron plates, but the iron casing stops short at the bows and stern. The great innovation of the *Magenta* is, that the quarters of the officers and crew are spacious, airy, and well ventilated; the sad experience of the *Normandie* (on board of which ship the crew was decimated in the Gulf of Mexico, in consequence of the stifling atmosphere between decks) having shown that the mortality among the seamen more than compensates any advantages that might be derived from these invulnerable vessels. The engines (1000 horse power nominally) can be worked up to 2700 horse power. Her speed on an even keel is from 13 to 14 knots, and her consumption of coal 130 tons per diem. She can ship 800 tons of fuel. Her length all over is 90 metres; (about 295 feet,) extreme breadth about 57 feet; her displacement 6000 to 7000 tons. The spur weighs 15 tons, and her crew on the war footing is 700 men.

The London *Post* of the 14th September, says:—The name of Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B., has been mentioned in connection with the West India command. The service will allow that if the health of Sir James be sufficiently restored, so as to enable him to undertake the duties *of a command which is likely to have more responsibility attached to it than any other in the gift of the Duke of Somerset*, there is no officer in existence who has a greater right than the capturer of Peiho to a preference in the matter.

RIFLE CORPS IN AMERICA.

Colonel William S. Rowland, formerly of Berdan's sharp-shooters, has laid before the Governors of the different States a plan for the organization of a Volunteer Rifle Corps, upon a plan similar to that of England and Switzerland, for the purpose of creating a force of well-drilled men, who shall become expert in the use of the Infantry Arm of the United States, the Springfield or Enfield Rifle. It is proposed that the men be enrolled in each State under its militia laws, uniformed, armed and equipped by the State, and under the supervision of an Inspector-General appointed by the Governor. A full report to be made annually to the Adjutant-General of the State, and by him transmitted to the Legislature, who shall be petitioned to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay for encampment, prizes, ammunition and incidental expenses.

The plan further provides that certain days in the year be designated for rifle practice and drill; rifle test or standard to be made by a board composed of at least one person appointed by the Governor of each State, and rules for the government and discipline of the corps shall be determined. It is also proposed that State encampments shall take place annually, at which the several companies shall meet for inspection and rifle practice, and when trial-shooting shall be made for at least four State prizes, as follows:—

The first, or Champion company prize, to be awarded to the company producing the largest number of best off-hand rifle shots.

The second Champion prize to be awarded to the best off-hand rifle shot, non-commissioned officer or private.

The third prize to be awarded to the second best rifle shot, non-commissioned officer or private.

The fourth prize to be awarded to the company showing the highest state of efficiency and drill.

To give the organization at the same time a National character, it is further proposed to ask that Congress shall make an appropriation every three years for a National prize, to be contested for by the Champion companies of the several States.

Rifle corps, on this plan, are in process of formation in New Jersey, by Colonel Rowland, under authority received from the Governor of that State. Fifty companies, averaging 90 men each, are already formed, and meet weekly for drill; and target grounds for practice are being prepared. The Hythe system has been adopted for the instruction of these corps, with slight alterations.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions were issued during the week ending September 26, by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts:

Twenty-Third Regiment.—Second Lieutenant John R. Lakeman, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Hammond, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Walter D. Keith, of New Bedford, to be First Lieutenant, August 20, 1863, vice Barnard, discharged.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Sweet, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, August 27, 1863, vice Perkins, killed in action.

Twenty-Fifth Regiment—Alpheus E. Hoyt, M. D., of Milford, to be Assistant-Surgeon, September 25, 1863.

Twenty-Eighth Regiment.—First Lieutenant James Fleming, of Boston, to be Captain, May 29, 1863, vice McArdle, discharged.

First Lieutenant Levi C. Brackett, of Boston, to be Captain, May 12, 1863, vice O'Keefe, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Northampton, to be Captain, June 4. 1863, vice Sanborn. discharged.

Second Lieutenant James A. McIntyre, of Lynn, to be Captain, June 9, 1863, Vice Buckley, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Walter S. Bailey, of Lowell, to be Captain, July 27, 1863, vice McDonald, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Second Lieutenant William F. Cochrane, of West Roxbury, to be Captain, July 28, 1863, vice McKeever, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Theophilus F. Page, to be First Lieutenant, May 29, 1863, vice Fleming, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John D. Noyes, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Brackett, promoted.

Sergeant John Treanor, to be First Lieutenant, May 13, 1863, vice George L. Mitchell, discharged.

Sergeant John Duffy, of Lynn, to be First Lieutenant, August 25, 1863, vice Carruthers, discharged.

Sergeant Patrick Nolan of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, April 10, 1863, vice Dwyer, discharged.

Sergeant William Kearns, to be First Lieutenant, April 3, 1863, vice Stitt, discharged.

Sergeant Michael Kirley, to be First Lieutenant, September 4, 1863, vise Quigley, discharged.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment.—Second Lieutenant George H. Long, of Charlestown, to be First Lieutenant, August 23, 1863 vice Collingwood, deceased.

Second Lieutenant George W. Pope, of North Bridgewater, to be First Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice Ripley, deceased.

Thirty-First Regiment.—Second Lieutenant James M. Stewart, of Rochester, New York, to be First Lieutenant, August 7, 1863, vice Cook, deceased.

Thirty-Fourth Regiment—Second Lieutenant George E. Goodrich, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, September 6, 1863, vice Butler, discharged.

Sergeant George L. Murdock, of West Boylston, to be Second Lieutenant, September 6, 1863, vice Goodrich, promoted.

Thirty-Sixth Regiment.—Sergeant-Major John A. Rice, of Worcester, to be Second Lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Tucker, discharged.

Commissary-Sergeant Edward F. Emory, of Fitchburg, to be Second Lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Holbrook, discharged.

Thirty-Eighth Regiment.—First Lieutenant George N. Bennett, of Cambridge, to be Captain, July 16, 1863, vice Allen, promoted.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Howland, of Boston, to be Captain, July 25, 1863, vice Hildreth, discharged.

Second Lieutenant William H. Whitney, of Cambridge, to be First Lieutenant, July 16, 1863, vice Bennett, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James T. Davis, of Cambridge, to be First Lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Howland, promoted.

Sergeant George H. Copeland, of Cambridge, to be Second Lieutenant, July 16, 1863, vice Whitney, promoted.

Sergeant Horatio E. Macomber, of Lynn, to be Second Lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Davis, promoted.

Fortieth Regiment.—First Lieutenant A. Parker Brown, of Salem, to be Major, August 26, 1863, vice Day, discharged.

Rev. Augustus M. Haskell, of Salem, to be Chaplain, September 11, 1863, vice Thayer, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Cox, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, July 26, 1863, vice Park, promoted.

Sergeant James W. Bryant, of Middleborough, to be Second Lieutenant, July 26, 1863, vice Cox, promoted.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Charles A. Campbell, of Chelsea, to be Second Lieutenant, August 30, 1863, vice Webb, killed in action.

Commissary-Sergeant Edmund D. Bigelow, of Sherborn, to be Second Lieutenant, September 1, 1863, vice Howland, discharged.

Fifty-Fourth Regiment.—Second Lieutenant, Willard Howard, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, May 31, 1863, vice Smith promoted.

Sergeant Charles G. Chipman, of Salem, (24th Regiment Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1863, vice Howard promoted.

First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, (Late 14th.)—Edward R. Cutler, M. D., of Sudbury, to be Assistant-Surgeon, September 25, 1863, vice Mason, promoted, and since deceased.

Second Battery of Light Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Warren K. Snow, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Hall, discharged.

Sergeant Joseph W. Greenleaf, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Snow, promoted.

Twelfth Battery of Light Artillery.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Phillip N. Hammond, of Quebec, C. E., to be Second Lieutenant, August 8, 1863, vice Weeber, dismissed the service.

THE NEW IRON-CLADS.

WORK on the iron-clad *Tecumseh*, at the yard of Messrs. SECOR & Co., Jersey City, is progressing rapidly. Six courses of the turret are up and being riveted. The original plan called for bolts through the whole number of courses—as in the Monitors already in service—but experience has caused this to be altered. The bolts, upon being struck fair by a heavy shot, were liable to fly through, thus becoming dangerous missiles in the crowded turret. The present plan is to employ rivets shouldering in the sixth course, the holes in which are a quarter inch larger than in the other courses. These being driven in and upset in the larger holes, will, it is believed, prove secure. There are over seven hundred (732) of these rivets to be fitted, and as this will be necessarily a longer job than driving the bolts, the remaining four of the courses will be somewhat delayed.

The *Manhattan* is nearly ready for launching, and will probably go off the stocks about the 7th instant. The boilers are in place, and the armor plating on, except abreast of the boilers, which cannot be put on until the deck over the boilers is laid and caulked. The *Mahopac*, the third of the series, will probably be ready for launching about the 1st of November. The armor stringers are in their place, and the side armor being fitted.

These vessels are all of the same class, and differ from the Monitors already in service in being larger, stronger, and better ventilated. The turrets are built of ten one-inch plates, instead of eleven of fifteen-sixteenths, as in the others.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 322.

I. The President of the United States directs that the 20th and 21st Army Corps be consolidated and called the 4th Army Corps, and that Major-General Gordon Granger be the commander of this consolidated Corps.

II. It is also directed that a Court of Inquiry be convened, the detail to be hereafter made, to inquire and report upon the conduct of Major-Generals McCook and Crittenden, in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant. These officers are relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Indianapolis, Indiana, reporting their arrival by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

NAMING OF FORTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1863.

General Orders No. 313.

The fort at Rosier's Bluff, on the east side of the Potomac river, two miles below Alexandria, will be called Fort Foote, after Rear-Admiral A. B. Foote, U. S. Navy, who died of disease June 26, 1863, and whose distinguished services in command of the United States Naval forces upon the Western rivers are well known.

The Water Battery at Alexandria will be called Battery Rodgers, after Fleet Captain G. W. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, killed August 17, 1863, in a Naval attack upon Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor, S. C.

Fort Blenker, on the south side of the Potomac, will be called Fort Reynolds, after Major-General J. F. Reynolds, killed July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "A," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort Weed, after Stephen H. Weed, Captain 5th U. S. Artillery (Brigadier-General of Volunteers), killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "B," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort Farnsworth, after Brigadier-General Evan J. Farnsworth, killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "C," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort O'Rourke, after Patrick H. O'Rourke, 1st Lieutenant U. S. Engineers (Colonel of Volunteers), killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "D," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort Willard, after George L. Willard, Major 19th U. S. Infantry (Colonel of Volunteers), killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS.

During the Week ending Saturday, September 26, 1863.

Surgeon J. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, and Captain Charles H. Gaubert, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to date September 25, 1863.

Captain Moses C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date September 23, 1863, for twice drawing his pay for the month of July, 1863, and for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Sumner Howard, 17th U. S. Infantry, to date September 25, 1863, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Surgeon Matthew McEwen, 2d Virginia Cavalry, to date September 24, 1863, for misapplication of hospital property, selling whisky to soldiers, and making false statements in relation to purchases.

Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Bell, 43d Ohio Volunteers, to date September 26, 1863, for absence without leave, in accordance with the findings of a Military Commission convened at headquarters District of Memphis.

Captains William H. Forrest, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and A. W. Belknap, 74th New York Volunteers, to date August 31, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 31, 1863, and failing to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Chaplain Jeremiah Schindel, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date June 9, 1863.

First Lieutenant John Spinning, 74th New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant B. Livingston, 7th New York Volunteers, to date August 31, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 31, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant Rollin A. Goodenough, 84th New York Volunteers, to date August 31, 1863, for desertion, having been published officially August 31, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant W. H. Bricker, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date September 21, 1863, for neglect of duty in not taking proper precautions for the safety of a scouting party under his command, thereby causing it to be surprised and himself captured.

Second Lieutenant George T. Hammond, company E, Ringgold battalion, Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date September 21, 1863, for absence without leave and drunkenness.

Dishonorably discharged by direction of the President.

Colonel Gustavus Smith, 35th Illinois Volunteers, to date September 22, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances then due, for presenting and collecting false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Captain Ralph O. Ives, 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date September 22, 1863, for violation of the 49th Article of War, and for gross neglect of duty in leaving his picket, thereby being captured by the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The dishonorable discharge, at expiration of term of service, in the case of Colonel Everard Bierer, 171st Pennsylvania drafted Militia, has been revoked; and, under the special circumstances of his case, he has been granted an honorable discharge as of the date his regiment was mustered out of the service.

The order mustering Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Bean, 24th Maine Volunteers, out of service, to date October 16, 1862, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him, to date January 12, 1863.

The order mustering Surgeon William Arnold, 37th Ohio Volunteers, out of service, to date January 6, 1863 (the date at which he was mustered in), has been revoked, and an honorable discharge granted him, of date July 31, 1863, he having shown satisfactorily that he performed duty up to that date.

The order of dismissal in the case of Captain J. B. Banning, 32d Ohio Volunteers, has been revoked at the request of the Governor of Ohio, and he has been honorably discharged by resignation, as of the date at which he was dismissed.

The order of dismissal in the case of Captain William H. Edsall, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, has been revoked, he having been previously honorably discharged by resignation, in Special Orders from headquarters sixth army corps.

The order of dismissal in the case of First Lieutenant E. W. Pike, 127th Illinois Volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged by resignation, as of the date of dismissal.

RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from September 28th, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as Ordered,

Captain C. W. Liffingwell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Captain R. S. Howell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Major E. M. Neill, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain James Mooney, 19th United States Infantry.
Captain F. W. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Failing to report at Annapolis, Maryland, as ordered.

Lieutenant W. D. W. Miller, A. D. C., to General Hancock.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, *are exempt from being dismissed the Service of the United States*, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:

Captain G. G. Hunt, 4th United States Cavalry.

Captain F. W. Stowe, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2d Division 11th Army Corps.

Captain C. H. Hovey, 13th Massachusetts Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General 2d Division 1st Army Corps.

Captain Charles M. Sampson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

First Lieutenant James A. Hall, 1st United States Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, 2d United States Infantry.

Captain S. B. Roney, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Smith, Chief Commissary 2d Army Corps.

Captain F. C. Tarr, Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, 3d Division 1st Army Corps.

Major William McMichael, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Paul Quirk, 2d United States Cavalry.

Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, United States Volunteers.

CONDITIONAL DISMISSALS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 28th they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant Elias G. Latham, 8th Company, 1st Battalion United States Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant James B. Comstock, 21st Missouri Volunteers.

Desertion.

Captain William Fairlamb, 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant Abraham H. Kline, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without Leave and Disobedience of Orders.

Captain John P. Seemann, 26th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Colonel H. Berdan, 1st Regiment Sharpshooters.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Acting Military Governor Sherburne has approved the sentence of the court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of 178th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, in the following cases:—

Major Thomas H. Addicks, 1st Independent Battalion, charged with drunkenness and embezzlement of public funds; acquitted, and Major Addicks directed to resume his sword.

Second Lieutenant Robert Hunt, 2d D. C. Volunteers, drunkenness and denouncing Colonel Alexander as a "damned secessionist," and other opprobrious epithets, dismissed the service.

Private R. Conway, company L, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, absence without leave, forfeit one month's pay.

Richard Mills, company H, 11th Infantry, absence without leave; forfeit one month's pay.

Augustus Halfast, company K, 150th Pennsylvania, sleeping on his post; forfeit one month's pay.

Earl Farrall, company E, 153d New York, drunkenness on duty; acquitted.

Sergeant Charles Scouten, company B, 157th Pennsylvania, contemptuous and disrespectful conduct to his superior officer; honorably acquitted.

James Burns, company L, Scott's 900, insubordination, and threatening his superior officers; hard labor in fortifications one year.

Franklin De Lacy, company B, 2d District of Columbia, desertion; hard labor during the term of enlistment, and forfeit of pay.

Private Christian Miller, company I, 2d District of Columbia, desertion; hard labor during his term of service, and forfeit of pay.

The sentence of death in the case of Private James Vaughan, company B, 13th Ohio Volunteers, convicted of desertion, has been commuted to confinement for three months at hard labor, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due, until the expiration of his sentence.

In the case of Captain Wm. Woodbury, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, convicted of using disloyal language and insubordination, the sentence of dismissal from the United States service has been commuted to forfeiture of three months' pay.

First Lieutenant Merrill Hicks, 4th Kentucky Volunteers, and Captain Adam Hartman, company G, 12th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, have both been cashiered the service—the former for being absent without leave, and the latter for embezzling public property.

Private Dennis McCarty, company B, 23d Illinois Volunteers, having been convicted of a deadly assault upon a fellow soldier, and violently assailing his Sergeant, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

Captain Oliver Cotter, 5th New York Artillery, convicted of fraud in the matter of musters, has been dismissed the service.

First Lieutenant Mark Tomlinson, company A, 10th regiment, C. V., has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service, for declaring Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Hart, 10th regiment, C. V., "to be a liar, a pimp, a sneak, incompetent and unfit to hold the position of Assistant Surgeon, and that every officer in the regiment held the same opinion."

Private John Leeson, sentenced to be shot to death, by court-martial, for desertion and cowardice, has had his sentence commuted by the President, to confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of ten dollars monthly pay for six months.

GENERAL GILLMORE TO HIS TROOPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 15, 1863.

It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification and pride that the Brigadier-General Commanding, is enabled to congratulate this Army on the signal success which has crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. Fort Sumter is destroyed. The scene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor, you have made the theatre of one of its proudest triumphs.

The fort has been in the possession of the enemy for more than two years, and has been his pride and boast. It has been strengthened by every appliance known to military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbled to ruins, its formidable batteries are silenced, and though a hostile flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck. Forts Wagner and Gregg, rendered memorable by their protracted resistance and the sacrifice of life they have cost, have also been wrested from the enemy by your persevering courage and skill, and the graves of your fallen comrades rescued from desecration and contumely.

You now hold in undisputed possession the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of your artillery, from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag, and the rebellion itself was inaugurated. To you, the officers and soldiers of this command, and the gallant Navy which has cooperated with you, are due the thanks of your Commander and the country. You were called upon to encounter untold privations and dangers, to undergo unremitting and exhausting labors, to sustain severe and disheartening reverses. How nobly your patriotism and zeal have responded to the call, the results of the campaign will show, and your Commanding General gratefully bears witness.

(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

The following named Medical officers of Volunteers have been ordered to proceed at once to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac:—

Surgeon W. H. Groninger, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon A. F. Herman, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon A. J. Coles, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Surgeon J. D. Osborne, 4th New Jersey Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon H. Gross, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon J. D. Sturdevant, 137th Pennsylvania Vols.
Assistant-Surgeon G. J. Townsend, 72d New York Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Breakey, 16th Michigan Volunteers.

Surgeon J. V. Z. Blaney has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Brigadier-General Kelly, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Department of Western Virginia, for duty as Medical Director.

Rev. William Y. Potter having been drafted into the service of the United States, has been assigned to the special duty of visiting and inspecting the hospitals in and near Washington and Alexandria.

Surgeon John Bell, U. S. Army, now on sick leave, will, at the expiration of his leave, report to Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

So much of Special Orders No. 294, July 3, 1863, of the War Department, as directed Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. Army, to report in person to Brigadier-General Kelly, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of Western Virginia, for duty as Medical Director, has been revoked, and Surgeon McCormick ordered to proceed, without delay, to Wilmington, Del., and relieve Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Army, as a member of the Retiring Board, now in session at that place.

Surgeon Campbell, upon being relieved, will report to Major-General Couch, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Susquehanna, for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

The following named Medical officers have been ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant-Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. Army, now on duty in Washington, D. C.

Assistant-Surgeon C. K. Winne, U. S. Army, now on duty in Pittsburgh, Pa., Department of the Monongahela.

Assistant-Surgeon John Bell, U. S. Army, now on sick leave, upon the expiration of his leave.

Assistant-Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, now in charge of the U. S. General Hospital, Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Brooks, U. S. Army, now on duty in Baltimore, Maryland.

Surgeon Madison Mills, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Tennessee, and ordered to report, without delay, to Major-General Schofield, Commanding the Department of Missouri, as Medical Director of that Department.

Surgeon G. S. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, on duty at Chambersburg, Penn., has been ordered to report to the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, as Medical Director of the 11th Army Corps.

Surgeon Campbell to report to the Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna, at Chambersburg, Penn.

So much of Special Orders No. 408, September 17th, 1863, of the War Department, as directed Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Daniels, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Major-General Grant, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Tennessee, has been revoked, and Surgeon Daniels ordered to report to Major-General Burnside, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Ohio, for duty.

Assistant-Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and ordered to report in person to the Medical Director, Department of the Susquehanna, for duty in the Filbert street hospital, in place of Assistant-Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, relieved.

Surgeon William S. King, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as Medical Director, Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to proceed to Lexington, Kentucky, and report in person to Major-General Burnside, Commanding Department of the Ohio, for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, on being relieved from duty as Medical Director of the 11th Army Corps, has been ordered to report for duty to the Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna, for duty at Chambersburg, Pa.

CONFIRMED.

The order given by Brigadier-General Graham, U. S. Volunteers, President of the Examining Board at Annapolis, Maryland, directing Assistant-Surgeon George A. Wheeler, U. S. Volunteers, to rejoin his proper station, has been confirmed.

DETAILED.

Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Norris, U. S. Army, has been detailed a member of the Board instituted by Special Orders No. 169, April, 1863, of the War Department, in the place of Surgeon James T. Ghiselin, U. S. Army, relieved by Special Orders No. 402, September 8, 1863.

DISCHARGED.

Upon the recommendation of a Board of Examiners, Surgeon Thomas J. Dunott, 1st Maryland Cavalry, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of physical disability, with the condition that he shall receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

By direction of the President, and upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, convened by Special Orders No. 294, July 3d, 1863, from the War Department, Surgeon W. D. White, U. S. Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of physical disability, to date September 26th, 1863.

REINSTATED.

Edward Russell, late Surgeon 4th Louisiana Volunteers, dismissed the service as Assistant-Surgeon 26th Mass. Volunteers, by Special Orders No. 223, of the War Department, has been restored to his regiment, with pay from date of rejoining it for duty, on condition that he shall refund to the Pay Department an over payment of $226 16, and provided, the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor, or appointing authority.

DISMISSED.

In accordance with the findings of a Military Commission, convened by virtue of Special Orders No. 386, headquarters district of Memphis, and by direction of the President, Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Bell, 43d Ohio Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States, for absence without leave.

Surgeon J. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States.

RESIGNED.

Hospital Chaplain Frederick Wines, U. S. Army, has resigned.

MR. C. W. WHITNEY, the designer and builder of the *Keokuk*, associated with Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, of Washington, has entered into a contract with the Government to raise the above vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island. The work is to be prosecuted at once.

THERE are several rich prizes now at New Orleans. One of these is the merchant steamer *Warrior*, captured while coming from Havana, bound for any port in Florida. The cargo is a return of the product of a load of cotton run out of Mobile. There is also the merchant steamer *Alabama*. The merchant steamer *Montgomery*, captured on the same day with the *Alabama*. The steamer *Fox* was destroyed on the 11th off Chandeleur Islands. She is the same vessel that Captain Walker, a paroled Confederate prisoner, some months ago captured at the mouth of the Mississippi, and escaped to Mobile, where he received an ovation. There has nothing been heard of the *Fox* until her timely end was announced as burned by one of our blockading vessels.

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Captain John Rogers visited the Yard this week, accompanied by Chief-Engineer John Faron, Local-Inspector-General Ryan, of California, the Messrs. Secor and Mr. Birkbeck. The Superintendent of the Yard made a thorough inspection of all three vessels. He expressed himself as highly pleased. Upon leaving the Yard, the workmen, upwards of a thousand in number, gathered together, and as the gallant Captain passed through their midst, they saluted him with nine rousing cheers, and through their foreman, Mr. Wm. Smith, thanked him for the gallant manner in which he had fought the *Weehawken*, the first Monitor constructed at their Yard.

The prize steamship *Juno* (British), Acting-Master Franklin Hopkins, from Wilmington, N. C., September 22, arrived here on the 25th. The *Juno* was captured September 22, off Wilmington, N. C., after a chase of four hours, by the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, during which the *Connecticut* fired thirty rounds of shell and solid shot. The *Juno* hove overboard part of her cargo of cotton. She is an iron vessel, one hundred and twenty tons burden, side-wheel, built at Bristol, England, and is ten years old. Her engines are oscillating, and are about four hundred horse power. The cargo consists of two hundred bales of cotton, three tons of tobacco and a small quantity of turpentine, and is valued, together with the vessel, at $100,000. She is bound to Boston, but put into this port for a supply of fuel. She is in charge of Acting-Masters Franklin, Hopkins, and Charles Hall, and Acting-Engineer McArthur.

The stream and Yard are full of ships—some days as many as thirty-five, and on others only six or seven. There are at work on these vessels at least five thousand workmen. There is in course of construction a Bishop's derrick composed entirely of iron, which will be completed some time in December; it will occupy the place of the old wooden one. All the vessels overhauled and repaired in the Yard are painted the regulation color, which is now a slate. The three double tenders, the *Peoria*, *Tullahoma*, and *Algonquin*, are progressing with all possible dispatch; the two former will be launched inside of six weeks. The frigate *Wambanogue* is getting along as fast as possible. She is the largest vessel built by the United States Navy. The *Mercury* was launched last week, and is nearly ready for harbor-service. The *Miantonomoh* is getting ready for sea. The *Shamrock* is getting her machinery in. The *Maumee* is ready for sea. The *Hartford* and *Richmond* are both nearly ready for sea; these are the two vessels which ran the blockade at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The *Richmond* was put in commission on Wednesday, with the old officers and crew. The *Hartford* has has a thorough overhauling. Mr. W. Steele, the master carpenter, has 1,100 men employed in his department alone.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The gunboat *Alabama*, which arrived at New York some weeks since, infected with yellow fever, and which was recently towed to this yard, is now lying at quarantine, but will be brought up as soon as the weather becomes cool and frosty, so that she can be thoroughly cleansed. The old sloop-of-war *Vandalia* is now lying at one of the wharves, and is shortly to be fitted up as a receiving ship. At another wharf is the new and beautiful gunboat *Leipsic* which was built at this yard. She is under the charge of Lieutenant Commander Bradford, and is bound for Fortress Monroe, where she will receive sailing orders. It is expected she will prove to be very fast, having made thirteen knots with great ease. While proceeding to sea a few days since, she unfortunately broke her propeller, and is detained until the damage can be repaired. She is 700 tons burden, and her engines, which are very fine specimens of machinery, were made at Hartford. The *Leipsic* is armed with one 200-pound pivot gun, two 9-inch rifled pivot guns and four rifled howitzers.

The *Shawmut*, also built at this yard, and of the same class as the *Leipsic*, is now in the dry dock. She will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in about two weeks to receive her machinery. Orders have been received to fit out with all possible dispatch the old frigate *Alabama*, which has lain in the ship house for over forty years. She was commenced in 1819, and caulking was begun in 1826, since which time very little if any work has been done on the vessel. It is expected she will be launched in less than three months, when she will be fitted up as a receiving ship.

The frigate *Franklin* still remains under cover, and is an object of great attraction. She is 3,000 tons, and is pierced for about fifty guns, but will, when launched, carry an additional armament of heavy pivot guns, rendering her one of the heaviest armed naval vessels afloat. Orders are daily expected to fit her out, which it is thought can be accomplished in about six months. She will be a full-rigged frigate, but will use steam as auxiliary. Her engines, which were made at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, are now ready.

One of the iron-clads—the *Agamenticus*—is building at this yard. She is of the second class, with two turrets, and similar to the *Monadnock*, now building at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Workmen have just commenced putting on the plates, and it is probable she will be ready for service early next spring.

Preliminary orders have already been received to build three wooden gunboats, of about 2,000 tons each. They are to be built for speed, and will also carry very heavy armaments.

Additional workshops are being built for various branches of labor, and the capabilities of the yard will shortly be much enlarged. The yard is under the superintendence of Commodore George F. Pearson. About 1,200 men are now employed.

At Fort Sullivan, on Seavy's Island, a short distance from the yard, are barracks, which are at present occupied by negroes, who are daily drilled in duties pertaining to shipboard. They number 101, and are bright and tractable, easily learning what is required of them, and taking great interest in their new employment. The fort is an earthwork, which was thrown up during the war of 1812.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

This station for fifteen months past has been under the command of Commodore John W. Livingston. When he was ordered to this post, there was little in the Navy Yard (once the finest in the world), but great heaps of unsightly though costly ruins. But after fifteen months of labor, order begins to arise from the ruins, and at the present time the Yard is capable of doing a large amount of work, and is constantly being rendered more and more efficient.

For some months after Commodore Livingston assumed command here, little could be done other than the herculean task of cleaning away the ruins, gathering together the masses of copper and iron which yet remained here, and preparing for, at least, a partial rebuilding of the Yard. But now the blacksmith department is in full operation; the foundry, the machine shops, and the ship carpenter and joiner departments are fully organized and at work; and the dock engine, a most powerful and admirable piece of work, has been rebuilt anew, from the shapeless ruin in which the Rebels left it, and now empties the dry dock in four or five hours.

There are now lying at the Yard eight vessels of war—from the third-rate side-wheel steamer *Florida*, down to the little tug *Alert*, undergoing repairs—and for some weeks back there has been, at least, this number of vessels at the station. This fact alone will give an idea of the amount of work which is now done here, and of the labor which has been required to reconstruct and repair, out of the ruins the rebels left, the machinery requisite to repair, alter, and refit these vessels. During the past nine months a number of gunboats designed for river service have been fitted out here, with iron bulwarks and iron-plated pilot-houses, for the protection of their crews and officers from rifle balls of rebel sharpshooters. It is not, perhaps, discreet to give the number of vessels that have been re-modeled, repaired, or armed at this station, during the present season, but the names of some of them are as follows:—

Gunboat *Morse*; steamer *Mount Washington*; gunboats *Commodore Jones*, *Commodore Barney*; bark *Houghton*; side-wheel steamers *Connecticut* and *Florida*; Monitors *Weehawken* and *Sangamon*; side-wheel steamer *Hunchback*; screw-steamers *Mystic*, *Wyandotte* and *Young America*; gunboats *Stepping Stones* and *Shockokon*, and many others.

Much credit ought to be given to the superintendent of machinery at the Yard, Mr. W. H. Lyons, for the amount and excellence of the work in his Department. He rebuilt the dock engine at an expense of less than one-quarter of her original cost (something less than $7,500), while her original builders demanded of the Government $30,000 to rebuild her.

There are about 350 mechanics and laborers now employed in the Yard. So great has been the energy and economy of Commodore Livingston, that all that could be done preparatory to a general or partial rebuilding of the Yard, has been accomplished with comparatively small expense, and in many cases, with considerable profit to the Government; and should Congress appropriate the money requisite, the work of reconstruction could now be carried on with rapidity, ease, and cheapness.

The United States Naval Hospital is also under the control of Commodore Livingston. It at present contains about 200 patients; and generally receives from 20 to 25 new patients each week. Sick and wounded sailors and marines are sent here from all the vessels of the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons, and from the fleet now engaged at Charleston.

The officers of the station now on duty here, are as follows: *Commandant*, John W. Livingston; *Surgeon-in-Chief*, Solomon Sharp; *Surgeon*, Albert C. Gorgas; *A. A. Paymaster*, Louis Sands; *Assistant-Surgeon*, J. Oliver Burnett; *Assistant-Surgeon*, Wm. H. Jones; *Acting-Assistant-Surgeon*, Wm. M. Reber; *Naval Constructor*, Isaiah Hanscom; *Acting-Master*, Samuel F. Holbrook; *Carpenter*, William Hyde. The U. S. screw-steamer *Wyandotte* is doing guard duty off Norfolk.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Sacramento*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at Boston on the 30th September.

THE new steam revenue propeller *Kawanee*, was launched in Baltimore on the 23d.

COMMODORE Bell, commanding W. G. B. Squadron, reports that on the 12th of September the steamer *Fox*, which was captured by the rebels in April last, was chased into Mississippi Sound and burnt.

THE *Ella and Annie*, a rebel blockade runner, was at Bermuda the second week in September. At the town of Hamilton, the officers of the craft were dined and wined, and honored with every possible attention.

THE Bermuda *Gazette* confirms the statement that the steamer *Sumter* was sunk by the fire of Fort Moultrie, she having been mistaken for a Federal man-of-war. Six hundred and thirty persons were on board, and all with the exception of twenty were saved.

THE gunboat *Vicksburg*, one hundred and thirty feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and seventeen deep, was recently launched at Mystic, Conn. She is pierced for three heavy guns, and will be ready for service in about twenty days.

CAPTAIN Dungan of the revenue service, is doing good work in his blockading and cruising operations along the Virginia shore. He arrived in Baltimore, September 24th, having captured two blockade runners a few days before. They were schooners, laden with contraband goods and a rebel mail.

THE Scotland *Caledonian Mercury* says: "Another steamer, the *Star*, has just cleared out from the Clyde, for the purpose of running the blockade. The *Rothsay Castle*, which sailed a short time back for the same purpose, has put back to the Clyde for repairs. There are two steamers—one lying at Glasgow, the other at Greenock—almost ready to follow the *Star*."

A COURT of Inquiry is in session at the Washington Navy Yard with Lieutenant-Commander W. P. Jones, of the Ordnance, as President, and Captain Jas. H. Jones, of the marine corps, as Judge Advocate, on the case of Acting-Master James Van Buskirk, of the mortar schooner *Adolph Hugo* (guard boat at Alexandria), charged with conduct unbecoming an officer.

A LETTER from the steamer *Seminole*, dated Rio del Norte, September 12, says: "the most valuable prize of the war has been captured by the *Seminole*, under command of Commander Roland. She is of British build, and over three hundred feet long, and showed British colors. She has evidently been fitted out in England for a rebel man-of-war.

THE United States steamer *Cœur de Lion* lately arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, from the lower river, and reports that deserting substitutes are still making their way across the Potomac, and at some points many of them are in the woods watching an opportunity to cross. Rebel guerrillas frequently show themselves along the banks, and lately several have been captured.

U. S. FRIGATE *Macedonian* was lately towed into the inner harbor at Newport, by the steamer *Perry*, and anchored off the east side of Goat Island, a short distance astern of the frigate *Constitution*, where she will be permanently moored for the winter. There are now three first-class frigates in the inner harbor, opposite Newport, namely: the *Constitution*, *Santee* and *Macedonian*, all attached to the Naval Academy. The sloop-of-war *Marion* will return here, after completing some necessary repairs in Boston.

THE U. S. steamer *Connecticut*, Captain Almy, reports that on the 23d of September, she drove on shore and destroyed the Confederate steamer *Phantom*, loaded with arms, &c., and intending to run the blockade at Wilmington. She was built in England, and is supposed to have been intended for a privateer. The *Connecticut* chased her about four hours, and finding she was near being captured, her officers ran her on shore and took to the boats and escaped.

MESSRS. Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, are now constructing a mammoth floating battery of 3,500 tons burden. She will be eighty feet longer than the *Ironsides*, with all the invulnerability and seaworthiness of that vessel. These gentlemen built the *Ironsides*. They are also constructing the United States monitor *Yazoo*, and she now presents a graceful shell, upon which an epidermis of five feet of solid timber is about to be laid. The mail coat will be laid outside of this timber.

THE ladies' iron-clad gunboat, the *Charleston*, has been launched and is nearly ready for service in Charleston harbor. Her guns and nearly all her machinery are in, and she is about to go into commission. She is like in form and size the *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*; but she is mailed in a stronger way, and armed with heavier guns. She has a large iron beak projecting well from her bow to crush in the sides of ships, and, like the other iron-clads, will carry a heavy spar under water, with a torpedo attached to it at least twenty feet from her bow, with which they propose to blow up our Monitors when they come into the harbor.

THE gunboat *Ozark* recently left St. Louis, and made a short trial trip up the river. The hull of the *Ozark* was built at Mound City, was towed to St. Louis, where she received her engines and machinery. The boat is built on the Monitor plan. The dimensions are as follows: 180 feet long, 60 feet beam, and 7 feet four inches in hold. She has two engines, and four propellers seven feet in diameter. The iron plating around the turret and pilot house is six inches thick, deck plating one inch, and side armor three inches. She has two 11-inch guns.

THE prize *Atlantic*, of which much has already been published in the Northern papers, bound for New Orleans, has not been heard from. There is no doubt but that the prize-crew and officers were overpowered by the prisoners on board, and the vessel now, no doubt, is in some Confederate port, or, more likely at Havana or Nassau. The prize-master was Acting-Ensign Miller, said to have been an excellent officer; his crew consisted of four men. The Captain of the *Atlantic* and four of his crew are with Miller. The blockade Captain was an old hand at the rascality, having served at the business in the Crimean war.

THE United States revenue steamer *Hercules*, Lieutenant Commanding J. G. Baker, while lying under the Virginia shore, Chesapeake Bay, was attacked on Sunday, September 20th, by a large force of guerrillas, who were handsomely repulsed in about twenty minutes. The *Hercules* was struck a number of times, but fortunately no one was injured on board. It being dark the rebel loss could not be ascertained. It is presumed that the shot from the *Hercules* told with good effect, as the rebel fire was soon silenced and they retreated. The rebels were determined upon the capture of this steamer, as her activity along the coast for some time past has deprived them of large supplies of stores and ammunition.

THE gunboat *Kansas* was launched in Philadelphia this week. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 180 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 162 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 2 inches. She is 593 tons burthen, and will, when loaded, draw nine feet of water, and will have an average speed of eleven knots an hour. Her armament will consist of four guns on her gun deck, and one 11th-inch pivot-gun; her magazine will contain nine thousand pounds of powder. She is furnished with an auxiliary pumping engine, with attachments, to supply the boiler, to pump out the ship, and to use in case of fire. She also has an arrangement for throwing hot water if necessary.

THE British Navy have at present in our water eighteen vessels of various rates, from a fifty-gun frigate to a four-gun despatch vessel. As it may be a matter of interest to our readers, we give below their names, number of guns, and the names of their commanders:—

Barracouta, 6, steamer, Malcolm; *Challenger*, 22, steamer, Kennedy; *Greyhound*, 17, steamer, Hickey; *Immortalité* 5, steamer, Hancock; *Jason*, 21, steamer, Van Donop; *Landrail*, 5 steamer, Arthur; *Lily*, 4, steamer, Harvey; *Medea*, 6, steamer, Preston; *Nimble*, 5, steamer, D'Arcy; *Petrel*, 11, steamer, Watson; *Phaeton*, 39, steamer, Bowyear; *Plover*, 5, steamer, Corry; *Pylades*, 21, steamer, Hood; *Rinaldo*, 17, steamer, Dunlop; *Rosario*, 11, steamer, Grant; *Satellite*, 21, steamer, Grafton; *Vesuvius*, 6, steamer, Hamilton. The *Fawn*, 17, screw sloop, has been ordered to be put in commission at Chatham, to relieve the *Greyhound*.

THE Clyde-built side-wheel steamer *Jupiter*, a noted blockade runner, 184 feet long, 19 feet beam, formerly a passenger boat on the Clyde, was captured by the United States steamer *Cimarron* (formerly spelled *Cimerone*) at 3½ o'clock last Sunday morning, in attempting to run the blockade into Savannah, by the way of Warsaw Sound. She has a well-assorted cargo of liquors and medicines, among the latter a good quantity of quinine. She had for passengers *four officers of the Royal Navy*, an agent of the Confederacy named Weaver, and a commercial agent. Also Nassau and Savannah pilots. These officers were recognized by Mr. Lyman, Paymaster's Clerk of the *Cimarron*, who was formerly in the English service. By orders of the Health Officer at Hilton Head, the *Jupiter* was beached on St. Helena Island, in consequence of a serious leak which was discovered after her capture.

THE Russian vessels in New York harbor have been joined this week by the *Nile*, English line-of-battle ship, Captain E. K. Barnard, the flagship of Sir Alex. Milne, Admiral, who is on board, a screw propeller of 500 horse power, 2,622 tons, 78 guns, and crew of 850. The *Immortalité*, Captain George Hancock, English steam frigate, belonging to the North America and West India stations, is of 600 horse power, 3,059 tons, carrying 51 guns. The *Nimble*, in command of Lieutenant John Darcy; English dispatch boat; propeller of 80 horse power, 428 tons, carries 5 guns, and crew of 100. The French frigate *Guerrierre*, from Halifax, Commander Reynauld. These vessels are anchored in the vicinity of the Russian fleet, making unitedly probably the greatest number of foreign men-of-war ever at one time in the harbor. Of course all these distinguished and singularly simultaneous arrivals have created considerable interest, surprise and comment.

THE iron-clad *Dictator* is rapidly progressing at the Delamater Iron Works, in this city. The engines and turret machinery are all in. The boilers will be put in after the launch, which is expected to take place on the 15th of November. At present four hundred workmen are employed constantly on her. Her length is 320 feet; breadth of beam 42 feet, and 50 feet depth of hold. The ram extends 30 feet. The propeller is the largest in the world in one cast, being 21½ feet in diameter; her armor also is the heaviest of any vessel afloat, being 13 inches thick of solid iron in plates and bars against a white oak back, 3 feet 9 inches thick. The turret will be 16½ inches thick in two courses, each course 4 inches thick, between which are segments of iron. Her armament will consist of two smooth-bore Ericsson guns, using 80 pounds of powder to a shot, and throwing a shell of 460 pounds weight. The ventilation is obtained by means of a revolving fan drawing the air from the deck, and circulating it throughout the vessel in greater or less quantity. The *Dictator* is designed for fast sailing.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SABINE PASS EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP PENSACOLA,
NEW ORLEANS, September 4, 1863.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the department that Major-General Banks, having organized a force of 4,000 men, under Major-General-Franklin, to effect a landing at Sabine Pass for military occupation, and requested the cooperation of the Navy, which I most gladly acceded to, I assigned the command of the Naval force to Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, commanding United States steamer *Clifton*, accompanied by the steamer *Sachem*, Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Amos Johnson; United States steamer *Arizona*, Acting-Master Howard Tibbetts; and United States steamer *Granite City*, Acting-Master C. W. Lamson. These being the only available vessels of sufficient light draught at my disposal for that service, and as they have good pilots, I have no doubt the force is quite sufficient for the object. The defences afloat and ashore are believed to consist of two 32-pounders *en barbette*, and a battery of field pieces, and two bay boats converted into rams.

It was concerted with General Franklin that the squadron of four gunboats, under the command of Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Crocker shall make the attack alone, assisted by about one hundred and eighty sharpshooters from the Army, divided among his vessels; and having driven the enemy from his defences and destroyed or driven off the rams, the transports are then to advance and land their troops.

I regret exceedingly that the officers and crews, who have been on blockade there, cannot participate in the attack, in consequence of the excessive draught of water drawn by their vessels.

The *New London*, drawing 9½ feet, is the lightest draught of all the blockaders, and has made repeated attempts to go in alone, but without success.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. H. BELL,
Commodore Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, *pro tem.*

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ARIZONA,
SABINE BAR, September 10, 1863.

SIR:— * * * At 6 A. M. on the 8th, the *Clifton* stood in the bay and opened fire on the fort, to which no reply was made. At 9 A. M. the *Sachem*, *Arizona*, and *Granite City*, followed by the transports, stood over the bar, and with much difficulty (owing to the shallowness of the water) reached anchorage two miles from the fort at 11 A. M., the gunboats covering the transports.

At 3.30 P. M., the *Sachem*, followed by the *Arizona*, advanced up the eastern channel to draw the fire of the forts, while the *Clifton* advanced up the western channel; the *Granite City* to cover the landing of a division of troops under General Weitzel; no reply to the fire of the gunboats being made until we were abreast of the forts, when

they opened with eight guns, three of which were rifled. Almost at the same moment the *Clifton* and *Sachem* were struck in their boilers, enveloping the vessels in steam. There not being room to pass the *Sachem*, this vessel was backed down the channel and a boat sent to the *Sachem*, which returned with Engineer Munroe and Fireman Linn badly scalded (since dead). The *Arizona* had now grounded by the stern; the ebb tide caught her bows and swung her across the channel; she was, with much difficulty, extricated from this position—owing to the engine becoming heated by the collection of mud in the boilers.

The flags of the *Clifton* and *Sachem* were run down and white flags were flying at the fore. As all the transports were now moving out of the bay, this vessel remained covering their movements, until she grounded and remained until midnight, when she was kedged off, as no assistance could be had from any of the tugs of the expedition. There are now on board this vessel, William Low, Peter Benson, George W. Maker, John Bowels, Samuel Smith, and George Hurton, of the crew of the *Sachem*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. TIBBETTS,
Acting-Master Commanding U. S. steamer *Arizona*.

Commodore H. H. BELL,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, New Orleans.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP PENSACOLA,
NEW ORLEANS, September 13, 1863.

SIR:—My dispatch No. 41 informed you of the repulse of the expedition at Sabine Pass, and the capture of the *Clifton*, Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, and *Sachem*, Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Amos Johnson, by the rebels, and the safe return of the troops and transports to the river without loss.

Lieutenants Crocker and Johnson are reported to have fought their vessels gallantly, and are unhurt. The rebel steamers took the *Clifton* and *Sachem* in tow within twenty minutes after their surrender. The extent of their damage is unknown.

The arrival of the *Owasco* this morning has given me the only reports from the Naval officers concerned that I have yet received.

* * * * * *

The attack, which was to have been a surprise, and made at early dawn of the 7th, was not made until 3 P. M. on the 8th, after the entire expedition had appeared off Sabine for twenty-eight hours, and a reconnoissance had been made on the morning of the 5th by Generals Franklin and Weitzel and Lieutenant-Commanding Crocker, when they decided on a form of attack different from that recommended by myself. * * * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. H. BELL,
Commodore Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, *pro tem.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE IRONSIDES BEFORE FORT MOULTRIE.

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, SEPT. 15, 1863.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.—

SIR:—I enclose herewith the reports concerning the part taken by the Ironsides in some of the recent actions, and concur with Captain Rowan in the estimate he takes of the services of the ship and ship's company, in which I consider himself as most conspicuous.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding U. S. B. Squadron.

U. S. S. NEW IRONSIDES,
OFF FORT WAGNER, M. I., S. C., SEPT. 10, 1863.

SIR:—The *Weehawken* being hard aground off the pass between Sumter and Cummings' Point, the batteries from Fort Moultrie opened upon her. In obedience to orders, I moved this ship up, (casting off the *Memphis*, which was at the time supplying me with shell), to buoy No. 8, interposing my ship, and completely covering the *Weehawken* from the fire of the enemy. The moment we anchored and commenced swinging head on to Fort Moultrie, the enemy opened fire upon us, which was terrific. Fortunately, however, we succeeded in getting her port broadside to bear by the time he had gotten our range. We opened slowly at first, to get range on Moultrie, when I directed a very spirited and concentrated fire on that fort, which compelled it to slacken. We also directed our attention to the forts between Moultrie and Beauregard. One of the heaviest guns in these works was dismounted, and the fire of the others sensibly slackened. I then directed one gun to continue rapid fire on each of these forts, and directed the remaining fire to open on Moultrie.

The fire of all the forts slackened down to an occasional gun, when I directed a slow fire to be kept up. The moment the enemy discovered this, he jumped from behind his sandbags and opened rapidly. I renewed our rapid fire, and silenced him again.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the fine bearing, zeal and gallantry of the division officers, Lieutenant H. B. Robeson, Acting-Master Geo. W. Domett, Acting-Master John M. Skillings, Acting-Ensign Charles W. Howard, and Ensign Benjamin H. Porter.

The captains of guns and their spirited crews have my warmest thanks for the splendid manner in which they handled their guns. Paymaster Russell has my thanks for great zeal and ability in command of the powder and shell division. I particularly recommend to your notice and that of the Department, the services of Lieutenant Commander Belknap, to whose zeal and ability, as executive officer, I am so much indebted, for his untiring efforts to make the ship efficient in every department, and for his fine judgment and bearing in carrying out my orders as commander of the gun deck during the fourteen times that this ship has been under the fire of the enemy's batteries.

The pilot, Mr. Benjamin Dorey, merits my thanks for the able manner in which he has handled this ship, particularly in working her up to Moultrie in the night, without lights, bearings or compass.

I enclose herewith the report of Mr. Bishop, carpenter, detailing the injuries.

I am happy to say I have but few casualties. The surgeon's report of them is enclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ROWAN,
Captain Commanding.

To Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

NAVAL ORDERS.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Captain Charles S. Boggs, from the *Sacramento* (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander James E. Jewitt, from the command of the *Sebago*, and ordered to command the *Metacomet*.

Lieutenant Commander R. B. Lowry, from the command of the *Metacomet*, and ordered to command the *Tacony*.

Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. De Haven, from the command of the *Penobscot*, and ordered to command the *Sebago*.

Lieutenant Theodore F. Kane, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, from the *Kanawha*, and ordered North.

Assistant-Paymaster Edwin Putnam, from the *Nahant*, and ordered North.

Assistant-Paymaster Jessie B. Woodbury, from the *Passaic*, and ordered North.

Third-Assistant-Engineer George W. Baird, from the *Kensington*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Assistant-Surgeon W. R. Richardson, from the *Kearsage*, at Cadiz, Spain, and ordered to return to the United States.

Third-Assistant-Engineer John Van Hovenburg, from the *Pembina*, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Frederick Eckel, from the *Saranac*, and ordered home for examination.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Cipriano Andrade, Henry D. McEwen, Henry F. Bradford, and Hairland T. Barstow, from the *Lancaster*, Blockading Squadron, and ordered home for examination.

Lieutenant Commander John H. Russell, from the command of the *Kennebec*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Commander W. P. McCann, from the command of the *Hunchback*, and ordered to command the *Kennebec*.

Lieutenant Arthur R. Yates, from the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to New York.

Ensign La Roe P. Adams, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to final examination.

Lieutenant Samuel D. Greene, from the *Florida*, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant John McFarland, from the *Chocura*, and awaiting orders.

Surgeon Samuel J. Jones, from the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and awaiting orders.

Assistant-Surgeon Samuel H. Peltz, from the *Chocura* and ordered to the *Patapsco*.

Assistant-Surgeon Wm. L. Wheeler, from the *Patapsco* and ordered North.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Francis C. Goodwin, John D. Toppin, and Isaac R. Oakford, from the *Saranac*, and ordered home for examination.

Captain James Alden, detached from the command of the *Fort Jackson*, and granted a leave of absence for thirty days.

Chief-Engineer F. C. Dade, detached from the *Oneida*, and ordered to special duty at Philadelphia.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander A. E. K. Benham, to command the *Penobscot*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer T. C. Burchard, to the *Pensacola*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Isaac B. Fort, to the *Lackawanna*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer W. F. C. Reichenbach, to the *Port Royal*.

Lieutenant Commander S. B. Luce, preparatory orders for sea service.

Third-Assistant-Engineer John W. Huxley, to the *Sassacus*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer John C. Denby, to the *Saranac*.

Third-Assistant-Engineers George F. Sawyer, Edward Stiles, T. L. Vanderslice and Robert Inch, to the *Lancaster*, Blockading Squadron.

Assistant-Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Samuel B. Budd, Frank H. Townsend, and F. P. Hallowell, to the *Saranac*.

Sailmaker Wm. Rogers, to the *Richmond*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Myron H. Knapp, to examination.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Robert Potts, ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Jacob L. Bright and Augustus F. Nagle, ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of Acting Master's Mates E. R. Clarke and W. H. Wood.

The appointment of Acting-Ensigns Thomas Golding and C. W. Rogers.

APPOINTED.

Charles H. Rice, Acting-Ensign.

H. H. Gorringe, Acting-Master, and ordered to Mississippi Squadron.

John Condon, E. A. Bangs, R. H. Day, R. A. Treat, C. F. Lyons, and Thomas Roach, Acting-Master's Mates, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Anthony Courtney, John Croock and S. W. Evans, Acting-Second-Assistant-Engineers, and ordered as above.

N. Spear, D. E. Nugent, and Mark Wade, Third-Assistant-Engineer, and ordered as above.

Charles Ducher, F. C. Alley and George F. Bennis, Acting-Assistant-Paymasters.

ORDERED.

Acting-Master R. G. Lee, ordered to the *Hunchback*.

REVOKED.

The appointment of Acting-Master's-Mate T. J. Sheets.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Acting-Master's-Mate J. W. Goodrich.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending September 26th, 1863.

Charles Cooper, ordinary seaman, drowned, September 12, U. S. S. *Connecticut*.

Hy. Gilman, marine, yellow fever, September, 2, U. S. S. *Colorado*.

George Morris, marine, yellow fever, September 4, U. S. S. *Colorado*.

John G. James, hospital nurse, yellow fever, September 4, U. S. S. *Colorado*.

James H. Grimes, landsman, pneumonia, September 6, U. S. S. *Wabash*.

Peter Loesde, landsman, congestive fever, August, 31, U. S. S. *Pensacola*.

James Brown, seaman, congestive fever, September 8, U. S. S. *Pensacola*.

Manual Cartright, contraband, remittent fever, August 3, Mississippi Squadron.

McVeuible, contraband, endocarditis, July 31, Mississippi Squadron.

James A. Enright, landsman, remittent fever, June 14, Mississippi Squadron.

James Campbell, landsman, remittent fever, June 24, Mississippi Squadron.

Theodore F. Clarke, second corporal, cholera morbus, August 18, U. S. S. *Monongahela*.

John Sargent, gunner's mate, gunshot wound, September 9, U. S. S. *Powhatan*.

John Buck, boy, remittent fever, September 8, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Johnson, seaman, dysentery, September 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Joseph Hall, consumption, September 12, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Dick Jordan, contraband, congestion, September 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael Donohue, sergeant marines, delirium tremens, Naval Hospital, New York.

Spencer Mackay, landsman, contracted fever, September 19, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Brown, landsman, typhoid fever, September 19, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Richard Thomas, seaman, cholera morbus, August 20, U. S. S. *Canandagua*.

Joseph S. Emerick, landsman, shell wound, September 7, U. S. S. *Powhatan*.

Lenus Patton, first-class boy, drowned, September 18, U. S. S. *Teazer*.

Josiah P. Hughes, marine, dysentery, September 17, U. S. S. *Powhatan*.

Clemens Boner, coal heaver, typhus fever, August 20, U. S. S. *Kearsage*.

Mark W. Emery, ordinary seaman, typhus fever, August 19, U. S. S. *Kearsage*.

CASUALTIES IN GENERAL ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The following is the most complete list we have been able to obtain thus far, of the killed and wounded in the Army of the Cumberland, during the late engagements in Northern Georgia. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the correctness of the names:

KILLED.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, of Ohio, commanding brigade, Sheridan's division; Col. H. C. Heg, 2d Wisconsin, commanding brigade, Davis' division; Col. Grove, commanding brigade, Palmer's division; Col. Baldwin, commanding brigade, Johnson's division; Col. Edward A. King, commanding brigade, Reynolds' division; Col. Wm. Jones, 36th Ohio; Lieut. Searles, A. A. G. Staff Gen. Starkweather; Capt. Wm. Russell, A. A. G. Staff Gen. Granger; Lieut. Otis Moody, A. A. A. G. Staff Col. Bradley; Capt. A. H. Parshall, Staff Col. Vandeveer; Major Wall, Staff Gen. Davis; Capt. Murdock, Staff Gen. Van Cleve.

WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gen. J. C. Starkweather, commanding brigade, Baird's division; Brig.-Gen. John B. King, commanding regular brigade, Baird's division; Col. B. F. Scribner, commanding regular brigade, Baird's division; Col. Croxton, 4th Kentucky infantry, commanding brigade, Brannan's division; Col. L. P. Bradley, commanding brigade, Sheridan's division; Lieut. Harrison Millard, Staff Gen. Palmer; Surgeon F. H. Cross, Staff Gen. Thomas; Col. T. R. Stanley, commanding brigade, Negley's division; Capt. James A. Hawley, Staff Gen. Stanley.

KILLED.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.—Capt. Wm. Killmer, Co. F, 101st Ohio; Lieut. Birnaud, commanding Battery H, 5th United States artillery; Lieut. Van Pelt, commanding Battery A, 1st Michigan Artillery; Col. Bartletson, commanding 101st Illinois; Major Sidney Cooledge, commanding 16th United States infantry; Lieut. Buck, Co. K, 51st Illinois; Lieut. Simmons, Co. G. 51st Illinois; Lieut. Bradshaw, Co. I, 3d Kentucky; Lieut. Hudson, Co. H, 3d Kentucky; Capt. Bryan, Co. I, 21st Illinois.

WOUNDED.

REGULAR OFFICERS.—Lieut. W. F. Goodwin, 16th; Lieut. Homer H. Clark, 16th; Lieut. Wm. Mills, 10th; Lieut. Miller, 18th; Major Dawson, 19th; Lieut. John J. Adair, 18th; Capt. Crofton, 16th, Capt. Meredith, 15th, Lieut. W. H. Smyth, 18th, Lieut. Rodman, 4th, Lieut. Floyd, 4th, Lieut. Ludlow, 5th, Lieut Fessenden, 5th.

OHIO REGIMENTS.—Lieut. J. L. Keeler, 21st, Capt. C. W. Allen, 21st, Lieut. Daniel Richards, 21st, Lieut. J. J. Miller, 31st, Lieut. J. W. Martin, 31st, Capt. A. J. Sterling, 31st, Capt. W. H. Free, 31st, Lieut. J. H. Colburn, 31st, Lieut. Silas Den, 31st, Lieut. J. G. Hownell, 18th, Lieut. H. W. Bigelow, 14th, Capt. Moore, 14th, Capt. Pugh, 14th, Lieut. N. O. Cobb, 14th, Lieut. T. R. Marshall, 14th. Lieut. J. L. Van Meter, 14th, Capt. Sam. Pomeroy, 14th, Lieut. W. T. Bennett, 14th, Lieut. Hale, 101st, Major B. R. Macdonald, 101st, Lieut.-Col. Messer, 101st, Lieut. Rule, 101st, Lieut. Squires, 101st, Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, 2d, Capt. Lewis, 35th, Capt. Bierdoff, 35th, Capt. Thompson, 35th, Capt. Harlan, 35th, Lieut. Hierman, 9th, Lieut. H. C. Cushner, 94th, Capt. H. H. Tinker, 6th, Col. C. Anderson, 6th, Adjt. Troop, 6th, Capt. Moutagnier, 6th, Capt. C. H. Gilshore, 6th, Capt. James Bluze, 6th, Capt. G. W. Germany, 6th, Capt. Ross, 26th, Lieut. R. Kerman, 9th, Lieut. J. Loomis, 9th, Lieut. Leideke, 9th, Lieut. Alex. Heilburn, 9th, Lieut.-Col. Mast, 13th, Capt. Henry Dunbush, 1st, Capt. E. A. Spaulding, 105th, Major Brown, 65th, Major Ellis, 33d, Capt. Wm. Hananault, 113th, Colonel Armstrong, 93d, Captain Regan, 93d, Capt. Chas. J. Ent, 40th, Capt. T. C. Honnell, 99th, Lieut. J. W. Chesnut, 18th battery, Lieut. C. Roseberg, 18th battery, Lieut. Smith, 6th battery, Lieut. E. B. Belding, 1st, Lieut. Belden, Goodspeed's Battery.

ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—Capt. Atwater, 42d, Lieut. G. Stein, 21st, Lieut. Wetzell, 21st, Lieut. Hunter, 21st, Capt. Bogart, 21st, Capt. Read, 21st, Lieut Wilson, 21st, Capt. George, 21st, Capt. Harlan, 21st, Capt. Brown, 51st. Adjutant Hall, 51st, Major Samuel Johnston, 22d, Capt. French, 22d, Col. G. Mehalotzi, 24th, Lieut. Ed. Hall, 28th, Lieut. John Young, 19th, Capt. Jas. Longhorn, 19th, Col. J. J. Funkhouser, 98th, Lieut. Butler, 35th, Lieut. Snyder, 35th, Capt. Jones, 35th, Major McIlvaine, 35th, Major H. L. Alden, 38th, Captain Cole, 38th, Lieut. Chapman, 38th, Captain Pallard, 38th, Lieut. Hummer, 38th, Lieut. Silas B. Merchant, 44th, Capt. Geo. Pollock, 78th, Capt. T. L. Howden, 78th, Lieut.-Col. Van Vleck, 78th, Lieut. Chas. B. Chandler, 78th, Lieut. A. G. Collins, 85th, Lieut. H. C. Griffin, 38th, Lieut. A. P. Ellis, 89th, Lieut. John W. Warren, 89th, Adjutant S. F. Bishop, 89th, Lieut. J. R. Dorsey, 89th, Lieut. Isaac P. Harsock, 79th, Capt. Burrell, 100th, Col. Bartletson, 100th, Lieut.-Col. Embree, 100th, Capt. L. Ludington, 104th, Capt. O. M. Southwell, 104th, Capt. Porter, 104th, Capt. Sapp, 104th, Capt. Owen Wiley, 123d.

KENTUCKY REGIMENTS.—Capt. Taylor, 3d, Capt. Barnet, 3d, Lieut. Carter, 3d, Lieut. Salmon, 3d, Lieut. M. Zoller, 4th, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Hunt, 4th, Capt. J. M. Givens, 4th, Lieut. B. S. Tucker, 4th, Capt. Ed. Harrington, 4th, Lieut. G. C. West, 4th, Capt. J. A. Jacobs, 4th, Capt. Matt. Jenkins, 4th, Capt. Hadnell, 4th, Lieut. W. H. H. Ayeres, 5th, Major Thommasson, 5th, Capt. L. P. Lovett, 5th, Capt. J. Lucus, 5th, Lieut. John Leaf, 5th, Adjutant John Sheppard, 9th, Capt. Bodin, 1st, Capt. Milburn, 11th, Capt. James M. Davenport, 10th, Lieut. W. F. Bigelow, 10th, Capt. S. P. Berrill, 10th, Lieut. Smith, 10th, Lieut. Col. Vaughn, 17th, Capt. Anthony, 17th, Capt. G. W. Gist, 17th, Lieut. J. D. Milman, 17th, Major A. G. Wildman, 18th, Adjutant Silas Howe, 18th, Lieut. D. H. Gergen, 18th, Capt. H. C. Smith, 6th.

INDIANA REGIMENTS.—Colonel C. W. Chapman, 74th; Capt. A. Davis, 74th; Capt. E. B. Mann, 74th; Captain G. W. Harter, 74th; Capt. Abbott, 74th; Capt. North, 74th; Capt. Kenney, 74th; Lieut; D. P. Peardoff, 74th; Lieut. Charles Snyder, 74th; Lieut. Booly, 74th; Lieut. R. H. Hall, 74th; Lieut. Jones, 10th; Col. Carroll, 10th; Major Vannatta, 10th; Captain Samuel H. Shortell, 10th; Lieut. D. F. Allen, 10th; Lieut. Thompson, 10th; Lieut. Hawkins, 10th; Lieut. Hoover, 10th; Lieut. Stall, 10th; Col. Newell Gleason, 87th; Major E. P. Hammond, 87th; Adjutant F. Ryland, 87th; Capt. Long, 87th; Lieut. N. B. Crosby, 87th; Lieut. J. W. Peber, 87th; Lieut. W. B. Biddle, 87th; Capt. M. D. Ellis, 87; Capt. Hughes, 87th; Lieut. Brown, 87th; Lieut. Russell, 87th; Capt. R. C. Sabin, 87th; Captain Baker, 87th; Capt. J. M. Halliday, 87th; Lieut. L. D. Martin, 87th; Lieut. E. M. Bennett, 87th; Lieut. E. C. Andrews, 87th; Capt. G. S. Hart, 30th; Capt. M. Barr, 30th; Capt. G. Murphy, 30th; Capt. D. Phelps, 30th; Lieut. G. McPherson, 30th; Lieut. J. McKay, 30th; Lieut. J. Eberly, 36th; Lieut. Col. O. H. P. Cary, 36th; Lieut. James Patterson, 36th; Capt. W. F. Limpers, 36th; Lieut. R. B. Curr, 36th; Captain John Simon, 36th; Lieut. W. O. Butler, 36th; Lieut. Geo. Mulligan, 36th; Corp. Ed. Allen, 36th; Major Carr, 72d; Capt. McIntyre, 72d; Capt. Stambash, 81st; Capt. E. Mitchell, 81st; Lieut. E. Northcut, 81st; Lieut. Cummings, 81st; Capt. Wm. Burris, 84th; Lieut. V. Stemer, 84th; Lieut. Col. Wm. O'Brien, 75th; Lieut. Chamners, 75th; Capt. Stanton, 75th; Capt. W. C. Stineback, 82d; Capt. Hiram McAlister, 82d; Lieut. Col. H. Tripp, 6th; Lieut. J. B. Southern, 38th; Lieut. Henry Williams, 11th battery; Captain S. G. Harris, 10th battery; Capt. A. S. Melice, 74th; Capt. Halle, 81st.

EIGHTH KANSAS.—Adjutant S. R. Washer, Captain John Grelish, Capt. H. C. Austin, Lieut. Byron Slemmers, Lieut. Zach Burkhart, Capt. C. Keifer, Capt. E. P. Trigo, Lieut. J. L. Graham, Capt. J. E. Love.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lieut Lommeny, 2d Minnesota; Lieut. Coverdale, 2d Minnesota; Lieut. Woodbury, 2d Minnesota battery; Lieut. C. H. Morgan, 21st Wisconsin; Lieut. John Pestil, 15th Missouri; Lieut. Robert Roach, 10th Wisconsin; Capt. E. H. Conwell, 21st Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Mudge, 11th Michigan; Capt. Charles Newberry, 11th Michigan; Capt. Lewis Hedegger, 78th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Chas. B. Madden, 79th Pennsylvania.

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	SURGEON IN CHARGE.
Armory Square,	7th St. W., bet. C & B,	D. W. Bliss, U. S. V.
Carver,	14th Street, W.	O. A. Judson, U. S. V.
Campbell,	7th Street, W.	T. H. Baxter, U. S. V.
Columbian,	14th Street, W	T. R. Crosby, U. S. V.
Desmarres,	Cor. 14th & Mass Av	J. S. Hildreth, U. S. V.
Douglas,	Cor. 1st & N. J. Av.	Wm. Thomson, U. S A.
Emory,	East of Capitol, near Almshouse.	N. R. Mosely, U. S. V.
Finley,	Kendall Green, 4th St. East.	W. A. Bradley, U. S. A.
Harewood,	Corcoran's Farm, 7th St. West.	Surg. Antisell, U. S. V.
Judiciary Square,	E St., North, bet. 4th and 5th Sts., W.	E. J. Marsh, U. S A.
Kalorama (Small Pox),	Rock Creek, 21st St.	R. J. Turness, U. S A.
Lincoln,	1 mile E. of Capitol,	H. Allen, U. S A.
Mt Pleasant,	14th St., half mile out,	C. A. McCall, U. S. A.
Stanton,	I St. & N. J. Av.	S A. Lidell, U S. V.
Stone,	14th St., beyond Carver Hospital.	P Glennan, U. S. A.
St. Aloysius,	North Capitol & K Sts	Alex. Ingram, U. S. A.
St Elizabeth (Insane Asylum).	Beyond Navy Yd., W.	C. H. Nichols, U. S A.
IN THE VICINITY.		
Convalescent Camp,	Near Fort Barnard.	L. B Bunt, U. S V.
Fairfax Seminary,	2 miles back of Alex.	D. P. Smith, U. S V.
Seminary,	Georgetown, D.C. cor. Gay & Green Sts.	H W. Ducachet, U. S A
1st Division General,	Alexandria, Va., cor. Fairfax & Cameron.	Chas. Page., U. S. A.
2d Division General,	Alexandria, Va., cor. Prince & Columbus.	T. R. Spencer, U. S. V.
3d Division General,	Alexandria, Va. Washington St.	Edwin Bentley, U. S. V

THE case of Lieutenant-Colonel Ruff, on trial in Washington before Court-Martial, on some trifling charges, has been abandoned by the prosecuting officer.

COLONEL Ramsay has been appointed Brigadier-General, and assigned to the command of the Ordnance Bureau, which be has filled since the retirement of General Ripley.

"CHICKAMAUGA," the stream near which the recent battles in Georgia were fought, in the Indian language signifies "the river of death."

THE Invalid Corps has been organized into sixteen regiments, and Colonels to command them selected from Majors previously appointed.

LIEUT. A. H. Sawyers, of the 14th New Hampshire, in command of the guard at the Aqueduct Bridge, near Washington, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the War Department. Lieutenant Barry, of the same regiment, succeeds Lieutenant Sawyers as commander of the guard.

Why General Burnside did not Reinforce General Rosecrans.—Parson Brownlow sends the following letter to a Western paper:—

"As some reflections are cast upon General Burnside for not having reinforced General Rosecrans, I beg leave, in vindication of the gallant Burnside, to state a few facts to men who are ignorant of the geography of that country. I claim to know the country occupied by both armies. I travelled through North Georgia as early as 1829, and lodged with the Cherokees, before the whites occupied the country, and before there were good roads of any kind. I have been travelling over that section and East Tennessee ever since, in every conceivable way, and therefore it is that I know the country.

First. It is one hundred and ten miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and it is about forty-five miles from Chattanooga to Lafayette (in the neighborhood of where the fighting began), still further south. Buckner, in retreating from Knoxville, burned the bridges behind him, rendering it impossible for General Burnside to reinforce General Rosecrans with any speed—besides, General Burnside had to keep an eye to the East, where, in twenty-four hours an army of 20,000 men could be poured down upon him from Lynchburg, on the great Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in full possession of the Rebels.

The country in North Georgia is rather a level country, with hills and ridges springing up at intervals, and separating one valley from another. The streams are sluggish, and the banks usually high. The country is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rather impassable for the operations of a large army.

For my part, I have every confidence in our ultimate success. Let Rosecrans be reinforced, and he will whip the whole Confederacy. The mediation I advocate is that of the cannon and the sword; and let there be no armistice, on sea or land, until all the Rebels, front and rear, North and South, are subjugated or exterminated. And then let condign punishment be speedily meted out to the surviving leaders in this unholy crusade against civilization. My motto is, Greek fire for the masses and hell fire for the leaders. And none but the loyal should be consulted in the great casting up of these accounts. W. G. Brownlow."

Louis Napoleon's Appearance.—The Paris correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, on seeing Louis Napoleon for the first time, says that in the expression of his face is contained "the mystery of the Sphinx with the cunning of the Jew," and that "he has a hooked nose, but its hook is more that of the hawk than of the eagle." He continues:

"My opportunity for seeing the Emperor was a favorable one, and I turned it to account by making a leisurely inspection. Returning to Paris from St. Cloud through the Bois de Boulogne, he descended from the carriage and walked for half an hour along the border of the great lake. I do not remember to have seen a face with a more profound expression of stony gravity, but I would not say of impassability. The lines are slightly deeper than one would expect to see in a man of fifty-five, and a very decided general tone of age is beginning to settle upon the whole physiognomy. The skin has a leathery, bilious hue, and the features bear traces of the acute pains which it is known he suffers. I noticed a swaying motion in the gait as he leaned rather heavily upon the arm of his companion. The Emperor's malady is such that he is not able to go on horseback without suffering intense pain, and all his visits to Mineral Springs do not seem to produce any permanent relief. Happily, or unhappily, Emperors also are but mortals, and no lithotomists can be found in all their wide dominions who are able to use the knife without causing pain. Think of Louis Napoleon bound to a surgeon's table after having escaped the bombs of Orsini and the other attempts upon his life."

[Advertisement.]

We refer our readers to the advertisement of E. K. Conklin, 250 North Front street, Philadelphia. This house has established a business for the sale of Pure and Unadulterated Wines and Spirits only. Sutlers and Army Contractors, who supply the Medical Department of the Army and Navy, should give this house a call. Mr. Jas. Broadbent, long and favorably known in the wine trade is connected with the firm.

[Advertisement.]

The attention of our readers is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Messrs. S. M. Ward & Co., which will be found in another part of this paper. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm, and can vouch for their responsibility in all business arrangements which they may make, as we have a thorough knowledge of their mercantile integrity, and their full ability to meet all obligations. This notice, of course, is intended for such of our readers as have no acquaintance with this firm; to all who know them, no recommendation will be necessary.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Pratt—Ritter.—At Chelsea, Mass., 23d instant, by Rev. A. P. Mason, D. D., Mr. Lowell A. Pratt, of Boston, to Miss Marie Louise, daughter of John C. Riter, U. S. N., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jackson—Abbott.—In this city, 22d instant, by Rev. W. R. Alger, Captain Thomas M. Jackson to Marian C., only daughter of J. F. Abbott, all of Boston.

Ingram—Lewis.—July 9th, by Rev. W. W. Taylor, Mr. Archibald Ingram, U. S. N., to Miss Kate Lewis, of Philadelphia.

Choate—Kane.—In South Boston, Mass., 13th instant, Lieutenant Francis C. Choate to Miss Jennie T. Kane, of South Boston.

Saddler—Cropper.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. Richard Norris, James E. Saddler to Laura W. Cropper, daughter of Captain L. S. Cropper, both of Havre de Grace, Md.

Bailey—Lindsay.—On the 24th instant, at the church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Captain Louis C. Bailey, U. S. A., to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Lewis Lindsay, Esq., of Virginia.

Case—Moores.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. David Graves, at the residence of the bride, Lieutenant John E. Case to Miss S. Anna Moores, both of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

Matthews.—Accidentally killed on board the United States steamer *Wyandank*, of the Potomac flotilla, on the afternoon of the 24th instant, Acting Master's Mate Alfred Pearce Matthews, aged 29 years.

Swain.—Second Lieutenant E. A. Swain, Co. F, Third South Carolina Volunteers, on Morris Island, September 14, of typhoid fever.

Plympton.—At Cambridge, 25th instant, Henry S. Plympton, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., aged 25 years.

OBITUARY.

Charles Allen, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, died at Clarksburg, Western Virginia, on the evening of Wednesday, September 9, 1863, and was buried in the cemetery of that place, at noon of Friday, September 11.

Captain Allen was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in November, 1834. His boyish associations and training were all of the town of Zanesville and vicinity. He was present for one term in the preparatory department of Marietta College, Ohio, and a longer time a student at Oberlin, Ohio. He was early in life placed in a telegraph office, and speedily became a very expert operator. As telegrapher, he will be remembered in Zanesville, Ohio; in Wheeling, Va.; in Paducah, Ky.; in Elmira, N. Y.; in New Orleans, La., and latterly at the Pass a-l'Outre, one of the *embouchures* of the Mississippi. In the intervals of telegraphing he was at different times in Iowa; connected with the Galt House, Louisville, and accompanied General William Walker, as private secretary, on two of his Central American expeditions. As correspondent of the New York *Herald*, he traversed parts of Central America, and furnished General Walker with much of the information upon which his last two expeditions were based. Captain Allen was on the *Susan* at the time of her wreck among the Bay Islands, and was left in bed of fever, at Truxillo, when General Walker deserted that place and made his retreat down the coast. He thus fell into the hands of the British, by whom he was returned to his native country.

He was employed at Pass a-l'Outre just prior to the breaking out of the present rebellion, and had come North upon a short visit for his health, at the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter. Without delay, he resigned his position in Louisiana, and enlisted in the ranks of a company then organizing at Zanesville, Ohio. Upon the organization of this company, he was appointed orderly sergeant. Upon the arrival of his company in camp, it was incorporated into the Third regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Sergeant Allen was assigned to duty as quartermaster of the regiment, and so commissioned. After a few weeks at Camp Denison, the regiment re-enlisted for three years, Lieutenant Allen stepping into the ranks and enlisting as a private. Upon the organization of his company, he was elected first lieutenant.

He was again assigned to duty as regimental quartermaster, and the order, correctness and promptness of his first quarterly report as regimental quartermaster, drew upon him such attention and commendation as resulted in his assignment to duty as post commissary at Clarksburg, in Western Virginia. From here he was transferred to Fair Haven, Ky., in February, 1862, and from thence to Nashville, Tenn. He was commissioned as captain just before the close of the last session of Congress. His increasing debility necessitated his abandonment of duty, and he was relieved from duty at Nashville, on the 11th day of August, and, passing Northward, he continued slowly weakening, until, on Wednesday, September 9, the end came.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.
Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, 3d floor.
John Potts, Chief Clerk, 2d floor.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

OF the three theatres of war which divide the public interest—the army in Virginia, the army in Tennessee, and the army before Charleston—not one has during the past week presented any salient event. The attention of all who reflect on military affairs is more and more directed to Tennessee as the cardinal point of our military fortunes, though public expectation outruns the probabilities and even the possibilities of active operations. There is no present likelihood of General ROSECRANS resuming the offensive. He has yet to establish himself securely at Chattanooga, see to his line of communications, and accumulate supplies and material of war before he can profitably advance. In the meantime, three weeks have passed by and the rebels have not attempted to strike a fresh blow; though the menacing front presented by the army at Chattanooga commits them to make an effort to dislodge General ROSECRANS. There is every indication that they have in no wise diminished the force of BRAGG, but are rather bending their energies to add to it at the expense of the still further reduction of the rebel army in Virginia. The Richmond papers announce that BRAGG has twenty thousand men who have not yet fired a musket, and that all the reinforcements had not yet gotten up. There is, therefore, very strong intrinsic probability of their speedily attempting a movement to dislodge the army of the Cumberland from its present position. This is, however, every day being more and more strengthened, and now has three lines of defences. The works are not mere rifle-pits, but complete bastions, with numerous redoubts and lunettes of large dimensions, all strongly constructed. All the fords of the Tennessee river, from Bellefonte to Washington, are guarded by our cavalry.

In the meantime, they are doing what they can to annoy General ROSECRANS by cavalry raids on his exceedingly extended and exposed line of communications. On the 3d inst., a mounted force attacked the post at McMinnville, and on the 5th they destroyed the large railroad bridge a short distance south of Murfreesboro', and also cut the railroad line and telegraph. The damage to the latter was speedily repaired, but it must take some days to replace the bridge. This is a serious loss, and indicates a reprehensible lack of vigilance on the part of the commandant of the post at Murfreesboro'. Another party of rebels crossed the pike between Nashville and Murfreesboro', near Smyrna, on the 6th inst.; but beat a hasty retreat when pushed by a force of Wilder's Mounted Infantry, retiring in the direction of Shelbyville. Colonel E. McCOOK, commanding a cavalry brigade, killed and wounded a hundred and twenty of the enemy in his attack on the rebel force that made the demonstration on McMinnville. He took prisoners one colonel, two majors, nine line officers, and eighty-seven privates, and captured nine hundred mules and all the plunder they had previously taken. These raids indicate a determination on the part of the rebels to give General ROSECRANS all the trouble they can, by interrupting supplies, and, if possible, preventing the forwarding of reinforcements. We are confidently assured that they will not be able to accomplish the latter purpose. It is hopeless, however, to be able to keep so very extended a line entirely secure, and we presume General ROSECRANS will bend his attention to preparing strongly fortified dépôts, for the purpose of lessening the amount of damage the rebels can inflict by these demonstrations. The rebels are well furnished with means for making these raids—having at least fifteen thousand cavalry, or rather mounted infantry, under command of Generals WHEELER and FORREST.

General ROSECRANS is every day receiving more and more reinforcements, from the West and elsewhere.

Reports of the operations of General BURNSIDE's column are important if they can be relied on. He is said to hold the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiawassee river, and the Western and Atlantic railroads, and only twenty-five miles distant from Kingston—the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome railroads. East of Knoxville, he holds as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. He is also said to possess all the passes into North Carolina. His right wing is in communication with ROSECRANS' left, and his position is pronounced "all that could be desired."

THE Army of the Potomac still remains inactive on the banks of the Rapidan, like a horse fighting flies in Summer time, with nothing heavier than guerillas to occupy its attention. The tone of the Richmond press indicates a constant anticipation on the part of the people of that city, that an advance Richmond-ward will be made by the Army of the Potomac; but it seems as though this fine army were to rust in inaction, for the glorious October weather is being allowed to pass by unused, and another month will throw it into all the horrors of the "Mud Campaign."

INTELLIGENCE from Martinsburgh is to the effect that there are no rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, except a few guerillas skulking in the mountains. Our cavalry have scoured the valley as far as Strasburg and Front Royal, without finding any traces of the rebels. Information has also been received that there is no movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry toward Western Virginia, as was reported a few days since; and the statement in the Richmond papers that IMBODEN had cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus preventing the forwarding of reinforcements, is contradicted. This important line is clear throughout.

IT is understood that General LEE has but a small force in the immediate front of the Union Army. He has about twelve thousand men in reserve at Richmond, commanded by Major-General ELZY, of Maryland; eight thousand infantry, under command of Major-General JONES, in the vicinity of Abingdon, Va., holding the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, against any Union force that might debouch through the mountain passes held by BURNSIDE in East Tennessee; sixteen hundred cavalry under Brigadier-General IMBODEN, with about six thousand infantry under General GARLAND at Charlottsville.

THE latest intelligence from Charleston harbor is to the 3d inst., on which date the blockade-runner steamer *Diamond*, recently captured by the gunboat *Stettin*, in St. Simon's Sound, sailed in charge of a prize crew. When the *Diamond* left, a portion of the iron-clads were engaged with the rebel batteries, and the batteries on Morris Island appeared also to be firing. The military and naval forces, it is stated, are still actively engaged in preparations for future operations. A Charleston despatch to the Richmond papers states that "the enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate permanent more than immediate operations," and that "two Monitors are kept close to the Island, "doing picket duty." Another Monitor keeps Fort Moultrie quiet. It appears from the Richmond correspondence of the London *Times*, that the Charlestonians had relied confidently on the equinoctial gales to drive the fleet of iron-clads from the coast, when BEAUREGARD promised to make an assault on Morris Island; they were greatly disgusted at their meteorological ally failing to accomplish what was expected.

WE have a report coming by way of Chicago, to the effect that FRANKLIN'S Corps was repulsed in an attack upon the rebels at Brashear City; but that ORD's command (13th Army Corps) shortly afterward came up and completely defeated the rebels. No particulars or dates are given. The news is said to have been officially communicated to General SHERMAN at Memphis.

OF General GRANT'S army, HERRON is now near the mouth of the Red River, watching the important interests which border on the Atchafalaya; RANSOM is at Natchez; McPHERSON is at Vicksburg; STEELE is at Little Rock, and SMITH at Helena.

General SCHOFIELD'S report on the situation in Arkansas has just been made. He says that our troops fully hold the Indian country and all of that State, and that there are numerous evidences of good feeling among the people. Over two thousand Arkansas Unionists have joined our Army at different points. There is no large force of rebels in the neighborhood of Little Rock.

LIFE OF STONEWALL JACKSON, from Official Papers, Contemporary Narratives, and Personal Acquaintance. By a Virginian. Published by Charles B. Richardson, New York, 1863, 12mo.—This book is by a Southerner of Secession principles, and is announced as reprinted from the advanced sheets of the Richmond edition. We have read much from Northern sources upon the subject of this memoir, but the above work, being from a Southern standpoint and of marked ability, revives our flagging interest. It is characterized by the usual Confederate misrepresentation of the Union government and its aims, and the usual buncombe upon Southern valor and glory; but, nevertheless, gives many valuable and interesting facts, couched in eloquent words.

THE *Revue des deux Mondes* opens an uncomfortable perspective to France, in case of its persistence in absorbing Mexico. It considers that our civil war is not near its end, and that its prolongation will leave the necessary time to France to establish a basis for the New Mexican Empire. Notwithstanding this, it remarks that the resulting perils would be manifest, that the military elements will survive our troubles, that there will remain a number of unemployed Generals and Officers, and that a thousand influences will drive us to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. In other words, it thinks the new Mexican Government will be subjected to the assaults of a "vast Fillibusterism, the most energetic, the most unbridled yet seen."

THE Spanish Progressista, or radical party, having retired, at present, from public life, has published a manifesto, expressing the hope of one day seeing the adoption in Spain of a truly constitutional regime. It protests against the illegal pretension of the Government to forbid the right of assembly, and asserts that while the right of electing its representatives belongs to the nation, the Government assumes the selection of candidates.

PORTUGAL, for the first time in her existence as a kingdom, has ordered a census to be taken of her population.

CANADA.

The trump card of the unscrupulous English sensation press is Canada. Almost as soon as our war began, this press announced that the North Americans were getting ready to absorb Canada. In proof of this assertion, our fortifications at Rouse's Point have been over and over described, with flattering minuteness of detail, and pronounced equal at least to Sebastopol, if not Gibraltar. Of course the object of this work is to threaten Canada. It has even been conjectured that we went to war with the Southern Secessionists on purpose to get a chance to fight Europe, and—swallow Canada. It has been the regular staple buncombe, particularly of the *Saturday Review*, for nearly two years, to assume that Mr. Seward has gone, in his official position, upon the simple principle of provoking England into a war, so that our foregone failure to put down the rebellion might be charged to foreign interference. This was Mr. Seward's entire system of statesmanship. Of course, the first step in such a war would be to attack Canada. But the *Review* now goes farther, and says, "The extravagant ambition "of the Northern Americans, and the malignity which they "cultivate towards England, alike prompt an early invasion "of Canada, either for the employment of victorious armies, "or as a compensation for loss and disappointment in the "South." Nothing will satisfy American cupidity but Canada—Canada; and whether we beat or are beaten, it will make no difference: we are bound to make a "spang" at Canada.

This nonsense is sedulously instilled into the English mind by several leading journals, and when we think how few opportunities there are in that country to obtain correct information, the only wonder is that there is so much kindly feeling towards us there, and so right an understanding of our affairs. For it is to be borne in mind that such statements are not made as conjectures, but as facts, and with a quiet impudence of assertion that has no parallel. Our legitimate and necessary military operations against the rebels are, in the same spirit, systematically misrepresented to be despotic, aggressive, and ambitious. The effort of a faction to detach a part of the territory of the United States, against the wishes and interests of a large majority of the population, is always spoken of as the struggle of an oppressed and heroic people for independence. It is useless, of course, to rebut such slanders. Like blacklegs, the cunning players over the water hold all the cards, and we can do nothing. It is a pity that the English cannot know how perfectly free the American Government and people are from a lust for territorial conquest; and in what a simple spirit they are now striving, though upon a scale how grand, merely to preserve their constitutional boundaries intact.

But while we must wait, and not without hope, to see those panders of lies brought to confusion, how obvious the reflection that their course is dangerously calculated to bring about the very collision, the responsibility of which they seek to fasten upon us, in advance. While there was scarcely an individual of any weight in America, two years ago, who would have desired a war with England, or thought it possible, such has been the course of influential classes there towards us, that the thought comes to many minds—war is not always unwelcome. And certainly, in case of war with England—if they will have war—we should invade Canada. Then, what a shout would rise: "See those greedy Yankees—we told you so!"

As to the state of feeling in Canada, it is probably less favorable to a union with this country than it was several years ago. But great dissatisfaction exists in England, on account of the indisposition of the Canadians to maintain a military establishment at their own expense. As the two Canadas have always been substantially, and for several late years, in particular, a dead weight upon the mother country, it is not surprising that the old folk now and then indulge in some plain talk. The question is very openly discussed, now, whether Canada should not be absolutely left to her own charges, and the royal troops withdrawn, or reduced, at most, to a minimum. Probably, however, nothing of this kind will be done; for, although it is a proverb that a rich man can afford to go shabby, it is hardly to be supposed that English pride will give up even an expensive and distant dependency. There is, indeed, less probability than ever that Canada will be willingly relinquished, now that France has a foothold in Mexico; for it would hardly do for England to allow her old rival a monopoly of the benefits to arise from a successful defiance of the hated Monroe doctrine.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.

The English press continues to be largely occupied with the discussion of the great questions in relation to ordnance and armored ships, to which our experience in the present war is giving a practical solution. The following is from the *Saturday Review* of Sept. 19th:—

"Our Warriors are armed with nothing more formidable than the old 68-pounder, or the Armstrong 110; and, if anything is certain in the science of artillery, it is that such weapons will have no chance when pitted against guns capable of throwing shot of four times the weight with something like the same velocity. Whether the American 15-inch guns entirely satisfy this condition may be doubtful, for the principle formerly in favor with the United States was to employ very heavy shot with comparatively low velocity. The tremendous havoc done by the 440-pounders seems to imply that the difficulty of uniting great weight and extreme velocity has since been overcome; but until more particulars are known as to the construction of these formidable guns, and the charge of powder which they are able to bear, it is not easy to estimate the extent of their superiority over the heaviest service guns of the British navy. This, at least, is certain, that the Americans put on ship-board the very largest guns which they are able to cast, while the most effective ordnance which our iron-clads carry is far short of this extreme limit. In one form or another, it is essential that our ships should be constructed to carry the most powerful guns that artillerists can build. Whether this end is to be obtained by the more general introduction of the turret principle or by the improved arrangement of broadside batteries, we must leave Captain Coles and Mr. Reed to settle.

It is not easy to understand why a broadside ship should not be made to carry guns as heavy as those of a *Monitor* or *Royal Sovereign*. It is true the weight is not so nicely poised amidships, but, on the other hand, the enormously heavy movable turret is dispensed with. For many reasons, it would be desirable to get rid of so cumbrous a piece of machinery. It is said that the turret of the *Royal Sovereign* will be protected by additional armor from such injuries as those by which several of the Federal Monitors were disabled in their encounter with Fort Sumter; and we have no doubt that everything which ingenuity can suggest will be done to make our model turret-ship proof against the peculiar casualties incident to this principle of construction. But there is inherent weakness in the plan itself. No one could read the account recently published of the mechanical details of the *Royal Sovereign* without trembling for the effects of a severe cannonade upon the huge piece of mechanism which is to form the support of her movable turret. Still she is built to carry 300-pounders, and if no better mode of training guns of this calibre on ship-board can be devised than by moving them in company with a shield ten times as heavy, it is tolerably certain that, with all its defects, the turret principle must supersede every other. It is almost equally clear that if the difficulty of serving guns of equal weight can be surmounted in broadside ships, they will, for many reasons, be preferable to the more complicated Monitors. It is remarkable that the Americans seem to have given up the attempt to adapt broadside ships to the heaviest guns, and to have persisted in building Monitors, almost to the exclusion of every other pattern. The failure of the turrets exposed to the fire of Sumter was not accepted in America as at all conclusive against their principle of construction, and since that action, the first of a numerous class of enlarged Monitors has been launched at Boston. The true lesson to be learned from the trial of actual war ought to be better understood by the Federal Government than it can be from the comparatively imperfect information which is accessible here. We know their judgment from their acts, and it certainly does not accord with that hasty condemnation of all cupola ships which was generally pronounced in England in consequence of the result of the first engagement with Fort Sumter.

On the question of the best mode of constructing heavy artillery, it is possible that we may also have something to learn from the Americans. All the experiments tried in this country have pointed at one broad conclusion—that the penetrating power of a shot depends mainly on the charge of powder, and that it makes comparatively little difference whether the power is utilized by impressing a very high velocity on a moderate-sized bolt, or a lower speed upon such masses of metal as are hurled from the Dahlgren guns. The shot, after all, is only a means of carrying the force of the powder from the cannon's mouth to the target; and it is not surprising that the resulting effect should depend more on the amount of the original impulse than on the means employed for its transmission. Still, there must be certain proportions between the charge and the shot which will produce the greatest effect; and upon this point English and American views have long been divergent. Our artillerists have thought more of increasing velocity, while the Americans have attached the greatest importance to the bulk of the cannon-ball. It may deserve consideration whether (especially for long-range firing) the Americans have not come nearer than ourselves to the best model. While practical trials are being so freely made across the Atlantic, it would be folly absolutely to commit ourselves finally to any plan, either of ship-building or gun-building, until the full benefit of foreign experience has been reaped; but the Admiralty cannot be too strongly urged to lose no time in perfecting their own experimental ships and guns, and putting the navy in a position to deal satisfactorily with the most powerful vessel that any foreign country can produce.

BORDER AND BASTILLE.*

A faint recollection exists in the public mind of a valiant Englishman named Lawrence, who endeavored to pass, some months ago, from our lines into those of the rebels, and was brought to a summary stand by the suggestive shot of a picket. This individual had combined, when in England, the patronage of the prize ring with a dash at literature, and had perpetrated one or two novels of some circulation, the best known being "Guy Livingstone. Tired of innocuous fistiana, our war enlivened him with the prospect of a little butchery, and with the adoration of monarchy and caste peculiar to his nation, he evinced his hatred of republicanism by espousing the rebellion of the slaveholders. He was provided in England with letters from Slidell and Dudley Mann to sundry civil and military functionaries in the Confederacy, and on arriving in New York he preceeded to Baltimore, where in preparing plans for his journey to Richmond, he rendered himself an object of suspicion by a loud-mouthed sympathy with the South and its treason.

Caught in his attempt in the manner above mentioned, he was marched to the Old Capitol prison, which he denominates a "Bastille," and expresses deep indignation at the ingenuity of his examination and subsequent conviction by the Judge-Advocate-General, whom he describes as possessing a "portly presence, unctuous voice, and eyes that twinkle merrily through gold-rimmed glasses."

The British Legation at Washington, without pretending to exonerate his culpability, used their good offices in his behalf, and in view of his insignificance, the Secretary of State ordered a release, after two months of incarceration, on condition of his return home. Chafing with imaginary indignities, he has relieved himself by a book entitled "Border and Bastille," in which he not only indulges his fancy upon discrepancies in our military service, but throws in a general fling at our institutions in the aggregate, bestowing a due amount of comment upon the "sporting" phase of our existence. The stable of the trotting mare Flora Temple he calls a "boudoir of honor, rush strewn like the tiring-room of some ancient *Châtelaine*, but brilliant with polished wood and metal, and gorgeous with stained glass." At our fox-hunting, "where three or four couple of cross-bred hounds occasionally worry to death their unhappy quarry," he expresses unmitigated contempt, coupled with an intense disgust at our snake fences, with their "projecting zig-zags of loosely piled rails, "which are a hazardous jump, and involved him in the trouble of dismounting. American trotting horses he describes as wondrous, their "clean sinewy pasterns shoot forward, well outside of the fore hoof-track, straight and swift as Mace's arm in an upper cut." He spends a portion of his description on his riding-boots and his apparel, and bestows the usual amount of irrelevant egotism upon his readers, from which English travellers in this country are rarely free; interpolating these lucubrations with a threat that should he ever meet the Judge-Advocate-General on any neutral ground, he will "say in his ear five short words, not hard to understand." We are left in a painful state of doubt as to what the portentous words will be, but fear they will savor of profanity.

The book has not yet appeared in this country, and we trust it will be allowed to remain on the other side of the Atlantic, that we may be spared the infliction of its presence

* Border and Bastille, By the author of "Guy Livingstone." London, Tinsley Brothers, 1863.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The commonly received idea of military training extends no further than the daily monotonous routine of squad, company, and battalion drill, the excellence of which has for its measure the mathematical precision with which each movement is executed. This precision is only acquired after a long course of the most assiduous teaching, and cannot be kept up without constant and laborious practice. When it is considered that the object of all this labor is to fit the soldier for duty on the field of battle, and enable him to perform his part, without confusion, in such changes of position or formation as may be expedient for the purposes of attack or defence, it becomes a serious question whether this absolute precision of movement which is so imposing and admirable on the parade ground, is essential to efficiency in the field; or, to go further—whether the system of training which aims at mathematical precision of movement, so far from being necessary, or even advantageous, is not in its tendency absolutely injurious to practical efficiency.

It will be readily understood how an apparent perfection may be really an imperfection, when it is considered that the condition of troops on the field of battle does not admit of the preservation of perfect unbroken order, nor of perfect mathematical precision of movement. Is it not likely that troops so taught will, when first placed in circumstances requiring a departure from their preconceived ideas, be apt to consider all deviations from the precision of parade as evidences of mismanagement and failure? The more perfect the parade training has been, the greater will be the influence of this idea of their incapacity for acting together with effect, under conditions which had never been anticipated in their previous experience. It is not unlikely that a highly-drilled battalion, which a long course of assiduous training in the art of parade evolutions had rendered the model for an army, might, when first brought in conflict with an enemy, be found more difficult to manage than an undrilled levy, having no other training than such practical lessons in united action as could be acquired during a few months of actual warfare.

Campaigning experience soon teaches the soldier that unity of action is not incompatible with broken ranks and a very considerable looseness of movement. But this knowledge is acquired in the field, and does not constitute any of the lessons which both officers and men have spent so much time in learning on the parade ground.

It seems to me that in order that troops may be fitted in their training for the actual operations for which they are destined, the method of executing battalion movements on the parade ground should be so modified, as to be made to resemble, as nearly as possible, the manner in which the usual conditions of war render it necessary that these movements must be executed in the field. This will not only ac-

custom the soldier to those irregularities and deviations from uniformity which must occur during field service, but will divest the process of teaching troops field exercises and evolutions of the laborious character it now has. After recruits have been drilled to act together, and have been taught the few and simple methods by which all possible changes of position and all useful changes of formation may be effected, very little time, compared with what is now required, need be devoted to the practice of these methods.

The modifications which should be made in the present system of drill, in order to facilitate the management of troops when they are required to move loosely, and with the order of their formation more or less deranged, cannot be particularized here; but a few of the expedients which may be made use of may serve as suggestions for the development of a system of drill more consonant with the requirements of the service.

The equalizing of companies when practicing battalion movements should be avoided, particularly where double-column movements and the formation of squares constitute the exercise. The latter being required on the field of battle, after the troops have been for some time under fire and many casualties taken place, the manœuvre has to be executed under circumstances which render the symmetrical formation of the parade ground impracticable: consequently, it is very essential that the formation of squares should always be practiced with companies of unequal strength.

Changes of front and other manœuvres should be practiced by successive as well as simultaneous movements of companies, from a caution passed from company to company, without a general word of command being given.

To enable the captains of companies to properly superintend the movements and correct the errors of their men, to make the necessary changes in the order of the formation of their companies, for the passage of obstacles, and to see that the commands are properly executed, it is essential that they should be permitted to use their own discretion in changing their places and going to whatever point may appear most convenient for the proper government of their companies. This is an improvement which has for some time been strongly urged by many officers of the British army, for introduction into that service.

Battalions should be practiced at deploying with intervals between the companies. The line should then be marched to the front, the men of each company opening out on the march to fill the intervals. At the command "halt," they should close on their right files. This will teach the soldier that a certain degree of looseness and irregularity of movement has no tendency to create confusion, and is entirely compatible with the necessary rapidity and perfect accuracy of formation. P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SYSTEM IN PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An article under the above heading appeared some weeks ago in your paper, signed "Staff Officer," upon which I propose to remark, with your permission.

"Staff Officer" advocates promotion according to merit, and in doing so, has selected a popular theme, because, in the first place, every officer feels that his own promotion would be secured if merit was rewarded—for officers are as vain as any other portion of humanity, even including the "fair sex"—and secondly, because such a system would be *something new.*

In our Army, we have, for the regular branch, an established system of promotion, and for the volunteer forces an established want of system, which is, in my opinion, as new a system of promotion *according to merit* as can be attained. For the regular service it is prescribed in the regulations that "all vacancies in established regiments and corps, to "the rank of colonel, shall be filled by promotion according "to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompe-"tency."

By the same authority, it is also required that all non-commissioned officers or citizens shall be examined by a board of officers before being deemed eligible for commissions. Here is a fair system of promotion adopted by experience. If the original appointments were conferred *according to the regulation*, the line of promotion would not be encumbered by incompetent officers, and where all are competent, length of service should of course have preference.

The casualties of war, the exposures of service or an officer's own bad habits, may render him unfitted, not only for further advancement, but for the position he may have. Here you will mark the exception, "*except in case of disability "or other incompetency.*" If this arises from either of the first two causes enumerated, the officer is honorably retired, or if from the last-mentioned cause, dismissal is the proper remedy.

It can justly be remarked that citizens have been commissioned in all grades (except that of general officers) of the regular Army, during this war, *without examination*, and that many of these men, who are known to be more or less incompetent, now command officers who have graduated at the Military Academy, or have served several years as officers of the Army, after having passed the required examination on entering into service. These facts, however, prove the justness of the system as established, and show the evil of any departure from it.

In making appointments of general officers, or of officers of new regular regiments, our Executive is at liberty to *select*, and it is neither disrespectful nor untruthful to say, that in the exercise of this discretion very many mistakes have been made by an honest appointing power, *whose interest* it is to render our arms efficient by putting the best men in the highest positions.

In our State troops, promotions are made by selection. Patriotism, State and personal pride ought in this case surely to induce the respective Governors to appoint and promote men who will bring credit to their States. But I need hardly ask whether or not, in any of our volunteer regiments, *rank* is a sure indication of *worth.*

Of course, promotion for merit would ensure greater efficiency, but such a system, being perfection, would be superior to the direction of humanity. If party feeling, favoritism, and other prejudices were banished from the counsels of our various appointing powers, we would still have to contend with *errors of judgment.*

And now, Mr. EDITOR, you need not "squelch" my effusion if I say that the existence of "Army Correspondents," as a class, would defeat the proper working of the proposed system. Even though we know we are deceived by the daily papers, we cannot help reading and generally believing them. These correspondents do more even than "official reports" to befog the people and our leaders in their views of an officer's claim to promotion.

How can we expect any human power to distinguish between men of really equal worth, when rattle-brained or chuckle-headed men have achieved the "bubble reputation," not at the cannon's mouth, but out of the ink-stand of "our correspondent," who rarely has military knowledge enough to understand what he does see, so that this part of his narration is just about as reliable as the information derived from his imagination.

The old soldier who has received more hard knocks and "MCCLELLAN'S pies" than fame or greenbacks, can point out brave and competent officers, who, while unknown to fame, are appreciated by the gallant men whose valor they have directed, and who are strangers to the public because they only speak for themselves, to the discomfiture of our foes, amid the din and smoke of battle. Our successes in arms prove that we are fast learning our trade, and under our system *soldiers* are coming to the surface.

My humble preference is for things as they are, and I cannot advocate the specious system so ably urged by "Staff Officer." The time-worn saying that "distance lends enchantment to the view" will once more apply. No doubt there is as much growling at their system by the French soldiers as there is grumbling at ours, or the want of it. Grumbling is a soldier's privilege, and it aids digestion. So let us growl at well enough, but beyond that, let it alone. JUNIO.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The discussion raised by your correspondent "R." will be productive of good in the long run. It should, however, be conducted fairly and without feeling on the part of Regular and Volunteer Officers.

As I understand it, "R" did not anticipate any comparison between the two lines of officers in our Navy. He proposed merely to have volunteers recognized as a class by themselves, and promoted in their own line by seniority or merit, as is done in the Volunteer Army. I cannot see on what principle of "Justice" reflections are cast upon them, or why a rivalry should grow up as to meritorious service, when all have done and are doing their best. I cannot admire the taste which would dictate the statement made by "JUSTICE" (?) in your issue of September 7, that the Regulars have done better than the Volunteers five to one, if true, which, speaking mildly, I am inclined to doubt.

"R" was correct in the statement that volunteers are not promoted beyond a Lieutenancy. There is no Volunteer officer from civil life of higher grade than Lieutenant in the service; and something should be done by the Government to encourage this most deserving class. The education of Regular officers is a great point in their favor, but should not, I submit, be allowed to stand in the way of Volunteers; it is so much make weight against them, that is all; and it is not unlikely that there are many as Volunteers who would not fear to enter the lists for examination if such trials were ordered. The Regular Naval officer certainly should not object to any method or plan by which he holds so great an advantage at no cost to himself—but even this is not the point urged. Let each line stand alone, as in the army, merit or seniority being the standard of promotion; and then our best Volunteer officers will feel that they have something to stimulate their zeal, which, though never flagging, longs now for recognition before the country. *

THE COMPETENCY OF OUR OFFICERS.

WE are permitted to publish the following letter, addressed by Major-General CASEY to Mr. THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman of the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored regiments in Pennsylvania. The letter is dated at Washington, September 26:—

DEAR SIR:—In conversation with you a few days since, I promised to elaborate somewhat the ideas which I expressed with regard to the appointment of officers for colored troops.

Military men whose opinions are worth having will agree in this, that to have good and efficient troops it is indispensable that we should have good officers. The material for soldiers which the loyal States have furnished during this rebellion, I have no hesitation in saying is the best that the world has ever seen. Such men deserve to have officers to command them who have been educated to the military profession. But few men are really fit to command men who have not had such an education. In default of this, as a sufficient number of such men cannot be found in the country, the number has to be made up from the best available material. In order to ascertain whether or not the aspirant possesses the proper knowledge and capacity for command, it is necessary that he should be examined by a board of competent officers. This fact, that the life and death of the men of the regiment is so intimately connected with the competence of its officers, is not sufficiently appreciated by the community.

The board for the examination of officers for colored troops, over which I preside, consider three things as indispensable before recommending an officer, viz: Good moral character, physical capacity, true loyalty to the country.

A person possessing these indispensable qualifications is now submitted to an examination as to his knowledge of tactics and capacity for command.

The following grades are entertained:—

	1st Class.	*2d Class.*	*3d Class.*
Colonel	....	....	....
Lieutenant-Colonel	....	....	....
Major	....	....	....
Captain	....	....	....
First-Lieutenant	....	....	....
Second-Lieutenant	....	....	....

and the recommendation for appointment made according to the applicant's merit.

We have endeavored, to the best of our ability, to make this recommendation without partiality, favor, or affection. We consider alone, in making our awards, the ability of the person to serve his country, in the duties appertaining to the office. If, in the opinion of the Board, the person is not possessed of sufficient knowledge or capacity to fill either of the above-named offices to the advantage of his country, he is rejected, notwithstanding any influence he may be able to bring to bear in his case. Let it be remembered that *zeal alone* is not sufficient; but what we require for a good officer is zeal, combined with knowledge. No ordinary man can properly fill the office of colonel of a regiment. To acquire that knowledge of tactics which would fit him to command his regiment as it ought to be in all situations, requires much study and practice, and it is by no means easy. He should, besides, possess good administrative qualities, in order that affairs should run smoothly in the regiment, and the officers and privates be as contented and happy as the circumstances admit.

Nor can too much trouble be taken properly to prepare persons to fill the responsible positions of officers. Each State should have its Military Academy. In the meantime, much good can be done by instituting a school for the instruction of persons (especially those who have had some experience in the service), who may have the requisite capacity and zeal to serve their country with advantage. Eschew all humbuggery, and mere pretension, and let merit be the test of advancement. Let it be impressed deeply on the conscience of every man of influence or authority that when he places in command an incompetent officer he is guilty of *manslaughter.*

The country has lost millions of treasure, and thousands of lives, by the incompetence of officers. We have many enemies on this earth, besides the Southern rebels. The fate of free institutions, not only in our own country, but in other lands—the destinies of millions unborn—depend upon our ability to maintain this contest to a successful issue, against all our enemies, both foreign and domestic

The system of examination instituted by this Board, in my opinion, should be extended to the white, as well as colored troops.

Many of those who have been unsuccessful in the examination before the Board have, no doubt, in some cases, felt aggrieved, as also their friends. We have established a system for examination of officers, the good effects of which are already apparent in the organization of the colored regiments in the front.

In the performance of the responsible and not always agreeable duties, as presiding over this Board, I have always endeavored to be guided by a conscientious regard for the good of the country, and I have every confidence that a just and intelligent public will award to us the just measure of their approbation. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
SILAS CASEY,
Major-General U. S. Vols.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—When all the changes of garrison are completed, the following will be, according to statistics lately published, the distribution and strength of the French army. With the exception of certain troops on foreign service, that army is now on what is called the peace footing, and consists of 412,000 men and 80,000 horses. There are two reserves, which may be called in at a moment's notice; one of old soldiers and another of young ones—the latter not yet incorporated, but almost ready to be dismissed from drill. These additions would bring the army up to between 600,000 and 700,000 men,—a very respectable force, and quite sufficient, as a French paper lately observed, to meet all eventualities. The 412,000 are thus distributed:—In Mexico, two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, &c., together nearly 34,000 men; in Cochin China, 1600 men. The above are on the war footing. On what is called the footing of *rassemblement* is the corps of occupation at Rome, about 20,000 men in one division of three brigades, with a few squadrons of cavalry. On the peace footing divided into divisions and brigades, the Army of Paris (3 divisions of infantry and 1 of cavalry), the Army of Lyons (2 divisions of infantry and 1 of cavalry), and the division of cavalry at Luneville, consisting of four regiments. There is also at Paris what is called a reserve brigade, of 3 battalions and 5 squadrons, specially allotted to the garrison of the capital, and which never leaves it. These two armies, and the Luneville division may be reckoned at 40,000 men. The Imperial Guard forms a special corps, a reserve composed of two divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, three brigades, and a body of horse and foot artillery, together 33 battalions (34 just now, on account of the battalion of Turcos), 36 squadrons (37 with the Spahis), forming a total of 39,000 men. The remainder of the French army is distributed in six great corps, five in France and one in Algeria. There used to be generally 65,000 to 70,000 men in Algeria, but just now there are not so many, several regiments having been sent thence to Mexico. The troops in Algeria may be divided into two classes—French corps which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and what are called indigenous corps, which never quit the colony except for fighting purposes. In these latter corps, however, it is to be observed, there are a great number of Europeans. They consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos (*Tirailleurs Algeriens*), three of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and three of Spahis—about 15,000 infantry, and 3,000 horse. Besides these, there are tha punishment battalions, popularly known as the battalions of *Zephyrs.*

PRIZE MONEY.

In order to correct the misunderstandings so current on the subject of collecting prize money, we would state that all claimants are to receive their respective shares through the Paymasters of the vessels to which they may be attached at the time the proceeds of the various prizes are ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor, and not through the Paymasters of the vessels making the captures. We give below a list of prizes, the proceeds of which are now ready for distribution by the Fourth Auditor. The list is completed to date. We shall, from time to time, publish additions to the list as fast as they may occur:—

List of Prize Cases ready for Payment, the proceeds of sales having been paid into the United States Treasury.

NAME OF PRIZE.	NAME OF CAPTOR.
Hallie Jackson and O. E. Baker..	Union.
President and Eugenie..........	Owasco.
Grace E. Baker and Annie Sophia	R. R. Cuyler.
Annie Bell and W. Mallory.......	Pursuit.
R. O. Files, Victoria and Charlotte..........	Kanawha.
Magnolia..........	Brooklyn, South Carolina, Itasca, Mercedita and Huntsville.
Rose, Octavia, Victoria and Ida...	Mercedita.
W. C. Bee, Lavinia and S. C. Holmes..........	Santiago de Cuba.
Newcastle and Swan..........	Bainbridge.
Emma and Adeline..........	Connecticut.
Leon..........	Kingfisher.
Olive..........	Kingfisher and E. Allen.
Margaret..........	Sciota.
Isabel, W. R. King..........	Montgomery.
Speedo and Mable..........	Bale.
Princeton..........	Susquehanna.
Harriet Ryan and Ocean Wave..	Pawnee.
Guide..........	Huron.
Providence..........	Bienville.
Mabel..........	St. Lawrence.
Gen. Parkhill..........	Niagara.
Cora, Sarah, Salvor and Dixie...	Keystone State.
Wave..........	G. W. Blunt.
Slaver, (name unknown)..........	Amanda.
British Queen..........	Mount Vernon.
Henry Middleton..........	Vandalia.
Venus and R. O. Bryan..........	Rhode Island.
E. Smith and H. Traver..........	Bohio.
Joanna Ward..........	Harriet Lane.
Uncle Mose..........	Tahoma.
Intended..........	Jamestown.
Lizzie Weston..........	Itasca.
Soledad Cos..........	Sam Houston.
Nelly..........	Alabama.
Defiance..........	Brazileira.
Garonne..........	Santee.
Meaco..........	Brooklyn and St. Louis.
Union..........	J. S. Chambers.
Swan..........	Bainbridge and Amanda.
Lodona..........	Unadilla.
Julia..........	Cambridge.
Fair Wind..........	Quaker City.
Aquilla..........	Huron and Augusta.
New Eagle and Sarah..........	M. Vasser and Sea Foam.
Amelia..........	Wabash, Vandalia, Flag & Union.
Curlew, Fashion & Olive Branch	Somerset and Ethan Allen.
Sarah..........	James Adger, Norwich, Seneca, Shepard Knapp, & Roebuck.
Edward Barnes, Shark, Falcon Magnolia, Soledad Cos..........	South Carolina.
Louise, and 1,253 bags of rice....	Albatross.
Reliance and Agnes..........	Huntsville and Magnolia.
Morning Star, Providence, La Criolla and Rebecca..........	Bienville.
E. J. Waterman..........	Flag, Susquehanna, Seneca, Pocohontas & Seminole.
Major Barbour..........	Kittatinny and De Soto.
Catalina..........	Keystone State and Alabama.
Amy Warwick..........	Quaker City.
Active..........	Flambeau.
Albion..........	Roanoke.
do.	Seminole.
Gipsy..........	Wissahickon and New London.
Cumbria..........	Augusta and Huron.
Pioneer..........	Portsmouth.
103 casks rice..........	Albatross and Norwich.
Toccoa..........	Mohawk.
Ariel..........	Gemsbok.
Delight and Express..........	New London, R. R. Cuyler and Massachusetts.
Advocate and Osceola..........	New London, R. R. Cuyler and Massachusetts.
Annie..........	Kanawha.
Corelis..........	James S. Chambers.
Havelock..........	Jamestown.
Tubal Cain..........	Octorora.
Aurelia..........	Arizona.
Zavalla..........	Huntsville.
Caroline and Sarah..........	Bienville.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Fall examination at the Naval Academy, Newport, closed on the 2d inst. The following is a list of the midshipmen admitted into the Navy, and also those who have passed since the first of January last, at the Naval Academy. A list of those on probation is also appended:—

LIST OF MIDSHIPMEN PASSED THIS SESSION, AND SINCE JANUARY 1803.

J. C. Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Ballance, Illinois; Wm. K. Butler, Connecticut; Richard H. Dana, Maine; F. T. Robinson, New Jersey; D. D. G. Stewart, New York; H. Perkins, New Hampshire; E. M. Day, Louisiana; W. G. Morgan, Virginia; W. M. Paul, Massachusetts; J. G. Eaton, Massachusetts; F. Knapp, Georgia; C. T. Forse, Kentucky; F. Henricks, Indiana; J. M. Miller, Maine; J. K. Coggeshall, Mississippi; Charles H. M. Blake, Massachusetts; Theodore P. West, New York; F. C. Morehead, Kentucky; J. T. Carr, Kentucky; H. McElroy, Wisconsin; W. Swift, Connecticut; E. P. McClellan, New York: D. C. Shaw, District of Columbia; A. B. Cole, Maryland; A. J. Phillips, Illinois; J. D. A. R. Conden, New York; G. M. Williams, New York; W. S. McGunagle, Minnesota; P. T. Cunningham, Illinois; Geo. McBride, Ohio; Wm. Noart, Louisiana; G. J. Mitchell, Louisiana; H. M. Sproll, New York; George Mills, Wisconsin; John S. Kane, New York; Samuel Hamilton, Maryland; C. H. Arnold, New Jersey; William Little, Pennsylvania; W. H. Jaques, New Jersey; W. E. Morrisson, Illinois; James Jones, Indiana; C. R. Meeker, Wisconsin; C. D. F. Heald, Maine; E. E. Jones, Indiana; Richard Bush, Pennsylvania; W. Cowgill, Delaware; B. W. Johnson, Louisiana; E. A. Farrington, New York; E. P. Wood, Ohio; D. P. Allen, California; J. W. Miller, New Jersey; H. Stevens, jr., New Jersey; Francis W. Angel, Washington Territory; C. A. Adams, Wisconsin; C. O. Allebone, New Jersey; E. H. Ashwin, Indiana; M. Ayres, Illinois; N. H. Barnes, Illinois; E. A. Benjamin, New York; D. F. Bennett, Massachusetts; G. Bloshlinger, Iowa; M. Bolles, Massachusetts; E. E. Brown, Massachusetts; A. Bunnell, Illinois; L. C. Buttler, Iowa; C. W. Chipp, New York; G. G. Clay, Michigan; R. Clover, Missouri; W. H. Cole, New Jersey; F. Collins, Maine; S. J. Cowen, New York; E. M. Croger, New York; F. S. Douty, Maine; W. H. Everett, Connecticut; P. R. Foster, Massachusetts; Alfred Cranen, New York; W. S. Coles, Connecticut; W. B. H. Frailey, Pennsylvania; Perry Yarst, Illinois; Justin F. Goldsmith, Illinois; W. F. Goundie, Pennsylvania; F. W. Greenleaf, Minnesota; J. M. Grimes, Illinois; J. W. Hageman, Pennsylvania; Frederick Haines, Pennsylvania; C. D. Harrington, Massachusetts; J. M. Hawley, Massachusetts; Aaron Hayden, Maine; James Holmes, New Jersey; C. C. Hoyte, Mo.; J. C. Hull, N. Y.; Wm. Kearney, New York; J. W. Kerr, at large; Albert Landolt, Wisconsin; J. A. Marlow, Ohio; J. P. Merrell, Michigan; S. W. Niles, Iowa; John Mulligan, Ohio; John Missimer, Pennsylvania; T. A. Murray, at large; C. F. Norton, Colorado; John Odell, Wisconsin; T. B. Payne, New York; D. G. Palmer, at large; C. M. Payne, Maine; E. S. Prime, Ohio; S. S. Parkes, Illinois; Chas. Prentiss, Connecticut; J. A. Rodgers, Maryland; F. G. Hodgers, New Jersey; Albert Ross, Pennsylvania; Ariel Sebree, Missouri; W. W. Sherman, Michigan; S. A. Simons, New York; W. S. Schenck, Ohio; A. B. Speyers, New York; J. B. Story, New York; A. S. Southworth, New York; D. S. Smith, Michigan; Allen Smith, at large; Fred. Singer, Ohio; E. D. Tanssing, Michigan; Nelson Taylor, New York; Jonathan Harrington, at large; Albert Webster, son of Colonel Webster; J. S. Williams, Illinois; C. R. Wilson, Pennsylvania; T. S. Woodruff, Pennsylvania; E. W. Bridge, New York; T. A. Deblois, Georgia; E. H. West, New York; A. Whittell, Nevada Territory; E. N. Crecy, Louisiana; Park Benjamin, New York; F. H. Delano, Massachusetts; C. A. Weirdmann, Pennsylvania; F. G. Hyde, Connecticut; F. A. Howes, New York; Geo. Austen, New York; H. C. Hunter, New York; R. P. Oanea, Pennsylvania; B. F. Tillery, Rhode Island; E. W. Bliss, Dakota Territory; J. P. Neale, Maine.

MIDSHIPMEN ON PROBATION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS.

Name	Age when admitted.	Name	Age when admitted.
Henry Glass, Ill.	16	Frank Wildes, Mass.	17
Phillip H. Cooper, N. Y.	16	Arent S. Crowinshield, N. Y.	17
Ernest J. Dickman, Wis.	16	George H. Wadleigh, N. H.	17
William W. Maclay, N. Y.	14	John C. Pegram, Ky.	18
Chas. McGregor, Ill.	17	Charles H. Craven, Me.	16
Marston Niles, N. J.	18	Joseph B. Coghlan, Ill.	15
Ira Harris, jr., N. Y.	17	Aug. G. Kellogg, Ill.	17
Allan D. Brown, N. Y.	17	John D. Clark, N. Y.	15
Wm. W. Hendrickson, Ohio	16	James H. Sands, Md.	14
Henry C. Taylor, Ohio	15	Yates Stirling, Md.	17
Pierre d'Orleans, France	15		

SECOND CLASS.

Wm. C. Wise, Ky.	17	Geo. D. B. Glidden, Me.	16
Williamson Dunn, Ind.	16	Geo. W. Coffin, Mass.	14
Courtlandt C. Clements, Ind.	17	Colby M. Chester, Conn.	15
Wm B. Hoff, Pa.	14	Wm. K. Wheeler, N. Y.	16
Richard P. Leans, Md.	11	Robley D. Evans, Utah	15
Lewis Clark, Conn.	14	Charles J. Barclay, Penn.	17
Dennis W. Mullen, Ky.	16	Nicoll Ludlow, N. Y.	19
Parnell F. Harrington, Del.	17	Charles V. Gridley, Mich.	15
Wm. H. Whitny, Wis.	17	Francis Morris, N. Y.	16
Clarence Rathbone, N. Y.	16	Charles R. Clark, Vt.	17
Charles D. Sigsbee, N. Y.	14	Charles H. Pendleton, Ky.	15
Arthur H. Wright, Ohio	15	Rollin C. Ervin, Penn.	15
Francis A. Cook, Mass.	17	George T. Davis, Mass.	16
Douglass P. Cassell, Ohio	15	Wm. A. Van Bleck, N. Y.	15
Wm. S. Dana, N. Y.	16	Geo. M. McClure, Pa.	17
Henry D. Wyman, N. Y.	15		

THIRD CLASS.

Louis Belrose, Va.	15	Chas. D. Griswold, Vt.	16
Ed. V. Rowe, N. Y.	14	Geo. A. Converse, Vt.	17
Geo. W. DeLong. N. Y.	17	Oliver T. Garrison, Mich.	14
Geo. Talcott, Ohio	17	Sam'l. P. Baird, Ind.	17
Robt. Turpy, Ohio	16	Silas W. Breed, Ohio	16
Francis M. Barber, Ohio	16	Robert B. Reynolds, N. Y.	17
David N. Bell, Ind.	15	Socrates Hubbard, Mich.	17
Wallace Grahn, Md.	18	Josiah M. Wilson, Ind.	17
Royal B. Bradford, Me.	17	Wm. H. Elliott, Ind.	17
Godfrey M. Hunter, D. C.	14	H. W. Gwinner, Mich.	15
Wm. H. Preston, Pa.	17	Francis H. Parker, N. Y.	17
Henry E. Nichols, N. Y.	17	Timothy A. Lyons, Minn.	16
John S. Newall, N. Y.	15	Thomas S. Wilson, Cal.	16
Fran. M. Grove, N. H.	17	Charles M. Thomas, Pa.	15
Chas. H. Black, Del.	17	Jacob E. Noell, Pa.	15
Thos. P. Wilson, N. Y.	16	Benj. S. Richards, Pa.	16
Geo. A. Bicknell, Ind.	15	Isaac J. Yates, N. Y.	16
Geo. H. Laughlin, Wis.	14	Edward Longnecker, Pa.	17
David J. Clark, N. Y.	17	Chas. H. Stockton, Pa.	17
Fremont M. Hendrix, Mich.	16	Thomas Perry, N. Y.	17
Rich. C. Hooker, N. Y.	17	James P. Ragsdale, Texas	15
H. N. Manney, Minn.	17	Chas. H. Fitzgerald, Pa.	17
Edwin S. Towle, Ind.	18	Chas. White, Ohio	17
Frederick McCormick, Ind.	18	Abiel B. Carter, N. J.	16
Joseph E. Craig, N. Y.	16	James L. Mitchell, Ohio	15

ADVANCED THIRD CLASS.

Albert G. Caldwell, Ind.	15	Casper F. Goodrich, Conn.	14
Albert L. Beker, N. Y.	17	John A. Vaughan, Pa.	16
French E. Chadwick, Vt.	17	John Schouler, Mass.	17
John C. Kennett, Mich.	18	Chas. H. Schmitz, Ind.	14
Chas. Kennedy, N. Y.	16	Benj. P. Lanbator, Pa.	17
H. T. Dunn, N. Y.	17	Geo. W. Pigman, Ind.	17
H. C. White, Conn.	17	Geo. B. Weaver, Pa.	17
Arthur H. Fletcher, Ohio	17	Samuel B. Baker, Ark.	16
Geo. S. B. Sullivan, Mass.	15	Geo. F. F. Wildey, Mass.	16
Chas. H. Davis, jr., Mass.	16	Horace Elmer, N. J.	14
Herman C. Rachel, Ohio	14	Edward M. Stedman, Mass.	16
George N. Flag, Vt.	17	Theo. F. Jewell, Va.	17
David C. Woodrow, Ohio	16	Francis W. Dickens, Conn.	16
Bomonan H. McCalley, N. J.	17	Eugene B. Thomas, Ohio	15
Edwin White, Ohio	18	Edw. A. De Camp, Ohio	16
Geo. H. Annertront, Ind.	16	Geo. E. Ide, Ohio	15
Wm. M. Folger, Ohio	17	Oscar F. Heyerman, Mich.	17
Abraham H. Vail, Ind.	17	Horatio M. Bigelow, Me.	17
Francis H. Shephard, Mich.	15	Gustavus V. Menzie, Ky.	16
Charles J. Train, Mass.	16	Samuel L. Wilson, Ohio	17
Charles W. Reynolds, N. Y.	17	William Hammett, Pa.	16
Leighton M. Ford, Pa.	15	Henry C. Lain, Ohio	16
Louis A. Kingsley, Conn.	15	Jos. D. Powell, N. Y.	15
Marcus B. Buford, Ky.	17	Edwin S. Houston, Pa.	17
Edward M. Taylor. Pa.	17	Leonard G. Chenery, Cal.	15
Albert S. Snow, Me.	16	Hugh W. McKee, Ky.	16
Geo. C. Keiter, Pa.	16	Henry D. Fuller, Me.	15
Benj. E. Long, N. Y.	14	Thos. Williams, Mich.	16
John C. Conner, Ind.	16	Wm. M. Mead, Ky.	16
George M. Book, Pa.	16	F. H. Freeman, N. Y.	17
James S. Tomkins, Ill.	17	F. Turnbull, New Mexico	15
Isaac Hazlett, Ohio	17	Aug. R. Turley, Ohio	17
R. D. Hitchcock, N. Y.	16	T. W. Penhallon, N. H.	15
W. H. Brownson, N. Y.	16	Isaac T. Morris, N. Y.	14
C. C. Todd, Ky.	13	Dickson C. Shaw, Pa.	16
Wm. J. Schreder, Pa.	15	Peter V. Bussing, N. Y.	17
Wm. E. Lathy, Pa.	15	Charles G. Bush, Mass.	18
Arthur E. Cladsey, N. Y.	17		

FOURTH CLASS.

Seth M. Ackley, Mass.	17	George Boker, Pa.	17
Clifton T. Adams, Conn.	15	Arthur A. Boyd, N. Y.	15
James R. Adams, N. Y.	18	John M. Bradford, N. Y.	16
Stephen D. Adams, N. Y.	17	Geo. W. Bramhall, N. J.	15
Thad. P. Anderson, N. Y.	16	Henry S. Bridge, Mass.	16
William K. Babbitt, Pa.	16	Geo. J. Brown, Col. Ter.	15
James A. Barnes, Mass.	14	Geo. L. Brown, Ohio	16
James E. Beebe, N. Y.	14	Keyes D. Browne, R. I.	15
Buchanan Beale, D. C.	15	Chas. I. Buchan, N. Y.	18
Hobart Berrian, jr., Va.	16	Robt. B. Bushnell, at large	15
Andrew A. Blair, Mo.	14	Francis D. Campbell, Pa.	16
James H. Carpenter, N. Y.	16	John Dunscomb, Mass.	15
John Cathcart, Ind.	16	Andrew Dunlap, jr., N. Y.	17
Aug. Clason, N. Y.	16	Chas. C. Eames, Mass.	14
H. G. G. Colby, Mass.	16	Smith Egbert, Ohio	16
Henry T. Cook, Iowa	14	Wm. H. Emory D. C.	15
Geo. W. Coster, Mass.	16	Chas. M. Engle, N. Y.	16
Herbert Cushman, Pa.	16	Henry C. English, Ill.	16
Paul Dahlgren, D. C.	16	Perry Ernhart, N. Y.	16
Harvey H. Davis, Ill.	17	Theo. M. Etting, Pa.	16
Daniel Delehanty, N. Y.	17	Wm. H. Farquhar, Ohio	15
Geo. M. Dorrance, N. Y.	15	Chas. Fenner, R. I.	15
Stephen D. Field, Mass.	16	Chas. B. Gookin, Mass.	15
Wells Elfield, N. Y.	16	James P. Hale, Pa.	17
Thos. S. Flood, D. C.	18	Edw. R. Hall, at large	18
Louis E. Foliot, Pa.	14	Franklin Hanford, N. Y.	14
Alfred Force, Ky.	15	Wm. R. Hayes, Ind.	18
Lewis W. Frost, at large	17	Daniel H. Highee, N. Y.	17
Fred. W. Gardner, Mass.	16	Robt. K. Hollingshead, Md.	15
Edw. H. Gheen, Pa.	16	Calbraith P. Hone, N. J.	13
Fred. M. Gilpin, Pa.	16	Robt. C. Hopkins, Pa.	16
Wm. W. Gilpatrick, Kansas	18	Matthew Hughes, Iowa	15
Jas. G. Hutchinson, N. Y.	17	Samuel Lawrence, jr., N. Y.	16
Edwin S. Jacob, Va.	17	A. B. H. Lillie, N. Y.	17
Michael F. Jammar, Ind.	14	Fred. S. Lincoln, Ill.	17
Chas. H. Jenks, Pa.	16	Richard M. Lisle, Pa.	15
Chas. J. Jewett, Conn.	15	Lewis J. Lull, Vt.	15
Wm. Johnson, Mo.	17	Emmett McCormick, Ohio	16
Albert C. Kelton, Pa.	16	B. McElvaine, Pa.	15
Albert J. Kenny, R. I.	17	Wm. A. McKown, Mo.	14
Simon N. Kesler, Pa.	16	John B. McCurdy, Ky.	14
Franklin Kenoss, Pa.	16	Lawrence Mallory, Ohio	16
Henry M. Mansfield, Conn.	17	Frank W. Nichols, Mass.	14
Wm. L. Marsh, Mo.	17	Wm. D. Nicholson, N. Y.	15
Fred. K. Mans, Ill.	16	Geo. A. Norris, Me.	15
George Maxwell, Ohio	16	John C. Orner, Ind.	13
Edward B. Mayo, Conn.	15	Wm. H. Parker, Va.	14
John F. Meigs, Pa.	14	Allen G. Paul, R. I.	15
Marion C. Mordecai, Pa.	16	Harold S. Peck, Ill.	16
James Moore, N. Y.	15	Francis W. Perkins, Conn.	15
James F. Morrow, Ohio	17	John R. Phelan, Pa.	15
Jerome E. Morse, Mass.	16	John E. Pillsbury, at large	15
Colies T. Pond, N. Y.	17	Richard L. Ross, Ind.	15
Carlisle T. Porter, Pa.	15	Geo. R. Sanford, Va.	15
Charles H. Potter, Wis.	16	Chas. B. Sedgwick, N. Y.	16
Charles Preston, Conn.	16	Arthur P. Selby, Mo.	17
Harry W. Price, Pa.	16	Edw. C. Smith, Mich.	17
Wm. H. Reeder, Iowa	15	Foxhall, P. Smith, Va.	15
Edw. W. Remy, Iowa	16	Lyman, G. Spalding, at large	15
Henry M. Ridgley, Del.	16	Robt. J. Sperry, Pa.	16
Alfred S. Robinson, at large	16	Chas. E. Starr, Iowa	17
Chas. F. Rogers, Mass.	15	Jas. M. Stembel, at large	16
David A. Stewart, Mo.	15	Wm. N. Whelan, Pa.	15
Joseph L. Stickney, Ill.	14	Theo. S. Williams, Iowa	17
Richard Stockton, Iowa	14	Fredk. M. Wise, Ind.	17
Fred. Sturtevant, N. H.	19	Downes L. Wilson, at large	16
John T. Sullivan, N. Y.	16	Edw. H. Wilson, Ill.	16
Wm. T. Swinburn, R. I.	15	Horatio R. Wilson, N. J.	14
Geo. M. Symonds, N. Y.	16	Edward Woodman, N. H.	15
Thos. C. Terrell, Ind.	15	Robert Young, Pa.	16
James S. Thatcher, Ohio	14	Louis M. Albright, Pa.	15
Henry C. Townsend, Ind.	17	Geo. H. Chapman, Ill.	15
Edw F. J. Warner, Ill.	17	Arnold H. Dobrman, Ohio	15
Perry M. Washbaugh, Pa.	14	Peter V. Haskin, N. Y.	15
Thos. G. Welles, at large	16	Amariah B. Hicks, N. Y.	16
Henry W. Wessels, N. Y.	16	Walter S. Johns, Pa.	15
Henry Wheelan, Iowa	14	Geo. J. Richardson, Ill.	15
Samuel R. Whitall, N. J.	17		

ADVANCE FOURTH CLASS.

Edward L. Arnary, at large	17	Robt. E. Comedy, N. Y.	15
Thomas C. Anderson, Ky.	16	Geo. L. Carpenter, N. Y.	17
Charles F. Arnold, N. Y.	16	Geo. H. Clark, Md.	16
George A. Baily, Mich.	14	Sam. F. Clarkson, N. Y.	16
Alfred W. Bayliss, Mass.	15	Richard F. Clifton, Pa.	16
Fred. A. Belknap, Mass.	15	Frank Comtes. Cal.	18
Rob. M. Berry, Ky.	16	Fred. W. Crocker, Mass.	16
Fred. H. Boleinus, Pa.	16	Richard M. Cutts, D. C.	16
Wm. T. Burwell, Miss.	16	George S. Dana, N. Y.	17
Danl. W. Davis, Tenn.	15	Robert N. Griffin, Pa.	17
Murray S. Day, Mass.	16	Joseph N. Hemphill, Ohio	15
James H. Dayton, Ind.	15	Louis V. Housel, Pa.	17
John M. Duncan, Ky.	17	James O. Hull, N. Y.	14
Charles J. Dyer, Ill.	15	John T. Hunker, Ohio	17
Daniel Edgar, N. Y.	16	Charles T. Hutchins, Pa.	17
John F. Fisher, Md.	14	Richard F. Jamnes, Ohio	16
Francis D. Foster, Mass.	15	Wm. C. Jameson, Ohio	17
Clifford B. Gill, N. H.	16	Charles H. Judd, N. Y.	16
James K. Goodline, Minn.	14	Samuel N. Kane, R. I.	16
Asa S. Keith, Minn.	16	Ransome B. Peck, Mo.	18
Fordyce M. Keith, Ohio	17	George Pierce, Pa.	14
Joseph K. Kelso, Pa.	15	Wm. W. Reisinger, Ind.	18
Morrow M. Lowry, Col. Ter.	17	John C. Rich, Del.	16
Caleb Lyon, jr., Nev. Ter.	17	Douglas Roben, Ohio	18
Henry W. Lyon, Nev. Ter.	17	Edw. N. Roth, Ohio	15
Morris R. S. McKenzie, N. J.	14	Rob. S. Ryors, New Mexico	16
Enos T. Martin, Kansas	17	Mont'y. H. Schuyler, Mo.	15
Washburn Maynard, Tenn.	16	John H. Sherbyrne, Mass.	18
William J. Moore, Va.	17	Marcus B. Silver, Pa.	17
William B. Murray, Iowa	17	John C. Soley, Mass.	16
Erastus W. Parker, Mo.	17	Charles S. Sherry, Conn.	15
Albert L. Sprague, N. Y.	18	Joseph D. Yerkes, Pa.	15
John G. Talbot, Ky.	17	Joseph L. Bay, Mo.	15
John F. Tasker, N. H.	18	Edwin D. Breed, N. Y.	17
Walter Trumbull, Ill.	16	Sam'l. C. Buckingham, Iowa	16
Geo. M. Totten, N. J.	15	Henry W. Golder, Me.	17
Anthony E. Truax, Mich.	15	Wm. A. Hess, N. Y.	15
Wm. Watts, N. Y.	17	Wm. H. Mott, N. Y.	15
Asa Walker, N. H.	16	Edward P. Nellis, Va.	17
Rufus Waterman, R. I.	16	Henry C. Proctor, Me.	16
Henry C. Wisner, Mich.	17	Edward Rodman, R. I.	15
Jas. P. Wygum, Ohio	15	Norris P. Stockwell, Ohio	17

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The 11th New York Volunteer Regiment has been disbanded by order of Governor Seymour, and the enlisted men have been transferred to the 17th N. Y. Vols., Colonel Grewer. The Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Surgeon of the 11th will be mustered out of the service.

General Grant, on the 22d ult., issued an important order, regulating the cotton-trade in his Department, south of Helena. Actual residents, well disposed to the Government, may bring into any military post on the river cotton or other Southern products, of which they are the *bona fide* owners, and ship it above or below, for sale or on their own account. The concluding section of the order absolutely drives all cotton speculators out of the Department south of Helena.

A movement is on foot in Massachusetts to procure an elegant sword for presentation to General Banks, as a special recognition of his services in taking Port Hudson. With the sword there is to be a novel volume of quarto size, which will contain the autographs of the subscribers. The book will be embellished with a view of Port Hudson, a copy of the State arms, several fine photographs of the General, &c. The engravings are to be printed on vellum.

Operations for the erection of a strong earthwork on Saquish Head, near Plymouth, Mass., have commenced. The work was planned by Major Blunt, U. S. A. It will be completed before cold weather. It will have a bomb-proof, and be armed with eight large guns. It will fully protect the town, and make the harbor a safe place of rendezvous for vessels in the Bay, and also prevent its occupancy by the rebel pirates.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Newburgh on Saturday afternoon, at the boiler-shop of the Washington Iron Works. One of a pair of large boilers, constructed for the gunboat *Lenopee*, was being tested before placing it in its proper place in the steamer, when it exploded with a tremendous noise, tearing away a large portion of the adjacent building, shattering the dock in fragments for fifty feet around it, throwing several boilers into the river, and doing much damage to others lying about. The boiler cost about $20,000, and lies in fragments in the water. One man was instantly killed, and several others badly hurt.

The clerks in the Several Government bureaus are busy in making out lists for publication in the Blue Book. It is published biennially, and the one of this year will much exceed in size the very large one of 1861, which was compiled at about the beginning of our civil war. The title of the Blue Book is as follows:—"A register of officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United

States on the 30th of September, 1863, with the States from which each person was appointed, the State or country where born, and the compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each; also the names, force, and condition of all ships of war, &c., belonging to the United States, and when and where built."

OBITUARY.

Major Edward B. Hunt, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

The Army has again to mourn the loss of one of its brightest ornaments in the death of Major Edward B. Hunt, of the Corps of Engineers, who expired on Friday last, the 2d instant, at the Brooklyn Marine Hospital, from injuries received while experimenting with the "Sea Miner," —a sub-aqueous projectile invention, which Major Hunt had all but completed at the time of the unhappy accident which caused his death. From some failure to open one of the valves of the "Sea Miner," a premature explosion took place, and the gas evolved so affected the experimenter that he fell headlong into the chamber containing the machinery of the invention, this fall producing concussion of the brain.

Major Hunt was born in 1822, in Livingston County, N. Y., and was appointed to the Military Academy from his native State in 1841. He graduated second in the class of 1845, which numbered amongst its members Generals W. F. Smith, Thomas J. Wood, Charles P. Stone, Fitz John Porter, John P. Hatch, Jno. W. Davidson, and Gordon Granger, still in the service of the United States; and of Generals now in the rebel service, W. H. C. Whiting, E. Kirby Smith, James M. Hawes, and Barnard E. Bee, who was one of the first rebel generals killed at the battle of Bull Run. Upon graduation he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and was immediately assigned to duty as Assistant to the Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defence, upon which duty he continued for above a year; in the meantime (Dec. 29, 1845) he received his full commission as Second Lieutenant of Engineers.

From 1846 to 1849 Lieutenant Hunt filled the important position of Principal Assistant-Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the Military Academy, West Point, with high credit to himself and great advantage to his *Alma Mater*. For the next two years he was employed as Assistant-Engineer upon Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; and from 1851 to 1855 we find him the efficient Assistant of Professor Bache, in the Coast Survey Bureau; wherein he rendered the most important services, and left the strong impress of his talents and industry. In July, 1853, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy; and from 1855 to 1857 was charged with the engineer operations in Newport Harbor, R. I., including Fort Adams. During this period he also constructed and repaired many important light-house structures in Rhode Island; and, on the termination of these duties in 1857, he was ordered to Key West, where for five years he directed the construction of Fort Taylor and other defensive works on that Island, receiving his Captaincy while serving there, July 1st, 1859.

To the foresight, activity, and devoted patriotism of Major Hunt, the Nation is more indebted than it is ever likely to appreciate, for the preservation from rebel seizure of the invaluable strongholds of the Florida Reef.

Upon his return to the North in 1862, Major Hunt was immediately ordered to the field, to take part in the then pending Corinth campaign; but the threatening aspect of affairs in the Shenandoah valley caused a change in his orders, and for a short period he became the Chief-Engineer of the 5th Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Banks. From this duty he was relieved and placed on special service under the Navy Department, to perfect the great invention which, for more than a year, he had been elaborating in his mind, and was sanguine would successfully defeat any naval attacks that the most powerful fleets of the world could make upon our harbors. While thus actively engaged for the Navy, Major Hunt's indefatigable industry also found time to superintend the construction of the defences of the west entrance to Narragansett Roads, the completion of a battery in New London, Conn., and the erection of temporary works for the protection of New Haven Harbor, Conn. Fortunately for the country and the cause of science, his invention of the "Sea Miner" is so far advanced, that not even his untimely death can interrupt its completion. It will be carried on by a distinguished engineer, to whom Major Hunt fully entrusted his views; and if it can accomplish one tithe of what is claimed for it, his name will become historical in connection with the most purely novel, terrible, and far-reaching weapon of modern warfare.

Major Hunt's loss will be deeply felt by the Engineer Corps and by the whole Army. He was an officer whose genies and industry reflected lustre on the profession of arms, his pen contributing to *Silliman's Journal* and all the other literary and scientific works of the country, papers of the utmost value and most varied research. Personally he was a warm and large-hearted friend, a zealous and thoroughly conscientious officer, a man of sincerely patriotic views, and one devoted above all other things to the glory of his country and the honor of his corps. He was brother to the Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, and his loss will carry grief into a large circle of friends, who knew and prized his worth. General Candy paid a handsome and deserved tribute to his memory in General Orders No. 31 of the Post of New York City and Harbor, of which we append a copy.

DEATH OF MAJOR E. B. HUNT.

Headquarters, U. S. Troops, New York City and Harbor, New York, Oct. 4, 1863.

General Orders, No. 31.—The Commanding General, with deep regret, announces to this command the death, on the 2d inst., of Major E. B. Hunt, U. S. Engineers, the result of an accident while engaged in the prosecution of investigations incident to his profession, and immediately connected with the war in which we are now engaged.

The deceased was a native of this State, and throughout his services of more than eighteen years has been noted as an active, zealous and earnest officer, and for his scientific attainments in and beyond the sphere of his immediate profession. His loss will be felt not only in his own Corps and the Army, but by the country he has served so long and faithfully.

His distinguished services commend his memory to our respect, and his untimely death invites for his family and friends our warmest sympathy.

By order of Brigadier-General Canby,

C. T. Christensen, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

From the London Mechanics' Magazine.

AMERICAN GUNS.

Although both England and France have done much toward the introduction of heavy ordnance into their forts and navies, the goddess of peace has hitherto prevented us from practically testing the capabilities of guns intended to throw shot, ten or twenty of which would make up a ton. In America the case is different; and we find that the resources of the military engineer and the naval architect, have rendered a recourse to enormous ordnance all but indispensable; and compelled by practical difficulties to throw theory almost wholly overboard, the rival Governments have each distinguished the real value to be attached to range and accuracy, both as distinct from, and combined with, smashing effect and penetrative power. On land, rifled guns of long range and extreme accuracy are rightly deemed of the utmost value, and we find in consequence that American parks of artillery are usually distinguished by the presence of numerous guns, sufficiently like those of Whitworth and Armstrong to be regarded as nearly identical. None of these field-pieces are heavy, or intended to throw shot of any considerable weight; but, being well served, they have done tremendous execution at ranges which would be looked on as fabulous fifty years ago. A just appreciation of what was required from the "Monitors" and iron-clad steamboats, has secured to them an armament, the great characteristic of which is immense smashing power at a considerable range, without any great pretensions to accuracy. Our readers are too well acquainted with the performance of these guns to require any elaboration of the results at our hands.

Hitherto we have been unsuccessful in the introduction of any guns throwing shot much exceeding 100 lb. weight. This arises from a misapprehension of the mission which very heavy ordnance is calculated to fulfill; from a faulty principle of construction following as a consequence; from defective materials, and imperfections in the mode of formation. In all these respects, our practice differs materially from that of the Americans. We attach little or no value even to a 200 lb. gun if it be not rifled. The moment we obtain a smooth-bore of the kind, it is sent to the shops to be rifled—destroyed in consequence—pronounced a failure, and all large guns included in a sweeping condemnation. Our American friends, on the contrary, are content with the smooth-bore, well knowing that sharp rifling, heavy shot, and sufficient powder to attain a long range, are incompatible in the present state of the iron manufacture: hence their papers teem with reports the truth of which we see no reason to doubt, of the performance of 150 lb. and 200 lb. guns; spoken of, too, with a familiarity which shows that their use is, if not universal, at least general. It will be urged that the "Monitors" are armed with heavy rifled guns as well as smooth-bores; but we must remember that the American rifling is very different from ours—in fact, the system of grooving applied to most of their heavy cannon would scarcely be considered to deserve the name here, so slow is the twist.

It is extremely erroneous to conclude that all these guns are made of wrought-iron. Even without the positive evidence on the subject placed at our command, we have the negative information, derived from our own failures, to prove that the manufacture of heavy guns from wrought-iron is uncertain in the extreme. The American forges are certainly superior in no way to ours, in dealing with large masses of iron; and the Ordnance Department of the United States was so well impressed—as far back as the year 1841—with the importance of perfecting the manufacture of cast-iron guns, that able officers were appointed to every cannon foundry under contract with the Government, to conduct experiments, and see that all the resources of science and art were employed to produce the best possible ordnance. Some brands of American cast-iron are infinitely superior to anything we can produce here. Inspection has increased the average strength of cast-iron cannon from 23,638 lb. to 37,774 lb. of transverse strain per square inch of section. The principle of re-melting is largely carried out, in some experiments the transverse strength of the iron having doubled by four meltings. This principle, combined with a careful admixture of different samples, and the exposure of the melted iron to a very intense heat for considerable periods, is found so far to improve its quality, that a sample was obtained at the Greenwood Foundry, N. Y., the density of which was 7.304, and its tensile strength 45,970 lb.! When we state that our best irons seldom exceed half this—23,000 lb. being a high average—we are in a position to understand why cast-iron ordnance succeeds better in America than in Great Britain. Bronze guns are little used, except for the smallest pieces; its great expense and the uncertainty of the quality produced, condemning it for heavy ordnance. Major Wade's experiments in 1850 showed a difference in the density of various samples, taken from the same gun, equal to 20 lb. to the cubic foot; the variation in tenacity being as 100 is to 236. A large proportion of the cast-iron ordnance is constructed on the "Rodman" principle. The guns are cast hollow round a central core, through which a stream of cold water, entering at the bottom, flows continuously, until the gun has become much cooled. Two 8-inch guns, cast, the one hollow the other solid, were discharged repeatedly. The one cast solid burst at the 73d fire, while the other withstood 1,500 rounds, and was pronounced practically indestructible with service charges. We have already stated that the heaviest guns used in the American Navy are, as a rule, either smooth-bores, or, if rifled, the grooves have an extremely moderate twist, the general principle of construction being to impart just such a velocity of rotation, and no more, to an elongated projectile, as will secure it from turning over in its flight. When the shot is made short in proportion to its diameter, very little suffices for this, and the gun is thus saved from the strain due to sharp rifling. The range is maintained with a smaller quantity of powder, and the accuracy of flight is preserved sufficiently for practical purposes. Range is imperially affected by the resistance of the atmosphere. The resisting surface area of the Armstrong shot is to the 68-lb. spherical projectile as 10 is to 50, while the expansive range of the powder is nearly 24 to 15. These are the conditions which secure range, to which rifling is really, in the abstract, inimical. Were it possible to discharge a conical shot, with a length of four or five diameters, from a smooth-bore, its range would be nearly double that of the Armstrong gun; and though this is to a certain extent impracticable, there is nothing, probably, to prevent the construction of a 100-lb. gun, which would pierce the *Warrior's* side at 1,200 yards, with a charge which even a good cast-iron gun might sustain many hundreds of times without injury. It would only be necessary to use a shot two or three diameters long, fitted so accurately as practically to prevent windage, while five or six grooves, making, perhaps, one-tenth of a turn in the length of the gun, would secure the end on flight of the projectile. It is very unlikely that such a gun would have sufficient accuracy to pick off a field officer at a range of a couple of miles, nor is there any reason that it should. We strain every nerve to supply our ships with arms of precision, forgetting that the conditions essential to the proper exercise of their powers can never be secured at sea. The officers on board the *Excellent*, when experimenting on rifled guns by firing at a fixed mark, found "that there being no wind, and the tide keeping the "vessel steady, they were sure of hitting it. Immediately "the wind was a little too strong for the tide, and the vessel "moved about, there was a considerable difference in the pre-"cision of the firing, although the water was as smooth as "glass." Smooth seas and balmy breezes are rather the exception at sea, and neither Whitworth nor Armstrong would stand much chance of hitting a vessel even a mile off in a gale. The proper place for long range guns of great precision, is in the fort, the battering train, and the park of artillery. On board ship they are out of place, simply because we cannot avail ourselves of their real points of excellence. The 68-lb. is considered defective, because it wants range and accuracy. In smashing power it stands pre-eminent. The wisest course is to impart the advantages of a modified system of rifling to an arm which we cannot really dispense with; such guns would thus be rendered capable of discharging conical projectiles much higher, and better calculated for long flights than spherical 68-lb. shot, without any considerable sacrifice of initial velocity. Iron plates 1½ inches thick would prove a poor defence at even 1,000 yards from such ordnance.

The principal strain on the material composing a gun is indirectly due to the force required to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the projectile. The power required to start a heavy shot into rapid motion, in a space of time inappreciably small, is something enormous, and would seem to imperatively dictate a recourse to some expedient which will put the shot gradually in motion; several have been resorted to. In America, Eaton's gun has proved very successful. This gun, which is of considerable length, is loaded with a cartridge filled with an extremely slow-burning powder next the shot, the rest of the charge is made up of the quickest powder which can be obtained. The charge is ignited in front, thereby starting the shot into motion. A 0-lb., at 5 deg. elevation, has thrown its shot 2,457 yds.; at 10 deg., 4,000 yds.; at 2 deg., 1,100 yds.

The armament of our Navy becomes, if possible, of more importance day by day. Ship guns will now have to perform work such as they never had to perform before. Field artillery requires little change. The same work has to be performed by it now which it accomplished fifty or one hundred years ago. It will have to be done at greater ranges, that is all. If we draw the proper distinctions between the services, we shall at once see the folly of sacrificing weight of shot and penetrative power to the attainment of a precision of fire, which, for its proper development, absolutely demands a fixed basis. In guns of great size, grooved just enough to secure the leisurely rotation of shot carefully made, and so fitted that windage is impossible, will be found the real weapon for the Navy. We have evidence before our eyes of the actual performance of such guns on the American continent. The lesson is too valuable to be suffered to slip from us unimproved. We search in vain for the record of any ordnance experiments which decide the minimum amount of twist requisite to secure the proper rotative velocity of a projectile. We believe the day is not far distant when such knowledge will be invaluable, for on it depends in a great degree the success of all large guns. Without elongated shot, we cannot have range or penetration at distances. Without rifling, we cannot use elongated shot. The heaviest ordnance has hitherto failed when rifled; and in the reconciliation of these apparent incompatibilities, will be found the most serious problem which the science of gunnery ever presented. We believe its solution lies in so modifying the rifled system, that the communication of a moderate rate of rotation may no longer increase the resistance to the motion of a projectile through the bore of a gun, to such an excessive degree as to lead to its immediate or ultimate destruction.

REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The three privateers, *Alabama*, *Tuscaloosa* and *Georgia*, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the early part of August. The *Alabama* had captured the bark *Sea Bride*, Captain White, from New York, as she was entering Cape Town harbor. The *Conrad*, the tender to the privateers, had captured the ship *Santee*, Captain Baker, bound from Akyab to England, and bonded her. The inhabitants of Cape Town were thrown into great excitement by the arrival of the vessels. Captain Semmes was the centre of attraction, his ship being crowded from morning until night with curious visitors. The capture of the American bark *Sea Bride*, within only two miles-and-a-half from land, and the admission into a British port of the *Tuscaloosa*, which was herself a prize, led to strong protests on the part of the American Consul.

The Captain and officers of the *Alabama* say that the total number of her captures has been 56 ships, by which they estimate the damage to us to be not less than four million dollars, to say nothing of the indirect results of the cruise in the way of loss of freights, high war insurance, and numerous sales of enemy's ships to put them under neutral flags. The following is a complete list of her captures:

Ockmulgee, Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weathergage, Altamaha, Benjamin Tucker, Courser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Brilliant, Emily Farnum, Wave Crest, Dunquirque, Manchester, Tonawanda, Lamplighter, Lafayette, Crenshaw, Lauretta, Baron de Castine, Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, Martha, Union, Ariel (mail steamer), U. S. Gunboat Hatteras, Golden Rule, Chastelaire, Palmetto, Golden Eagle, Olive Jane, Washington, Bethia Thager, J. A. Parker, Punjaub, Morning Star, Kingfisher, Charles Hill, Nora, Louisa Hatch, Lafayette, Kate Corey, Nye, Dorcas Price, Lelah, Union Jack, S. Gildersleeve, J. Snow, Justina, Amazonian, Talisman, Conrad, A. F. Schmidt, Express, Sea Bride.

The U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Jamestown, St. Helena Island, on Saturday evening the 15th inst. from Rio de Janeiro; and having received the information in regard to the rebel privateers, left again in pursuit of the *Alabama*, on Monday the 17th, but returned on the 18th, for coal, of which she took 400 tons, and had to pay 31½ dollars per ton for it. The *Vanderbilt* sailed on the 20th, and was seen by two merchant vessels on the 24th steering in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope, in pursuit of the *Alabama*.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.

The following statement of the sickness and mortality of the Army during the first year of the war, prepared by Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, of the United States Army, under instructions from the Surgeon-General, is one of the most valuable of the statistical papers that have emanated from that office, and we take great pleasure in giving it a place in the columns of the Journal. The statement is addressed to Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon-General:

Surgeon-General's Office,
September 2, 1863.

Colonel:—In accordance with instructions from the Surgeon General, directing me to prepare a brief statement of some of the more important facts with regard to the influence of season and region on the camp diseases of the army, as exemplified by the statistics of the first year of the rebellion, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying tables and diagrams, with a few brief remarks.

The compilation of the medical statistics of the year ending June 30, 1862, has now been completed for some time, and the manuscript of the first volume of the medical history of the war, of which these statistics form a part, will, it is believed, be ready in time to be laid before Congress at its approaching session.

Elaborate statistical tables, with accompanying diagrams, have been compiled separately for each of the great armies in the field, all of which have important bearings upon the subject now under consideration. To present these tables would, however, require a volume of some size, and is therefore out of the question at present; I therefore merely offer certain general facts with regard to a few points of interest, such as the mortality rates, the general sickness rate, and the prevalence of a few of the most important diseases during the first year of the war.

MORTALITY RATES.

The general mortality rate of the armies of the United States during the first year of the rebellion was 67.6 per thousand of mean strength, including with deaths from disease those from wounds and injuries. The mortality from disease alone was 50.4 per thousand; that from wounds and injuries of every kind 17.2 per thousand.

In contrast with these results, it may be stated that the average annual mortality from disease alone, in the United States army, during eighteen years of peace, was 24 per thousand. In the United States army, during the Mexican war, 103.8 per thousand. In the British army, during the Crimean war, 232 per thousand. In the British army, during the year 1859, 9 per thousand. It appears, therefore, that although the mortality of the army from disease during the first year of the present rebellion was far heavier than that of our own or of the British army in time of peace, it was much less than that of the armies engaged in the Mexican or the Crimean wars.

The following table exhibits the monthly mortality rates of the army from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862. The armies have been consolidated for the purpose of comparison into three great divisions. The first consists of the troops operating on the Atlantic coast between the Appalachian range and the sea, and includes the army of the Potomac and the various coast expeditions. The annual mortality from disease alone among these troops was 33.40 per thousand of mean strength.

The second consists of the troops operating in the central basin of the continent, between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains; and includes Western Virginia, the armies under Generals Buell, Grant, and Pope, the department of Missouri, with the scattered troops in Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the northwest. The annual mortality from disease alone in this region was 82.10 per thousand.

The third division consists of the troops on the Pacific slope, between the Rocky mountains and the sea. It includes those serving in northern and southern California, Oregon and Washington Territory. The annual mortality rate was 10.76 per thousand.

It will thus be seen that on the Pacific slope the mortality rate was three times less than on the Atlantic coast, while that of the latter region was twice and a half less than that of the troops serving in the central region.

The small amount of mortality on the Pacific coast is worthy of attention. The rate is hardly greater than that attributed by British and New England statisticians to young men of similar ages in private life. This exemption is in part due, there can be no doubt, to the fact that on the Pacific coast our troops found themselves under conditions much more closely approximating those of peace than of war. But the rate is so much less than has ever been known in the whole United States army in time of peace, that an idea of the superior healthfulness of the Pacific coast is at once suggested. The greater mortality of the central region, as compared with the Atlantic coast, would appear to hold a close relationship to the great prevalence of malarious disease in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which is indicated by tables III, IV and V, showing the monthly rates of camp fever, of intermittent fever, and of diarrhœa.

The three great regions above contrasted differ not only in their annual mortality rate, but the relations of mortality to season are also quite different.

Thus, on the Atlantic coast the mortality, after falling off in September, steadily increased during October, November, and December, diminished through January and February, and then steadily increased again through March, April, May, and June.

In the central region the mortality rates became gradually greater from July, 1861, to March, 1862, diminished in April, increased again in May, and diminished in June.

On the Pacific coast a much more fluctuating course was pursued, and quite unlike either of the others, as will be shown in the following table:

TABLE I.

Monthly mortality rates of the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

Region	1861. July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	1862 January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June	For year
Atlantic	2.40	2.06	1.79	2.04	2.68	3.24	2.93	2.43	2.88	3.16	3.27	3.55	33.04
Central	1.02	2.73	3.49	4.66	6.36	6.61	8.68	9.27	10.66	6.67	7.40	6.15	82.19
Pacific	1.45	1.48	1.18	1.64	1.43	0.91	0.21	0.44	1.03	0.36	0.00	0.44	10.76

GENERAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

The difference between the three regions above contrasted is not so conspicuous in the general sickness rates as in the mortality, yet the whole number taken sick in the central region was greater than on the Atlantic coast, and in this again greater than on the Pacific. In the first, the number taken on sick report during the year was 3364.14 per thousand of mean strength; in the second, 2748.83, and in the third, 2586.60. It will thus be seen that in each of these regions a large proportion of the troops must have been taken sick several times during the year.

Table II exhibits the monthly ratio of "taken sick" for each of the three regions. It does not indicate the "constant sickness rate," but the total number taken on sick report during the month. The monthly fluctuations exhibited by this table are, of course, much less instructive than those of individual diseases; they serve, however, to indicate a gradual improvement in the sanitary condition of the army during the war.

It would be exceedingly interesting were it possible to present a table representing the "constant sickness rates" for the same period; but the imperfect data in the Surgeon-General's office, for the first year of the war, do not afford the means for computing such a table in a reliable manner.

TABLE II.

Monthly sickness rates of the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

Region.	1861. July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1862. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Ac	391.36	372.18	298.26	207.11	255.06	230.94	199.92	183.33	167.25	211.52	208.45	239.76
Cl.	258.65	356.91	325.40	326.11	300.24	305.71	323.55	219.85	252.61	284.72	259.70	232.83
Pc.	198.91	200.37	245.27	210.19	279.39	198.81	201.13	258.27	276.65	136.08	157.47	193.61

This makes the per centage for the year, 2748.83 on the Atlantic border; 3368.14 in the Central region, and 2586.60 on the Pacific coast.

CAMP FEVER.

Under the head of camp fever, all the cases reported to the Surgeon General's office, as typhus, typhoid, common continued, and remittent fevers, are here concluded. Of these several categories it may well be doubted how far the cases reported as typhus were really of that character. From the details furnished by sanitary reports it appears probable that, with perhaps rare exceptions, what was regarded as typhus was, in fact, of a very different nature; severe typhoid fever, with cerebral complications, and congestive intermittents in scorbutic constitutions being shown, in some cases at least, to have been regarded as typhus. This error was not, however, very widely diffused, the whole number of cases reported as typhus amounting to but a few hundred. As for the cases reported as common continued fever, the vast majority appear to have been different only in degree of severity from those reported as typhoid or remittent. Moreover, while a certain amount of uncomplicated enteric and remittent fever certainly did occur, especially at the commencement of the war, the vast majority of the camp fevers of the army were of a mixed character, exhibiting undoubted enteric phenomena, variously combined with the periodicity and other peculiarities of malarial disease, and still further modified by the tendency to incipient scurvy, which is the ordinary concomitant of camp diet. To indicate this mixed nature, the term typho-malarial fever, which I had the honor to suggest to the department in June, 1862, appears appropriate, and, at the present time, is coming into very general use.

A correct understanding of the nature of these fevers is of the utmost importance, as they play a conspicuous part in the mortality of our armies. During the year under consideration 44.5 per cent. of all the deaths from disease were due to camp fevers.

An examination of table III shows that the frequency and mortality of camp fever differs considerably in the three great regions. On the Atlantic border the annual ratio of cases was 238.99 per thousand of mean strength, and the ratio of deaths to cases was 71.9 per thousand, or one death to every 13.9 cases. In the central region the annual ratio of cases was 319.94 per thousand, and the ratio of deaths 101.8 per thousand cases, or one in 9.8. On the Pacific coast the annual ratio of cases was only 60.95 per thousand, and the ratio of deaths to cases 45.2, or one in 22.1. The severity of camp fever in these several regions is thus shown to differ as considerably as their frequency.

An inspection of the table at once exhibits the autumnal character of the disease. On the Atlantic coast the monthly number of attacks steadily increased until November, 1861, then as steadily diminished until March, 1862; after which they once more increased in frequency. In the central region the maximum was attained in September, 1861, followed by a gradual diminution till March, and a subsequent increase as on the Atlantic coast. On the Pacific coast, although there is less regularity in the fluctuates, it will be observed that October was the maximum month. The most superficial observer cannot fail to be struck with the similarity between these three waves and those of the intermittent fevers, of whose malarial nature there is no doubt, and which are illustrated in the next table.

TABLE III.

Monthly rates of camp fever in the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

Region.	1861 July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1862 January.	February	March	April.	May.	June.
Atlantic.	8.30	18.78	25.60	27.64	27.88	19.74	13.85	13.81	10.99	17.42	24.88	27.07
Central	15.94	34.07	38.06	36.57	35.38	26.00	21.98	18.15	16.46	23.71	29.39	27.64
Pacific	1.45	6.28	1.97	9.73	5.31	7.43	3.78	5.00	5.15	3.28	5.62	1.78

This makes the per centage for the year 238.99 on the Atlantic border; 319.94 in the Central region, and 60.95 on the Pacific coast.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Intermittent fever, although a very frequent affection, has not been the cause of any great mortality. On the Atlantic border the annual ratio of cases was 195.94 per thousand of mean strength, the rate of deaths to cases 6.0 per thousand, or one to 165.9. In the central region the annual ratio was 375.34, the deaths 5.9 per thousand cases, or one to 170.0. On the Pacific coast the annual ratio was 151.68 per thousand of mean strength and no deaths.

The distinctly autumnal character of the disease is well shown in the following table.

TABLE IV.

Monthly rates of intermittent fevers in the armies of the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

Region.	1861. July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	1862. January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.
Atlantic	10.95	27.96	39.32	34.46	22.08	14.02	7.87	8.43	7.00	12.01	15.25	16.88
Central	37.25	62.80	53.62	65.27	41.49	29.73	20.94	16.98	18.53	27.41	27.86	25.02
Pacific	5.48	6.65	8.68	18.69	19.80	19.21	9.46	13.27	10.70	5.47	9.53	12.46

This makes the per centage for the year 195.94 in the Atlantic border; 375.34 in the Central region; and 151.68 on the Pacific coast.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

Diarrhœa and dysentery caused about one-fourth of all the sickness reported. On the Atlantic border more than half the army suffered, and in the central region the number of cases almost equalled the mean strength. Although not nearly so fatal as camp fever, affections of this class were an important cause of the mortality of our army. In the chronic cases, though most generally called diarrhœa, and not dysentery, the colon was the seat of the chief leison. The most characteristic post mortem appearance was a thickened, softened condition of the mucous membrane, with pigment deposit and enlargement of the solitary follicles, frequently terminating in ulceration, the ulcers being sometimes punctiform, sometimes extensive, and irregular. In this condition the small intestine frequently participated, more or less, but often presented nothing abnormal.

It appears from table V that the annual ratio of diarrhœa and dysentery on the Atlantic coast was 646.01 cases per thousand of mean strength.

In the central region 994.77 per thousand, and on the Pacific coast 319.64. The relative mortality was, in the Atlantic region, 2.1 deaths per thousand cases, or one in 483; in the central, 9.6 per thousand, or one in 103.8; on the Pacific, 0,9 per thousand, or one in 1,159.

TABLE V.

Monthly rates of diarrhœa and dysentery in the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

Region	1861. July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1862 January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.
Atlantic	108.23	146.29	70.80	52.18	46.06	28.54	23.20	22.20	35.22	67.20	70.92	87.06
Central	88.93	127.72	94.34	92.50	69.95	61.27	68.00	54.13	68.66	105.32	97.07	83.02
Pacific	20.41	40.67	33.12	42.08	35.92	20.72	18.07	20.02	23.85	18.95	20.09	30.25

This makes the per centage for the year, 646.01 on the Atlantic border; 994.77 in the Central region; and 319.64 on the Pacific coast.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

Catarrhal affections of every class were exceedingly common, attacking nearly one-half the forces in the field. The relative frequency in the three regions of the country appears to have been about the same. On the Atlantic border 456·47 per thousand of mean strength. In the central region 427·2 per thousand, and on the Pacific slope 407·61. In all the frequency of these affections increased greatly during the winter, and diminished during the warmer months. The maximum month being January for the Atlantic and central, and February for the Pacific region. A large proportion of the severer catarrhal cases occurred as sequellæ to camp measles. The vast majority of the simple catarrhal cases terminated in recovery, the deaths being one to every 1,127·8 cases on the Atlantic coast; one to every 560.0 cases in the central region; and no deaths occurring from this cause on the Pacific region. A certain number of these catarrhal cases, however, terminated in pneumonia, and thus a part, at least, of the mortality of catarrhal affectipns is reported under that head. The annual rates of pneumonia for the three regions were as follows:—On the Atlantic coast, 25·7 cases per thousand of mean strength, the deaths being 131·1 per thousand cases, or one death to every 7·6 cases; in the central region the cases were 64·2 per thousand of mean strength, the deaths 239·2 per thousaod, or one to every 4·1; on the Pacific slope the cases were 20·9 per thousand of mean strength, the deaths 13·1 per thousand cases, or one to 76.

TABLE VI.

Monthly rate of catarrhal affections in the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

Region.	1861. July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1862. January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June
Atlantic	23.94	23.56	23.91	32.56	49.36	59.02	67.64	53.84	39.88	29.00	14.91	11.33
Central	12.81	16.25	25.61	31.23	15.73	63.88	78.73	49.43	19.71	28.07	14.21	11.71
Pacific	9.08	14.42	24.05	25.35	40.61	29.73	43.09	77.46	46.31	12.77	15.55	17.38

This makes the per centage for the year, 456.47 on the Atlantic border; 427.20 in the Central region; and 407.61 on the Pacific coast.

RELIABILITY OF THE FOREGOING RATIOS.

In conclusion, a few remarks may be made upon the reliability of the statistics from which the foregoing ratios are deduced. It is frankly admitted that the data in the Surgeon-General's office, from which the statistics of the first year of the war were compiled, are exceedingly incomplete.

No systematic effort appears to have been made to secure reports of sick and wounded prior to June, 1862, when already fourteen months of war had elapsed. The existing reports, referring to the three months men, are too few to enable the statistician to deduce any reliable ratio of sickness and mortality for that force, and for a long time after the three years volunteers were mustered into the service, many of their surgeons persistently neglected to furnish the reports required by regulations. In fact, up to the close of the first year of the war the sick reports received at the Surgeon-General's office never represented, for any one month, more than two-thirds of the army actually in the field. In carefully attempting to compile the statistics of the several armies for the first year of the war, it has not been possible therefore to secure a perfect record for any one of them; the figures never represent the whole force, but always merely a certain number of the component regiments; nevertheless, so far as they go, it is believed that these statistics are as accurate and reliable as any medical statistics heretofore published; and although it has not been possible to represent the whole army by them, they correspond to so vast a host that they possess high value in themselves, and may fairly be assumed to approximate, in the closest manner, the results which would have been attained had the reports been complete.

In fact, the number of regiments reporting is so great that the statistics from which these ratios have been prepared may safely be said to be the largest medico-military statistics every yet compiled.

Great efforts have been made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, to secure completeness in the medical statistics; and these efforts, although not crowned with perfect success, have had the effect of rendering the reports for that year comparatively complete, and the work of compiling them is progressing as rapidly as is possible with the clerical force employed.

It is believed that, as the attention of the medical officers in service is now fully directed to the effort being made to compile these statistics, their hearty co-operation may be relied upon, and that the figures for the present year may be hoped to be as nearly complete as can be expected from any great army in time of war.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

At a banquet at Liverpool, September 21, in honor of the officers of the Channel fleet, Lord Stanley, in response to a toast, said:

"We have no contemptible naval reserve; and though we cannot pretend locally to compete with those magnificent vessels which are now lying in our waters, yet I think we have a Navy of our own not greatly unworthy to compete even with them—a Navy existing indeed for purposes exclusively peaceable, but not less a triumph of human industry and skill—in those vast ocean steamers which have joined the new world to the old, which cross the Atlantic with the regularity of boats crossing a ferry, and with a speed which is only surpassed by the railroad. But, gentlemen, it is not only to us; it is to every person, of whatever country he may be, that the sight of such vessels as we witness is not only interesting, but novel. We are seeing that which is strictly an experimental fleet—a fleet in which almost every vessel is an experiment, or, perhaps I may say, a combination of experiments. We have seen probably the last of these old wooden two-deck line-of-battle-ships which will ever carry the flag of the British Admiral; and certainly a more splendid vessel of her class than the *Edgar* never sailed the seas. We have seen the first of those new mighty engines of destruction which are revolutionizing naval war, and which our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are kind enough to be trying on so large a scale at their own expense and for our instruction. Gentlemen, I confess that I wish that the House of Commons, as a body, could have seen what you and I have seen, what you and I have witnessed—for seeing is believing, and I am sure that that sight would have impressed upon their minds two facts which have been very strongly impressed upon my own—one, that for the money which we have expended pretty largely of late years we have value received; the other, that in this matter of naval architecture we are literally feeling our way. I can speak, of course, upon such a subject only at second hand, but if I may express what seems to me a very general opinion among those best competent to judge, it is more than doubtful whether we have as yet got that gun which is to be the gun of the future; and it is, perhaps, open to doubt, splendid as are those ships which lie in our waters, whether we have got that exact model of a ship which is to be the man-of-war of the future. Now, I think it is our duty, as members of the House of Commons, to bear in mind specially the tentative and experimental character of what we are now doing; it is our duty to grudge no outlay which is necessary for the purpose of an efficient defence of the country; that is a duty from which assuredly we shall not shrink. It is our duty, above all, to shrink from no outlay which might be necessary for the purpose of experiment; but it is not less our duty at the same time to avoid that fault into which we have often fallen before, and into which, while men remain what they are, it is always possible we may fall again—I mean the fault of being satisfied with what we have accomplished—of resting upon our oars, and of assuming that what we consider the perfect model of to-day will be the equally perfect model ten years hence."

One of the English papers, alluding to this Channel fleet, expresses the same doubt as to these vessels being the model of the "man-of-war of the future." It says:

"That the Admiralty should take a pride in the new and magnificent vessels known as the Channel fleet is only natural, and these splendid fighting ships are now going the round of the British ports, to afford the inhabitants an opportunity of seeing and appreciating vessels which, in the event of war, would be called on to defend our hearths and homes, and no doubt would defend them gallantly. They have cost enormous sums of money, have been fitted up with every modern appliance, are mostly iron-clad, and are far more capable of repelling shot and inflicting punishment than any other vessels in the British Navy. But the experience of actual war as it has been recently exhibited in the American struggle, casts a doubt on the efficiency of their construction, and raises the question whether another and totally different principle may not supersede them. Science is always advancing, and when the actualities of war show the superiority of one system over another, we have no alternative but to adapt ourselves to the newest and best method."

ARMY PERSONAL.

Captain A. J. S. Molinard, 2d U. S. Artillery, has been retired.

Colonel Zabriskie, of the 9th New Jersey regiment, has come to his home in Jersey City on a short visit.

Colonel S. H. Leonard, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, has been detailed for duty in Boston Harbor.

First-Lieutenant Crawford Allen, Jr., of Battery G, R. I. Artillery, has been promoted to be Captain of Battery H.

First-Lieutenant James B. Cook, of the First R. I. Cavalry, has resigned.

Colonel A. G. Browne, Military Secretary of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, has gone to Port Royal.

Colonel George N. Macy, of the 20th regiment, is in the city.

Lieut. John Dessauer, of the 39th New York Volunteers, or Garibaldi Guards, has been promoted to a captaincy.

Captain Ingham Coryell, A. Q. M., has been ordered to report in person to Major-General Stoneman, for duty in the Cavalry Bureau, of which he is Chief.

Captain George W. Schofield, Co. A, 1st Mo. Artillery, is announced as Aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Schofield.

Captain E. Gay, 16th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed member of the Department Staff, and announced as Acting Assistant-Inspector-General, Department of the Ohio.

Brigadier-General Slough, of the Volunteer Corps, who for some time past has had command of the forces at and near Alexandria, Va., has left his post on a short leave.

First Lieutenant Isaiah W. Devilbiss, of Company D, 7th Maryland regiment, of Lewistown, Frederick county, died recently from sickness contracted on the Rappahannock.

Captain Edward G. Parker, Assistant-Adjutant-General on General Martindale's staff, has been ordered to report for duty to the Department of the Gulf.

Leave of absence, until further orders, is granted Captain George S. Hollister, 7th U. S. Infantry, to enable him to take command of the 78th regiment New York Volunteers.

Colonel Silas P. Richmond, of the Third regiment, M. V. M., has been designated Colonel of the Fifty-eighth regiment Veteran Volunteers.

Colonel Chickering, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Long Island, and will return to Port Hudson within a few days.

Colonel Percy Wyndham, who only a few days ago resumed command of his brigade of cavalry, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Major-General Barnes, the new Military Governor of Norfolk, has arrived in that city and entered upon the duties of his office.

Colonel J. V. Dubois, A. D. C., by General Orders dated Sept. 29th, is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry, on the staff of Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the Missouri.

Major G. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Assistant-Adjutant-General in charge of the Adjutant-General's office at Headquarters, Department of the Missouri.

Captain Charles S. Burnham, of Nashua, of Company I of the Third New Hampshire regiment, has been presented by his command with a gold watch and chain valued at two hundred and fifty dollars.

Major B. Rush Plumley, formerly of Major-General Frémont's Staff, is about leaving again for New Orleans, where he has been for several months past supervising the organization of negro troops.

General Frank P. Blair, Jr., lately left St. Louis, accompanied by his staff, to join his division. He goes to Vicksburg, and will remain there until his duties call him elsewhere.

Brigadier-General Patrick has resigned his position as Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, but is to continue for a time to discharge the duties of that office.

A Vicksburg letter of the 27th ult. says Major-General Grant is still improving, and it is hoped that a few days more will place him on his feet again. The weather is delightful and cool, which is favorable to convalescents.

Major-General Hancock, writing to a friend in Washington, expresses a hope to rejoin the army within three weeks. He is yet lame and unable to ride on horseback, but his wound is healing.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fillebrown, late of the 10th Maine regiment—which regiment has been mustered out of the service, its time of enlistment having expired—has been appointed U. S. Deputy Marshal of Virginia.

Colonel Tait, of the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, has been dismissed the service by order of the President. Colonel Tait was for a long time Provost Marshal of the defences south of the Potomac, and was court-martialed for neglect of his duties as such, but was acquitted by the court.

The remains of the late Major E. B. Hunt were on the 5th removed from this city to West Point, where they were interred with military honors. The body was escorted to the Chambers street dépôt by a battalion of infantry (regulars) and the Navy Yard band.

Second Lieutenant Marcus Stirling, and Second Lieutenant J. Bachus, Company C, of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, have received commissions as First Lieutenants. William C. Harrison, Quartermasters' Sergeant, has received a commission as Quartermaster.

The officers of the Irish Brigade who have returned from the field met recently in this city, and organized as an "Irish Brigade Club." General Meagher and Colonel Nugent were among the individuals elected officers. The aims of the club are declared to be intellectual, charitable and patriotic.

Brigadier-General James Bowen, recently in command at New Orleans, has returned North. General Bowen still holds a position in the Police Department as Commissioner, his resignation, which he sent to the Governor last spring, not having yet been acted upon by that official.

First Lieutenant Arthur F. Small, Adjutant 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Lieutenant Oscar H. Clement, 1st company, Andrew's Sharp Shooters, Massachusetts Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Thos. H. Reed, 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been cashiered for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, drunkenness and breach of arrest.

The following named officers leave the Army on the 1st of December to take their seats in the United States House of Representatives:—General Robert C. Schenck, Third district, Ohio; General John A. Garfield, Nineteenth district, Ohio; General Ebenezer Dumont, Sixth district, Indiana; General Green Clay Smith, Sixth district, Kentucky; General Ben. F. Loan, Seventh district, Missouri; General Francis P. Blair, Jr., First district, Missouri; Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, Twelfth district, Illinois.

General T. Kilby Smith relieves General Ransom in the command of Natchez. General Ransom returns to the North to recruit his failing health. General Smith is from Ohio, formerly in command of the 54th Ohio Zouaves; subsequently one of the heroes of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Arkansas Post, and all the sieges of Vicksburg. He was formerly Marshal of Ohio and County Clerk of Cincinnati; also a Lawyer of prominence, connected with Secretary Chase, of Cincinnati.

The following field officers have been appointed to the regiments of the Invalid Corps, recently organized:—Colonels—Richard H. Rush, George N. Morgan, F. D. Sewall, A. J. Johnson, A. A. Stevens, M. N. Kiswell, A. Y. Johnson, B. J. Sweet, George H. Gile, D. P. Dewitt, B. S. Porter, A. Farnsworth, J. Hendrickson, F. G. Cahill, J. C. Strong, C. M. Provost. Lieutenant-Colonels—J. D. Oliphant, G. V. Dayton, G. S. Jennings, D. K. Warswell, G. W. Beal, George A. Woodward, Charles H. Frederick, Pierre C. Kane, Charles J. Johnson, John H. Bell, John S. Peidel, A. H. Poten, A. P. Carraher, Carlile Boyd, Louis Schaffner. These officers have not been assigned to regiments owing to the limits of their commands not being fixed. The whole number of commissioned officers appointed on the corps to date is 383.

Lieutenant Drake De Kay was tried by court-martial in Washington recently, charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in that he on the 15th day of August, 1863, at Seventh street wharf, Washington, D. C., did by signs and gestures direct some bystander unknown, to abstract from a coach then standing by the dock four bottles of intoxicating liquors, which had been taken from the custody of Capt. Guido Ilgars, 14th United States infantry, by the officer of the guard, and ordered to be returned to town, and to privily convey them on board a steamboat then in waiting, in violation of the standing orders issued by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and in evasion of the sentinels then posted for the execution of those orders. Lieutenant De Kay was acquitted.

NAVY PERSONAL.

The U. S. Steamer *Newbern*, which arrived at this port last week from North Atlantic Blockading squadron, brought as passenger, Paymaster W. W. T. Greenway of the *James Adger*.

The French Admiral visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, and was received with due honor. During the day Rear-Admiral Farragut visited the Russian frigates in the harbor; he was conveyed in the Navy Yard tug *Vanderbilt*, remaining some time with the Russians.

The Naval Board, composed of Rear-Admiral Lewis Goldsborough and Commodore Henry K. Hoff, recently sitting at Newport, R. I., is ordered by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to reassemble in Philadelphia on the 2d November, for the examination of Ensigns, of the date of 1859, previous to their promotion as Lieutenants.

The crews of the *Satellite* and *Reliance*, which were captured on the Rappahannock in August last, are in Washington, but several of the officers are still confined in prison at Richmond. The wounded officers who were left at Urbana, among whom are Acting Ensigns Walters, of the *Reliance* and Summers, of the *Satellite*, have nearly recovered from the effects of their wounds. They state that the people in whose care they were left treated them as they would their own sons, and that nothing was left undone to make their situation as comfortable as possible.

Commander Bell, commanding the West Gulf squadron *pro tem.*, has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the United States steamers repairing at New Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted; some of the cases have been well defined yellow fever, and others are recognized by the names of pernicious and congestive fever. He says the disorder has not extended rapidly, so far, and expresses the hope that the approaching cold weather will soon check it. The vessels which have suffered the most are those lying the longest off the city, viz: the store ship *Fearnot*, the brig *Hollyhock*, and the sloop-of-war *Pensacola*.

Lieutenant T. Steece, of the regular navy, has been indulging in a pamphlet, in which he argues the singular proposition, that an entire change should be made in our military and naval system, so that the present system of promotions shall be substituted by the vote of the people. In this way, he claims, we should all become soldiers, and the necessity of so large a standing army would not exist. But he would forestall this with a new system of education, in which men shall be fitted for both military and civil life. Therefore, whenever war arises, we shall be a nation of men ready for military life at once. And it can be dropped he claims as readily for the equally familiar duties of civil life. Mr. Steece's theory we imagine will hardly prevail.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels, of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CITIZEN—The distinguishing color for officers of the Infantry in our service is sky-blue for the ground of the shoulder-straps—or for the chevrons on the sleeves in non-commissioned officers—with the same color for the pants and the stripes down the leg. For the artillery, scarlet is the color, and for the cavalry, orange. The cap ornament in the Infantry is a golden bugle, with the regimental number in the centre. In the artillery it is two cannons crossed, and in the cavalry two swords crossed. General and staff officers have a golden wreath on the cap, with the letters U. S. in the centre. Their shoulder-straps are on a dark-blue ground, and their pantaloons of the same color, with a golden cord down the leg for the staff, and no stripe for general officers. In the engineers the wreath on the cap has a silver castle in the centre. The sash is buff for General officers, and crimson for the other ranks, excepting in the Medical staff, who wear emerald green. Single-breasted coats, with nine buttons in front and three on each sleeve, are worn by Captains and all officers below that rank. Majors, and all above them, wear double-breasted coats. The buttons for the coat of a Brigadier-General, eight in all, are arranged in four pairs; a Major-General wears nine, arranged in threes. The shoulder-straps of a Second Lieutenant have no bars; those of a First Lieutenant one bar on each end; a Captain, two bars; a Major, a golden leaf; a Lieutenant-Colonel, a silver leaf; Colonels, a silver eagle; Brigadier-Generals, one star; Major-Generals, two stars, and Lieutenant-Generals, three stars. The uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is a citizen's dress, including a stove-pipe hat, somewhat the worse for wear. The General-in-Chief has no distinguishing mark.

PRIZE MONEY—Your question in regard to the distribution of prize money is answered by an article in another column, in which a list of prizes ready for settlement is given. We shall from time to time publish similar lists.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

WHAT THE NATION HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.

IN casting around to test the impressive spectacle presented by the armed uprising of the loyal population of the United States during the present war by like manifestations in the history of other nations, it is soon discovered that the circle of comparison really narrows itself down to one single historical point—the uprising of revolutionary France to repel invasion by the armed coalition in 1793-4. Nothing previously on record at all equals the savage energy with which the French people then rose to vindicate their newly-won freedom and independence; and as between our own situation and that of France during the Revolution there are many points of similitude, both in the imminence of the crisis and the universal enthusiasm with which it was met on the part of the people, we will best appreciate the magnitude of the efforts of the loyal States when set side by side with that other and hitherto unmatched exhibition of patriotic ardor. The result will be to show that we have been able voluntarily to place in the field as many soldiers as France was able to raise then; while, if the results of a critical examination of the number of troops *claimed* to have been raised by France shall be accepted, it will appear that the number *really* set on foot by her has been doubled by the levies that spontaneously sprang forth in defence of the Union.

A tradition, derived from books composed by men mixed up with the Revolution, will have it that the Convention, after having declared war against the combined powers of Europe, threw at once *fourteen* armies, of a *hundred thousand* men each, on fourteen different points of the frontier. This statement is still current in ordinary histories of that period; but it stands no examination, and it is not difficult to prove that there never were, at any period of the Revolution, either fourteen armies or fourteen hundred thousand men in arms. On the 10th of July, 1792, there were four armies—that is, the French army was divided into four corps, making a total of 190,000 men. On the 26th of January, 1793, the Committee of General Defence proposed to raise the contingent of troops to 502,800 men, and to divide them into eight armies. When, however, the Committee of Public Safety came to distribute the eight armies, we find that the total effective force amounted to only 296,553 men. On the 3d March, a new decree divided the force into eleven armies; and according to the official returns of SAINT JUST to the Committee of Public Safety, these eleven armies formed an aggregate of 479,000 men. After this, no new forces were raised; other armies were "created," but it was on paper; and the total contingent never reached the figure of 500,000 men.

We do not institute these criticisms with the view to make out a case: they are, in fact, not ours at all, but the results of the critical investigations of distinguished modern French historians. These investigations prove conclusively that at no period did the Committee of Public Safety succeed in putting on foot as many as half a million of soldiers; and such was the disorder in the organization of the army that, spite of the two hundred million francs per month which it cost, the troops were never either clothed, fed, or paid. It was to frighten Europe and cover up the malfeasance of their administration, that the Committee of Public Safety invented the fable of fourteen armies, and that they afterwards declared through the *Moniteur* that the contingent was raised to one million eight hundred thousand men.

Passing, now, to the examination of our own military statistics, we shall not find the task of getting at the exact figures much easier than in the case of the French army. We do, however, know what contingents have been officially called for, and can form a proximate induction of the force that has actually been in service. First there was the call for 75,000 men. Then the call for 500,000. Then the three months levies, and lastly the two calls for an aggregate of 600,000 men. As we are estimating the voluntary levies alone, we stop short with them, and do not extend the argument to the contingents under the conscription. According to the returns of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it was ascertained, after a careful and laborious calculation, that in December, 1861, there were about 525,000 troops in the service of the country. Additional volunteers continued to pour in up to April or May, 1862, when recruiting was stopped, by order of Secretary STANTON. This order was subsequently annulled, though we have no means of getting at the exact returns which volunteering produced. Of the two calls for three hundred thousand men each, however, we know that the whole of the first quota came forward, and even a considerable portion of the second. Besides, we must take into account the twenty or thirty regiments who obeyed the summons of the Secretary of War. In fact, without pushing the investigation to critical exactitude where we have not the data to guide us, it will be safe to say that during the first two years of the war, we have had from first to last not far from a *million* of men enlisted in the service of the United States.

If we accept these data, it will follow that we have put in the field *double* the army of Revolutionary France. This is assuredly a striking figure; but it of course depends on the *use* made of our resources whether they prove a glory or a disgrace to us. One thing we know, that France found her enormous levies a mere encumbrance until she obtained *leaders* for them—until CARNOT arose to organize, and NAPOLEON to achieve victory. But whatever verdict history shall pronounce on the conduct of those entrusted with power, the spectacle of the armed uprising of a MILLION of men must always remain an incomparable illustration of the fecund patriotism of a free democracy.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WE publish in full on another page of the present issue General ROBERT E. LEE's official report of his campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland, in June and July of the present year; and we need hardly do more than call the attention of our military readers to a document whose historical interest and importance are so marked.

The forty days' campaign of the summer of 1863—beginning June 3d, and ending July 13th—will take its place in history as, of all the offensive movements on the part of the rebels, the most audacious in its conception, the most gigantic in its proportions, looking toward the grandest ends, and bringing to those who initiated it only most disastrous results. It is vexatious, however, to those who seek to follow the progress of the war, that this "strange, eventful" campaign is surrounded with more obscurities than any other portion of our military history. There is very much in that wonderful countermarch from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, and thence through Maryland into Pennsylvania, that can only be half apprehended even by those who were actors in it, and still more—and especially the movements of the enemy—that cannot as yet be apprehended at all. To cover the series of events from the Union point of view, which are in LEE's report detailed from the rebel point of view, would require the reports of two commanders; and neither the report of General HOOKER nor that of General MEADE, (if rendered), has as yet been made public.

General LEE's report is both satisfactory and unsatisfactory. It is satisfactory in the clear and detailed statement it affords of the march and manœuvres of his army from the time of leaving Fredericksburgh up to the period when, defeated, it recrossed the Potomac: but it is very unsatisfactory in the obscurity in which it leaves the general motive of the invasion, and the whole course of its military conduct. The rebel generalissimo promises a fuller exposition hereafter, but for the present much seems to be purposely left in haze; and it is only by a diligent reading "between the lines," that we can apprehend even imperfectly *what* he did and *why* he did it.

If we examine General LEE's report with a view to learn the actuating motive of this invasion, we find ourselves greatly at fault in discovering any adequate rationale of a movement attended with so much risk and labor. We may say, generally, however, that offensive operations are not excluded from the theory on which the rebel chiefs have conducted this war: this theory is what is known technically as "defensive, with offensive returns"—that is, such an attitude as will cover their principal strategic points, but without neglecting any favorable opportunity for dealing a damaging blow. Such a favorable opportunity General LEE must have thought he discovered at the time the invasion of the Free States was determined on. But a few weeks had elapsed since the disastrous defeat of the Union force at Chancellorsville, and all reports concurred in showing that the army was much demoralized and dispirited, besides being considerably weakened materially by the expiration of the term of service for the two-year troops, and their consequent withdrawal from the field of active operations. Now, an offensive movement by the flank, on the part of General LEE, would draw the Union Army from its strong position opposite Fredericksburgh, where the rebels did not feel strong enough to risk a direct attack, would recover to the rebels the Shenandoah valley, and its rich harvests then ripening, and if successful, would transfer the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. "It was thought," adds General LEE, "that the corresponding "movement on the part of the enemy, to which those "contemplated by us could probably give rise, might "offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army "therein, commanded by General HOOKER, and that, "in any event, that army would be compelled to leave "Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops "designed to operate against other parts of the "country. In this way it was supposed that the "enemy's plan of campaign for the Summer would be "broken up, and part of the season of active operations "be consumed in the formation of new combinations, "and the preparations that they would require."

It must be confessed that the rebel General had a perfect right to reason in this way, and that the reasoning, so far as it goes, is quite correct: but withal the motive seems hardly adequate; and we are to seek the explanation under the veiled expressions we find scattered throughout the report—as, for example, that "it was hoped *other valuable results* might be attained "by military success," and that he was "actuated by "these and *other important considerations* that may "hereafter be presented," etc., etc. No one can be at a loss to interpret these orphic utterances. The one crowning and paramount motive of the invasion—conspicuous in General LEE's report only by its complete absence of mention—was the capture of the coveted capital, the ambition to defeat HOOKER, and dictate a peace at Washington.

In the execution of this design, General LEE first massed his troops—at least the corps of EWELL and LONGSTREET—at Culpepper Court House, leaving only HILL's command as a corps of observation to occupy the lines at Fredericksburgh. A rapid march was

then made by EWELL directly down the Shenandoah valley, and it was not until the rebels had reached as far as Winchester that the Union army was set in motion. The countermarch of our army to the Potomac is one of the most rapid and brilliant movements on record; for whatever General HOOKER's military capacity in other respects may be, no one fit to speak on the matter can deny him a great talent for moving masses of men. With Washington as an objective point, HOOKER had, of course, the shorter line—had in fact the radius of a circle, of which the rebels had to describe a great segment. The Union army pursued the roads near the Potomac, seemingly with the view of taking up a position that would enable it to cover the approaches to Washington. "*With a view* "*to draw him from his base*," adds General LEE, "LONGSTREET'S corps was moved from Culpepper "Court House, and advanced along the *east* side of the "Blue Ridge." The object of this bit of strategy is plain, and very clearly reveals that a move on the capital was the governing motive of all LEE'S earlier manœuvres; for if he had been able to draw HOOKER after him, and "away from his base," LEE'S course would then have been a swinging movement by the left, on the north side of the Potomac, into Washington. This bait failed to draw, and we can read the mortification of the failure, though unexpressed, running throughout the whole of this part of General LEE's report.

We cannot discover in General LEE's operations after entering Maryland and Pennsylvania the proofs of any well-conceived military project. After failing in his manœuvres to induce the Union commander to commit a false step and give him an opening into Washington, his movements seem to have been guided by the one purpose of getting out of the trap as quickly and as safely as possible. While he was making preparations to advance upon Harrisburg, intelligence was received by LEE that the Union army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northward, and that the head of the column had reached South Mountain. "*As our com-* "*munications with the Potomac were thus menaced*," declares General LEE, "it was resolved to prevent his "further progress in that direction by concentrating our "army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly "LONGSTREET and HILL were directed to proceed from "Chambersburgh to Gettysburg." Such is the philosophy of the Battle of Gettysburg—the one action of the campaign: an action which saved the country and the capital, and balked and blighted all the hopes of the invaders. After this engagement—so brilliant for the Union arms—the one object of the Confederate chief was to escape with his army and trains across the Potomac. The portion of his report referring to this part of the campaign presents a vivid picture of the embarrassments and perils that beset the rebels here, and reopens the unavailing regrets that they were not attacked at Williamsport. It will probably always be a matter of dispute whether General MEADE should or should not have attacked the rebels there; but the evidence which General LEE unconsciously renders in his report certainly goes strong for the affirmative.

There is no evidence in his report to show what may be General LEE's own view of the policy of this invasive movement. It has generally been understood that he regarded it as an error, and that the invasion was stimulated by the clamor of a class who make "on to Washington" their watchword. But it is very clear, both from what is said and what is not said, that Washington was the objective point of this audacious campaign, and that as a whole it was a very complete failure. We cannot close without thanking General LEE, in the name of history, for his report, which clears up much that has hitherto been obscure. May we not hope that the reports of Generals HOOKER and MEADE will now be made public?

A PIOUS PIRATE.

There are a great many curiosities in International Law, but we doubt if there be on record a bit of burlesque quite so monstrous as the rebel corsair SEMMES has lately put forth. The Cape Town *Mail* brings the intelligence that the *Alabama* had, early in August, reached the Cape of Good Hope, bringing with her several prizes, and capturing an American bark within cannon shot of Cape Town. Having finished up this little business, he put into Saldanah Bay, and there remained up to latest advices, painting, refitting, etc., in complete contempt of the Queen's Proclamation, and enjoying the hospitality of our very *neutral* British colonial cousins. But SEMMES, like a pious pirate, who insists that his victims shall say their prayers before they walk the plank, resolving to take this opportunity of easing his conscience, and fulfilling the obligations of International Law, proceeded to establish a prize court for the trial and condemnation of his captures. But where does he establish his prize court? *On the deck of his own vessel*, to be sure; and the "extracts from the pro- "ceedings of the Admiralty Court, held on board of "the *Alabama*, Captain SEMMES presiding," which are furnished in the *Mail* newspaper, form a travesty of the code of maritime law, which, we imagine, has hardly its match.

No point in International Law is more definitely settled than that there can be no Ocean belligerent without a port into which it can take its prizes. Any other rule would be absurd and leave the captor practically a pirate. But the modern law interposes an additional check upon lawless violence, by requiring the condemnation of a competent court. This rule, which is among the most authoritative of the British Admiralty, will be found in the famous letter of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT to JOHN JAY, as follows:—"*Before the ship or* "*goods can be disposed of by the captors*, there must be "a regular judicial proceeding, wherein both parties may "be heard, and condemned therefrom, as Prize in a Court "of Admiralty, judging by the Law of Nations and "Treaties." But this rule is French as well as English. Indeed it is a part of International Law. M. HAUTEFEUILLE, in his elaborate work, (*Des Droits et Des Devoirs des Nations Neutres*, vol. 3, pp. 299, 323, 352,) says; "The cruiser is not recognized as the pro- "prietor of the objects seized, *but he is held to bring* "*them before the tribunal, and obtain a sentence declar-* "*ing them to be prize.*" The rebels have neither port in which to constitute a Prize Court, nor Admiralty Court before which to bring prizes. Their corsairs are, therefore, pirates pure and simple. When it suits them they burn their victims, and the flames of the *Jacob Bell* and the *Harvey Birch*, will long be flagrant witnesses to the reality of their piracy. But latterly they grow circumspect, and don the livery of the law. We fancy the picture of SEMMES, sitting in his cabin, which, like the wigwam of an Indian warrior adorned with the scalps of his enemies, bears on its walls "be- "tween fifty and sixty chronometers, taken out of the "different American ships captured by the *Alabama*," and there holding judicial quest on his victims, is worthy to live in history. The proceedings as recorded in the British Colonial paper form a burlesque on the forms of International Law, which should make the British Cabinet blush for their misguided concession to the rebels of Ocean Belligerency.

THE position of General ROSECRANS at Chattanooga, daily more and more strengthened, gives good hope that he will be able to hold his own. But considerable apprehension is felt lest BRAGG and JOHNSTON, fearing to make a direct attack, should attempt to dislodge General ROSECRANS by a turning movement, grasping General ROSECRANS' communications. Such an exploit is certainly not impossible, but the geographical and strategical relations of the region in which the two armies are posted, make such a movement on the part of BRAGG extremely difficult and hazardous. It would be still more so should it be true that we still hold Lookout Mountain, in contradiction of the rebel statement that this important position, which may almost be pronounced the key to Chattanooga, had been carried by a portion of LONGSTREET'S command. The mountain itself is a long range, beginning at Chattanooga, and running south by west to Gadsden, Ala. There are only three or four roads practicable for an army over this spur—one at Chattanooga (said to be in our possession), a second at Stevens' Gap, thirty-five miles south, another at Winston's Gap, fifty miles south; but these latter gaps were destroyed by an expedition which General ROSECRANS sent to blow up the roads and render them impracticable. This natural barrier, therefore, forms a good cover for his right wing. On the left wing, General ROSECRANS connects with BURNSIDE's right, and all the fords are strongly guarded. A flank march might be made by way of Kingston, threatening Nashville: but it will be a difficult and perilous operation, and the "Mountain fox" will not be caught napping.

THE number of sick and wounded in the hospitals throughout the country, reported at the Surgeon-General's Office to date of September 26th, 1863, is 57,713. About 13,000 enlisted men (paroled prisoners) arrived at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., from Richmond lately. They were accompanied by a few civilians. The number of Rebel officers now in our hands is about 2,500 (an official estimate.)

WE are very glad to observe that our suggestion, a fortnight ago, touching the importance of building more broadside iron-clads, is to be acted upon. Secretary WELLES has revised the plan for the 3,500 ton war ships under consideration in the Navy Department, and determined fully to test the principle of the casemate as compared with the turret. In this view he has rejected the plans of turreted vessels submitted to him, and communicated to the Bureau of Construction his idea of these colossal ships on the broadside model. They will be at least 5,000 tons, and may be 6000 or 7000. The plates for the casemates will be from fifteen to twenty-four feet long, from five and a half to six inches thick, and fully three feet wide. It is hoped to be able to put them afloat in the course of eighteen months.

OUR sailors are eagerly waiting the general distribution of prize money by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. We publish in this paper a complete list of the prize cases ready for payment up to the first of October. The shares of some crews are very handsome. We are informed that the captain of the *Unadilla*, for instance, obtained as his share of the prize money for the capture of one vessel, (the *Lodona*), $11,000, while the share of each contraband on board was $440,00, 'and theirs was the smallest portion.

WE publish this week an exceedingly important report by Assistant-Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, on the sickness and mortality of the Army of the United States during the first year of the war. As a statistical document the report has the greatest value. It covers a broader field, perhaps, than any similar paper ever issued by the Medical Department of any other country, and is as near to completeness and accuracy as it is possible to attain. It will be seen that the figures show that the per centage of mortality was less during the period named than in our Army in Mexico or the British Army in the Crimea.

A CURIOUS contrast is presented in the fact that while the iron-clads stand quaking and quiescent before the batteries on Sullivan's Island, three or four slight wooden gunboats (two of them, we believe, improvised from old Staten Island ferry-boats) went boldly up the other day and attacked the heavily-armed batteries in Sabine Pass. We do not commend the example of throwing egg-shell ferry-boats head-on against fortifications, but neither can we see the wisdom of allowing a fleet of iron-ribbed pachyderms to stand idle in face of the enemy. *Might it not be possible to strike something like a fair mean between the two extremes?*

MASON, the rebel Envoy to the British Government, has closed his mission, and in a letter dated September 21, taking leave of Earl RUSSELL, he acknowledges that his work in England has failed.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN writes in private letters that his health is very much better, and he will be all right in a few days. "The work," he says, "has never taken the "steel out of me." He disposes of one of the assertions of the rebel press as follows: "I see by the papers that the "rebels not only declined my request to give up Sumter, "but called the demand puerile and unbecoming, which is a "lie outright. No such language was used. It is a poor "effort of some of the chivalry to brag up their oozing "spirits."

PROSPECTS for continued peace with England remain bright. The affairs of this country continue to be the great staple of the English press, and of conversation in private circles. They are also the subject of songs at places of amusement, and interpolated jokes in plays. English papers teem, as usual, with letters from secessionists abroad, replete with misstatements and fulminations against our Government.

COLONEL James D. Fessenden, A. A. D. C., and Captain Robert H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry, have been assigned to duty on staff of Major-General Joseph Hooker, U. S. Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel C. C. Suydam, A. A. G., formerly of the staff of Major-General Keyes, is now Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to which he was transferred on the dissolution of the Fourth Corps.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

THE cholera continues to devastate the upper provinces of India, and to work destruction at the British military posts.

ABOUT thirty millions of francs are to be expended in the improvement of the Prussian fortresses, particularly those on the frontiers.

THE report is again revived that Admiral ERSKINE is likely to succeed Sir ALEXANDER MILNE in command of the North America and West India station, in January next.

THE large fort, now in course of construction at Portsmouth, near Southsea Castle, is, according to directions from the English War Department, to be provided with a cupola shield, on the plan patented by Captain COLES.

A FURTHER trial of French and English armor plates has been had at Portsmouth. The result was the same as at the former trial. The quality of the French iron was superior, but the workmanship was inferior to that of the English foundry. The French use charcoal iron.

THE authorities of Chatham dockyard, England, have discovered that the iron-clad *Achilles* cannot be released from her position without serious injury to the beautiful dock in which she has been constructed, and it becomes necessary to cut away sixteen inches of the granite wall on each side of the entrance.

REAR-ADMIRAL WASHINGTON recently resigned his post as Hydrographer to the British Admiralty, and shortly after—on the 16th of September—he died in Havre. Captain BECHER, who has been attached for thirty-six years to the hydrographic department of the Admiralty, is named as his successor.

FORTY of the improved Armstrong 12-pounders, which were shortened a foot at the muzzle, had a strong coil placed in front of the trunnions, and had been provided with thicker vent-pieces, and different pattern breech screws, sights, and fittings, were shipped from England to Canada in the early part of September; and a battery of similar weapons was to be forwarded to New Zealand with all despatch.

THE Italian army is distributed as follows:—Nine battalions at Genoa, 6 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po from Milan to Ancona. The troops in that valley are supported by 24 squadrons of heavy cavalry, 36 squadrons of light, and 248 pieces of artillery. At Naples there are 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry—in all 82 battalions of infantry, in addition to 5 regiments of carabineers and different detachments of the garde mobile. There are also 32 battalions in Sicily.

THE naval force of France consists of 94 armor-clad screw vessels, carrying 1142 guns; 187 screw vessels, not armor-clad, carrying 5662 guns; 86 paddle-wheel steamers, carrying 534 guns; and 111 sailing vessels, carrying 2380 guns; that is, 478 ships, carrying 9718 guns. The naval force of Russia consists of the Baltic fleet, numbering 9 ships-of-the-line, 14 frigates, 6 corvettes, 28 steamers, and 5 transports; of the Black Sea fleet, numbering 42 steamers; of the Amoor fleet, numbering 6 corvettes, 7 schooners, and 11 transports; of the Caspian fleet, numbering 2 steamers and 10 transports; of the White Sea fleet, numbering 5 steamers; and of the Lake Aral fleet, numbering 2 steamers; or 147 ships of war.

ON the 4th of September, Admiral DACRES, commanding the British Channel fleet, was entertained by the corporation of Glasgow. In responding to the toast of the evening, Admiral DACRES said:—"The "great question in case of war would not be how "many iron-clads we had, but what nation would sweep "the seas of its opponents. He had seen yards there "that could build a vessel in a year, he meant such a "vessel as the *Royal Oak*. These, however, were not "the vessels we should want. We should want hun-"dreds of vessels like the *Alabama*, that everybody "had heard of, and which the Americans were now "suffering from. He did not mean to reflect on the "Admiralty in adverting to this question of small "vessels. It would be very unbecoming in him if he "did, for he knew that the Duke of Somerset, in a "speech he made recently, was exactly of the same "opinion he had expressed."

MR. W. CLARK, a London engineer, has recently patented certain improvements in armor-plated ships. The vessels are built having the main body or continuous part of the hull but little above the load line, say some 3 ft., or 4 ft., or it may be only to the load line; so far the mould of the ship is much as in ordinary; from this level the hull of the ship is carried up in sections, say, in two sections or parts (for a ship 400 ft. in length) of about 100 ft. each in length, the one part commencing, say, some 30 ft. or 40 ft. from the stem, and the other about 20 ft. from the stern. The part of the lower body unoccupied by these raised sections or structures will be a kind of deck, which is covered over with strong iron plates to give the necessary strength to the hull and to resist the force of exploded shells or the graze of shot, to which alone it would be subject, being nearly or quite horizontal. In building these vessels a light upper deck may be carried over the entire area of the ship, which deck is carried between the raised parts of the hull on girders stretched from the one to the other, and if necessary supported by pillars from the exposed plated deck below. Besides covering the raised parts of the hull with armor plates, the patentee covers the main body from end to end with armor plates, say, to the required depth of 5 ft. below the water line and over the whole of the lower part of the hull rising above the water, which may be to the extent of 2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., or even 5 ft. For a ship of five or six thousand tons burden a saving in the weight of armor-plate to the extent of some 400 to 500 tons will be effected. The high parts of the sides are alone pierced for guns.

A NEWLY invented steering screw propeller has been tried on the *Charger* gunboat, under the direction of the British Admiralty. The peculiarity of this screw is, that a ring forming an universal, or ball and socket joint, is placed within the hollow boss of the screw, which is thereby connected with the main shaft, the centre of gravity of the screw and the centre line of the rudder intersecting the centre line of the main shaft, so that the entire weight of the screw is borne by the shaft, and by means of the tail or spindle of the screw projecting from the boss, working in the rudder, whatever may be the movement of the rudder, it communicates an equal movement to the screw, which therefore becomes not only the propelling but also the guiding power of the ship. It is claimed that by this invention the retarding action of the rudder, and likewise the vibration, are removed, while the speed of the vessel is increased. The *Charger*, which before the application of this screw had made a run of 7.751 knots, gained .531, or about half a mile when it was attached. It was thought that if the engines had been in a more effective working state, the gain would have been still more considerable. The inventor is a Mr. CURTIS, of London.

A SERIES of experiments are being carried out in the gunnery ships, and in batteries manned by the Royal Marines, with 40 and 70-pounders, to test the value of the wedge principle of breech-loading, in order to its substitution for the plan of closing the breech of the gun by the vent-piece, which has hitherto proved so unsatisfactory for large guns. The result of these experiments is stated by the London *Times* of the 16th ult. as follows:—The general opinion which "has been formed thus far of the wedge gun is, that "in its present state it is not at all fit for sea service. "In some of the earlier trials." says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "the tin cups were not shifted after "every discharge, and in consequence they got thrown "out of the gun with great violence, an escape of gas "taking place, and damaging the wedges; but owing "to the careful and skilful manner in which the guns "have been lately worked, similar accidents have been "avoided. The Navy, however, seem to prefer the "safer closed breech of the muzzle-loader, which can-"not get out of order, and two 70-pounders are being "altered accordingly. This alteration will necessitate "the abandonment of lead-coated shot, and the adop-"tion of some other system of rifling—a change which, "after the experience gained at Newhaven, we con-"sider to be highly necessary; for there, despite the "attention of a skilled mechanic to the placing the tin "cups and screwing up the vent-piece tightly, the bore "of the 110-pounder became enlarged when the gun "warmed, and the escape of gas could not be pre-"vented."

A VISIT TO LAIRD'S SHIP-YARD.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* describes a visit he had recently made to Laird's Ship-yard, where he saw and carefully examined the rebel rams now being built there. He thus describes the unfinished one, which is like the other in all respects:

The length over all is 230 feet, breadth of beam about 45 feet, tonnage about 2000 American measurement. The ram extends about five feet forward of the upper parts of the stem, is curved outward pretty sharply, and is quite thin on its edge. Outside of the iron hull a covering of teak timber eight inches thick is placed, to which is affixed the iron plates. They are, I was told, five inches thick along the sides, reduced gradually to two inches at the ends. She was all plated excepting a small portion near the stern, and under the quarters, to which they were then affixing the plates. One that was just ready to go on I found by actual measurement to be 10 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 9 inches wide, and two inches thick. This was punched with 19 holes 1¼ inches in diameter inside, and 1¾ outside. Her stern is built very much after the usual manner of iron screw ships, considerably overhanging, but leaving the rudder unprotected. Indeed she must draw 15½ feet to cover the rudder in smooth water, which she will no doubt do when she is equipped for service, as her draft was then nearly 12 feet without her turret or masts. These, with her armament, ammunition, coal and stores, must, I think, bring her so low in the water that she will steer badly. Her upper deck beams are about 9 inches deep, less than an inch in thickness with the exception of the flanges, and are placed about three feet apart. Over them is a layer of iron ¼ inch, then the deck plank of oak 5 inches, covered with iron plates ¾ inch, on the upper side of which are small diagonal projections, forming squares 1½ inches across, like an india-rubber door mat, to prevent slipping. Within these squares large wood screws confine the plate to the deck.

There are 2 turrets about 80 feet apart, which are made to revolve on the *lower* deck on 12 rollers 2 feet in diameter. The part of the turret below deck is of course made to fill that space nearly, but the diameter of the part above deck is 3½ feet less. The inside diameter is about 18 feet from top to bottom. The lining is half-inch iron, from which extend outwardly, at distances of about 2 feet, plates of about the same thickness, extending from the top to the deck, and about 18 inches wide, to which are affixed the exterior plates, 5 inches thick, which also extend outwardly flush with the deck to the outer circle, while the spaces between the plates and lining above the deck are filled with teak timber. The lower part of the turret has several elliptic apertures through both plates, 2 feet wide and 4 feet high, for convenient communication with the between-decks for the purpose of conveying ammunition. The portholes are about 18 inches above deck. A poop deck and topgallant forecastle, each about 50 feet long and 7 feet high, are constructed of three-eighths iron for quarters of officers and men. Between them the bulwarks are about 5 feet high, made of quarter-inch iron on frames of 2 inches depth, in sections of 8 feet, each section having 2 stanchions, with a joint or hinge at the foot, so that they can lay over the side while in action. Each stanchion is made with a brace, connected with a foot piece about 2 feet long, extending inward, all forged in one piece. The foot pieces are flat, about 3 inches wide, at the inner end of which is an oblong aperture, which shuts down over a piece of iron secured in the deck, through which a bolt then passes, holding the whole very firmly; but when the guns are used these bolts are knocked out and the bulwarks thrown over, laying against the side of the ship, affording *additional* protection to the hull. At least that is the *intention*, as I was told.

The masts, three in number, are made up of three-eighths iron, supported inside by three strips of three-quarter inch iron four inches wide, extending the whole length and placed edgewise. An iron bulkhead in the middle of the ship, and one forward and aft of each of the turrets, divide the ship into six water and fire-proof compartments. Two apertures in each, four and a half feet in height by two feet in width, have sliding doors moved by rack and pinion.

It will be seen that the poop and topgallant forecastle, being constructed of thin iron, can offer but little resistance to shot, and are also very much in the way of the guns in the turrets. Iron masts, although very desirable for merchant ships, on account of strength, lightness, and durability, are, I conceive, very objectionable in a war vessel; for a wooden mast, struck with shot, breaks off at once, and the *wreck is easily cleared away*; but the same shot would *bend* an iron mast, so that it would fall over the side, or on deck, and it being impossible to clear it away, it might render the ship unmanageable, and place her at the mercy of her opponents. Falling across the turrets in that manner, the masts would probably prevent their revolving, thus rendering the ship powerless.

I noticed the masts of the *Royal Oak* (4000 tons) were of iron, but the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* (6,000 tons each) had wooden masts. Invulnerability appears not to have been sought for in the construction of the deck. Besides the small beams and their coverings, as compared with the monitors, there are several hatchways, the largest of which, 8 feet by 10, has wooden combings two feet high, which are only five inches wide at the top, and the masts are railed like an ordinary ship with wooden stanchions. Where the turret passes *through* the deck, and especially where the *lower* part is *broader* than the *upper*, a shot or shell striking near the circle would easily bend it in, so as to make it very difficult or perhaps impossible to move the turret. The circles round these turrets, to which the deck beams are riveted, are of half-inch iron, about a foot deep. A shot across the *thin* bows from a monitor would, I imagine, demolish the *ram* effectually, while the two-inch plates, forward and aft, could offer but slight resistance, and the ship is liable to be rendered completely unmanageable by a single shot striking the rudder. Used as rams they would no doubt do great execution whenever they struck a vessel fair on her broadside, but taken in all their bearings they do not appear to be so formidable as we have been led to suppose. This second one is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, as great a number of hands being employed as can work to advantage. They are both under arrest at this time, and will be tried by *British* law. Those who have the management of the suit are confident of a conviction; but should the "Foreign Enlistment Act" prove insufficient, John Bull will rue the day that he construed it so loosely.

NOTE.—The above statements in regard to the plating of the turrets I have given as told me by the men at work on them. They were completed with the exception of affixing the plates and filling spaces with timber.

VENTILATION OF IRON-CLAD SHIPS.

The *Royal Oak*, says the London *Lancet*, would appear to be destined to play as important a part in the sanitary history of the Royal Navy, as the *Warrior* in the fighting. As the custom is among naval architects, while every care had been given to the offensive and defensive powers of our armor-clad frigates, little heed had been bestowed upon their capabilities as dwelling places for a crew. True, ships would carry a smaller number of men than it was usual to assign to vessels of their tunnage, and each sailor, as a consequence, would luxuriate in a larger cubic space between decks than he would have possessed in a wooden ship-of-war. But it has been omitted to estimate the probable influence of iron-plated walls in acquiring and retaining heat, as well as the effects of a confined atmosphere upon outlets and inlets, which had been reduced to the lowest degree, not only in number, but also in capacity, consistent with the working of the vessel. It was quickly found that the crews of iron-clad ships were exposed, in hot weather, to the risk of being suffocated (after the fashion of doughty knights of old), as well as, to many, less conspicuous but not less serious, evils, arising from the vitiated atmosphere of the between decks. To obviate these evils, a system of ventilation was suggested by Captain FANSHAWE, the Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and it was carried out in the *Royal Oak* while that vessel was still on the stocks. We long ago urged that, until the hygienic conditions of ships-of-war entered into the consideration of naval architects, as fully as the sailing and fighting qualifications, there would be little hope of the removal of those sanitary drawbacks which affect the crews. The results of the system of ventilation adopted in the *Royal Oak* would seem to confirm this view. The success is stated to be so great that the Admiralty has decided to ventilate all the ships of the armor-clad fleet on the same plan.

IT is stated that the yellow fever has made sad havoc with our fleet at Pensacola. Captain Spear of the transport steamship *Nightingale*, is dead; also the surgeon of the United States steamer *Relief*. Many of the crews have died

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, }
July 31, 1863. }

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

General:—I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department.

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburgh being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the Winter and Spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movement on the part of the enemy, to which those contemplated by us could probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army therein commanded by General Hooker, and that, in any event, that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way, it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the Summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to these advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d of June. McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps, left Fredericksburgh for Culpepper Court-house, and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburgh.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, the following day he crossed a force, amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of the Rappahannock, on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. General Hill disposed his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpepper Court-house by the 8th, at which point the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, was also concentrated.

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry, strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverley's and Kelley's Fords, and attacked General Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery and several colors in our hands.

General Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance toward Winchester to cooperate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the Lower Valley, and at the same time General Imboden was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester, and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when General Ewell left Culpepper Court-house on the 16th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes' division to Berryville, with instructions, after dislodging the force stationed there, to cut off communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, General Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before General Rodes, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th General Early stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole Army of General Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by General Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

General Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburgh, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took 700 prisoners, five pieces of artillery and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the Valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than 4,000 prisoners, 29 pieces of artillery, 270 wagons and ambulances, with 400 horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of General Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursuing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of General Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington City. With a view to draw him further from his base, and, at the same time, to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburgh for the valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front, Longstreet moved from Culpepper Court House on the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's gaps. His force had been augmented while at Culpepper by General Pickett with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry under General Stuart was thrown out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy, now reported to be moving into Loudon. On the 17th his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours, under General Stuart, near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and General Stuart was, in turn, compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and then fell back.

In these engagements General Stuart took about four hundred prisoners and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime, a part of General Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. General Jenkins, with his cavalry, who accompanied General Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburgh. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, General Hill having already reached the Valley.

General Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible, should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event General Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport, and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns re-united at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburgh on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac, through Hagerstown and Williamsport, General Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastward from Chambersburgh to cross the South Mountain. Early's division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

General Imboden, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of General Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburgh, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

He subsequently took position at Hancock, and after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburgh was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburgh; but on the night of the 29th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing Northwards, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburgh to Gettysburg, to which point General Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

General Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal Army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and, in his efforts to impede its progress, advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court-house. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after General Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal Army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march toward Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal Army been known.

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance at Gettysburg on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a large force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlersburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retreated to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march; and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal Army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of General Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of General Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left. A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge, along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. General Ewell occupied the left of our line, General Hill the centre, and General Longstreet the right. In front of General Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which, if he could be driven, it was thought that our Army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while General Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. General Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

After a severe struggle Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

The enemy, in the meantime, had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries; but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and, after a most determined and gallant struggle, were compelled to relinquish their advantage, and fall back to their original position, with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The Army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about 4,000 prisoners. Nearly 2,000 had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded, that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements, were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by the way of Cashtown, guarded by General Imboden. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonesboro. The army, after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon-bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed. The enemy had not yet made his appearance; but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon-bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the south side on the night of the 13th.

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight of the 14th, and the crossing was not completed till 1 P.M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find many in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brigadier-General Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterward. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburgh. It was attacked by General Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah River, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the water had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of their operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them I regret to mention the following general officers: Major-Generals Hood, Pender and Trimble severely, and Major-General Heth slightly wounded.

General Pender has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brigadier-Generals Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brigadier-General Semmes mortally wounded, while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

Brigadier-Generals Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson Hampton, J. M. Jones and Jenkins were also wounded. Brigadier General Archer was taken prisoner. General Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observation on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. E. Lee, General

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions have been issued by direction of Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts:

First Regiment.—First Lieutenant Frank Thomas, of Roxbury, to be Captain, September 22, 1863, vice Pelby, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Dolbeare, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Morris discharged,

Second Lieutenant George L. Lawrence, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Dalton, discharged.

Second Lieutenant William H. Fletcher, of Waltham, to be First Lieutenant, July 10, 1863, vice Hartley, killed in action.

Second Lieutenant Wm. P. Drury, of Chelsea, to be First Lieutenant, September 22, 1863, vice Thomas, promoted.

Seventh Regiment.—Assistant-Surgeon Henry W. Lincoln, of Hubbardston, to be Surgeon, September 10, 1863, vice Holman, promoted Surgeon U. S. Vols.

Eleventh Regiment.—First Lieutenant David A. Granger, of Boston, to be Captain, September 15, 1863, vice Devereux, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Dunham, of Boston to be First Lieutenant, September 15, 1863, vice Granger, promoted.

Twentieth Regiment.—Captain Henry L. Abbott, of Lowell, to be Major, May 1, 1863, vice Macy, promoted. (Major Shepard transferred to Invalid Corps as Captain.)

First Lieutenant John W. Summerhays, of Nantucket, to be Captain, May 1, 1863, vice Abbott, promoted.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment.—Sergeant Oliver H. Walker, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, August 27, 1863, vice Sweet, promoted First Lieutenant.

Twenty-Eighth Regiment.—Captain Andrew J. Lawler, of Boston, to be Major, September 21, 1863, vice Caraher, transferred to the Invalid Corps.

First Lieutenant Theophilus F. Page, to be Captain, September 21, 1863, vice Lawler, promoted.

Thirty-Ninth Regiment.—Second Lieutenant John D. Reed, of Taunton, to be First Lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Mulligan, discharged.

Sergeant-Major Joseph A. Merrifield, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Reed, promoted.

Fifty-Eighth Regiment, (Veteran Volunteers.)—Colonel Silas P. Richmond, of Freetown, (3d Regt. M. V. M.,) to be Colonel September 28, 1863.

Horatio F. Lewis, of Chatham, to be Second Lieutenant, September 28, 1863, under General Orders No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Fifty-Ninth Regiment, (Veteran Volunteers.)—Captain Francis M. Smith, of Lynn, (48th Regt. M. V. M.,) to be Second Lieutenant, September 26, 1863, under General Orders No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Fifield, of Lowell, (6th Regt. M. V. M.,) to be Second Lieutenant, September 26, 1863, under General Orders No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant John G. Norcross, of California, to be First Lieutenant, September 1, 1863, original appointment.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—Captain S. Tyler Read, of Boston, to be Major, August 13, 1863, original appointment.

Sixteenth Battery of Light Artillery.—Sergeant George G. Bailey, Jr., of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, September 28, 1863.

Eighth Unattached Company of Heavy Artillery.—Second Lieutenant James H. Osgood, Jr. of Boston, to be First Lieutenant October 1, 1863.

Eleventh Unattached Company of Heavy Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Herbert, of Lynn, to be Captain, October 1, 1863.

George Bragdon, of Rockport, to be First Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.

Henry B. Jones, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.

First Battalion of Cavalry, (Veterans.)—Sergeant Joseph C. Brotherson, of New Bedford, to be Second Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

List of promotions, appointments and casualties in the New Jersey Regiments, in the service of the United States, since September 1 1863.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

First Regiment.—First Lieutenant John Parker, of Company B to be Captian of Company C, August 30, 1863, vice Farmen, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Jacob D. Wyckoff, of Company G, to be Captain of Company G, July 22, 1863, vice Way, promoted,

Second Lieutenant Gustavus N. Abeel, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, August 30, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Carley Swan, of Company G, to be First Lieutenant of Company G, July 22, 1863, vice Wyckoff, promoted.

Fourth Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel James N. Duffy, (of the Third Regiment), to be Colonel, September 29, 1863, vice Hirney, resigned.

Major Charles Ewing, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 11, 1863, vice Fourntt, declined.

Captain David Vickers, Jr., (of Company A, Third Regiment), to be Major, September 29, 1863, vice Ewing, promoted.

Sixth Regiment.—First Lieutenant Joseph R. West, of Company A, to be Captain of Company B, June 9, 1863, vice Ewing, promoted.

First Lieutenant Theodore, F. Field, of Company D, to be Captain of Company H, June 9, 1853, vice Bird, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Pippett, of Company B, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, June 9, 1863, vice West, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Lee, of Company F, to be First Lieutenant of Company C, June 9, 1863, vice Howeth, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Young, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, June 9, 1863, vice Field, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Levi E. Ayres, of Company E, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, June 9, 1863, vice Hays, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph T. Note, of Company K, to be First Lieutenant of Company I, June 9, 1863, vice T. M. K. Lee, promoted.

Sergeant-Major George W. Breen, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E, June 9, 1863, vice Ayres, promoted.

Seventh Regiment.—Major Frederick Cooper, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 4, 1863, vice Price, promoted.

Captain James McKiernan, of Company G, to be Major, September 4, 1863, vice Cooper, promoted.

First Lieutenant Charles R. Dougherty, of Company H, appointed Adjutant, September 10, 1863, vice Witherell, promoted.

First Lieutenant Edward Dingler, of Company F, to be Captain of Company F, September 5, 1863, vice Witherell, deceased.

First Lieutenant William Ramage, of Company G, to be Captain of Company G, September 10, 1863, vice McKiernan, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Richard Cooper, of Company F, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, September 5, 1863, vice Dingler, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edward Fanning, of Company G, to be First Lieutenant of Company G, September 10, 1863, vice Ramage, promoted.

Sergeant Warren W. Barnes, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, September 5, 1863, vice Cooper, promoted.

Francis Quin, to be Second Lieutenant of Company G, September 10, 1863, vice Fanning, promoted.

Tenth Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Savillion A. Steinmetz, of Company H, to be First Lieutenant of Company I, September 27, 1863, vice Cooper, resigned.

Sergeant Joseph D. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant of Company H, September 27, 1863, vice Steinmetz, promoted.

Sergeant Richard N. Herring, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I, September 27, 1863, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment.—Captain Thomas J. Halsey, of Company E, to be Major, September 14, 1863, vice Kearney deceased.

Thirteenth Regiment.—First Lieutenant William G. Cunningham, of Company H, appointed Adjutant, August 10, 1863, vice Smith, resigned.

Sergeant William A. Nicholson, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, August 10, 1863, vice Cunningham, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.—R. Lefferts Disbrow, to be Assistant Surgeon, August 16, 1863 vice Chambre, resigned.

Sixteenth Regiment.—(First Cavalry.)—Captain John W. Kester, of Company E, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 21, 1863, vice Broderick, deceased.

Captain John H. Lucas, of Company F, to be Major, August 12, 1863, vice Shelmire, deceased.

First Lieutenant Garret V. Beekman, of Company M, to be Captain of Company I, September 23, 1863, vice Yorke, promoted.

Sergeant Major Robert B. Canse, to be Second Lieutenant of Company G, August 12, 1863, vice Colwell, resigned.

Sergeant Samuel Craig, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D, August 12, 1863, vice Jameson, promoted.

The following officers of old regiments have received appointment in new regiments and batteries organized:—

Thirty-second Regiment.—(Second Regiment of Cavalry.)—Marcus L. W. Kitchen, formerly Adjutant 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

P. Jones Yorke, formerly Captain Co. I, 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Major.

Peter D. Vroom, Jr., formerly Adjutant 1st Regiment, appointed Major.

Ferdinand V. Dayton, formerly Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry regiment, appointed Surgeon.

Frank B. Allibone, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. E, 1st Cavalry Regiment, and First Lieutenant Co. L, 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Captain.

P. Penn Gaskell, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. D, 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Captain.

Richard D. Mitchell, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. I, 10th Regiment, appointed First Lieutenant.

Frederick von Klitzing, formerly Second Lieutenant 5th N. Y. Cavalry Regiment, appointed First Lieutenant.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Enos Fouratt, late Captain Co. F, 1st Regiment, and Major 1st Regiment, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

William G. Boggs, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. G, 13th Regiment, appointed Captain.

Battery D.—George T. Woodbury, formerly Second Lieutenant Battery B, appointed Captain.

CASUALTIES.

Sixth Regiment.—First Lieutenant James H. Tallen, of Company B, resigned, September 10, 1863.

First Lieutenant John Howeth, of Company C, died, ——, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville.

Eighth Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Ward, discharged, September 12, 1863.

Captain Abraham N. Freeland, of Company A, dismissed, September 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant R. S. Brown, of Company A, dismissed, September 1, 1863.

Tenth Regiment.—Captain James R. Stone, of Company I, resigned, August 23, 1863.

First Lieutenant William Hamilton Axe, of Company H, resigned, September 10, 1863.

Eleventh Regiment.—Captain William Henry Meeker, of Company B, resigned, September 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant William E. Axtell, of Company H, resigned, September 10, 1863.

Sixteenth Regiment.—(First Cavalry.)—Second Lieutenant S. Richards Colwell, of Company G, resigned, April 2, 1863.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ENLISTING OF VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 324.

I. The time for enlisting Veteran Volunteers under the provisions of General Orders No. 191, current series, from this office, is hereby extended to December 1, 1863. This extension will not be considered as securing rank and pay to officers after August 25, the limit fixed in paragraph VI of the said order.

II. Under paragraph III of the aforesaid order, the first installment of bounty (section 1) is hereby increased to $60, thus making the "total payment on muster" $75; and the "remainder of the "bounty" (section 8), at the expiration of three years' service, is reduced to $40.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 325.

Paragraph 156, Revised Army Regulations, 1861, is hereby amended, to read as follows:—

A reward of $30 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to an officer of the Army, at the most convenient post or recruiting station. Rewards thus paid will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, and to the authority competent to order his trial. The reward of $30 will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing, and delivering a deserter.

All Regulations and General Orders in conflict with this are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

UNDER-COOKS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, September 28, 1863.

General Orders, No. 323.

In section 10, act of March 3, 1863, it is enacted "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be enlisted for each cook [*two allowed by section* 9] two under-cooks of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month and one ration per day; three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing."

For a regular company, the two under-cooks will be enlisted; for a volunteer company, they will be mustered into service, as in the cases of other soldiers. In each case a remark will be made on their enlistment papers showing that they are *under-cooks of African descent*. Their names will be borne on the company muster rolls at the foot of the list of privates. They will be paid, and their accounts will be kept, like other enlisted men. They will also be discharged in the same manner as other soldiers.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. Townsend, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

OFFICERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 326.

The attention of General Courts-Martial is directed to section 22 of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, as follows:—

"And be it further enacted, That courts-martial shall have power "to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their com-"mands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three "years or during the war."

By command of Major-General Halleck.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED.

Treasury Department,
Second Comptroller's Office,
October 1, 1863.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the names of the following officers have been erroneously reported as having failed to render their accounts for the month of July, ultimo:

Captain C. G. Bartlett, A. A. C. S.
Captain A. F. Sears, Engineers.
Lieutenant G. Watson, A. A. Q. M.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. Buckingham,
Acting Comptroller.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, *are exempt from being dismissed the Service of the United States*, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:

Assistant-Surgeon E. Dodd, U. S. Volunteers.
First Lieutenant George K. Braly, Regimental Quartermaster, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Surgeon T. J. Kelly, 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st Army Corps.
Second Lieutenant Robert Sweetman, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army, for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from October 5th, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Procuring a leave of absence by false representations of sickness, and absence without leave.

Major William M. Biddle, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Attempting to practice fraud on the Government by giving a false certificate for the arrest of deserters.

Lieutenant F. Tully, 33d New Jersey Volunteers.

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant George Martin, 15th New Jersey Volunteers.

Desertion.

Lieutenant George Roeder, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 5th, they appear before the military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Second Lieutenant Madison Earle, 12th U. S. Infantry.

Being in the city of Washington without authority.

First Lieutenant F. Burnham, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, October 3, 1863.

Captain John Ditmars, 2d District of Columbia Volunteers, to date September 29, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him.

Assistant-Surgeon L. H. Pease, 10th Connecticut Volunteers, to date October 2, 1863.

Captains E. J. Rizer, 8th Maryland Volunteers, D. E. Livermore, 3d Ohio Cavalry, W. H. McAllister, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Lewis E. Chancy, 8th Maryland Volunteers, for absence without proper authority; First Lieutenant R. J. Kemble, 1st Maryland Cavalry, for failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal under arrest as ordered; and First Lieutenant A. Heldt, 178th New York Volunteers, for desertion and appropriating to his own use money belonging to enlisted men of his company placed in his charge for safe keeping; these dismissals to take effect September 7, 1863, the officers' names having been published officially at that date and failing to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenants Edgar P. Ackerman, 2d New Jersey Volunteers, and A. Lee Price, 4th Delaware Volunteers, to date September 7, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published September 7, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain R. W. Babbitt, 32d Illinois Volunteers, to date September 27, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, using disrespectful language to and challenging to fight his brother officer, and breach of arrest, (the truth of which he admits,) with condition that he shall receive no final payments until he has satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

Captain W. D. McLain, First Lieutenant George S. Eayere, and Second Lieutenant H. Baldwin, 2d Colorado Volunteer Infantry, to date September 26, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for making false promises to enlisted men in their company in reference to the arm of the service in which the said men were induced to enlist, and for violation of the 18th Article of War, making false returns.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Eli H. Evans, 56th New York Volunteers, to date October 1, 1863, (having tendered his resignation whilst under charges,) with loss of all pay and allowances, for presenting and collecting false and fraudulent accounts against the Government, drunkenness while on duty, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and breach of arrest.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States, with pay from the time they rejoin their regiments for duty:

Edward Russell, late Surgeon 4th Louisiana Volunteers, dismissed as Assistant-Surgeon 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, April 20, 1863, on condition that he shall refund to the Pay Department an over payment of $225 10.

Captain Henry D. Caldwell, 5th Illinois Cavalry.
Lieutenant Thomas R. Leavitt, 1st New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

So much of the order of July 25, 1863, as dishonorably mustered out of service all officers of the 11th New York Artillery, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct connected with the recruiting of the force, has been revoked, except in the cases of Major William Barnes and Surgeon George W. Avery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cuyler, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, has been ordered to make a close inspection of the command in and near Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and the U. S. General Hospital at Old Point Comfort.

Surgeon R. S. Bontecon, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Medical Director, Department of Washington, for duty, in charge of the Harewood General Hospital.

Surgeon A. T. Augusta, 7th U. S. Colored troops, has been relieved from duty at the Contraband Camp, near this city, and ordered to report immediately to Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Baltimore, Md., for duty with his regiment.

A Board of Medical Officers to consist of Surgeon J. J. B. Wright, U. S. Army, Surgeon E. H. Abadie, U. S. Army, and Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Bill, U. S. Army, has been ordered to convene at New York City on the 15th day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant-Surgeons in the U. S. Army, and of any Assistant-Surgeons for promotion, who may be brought before it. The junior member will record the proceedings.

Privates Edward W. Holloway, and Charles G. S. Austin, Company E, 22d Mass. Volunteers, have been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Surgeon-General of the Army, in Washington, D. C., for assignment to hospital duty.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry H. Mitchell, 39th Mass. Volunteers, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report in person to Brigadier-General Wild, U. S. Volunteers, Morris Island.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army, now stationed in Washington, D. C., to report in person to Major-General Rosecrans, Commanding Department of the Cumberland, as Medical Director of that Department, and by letter to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Price, U. S. Army, now at Boston, Mass., awaiting orders, to report for duty as Medical Director to Major-General Gillmore, Commanding Department of the South; station, Hilton Head, S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. C. Hamlin, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Department of the South, to repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Medical-Inspector-General U. S. Army, as Medical Inspector of the Department of Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, U. S. Army, upon completion of special duty in the Medical-Inspector-General's office, to report to Major-General Meade, Commanding Army of the Potomac, as Medical-Inspector of that Army; station, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Townsend, U. S. Army, now on leave of absence, upon the expiration of his leave, to report in person to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at St. Louis, for assignment.

Medical Inspector George K. Johnson, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty as Medical Inspector to the Middle Department, and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; station, Baltimore.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Slipp, U. S. Army, now on sick leave, to report at the expiration of his leave to Major-General Banks, Commanding Department of the Gulf, for duty as Medical Inspector of that Department; station, New Orleans.

Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Le Conte, U. S. Army, now on duty as Medical Inspector in the Department of Missouri, to report to Major-General Couch, Commanding Department of the Susquehanna, for duty as Medical Inspector of that Department; station, Philadelphia.

DISMISSED.

By direction of the President of the United States, Surgeon J. C. Fisher, U. S. Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States, for persistent failure in making to the Surgeon-General's office monthly reports of station and duties, as required by circular of that office.

By direction of the President, Assistant-Surgeon L. H. Pease, 10th Connecticut Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

has been granted to the following officers:—

Surgeon James S. Hildreth, U. S. Volunteers, for 15 days.
Acting-Assistant-Surgeon G. M. Paulin, U. S. Army, for 12 days.
Acting-Assistant-Surgeon R. R. Wiestling, 1st Dist. of Col. Cavalry, for 15 days.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon W. S. Forbes, U. S. Volunteers, in Special Orders No. 217, headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been extended twenty days.

Surgeon Charles O. Leary, U. S. Volunteers, 20 days.
Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Williams, 123d Ohio Volunteers, 20 days.
Surgeon J. M. Allen, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 15 days.
Assistant-Surgeon H. M. Sprague, U. S. Army, 20 days.
Surgeon P. H. Humphrey, 58th N. Y. Volunteers, 10 days.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Surgeon Robert K. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, has been extended 10 days.

DISCHARGED.

The following enlisted men have been honorably discharged the service of the United States, with a view to their enlistment as hospital stewards, U. S. Army:—

Corporal T. N. Rolmes, Company B, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Private William French, Trumbull Guards.
Private Charles N. Allen, Company K, 2d N. R. Volunteers.
Private F. S. Hilton, 146th N. Y. Volunteers, to date August 31.
Sergeant Rudolph Knaff, Company I, 42d N. Y. Volunteers.
Private W. L. Rucker, Company C, 5th Virginia Volunteers.
Private J. H. Russell, Company S, 2d Massachusetts Battery.
Private George W. Lake, Company B, 105th Pennsylvania Vols.
Private Edwin F. Paul, Company D, 28th Pennsylvania Vols.

RESIGNED.

Hospital Chaplain Matthew F. McGrath, October 1st, 1863.
Hospital Chaplain William H. Chapman, October 1st, 1863

RELIEVED.

Surgeon E. J. Bailey, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Board to Retire Disabled Officers, now in session at Wilmington, Del., and Surgeon Eben Swift, U. S. Army, has been detailed to act in his place.

DETACHED.

Assistant-Surgeon Arthur H. Croudy, 7th Massachusetts Volunteers, from his regiment, and ordered to report immediately to Brigadier-General Wild, at Newbern, North Carolina.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1863.

An Army Medical Board will meet in the city of New York, on the 15th instant, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Regular Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or through the Surgeon-General of the Army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth, and they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now several vacancies in the Medical Staff of the Regular Army.

By order

C. H. Crane,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

List of Officers of the Regular Army killed in battle, or who have died of wounds, from the beginning of the Rebellion to October 1, 1863.

Capt. W. H. Acker, 14th Infantry, Shiloh, Miss.
Lieutenant Robert Allen, Jr., 1st Cavalry, Gaines Mill, Va.
Capt. Guilford D. Bailey, C. S. Col. Vols, Fair Oaks, Va.
Lieut W. L. Baker, 4th Artillery, Antietam, Md.
Capt. Geo N. Bascom, 16th Infantry, Valverde, N. M
Capt. Geo. D. Bayard, 4th Cavalry, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Frekericksburg, Va.
Capt. H. Benson, 2d Artillery, Malvern Hill, Va.
Capt. Jacob F. Bell, 15th Infantry, Murfreesboro' Tenn.
Capt. Richard Brindley, 2d Infant'y, Gainea Mill, Va.
Capt. Thomas O. Barri, 11th Inf'y, Gettysburg.
Capt. Chas. W Canfield, 2d Cav'y, Beverly Ford, Va.
Maj. S. D. Carpenter, 19th Inf'y, Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Lieut. W. B Chamberlain, 14th Inf'y, Bull Run No. 2.
Lieut. P. O. Craig, 2d Art'y, Bull Run No. 1.
Capt Chas. E. Cross, Engineers, action on the Rappahannock.
Lieut. F. B. Crosby, 4th Art'y, Chancellorsville.
Maj. Sidney Coolidge, 16th Inf'y, Chicamauga, Tenn
Capt. Ben F. Davis, 1st Cav'y, Col. Vols, Beverly Ford, Va.
Capt. H. V. De Hart, 5th Art'y, Gaines Mill, Va.
Capt. Chas. E. Dennison, 18th Inf'y, Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Lieut. W. DeWolf, 3d Art'y, Williamsburg, Va.
Lieut. Geo. Dickinson, 4th Art'y, Fredericksburg, Va.
Lieut. Justin E. Dimick, 1st Art'y, Chancellorsville, Va
Capt. Albert Dodd, 17th Inf'y, Gaines Mill, Va.
Lieut. R. E. Ellenwood, 2d Inf'y, Bull Run No 2
Capt. R. W. Foote, 6th Inf'y, Gaines Mill.
Lieut. W. J. Fisher, 10th Inf'y, Gettysburg.

Lieut.-Col. J. P. Garesche, Art'y, Murfreesboro'.
Lieut. Ira F. Gensel, 4th Inf'y, Fredericksburg.
Capt. Jesse A. Gore, 10th Inf'y, Col. Vols., Gaines Mill.
Lieut. J. T Greble, 2d Art'y, Big Bethel, Va.
Lieut. Frank C. Goodrich, 2d Inf'y, Gettysburg.
Capt. G. W. Gazzard, 4th Art'y, White Oak Swamp, Va.
Lieut. E. B. Hill. 1st Art'y, New Market, Va.
Lieut. J. T Hitchcock, 18th Inf'y. Murfreesboro'.
Lieut. E. W. Hoover, 14th Inf'y, Gaines Mill.
Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, 5th Art'y, Gettysburg.
Lieut. Thomas Healey, 4th Cav'y, Skirmish in Tennessee.
Lieut. Herbert Keneslio, 11th Inf'y. Gettysburg.
Capt. P. T. Keyes, 16th Inf'y, Shiloh, Miss.
Lieut. William Kidd, 2d Inf'y, Gaines Mill
Lieut.-Col. Edw. A. King, 19th Inf'y, Chickamauga.
Lieut. H. W. Kingsbury, 5th Art'y, Col. Vols., Antietam.
Lieut. Edmund Kirby, 1st Artillery, Brig.-Gen Vols., Chancellorsville
Capt. Chas. L. Kneass, 18th Infantry, Murfreesboro
Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, 2d Inf't, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Wilson's Creek, Mo
Brig.-Gen J. K. F. Mansfield, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Antietam.
Capt. Salem S. Marsh, 2d Inf't, Chancellorsville.
Lieut. Joseph McConnell, 18th Inf't, Murfreesboro
Lieut. Peter McGrath, 6th Cav'y, Apache Canon, N M
Lieut. Woods McGuire, 3d Inf't, Malvern Hill, Va.
Capt. H. J. McLandenburg, 17th Inf't, Fredericksburg.
Lieut. Hugh McQuade, 6th Cav'y, Bull Run, No. 1
Capt. Alexander McRae, 3d Cav'y, Valverde, N. M.
Colonel Dixon H Miles, 2d Inf't, Harper's Ferry.
Lieut. Silas A. Miller, 12th Inf't, Gettysburg
Lieut. Wesley F. Miller, 7th Inf't, Gettysburg
Lieut. Lyman Mishler, 5th Inf't, Valverde, N. M.
Lieut. E. L. Mitchell, 16th Inf't, Shiloh.
Lieut. P. H. O'Rorke, Engineers, Col. Vols., Gettysburg,
Lieut. Thomas D. Parker, 2d Inf't, Gaines Mill.
Capt. James E Powell, 1st Inf't, Shiloh.
Capt. H S Putnam, Engineers, Col. Vol., assault on Fort Wagner, S. C.
Lieut. Douglass Ramsay, 1st Art'y Bull Run No 1.
Capt. John J. Read, 12th Inf't, Bull Run No 2.
Capt Jesse C. Reno, Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Antietam.
Major N. B. Rossell, 3d Inf't, Gaines Mill.
Lieut.-Col. John F. Reynolds, 14th Inf't, Maj. Gen. Vols., Gettysburg.
Lieut. Henry Rockford, 11th Inf't, Gettysburg.
Major S. G. Simmons, 4th Inf't, Col. Vols., White Oak Swamp.
Lieut. James Simons, 18th Inf't, Murfreesboro
Capt. J. R Smead, 5th Art'y, Bull Run No. 2.
Lieut. J. L. Kirby Smith, Topographical Engineers, Corinth,
Capt. Roderic Stone, 14th Inf't, Valverde, N. M.
Capt. George C. Strong, Ordnance, Brig -Gen. Vols., assault on Fort Wagner.
Lieut. J. J. Sweet, 5th Cav., Gaines Mill.
Capt. W. J. Temple, 17th Inf't, Chancellorsville.
Capt. W. R. Terrill, 5th Art'y, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Perryville, Ky.
Captain G H Tillinghast, A Q. M., Bull Run No. 1.
Lieut. Van Dozer, 12th Inf't, Gaines Mill.
Lieut G. G. Wagner, Engineers, Yorktown.
Major A W. Whipple, Engineers, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Chancellorsville
Surgeon W. J. H. White, Antietam.
Captain S H. Weed, 5th Art'y, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Gettysburg.
Lieut. Charles J Weld, 17th Inf't, Chancellorsville
Captain Benjamin Wingate, 5th Inf't, Valverde, N M.
Major George L Willard, 19th Inf't, Col. Vols, Gettysburg.
Major Thomas Williams, 5th Art'y, Baton Rouge, La.
Captain William W. Wise, 15th Inf't, Murfreesboro.
Lieut. Francis C. Wood, 4th Cav., Middletown, Tenn.

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Admiral of the French frigate *Guerriere*, accompanied by the French Consul, visited the yard last Monday, and was received with due honors. The party were conducted through the various departments, and appeared much pleased with what they saw. The Navy Department has placed the Dry Dock at the disposal of the Admiral for the purpose of repairing the *Guerriere*. The frigate will probably come up in a day or two.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Chief Engineer Stimers convened at twelve o'clock, Wednesday, after nearly two months' adjournment. It will be remembered that a commission was sent by the Court to the South Atlantic Blockade fleet to take the evidence of several officers doing duty at Charleston. This evidence is considered important, and the testimony elicited by them will be laid before the court. Captain Rhind, of the iron-clad *Keokuk*, and Captain Fairfax, commander of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy, who was also commander of the *Nantucket* during Dupont's attack on Charleston, appeared before the court on Wednesday, and will be examined at its convenience.

The new gunboat *Nyack* was launched on Tuesday, October 6th, in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom were several distinguished persons. We noticed, among others, Captain Drayton, one or two Russian officers, and nearly all the officers of the yard. Miss Emma Paulding, daughter of Admiral Paulding, christened the vessel. The *Nyack* is generally acknowledged to be a most beautiful little craft, and is more of a navy yacht than any vessel in the service. She is 180 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 12 feet depth of hold. Her capacity is 800 tons. Her armament will consist of six broadside 11-inch Dahlgren guns; she will also have a 200 pounder, on a pivot, and a 30-pound rifled gun. Thus it will be seen that the *Nyack*, a small screw steamer, not quite 600 tons burden, carries an armament weighing over one hundred tons. The weight of her broadside is over seven hundred pounds. Her guns will, of course, be on the spar deck. The accommodations for the crew are on the berth deck. The officers' quarters are as commodious and comfortable as the space at the disposal of the constructors would permit.

The supply steamer *Newbern*, Captain A. T. Harris, arrived at the yard on Friday evening from Wilmington Bar, via Fortress Monroe 22 hours. She sailed again for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron on Tuesday. The *Fulton*, Captain Walton, arrived on Monday from Port Royal, S. C., and Charleston Bar. The gunboat *Queen*, Acting-Master Robert Tan commanding, also arrived from Morris Island, September 28, and Georgetown Bar, September 29, where she left the *Dai Ching*'s mails. The *Dai Ching*'s officers and crew all well. Touched at Morrell's Inlet, S. C., September 30, leaving mails for *Memphis*. All well on board.

Government has purchased a new vessel called the *Vicksburg*. She was constructed by the builders of the *quasi* iron-clad *Galena*, and arrived from Mystic, Conn., a few days since. She is a very fine propeller of 926 tons burden. Her dimensions are—length 185 feet, width 33½ feet, and depth of hold 18 feet. Her engines were made at the Mystic Iron Works; we have no particulars of their construction, except that her cylinders are 36 inches diameter. She is reported to be a swift vessel, having easily steamed 12 miles an hour on her way to New York. Her propeller is repairing in the city, and she will probably be ready for sea in two weeks. She is to be commanded by Lieutenant Commander Braine, formerly of the *Monticello*.

The condition of the Navy-built iron-clads is as follows: the *Monadnock*, at Boston, is nearly ready for launching, her plates are going on, and all the work that can be done on the stocks will be completed before the close of the week. The *Tonawanda*, at Philadelphia, is not so near completion, but nevertheless will soon be ready. The *Agamenticus*, at Portsmouth, N. H., is progressing still more slowly. The *Miantonomah*, at New York, is the only one of the four launched. When they are all afloat another fleet of vessels of larger size will be commenced.

The following is a list of vessels at the yard in addition to those we published two weeks ago:—

Shamrock (10)	steam,	repairing.
Sonoma (8)	"	"
Maumee (7)	"	"
Pembina (7)	"	"
Dawn (6)	"	"
Sebago (8)	"	"
Supply (5)	store-ship	repairing.
Miantonomah	iron-clad	lately launched.
R. R. Cuyler (11)	steamer	repairing.
Penobscot (5)	"	completed.
Kensington (3)	"	repairing.
Augusta (10)	"	"
Magnolia (3)	"	"
Carnation (2)	"	"
Honeysuckle (2)	"	"
Brooklyn (26)	"	"
Rachel Seaman	schooner	"
Geranium	steamer	"
Ino (9)	sailing ship	"
Merrimack	steamer	"
Mary Sandford	supply steamer	"
Sweet Brier (2)	steamer	"
Camelia (2)	"	"
Fort Jackson	"	"
Narcissus (2)	"	"
Courier	sailing bark	"
Glaucus	steamer	"
Gov. Buckingham	"	"

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The following war vessels are now in port: *Princeton*, *Ladona*, *Quaker City*, *Mercedita*, *Powhatan*, ram *Atlanta*, *Massachusetts*, *Itasca*, *Wamsutta*, *Wachusett*, *Keystone State*, *State of Georgia*, *Pocahontas*, *Monticello*, *Chocura*, *Conemaugh* and *Mount Vernon*; while the *Kansas*, *Galena*, *Tonawanda* and *Yantic* are under process of construction. The rebel ram *Atlanta*, which is lying off the Navy Yard, still continues to draw immense throngs of people to the wharf. On account of the heavy demands upon the workmen she will not be hauled up for some time. The *Ticonderoga* arrived Monday and sailed again the next day. Her destination is not known.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The yacht *Tortugas* arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., October 3d, from Key West, Tortugas, St. Augustine and Fernandina, Florida. She reports no yellow fever at those places.

Mr. Otis Tufts, of Boston, has received a contract from the Government to build an iron vessel of war after his own design. She is to be 350 feet long and about 5,000 tons burden.

A dispatch at the Boston Merchants' Exchange states that the pirate *Alabama*, when off Cape of Good Hope, had on board two American Consuls and twenty-two prisoners. Captain Frost, of the ship *Express*, of Boston, destroyed by the pirate, has arrived in London.

A decree has been issued restoring the ship *Banshee* to her claimants. She was captured off Wilmington, (N. C.) by the steamer *Niphon*, and was suspected at the time of attempting to run the blockade at that port.

The statement that only $100,000 of prize money has been distributed to captors is erroneous. The first official report on that subject, made to Congress in February last, states the amount ordered to be distributed at $1,769,000.

Arrived at Port Royal, September 26, steamer *Diamond*, Captain Milne, with a cargo consisting of liquors and saltpetre, prize to the U. S. gunboat *Stettin*, captured in St. Simon's Sound, while attempting to run the blockade to Savannah. The *Diamond* had cleared from Nassau, N. P.

The U. S. ship *Para*, under command of Acting-Master E. G. Furber, encountered a very severe gale on the 16th or 17th ult., while bearing up for Fernandina, Florida, and had to cut away her masts. She was towed into Fernandina on the 16th ult., by the United States steamer *Potomska*.

One of the Jersey City ferry boats, during a fog last week, ran into the U. S. steamer *Tioga*, inflicting such serious injuries on the latter vessel that she will be laid up several weeks for repairs. The *Tioga* was under orders to sail for Fortress Monroe, having been but just repaired.

The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto* reports the capture on the 16th ult. of the rebel steamer *Lizzie Davis*, in lat. 25° 58′ north, long. 85° 11′ west. She was bound from Havana to Mobile, and loaded with lead and other articles. She had no papers of any kind, but a rebel flag was found on board.

The gunboat *Kearney*, arrived at Havana, Sep. 29, reports that the gunboat *Tioga* took into Key West, on the 28th, the rebel steamer *Herald*, with 250 bales of cotton, and agents of a new rebel company, with a capital of two millions for blockade running, on board. The *Herald* was the first vessel of the new company.

The naval squadron of the Mississippi river now comprises upwards of eighty vessels of all kinds, including the so-called marine brigade—a sort of nondescript, half naval, half military, organization. The river is so thoroughly guarded by this large fleet of gunboats, that it is next to impossible for guerrillas to impede navigation, or perpetrate any great damage to steamboats anywhere between Cairo and New Orleans.

During the recent cruise of the revenue steamer *Reliance*, Captain Dungan, a capture was made of the schooner *Alexander Shinn*, Captain Wilson, in the waters of Eastern Virginia. The Captain had evidence of the schooner having in July last conveyed a cargo of merchandize, &c., over to the Wicomico river, in Western Virginia. The vessel has been brought to this port and given over in charge of the U. S. Marshal at Baltimore.

A letter from the U. S. steamer *Seminole*, dated September 12, says that on the previous day Commander Roland, of that ship, took possession of the British steamer *Sir William Peel*, he having full faith and much circumstantial evidence that said vessel was intended to fit out for a Confederate privateer. She is a large, fine vessel, and, had she succeeded in equipping herself as a privateer, would have done incalculable damage to our commerce.

The *Alabama*, which was commenced half a century ago at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and has not since been finished, is now, in obedience to instructions from the Government, in active preparation for service. Orders to fit her out were issued some time since, and she is in course of readiness. The *Alabama*, *New Orleans*, *Virginia* and *New York* are vessels of the line, which were put on the stocks for the Navy of the United States in the year 1818—one at Sackett's Harbor, one at Kittery, one at Boston and one at Norfolk.

A letter from Key West, September 19, says that the following United States vessels were then lying in that harbor:—The steamers *San Jacinto*, *Tahoma*, *Gdela*, *Nita* and *Marigold*, together with the following sailing vessels—*Restless*, *Dale*, *Beauregard* and *Eugenia*. The prize steamers *James Battle* and *Lizzie Davis* were also lying at anchor. The *Battle* had just returned from an expedition up the coast, where she succeeded in destroying a large English steamer laden with cotton, together with two warehouses.

The steamer *City of London*, at New York, brings intelligence of the destruction of two more New England ships by the pirate *Alabama*, viz.; The *Express*, Captain Frost, from Callao via Valparaiso, April 25, for Antwerp, and the *Anna F. Schmidt*, Captain Twombly, from Boston via St. Thomas for San Francisco; both having been burnt off Rio Janeiro. No date or other particulars given. The *Express* was rated A 1, 1072 tons burden, built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1854, and was owned by S. C. Thwing, of Boston, and Mr. Marcy, of Portsmouth. The ship was insured on a war risk in this city. The New England office has $10,000 on the vessel. The *Anna F. Schmidt* was rated A 2, 884 tons burden, built at Kennebunk in 1854, where she is owned. The New England office has also a war risk of $8,000 on the ship.

By a late arrival from Nassau, New Providence, we learn that the movements of blockade runners to and from that port continue very active. From the 16th to the 26th of September, ten vessels had arrived at Nassau alone, seven being from Wilmington and three from Charleston. It is a remarkable fact that those from Charleston had been able to elude all our fleet off and in that harbor, they having got out from there eleven days after the occupation of Forts Gregg and Wagner, which, it was supposed, had closed every outlet to the sea from Charleston. These vessels brought full files of Charleston papers, together with news of all that occurred to the 21st instant, the time of their departure. Our advices state that many Anglo-rebel steamers are in the port of Wilmington (N. C.,) awaiting an opportunity to run out. Although several have lately been captured, still there is but little diminution in the contraband trade in that port.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, from the command of the *Kennebec*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. P. McCann, from the command of the *Hunchback*, and ordered to command the *Kennebec*.

Lieutenant Arthur R. Yates, from the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return North.

Ensign La Rue P. Adams, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to examination.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Geo. W. Carrick, from the *Powhatan* (sick), and one month's leave of absence.

Carpenter J. G. Thomas, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Wabash*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Surgeon Henry F. McSherry, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and awaiting orders.

Sailmaker Benjamin B. Blydonsburg, from the School ship *Constitution*, and preparatory orders for sea service.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, to special duty, New York.
Second-Assistant-Engineer Benjamin Bunce, to the *Mendota*.
Third-Assistant-Engineer Myron H. Knapp, to examination.
Assistant-Surgeon J. O. Spear, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
First-Assistant-Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, to the *Galena*.
Third-Assistant-Engineer Joseph Morgan, to the *Metacomet*.
Sailmaker Henry F. Stocker, to the School ship *Constitution*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

APPOINTED.

H. H. Gorringe, Acting Master, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

John Condin, E. A. Bangs, R. H. Day, R. A. Treaf, C. F. Lyons, and Thomas Roach, Acting-Master's-Mates, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Anthony Courtney, John Croock, and S. W. Evans, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered as above.

N. Spear, D. E. Nugent, and Mark Wade, Third-Assistant-Engineers, and ordered as above.

Charles Ducher, F. C. Alley, and George F. Ennis, Acting-Assistant Paymasters.

Charles H. Rice, Acting Ensign.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

E. R. Clarke and W. H. Woods, as Acting-Master's-Mates.
Thomas Golding, and C. W. Rogers, as Acting-Ensigns.

REVOKED.

The appointment of Acting-Master's-Mate T. J. Sheetz.

GRANTED LEAVE.

Acting-Master's-Mate J. W. Goodrich.

ORDERED.

Acting-Master R. G. Lee, to the *Hunchback*.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending October 3, 1863.

Charles R. Thompson, pensioner, diarrhœa, September 25, Naval Asylum.

James Mack, contraband, remittent fever, September 17, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

William Edерds, landsman, dropsy, September 18, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

William McCarty, third assistant engineer, dysentery, September 15, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Beaks, first cabin boy, consumption, September 20, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Augustus Blauvelt, marine, intermittent fever, August 25, Marine Battalion.

Peter Hannes, c. marine, gunshot wound, September 19, U. S. S. *Vermont*.

Warren B. Leach, landsman, dysentery, September 12, U. S. S. *Wabash*.

J. J. Witherbee, acting assistant-surgeon, August 30, U. S. S. *Currier*.

James D. Manning, ensign, September 25, U. S. S. *Currier*.

Alfred Matthews, master's mate, gunshot wound, September 25, U. S. S. *Wyandank*.

James Carswell, landsman, gunshot wound, July 18, U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

Michael Lynch, coal heaver, gunshot wound, July 16, U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

William Clark, seaman, gunshot wound, July 16, U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

Alexander Furlong, marine, gunshot wound, July 16, U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

James Edwards, landsman, seco'y. syphilis, July 6, U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

Lawrence Fullam, ordinary seaman, remittent fever, August 12, Receiving Ship *Philadelphia*.

John Rourke, seaman, delirium tremens, July 12, Receiving Ship *Philadelphia*.

George W. Clarke, boy, typhoid fever, September 28, Naval Hospital, New York.

Frederick H. Thompson, A. A. Paymaster, September 5, U. S. S. *New London*.

James R. Coleman, landsman, meningitis, September 29, Naval Hospital, New York.

D. W. Ballastone, assistant-surgeon, September 10, Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas J. Donohue, landsman, gunshot wound, September 23, U. S. S. *Connecticut*.

Charles Williams, quarter gunner, gunshot wound, September 29, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

George Watson, landsman, gunshot wound, July 16, U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

Major-General Hooker and Staff, arrived in Nashville on the 2d.

Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N., was at the Revere House, Boston, on the 6th.

Captain Edward Wallace, late A. D. C. to General Wallace, has been compelled to resign on account of loss of sight in one of his eyes.

The seventh company (D) of the 1st Connecticut cavalry regiment was mustered into the service on the 6th, in Baltimore. The company is composed entirely of rebel soldiers from Fort Delaware, who had taken the oath of allegiance.

By the Monthly report of operations of the Pension Bureau, it appears that during September, 1,374 invalid pensions were granted, 250 applications were refused, and 1,158 widows' pensions issued. Total number of pensions granted, 2,532, being 312 more than in any previous month.

A correspondent writes us from Covington, Ky., as follows:—
"In the number of your valuable paper for September 12th, 1863, some correspondent gave a list of officers on duty in this city in which there are some slight mistakes. In the first place Newport and Covington do not form a department but a post, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Keith, 1st regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery, is Commander. Brigadier-General Tillson is Chief of Artillery for Fortifications, Department of the Ohio, and is stationed at Covington, Ky. His staff consists of Lieutenant W. W. Deane, 12th Maine Volunteers, A. A. A. G.; Lieutenant Wm. A. Perry, 2d Maine Battery, A. D. C.; and Lieutenant E. W. S. Neff, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, A. D. C."

It has been decided by the War Department, that the item of fare in a sleeping-car is a legimate charge among the actual necessary expenses of an officer, travelling in the discharge of his duty or under orders, if the journey be prosecuted by night.

The French Army.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the French army, with the exception of certain troops on foreign service, is now on what is called the peace footing, and consists of 412,000 men and 80,000 horses. There are two reserves, which may be called in at a moment's notice, one of old soldiers and another of young ones—the latter not yet incorporated, but almost ready to be dismissed from drill. These additions would bring the army up to between 600,000 and 700,000 men. Of the 412,000, there are in Mexico two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, &c., together nearly 34,000 men. These, with the small force in Cochin China, are on a war footing. The general division of the French army is into corps, six in France and one in Algeria. The Imperial Guard forms a special corps.

Greek Fire.—An English writer, in a recent article upon "Greek Fire," thus expresses his views of the probable results of the use of this inflammable preparation:—"Liquid fire has found its way into Charleston, and the question to be asked is, Will its application stop there? It is folly to rest content with saying that the practice is barbarous. Barbarity pertains to the use of bayonets and swords and grenades, and all else; the points to be recognized are the facts—that the Americans are using this liquid fire; that they will soon find means of improving their first attempts; that the successful employment of one liquid will suggest others, and that suddenly we may be roused to the unpleasant consciousness that all our great armaments, all our forces, all our ships, all our men, are at the mercy of a foe who has learned a new art of war, in which science has sapped courage, and in which brute force stands but second in the contest. Let us have no mincing of a matter so essential to British interests as the application of liquid fire in warfare. The worst cannot be spoken too early; if shells charged with liquid fire were to be used by America in a war with England, there is not a wooden ship in the whole of our marine service, royal or mercantile, that would ever be absolutely safe after a single shell, even from a rifle, had thrown the terrible combustible on to the sails, decks, or quarters; while there is not a town or fortress within the range of American cannon that might not be destroyed by fire from a few well-directed shots. It behooves us, therefore, to be up and doing. We must learn either 'to meet fire with fire,' and to 'threaten the threatener,' or we must acquire the gentler art of effectually neutralizing an agent of destruction which we may scorn to employ, as beneath our civilization."

Crossing the Lookout Mountains.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* claims that the passage of the Alps by Napoleon was a pleasure excursion to the overtopping of the Lookout Mountains by our gallant Western army. He says:—

"Lookout Mountains are twelve miles across and two miles in ascent, by a road which rises one foot for every two passed over. How much worse are the Alps? Loose, huge, and rugged stones obstruct the road; where there are no stones, there are roots and stumps. Trees hem in and narrow it; where there are none, there are destructive precipices inviting the clumsy army vehicles to a speedy descent. If you could have seen these slow and Atlas-like labors, you too would call Napoleon's passage the exploit of a pigmy. If you could have seen a gun dragging its slow length up this mountain-side, with a dozen panting horses hitched to it, and a cloud of men tugging at the wheels; if you could have seen the extremely inextricable confusion of spasmodic wagons and struggling teams; of shouting and sweat-dripping soldiers; of dead horses and wrecked-wheels thrown over the bank; of dust knee deep, and rocks knee high jumbled together, and called a road, you might exclaim with me that, aside from the historical sanctity of the feat, the 'barely practicable' Alpine achievement of Napoleon will not look well beside the quadruple passage of the Lookout Mountains by Rosecrans.

This campaign is the most remarkable of the war. The Right Corps, since crossing the Tennessee river, has already marched 120 miles—over mountains, I wish you to remember—over mountains. Since the country has been explored, this army no longer condemns Buell for tardiness in moving south of the Tennessee river last year. It would have been fatal to his small army."

The American War as a Sporting "Event."—An immense number of bets, says an English paper, have been made in Southampton, during the American struggle, between the sympathisers with the North and those who are for the South. In fact books have been made upon every particular struggle between the belligerents. One of the most amusing wagers was a new hat that the Federals would enter Richmond before the Confederates entered Washington. As both parties have heads of the same size, a new hat was at once ordered to be made and kept until the bet was decided. When Lee crosses to the North of the Potomac or the Federals cross to the south of that river, the fate of the hat excites the greatest curiosity. The siege of Vicksburg caused a large number of transactions, the Southern sympathisers betting freely, owing to the confident statements of the *Times* and *Standard* that the town could not possibly be captured. A bushel of ripe apples of a new sort, grown at Woodlands, in the New Forest, was laid that the great Fortress on the Mississippi could not be taken, and the winner has just received the "Vicksburg pippins," as they have been named. The current odds are that the steam rams will escape from Laird's, and get into the hands of the Confederates.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Schott—Gildemeister.—By the Rev. J. Weller, September 28th, at Prairie Home, near Bunker Hill Illinois, Charles A. Schott, U. S. Coast Survey, to Bertha J. Gildemeister.

Bradford—Monks.—In Boston, 1st instant, by Rev. Dr. Stow, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, Mr Horace S. Bradford, U. S. N., of Providence, R. I., to Miss Kate E., daughter of the late John P. Monks, of Boston.

Bates—Pearson.—At Hyde Park, Dorchester, Mass., on the 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Washburn, Mr. Joseph C. Bates, of Boston, to Miss Harriet Augusta, daughter of Lieut. Geo. W. Pearson.

Snow—Taylor.—In Boston, Mass., on the 29th ult., by Rev. C. N. Smith, Lieut. Hiram Snow, of the 16th Mass. Regt., to Miss Mary C. Taylor, of Lewiston, Maine.

Malbon—Frismuth.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Father McCarty, at the residence of her uncle, Col. John L. Smith, Miss Emma Jane Malbon, of Washington, D. C., to Charles Frismuth, Jr., of Philadelphia. No cards.

Rogers—Brown.—On the 28th September, by Rev. A. G. Laurie, Mr. William Rogers, Master U. S. N., and Miss Frank L. Brown, daughter of Capt. J. Brown, of this city.

DIED.

Van Zandt.—At the residence of her father, Col G. M. Thompson, near Ellicott's Mills, Md., on the 30th ultimo, after a prolonged illness, Mrs. Gilbertine L. Van Zandt, relict of the late Joseph A. Van Zandt, of the U. S. Navy.

Balch.—In Washington, D. C., on the 3d inst., Nannie, youngest daughter of Commander George Balch, U. S. Navy.

Haggerty.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of her mother, in Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., Mrs. Mary A., wife of Major Robert A. Haggerty, Paymaster U. S. Army, and daughter of the late William T. Anderson, Esq.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon T. H. Bache, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Colonel George D. Ramsay, Acting Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defenses of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 8. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE military operations of the several theatres of war to be recorded since our last issue, though not of first-class magnitude or importance, have this in common, that they show the rebels everywhere seizing the initiative and assuming the aggressive. In Tennessee they continue to work assiduously on ROSECRANS' line of communications. Before Charleston they have made an extremely bold effort to destroy the iron-clads by torpedoes, assuming the offensive. In Virginia, their manœuvres for a flank movement on General MEADE's position, have compelled him to change his front and fall back behind the Rappahannock, and thence as far as the plains of Manassas.

With regard to the late movements of the Army of the Potomac, which for the time being resumes its old place as first in the public interest, we regret to find ourselves this week deprived of those resources of private information on which we rely to give truth and accuracy to our treatment of the military situation. The published accounts have been a most chaotic muddle, and, with the most diligent effort, we are not sure that we can bring them into coherence and comprehensibility.

It appears that towards the close of last week the enemy began demonstrations indicating the purpose of effecting a flank movement on the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. For two or three days he had been concentrating a heavy force at Madison Court House, and on Friday night and Saturday morning they moved out of town in a northwardly direction. The design seems to have been to throw the main body of A. P. HILL's corps from the left to the right of our front, preserving an obscure route near the Blue Ridge, with the design of making a rapid and secret flank movement, striking MEADE's right at Brandy Station, between Culpepper and the Rappahannock, thus cutting off his communications and forcing the Army of the Potomac to give battle under disadvantageous circumstances.

To counteract this movement, General MEADE determined to make a demonstration on the rebel right and centre, with the view of compelling them to abandon their enterprise, in order to protect their lines of communication with Gordonsville and Richmond. Accordingly, a strong force of cavalry was, on Saturday, the 10th, dispatched to Germanna Ford: infantry and cavalry in force were sent to the fords in the vicinity of Cedar Mountain; KILPATRICK was sent out to the right to engage the attention of the enemy at James City, ten miles southwest of Culpepper, and the First and Sixth Corps, strengthened by two divisions which had been encamped along the base of the Cedar River Mountains, advanced their lines to the river, and appeared ready to cross at several points simultaneously. These movements brought the Union cavalry into contact with the enemy at various points. Early in the morning a brigade of General KILPATRICK's command engaged the rebel cavalry at James City, but being instructed not to bring on a general engagement, he, after half an hour's skirmishing, fell back towards Culpepper and took position near Bethel Church, where another brush was had, resulting in KILPATRICK's falling back on Culpepper. General BUFORD's Cavalry command, as before remarked, had been sent to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan. Following the river to Hunter's Ford, he is said to have surprised the enemy in the fortifications, and captured sixty of them. General BUFORD occupied the works till the next morning, when he recrossed the Rapidan, followed by a large force of STUART's Cavalry, with which he had running skirmishes as he fell back through Stevensburg to Brandy Station, where he joined KILPATRICK's forces.

This ruse on the part of MEADE, pretending to cross, had the desired effect. Immediately upon the discovery of our forces by the rebels, signals were displayed, calling upon the infantry to come back and check the advance. Accordingly, EWELL recrossed the river in the forenoon, taking up his line of march towards the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where the rebels had a series of works, leaving only STUART's cavalry to demonstrate to the north of the Rapidan. Having thus checkmated his enemy, General MEADE determined to shorten his rear and change his front, for the purpose of falling back to a stronger position and better line north of the Rappahannock, where he might be in a position either to give battle or to prevent any further invasive movement meditated by the rebels. Early on Sunday morning the infantry force on the Rapidan and west of Culpepper commenced falling back toward the Rappahannock, the trains all having been sent back the night before, leaving General PLEASANTON's entire cavalry corps to cover the retreat. The interval between the two rivers by the roads over which the army passed is about twenty miles, and on Sunday night the whole army rested on the north bank of the Rappahannock. The crossing was made chiefly at Kelly's Ford.

The cavalry, which had been assigned the duty of covering the retreat, had during this countermarch of Sunday several rencounters with the enemy's cavalry, who pressed hard on the rear of our force. KILPATRICK and GREGG took up their line of march, and, skirmishing the while, advanced in the direction the infantry had taken. KILPATRICK came up by the way of Culpepper, while GREGG took the road toward Sulphur Springs. General BUFORD's cavalry fell back, as it appears, faster than KILPATRICK, who brought up the rear, so that the latter was cut off by STUART getting in his front and on both flanks. A charge was ordered, and General CUSTER's brigade drove the enemy into a thicket of wood, from which, however, they recharged in large force, and our cavalry then made a grand charge on their front and flanks, cutting their way through and joining BUFORD. General KILPATRICK's loss during the day was about a hundred and fifteen in killed, wounded and missing.

On Sunday night the whole infantry force, with all the trains, had been got in safely and in excellent order north of the Rappahannock. KILPATRICK and BUFORD had also arrived. GREGG had reached Sulphur Springs, and the whole army took up a position to contest the farther advance of the enemy, who appeared in strong force south of the river. The subsequent movements of our army, from Monday morning onwards, are, however, shrouded in obscurity. On Monday morning, two regiments of General GREGG's command, the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, were sent forward to Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the First Maine was sent out toward Little Washington to reconnoitre. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Amissville and were surrounded, but cut their way out, and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about twelve miles above Sulphur Springs. About ten o'clock on Monday morning the enemy advanced on the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in the rear; when our cavalry, seeing they were overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where General GREGG, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men, and sent them out as skirmishers. After stubbornly contesting the ground for two hours, they were ordered to retire slowly, the enemy pressing heavily, breaking our centre and attacking both flanks. Our force, however, with great gallantry, cut their way out and escaped across the river with a loss of about 450 men in killed, wounded and missing.

On Wednesday 14th our rear guard, the 2d Corps, under General WARREN, was furiously attacked at Bristoe Station by the rebels, who were repulsed with the loss of an entire battery, two battle flags, and four hundred and fifty prisoners, while nearly five hundred more were left upon the field dead and wounded. Our casualties were not very large.

IN General ROSECRANS' front of operations the general situation is unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they have had about ten pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery on Mission ridge. They hold both Lookout and Mission ridge, from which they threw shells on both the 4th and 5th instant. On the latter day about 150 shells were thrown by the enemy, inflicting, however, but little damage.

The general distribution of the rebel forces seems to be as follows:—General LONGSTREET, with his corps from LEE's army, holds the left, from Bridgeport on the Tennessee river to Trenton; JOHNSTON commands in the centre at Lafayette, and occupies the famous Lookout Mountain, and BRAGG commands on the right, at Dalton, with his right wing extended to a point below Cleveland. The design of the rebels seem to be to concentrate so strong a force around Chattanooga that they will be able completely to invest it, and to cut off all supplies from General ROSECRANS and entirely destroy his communications; and this having been done, to lay regular siege to Chattanooga. The rebel papers have had little to say of the progress of their operations before Chattanooga, but simply state that there is little prospect of an immediate renewal of hostilities.

Meantime, the *raiding* portion of the enemy's programme is being vigorously carried on by the formidable force of rebel cavalry. WHEELER's cavalry managed to cross the Tennessee river at Cotton Post ferry, near Nashville. After crossing, the main body moved right on in a northern direction. A part of the force fell in with the train of the Fourteenth corps, near Anderson, in the Sequalchey Valley, stampeded off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons, about 30 of which were loaded with ammunition, and the remainder with clothing and supplies.

The mules they could not run off they shot, to the number of several hundred, as they were leaving the scene of destruction. The Second Indiana, First Wisconsin, and First East Tennessee Cavalry, however, came up and attacked them at once, and had a running fight with them to Dunlop, in which 120 rebels were killed and wounded. Our men used their sabres alone.

Most of the supplies for the Army of the Cumberland are carried over the mountains by pack mules, on account of the difficult transportation. The trains are much annoyed by rebel sharpshooters between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, who daily pick off teamsters, mules and horses.

THE intelligence from the other parts of the field is given in the Editorial pages.

DRILL-CLUBS.

Drill-clubs date from the National rush to arms at the siege of Sumter. It is surprising to note the rapidity of their growth, and their universal prevalence and popularity —every village having its own. In those days, everybody was hungering for military knowledge, and a man would as soon scheme to escape dinner as to dodge the drill. The old drill-schools, the militia companies, could not contain the torrent of neophytes—a million recruits. And indeed they themselves were the first to take the field, transferring their armories to camp and garrison. Their place and functions the drill-clubs assumed, and served a great purpose. That purpose was to diffuse everywhere rapidly and acceptably an acquaintance with arms and the rudiments of soldiery. It required means attractive to all classes, and capable of training at once a hundred thousand men.

But the exigency is over. Conscription now supplies fresh material to the service, independently of volunteers and drill-clubs; and the Army itself is the drill-club of raw recruits. The question now is, whether the drill-clubs are sufficient for future and continuous "home defence;" if not, whether they can be made substantial and trustworthy—whether they cannot be settled and solidified into a system of chartered companies.

It is clear, at all events, that while drill-clubs are fostered, the old militia organization declines. Their vitalities are in inverse proportion. In these days, everybody wants to know a little of tactics, the first steps in Casey. But so much a club will furnish, without the mechanism of the militia corps, the compulsory parades, the restraints of military subjection, and the liability to bear arms in time of public peril. The militia loses strength in two directions—on the one hand, to the Army, drawing off its fighting part, on the other, to the drill-clubs, because they also instruct in the profession of arms, and claim in return no devotion of the skill they impart to the public weal. We ought, therefore, to see whether drill-clubs are fully doing the work of their predecessors, so that, if not, the latter may be revived.

Now, these clubs are ordinarily subject to no orders but of their own making, to no commanders but such as they depose at pleasure. No authority can coerce them into service in their corporate capacity. Mustering to perform escort, to quell a riot, to guard property—these are voluntary acts, and no compulsion can extort them. And though encouraged in organization and drill by the public applause, and directly assisted, it may be, with money or equipments by city or State, yet the latter cannot control them in any measure to its protection.

These statements, of course, impute to drill-clubs no lack of patriotism. They have sometimes been of great value; as in Pennsylvania, during the rebel forays. But however worthy individual members, the organizations are not an adequate home defence. It is still true, that their own vote, their temporary inclination, determines whether an emergency shall call them out. That liberty would make many slow, in troublous times, to buckle on the harness. And, indeed, many might well hesitate to volunteer for rough service, who would undertake it cheerfully under the orders of a genuine authority, whom honor and duty bound them to obey—the authority of commissioned officers, backed by that of the commonwealth.

In case of altercation, for example, between Government and people, these societies might take to looking into the merits of the case before acting—asking time to consider whether "it will pay" to do anything. Imagine an army which should have the habit of pausing before opening fire, to indulge a general discussion as to whether it will pay—private A. being of the opinion that there was too much politics mixed up in the thing for him; private B., that it was all a trick to make money and bounce up the stocks; and Mr. C. concluding it an even thing, with wrong on both sides, and a good chance to compromise. Suppose, in a critical hour, the majority of the armed force of any State should vote it inexpedient, upon the whole, to volunteer their aid? Or, suppose that one, two, or a score of the drill-clubs take ground *against* the civil authorities, in some momentary frenzy such as sometimes sweeps through a community? For we must reflect, that these clubs are the chief part of our organized reserves. In some States, they outnumber the militia companies five to one, and contain a good share of all the able-bodied men. We do not, indeed, suppose probabilities; but in these times it behooves to speak of possibilities. We can afford to scrutinize narrowly the military system which trains so much of the strength of the State to the use of arms, without yielding her, in return, the privilege of summoning it to her defence.

The arms, also, of militia companies, were wont to be directly under the control of the civil authority. It could easily take them away at need, close up the armories, and disband the organizations. On these conditions the masters of ordnance issued arms and ammunition; and even then, n general, by no means all of the public resources were dealt out. But when the war broke out, some States hastened to equip partially or fully the reserve guards, so that n such localities, the irresponsible drill-clubs either have possessed or still do possess, most of the serviceable arms. Not a few clubs might decline, in time of peril, either to use or to surrender them. Such as own their rifles and equipments could not be forced to give them up, and even the scattered State arms might be collected only after dangerous delay, or with difficulty secured at all. It would be well, therefore, for each State, quietly recalling its arms, if issued, to raise and equip a militia force, which, though smaller than the other, would be more systematic and consolidated, more intimately allied to the Government, and therefore more trustworthy.

There is a great difference between drill and discipline—between the art of brandishing a weapon through the manual of arms and the habit of prompt and thorough obedience to orders. In the former, drill-clubs are creditably taught, but in discipline, many resemble rather a debating society or a caucus, than a body of soldiery. Good sense, indeed, restrains here as elsewhere, and so may the fear of ejection from the club. But there is an obvious lack both of incentives to discipline and the means of enforcing it. An exception now and then occurs in a company like Ellsworth's. But it *is* an exception; and even to such, an unwarranted degree of discipline is commonly attributed. Besides, the very fact that such a corps is the cynosure of all eyes, will do much for its success, and no such means of discipline could be relied on now, the public gaze being properly concentrated on the Army and Navy.

The chartered militia should be enlisted for the express end of defending the State from peril, at all times and by any sacrifice. The drill is a means to this end, and not to the end of personal security or personal advancement. The only volunteering is the act of enlistment; after that, there is simply obedience to orders. Disagreeable and exhausting duty, at some time, is what the recruit will expect; but it is more than the drill-clubs bargain for. Ordinarily, the militia need anticipate little hardships, or even trying discipline. But in these days they may well be prepared for a taste of danger; and this expectation, this difference of purpose, will contribute to their superiority over drill-clubs. In the latter, also, shirking duty is more to be apprehended, there being less publicity and less disgrace.

A thorough and creditable militia organization would call out excellent material, now unused. Many, unable from one of the hundred reasons, to take the field, would aid the good cause in this way at home; amongst them, many who volunteered for the war, but failed to pass the surgeon, and doubtless some exempted under the late draft, the more anxious on that account to give proof of patriotism. Even veterans, discharged by reason of sickness or wounds, no longer fit for arduous marches, for rough work at the intrenchments, or the strain of the hard-fought battle, but still yearning for something to remind them occasionally of the old life, would enlist in a truly *military* organization. The returned two-years and nine-months men might be moved by the same motive, if not rather, indeed, by the devotion which prompted their earlier answer to the call of the country. In short, there is a great army of men at home already familiar with drill and more or less trained for service, to whom the militia appeals.

But it is to the drill-clubs, as being already organized military bodies, that one naturally turns for beginning the renovation of the militia. Especially is this true, now that the interest in the clubs is on the wane, and their old spirit and usefulness dying out. Let their best men transfer themselves to a stable and vigorous organization of militia. The movement will sift the chaff from the wheat. It will drive away many who joined the school for "a gay time," who use the uniform for the ridiculous and unseasonable vanity of display; who value the armory chiefly as a jolly club-room, a loafing and smoking room; who shirk the drill when they can, or at best selfishly take it up as a cheap gymnasium for personal health, with no purpose of future usefulness. It will drive away such as have made the drill-club a sort of cover for refusing to incur the liability to stern service. But it will draw together such as stand ready for real sacrifice in the time of need. And mean-spirited must the man be, who, in hours like these, shrinks from doing that little for the country.

Maury's Wind and Current System.—A late number of *Galignani's Messenger* has the following paragraph:—

"A few months ago we noticed a series of articles published in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*, by Commander Bourgeois of the French navy, in which he attacks Captain Maury's well known system establishing the law which regulates winds and tempests.

"To this severe criticism Captain Julien, whose labors in the same field of inquiry about two years ago some of the readers may recollect, replies in this fortnight's *Revue Cotemporaine*, admitting the correctness of Commander Bourgeois' nautical observations, but denying their validity as a refutation of Captain Maury's system, which rests upon the simple and beautiful principle of a particle of air describing a double circuit, constantly driven from one pole to another, and passing alternately from the higher to the lower regions of our atmosphere. This alternate motion of ascent and descent occurs only in certain distinct zones, and therefore, for the other points of the globe we must admit the existence of two currents, placed one above the other, and acting in opposite directions. Commander Bourgeois denies the existence of the calms of the Tropics and the Equator; but Captain Maury himself admits that they are variable and traversed by the winter monsoons. Commander Bourgeois establishes a new system of compensation occurring at the surface of the globe, instead of being effected by the intersection of the upper strata of the atmosphere with the lower one. Captain Julien shows that this system is far more complicated than Captain Maury's, which has now been confirmed by experience.

"Our author completes the distinguished American's defence with various arguments which we must omit as not calculated to interest the reader."

THE THIRD CORPS UNION.

The officers attached to the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, have organized a "Third Corps Union," the objects and constitution of which are defined in the following Constitution and By-Laws. We are informed that the Union has been instrumental in encouraging a proper *esprit du corps* among its members, and in stimulating harmony and good feeling:—

DECLARATION AND PREAMBLE.

The Third Army Corps being one of the first corps organized under the Government of the United States, and in view of its eventful services during the present rebellion, the commissioned officers are desirous of perpetuating its history, to pay proper respect to its deceased members, to aid the families of deceased members or prisoners of war, and to extend during life the harmony and friendship now existing, have resolved to form an association for the furtherance of these objects, and to that end have adopted the following Constitution and By-laws for its government:

Among the various battles in which the Third Corps has been engaged may be enumerated Williamsburg, 5th May, 1862; Fair Oaks, 31st May and 1st June, 1862; The Orchards, 25th June, 1862; Glendale, 30th June, 1862; Malvern Hills, 1st July, 1862; Bristow Station, 28th August, 1862, Bull Run, 29th August, 1862; Chantilly, 1st Sept., 1862, Fredericksburgh, 13th Dec., 1862; Chancellorsville, 2d and 3d May, 1863; Gettysburg, 2d and 3d July, 1863; Wapping Heights, 24th July, 1863; Yorktown and other skirmishes.

The following distinguished officers of the Army graduated from this Corps.

Major-Generals S. P. Heintzelman, Joseph Hooker, C. S. Hamilton, O. O. Howard, I. B. Richardson, Philip Kearney, John Sedgwick, George Stoneman, Daniel E. Sickles, Hiram G. Berry, David B. Birney, and C. W. Humphrey.

Of the above-named officers, Generals Kearney and Berry were killed in action, and General Richardson died of wounds; while Generals Heintzelman, Hooker, Howard, Sedgwick, and Sickles have been wounded, Howard losing an arm and Sickles a leg in the service.

The following Brigadier-Generals have been promoted from the field-officers of the corps:—

Brigadier-Generals H. D. Terry, from Colonel 5th Mich. vols.; Joseph B. Carr, from Colonel 2d New York vols., Nelson Taylor, from Colonel 3d Excelsior vols.; Robert Cowdin, from Colonel 1st Mass. vols.; Gershom Mott, from Colonel 6th New Jersey vols.; J. H. Hobart Ward, from Colonel 38th New York vols.; Joseph W. Revere, from Colonel 7th New Jersey vols.; Alexandel Hays, from Col. 63d Penn. vols.; William Dwight, from Colonel 1st Excelsior vols.; Charles K. Graham, from Colonel 5th do., Frank S. Nickerson, from Lieut.-Colonel 4th Maine vols., Stephen G. Champlain, from Colonel 3d Michigan vols., Chas. T. Campbell, from Colonel 57th Penn. vols.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as the "Third Corps Union."

ARTICLE II.

All officers who have at any time belonged to the Third Corps, and have participated in any of its battles shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE III.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be on the 5th day of May in each year (anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg) and when that day falls on a Sunday, the meeting to take place on the Monday following. The election for officers for the ensuing year will take place at the annual meeting, and such other legislation as may be necessary for the benefit of the Association. A due observance will be also had in regard to the illustration of the history of the Corps.

ARTICLE IV.

The members of the Association in good standing will always wear its badge, which must be obtained from the Treasurer.

ARTICLE V.

No part of this Constitution shall be altered or amended except at the annual meeting, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Officers.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of seven Directors, providing there be but one Director from each Brigade, including the Artillery Brigade.

Sec. 2.—The following named persons shall be known as and constitute the first officers of the Association:—

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, commanding 3d Corps, President; Major-General David B. Birney, commanding 1st Division, Vice President; Major H. E. Tremain, A. D. C., 3d Corps, Corresponding Secretary; Captain J. C. Briscoe, A. D. C., 1st Division, Recording Secretary: Brig.-General Gershom Mott, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, Treasurer.

Directors.—General C. K. Graham, 1st Brigade 1st Division; General J. H. H. Ward, 2d Brigade, 1st Division; Colonel R. De Trobriand, 3d Brigade, 1st Division; General Joseph B. Carr, 1st Brigade, 2d Division; Colonel W. R. Brewster, 2d Brigade, 2d Division; General G. Mott, Third

Brigade, 2d Division; Captain G. E. RANDOLPH, Artillery Brigade.

The above named officers to hold their positions until the regular annual meeting, when an election for officers will take place, to which all members in good standing are eligible.

ARTICLE II.

Duties of Officers.

SEC. 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Union and Board of Directors, and shall exercise a supervisory control of the organization. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President, and assist him in the performance of his duties. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Union, and make a quarterly and annual report of the transactions of his department. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records, books and accounts of the Union, shall receive all monies due the Association, giving receipts therefor and keeping true accounts of the same, and immediately turning the same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor in gross, and to make quarterly and annual reports of the transactions of his department. The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary all the funds of the Union, and shall promptly invest the same in U. S. securities, approved by the Board of Directors. He shall also keep on hand for contingencies at least two hundred, and not over three hundred dollars, and to make quarterly and annual report of the transactions of his department. The Board of Directors, of which the President and Vice-President of the Association shall be *ex-officio* members, shall be the executive department of the Union, and are authorized to conduct its affairs until the regular annual meeting, and to make a report of the condition of the organization and its transactions during their term of office, through the President.

Vacancies.

All vacancies occurring in the offices of the organization will be filled by the Board of Directors, and if during the war any of the officers of the Union should be permanently detached from the Corps, it will be deemed his office is vacant, and his place filled accordingly.

Meetings.

The Board of Directors shall meet on the 5th day of each month for the transaction of business. If the time specified for the meeting should be impracticable, then the presiding officer will call the meeting at such time and place as he may deem expedient, always providing that a meeting shall take place once in each month.

Membership.

All persons eligible to membership under the Constitution must be proposed by an officer of the Association, or one of the Directors, which must be accompanied by the initiation fee, and if an unfavorable view be had of the case, the fee will be returned. If one-third of the Directors vote against the admission of a candidate he will be rejected.

The initiation fee will be ten dollars, and dues will be six dollars annually, payable every six months, and any member permitting dues to pass one year will be suspended from the privileges of the Union, and any member in arrears two years will be dropped from the rolls, and cannot be reinstated except by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, and then only on the payment of all back dues.

No member can be expelled, except on the decision of four-fifths of the Board of Directors, and then only after a proper trial and under written charges, except after a trial by General Court Martial and the finding and sentence are approved, in which the member shall have been engaged in some transaction affecting his military status as an officer and gentleman; under which circumstances he will be summarily expelled, and the record of the Court filed with the Secretary.

Quorum.

For the legitimate transaction of business by the Board of Directors, at least three members of the Board must be present.

Alterations.

Any alterations or amendments to the foregoing By-Laws may be made by the Board of Directors previous to the annual meeting, to be submitted for approval at the next annual meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRACTICAL STRATEGY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Any person at all of an observant turn cannot fail to have been struck, in passing through the streets of New York, with the frequency of the word *practical* upon signs, in connection with the one designating the occupation of the advertiser. A like observation must have been made by the same person of the frequency of the word *spécialité* in a like connection on the signs in the streets of Paris. Now, each of these cant words, for such they are, address themselves to a national idiosyncracy in each case. Mr. So-and-so who, in New York, advertises himself as "*practical plumber*," for example, appeals to the Anglo-American prejudice against theoretical men, as he understands the term; whilst Monsieur *Un Tel*, in Paris, gives the world to understand that when he puts on his sign *spécialité de gants*, he is both theoretically and practically acquainted with his trade. He would scorn to be thought not scientific; whereas the American or Englishman would have you, above all things, suppose that he had never heard of the word theory. Which of the two is the more likely to elevate and advance his profession, men will decide according to their intelligence or prejudices In either case, however, the exhibition is a harmless one, as an appeal from one, filling a very narrow sphere, to a national weakness, and may be passed over with a smile. But when the same tone is taken up by one laying claims to superior intelligence, especially when he takes upon himself the vocation of a public teacher, through his writings, the matter becomes more serious, as the mischief may infect a far wider sphere, composed also of intelligent persons, but who are not conversant with what the writer claims as his speciality.

The foregoing reflections were elicited by the perusal of two pamphlets, by Mr. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER; the one styled *Practical Strategy*, the other *Winter Campaigns the test of Generalship*. That Mr. DE PEYSTER has thumbed over a good many books, we have evidence in the quotations in his pamphlets, which, in fact, are hardly anything but a jumble of quotations. To how little purpose he has done his finger-reading, any reader of military history will see at a glance. To go into a complete showing up of the absurdities, to say nothing of the ignorance or perversions of a foreign tongue by his mode of translation, would be a waste of writing materials. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.* An example or two must suffice. Quoting an opinion of NAPOLEON, Mr. DE PEYSTER says:—"When a nation has neither "*cadres* (which after all is but another word for *veterans*, or "experienced troops and officers, or synonymous in a great "measure)," &c. Now the words in the parenthesis are Mr. DE PEYSTER's interpretation of the word *framework*, very appropriately applied by the French to companies or battalions, and for which we use the word *skeleton*. Whether, as Mr. DE PEYSTER has it, this is "another word for *veterans*, "or synonymous in a great measure," any good military dictionary will decide. Whether *strategy* means strategy, as the word is received among military writers, or stratagem, or tactics, it would puzzle any one to learn from Mr. DE PEYSTER's jumble. He seems to think, however, that it is only necessary to add the word *practical* to make it stand for all three. We have an instance of this clear conception of his authorities in the quotation from DECKER, on page 63 of *Practical Strategy*. DECKER, a very earnest writer and good soldier, theoretically and practically, berating some German pretenders, such as WEIROTHER was at AUSTERLITZ, says: "But when theoretical strategy ventures to pretend that it "can force an enemy to abandon his position by simply "manœuvring and *without running the risks of fighting or con-"flicts*, this magnificent theory will never be realized in "practice." Did Mr. DE PEYSTER see the gist of these remarks in the words in italics? DECKER was not satirizing *strategy*, but pretenders to the science. Mr. DE PEYSTER, with great self-complacency, saw no application to himself.

But let us close with Mr. DE PEYSTER's military lucubrations, which, like the *Oisiveté's* of Marshal SAXE, were probably written only to while away an idle day, and have merely the misfortune of having been put into print. He winds up by telling us "No reference is made to the cam-"paigns of NAPOLEON, because he is the writer's detesta-"tion; never referred to except necessity compels.

"J. WATTS DE PEYSTER."

How much the world owes Mr. DE PEYSTER for this magniloquent sentence: that grandiose wave of the hand with which he dismisses to oblivion this sciolist of the military art, and seats *Practical Strategy* henceforth on his throne; whose principles through endless hyperborean regions shall test the genius of the world's future ALEXANDERS, HANNIBALS, CÆSARS, NAPOLEONS and WATTS DE PEYSTERS!

This emphatic declaration of his detestation of NAPOLEON I., it might not have done any harm to the efficiency of his two pamphlets, if Mr. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER had recollected that it is not only good policy but sound morality to give even the Devil his due. In proposing TRAUN as a model to generals, it might have been of service to those readers who have dipped less into military literature than himself, to have cited the pointed example of the advice which BONAPARTE, as first Consul, gave to MOREAU (another TRAUN in his way) in 1800, and his reflections upon MOREAU's incapacity for such operations as the one he proposed to him. One who writes to enlighten the public must not use a dark lantern, which leaves everything in the dark but a particular point, however closely connected the rest are with it. The truth is, generals, like poets and all other great artists, are as nature fashions them; and, whether their campaigns are in summer or in winter, they will exhibit like traits. Some find impossibilities everywhere, others nowhere. The same great Captain conducted the disastrous winter campaign of 1812, who carried through the trying one of 1806–7, crowned by the splendid victories of Eylau and Friedland. To very few of them—perhaps only to two in perfection, HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON—has been granted the faculty of wielding alike the powers of prudence and audacity; as to few, like SHAKESPEARE, has it been given to be equally felicitous in tragedy and comedy. History furnishes valuable lessons, where each general, as nature has endowed him, may glean much to aid him; and he will probably, and certainly wisely, glean only such as he can assimilate with his natural food. If he attempts to go beyond this, he will certainly become only a mannerist, but his copies will be such wretched failures as we find in other like instances.

M.

THE TEXAS CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE failure of the Sabine Pass Expedition suggests the inquiry, Who is to blame? I do not pretend to answer the question, but long residence in Texas and familiarity with its natural conformation, its meteorology and its peculiar coast, enable me to understand why failure so soon met this effort at Sabine Pass, and will be likely to follow similarly devised attempts.

The coast of Texas differs materially from that of any other part of the United States. For the most part shoal and difficult of access, and filling up from year to year by the deposits made along it from the waters of the Mississippi, with a current setting to the south along its shore inside of the Gulf stream, it presents peculiar dangers to navigation. The winds that prevail—unknown in other portions of the United States—and its peculiar climate, require that he who seeks to march into Texas with an army should make himself well acquainted with its coast, its winds, and its seasons; on them will depend his communications, his forage, his transportation and his water; or in other words, the very existence of his army. Western Texas is always dry, and at times subject to long-continued droughts. In 1859 and 1860 no rain fell in Western Texas for fifteen months, and at Galveston and its vicinity for nine months. The summer suns parch the prairies and destroy the grass, so that travelling becomes an impossibility; for the traveller has to depend upon the prairie grass as food for his cattle. Eastern Texas is largely wooded (we mean by Eastern Texas all that country north and east of the Trinity river), and is not so subject to droughts as Western Texas. When the winter rains set in, the rivers of Texas rise and spread over their banks, covering a large extent of country. The Trinity spreads out for six miles in width. The Brazos does the same; and every small stream rises in proportion. The roads are execrable—for who ever saw good roads in a Southern country?—and the population of Eastern Texas hostile.

It is through this country that General BANKS proposes to march with an army of thirty thousand men, for two hundred miles, crossing every river in Texas from the State line to Houston. If the autumn should be dry, he will want forage; if wet, he will find impassable rivers, roads that artillery cannot traverse, and the keen northers to benumb his men and his horses. This too, when at this season of the year the coast of Texas at various points can be safely approached, and men and *matériel* landed, while his march to the capital would be short and easy.

It is said, and I fear with too much truth, that commands are given at Washington and expeditions started, over which neither the Secretary of War nor the Commander-in-Chief of the Army has any control whatever. I think we shall not be far wrong in saying that the Texas expedition is one of this kind. Indeed, I am well assured that neither the responsibility of this expedition nor the failure at Sabine Pass can be laid at the door of the War Department. We can safely say that they have been ignorant of the plans, and have not been permitted to contral them. Let the result be what it may, we should not lay the blame on that Department. It is one of those curious episodes in the war, the secret moves of which are not known, but which some future time may develope.

It must not be understood from these remarks, that the writer is opposed to an expedition to Texas; on the contrary, he has ever favored one. Had the Government done a year ago what it promised to do, we should have a very different state of things from what we now see. Instead of the pitiful attempt at Galveston, with its sacrifice of life, *matériel* and ships, and a town and coast strongly fortified, we would have had a flourishing commerce and a free State. Instead of a coast open to every supply which the rebels can want, and the supply of men and war material, and beef for their army, we should have a loyal population and State, and the rebellion cut off in the far South. The moral effect upon the war and upon Europe of a free State and open ports in Texas would have been incalculable, and given a different aspect to the war.

But we may ask, if Texas is to be occupied, why not send a coöperating expedition to the Rio Grande? To every one who knows that coast and the country beyond it, its possession is thought to be of the utmost importance. If an army should march from Louisiana through Texas to Houston and be successful, it would still have three hundred miles of prairie to cross. This can only be done in certain seasons of the year, causing delay and danger. The rebels, as they fled before our arms, knowing their exit at the Rio Grande to be safe and open, would devastate and burn, and take the life of every Union man that might be left in the country. Should they cross into Mexico, who would drive them out? Would it be the French? Would they wish it? Could the Mexicans, hampered as they are, do it? A new danger would present itself, and new complications.

But were the Rio Grande border once in our possession, their supplies stopped, and their forces hemmed in, we might expect and look for a different state of things. Property would be more secure, their armies would disperse, and the loyal men they have forced into their ranks would have an opportunity of taking the side that their wishes prompt them to espouse, and their *matériel* of war would either be destroyed or be in our possession. I trust yet that something of this kind has been done, and the campaign undertaken according to the advice of those who know the country, and under the command of officers who have served in Texas, and who are acquainted with its localities. Texas, with its natural wealth and resources, is equal in importance to the whole cotton States of the Gulf. It is an empire in itself. Its people have suffered long and greatly. We pray that they may have success, that their hopes long deferred may no more make their hearts sick. But while we hope we fear. May our fears be as nothing, and our hopes become full certainty.

TEXAN.

WHY NOT?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I recently saw in a number of your paper (an old one, of course, to have found its way here) an extract from the English *Army and Navy Gazette*, stating that the calibres of our Army and Navy guns were identical, and the projectiles, therefore, interchangeable, and praising us for such an arrangement. This praise is unmerited; but why should it remain so? The countless advantages of such an arrangement are too evident to require argument; especially when, as now, we have an illimitable prospect of war before us. The Army officials have but recently resolved to have no smaller than 8-inch guns upon our sea faces, and are only *preparing* to replace their innumerable small guns with these larger calibres. The Navy is just springing into power, only commencing its growth from 20,000 to 100,000 men. What time could be more opportune for establishing this system? Are there any arguments against this assimilation? Unless most powerful, unanswerable, they cannot be satisfactory.

Would it not be a great improvement, though a small change, to make the front rank in infantry raise, instead of lower, their pieces, when coming to the position of aim? Every marksman, duellist, and sportsman can tell you the advantage of this method. All experience has proved that the inaccuracy of a soldier's fire arises from its being too high; and that this is increased in the excitement of battle and the hurry of loading. That settling a soldier in the habit, by the manual, of raising the piece when firing, tends to remove this inaccuracy, is too evident for argument.

When the Volunteers entered upon the arduous duties of which they knew nothing, it must have been expected that they would obtain their knowledge from the Regular Army. But with the administration of justice, which is hardly guided by written law, but by tradition and precedents remembered by the older officers, Regular officers were not allowed to interfere. But this only amounted to folly. Having separate administrators and different ideas, of course most dissimilar systems of justice prevailed in the two services. But still Regulars are not allowed to dispense justice to Volunteers, and still they continue to suffer from the sentences of Volunteer Courts Martial. This rises into injustice. As every system of injustice should be, will not this soon be abolished?

Would it not increase its effectiveness against Cavalry, if the principle of the rocket were added to the rifle shell, the odor of the escaping gas being offensive?

Should not Corporals receive more pay than Privates? either by decreasing the Private's pay one dollar, or increasing the Corporals?

When Batteries serve together, should not the pieces weigh the same, so that the horses of both would always be in the same condition? Parrott's 10-lb. weighs 900 lbs., the Ordnance 3-inch weighs 840 lbs., and 12-lb. Napoleon 1,200 lbs. Would not, therefore, a 9-lb. smooth-bore, upon the same principle as the Napoleon, be better for our service? The entire absence of good roads in an unsettled and hilly country like ours adds weight to this.

Florida, Sept. 26, 1863. Tyro.

THE MONITORS.*

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I have read with pain an article in your issue of the 12th inst., entitled "The Monitors," by an anonymous correspondent, "Sailor."

This article if left uncontradicted and its fallacious statements unrefuted, is calculated at the present time to be productive of much injury, appearing as it does in a journal devoted exclusively to military matters, and necessarily having a foreign circulation. I trust, therefore, that you will grant me the favor of space to *defend*, as you have your correspondent to *attack*, our *national defences*, while the Nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence.

"Sailor," after a couple of paragraphs of generalization, utters the truism: "There can be no doubt that, to a certain extent, armor plated vessels will resist the impact of shot better than wooden bulwarks," and concludes the sentence by the absurd statement, "But for all that, there is no reason why a government or a people should run mad over a class of vessels whose construction is such that they *have never yet accomplished a success*;" and in the very next paragraph contradicts his former statement by acknowledging the victory over the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, won by the first *Monitor*; then, as if to belittle this affair which dictates reconstruction of the navies of the world, he adds: "Though according to Confederate accounts, nothing but her light draft, which permitted her to run for shallow water, prevented her from being run down by the rebel vessel." This I know to be utterly false. I was an officer of the *Monitor* during that battle; the *Merrimac* did run into us, but inflicted no other damage than a slight indentation of the side armor.

Has "Sailor" forgotten that brilliant affair, the disabling and capture of the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, by the Monitor *Weehawken*, commanded by the gallant Rodgers, in the short space of fifteen minutes? Has he read the letters of Captain C. P. Coles, R. N., and other scientific gentlemen, copied from the London *Times* in the *Herald* of a late date, besides the English correspondence of the principal daily journals; and if so, does he doubt the conclusion concurred in by nearly every unbiassed person, that to our *impregnable fleet* is mainly due our ability to deal *single-handed with the rebellion*?

Again, as if to render the unsuccessful attack of the ironclads on Sumter in April last still more humiliating in the eyes of our foes, he says: "One thing at least is certain, that five of the nine iron-clads which went into the action, were disabled in the short space of one hour, and rendered unfit for service—one of which was a total loss, and nearly became the tomb of its gallant Commander and brave crew." But then if it was not his purpose to mislead and sneer at the National vessels, why did he not add, that the damages were of trifling character, and were easily repaired a short time after the vessels were withdrawn from the enemy's fire? Why did he not state that the vessel which sunk was not a Monitor, but an iron-clad of radically different construction?

Then, as if to "cap the climax," he informs the foes of his country that "the inefficiency of the iron-clads as at present constructed, lies not in the ability of their armor to resist the impact of shot and shell, but in the extreme delicacy of the mechanism, on which the operation of the most important part of the structure depends," .... "thus rendering the very part of the vessel on which its fighting properties depend, liable at every moment while in action to receive such injuries as to completely disable the ship."

It is a mystery that he does not write to Jeff. Davis at once, explaining to him that it is utterly futile for his artillerists to direct their powerful cannon at the side armor of the Monitors—that is impregnable—but to direct their fire at the turret, that being filled with "delicate mechanism." Fortunately, however, for the country, but unfortunately for the truth of "Sailor's" statement, the turret is *not* operated by delicate mechanism, and it is equally as impregnable as the side armor. Notwithstanding the terrible fire to which these turrets have at various times been subjected, in no case has the machinery which operates the turret been injured by the enemy's fire.

In most countries, it is a high crime to expose, particularly during war, the weakness of the national fortifications, vessels, &c.; and the sole reason why "Sailor" has not been guilty of this treasonable offence was from his utter want of ability.

Isaac Newton,
First Assistant Engineer U. S. N.

* The publication of this communication has been delayed by an accident which prevented it from getting into the hands of the printer.—[Ed.

A DISAPPOINTED APPLICANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir,—One of the disappointed applicants for the position of Brigadier-General of Volunteers—Mr. Julius W. Adams, late Colonel of the 1st Long Island Volunteers—has indulged himself in a pamphlet letter to the Secretary of War, wherein he seeks to soothe his disappointment by a personal attack on Major-General Casey, President of the Board for examining candidates for the command of negro troops, before which Mr. Adams was ordered by the Secretary of War. Why Mr. Adams should choose to hold General Casey solely responsible for the adverse action of the Board in his case does not appear, except that in default of argument to prove them in the wrong it was necessary to resort to personal abuse of some one, and the General chanced to be the most eligible victim. As to the conduct of Casey's division at the battle of Fair Oaks, to which Mr. Adams refers, it is sufficient to say that the General's commissions as Major-General of Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, date from the day of that battle, and were bestowed in testimony to his conduct on that occasion, where, with less than five thousand brave men, he stood the shock of thirty thousand of the enemy, and saved the left wing of the Army from the destruction that had been marked out for them. But this is a point upon which it is not worth while to enter here, as it is difficult to see so precisely what bearing it has upon the question of Mr. Adams' fitness for the command of a brigade.

Though it seems to have more connection with the case, we are left equally at a loss to understand by what rule we are to compute the number of railroads and water works a man must engineer to entitle him to a position among the general officers of the Army. Mr. Adams certainly shows a very presentable list in his pamphlet, and is no doubt in the estimation of others, as in his own belief, very competent as a civil engineer. It would have been well for him had he been more civil as a writer, or at least had remembered, before he sought to extend the circle of his sympathisers by rushing into print, that there is an old adage about those who live in glass-houses, which contains a world of wisdom for such as he.

The whole question in dispute is a difference of opinion between Mr. Adams and the Board as to his fitness for the position to which he aspires. Unfortunately for Mr. Adams the Board were in the majority, and in spite of letters from Horace Greeley, and other discriminating military authorities, he finds himself minus his negro brigade. Mr. Adams gives us what purports to be a list of the questions to the test of which he was subjected.* At these he is very naturally disgusted—as he failed to answer them; a fact which he has wisely ignored in his pamphlet. He complains, too, that he was not subjected to an examination in cavalry, artillery and fortifications; but he forgets to mention that the result of the preliminary examination in the company drill and the Army regulations to which he was subjected, were such as to lead the officer who examined him in these branches to vote for his rejection altogether. He was found equally deficient in the battalion drill, especially for one who had commanded a regiment in the field "during three arduous campaigns with the Army of the Potomac"—as he himself tells us—and not particularly bright on the other subjects of his examination. Had he expressed a desire for an examination in the higher branches of military science, his wish would have been readily granted; but the examination to which he was subjected resulted so poorly that the Board charitably saved him the mortification of further failure. The questions in mathematics, of which he makes complaint, were such as an engineer of such experience as Mr. Adams ought certainly to be familiar with, and were simply propounded for the purpose of testing his general intelligence and ability, which certainly have a direct bearing upon the question of his fitness to command.

In making up his standing, one member of the Board voted to reject him altogether; another to make him First Lieutenant of the 2d class; another member voted to make him a Captain; and General Casey, against whom he directs his assault, alone voted to appoint him Major of the 1st class, to which the rest rather reluctantly consented. General Casey was induced to recommend him to this position from the charitable belief that he might have been somewhat confused before the Board, and also from the high character of his letters. His examination alone would not have warranted such a vote.

In answer to Mr. Adams' complaint, that he should be asked to subject himself to a Surgeon's examination, it is sufficient to say that this was in accordance with the rule established by the Board, a departure from which would create a precedent that might prove a source of embarrassment. Had he exhibited superior military attainments, the Board would probably have exempted him from examination, as they could then have done so without embarrassment for the future. S.

Washington, Oct., 1863.

* The following are the questions, as given by Mr. Adams in his pamphlet:—

A company in one rank, how count off to form the rear rank?
How double the files?
A company marching by the right flank, how form line of battle on the right?
Describe the movement of each file?
A company faced by the right flank, how will they be faced by the second order of right face?
What is the interval between the ranks?
What the interval at route step?
Where is the captain placed in marching by route step?
How many company books are kept?
What sentinels are not given the countersign?
How many pay and muster rolls are made out?
To whom do you send them and how many?
How does a regiment faced to the front fire to the rear?
How break a regiment from line to the rear into column?
What are the words of command to form double column marching by the front, to the right into line of battle?
What is the *point d'appui* of the line in this case?
How break a line into division (two company) columns?
How form double column from simple column of company?
How form square from line of battle with least loss of time?
How pass through a wood in front of line, so as to be in condition to form line of battle in the shortest time on the other side?
How attack an equal force by a line of division columns?
What is the interval between battalions in line of battle?
What between brigades?
What distance in rear of a single line is the artillery to be posted?
What distance in rear of the second line?
Where is the artillery placed in column of route?
How does a corps commander communicate his orders to his subordinate generals?
What are the advantages of operating by interior lines?
What are logarithms?
What is the logarithm of zero?
What are the different conic sections?
Wherein does a parabola differ from a hyperbola?
What are the characteristics of an ellipse?
What of a hyperbola?
What of a parabola?
What are the asymptotes of a hyperbola?
What section of a cone is a circle? parabola? hyperbola?
What is the equation of a line?
What the equation of a circle? referred to what axis?
Can a cask filled with water be burst by adding a pint of water and how?
What is the strongest form of arch?
Can an arch be constructed with eleven centres?
What is the capitol of Brazil?
What separates the island of Madagascar from the coast of Africa?
What is the theory of light?
Who were the greatest generals of ancient times?
Who of modern?
Who was the greatest of Napoleon's marshals?
Who was the most celebrated general of ancient times?
What countryman was Alexander the Great?
What form of government do we live under?
What are its co-ordinate branches?
What its executive? What its legislative? What its judicial?
Have the States in the rebellion rights under the Constitution?
By the laws of nations, how do we stand related to the States in rebellion?
What is the greatest river in South America?
What river in S. America empties into the Caribbean Sea?
Where is the Isthmus of Panama?
Why did the Roman government declare war against Mithridates?
What country was he the king of?
Where was Carthage?
Who conquered the Carthagenians?
What is the largest island in the world?
What do you consider as the evidences of great generalship?

ASSIMILATED RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—A subject of much importance to naval officers has lately come under the observation of many of their friends; and as the officers are forbidden to communicate with the Press upon such subjects, I have to beg you to accept from an earnest friend of the service what, in simple justice, should be generally known.

To this end I send to you, in company with this note, a transcript of a communication addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and signed by many Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants. The memorial bears with it its own explanation in great degree; but I hope you will allow me, nevertheless, to give you, in few words, an account of the causes which have rendered it necessary. In 1846 an order was issued from the Department giving to Surgeons, after twelve years of commission, the rank of Commanders, while Lieutenants, previously ranking above Surgeons, received similar promotion only through the slow process of seniority. Accordingly the Lieutenant, no matter what his merit, could obtain promotion, as late as 1861, only after an average service of twenty years, while the Surgeon inevitably received his after twelve years.

Pursers came next to receive the same privilege: and shortly afterward it was extended to Engineers. Meanwhile the civil war broke out; and, the military arm of the service coming into activity, the aggrieved officers were encouraged to look upon it as an opportunity of fighting their way upward. They were the less prepared, therefore, to learn, a few months ago, that, by a new order from the Department of the Navy, Surgeons, Pursers and Engineers receive the rank of Commander in five years, and that of Captain in fifteen. In this new order there is impropriety, not only from its favoritism to non-combatants, but because of it assuming to override the earlier regulations of 1846, to which I have referred, and which, being laws enacted by Congress, ought first to be repealed by the law-making powers.

The effect of this last order, however (which is now in full operation), is to place the Junior Paymasters of fifteen years, in rank with every Captain on the list; and the influence of this result is, beyond doubt, exceedingly injurious to the service. To strike such a blow at the military pride of the officers at a supreme moment like the present, is so obviously unwise that I cannot doubt that the advocacy of a journal so influential as that over which you preside will be extended in the right direction. The dearest and tenderest feelings of the officers are wounded grievously, and you need not be reminded that it is not Surgeons and Paymasters who have conducted the squadrons, and carried the gunboats and steamers against the tremendous defences of the enemy. There needs no oracle to proclaim that military rewards should follow military services. Indeed, the mischievous consequences of a regulation, which gives these rewards to non-combatants at the expense and to the great injury of the real combatants, are so apparent that I cannot suppose any great delay probable in applying the remedy. The memorial, however, is not yet acted upon; and may we not hope that, upon a reminder from the Press, the authorities at Washington may give the subject early consideration.

I am well acquainted with an officer, holding the rank of Commander, whose service has exceeded the term of thirty-two years. He is at present the senior military officer on one of the most important stations. In a very short time he will be ranked by both Surgeon and Chaplain of his own ship—the latter having entered the service sixteen years later than himself. The Fleet Surgeon who is under his command, but who is, nevertheless, his superior officer, went into the service while the other was First Lieutenant of the very vessel in which the Fleet Surgeon first served. Much greater anomalies than this are constantly liable under the present system of assimilated rank; and it is in hope of aiding in their correction that I have to request you to publish this communication, together with the enclosed copy of the memorial. * *

New-York, Friday, Oct. 2, 1863.

THE MEMORIAL.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The undersigned, officers of the line in the Navy of the United States, have received with the most painful feelings, the intensity of which is not easily expressed in words, the "Extract from Regulations of the Navy," dated March 13, 1863, classifying and defining anew the relative rank between the Line and the Staff officers of the Navy.

These regulations appear to be prospective, inasmuch as they conflict with a legalized order of the Department as to relative rank, which is, so far as the undersigned are informed, as yet unrepealed, and their effect will be to unsettle and alter the relative positions which already exist, to the detriment of the Line officers, to a still more injurious degree.

These regulations direct Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers, after five years' service as such, to rank with Commanders, and, after fifteen years, with Captains.

This new assignment of rank promotes Staff officers over those of the Line in a manner which not only makes a Line officer, hitherto the senior of a Staff officer, become his junior, but, disregarding even the consideration of length of service, makes the Staff officer of five years take rank with, if not above, Commanders who have been thirty years in the Navy, and the Staff officer of fifteen years with, if not above, Captains of nearly forty years' standing.

This speedy promotion of Staff officers is arbitrary, and does not depend upon merit or upon distinguished conduct before the enemy.

It does not appear to be necessary to pursue this statement or to extend this comparison any further, to show that such a scale of promotion as this, which ignores not only length of service, but also its nature on the part of the Line officer, which makes him temporarily the senior of Staff officers upon their entry into the service, and then, in a brief time, reduces him below them, must inevitably be fatal to that feeling of military pride which, at all times and in all services, has been considered as the sustaining principle of military organizations, and which is, in effect, the vital element of military bodies.

The undersigned are at a loss to understand why, at a time when they are engaged against the enemy, this death-blow has been aimed at them in so tender a point. They are unable to comprehend why, in the midst of this awful strife, upon the issue of which the future of this country depends, and of the conduct of which they are the leaders afloat, their followers, and their followers in a civil capacity, should be thus unduly advanced in a military rank over their heads. They cannot conceive why, at such or at any time, they should be thus compelled to undergo a degradation in rank so ruinous to their sense of self-respect, so fatal to their professional usefulness and standing, and so far beyond the power of a Court-martial to inflict upon them for the commission of positive crime.

They desire most respectfully but most earnestly to request the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, as the guardian of their rights, to consider what is due to them and to the interests of the service: this interest, they believe, will be jeopardized by the contemplated apportionment of rank, and they desire not only that it may be annulled, but that means may be taken to procure the repeal by Congress of the acts now existing upon this subject.

They suggest, as fair to all parties, and as conducive to the welfare of the Navy, that such a basis as the following may be adopted: Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers to rank with, but not above, Lieutenants, by date of commission, and to rise with, but not over them.

Exceptional cases among Staff officers to be promoted, on occurrence, as is provided in the case of Line officers.

The undersigned close this statement by the expression of their conviction, that if this loss of rank is to be enforced upon them, if they are to be made to endure the humiliation of being thus subordinated, by a military anomaly, to the civil branch of the service, which is never entrusted with the high responsibilities of command, nor even called upon to direct the firing of a gun upon an enemy; if they are to yield the precedence to non-combatants everywhere but in action, the Navy of the United States, which has in this as in former wars maintained itself at least upon a footing with the navies of Europe, which has borne the national flag with honor upon every sea, which has never failed the country at its utmost need, and the fame, the memories and the associations of which are dearer to them than life itself, will lose thereby that *esprit du corps* which made it a distinguished service.

THE ANNALS OF ROSECRANS' ARMY.*

The "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland" is hardly so systematic a work as its title would lead one to suppose. It belongs rather to the category of *mémories pour servir*, than of history. We don't complain of this fact, but it would have been better had the author been able more accurately to indicate its true character on the title-page. It is altogether too early to attempt anything like a systematic history of the war—whether in its military, its political, or its social phases. The material is, as yet, too scanty, and passions are too strong to admit of a calm or satisfactory survey of the field, even if the *denouement* of the dreadful drama of war were not as yet hidden in the future. The scores of so-called "Histories" of the war, which the press spawns, are miserable *rechauffées* of newspaper material—

Rudes indigestaque moles—

made up of crude, uncritical, and of course incredibly inaccurate stuff. They have but one object—they are made to sell, and while they do sell, it will be difficult to keep bookwrights from catering to the public appetite for reading on the war.

In the course of time we shall doubtless have ample material for the history of the *res gestæ* of the Great Rebellion. Undoubtedly there never was a war in which such clouds of intelligent witnesses, capable of telling us their experiences of events, took a part. Even the soldiery of our armies is composed of enlightened, observing men; and some of the most vivid touches of military operations and battle scenes we have read have been in letters from privates in the rank and file—bits of direct insight quarried from the mine of living experience. Of course our commanders have had larger ranges of knowledge, and some, it is to be hoped, will be found to give us memoirs such as the Marshals of Napoleon contributed to the history of his great campaigns. Of course the official records of the War Department, the Adjutant General's office and the office of the General-in-Chief contain mines of material; but it may be years before they are given to light, if they ever are; and even the authorized historian will probably have to wait long before he can hope to have access to these rich treasures. In the meantime we urge on all whose vocation places them in intimate contact with the transactions of the war to bear in mind the importance of putting on record, for permanent use hereafter, whatever they may know of memorable events. It is not always easy for those who are carried along in the tide of exciting times to remember the *historical* character of what passes before their eyes. *Making* history is so much more real and direct a business than *writing* history, that the actors are apt to forget that posterity claims an interest in what they are doing.

The anonymous officer who has compiled the "Annals of the Cumberland" does not fairly come under the censure we have cast on the mercenary book-wrights, who do their historic joiner's-work. It is an unambitious series of biographical sketches, descriptions of departments, accounts of expeditions, skirmishes and battles, police records, and miscellaneous incidents and reminiscences. We dwellers east of the Alleghanies know but little of the Army of the Cumberland; the Army of the Potomac, nearer to us in space, and perhaps in affection, and made familiar to us by the copious writing up it has received from the journals, has somewhat dulled the public interest in our other armies in the field. This is unjust. The great armies of the West deserve to be known better by our people. The fortunes of the Army of the Cumberland have been varied and wonderful. No army has a more glorious record. At present it occupies the first place in the public interest. Its position, grasping the vitals of the Confederacy, reduces all our other armies in the field to a subordinate place. The present publication, therefore, though not a production of any marked intrinsic merit or importance, is a timely one, and its portraits and biographical sketches of the Generals whose names have become familiar as household words, its analysis of the organization of the army and its record of events, will help the public to needed information on these matters.

The first portion of the work consists of detailed and accurate biographies of the leading corps, division and brigade commanders and their staffs. The list is not, however, complete, as we find several, among them Generals CRITTENDEN, WOOD and GRANGER, omitted. Whether the officers named objected to be put in the book, or the author was deficient in material for their biographies we know not. This is followed by sketches of the Army Departments—Quartermaster's Department, Artillery Department, Provost Marshal General's Department, Medical Department, Signal Corps, &c., &c. Then we have a sketch of the battles and operations of the Army. The beginning of what is now the Army of the Cumberland, the nucleus around which this magnificent force has aggregated, was a small body of Kentucky volunteers, assembled under Colonel—now Major-General ROUSSEAU, at Camp Joe Holt, near Louisville, Kentucky, in the Spring and early in the Summer of 1861. In May 1861, all Kentucky, within a hundred miles of the Ohio river, had been made a Military Department, and Brigadier-General ROBERT ANDERSON, assigned to its command. On the 11th of August, it was extended over the whole State of Kentucky, and the State of Tennessee, and was designated the Department of the Cumberland. In October, General W. T. SHERMAN took command, General ANDERSON's health failing. In November, SHERMAN was relieved by General BUELL, and the limits and title of the Department were again changed to the Department of the Ohio. In November 1862, there was a new arrangement of Departments and of commanders. Tennessee, east of the Tennessee river, and Northern Alabama and Georgia, were made a Department, under the revived name of the Department of the Cumberland, into which Kentucky was again transferred. The Department of General ROSECRANS is now essentially the same.

Under Generals ANDERSON and SHERMAN the army was but a small beginning; but under General BUELL it grew to formidable dimensions and an excellent organization. It now began to strike telling blows, and gained experience in actual war in the battles of Piketon, Prestonburg, Middle Creek, Round Gap, Rowlett's Station, and Mill Spring. The latter, the first decided Union victory in the West, it will be remembered was won by General THOMAS, the hero of the late battle in Northern Georgia. The armies of BUELL and GRANT, and Commander FOOTE's fleet of gunboats, made their advance on the whole front of the enemy, extending from Columbus to Bowling Green,—of which the main features were the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson in the centre, the capture of Nashville on the enemy's right, and the subsequent compulsory evacuation of Columbus on his left, which was speedily followed by the reduction of Island No. 10, by the gunboats and the co-operating army of General POPE. Then followed the summer compaign into Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama—pushed as far as the vicinity of Chattanooga, from which, however, General BUELL was compelled to fall back by an offensive movement on the part of BRAGG, and return to his base at Nashville and Louisville. In October, 1862, the troops were for nearly a year under command of General BUELL, and collectively known as the "Army of the Ohio," were designated the "Fourteenth Army Corps," and the command of the Department and Corps was assigned to Major-General ROSECRANS, then at the head of the Army of the Mississippi, and just emerged from the smoke and carnage of the bloody and victorious fields of Iuka and Corinth.

At the time General ROSECRANS assumed command the ranks of this army had been thinned by disease, battle, and the nameless vicissitudes of war. In every respect it was largely overestimated. Nearly *seven thousand* of its number, disheartened and dispirited, had deserted. More than *twenty-six thousand* were absent by authority. The consolidated semi-monthly reports for November 15th, two weeks subsequent to the change of commanders, show that a total of 32,966 officers and men—at least one-third of the whole army—were absent from their command! The army was composed in about equal proportions of veteran soldiers and raw recruits. The former were poorly clad and equipped, the latter were inexperienced in drill and discipline, with officers often ignorant and sometimes incompetent. To sum up, briefly, the spirit of the army was broken, its confidence destroyed, its discipline relaxed, its courage weakened, and its hopes shattered. Such were the peculiar circumstances under which General ROSECRANS assumed command. The country will probably never know the amount of toil which that General had to undergo in bringing the Army of the Cumberland out of chaos into some form fit for the purposes of military work. In two months he advanced from Nashville, and fought the battle of Murfreesboro', one of the most toughly-contested of the war, and in which the pluck and pertinacity of ROSECRANS shone out conspicuously. From this time, through the months of silent preparation, during the spring of 1863, up to the triumphant advance in June, and calculating on the capture of Chattanooga, the history of the Army of the Cumberland is fresh in the memory.

Apropos of the battle of Stone river, we extract for the truth of history some passages from an intercepted letter written by Major JOHN A. BRANSFORD, Assistant-Quartermaster on General BRAGG's staff. They completely refute the official statement of BRAGG in regard to the termination of the battle, and are conclusive as to where victory ultimately remained. He says:—

General BRAGG is not a man competent to command on the field. Every Tennesseean is bitter beyond expression. Some swear he is a fool. I think myself he has been blessed with very little sense and no genius, and you know I have no cause to think hardly of BRAGG. But it is useless to try to disguise the fact that BRAGG's career as a commanding General eventuated in a disaster, and disgraceful failure. Added to this, he is not popular. Nay, I may go further, and say he is almost universally hated by all our troops, especially Tennesseeans. It is sheer folly, downright ignorance of the term, to call him a General.

History will relate that all the battles around Murfreesboro' were fought well, contested with desperate valor, but that they were fought without Generalship.

Our attack on the left was successful, but we found on attacking their whole line that we were too weak to pierce their centre or drive back their right. So Wednesday's battle closed without a decisive result. We held the battle-field, but we had gained no decisive advantage except on their left. They maintained their original position everywhere else: having repulsed the several attempts made to carry their position on the centre and right.

On Friday evening BRAGG foolishly (I can't conscientiously use a more expressive term) ordered BRECKINRIDGE's division to charge their centre again. We took the first or front battery of the enemy, but were immediately under the fire of numerous other batteries, the inevitable consequence was a hasty retreat, with the loss of many of our bravest and most gallant officers and men; defeated in our design, repulsed with heavy loss, we retired to our former position. Thus you see we defeated ourselves. Instead of attacking the enemy with all our strength, and carrying his right and centre on Wednesday, we waited until Friday evening, by which time they had fortified, and then, as might have been expected, we were repulsed. BRAGG then discovered his mistake, saw his heavy loss, and prepared for an evacuation, after having declared he would win the battle or die on the field.

The most interesting, and perhaps historically the most valuable portion of the book, is made up of the record of the Army Police and Spy and Scout Corps, of which Colonel TRUESDAIL, a man with the talents of a FOUCHE, is the chief. Probably none of our armies in the field has so extensive a spy system as that attached to General ROSECRANS' army, and the experiences of the scouts within the rebel lines form a thrilling series of adventures and hair-breadth escapes.

The volume makes a very handsome octavo, elegantly printed, and illustrated with good engravings on steel. The profits from its sale are, we are told, to be devoted to the erection of a monument on the site of the battle of Stone river.

*Annals of the Army of the Cumberland: comprising biographies, descriptions of departments, accounts of expeditions, skirmishes and battles; also its police record of spies, smugglers, and prominent rebel emissaries. Together with anecdotes, incidents, poetry, reminiscences, etc., and official reports of the battle of Stone river. By an officer. Illustrated with steel portraits, wood engravings and maps. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co. 8vo., 1863.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE English Government is very bitterly assailed by the rebel press for its disappointment of their hopes of recognition.

BY order of the Secretary of War, all the ladies employed as copyists in the office of the Provost Marshal General have been dismissed. It is alleged that the practice of giving out copying to ladies is more expensive than the employment of clerks would be.

COLONEL Barnott, Chief of Artillery to General Rosecrans, reports that our loss of artillery at Chattanooga only included fifteen pieces. The rebels claimed sixty, and the first reports from the field stated the number of guns lost to be fifty.

THE population of Russia is 75,148,690; that of the United States 31,445,080. The debt of the former country is $1,248,900,000; of the latter about $1,500,000,000. Together, the two nations have an area of virgin and prolific soil more than double that of the whole of Europe. Their population is nearly one-half that of Europe.

THE committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to take into consideration the establishment of a military school in that State, have visited several localities, but have not yet proceeded so far as to recommend any place for locating the school. An earnest effort will be made to have it located at Worcester.

DURING the months of September and October there were 5,062 desertions from the entire Army, as reported to the Bureau having special charge of desertions. These figures show a very large decrease of the evil, inasmuch as at one time the number run up to nearly ten thousand per month.

COLONEL James A. J. Bradford, of the rebel army, died in Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 7th. He was a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1827, and in the 57th year of his age. As Captain of the Ordnance Corps of the Federal Army he was commandant of the arsenal in Fayetteville for twenty years. For a year or more he had commanded the rebel post of Goldsboro.

REBEL papers say that Georgia, called upon for 8,000 men to repel Gen. Rosecrans from her soil, furnishes 15,000. Old men and boys, sound men and cripples, exempts, ministers of the gospel, members of the Legislature and Congress, presidents of colleges, ex-judges and ex-senators, retired officers of the army, and even young girls, abandoned their homes and rushed to arms, resolved that the invader should never gain a foothold upon the soil of their great State.

LIEUTENANT-General Polk and Major-General Hindman have been relieved of their commands by order of General Bragg, for alleged disobedience of orders. It is reported in rebel papers that General Hindman was ordered to occupy a certain pass in the mountains on Friday, and thus prevent a concentration of the Federal forces, which he failed to do in time, and that General Polk, who held the right, was ordered to open the fight at sunrise on Sunday morning, instead of 10 o'clock, at which hour his guns first opened.

A NEW Literary and Social Club has been organized in Washington under the name of the "Metropolitan." It is intended that every branch of the Government, including the army and navy, shall be represented in it, although urged at first by gentlemen of the Treasury only. In addition to card and billiard rooms, there will be two or more reading rooms, supplied with the political and literary journals and magazines of Germany, France, and England, as well as of the United States.

COMMODORE Charles Fowler of the Rebel navy has lately, on parole, been visiting his relatives in New Haven. He is one of four brothers, three of whom embraced the Union cause and entered the Army, while he, having lived South 14 years, joined the rebels. His brother Richard died of a wound received at Fredericksburg; another brother, Douglas, was shot dead at Gettysburg, and the third, Henry, who was Colonel of the 63d N. Y. V., received four wounds at Antietam, losing his arm, and since has been given Government employment in Washington.

THE Richmond *Whig* complains of General BRAGG that "after he has been made strong enough, by additions to his "forces, to gain a 'complete victory,' and has 'destroyed "the army' of the enemy, he deliberately sits down and "waits until that enemy has so fortified himself and so "strengthened his ranks as to be more formidable, relatively "as well as really, than ever." "Many persons," it says, "think that instead of reinforcing General Bragg with a "larger army, it would be better to reinforce his army with "an abler and bolder general."

MOUNTED TROOPS AND RAID SERVICE.

The following suggestions are the result of a quite extended experience in cavalry raids, and particularly in the expedition of Brigadier-General Samuel B. Carter, in January, 1863, from Lexington, Ky., into Virginia and Tennessee. They are prepared by Major T. B. Brooks, now attached to the staff of Major-General Gillmore:

OBJECT OF RAIDS, AND MEANS TO SUCCESS.

Crippling the enemy by intercepting his dispatches, capturing or destroying his supply trains, breaking up his lines of communication, destroying his means of transportation and production, ascertaining the position, composition, and strength of his forces, and capturing his stragglers, are the duties for which well-mounted Volunteer Riflemen are best adapted. It may be called Scouting, or Raid Service. It is often better to destroy one railroad bridge, or one salt well, than to kill or capture a brigade. If the enemy be in the way of accomplishing an important object, he should be surprised and fough' impetuously. If this cannot be done, it is usually better to avoid than to meet and fight him, for that will consume time.

Rapidity of movement, in order to surprise an enemy, perfect secrecy of purpose, boldness, deception (General Carter's command found it easy to pass for Confederate cavalry), reliable guides, who know not only all the roads, but also the blind bridle paths, every inhabitant, his politics, the produce of his farm, his stock, &c.—these, together with a proper equipment, are the elements of success. A thorough *inspection* just before starting, by a competent and experienced officer who knows the object of the expedition, must be made, that each officer and soldier of the command may carry just what is necessary to success, and no more—not one ounce, for that ounce may break down his horse. General Carter's baggage-train for his large staff consisted of *one mule*, and he was partly loaded with turpentine for burning bridges. The stock should also be carefully inspected and none but good animals taken, for all others are sure to give out.

MATERIAL FOR MOUNTED TROOPS.

Rapidity of movement being the chief element of success, it is evident that *horsemanship, i. e.*, an ability to get the greatest amount of travel out of a horse or mule with the least injury to the animal, is the most important qualification for troops intended for this service. In the Volunteer service this qualification is only found among the men who have been brought up among horses. Kentucky and Tennessee troops furnish the largest and those from our Northern cities the smallest per-centage of men of this class The idea should be inculcated among mounted men that their most important duties as soldiers are, to keep their horses in good condition, well shod, well fed, well groomed, and to ride carefully, and that their success and lives depend largely on these things. A mounted command, who believe and practice this, and who keep up their stock by pressing good animals, cannot be easily caught, and can greatly harass and injure a superior force. John Morgan's men were an instance. No man who is not a good shot should be mounted for raid service. Yet he may be fit for infantry. To transport a soldier several hundred miles and back and then have him waste the few shots he may be called upon to fire is too hazardous to the success of such enterprises to be tolerated. If a soldier be a horseman and a marksman, and thoroughly drilled as a skirmisher, and acquainted with his arms, he is fit for raid service.

ARMS FOR MOUNTED TROOPS.

Experience shows that the cavalry sabres which are seen dangling from the sides of four-fifths of our mounted volunteers (greatly fatiguing both men and horses), have played a very unimportant part in this war, particularly its raid service, where mounted troops have been most useful; and also that no troops of the enemy have done more injury or given us more annoyance than his *mounted* riflemen, having no sabres. Whether this be because the topography of this country is not adapted to the tactics of this arm, or because the volunteer service does not afford sufficient time and proper instruction to make our troops proficient in its use, or because there has been a great change in the relative importance of the sabre and fire-arms, on account of improvements in the latter, the fact still remains and should not be ignored in arming our mounted men.

The sabre in its construction and use was perfected before the invention of gunpowder, and necessarily played an important part in the hand to hand fighting of a former age. Now, the fire-arms kill the swordsman before he can reach his opponent, hence the revolver takes the place of the sabre, while the rifle is the main dependence. For raid service four-fifths of the men should have repeating or breech loading rifles, and one-fifth sabres, and every man should have a revolver in his belt. Morgan's men preferred Sharpe's rifle. Mounted riflemen should habitually fight dismounted, and in open order. They should be thoroughly drilled as skirmishers, and be good marksmen. No man who cannot make his weapon tell is worth mounting. If in addition they understand thoroughly the use and care of the horse, they need know very little of cavalry tactics. Those with sabres, however, should be drilled in the cavalry tactics.

The spectacle of the 9th Pennsylvania, dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, at Jonesville, Va., in January of this year, each with a muzzle-loading rifle and heavy sabre at his side, was ludicrous in the extreme. Their sabres prevented the use of their rifles effectually as light troops when dismounted, and, conversely, their rifles would have greatly interfered with the use of their sabres, on horseback. It is evident, therefore, that these arms do not belong together. They should have hung their sabres to their saddles on dismounting.

The 2d Michigan cavalry, without sabres, but armed with Colt's revolving rifles and revolvers (which are superior if not the best), have been very successful in the many fights and skirmishes in which they have been engaged. Their officers claim that they have never been repulsed, and they think it is chiefly owing to their being properly armed.

STOCK, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

The moment we give up the sabre as a weapon, and cavalry charges in which it is efficient, as the tactics for mounted men, we have no further use for the classic "war horse," partaking of the courage and spirit of the dashing trooper who rides him. For mounted riflemen want only rapid, safe and economic transportation. It is not improbable that picked mules for this kind of service, particularly for mounting a regiment that has been serving as infantry, would answer better than horses.

Whichever kind of stock be used, it should be kept up by "pressing" fresh animals to supply the places of those that give out on the march. In raids the marching is always rapid, and forced marches have frequently to be resorted to. The column cannot be halted on account of sick, lame, or overtasked animals, nor can their riders walk or be left behind. The "pressing" should be, of course, from disloyal persons, and should always be done, if possible, by the quartermaster, and the animals obtained from him. In rapid marches, however, this is sometimes difficult; and if it cannot be done, at least the sanction of the company commander should be obtained, and in every case the animal pressed should be examined by him, or else, sometimes, better horses will be left behind than those taken, and the animals of loyal men will be pressed when others could be obtained.

The shoes should always be taken from the horses left behind, as in many instances the fresh horses will have none. Each soldier in the expedition should have two or more shoes, depending on the probable length of march and kind of country to be passed over. These should be fitted to his horse before starting. He should have at least thirty-five nails, pointed and ready for use. Leaving behind a shoe not absolutely worn out should be punished severely. The success of a cavalry expedition might depend on the loss of one horse-shoe. Shoes should be frequently examined, and when found loose, immediately reset. At least one good blacksmith should be with each company, carrying only a revolver and suitable tools, and be required to do no duty except shoeing. My belief is that the McClellan saddle is too heavy for raid service. The complete equipment has too many parts, and each part is too heavy—there is too much surplus strength. The Confederate saddle is considerably lighter, and said by those who have ridden for a long time on each to be the more comfortable.

In packing saddles for transportation of commissary and ordnance stores for raids, those articles which will most likely be found in the country visited, should be taken in the smallest quantities. Meat, for instance, can be found almost anywhere. Therefore, in an expedition similar to General Carter's, each mule should carry about 90 rations of bread, 100 of coffee, 100 of sugar, 100 of salt, and enough salt meat (bacon is best) to make a load of from 150 to 200 lbs. depending on the animal, road, &c. Hard bread should not be packed in bags—it gets broken up and wasted. Light boxes are preferable. A small tarpaulin, having eight holes in the edge with which to fasten it down, should cover each saddle.

EFFECT OF GENERAL CARTER'S MARCH ON HORSES.

General Carter's command consisted of 949 Volunteer Cavalry, belonging to the 2d Michigan, 9th Pennsylvania and 7th Ohio. The Ohio troops were raw, having been in the service but a short time. The Michigan men had been longest in service. This command marched from December 20th, 1862, to January 9th, 1863 (resting two days out of the time—December 23d and January 6th), 19 days—465 miles—average 24 miles per day. Taking out the two days rested, the average is 27 miles for the time marched. The command was beyond the Cumberland mountains in the enemy's country five and one-eighth days, during which time they were out of the saddle but 30 hours. Average per day for this time, 31 miles. On this side the Cumberland, in Kentucky, the average was 21 miles.

CHARACTER OF THE ROUTE.

Seventy-eight miles were first-class pike; three hundred and one miles were poor dirt wagon roads; and eighty-six miles a bridle path, over much of which the horses were led. For three days the roads were rendered almost impassable by mud; otherwise the weather was favorable. Ten important mountain ridges were crossed and recrossed. The crossings were mostly difficult, the roads or paths being steep and rough. Many streams and rivers were forded, but no serious difficulty was experienced, though a rain would have rendered many of them impassable for several days.

This march proved to be far more than the stock could endure. Two-thirds, at least, of all the horses taken gave out and were left behind sick, lame, or exhausted. Many of them died. Many horses were pressed to replace them A greater per centage of these gave out, considering the circumstances, than of the original animals. About 200 hundred men returned to the Blue Grass region dismounted.

MARCHING THE COLUMN.

To keep a marching column "closed up" is always difficult, but particularly with cavalry in single file on a rough path in the night. If a soldier goes to sleep, his horse stops, or if there be a considerable interval in the column when it arrives at the forks of a road, or if the word "halt" has not been communicated along the line when started from the rear, the column is broken in two, occasioning much delay, especially if the guides happen to be with the forward part. If the following rules be observed, the difficulty will be much lessened:—

1. The march of the whole column should be regulated by *its head*. Hence the advance guard will regulate its march from the rear, keeping a chain of videttes in plain sight and hearing of each other between it and the head of the column, to preserve the connection.

2. Each company commander should keep the soldiers of his company "closed up," thus making a unit of it.

3. Each company and battalion commander should habitually march to the rear of his command, each command having a commissioned officer at its head.

4. The officer at the head must always keep in plain sight and hearing of the rear of the column next before him. In this way the responsibility of breaking the column can be fixed.

One staff officer should always march at the head of the column to regulate its marching. When a difficult defile has been passed by the whole column, it should be halted for the purpose of "closing up," and when this is done the word "forward" is passed from the rear along the column, by the officers and non-commissioned officers only.

Short halts at regular intervals, for the soldiers to adjust their saddles, accoutrements, clothing, &c., would, I think, prevent much straggling and demoralization, and would not in the end, lessen the distance marched. If an officer or soldier is compelled to fall out of the column to attend to such matters, it is very difficult for him, and annoying to his comrades (especially in a narrow path) to regain his place in the column. The commanding officer and his staff should habitually march about one-third the length of the column from its head—this fact being known to the battalion commanders. One or more of the most intelligent guides should be constantly with the commander, one or more with the advance guard, and one with each separate command in the field.

Great annoyance was experienced from the led mules in the column. It was with great difficulty that they were made to "keep up." If an animal gives evidence that it will fail on a forced march, and another can be obtained, it should be left behind at once. Pack animals can only be kept up in this way:—Each animal must be led; each soldier leading an animal has a long goad, with which he whips the led animal ahead of him, while his own is whipped by the next man following him. Experience proves it to be much more fatiguing to both men and animals to march to the rear of the column than in front. Hence the order of march should be frequently changed, so that each company may in turn be at the head of the column.

A Rebel View of Lee's Report.—The Richmond *Examiner* of October 3d, comments as follows on General Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign:—

"We have to-day the first official report of General Lee's many military operations which the public has been permitted to see. It is that distinguished commander's own account of the late Pennsylvania campaign, and of his unsuccessful battle at Gettysburg.

"Considered as an intellectual and literary effort, this paper does not suggest the idea that if the world should hereafter possess a second 'Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department,' they will rival those which bear the name of his less famous but not less able sire. It is, however, scarcely fair to contrast this plain document with that finished production, containing on some pages the best statements of military design and reason in the whole range of the English language.

"The report is an outline of events already familiarly known. Much that might be said is evidently avoided The few explanations given are rather to be implied by the reader than directly made by the writer. The two questions which generally occur to the observers of these events are: 1st, why General Lee risked a battle at Gettysburg? and 2d, why he did not press his advantages on the first and second days? The answers are rather hinted than completely expressed in this report. It appears that the battle was delivered because the position assumed by Meade menaced the Confederate communication with the Potomac. The reason why the work was not finished and the victory completed on the first and second days, when it might have been done, was the fact that the army was not concentrated at Gettysburg with the speed which would have been used

had General Lee been better informed of the position and force of the enemy. Why was he not informed? The answer which may be drawn from this report is, that General Lee did not have the cavalry under his hand to reconnoitre and bring information. He says that he left Stuart in the Valley, to guard the passes of the mountains, for some time after the entrance into Pennsylvania, and he does not appear to have had the use of the mounted force until the battle was joined at Gettysburg. The fact that the cavalry of the Confederate army was insufficient, is the most probable reason of the failure in Pennsylvania, and, perhaps, the key to all the mystery of Gettysburg.

"One deduction to be drawn from the general tenor of this dispatch is consoling. General Lee is evidently not one of those who regard the invasion of Pennsylvania to have been a radical error, or that its partial failure is a solid reason why no further offensive operations against the enemy should be attempted. The writer of this report is evidently a man who would neither be dazzled by success nor emasculated by defeat. We have room to hope that if he does not renew the great design imperfectly shadowed in the report, he will replace it in the future by some other essentially the same; and that he recognizes the truth of Napoleon's best maxim, that the most magnificent achievements in war, as in other things, are generally accomplished after one or more partial or complete disappointments.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

General Wadsworth left Washington on the 8th, for New Orleans, where he is to have an important command.

Brigadier-General Whipple has been appointed Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga.

General S. W. Crawford, commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, is in Philadelphia.

Colonel Ducale, Inspector on Major-General Rosecrans' Staff, came North on the 13th, on a sick furlough.

General Schenck has returned to Baltimore from his late visit to Ohio.

Ensign Howard, of the *Ironsides*, was killed by the explosion of the torpedo sent by the rebels against that vessel.

On Monday Rear-Admiral Samuel F. Dupont, visited the Russian fleet in our harbor, accompanied by Captain Percival Drayton, of the Ordnance Department of this post.

Brigadier-General S. F. Nickersen, commanding a Brigade in the Department of the Gulf, has come home to the North for a few weeks on sick furlough.

Captain Gleason, of the 5th Maryland Regiment, taken prisoner with most of his command at the last capture of Winchester, lately died of consumption.

Colonel Samuel Graham, commanding the 5th New York Artillery, who for several months had been lying dangerously ill at his residence in Brooklyn, has recovered, and is now in Baltimore.

Captain D. A. Delan, 97th Company, 1st Battalion, Invalid Corps, has been assigned to the command of the Provost Guard, Washington, *vice* Lieutenant Smith, ordered to his regiment.

First Lieutenant Edward King, Company H, 66th New York Infantry, has been committed to the Old Capitol, by Captain Todd, on the charge of desertion.

Captain J. J. Comstock, late of the 3d Rhode Island Regiment, has received a commission from the President as Major in the 14th Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Colonel Percy Windham has asked for a Court of Inquiry, with a view to ascertain the reasons why he was recently relieved from all military duty.

General Hartsuff has been relieved of the command of the Ninth Army Corps, and appointed to another command.

Henry R. Sandford, a private in the 5th Regiment, New York Artillery, has received the commission of Second Lieutenant.

Captain Smith, who has acted as purveyor for the Convalescent camp, near Washington, fell in a fit, at the camp, on the morning of the 10th, and died almost immediately.

A splendid sword was recently presented to Major-General G. K. Warren, commanding Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, by citizens of Cold Springs, N. Y.

Brigadier-General Sherman, who lost a leg at the siege of Port Hudson, has nearly recovered. He has been at Newport, R. I.

Major Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant-Adjutant-General, has gone to West Point as a member of an important court-martial, which is ordered to convene there for the trial of certain Cadets.

Major-General Dix, with a portion of his Staff, left New York on the 12th, on a tour to New-England, for the purpose of officially inspecting the fortifications and military posts in his department.

In view of the conscientious, able, and unwearied services rendered during the past two years by Colonel William J. Dale, as Surgeon-General of Massachusetts, he has been made Brigadier-General by the Governor.

Colonel Fred. Hassenbeubel, of the 17th Missouri Regiment, a German officer of considerable distinction, and well-known among his countrymen in Illinois, has died from wounds received at Vicksburg.

Lieutenant James, son of the English author, G. P. R. James, has resigned his position in the volunteer service to fill the one of captain in the United States Engineering Corps, to which he was recently promoted.

General Elliott, lately commanding the third division of the 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, has accepted the position of Chief of Cavalry on the Staff of General Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga.

An elegant sword, with gilt mountings and silver scabbard, has been presented to Captain Woodbury of Battery D, 4th N. J., Artillery, by the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The sad intelligence reached this city on Saturday night, that Captain Thomas Mair McKay, Company F, 20th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, was shot dead by a conscript, on the 5th instant, near Culpepper, Va.

Judge-Advocate General Holt's review of the evidence in the investigation of the evacuation of Winchester by General Milroy, entirely exonerates that officer from any blame.

The Volunteer Engineers at Morris Island have a society among themselves to assist the families of any of their number who are killed or disabled. Thus, the other day $200 was promptly sent to the widow of Sergeant Clark, who was killed.

At a meeting of the officers of the 15th Regiment, New York Engineers, Engineer Brigade, at camp near Rappahannock Station, Virginia, October 9, 1863, appropriate resolutions respecting the death of Major Walter Cassin were unanimously adopted.

An order recently issued, sending Captain Parker, of General Martindale's Staff, to report to General Banks, has been revoked. Captain Parker is assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Military Governor. Colonel Ingraham, of the 38th Massachusetts, is assigned to the duty of examining prisoners at the Old Capitol Prison.

Supply steamer *Circassian*, 5, from Pensacola, Key West and Charleston Bar, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 10th. The yellow fever was very prevalent at Pensacola when she left. Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Jenkins of steamer *Potomac*, had died of it. At the time of the leaving of the *Circassian* from Pensacola the surgeons had gained the control of the fever.

Lieutenant George B. Stockwell, of the Ninth New York Cavalry, died suddenly on the 3d, while on picket duty near Falmouth, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease brought on by exposure. Major Charles McLane Knox, of the same regiment, has received an honorable discharge from the service on account of physical disability.

In addition to the duties which he is at present performing, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Kilburn, Assistant-Commissary General of Subsistence, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is ordered to take charge as Supervising Chief Commissary of the Departments of the Cumberland, Ohio and Western Virginia, and make tours of inspection to the different points under his supervision, as often as he may deem it necessary for the interests of the service.

The Petersburgh, Va., *Express*, of October 7, pays the following compliment to Major-General Thomas: "We regret to hear that Major-General George H. Thomas, who fought so obstinately under Rosecrans, "the lousy calf," at Chickamauga, is a native of Southampton County, Va., and was born in Jerusalem, the county seat. It is said that General Thomas has relatives in Southampton, who are deeply grieved at the course he has pursued. He is a graduate of West Point, and is said to possess military ability of a high order."

The following chaplains, captured at Winchester five months ago, arrived in Washington last week from Richmond: James Harvey, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio; Geo. H. Hammer, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; O. Taylor, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; E. W. Brady, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio; D. C. Eberhart, Eighty-Seventh Pennsylvania; Louis N. Bowdrye, Fifth New York Cavalry; E. C. Ambler, Sixty-Seventh Pennsylvania; James T. Brown, Sixth Maryland.

General Charles B. Stuart, of New York, lately Colonel of Engineers in the Army of the Potomac, and formerly State Engineer of New York and Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, has been appointed by the President (in pursuance of the resolutions of the Legislature of New York of April, 1863,) to consult with the Engineers appointed by the Canal Board, in respect to the surveys for the enlargement of the State Canals between the Hudson and the Lakes, and as to the mode of constructing those works, so as most effectually to promote the National interest.

The following is a list of the cadets admitted to the Naval Academy last February: Charles Alfter, Wisconsin; George E. Alkins, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Balance, Illinois; Wm. Butler, Connecticut; Chas. W. Christopher, Ohio; George H. Church, New Jersey; James W. Cowie, Iowa; Saml. R. Crumbaugh, Kentucky; Richard H. Dana, Maine; George S. Darol, Massachusetts; Franklin J. Drake, New York; Mansell B. Field, Jr. New York; Fernando P. Gillmore, Ohio; Walton Goodwin, Maine; Fredk. B. Griswold, New York; Perez — Harrington, New York; George K. Huttleston, Massachusetts; Fredk. S. Kirkland, Wisconsin; Harry Knox, Ohio; Eugene H. C. Leutze, District Columbia; Wm. M. Little, New York; Leavitt C. Logan, Ohio; A. C. McMechan, Nebraska; Henry B. Mansfield, Massachusetts; Wm. C. G. Perry, Massachusetts; John H. H. Peshine, Missouri; Chas. L. Phillips, Pennsylvania; Alfred S. Post, New York; Thomas D. Sedman, Vermont; Huntington Smith, Indiana; Edward W. Sturdy, Maine; John M. Taft, Rhode Island; Hamilton M. Tallman, New York: John T. Tuiker, Ohio; Edw. W. Very, Washington Territory; Samuel W. Very, Massachusetts. Mr. Ballance has since resigned, and Mr. Butler died.

Letters from Major-General McClellan.—The election in Pennsylvania having now been decided, we feel at liberty to publish the following letter, as an historical document of interest to the Army:—

Orange, N. J., October 12, 1863.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Philadelphia:—

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that, if I voted or spoke, it would be in favor of Governor Curtin. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics, and I had determined to adhere to this course; but it is obvious that I cannot long maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia *Press*. I desire to state clearly and distinctly that, having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States, until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity, and recognized by military law among civilized nations. And, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and my vote.

I am very respectfully yours,

Geo. B. McClellan.

The following dispatches in regard to the arrest of the disunion members of the Maryland Legislature, in the early part of the war, are also of interest:—

(Confidential.)

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1861.

Major-General N. P. Banks, U. S. A.:

General:—After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners, and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th, you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you arranged with Gen. Dix and Gov. Seward the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th: please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out it will go far toward breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It would probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success. With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend.

Geo. B. McClellan, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

To Major-General Banks:

Have you any more of your friends to send from Frederick to Annapolis. Please answer at once. I wish to know on account of ordering off Boat.

Major-General McClellan.

Compliment to Admiral Farragut.—In a note to the New York Board of Commissioners of Pilots, declining an excursion in the harbor on a certain day on account of a previous engagement to meet Admiral Farragut on the same day, the Russian Admiral Lessoffsky pays the following high compliment to Admiral Farragut: "This visit, gentlemen, was not simply one of friendly intercourse between private individuals, though perhaps the Admiral was ready to consider it as such, from motives of modesty of his own. On my part, I and the captain of the squadron waited *en corps* upon the Admiral to pay him our respects, as we would at home, according to our naval and military regulations, do the same for a person of high military rank after the accomplishment of signal service in war. This homage I felt is due from us as a testimonial of our Admiral to Admiral Farragut, as the most remarkable and successful naval leader of the age, and of our most high consideration and respect to the American nation, to whom the hero belongs."

Our Generals.—The London *Saturday Review* thus commences an article on "The American Campaign":—"Although no Federal General has as yet shown the qualities of a really first-rate man, yet the armies of the Northern States are at the present time commanded by leaders of fair abilities; and both the tone of their dispatches and the methodical manner in which the operations of the several campaigns are conducted prove that the Federal officers are of a different stamp from some who held high appointments in the earlier stages of the war. The movements of the several armies employed in the invasion of the South are slow, and apparently evince none of the qualities which charactize high genius on the part of the Generals, or *élan* on that of the troops. But steadily, and with a striking fixity of purpose, the work proceeds; step by step the invaders are advancing into Southern territory, and the present aspect of the war foreshadows an importpnt crisis about to take place."

A Complaint.—An English navy officer, who signs himself "One who unfortunately belongs to the Navy," writes to the London *Army and Navy Gazette* on the ill treatment his service has to endure. He cites the "hard fact" that few sons of naval men become candidates for entry into the service. "The reason of this," he says, "is, that the naval "officers, except employed afloat—which in most instances "barely yields them a sufficient income to live upon—are "placed, immediately they set foot upon the shore, on a pit-"tance which is wholly insufficient for their maintenance. "This measure is so different to that dealt out in the sister "service of the artillery and engineers, that naval men are "necessarily dissatisfied, and in very many cases bitterly "regret their folly in joining a service which keeps them at "best as gentlemen paupers."

A general officer in a letter to the Editor of the Journal says:—"I wish you would say a few words for that little book of Coppee's—the *Manual of Courts-Martial*. I wish I could compel every officer to have one of these books. My copy is in such demand that I have given it up altogether. I have been almost plagued to death by officers making out proceedings wrong, and this little book they can always carry in their pocket to refer to."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers to the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bounty.—The Second Auditor of the Treasury has decided that a volunteer non-commissioned officer or private, who enlisted for "two years unless sooner discharged," is not entitled to the $100 bounty in case of his discharge previous to the expiration of his term of enlistment, by the mustering out of the regiment to which he belongs.

J. A. T.—If you wish to enter the navy, ship as a sailor, do your best, and the officers of your vessel will always be ready to recommend you for promotion, if you deserve it. We have many instances before us which prove that it is best to go through the hawse-hole and not to enter by the cabin windows.

Citizen.—There was an inaccuracy in the answer to your question last week, which escaped notice until it was too late for correction in more than a portion of our edition. The Major-General commanding the Army has the "distinguishing mark" of three silver embroidered stars in his shoulder strap, the one in the centre being larger than the other two.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

THE INITIATIVE OF WAR.

It is not a gratifying reflection that at this stage of the war the minds of men should be fastened, not on the point where we are to strike at the rebels, but should be waiting in incertitude to see where the rebels will next strike at us. We do not pretend to speak for our military principalities and powers, who may have combinations and plans of which we do not dream; but the general physiognomy of the theatre of war wears a defensive rather than an offensive aspect. Our military forces in the field are at this hour an arm posed to ward off a blow, rather than raised to fall in majesty and power on the heads of our enemies. Men ask, "What are the *rebels* about now? Are they "massing in Virginia, or are they massing in Tennes-"see? Do they mean to fall upon Rosecrans or "upon Meade?"—questions very easy to ask, but very hard to answer, and with the most momentous issues, too, hanging on the answer.

This attitude may be unavoidable, but it is a weakness, notwithstanding. To be master of the situation in war, no belligerent can afford to sacrifice the advantage of the immense moral power of the *initiative*. And especially is it an inversion of all just relations that the party whose theory of the war is *offensive*, should dance attendance to the doings and designs of the side to which is assigned a merely *defensive* part. As a general rule the belligerent that boldly seizes the initiative will reduce his adversary to follow his lead, for there are few commanders that have the audacity displayed by Turenne, who, when his opponent, Montecuculi, passed to the left bank of the Rhine for the purpose of invading Alsace, disregarded the initiative of his adversary, and himself crossed to the *right* bank, thus obliging Montecuculi to beat a hasty retreat back again. Napoleon has said that Turenne is the only General on record whose daring increased with years and experience, and no man's military career, save that of the author of this saying, affords happier illustrations of the fine results of a well-chosen initiative.

The rebels, conducting the war on the theory styled "defensive, with offensive returns," have on several memorable occasions retrieved their menaced fortunes by the skillful seizure of the initiative. Among the most bold and successful of these may be counted Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, in the summer of 1862, and Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1863. In order to take the offensive, the different rebel armies in Tennessee and Kentucky advanced in several columns from the Cumberland mountains, as a base of operations against the communications of the Ohio Army, thereby threatening to cut General Buell's communications with Nashville. The Union commander, in order to counteract General Bragg's movement, fell back on Nashville. Meanwhile the rebel commander encountered this movement of the Union Army by his advance into Kentucky, where he took hold of General Buell's communications by his attack on Mumfordsville; thus obliging the Union commander, in order to prevent being cut off entirely from his base, to fall back on Louisville.

This offensive campaign regained to the rebels the whole State of Tennessee, and threw the war in the West back one entire year. Lee's invasion movement into Pennsylvania, in June of the present year, was made with a similar view. General Hooker, it was well known, was preparing again to pass the Rappahannock to retrieve his defeat at Chancellorsville, and make a new advance on Richmond. Suddenly, however, he finds himself, instead of being able to go forward, compelled to fall back by a movement of the rebel army on his right flank. Lee moved rapidly into Maryland and Pennsylvania, obliging Hooker to countermarch after him; and although the rebel commander was unsuccessful in respect of the crowning object of the campaign, namely the capture of Washington, yet he was successful in all its subordinate aims, and in all that which in his official report he claims to have sought—that is, to throw the Union Army back on its base, recover Virginia, and above all, use up the season fit for active operations.

There can be little doubt that the rebels are energetically preparing for a new initiative; it must be confessed the opportunity is favorable for them to do so, and the worst of it is that we seem to be passively waiting to see what they *will* do. It is commonly assumed that their next movement will be a renewed attempt to dislodge General Rosecrans from Chattanooga. But is there any assurance that they will not aim at a bolder stroke? Suppose that, counting upon a great depletion of the Army of [the Potomac, they with great secrecy and celerity withdraw all the forces that were taken from General Lee and return them to him, meanwhile making vigorous demonstrations on Rosecrans' communications to cover the movement? Suppose that when all is ready, Lee repeats his twice-tried advance against Washington? Suppose even that the late suspiciously-audacious demonstrations on Meade's flank, compelling him to fall back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, are already the preliminaries of such a coup? It is neither without the range of possibility nor of probability, and it is quite within the range of rebel precedent. One thing is certain: to lie by in idleness along the whole line is simply to invite rebel combinations of this kind.

There is but one means by which we can frustrate all such designs. This is to take the initiative ourselves instead of yielding it up to the rebels. To do this could only be justifiable on the plea that we were weaker than the rebels—weaker either in numbers or the ability to use numbers. We cannot put forward the former plea, and we would surely not be willing to put forward the latter. In making these remarks we cannot fairly be accused of intruding opinions on matters, the control of which rests exclusively with those who are officially charged with the conduct of the war; for it is not a question of a special act, but of a general policy.

The theory of the war is offensive; its practice should be made to conform. It is mortifying to be lost in this bewildering coil, waiting to see what the rebels will do; instead of, as masters of the situation, compelling them to follow *our* lead.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

It is difficult to form any satisfactory estimate of the military operations of the past few days in Virginia; for all published accounts are mere chaos and twilight, amid which we discern moving masses, marches, and countermarches, feints and counterfeints that bewilder the brain and pass all understanding. General Meade has changed his front, and retired North of the Rappahannock, to the Manassas plains. It seems evident that this backward movement of the Army of the Potomac was caused by the advance of the rebels, who, taking the initiative, on Saturday began a movement by the left on Meade's right flank. The assertion of the official telegram that the retrograde movement was made in execution of a previously-formed design, has in it few elements of probability. General Meade's orders were to hold his position on the Rapidan unless actively menaced in superior force. We take it that he esteemed the rebel manœuvres of this nature, and not a mere raid of Stuart's cavalry, as has been pretended.

To counteract the rebel movements, General Meade made a skilful manœuvre, as though he would advance on the rebel communications—throwing his corps forward to the Rapidan, and some of his cavalry across it. This seems to have had the effect of recalling the rebels from their intended flank movement, and having thus gained time, General Meade, early on Sunday morning, retired his army from the Rapidan to the North bank of the Rappahannock—his rear being covered with the cavalry, which had numerous encounters with the enemy's mounted force, pressing close upon the retreat.

It is of course impossible to say what the rebel design may have been in this offensive movement. Gen. Lee would hardly have attempted anything so daring, had he not felt prepared for battle, and able to cope with the force of Meade. Still, he may have imagined the Potomac Army weakened much beyond the actual fact, and any too adventurous enterprise on his part may cost him dearly. The Army of the Potomac—that gallant army of veterans whom we cannot think of but with tenderness and pity—is good for another Gettysburg!

The action of General Meade throughout this affair seems to have been excellent—the movements and manœuvres conducted with great skill and prudence—and we will wait a while yet before we yield credence to the report that this gallant soldier has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac by Daniel E. Sickles.

The army of General Rosecrans has undergone an important reorganization. A General Order has been issued consolidating the Twentieth, (late McCook's), and the Twenty-first, (late Crittenden's) Corps, into the Fourth Army Corps, under command of Major-General Gordon Granger. This will leave General Rosecrans' command proper in two Corps—the Fourth, under General Granger, and the Fourteenth under General Thomas. All the divisions of the army will be consolidated into six—the divisions of Baird, Davis and Rousseau under command of General Thomas, and those of Wood, Sheridan and Palmer under General Granger. This will give the army a more compact form, and put its members under tried and thoroughly capable men. Hitherto, unhappily, both wings have been under men who were *not* of this stamp—the right under one whose name is synonymous with defeat and rout; and the left under a gallant and chivalrous man, but one who confessedly had no other aptitude for military affairs. The six division commanders we have named are soldiers of a high order of talent, than whom there are none abler in the field. Major-General Reynolds assumes the important and responsible position of Chief-of-Staff, in place of Brigadier-General Garfield, who vacates to take his seat as member of Congress from Ohio. Reynolds was the gallant companion in arms of General Rosecrans, in his early campaigns in Western Virginia. He is a West Pointer; a thoroughly-trained soldier, full of resources, and gifted with a great capacity for business. A better Chief-of-Staff could not be desired. A desirable change has been made by the appointment of General Brannan to the position of Chief-of-Artillery, in place of Colonel Barnett. These reformations will be all conducive to the good of the army, and are themselves no slight reinforcement to its moral and material strength.

Lord Russell, in his late speech on the policy of Great Britain with respect to the relations of that power with this country, makes very satisfactory declarations touching the steam ram question. "Everything," says he, "that the law of nations requires: everything "that our law, that the Foreign Enlistment Act requires, "I am prepared to do; even if it should be proved "to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, "*that the sanction of parliament should be asked to* "*further measures.*" This should be done by Parliament, and not only so, but the question should be put upon a definitive basis in the code of international law. The matter of iron-clad steam rams really introduces a new point into the relations of neutrality towards belligerents. The existing somewhat elastic

maritime code permits neutrality to fit out war ships for a belligerent, provided the armaments be not put on board, and we have seen ships of war dispatched from British ports, their armament sent in neutral bottoms, and the war ship taking on its armament at sea without our having the ability to do more than make unavailing reclamations against a procedure, which, while not in absolute violation of the *forms* of law, is yet a flagrant outrage of its *spirit*. But with respect to iron-clad steam rams, there is no such ground for cavils, doubts or evasions. Such a vessel is of itself a complete engine of warfare. It needs no armament. Its offensive power lies in its ability to run into and sink wooden ships. A neutral government, therefore, which permits such a craft to be put afloat ceases to be a neutral, and enters into the belligerency just as completely as if it sent forth a regiment of armed troops to take part in the strife.

A correspondent of the *Post* lately asserted that he was informed by artillery officers that the cause of the failure of the Greek fire at Charleston was due to the defectiveness of the shell used for the Parrott gun, and intimated that the cause of the general use of these projectiles in the Army was to be found in the fact that certain Government officials were interested in contracts for their manufacture. Though professing to understand nothing about ordnance, and getting his information second-hand, he attempted to criticise the guns and projectiles on the "principles of mechanics."

To all this Captain Parrott responds, saying:—"It "is quite true that difficulties have occurred in the "use of my shells, but other kinds have not been free "from similar, and, perhaps, more serious objections. "Experience and care are required for the improvement of all matters of a practical nature, and I confidently rely on them to correct errors in the manufacture and the use of my projectiles. The 'principles of mechanics' summoned against me by your "correspondent have not prevented a success of the "shell in the ten-inch, or three hundred-pounder gun, "at least as decided and complete as ever obtained "with rifled ordnance. That my projectile is largely "and pressingly ordered both by the Army and Navy "is true, but the insinuation made against their "officers, or any other person, by 'Ordnance,' under "the guise of 'it is reported,' is destitute of the "shadow of a foundation."

Below we subjoin a recent order of the Confederate War Department, respecting money sent to prisoners in Richmond, which will be of interest to those who have friends retained as captives of war. The order it will be observed is under date of September 15th, and has not we believe been made public before. Previously to the adoption of the new policy declared in this order, all moneys remitted by the friends of prisoners had been retained by the rebel officials. Remittances will now, however, be paid over to the parties to whom they are sent. It would be advisable to have all letters containing money enclosed in an envelope directed to Brigadier-General Meredith, United States Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fortress Monroe, Va. Letters to prisoners should be unsealed. Boxes containing clothing can be sent. They should be addressed to the name of the person, "prisoner of war, Richmond, Va.," and forwarded by Adams Express Company.

Confederate States of America, War Department, }
Richmond, Va., Sept. 15, 1863. }

Brigadier-General Winder:—

General:—You will hand over such gold as may be sent to the prisoners, announcing to them that, being money recognized by both Governments, it is handed to them in kind, and that if at any time they wish to convert it into Confederate money, it will be sold for them, on application, at the market price in this city. If the amount received be in the Federal paper, it cannot be handed over to them in kind, as it is not recognized as money by the Confederate Government, nor can its use or circulation be allowed; but it will at their option be converted, at current rate of exchange, into Confederate notes, and such notes delivered to them, or will be retained in kind for their future use. Your obedient servant,

James A. Seddon,
Secretary of War.

Jno. H. Winder, Brigadier-General.

Since November 1st, 1862, the President has made 211 appointments in the Regular Army. Of this number 145 are from the ranks. The promotions in the same service since that date amount to 226. The casualties number 209, as follows:—Resigned, 60; commissions vacated under sec. 7, act June 18, 1846, 10; commissions vacated by new appointments, 15; declined, 3; cancelled, 3; died, 53; not confirmed by the Senate, 12; discharged under the act of August 5, 1861, 9; discharged under the act of May 20, 1862, 12; revoked, 11; dropped, 1; dismissed, 28; cashiered, 3. The appointments in the Volunteer force are: Major-Generals, 44; Brigadier-Generals, 127; Aids-de-Camp—Majors, 21; Captains, 47; Assistant-Adjutant-Generals—Majors, 31; Captains, 119; Judge-Advocates, 8; Assistant-Quartermasters, 178; Commissaries of Subsistence, 137; Surgeons, 82; Assistant-Surgeons, 66; additional Paymasters, 188. The casualties among the Volunteer force are: Resigned, 130; commissions vacated by new appointments, 13; declined, 59; not confirmed by the Senate, 54; negatived by the Senate, 11; revoked, 13; cancelled, 1; died, 29; discharged, 17; dropped, 1; dismissed, 7; cashiered, 1.

The Monitor *Manhattan* was launched from the yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., Jersey City, on Wednesday, October 14th, at a quarter to ten o'clock. The launch was successfully accomplished, the vessel gliding easily from the stocks. The yard was opened to the public, who thronged every available place. Many ladies and Naval officers lent their presence to enliven the scene. Among the latter we noticed Admirals Farragut and Gregory; Chief-Engineers Stimers, Lawton, Faron, Kimball, and Engineer Cunningham; Captains Drayton and Filledrown; Lieutenant Gregory and Ensign Farragut. Several officers from the Russian fleet in the harbor were also present. The vessel was christened by Miss Ingersoll, grand-daughter of Admiral Gregory. The *Manhattan* is similar in all respects to the *Tecumseh*, a full description of which we gave a few weeks since. She has two of Martin's Tubular boilers, and is expected to steam ten knots. This is the fourth vessel built by Messrs. Secor within fourteen months for the Government. The three others are the *Comanche*, *Weehawken*, *Tecumseh*, and now the *Manhattan* follows. The *Mahopac*, a *fac simile* of the *Manhattan*, is on the stocks, and to be launched in two or three weeks. A double-ender—the *Mohongo*, takes the place of the *Manhattan* on the stocks. Her keel is already partially laid, and she will be hurried forward with all speed.

The situation before Charleston, though a great attack was put down for the 11th inst,, has remained unchanged in every respect, with the single exception of the daring attempt of a rebel expedition to blow up the *Ironsides* on the night of Monday, the 5th instant. The attempt was made in a little cigar-shaped craft, on the bow of which was fastened a torpedo containing sixty pounds of powder. It succeeded in making its way down till near the *Ironsides* before it was discovered, and steering toward that vessel struck her amidships, when the torpedo was exploded. No damage, however, was done to the *Ironsides*; but the nondescript itself was destroyed or sunk, and with it perished two of the four rebel officers who had undertaken to engineer it. The two others, Lieutenant Glassell, (formerly of the U. S. Navy,) and "Sailing Master" Toombs, were picked up floating on the water. The explosion was severely felt in the *Ironsides*, but no material damage was done to her hull, engines or armament. One of the bulkheads of the vessel was knocked down and one man had his leg broken. The rebel papers attribute the failure to two causes—an insufficient amount of powder in the machine, and its being ignited too near the water's edge. It is reported that another attempt of the same kind, with another infernal machine, was made the following night, but was frustrated.

In the southwest, forces of rebel cavalry and artillery, reported at from 8,000 to 15,000 strong, have been threatening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. General Hurlbut's force has been constantly skirmishing with them, defeating every attempt to do serious damage. On Sunday morning, the 11th inst., several culverts were destroyed in the vicinity of Germantown and Colliersville. At 10 A. M., an attack was made by Chalmers, with cavalry and artillery, reported 5,000 strong, upon the garrisons at Colliersville (consisting of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry), driving them into the fortifications and burning their cantonments. During the fight, Major-General Sherman and Staff, with a detachment of the Thirteenth regulars, arrived upon the train, *en route* to Corinth. They disembarked, engaged the enemy, and repulsed him with heavy loss. The regulars lost 9 killed, 27 wounded and 9 missing. Colonel Anthony's loss was about the same number.

The report from Cairo is that the programme of the rebels is to tear up the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when Joe Johnston will move into West Tennessee, and make his headquarters at Jackson; but the statement has in it few elements of probability.

General Burnside has been pushing his advance along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and on Saturday, 10th inst., overtook the rebel force under Mudwall Jackson and General Williams at Blue Springs. The enemy were in strong position, and a sharp engagement ensued, when at sundown they were driven from the field. The next morning the rebels continued the retreat on the Greenville road, General Burnside's force in pursuit. His loss was some 66 killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Major-General Schofield to the General-in-Chief, dated St. Louis, October 13, says that Gen. Brown has beaten the rebels under Shelby three times, and is still in close pursuit, and that their escape is hardly possible. Two expeditions recently sent into North-eastern Arkansas have captured and sent to Pilot Knob over 100 prisoners. A subsequent dispatch, dated the 14th, says that General Brown brought the rebels under Shelby to a decisive engagement on the previous day. The fight was obstinate, and lasted five hours. The rebels were finally completely routed, and scattered in all directions, with the loss of all their artillery and baggage, a large number of small-arms, and prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very large.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, announces the killing and capture of nearly all of General Blunt's Staff and body-guard. It appears that the rebel general Cobell, with, it is reported, about 10,000 of Cooper's force, crossed the Arkansas river east of Fort Smith, and on the 1st inst., joined Coffee at Cowskin Prairie, Mo., determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri. General Blunt being informed of a threatened attack on Fort Smith, left Fort Scott for the endangered post. He, with his escort, was attacked by 300 rebels in Union uniform, near the encampment of Lieutenant Pond. His escort broke, and out of 100 men 78 were killed. General Blunt, however, escaped; and, meeting reinforcement took command of them and started in pursuit.

It is with much pleasure that we acknowledge our indebtedness to numerous gentlemen in the Army and Navy for the prompt and cheerful support they have given the Journal. We have published in the numbers already issued, contributions from some of the most experienced and most distinguished officers of the two services; and we are daily gratified by the reception from all portions of the country of cordial expressions of interest in the enterprise we have undertaken, as well as for prompt subscriptions and able contributions. The Army and Navy Journal has already secured a circulation which more than realizes the most sanguine expectations of its proprietor, and secures its permanent existence.

General Foster officially reports that the expedition sent out on Sunday, the 6th inst., under General Wistar, to break up or capture the guerillas and boats' crews organized by the enemy in Matthews county, had returned, having in the main accomplished its object. Small captures of men and horses were made, and many boats destroyed. General Wistar reports the Fourth Colored Infantry to have marched thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers.

Our Russian visitors continue to be plied with attentions. Balls and banquets, gotten up by public bodies and private individuals, are in store for them in this city, and they are daily receiving invitations to visit other places, where it is the intention of the authorities to give them grand public receptions. The danger is that we will wear them out with our hospitalities.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, }
October 15, 1863. }

The Major-General commanding announces to the Army that the rear guard, consisting of the Second corps, was attacked yesterday, while marching by the flank. The enemy after a spirited contest was repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major-General Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the Second corps, are entitled to high commendation.

By command of Major-General Meade.
S. Williams, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Colonel J. W. Turner, Chief of Artillery to Major-Gen. Gillmore, has been promoted to be a Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith, of Indiana, has recovered from his wounds, and is about to take the field.

Letters from Port Royal state that Colonel Serrell, of the Engineer Regiment, has tendered his resignation to General Gillmore.

Major J. W. Abert, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is announced upon the staff of Major-General Gillmore. He will have the department of records and topographical surveys under his control.

Captain John H. Moore, Chief Quartermaster to Major-General Gillmore, has been relieved at Brig.-Gen. Saxton's request, and is Chief Quartermaster at Beaufort, N. C. He is succeeded at the front by Capt. Dunton, A. Q. M.

General Burnside's forces engaged the enemy on the 10th at Blue Spring, Tenn. We lost sixty killed and wounded; among them the following officers:—Captain Negley, Ohio Volunteer Corps, killed; Lieut. R. Cheeseman and Lieut. I. Irwin, 48th Penn.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur A. Goodell, and Lieutenants R. M. Homes and H. S. Robinson, 16th Mass., wounded.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

VOLUNTEER corps are now organizing in Sweden on the same plan as in England. The object is the defence of the country against invasion, in case the regular army should be employed abroad.

THE *United Service Gazette* learns that Rear-Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, K. C. B., has been nominated successor to Vice-Admiral Sir A. MILNE, K. C. B., as commander-in-chief of the North American and West In dia station.

THE Navy of the Italian Kingdom is to be increased from 83 to 118 vessels. Of the new vessels, 24 will be first-class iron-cased frigates, 6 gunboats, do., 6 batteries, do.. 12 corvettes, 12 gunboats, 15 advice-boats, 14 transport ships, and 9 steam-tugs of wood.

A CONTRACT has been entered into by the French Navy Department, for a large quantity of armor plates required for vessels of war now on the stocks, and which are to be launched before the close of the year. A large sum was devoted to the construction of these armor plates by the marine budget for 1863.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "It is feared in Paris that the British Government is about to become less indulgent toward the South as regards the building of vessels intended for war purposes, which will affect the policy of the French Government and the Southern cause."

MEXICAN advices, says the London *Daily News*, state that General Forey and M. Saligny had been recalled by order of the French Emperor. General Bazaine had taken command of the troops. The french forces (1,200 men) took possession of Tampico on the 8th of August last. The expedition against the government of President Juarez was postponed till the conclusion of the rainy season.

THE British Government has resolved to build large forts of Iron upon the shoals commanding the entrance to their chief naval arsenal. The difficulty is to get a foundation, but it is proposed to construct a number of portable iron Martello towers, to be raised upon shipways, which latter are capable of being removed from under the tower, which will by its own weight settle down and find a foundation for itself.

IN the English Army, the diseases of vice create greater havoc than disorders of any other type. Medical statistics show that in the Bombay and Bengal armies one man in three, in the Madras army one man in four, is tainted by venereal disease. In India and the colonies the French system for confining within certain bounds vice which no human power can eradicate, is being gradually adopted and with the happiest results, as far only as the mitigation of disease and the malignity of its type are concerned.

THE British Admiralty is now bestirring itself in the matter of guns, and testing heavy ordnance on board ship. Two guns of 12 tons weight and 10½ inches bore are to be sent immediately to the *Excellent*, one of them being rifled on the so-called shunt plan, and the other a smooth-bore. The rifled gun will fire a projectile of 300 lbs. weight, and the smooth-bore a round ball of 150 lbs.; the rifled gun will also fire a round ball, Sir W. ARMSTRONG having in his later weapons aimed at using the smooth-bore ammunition in the rifled gun.

THE *Sentinelle* of Toulon states that several iron-cased ships on a new model are about to be constructed, which will far exceed in power of resistance any ship of war yet launched. They are to be called "bulldogs," and are intended especially for the defence of the coast of France. It is added that the plan on which these new ships are to be constructed is the result of the examination of twelve plans submitted to the Minister of Marine. All that was new and good was selected from each plan, and a very perfect iron-cased ship was the result.

THE annual report on the British military prisons presents some curious statistics of the number of soldiers committed to military prisons for being drunk. In the five years 1848–52 the annual commitments in England averaged 78 in 10,000 on the force stationed in England; in Scotland the average was 122 in 10,000 on the force stationed there; in Ireland, 201. In the next five years the annual average fell to 73 in England, 64 in Scotland, and 144 in Ireland. In the last five years it has been 79 in England, only 29 in Scotland, and but 68 in Ireland. It will be seen that the decline of the commitments in Ireland is enormous, but still greater in Scotland. The returns are not according to the nationality of the men, but locality of station.

THE British *Naval and Military Gazette* seems to doubt the efficiency of cupola ships, and does not subscribe to the opinion that the *Royal Sovereign*, built on Capt. COLES' plan, is the *beau-ideal* of the British navy. It believes in such a disposition of the guns that they may be easily worked without the ponderous machinery adapted to revolving turrets. "We would, according to tonnage, so distribute the armament that, if requisite, the *one gun of great calibre* should be, *pro tem.*, the sole dominant destructive weapon reserved for the deadly blow, the remaining guns being protected by close air-tight ports, when not demanded for action, but of that stinging quality at long range (not exceeding the Whitworth 6-pounder or 12-pounder) as would materially cut up and gall a chased or chasing foe. The fault we find with the *heads* of our departments is, the deficiency of proper trial. It seems as if they had sworn to despise every mode of experiment but *the one* on which their hearts were set—indeed almost to the extent of paralysis; so it is at this moment that, were an action to occur, we should learn that an adequate chase gun, with adequate fittings, was the main thing deficient; and yet *one telling shot* from the despised 6-pounder would destroy the screw or rudder of the largest ship afloat, and at a distance to which none of the '*pets*' can carry."

THE London *Mechanics' Magazine* for September 25th has a leading article on "American Heavy Ordnance," supplementary to the one we copied last week. It commences by saying that the construction of heavy ordnance suited to meet all the requirements of practical warfare, presents one of the most difficult problems which task the inventive powers of the men of the 19th century. The English, it acknowledges, with the rest of the scientific press of the country, have not a single gun capable of throwing a shot over 100 lbs. weight, which is thoroughly reliable, or in which they can rely for half an hour in action. The obstacles to the general introduction of heavy ordnance in England, it says, are increased a hundredfold by complicated breech-loading machinery, deemed indispensable, obtained at a vast expense, and usually found wanting in the day of trial.

A COMMISSION of officers of the navy and of engineers of the three Scandinavian kingdoms has been for some time assembled in that capital, to deliberate on the measures to be adopted for combining in a common action the land and sea forces of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, in case the former power should be attacked. One of the proposals taken into consideration by the commission is, that for the future the vessels of the three powers shall be constructed and armed in the same manner, in order that they may form a compact fleet in the Baltic, and as much as possible of the same rate of speed, so that they may execute the same manœuvres with perfect regularity. The command will, it is said, be conferred on Prince OSCAR, brother to the King of Sweden, who is already admiral of the Swedish fleet.

MR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BATES, of London, has invented some improvements in the construction of cannon. According to this invention, a hole, smaller than the bore and parallel and concentric with it, is formed through the breech end of the gun. Each projectile is provided with a long rod or bar, which in loading the cannon is passed through the hole in its breech; at the front end of the rod is an enlargement or head, which, however, is smaller than the bore; this head may be solid, or it may be formed into a shell; behind this enlargement is placed a loose disc which fits the bore accurately; the periphery of this disc may, if desired, be formed of soft metal, and may also have lubricating material combined with it; the rod at the rear end of the projectile is, by preference, polygonal in section, with each end of the sides winding spirally around the rod from end to end of its length, as though the rod were twisted; the hole in the breech end of the cannon is formed to fit and correspond with the bar, so that when the piece is fired, the projectile, in addition to being propelled forward, will at the same time be caused to revolve on its axis. The loose disc behind the head of the projectile, by preference, does not rotate with the projectile, but the rod of the projectile turns in a hole in the disc; as soon as the projectile leaves the gun, the resistance of the air will cause the disc to slip off the bar at its rear end, or the disc may be made to separate into two or more pieces as soon as it leaves the gun. If desired, the hole through the breech end of the gun may be closed, as soon as the rear end of the projectile passes out of it, by means of a sliding piece pressed forward for that purpose by a spring. The hole in the breech end of the gun may be provided with a close-fitting plug; the gun can then either be used to propel a shot, such as above described, or when the plug is fixed in the hole the gun may be used as an ordinary smooth-bore gun.

EARL RUSSELL ON SHIPS FOR THE REBELS.

ON the 26th of September Earl RUSSELL was entertained at Blairgowrie, Scotland, by a number of his friends, and made a speech of interest and importance on the foreign relations of Great Britain, and especially on her relations to the United States. With reference to the charge that the English Government had suffered ships-of-war, designed for the rebels, to leave British ports, he said:—

"Well, there came new complaints—a complaint on the part of the Federals that we allowed a ship to leave the port of Liverpool, which afterwards committed depredations on their commerce. Gentlemen, it would lead me far if I were to go over all the particulars of the question, but you must know that in order to prove an offence you require such evidence as can be sifted in a court of justice, and it was not till the very day the *Alabama* left Liverpool that in the opinion of lawyers we had evidence sufficient to keep the vessel and crew; then I doubt whether, if we had brought the evidence before a court of law, it would have been found that we had sufficient evidence to condemn her, because, by an evasion of the law, the ship was fitted up without the arms necessary for her equipment, and these arms were conveyed to her in the waters of a foreign country, very far from the jurisdiction of England.

Gentlemen, these questions must be weighed, and I think they will be weighed, as they frequently have been weighed, by the Government of the United States of America, in the balance of equity. We know that the Foreign Enlistment Act and th ewhole law respecting the subject is very difficult of application. The principle is clear enough. If you are asked to sell muskets, you may sell muskets to one party or the other, and so with gunpowder, shells, or cannon; and you may sell a ship in the same manner. But if you, on the other hand, train and drill a regiment with arms in their hands, or allow a regiment to go out with arms in their hands to take part with one of two belligerents, you violate your neutrality and commit an offence against the other belligerent. So in the same way in regard to ships, if you allow a ship to be armed and go at once to make an attack on a foreign belligerent, you are yourself, according to your own law, taking part in the war, and it is an offence which is punished by the law. But these questions lead, as you will see, to most difficult problems—as to whether, for instance, a thousand persons here may go out as laborers to the Federal States, and in the next place a thousand muskets may go out in another ship, and when they arrive in America, these thousand laborers, having had an understanding before, may make a formal engagement, and be armed with these thousand muskets; though, if that had been done in the territory of the Queen, and on the soil of this country, it would have been an offence.

There are other questions with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in wars in times past, but they are themselves without any further armament, formed for acts of offence and war. They are steam rams, which might be used for the purposes of war without ever touching the shores of the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this description knowingly to depart from this country, not to enter into any Confederate port, not to enter into the port of a belligerent, would, as you see, expose our good faith to great suspicion; and I feel certain that if, during our war with France, the Americans had sent line-of-battle ships to break our blockade at Brest, whatever reasons they might have urged in support of that, we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Everything that the law of nations requires, everything that our laws, that the Foreign Enlistment act requires, I am prepared to do, and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, that the sanction of Parliament should be asked to further measures. In short, to sum up, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything that the duty of neutrality requires—everything that is just to a friendly nation, taking as a principle that we should do to others as we should wish to be done to ourselves. But this we will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong. We will not yield a jot of British law or British right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power.

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine.]

GREEK FIRE.

JUDGING from the outcry which has been raised against General GILLMORE by certain partizans of the "so-called Confederate States" for the use of shells which contained "Greek fire," one would think that nothing had been done in this country to patent and perfect such instruments of destruction. It so happens, however, that the Americans are only following our teachings in this particular. Readers of the *Mechanic's Magazine* have, for years past, been made familiar with inventions having for their object instantaneous and unmitigated destruction. We do not know of what "Greek fire" is composed, neither do we know the origin of the phraseology. From certain obscure documents of the Eastern Empire, we suppose the designation "Greek fire" means either a rocket, or a liquid combustible material, composition unknown, which, being projected through tubes or in jars, set fire to combustible substances. During the Russian war, Captain DISNEY exhibited at a public meeting certain glass shells, which, when thrown against a hard substance, burst, and, in a few seconds, set fire to all combustible material with which they came in contact. Before this, Captain NORTON had suggested a small-arm incendiary projectile. At one time, scarcely a month passed without a little letter appearing in our columns from the last-named gentleman, describing some "Beelzebub" machine, which had for its object rapid and certain destruction in war. During the Crimean war, Mr. J. MACKINTOSH called the attention of the Government to the extraordinary efficacy of certain projectiles, which he called "liquid fire" shells, and to the application of other fiery materials in warfare. A special committee was appointed to inquire into the whole question, and a series of experiments was tried at Shoeburyness, by which inflammable materials were consumed at the distance of 800 yards. In August, 1855, Mr. MACKINTOSH patented another invention. The following passage occurs in the specification:—

"I fill diaphragm shells with coal-tar naptha, mixed with phosphorus and bisulphuret of carbon, having a bursting charge sufficient to open the shells. When fired, the bursting of these shells scatters the contents in all directions, and the shower of inflammable material, falling among cavalry and troops, ignites spontaneously, causing their immediate disorganization. Fired into shipping, these shells, bursting on deck or below, scatter the inflammable material in all directions, and the spontaneous combustion which arises causes inevitable and irremediable injuries and destruction to the crew, who are unable to escape except by dropping overboard, and the vessel itself is speedily consumed, aid from the crew having been rendered impossible, as just described. Fired into dockyards, harbors, or towns, the result is alike destructive and decisive."

The use of such shells may be denounced as inhuman and contrary to the usage of civilized warfare. Is not all warfare uncivilized and barbarous? No doubt the invention of gunpowder and its application to warfare was at one time considered inhuman, as the application of liquid fire is considered by some now. If, however, men will go to war, the more deadly and destructive the modes of warfare are made the better. In the earlier ages victory was generally given to the army which could march the quickest and endure the most. Then, *brute* force was the arbiter in quarrels; now, *science* has superseded brute force. Victory waits, in these days, on intelligence and invention, and not on strength of muscle. Though the "so-called Confederates," as Earl RUSSELL terms them, have exhibited a vast amount of bravery and endurance, they are not as yet a match for the Federals in the "*art* of war." Such a result, in fact, might have been expected. The Southern States have produced a host of orators and able statesmen; the Northern States have been most prolific in invention and scientific discovery. In fact, almost everything done in America in scientific research and improvement, has come from the North. The North-

erners are masters of the situation, not only on account of their great resources, their superior numbers, and their better cause, but because they are enabled to evoke more assistance from science than their enemies. We have consumed years and millions sterling in endeavors to perfect a system of Armstrong artillery, and are not advanced, according to the report of the last Commission of Inquiry, beyond the old 68-pounder; whereas the Federals, in a few months, have literally done wonders. English artillerists are startled at the results which have been achieved. The Federals have thrown explosive projectiles fifteen inches in diameter, seven miles. The South should have calculated on the superior scientific facilities of the North before they submitted their case to the uncertain and bloody arbitrament of battle; and English journalists and caricaturists, now they see the matchless energies and scientific resources of the North, will perhaps moderate their temper and deal less fluently in insulting epithets. They will, at all events, no longer repeat the silly expression of an English clergyman, that Yankees are as much inferior to Englishmen as monkeys are to men. Peradventure, even reckless shipbuilders, who, in their greed of gain, have brought, as the *Times* said on Wednesday last, this country "to the verge of war," will, at the eleventh hour, and in obedience to necessity, listen to the voice of conscience, which a great tribune a short time since so eloquently evoked.

Though the North has beaten the South in construction of guns, the South has mastered the North in the manufacture of torpedoes. Our last number contained a description of these "inventions of the devil," as they were called, which have been so liberally distributed in the Mississippi river and Charleston harbor. One morning a torpedo exploded near the *Pawnee*, and blew her launch to fragments; a few moments after, another exploded, and then another. These torpedoes are constructed with remarkable ingenuity. As they float down the tide the anchor-chain of the vessel which is to be destroyed catches the ropes which attach the torpedoes; the torpedoes then swing round and strike the sides of the vessel. It so happens, however, that these machines are no respectors of persons. When floating on the tide, they are as ready to sink the enemy's gunboats as to shatter to fragments vessels laden with friendly assistance which may have run the blockade.

Captain Maury, who is by far the most scientific man the Southern States have produced, has just written a long letter to the *Times*, soliciting British sympathy on the ground of the inhumanities committed by the Northern armies. He omitted to state that Southerners commenced, through Morgan and others, destructive raids on inoffensive districts; and that the *Alabama* and *Florida* pitilessly destroy what they cannot appropriate on the high seas. He omitted to state that these vessels burn the ships they capture at night-time, so that they may attract other ships to the scene of conflagration, to meet a similar doom. We would advise Captain Maury to read Emerson's Essay on "Compensation." Whatsoever men sow, that shall they reap. The Southerners have sown the wind, and are deservedly reaping the whirlwind.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In a late number of Brownson's *Quarterly Review* there is a strong article in the editor's best style, entitled "Stand by the Government," in which a severe rebuke is administered to those feeble patriots who have quailed before the temporary successes of the rebels, and talked of peace and submission. The reviewer is equally severe upon the politicians who had no other ground of appeal beside the salvation of the principles of their party. He says:—

"We have been struck with the absence of all real patriotic fire in most of the appeals the civil war has elicited. We detect hardly an indication of deep and abiding attachment to the soil; we meet no home feeling, no sense of fatherland. Our poets might as well be foreigners as natives. We sing as a recent people, as a people without ancestors, and without traditions. No associations seem to have gathered for us around our native land. A stranger would say of us, that we have pitched our tents rather than erected our dwellings in America. We have not yet learned to look upon our country as our mother, and to feel every blow aimed at her a blow struck at our own hearts. We like the country because we like liberty, democracy, political equality, or because it is one in which we have a fair chance to make our fortune. We do not love it for its own sake, and feel it a blessed privilege to serve it, and to sacrifice ourselves for its unity and integrity, existence and glory. It is a great evil. For our part, speaking individually, we love our country because it is our country; because for many generations it has been the home of our fathers; and because it is, we hope, to be the home of our children; because we are familiar with it; because it is associated with all our joys and sorrows; and because, if we are a part of it, it is a part of us. We hold every inch of territory covered by the dear old flag consecrated ground, worth living for and worth dying for. He who would consent to its mutilation, far more he who would counsel it, because he dreads the waste of blood and treasure caused by war, would, on slight occasion, devour his own mother to sate his hunger, and sell her bones to satisfy his greed. He only is fit to be reckoned an American citizen, who can give up all for his country, and defend the unity and integrity of her territory to the last gasp. We have no patience with those white-livered politicians, whoever they may be, who are or were prepared to consent on any conditions whatever to a division of the States. Who they are or were the country knows or will know in due time, perhaps in the canvass for the next Presidency. The country will hardly fail to estimate them finally at their real worth."

He takes radical ground against rebellion:—

"The most hateful thing on earth is rebellion, and we have uniformly held aloof from the Kossuths and the Garibaldis. We do not sympathize even with the Poles in their uprising against their Emperor, and we are not pleased to see the Government giving commissions in our Army to men who were rebels to their own government in their native land. What absurdity to commission rebels to fight the battles of legitimacy, of law and order, to uphold the Government against rebels. It is calling in Satan to cast out Satan, or the Devil to expel sin. Send out the Achans from the camp, if you expect your arms to be successful. We are no admirer of the Emperor of the French, and we would gladly see liberty developed and extended in France, but not by rebellion or revolution. No institutions founded by violence, in contravention of the great principles of law and order, can ever be salutary. Liberty must be in the people before it can be in the State, and political and social constitutions must be generated, developed, not created. We oppose rebellion on principle, for conscience sake. We advocate the subjection of the Rebels, not because they are aristocrats, not because they are slaveholders, pro-slavery men, or Southerners, but solely and simply because they are rebels, making war on the sovereignty of the Nation, the authority which they and we are alike bound to obey. Let them cease to be rebels, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, and we will recognize them as fellow-countrymen, and fellow-citizens, and respect their rights and property as our own."

Discussing the question of negro enlistments, Dr. Brownson says:—

"The profession of arms should be regarded as a liberal profession, and the soldier should rank next after the priest. None but sons of the *generosi* should be permitted to make themselves soldiers, and none but citizens in the fullest sense of the term should have the honor of fighting the battles of their country. In this way the Army may be made a noble institution, and the profession of arms a liberal profession. It would be, if so made, an honorable distinction; and our sons might feel proud of belonging to it, and wounds and mutilations received on the battle-field be badges of honor, and passports to favor. There is more in this than our demagogues and politicians dream of. We are never again to be the people we have been. We are passing from the gristle into the bone, and must become a great military people,—one of the great military powers of the world, instead of a nation of shopkeepers, speculators, and demagogues. We must have an Army and Navy that will make us feared and respected, that will give weight to our advice, and success to our diplomacy. The way to insure peace is always to be prepared for war, and the way to save a nation from becoming effeminate, cowardly, corrupt, rotten, is to cultivate the military spirit, which keeps alive its manhood."

He contends that we have officers superior to those of the rebels:—

"We have officers enough in our old Regular Army who, if they were brought forward, would prove more than a match for the Lees, the Beauregards, the Johnstons, the Longstreets, the Jacksons, the Hills, the Ewells, the Braggs, the Prices, and the Pembertons of the rebel army. There were abler officers that remained loyal than any that proved disloyal, three to one; but we have kept them, for the most part, in the background, while the Rebels have pushed their best men forward, and given them the highest commands. Our Government, had its policy in the beginning looked to decided military success, we must believe, would have done the same thing."

Dr. Brownson claims that our reverses are not due to the inferiority of our generals or to any lack of pluck on the part of our troops, but

"To the superior organization and more rigid discipline of the rebel army; and the superior organization and more rigid discipline of the rebel army are due to the fact that it is composed of regular troops, and ours is composed almost entirely of volunteer militia. We have not sufficiently considered that the United States have been fighting regular troops with State militia. Militia can never be as well organized, officered, and disciplined, as regular troops. In an army almost every thing depends on the line and field officers of the regiment. In the volunteer militia the company elect, or are supposed to elect, the line officers, and the commanders of companies the field officers, and both are commissioned by the State Governor. Thus the regiment is organized by State power, without the intervention of the Federal Government which is to employ it. This, of itself, is a great evil, and affects the unity and efficiency of the military organization. Then the elective principle is entirely out of place in an army, and not only places unworthy men in command, but establishes a false relation between officers and men. The man who is most of a demagogue is pretty sure to be the one elected, and the company, which is the unit of the army, is to a great extent resolved into a political caucus, at least in spirit if not in form. The officer elevated from the ranks by the suffrages of his equals, cannot, if he would, place himself in a proper relation towards them, and maintain in their regard the rigid discipline necessary to render his company really efficient. The poor organization and discipline of the company destroys the efficiency of the regiment, and the inefficiency of the regiment destroys that of the brigade, that of the brigade that of the division, which will sometimes prove disastrous to the corps d'armée, and cause the defeat of the whole army, as we saw at Chancellorsville, and would have seen at Shiloh and at Stone River, but for the rare promptitude and resource of the commanding Generals. We have attributed our failures almost uniformly to our commanding Generals; we should be more just if we attributed them to the disjointed organization of the Army, and to the inefficiency, ignorance, incapacity, drunkenness, and not seldom, cowardice of the regimental officers, and most frequently to the line or company officers."

Of the Conscription law he says:—

"The Government has taken one step in the right direction. The Conscription law passed by Congress at its last session is a great advance; but it has several serious defects. The clause exempting the conscript by his paying three hundred dollars to the Government is an error. The drafted man should either be compelled to serve personally, or to procure a substitute, as was the case originally with the French law. The change in the French system has been introduced by the present Emperor, as alleged, for the purpose of getting a body of mercenary troops more devoted to his personal will than the ordinary conscripts are likely to be. The clause, too, will enable wealthy and the rebelliously inclined to escape, by a paltry fine, the military service they owe to the country, and which they especially should be compelled to perform. The making of clergymen subject to draft is another serious error, and unworthy of even a nominally Christian nation. The ministers of religion are the ministers of peace, and the discipline of the Church renders them irregular, if they shed blood. *Sacerdos abhorret a sanguine*, is a maxim that it is well never to forget. But the gravest error of all is in making the conscripts State militia, instead of regular troops of the United States. There is by it a gain in the mode of raising troops, but all the inconveniences of the volunteer system remain, so far as relates to the appointment and commissioning of officers, and the organization and discipline of the Army. The Confederates avow State sovereignty and act on the principle of National sovereignty; we profess National sovereignty and are fighting for it, but act on the principle of State sovereignty. States-rights come in everywhere to embarrass the Government and prevent its prompt and efficient action. The people, too, have a foolish prejudice against raising and organizing a regular army, beyond that of a few regiments. There is, we are sorry to see, with many, from whom we have a right to expect better things, a disposition to sink and even obliterate our Regular Army, small as it is, and even a determination to suppress our Military Academy at West Point. Yet the Academy furnishes us our best officers, and our volunteer Army, without the infusion of regular Army officers trained there, would be far less efficient than it now is. There are men that go through college and come out blockheads; would you, therefore, break up your colleges, and dispense with liberal education altogether? Not every graduate of West Point is a military genius, but, other things being equal, the education he receives there is of immense advantage. Some men may rise to distinction and turn out eminent scholars, who have never had a university education; so some men may become distinguished generals without having been educated at a military academy, but never without having received somewhere, in some form, a real military education. A regular army is far less expensive than a volunteer army, and with regulars there is far less loss of life in accomplishing the same objects than with volunteers. War is always to be carried on, or guarded against, and the true policy of every government is to have a regular army proportioned to its probable wants. We must abandon many of our old notions, get over many of our old prejudices, and have the manliness to adapt our measures and our institutions to the new wants and circumstances that the Rebellion and the growth of the nation have created."

With the following hopeful and determined words he closes the article:—

"We must say to the people also, that we are too much in a hurry, and too impatient to have the war speedily ended. We forget that our Generals are not conducting campaigns in old Europe, nor yet in the Northern or Middle States; but in a country where there are few good roads, and where a great part of the land is broken with hills or mountains and deep gullies and ravines, and still covered with the dense primeval forests, where neither cavalry nor artillery can operate to advantage, and hardly operate at all. There is hardly a battle-ground in all Virginia suitable for two armies seventy-five thousand, or indeed fifty thousand each. Our geographies give us very little correct information of the real character of the Southern States. Their topography is almost entirely unknown to our engineers, and our commanders have to feel their way as they advance. The elder Napoleon's and the younger Napoleon's campaigns are no criterion by which to judge those of our Generals. We suppose Vicksburg a far more difficult stronghold to carry than was Sebastopol. We must have patience, and not cry out against the slow progress we make. We must not exult when we hear of a victory, as if the Rebellion was crushed, nor be cast down as if all were lost when our arms meet with a reverse. The Rebellion is not yet put down, and will not be this year nor next. We must make up our minds for a long and tedious war, which will test our courage, our patience, our pluck and our resources. The end we are fighting for is one worth fighting for, even if we have to fight ten, twenty or a hundred years. We shall triumph at last, in spite of the politicians, copperheads, faint-hearted Union men, and secure this great country to republican institutions and rational liberty. There is, when we look at the end, no reason for despondency."

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions were issued during the week ending October 10, 1863, by direction of the Governor of Massachusetts:—

Ninth Regiment.—First Lieutenant Martin O'Brien, of Salem, to be Captain, July 20, 1863, vice Black, dismissed the service.

First Lieutenant James W. McNamara, of Boston, to be Captain, August 4, 1863, vice Roche, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Murphy, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, August 4, 1863, vice Miller, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant James O'Donnell, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, July 20, 1863, vice O'Brien, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William R. Burke, of Milford, to be First Lieutenant, August 4, 1863, vice McNamara, promoted.

Tenth Regiment.—First Lieutenant Willard I. Bishop, of Northampton, to be Captain, September 23, 1863, vice Ives, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Edward H. Graves, to be First Lieutenant, September 23, 1863, vice Bishop, promoted.

Fifteenth Regiment.—First Lieutenant Charles H. Stevens, of Leominster, to be Captain, July 4, 1863, vice Murkland, killed in action.

First Lieutenant Samuel J. Fletcher, of Northbridge, to be Captain, July 4, 1863, vice Jorgensen, killed in action.

First Lieutenant George W. Brown, of Leominster, to be Captain, July 30, 1863, vice Woodward, discharged.

Second Lieutenant James May, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice Bullard, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Henry G. Dudley, of Grafton, to be First Lieutenant, April 11, 1863, vice Woodward, promoted.

Second Lieutenant David M. Earle, of North Brookfield, to be First Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Hooper, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant Nelson V. Stanton, of Northbridge, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Buss, died of his wounds.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Hastings, of Worcester, to be First Lieutenant, August 30, 1863, vice Bigelow, discharged.

Second Lieutenent Joshua Freeman, of Clinton, to be First Lieutenant, September 25, 1863, vice Murray, discharged.

Sergeant-Major Dwight Newbury, of Worcester, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Stevens, promoted.

Sergeant George B. Simonds, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant July 30, 1863, vice Brown, promoted.

Sergeant Amable Beaudry, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Fletcher, promoted.

Twentieth Regiment.—Sergeant Henry W. Bond, of West Roxbury (45th Regiment, M. V. M.), to be First Lieutenant, October 6, 1863, vice Walker, promoted.

Thirty-first Regiment.—Cyrus S. Mann, M. D., of Newton, to be Assistant-Surgeon, October 10, 1863, vice Brown, commissioned Surgeon 4th Corps D'Afrique.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—Assistant-Surgeon Paul O. Garvin, M. D., of Boston (51st Regiment, M.V.M.), to be Assistant-Surgeon, October 6, 1863.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, (Veteran Volunteers).—Sergeant Henry L. Swords, of Charlestown (36th Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, October 6, 1863, under General Orders No. 75, War Department, series of 1862.

SEVENTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant Wilbur G. McCurdy, of Lowell, to be First Lieutenant, September 30, 1863, vice Farrar, discharged.

Sergeant Charles W. Brigham, of Lowell, to be Second Lieutenant, September 30, 1863, vice McCurdy, promoted.

SEVENTH UNATTACHED COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant Cornelius F. Driscoll, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant October 7, 1863.

William M. Hale, of Rowley, to be Second Lieutenant, October 7, 1863.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

VANITY REBUKED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.

General Field Orders No. 16.

For the purpose of relieving the character of Colonel John De Courcey from the injurious imputations which are cast upon it by certain false and calumnious reports, charging him with acts of which he was innocent, the Commanding General desires to state, as an act of justice to Colonel De Courcey, that he arrested him at Cumberland Gap solely for writing a letter to his commanding officer, Brigadier-General Shackelford, a copy of which letter is given below.

This letter was written to General Shackelford, at a moment which called for the most ready cooperation of every officer; instead, however, of exhibiting such a spirit, this letter is a tissue of vanity, consisting of puerile personal details, and closing with a sentence highly insubordinate in its nature, and which implies that he can perform a work to which the verbal message alluded to in his first sentence showed that he was wholly unequal.

In charity to Colonel De Courcey his verbal message is not inserted.

[COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, IN FRONT OF CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 7, 1863.

Colonel DE COURCEY, Commanding U. S. Forces north of Gap:—

COLONEL:—I invested the Gap on this side this morning and demanded of General Frazer, commanding at the Gap, an unconditional surrender of himself and forces. He replied, declining to surrender. I want to know your position. If you have not forces on the Barlan Road, you will at once occupy it, and prevent the enemy from escaping in that direction. You will communicate with me by courier as often as possible. The enemy is in a position from which he ought not to escape, and if proper vigilance is exercised he cannot escape. You will scout thoroughly the country on the north side of the mountain.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

J. W. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CRAWFORD'S, September 8, 9 A. M.

To General SHACKELFORD, Commanding U. S. Forces south of the Gap:—

I have received your dispatch of the 7th, and I shall fully inform your guide of my position and circumstances. I do not feel that it would be prudent to do so in a written communication, which may fall into the enemy's hands.

From certain directions and instructions which you give me in your written communication, I fear you have not been acquainted by those who might have done so, that I am fully acquainted with all the roads and localities on both sides of the Gap; and further, that I have been in the military profession almost continuously ever since my sixteenth year. For the above reasons I was chosen, I believe, by General Burnside and appointed to this independent command, receiving from him verbal, but not detailed instructions, as I believe he trusted to my experience and local knowledge.

I hope and believe that I shall conduct operations on this side so as to enable you to enter the Gap.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DE COURCEY,
Colonel Commanding U. S. Troops north side of Gap.

For this letter Colonel De Courcey was arrested, and relieved from his command, and no officer will be allowed to remain in this Army who displays such a tendency to allow his vanity and presumption to outweigh his patriotism and the public good.

By command of Major-General BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

PERSONAL DISCUSSIONS OF OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, October 6, 1863.

General Orders No. 94.

The Major-General commanding calls the attention of all under his command to paragraph 220 of the general regulations for the Army, it being as follows:—

Paragraph 220. Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward their superiors or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or hand bill, are strictly prohibited.

This regulation has hitherto to a certain extent been practically disregarded in this Army, but recent occurrences make it incumbent upon the Commanding General to insist upon a rigid observance of its requirements; and that there may be no misunderstanding upon the subject, it is declared that meetings or combinations among officers or men, for the purpose of expressing regard for their superiors or others in the military service, in the way of presentations, or their disapprobation of the acts of their superiors or others in the military service, by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulations, and noticed accordingly.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

FUENTE DEL MUERTOS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE, March 10, 1863.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Captain Allen L. Anderson, U. S. Army, acting as Engineer Officer; Captain Charles A. Smith, and First Lieutenant Thomas A. Young, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, is hereby organized to proceed without delay to the Ojo de los Muertos, on the Jornada de Muerto, and select near that spring the exact site for a Military Post, which is at once to be established there, and which is to be garrisoned by one company of infantry and one of cavalry.

The Ojo de los Muertos is the point on the Jornado where, since time immemorial, the Indians have lain in ambush near the water to await the approach of the tired and thirsty wayfarer. From the neighboring peaks he could be seen to be coming while yet many a mile away. They would then crawl stealthily near the spring, and as he bent to slake his thirst would pierce him with arrows until he was dead. So frequent were these murders that a hundred years ago this spring was called "The Spring of the Dead," and this portion of the road between Fra Christoval and Roblero, a distance of eighty miles, "The Journey of Death." It is by this spring, through a pass in the mountains which the Military Post is intended to command, that the Navajoes and Gila Apaches are wont to drive the flocks and herds they have stolen from grazing grounds east of the Rio Grande. Thus, while this military station will close to these freebooters this great thoroughfare, it will be a protection and a secure resting place to all whose business may henceforth require them to cross the Jornada.

This post will be included within the District of Arizona, and unless otherwise ordered by competent authority, will be known as Fort McRea, in honor of Captain Alexander McRae, of the U. S. Third Cavalry, who fell while gallantly fighting for the Union, on the field of Valverde, New Mexico, on the 21st of February, 1862.

General Canby, in his report of the battle, pays this eloquent and touching tribute to Captain McRae:—

"On this list are the names of several accomplished officers and many brave and noble men, who have exhibited the last and highest example of devoted loyalty and patriotism. Their memory is commended to the respect of our country, and their relatives and friends to the sympathy of our countrymen.

"Among them, however, is one, isolated by peculiar circumstances, whose memory deserves notice from a higher authority than mine. Pure in character, upright in conduct, devoted to his profession, and of a loyalty that was deaf to the seductions of family and friends, Captain McRae died as he had lived, an example of the best and highest qualities that man can possess."

North Carolina never sent to the field a more chivalrous soldier to battle for what was just, and to stand firm by the Old Flag, than young McRae. The ethics of the question, whether he should be true to his country and to his colors, was not to be determined in his mind by a geographical line traced upon the earth. The fealty due to his country was the same north or south of that line. He knew that it was right for him to be thus true, and he sacrificed friends, home, life itself, everything but honor and integirty, battling for what he knew to be right. And the gallant Old North State, blushing for the acts of many of her misled children, will *yet* feel proud of the memory of this young patriot; and, like Cornelia, she will yet point to this jewel, as one of too pure a lustre ever to have been dimmed by a breath of treason.

By order of Brigadier-General CARLTON.

CYRUS H. DEFORREST,
First Lieutenant Colorado Volunteers, Aide-de-camp.

TRANSFERRED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 12, 1863.

General Orders, No. 333.

The Counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio, in West Virginia, are hereby detached from the Department of the Monongahela and added to the Department of West Virginia, under Brigadier-General B. F. Kelley.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, October 2, 1863.

Orders No. 3.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:—You have made a grand and successful campaign; you have driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee. You crossed a great mountain range, placed yourselves on the banks of a broad river, crossed it in the face of a powerful opposing army, and crossed two other great mountain ranges at the only practicable passes, some forty miles between extremes. You concentrated in the face of superior numbers; fought the combined armies of Bragg, which you drove from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, of Johnston's army from Mississippi, and the tried veterans of Longstreet's corps, and for two days held them at bay, giving them blow for blow, with heavy interest. When the day closed, you held the field, from which you withdrew in the face of overpowering numbers, to occupy the point for which you set out, Chattanooga.

You have accomplished the great work of the campaign; you hold the key of East Tennessee, of Northern Georgia, and of the enemy's mines of coal and nitre.

Let these achievements console you for the regret you experience that the arrivals of fresh hostile troops forbade your remaining on the field to renew the battle; for the right of burying your gallant dead, and caring for your brave companions who lay wounded on the field. The losses you have sustained, though heavy, are slight, considering the odds against you, and the stake you have won.

You hold in your hands the substantial fruits of a victory, and deserve, and will receive, the honors and plaudits of a grateful nation, which asks nothing of even those who have been fighting us, but obedience to the Constitution and laws established for our own common benefit.

The General Commanding earnestly begs every officer and soldier of this Army to unite with him in thanking Almighty God for His favors to us. He presents his hearty thanks and congratulations to all the officers and soldiers of this command for their energy, patience and perseverence, and the undaunted courage displayed by those who fought with such unflinching resolution.

Neither the history of this war, nor probably the annals of any battle, furnish a loftier example of obstinate bravery and enduring resistance to superior numbers—when troops, having exhausted their ammunition, resorted to the bayonet, many times, to hold their positions, against such odds, as did our left and centre, comprising troops from all the corps, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, at the battle of "Chickamauga."

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, *are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States*, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:

Major E. M. Neill, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain James Mooney, 19th United States Infantry.
Captain H. L. Cranford, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.
First Lieutenant William Flack, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Michael Lawless, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Madison Earle, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Lieutenant W. D. W. Miller, A. D. C. to General Hancock.

The following named officers charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Surgeon Edward C. Mundy, 12th New York Cavalry.
Captain Charles J. Wickersham, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain F. Lacy Goddard, 8th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Henry A. Fernald, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain Jeremiah McCarthy, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from October 12th, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Rickets, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain L. Edwin Knapp, 6th Michigan Volunteers.
Lieutenant George W. Kirby, 1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade.
First Lieutenant J. S. Williams, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant John R. Reynolds, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain Richard R. Brouner, 7th Maryland Volunteers.

Desertion.

Captain B. Rowley, 69th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant F. Stenley Beacham, 7th Maryland Volunteers.
Captain John J. Prentiss, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal's Office, under arrest, as ordered.

Surgeon William Worthington, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain E. D. Willard, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.
Captain Adam Badeau, additional A. D. C.

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as ordered.

Surgeon James D. Strawbridge, U. S. Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Symmes Gardner, 18th U. S. Infantry.
First Lieutenant Henry O. Cook, 16th U. S. Infantry.

Being in the city of Washington without authority, and presenting a pass to cover this offence after it had been committed.

Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

Issuing a pass to Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to cover the offence after it had been committed.

First Lieutenant H. Jones, 5th U. S. Cavalry, commanding regiment.

Approving a pass issued to Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th U. S Cavalry, to cover his offence after it had been committed.

Lieutenant Edward Myers, A. D. C., and acting Assistant-Adjutant-General to Major Whelon, commanding cavalry depot, Camp Buford, Maryland.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, October 10, 1863.

Surgeon James C. Fisher, U. S. Volunteers, for persistent failure in making to the Surgeon-General's Office monthly reports of station and duties, as required by circular from that office, to date October 5, 1863.

Captain James A. Anderson, 34th Ohio Volunteers, to date October 6, 1863, for uttering disloyal language, encouraging desertion, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First-Lieutenant Charles F. Bowers, 8th New Jersey Volunteers, to date September 16, 1863, for absence without proper authority, was published officially September 16, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

First-Lieutenant Patrick Gallagher, Invalid Corps, to date October 5, 1863, for drunkenness on duty and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First-Lieutenant Edgar A. Morse, 56th N. Y. Volunteers, previously dismissed, amended to date February 9, 1863.

Second-Lieutenant William A. Kline, 54th Illinois Volunteers, to date October 7, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or which may become due him, for suffering himself to be paroled as a private and for absence without leave.

Second-Lieutenant Thurston C. Owen, 5th U. S. colored troops, for drunkenness, to date October 9, 1863.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

First-Lieutenant George A. Bennet, 4th New Jersey Volunteers, having previously tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged, to date April 8, 1863.

Lieutenant Edwin C. Kirkwood, 5th Indiana Volunteers, honorably discharged previous to dismissal, to date September 23, 1862.

Colonel Samuel A. Dyer, 175th Pennsylvania Volunteers, honorably mustered out of the service, as of the date his regiment went out of service.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon W. Fitzpatrick, U. S. Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon Edward Dodd, U. S. Volunteers.

ORDERED.

The General Hospital at Gettysburg, Pa. to be discontinued, and all the patients that can bear removal be sent to Baltimore; those that remain will be quartered in a private house in that town.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Work at this yard is brisk as ever. Five vessels are on the stocks, and twenty or more undergoing repairs. Three double-enders are in various stages of advancement; and the *Wampanoag* is progressing satisfactorily. The *Maumee* was floated out of the Dry Dock on Wednesday. Her place was filled on Thursday by the French frigate *Guerriere*. We have made particular inquiry concerning the new fleet of fast wooden steamers, said to have been ordered by the Navy Department; but were unable to find any one who had received orders for them at this Yard. Indeed, the Yard is already so full that no place could be found for them until the double-enders are launched.

The Steamer *Sonoma*, Capt. Cooper, sailed last week for Charleston; the *Richmond*, Capt. T. A. Jenkins, for Mobile; the *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, for Wilmington, and the *Hartford* on the 12th. The *Courier* is taking in ordnance stores, and will leave in a day or two for Pensacola and New Orleans. The *Supply* is also loading with ordnance stores, destination not reported.

The following is a list of the officers of steamer *Grand Gulf*, which left on Monday:

Commander, George M. Ransom; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Frederick Rodgers; Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, George R. Higginbotham; Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, E. R. Southworth; Acting-Ensigns, Charles H. Cadieu, Charles A. Frisbie, H. I. Ihsen, James Boyle,; Engineers, Acting Second-Assistants George W. Shank and H.D. McEwen; Acting Third-Assistants S. Stillings, Joel Wheeler, Benjamin James; Acting-Gunner, B. C. Betts; Acting-Masters's-Mates, James Courtney, Thomas Mason, M. H. Cleaves; Commander's Clerk, W. S. Dick; Paymaster's Clerk, A. B. Gillett.

The following vessels have arrived during the week: the *Tulip*, Acting-Master Sliter, from the Rappahannock; the *Willet Rowe* and the *Hippodrome*. The screw steamer *Vanderbilt* returned to the yard on Saturday night, with little damage. She was immediately repaired, and left Sunday night.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The first trial trip of the double-ender *Sassacus* has taken place at this Yard. Being the representative of a new class of twenty-seven vessels, the trial attracted considerable interest. The result is reported to be entirely satisfactory. The machinery worked well. The first of the double-enders, it will be remembered, have proved failures in some important points, but their defects seem to be happily overcome in the new ones. The *Sassacus* is officered as follows:—Lieutenant commanding, Francis A. Roe; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, A. W Muldaur; Acting and Sailing Master, C. A. Boutelle; Acting-Ensigns, Augusto Adley, Farley Hopkins, E. A. Sawyer; Master's-Mates, Henry O'Hara, Gideon H. Smith, E. A. Trundy; Engineers, 2d Assistant, B. F. Wood; 3d Assistants, O. W. Ellison, F. C. Reilley, R. N. Ellis, D. W. Graffey and John W. Hurley; Acting-Gunner, Neil Martin; Paymaster, G. D. F. Barton; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Captain's Clerk, Michael George; Paymaster's Clerk, Gustave Dettloff.

The 46-gun steam frigate *Niagara* has been put in commission with the following officers:—Commodore, Thomas J. Craven; Lieutenant Commanding, J. S. Barnes; Surgeon J. L. Fox; Paymaster, J. H. Watmough; Chief-Engineer, William Roberts; Chaplain, William A. Hitchcock; Marine Officers, First Lieutenant, J. F. Baker; Second Lieutenant, L. F. French; Master, William Watson; Acting Ensign, J. A. Slamm; Ensigns, R. S. Chew, W. R. Bridgman and A. S. Barker; Assistant Surgeon. C. J. T. Wells; 1st Assistant Engineer, O. H. Lachey; 2d Assistant Engineers, F. E. Brown, J. Butterworth and W. H. Harris; 3d Assistant Engineers, F. Schober, J. H. Diamond, G. McAllister, R. F. Edwards and E. F. McElwell; Commodore's Clerk, S. B. Clark; Paymaster's Clerks, S. M. Coleman and F. H. Jarvier; Master's Mates, H. E. Leslie, E. N. K. Place, F. B. Atkinson and S. S. Jessurum; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Nicholas Mayer; Sailmaker, A. W. Cassell. The frigate has been thoroughly repaired. Her old engines have been taken out and more powerful ones substituted; and it is now expected that her speed will be greatly increased. The new armament surpasses that of any other vessel in the world for weight of metal. It consists of twelve 200-pounder Parrott rifled guns on the spar deck, and twenty-four 11-inch smooth-bore guns for throwing hollow shot and shell, on the main deck. She is under orders to proceed to Gloucester to recruit. At present she has not quite 200 men.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the sawyers in the Yard, on account of an order received from Washington obliging them to work by the piece, instead of by the day, as formerly. They have been receiving \$2·50 per day, and the new order is to the effect that they shall receive 3½ cents for oak and 3 cents for pine sawing. This change is understood to be made so as to conform with the custom and prices outside the Yard. The average number of men em-

ployed in the Charlestown Yard during September was 3,368, and the amount of funds required to pay them for that month will be $164,297 24.

The iron-clad *Monadnock*, the first iron-clad frigate ever built at this yard, will probably be ready to launch in a fortnight. She is a second-rate vessel of 1,564 tons register, and calculated to carry four guns. She will cost about half a million dollars.

The arrivals at the yard are as follows: frigate *Sabine*, recruiting ship, from Gloucester; steam sloop *Ticonderoga*, from the West Indies, via Philadelphia, and the new gunboat *Syracuse* from a successful trip of six days, and the *Queen* from off Charleston, all on the 10th.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

THE *Galena*, which has been in the dry dock for some time past, undergoing repairs, was taken down and hauled to the south wharf, and the *Quaker City* was put in the dock next morning. The *Massachusetts* received a part of her stores yesterday. She will sail on Saturday for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The steamer *Novelty*, from New York, arrived yesterday morning, laden with stores for the ordnance department. The crew of the *Atlanta* will be transferred to the receiving ship *Princeton* this morning.

The *Ticonderoga*, Commodore Wm. Ronchendorff, sailed on the 13th with sealed orders.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE propeller *Albert Degroot* has been purchased by the Government. She is a substantial boat, named after Captain Degroot of New York.

A LETTER received in Boston, from Beaufort, says:—"The pirate *Sumter* was not destroyed in Charleston harbor, but is now in Wilmington, armed, awaiting a chance to run the blockade. There are eight United States steamers at present blockading that port."

THE rebel steamer *R. E. Lee*, six days from Wilmington direct, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 13th, with about thirty passengers on board. The *Lee* was chased by a Federal blockader, and has a shot-hole in her.

A ST. Helena letter reports the capture of a Greek slaver on the coast of Africa by a British gunboat, having on board 584 slaves. A portion of them will be sent to the West Indies, and 200 of the best of them have been selected to form the nucleus of the 5th West India regiment. The barracoons on the coast are reported full of slaves, ready for shipment.

THE Navy Department is still in great want of seamen. It is feared that some of the new war vessels will have to lie idle for a time for want of men. The prize money of most of the seamen in Government service amounts to a very large bounty. The prize money of some seamen has already amounted to $2,000. The judgments of a single day at Key West last week amounted to over $800,000.

CHARLES H. Sanborn, of Boston, has proposed to the Navy Department to raise the steamers *Georgiana*, *Kuley*, and *Isaac H. Smith*, and any or all other vessels sunk in or near the harbor of Charleston, S. C., for a salary of 50 per cent. of the net proceeds of what may be recovered; or will pay $1,000 for each of the above named-steamers as they are; or will raise said vessels and property, and will make return of all that may be recovered to some Court of Admiralty for adjudication of the amount of salvages to be paid him.

STEAMER (ferryboat) *Morse* has relieved the *Mystic*, doing guard duty off the harbor of Fortress Monroe. The *Morse* did very active service on the Pamunkey river and tributaries last summer, and has at present the white flag and red cross (the emblem of a guardship) flying from the masthead. She was one of the early purchases of the Department in the line of ferryboats, and registers 513 tons. She carries a crew of 125 men besides the officers. Her battery is very formidable, consisting of two 100-pounder Parrott rifles, two nine-inch Dahlgren's and two 24-pounder Dahlgren howitzers.

THE midshipmen who returned in instruction-ship *Macedonian* reported at the Naval Academy at Newport last Saturday. The Academy is in full operation, to continue until the 1st of February. The whole number of midshipmen on probation is 489. This does not include the first class, which numbers 30 members, as on the 16th instant they went into active service, being attached to different vessels as midshipmen. After an absence of one year they will report to the Academy, and, on passing an examination, be commissioned as Ensigns. The following are the first five in the first class:—1. Wm. C. Wise, Kentucky; 2. Williamson Dunn, Indiana; 3. Court. C. Clemens, Indiana; 4. William B. Hoff, Philadelphia; 5. Richard P. Leary, Maryland.

A LETTER from an officer on the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsage*, dated Brest, France, September 18th, to the Boston *Journal*, says:—"We are all ready for the pirate *Florida*, watching her movements sharply, and waiting impatiently for her advent, hoping to give a good account of ourselves. But the French government is going to enforce the twenty-four hour rule, as did the English in the case of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville*, at Southampton. This makes our task extremely difficult, for the *Kearsage* lies some distance up the channel, which is strongly defended, and difficult to force, not to mention half a dozen line-of-battle ships lying near. If we lie off the port, we must be a long distance out, owing to the rocks and shoals which here abound, thus giving her a good opportunity for escape on any dark night."

THE steamer *Britannia*, which it will be remembered was captured last winter by the *Santiago de Cuba*, and recently repaired at Boston, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. The *Britannia* had left for the blockade off Wilmington; but, having a green set of engineers on board, they neglected to blow the salt out of her boilers, and a coating of an inch thick becoming settled inside the plates, the fire burnt and destroyed what are technically known, as the "crown plates," and consequently the ship was unfit for further service until properly repaired The *Britannia* reached Beaufort, N. C., when Captain Sands of the *Dacotah*, commanding officer of the North Carolina Squadron, placed the engineers under arrest, and, placing competent engineers from the *Quaker City* and *Cambridge* in charge, ordered the disabled ship to Hampton Roads for survey. An inspection by a Board composed of Fleet Engineers Frank Garvin of the *Minnesota*, Captain Pierce Crosby, Fleet Captain, and the Chief Engineer of the *Roanoke*, resulted in ordering the vessel to the Gosport Yard for repairs.

OUR Navy in the Gulf is doing a fine business The British steamship *Sir Wm. Peel*, has been brought into New Orleans. She was captured off the Rio Grande by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*, Commander Wm. H. Walker, who also captured the steamtug *Leviathan*, taken by the Confederate cruiser *Teazer* from Mobile, off the mouth of the Mississippi. The *Sir Wm. Peel* was built in England for the Portuguese Government, for a war vessel, at a cost of £70,000. She has on board 960 bales of cotton, worth about $200,000. The following prize vessels are also at New Orleans, awaiting condemnation: Steamer *Montgomery*, from Mobile to Havana—cargo, cotton; British steamer *Alabama*, from Havana for Mobile—assorted cargo; steamer *Warrior*, from Havana for Mobile—cargo, cotton; schooner *Wave*, from Havana for Mobile—cargo, cotton; schooner *Cecilia D.*, from Havana for Mobile—cargo, cotton; schooner *Condor*, captured off Texas coast—assorted cargo; Schooner *Excelsior*, captured off Texas coast, assorted cargo; steamer *William Bagley*, from Mobile for Havana—cargo, cotton; steamer *Leviathan*, captured in Gulf: new vessel, built at Chester, Penn.; schooner *Flying Scud*, taken off Texas coast; schooner *Vanguard*, taken off Ship Island—cargo, cotton.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERS TO COMMANDERS.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 84.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK,
CAIRO, ILL., August 20, 1863.

By Order 80 it will be seen that the River Mississippi is now divided into Districts, each district under command of a divisional officer. When Commanders are ordered to repair to any point, they are to report to the Commander of District, get his orders, and take their stations. It will be their duty to report by first opportunity anything of importance that may occur. They are not to leave their stations, except to patrol a short distance, above and below, and to prevent the passage of rebel troops or munitions of war across the river. Ferries must be regulated so that no improper persons will pass to and fro.

Cultivate good feelings with the inhabitants, and allow no improprieties to be committed by officers or crew.

Pay particular attention to all general orders.

Warn all passing vessels if there are guerillas about, and convoy them past danger, if not too far from the station.

No vessels are to be delayed for Convoy.

Make all reports to commander of division, who will sign all requisitions, &c.; or if too far off, send all requisitions to Captain Pennock, at Cairo.

Notify the commander of division when short of coal and provisions. If the station is too far from the commanding officer, report by letter, and remain at the station until the divisional commander is heard from.

As the dispatch vessels go down, find out when they will return, and have the sick and their accounts ready to go up in her.

When an officer is very sick, he will be sent at once to Memphis Hospital, without further order than that of the Commander.

The gunboats will never tie up at the bank at night, but lie at anchor ready for anything. Be careful that torpedoes are not drifted down on the vessels, and guard against the approach of boats. Never anchor exactly on the same place, but shift position often.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

DISPOSITION OF THE VESSELS OF THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

General Order, No. 82.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, CAIRO, ILL., AUG. 19, 1863.

Owing to a change in the limits of my command, and the additional length of River to be looked after, it becomes necessary to make a different disposition of the vessels.

From New Orleans to Donaldsonville, will constitute the First District.

From Donaldsonville to Red River, the Second District.

From Red River to Natchez, the Third District.

From Natchez to Vicksburg, the Fourth District.

From Vicksburg to White River, the Fifth District.

From White River to Cairo, the Sixth District.

From Cairo to Head of Tennessee River, the Seventh District.

From Cumberland River to its source, and the Upper Ohio, the Eighth District.

Each District will be under the command of Divisional Officers, who will be responsible to me for their immediate Districts.

The vessels of one District are not to be ordered away from that District by any superior officer, unless it can be shown that a great emergency exists for so doing.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

PRIZE MONEY FORFEITED.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 6, 1863.

General Order No. 20.

In the cases of the schooner *Prince Alfred*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*, September 6, 1861, and the schooner *San Juan*, captured by the same vessel, September 28, 1861, prize lists have not yet been forwarded to the Department, and the distribution of the prize money is thereby prevented.

The Department therefore finds it necessary to declare that the share of prize money which would have accrued in these cases to Captain John A. Chauncey, who commanded the steamer *Suquehanna* at the time of the captures, is forfeited.

The "Act for the better government of the United States," approved April 23, 1800, directed (Art. 7, Sec. 1) that—

"The commanding officer of every ship or vessel in the Navy, who shall capture or seize upon any vessel as a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unmutilated, to the Judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed, and shall transmit to the Navy Department, and to the agent appointed to pay the prize money, complete lists of the officers and men entitled to a share of the capture, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, on pain of forfeiting his whole share of the prize money resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge."

A similar law, providing the same penalty for the failure to transmit prize lists to the Navy Department, is contained in the "Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved July 17, 1862.

The Department has no discretionary power to remit this forfeiture. Its duty is confined to the enforcement of it, so soon as it is clear that the intent of the law has been violated, and its purpose defeated, and that those who are entitled to prize money are suffering the consequences of a culpable neglect by their commanding officer of a duty so strongly enjoined.

Its powers to order a court-martial with a view to the further punishment of the offender is discretionary, and it may be compelled to exercise this power. But it trusts that this example of a faithful enforcement of the positive and certain penalty provided by the law, will have the effect of preventing similar neglect of duty on the part of commanding officers making captures.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant Commander R. R. Wallace, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to report to the *United States*.

Chief-Engineer Thomas Williamson, from the Board of Examining Engineers, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Second-Assistant-Engineer George W. Rogers (sick), from the *Canandaigua*, and awaiting orders.

Boatswain Wm. Winchester, from the *Atlanta*, and ordered to return to the *Vermont*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Geo. W. Carrick, from the *Powhatan* (sick), and granted one month's leave of absence.

Carpenter J. G. Thomas, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Lieutenant Commander Samuel Magaw, from the command of the *Thomas Freeborn*, and ordered to command the *Commodore Reed*.

Commander Cadwalader, from the command of the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Commander J. C. Beaumont, from the command of the *Nantucket*, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieutenant Commander Leonard Paulding, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant Commander Stephen B. Luce, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to command the *Nantucket*.

Lieutenant John W. Kelly, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon John J. Abernethy, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Geo. E. Thornton, from the *Sabine*, and settle accounts.

Boatswain Robert Dixon, Gunner E. J. Beacham, Carpenter Wm. D. Jenkins, and Sailmaker George C. Bocrum, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Ensign Henry J. Blake, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

First-Assistant-Engineer Thomas S. Cunn, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Mingo*.

First-Assistant-Engineer James R. Houston, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *Wyalusing*.

Gunner Elijah Haskell, from the *Saratoga*, and ordered to the Naval Magazine at Fort Mifflin, vice gunner Benjamin Bunker, detached and waiting orders.

ORDERED.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Charles F. Nagloe, to the *Pembina*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer James Long, to the *Powhatan*.

Commodore Thomas Turner, to special duty at New York.

Ensign Merrill Miller, to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Ensign Charles D. Jones, to the *Hartford*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Theodore Cooper, to examination.

Lieutenant Commander John H. Upshu, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Henry C. Tallman, to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Ensign H. Trenchard Grafton, to the *Hartford*.

Ensigns Chas. W. Tracy, A. H. McCormick and Frederick Pearson, to their final examination.

Acting-Ensign Roland C. Irvin, to the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting-Ensign Wm. B. Hoff, to the *Niagara*.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Barrett, preparatory orders for sea service.

Gunner Stephen Young, to the *Saratoga*.

RESIGNED.

Henry W. Sprole has resigned his appointment as midshipman at the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Paymaster George Plunkotts' orders to the *Pensacola*, and waiting for orders.

PROMOTION.

Midshipman Wm. H. Whiting, promoted to the grade of Acting-Ensign, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Midshipman Douglas R. Cassel, to the grade of Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending October 10, 1863.

Joseph D. Lisle, Paymaster, yellow fever, September 25, U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

Henry C. Russell, Third-Assistant-Engineer, pernicious fever, September 21, U. S steamer *Hollyhock*.

Fred. R. Whitlock, Paymaster's steward, pernicious fever, September 21, U. S. steamer *Hollyhock*.

Joseph Moffat, Third-Assistant-Engineer, pernicious fever, September 21, U. S. steamer *Hollyhock*.

James McGregor, Third-Assistant-Engineer, yellow fever, September 24, U. S. steamer *Pinola*.

Washington Taylor, contraband, yellow fever, September 24, U. S. steamer *Pinola*.

James D. Manning, Acting-Ensign, gastritis, September 29, U. S. steamer *Courier*.

Edward Foley, coal heaver, pneumonia, September 32, Naval Hospital, New York.

Patrick Rodgers, marine, tetanus, September 10, U. S. steamer *Flag*.

Wm. F. Hernsworth, Third-Assistant-Engineer, remittent fever, August 24, U. S. steamer *Narragansett*.

Frank Lewis, seaman, remittent fever, August 8, U. S. steamer *Narragansett*.

Jackson Quick, seaman, consumption, September, 21, Naval Hospital, New York.

John George, coal heaver, remittent fever, September 28, Naval Hospital, New York.

James Porteous, Acting-Master's-Mate, September 28, U. S. steamer *Niphon*.

John Tye, boatswain's mate, gunshot wound, September 1, U. S. steamer *Currituck*.

Eph. Bearn, ordinary seaman, consumption, August 20, U. S. steamer *Fort Henry*.

Thomas Fitzgerald, seaman, consumption, Naval Hospital, New York.

Hans Hansfield, seaman, dementia and drowned, Naval Hospital, New York.

James R. Coleman, landsman, meningitis, Naval Hospital, New York.

Henry Monroe, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

James H. Faulkner, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

George W. Clark, first cabin boy, typhoid fever, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Jones, coal heaver, typhoid fever, Naval Hospital, New York.

Fred. McMullen, marine, delerium tremens, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles W. Peck, Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, yellow fever, September 4, U. S. steamer *Relief*.

James Johnson, seaman, enlargement of heart, U. S. steamer *Penguin*.

Alfonso S. Howes, seaman, smallpox, U. S. steamer *Penguin*.

Alfred R. Matthews, Master's-Mate, pistol shot, September 24, U. S. steamer *Wyandank*.

U. S. COAST SURVEY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—ATLANTIC COAST—APPROACHES TO PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

The following rocks, not upon any chart, have been surveyed by Lieutenant Commander T. S. Phelps, U. S. Navy, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey:—

1. Witch Rock, 24 feet water. Portland Light-house, W. by N. nearly, distant 1⅝ miles. Middle of Ram Island, N. N. W., distant ⅞ mile.
2. Willard's Rock, 31½ feet water. Portland Light-house, N. W. by N. ½ N. nearly, distant, 1¾ miles. Cape Elizabeth East Light-house, S. W. by S. ¼ S., distant 2¼ miles. Trundy's Reef Buoy, S. W. ½ W., distant ⅝ mile.
3. West Cod Ledge, 33 feet water. Portland Light-house, N. W., ⅝ North, distant 4⅝ miles. Cape Elizabeth East Lighthouse, W. ½ N., distant 3¼ miles. Alden's Rock Buoy, S. W. by W., distant 1⅝ miles.
4. Corwin Rock, 24½ feet water. Portland Light-house, N. N. W. nearly, distant, 4¾ miles. Cape Elizabeth East Light-house, N. W. by W. ¾ W. distant 2⅝ miles. Alden's Rock Buoy, S. W. by W., distant ½ mile.
5. West Hue and Cry Rocks, 27 feet water. Cape Elizabeth East Light-house, N. N. W., distant 2⅝ miles. Barn on Richmond Island, N. W. by W. ½ W., distant 3¼ miles. Alden's Rock Buoy, N. E. by N. ¾ N., distant 1½ miles.
6. Bulwark Shoal, surveyed by E. Cordell, Acting Assistant, has *fourteen* feet water on it. The depth of six feet heretofore given on the Chart is an error. The bearings are magnetic. The distances are in nautical miles. The depths are at mean low water.

A. D. BACHE, Superintendent.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, Sept. 15, 1863.

THE following casualties among officers occurred during the recent cavalry fight on the Rappahannock:

KILLED.—Captain John Pierce, 6th New York Cavalry; Major Van Voorhees, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain Griggs, 2d New York Cavalry; Captain Grinton, 2d New York Cavalry; Captain Dodge, Co. C, 5th Michigan Cavalry.

WOUNDED.—Captain Downing, 2d Artillery, badly; Captain David Oliphant, Co. B, 5th Mich.; Captain R. Fitzgerald, Co K, 17th Pennsylvania; Adjutant F. Lansing, 8th New York Cavalry; Lieutenant D. R. Chaffee, 6th Regulars; Lieutenant-Colonel Crocker, Inspector-General upon General Pleasanton's Staff, shot through the thigh; Major A. Paleti, 1st Michigan; Surgeon Foreward, 6th United States; Captain W. P. Dye, 5th New York; Captain Dimmick, 5th New York; Captain W. Atkins, Co. B, 6th New York; Lieutenant G. A. Eddy, Co. A, 6th Michigan; Lieutenant W. H. Lambert, Co. D, 12th Illinois; Lieutenant P. Bly, Co. M, 9th New York; Lieutenant A. C. Robinson, Co. F. 9th New York; Colonel Sawyer, 1st Vermont; Captain Welles, 9th New York, was wounded and taken prisoner; Captain Rhodes and Lieutenants Prentiss and Vose, of 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, were seriously wounded.

THE following is a list of the officers of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jackson*, which is doing guard duty at Baltimore, together with a list of vessels boarded by them during the month of September: Captain, S. Cornell: Second Lieutenant and Executive Officer, H. D. Hall; Third Lieutenant, W. S. Simmons; Boatswain, J. Clive; Gunner, M. O'Donnell; Carpenter, B. Long.

VESSELS BOARDED.—Ships, 4; Barks, 15; Brigs, 17; Schooners, 936; Sloops, 51; making a total of 1,023 of all classes.

LIEUTENANT Mat. Sievers, of Battery A, First Virginia Light Artillery, has been sentenced by a Court-Martial at Camp Barry to be dismissed the service. The President has approved the sentence.

Government and Private Armories.—In addition to the large number of muskets manufactured at the Government works in Springfield, and which amount to upward of three hundred thousand per annum, there are a vast number of private establishments throughout the Northern States, which turn out from two to five thousand muskets per month each. These various manufactories are situated at Hartford, Norfolk, Windsor Locks, Norwich, Middletown, Meriden and Whitneyville, Ct., Providence, R. I., Manchester, N. H., Windsor, Vt., Trenton, N. J., Bridesburg, Pa., and New York city, Watertown and Ilion, N. Y. Besides these, there are more than fifty establishments where separate parts of the musket are manufactured in large quantities, and purchased by Government to supply the places of those injured or destroyed in the service. It is estimated that the private armories alone are manufacturing monthly upwards of sixty thousand rifled muskets. The Government contracts for these arms extend to January next, and the total number which will then have been produced will be enormous. The cost of manufacturing a musket at the Government works is estimated at about $9; but the contract price to the private arms companies is $20 for those which equal the Government standard in every respect, $19,90 for those which lack a little in finish, $19 for the next grade, $18 for the next, and $16 for the lowest and poorest which are accepted.

As the arms are finished, they are sent away to the various Government arsenals; those made in New England to Watertown, Mass., where they remain until the exigencies of the service require them. At the present time, there is a sufficient number of new rifled muskets of the best quality stored in the various arsenals to arm the entire levy about to be called into the field, and should the war continue so long, there will be enough manufactured during the next twelve months for a new levy of over one million of men. These arms, it must be remembered, are entirely independent of those ordered by the respective State governments, which would swell the amount very largely.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Fate of an Inventor.—In a letter to the *Times* attention is called to a death which occurred a few days ago in an obscure street in Newport, Monmouthshire—that of Mr. Samuel Baldwyn Rogers, formerly of Nant-y-glo. He died in the deepest poverty, though the inventor of iron bottoms for puddling furnaces, now universally adopted in the iron trade, and which have been of immense practical importance. His invention was not patented, and so far from receiving reward, he was dismissed from his employment at a large ironworks in South Wales on account of his having committed the indiscretion of having published an elementary treatise on iron metallurgy. When the distressed condition of the poor old man became known—a condition not resulting from misconduct on his part—several persons connected with the iron trade assisted him with money, but assistance came too late. An imbecile daughter survives, and efforts are now made in South Wales to save her from the being workhouse.

Plan for Filling up Depleted Regiments.—Governor Morton, of Indiana, has submitted to the War Department the following plan for filling up the depleted regiments of three years volunteers:—Certain members of old regiments, say one for each Congressional District, reduced to the lowest point in numbers or the oldest in organization, and three-fourths of which will re-enlist for three years, shall be brought home to recruit, the officers and men to be furloughed for such time as the Governors of the respective States may determine, for the purpose of recruiting for their respective regiments. At the expiration of the terms of furlough, the regiments shall be returned to the field, and a like number of old regiments on the same principle be brought home and recruited, the men who enlist to be mustered out as their first terms of enlistment have expired, receiving $100 bounty for past services and $402 bounty awarded the veteran regiments for future service. This plan will place the regiments organized in 1861, as regards the bounty, on the same footing with those of 1862.

The young Duke de Penthievre, son of the Prince de Joinville, lately paid a short visit to Washington previous to his departure for Europe. The young prince made a cruise, as honorary ensign, on board of the United States ship *Macedonian*, and exhibited so precocious a proficiency (he is not yet seventeen years old) that Captain Luce appointed him sailing-master, and as such he exclusively and successfully brought the frigate from Cadiz to New York. His object in visiting Washington was to take leave of the President and undergo his final examination for lieutenant, for which purpose a special board was appointed, composed of Admirals Davis and Shubrick and Commodore Harwood. The result of the examination was extremely satisfactory. The Duke stopped during his visit at the house of the Brazilian Minister, who on the evening previous to his departure entertained at dinner, in honor of his distinguished guest, the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and Navy and the officers who had examined him.

Mr. David Willis, agent for the Executive of Pennsylvania, announces that the arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle-field to the burying-ground which is being prepared by the several States interested for their reception and proper burial. All the dead will be disinterred and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves of those marked or known will be carefully and permanently remarked in this soldiers' cemetery. If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will have to make known that design immediately to Mr. Willis, whose address is Gettysburg, as after the bodies are removed it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals. Hon. Edward Everett will deliver the oration on the consecration of the national cemetery, on the battle-field of Gettysburg, on the 19th of November next.

Our Big Guns.—Speaking of the bombardment of Charleston, and the destruction of Sumter by our guns the while Wagner lay between our batteries and that fort, and the shelling of Charleston from five miles' distance, the London *Telegraph* says:

"If the Americans are vain of being 'big,' why not do them the justice of confessing that they attain that adjective, in their contentions, their sufferings and their engines and methods of warfare? Twice in the course of this two years' struggle they have altered the complexion of the science of destruction—once on the water and once by land."

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Weir—McPherson.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at All Saints, Church, Frederick, Md., by Rev. Mr Perryman, Dr. Robert E. Weir, U S. A., and Maria, daughter of Mr. Robert G. McPherson, of Frederick, Md.

Bemis—Phipps.—In Framingham, Mass., Oct. 7, by Rev. I. K. McLean, George F. Bemis, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., to Miss Ellen M. Phipps, of Framingham.

Kane—Higbee.—October 7, T. F. Kane, U. S. N., to Miss Bessie Higbee, New York.

Weir—Coles.—In New York, on Monday, Oct. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Lieut. Gulian Verplank Weir, U. S. Army, to Annie, daughter of Oscar Coles.

Sibley—Stewart.—At Niagara Falls, Sept. 15, by Rev. J. Zimmermann, Capt. P. B. Sibley to Miss Maggie B. Stewart.

Wright—Deuel.—In New York, on Sunday, Oct. 11, by the Rev. Bishop Janes, the Hon. J. A Wright of Indiana, late Minister to the Court of Prussia, to Mrs. Caroline R Deuel, of New York

Fems—Pitty.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. William Henry Fems, of the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, to Miss Emma Pitty.

Blinkhorn—Parmiter.—In Philadelphia, on Sept. 26th, by Rev. George Bringhurst, Rector of All Saints' P. E. Church, George Blinkhorn, U. S. A., to Miss Mary M. Parmiter.

Beath—Blinkhorn.—In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., by Rev. George Bringhurst, Robert B. Beath, Captain U. S. colored troops, to Miss Maggie Blinkhorn, all of Philadelphia.

Bright—Fanar.—In Washington, on the 3d inst., at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Father Boyle, Jacob L. Bright, U. S. Navy, to Annie E. Fanar, of this city.

DIED.

Capron.—In Washington, on the 8th inst., in the 16th year of his age, George, youngest son of the late Capt E. A. Capron, U S. Army.

Cassin.—In Washington, on Thursday, Oct. 8, Major Walter L. Cassin, 15th regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, aged 30 years.

Duckman.—In the St. James Hospital, New Orleans, on the 27th September, of chronic diarrhœa, William M. Duckman, of Woburn, Mass., Captain in the 9th Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, Gen. Ulman's Brigade, aged 22 years.

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Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

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Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

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ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1863.

An Army Medical Board will meet in the city of New York, on the 15th instant, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Regular Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age and physically sound.

Applications must be made to the Secretary of War or through the Surgeon-General of the Army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth, and they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

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Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second National Bank of the city of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony thereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirteenth day of August, 1863.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE relative position of the opposing armies in Virginia is greatly changed since last week—General MEADE having resumed the offensive, and advanced towards the Rappahannock. There has been no important engagement since that of Wednesday, the 14th instant—mentioned in last week's *resumé*—between the 2d Army corps, under General WARREN, assisted by General GREGG'S cavalry, and the rebels under A. P. HILL. Several cavalry skirmishes have occurred, of which the principal was about three miles beyond Manassas Junction, as our forces were advancing towards Warrenton, on Sunday, the 18th instant. Here the enemy's pickets were encountered, who retired, and drew our advance column into an ambuscade of artillery, where we had the worst of it, at first—the enemy being behind their guns in force. The next day, however, the rebels retreated, our forces pursuing. On Monday, the 19th instant, our reserve cavalry, under General MERRITT, reached Warrenton Junction, without coming up with the enemy; though they saw small squads of his cavalry, that retreated before them. The battle of Wednesday, the 14th instant, probably entirely defeated and changed LEE'S plans, and should be especially noticed as one of those decisive engagements, upon which, as upon a pivot, the fate of a campaign sometimes unexpectedly turns. It teaches, that every corps and every division should act as if certain that the fate of the war depended upon it alone.

Wednesday's battle was on this wise: The 2d army corps, under General WARREN, with a part of the 5th, and General GREGG'S cavalry, being in advance, near Auburn, between Catlett's Station and Warrenton, were attacked suddenly and simultaneously, just at daybreak, by HILL'S corps of rebels—the first intimation being a discharge of shot and shell. After momentary confusion, our men were in position, and repulsed the enemy handsomely, who only withdrew, however, to perfect his attack, which was renewed in the afternoon, by a nimble and furious flank movement upon the Pennsylvania Reserves. Being baffled in this attempt, however, he made a solid enslaught upon General WARREN'S corps, with his whole force, in which he was signally repulsed, defeated, and driven from the field, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, with some 700 or 800 prisoners, and a battery of seven guns, two of which, however, being worthless, we did not bring away. Our men availed themselves, during part of the engagement, of a railroad embankment, which afforded them the protection of a breast-work. When General WARREN saw that the enemy were driven from their guns, he detailed ten men from each regiment to go and bring in the pieces, that the honor might be fairly divided. This improvised corps sprang to their work with shouts of delight, although the woods behind the pieces were full of the enemy's men. The guns were shotted, and our men coming in on the run, turned them on their former owners, who rallied to their defence, in a charge of greatly superior numbers—our forces being unable to assist the little band by giving a shot, as they were between our lines and the enemy. But before a charge could be made to help them, they had repulsed the enemy with the bayonet, and were back to our lines, dragging five of the guns with them—one large Whitworth, two fine Rodman's, and two brass field-pieces. This remarkable feat fitly closed the day—the engagement ending at dark, in the retreat of the enemy.

It should be added that General SYKES, with the Sixth Army Corps, rendered valuable assistance in the latter part of the day. What shows the importance of this battle is the fact, that the rebel commander-in-chief evidently depended upon HILL to engage and defeat our advance (2d, 5th and 6th corps), while he should flankG eneral MEADE at Chantilly, which he attempted at the very time (about 6 P. M.), when HILL made his last attack on our lines. This is LEE'S old and often-repeated strategy; but General MEADE—never yet entrapped—defeated it by a masterly retrogression of his force, at the same time that General WARREN repulsed HILL.

What LEE is doing at this moment, or where his principal force is massed, is not clear. On Wednesday, the 21st, the advance of our right column was at Warrenton (*not* Warrenton Junction), and our left at Greenwich; and though the enemy had been previously reported in force at Gainesville, and considerable bodies of his men had been driven by our cavalry to Buckland's Mills—some 3 or 4 miles further—his main body had not been overtaken. It is said by prisoners that a part, if not the main portion of LEE'S army is on its way to the Southwest, destined either against Chattanooga or General BURNSIDE. It seems certain that the rebel General has retreated south of the Rappahannock, and it is absolutely certain that our Army is facing and following him, in the best of spirits, full of faith in its commander, and sanguine of victory.

It is asserted by *prisoners*—not the best of authority to be sure—that LEE'S plan was, to drive General MEADE within the defences of Washington, and holding him there at bay, to turn back, and destroy the railroads, so that the way to Richmond might be obstructed for two or three weeks, while he hurried down the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, to overpower General BURNSIDE, hoping to accomplish this and get back in time to confront General MEADE. This sounds improbable; but if true, LEE has evidently miscalculated the fine soldiership of General MEADE. The movements of the past fortnight in Virginia, are among the most startling and admirable that the war has hitherto called forth. And who does not hope, that the crowning hour for the Army of the Potomac—that heroic Army whom no misleading, slander, or misfortune has been able to discourage or demoralize—may be near at hand?

IN the central field, a change has been made which has almost electrified the nation, though those who were informed on military matters knew that it was preparing. General GRANT has been placed in command of all the forces between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi river, and, it is said, with plenary powers. General ROSECRANS has been relieved, and directed to report at Cincinnati, General THOMAS taking his place. The best reasons, which will be known in due time, must exist for this change. No question is to be made of the motives of the Department, acquiescence and a hearty support of General GRANT being a duty, in which we, as a military people, will all agree. No living soldier in any part of the world has such a record as Major-General GRANT, who never lost a battle, and has taken more prisoners, arms and military property, and fought more battles, than any leader since the time of NAPOLEON.

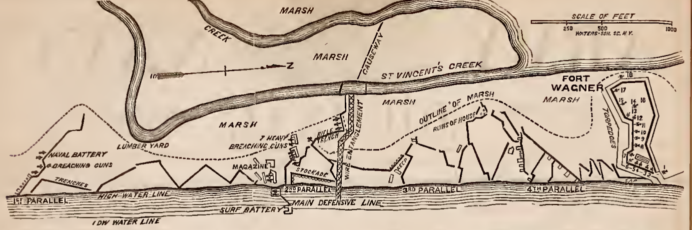
As to Chattanooga, it might be imprudent to state the condition of our force within the defences. But there is no harm in showing how the place appears from the outside, which we give in the words of a rebel newspaper correspondent:—"ROSECRANS has been "untiring in his labor. He has fortified Chattanooga "to perfection. There is hardly a rising ground any-" where but what is mounted by guns and breastworks. "His ports are already shell-proof. His rifle-pits ex-"tend round and around the town, in deep dykes from "Brabson Hill and the river to the tan-yard. They "are manned from night till morning, from morning "till night. The works on Smith Hill are very fine. "So are those facing toward Lookout. The view of "all these is clear and bright from the ridge. You "may take a glass any time and see the Yankee sen-"tries pacing along their parapets, Yankee officers "riding from post to post, and Yankee flags flying "from a hundred staffs." Unless BRAGG should make an attack, however, or attempt a flank movement, there is no prospect of an immediate resumption of hostilities. General HOOKER, one of the most enterprising of our officers, after taking his corps from Virginia to Bridgeport, Alabama, in the incredibly short time of five days, is now guarding the communications of General THOMAS, his headquarters being at Stevenson, Alabama. He arrived just in time to hasten the precipitate retreat of the rebel leader, WHEELER, who, with 5000 cavalry, had crossed the Tennessee river at Washington, 45 miles east of Chattanooga. He entered the Sequatchie valley, and destroying 400 supply wagons, moved upon McMinnville, taking that place with 500 prisoners. He then divided his band, one party going towards Murfreesboro. This might have been a serious business; but Brigadier-General CROOK was speedily after both parties, and has routed them in three battles, the last being at Farmington, Tenn., where he took four guns, 1000 stand of cavalry arms, and 250 prisoners, besides wounded. The band (General CROOK says in his official report with a loss of 2000 men) has *melted* back across the Tennessee river, entirely disorganized.

GENERAL BURNSIDE reports an engagement by a detachment of his force under General SHACKLEFORD, with the enemy at Blue Springs, about 70 miles northeast of Knoxville, in which the rebels were defeated with heavy loss, and driven from the State. Where they came from, or what their number was, or where they made their exit, is not stated. It was probably a considerable guerrilla force. Their final defeat seems to have been at Zollicoffer's Bridge, which BURNSIDE destroyed.

THE rebel guerrilla chiefs, CHAMBERS and RICHARDSON, have been repeatedly defeated on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; the last fight of a series continuing through eight days having taken place at Ingrahamsville, near Bayhalea. This is somewhat important, as these robbers numbered about 8000, and have been, for a considerable time, the terror of Northern Mississippi. Our forces were about 2200, and were under the orders of General SHERMAN. A good many prisoners have been taken. A dispatch from General SCHOFIELD gives intelligence of similar successes against the guerrillas of Missouri, under SHELBY, who were signally routed by General BROWN on the 13th instant, with the loss of all their artillery, baggage, and numerous small arms and prisoners.

FROM Charleston there is nothing new whatever this week.

FORT WAGNER AND ITS APPROACHES.



SIEGE OPERATIONS AGAINST FORT WAGNER.

The siege of Fort Wagner, considering the character of the ground over which the approaches were made, marshy on one side and subject to be overflowed by high tides; the narrow front for the development of the parallels and zig-zags; and the heavy fire to which the besiegers were subjected without being able to reply to it by counter-batteries, forms a memorable epoch in the engineer's art, and presents a lesson fruitful in results.

Morris Island, the site of Forts Wagner and Gregg, is but a narrow ridge of sand, formed by successive accumulations from the beach, running along the entrance to Charleston Harbor. This ridge slopes from the shore inwards, terminating in the salt-water marshes, intersected by narrow creeks, which lie to the west of it. The width of the portion disposable for the trenches in no point exceeds 225 yards, whilst in others it narrows to 25 yards at high tide.

The plan of attack, it is now known, proposed by General Gillmore, was: 1st. To effect a lodgement on the south side of Morris Island, which it was known that the enemy was then strongly fortifying. 2d. To besiege and reduce Fort Wagner, by which all the works on Cumming's Point would necessarily fall. 3d. From the positions thus gained, to reduce Fort Sumter. 4th. The vessels of war to remove the obstructions at the entrance of the harbor and reach the city by running by the works on Sullivan's Island.

The first point was effected by the diversion made on the Stono, which drew off half the enemy's forces from Morris Island, and rendered its capture by surprise comparatively bloodless. This was done July 10th.

It is known that two assaults on Fort Wagner were unsuccessful, though the troops making it were on the brink of effecting their object. These failures led to a modification of General Gillmore's plan, which was to effect the reduction or demolition of Fort Sumter, from which an annoying fire was kept up on his trenches over Fort Wagner, before advancing on the latter work, the fire of which he expected to keep down from destructive effects by his mortar batteries and the iron-clads of the Navy. How thoroughly this was done by the heavy guns of his batteries at distances of 3,330 and 4,240 yards is well known. In a letter to a friend, General Gillmore, with characteristic candor and modesty, says:—"I take no special credit to myself for the "attainment of this result. It was simply the development "of the power of skilfully served artillery. Parrott *is the "real hero.*"

Having effected this important object, the approaches and other works against Fort Wagner were more easily pushed forward. Armed with seventeen heavy guns, well flanked, with a wet ditch, a bomb-proof for its garrison that resisted the heaviest shells, approachable only in front over the narrow sand ridge which narrows down to 25 yards in width just in front of the work, guarded on the east by the sea and on the west by Vincent's Creek and the marsh from surprise, seen in reverse by Battery Gregg and thirty guns on Sullivan's Island, in flank by the batteries on James' Island; whilst all the ground in advance of it is swept at one point or another by all its guns, a more difficult problem has seldom, if ever, been presented for the solution of the engineer than its reduction; certainly none in modern times.

In spite of these obstacles; in spite of the shifting sand under him, over which the tide swept more than once during his advances; in spite of the succor and relief of the garrison from Charleston, with which their communications were free, General Gillmore addressed himself to his task with that preparedness for every eventuality and that tenacity which are characteristic traits of his character.

The sketch accompanying this succinct account, reduced carefully from an authentic copy, shows so well the skillful direction given to the approaches, and the means used for guarding them from sorties, that nothing further is requisite for a full comprehension of the siege works. The first parallel and the batteries in it were ready on July 18th, and the fire was opened at 1,350 yards several hours prior to the assault on that day The second parallel was opened by the flying sap on the 23d July at 750 yards from the Fort, was made the principal defensive line, was well secured from sorties, and contained the breaching batteries afterwards used against Sumter. The third parallel, at 450 yards, was made by the flying sap also, on August 9th, and beyond this point the trenches were sometimes pushed forward by the flying sap, sometimes by the full sap, as opportunity demanded. The fourth parallel, at about 300 yards, was made on the 22d and 23d August. The fifth parallel, at 200 yards, on a ridge wrested from the enemy, August 26th. Beyond this point the approaches were simply zigzags, making very acute angles with each other, as there was not front enough for a parallel.

Here came that period which almost every well-contested defence has shown, where the besieger, being in fact the enveloped party, his artillery to a great extent unavailable, his daily losses heavy, discouragement seizes upon the besieging force, and all but those who possess the bull-dog spirit are ready to give up. An officer present, writing to a friend, says:—"Matters seemed at a stand still, and a spirit "of dejection and discouragement began to pervade the "entire command. There seemed, indeed, to be no adequate return for the daily loss of life which we suffered." Here we have repeated what occurred at Sebastopol. The same accounts sent home from men of all ranks. One gallant soul, however, was in this case, indomitable, Colonel, now General, Frossard, of the Engineers, a man having many of Gillmore's traits. He wrote nothing but encouraging words. His song was "*nous arriverons*," we shall succeed. And succeed he did. His hopefulness was communicated to the Emperor, who could appreciate and has since well rewarded such tenacity. Frossard is a general, and on the high road to a marshal's baton.

In this emergency new means and redoubled efforts were called for, and General Gillmore was equal to it. He moved to the front all his light mortars, enlarged the positions for his sharpshooters, obtained the coöperation of the *Ironsides* by day, used powerful calcium lights to blind the enemy by night, opened fire with as many heavy guns to his rear as he could without danger to his men in the trenches, thus essaying to keep the garrison confined to their bomb-proof, and to breach this through a breach in the work. These measures were inaugurated on the morning of September 5th, and for forty-two hours one who was present writes: "The spectacle was magnificently grand, even sub"lime." The Fort was silent. The garrison were immured in their bomb-proof, and the work went on in safety except from the batteries on James' Island. The men moved about in the trenches, even sat on their parapets, and hunted torpedoes, at which they had become as skillful as rat-catchers at scenting out rat-holes. The counterscarp of the work was crowned on the night of September 6th, and some formidable obstructions in the ditch removed. All being now ready for an assault, the order for it was given; but seeing the hopelessness of their position, the enemy evacuated just in time to avoid the result.

Such, in brief, is the record of this remarkable exhibition of "skill and industry," the true and always successful tools with which the engineer works. General Gillmore's losses, like those of the Allies at Sebastopol, were from two open assaults: an attempt never certain of success, but certain of great loss of life; contrary to the teachings of experience and to the precepts and practice of the great master of sieges, Vauban. At the siege of Sebastopol, the Allies lost at the final assault, September 8th, 10,054, all told, in killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the French was 7,567, of whom 5 general officers were killed, 4 general officers wounded, 10 field officers of various grades killed; in all 140 officers killed, 245 wounded, and 20 missing. Yet the Malakoff or Korniloff Bastion was a work badly flanked, not heavily armed, and ill provided with shelters for its garrison; in fact, in no respects equal in strength to Fort Wagner.

This is a triumph of American military science and skill of which the nation may well be proud, and General Gillmore, in the reduction of Fort Pulaski, the demolition of Sumter, and the capture of Wagner, has fairly earned the title of *Poliorcetes.*

WHAT THE NATION HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.

Below we give a tabular statement of the number of troops voluntarily raised by the loyal States from the commencement of the war to January 1st, 1863. The table is prepared from official reports, and is as complete as it is possible to make it. The information furnished by some of the reports is so obscure that it is very difficult to decide to which class of service the troops furnished belong, but it is believed the classification below is correct:—

	3 mos.	9 mos.	12 mos	2 yrs.	def'nce of State.	3 years.	Total.
Maine	779	7,493			262	24,771	33,10[illegible]
New Hampshire	800	2,023				14,915	17,73[illegible]
Vermont	782	4,777				13,447	19,00[illegible]
Massachusetts	3,736	16,596				66,406	71,03[illegible]
Rhode Island	3,147	2,069				9,410	14,6[illegible]
Connecticut	2,340	5,697				20,182	28,21[illegible]
New York	16,922			30,131		176,783	222,8[illegible]
New Jersey	3,105	10,714			*	16,395	30,21[illegible]
Pennsylvania	20,979	15,100				164,257	200,33[illegible]
Ohio	26,893					143,228	170,12[illegible]
Indiana	4,698		2,587		3,101	93,840	104,3[illegible]
Illinois	4 901					130,539	135,44[illegible]
Michigan	786					44,890	45,6[illegible]
Wisconsin	816	491				39.345	40,6[illegible]
Minnesota	930	1,200				10,136	12,2[illegible]
Iowa	959					47,855	48,8[illegible]
Missouri					10,640	27,407	37,9[illegible]
Kentucky		878			1,860	41,163	43,9[illegible]
Delaware	No returns						
Maryland							
Virginia							
Tennessee							
California							
	91,561	67,335	2,587	30,131	15,863	1,068,769	1,276,[illegible]

Losses of Rosecrans' Army.—Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles in Northern Georgia have been received at the General Headquarters, and give the following statistics:—

THOMAS' CORPS—FOURTEENTH.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Officers	36	266	129
Men	636	3,297	2,127

Making a total of 6,301.

M'COOK'S CORPS—TWENTIETH.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Officers	40	169	70
Men	363	2,367	1,603

Making a total of 4,520.

CRITTENDEN'S CORPS—TWENTY-FIRST.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Officers	39	131	22
Men	296	2,157	655

Making a total of 3,300.

Two brigades of Granger's reserve corps, engaged early in the afternoon of the second day's fight, lost:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Officers	16	50	34
Men	230	877	527

Making a total of 1,732.

Total loss of four corps, 955 officers and 14,891 men. The losses of the cavalry, not reported, will bring up the grand aggregate to just about 16,000. Of the 4,685 missing, about 2,500 were wounded. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost, and a few wagons.

Colonel Serrell, who superintended the construction of the work on which the "Swamp Angel" is mounted, says it required 7000 days' work and exposure to constant fire from numerous rebel batteries as soon as the work appeared above the grass. It stands on the very softest of mud, twenty-two feet deep, so soft that a man will sink into it out of sight if he attempts to walk on it. 10,000 bags filled with sand were carried more than two miles, and 300 large logs and pieces of timber more than ten miles to make the battery. Two miles and a half of bridges across the marsh had to be built to get to and from batteries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RESPONSE FROM MR. JULIUS W. ADAMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—May I ask a space in your JOURNAL for the insertion of the following remarks, elicited by an article in your issue of the 17th inst., headed "A Disappointed Applicant."

First, as to my efforts to "extend the circle of my sympathizers by rushing into print," &c. My pamphlet letter to the Secretary of War was printed for private distribution *solely*, and, with the exception of two copies sent to high officials in Washington, none were distributed save to personal friends, less than fifty in all, who were apprised of the fact that the document was not intended for *publication*. If some of our soiled linen needed washing, I am guiltless of calling in the public generally to witness the performance! Nor do I intend now anything further than to meet the salient points of the article, authorized, if not written, by General CASEY himself; reserving myself for the pamphlet which I learn he is preparing wherewith to demolish me. His happy allusion to "those who live in glass houses" will then, I apprehend, receive a practical illustration, and the public will see whose windows are smashed!

It is a matter of surprise to "S." that "I should hold Gen. CASEY solely responsible for the adverse action of the Board of Examiners in my case." General CASEY I know to be a brave and fearless soldier. Of the other members of the Board I know nothing whatever: not even their names, although I made repeated efforts to learn something of them. No one who has had my experience in witnessing the Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Major-General U. S. Vols., at the head of the Board, could doubt for a moment *who* constituted its *body* also, and for the rest, he would not be inquisitive. Enough that, like SAM HOUSTON, I do not choose to fight "down hill."

The relevancy of my citation of the battle of Fair Oaks is questioned by "S." The generalship exhibited by General CASEY at the battle of Fair Oaks has certainly been questioned. Was the deduction an unfair one that he was no judge of the qualifications requisite for a general officer? When I discredit the evidence furnished by my own eyesight, and in lieu of it accept the parchments issuing from the War Office, I shall be prepared to admit his claims to generalship on that occasion, but not until then.

The reference to my experience as an engineer is considered equally irrelevant by "S." If a successful wool merchant or retailer of liquors, be appointed a Brigadier-General, with no other known qualifications whatever, am I not at liberty to offset my ignorance in handling those useful articles of merchandize, wool, and liquor, by showing an equally extended experience in handling *men?*

We come now to the questions. "S." says that "I failed to answer them, and wisely ignore it in my pamphlet." I considered that it mattered little what my answers were. The absurdity of the examination consisted in the character of the questions. Of the 69 questions in the order in which they are printed, I failed to answer correctly as follows:—The 5th, 17th, 30th, 32d, 34th, 35th, 40th, 64th, and 65th—nine in all. The 7th and 8th I failed to answer according to CASEY'S Tactics. I differed from him by a few inches in the 7th, wherein a difference of *feet* usually exists in practice amongst the best trained troops, and in the 8th I answered according to the practice recommended in this very number of your JOURNAL by Major BROOKS, of General GILLMORE'S staff, and of which I have myself seen the advantages. Questions No. 20 and 21 may be considered as matters of opinion among military men. Many experienced officers of the Regular Army agree with me as to the correctness of my answers. Nos. 59 and 60 are still under discussion by the statesmen of this and other countries, and until they settle it, common modesty should dictate to Gen. CASEY to suspend his decision as to the correctness of my answers. As to the answer to No. 16, General CASEY declares the *point d' appui* to be the left file of the color company; I say it is the right file of the first company. I asked General CASEY, very respectfully, as I thought, "If it bad been so taught him at West Point," and he stated in reply that "they did not teach tactics right at West Point!" If this be so, the country has been laboring under a sad mistake, and the discoverer has been ill paid by only two stars. Surely the schoolmaster is abroad. As the President did not in all cases inform me whether my answers were satisfactory or not, his enumeration of my failures may differ somewhat from mine. For instance, the 48th question I answered as follows: "That there were *two* theories of light, the corpuscular and the vibratory." The General said "that the vibratory *alone* reconciled the various phenomena." I replied that the "phenomena of light were reconcileable with either theory, and that some philosophers still adhered to the corpuscular theory, and that the whole subject was an enigma, and was so considered." Again, the 44th question I answered "That with a horizontal road-way, the segment of a circle of about ninety degrees was the strongest, but that under *all* circumstances, there was no *one* form of arch stronger than another." I bave but little doubt he thought this answer incorrect. I so judged by his manner. An idea existing among smatterers that the parabola or catenary is the strongest form, which is true only under circumstances not obtaining in practice. Again, the 45th I answered, "that an arch could be turned with any odd number of centres, but that the fact was of no practical value whatever." The character of the question, and the puzzled look of the judge, satisfied me that "he didn't see it," as I did. Again, the 28th; I much question if this answer was not considered a failure. My answer consisted in pointing out as an illustration, the campaign of MEADE against LEE, considered as terminating at Gettysburg—in other words, shortness of communications.

Space forbids a more extended analysis of the questions; but by no process other than some such one as I have indicated, can the President of the Board pretend that the majority of my answers were not correct. However, I am for the present content to let the matter go before the public as "S." has put it; so satisfied am I that no blundering of mine in the answers could detract one particle from the sublime simplicity evinced by the questions themselves.

With one remark I close. It seems that notwithstanding my refusal to submit to the physical examination, and my alleged failure to answer the questions propounded, I was recommended by General CASEY for a majority, *"from the high character of my letters!"* I had but one letter to Gen. CASEY, which was an introduction from Professor DAVIES, and one from HORACE GREELEY to the Secretary of War. May I ask, if two such letters qualifies one for a majority, how many entitles one to the commission of Brigadier-General?

JULIUS W. ADAMS.

BROOKLYN.

GOVERNMENT BARRACKS IN NEW YORK

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It has long been a subject of complaint among the tax-burdened citizens of New York, that no better use has been made of the valuable franchises held by the Corporation, which, under proper management, might be made to yield a sum sufficient to largely reduce the percentage of taxation. Its market sites, its water lots, and other real estate, have been thrown open to the occupation of favored individuals at rates which gave better evidence of a spirit of generous liberality on the part of the "City Fathers," than of any special anxiety for the interests of the city. But the Common Council have at length discovered their error, and, zealous for the civic rights, have determined to inaugurate a new order of things. To make a beginning in a very small way indeed, they have of late attempted to charge the Government of the United States a rental for the parks and public grounds used by the troops sent here in July last, to maintain the peace of the city against the draft rioters—from which economical measure they have been dissuaded only by the interposition of the Mayor's veto.

It is a pity that the Government cannot place itself in a position to ask no favors of New York councilmen, by building Government barracks in this city, where the entire business of the army might be centered. Though the first cost of an eligible site would be heavy, the expense would in the end be more than saved from the rental of the numerous buildings now occupied by the Government in various parts of the island. The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments are now in the neighborhood of the Battery; the Provost-Marshal-General has his offices in White street; General DIX'S Headquarters are just above them in Bleecker street; and so all through the lower part of the city are scattered various Government offices, which might, it seems, be centered at one spot, without serious inconvenience to any one, and with positive advantage in many respects. If no other purpose were served, there would be some gain in having a rallying point for the officers who are continually passing through the city in such large numbers. A book for the registry of their names could be kept, and a reading room opened for their accommodation. These things seem trifling, but they all have their influence in increasing good fellowship, and cultivating that *esprit du corps* too much wanting in our army as at present organized. It would seem worth while also to have something in this great centre of commerce and influence which should symbolize the military power of the Government, and bear constant testimony to the fact that we are no longer States simply, but a Nation, with national traditions and national institutions; not the least important of which is the Army, which utilizes the Nation's strength, and gives it power to guard the rights of all the people against both domestic dissension and foreign assault. We have our Custom House and Assay Office here, and why not our Government barracks? Whatever the result of this war, it is clear that we are in future to have an army large enough to justify some permanent provision of this kind for our troops in a great centre like this. And whether this be the case or not, we are hardly likely to end our present war this year or the next; and proper care in the selection of a site would ensure a return of the investment, if the Government should have no further use for the property at the end of a few years.

I hope this letter will call forth suggestions from others interested in this subject, that it may be thoroughly discussed in the columns of the JOURNAL.

MILES.

STATISTICS OF THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—By the assistance of the Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Artillery, the following important and interesting information is procured, in regard to the number of shots fired, and the amount of ammunition expended during the siege of Vicksburg:

Amount of artillery and small arms ammunition issued by Lieutenant J. H. BURDICK, Chief of Ordnance, to the Army of Tennessee in the siege of Vicksburg, up to the day of the surrender:

	No. of Rounds.
10-pounder Parrott guns	21,610
80-pounder Parrott guns	15,621
30-pounder Parrott guns	11,782
3-inch Rodman guns	14,013
6-pounder smooth bore guns	20,388
James's 6-pounder rifle calibre 3 80-100 inch	14,013
James's 12-pounder rifle calibre	48
12-pounder howitzers calibre	21,736
12-pounder Napoleons calibre	4,556
12-pounder English	704
24-pounder siege guns	2,772
32-pounder siege guns	785

Making a total of artillery ammunition of 142,912 shots fired into the city from various kinds of cannon.

The following is the amount of small-arms ammunition:

	No. of Rounds.
Rifles, muskets, and muskets of various calibres	18,968,000
Colt's navy revolvers, calibre 44 to the lb.	813,600
Colt's army revolvers, calibre 38 to the lb.	503,400
Remington's revolvers, calibre 44 to the lb.	300

Making a total of 20,085,300 rounds of small ammunition.

Making altogether 20,227,210 shots fired into the city during the siege and previous to its surrender.

The greatest average number of shots fired in any one day was, in the

Thirteenth army corps	15,769
Fifteenth army corps	4,147
Seventeenth army corps	9,414
Herron's division	3,287

Making the average number of shots fired daily, 32,617.

Which were fired from the following number of guns, viz:—

Thirteenth army corps	65
Fifteenth army corps	28
Seventeenth army corps	54
Herron's division	13

The greatest number of guns used in any one day against the city was one hundred and sixty-four.

THE "CUMBERLAND."

PROUDLY rode the "Cumberland" at anchor,
Into Hampton Roads where flows the James;
Proudly from the peak of the furled spanker,
Floating in the light, her ensign flames,
Not from trailing staff,—
At the lofty gaff,]
Starry franchise of the sky it claims.

And her wooden walls were such as Nelson
Vanquished with at Nile and Trafalgar;
Strong her bulwarks, live-oak ribs and keelson,
Each top-gallant pine, each rope and spar;
Strong and beautiful
Her embattled hull,
Clothed in thunder, terrible in war.

Seamen swore by her—herself a glory,
Their devotion glorified her more.
Like the great roc of Arabian story
Went, on overshadowing wings to soar;
When the breeze was brave,
Steam, the galley slave,
Lagged behind her, tugging at his oar.

Quiet on the shore and stream: sedately
Watched the sentinel at Newport News
Forts and tented fields, the frigates stately,
Silent with their armaments and crews;
Norfolk's Harbor mouth
Hazy to the south;
Slumberous distances and shimmering views.

Wake, O, camps and ships! What shape encroaches
On yon river reach, a shadow black?
Grows the slime new Saurians? It approaches—
Ho! she comes! the mailed "Merrimac;"
Bold, with batteries manned,
Waits the "Cumberland!"
Speeds the Invulnerable to the attack!

Waits a gallant crew the word to fire,
In that feverish pause their souls aflame.
Undegenerate—from a hero-sire
And the saint of chivalry his name—
Doth their young chief quail?
Shall the Dragon's scale
Scare the good knight, consecrate to Fame?

Steadily came the foe; from forts and vessels
Spurt the red fire and the spectral wreath;
Steadily on—for in that storm of missiles
Hurtful only was the monster's breath—
Till, with a great shock,
Deep through sides of oak
Drave her iron beak, in the clench of Death!

As from ringing roofs the hail-stones rounded,
As from fabulous seals the lightnings hot,
So the "Cumberland's" broadsides rebounded
From the adamantine foe she fought;
Idly, on that roof,
As an anvil proof,
Beat the thunder-hammers of the shot.

Was it idly? No! though, quickly sinking,
Boomed your last gun level with the tide:
No! though to the last with hearts unshrinking
Ye by hundreds perished in your pride;
With your flag unlowered,
Conquering while o'erpowered,
Not in vain ye fought, nor vainly died!

"Thou who passest, tell to Lacedæmon,
We obeyed her laws, and here are we:"
Your's as proud an epitaph, O, Seamen,
As those martyrs of Thermopylæ;
Written, all in light,
On that banner bright,
Which illumes your Altar-tomb, the Sea!

And, O, grateful land! in measure ample
Thank the living, give the lost your tears;
Thou, invincible in their example:—
Laughing Death in the face with merry cheers;
Dauntless in despair;—
And their flag left there
Beacons Valor to victorious years!

W. O.

ENGLISH COLORED SOLDIERS.—*Le Moniteur de l'Armée* says:—"The Royal St. Helena Regiment, which has occupied that colony for twenty-seven years, is about to leave for Jamaica, and, it is rumored, is to be replaced by a regiment of negroes. It is also reported that the inhabitants have besought both the civil and military authorities to request the War Department at London *not* to send them a garrison of colored men."

MAP OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.—We are indebted to the Coast-Survey Office for a copy of a new edition of this map, giving additional details of the Chickamauga region. This map is by far the best in existence of the ground it covers, and although unavoidably deficient in some localities, owing to want of surveys, it has the merit of comprising all the information that has yet been collected, including that furnished by the military campaign maps. It was compiled expressly for the use of the Army, and is supplied freely to all general officers and persons connected with the Government; while to the public at large it is accessible through the bookstores. We understand that the sale of this and other war maps issued by the Coast Survey Office is made to cover the expense of those supplied for the public service.

ON TRAINING-SHIPS.

NO. 1.

PREVIOUSLY to the present war the Navy subsisted in a great degree on its ancient reputation. It was not the popular arm of the service, however, and improvements, or, more properly speaking, changes, to be wrought at all, had to emanate from persons outside the Navy, the officers themselves having little if any influence in procuring the adoption of a measure however desirable.

But it seems that, from various causes, the Navy is now at least not unpopular, and as the general voice proclaims as a fact that it must henceforth be maintained on a more liberal scale than formerly, something like a reorganization of its *personnel* appears to us imperative, and we think this a fitting time to begin with an improved system.

A great deal has already been done for the officers in the way of promotion, perhaps too much, and the future is amply provided for by the Naval School. Let us now see how it is with the "bone and sinew"—the petty officers and seamen of the Navy.

And first, let us consider our seamen with regard to the principal and all-important part of their duty, as artillerists. For some years past the interest we have been led to take in the great-gun drill on board ship, has enabled us to find out, what indeed is well known to all our officers, that the seamen we get are for the most part utterly unacquainted with the gun exercise, and in order to make them at all proficient, have to be very carefully and patiently instructed, not simply in the mere sponging and loading, the running in and out of a gun, though to do that rapidly and well is something; but in firing at a target in a seaway as well, with some little theoretical knowledge by which they come to take more interest in their exercises, and imbibe practical information more readily.

According to the ordinary routine of our ships of war, the time required to get a crew into a proper state of drill occupies a large proportion of an entire cruise; during the third year the men are in prime fighting order—but what becomes of them then? The ship gets home, the men are discharged, and all the time and practice spent in their training is thrown away.

The English Navy has experienced the same evil, as may be seen by the following allusion to it by one of their own writers:—

"The subject of manning the Navy cannot be dismissed without calling forth a vehement condemnation of that insane practice of paying off a ships' company as soon as, by assiduous practice and strict discipline, they have been brought to the highest possible efficiency. A vessel is commissioned; by dint of great exertion, but frequently not without a delay of many weeks—a raw crew is obtained. She sails, as the case may be, either for the Mediterranean, the Pacific, or the East India Stations. After an absence of three years—during which that rough and untrained company have been rendered proficient in all the duties that can be required of men-of-war's men; have above all learnt to know and confide in each other—the ship is ordered home and is paid off; her now gallant crew are dispersed, never to meet again, many of them possibly never to serve more on board a British man-of-war, and the labor of years is thus utterly thrown away. Let us turn for a moment to the other side of the channel and see how matters are managed there (France)?"

This state of affairs is precisely the case with us—ships constantly going out with raw crews, and bringing back well-disciplined men to be scattered to the four winds. Why not put a well-drilled crew on board of a ship at once when she first starts out?

So it appears that we not only want gunnery ships, on board which to drill our petty officers and leading seamen before going out on a cruise, but we want some system by which men can, with some degree of certainty be kept in the Navy—be made to belong to it—made to feel themselves a part of it—and to feel identified with it as much as officers do.

Let us take a "tar" in his incipiency and see how he is brought up, and how and by what ties he is attached to the service. If their career is commenced in the Navy, they are known as "ship's boys." These young lads are, in the majority of cases, allowed to range about the ship's decks in almost perfect idleness, doing very light duties, if any, and learning only a great deal of mischief. In scarcely any ship we have known of, has the slightest attention been paid to their education, either as artillerists or as sailors; nor has their moral training fared better, save only so far as positive badness might militate against the discipline of the ship. A lad then having passed three years on board a man-of-war—having acquired the art, let us say, of burnishing priming-wires and scrubbing a side-ladder, and having imbibed a taste for fancy frocks and tobacco; having acquired these, and nothing more, he conceives himself to be by his experience and accomplishments worthy of promotion, and consequently, if he again goes to sea, he "ships" (enlists) as an "ordinary seaman,"* and a very ordinary one he proves to be. He knows nothing of heaving the lead, he has never stood his trick at the wheel, and aloft he is constantly getting in the way of better men, trying to hide his ignorance by making a great deal of noise and hard swearing. His quarters may be at a broadside-gun, where he learns, by dint of much drilling, to assist in running in and out a gun.

Our specimen sailor we will assume to be robust, not wanting in mental vigor, of good presence, not unpleasing countenance, and, through the friendly aid of a more experienced hand, able always to dress well. He is now a man-of-war's man, and if his own assurance does not gain him preference, his ambition prompts him on his next cruise to strike for something higher; accordingly we find him, when again afloat, as coxswain and captain of a gun, for which his well cut frock and trowsers amply fit him. No matter if he loses a boat in the surf, or capsizes her under sail, through sheer ignorance. No matter if he does not know one end of a gun from the other. Look at his physique! look at his clothes! at the tattooing on his arm! has he not the air of a sailor? has he not been 5, 6, 7, or 8 years in a man-of-war? Yes, and all that is surely passport enough to give the elegant, ignorant coxcomb the best pay and position in the ship. But it is a singular fact that however wrong and injudicious this election may seem, it is nevertheless the best; for among the older seamen, men qualified for the duties we speak of cannot always be found, and it is easier to teach the young ignoramus than the old one. If our young friend is the happy proprietor of a flourishing beard there is no station he cannot fill—there is nothing too good for him, and if he is a fine looking fellow he becomes signal quartermaster, or chief boatswain's mate. Petty officers, by accepting the positions assigned them, are supposed, as a matter of course, to be perfectly familiar with all their duties. When they gradually betray their ignorance, they get severely rated—but who has ever given them the slightest instruction? Eventually they are found out to be worthless, and are tolerated, or if a change can be made for the better, they are broken and reduced to be seamen. This is no imaginary sketch, but is made up of several instances which have occurred within our own personal experience, and which we are assured are not uncommon. But there are, we may cheerfully add, enough exceptions to this rule to prove conclusively how much—how very much could be done under a proper system of instruction, periodical examination and promotion.

* We are aware that men enlisting at our rendezvous have to undergo an examination in seamanship; but when foreigners who cannot speak a word of English, simpletons, and sometimes downright idiots, are shipped for the Navy, it will not appear strange how a landsman can ship as able seaman by committing to memory the stereotyped questions and answers of the rendezvous catechism—a device, we are assured, which has actually been successfully resorted to.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following is a list of the promotions in the Regular Army, since the publication of General Orders No. 181, of November 1, 1862, and up to July 1, 1863. Those marked with a star are made by the President alone. The others are by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. We shall follow this next week with a similar list of appointments:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 18, 1863.

General Orders No. 316.

Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 181, of November 1, 1862, and up to July 1, 1863. Those made by the President alone are designated by a star.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major James B. Fry, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, December 31, 1863, vice Garesche, killed in battle.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Crosman, to be Assistant-Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, February 26, 1863, vice Tompkins, deceased

Major Osborne Cross, to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, February 26, 1863, vice Crosman, promoted.

Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, February 26, 1863, vice Cross, promoted.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, to be Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier-General, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Amos B. Eaton, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Alexander E Shiras, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, February 9, 1863, vice Taylor, promoted.

Major Charles L. Kilburn, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Marcus D L Simpson, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, February 9, 1863, vice Eaton, promoted.

Captain John McL. Taylor, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Beekman Du Barry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Robert Macfeely, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, vice Shiras promoted.

Captain Henry C Symonds, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, vice Kilburn, promoted.

Captain Thomas J. Haines, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, vice Simpson, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

* Assistant-Surgeon James T. Ghiselin, to be Surgeon, June 14, 1862, vice Wood, appointed Assistant-Surgeon-General.

Assistant-Surgeon John F. Randolph, to be Surgeon, August 27, 1862, vice De Camp, retired

Assistant Surgeon George Hammond, to be Surgeon, August 27, 1862, vice Edgar, retired.

Assistant-Surgeon Anthony Heger, to be Surgeon, September 17, 1862, vice White, killed in battle.

* Assistant-Surgeon Charles T. Alexander, to be Surgeon, February 9, 1863, vice Barnes, appointed Medical Inspector.

* Assistant-Surgeon Bennett A. Clements, to be Surgeon, February 27, 1863, vice Summers, appointed Medical Inspector.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy P Andrews, Deputy-Paymaster-General, to be Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, September 6, 1862, vice Larned, deceased.

Major Hiram Leonard, Paymaster, to be Deputy-Paymaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 6, 1862, vice Andrews, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

* Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Ramsay, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Craig, retired.

* Lieutenant-Colonel William Maynadier, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Symington, retired.

Major William A. Thornton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

* Major Robert H. K. Whiteley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Ramsay, promoted.

* Major Peter V. Hagner, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Maynadier, promoted.

Captain Alexander B. Dyer, to be Major, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Franklin D. Callender, to be Major, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Charles P. Kingsbury, to be Major, March 3, 1863, vice Thornton, promoted.

* Captain John McNutt, to be Major, June 1, 1863, vice Whiteley, promoted.

* Captain Thomas J, Rodman, to be Major, June 1, 1863, vice Hagner, promoted.

First Lieutenant Francis J, Shunk, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Treadwell, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant George C. Strong, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Thomas G. Baylor, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Horace Porter, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Theodore Edson, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant James M. Whittemore, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Adelbert R. Buffington, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Daniel W. Flagler, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, vice Dyer, promoted.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. Bradford, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, vice Callender, promoted.

First Lieutenant Richard M. Hill, to be Captain, March 3, 1863 vice Kingsbury, promoted.

* First Lieutenant William H. Harris, to be Captain, June 1, 1863, vice McNutt, promoted.

* First Lieutenant Alfred Mordecai, to be Captain, June 1, 1863, vice Rodman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Mordecai, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy

Second Lieutenant David H. Buel, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy,

Second Lieutenant Stephen C. Lyford, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant John R. Edie, jr, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Francis H. Parker, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Farley, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Lawrence S. Babbitt, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Clemens C. Chaffee, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Morris Shaff, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, vice Shunk, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Jasper Myers, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, vice Treadwell, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William A. Marye, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, vice Strong, promoted.

* Second Lieutenant Isaac Arnold, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Porter, promoted.

* Second Lieutenant James H. Rollins, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Edson, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant George B. Sanford, to be Captain, October 1, 1862, vice Magruder, resigned (company E).

Second Lieutenant Cæsar R. Fisher, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, to fill an original vacancy (Company L), instead of May 20, 1862, as announced in General Orders No 181, of November 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Joseph S Hoyer, to be First Lieutenant, July 18, 1862, vice Hunt, the Regimental Quartermaster, instead of July 17, 1862, as announced in General Orders No. 181, of November 1, 1862 (company A).

Second Lieutenant David Perry, to be First Lieutenant, July 27, 1862, vice Allen, deceased, instead of July 17, 1862, as announced in General Orders No 181, of November 1, 1862 (company D).

Second Lieutenant Clifton Comly, Adjutant, to be First Lieutenant, July 27, 1862, the date of First Lieutenant Robert Allen's decease, instead of July 17, 1862 as announced in General Orders No. 181, of November 1, 1862 (since transferred to the Ordnance Department).

Second Lieutenant John H, Nichols, to be First Lieutenant, August 13, 1862, vice Pleasonton, retired, instead of August 16, 1862, as announced in General Orders No. 181, November 1, 1862 (company G).

Second Lieutenant Edward P. Bigelow, to be First Lieutenant, October 1, 1862, vice Sanford, promoted (company K).

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant David S. Gordon, to be Captain, April 25, 1863, vice Starr, promoted to the Sixth Cavalry (company D).

* First Lieutenant Robert S. Smith, to be Captain, April 27, 1863, vice Hight, resigned (company I),

Second Lieutenant Lewis Thompson, to be First Lieutenant, October 28, 1863, vice Duke, deceased (company L).

Second Lieutenant James G. Potter, to be First Lieutenant, November 25 1862, vice Barton, dismissed (company H). (Since resigned.)

* Second Lieutenant Frank Burnham, to be First Lieutenant, April 25, 1863, vice Gordon, promoted (company K)

* Second Lieutenant Fred. W Schaurte, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Smith, promoted (company C).

* Second Lieutenant Robert Lennox, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Potter, resigned (company H)

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant Leroy S. Elbert, to be Captain, March 11, 1863, vice Morris, promoted to the Sixth Cavalry (company G).

* Second Lieutenant William M Watts, to be First Lieutenant, March 11, 1863, vice Elbert, promoted (company E).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. McCormick, to be Captain, December 14, 1862, vice Bayard, died of wounds received in battle (company A).

Second Lieutenant Copley Amory, to be First Lieutenant, October 17, 1862, vice L'Hommedieu, appointed Regimental Commissary (company D).

Second Lieutenant William O'Connell, to be First Lieutenant, December 14, 1862, vice McCormick, promoted (company A).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant Julius W. Mason, to be Captain, December 8, 1862, vice Holloway, dismissed (company K).

* First Lieutenant Edward H. Leib, to be Captain, April 13, 1863, vice McLean, deceased (company M).

Second Lieutenant Gustavus Urban, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, vice Holloway, promoted (company I).

Second Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Denney, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, vice Drummond, promoted (company G).

Second Lieutenant Philip Dwyer, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, vice Arnold, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Henry Jones, to be First Lieutenant, October 10, 1862, vice Fosdick, resigned (company H).

* Second Lieutenant Henry Baker, to be First Lieutenant, April 13, 1863, vice Leib, promoted (company F).

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* Captain Robert M Morris, of the Third Cavalry, to be Major, March 11, 1863, vice Williams, dismissed.

* Captain Samuel H. Starr, of the Second Cavalry, to be Major, April 25, 1863, vice Wright, resigned.

First Lieutenant Ira W. Claflin, to be Captain, December 23, 1862, vice Savage, resigned (company H).

Second Lieutenant Isaac M. Ward, to be First Lieutenant, October 20, 1862, vice Dodge, dropped (company H).

Second Lieutenant Albert Coates, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Enos, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Kerin, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Claflin, promoted (company C).

* Second Lieutenant Christian Balder, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Coates, the Adjutant (company B).

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Captain James D. Ricketts, to be Major, June 1, 1863, vice Vodges, promoted to the Fifth Artillery.

First Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol, to be Captain, October 11, 1862, vice Webber, dismissed (company H).

* First Lieutenant Cornelius Hook, jr., to be Captain, June 1, 1863, vice Ricketts, promoted (company I).

Second Lieutenant Edward A Duer, to be First Lieutenant, October 11, 1862, vice Randol, promoted (company E).

* Second Lieutenant Bradbury C. Chetwood, to be First Lieutenant, May 5, 1863, vice Dimick, died of wounds received in battle (company A).

* Second Lieutenant Theophil B. Von Michalowski, to be First Lieutenant, May 28, 1863, vice Kirby, died of wounds received in battle (company I).

* Second Lieutenant Redmond Tully, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Hook, promoted (company C).

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant George L. Hartsuff, to be Captain, May 23, 1863, vice Mullan, resigned (company M).

* Second Lieutenant James S. Dudley, to be First Lieutenant, May 23, 1863, vice Hartsuff, promoted (company E)

Brevet Second Lieutenant James H. Rollins, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, July 24, 1862, vice Heaton, promoted, instead of the Fourth Artillery, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862 (since transferred to the Ordnance Department).

* Brevet Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863 vice Arnold, transferred to the Ordnance Department (company F).

* Brevet Second Lieutenant William Egan, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Rollins, transferred to the Ordnance Department (company K).

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Sherman, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Gates, retired.

Second Lieutenant George M. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, July 24, 1862, vice Harwood, transferred to the Topographical Engineers (company A).

* Second Lieutenant William C. Cuyler, to be First Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Fillmore, dismissed (company E).

* Brevet Second Lieutenant James Chester, of the First Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Cuyler, promoted (company K).

* Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert James, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 21, 1863, vice Bolles, deceased (company D)

* Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert Floyd, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Dickson, resigned (company G).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Canby, to be First Lieutenant, August 5, 1862, vice Lothrop, who vacates his regimental commission (company M), instead of July 24, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Francis D. L Russell, to be First Lieutenant, August 5, 1862, vice Morgan, promoted (company G), instead of vice Lothrop, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson, to be First Lieutenant, August 14, 1862

vice Beach, promoted (company M), instead of August 5, 1862, as announced to "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Harry C. Cushing, to be First Lieutenant, September 17, 1862, vice Baker, killed in battle (company E), instead of August 14, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Eugene A. Bancroft, to be First Lieutenant, December 13, 1862, vice Dickinson, killed in battle (company G).

*Second Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington, to be First Lieutenant, May 3, 1863, vice Crosby, killed in battle (company F).

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles N. Warner, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, August 5, 1862, vice Canby, promoted (company H), instead of in the Second Artillery, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Sylvanus T. Rugg, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1862, vice Cushing, promoted (company F).

Brevet Second Lieutenant John W. Roder, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 13, 1862, vice Bancroft promoted (company K).

Brevet Second Lieutenant Terrence Reilly, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 19, 1863, vice Craven, deceased (company E).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

*Major Israel Vogdes, of the First Artillery to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Sherman promoted to the Third Artillery.

First Lieutenant George A. Kensel, to be Captain, October 8, 1862, vice Terrill killed in battle (company H).

Second Lieutenant John R. Brinckle, to be First Lieutenant, September 18, 1862, vice Kingsbury died of wounds received in battle (company E).

Second Lieutenant Gulian V. Weir, to be First Lieutenant, October 8, 1862, vice Kensel promoted (company L).

*Second Lieutenant Howard N. Burnham, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Smyser transferred to the Ordnance Department (company H).

*Second Lieutenant James Gillias, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Scott resigned (company C).

Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph Keefe, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1862, vice Murray transferred to the Second Artillery (company G).

Brevet Second Lieutenant James Davison, of the Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1862, vice Weir promoted (company C).

Brevet Second Lieutenant W. W. Williams, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 29, 1862, vice Taliaferro resigned (company G).

*Brevet Second Lieutenant Richard Metcalf, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Burnham promoted (company B).

*Brevet Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, of the First Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Gillias promoted (company A).

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Maurice Maloney, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, September 16, 1862, vice Reeve promoted to the Thirteenth Infantry.

*Captain Anderson D. Nelson, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Major, March 13, 1863, vice Sprague promoted to the Eleventh Infantry.

First Lieutenant Leslie Smith, to be Captain, April 6, 1862, vice Powell killed in battle (company F), instead of April 25, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 73, of July 4, 1862.

First Lieutenant Sheldon Sturgeon, to be Captain, April 25, 1862, vice Plummer promoted to the Eighth Infantry (company C).

Second Lieutenant Charles D. Viele, to be First Lieutenant, April 6, 1862, vice Smith promoted (company E), instead of April 25, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 73, of July 4, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Edward D. Mace, to be First Lieutenant, April 25, 1862, vice Sturgeon promoted (company K).

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Burbank, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Colonel, September 16, 1862, vice Miles died of wounds received in battle.

*First Lieutenant James W. Long, to be Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Cushing who vacates his regimental commission (company H).

Second Lieutenant William West, to be First Lieutenant, August 27, 1862, vice Barroll promoted (company K), instead of July 21, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant William B. Fitch, to be First Lieutenant, September 12, 1862, vice McKee promoted (company D), instead of August 27, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Abraham Grafius, to be First Lieutenant, September 25, 1862, vice Ellinwood died of wounds received in battle (company F), instead of September 12, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862 (since died).

Second Lieutenant John H. Markley, to be First Lieutenant, January 8, 1863, vice Clarke whose appointment has been revoked (company E).

*Second Lieutenant William Falck, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Long promoted (company A).

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*First Lieutenant Andrew Sheridan, to be Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Hopkins who vacates his regimental commission (company A).

*Second Lieutenant Charles B. Atchison, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Sheridan promoted (company H).

*Second Lieutenant John Whitney, to be First Lieutenant, February 11, 1863, vice Williams dismissed (company G).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Frederick T. Dent, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Major, March 9, 1863, vice Davidson cashiered.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Brightly, to be Captain, September 16, 1862, vice Maloney promoted to the First Infantry (company A).

Second Lieutenant William B. Powell, to be First Lieutenant, September 16, 1862, vice Brightly promoted (company C).

Second Lieutenant George M. Randall, to be First Lieutenant, November 6, 1862, vice Buell resigned (company B).

*Second Lieutenant Henry W. Patterson, to be First Lieutenant, December 28, vice Gensel, deceased (company D).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Allen L. Anderson, to be Captain, December 3, 1862, vice Elwood, deceased (company B).

Second Lieutenant Franklin Cook, to be First Lieutenant, December 3, 1862, vice Anderson promoted (company A).

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James P. Martin, to be Captain, January 2, 1863, vice Stevenson, deceased (company E).

First Lieutenant George S. Hollister, to be Captain, January 21, 1863, vice Hayman promoted to the Tenth Infantry (company C).

Second Lieutenant James Cullen, to be First Lieutenant, January 2, 1863, vice Crilly who vacates his regimental commission (company D).

Second Lieutenant Alonzo A. Cole, to be First Lieutenant, January 2, 1863, vice Martin promoted (company B).

Second Lieutenant Walter Newman, to be First Lieutenant, January 21, 1863, vice Hollister promoted (company F).

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Andrew W. Bowman, of the Third Infantry, to be Major, June 7, 1862, vice Patten, promoted to the Second Infantry.

*First Lieutenant William H. Jordon, to be Captain, December 31, 1862, vice Lugenbeel, promoted to the Nineteenth Infantry. (Company A.)

*First Lieutenant John D. Devin, to be Captain, March 9, 1863, vice Dent, promoted to the Fourth Infantry. (Company B.)

*Second Lieutenant Edwin Pollock, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Reynolds, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company I.)

*Second Lieutenant William A. Appleton, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Hughes, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company D.)

*Second Lieutenant Samuel Munson, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Camp, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company K.)

*Second Lieutenant Samuel G. Penney, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Jordon, promoted. (Company F.)

*Second Lieutenant Edward D. Waite, to be First Lieutenant, March 9, 1863, vice Devin, promoted. (Company H.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Samuel B. Hayman, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Major, January 21, 1863, vice Lowell, promoted to the Eighteenth Infantry.

*First Lieutenant Edward G. Bush, to be Captain, March, 13, 1863, vice Nelson, promoted to the First Infantry. (Company A.)

*Second Lieutenant William J. Fisher, to be First Lieutenant, March 4, 1863, vice Fleeson, cashiered. (Company E.)

*Second Lieutenant William L. Kellogg, to be First Lieutenant, March 13, 1863, vice Bush, promoted. (Company B.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*Major John T. Sprague, of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1863, vice Schriver, appointed Inspector-General.

Second Lieutenant Irvin B. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, December 15, 1862, vice Gray, deceased.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles R. Coster, to be Captain, August 30, 1862, vice Read, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant Stephen Van Rensselaer, to be Captain, December 20, 1862, vice Pennington, resigned.

First Lieutenant Walter S. Franklin, to be Captain, February 6, 1863, vice Wilkinson, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Evans, to be First Lieutenant, August 30, 1862, vice Coster, promoted. (Since resigned.)

Second Lieutenant William McC. Netterville, to be First Lieutenant, December 20, 1862, vice Van Rensselaer, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Ebenezer C. Allen, to be First Lieutenant, January 19, 1863, vice Campbell, resigned.

*Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Urmston, to be First Lieutenant, February 6, 1863, vice Franklin, promoted.

*Second Lieutenant Richard H. Pond, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Bootes, resigned.

*Second Lieutenant George Lamonion, to be First Lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Evans, resigned.

*Second Lieutenant August Thieman, to be First Lieutenant, April 10, 1863, vice Dewey, dismissed.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Isaac V. D. Reeve, of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, September 16, 1862, vice Burbank, promoted to the Second Infantry.

Second Lieutenant William Nelson, to be First Lieutenant, October 2, 1862, vice Ford, deceased.

*Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Geary, to be First Lieutenant, April 15, 1863, vice Tibbatts, resigned.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James F. Millar, to be Captain, September 14, 1862, vice McIntosh, resigned, and Dix, who declined promotion.

Second Lieutenant Alonzo J. Bellows, to be First Lieutenant, September 14, 1862, vice Millar, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frank W. Perry, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Dix, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to be Colonel, January 21, 1863, vice Porter, cashiered.

First Lieutenant Prince R. Stetson, to be Captain, December 22, 1862, vice Hall, resigned.

First Lieutenant Horace Jewett, to be Captain, December 31, 1862, vice Bell, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant George M. Brayton, to be Captain, January 3, 1863, vice Wise, died of wounds received in battle.

*First Lieutenant Edward W. Smith, to be Captain, February 17, 1863, vice Wood, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George K. Sanderson, to be First Lieutenant, November 9, 1862, vice Curtenius, deceased.

Second Lieutenant George H. Burns, to be First Lieutenant, December 22, 1862, vice Stetson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Galloway, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Jewett, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Roman B. Gray, to be First Lieutenant, January 3, 1863, vice Brayton, promoted.

*Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Honey, to be First Lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Trowbridge, to be Captain, January 13, 1863, vice Woodson, dismissed.

*Second Lieutenant Samuel E. St. Onge, to be First Lieutenant, November 9, 1862, vice Bingham, deceased.

*Second Lieutenant Patrick W. Houlihan, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Arnold, resigned.

*Second Lieutenant Charles A. M. Estes, to be First Lieutenant, January 13, 1863, vice Trowbridge, promoted.

*Second Lieutenant William G. Wedemeyer, to be First Lieutenant, February 14, 1863, vice Wilson, dismissed.

*Second Lieutenant William Mills, to be First Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Howland, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Clarence H. Corning, to be Captain, December 11, 1862, vice Spencer, resigned.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. J. Bailey, to be Captain, December 14, 1862, vice McLandburgh, killed in battle.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Menzies, to be First Lieutenant, November 25, 1862, vice Carpenter, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant George W. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, December 11, 1862, vice Corning, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Lyman H. Warren, to be First Lieutenant, December 14, 1862, vice Bailey, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Charles S. Lovell, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, January 21, 1863, vice Shepherd, promoted to the Fifteenth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Nathaniel C. Kinney, to be Captain, November 25, 1862, vice Dreslin, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Richard L. Morris, to be Captain, December 31, 1862, vice Kneass, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant Joseph L. Proctor, to be Captain, January 15, 1862, vice Dennison, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant Gilbert S. Carpenter, to be First Lieutenant, November 25, 1862, vice Kinney, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William H. Bisbee, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Morris, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Merrill N. Hutchinson, to be First Lieutenant, January 14, 1863, vice Simons, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant Lucius F. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, January 14, vice McConnell, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant Ebenezer D. Harding, to be First Lieutenant, January 15, 1863, vice Proctor, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Pinkney Lugenbeel, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Major, December 31, 1862, vice Carpenter, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant Byron G. Daniels, to be Captain, September 30, 1862, vice Green, resigned.

First Lieutenant Albert H. Andrews, to be Captain, January 30, 1863, vice Mott, resigned.

*First Lieutenant Thomas Cummings, to be Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Gillman, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Waggoner, to be First Lieutenant, September 30, 1862, vice Daniels, promoted.

*Second Lieutenant William R. Lowe, to be First Lieutenant, January 19, vice Ell, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Culbertson, to be First Lieutenant, January 30, 1863, vice Andrews, promoted.

*Second Lieutenant Alfred Curtis, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Cummings, promoted.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New York State Volunteer Regiments, since the 1st September, 1863:—

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—Assist.-Surg. Augustus Campbell, 148 Vols., to be Surgeon, Aug. 27, 1863, vice J. E. Dexter, discharged.

1st Lieut. George C. Dow to be Captain, Dec. 13, 1862, vice —— Sullivan, missing in action.

Adj. Madison M. Cannon to be Captain, Feb. 23, 1863, vice A. J. Warner, promoted.

1st Lieut. William H. Gilder to be Adjutant, (1st Lieut.) Feb. 23, 1863, vice M. M. Cannon, promoted.

Serg. William A. Babcock to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863, vice W. W. Ledyard, declined.

2d Lieut. Washington Durbrow to be 1st Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice B. C. Welch, dismissed.

Frank Webb to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, vice G. C. Dow, promoted.

1st Serg. Edwin J. Sweet to be 2d Lieutenant, June 5, 1863, vice H. W. Hubbell, Jr., mustered out.

1st Serg. Thomas Crawford to be 2d Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice W. Durbrow, promoted.

1st Serg. Robert H. Boody to be 2d Lieutenant, June 5, 1863, vice T. H. Rider, mustered out.

2d Lieut. Joseph W. Clymer to be 1st Lieutenant, May 2, 1863, vice C. H. Gesner, discharged.

Serg. Joseph M. Davis to be 1st Lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice W. H. H. Johnson, killed in action.

2d Lieut. Harrison F. Wolcott to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863, vice W. H. Gilder, appointed Adjutant.

Serg. Augustus W. Keen to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863, vice H. T. Wolcott, promoted.

Maj. Augustus J. Warner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 7, 1863, vice P. A. Lindsay, resigned.

Capt. Emmons F. Fletcher to be Major, July 7, 1863, vice A. J. Warner, promoted.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Private Thomas B. Riley to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1863, vice J. M. Ellendorf, promoted.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman Conner to be Colonel, Aug. 27, 1863, vice J. C. Rice, promoted to Brigadier-Gen.

Maj. Edward B. Knox to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 27, 1863, vice F. Connor, promoted.

Capt. Campbell Allen to be Major, Aug. 17, 1863, vice E. B. Knox, promoted.

2d Lieut. Orett L. Munger to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1863, vice A. C. Adsit, discharged.

1st Sergeant Frank Campbell to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1863, vice O. L. Munger, promoted.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Late Lieut. Alexander McAloney to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1863, vice J. J. Fitz Gibbon. Revoked commission.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Late Capt. Henry H. Holbrook to be Captain, July 17, 1863, vice T. H. Watson, resigned.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Late Col. Eugene A. Cozlar to be Colonel, Sept. 8, 1863, reappointed.

Serg. J. H. Van Arnan to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1863, vice J. Freedle, promoted.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—1st Serg. John Offen to be 1st Lieutenant, June 21, 1863, vice G. Noedell, resigned.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—James W. Hughes to be Assistant-Surgeon, Sept. 4, 1863, vice G. Dougherty, dismissed.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Adj. Frederick W. Grannis to be Captain, March 5, 1863, vice W. H. Maze, resigned.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. George S. Raymond to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice D. Miller, resigned.

1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Miller to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice T. H. Higinbottom, promoted.

Adj. William J. Haverly to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice W. P. Halstead, resigned.

1st Lieut. William W. Tracy to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice G. W. Selover, resigned.

1st Lieut. John Berry to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), July 1, 1863, vice W. J. Haverly, promoted.

2d Lieut. Ivan Tallof to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice W. J. Haverly, promoted.

2d Lieut. Henry Van Der Weyde to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice R. B. Scott, dismissed.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Woodman to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice A. T. Bushee, resigned.

2d Lieut. Warran R. Hedden to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1st, 1863, vice B. B. Miller, promoted.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT—(1st EXCELSIOR BRIGADE).—Capt. William H. Hugo to be Major, May 17, 1863, vice D. Mahan, promoted.

Dow C. Rogers to be 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1863, vice J. N. Coyne, promoted.

Charles P. Duschman to be 2d Lieutenant, March 29, 1863, Co. K.

Samuel J. Ives to be 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. John S. Mann to be Captain, April 2, 1863, vice T. Clark, resigned.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Steward to be 1st Lieutenant, April 2, 1863, vice J. S. Mann, promoted.

1st Lieut. Alexander M. Clark to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), June 24, 1863, vice J. A. Smith, assigned to Co. G.

2d Serg. John B. Hare to be 2d Lieutenant, April 2, 1863, vice H. C. Steward, promoted.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Frederick S. Treadway to be Assistant-Surgeon, Aug. 25, 1863, vice W. Blaisdell, resigned.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. William B. French to be Colonel, July 27, 1863, vice J. B. McKean, discharged.

Maj. Nathan S. Babcock to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 27, 1863, vice W. B. French, promoted.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Herbert Hammerstein to be Colonel, July 30, 1863, vice D. Ullman, promoted Brigadier-General.

Late Capt. (32d Vols.) William Chalmers to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 5, 1863, vice H. Hammerstein, promoted.

Serg. Theodore Cornell to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice O. T. Spaulding, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergt. John Knox to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice C. A. Courter, killed in action.

Private (Co. K. 10th Arty.) Henry P. Herring to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice J. S. A. Judson, resigned.

Private (15th Arty.) A Von Brandis to be 1st Lieutenant Aug. 20, 1863, vice J. M. H. Allen, dismissed.

1st Lieut. Levi Metz to be Captain, July 29, 1863, vice W. H. Randall, promoted.

2d Lieut. Oscar T. Spaulding to be Captain, July 29, 1863, vice O. P. Chappell, resigned.

2d Lieut. David Ellis to be Captain, July 29, 1863, vice S. B. Jones, transferred.

2d Lieut. Reinhardt Schneider to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice D. Jones, promoted.

2d Lieut. William J. Crammond to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice M. E. Dunlap, resigned.

2d Lieut. Tobias Berry to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice L. Metz, promoted.

1st Serg. Charles Mooney to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice D. Ellis, promoted.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Adj. Chancey S. Aldrich to be Captain, March 24, 1863, vice W. W. Clark, promoted.

1st Lieut. John O. Goodrich to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), Aug. 16, 1863, vice C. S. Aldrich, promoted.

2d Lieut. John Laffer to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1863, vice J. O. Goodrich, promoted.

1st Serg. Edward Pierson to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1863, vice J. Laffer, promoted.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Late 1st Lieut. John W. Byron to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), Sept. 14, 1863, vice Wm. McClelland, killed in action.

Rev. William Corby to be Chaplain, Dec. 15, 1861, original.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.—2d Lieut. Frederick Terry to be 1st Lieutenant, June 29, 1863, vice S. Brounell, resigned.

1st Serg. George D. Wiedman to be 2d Lieutenant, June 29, 1863, vice F. Terry, promoted.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Capt. Truman A. Merriman to be Major, Dec. 27, 1862, vice T. S. Hall, promoted.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Serg. Secor Hyatt to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1863, vice D. G. Biddle, declined.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. James H. Dandy to be Captain, Aug. 5, 1863, vice M. Bailey, resigned.

2d Lieut. Cornelius B. Adriance to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice J. H. Dandy, promoted.

1st Serg. Frederick Sandrock to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice C. B. Adriance, promoted.

1st Lieut. Timothy Lynch to be Captain, June 12, 1863, vice C. F. Gardner, resigned.

2d Lieut. George Furst to be 1st Lieutenant, June 12, 1863, vice T. Lynch, promoted.

2d Lieut. Michael Friday to be 1st Lieutenant, July, 5, 1863, vice H. Baker, resigned.

Serg. Ebenezer Spooner to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice C. F. Scheffer, resigned.

Serg. Edwin Nichols to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice W. Bonsall, cashiered.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.—2d Lieut. Charles Snyder to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1863, vice C. S. Glass, discharged.

1st Serg. James H. Bayne to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1863, vice —— Riddell, discharged.

1st Serg. George D. Powell to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1863, vice C. Snyder, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.—Charles Mitchell to be Assistant-Surgeon, Aug. 31, 1863, vice C. E. Huntington, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Alvin White to be Colonel, Aug. 26, 1863, vice W. R. Pease, discharged.

Maj. Rufus Daggett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 26, 1863, vice A. White, promoted.

Capt. Francis K. Myers to be Major, Aug. 26, 1863, vice R. Daggett, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. John L. Carter to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), July 8, 1863, vice C. E. Pruyn, promoted.

1st Lieut. John L. Cunningham to be Captain, Aug. 13, 1863, vice E. Riggs, resigned.

2d Lieut. Joseph M. Tenney to be 1st Lieutenant, July 8, 1863, vice J. L. Carter, appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Stevenson to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1863, vice J. L. Cunningham, promoted.

1st Serg. Henry S. Graves to be 2d Lieutenant, July 8, 1863, vice J. M. Tenney, promoted.

Edward P. Wilson to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, vice W. H. Stevenson, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Capt. Charles H. Weygant to be Major, July 4, 1863, vice J. Cromwell, killed in action.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Private William E. Bishop to be 2d Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice R. C. Holmes, died of wounds received in action.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Robert Henry to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1863, vice N. Murray, promoted.

Capt. Augustus C. Tate to be Major, Sept. 8, 1863, vice W. M. Rexford, promoted.

Morris M. Davidson to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1863, vice J. R. Griswold, promoted.

Late Capt. James P. Raymond (90th N. Y. V.) to be Captain, Sept. 12, 1863, vice W. E. Van Wyck, resigned.

Late 2d Lieut. John Rodgers to be 2d Lieutenant, July 13, 1863; re-appointed.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—1st Lieutenant Thomas B. Green to be Captain, Dec. 5, 1862, vice D. D. Bell, commission revoked.

2d Lieut. Peter S. Geraty to be Captain, July 28, 1863, vice C. D. Weeks, transferred to Invalid Corps.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Edwin Hutchinson to be Surgeon, Aug. 23, 1863, vice J. M. Farrington, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. John H. B. Smith to be Captain, Aug. 29, 1863, vice T. H. Lunney, resigned.

2d Lieut. Geo. B. Cooley to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1863, vice J. H. B. Smith, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. William Pickard to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1863, vice G. B. Cooley, promoted.

Capt. Thomas Mulcahy to be Major, Aug. 13, 1863, vice A. Morris, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Capt. James H. Brennan to be Major, Sept. 8, 1863, vice R. L. Van Wagener, promoted.

1st Lieut. (74th Vols.) Charles S. Preston to be Captain, Sept. 8, 1863, vice W. W. Badger, dismissed.

Serg.-Maj. Michael J. Stanley to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1863, vice C. F. King, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—George H. Fossard to be Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 10, 1863, vice E. C. Boss, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Assist. Surgeon Calvin H. Carpenter to be Surgeon, August 14, 1863, vice J. Bellows, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. Stephen V.

R. Cruger to be Adjutant, (1st Lieutenant,) August 6, 1863, vice W' Thompson, resigned.

1st Serg. John Fitzpatrick, to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice P. Bowman, promoted.

2d Lieut. Polhemas Bowman to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice S. V. R. Cruger, promoted.

One Hundred and Fifty-First Regiment.—Serg. John M. Hutchinson to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1863, vice S. D. Smith, resigned.

One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment.—Capt. Timothy O'Brien to be Major, May 15, 1863, vice G. R. Spaulding, resigned.

One Hundred and Fifty-Third Regiment.—1st Lieut. Emmet M Fitch to be Captain, Aug. 24, 1863, vice M. S. Burdick, resigned.

2d Lieut. Stewart M. Phinney to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 24, 1863, vice E. M. Fitch, promoted.

1st Lieut. John J. Buchanan to be Captain, Aug. 26, 1863, vice D. Spaulding, resigned.

2d Lieut. John D. Brownell to be 1st Lieutenant, July 6, 1863, vice J. Barr, dismissed.

Orderly-Serg. James A. Veeder to be 2d Lieutenant, July 6, 1863, vice J. D. Brownell, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. John S. Veeder to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 19, 1863, vice R. Loucks, resigned.

One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Regiment.—2d Lieut. Joseph E. Palmer to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1863, vice B. B. Purdy, promoted.

Serg. Timothy Van Nostrand to be 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1863, vice J. E. Palmer, promoted.

Late Lieut. Henry M. Connelly to be 1st Lieutenant, July 15, 1863, vice J. Kalt, promoted.

1st Lieut. James Cain to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1863, vice G. Conner, discharged.

2d Lieut. Albert B. Lindsay to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice J. Cain, promoted.

1st Serg. George Gallagher to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice A. B. Lindsay, promoted.

1st Lieut. Jacques Kalt to be Captain, July 15, 1863, vice N. Reidenbach, dismissed.

1st Serg. Theodore Linder to be 2d Lieutenant, July 15, 1863, vice J. Merklee, dismissed.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment.—1st Lieut. William J. Van Deusen to be Captain, March 30, 1863, vice H. Slisby not mustered in.

2d Lieut. James B. Vaughn to be 1st Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice W. J. Van Deusen, promoted.

Serg. J. Horton Miller to be 2d Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice J. R. Vaughn, promoted.

One Hundred and Sixty-First Regiment.—Philo K. Stoddard to be Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 3, 1863, vice J. L. Dolson, resigned.

One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment.—1st Lieut. Marshall Van Zile to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice M. A. Tappen, resigned.

2d Lieut. George R. Brainstead to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice M. Van Zile, promoted.

Serg. Bartley Brown to be 2d Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice G. R. Brainsted, promoted.

One Hundred and Seventy Seventh Regiment.—1st Lieut. John M. Ralley to be Adjutant, (1st Lieutenant,) May 12, 1863, vice R. M. Strong, deceased.

Sixty-Ninth N. G. Artillery.—William T. Nealis to be Assistant-Surgeon, Sept. 10, 1863.

Second Regiment Cavalry.—Serg. George C. Houston to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1863, vice C. McCutchen, discharged.

Fourth Regiment Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Edward Schwartz to be Captain, April 26, 1863, vice A. Von Dachenhausen, discharged.

2d Lieut. Peter Remmett to be Captain, April 23, 1863, vice W. R. Parnell, promoted.

Orderly Serg. Nathan S. Heusted to be 2d Lieutenant, March 23, 1863, vice J. P. Domnigo, promoted.

Orderly Serg. William H. Oliver to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1863, vice J. Lowry, promoted.

Orderly Serg. Daniel Briggs to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1863, vice W. Blewett, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment Cavalry.—Rev. Edward P. Stimson to be Chaplain, July 24, 1863. Original.

First Regiment Artillery.—1st Serg. Benj. F. Fuller to be 2d Lieutenant, April 13, 1863, vice E. H. Underhill, promoted.

Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh to be Major, Aug. 14, 1863, vice J. W. Depeyster dismissed.

Third Regiment Artillery.—1st Lieut. William E. Mercer to be Captain, Aug. 31, 1863, original.

Private James M. McVey (24th Ind. Bat.) to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1863, original.

Serg. James Van Vleck to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1863.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—2d Lieut. Daniel Cole to be 1st Lieutenant, July 28, 1863, vice T. A. Bally, dismissed.

Ninth Regiment Artillery.—Byron L. Flower to be Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 7, 1863, vice E. De Witt, resigned.

Tenth Regiment Artillery.—Leonard Scoton, Jr., to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1863, vice J. T. Hoyle, resigned.

Fifteenth Regiment Artillery.—Casper Wolff to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, (Co. B), original.

John M. Dauth to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, (Co. B), original.

Louis Eiche to be Captain, Co. C., August 27, 1863, orginal.

William Miller Milnes to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. C., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Julius Niebergall to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. C., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Frederick Stubs to be Captain, Co. D, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Franz Braunstein to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

1st Lieut. Otto Christie to be Captain, June 26, 1863, vice R. Dercum, resigned.

2d Lieut. Charles De Clyne to be 1st Lieutenant, June 2, 1863, vice G. Christie, promoted.

2d Lieut. Gotlieb Yungk to be 1st Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice F. Matterscheck, resigned.

2d Lieut. Henry Lauteman to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1863, vice F. Casinone, resigned.

2d Lieut. Louis Mahrlein to be 1st Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice R. Sandow, resigned.

2d Lieut. Max Von Bosch to be 1st Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice J. Hartman, resigned.

Orderly Serg. Joseph Bell to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice G. Yungk, promoted.

Orderly Serg. Louis Stiefbold to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice W. Kellerman, resigned.

Serg. Carl Boyer to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice L. Mahrlein, promoted.

Serg.-Major Alfred Newbatt to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1863, vice H. Lonteman, promoted.

Serg. William Muler to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, vice A. Briede, resigned.

Serg. Charles Joachim to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice M. Von Bosch, promoted.

Orderly Serg. Theodore Sylvester to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice F. Koelle, resigned.

Capt. Leander Schamberger to be Major, Sept. 1, 1863, original.

Julius Dieckman to be Major, Sept. 2, 1863, original.

Henry Wright to be Captain, Co. F, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Charles Zobel to be First Lieutenant, Co. F, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

William T. Everingham to be 2d Lieutenant, Co F, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Wm. Papemeyer to be Captain, Co. G, Aug. 27, 1862, original.

Wm. Bleuck to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. G, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Robert Porsch to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. G, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

George Roman to be Captain, Co. H, August 27, 1863, original.

Oscar Maccolz to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. H, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Ferdinand Werner to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. H, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Franz Stockner to be Captain, Co. I, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Charles Eifler to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Theodore Hofstatter to be Captain, Co. E, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Chas. Wurtz to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Gust. Schimmel to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. E, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Edw. Kaysing, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. F, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Richard Clark to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Henry E. Munson to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. I, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Edw. Engles to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. G. Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Hugo Rothe to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. G, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Seigismond Domrosch to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. H., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Chas. Kinsay to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. H, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Wm. W. Taylor to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Augustus Haagan to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. I, Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Twentieth Independent Battery Artillery.—2d Lieut. B. Franklin Ryer to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1862, vice R. F. Yelverton, resigned.

1st Lieut. S. Franklyn Ryer to be Captain, Aug. 31, 1863, vice G. S. Coddington, resigned.

Late Lieut. Mark Andrews (16th Art.,) to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1863, vice B. F. Ryer, promoted.

Twenty-Sixth Independent Battery.—Serg. (13th Ind. Bat. N. Y. Vols.,) Henry G. Craft to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 25, 1863, vice G. W. Fox, promoted.

Fifteenth Volunteer Engineers.—(Three Years Men.—2d Lieut. Keefe S. O. Keefe to be 1st Lieutenant, June 18, 1863, Co. A, original.

2d Lieut. Richard G. S. Burke to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, July 23, 1863, original.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions were issued by the Governor of Massachusetts during the week ending October 17th:—

Thirtieth Regiment.—Rev. B. Frank Whittemore, of Berlin, (63d Regiment, M. V. M.,) to be Chaplain, October 16, 1863, vice Cleveland, discharged.

Thirty-eighth Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Timothy Ingraham, Jr. of New Bedford, to be First Lieutenant, April 5, 1863, vice Russell, promoted. (This commission is in place of that issued July 16, 1863.)

Fifty-seventh Regiment.—Alfred G. Hitchcock, of Fitchburg, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Sergeant John H. Clifford, of Holyoake, (34th Regiment Vols.,) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Frank R. Young, of Springfield, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1853, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Charles D. Hollis, of Lynn, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Edward S. Dewey, of Montague, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Fifty-ninth Regiment.—William Ingalls, M.D., of Winchester, (5th Regiment, M. V. M.,) to be Surgeon, October 13, 1863.

Sergeant John H. Chipman, of Beverley, (8th Regiment, M. V. M.,) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863.

Benjamin F. Richardson, of Stoneham, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863.

First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Barnard, of South Reading, (23d Regiment of Vols.,) to be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, October 13, 1863.

Sergeant James Dunlop, of Newbury, (12th Regiment Vols.,) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Second Lieutenant Moses Shackley, of South Danvers, (19th Regiment Vols.,) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

The Commissions issued to Charles Callender, Nathan A. Frye, Jr., and James M. Sweetser, revoked by Special Order, No. 661, October 13, 1863.

Seventh Battery of Light Artillery.—Newman W. Storer, of Lowell, to be Second Lieutenant, September 30, 1863, vice McCurdy, promoted First Lieutenant, (Sergeant Charles W. Brigham having declined promotion.)

Second Regiment Heavy Artillery.—Sergeant George C. Bailey, Jr., of Boston, (16th Battery,) to be Second Lieutenant, September 28, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

First Company of Sharpshooters.—Sergeant Samuel G. Gilbreth, of Belfast, Me., to be First Lieutenant, September 26, 1863, vice Clements, cashiered.

A NAMELESS SPY.

We extract from the *Annals of the Army of the Cumberland* the following account of one of the most mysterious and useful spies ever in the service of a commander:

We have a difficult task to perform in this chapter,—to describe the operations of one of the most daring and valuable spies of the Army of the Cumberland, and yet to so protect him as regards identity that he may not incur the risk of future injury, and perhaps of assassination, at the hands of rebels or their sympathizers in the South. We are about to speak of a spy who went into and came out from Bragg's army at Murfreesborough three times during the week of battles at Stone River,—who even dined at the table of Bragg and of his other generals,—who brought us correct information as to the force and position of the rebel army, and of the boasts of its head officers. This spy was the first to assure us positively that Bragg would fight at Stone River, telling us of that general's boast that "he would whip Rosecrans back to Nashville if it cost ten thousand men." For the four days' service thus rendered by our spy he was paid five thousand dollars by order of our general, and the author saw the money passed to him.

In 1862 there lived in the State of ——— a Union man, with wife and children. He was a friend of the Union, and an anti-slavery man upon principle. After the rebellion broke out, and when the "Southern heart" had become fired, this man, living in a strong pro-slavery region and surrounded by opulent slaveholders, his own family connections and those of his wife being also wealthy and bitter secessionists, very prudently held his peace, feeling his utter inability to stem the tide of the rebellion in his section. This reticence, together with his known Southern birth and relations, enabled him to pass unsuspected, and almost unobserved, at a time when Breckinridge, Marshall, Preston, and Buckner, and other ardent politicians of Kentucky chose the rebellion as their portion and endeavored to carry with them the State amidst a blaze of excitement. Thus, without tacit admissions or any direct action on his part, the gentleman of whom we write was classed by the people of his section as a secessionist.

Circumstances occurred during that year by which this person was brought into contact with a Federal commander in Kentucky, General Nelson. Their meeting and acquaintance was accidental. Mutual Union sentiments begat personal sympathy and friendship. Nelson wished a certain service performed in the rebel territory, and he persuaded the citizen to undertake it,—which the latter finally did as a matter of duty, we are assured, rather than of gain, for he made no charge for the service after its speedy and successful performance. Soon after, a similar work was necessary; and again was the citizen importuned, and he again consented, but not considering himself as a professional spy.

During this or a similar trip, and while at Chattanooga, our man heard of the sudden death of General Nelson. He was now at a loss what to do. Finally he determined to return and report his business to Major-General Rosecrans, who had assumed command of the Federal army. Thus resolved, he proceeded to finish his mission. After ascertaining the position of military affairs at Chattanooga, he came to Murfreesborough, where Bragg's army was then collecting. Staying here several days, he was urged by his Southern army friends to act as their spy in Kentucky. The better to conceal his own feelings and position, he consented to do so, and he left General Bragg's head-quarters to go by way of Nashville, feigning important business, and from thence to go to his home, passing by and through Rosecrans' army as it lay stretched between Nashville and Louisville.

The nameless man now makes his way to the Federal head-quarters, seeks a private interview with General Rosecrans, and states his case fully as we have just related. Here was something remarkable, surely,—a spy in the confidence of the commanders of two great opposing armies! Our general took much pains to satisfy himself of the honesty and soundness of the stranger. He was pleased with the man's candid manner, and his story bore an air of consistency and truth. Yet he was a Southerner, surrounded by rebellious influences, and enjoyed Bragg's confidence; and what guarantee could be given that he was a Union man at heart. None; and our general, in great perplexity, held council with his Chief of Police, and requested the latter to "dig up" the case to its very root. This was done; but in what manner we need not specially state. Satisfied that it would do to trust the spy, to a certain extent at least, he was now sent on his way to perform his mission for Bragg. At all events, that scheming general so supposed when our man's report was made at the rebel head-quarters a few days afterwards. His information was very acceptable to Bragg, but we strongly question its value to rebeldom, as the spy reported only what he was told by that old fox Colonel Truesdail.

Perhaps the reader will inquire, how can we answer for the report thus made to Bragg? it may have been more true and valuable than we supposed. Well, there is force in the query. We are fallen upon strange times, when honesty, virtue, and patriotism are at heavy discount in rebeldom, and the Indian's idea of the uncertainty of white men is by no means a myth. However, we were then quite confident of the worthlessness of our spy to Bragg, because *he had nothing else* to tell him. For five days did our spy keep himself locked in a private room in the police building at Nashville. His meals were carried to him by a trusty servant. His door was "shadowed" constantly by our best detectives, and so were his steps if he ventured upon the street for a few moments after dark. It was cold and bleak winter weather, and he toasted himself before his comfortable fire, read books and papers, and conferred often with the Chief of Police and his assistant, affording them, strangers as they were to that region of country, a fund of valuable information respecting the rebels of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was a man of fine address and good intellectual attainments. When our man concluded it was about time for his return to Bragg's army, he was politely escorted by our mounted police to a proper point beyond our lines, and by a route where he would see nothing of our forces. The reader will now appreciate the grounds of our confidence, we doubt not, in the worthlessness of at least one of General Braxton Bragg's spy reports.

In due time this nameless gentleman again enters our lines, and is escorted by our pickets to the general commanding, to whom he reports in person concerning all that is transpiring in Bragg's army at Murfreesborough, and then he resumes his pleasant private quarters at the army police building. How little could the rebel general Zollicoffer have thought, or have imagined as the wildest dream, while building his elegant house in High Street, Nashville, that its gorgeous rooms should ever be devoted to such purposes! After a brief stay, another trip was made by our man to Bragg's head-quarters, we using the same precautions as previously. In fact, our spy desired, and even demanded, such attention at the hands of the Chief of Police. Said he,—

"I am a stranger to you all. I can give you no guarantee whatever of my good faith. It is alike due to you and to myself that I be allowed no opportunities for deceiving you."

The report he carried to Bragg on his second trip delighted the latter. His officers talked with our man freely, and, after staying at Murfreesborough two or three days, and riding and walking all about in the most innocent and unconcerned manner, he was again sent back to Nashville to 'fool that slow Dutchman, Rosecrans,' as one of the rebel officers remarked. Of the importance of the report now brought to the 'slow Dutchman,' we need not state further than that it contributed its due weight to a decision fraught with tremendous consequences to the army and to the country. Marching orders were soon after issued for the advance of the Army of the Cumberland upon Murfreesborough.

Now commenced a period of excessive labor and peril for the nameless spy. Generals Rosecrans and Bragg each wanted instant and constant information as the armies approached. The minutiæ of this man's work for four or five days we need not stop to relate: it is easily imagined. Within that time he entered the rebel lines and returned three times. He gave the outline of Bragg's line of battle, a close estimate of his force, an accurate account of his artillery and his earthworks, the movements of the rebel wagon and railroad trains, &c. &c. He was very earnest in assuring Rosecrans that Bragg intended to give severe battle with superior numbers.

This information proved true in all essentials, and its value to the country was inestimable. We had other spies piercing the rebel lines at this time, but they did not enjoy the facilities possessed by the nameless one. Almost with anguish did he exclaim against himself, in the presence of the author, for the severe manner in which he was deceiving the rebel general, and involving the lives of his thousands of brave but deluded followers.

After the first great battle the work of such a spy is ended, or, rather, it ceases when the shock of arms comes on. Thenceforth the armies are moved upon the instant, as circumstances may require. Our man, who during the four days had been almost incessantly in the saddle, or with his ears and eyes painfully observant while in the camps, took leave of our army upon the battle-field, and retired to a place of rest.

One incident occurred during his last visit to Bragg which is worthy of mention. That general took alarm at his report, and at once started a special messenger to General John H. Morgan—who was then absent with his cavalry in Kentucky to destroy Rosecrans' railroad communications (in which Morgan succeeded)—to return instantly with his command by forced marches to Murfreesborough. That same night our man reported this fact to the Federal commander, described the messenger and what route he would take, &c. The information was telegraphed at once to Nashville, Gallatin, and Bowling Green, and a force was sent from each of these points to intercept the messenger. They failed to apprehend him,—which, however, proved of

no consequence, as the battles of Stone River were fought and BRAGG was on his retreat from Murfreesborough by the time MORGAN could have received the orders.

Our spy was a brave man: yet during the last three days of his service he was most sensible of its peril. To pass between hostile lines in the lone hours of the night,—for he did not wait for daylight,—to be halted by guerrillas and scouts and pickets, with guns aimed at him, and, finally, to meet and satisfy the anxious, keen-eyed, heart-searching rebel officers as well as our own, was a mental as well as physical demand that could not long be sustained. While proceeding upon his last expedition, the author met the nameless one upon a by-road. We halted our horses, drew near, and conversed a few seconds in private, while our attendants and companions moved on. He was greatly exhausted and soiled in appearance,—his clothing having been rained upon and splashed by muddy water, caused by hard riding, and which had dried upon him. He said he was about to try it once more, and, though he had been so often and so successfully, yet he feared detection and its sure result, the bullet or the halter. He had been unable, amid the hurry and excitement, to make some final disposition of his affairs. He gave us a last message to send to his wife and children in case it became necessary; and he also desired a promise—most freely given—that we would attend to the settlement of his account with our general for services recently rendered. Thus concluding, he wrung our hand most earnestly, and putting spurs to his fresh and spirited animal, dashed off upon his mission. Twenty hours afterwards we were relieved of our anxious forebodings by his safe and successful return. We have stated the price paid him for his labors: it was well earned, and to our cause was a most profitable investment.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

GENERALS McCook and Crittenden have been ordered to Indianapolis with their aides-de-camp.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. M. Taylor, left Fortress Monroe on the 18th under orders to report elsewhere for duty.

ADMIRAL Wilkes is still stopping at the Brevoort House, in this city. It is uncertain how long he will remain.

CAPTAIN R. B. Brown, of the 30th Mass. Vols., has been promoted to the Colonelcy of a Louisiana regiment.

CAPT. C. W. Killborn, who for more than a year has been Provost-Marshal of New Orleans, has been appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment of New Orleans Volunteers.

MR. Sidney S. Boyce, who was drafted in the Fourth District of this city, has been promoted to a captaincy, and ordered to report to Gen. Banks.

THE office of Major-General Halleck has been removed to Seventeenth and F streets, Washington, where all the business will hereafter be transacted.

BRIGADIER-General Philip St. George Cooke arrived at New Orleans on the 7th, and reported to Major-General Banks.

BRIGADIER-General Hugh T. Reid, lately stationed at Lake Providence, La., has taken the post of Cairo, by order of Major-General Grant.

COLONEL Beardsley, of the 24th New York vols., has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General on Major-General Meade's staff, with the rank of Captain in the Regular Army.

CAPTAIN William N. Green, Jr., late a Captain in the 102d New York regiment, has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the 173d New York.

GENERAL Herron is now at his brother's residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., quite ill from swamp fever and chronic diarrhœa, contracted in Louisiana.

COLONEL Horace Binney, Sergeant of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, has been detailed for service in the Department of the Gulf.

BRIGADIER-General J. St. C. Morton is announced by general orders as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland.

CAPTAIN A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, is announced as Chief of Ordnance of the Department of the South.

CAPTAIN W. L. M. Burger, Assistant-Adjutant-General, is assigned to duty in connection with the Engineer Department at the Headquarters of the Department of the South.

GENERAL Peck has designated a lot near the Orphan Asylum, at Newbern, North Carolina, as a burial place of soldiers dying in that vicinity.

FIRST Lieutenant William Sinclair, 3d U. S. Artillery, has been appointed Assistant-Inspector-General to the 13th Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE President has accepted the resignations of Captain Lucius Fairchild, 16th U. S. Infantry, and Captain William S. Thurston, 18th U. S. Infantry.

BRIGADIER-General William Hays, U. S. Vols., has been detailed as member of general court-martial now in session at Washington.

A SPLENDID service of silver, costing about $2,000, has arrived at Washington, intended as a bridal offering from the medical officers of the Army of the Potomac to Dr. Letterman, Medical Director.

THE remains of Major H. Z. Curtis, who was killed at Baxter's Springs, recently passed through St. Joseph, Mo., *en route* for Keokuk, the home of his father, Major-General Curtis, for burial.

CAPTAIN E. G. Parker, Assistant-Adjutant-General to General Martindale, has been relieved from duty at the Old Capitol Prison, at his own request, and appointed Provost Judge at Forrest Hall Prison, in Georgetown.

LIEUTENANT Abram H. Klein, of Company K, 138th Pennsylvania volunteers, was arrested last week at White's Ford, near Edwards' Ferry, Va., while crossing the river with a view to desert. He was sent to the Old Capitol.

BY order of the War Department the following officers have been honorably discharged the service of the United States: Lieutenant Edward M. Lees, 17th Conn. Vols.; Lieutenant James Switzer, 66th N. Y. Vols.

CAPTAIN J. W. Howland, of the Fifth] Army Corps, recently tried by court-martial on a charge of embezzlement, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. By the sentence of the court, it is made scandalous for an officer of the Army to associate with him.

A SPECIAL order from the War Department assigns Colonel Giles, late of the 88th Penn. Vols., to the command of the troops of the Invalid Corps stationed at Philadelphia, under the direction of the Assistant-Provost-Marshal of Pennsylvania.

FIRST Lieutenant W. Neil Dennison, 2d U. S. Artillery, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Inspector of Artillery at the Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, to enable him to take command of his battery, in the Army of the Potomac.

MAJOR-General Grant was well enough to hold a review on the 7th. His wound is healing, but is still painful, and interferes with his pedestrian exercises, but admits of riding on horseback with comparative ease. He arrived at Cairo with his staff on the 16th.

FIRST Lieutenant Theodore Bertrand, Co. E., Independent Battalion, N. Y. V., having been sentenced by Court Martial convened at Folly Island, S. C., to be cashiered for drunkenness and neglect of duty, the sentence has been approved by Major-General Gillmore.

MAJOR-General Logan has relieved Gen. Leggett, in command of his old division, and also Brig.-Gen. John McArthur in command of the post of Vicksburg. The other officers of the post are, District Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Colonel James Wilson; Post Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Waddell.

COLONEL Wagner Swayne, late Provost-Marshal of the district of Memphis, Tenn., has been relieved from duty, at his own request, and succeeded by Captain G. A. Williams, 1st United States Infantry, late mustering officer of the 16th army corps.

CAPTAIN Samuel Ford, of the 5th Maryland regiment, who was arrested in March last on the charge of having, whilst acting as Provost Marshal at Berlin, Maryland, connived at the robbing of Mrs. Padgett and Miss Adams by some of his detectives, was yesterday honorably released and restored to his regiment.

ON Tuesday, last week, Major A. W. Fletcher, of Washington, was arrested and committed to the Old Capitol prison, by order of the Secretary of War. Major Fletcher was a paymaster in the Army until recently, when he was dismissed the service for an alleged improper disposition of Government funds.

THE U. S. steam frigate *Lancaster*, bearing the flag of Admiral Charles H. Bell, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces on the Pacific station, arrived at San Francisco September 16, having in 14 months sailed and steamed 17,500 miles, and visited most of the stations on the Pacific coast. All well.

LIEUTENANT Dicosway, the Provost-Marshal of Williamsburgh, Va., was shot on the 14th by Private Boyer, of the First New York Mounted Rifles. A day or two before Private Blake stabbed Private Redson, both of the First New York Mounted Rifles. The two assassins are closely confined in Fort Magruder. Their victims died in a few minutes.

CAPTAIN S. A. Urquhart, Commissary of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, was recently captured by guerrillas between Centreville and Fairfax Station. Captain Whelan, Assistant-Quartermaster of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Lieutenant John Bradford, Commissary of the same brigade, were also captured by guerrillas in the same vicinity.

THE proceedings and sentence of a court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Joseph R. Clark, 68th Indiana Vols., tried and convicted on the charge of gambling with the privates and non-commissioned officers of his company, has been approved by the Commander of the Department of the Cumberland, and the culprit is accordingly dismissed the service of the United States.

A MILITARY Board has been ordered to convene at Newbern, N. C., to examine into the "capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of such commissioned officers as may be brought before it." The following officers compose the Board:—Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Vols.; Colonel T. I. C. Amory, 17th Mass. Vols.; Colonel S. H. Mix, 3d N. Y. Cavalry; Colonel H. T. Sisson, 5th R. I. Artillery; 1st Lieutenant J. S. Tuller, 3d N. Y. Artillery.

A letter from Dr. Nestell, surgeon on board the United States gunboat *Clifton*, contains particulars of his capture by the rebels at Sabine Pass, Sept 9. He was at Beaumont, Texas, attending to our wounded, of whom only two have died since they were brought ashore. Those of the officers and men who were not wounded were sent to Houston. The Doctor states that thus far they have been treated by the rebels with the utmost kindness and attention.

THE following named enlisted men of the 3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, having passed a proper examination, have been transferred to the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and are required to report to the commanding officer of the Signal Detachment on Morris Island:—Corporal Albert Weaver, Co. I; Henry W. Mason, Co. K; Walter C. Wigfall, Co. H; Henry R. Congdon, Co. C; Alfred S. C. Williams, Co. A.

BRIG.-Gen. Rufus King is reappointed Minister Resident at Rome, and accepts the appointment, his acceptance to take effect immediately. The mission becomes vacant by the return and resignation of the Hon. M. Blatchford, of New York, recent incumbent. Gen. King has turned the command of his division in the Army of the Potomac over to Brig.-Gen. Corcoran. Capt. Robert Chandler, A. A. G. to Gen. King, accompanies the new Minister as Secretary of Legation.

CAPTAIN Hutton, of General Burnside's Staff, who sent a challenge to Captain Cutts, for alleged insulting language, was tried for that offence, found guilty, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the President; but the Twenty-fifth Article of War imperatively declares that any commissioned officer found guilty of sending a challenge shall be cashiered. The sentence of the Court was disapproved, and Captain Hutton was dismissed the service from Sept. 28, 1863. Major William Cutting, also of General Burnside's Staff, who was charged with carrying the challenge from Captain Hutton to Captain Cutts, was acquitted, and ordered to be released from arrest.

CAPTAIN James Madison Cutts, late of General Burnside's Staff, Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Ohio, found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced to be dismissed the service, has had his sentence remitted by the President, in consideration of his previous character and standing, and is ordered to join his regiment in the field, after receiving a reprimand from the President.

ADMIRAL Farragut has written a letter denying the truth of a statement made by the *Freeman's Journal*, in which his forces are charged with having robbed or violated Catholic churches in Louisiana, at Point Coupee and Donaldsonville. He says the priest of the church at the former place assured him that nothing had been touched; and he asserts that when Donaldsonville was bombarded, the church, hospitals, and convents were all respected, and now stand as living monuments of the falsehood of the *Freeman's Journal*.

MAJOR-General Crittenden has issued a farewell order to his corps—the 21st—in which he says "he regrets the separation from his command—not the investigation of his conduct which has been ordered. Investigation—the closest scrutiny—however it may affect him, can only brighten your fame. Your deeds at Chickamauga, as at Stone River, will hand down to posterity your honored names. You have honored me! The mighty hand of the Twenty-first Army corps has graven the name of its commander on famous pages of the past. And the slanderer's tongue cannot revoke the past. Future honors await you. May God's blessing attend you!"

CAPTAIN C. M. Levy, Assistant-Quartermaster in the Department of Washington, under Colonel Haskins, tried on a charge of embezzlement, and a specification of which charge was that he paid a clerk a salary of $50 per month and took his receipt for $100, has been found guilty. By the sentence of the court he is to make good the loss to Government, is dishonorably dismissed the service, and is to be held forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States Government. The court further directs that the sentence be published in three papers in the City of Washington, and three published in Albany, the usual place of Levi's residence, after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer of the United States Army to associate with him.

COLONEL W. S. Rowland, of New York, who is well known in connection with the organization of Rifle Regiments, has made a proposal to Government to raise 1,000 sharpshooters in ten different States under the new call for 300,000 men. The men to be mustered in for three years, and subjected to four months' drill in the school of the soldier, and all the details of rifle shooting, at the grounds of the National Rifle Association, near New York, where competent instructors from the celebrated English Rifle-School at Hythe are engaged. The men to be thoroughly fitted to act as instructors in rifle-shooting, and to be detailed as such to different regiments, or to be attached as sharpshooters in squads of ten to regiments now in service.

A court composed of invalid officers is about being formed in Washington. Colonel Warner, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, has been appointed President. Another court-martial has also been formed, to sit in the same city, for the trial of military officers. The following is a list of the members, who are all under medical treatment in Washington, although able to perform light duty: Col. Roy Stone, 149th Penn. vols., President; Lieut.-Col. H. E. Thompson, 6th Michigan cavalry; Major S. A. Drew, 6th Michigan cavalry; Captain B. J. Buck, 6th Maine; Captain E. M. Paine, 106th New York; Captain J. H. Marshon, 6th Wisconsin; Captain H. R. Thomas, A. Q. M., Seminary Hospital; Lieutenant G. A. Whitmore, 12th Massachusetts; Lieutenant J. F. Andrews, 1st Rhode Island cavalry; Lieutenant Elisha Besse, 20th Maine; Lieutenant J. Cannon, 110th Ohio; Lieutenant W. F. Dulton, 105th New York; Lieutenant E. Wenchoback, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

MAJOR-General McCook, in his farewell order to his corps—the 20th—says:—"After being relieved from the command, I could ask no greater favor of the War Department than a thorough investigation of my conduct during the two memorable days of Chickamauga, for I do not fear the issue. My great regret will be the breaking up of the glorious associations formed after so long service in the Army of the Cumberland, and the bidding farewell to the gallant officers and soldiers of this corps. You have been slandered and maligned by news-scribblers, who, unfortunately, in our country, mould the public mind. Official reports will do you justice before the world. I return my thanks to every officer and soldier of the corps for his gallantry in action and his hearty co-operation and devotion to duty. With this I leave you, and my earnest prayer ever shall be that God may prosper you as a corps and as individuals, and ever give you victory when struggling for your nation and glorious flag."

IN order to encourage and reward the meritorious and faithful officers and men of the 17th Army corps, Army of the Tennessee, a "Medal of Honor," with appropriate device, has been prepared, and will be presented by a "Board of Honor," of which the Major-General commanding (McPherson) is the advisory member, to all those who, by their gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities, have most distinguished themselves, or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves, during the war. The following officers constitute the "Board of Honor:" Major-General John A. Logan, commanding Third division; Brigadier-General John McArthur, commanding First division; Brigadier-General John E. Smith, commanding Second division; Brigadier-General M. M. Crocker, commanding Fourth division; Brigadier-General T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Second brigade, First division; Brigadier-General M. F. Force, commanding Second brigade, Third division; Brigadier-General W. Q. Gresham, commanding Third brigade, Fourth division; Brigadier-General Alexander Chambers, commanding Third brigade, First division; Colonel Gabriel Bouck, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Powell, Chief of Artillery.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers to the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

CALL FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for three years or the war, not however exceeding three years:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I do further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted, shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this Proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reënforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE CHANGES IN COMMAND.

At this moment, we have nothing to say about the action of the Government in removing Major-General Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. We have heretofore had frequent occasion to eulogize that officer's military ability and manly worth; and our praise was based upon knowledge of the man and observation of the soldier, as well as upon the historical records of his past career. But we cannot doubt that the Government's action in his removal was not only dictated by the spirit of justice, but that it was demanded upon the highest military considerations. In regard to all his movements and each of his engagments since he assumed command, the Government necessarily has wider and more accurate information than is, or ought to be, possessed by any other parties; and in regard to the late action at Chickamauga, which doubtless was the immediate cause of his removal, it may be said that nothing is definitely known about his conduct on that occasion, except by the Government. We fling away as false and cruel the general charges made by the Daily Press againt Gen. Rosecrans, of unmilitary conduct and vicious personal habits. Some of the charges we know to be untrue, and all of them are in their nature so antagonistic to his established character—which is austere, dignified, calm, self-possessed, and, in a word *soldierly* to a rare degree—as to carry their refutation on their face to all who know Gen. Rosecrans. But the whole matter, in all its bearings, will, we have reason to believe, speedily come up for investigation before the proper court; and until the charges then are made known, and the facts elicited brought to light, we advise his detractors, as well as a fluctuating public, to restrain themselves from indulging in random charges and harsh criticism against one who, during the last two years, has certainly done his country enough service to entitle him to honorable consideration, and to shield him from the poisoned shafts of unpatriotic malice.

General Rosecrans' connection with the Army of the Cumberland, as its chief, lasted for one year, lacking three or four days. It is a twelvemonth ago today since he assumed the position then vacated by General Buell. His great field engagements during that time have been but two—Murfreesboro and Chickamauga—the one fought two months after he took command of the army, and the other in the eleventh month of his commandership—the one being offensive and a victory, the other defensive and technically a defeat—his adversary in both cases being General Bragg. But "pitched battles are the last resort of a good General;" and if Rosecrans had few battles, he had many triumphs. In a recent issue of this journal, we dwelt upon the remarkable series of flanking operations by which he drove the rebels successively from Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Chattanooga, drove them across the Tennessee and out of the State, and so broke up and demoralized their army that they were only able to offer him battle in Upper Georgia after receiving heavy reinforcements from the army of General Lee. And we may here say that General Rosecrans now leaves his command after having firmly secured every position that his skill and valor had ever gained, and after having established a series of strongholds and bases in Middle and Southern Tennessee, which if properly looked after, will permanently secure the soil of Tennessee to our flag.

The immediate successor of General Rosecrans in the command of the Army of the Cumberland is Major-General George H. Thomas—an officer who is not only regarded by the army as one of its most accomplished commanders, but who has earned his rank and his honors by great and successful services in the field—an officer of the finest intellectual and moral qualities of high military genius and profound scientific attainments, of great experience and long service, and who has only remained in a subordinate position because, when once before offered the command of the Army of the Cumberland, his modesty and his regard for General Buell induced him to decline it. The first neat and decisive victory of our arms south of the Ohio river—that at Somerset, in January of last year—was achieved by him; and it is universally conceded that it was he who saved our army at Chickamauga last month. If it be the purpose of the authorities to retain General Thomas at the head of that army, and if he definitely accept the position—we cannot say that a fickle and impatient public would be at once overwhelmingly gratified, but we can, with surety, say that we should have an officer who has few equals at the head of an army which has no superior.

Besides the changes we have mentioned, it is announced that a new Military Department has been created (of "the Mississippi") and that Major-General Ulysses S. Grant, "with plenary powers," has been placed in command of all the troops between the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Upper Tennessee, including the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Ohio, as well as the forces of General Hooker. That distinguished General, although he has been disabled for two months, by injuries suffered in a fall from his horse, and although not yet entirely recovered, on receiving orders, promptly repaired to Nashville, whence he at once proceeded to Chattanooga, where he doubtless is by this time.

As to the precise nature of the position, or rather the duties, that General Grant will assume, we are as yet uninformed; but as he grasps in his hand a series of commands which have heretofore been independent, and to a great extent, non-coöperative—as all his own troops on the Mississippi and in Western Tennessee, as well as General Burnside's in East Tennessee, General Thomas' and General Hooker's and the various minor bodies that are scattered throughout that section of the country—are now under his control, we presume his first labor will be to give a practical unity to these armies and *ensemble* to their operations. The need of this has been and is very great; for in Tennessee alone, until this change, we had no less than four officers in independent command and without any unitary or coöperative plan of action against an enemy who had really but one fundamental position with a large army defending it. General Grant will doubtless, to a large degree, combine these various forces at Chattanooga; and the upshot of the matter will probably be that he himself will assume chief command of the Army of the Cumberland—or rather the Army of the Mississippi. This, however, is merely speculative.

To the supereminent fitness of General Grant for the great position and great field to which he has been assigned by the President, his character and career bear testimony. Guaged by the test of success, he is without a peer among our Generals. His Mississippi campaign, beginning with Fort Donelson, or, if you please, with Belmont, nearly two years ago, and closing with the capture of Vicksburgh in July last, has commanded not only the applause of all military men in this country, but has extorted the admiration of the military authorities of Europe. In opening the Mississippi river, he achieved the impossible—or what by all the world except the enthusiastic Americans, to whom there is no such word—had been declared such. And in entering upon a new field of action, he has the satisfaction of doing so after having entirely consummated his work in his own Department. It is a part of the gossip of the day that General Scott lately remarked that he did not understand "how General Grant had turned out so great," and we will not attempt to unravel that which mystifies the veteran Lieutenant-General. Some people would explain it as the Maréchal de Castries explained to an inquiring mind the secret of his uniform success, that "he owed much to accident and opportunity, and not a little to blunders!" But, so far as we are concerned, this is precisely what we do *not* believe concerning General Grant. Whatever may have been the case with the Maréchal, we believe that General Grant owes his extraordinary success to the possession of the soul and qualifications of a great Captain.

CORPS D'ARMEE.

When the disaster of the first Bull Run showed among other things the great necessity of army organization, General McClellan urged the formation of army corps, and the great practical utility of such bodies as fighting units has since been again and again demonstrated. In the French "*ordonnance sur le service des armées en campagne*," the establishment of *corps d'armée* is required,—"ou plusieurs divisions réunies doivent pendant une campagne, au moins, agir separément, bien que dans le cercle d'operations d'une armée." Thus provision is made for separate action. Besides, they relieve the army headquarters of great labor; they subsidize the highest talent of gifted Generals, which would be in part wasted upon small divisions; they establish an *esprit de corps* in a larger body, which removes regimental or brigade bickerings. Whatever honor it may be to a soldier to belong to such and such a regiment, he tells with far more pride that he belongs to "the fighting second," "the bloody sixth," or "the gallant fifth" corps. The advantage of corps formation cannot be over-estimated.

But it is not our purpose to expatiate upon the utility of army corps, but rather to propound some curious questions concerning them. When corps are once established should they remain unchanged, or should they, from time to time, be modified, altered, consolidated, re-named? Should the tenure of command be like that of an army? These questions were proposed by Jomini, and are worthy of present consideration. There are many reasons for preserving the denomination and identity of corps. They become compacted and strong. The men know all the higher officers and follow them the more readily. The *esprit de corps* becomes a powerful agent for good. They assume badges of distinction—a trefoil, as in the 2d Corps,—a cross, as in the Sixth, and these are likewise pledges for the future. The officers begin to talk of new-comers as interlopers. "Not of us, sir," said one,—"A good fighter, but we don't want him; he don't belong to us." The corps is a grand family, and all the members become proud of each other. Honorable emulation between different corps is thus excited, and for good. But, on the other hand, some corps become miserable and get a bad name; they distrust themselves, and their comrades of other corps distrust them. The enemy find out their character, learn where they are posted in battle, and always attack them, in preference. If the fault be with the chief officers, every day increases its evil influence; the *esprit de corps* becomes an evil, cowardly spirit, until the whole organization is pointed at as corrupt. What then? Our verdict is

to break them up at once; strike their very number out of the army enumeration; and so distribute or consolidate them as to avoid all the evils which have been demonstrated and developed.

Even the best corps should receive wholesome modification from time to time, so that each should be a large, strong, compact thunderbolt, which the commanding strategist may hurl against "a decisive point."

Good corps commanders are invaluable men, and as rare as they are invaluable. This war has developed some, both in our own and the rebel army. From among them we look for army commanders; and many whom the world thinks competent, as they look from their already high station to the loftier and more responsible one, shrink from the mighty and wearing task of supreme command. Among them the question of lineal rank can have no force; capability alone must decide the promotion, and they feel this. When General Hooker was about to be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, the *corps commanders* themselves were united in suggesting Meade as his successor. Couch, Sedgwick and Reynolds all ranked him. Couch, before he left to take command of the department of the Susquehanna, asserted his conviction on this subject; Sedgwick urged it, and Reynolds went to Washington to secure the appointment for Meade.

These facts are stated merely in illustration of the good educational discipline of army corps, in forming Generals for high command, and as proof that they foster no unhealthy ambition for supremacy.

Besides the formation of corps, Burnside tried the organization into *grand divisions*. Without cavilling at the confusion of ideas presented by the word *division*, already possessed of a double meaning, which according to Jomini was one of the minor causes of the French defeat at Waterloo, we disapprove of grand divisions, because while, in the ways specified, they accomplish no more than corps, they require still greater genius and talent in the Generals, difficult enough already to find, and they cause heart-burnings among corps-commanders and their staffs, which produce positive evil.

THE ARMY AND ITS REINFORCEMENT.

Two documents, pregnant with importance and interest, though brief in form, will be found in the current issue of the Army and Navy Journal. One is the Proclamation of the President, dated the 17th instant, calling upon the country for a new contribution of three hundred thousand men to the army; and the other is a tabulated statement of the number of troops raised by the loyal States from the commencement of the war to January 1st, 1863.

The President assigns two reasons, one special and the other general, for the issuance of this call for volunteers—1st. That the term of service of part of our volunteer forces will expire during the coming year; 2d. The *expediency* of reinforcing our army by the number of men indicated. The other salient features of the Proclamation are—1. That it is through the Governors of the different States that these troops are to be raised and enlisted; 2. That the troops raised are not to be formed into new regiments, but are to be incorporated into the various companies and regiments already in the field; 3. That if any State fail to raise its quota by the 5th of January ensuing, a draft for the deficiency shall then be enforced.

We rejoice that this call has been made, and we are not sorry that the President should have given the States a choice as to the mode in which the troops shall be raised, whether by volunteering or conscription; though we confess it may well be feared that, in most of the States, the volunteering system will prove as inefficient at the close of this year as it proved at its beginning. We believe that the new levy could have been raised much more expeditiously and economically by a draft; and we believe that, now that the drafting system has been gotten in working order, and the people comprehend its operations and its essential justice, its enforcement would have been submitted to without a show of resistance. The issue of this Proclamation also indicates the adoption of a wiser policy by the Government in reference to the re-enforcement of our armies. Heretofore no call for troops has been made until we were in immediate and imperative need of their services—either to save the menaced capital, to repel invasion from the free States, or to fill the places of troops whose term of enlistment was on the eve of expiration. But this call was issued under no such sudden impulse. It looks to the future. It anticipates, it is true, the expiration of the term of service of a part of our forces; but that, as is indicated, occurs next year, and not in its earlier months either. This wise forethought, and provision against the contingencies of the future, we have been sadly deficient in during the whole course of the war, mainly for the reason that we were continually expecting its early termination.

Our tabular statement of the forces raised during the first two years of the war, is interesting in this connection, and shows some very remarkable facts. We estimated the other week that the number of troops raised in the North would not fall short of a round million; but the returns show that our figures were under estimate. Leaving out of the count altogether the three months' men, the nine months' men, the one year's men, the two years' men, and the troops raised for the special service of State defence, and beside all these we have up to the opening of this year, 1,068,769 men who volunteered "for three years or the war." The casualties of the field and the diseases of the camp have greatly reduced these numbers; they have also been vastly diminished by the discharge of men, in the early part of the war, who, after enlistment, were found physically disabled for a soldier's life; and desertions also have reduced the numbers by not a few. While deducting the above classes from the gross number given, we must, however, add to it the voluntary enlistments and the conscripts of the present year, which, we should judge, must amount to at least 200,000 men. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the Union army, even as it now stands; but the nature and extent of the field of operations, the size of the enemy's army, and the exigencies that follow victory and occupation, require that farther reinforcements be furnished, to administer the last blows to the rebellion in the coming spring, and to restrain thereafter the smoldering fires of treason.

There is a great deal of foolish raillery indulged in from time to time against the Generals in command of our various armies, because of their supposed ignorance of the movements, positions, plans, and forces of the enemy. This is, of course, mainly from those who are as badly-informed of the nature of military operations as they are of military history. They assume that *our* side should know all about the *other* side, and that our side is horribly culpable if the other side succeeds in knowing anything about us. They assume that our Generals know nothing about the enemy, and that the enemy's Generals know everything about our army. Of course all this shows that the rebel Generals are wonderful geniuses, and that the Union Generals are ignoramuses—or rather, we think, the expression of such opinions shows that the holders of them are ignoramuses.

The fact is, that war is a much more complicated and intricate game than these astute critics fancy. It is a "game which two play at." It would be as easy to foretell the game which a shrewd adversary would play in chess, or the successive movements of pieces he would make upon the board, as to forecast the plans of a shrewd General for a campaign, or the movements and dispositions he may make of his forces. Both in chess and in war, a sagacious player can make some excellent guesses as to his adversary's purpose, and can often promptly checkmate his moves. But the adversary, too, may have sagacity and resources—may be able to screen his designs and make effective dispositions; while Fortune, that indiscernible and unknown force, may often step in and decide the game without much reference to the inherent skill of the players. In every war, in all military history, and in the career of all Generals, these things appear.

The charge that, in the present war, the enemy knows more about our plans, movements, and forces, than we know about his, is, we believe, a total mistake. The same complaints, on this point, that we make from our side, are continually being made by the rebels, with reference to their side. And that too, not only by the Southern press and Southern critics, but their officers, high and low, in official reports, dilate upon their lack of information about us, and frequently confess to the promptness and accuracy of our knowledge about them. In the latest rebel military report—that of General Lee of his campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania—we find repeated allusion to these points. He confesses that the march of two of his divisions from Fredericksburgh, although it was made in the rear of that place and in the direction of Culpepper Court House, was known to our commander almost as soon as it was commenced. In one place he confesses that "*it was impossible* to obtain accurate information" of the position of our Army after it had left Fredericksburgh; in another, that his "march toward Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been *had the movements of the Federal Army been known*;" in another, that "the attack was not pushed that afternoon, (the 1st of July) *the enemy's force being unknown*;" and in another place he says that "every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack," but he tacitly admits that all these efforts failed.

We recall these sentences for the purpose of shewing the injustice of the current criticism concerning this subject upon the commanders of our armies.

The Army correspondents and the journals have been praising the conscripts (most of them substitutes of conscripts) for their excellent behavior and gallant bearing during the retrograde movement of General Meade's army from the Rapidan to the Potomac. These writers seem to have anticipated that the conscripts would fling away their muskets and fly, the moment they heard the echo or felt the crack of the enemy's guns. We anticipated nothing of the kind. There is not so much difference, after all, on the field of battle between volunteers, conscripts and substitutes. Confronted with the enemy, they will all fight, if they have been properly trained, and are well handled; under such circumstances all men will fight, excepting cowards, and these are extremely rare among trained soldiers. It is also a mistake to suppose that the word *conscript* is antagonistic, in a broad sense, to the word *volunteer*. If the one is always a *voluntary* soldier, the other is by no means always an *involuntary* one. The one has obeyed the *call* or invitation of his country in going to the field: the other has obeyed his country's *command*. The first act, or the act of enlistment being accomplished, both are alike subject to imperative orders; and the enthusiasm which incited the one to offer his services, will not then serve him in any better stead than the conscientiousness, or the necessity, which impelled the other to arms. As to the relative patriotism of the two classes of soldiers, it may be quite as great with the one as with the other.

We expect to see all the soldiers who may be realized from the last conscription, or from future conscriptions, exhibit as creditable behavior in battle and on the march as was exhibited last week by the first batch of conscripts which we have yet had brought into action. Were it otherwise, it would be against human nature, against history, against the testimony of the great captains, and opposed to what we have seen before our eyes in the case of an army of rebel conscripts.

The article on the "Siege Operations against Fort Wagner," which appears in another part of this paper, we commend to the attention of all who may be interested in an authentic description of General Gillmore's engineering operations before Charleston. The diagram accompanying the article—a reduced copy of an authentic sketch, prepared expressly for this journal—will give a clearer idea of the operations it illustrates than pages of description. Whatever the final result of the present attempts to take Charleston, it cannot affect the reputation General Gillmore has already secured as an engineering officer. His professional knowledge and skill, his quickness of apprehension and readiness of resource, and his determined tenacity of purpose, have already secured results which promise the fullest success, if the force at his disposal does not prove inadequate to the demands that must still be made upon it.

In a note addressed, under date of October 21st, to Chief-Engineer Alban C. Stimers, the Secretary of the Navy says:—"You will be pleased to learn that "the Court of Inquiry, before which you recently appeared at New York, have reported that in their "opinion there is no necessity or propriety of further "proceedings in the case." We congratulate Mr. Stimers and his friends upon this very satisfactory decision of his case, which has occupied so much time and labor.

By the last foreign steamer, we received the gratifying intelligence that the English Government has finally put the "broad arrow" upon one or both of the rebel rams in Laird's ship-yard, with a view to their detention and trial under the Foreign Enlistment Act. Meantime the Southern club are earnestly protesting against the action of the government, thus unwittingly bearing their testimony to the true character of these vessels.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

An English Ex-Captain of Engineers, named Forbes, makes public announcement that he is prepared to construct breech-loading guns "warranted to pierce armor plating at a distance of fifteen hundred yards."

The Danish Government continues its preparations to resist any hostilities undertaken by the German Diet. The Minister of Marine on Sept. 29 applied to the Rigsraad at Copenhagen for a levy of 5,000 seamen, and for funds to build several iron-clad vessels.

Experiments are soon to take place at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong 600-pounder, in firing at a floating target representing a portion of the *Warrior's* side. The target upon Mr. Reed's plan, of very thick plates, slight backing, and a 2-inch skin, will also, ere long, be fired at.

It is stated that ten new iron-clad frigates have been completed, and are ready for launching and fitting out, at Cherbourg. Their names are the *Flandre*, the *Gauloise*, the *Guyenne*, the *Magnanime*, the *Provence*, the *Revanche*, the *Savoie*, the *Surveillante*, the *Valeureuse*, and the *Heroine*.

The *Ceres*, a new twin screw steamer, and the sixth vessel of the same class built for the British navy by Messrs. Dudgeon within a year, was launched on the 6th. She is an iron vessel of about 500 tons, 176 feet by 21 broad. She is propelled by two three-bladed screws of 7 diameter, driven at an average speed of 118 revolutions by separate and independent engines of 120 collective horse-power.

The British armor-clad fleet will be strengthened before the end of the year by the *Achilles* and *Valiant*; the former will be floated out of the dock at Chatham some time during the month of December, and the latter which is to mount 34 guns was to be launched on the 18th instant by the Thames Ship Building Company, who will also be prepared to launch the *Minotaur*, 38 guns, 6621 tons and 1350 horse-power, from Blackwall, about the end of December.

An iron-clad frigate, built for the Italian Government, was recently launched from the building yard at La Seyne, near Toulon. She is of 4,300 tons measurement, has engines of 700-horse power, and is to carry thirty-six guns. She takes the name of *San Martino*. Her bow below the water line is formed so as to act as a steam ram. She is everywhere covered with thick plates, but those towards the bow, which would be the most exposed to the force of any shock, are much heavier than the others.

The Austrians have introduced into their service an entirely new description of tunic. In the place of a stiff leather stock and upright collar, which is the admiration of the martinet, they have adopted a soft necktie, which fastens in such a manner that it will not ride up or get out of its place, and a collar which folds down flat upon the shoulder. The body of the tunic is smartly cut, but easy and comfortable. It has large sleeves and a skirt sufficiently roomy to protect the legs of the soldier. This coat is not only smart on parade, but sufficiently easy to make a man's life bearable during a campaign.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Jeddo, Japan, dated the 28th of July, containing details of the chastisement inflicted by Admiral Jaures upon the Japanese forts belonging to the Prince of Nagato, which had fired upon European ships. The letter states that these reprisals produced a very salutary effect. A Japanese Admiral presented himself at Kanagawa to place in the hands of the French Admiral the model of the flag borne by all the ships which belong directly to the Tycoon. The object of this step was to acknowledge, on the part of the Government of the Tycoon, the right of foreign war vessels to seize all ships which do not show this flag. The letter also contains some details of the manner in which the destruction of the forts was accomplished. The losses of the Japanese appear to have been severe.

A commission to ascertain the merits of the French iron squadron sailed on the 27th of September from Cherbourg. Vice-Admiral Charles Penaud was in command of this squadron, which consisted of the *Solferino*, *Magenta*, *Couronne*, *Normandie*, and *L'Invincible*, with the *Napoleon* and *Talisman* in attendance. Arrived off Brest the squadron commenced its first series of experiments during very rough weather. The vessels rolled terribly, especially, the *Normandie*. The water in a continuous sheet washed over her deck, and as no ports could be kept open, no artillery practice was possible. As the result of the storm, the *Napoleon* had to enter Brest for repairs, and *La Couronne* had her boats and her *Portemanteaus* carried away by the heavy sea and rolling, and *La Normandie* had her jibboom broken and her foretopmast damaged. This is the true account of the *La Normandie*, whose speed during her trials in May, 1862, was stated to have averaged from 13 to 14 knots an hour, and which was then considered faster than the *Gloire* and *L'Invincible*, but not so fast as the *Couronne*, which appears to have rolled more, to have suffered more damage, and to have steamed quicker than any vessel in the squadron.

The mortality statistics of the British Army for 1861 are published. They show that the mortality for the year 1861 was a shade lower than for 1860, the loss being only 9.24 per thousand of the mean strength, against 9.95 in the previous year; but owing to the Army being considerably above its establishment in 1861, the facilities for invaliding were much greater, and therefore the Report considers it doubtful whether there really has been any material difference in the comparative loss for these two years. The losses of the black troops of the West Indies was upwards of 20 per thousand, or nearly treble the rates among the whites, and this though serving in a climate which is supposed—but apparently without good reason—to be favorable to the constitution of the negro. The returns from the West African Colonies, as given in this Report, afford little subject for remark beyond confirming the conclusion that, even upon their native coast, negroes are far from being a healthy race, their loss for the year having been about 40 per thousand, slightly aggravated, however, by hostilities in the field, where three fell by the hand of the enemy, leaving 45 deaths by disease out of a strength of 1,156.

Admiral De Paris, of the French navy, in a recent work on contemporary naval architecture, compares the English iron-clad *Warrior* with the French *Gloire*, very much to the disadvantage of the former. He is of opinion that a duel between these floating iron batteries would speedily terminate in the former being riddled with shot and blown to pieces or sunk. The grounds upon which he bases his opinion he states at length. In the first place, while the *Gloire* is completely covered with iron over her entire hull, the *Warrior* is plated on portions of her broadside merely. The rudder, the screw, the stern-post itself, of the *Warrior* are all open and exposed to the impact of shot and shell. The only protection, therefore, it is contended, which a proportion of about one-half the gunners on board would have in a battle would be the thin iron plating which forms her hull and the woodwork attached to it. This would offer no resistance whatever to the shot and shell of the *Gloire*, armed as she is with powerful rifled cannon. In the second place, though the *Warrior* may have the advantage in speed, her greater length prevents her turning and manœuvering so rapidly as the *Gloire*. The hull of the *Gloire* is built entirely of timber, not of iron, like that of her great rival; so that the frame and wooden walls of the vessel itself form the solid backing on which the armor is fixed. With regard to the relative merits of the timber and iron for building the ship's hull, this does not much affect the main question of invulnerability, which depends more upon the armor than upon anything else. The Admiral finally comes to the conclusion that the *Gloire* is the most perfect vessel of war afloat.

REBEL VICTORIES AND FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

In a leading article on the American Campaign the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

It is one of the characteristics of the war in America that the Confederates win nearly all the battles, and the Federals all the substantial successes. Take the campaigns in the Southwest; Sidney Johnston, and Beauregard won half a battle at Shiloh, but the next day they were forced to relinquish the same ground, and a few weeks afterwards Beauregard had to evacuate Corinth. Bragg, outmarching Buell, penetrated into Kentucky, but being outmarched and headed, he had to fight at Perryville. He claimed the victory, and what were the fruits? The evacuation of Kentucky by the Confederates. Bragg reappeared at Murfreesboro'. Rosecrans assailed him there, and beat him by mere obstinacy. The Confederates claimed a victory because they captured guns, but Bragg, victorious, fell back behind the Duck river. Rosecrans advanced this summer, and by adroit manœuvring turned first one flank and then the other of the strongest positions. Bragg took up and fortified for months Tullahoma and Chattanooga. When Rosecrans was across the Tennessee, Bragg, reinforced from the four winds—from Lee and Johnston—turns and fights, and wins a rough-and-tumble fight in the Georgian Highlands. He catches Rosecrans shifting his fine army from his right hand to his left, and inflicts a deep wound upon this army, and hurls it back towards the Tennessee. Four days pass away, and Rosecrans is not dislodged from Chattanooga, the real bone of contention. Bragg had made a supreme effort. The telegrams supplied to the Richmond papers furnish ample proof that some of the best men and the best generals from Lee's army—even Longstreet, Hood, Hill—were with him. He had won two combats, yet four days elapsed and he had done nothing. So far as appears he might have moved upon Bridgeport and compelled Rosecrans to cross the river and hasten to place himself between Bragg and Nashville. He might have so placed his army as to cut off Burnside, or compel him to cross the Tennessee and hasten back to Kentucky. He might have tried another battle. The stake was immense and would have justified risk, for if the Federals receive reinforcements they will hold Chattanooga forever. But up to the 25th of September Bragg seems to have done nothing at all. Was it that he was hit hard himself, or that he hesitated between the projects submitted to him, or that he was waiting the effect of some cavalry demonstration in the rear of the Federal army? Whatever the cause, it is clear that there was inactivity in the Confederate camp, when success and the interests of the Confederacy required vigor.

FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

A correspondent of the *Moniteur de l'Armée* writes from the French army in Mexico, under date of June 20th, as follows:—

I depicted very concisely in my last letter the splendor of our triumphal entry into Mexico, and proposed to dilate in a future epistle upon the beauties of that capital, the gay flowers that decked its balconies, the piquant, pretty faces whose gracious smiles inspired the conquerors of Puebla with the longing to bear off sweeter victories. I doubt if the much-vaunted eye of the Andalusian is comparable to the burning, flashing glance of the Mexican lady. I speak of the latter, alas! as I would of a delusive mirage, for, at the moment when I rejoiced in the idea of making a more profound study of this fact, at a ball given by the army to the ladies of Mexico, I was obliged, on the 15th ult., to resume my wandering life. I may add that I was entirely consoled for this, because the light column of which I formed a part, had an immediate prospect of encountering the enemy, and again making him dance to the music of cannon; but Pachuca is far from being an enchanting residence, and the peaceful *entrée* we made did not even embellish it with the prestige of glory.

Here is an account of our little expedition:—

Our column, composed of 2,000 bayonets, 400 cavalry, and a section of mountain artillery, under command of Colonel Aymard, of the 62d, took the road which leads to Pachuca, and to the silver mines of Real del Monte—a very picturesque route, crossing for the first eight leagues upon a fine causeway, a series of beautiful lakes, and then entering upon a magnificent, undulating country, wonderfully cultivated.

We knew when we started that the city, placed in a state of defence, was guarded by three or four thousand Mexicans under General Orellano; the population moreover had just given a most flattering welcome to the fugitive Ortega, and shown itself very ill-disposed towards us. This intelligence became more and more exact as we advanced, being repeated from mouth to mouth through the column, and maintaining an excellent *morale* among our soldiers, certain of a new victory. Arrived at Jaltepec, our last halting place, nothing appeared to modify the situation, and our brave Colonel had taken the most able precautions to secure to us a brilliant success; confidence beamed from every countenance.

Already Pachuca appeared before us, its white houses distinctly seen climbing the sides of two twin hills. At a league's distance, at half-past nine in the morning, coffee was prepared for our troop, and we resumed our march at eleven o'clock, in column, by sections in open order, the cavalry of Marquez reconnoitering upon our front and flanks. This imposing defile, executed under the eye of the enemy, doubtless made him judge it prudent to precipitate the issue, for General Orellano hurriedly packed up his baggage and decamped with his artillery and little army, so that as we approached the gates of the city, we were received by the principal men, who came to give it up to us with the most cordial offers of hospitality. What astonished faces among us at this unforeseen welcome! Meanwhile the populace pressed in crowds upon our path, across the crooked streets, as we traversed them in going to mass ourselves in the great square of the city. An hour later we ate at the hotel "*las Diligencias*," the breakfast prepared for Orellano's officers. Pachuca, which is 100 kilomètres distant from Mexico, has a population of 9,000 souls, a medley of all nations; French, English, Germans, Saxons, Americans; all the adventurers of the globe seem to make it their rendezvous. It is the same in Real del Monte, and all the neighboring centres of mineral excavations. A violent minority ruled there before our arrival, and now, although peaceable people breathe quietly in the shadow of our flag, it is a society given up to disorder and evil passions, which will not easily acquire a taste for the calm security of our customs. The Juarists have only left us 200,000 francs, which they did not have time to carry off; but it was essential to secure *these silver mines from their depredations*—from which they could draw important resources. I suppose we are to be left here to protect the mining, and they will dance without us in the city of Mexico!

THE LIFE OF AN ENGLISH CADET.

It will be of interest to our young soldiers to know something of the life of the cadets at the Military Academy at Woolwich, England, where the young Briton is taught the theory of the art of war.

In the first place, early rising is the rule with these young students of war. At six in summer, or an hour later in winter, a very wakeful cadet may hear the *réveillé*. It is not, however, the spirit-stirring trumpet that sounds, but a bell. If he is in arrest, or has been the previous day, he will hasten to dress himself to fall in for extra drill by the "quarter-post." This extra drill consists in being marched about with an old cutlass in one's hand, by one of the drill-sergeants, a corporal having to attend to take down the names. It is not much punishment in the summer, but in the winter the cold from the hilt of the sword strikes through the glove, and makes one's whole arm ache again. This drill being over at the "quarter-to," a great amount of brushing goes on in the rooms, the "fall in" for the breakfast parade sounding as the clock strikes the hour—seven in summer, eight in winter. And now comes the inspection, much dreaded by the "snookers," or last-joined cadets; for if a speck of dust is seen upon them by the corporal on duty who inspects them in the first instance, or by the officer who does so afterwards, when they are all marched into the inner court, in front of the hall that does the double duty of dining-hall and chapel, they are sure to be told to "turn "out to drill to-morrow morning," or "be in arrest for the "day;" while, if they have already been in arrest, or other punishment for the same thing two or three times lately, it is most likely a case of arrest F. O., or until further orders; which generally means until they are brought before the Captain, and sentenced by him to two or three days' arrest. After breakfast, which is a substantial, though not very sumptuous, repast, and is concluded by prayers (the whole thing—inspection, breakfast, and prayers—only lasting about thirty-five minutes), they have half-an-hour to themselves, which is generally employed in having a morning pipe (smoking being permitted, under certain restrictions, since the mutiny about two years ago, when the rules were revised). In former times, when smoking was one of the gravest offences, and generally brought the punishment of solitary confinement on the delinquent if discovered, rather more smoking went on, if anything, than at present.

At eight o'clock (or nine in winter) they have to parade for "Academy," and are marched into the various rooms they study in. The classes are separated into two divisions each, which study the same subjects, and are examined together at the end of the year, but are kept perfectly distinct throughout the term, each room being occupied by a division, new rooms for study having been built in the wings that were lately added. In each room two masters or professors attend, each taking charge of one-half of the

division. As some of the cadets are much further advanced in some subjects than the others, it would be a disadvantage for them all to work together; so each does his work at his own desk independently of the others, going up to the instructor's table when he requires assistance, or to show what he has been doing,

In French, German, and Hindustani, however, each division is subdivided into four sections, each section going up to the professor's or master's table one-half of the attendance. These languages are studied during the evening hours, as all the other subjects either require good daylight, or (like mathematics) are considered of such importance as to require the freshness and attention that is more likely to be paid to them in the morning than in the after-part of the day. For "qualification" the cadets are only required to obtain a certain amount (one-half) of the marks in *one* modern language, but they are all instructed in *two*, having their choice of studying German or Hindustani. Every month reports of progress are sent in, and a report of "inattentive," or "very inattentive" entails a couple of days' arrest. In each class-room there is a corporal on duty, who has to keep order, and report and punish slight irregularities with arrest; greater offences are reported to the inspector of studies. The attendance lasts until eleven o'clock in summer, and half-past eleven in winter.

A quarter of an hour after morning Academy there is a parade for drill, when the cadets are again inspected by the officer on duty. The cadets, on joining, are put through the ordinary recruit drill, and after mastering the mysteries of "forming fours," &c., and having been drilled as a company, they are dismissed as fit to join in the ordinary battalion drill. In their second term they are taught field-gun drill with the battery of three-pounders belonging to the company, aod generally also mortar drill. During the third term they learn the sword exercise, and, probably, if they are studying artillery, the great-gun drill, but this is part of the Academy work. During the last two terms they are taught riding in the garrison riding-school. The school, like our West Point Academy, turns out first-rate riders.

Every Wednesday the whole company is formed into a battalion, and put through their drill as a regiment, the artillery band generally attending to play while marching past, &c. In the summer, those who have gone through their mortar drill go down twice a week to the mortar battery for practice at a flagstaff. As the shells have only a cartridge in them, the staff is not brought down more than once in a couple of summers or so, either by them or the gunners. The drill is over by a quarter before one, or sooner, to give time to prepare for dinner, which is at one o'clock, and consists of alternate beef and mutton, with beer and vegetables, and twice a week a pudding or pie—the Sunday dinner being the national one of roast beef and plum pudding. At two o'clock they go into Academy again for two hours, and at a quarter-past four parade for drill, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which days there is only extra drill. Those who have been dismissed drill for that term are allowed generally to leave the parade; the others go on till about half-past five in summer, and a quarter to five in winter. Academy begins again at six or five, according to the season, and lasts for two hours more. A quarter of an hour after coming out they parade for prayers and tea, after which their time is their own till roll-call, which is at ten o'clock, or sometimes half-past nine in the winter. After the officer and corporals on duty have been round the rooms to see that every one is present, the doors of the houses are locked, and the windows being closely barred, egress after this is impossible.

The officer on duty for the week goes round the rooms occasionally at night, to see that there is no irregularity, such as night study (lights being forbidden), card-playing, &c., and to see that every one is in bed.

In the first class the life is somewhat different. They often have (as well as the other classes doing the same work) what are called "long mornings" when out surveying, at artillery practice in Plumstead Marshes, at heavy-gun drill, &c., in the Repository, or while throwing up field-works. They then stay out, or, if wet, stop in Academy, for five hours at a stretch, having no afternoon Academy. Dinner with them is after four o'clock, and in the evening they go to hear a lecture in the Artillery Institute, returning for an hour to write their notes on it. A great deal of the work they have to do is in the arsenal, where they witness and make notes on the manufacture of all the various kinds of guns, shot, shell, &c.

On Saturdays the cadets in the first class can get leave after four o'clock, by sending in an application for it, stating where they are going, until either Saturday or Sunday night. The other cadets have to produce an invitation, to show where they are going. Under-officers and corporals come back from leave at eleven at night; the others have to be back by roll-call. There are two vacations in the year, of six weeks each, commencing about the middle of December and of June, and a few days at Easter.

We are requested to call the attention of the members of the New York volunteer regiments to the Bureau of Military Statistics, which has been established at Albany in accordance with the provision made by the Legislature of New York, at its last session, for obtaining and preserving in permanent form, the history of New York troops in the present war. The plan contemplates the collection of documents and records pertaining to regiments and other commands, and, as far as possible, an authentic sketch of every person in the State who has volunteered into the service of the General Government since the 15th day of April, 1861. The records of the services of the several regiments will include an account of their organization, and subsequent history and operations, together with an account of the aid, in men and means, afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State towards the prosecution of the present war. It is intended also to form a collection of the flags of regiments, as they may from time to time be replaced by new ones, or as the regiments are consolidated or mustered out, and to preserve such trophies and relics as may be procured in rooms assigned for this purpose. As extensive a collection as possible will be made of biographical notices, narratives, published documents and original papers. These will be carefully kept for future reference and use, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their safety. Such photographic or other portraits, of officers or privates, as may be contributed to the collection, will be indexed and bound, or otherwise preserved.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A petition, signed by the Governor of Massachusetts and many prominent citizens, urges upon Congress the passage of a law providing for a uniform ambulance and hospital system.

Doctor Kidd writes to the London *Medical Times and Gazette* that "thirty-six deaths from chloroform are noted this year, all due to the want of A B C knowledge of the subject."

During the absence of Medical Director H. W. Hand, Surgeon B. B. Breed, U. S. Vols., has been temporarily assigned to duty as Medical Director of the District of North Carolina.

The State of Massachusetts has contracted for seventy artillery carriages, consisting of the light 12-pounder or Napoleon gun, and the 10-pounder Parrotts, with all their implements, equipments and spare parts, ready for service.

Bishop-Major-General Polk has made a farewell address to his late military flock. He speaks of an unfortunate misunderstanding between himself and the General commanding the department, and claims that official investigations will clear his record.

Experiments have proved that compressed hog's hair does not possess the power of resisting shot claimed for it. A fifty-pound ball, propelled by three and a half pounds of powder, passed through a target made of three feet of solid hair, and a backing of four feet of clay, and eighteen feet into an embankment in the rear.

Colonel W. Hoffmann, Commissary-General of prisoners, has decided that *the allowance for the commutation of rations while a prisoner is entirely a personal one, and cannot be claimed by heirs or relatives.* This decision is one that affects the interests of many families of prisoners who may have died in Libby or other prisons of reboldom.

California papers call earnestly on the General Government for more troops, to protect that State against Indians, in the northwestern counties. Many settlements have been broken up, and along a considerable part of the frontier the white men are on the defensive. Mail communication is interrupted, and transit through extensive tracts is extremely dangerous.

Brigadier-General J. A. Garfield, Chief-of-Staff to General Rosecrans, telegraphs as follows from Chattanooga to Brigadier-General Granger, at Nashville:—"Arrest the officers who surrendered at McMinnville and have them tried for their conduct in that affair. Those who surrendered will be disgraced and punished. Publish this dispatch in the newspaper. Notify the Bridge Guards that *no surrenders are allowed.*"

A resolution has been adopted by the Vermont House of Representatives declaring that the exigencies of the times demand a thorough organization of the enrolled militia of the State into companies, and regiments, and brigades, with provision for arming the same; also for an efficient drill of each company and its commissioned officers, and for annual encampments for the instruction of the entire militia by regiments and brigades.

A Paris letter says:—"The Russian government has adopted a new system with respect to the officers who desert to the insurgents. They declare them to be mad, and confine them in a lunatic asylum. Thus the official paper published at Kieff lately announced that an ensign of the Kranieutchorz regiment, named Apollo Kartacheff, confined in the fortress of Bobinsk for having failed in his duty to his sovereign and violated his oath, had become insane, proclaiming himself King of Poland, under the title of Apolinairo I."

Brigadier-General B. F. Kelley, commanding the Department of Western Virginia, has forwarded to the War Department the reports of Colonel James A. Mulligan and Major E. W. Stephens concerning the disaster at Moorfield, Virginia, on the 11th of September, on which occasion a body of five hundred rebel troops completely surprised a detachment under command of Major Stephens, consisting of Captain Barr's Company of Ringgold Cavalry and six companies of the First Virginia Cavalry, of whom about one hundred and fifty were captured, including some fifty teamsters. Major Stephens asks for a court of inquiry to investigate the matter, which request is approved by Colonel Mulligan, commanding the division to which the troops were attached.

The commissioners for the harbor and frontier defence of the State of New York have issued proposals for the construction of timber rafts or floats for the protection of the harbor at several of its most exposed points. This is the plan which was proposed last year, during one of the panics, and for the execution of which the State purchased a large amount of lumber. It would appear from the proposition of the commissioners that the lumber has been sold again, for the contractor is expected to furnish all the materials. The plan has been carefully considered by some of the ablest engineers in the country, and is regarded as the best temporary system of protection that can be devised. After the rafts or floats are built, they can be anchored near the places which they are intended to protect, and towed into position only when they are needed for service.

French Bureaucracy.—"You know," says a Paris correspondent of the London *Spectator*, "of course, that Col. Charras, one of the exiles of 1851, some years ago wrote a remarkable book on the campaign of 1815 and the battle of Waterloo. All the incidents of the great struggle were analysed and discussed from a soldier's point of view, and the result was that the gallant author, himself a military celebrity of great note, concluded against the fanciful story recorded in the "Mémorial de St. Hélène," laid all the blame on the first Napoleon, and gave the praise to Wellington. Although the book did not so much as mention Napoleon III, it had to be published in Brussels. The sixth edition is about to appear, and as Colonel Charras has added a special chapter of 100 pages, for the purpose of refuting the last volume of M. Thiers' history, he wanted to have his maps engraved in Paris, by a high firm, which does these things for the French War Office. The firm readily consented, when the Secretary of State suddenly informed them that their connection with his office would at once be discovered if they executed the order. Afterwards a Belgian engraver undertook the work, for which he desired to obtain a special kind of paper manufactured in France; the manufacturer was, however, forbidden to provide it."

Organization of the Invalid Corps.—Five regiments of the Invalid Corps have just been organized, viz.: The 3d, 5th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. Each regiment is composed of six companies of the first battalion (men armed with muskets), and four companies of the second battalion (men detailed for duty in hospital and on other light service). The new regiments will rendezvous at the following named places:—

3d Regiment, Col. F. D. Sewall, at New Haven, Conn.

5th Regiment, Colonel Ambrose Stephens, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

11th Regiment, Colonel P. S. Porter, at Elmira, New York.

12th Regiment, Colonel Addis Farnsworth, at Albany, New York.

13th Regiment, Colonel John Hendrickson, at Wenham, Mass.

Other regiments of the corps are in process of organization. The troops of this corps are rapidly taking the places of hardy three years' men, who for some time past have been doing guard duty at different posts, and who, of course, will be marched into the field as soon as relieved by the Invalids.

Hints on Health in Armies, for the use of Volunteer Officers. By John Ordronaux, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Columbia College. Second edition, with additions. New York: D. Van Nostrand. This work is a practical treatise on the subject of the prevention of sickness in both recruits and veterans, whether in barracks, in camp, on the march, or in any other military situation. It is not written for the instruction of the medical staff (though every military surgeon may study it with profit,) but for officers and men, in plain, untechnical language, and in a style of perspicuity and directness, the peculiar gift of its author. Though of a size convenient for the pocket, it touches fully on all the hygienic points needed by the soldier—as exercise, food, clothing, air, light, camp sites, tents, &c., including a summary of the rules governing the examination of recruits. It is really agreeable reading, independent of the instruction it contains, and ought to be in the hands of every enlisted man. We have no hesitation in saying that by the distribution of this little volume freely through the Army by the Government, or the Sanitary Commission, it would display an act of wisdom, both in supplying something to read, and teaching exceedingly useful, life-preserving thoughts. On only one point would we criticise and correct it, viz., on the amount of air said to be required in tents, barracks, &c. Its recommendation of 40 *cubic feet per hour*, though far more than is often obtained, should have been 10 *cubic feet per minute*, as the minimum amount for perfectly healthy respiration. With this exception the book is worthy of all credit.

An Absurd Story.—The Paris correspondence of one of the English military journals contains the following absurd paragraph:—"Further disruption threatens the old United States. Before rebellion broke out, the Pacific States had some idea of drifting out of the Union: they knew the determination of the South, and Fremont said, when the South goes we shall soon follow in her wake. The Pacific States have not moved as yet on account of their isolation, and because without a fleet no success would be of use. Jonathan's web-feet would trample them into subjection very shortly. Now, seeing that Mr. Lincoln shows himself most hostile to France, that he receive Juarez' ambassadors, and will not recognise the new order of things in Mexico, the South intend to take advantage of this attitude. They lose no occasion of forcing it on the French Government, and they now wish that France should create a diversion up in the California gold-fields. If Midas Napoleon would take a dip in the Yankee Pactolus all would turn to gold for the South. Let France send a few steam frigates to the Pacific station higher up than Acapulco—to Guaymas—and then the Pacific States, no longer in dread of naval power, would declare their independence; let France acknowledge the South and do this, and the Monroe doctrine would be checkmated, and no more anxiety be caused with regard to the stability of a Gallo-Mexican empire. Perhaps France is already taking some preliminary steps in the matter, for Mexico is ordering from her yards three frigates and two corvettes, and is about to create a naval school on the Isle of Carmen on its Pacific coast. Considering what France has been doing, the tone of the Washington cabinet has been most subdued and humble. It is not unlikely that Mr. Lincoln and his advisers see lukewarmness in California, and think they have quite enough to occupy their hands with one secession at a time.

The *Spectateur Militaire* for July contains a well written account by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, of the late siege and reduction of Puebla by the French. The investiture of Puebla was commenced on the 15th of March, and it surrendered the 18th of May. The plan of the siege was, in the first place, to surround the city with posts or detached works supporting one another, so as to prevent the Mexican General Comonfort, with his troops on the outside, from succoring General Ortega, who commanded the garrison; and in the second place, from a selected point to penetrate into the heart of the city step by step, forcing his way through the *quadras* or squares of public and private structures, and of course holding each successive point acquired until the conclusion.

A Military Board is ordered to convene in the Department of the South, for the purpose of examining commissioned officers of Volunteers who may be ordered before it. The following is the detail for the Board:—Brig.-Gen. Israel Vodges, U. S. Volunteers; Col. Edwin Metcalf, 3d R. I. Artillery; Col. N. M. Curtis, 142d N. Y. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson, Assistant-Inspector-General; Capt. Wm. S. Diller, 76th Penn. Volunteers.

ARMY GAZETTE.

BATTLE AT BLUE SPRINGS.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

* * * * * * *

On the 8th instant the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs, and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry at Morristown. I accordingly dispatched a brigade of cavalry around by Rodgersville to intercept the enemy's retreat, and with a considerable force of infantry and artillery moved to Bull's Gap. On Saturday, the 10th, advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs, where they found the enemy strongly posted and offering a stubborn resistance. Skirmishing continued till the arrival of the infantry about 5 P. M., when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods gallantly, and driving the enemy in confusion till dark. During the night the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving their dead on the field, and most of their wounded in our hands. We pursued in the morning with infantry and cavalry. The intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but owing to some misunderstanding withdrew and allowed them to pass with only a slight check. The pursuit was continued till evening, when I withdrew most of my infantry and returned to this place.

General Shackleford, with his cavalry and a brigade of infantry, continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position; but he has driven them completely from the State, captured the fort at Zollicoffer, and burning the long railroad bridge at that place and five other bridges, and destroying three locomotives and about thirty-five cars.

His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol.

Our loss at Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded; the enemy's considerably greater; about 150 prisoners were taken.

* * * * * * *

A. E. Burnside, Major-General.

CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT IN TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, Oct. 18, 1863.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from Brigadier-General George Crook, commanding the Second Cavalry Division, dated Rogersville, Ala., Oct. 10th, 1863:—

"I have the honor to inform you that I have had three fights with the enemy since I left the Sequatchie Valley, whipping him very badly each time. The last battle ended at Farmington, Tennessee, where I fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades. I cut his force in two, scattering a large portion of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of cavalry arms, and 240 prisoners, besides the wounded.

"As I pushed on after the enemy immediately, I have not been able to ascertain the number of their killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. They were scattered over a distance of fifteen miles from this, and their retreat was a perfect rout, their men deserting and straggling over the country. I pursued them with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine, I was only able to come up with a couple of regiments at Sugar creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty of them and scattering the remainder in the mountains. When within eight miles of the river I struck the gallop, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at a ford some three miles above Samp's Ferry, where they commenced to cross twelve abreast.

"I never saw troops more demoralized than they were. I am satisfied that their loss in this raid was not less than 2,000. No fear need be entertained of their making another raid soon.

Signed, George Crook, Brigadier-General Commanding."

W. S. Rosecrans, Major-General.

TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Headquarters Army of the Cumberland,
Chattanooga, Oct. 9, 1863.

General Orders No. 228.—The President of the United States has directed that the 20th and 21st Army Corps be consolidated, and has assigned Major-General Gordon Granger to the command of the corps thus formed, which will be hereafter known as the 4th Army Corps. The organization of this corps will be at once arranged, and commanding officers notified in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War. Major-Generals A. McD. McCook and T. T. Crittenden are relieved from duty in this department, and will obey the orders they have received from the Department. They will be accompanied by their aides-de-camp. The remaining officers of their respective staffs will report at these headquarters for further orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans.

C. Goddard, A. A. G.

THE CAVALRY CORPS—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
October 16, 1863.

General Order No. 97.

The attention of the Major-General commanding having been called to the omission in General Orders No. 96, of the 15th inst., from these headquarters, to mention the services of the cavalry constituting part of the rear guard on the 14th instant, he takes the earliest occasion to bear testimony to the activity, zeal, and gallantry, not only of the Second division, but of the whole cavalry corps, and to the efficient and arduous service rendered in all the recent operations from the Rapidan to this place.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. Williams, A. A. G.

EXPEDITION AGAINST GUERRILLAS.

Fortress Monroe, October 9, 1863.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—

I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Sunday under General Wistar, to break up or capture the guerrillas and boats' crews organized by the enemy, in Matthews county, has returned, having in the main accomplished its object. Four rebel naval officers, twenty-five men, and twenty-five head of cattle belonging to the confederacy, together with horses, mules, and arms, are the results. A large number of rebel boats were destroyed. Our loss was one man killed. General Wistar reports the Fourth United States Infantry (colored) making thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers.

J. G. Foster,
Major-General Commanding.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following officers have been tried since August 1, 1863, by Court-Martial for various offences, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States:—

Second Lieutenant Alpheus Scott, Company L, 6th Iowa Cavalry.
First Lieutenant W. C. Wick, Battery E, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Second Lieutenant Philander D. Miller, Company A, 93d Ohio Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon William Robinson, 8th Kentucky Volunteers.
Captain George Rieman, 2d Missouri Artillery.
Captain William A. Townsley, Company B, 89th Ohio Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Elisha B. Gregory, Company I, 65th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Joseph R. Clark, Company G, 68th Indiana Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant J. H. Bowley, 133d New York Volunteers.
Brigadier-General Joseph W. Revere, U. S. Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Timothy Hynes, Company A, 36th Indiana Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant James Collier, Company D, 44th Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant A. Feder, Company C, 65th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant F. Wagner. Company C, 66th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Montgomery P. Young, Company C, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Weeber, 12th Mass. Battery.
Captain Adam Hartman, 12th Penn. Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon George Dougherty, 59th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Charles Kahler, 98th Penn. Vols.
Second Lieutenant John Kelb, 21st Mass. Vols.
Assistant-Surgeon James M. Morrison, 48th Penn. Vols.

The following officers tried by Court-Martial, since August 1, 1863, for various offences, have been sentenced to be cashiered the service of the United States:—

Captain Nelson R. Smith, Company G, 86th Indiana Vols.
Second Lieutenant Valentine Hitchcock, Company G, 111th Penn. Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant James H. Van Nostrand, Company K, 1st Long Island Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant William H. Tanner, Company B, 65th New York Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Ehrler, 2d Missouri Vols.
Captain Charles Blobler, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Edmond G. Pugsley, 1st Minnesota Vols.
First Lieutenant Edward A. Cutshaw, Company C, 72d Indiana Volunteers.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant George W. Easley, 23d Missouri Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant William H. De Freest, Company E, First Cavalry, Iowa Volunteers.
Captain Oliver Calter, 5th New York Volunteer Artillery.
Captain E. G. Kittle, 61st New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant William Robertson, Company F, 1st Michigan Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Charles C. Savage, 57th New York Vols.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, October 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius O. Donovan, Company E, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, to date October 10, 1863, for absence without leave and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, Company B, 16th New York Cavalry, to date October 10, 1863, for allowing his camp to be surprised, with a loss of 20 of his men killed, wounded and captured by the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Flood, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, to date Sept. 23, 1863, for absence without proper authority, was published officially Sept. 23, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant James Laun, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, to date October 10, 1863.

Captains G. W. Henrie and C. E. Morgan and Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain John Grahood, 6th Kansas Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Moritz Piaff, 5th Connecticut Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, for absence without proper authority, was published officially September 22, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant Natt Smith, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, to date September 22, 1863, for disobedience of orders and absence without proper authority, was published officially September 22, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant John G. Hart, 1st Delaware Volunteers, to date September 22, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, drunkenness, breach of arrest, and desertion, was published officially September 22, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Colonel F. S. Rutherford, 97th Illinois, for absence without leave.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defence in their cases:—

Lieutenant F. H. Tryon, Aide-de-Camp to General Ferrero.
Captain F. W. Fox, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Cook, 16th United States Infantry.
Captain C. W. Liffingwell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officer, heretofore dismissed, is restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State:

Second Lieutenant Lemuel W. Jones, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 19th they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Improperly enlisting a minor and accepting a substitute for the same, without proper authority, while a captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Fatrick, 141st New York Volunteers.

Desertion.

Assistant Surgeon Wallace D. Martin, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant-Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon J. Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Middle Department, for duty in his office.

Assistant-Surgeon T. C. Brainerd, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report for duty at the Chesnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant-Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. Army, has been ordered to repair to Louisville, Ky., and establish his office at that place, instead of St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant-Surgeon C. S. De Graw, U. S. Army, has been ordered to repair to Washington, D. C., to report in person to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, for assignment to hospital duty.

Surgeon D. L. Magraw, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to repair, without delay, to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Surgeon A. P. Meylert, U. S. Volunteers, in the duties of Medical Purveyor at that place.

Assistant-Surgeon H. L. Sheldon, U. S. Army, now on duty at West Point, New York, on being relieved by Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Denoter, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report, without delay, to Major-General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf.

Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Spencer, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to repair to Washington, D. C., to relieve Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Dunster, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office.

Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Dunster, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office, on being relieved by Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Spencer, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed at once to West Point, N. Y., and relieve Assistant-Surgeon H. L. Sheldon, U. S. Army, now on duty at that place.

Surgeon B. H. Gilbert, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person to Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Army, Philadelphia, Pa., Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna.

The Board instituted by Special Orders No. 414, September 15th, 1863, of the War Department, to Examine the Hospitals in the Department of Washington, D. C., have been ordered to examine the hospitals in the District of St. Marys, Md., and report in like manner the names of all the occupants, whether patients or enlisted men, connected therewith, who are able to join their regiments; also the names of all the regular soldiers, whether sick or not. The company and regiment of each man will be given, and also the name of the Surgeon in charge of the hospital.

Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to proceed, without delay, to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Surgeon A. P. Meylert, U. S. Volunteers, in the duties of Medical Purveyor of that place.

Assistant-Surgeon R. Fletcher, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Surgeon N. F. Marsh, U. S. Vols, and Assistant-Surgeon H. Eversman, U. S. Vols., to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and by letter to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky.

Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Study, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon J. Moore, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the Tennessee, at Vicksburg, Miss., and by letter to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. Army, to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at that place, for duty.

Surgeon C. H. F. Campbell, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Surgeon E. P. Morong, U. S. Vols., and Assistant-Surgeon N. S. Barnes, U. S. Vols., to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Leete, U. S. Vols, to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon J. Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.

Assistant-Surgeon G. A. Mursick, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Washington, D. C., for duty in the Stanton Hospital.

DETACHED.

Hospital Steward Charles C. Smith, U. S. Army.

RESIGNED.

Assistant-Surgeons F. T. Dale and R. J. Lewis.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following named Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, have been revoked:—John M. Robinson, J. K. McCurdy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commanding General, Department of the East, has been authorized to remove the sick and wounded prisoners at David's Island, New York harbor, to one of the smaller hospitals on Bedloe's Island, and to transfer the patients in hospital at Fort Schuyler to David's Island.

The MacDougall hospital has been discontinued, and the buildings will be removed.

DISCHARGED.

By direction of the President, the following officers have been honorably discharged the service of the United States:—

Surgeon E. D. Bailey, U. S. Volunteers.
" George B. Twitchell, U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Work at this yard continues brisk. The supply ship *Union* arrived on the 16th, from the East Gulf and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons. On the 11th, in lat. 31° 30′, lon. 80° 20′, the *Union* captured the English steamer *Spaulding*, bound for Wilmington, N. C. The *Spaulding* was ordered to Philadelphia for adjudication, in charge of Acting-Ensign George F. Wilkins, Master's Mate M. Baird, Acting-Second-Assistant and Third-Assistant Engineers Edward McCarrick and S. C. Slater, and prize crew. She was formerly named the *St. John's*, and was captured last April by the United States steamer *Stettin*, for attempting to run the blockade at Bull's Bay, S. C. She was then taken to Boston and sold to parties belonging to St. John, N. B., and again engaged in blockade running.

The *Vicksburg*, which arrived here some time ago from Mystic, Connecticut, where she was purchased by the Government, is under orders to prepare for active service with all possible dispatch. The *Vicksburg* is reported to be very fast, having made twelve or fourteen knots an hour on her way from Mystic to this port. Her builders constructed the iron-clad *Galena*.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The supply steamer *Circassian*, 5, sails on Saturday with supplies for the Western Gulf Squadron. The *Queen* is now in the dry dock. Her bottom is very foul, and will need a thorough cleansing before she can proceed to sea. The *Hendrick Hudson* is awaiting the arrival from New York of her propeller. The *Sabine* and *Tuscarora* are still lying in the stream.

Screw steamer *Nipsic* from the Portsmouth Yard, arrived on the 20th. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant Commander commanding, Joseph M. Bradford; Acting Master and Ex. Officer William L. Churchill; Acting Surgeon, William J. Gilfillan; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry T. Mansfield; 1st Assistant Engineer, Samuel L. P. Ayres; Acting Ensigns, Henry A. Green, Jacob A. Winchester, Albion B. Prince; 2nd Assistant Engineers, Albert W. Morley, Charles E. Emery; 3d Assistant Engineers, Rezeau B. Plotto, Benj. R. Stevens; Acting Master's Mates, William K. Orcut, Graham S. Johnson, William H. Ketching, Jr.; Captain's Clerk Edw. A. Chapman; Paymaster's Clerk, Edgar H. Loreren; Surgeon's Steward, John F. Gallagher.

The frigate *Niagara*, Commodore T T. Craven, sailed on Saturday afternoon last for Gloucester, on recruiting service. During the time she was anchored in the stream hundreds of people viewed her from Long wharf and other points and admired her beautiful model and trim appearance. She went down the harbor in fine style.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The side-wheel steamer *Quaker City* has been placed upon the dry dock and is undergoing repairs. The *Mercedita* and *Keystone State* are ready for sea. The rebel ram *Atlanta* has been brought close to the dock at the Yard, to be converted into a gunboat. Supply steamer *Bermuda*, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, arrived on the 18th. She left Pensacola on the 11th instant. The fever was prevalent among the shipping. She left Port Royal on the 15th. There was no news there. The *Bermuda* did not stop off Charleston. The *Spaulding*, captured on the 11th by the U. S. steamer *Union*, arrived at Philadelphia on the 16th.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Screw-steamer *Nipsic* left the Portsmouth Yard on the 15th, and proceeded down the river to Lower Harbor, where she stopped to test her armament. While firing one or two rounds of shell from the large rifled Parrott gun, by some means she broke the screw which is used to elevate or lower the gun, thereby causing a detention of the steamer for a short time. She will, however, start for her place of destination with the least possible delay. Screw-sloop *Shawmut*, twin sister of the *Nipsic*, will soon leave for New York, where she is to receive her machinery.

The work of iron-plating the *Agamenticus* is progressing rapidly and when completed she will be a formidable ally against the rebels or any other foe. Four thicknesses of one inch plating are bolted to her side. It was formerly customary, in bolting the iron on the vessels, to drive bolts through the side of the ship, and secure them by nuts on the inside. Upon trial, this was found to be an error, the bolts breaking and flying in all directions, rendering a position inside of the vessel nearly as unsafe as exposure to the shot outside. Now, blunt bolts are used, driven about half or two-thirds of the way through.

Not less than five hundred men—carpenters, caulkers and other mechanics—are now employed on the old frigate *Alabama*. She will make a fine appearance when her alterations and repairs are completed.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The following is a list of vessels undergoing repairs in the Washington Navy Yard: gunboats *Western World* and *Yankee*; schooners *Matthew Vassar* and *Bacon*; United States coast survey steamer *Bibb*, and the iron-clad steamer *Eureka*. All of these vessels are in an advanced state of completion, and will be ready for service in a short time.

A Court of Inquiry, composed of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, Captains Rogers and Nicholson, and Judge Advocate Phillips, is now in session at the Yard, to investigate certain facts connected with the recent sale of a large quantity of scrap copper. A large amount of money was realized from the sale.

The *Jacob Bell*, of the Potomac flotilla, has arrived, and will be placed upon the ways for repair.

According to the appraisement furnished the Navy Department by Admiral Farragut of the number of vessels captured by the squadron in the Mississippi, at the taking of New Orleans, the amount to be paid to the officers and crews would be about $750,000 for vessels alone. The leading officers of the fleet think that the restoration of the Mint at New Orleans, the new Custom-House, and several other important Government buildings, as well as millions worth of Government property, are worth prize-money as well as the capture of vessels; and if it is allowed, several millions will go into the pockets of the fleet.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL DISPATCHES FROM JAPAN.

U. S. Steam-Sloop Wyoming,
Yokohama, July 23, 1863.

Sir:—On the evening of the 10th news was received, through a Japanese source, that an American steamer had been fired on by a bark and brig-of-war belonging to the Prince of Nagata, at the western outlet of the inland sea, and that she had disappeared and was supposed to be sunk. A mail from Shanghai the same evening brought authentic information that the American steamer *Pembroke*, on her passage from this place to Shanghai, through the inland sea, had been fired on by the above vessels, and had made her escape through the Bungo passage. Enclosed is a copy of the statement of the affair by the Captain of the *Pembroke*.

On the 13th we left this place for the scene of the outrage, and arrived off the inner entrance of the western outlet of the inland sea on the morning of the 16th.

On the tide proving favorable, we proceeded in the straits, and on opening the town of Simonosaki discovered a steamer, brig, and barque-of-war at anchor off the town, with Japanese colors at the peak and the flag of the Prince at the fore. We stood for the vessels, and on approaching were fired on as we got in range by six batteries on different positions, mounting from two to four guns each. Passing between the brig and barque on the starboard side and the steamer on the port, we received and returned their fire at pistol shot; rounding the bow of the steamer and getting in position, maintained the action for about one hour. During the affair the steamer got under way, but two well-directed shells exploded her boilers. The brig appeared to be settling by the stern, and no doubt sunk. The amount of damage done the bark must have been serious, as well as great destruction on shore. The straits opposite the city are about three-fourths of a mile wide, with strong currents, which made it very difficult to manœuvre the ship properly. As I had no charts and my pilots were completely paralyzed, and I was apprehensive of getting on shore (in fact did touch once), I was induced to withdraw out of action.

The fire from the shore battery was extremely brisk, and continued so as long as we were in range. We were hulled eleven times, with considerable damage to smoke-stack and the rigging aloft, which was attributed to our passing within the range they were prepared for.

I regret to state the loss of four killed and seven wounded (one of whom since died).

It affords me much pleasure to state that the conduct of the officers and crew was all I could desire.

Lieutenant Barton, in charge of the first division, makes honorable mention of the conduct of Acting-Master's Mate J. E. Sweeny; Peter King, sr., captain of forward pivot gun; Thomas Sadler, captain of top, and Charles J. Murphy, seaman. I would also mention the cool conduct of Frank Wyatt, boatswain's mate, captain of the after pivot gun, and Edward Jenney, captain of top and second captain of the after gun.

The Prince of Nagata, it appears, has commenced this war on his own account, as he is one of the most powerful and influential of the Princes of the Empire, and bitterly opposed to foreigners; but the punishment inflicted and in store for him will, I trust, teach him a lesson that will not be soon forgotten.

On the 7th instant the French dispatch-steamer *Kien Chang*, passing through on her way to Shanghai, was fired on and considerably injured; and on the 11th H. B. M. ship *Medusa* was also fired on, and sustained some damage and a loss of four men killed and seven wounded.

As soon as the outrage on the French steamer was known here, the French Admiral Juarez left with his flag-ship and a gunboat for Simonosaki, and no doubt will complete the punishment due for the wanton violation of existing treaties.

The *Jamestown* was at Wootung on the 16th, to sail immediately for this port via Nagasata. I shall await her arrival.

I enclose a proximate plan of the straits, the position of the vessels, and shore batteries, and course, &c., all of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,
D. McDougal, Commander.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Steam-Sloop Wyoming,
Inland Sea of Japan, July 17, 1863.

Sir:—In consequence of the engagement with the Japanese at Simonosaki, yesterday, I beg leave to report the following casualties:

Alexander Furlong, marine, killed.
William Clark, seaman, killed.
George Watson, landsman, killed.
Michael Lynch, coal heaver, killed.
James Carswell, landsman, very severely wounded; since died.
Andrew Wallace, captain of after guard, very severely wounded; since died.
William Thompson, seaman, very severely wounded; since died.
Thomas Stuvant, landsman, wounded.
Michael Doyle, marine, wounded.
Wilson P. Snyder, landsman, slightly wounded.
Charles J. Murphy, seaman, slightly wounded.
Total killed, 4; wounded, 7.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. R. Dealy, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

Consulate of the United States,
Shanghai, July 3, 1863.

Before me, George F. Seward, Consul for the United States for Shanghai, China, personally appeared Captain Simon W. Cooper, Samuel W. Leavitt, Engineer; J. L. Folsom, First-Assistant-Engineer, and Wm. Jones, Second Officer, all of whom are attached to the American steamer *Pembroke* in the several capacities mentioned, who, being sworn, all depose: On the 26th ultimo, while we were pursuing our voyage from Yakohama to Shanghai, via the entrance of the inland sea and Nagasaki, we then being near the western entrance of the inland sea, were attacked by armed Japanese Government vessels, under the following circumstances:

We left Yakohama on Sunday, the 20th ultimo. We proceeded as above on the voyage to Shanghai. On the 25th ultimo, at about two P. M., we passed a Japanese European-built bark. The bark was well armed and full of men, but with no ensign set. Aft r we had anchored for the night, say at four P. M., the bark came down with the Japanese flag flying; the flag was the same as those used on all Government war vessels. It is a square flag, with a white ground and a red ball in the centre. The bark passed our vessel and anchored at the head of the entrance straits, a quarter of a mile away. As she approached us a gun was fired from a bluff about four miles off, and the signal was repeated all along the coast. During the morning she was worked around broadside to the wind and to our vessel; at about 10 A. M. she commenced firing at us. We could discern the vessel plainly and the position by the lightning, although the night was very dark.

After she had fired a dozen shots, one of which cut away our topmast backstay, and all passed close to us, a brig, which we recognized as the former Br. brig *Lanrick*, suddenly appeared coming from windward. She passed about forty yards from us and dropped anchor close to the bark. Both vessels then fired as rapidly as they could load and discharge, but we had got up steam and ran out of fire, escaping through the Bungo Channel, a narrow and unfrequented strait. We had to restrain the native pilot, who attempted to escape. During the attack many lights were in motion on shore, and the noise of many boats distinctly heard by us. When the *Lanrick* passed us a terrific yell was raised from both vessels; if her guns had been discharged at that moment we should have been destroyed. Our guns were lashed, and we fired no return shots—all our efforts being directed to getting under way.

The inland sea is frequented by foreign vessels; we had no notice that we should not make the voyage that way.

Sworn and subscribed to before me the day of the year above mentioned.

George P. Seward, U. S. Consul.

Simon W. Cooper,
J. W. Leavitt,
J. L. Tolsom,
William Jones.

U. S. Steam-sloop Wyomino,
Yokohama, July 26, 1863.

Sir:—Admiral Jarvis arrived at this place yesterday morning (24th), having visited the Straits of Simonosaki.

One of his ships, the *Tancred*, was fired on by the shore batteries. He landed a force and destroyed one of the principal batteries, burning a town and destroying large quantities of ammunition.

They mention that they saw the topmast of a sunken ship. As they did not approach nearer than about two miles to where the vessel lay, they could not see the damage done to this ship.

The Admiral mentioned that he was informed that the steamer was on shore on the outside of the Straits and badly injured, but I am satisfied that she never moved from the position we left her in.

Through the Japanese, reports were current and believed that when the boilers exploded forty lives were lost on board of the steamer.

I would mention that it was my intention to have returned with the Admiral had I met him on his passage down.

The Ministers of the different treaty Powers are now in consultation as to what future steps are to be taken in regard to existing affairs.

I hope the course I have pursued, in vindicating the honor of the flag may meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. McDougal, Commander.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Paymaster George Plunkett, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Peter A. Rearic, to the *Britannia*.

Lieutenant B. J. Cromwell, to the *Proteus*.

Assistant-Paymaster Wm. H. Sells, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Ensign D. F. Haskin, to the East Gulf Squadron.

Ensign George M. Brown, to the West Gulf Squadron.

First-Assistant-Engineer E. A. O. Duploine, to the *Mattabessett*.

Second-Assistant-Engineer William S. Smith, to the *Powhatan*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Webster Lane, to the *Roanoke*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Jesse Walton, to the *Montauk*, vice Third-Assistant George M. Greene, detached and ordered North for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Commander John C. Febiger, to command the *Mattabessett*.

Third-Assistant-Engineers John T. Hankins, Josiah Patson, and Alexander B. Bates, to the *Massachusetts*.

DETACHED.

Assistant-Paymaster A. McBishop, from the *Wyandot*, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Allen G. Reed, detached from the West Gulf Blockading squadron, and ordered North.

PROMOTED.

Midshipman Robley D. Evans has been promoted to the grade of Acting-Ensign, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending October 17, 1863:—

Timothy Sullivan, landsman, intermittent fever, September 25, United States steamer *Memphis*.

Nelson McLean, steward, diarrhœa, September 22, United States steamer *Blackhawk*.

Charles H. Snow, or Laon, sergeant steward, yellow fever, September 22, United States steamer *Fearnot*.

Fred. Belden, acting master's mate, yellow fever, September 23, United States steamer *Fearnot*.

Jas. H. Duffy, second class fireman, yellow fever, September 29, United States steamer *Hollyhock*.

E. C. Gallagher, second class fireman, yellow fever, September 29, United States steamer *Hollyhock*.

Philip Smith, coal heaver, remittent fever, September 30, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Ira Werdell, first class boy, remittent fever, October 3, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Joseph Conroy, first class boy, remittent fever, October 3, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

D. B. Godfrey, first class fireman, chronic diarrhœa, October 4, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry I. Sharp, seaman, diarrhœa, August 25, United States steamer *Blackhawk*.

Wm. Burr, first class boy, diarrhœa, August 25, United States steamer *Blackhawk*.

John Cavendish, seaman, remittent fever, August 27, United States steamer *Osage*.

Francis D. Finnegan, coal heaver, typhoid fever, September 24, United States steamer *Albatross*.

Patrick Kane, landsman, congestion of brain, September 3, United States steamer *Albatross*.

Sylvanus W. Cox, acting master, gun shot wound, August 6, United States steamer *Cohassett*.

Henry Curtis, seaman, consumption, Naval Hospital, New York.

Henry Paul, quartermaster, gastritis, Naval Hospital, New York.

William Robinson, boatswain's mate, diarrhœa, Naval Hospital, New York.

Jeremiah Johnson, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

William F. Hemsworth, third assistant engineer, remittent fever, August 24, United States steamer *Narragansett*.

Allen F. Spear, lieutenant, yellow fever, September 18, *Nightingale*.

James Mereghere, acting master's mate, yellow fever, *Sarah Bruen*.

Joseph Moss, acting ensign, yellow fever, *Sea Foam*.

John Lakeman, acting master's mates, yellow fever, *Sea Foam*.

Charles Morris, acting master's mate, September 25, *Hollyhock*.

S. J. Owens, acting ensign, United States steamer *Louisville*.

Wilson Jasper, landsman, pneumonia, September 2, Mississippi Squadron.

David Lott, fireman, drowned, September 14, Mississippi Squadron.

George L. Reed, boatswain's mate, congestion of lungs, July 26, Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas Brown, landsman, fever, March 25, Mississippi Squadron.

Jas. Driscoll, landsman, drowned, March 29, Mississippi Squadron.

Joseph Worthington, contraband, fever, September 5, Mississippi Squadron.

Michael Nicholas, seaman, dysentery, January 7, Mississippi Squadron.

Daniel Young, seaman, dysentery, January 14, Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas Hackett coal heaver, dysentery, March 10, Mississippi Squadron.

Albert C. Smith, second assistant engineer, jaundice, September 1, *Saginaw*.

James Higgins, second class fireman, pneumonia, October 12, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Thirty iron-clad vessels on the plan of Captain Ericsson, are in course of construction.

The Russian war steamer *Colerala* arrived at San Francisco, from Honolulu, on the 10th.

The schooner *Florrie*, captured by the supply steamer *Bermuda* on the 2d, within six miles of Matagorda Island, Texas, with an assorted cargo, had arrived at New Orleans.

The blockade runner *R. E. Lee* sailed from Halifax, N. S., during the night of the 20th. She had a valuable cargo of blankets, clothing, &c, destined for Dixie.

The gunboat *Madgie* foundered at sea near Frying Pan Shoals, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at forty minutes past eight, P. M. The vessel was in tow of the *Fah-Kee*, having left Charleston on the day previous.

Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court, at Boston, has passed a decree condemning the steamer *Cronstadt* as a prize of war. She was captured by the *Rhode Island*, the crew of which vessel will alone participate in the proceeds.

The iron-clad *Dictator* is now finished, so far as the work to be done on the stocks is concerned. In a few days everything will be ready to float off the magnificent ship, and if there is plenty of water on the 3d of November, she will be consigned to the briny element.

The propeller *Douro*, which was captured last Spring by the *Quaker City*, condemned, sold, taken to the British Provinces, and thence to Nassau, was run ashore and burned by the *Nansemond* on the 11th, while attempting to run the blockade at New Inlet, N. C. She had a cargo of 250 bales cotton, 279 boxes and 20 tierces tobacco, and a quantity of turpentine and rosin, all belonging to the rebel government.

Judge Sprague, of Boston, has decided a point which is vastly interesting to the navy. Three vessels, the *Santiago de Cuba*, *Tioga* and *Octorara*, engaged in the chase of the steamer *Victory*, which ran the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. The first vessel only was fast enough to make the capture, and the others, finding they lacked the necessary speed, gave up the chase and busied themselves in securing the cotton bales which the fugitive had thrown overboard. When the *Santiago* finally overhauled the *Victory* her colleagues were out of sight. Under these circumstances the *Santiago de Cuba* was decided to be the sole captor of the steamer, and the *Tioga* and *Octorara* were allowed to share as sole captors of the cotton picked up. The gross proceeds of the prize were as follows:—Vessel, $65,000; cargo found on board, $241,421 37; cotton taken by the *Octorara*, $14,037 00; by the *Tioga*, $5,542 28. Total gross proceeds, $392,001 53.

The following vessels have been added to the Navy within a few weeks: steam-tugs *Geranium*, *Narcissus*, *Sweet Briar* and *Camelia*. The names of the following vessels are to be changed as subjoined, *Albert De Groot*, to be *Snow-Drop*; *Willet J. Roe*, to be *Iris*; *Hippotame*, to be *Hydrangea*. These craft and several others have been purchased for the purpose of acting as tow-boats in the South Atlantic fleet, a whole squadron of them having been sent away within a few weeks.

A Jamaica paper of the 1st says that the *Georgia*, in command of Sommes, passed that port on the previous day, and in the afternoon was observed to come into collision with another steam vessel; but from the distance at which the encounter took place—as seen by the aid of a telescope—it was difficult to say whether the other vessel returned the fire or not; at all events, this much is certain, that after the lapse of eight or ten minutes, one of the vessels sailed away, evidently having the other in tow, and both were soon after lost sight of.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was raised on the great sectional dock at the foot of Rutgers street, East River, on the 15th, in an hour and fifteen minutes. A large concourse of citizens were present to witness the effort. The *Brooklyn*, during the attack on and capture of New Orleans, received from a rebel ram, at the mouth of the Mississippi, injuries of such a serious nature that she will have to undergo extensive repairs at the hands of Messrs. Jacob A. Westervelt & Sons.

The Messrs. Secor & Co. have obtained from the Government the contract for building the new iron-clad *Mohongo*, at their iron-clad yards in Jersey City. She will be larger and different from those which they have already erected, namely: *Weehawken*, *Comanche*, *Tecumseh*, *Mannahatta* and *Mahopac*. The latter will be launched in about a fortnight. The *Mohongo* will be a side-wheeled iron-clad, and will be upward of 1,800 tons measurement. Those already erected have not exceeded 1,300 tons.

The *Re d'Italia* and *Re Don Luisidi Portogallo*, Italian war vessels, which were recently launched at W. H. Webb's ship-yard, foot of Sixth street, East river, are now nearly ready for sea. They were ordered a few months since for the Italian Government by the Royal Italian Marine Department. Both vessels are bark-rigged, 286 feet in length, 55 feet beam, 33 feet depth of hold, and register about 5,000 tons. They are to be clad with 4½-inch iron plates, and will in no wise be inferior to the latest built iron-clads of their class.

The Marine Brigade, composed of eight of the largest and best boats on the Mississippi river, and amply protected by outside works, has been turned over to the army, and will be used hereafter for the purpose of securing the peaceful navigation of the river. Either of these boats is so equipped that it can land, and in less than fifteen minutes send on shore, fully armed and mounted, 100 cavalry and 500 infantry. One of the brigades, in this manner, recently captured, along with Trusten Polk, a vast sum of confederate money, a great variety of stores, and most important rebel despatches.

The United States steamer *Idaho* is being constructed by Mr. Henry Steers, at his yard, Greenpoint. Her chief characteristic is speed. Her general dimensions are as follows: length, 300 feet; width 42 feet, and depth of hold 24 feet. Her capacity is about 3,200 tons burden. The model of the *Idaho* is narrow, running out both forward and aft very sharp, and not unlike that of the famous *Niagara*, built by the lamented George Steers. The battery is on the gun deck; the berth deck is occupied by the sailors, where hammocks are swung on each side of the whole length of the craft, sufficient to accommodate the whole complement of men, which will be 300 souls. She will carry 20,000 feet of canvas, and this will make her go in a good breeze twelve knots an hour. She will be bark rigged. Her armament will be very heavy, consisting of fourteen broadside guns, the ports being situated at regular intervals along the whole length of the vessel; their calibre is 9-inch, Parrott's design. She will also carry one 200-pounder gun forward and one aft. The engines are being constructed at the Morgan Iron Works in this city, and will be completed in about two-and-a-half months.

We take the liberty of giving the following excerpts from a private letter of a gallant Cavalry Captain operating in the southwest:—

"In a couple of weeks again I expect to be on horseback, scouring Northern Mississippi and Alabama for guerrillas. During the coming winter, I hope to have many a hair-breadth 'scape to tell you of, not only by flood and field, but by bush and brake, and on the lonely midnight picket. I tell you, friend! this is a life that there is romance in, even if there be little written of it. And the skirmishes, the chase, the alarms, the constant state of readiness for whatever may turn up, go to develope great qualities in a man—yes, in most men—which lie all dormant in times of peace.

"I think war is, in many respects, a positive blessing; and doubt not that the grandest thing in its influence upon our national character, that has ever come over this country, will be found by future historians to be the Great Rebellion. We shall be a nation of *veterans*—and think what superb qualities lie enwrapped in that word!—men who will inspire their children with martial fire; and instead of fostering a growth of money-grubs and Jews, will bring forth true men, real heroes, and iron-souled patriots.

"The aspect of the war in this theatre (the eastern line of the Mississippi) appears to be very cheering. Wherever we look, we see the eagles of the Republic proudly advancing, while the chameleon-like flag of treason, having changed from a barred rag with a small constellation in the corner, to a cross resembling the bones under the patent Death's-head, fades from white to a dingy gray, until it now bids fair soon to be lost in the hazy fog which rises from and surrounds the famous last ditch."

A grand ball is to be given by citizens of New York to the Russian officers on the 5th of November, at the Academy of Music. Irving Hall, which is nearly opposite the Academy, has been secured as a refreshment room, and the street between the two buildings will be covered and enclosed and used for the occasion.

Upon the request of General Rosecrans, communicated through General W. F. Smith, Sub-Assistants Clarence Fendall, F. W. Dorr, and J. W. Donn have been ordered to report at Chattanooga for topographical duty with the Army of the Cumberland. Sub-Assistant Preston C. West had previously joined General Smith as topographical engineer and Aide-de-camp.

We have a report of the Confederate steamer *Florida* being met, on August 1st, in lat. 37° 38, lon. 57° 53.

British Ordnance.—After having expended nearly fifteen millions of dollars in building up Armstrong breech-loaders, the British War Department has now fallen back upon the old cast-iron weapons, and has issued tenders for the supply of more than a hundred cast-iron guns of various calibres. One of the military journals, writing on this subject, is at a loss to understand this back-slide, at a time when they have just found out that the 6¼ ton experimental smooth-bore muzzle-loader, of Elswick manufacture, has not sufficient power to breach armour-plates. "Of what use," it says, "therefore, can lighter guns of cast-iron be? The Navy urgently requires powerful muzzle-loading ordnance that will send their shot through armor, but by a strange perversity the War Department has awakened to the fact that the old smooth-bore 68-pounder is more powerful than the Armstrong 110-pounder, and, quite oblivious that the ordnance now wanted must be a considerable advance upon the 68-pounder, has now asked for a supply of these old weapons. Is our Navy, we ask, always to be armed with guns out of date? The best naval gunners—those who have most thoroughly gone into the subject—unhesitatingly tell us that guns of at least 12 tons can be worked upon the broadside, and we see, in the case of the Federal ship *Ironsides*, guns of nearly 8 tons fired with such quickness as to subdue the fire of Fort Moultrie and cover the retreat of the *Weehawken*. How is it, we ask, that no steps are taken towards mounting such guns? and, more important still, towards making them? Guns we *must* have, and cast-iron pieces like the American can only be made out of a similar charcoal iron and after a long experience in manufacture. We *can*, however, make good built-up guns with steel tubes, and a number of these should be immediately put in hand, and Mr. Anderson, who is the practical man in the factories, should be held responsible for their being in every respect fit for the naval service. Mr. Anderson has a great future before him, if he will only give naval men what they loudly call for—a gun which will enable them to go into action with a certainty of being as well armed as any opponents with whom the chances of war may bring them in contact. The Russians have a large squadron at New York, and their officers are not likely to throw their winter away."

Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, of the 10th New York Cavalry, who was captured last June, has been exchanged for Lieutenant-Colonel Allston, John Morgan's Chief of Staff, and arrived in Washington on Monday. He has been ordered to make out a report to the Commissary-General respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Quartermaster of the Middle Department, has been transferred from Baltimore to Nashville, to occupy the position of Chief Quartermaster in the Army of the Cumberland.

The attention of those desiring Corps Pins and similar articles of Jewelry, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Lewis Philip, in another column.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Greene—Dearth.—In St. Michael's church, Bristol, R. I., by Rev. Wm. Stowe, on Friday, 9th Oct., 1863, Lieutenant S. Dana Greene, U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary Willis, daughter of John W. Dearth, Esq., of Bristol.

Pope—Parker.—In Boston, 15th inst., Lieutenant P. C. Pope, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Sarah W., daughter of Capt. W. Parker, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Noble—Birney.—At Epiphany Church, Washington, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, on the 15th inst., Lieutenant H. B. Noble, 8th U. S. Infantry, to Harriet E. Birney, of Washington.

Supples—Miller.—At Gettysburg, Pa., on the 12th inst., by Chaplain Clark, Mr. Joseph A. Supples, U. S. A., of Detroit, Mich., to Miss Agnes Miller, of Two Taverns, Pa.

Dickinson—Sherrill.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863, by the Rev. Dr. Wood, D. Estiano Dickinson, M. D., Surgeon 1st Regiment Veteran Cavalry, and Miss Minnie B. Sherrill, daughter of the late Col. Elakin Sherrill.

Harriman—Peak.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Trinity Chapel, New York City, by Rev. William S. Ludlam, Horace M. Harriman, U. S. N., and Sophie A. Simmons, adopted daughter of Dr. U. B. Peak, of Fort Howard, Wis.

DIED.

Spilman.—In Philadelphia, on the 13th inst., after a short and painful illness, Henry C. Spilman, late Adjutant of the 110th Regiment P. V., in the 41st year of his age.

Jones.—Suddenly on Thursday, Oct. 15, Robert H. Jones, eldest son of Henry B. and the late Mary Ann Jones, aged 24 years, 5 months and 5 days, late Adjutant of the 35th Regiment, N. Y. Vols.

OBITUARY.

COL. WILLIAM G. JONES.

The report of the death of Colonel Wm. G. Jones, killed in action in the recent fight at Chickamauga, is confirmed beyond a doubt; and nothing could have spread a greater gloom over his numerous friends and admirers.

Col. Jones graduated at West Point in 1860, and after the expiration of the usual leave of absence granted to graduates of the Military Academy in time of peace, was ordered to join his company of the Eighth Infantry, to which he was attached as Brevet Second Lieutenant, then serving in Texas. He remained in that country till some time after the war broke out, and was engaged in several Indian skirmishes, and in the affair with the rebels at San Antonio, where he was taken prisoner. In all of these actions Capt. Frank and Lieut. Jones were particularly mentioned for their gallantry and good conduct.

In the Fall of 1860 Lieut. Jones' "brevet was taken off," by which he became Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry, and on the 14th of May, 1861, he was promoted to First Lieutenant; but had not served with his own regiment, and while in Washington, in March, 1862, after being exchanged, he was selected as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Andrew Porter, then Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, which post he filled with ability till about the time of the battle of Hanover Court House, in May of that year, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, (called First California—Baker's regiment), and the Colonel being absent, he immediately fell in command of the regiment.

As a regimental commander, Col. Jones evinced in the "battles before Richmond," a rare capacity to command men, and which few so young, perhaps, possess. Energetic and persevering, mild though firm, and with a thorough knowledge of his profession, he soon made his regiment all he could desire, and none acquitted itself better in the battles of Peach Orchard, Glendale, White Oak Swamp and Allen's Field. It was for his conduct upon these occasions that he was rewarded by the brevets of Captain and Major by the Department, and which should have been confirmed by the next Senate, if we may judge by the recommendations in Jones' favor by Generals Sumner, Hancock and Sedgwick, approved by McClellan.

After the Seven Days' fights were over, and upon the return of the Colonel of his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones went back to his former rank, but was immediately appointed A. D. C., with the rank of Captain, upon the staff of Major-General E. V. Sumner, and as such distinguished himself at South Mountain and Antietam. After the death of General Sumner, Capt. Jones' appointment as A. D. C. was cancelled; but he was very soon appointed to the Colonelcy of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and it was while ably commanding this regiment of Crook's brigade, that he fell, fighting nobly at the head of his men. As a companion and friend, Col. Jones was affable, amiable and agreeable, and with his friends, generous to a fault. To use the expression of one who roomed with him five years at the Academy, "he was one of God's own creatures;" and perhaps no officer of his term of service was so universally loved and respected.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. O. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon T. H. Bache, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Colonel George D. Ramsay, Acting Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defenses of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
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Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age and physically sound.

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WASHINGTON, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Second National Bank of the city of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking,

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second National Bank of the city of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

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SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14th, 1863.

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DEAR SIR:—I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

ALTHOUGH a few menacing rumblings have been heard along the horizon, yet the two great war-clouds that overhung Virginia, threatening momentarily to meet in the fierce embrace of battle, seem at last to have dissipated themselves, and gone to their own places. It is more than a week since the Army of the Potomac, after its fortnight's race up and down Virginia, settled down on its present line, with headquarters, as stated in the public prints, at Warrenton. Any attempt at the pursuit of the enemy beyond this point was vain, for LEE had full two days' start of MEADE, and had already withdrawn the main force of his infantry beyond the Rappahannock, when the latter, on Monday, 20th, started from Bull Run and Centreville to follow him up.

We give on another page of this issue a full history of the late campaign, by our Special Correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, which obviates any extended survey here. The one practical result of what now seems little more than a great raid, is the destruction of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, which has been so effectually accomplished, from Bristoe Station to the Rapidan, that it is stated it will be at least a month before it can be put in running order. This will, of course, prevent General MEADE from resuming for that time his old front of operations on the Rapidan; as the supplying of the Army by wagons at any season, and especially with the roads and weather of on-coming winter, is a hopeless task. This result is not regretted by the officers of the Army of the Potomac, who are unanimously persuaded that the line of the Rapidan was a false position for the Army—the Northern side being perfectly exposed to rebel observation, while the Southern side is of a nature to mask any movement the rebels may make, and is besides extremely strongly fortified. Meantime, what will be done or what should be done with our Army in Virginia, is difficult to say; but there is little doubt that, with watchfulness on the part of the Commander, an opportunity will be found for it. The rebels must either retain sufficient force in Virginia to meet its constantly menacing front, in which case the problem of our grand Western Army will be the easier, or expose Richmond, in case of a material reduction of their force in Virginia, to the assaults of the Army which for thirty months has been eager for this prey.

The character of the enemy's operations since the retreat, has been such as to inspire the idea that the rebels are attempting to cover a movement of the kind last indicated. They have sent parties North of the Rappahannock, making very bold and saucy demonstrations—as, for instance, on BUFORD'S Cavalry Division, near Bealton Station, on Tuesday—seemingly threatening, all the time, a renewed attack in force, but just after the style which would be pursued if they were seeking to make a diversion in favor of more serious operations elsewhere.

The present line of communications of the Army of the Potomac with its base, is by the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap railroad (diverging to the latter at the Junction) as far as Gainesville, and thence by the turnpike road to Warrenton—twelve miles.

THE situation in the central zone, where our military lines, forces, and aims have been unified by the appointment of General GRANT to the command of the Department, has not materially changed since last writing. The relations of the opposing forces are, however, such that we look rather to the enemy for the initiative. The rebel chiefs are so committed by every manner of solemn promise (which might not, to be sure, be much, if not backed up by vital interests) to attempt the dislodgment of our Army from Tennessee, as to make an attack at all times imminent. We have already fully given our views of the military situation in the West, and the strategical relations of the line we hold; the weak point, as every one who has studied the question sees, is our left flank, and the interstices between the Army of the Cumberland proper and Chattanooga and the force of BURNSIDE in East Tennessee. Indeed, our latest dispatch from Chattanooga, bearing date of Saturday, 24th inst., declares that the enemy's actions seem to indicate that BRAGG is moving in large force upon Cleveland, Tenn., with the evident purpose of breaking through our lines in that direction. It is also stated that, at Chattanooga it is believed this movement is coöperated in by a portion of LEE'S force from Virginia, moving down by way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Va., with the intention of driving BURNSIDE from East Tennessee, and turning the flank of the Army of the Cumberland, thus compelling its retirement from Chattanooga.

Aside from purely military relations, the greatest embarrassment under which our Army in Southern Tennessee has to suffer is the difficulty of supplies. The front of operations of this great army is removed from the base of supplies by a line of communications three hundred miles long, which has to be constantly kept up—a situation almost unparalleled in military annals. The late rains have made the roads so bad that the teams have to make a circuit of eighty miles, and even then cannot get through. "As yet," writes a trustworthy correspondent, "the troops do "not suffer, though they have been on half rations. "But the animals are greatly in want of forage, and "the common animals are dying by scores from hun-"ger. Bodies of troops have in consequence been "scattered over large tracts of country to forage." There is one consideration in this matter, namely, that these very facts make action inevitable. It is a situation in which the Army cannot stay rusting in inaction, even if its commander were a man of the stamp to allow it to do so: so that both our necessities and those of the rebels guarantee speedy operations in this now main theatre of war.

Indeed the latest reports from Chattanooga indicate premonitory operations that may foreshadow a general engagement. A detachment under Colonel STANLEY of the 11th Ohio regiment, on the 26th inst., floated fifty pontoons down the river in face of the rebel sharpshooters, landed at Brown's ferry, and surprised and drove the rebels from a ridge on the south side, opening communication with Bridgeport. A second dispatch says that General HAZEN, with two thousand of Gen. PALMER'S division, attacked the enemy on Lookout Mountain and drove him from his position.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S operations, if not on a very large scale, are still active. According to a dispatch from Knoxville, General WOLFORD had an engagement with the rebels on the 25th and routed them, but while recapturing his wagon train, he lost his battery. The fight lasted four hours. The rebels numbered four thousand, and they lost in the action about three hundred, while our loss is stated at nearly the same. This affair at Philadelphia is blazoned by BRAGG in a bombastic bulletin, in which it is stated that "the "enemy is utterly routed, and we are in pursuit."

GENERAL MCPHERSON'S expedition has returned to Vicksburg, having accomplished its object—the dispersion of the rebel force on the Big Black. They met a large force of the enemy, but the latter retired without a general engagement.

ADVICES from Fort Scott to the 26th inst. say the rebels under COOPER have been reinforced from PRICE'S army, and threaten Forts Blunt and Smith. PRICE'S force is reported to be 9000 strong, with 18 pieces of artillery. QUANTRELL is with him. Gen. BLUNT has gone to Fort Smith, where he will hand the command of the Army of the Frontier over to General MCNEIL, and proceed to Leavenworth.

ON the 21st inst., the advance of the Union forces, moving eastward from Corinth, met with resistance near Cherokee Station, eighty-nine miles from Tuscumbia. General OSTERHAUS was in the advance, and had not moved far when he encountered two brigades of rebel cavalry under Generals LEE and FORREST, estimated at four to six thousand men. The fight lasted an hour, when the enemy was driven back with severe loss. The rebels are said to have strong fortifications on the west side of Tuscumbia, on the railroad, and prisoners report that it is meant to make a stout resistance there.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S advance also was attacked by FORREST'S cavalry at Barton Station, and the rebels were handsomely whipped.

OPERATIONS at Charleston seem, at last, to have been resumed. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th says: "The enemy's batteries, Gregg and Wagner, opened "fire at eleven o'clock this morning (Monday, 26th) "with seven guns from the former and four guns from "the latter. The fire was principally directed against "Forts Sumter and Johnson. Two Monitors were "also engaged. The firing ceased at dusk. One hun-"dred shots were thrown from Morris Island, and one "hundred and sixty from the Monitors. We fired from "Fort Moultrie. No damage done as yet. Our bat-"teries replied vigorously."

THE Texas expedition is advancing steadily. Gen. FRANKLIN has removed his headquarters to Lake Tasso, four miles above New Iberia. The advance, under General WEITZEL, is encamped three miles from Vermillionville. New Iberia will be the base of operations for General BANKS until some Texan seaport can be induced to subserve that purpose. It is fifty-two miles from Brashear City, in a direct line, and is the head of navigation for ordinary river steamers.

IN another part of the JOURNAL will be found a careful and corrected account of LEE'S late campaigns in Virginia, a military movement about which the public has been in much mystery. We have had to wait until this comparatively late day—even at the risk of being behind the hasty writers of the daily press—to secure a report which would be intelligible and satisfactory.

IT is stated that in the late campaign in Virginia the loss of the Union cavalry, in killed, wounded, and broken-down horses, reached the enormous figure of *thirty-five* hundred! This will give the Cavalry Bureau, at Washington, all the work it can do to supply the deficiency.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

LEE'S CAMPAIGN.

Army of the Potomac,
Warrenton, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

If there be any truth in the maxim of Marshal Saxe, that "the secret of success lies in the legs of the soldier," our late campaign should be a great success indeed, for it has seen about as much leg-work in the way of marching and counter-marching as could well be crowded into a fortnight. And if there is no more brilliant result to chronicle as the fruit of this campaign, it is at least no fault of this army, which would gladly have brought matters to the swifter issue of battle, and no fault of the commander of this army, for he did his utmost to bring them to that issue. It seems, however, to have been no settled part of the plan of the rebel leader to risk a general engagement, unless indeed, the fortune of war should open some extraordinary advantage, and the rebel movement now reveals itself in the character simply of a great raid.

That this was actually the motive of Lee's advance, we have abundant evidence in the statement of the people of the country through which we have come in the wake of the rebel army. According to these persons, the unanimous statement of the Confederate officers on their return was to the effect that the purpose of the advance was, by a turning movement, to throw this army back towards Washington; thus giving the rebels an opportunity to so effectually destroy the Orange and Alexandria railroad, as would prevent Meade's Army from again, this fall, taking up a front of operations that would menace Richmond. Thus relieved, it is surmised the rebel chief will feel secure to make additional substractions from the Army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose of reinforcing the army fronting Chattanooga.

It must be confessed that they have been successful in accomplishing their object, so far as the destruction of the railroad goes, for it will take several weeks to put it in repair; but it will be dangerous for them to try any experiments of the kind mentioned, on the theory that the damage to the railroad will consign this army to a rôle of inactivity. General Meade has a watchful eye on that great objective towards which the efforts of this army have so long been vainly directed; he has an army which was never in finer condition; and you may depend upon it he will let no opportunity slip of striking a blow Richmond-ward.

Our last campaign, though it has not been marked by any great or decisive action, and with the exception of various skirmishes, and the one considerable engagement of the 14th, at Bristoe, has been confined to that class of operations which pass by the name of strategy, yet is not devoid of instruction, and a correct record of the marches and manœuvres, both of this army and of the enemy, may be of use both for present service and for future reference.

The preparations for the rebel advance were made with great secrecy, and the high ridges, on the Southern bank of the Rapidan were well calculated to mask their movements. The advance began on Thursday the 8th inst., at which time the divisions of Anderson and Heth, of the corps of A. P. Hill were moved up to and beyond Orange Court House; these were followed the next morning by the rear of Hill's column. Ewell's corps was in the advance of Hill's, and both now marched directly on Madison Court House. In spite of all the efforts of the enemy to mask his movements, the signal officers on Thoroughfare Mountain telegraphed on Friday that two columns were moving on the Orange and Gordonsville roads towards Madison Court House, threatening our right wing. Saturday was spent in reconnoissances to feel the enemy, and General Meade becoming convinced that Lee was really executing a turning movement on his right flank, on Sunday morning withdrew his army from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, which river our corps crossed on Sunday night, the falling back being covered by the cavalry.

General Meade, being still, however, somewhat doubtful as to the real proportions of the rebel movement, on Monday 12th, at eleven A. M., sent forward the Second, Third, and Sixth Corps across the Rappahannock as far as Brandy Station. Having become convinced of the genuineness of the rebel flank movement, these corps at midnight retraced their steps.

On Monday night the position of our army was as follows: the Third corps at Freeman's ford; the Second, Fifth, and Sixth near Brandy Station; the First at Kelly's Ford; Buford's Cavalry at Brandy Station; Gregg at Fayettaville; Kilpatrick toward Hartwood.

In the meantime, the rebels were still pressing forward from Madison Court House in two columns—the one to the right by way of Culpepper Court House, the other to the left by Sperryville. Thence their movement was directed towards Warrenton, through which place Ewell's corps passed on Tuesday.

Thus far the rebels had decidedly the advantage in the elements of time and space. They had gained a whole day on us, and were on the shorter line to Washington. The active reconnoissances and menacing movements in all directions of General Meade, however, admonished the rebel commander to be cautious in his action.

At Warrenton, General Lee, finding he had, by the skillful manœuvres of his adversary, been foiled in all his attempts to plant his army on our communications, formed the design of sending Hill's corps, moving lightly and without impediments, forward for the heights of Centreville, while Ewell's corps should harass our flank and rear. The double duty therefore devolved on General Meade of checking the latter and check-mating the former. This could only be done by rapid marching in our front, and great energy and prudence in our rear.

The movements of Tuesday (13th) and Wednesday (14th) may be regarded as a great foot-race between the two armies. On Wednesday morning our whole army passed Cedar Run at Auburn, the corps of General Warren (the Second), to whom was assigned the important task of covering our trains, passing in the rear. Hill, in the meanwhile, was pushing rapidly on by parallel roads a few miles west of us.

Already at Auburn, Ewell had begun to annoy our rear, and General Warren's command was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy from there up to Bristoe, at the same time exhausting all the resources of tactics for the purpose of keeping the rebels back.

About noon of Wednesday the rear of our column, which, as before mentioned, consisted of the Second corps, reached Catlett's Station. Thence on to Bristoe, which was made at 2.45 P. M. Here the two armies which for so many days had, unseen, been marching and manœuvring to out-wit each other, for the first time seriously met.

The circumstances of the meeting were, however, of such a nature as already to decide that the Union strategy had gained the day. For the rebel General who thought to strike the head of our column *only struck its rear*. While Warren was at Bristoe, the advance corps of our army (the First—Newton's) had already reached Manassas, and the last one but Warren's (the Fifth—Sykes') passed beyond Bristoe simultaneously with Warren's coming up.

You are already familiar with the details of the gallant fight of the Second corps with the rebel corps of A. P. Hill at Bristoe, which makes the one really brilliant point on the fortnight's campaign. The rebel force had reached Bristoe just sufficiently in advance of the Second corps to allow of the formation of their line of battle, which was done perpendicularly to the railroad. The rebels, however, had neglected to take possession of the cut and embankment of the railroad, and Warren, instantly detecting the advantage their possession would give him, jumped his men into these ready made breastworks, and from thence poured a murderous fire into the advancing and presently retreating rebels. The victory was complete, as a thousand rebels killed and wounded, five hundred prisoners, and the capture of five pieces of artillery well attest.

Gratifying as was the result of the afternoon's fight, however, the circumstances in which that gallant corps was placed were of a nature to make us "rejoice with trembling." Ewell's corps, it was known, was pressing close on our rear: what if it should come up and add its strength against our already over-matched force? It was an occasion on which Warren might well breathe forth the spirit of the passionate exclamation of Wellington at Waterloo, "Night or Blucher!" Friendly night came, however, closing on our triumph; and Ewell's corps, which arrived at sunset, had only time to form in line of battle, and not time enough to renew the assault on Warren's force, which, under cover of the darkness, withdrew and effected a junction with the main body of our army.

Lee's plan, so far as it embraced the planting of his army on our line of communications, was now completely disconcerted, and he never advanced his main force much beyond Bristoe.

On Thursday General Meade massed his army in the vicinity of Bull Run, eagerly awaiting an attack by the rebels. Our line of defence was taken up on the semi-circular heights east of the stream, Centreville forming the apex of the curve. The line extended from the vicinity of Chantilly on the right to Union Mills on the left, with advanced points covered by cavalry and small bodies of infantry beyond either flank, to provide against flank movements. Birney, with the first division of the Third corps, was placed in front of Fairfax Station, which was made the temporary dépôt of supplies; and by the disposition of his troops and the cavalry of Buford and Gregg, provided against any attempts of the enemy to gain our rear via the Occoquan, which they at one time threatened. The left of our line proper rested at Union Mills, and was formed by the two remaining divisions of the Third corps (French's). General Sedgwick, with the Sixth, was posted in the vicinity of Chantilly, forming the right of the line, with the cavalry division of Kilpatrick to protect his flank. The First corps occupied the immediate heights of Centreville. The Second and Fifth were held in readiness to be thrown wherever most needed.

On Friday and Saturday the rebels pushed forward reconnoissances about our position, and made vigorous demonstrations on our front and flanks. If Lee had seriously entertained any idea of seeking battle with the Union Army in the position it had gained, the manner in which these attempts were met must have dissipated it. It is more probable, however, that they were simply meant to cover the work on which the main rebel force was, these two days, engaged—namely, the destruction of the railroad. Having accomplished this object with great completeness, the rebel army fell back from our front. At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning—I write these precise dates and lines of march, of course, from information subsequently received from the rebels and from citizens of the country through which they passed—Ewell's corps moved back to Bealton, following the line of the railroad. Hill's corps moved back by way of Greenwich and Auburn—the two columns which had diverged at Bristoe, converging again at Bristoe. On Sunday night their advance reached the Rappahannock, after a forced march, or rather a race, of thirty miles that day. On Monday the rebels had crossed the Rapidan and reached the place whence they came.

The backward movement of the enemy had been admirably covered, and it was not till Monday morning that our army started in pursuit. Crossing Bull Run on pontoons, the Second corps took the road towards Auburn, the Sixth towards Warrenton, the Third towards Catlett's, the First and Fifth towards New Baltimore and Gainesville; and Tuesday, the 20th, found the army occupying the line indicated—the line of Cedar Run. Our advance had met nothing but bodies of the enemy's cavalry covering their rear. On Wednesday our own cavalry, returning from advanced reconnoissances, made known that the rebel army was already safely across the Rapidan. Of course, under the circumstances, there was no farther pursuit to be made.

FEELINGS OF OUR ARMY TOWARDS EUROPE,

AND TOWARDS ENGLAND IN PARTICULAR.

It is no vain nor unsupported boast, that no army that has ever been brought into the field, in any country, and at any period of the world, has ever united in itself so much mechanical skill in every branch, so general an acquaintance with the frame work of its own and of foreign governments, and so great an amount of intellectual culture, as the Volunteer and Regular forces of which the Army of the United States have been composed, during the present rebellion against the Constitution of the Nation.

Great spontaneous uprisings of peoples, for warlike purposes, are recorded in Ancient and Modern times; and immense masses of men have been driven to the field by the power of individual despots; as of those of the Eastern, and, more recently, of the Western Empires of Europe; or by that more dreaded power, political proscription, as during the French Revolution. Yet, from the social and political systems under which these took place, the individuals composing these masses were, with but few exceptions, sunk in the grossest ignorance, and conducted, more like beasts of burthen than creatures of intelligence, to the fields of contest; the sole reliance placed upon them being their brute force, and such discipline of a rude character as was alone suited to organize such force into a military machine. How different from this is the composition of this formidable force of our country, which has sprung up almost as magically as the fabled harvest of ready formed men from the seed of the Dragon's teeth; possessing every qualification that goes to constitute an army; and wanting only that unity of action which time alone can accomplish, but which, with such material, is speedily brought about.

Wherever our armies have appeared this striking trait in their composition has stood forth preëminently, and has received the fullest testimonials of its great efficiency, from the officers in command of them. General Grant, in his report—as striking for the modesty and self-abnegation of its tone, as were brilliant and important the grand series of military successes it records—does full justice to this distinctive feature of an American army, where he says, whenever he wanted men for any purpose for his operations—whether as mechanics, engineers on land or water, or other employments—he always found them at hand, to execute intelligently his requirements. By such men works have been executed that European military skill would never have dreamed of attempting; as, for example, the canal around Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, and the railroad bridge built by General Haupt over Potomac creek. But not alone in such works has this been shown, but in others, sometimes of a ludicrous cast, as the impromptu establishment of printing offices, with their whole staff of editors, compositors, &c.

To such men may safely be left the destinies of the country and the security of its liberties. Neither the artful appeals of selfish demagogues, whether political or military, nor those which address themselves more directly to their passions, as connected with their patriotism, will prevail more than a moment over their reason, developed and guided by the sound moral and intellectual training which the far greater majority of them have received. Surrounded as we have been with deadly foes in rebellion without, with not less dangerous miscreants secretly working

treason within; assailed on all sides by the abuse, falsehoods and sneers of most of the presses of Europe, and of the British possessions in America, it is the greatest of good fortune that we have an army of this character—one that can sift the wheat from the tares, and reserve its vengeance only for the real evil doers, and not those who, from social or political ties, are mixed up with them. This is peculiarly fortunate as respects that agglomeration of peoples, the English, Irish and Scotch, from whom we mainly derive as a people; whose manners, customs, traditions and laws, we hold to a great extent, and with whom we have so many social and commercial ties. Among them, as at home, there is a class—the oligarchy, and their flunkey tools, who live upon their purses and smiles—who bitterly hate our republican institutions, because they see in their success the future downfall of their class power.

But although—from their accumulated wealth, the privileges which, in barbarian ages, they usurped for their class, to the iniquitous wrong done to their fellow citizens, and to the rights of humanity—these men still hold and wield a power of the most formidable character, and sway, to a great extent, a subservient press; still, recent events have shown that that sturdy spirit of independence, which has been the Englishman's true boast, still lives and will not be quenched. It lives, among those who toil by the hand and the brain together, in most vitality; who form the intelligent masses that are as much the objects of secret dread as are our own intelligent masses to this usurping class. It is in consideration for them, in sympathy with them, that this great intelligent, armed force, which is now forming, from day to day, and whose spirit must permeate the whole society, will separate, in their analysis of this matter, the true people of these various components of the British empire, from that class who see their own welfare but in the social degradation of the rest; and when the day comes, that they may turn upon them and ask for a reckoning, they will draw the line stringently between those who are against them and those who are for them. A Lord WHARNCLIFFE may encourage and preside over sympathizing societies for the aid and comfort of this rebellion against law and human rights; a Mr. LINDSAY or a LAIRD M.P., both in speeches on the floor of Parliament, and at public meetings, may pile falsehood on falsehood respecting our country, whilst he fills his purse with the dishonest gains from the violated laws to which, as a law maker, he has given his sanction; a Lord PALMERSTON may indulge his senile wit and sophistry upon the affairs of this country in the House of Peers; and a Lord RUSSELL, whilst making a conciliatory harangue to his friends in Scotland, may not have been able to resist that Englishman's mania to give some flings at America whether in or out of season, and to re-insinuate, as he has done, in the following quotation from his speech, an accusation which when formerly made was denied in the most formal manner by Mr. ADAMS:—"But these questions lead, as you will see, to most difficult "problems—as to whether, for instance, a thousand persons "here may go out as laborers to the Federal States, and in "the next place a thousand muskets may go out in another "ship, and when they arrive in America, these thousand la-"borers, having had an understanding before, may make a "formal engagement, and be armed with these thousand "muskets; though, if that had been done in the territory of "the Queen, and on the soil of this country, it would have "been an offence." Yet for all these exhibitions of petty feeling from such ephemera, such men as compose our armies will disregard their stings and remember that Great Britain contains still men who have not bowed the knee to this Baal of our day; that a CAIRNES, a FOSTER, a COBDEN, a BRIGHT and a SMITH, have stept boldly forward to rebuke governmental and individual dishonesty of purpose and act; and that behind such men stand a mass in serried ranks, ready to do and to suffer, as they have bravely shown, for human rights. They will remember that these men are not of to-day only, but of all time; that to them alone are they to look for that aid, that shoulder to shoulder sympathy, when the great battle—the field and the gathering for which have been so long preparing—shall be fought between human rights and class privileges, whether those of despots or of oligarchs.

M.

A SERGEANT'S SECRET.

A PERSONAGE who shall here be nameless, but who describes himself as "Late Sergeant in Her Britannic Majesty's 36th Regiment foot, and now Sergeant U. S. A.," has sent us a printed circular, which opens upon us abruptly with the query:—

> "Was ever such a fool as that
> Who thought, by slicing Mutton Fat,
> And pulling Candle Wicks to pieces,
> To tell why Light should Spring from Greases?"

We should be inclined at first blush to answer this greasy interrogatory in the negative, but the author himself answers his own question affirmatively—though he does *not* say, as we should be inclined to do, that the writer of such "mutton fat" poetry is a greater fool than the one of whom he sings. After his metrical generalizations, Her Britannic Majesty's late Sergeant, who, luckily for Her Majesty's service and unluckily for ours, is "now Sergeant U. S. A.," descends to prose and practicality. He possesses a secret which he wishes to open up to the world—for a consideration in hand, of course; and lest we should be accused of belittling a matter so stupendous, we give his own statement of the case, though we are sorry the exigencies of space forbid our displaying it in type so gigantic as the original circular:—

> "Information! worth hundreds of regiments, and whole fleets of ships, to any great naval or military power, such as the United States on the American Continent, &c.; England all over the globe, especially in Europe and Asia (India); Russia, especially in Europe and Asia; France, especially in Europe and Asia; by the undersigned, who can demonstrate how he could have saved the United States in the present war more than half a million of men, and more than a thousand millions of dollars."

We should have been obliged to the Sergeant, past and present, had he given us some idea of his charge for information of such value. If a postage stamp of the smallest denomination would draw it from him, some fool might be inclined to invest. We should think, however, his feelings of humanity would lead him to communicate his information to the Government gratuitously; and he might, during his life time, rely on the gratitude of a Republic which is not always ungrateful, and after his death, the half million or million of men whose lives he had saved would certainly build him a monument, costing "more than a thousand millions of dollars." As he proposes to furnish his secret to "any great naval or military power, such as the United States, England, Russia, or France," (why not to the celebrated Southern Confederacy, which has such imminent need of men-and-money-saving secrets?) and as he proposes to save all of them from the ordinary horrors and costs of war, we should not wonder if the little joker by which he proposes to work such wonders, bore in his hand a banner with some such strange device as "Don't fight."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRACTICAL AND IMPRACTICABLE STRATEGY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of October 17th, is a criticism headed "Practical Strategy," which, so far as we can gather from the contents, is intended to prevent the reading by the military laity of two little pamphlets, entitled respectively, "Winter Campaigns the Test of Generalship," and "Practical Strategy as illustrated by the achievements of Field-Marshal TRAUN," both by J. WATTS DE PEYSTER. In fact the critic in his first paragraph expresses the fear that these two little brochures may infect a wide sphere of intelligent persons not conversant with such subjects. Now we have read both the pamphlets, and could wish to see them read not only by the laity, but by the clerical portion of our American national forces, believing that they can do no harm and may do much good.

There is no doubt that the touch of the artist is still wanting to the author of these pamphlets. He cannot seem to be saying something when really saying nothing; and worse, he often states things of importance without making his statement impressive; with many strong, good features in his style, and with occasional really fine specimens of writing, he too often sinks into a very commonplace mode of expressing himself; he lengthens out his sentences with matter not directly bearing on their chief meaning, and there is often a want of smooth connection in his paragraphs. In a word, it is at times somewhat of a labor to read; but, on the other hand, there is always something to reward that labor; and great research, a thorough knowledge of military history, and a very uncommon quickness in seizing the grand features of campaigns and battles manifest themselves continually.

The critic finds fault, very properly, with the American idiosyncracy of cherishing the ambiguity in two words, *Theoretical* and *Practical*, which, although they should mean something like the complements Science and Art, are too often used for visionary and real, and continually employed to depreciate the master who teaches, and raise the apprentice, who in some small wey applies. Mr. DE PEYSTER may not discriminate here so nicely as would be wished; but we believe he never uses either word as an ambiguous middle for exalting a blunderer, or to drag down a man of merit. Nevertheless that he so does is a leading idea of the article before us.

It is hinted that the author of "Winter Campaigns" and "Marshal TRAUN," is himself not practical, inasmuch as he was never in actual service; and it may be as well to mention that, although the critic puts Mr. *eleven* times before his name, and although by reason of severe and chronic ill health he has been unable to go to the front, and therefore has no bullet holes in his body to *confirm* the title of General; still we know that military subjects are no novelty to Mr. DE PEYSTER, but have long been a favorite and engrossing study. During a considerable period spent in Europe, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the examination of the details of foreign armies, and this with rather rare opportunities for seeing and for asking information. On his return he published a very minute account of the Swiss militia system, of the militarily organized fire departments, and of many noticeable things in foreign armies generally. This work, it is true, fell dead almost from the press, owing to its rather heavy style and the circumstances under which it was published; but it is a mine of information, and we have good reason to believe it has, like some other mines, been much worked by strangers. Mr. DE PEYSTER was, after his return from Europe, made Adjutant-General of the State of New York; and had he remained in office, the State levies in 1861 would probably have been able to supply much better instructed soldiers than they actually produced.

The two pamphlets in question seem intended to show that the difficulties in winter transportation need not now hinder, or, at least, have not in former times hindered the movements of armies to the happiest results; and to maintain that what their writer calls "Practical Strategy," is superior both to grand plans unsusceptible of execution and to simple blind fighting. It may require a little thought to make out what he intends by the term "practical strategy," but we believe that, in spite of the critic's assertion, his ideas and DECKEN's are entirely similar. General LAMARQUE calls the battles of CONDE *batailles de choc*, those of Marshal SAXE, *batailles de postes*, those of TURENNE and FREDERIC, *batailles manœuvres*, and those of NAPOLEON, *batailles stratégiques*. Some of NAPOLEON's earlier actions may belong in the same category with those of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, TURENNE and FREDERIC; but we think that the author of the pamphlets wishes to divide the pervading spirit of NAPOLEON's strategy from that of FREDERIC; the latter being, as he says, "in many respects a *made* General," and therefore a more practical model. It matters little whether we call the *combinations* of the man who does a large business, in a business-like way, "strata*gems*," and keep "strate*gy*" for those of some great speculator, who, with immense resources, partly real, partly fictitious, partly his own, partly other people's, makes tremendous ventures, which none but himself can conduct to success, or whether we call the one *practical strategy* and the other *impractical strategy for common people*; but if we look for our author's meaning, it seems to be this: 1st. Napoleonic meats are what not one man in many thousand millions can "*assimilate with his natural food.*" 2d. It is foolish to *sit waiting* for a NAPOLEON. 3d. It is in vain for our leaders, even of respectable talents, to be Napoleonic, to march pins over maps of the United States, to hurl raw levies against the foe, as if our men were so many sticks or stones, and then to look for final success to the excellence of their grand plan. 4th. It is better that we form a thoroughly disciplined, thoroughly organized army, managed by that shrewd tact which America so largely affords, and in a *common sense* way: the best soldiers at the head of the troops in the field, the best business men in the administrative departments, and the best politicians at home, keeping the people up to their duty in supporting the war. In particulars he probably means that we should form bodies of *élite* troops, constituting an army of the "Old Guard," as an unflinching reserve in every adverse tide of battle; that a small company of every regiment should be left in the local district where it was raised, there continually to keep up its memory, and be day by day drawing in and disciplining recruits for filling up its thinned ranks; that frequent *unexpected personal* visits of the grand chiefs to the minor compartments under administrative control, selecting for example some regiment, finding out what is at fault in its providing, running the thread up to its highest connections, and punishing instantly and unsparingly all who have been behind in duty, would have more effect than all the orders and protocols that can possibly be issued; that the management of the living means of transportation should be under an entirely distinct head from that of the inanimate portion, and a *train corps* formed, as severely responsible for the use and condition of their horses as the best disciplined cavalry. In short, he would say, we have abundance of money, a practical and most intelligent population; we can form the finest fighting army in the world: let us form such; our Generals are capable of moderate exercises in strategy, such as will often render a battle needless; let us not be too grand in our ideas, but condescend to what we can do in this way, and leave *transcendental* exercises to the newspapers.

To conclude, "M." should not so savagely attack Mr. DE PEYSTER on the use of the word *Cadres*. Although we have no "good" or bad "French dictionary" at hand, "military" or civil, we believe that the author of TRAUN is perfectly right in saying "Cadres," as used by NAPOLEON in the passage cited, is only another name for veterans. The great commander was looking back on his old soldiers, not on any new built skeletons; "old cadres" would perhaps have been a more exact expression for his meaning. In that "cadre" means a frame, and sometimes a frame-*work*, we believe the critic is right; it is the definition which any girl at a French school would give us. Its special military meaning, if we may quote DUFOUR, is: "*The body of officers and non-commissioned officers of a regiment.*"* And in this meaning it is not co-extensive with the English skeleton which, although it may be used in this building-up sense, generally means what is left of a regiment which has seen some hard service; in fact its *veteran* remains.

Finally, we would say that Mr. DE PEYSTER is not answerable for this exposition of his pamphlets. It is only our idea of their general spirit; and should he think otherwise, he is very able to say so.

F. P.

AN AMERICAN—NOT AN ENGLISH INVENTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your journal for October 10th, under the head of "Foreign Naval and Military Matters," you notice what is termed a *newly-invented* steering screw propeller, which has recently been tried on the *Charger* gunboat under the direction of the British Admiralty, and the invention of which is credited to a Mr. CURTIS, of London. In the interest of American inventive genius, I beg leave to inform you that if such an invention has been tried, and is claimed as an English invention, the claim is a false one, and resembles that (but with much less foundation in fact) of a certain Captain COLES having invented the "Monitor" principle of gunboats. On the 18th of April, 1854, Captain JAMES L. CATHCART, of Georgetown, D. C., received letters patent for the "CATHCART Propeller Attachment," and in the same year, in connection with Messrs. GADSDEN and HOLMES, of South Carolina, sent a Mr. CRUGER to England to procure letters patent for his invention there. Mr. CRUGER (who is at present, I believe, one of the Auditors of the rebel Treasury Department at Richmond) did not succeed in procuring the patent, from having failed to make the final payment within the twelve days required by law—at least so he represented on his return. *He, however, left the model in England.* There have been boats running on our waters for six or seven years with this attachment to them, and they are all complete successes. The invention has been used principally on canals, and is the only one by which the "lateral swell," so injurious to the sides of the canal, is avoided. There is one of the boats now running on the Chesapeake

* Les officiers, sous officiers et caporaux constituent ce qu'on appelle le *cadre*. Quand ce cadre est bon, la compagnie, fût elle même composée de soldats très-novices, marche toujours bien, ou qu'elle soit employée, s'il est mal composé c'est le contraire qui arrive; p. 63. Cours de Tactique par le Général.—G. H. DUFOUR.

and Ohio canal that has been there in constant use for six years past. On the Erie canal there are two that have been in use for five years. On the Dismal Swamp canal one which has been running for four years. There is now in New York a boat, at Mr. UNDERHILL's Dry Dock Iron Works, which has just been completed, and which is intended for a gunboat, to which this invention has been attached. It is claimed for this boat, that with this attachment it can turn with almost as great facility as the turret on the Monitors, and that its speed is nearly two knots an hour greater than it would be with the old-fashioned propeller. The principle of Mr. CATHCART's invention is precisely the same as the one you describe, but the application is very much better. Instead of allowing the weight of the screw to rest on the shaft, he hangs his screw in a frame rudder, which frame supports the whole weight of it; and between the inner side of this frame and the rudder post of the vessel is the universal joint, thus relieving the shaft from all the strain and weight of the screw. Outside of the rudder-frame is attached a common rudder, to be used with canvas by uncoupling the propeller attachment, which allows the screw to revolve in its frame by the motion of the vessel, and which prevents the dragging incident to the stationary screw. About a year ago, Mr. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed a committee of officers and engineers from our Revenue Marine service to examine into the merits of this invention, with a view to placing it on one of the revenue cutters. The Committee reported favorably, and the Secretary decided to have it attached to one of the new cutters about being constructed for the use of the Department. Thus you will see that the invention is not new, and the honor of it does not belong to an Englishman.

Very respectfully, H. S.

IS IT JUST?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An order from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, forbids the muster of a Second Lieutenant if the regiment in which said Second Lieutenant has been commissioned by the Governor of his State *falls below a certain aggregate of strength.* Is this just? Is this for the interest of the service? I answer, No! A regiment recruited and mustered, we will say, to an aggregate of 900 men enters the field. Its Colonel finds after a short service that he has several officers who have either mistaken the grade they hold, or failed to comprehend the duties of an officer altogether, and gradually he gets rid of them. He nominates to the Governor of his State for commission, from the line to the field and from the ranks to the line in regular succession, upon military merit and moral worth. This weakens the aggregate, but it improves what is left. Then comes a special Medical Inspector who, after a casual examination, discharges, we will say, 75 men on account of various disabilities. Then say 50 are transferred to the Invalid Corps; after which, by orders of competent authority, 25 men are "dropped" from the rolls for specific duties; besides this, there is a loss from promotions in other corps of say 25 men; by death and absolute discharge on account of physical disability, of 100 men; by desertions, which you will find will equal ten per cent., in the first year, say 90 men. Now, Mr. EDITOR, I will open a debtor and creditor account with Government for illustration.

October, 1862. Colonel So and So,	Dr.	October, 1862. Colonel So and So,	Cr.
To aggregate	900	By Resignations & Promotions	25
		" Medical Inspector's orders	75
		" Transfer to Invalid Corps	50
		" Dropped from the rolls	25
		" Promotions in other corps	25
		" Death and discharge	100
		" Desertion	90
		" Balance	510
Total	900	Total	900

You have now 510 left, but those 510 are worth more to the service than the 900 were. And yet, sir, you cannot promote to, nor muster a second lieutenant, because your aggregate is *below* that fixed in General Order No. 182. You will perceive that the 50 transferred to the Invalid Corps, 25 dropped from rolls and 25 lost by promotions in other corps, make 100 men, who *are still in the United States service,* but you, who have furnished them, must suffer by having your second lieutenants refused muster. Now I again ask, is this just? Does not the Government intend to fill up its ranks by draft? If so, is it not better to have these experienced and practical officers to command drafted men when they arrive? It is different where a regiment becomes so reduced that it must be consolidated; and even this, except in cases of *utter disorganization,* is a doubtful measure so long as the Government intends to fill up by draft.

The "Soldier" is proud of his number, and I say stimulate *that pride* and the regiment is safe.

A COLONEL IN THE U. S. SERVICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, October 19th, 1863.

IMPROVED ARMOR FOR VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As much interest is felt in devising some cheap and effectual means for constructing an impregnable, sea-going, iron-clad vessel of war, I have conceived the following plan, and submit it to public consideration, believing that it will be found superior to any yet offered.

I use semi-circular plates, constructed of wrought-iron—say six to ten inches in diameter, and about an inch in thickness. These plates are to be arranged in the following manner:—I first put solid plates of wrought-iron—say three-fourths to one inch in thickness—over the whole frame of the vessel, thus giving a solid foundation for the heavy armor above. I then apply a layer of semi-circular plates, extending from one end of the vessel to the other, which are to be bolted to the solid frame of the vessel. Over these plates another layer of iron is placed, all being well bolted to the plates below. I again apply another layer of plates, but in another direction, extending from one corner to the opposite one, laying it at an acute angle to the first tier of semi-circular plates below: over these plates I lay two or more tiers, alternating with the semi-circular ones extending from side to side: and last of all I use a solid layer of wrought-iron—say two to three inches in thickness—bolted to the next lower tier.

I believe this arrangement equal to a similar amount of solid iron. To increase her speed as a ram (I intend to have her such), there is to be a large paddle-wheel in her centre, driven by two powerful engines, one on each side, the same being out of danger from shot or shell. The great advantages gained by using the semi-circular plates instead of solid iron, are as follows:—

Suppose a shot or projectile should strike any portion of this armor, the tendency of it would be to penetrate the first and second plates; but upon striking the top of any one of the plates below it would bounce or glance off, because these plates, if struck on the top would give way at the sides. Suppose, however, the sides were of the semi-circular plates, bolted fast as in other vessels, it would take as hard blows to smash them down as it would to penetrate them. The whole amount of iron is in all only six to seven inches, but I claim as great a resisting power as if the whole amount of iron represented by the thickness or depth of the plating from outside to the ship's hull were applied. As these tubes are always supplied with air, they are, of course, rendered perfectly buoyant, which detracts measurably from the dead weight of armor, and if penetrated by shot or filled with water, the ship would still float. The manner in which I have arranged these plates renders them not only shot-proof and buoyant, but they also act as supports to the frame and heavy armament; and, it can be seen that the first layer extends the whole length of the vessel, while the second reaches from one corner to the opposite one, and the third from side to side; which is in effect the principle of tubular bridges.

CHARLES BARRITT.

New York, Oct. 21, 1863.

THE CHARACTER OF TEXAS.

As Texas is about to become the seat of war, it is proper that something in relation to it should be known at the North, where it seems to be an unknown country; its resources, its great rivers, its agricultural and mineral wealth, being left unworked, and, as yet, undeveloped. The incubus of slavery has been fastened upon it, while the border troubles with the half-civilized and cruel Mexicans, and the yearly incursions of the warlike and savage Camanches, have given a taint of ferocity and savage daring to the Texan character which has frightened away the peaceful farmers of the North. This character exists, however, more in name than in reality; though in the comparatively dense slave-holding region of Eastern Texas (the country lying north and east of the Trinity river) slavery has begotten an overbearing insolence, an insubordination to law, and a hatred to the North which has repelled immigration from that section.

Western Texas has been comparatively free from slavery, and the character of the country differs greatly between Eastern and Western Texas, the one being wooded and agricultural; the other chiefly a grazing country, composed of stock farms. This is the rule, the exceptions to it are along the river bottoms, where sugar has been cultivated to some extent, and cotton to a large extent.

The climate of the two sections differs much also, and the character of the population of Texas is formed by climate; for on the climate depends its agriculture, and on its agriculture the character of the population. A portion of the State is comparatively dry, and subject to great droughts, while another part is favored with seasonable and frequent rains. As a consequence we have kinds of vegetables and products in one part differing from those in the other, the difference in products resulting in a difference in the laboring population, and habits of the people. Commencing with the Sabine, we have a belt of country reaching down to Galveston, where in almost every year there are rains to a greater or less extent. Here the country is wooded generally, and produces cotton, wheat, oats, corn, barley, and other kindred crops. From Galveston, on the Trinity, which empties into Galveston Bay, to Matagorda, is a country of less yearly rain, even subject at times to drought. The character of the country changes too. The prairies commence, and the wood is confined to the river bottoms; cotton, corn, and sugar are raised along the river, and are productive. In these two belts live the negro population, mostly in the first. From Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande is one great prairie. It is a belt of but little rain, and toward the Rio Grande sandy and poor. This is the great grazing country of Texas; here are the large cattle, sheep, and horse ranches. Negroes are few, for there is no use for them; the sheep and cattle ranches require but few hands, but a large extent of country. Here, too, is the loyal part of Texas—carrying out the general rule, that where there are few or no slaves there is always a loyal people—while in Eastern Texas, and that portion of Western Texas along the rivers, where cotton and sugar are raised, and slave labor used, we have that bitterness towards the North, and that hatred to our Government, which characterises secession principles. Another State would long ago have been made out of Western Texas, had not Eastern Texas been afraid that it would be a free State. They would never trust them, and held them in subservience, precisely as Eastern Virginia held the Western part of that State.

The droughts in Texas seem to come in cycles of from ten to twelve years. This has been shown by tradition, observation, and by marking sections of hard-wooded trees, and observing the quantity of wood deposited one year with another. Some circles of depositions were observed to be thicker than others, appearing to diminish and increase in thickness according to the cycle mentioned above. The winds of the Gulf are the great reservoirs of rain for Texas, and on these depends everything. The Mississippi river seems to be the point at which the greatest amount of rain falls, and Baton Rouge the wettest on the river. From this the rains fall off to the westward. The prevailing wind on the Gulf is the southeast. During summer it may be called, and undoubtedly is, the southeast trade, coming north with the sun, and receding again in winter.

This southeast Trade Wind, coming across the West India Islands and the warm waters of the Gulf-stream, gathers a large amount of moisture, and deposits it along the northern and northwestern shores of the Gulf. It is a most delicious wind, and makes for the eastern shore of Texas a most delightful climate in summer. But, strange to say, this wind, as we proceed down the Gulf shore in Texas, hauls from the southeast to south, and finally, near the Rio Grande, blows from west of south, and from over the land. Instead of a moist wind it becomes a dry one; and instead of making fine pasture and a productive country, it deprives Western Texas, in a measure, of both pastures and production. This rule is modified by the Guadaloupe mountains in Western Texas; for, although the country is dry, yet the pastures are good towards the mountains, but poor towards the Gulf. The dryness of the climate of Western Texas is proverbial. It has long been the resort of invalids with affections of the lungs, and thousands have derived much benefit from it. Meat will not putrify in the air of Western Texas, but will dry up, and can be kept perfectly well without the use of salt. Jerked beef owes its celebrity and usefulness to this dry air; it is merely fresh beef cut into long strips and hung on lines or poles in the air to dry, which it will do, and will keep a long time in that climate.

Thus we see the productions of a country and the character of its population, formed and depending on the winds that blow along its shores, making one portion wet and productive, and leaving another dry and unproductive—just as the southeast Trades, blowing over the Pampas and Llanos of South America, make its great rivers and give its fertility; while on the west of the Cordilleras in many places it has never been known to rain.

During the winter season the climate of Texas assumes another phase, and a new wind comes in to modify and change the atmosphere. This is the "norther," the much-dreaded wind of the Gulf. This wind blows from the north to the northwest, and only comes during the winter months. It is a cold, dry wind, very similar to the northwest winds of the North, which prevail during the winter months, and especially in March. It is not the extreme coldness of the winds that produces the suffering, for they are not what would be called a very cold wind at the North, but it is the change from a warm, moist and balmy southeast wind to a cool, dry, strong northwester. It affects both man and beast, and blows often with very great violence, lasting generally about three days, when it gradually dies out. For the upper part of the Gulf it blows off shore, owing to the curve of the coast, making a smooth sea; but as the coast below Matagorda Bay travels nearly north and south all the way down to Vera Cruz, it there blows parallel to the coast and raises a most violent and dangerous sea. It has the same peculiarity as the southeast wind, hauling somewhat to the east of north as it goes down the coast, and blowing into the harbor of Vera Cruz somewhat, making it a very dangerous harbor during the winter. The sudden change in the feelings, both of man and beast, produced by this wind is very wonderful. It often kills a large number of cattle on the prairies, chilling them and stiffening them. It is frequently necessary in the fall of the year to change from the coolest summer clothing into the warmest winter clothes—and that, within the space of an hour.

It is through such a climate that our armies will have to march to invade Texas. The effect upon a body of men, and upon the horses attached to the army under such circumstances may well be imagined. Nowhere in the South does man want warm winter clothing more urgently than in Texas—more particularly if his blood has become thin, and his sensitiveness to cold has increased—a result one or two summers in the South is sure to produce.

If rain should come on, and the rivers rise, as they surely will in Eastern Texas, with the muddy roads and northers, what will be the suffering of our men, and what will become of their animals? We trust that Government will ponder these matters, and with a long line of coast, only fortified at points well known, and so easily approached, adopt some plan for invading Texas that will spare our army the risks, the dangers, and sufferings of a long march overland.

TEXAS.

GENERAL ORDER No. 100.—We have seen a letter by Dr. HEFFTER, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Prussia and Professor of the Law of Nations in the University of Berlin, to a prominent gentleman in this city, which ends with these words:—"The precious (his word is *koestlich*) "Instruction for the Government of Armies in the Field," is fit to form a basis for a universal Code of the Law of War, or, should—rather is already such a basis.'

Judge HEFFTER is the author, among other distinguished law books, of The Modern European Law of Nations,

which has gone through many editions, each of which has been published in German and in French at the same time. It is, we believe, universally considered as the highest authority in this branch of Jurisprudence on the Continent of Europe, and so favorable an opinion on this American work, spontaneously expressed by so competent a judge, to a gentleman with whom he is not personally acquainted, must be flattering to every American.

VESSELS BUILDING AT PRIVATE YARDS.

The Department has contracted with Mr. J. S. Underhill of New York, to build a light-draft iron-clad similar to the *Cohoes*, to be named the *Modoc*, and the vessel has been commenced at Greenpoint, and is progressing rapidly. Mr. Underhill is the builder of the *Keokuk*. The keel of the *Modoc* was laid several weeks ago and her frame is now assuming shape. Larned has been appointed as local inspector of the vessel, and attends every day at his post.

The *Dunderberg*, building at New York, by Mr. Webb, cannot be completed in much under a year. Every appointment of the vessel is finished in the most perfect and laborious manner, and when completed she will be a worthy monument of American naval architecture. Preparations are making to launch the *Dictator*, which has been built at the Delamater Iron Works. This vessel is 314 feet over all, including the overhang of 31 feet aft, and 13 feet forward. Her armor is composed of six inch plates, resting on armor stringers 4½ inches thick and 2 inches apart, filled in with wood. The backing is 37 inches thick, diminishing to 36 at the ends, and is all oak. The deck beams are of kyanized oak. The turret is so built that no bolt-heads can be driven through. An ordinary turret is first made, six inches thick. Outside this is a layer of 4½ inch horizontal bars, not fastened in any way to the turret. These are kept in place by a second turret, composed of seven sheets of ¾ inch iron, each made separate and shrunk over the thick bars. Thus no bolt holes pass entirely through the turret, and 4½ inches of iron intervene between the bolts exposed to shot and the next series. Under no possibility, therefore, could accidents occur such as have wrought such melancholy results in several instances. This turret is undoubtedly the best that has yet been devised; far superior to those constructed with rivets, and after a trial, without which no radical change should be made, it is suggested that every Monitor in the service should be provided with such a turret. The *Dictator* has but one turret. The *Puritan*, her consort, will have two. The latter vessel is of similar shape, but larger; the same moulds are used in her construction as in the *Dictator*, but twenty feet has been added amidships. Captain Perrin, of Williamsburgh, is constructing a light-draft armored vessel, to be called the *Naubuc*, which is, we believe, to be consort of the *Modoc*, building by Mr. Underhill.

The great iron-clad ram contracted for by Mr. Cramp, of Philadelphia, the builder of the *New Ironsides*, has been begun and her keel will be entirely laid in a few days. This vessel is to be one of the largest in the Navy, and will have broadside guns like the *New Ironsides*. The number and calibre of these guns is not yet decided on, but they will be the heaviest that she can possibly carry. Every effort will be made to finish the vessel as speedily as possible, and have her ready for service in twelve months.

The *Yazoo*—the first Monitor constructed in Philadelphia—begins to assume an appearance of completeness. The work is so far advanced that it is expected she will be ready to launch in February. She is one of the double hull vessels.

Another vessel is building at Kensington, Philadelphia. She is a sloop-of-war, designed to search for privateers. Speed is a main point in her construction, and she is modeled after plans furnished by Government. Her name is to be the *Chattanooga*.

Donald Mackay, the famous ship-builder of Boston, received a contract from the Navy Department to build an iron-clad vessel of war, and we understand he has commenced operations already. She is to be called the *Nanset*, to be 225 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 9 feet depth of hold. She is to be a two-gun turreted vessel. The hull will be double, with an opening of two feet between the hulls. She will have two propellers, worked by separate engines. It is to be hoped that the careful examination and study of foreign ship-building, in which Mr. Mackay spent nearly a year, may be productive of valuable results in the construction of this vessel.

The Iron-clad "Resistance."—The Irish papers have been loud in their praise of the ships composing the Channel squadron, but of none have they borne higher testimony than they have of the *Resistance*, an iron-cased screw steamship, which was built under the closest possible inspection of the British Admiralty. A Dublin paper thus describes the *Resistance*:—

As a specimen of iron-work manufacture she is perfect. She was designed and built with a view to being used as a 'ram,' and her extreme length is 292 feet; breadth, 54 feet; depth from spar to deck, 38½ feet; and tonnage, by builders' measurement, 3668. Like the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, she has no external keel, but an inner kind of girder, which acts as a kelson, and is formed of immense strength. The orlop deck is of wood, but the main and upper decks are of iron, and all the decks are carried on wrought-iron beams of the most powerful description, to which both decks and ribs are riveted together. The armor-plates are about 16 feet long by 4 broad, and 4½ inches thick. On both sides the armor is continued to five feet below the water-line. The stem and stern, which are unprotected by armor, are crossed and re-crossed in every direction with solid watertight compartments. She has rather a clumsy and unwieldy appearance in the water, but this is accounted for by her obtuse iron beak not being concealed, as in the other iron-cased ships. The outline of her bows resembles the curved line formed by the neck and breast of a swan.

Only 14 of the 32 deck guns which she carries are under cover, the armor only extending a length of 144 feet of her broadside. Throughout, the entire of the armor-plated portion runs through wrought-iron bulkheads inside the armor at each side. They are termed wings, and serve as main passages of communication. Inside these wings are the coal bunkers, inside these again are the water tanks, and within all the magazines. The bows, as the place where the whole force of the blow must be received when the ship is used as a steam-ram, are strengthened inside with a perfect network of iron of the most massive kind. Here no less than eight wrought-iron decks stretch back from this portion to the armor plates in addition to other supports, such as cross-tracings and bulkheads innumerable. The engines are of 600 horse-power. On her principal deck she carries two 110-pounder pivot Armstrong guns, two 25-pounder Armstrongs, two 32-pounder smooth-bores of 45 cwt., besides a 12-pounder Armstrong field-piece, and a smooth-bore brass piece for boat service. On her gun deck she has six 96 cwt. guns, which will throw 6866 solid shot and a 410-pounder Armstrong, all on sliding carriages with directing bars.

The *Resistance*, in her equipment, carries two things seldom found on board a ship—the electric telegraph and gas. The former has been fitted up on a plan that has worked for many months on board the *Wonga*, running between Sidney and Melbourne In the *Resistance* it communicates between the forward and after bridges, and by the officer of the watch at sea moving a handle on a case hanging in front of the quartermaster at the wheel points to the signal wished to be given to "starboard," "port," or "steady," if required. The whole arrangement is simple, and cannot be misunderstood by the officer on the forward bridge or the man at the wheel. The gas is manufactured from oil on Mr. Gurney's plan. The gasometer is over the upper deck, between the boom and before the main hatch, while in a small caboose the oil from a reservoir enters a retort, and the gas generated by the heat passes into the gasometer, from which a pipe conducts the gas below the engine-room and screw alley, which when lighted by twelve burners has a most brilliant effect. The cost of the *Resistance* was £257,848.

Casualties Among Regulars.—The casualties of the brigade of regulars, 1st division, 14th army corps, in the battle of Chickamauga Creek, September 19th and 20th, were 3 officers killed; 9 wounded; 18 wounded and missing; 18 missing—in all 48. Of enlisted men, 80 killed, 234 wounded, 229 wounded and missing, 335 missing—in all 888; making the total loss of officers and men 936, out of a brigade numbering 1400. The names of the officers who were killed, wounded or missing, are:

15th U. S. Infantry—Captain D. M. Meredith and Second Lieutenant John Williams, wounded; First Lieutenants E. McBarron Timony, S. S. Hollinbrook, Wm. G. Galway, Roman H. Gray, and Second Lieutenants Theodore Kendall and T. P. Brown, missing.

16th U. S. Infantry—Major Sidney Coolidge; Captains Alexander Stanton, John Christopher, M. A. Cochran; First Lieutenants W. G. Stewart, P. W. Houghlihan, Thomas G. Dumin and Wm. H. Smith; Second Lieutenants M. Mahon and W. C——, wounded and missing; First Lieutenants W. F. Goodwin, H. H. Clark and William Mills, wounded; and Second Lieutenant J. T. Mackey, missing.

18th U. S. Infantry—Second Lieutenant John Isaac, killed; Captain T. Ten Eyck, and First Lieutenants C. T. Truman and L. F. Brown, wounded and missing; First Lieutenants J. P. W. Ned, S. T. Brand, J. J. Adair, and M. N. Hutchinson, wounded; First Lieutenant H. B. Freeman, and Second Lieutenants F. F. Bennett, R. C. Gates, and H. C. Pahlman, missing.

19th U. S. Infantry—First Lieutenant M. B. Fogarty, killed; Major S. Dawson, Battalion-Adjutant Robert Ayres, and Second Lieutenant Harrison Maillard, author of "Vive l'America," wounded; Captain Thomas Cummings and Second Lieutenant C. F. Miller, wounded and missing; Captains V. K. Hart, J. S. Pearce, E. L. Smith, and First Lieutenants F. H. Y. Bickhen, M. C. Casten, and Second Lieutenant J. H. Gagely, missing.

Battery H, 5th U. S. Artillery—First Lieutenant H. M. Burnham, killed; Second Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, wounded and missing; Second Lieutenant Fessenden, missing.

By order of the President, the following officers are dismissed the service:—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy, and for insubordination. Captain Joseph Bosler, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, for insubordination and neglect of duty. First Lieutenant H. M. Bartholomew, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, for disobedience of orders.

Brig.-Gen. H. H. Lockwood, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of all that district of country consisting of the Counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as far north as, and including, Kent County; the Counties of Northampton and Accomac in Virginia; the County of Calvert in Maryland, and all the Western Shore of Maryland lying between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, as far up as the Piscataway river and the Upper Marlboro', excepting the County of St. Mary's. This Command will be known as the First Separate Brigade.

All the forces belonging to the Middle Department, stationed in Baltimore City or County, including all the works of defence therein, except Fort McHenry, Fort Marshall, Fort Federal Hill and Fort Dix, and except the Second Separate Brigade, will hereafter be known as the Third Separate Brigade, and will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers.

Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, tried and convicted on the charge of embezzling ammunition and clothing, has been sentenced to refund to the United States the sum of $30.37, being the amount received from sales of ordnance and clothing, to forfeit all pay now due or which may become due him by the Government, and to be dismissed the service.

Brigadier-General Spear, of the Department of the Cumberland, has been tried by Court Martial upon the following charges: Misapplication and unlawful sale of public property belonging to the Government for his own benefit; drunkenness on duty; conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. He was acquitted by the Court.

Brigadier-General Henry B. Carrington (Col. 18th U. S. Infantry), is at present organizing five Regiments of Cavalry and seven of Infantry, three years troops, in Indiana, and perfecting the organization of the State Militia. In connection with the latter, is a military telegraph along the river, and the organization of nine 4-gun batteries in the river towns.

Brigadier-General Garfield and Major-General Negley, of the Army of the Cumberland, arrived in Washington on the 28th.

Major-General Rosecrans has been enthusiastically received in Cincinnati, where he has spoken urging the energetic prosecution of the war.

Mr. D. Van Nostrand has issued a new edition of General Order No. 100; "Instruction for the Government of Armies of the United States in the field."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred Woodhull, U. S. A., to report in person without delay to Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Assistant Surgeon John T Reiley, U. S. A., to duty on the Board appointed to examine the Hospitals in the Department of Washington.

Thomas Antisell, U. S. A., to duty on the Army Medical Board, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, now in session in Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Lee, U. S. A., now on duty in the Douglas Hospital, to report in person without delay to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., to relieve Assistant Surgeon E. T. Wittingham, U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeon Cyrus Bacon, U. S. A., to report in person without delay to Surgeon J. Simpson, U. S. A., Medical Director, at Baltimore, Md.

Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, U. S. Vols., to proceed without delay to Nashville, Tenn., and report in person to the Medical Director, Department of the Tennessee, for duty.

RELIEVED.

Surgeon E. T. Bates, U. S. Vols., from duty as a member of the Army Medical Board, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, now in session in Washington, D. C., and ordered to resume his duties at the Carver Hospital, near Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Lee, U. S. A., from duty as a member of the Board appointed to examine Hospitals in the Department of Washington, D. C.

DISMISSED.

Assistant-Surgeon G. McFarland, 7th Illinois Vols.

Chaplain Gilbert H. Powell, U S. Army, late of Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C., for disobedience of orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Granted Hospital Chaplain A. G. Thomas, U. S. Army. for two weeks.

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward Wm. C. Tyler, U. S. Army, to enable him to accept a clerkship in the Treasury Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Surgeon Wm. J. Sloane, U. S. Army; Captain R. O. Morgan, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers; Assistant-Surgeon J. W. S. Gouley, U. S. Army, will assemble at New York city as soon as practicable, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon what portion of public property at the McDougall Hospital, at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, shall be transferred to the De Camp General Hospital, David's Island.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Coolidge, Medical-Inspector U. S. Army, and Lieut.-Col. Oscar V. Dayton, Invalid Corps, has been constituted, for the purpose of examining all convalescent patients and enlisted men on duty in General Hospitals and Convalescent Camps, for the purpose of organizing the Invalid Corps, and of designating to the Surgeon in charge those men who are fit for duty with their regiments, or proper subjects for discharge, in accordance with General Orders No. 308, War Department. 1863. In performance of this duty, the Board will visit such General Hospitals and Convalescent Camps as the Provost-Marshal-General may from time to time direct, and will be governed by his orders and instructions.

The Acting-Surgeon-General has decided not to discontinue the McDougall Hospital, New York, as was ordered some time since.

In pursuance of Special Orders No. 396, from the Adjutant-General's Office, Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, U. S. A., is announced as Medical Director of the Army of Arkansas.

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	SURGEON IN CHARGE
Armory Square,	7th St. W., bet. C & D.	D. W. Bliss. U. S. V.
Carver,	14th Street, W	O. A. Judson, U. S. V.
Campbell,	7th Street, W	T. H. Baxter, U. S. V.
Columbian,	14th Street, W	T. R. Crosby, U. S. V.
Desmarres,	Cor. 14th & Mass. Av.	J. S. Hildreth, U. S. V.
Douglas,	Cor. 1st & N. J. Av.	Wm. Thomson, U. S. A.
Emory,	East of Capitol, near Almshouse.	N. R. Moseley, U. S. V.
Finley,	Kendall Green, 4th St. East.	W. A. Bradley, U. S. A.
Harewood,	Corcoran's Farm, 7th St. West.	Surg. Antisell, U. S. V.
Judiciary Square,	E St., North, bet. 4th and 5th Sts., W	A. Hartshoff, U. S. A.
Kalorama (Small Pox),	Rock Creek, 21st St	G. J. Thomas, U. S. A.
Lincoln,	1 mile E. of Capitol,	R Bartholow, U. S. A.
Mt. Pleasant,	14th St, half mile out,	C. A. McCall, U. S. A.
Stanton,	I St. & N. J. Av.	J. A. Lidell, U. S. V.
Stone,	14th St., beyond Carver Hospital.	P. Glennan, U. S. A.
St. Aloysius,	North Capitol & K Sts.	Alex. Ingram, U. S. A,
St. Elizabeth (Insane Asylum).	Beyond Navy Yd., W.	C. B. Nichols, U. S. A.
IN THE VICINITY.		
Convalescent Camp,	Near Fort Barnard.	S. B. Hunt, U. S. V.
Fairfax Seminary,	2 miles back of Alex.	D. P. Smith, U. S. V.
Seminary,	Georgetown, D. C. cor. Gay & Green Sts.	H. W. Ducachet, U. S. A.
1st Division General,	Alexandria, Va., cor. Fairfax & Cameron	Chas. Page., U. S. A.
2d Division General,	Alexandria, Va., cor. Prince & Columbus.	T. R. Spencer, U. S. V.
3d Division General,	Alexandria, Va. Washington St.	Edwin Bentley, U. S. V

SEAMEN AND TRAINING-SHIPS.

NO. II.

We admit that we have many fine seamen and many men who are skilful at handling guns, but our general system is not such as to produce them; and we would say here that we do not wish to be understood as underrating our seamen—far from it; but it is our system of bringing them up which we wish to see changed; for of the great body of seamen now in the service, but a very small proportion were reared in the service.

Now let us take a glance at the French Navy, from which a great many good ideas may be occasionally picked up, and see what stress they lay upon instruction. In an article on that navy, speaking of the *matelots canonniers* (seamen gunners), the writer says:—"The special object in training "these naval gunners is to qualify them afterwards to act as "captains of guns on board ships, to superintend the service "of the laboratory, and to form a body from which the "non-commissioned artillery officers and the general crews "of men-of-war could in emergencies be recruited." "A "similar provision had long existed in England, where a "training ship (the *Excellent* at Portsmouth) had been devoted to this object. The French, in 1837, founded an "institution upon that model. The most efficient seamen "were chosen out of the fleet, and they were specially exercised in gunnery for several years on board artillery "training ships, but the system labored under one material "drawback. The conscription rendered it almost fruitless, "for as the men returned into private life, upon the expiration of their terms of service, the cost incurred in training "them was thus lost to the State. It was this glaring defect, no less than the extraordinary impulse given to "maritime affairs, which led to the prodigious augmentation of the navy, and to all the improvements determined "upon by Napoleon III. It was then stipulated that "every seaman must enter the service for a period of ten "years; and that with the practical knowledge inculcated "on board the training ships, there should be combined a "course of theoretical instruction on shore, *stimulated by* "*periodical examinations* (and promotions), so that now the "French seaman, gunner or marine artillery man is, thoroughly grounded in all the principles of his art. These "schools already turn out 500 gunners yearly, besides being "of use in the formation of efficient non-commissioned officers of all grades."

But, in copying from the English, the French improved upon them at the same time, since both practical and theoretical instruction are provided for their seamen, and both nations know that target practice is useless except on the open sea. It is true that France, by *inscription maritime* and the *équipage de ligne*, the latter much improved of late years, is able to do what would be a rank impossibilty with us; but it may be found within the limits of human ingenuity to accomplish the same ends in our own service by means conformable to our republican ideas. It had been fearfully demonstrated in the French navy that it was not enough to build large ships and crowd them with hands; it was essential that those hands should be expert both in seamanship and in gunnery, as well as inured to all the requirements and vicissitudes of a seafaring life.

It is observed by the Prince de Joinville, in his work on the French navy—"The question of fitting out a fleet is "not a mere question of finance. Money can only be raised "by the State, and money will produce any number of "craft; but money will not make sailors; gold will not "make a well-disciplined crew nor an experienced staff of "officers. And of what use are ships without the living "soul to command and ready hands to obey? To collect, "form, and train these, should be the first solicitude of a "great maritime power, as it is the most important part of "its task. Every other requirement will follow as a matter "of course."

If such is the opinion of the Prince de Joinville, let us see what weight may be attached to it, for to the generality of our readers he is known only in his character of a polished gentleman and the most popular member of the Bourbon family. In England he is known as the father of the modern French navy, and in that navy itself there is probably no man more highly esteemed. The following may convey a just conception of his European reputation and of his connection with the French navy in 1844—"In that "year a man was placed at the head of the French marine, "who devoted himself with singular patriotism and scientific knowledge of no mean order to raise the character "and promote the interests of the navy. With a keen eye "he quickly detected many faults latent in the existing "system, and with a ready pen drew the attention of the "country to the embarrassments they occasioned, while he "labored strenuously at the same time to efface the reproaches "to which the service had been subjected. This man was "the Prince de Joinville, who, as the scion of a reigning "house, possessed better opportunities than others for carrying out his reformatory projects, while his plans may be said "to have formed the basis of the present maritime influence "of France." Such is the man whose remarks, just quoted, we would commend to the deep consideration of those interested in our navy.

How far we are acting on that principle let our present experience tell. Fighting against a people without a navy, we have, by exertion, been barely able to scrape together—not seamen—but people enough to man a fleet of light vessels. What would we do in a war with a maritime power? This difficulty of getting good men should arouse us to the necessity of improving our personnel, and with this view we would suggest as one step the establishment of drill ships upon the French plan for the raising of an efficient corps of petty officers.

We have now in our service a number of fine old seamen who have been serving in the navy for many years past, and who year after year go to sea precisely in the same capacity, with the same pay, and with no additional honor. Everybody must admit that this is altogether wrong. Length of honorable service is something worth boasting of, and in every other service there is an outward and visible sign permitted to be worn that it may be seen. Our army, even, have this custom. Why should not we then have for our faithful seamen a badge of good conduct and faithful service? And after years of fidelity to his country, what has the seaman to show to entitle him to credit for his story? His goodconduct discharge, printed on flimsy paper, soon wears out and there is an end of it. Why not then give him something more tangible, and which it would be his pride to keep? Something, for example, like the "Continuous Service Certificate" of the English navy. This is printed on parchment, contains a descriptive list of the owner, date of entry into the service, &c., on one side, and on the other columns, which must contain entries at the termination of every cruise or part of cruise—as for example, a column for "ship's name," "rating," "discharge or transfer," "conduct," "ability as seaman," "good conduct badge" (if he wears one or has merited one), and lastly, the captain's signature. Such is the record which must be made out for each man at the termination of the cruise, and which must be certified to by the captain of the ship. In one corner of the certificate may be seen a triangle in red, bearing the inscription, "In the event of a man having "borne a bad character on board any ship, the captain of "such ship is to cut off this corner," and at the bottom of the table is the following note: "The conduct of a seaman "being his passport for future service, the character of the "party is to be impartially stated, after most careful enquiry, and with reference to his whole period of service "in the ship." To preserve the parchment certificate from injury and wear, a neat tin case is provided, being in size a little larger than an ordinary spectacle case, and can be conveniently carried about the person. We are told that English seamen so highly prize these bits of parchment, that on going ashore after a cruise, they deposit them in the banks for safe keeping until they are ready once more to take the sea. There is, of course, a pecuniary benefit attached to the certificate—the "continuous service" men having their pay to increase with their time.

The "certificate" is to the petty officer what the commission is to his superior, and as an acknowledgment of their worth, we think they are entitled to this distinction. And if by adopting such a simple and easy measure as this, we can secure so much in exciting a praiseworthy ambition among these men, and making them feel a greater attachment to the service, and consequently a greater devotion, why not let it pass at once into a custom?

The certificate and metal case referred to above bear the impression of the Admiralty seal. Let ours bear on the top the American coat of arms, neatly engraved, something like that on our officer's commission, and on the case the seal of the Navy Department.

NAVAL ART IN 1862.

We alluded briefly last week to a recently published work by Admiral De Paris, entitled "Naval Art in 1862," in which the comparative merits of different classes of armored vessels were considered. We have not yet received the book, but the following synopsis of it, which we find in a foreign paper, will be interesting in addition to our first mention:—

"It professes to give an account of the progress of nautical art in France, from the introduction of paddle-wheel steamers to the completion of the iron-cased frigate *Gloire*. The most interesting part of the work is the comparison the Admiral makes between the *Gloire* and the *Warrior*. He first describes the difference between the two ships. The *Gloire* is built of wood, and the *Warrior* of iron. The first is cased with iron plates 12 centimetres thick at her water line, and 10 centimetres above, fastened by wooden screws, which do not pass through the ship's sides. The *Warrior's* plates are fixed on a sheathing of timber twelve inches thick. There is a still greater difference between the two ships. The *Gloire* is completely covered with iron, and leaves no place exposed except the port-holes. The *Warrior* has her two extremities completely exposed, and all the vulnerable parts of her stern, such as her rudder, stern-post and screw, are open to the effect of cannon shot. Admiral Paris is of opinion that if these two champions of modern ideas came into collision, there can be no doubt as to the result. The *Gloire*, being everywhere invulnerable, might approach, and in a short time destroy the stern of the *Warrior*, so as to render her motionless. Half her gunners, moreover, would be exposed to certain destruction. Placed behind thin plates of iron, the *Warrior's* gunners would be as much exposed as those of her opponent would be well protected in their 'quadrangle' of thick plates of iron. The Admiral adds that though the length of the *Warrior* gives her greater speed, it is an obstacle to the celerity of her manœuvres. He asserts that for battle and for smooth water the *Gloire* is a perfect ship, and as fast as need be desired. She has served as almost the only model for the iron-essed ships of the French navy, with the exception of some formidable frigates and two ships of the line with a double tier of guns, but of which the extremities are uncovered, and they consequently are exposed to as many unfavorable chances as the *Warrior*. After a very minute description of these two floating fortresses, Admiral De Paris points out to the reader the merits and defects of each ship, and describes at length all the iron-cased ships built, up to the date of his book, in the United Kingdom and in America. One of the questions the Admiral examines with great care is the material of which an iron-cased ship ought to be constructed, and he seems to decide in favor of timber, though the question, he says, is not settled. The advantage of timber is that the French dockyards are better supplied with that material; the bottom of a timber ship is less liable to become foul than that of an iron ship; she is more easily repaired, cannon shot makes smaller holes in the wood under iron plates than in an iron ship, and she is better calculated to bear the attack of a steam ram. The defects of a timber ship are that the hull is heavier than that of an iron ship, she decays more rapidly if the timber has not been well seasoned; the duration of the iron plates is diminished by the galvanic effect of the copper sheathing on the bottom; she is more exposed to leakage after a storm, and more dangerous than an iron ship in a gale of wind; her caulking is deranged by the concussion of cannon shot against her plate, and she is more exposed to take fire. In conclusion, he says that the appearance of iron-cased ships has erased timber ships from the list of engines of war."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

There is unquestionably a strong feeling in a portion of French society in favor of the North, and a majority of the educated classes are desirous that the relations of France with the Federal Government should continue amicable. They think that the Northern States furnish a natural and useful ally against England, and they are proud of France having taken a part in establishing American Independence. But it may be doubted whether the Emperor feels as many of the leading statesmen and politicians of France feel on this subject. The alliance of France with the United States was the only successful issue of the foreign policy of France in the later days of the old Monarchy, and it is one of the few traditions which the Bourbons have bequeathed to modern France. Those who are most warmly attached to it in France are those who rose to eminence under the Governments that preceeded the present Empire, and the Bourbons have given the tie a personal and family character by sending two of the young chiefs of their House to fight under the Federal standard. The Emperor may not be sorry to cut away the connexion of France with a country thus linked to his predecessors. He entered on a policy unfriendly to the Federal States, and strongly condemned by the educated classes in France, when he sent his troops to Mexico. If he were to go as far as the Mexican expedition would naturally lead him, and were to seek to govern the new conquest by erecting a barrier between it and the North, he would at least be committing France to a policy originated by himself, and would be separating her from a policy favoured by the French parties which he considers most hostile to himself. He went against the judgement and the doctrines of the educated classes when he embarked in his Italian war, and he made France take a part from which the political leaders of the Republic, no less than of the Constitutional Government, had sedulously tried to keep her. If the South consented to pay whatever the Emperor chose to fix as the price of his interference, either in the cession of territory or in some modification of the existing system of slavery, the French might be easily taught by the Ministerial press to feel indignant that a paper blockade should keep from the starving workmen of French manufactories the cotton they so much need. It is true that these are only, at present, speculations as to events that are not very distinct or near; but it is worth while, in examining the position of the North and the probabilities of war or peace, to remember that the interests which lead us to adopt the Federal doctrines of international law do not exist for France and that the traditional connection of France with the United States is bound up with the name and fortunes of a family which the Emperor desires, above all things, to consign to oblivion.—*London Saturday Review.*

Need of an Ambulance System.—It would seem that evidence enough has been presented on this subject to make it perfectly plain to the most common understanding, that this need continues to be one of the most pressing wants in the organization of our armies. The somewhat personal discussion which has grown out of it has elicited facts of the most startling character, showing that an untold amount of suffering continues to be caused by the want of a complete, efficient, authoritative ambulance organization. Of course, since the movement to interest the public mind on this subject was first started here in Boston by Dr. Bowditch, the very necessity of the case has led to some provision of this kind. Such flagrant outrages as he exposed could not be repeated in a civilized land without bringing upon it an overwhelming reproach. The humanity and thoughtfulness of corps commanders also, would, in proportion to their endowment with such qualities, lead them to make as full provision as lay in their power for the care of the wounded. It is admitted that a somewhat elaborate system has thus grown up, but with all its statistics of numbers of men and vehicles the defect in it is that it is not practically available to the extent to which it should be, for the simple reason that it is not based on legal enactment. As for the Army of the Potomac, so recently as the battle of Gettysburg, the following, from Dr. Bowditch's reply to Senator Wilson, shows how the existing system worked on that occasion:—

"Another surgeon, who entered the army early in the war, only

few days since sarcastically smiled when I asked him what he thought of the ambulance system in the Army of the Potomac. 'The system,' he replied, 'if you can call it such, is as bad as bad can be. At the battle of Gettysburg I carried off all my men upon muskets and the blankets of unwounded soldiers. I could not get any of the ambulance department near me.' A third officer—a Colonel—replied to a similar question: 'The ambulance system, as it at present exists, is a *nuisance*.' 'Why so?' I asked. 'Because,' he replied, 'it promises well, but has failed in performance, whenever I have wanted it. And as for the ambulance carriages, I would as soon die at once, as ride, when wounded, in one of them; driven furiously, as they often are, by rough drivers over a corduroy road. I am sure some men must have died in consequence of such treatment.' This gentleman has been, from the first, and is now, a prominent officer in the army.

"In conclusion of this part of my subject let me state two recent facts from Gettysburg. Both of them occurred to gentlemen living very near my home, but not members of my family. These two admirable officers and men were wounded mortally. One of them lay for a long time unattended, and finally was carried off on a shelter tent borne by soldiers. No ambulance or stretcher came near him, and with immense suffering he contrived to get home to die among his friends. The other died more early after the wound. He was carried off by his own men, and, fortunately for him, no ambulance, but a *common cart* bore him to a place of comparative safety, where he died. This latter was a staff officer, and one whose private and public virtues would have called out the sympathies of all. He could not obtain aid from this vaunted ambulance corps of Mr. Wilson."

We have, also, evidence of the insufficiency of the present organization, from the report of Mr. Olmsted of the operations of the Sanitary Commission during the campaign of June and July last, published in the *Sanitary Reporter*. He says:—

"The wounded now began to be brought from the field to the railroad for removal to fixed hospitals elsewhere. As they arrived much faster than they could be taken away, they were laid on the ground exposed to the rain, or to the direct rays of the July sun, without food. This having been anticipated and provided for by the Commission's agent in Baltimore, on the second day the Commission had a complete relief station, on a large scale, in operation, at the temporary terminus of the railroad. It consisted of several tents and awnings, with a kitchen and other conveniences. From that time to the present, from one to two thousand wounded men have been fed at this station daily, and from one to two hundred furnished with beds at night."

This was on the 6th of July, two days after the battle. Can an ambulance organization be complete which is unable to remove thousands of wounded men two days after a battle, and leaves them on the bare ground without food, to be saved from actual death by exposure and hunger only through the tender ministrations of this great public charity!—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Heintzelman has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to ride about in a carriage.

FIRST Lieutenant Bradford S. Murphy, Co. K, 6th Vermont, has been cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

MAJOR George W. West, of the 17th Maine Volunteers, had been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

MAJ. Gen. Herron arrived in St. Louis on Saturday last, *en route* for New-Orleans, to rejoin his command.

CAPT. O. G. Dodds, of the 81st Ohio Infantry, has been promoted to Major of 1st Alabama cavalry—Col. Spencer commanding.

COLONEL H W. Birge, of the 13th Connecticut Volunteers, of the Department of the Gulf, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

THE veteran Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott has returned to New York, and has taken apartments at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

GENERAL Thomas Francis Meagher will lecture in Boston on Monday, to a large audience, on the Army of the Potomac.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. M. McChesney, of the 1st North Carolina Union Volunteers, has been promoted, for gallant conduct, to the rank of Colonel.

COL. Joseph R. Hawley, of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, has arrived in Washington, D. C., from Morris Island. Col. Hawley has been Acting-Brigadier-General in place of General Stevens, who has been absent on furlough.

WILLIAM Raymond Lee, late Colonel of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Militia of Massachusetts upon the Governor's staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

SECOND Lieutenant Stephen Redshaw, Co. K, 77th New York Volunteers, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentlemen, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

IN the notice of the "Third Corps Union," the name of Brig.-Gen. Gilman Marston, formerly Colonel of the Second N. H. Volunteers, is omitted in the list of promotions of field officers to brigadier-generals.

COLONEL Charles C. Dwight, of the 160th New York Volunteers, was relieved on the 13th instant, from duty as Judge of the Provost Court (at New Orleans) of the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to rejoin his regiment. A. A. Atocha, Judge Advocate, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

BRIGADIER-General Terry, who arrived in Washington a few days ago, brought with him certified copies of the official correspondence between General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren, relative to affairs at Charleston. The correspondence has been laid before the President.

THE 130th New York infantry, which was recently mounted under the title of the 19th New York cavalry, has since been officially designated the 1st New York Dragoons. Letters for the officers and privates should be addressed accordingly. Col. Alfred Gibbs is the commanding officer.

A COURT of Inquiry, composed of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, Captain John Rodgers, Commander S. Nicholson, and S. L. Phillips, Esq., is in session at the Washington Navy Yard, investigating the facts connected with the capture of the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*, on the Rappahannock, on the 22d of August.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Charles R. Brayton, of the 14th Regiment, Rhode Island, H. A., (Colored), has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the 3d R. I. H. A.; Captain Richard Shaw, of the 3d R. I. H. A., to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the 13th R. I. H. A. (Colored); Raymond H. Perry to be Captain in the 3d R. I. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT Warner, executive officer of the United States revenue cutter *Philip Allen*, Captain George R. Slicer commanding, has been ordered for duty to Washington. Lieutenant Thomas Ley, also of the same vessel, is required to report to the officer commanding the revenue cutter *Jackson*, in the harbor of Baltimore, for duty.

COL. Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, has been promoted by the President to rank as a Brigadier-General, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost an arm. He will, however, resign his commission, having accepted the nomination on the Union ticket of Wisconsin as Secretary of State.

THE following promotions in the 64th N. Y. Volunteers are announced: First Lieutenant, Arnold R. Chace, to be Captain; First Lieutenant John A. Manley, to be Captain; Second Eieutenant Owel H. Willard, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George R. Fisk, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant W. W. Roller, to be First Lieutenant; Acting Sergeant Major Henry Thompson, to be Second Lieutenant; First Sergeant Edwin T. McCutcheon, to be Second Lieutenant; First Sergeant Albin C. Blackmore, to be Second Lieutenant.

THE prevalent notion touching the rank of Major-Generals in the Tennessee Army is erroneous. Major-General Grant is the senior officer in command, taking rank from date of 16th of February, 1862; Major-General Burnside is next in rank, his commission dating March 18th, 1862; Major-General Rosecrans is next, taking rank from commission dated March 21st, 1862; Major-General G. H. Thomas' commission is dated April 25th, 1862; Major-General Hooker's, May 5th, 1862; and Major-General Sherman's, we think, in November, 1862.

FIRST Lieutenant Wm. H. Smyth, commanding Company C, 16th Infantry, U. S. Army, reported shot through the temple on the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, is alive and unhurt. Two letters from him, dated Libby Prison, Richmond, Oct. 1 and Oct. 5, have lately been received. Major Sidney Coolidge, commanding the regiment, was probably killed, as he has not been seen within the rebel lines nor our own since the battle. Capt. John H. Christopher, reported killed, is wounded and ill at Cincinnati.

THE following officers compose the General Court Martial now in session at the corner of 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.: General William Hays, U. S. Vol., President; Col. Albert Tracy, additional A. D. C.; Maj. J. Lowrie McGee, 3d Va. Vol.; Maj. T. W. Grosvener, 12th Ill. Cav.; Capt. John R. Howard, additional A. D. C.; Capt. John C. Hopyor, additional A. D. C.; Capt. Joseph A. Slipper, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. Vol.; Capt. H. F. Brownson, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. Vol.; Maj. Theophilus Gaines, Judge Advocate.

CAPTAIN David W. Cohen, of the United States Marine Corps, recently tried before a Naval Court-martial for sending a challenge, has been found guilty of the specification, but not of the charges, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The bearer of the challenge, First Lieutenant A. B. McCann, of the Marine Corps, was also tried by the same Court, and sentenced to be admonished by the Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Welles disapproved the proceedings of the Court in both cases, saying that the Department cannot sanction a decision which seems to indicate a deficiency in the moral sentiment, as well as in the reasoning powers of those who pronounced it; the tendency of which would be to encourage a disregard of law.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A LETTER from the rebel headquarters to the Columbus, Georgia, *Inquirer*, puts the rebel losses at Chickamauga at 17,999. The Union loss is put by official statement at 15,851.

THOMAS J. Clay, the youngest son of Colonel Henry Clay, of Buena Vista fame, died on the 12th instant, at Atlanta, Georgia, of congestive fever. He was inspector on General Buckner's staff.

THE Treasury Department has recently sent seven or eight millions of dollars to the West for the payment of troops. The Treasurer has received another package of notes from the wreck of the steamer *Ruth*, thus furnishing additional proof that all the money (nearly three millions) was on board that steamer at the time of the fire.

THE fortifications at New Haven include a formidable water battery, extending from the saltpetre works to the old barracks, having a front of some ten or twelve hundred feet, with a formidable parapet, a sea wall, and a glacis and moat, or ditch surrounding the whole fort, in which there will be eight feet of water. The fort is to be flanked, and covered by other fortifications, involving a complicated system of defences.

THE Commissary-General of Prisoners has requested the Acting-Surgeon-General to have reports made on the fifteenth and last days of each month of deceased prisoners of war, giving rank, regiment, date of decease and place of interment, and such other information as is necessary to trace their place of burial. An order has accordingly been issued to surgeons in charge of hospitals in which prisoners of war are held to furnish such reports as requested.

THE French Admiral gave a fine entertainment on Wednesday, on board of his flagship, *La Guerriere*, now at this port. Among the guests were Admiral Paulding, Captain Meade, United States Navy, and several other high officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; also Count de Giorgi, Austrian Minister to the United States; Mr. H. Kohen, Austrian Vice Consul; Mr. Borg, Acting French Consul General; Judge Roosevelt and family, E. Cunard and family, and many other ladies and gentlemen of New York.

THE First Michigan, First Vermont, First Virginia, and Fifth New York cavalry regiments have received permission to return to their respective States, upon condition that they re-enlist for three years and recruit the regiments to their full strength. For this purpose thirty days' leave are granted. These commands were organized in 1861, and will go out of service during the coming year; but upon re-enlisting will receive the veteran bounty of four hundred dollars, and be able to muster a brigade equal in numbers to many of our divisions.

THE Provost-Marshal-General has issued a circular, stating that the one month's advanced pay allowed to volunteers, by resolution of Congress, approved July 21, 1862, will be paid to recruits for the old organizations, enlisted under the recent orders from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, immediately upon their arrival at the general rendezvous, by the Mustering and Disbursing officer there stationed, who will be subsequently reimbursed by the Pay Department.

IN one burial ground in Washington, near the old Soldier's Home, there have been over 7000 interments of soldiers, of which about five thousand bodies still remain—two thousand having been disinterred by relatives or friends. These interments are made in accordance with a plan of the ground as laid out into divisions, with each grave marked, and a record accurately kept of the names, date, military organization, &c., so that, as a general thing, the visitor may always find the tomb of any of the departed in whom he may be interested.

A GENERAL Court-Martial, of which Brigadier-General J. Ammen was President, assembled at Lexington, Ky., on the 10th of September, tried James C. Wetmore, an army contractor, on charges of presenting claims against the Government of the United States, knowing such claims to be false and fraudulent; of fraud and of neglect of duty; found him guilty of the two first offences, and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars to the Government of the United States, and to be imprisoned for two months. The sentence was approved, and Camp Chase, Ohio, was selected as his place of confinement.

THE facts in regard to changes at the West, as now officially ascertained, are as follows: 1. General Rosecrans is relieved. 2. Gen. Thomas assumes his command of the Army of the Cumberland. 3. The Departments of the Ohio (Burnside), Cumberland (Thomas), Tennessee (Hurlbut), and Vicksburg (McPherson), are consolidated into one grand "military division of the Mississippi," under the command of Gen. Grant. 4. Generals Hooker and Sherman, the latter now at Iuka, will command corps in the field. 5. Gen. Grant's headquarters will be in the field. 6. McPherson's Department will extend from the Department of the Gulf to Napoleon.

OUR LOSS AT CHICKAMAUGA.—The following is the official report of casualties at the battle of Chickamauga:

14TH ARMY CORPS (GENERAL THOMAS.)

Killed.—36 commissioned officers; 635 enlisted men. Total, 671.

Wounded.—206 commissioned officers; 3,297 enlisted men. Total, 3,503.

Missing.—127 commissioned officers; 2,000 enlisted men. Total, 2,127.

20TH ARMY CORPS (GENERAL M'COOK.)

Killed.—40 commissioned officers; 363 enlisted men. Total, 403.

Wounded.—168 commissioned officers; 2,367 enlisted men. Total, 2,535.

Missing.—77 commissioned officers; 1,503 enlisted men. Total, 1,580.

21ST ARMY CORPS (GENERAL CRITTENDEN.)

Killed.—39 commissioned officers; 296 enlisted men. Total, 335.

Wounded.—131 commissioned officers; 2,157 enlisted men. Total, 2,288.

Missing.—22 commissioned officers; 655 enlisted men. Total, 677.

RESERVED CORPS (GENERAL GRANGER.)

Killed.—16 commissioned officers; 219 enlisted men. Total, 235.

Wounded.—59 commissioned officers; 877 enlisted men. Total, 936.

Missing.—54 commissioned officers; 507 enlisted men. Total, 561.

GRAND TOTAL.

Killed.—131 commissioned officers; 1,513 enlisted men. Total, 1,644.

Wounded.—564 commissioned officers; 8,698 enlisted men. Total, 9,262.

Missing.—280 commissioned officers; 4,665 enlisted men. Total, 4,945. Total loss—15,851.

GEN. GILLMORE AND ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The following letter from Rear-Admiral Dahlgren has been received by the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAG-SHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Off Morris Island.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—In the despatch of October 9th you are pleased to allude to the state of the relations between General Gillmore and myself. The following note from General Gillmore will satisfy the Department upon this subject, at least to its date, (September 23:)

MORRIS ISLAND, (S. C) Sept. 23.

ADMIRAL:—I am much chagrined at the reports in the newspapers about my tendering my resignation in consequence of a disagreement between you and myself, and that we did not co-operate cordially. It is not necessary for me to assure you that I am entirely ignorant of the slightest foundation for such reports, and had no idea that they existed until they appeared in the papers. They were doubtless started by some scribbling sensationalist in lieu of news. I will see that they are authoritatively contradicted.

Sincerely yours,
Q. A. GILLMORE.

To Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

I have only to add that General Gillmore spent several hours in conference with me yesterday, as he did on the 15th, and, as usual, in the most friendly manner, and came on board this morning to converse on public business. We spoke on the subject, and the General assures me that he was not aware of any foundation for the current rumors. Indeed our concurrence on the public business between us and our personal relations make such rumors absurd.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral Com'dg S. A. B. Squadron.

THE NIAGARA.—The frigate *Niagara*, Commander T. T. Craven, remains at Gloucester harbor awaiting recruits, and will probably stay there a month or two, until the fishing fleet comes in. The relief of many hundred men from fishing duty will probably furnish a good portion, if not all of the men required to fill up the *Niagara's* complement. A meeting was held in the town to adopt measures for furthering the enlistment of her crew. It was unanimously resolved, that it was expedient that the sum of $30,000 be raised, the same to be appropriated as bounties to such seamen as shall enlist on board the frigate *Niagara*, now lying at this port, and that a bounty of not less than $150 be paid to each man who enlists. The citizens are anxious that the *Niagara* should complete her crew from their town, and are taking the proper measures to secure that end.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondent.—If you will make your inquiry in person at our office, we shall be glad to give you what information we can, if we are satisfied as to your purpose in making the inquiry. We have very full information as to the location of the different regiments in the service; but it is not proper that we should make it public, through the columns of the Journal.

Ninth New Jersey.—A sentinel should present arms to *any* Surgeon who has the rank of Major.

Soldier.—The article on "Forming Fours," by Major-General Casey, which appeared in the number of this journal for Sept. 12th, contains precisely the information you desire. In the second face to the right, No. 1 steps to the *left* of No. 2; in the third face to the right, No. 1 steps to the *right* of No. 2; in the fourth face to the right, No. 2 steps to the *left* of No. 1. In the first face to the left, No. 1 steps to the *left* of No. 2; in the second face to the left, No. 2 steps to the *right* of No. 1; in the third face to the left, No. 2 steps to the *left* of No. 1; and in the fourth to the left, No. 1 steps to the *right* of No. 2.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

THE ANACONDA POLICY.

It will be for these of us who survive the war and are able to review the course of its military conduct in the light of completed events to learn to what precise extent the object for which the Nation took up arms has been delayed, frustrated and jeoparded by a single false theory. It would be difficult perhaps to mark the precise period when, or the exact circumstances under which the theory arose; but scarcely had the rebellion broken out when the minds of men became impressed with the notion that the proper method of "crushing" it, was to surround the rebellious territory with a grand *cordon militaire* which, drawn tighter and tighter, would squeeze the life out of the rebellion. It so happened, too, that this preposterous notion—so thoroughly characteristic of a people utterly inexperienced in war—at an early stage became fixed and formulated by a phrase, (the authorship of which tradition assigns to General Scott)—which seizing hold of the popular fancy, was forthwith looked upon as the certain and sovereign prescription for the cure of the rebellion. The reader already anticipates that we allude to the famous "Anaconda" system. The Anaconda, immediately on its creation, achieved an immense success, and for months men's mouths and the public prints were full of the wild imagery drawn from this monster, whose "fiery folds were to twine round the," etc., etc.

Unhappily, this conceit was not allowed to remain an innocent fiction with which the popular fancy might play: it was adopted as a practical fact and rule of conduct in the governance of the war; and this brings us to the statement with which we set out, that time alone can reveal how much damage and disaster this false theory wrought us. The Anaconda policy planted our forces in an absurdly extended military cordon, along the whole vast circumference of the theatre of war. The Anaconda policy gave us ten, twelve, fifteen different and independent lines of operation, concentric towards the enemy. The Anaconda policy placed our armies on exterior and indecisive lines. The Anaconda policy, in a word, accumulated and resumed in itself every possibility of incorrect military action.

The rebels, not much wiser at the start than ourselves, undertook to meet the Anaconda by a corresponding device—opposing our force on each point of the front of operations by a counter force, meeting us on each of all the lines we selected, and covering each point we menaced. But they were not long in discovering the error and folly of this policy. They speedily found what could be accomplished by concentration, learned the advantage and uses of interior lines, and became willing to relinquish the temporary possession of territory that they might in the end take it and more back as the result of general combinations. To correct action based on these grand fundamental principles of war—which are also so obviously the dictate of what we call "common sense," that it is astounding men should ever act differently—the rebels are indebted for whatever success they have achieved. And it is no exaggeration to say that the rebellion exists to-day, in great part, by virtue of the Anaconda theory.

It is some satisfaction to know, however, that, if we were long in getting over this fatal fiction, disastrous experience has not been wholly lost upon us. We have learnt the importance of concentration and combined action, of reducing the number of lines of operation and adopting such as promise decisive results, of ourselves seizing interior lines, of striking for the centre instead of dallying on the circumference. The latest action in this respect is most encouraging. At one blow, four independent armies, operating upon four independent lines, have been rolled into one colossal mass, planted on one grand decisive line, and assigned a task of superlative magnitude and moment.

This action reduces our forces in the field practically to two great armies, operating upon two lines and aiming at two great objective points—namely, the Army of the Potomac, and the Grand Army in Tennessee, now under General Grant. It is true that we have other forces at other points, and working for other ends; but these are subordinate, and their work subordinate, not primary. Our coast operations will still go on, and should do so, for they are important in many ways, materially and morally. We have also expeditionary forces in the right zone—west of the Mississippi river—whose work is worth doing; provided their presence there does not take from our needed strength at more important points. But the crowning task of crushing the main armed force of the rebellion is now committed to our two great armies in Tennessee and in Virginia.

So far, therefore, as concerns the general scope and scheme of military operations, the present position of our armies is in the highest degree satisfactory. It only remains that the operations of these two great armies *shall be so ordered that they shall mutually coöperate with and sustain each other.* If the main weight and interest of the war has been transferred from Virginia to Tennessee, the army in Virginia can yet aid the army in Tennessee immensely. The notion of "shelving" the Army of the Potomac, under the frivolous guise of "covering Washington," which we hear talked of, is ridiculous. It has far other work to do and it must do it. We should do what Napoleon did in all his wars against Austria, where he had two lines of operation—one in Italy and one in Germany. The main force, the main effort, the decisive operation, were always made in one zone, to which all that was done in the other zone was subordinate. We should have this same subordination and *coördination* between our two great armies. If the Potomac Army is unequal to its task of taking Richmond, it can at least so act as to make a great diversion in favor of the West. We have two armies. The rebels have in reality but one. They rely on the advantages of their interior position and our own oft-displayed want of combination, to make their force, by *massing*, formidable on the decisive theatre, east or west. Our forces have hitherto borne the character of the isolated fingers of a hand: they are now those fingers closed in a clenched fist, capable of dealing downright hard blows.

THE RANK OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

We have in our service a want of grades among general officers, and we have never seen the man who could give a good reason why. The singular and anomalous rank of *lieutenant-general,*—anomalous when it stands alone, as a brevet, at least,—expired with Washington; and our National Legislature has guarded its slumbers in the tomb at Mount Vernon, as he dragons did the fruit in the garden of the Hesperides. So, when our noble old Scott had earned something more than thanks or a medal, and a few of the just, we will not say generous, thought to revive this rank for the veteran of three wars, there were not wanting bitter opponents; among whom, if we remember rightly, was Jefferson Davis.

But, entirely apart from rewards of merit, we need more grades and some system. Rising to some sense of this want in the Navy, *admirals* and *commanders* were appointed, although why they were *rear*-admirals, for the life of us we cannot tell. Why should they fly their pennons at the mizzen? Why not simply *admiral?* But the Navy has at least taken a step in the right direction. Now how is it in the Army? A *brigadier-general* means, of course, one commanding a brigade, but what does *major-general* mean? The truth is, we have cut off one end. The generals in every service of which we know anything have conformed in grade to the regimental organization. Thus, as we have *colonel, lieutenant-colonel* (*i. e.,* colonel-substitute), *major* (*i. e., greater* than a captain), and *captain;* so the design was to have *general, lieutenant-general, major-general,* and *brigadier-general,*—the brigade being the unit of a general's command.

The commander of a separate army is in very deed a *general,* without limitation of rank; his chief assistants or lieutenants, such as grand division, wing, or corps commanders, are rightly termed *lieutenant-generals,* while the division and brigade commanders are respectively *major* and *brigadier* generals. To *major-general* we prefer the French and Spanish appellation *général de division;* but the European usage sanctions the other form.

We advocate, not a superfluity, but a sufficiency of grades, and should like even to see the grade of *field marshal* established for exalted merit and service. We are sure that the marshals of the Empire fought more devotedly than plain General Massena or Junot or Duroc would have done, and F. M. has added prestige to the fame of the Iron Duke, even after Waterloo.

There are two objections which may be urged against our propositions;—the one that the rebels have adopted the system of generals, and the other, that, hoping to come back to a small army and peaceful days, we should not encumber ourselves with a *grand cadre,* which would then be unnecessary and absurd; we have a ready answer for both. In their adoption of the European system the rebels have done well, and as wicked and ill-deserving as they are in other respects, in this at least they have given us an example we should follow.

In regard to the second objection, those who urge it are greatly mistaken. Until the rebellion is finally conquered, every one will concede that we must have a large army, and hundreds of generals; and if, as we believe and hope and maintain, we are to be entirely triumphant in this struggle, a large standing army in the future,—large, at least, in comparison with our former ideas,—is to be our fate and our fortune. The day of small things in military affairs, depend upon it, is over, and forever.

The creation of these new grades would avoid confusion, reward merit, render that symmetrical which is now one-sided and incomplete; it would produce no ill-results which we can conceive, and would cost the Government not one single penny. We advocate the grades, but that does not imply increase of pay; but only a re-arrangement of the pay-table.

MILITARY INSPIRATIONS.

After a commanding General has made all his plans, pre-arranged all his combinations, given to all his subordinates detailed instructions, and, with a forecast almost superhuman, provided as nearly as he can for every possibility, it never fails to be the case that much depends upon what we venture to call "happy inspirations" of subordinate commanders in the moment of conflict. There is no war, there is scarcely a single great battle, which does not illustrate this. Such, for example, was the ready return of Desaix from Novi to Marengo as soon as his practiced ear caught the vollies of the First Consul's battle. Before Napoleon could send, Desaix following his instinct, was making a forced march; and he arrived just in time to save the day. "General," said the First Consul, "the battle is lost." Melas had won the field, and had turned over the pursuit of the French to his Chief-of-Staff, General Zach. "Sir," replied Desaix, taking out his watch, "it is not four o'clock; "there is time to win another." And so the battle was won. The want of just such a spirit lost Waterloo. Jomini places among the three grand causes of defeat the non-arrival of Grouchy, even though Blucher had escaped him.

It was the happy inspiration of Richepanse at the battle of Hohenlinden, after his division was cut

in two by the Austrian left wing, that led him to fall with one-half on the rear of the grand column of the Austrians. MOREAU has had the glory in history, but RICHEPANSE won the battle. MARMONT'S testimony is valuable and decisive on this point. "Such good "fortune," he says, "was not due to the dispositions of "General MOREAU. General RICHEPANSE, a man of "talent and courage, finding his division surrounded by "Austrian troops, faced them in every direction, and "possessed himself of a hundred pieces of cannon, "which were marching in column over the causeway."

It was due to McMAHON, the commander of the Second Corps of the Army of the Alps, that the French were successful at Magenta. He charged at an opportune moment without orders, and for his success he was made Marshal of France, and Duke of Magenta. We can hardly take up a battle in European annals which does not contain a striking example.

But to come down to our own times and people. Here we shall find our subject more frequently illustrated by the want of this inspiration than by exhibitions of it. Had General PATTERSON pushed for Manassas—or been able to do so—in a line parallel with JOHNSTON'S retiring columns, to the first battle of Bull Run, the day would not have been lost; and the rebel cry, at the moment of their despair, "KIRBY SMITH is "coming with 30,000 men!" would have soon given way to dumb astonishment at finding that officer confronted by a new army on our own side.

It seems to be conceded that could General McDOWELL have flown to the sound of McCLELLAN'S cannon on the first day, or of Gaines' Mill on the second of the great week of battles, the issue might have been very different. "I venture to say," says Colonel ESTVAN, "of the Confederate Army" (and our readers may give what credence they will to his judgment), "that if McCLELLAN had received the support "that was promised him, he might have given a crush-"ing blow to the Confederacy." This support lay in McDOWELL on the north, and BURNSIDE at Fort Monroe, or Newport News. There were a hundred times in that memorable week when succor from both would have carried Richmond, even after our retreat had begun. At least this is now the acknowledgment of the rebels themselves. The directions for these so-called happy inspirations are often the most simple. Among them are:—If you have nothing of great importance to do, fly to the sound of cannon. NELSON'S final order at Trafalgar to his Captains was—"Every "Captain will be doing his duty if he is hotly engaging "the enemy." The spirit and almost the letter is the same now, and for our army. Fight where there are orders; fight where there are no orders, and especially in an emergency where manifestly none could be given.

We do not by any means counsel an evasion or transgression of orders, or that mean spirit which would seek to exalt one's self by disobedience of orders, which is constantly reaching out for impunity of success; but we do counsel and hope to see more of the fire of genius in our subordinate commanders; men who take advantage of circumstances which the General-in-Chief could not foresee, to win a victory, or avoid a defeat. Such are the men whom history delights to honor; such are the men who gain great battles, and save imperilled countries; bringing captive in their triumphant train, peace, prosperity and national glory.

THE London *Times* attempts to show that the fighting material of the North is exhausted. It is not necessary for us to argue this point, as the observation of every man in the North contradicts it. It further says that the fighting element of the South is *not* exhausted—and this statement, we rather think, will be contradicted by the observation of every man in that section. Its logic is wonderful. It assumes that the Confederate States have a population of six millions, and have sent to the field six hundred thousand soldiers, or one-tenth of their aggregate population; while the Northern States, with twenty million inhabitants, have sent to the field a million soldiers, or one-twentieth of their aggregate population. One would fancy that, in comparison with the Southern drain, this showed that the North had still a million of fighting men left, which we assure our astute critic it has, and another million to boot. The English organ, in further referring to the immense ratio of soldiers taken from the Southern population, says that "if we apply the estimate to our "own islands the levy will appear prodigious. Scot-"land contains just about half as many inhabitants as "the Southern Confederacy, and they are among the "most martial races in the world; but what would be "felt in Scotland if the entire military establishment "of Great Britain were maintained by drafts from "that country only? Our whole army, Indian and "Colonial garrisons included, is under 230,000 men of "all ranks and arms; whereas, if Scotland were to be "drained as the Southern States have been drained, she "would send 300,000 men to the field."

The fact is, that no comparison can be made between America, North or South, and any European country, in regard to their respective capacities for speedily furnishing a great and effective army. The population of no European country, in mass, is one half so *military* as ours. The clumsy clodhoppers of their agricultural districts, the pale and puny operatives of their manufacturing districts, and the imbruted masses that form the under-stratum of their great cities, are the very antipodes of *soldiers*, as regards constitution, character, spirit and training. But our independent, free-holding American yeomanry, our intelligent mechanics of the great cities, our mercantile and commercial classes, are soldiers born, and, when men, are soldiers in thought, in habit, and, to a large degree, in training. Instead of being able to put into the field one-tenth of our gross population, we believe that, in case of emergency, the North could put one-seventh, or three millions of men under arms. And so flexible and apt is the national character, that in less than a year all of these recruits would have the character and capacity of veterans.

IT is understood that the Court of Inquiry in the case of General BUELL has acquitted that officer of all the charges brought against him. This result will be received with the utmost satisfaction by all who are cognizant of the merits of the case. Especially West of the Alleghanies, where the character and military career of General BUELL are more intimately known than in the East, his acquittal will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, as the vindication and justification—tardy though it be—of a much maligned soldier. General BUELL had the misfortune to be one of the victims sacrificed to the Nation's own inexperience of war. It is the same old story that appears so often in the histories of all democracies suddenly plunged into war. Such men the Greeks exiled, and then raised monuments to their memory; such men Revolutionary France sent to the guillotine, and afterwards transferred their ashes to the Pantheon! We hope American history will never be blotted with such acts. It is hard enough to submit, as General BUELL has had to do for more than a year, to public suspicion and malice, and the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. The revenges of time come round, however; a court of his peers has cleared him of every charge that ignorance or malice brought against him. We now sincerely trust that a field will be assigned to General BUELL where his great military talent will have full scope.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY has rendered a report to Secretary STANTON on the operations of the draft, in which, while stating that the machinery for executing the Enrollment Act is in complete working order, he yet acknowledges that the Conscription Law as it now stands, "cannot be made to develope the "entire military strength of the Nation, and that the "execution of it has been rendered exceedingly diffi-"cult by the efforts made in various ways to resist or "evade it, or to escape from its operation." Of those drawn in the present draft, including the fifty per cent. additional, eighty per cent. have reported, in accordance with the order of the board. Of all examined about thirty per cent. have been exempted on account of physical disability, about thirty per cent. have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the Act, &c. About forty per cent. of the men examined (that is forty per cent. of eighty per cent.=thirty-two per cent.) have been held to service, and have either entered the army in person, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation. About one-half of those held to service have paid commutation, which reduces the thirty-two per cent. of men held to service to sixteen per cent. *Of these sixteen per cent., about one-third have gone in person, and two-thirds have furnished substitutes.* These men are now all in the field. The figures are not given, but from the data they must number about *forty thousand*, as the total practical result of the draft. The Provost Marshal, while recognizing the faulty provisions of a law whose practical fruits are so meagre, does not propose any remedy. Before the new draft, set down for the 1st of January, comes off, Congress should see that the needed improvements are made in the Act.

THE resumption of the bombardment on Morris' Island, which is reported to have been begun on Monday, opens the second act in the seige of Charleston. The first was the bombardment for the reduction of Sumter and Wagner. This having been successfully accomplished, General GILLMORE took Cumming's Point as his *point d'appui* for further operations. The interim, we make no doubt, has been well employed in erecting his batteries, and strengthening his works for the new assault, which has now begun. Our readers will bear us witness that we have always estimated the reduction of Charleston as a colossal task, and as yet we can scarcely see how, with the means at hand, it is to be accomplished. General GILLMORE can doubtless shell the rebels out of the works on Sullivan's island, just as he shelled them out of their works on Morris' island; but this is not the capture of Charleston. As for the attempt to effect its reduction by shelling from Cumming's Point (with or without Greek fire), that is a fiction which may serve the innocent purpose of tickling the popular fancies; but it will hardly be seriously considered by professional men. Until either the iron fleet can make its way up to the city, or we can plant a force on James Island large enough to march on it, we have little faith in the capture of Charleston.

GENERAL MEADE has within a day or two made some changes in the position of his forces, looking to the better protection of those engaged in the reconstruction of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. While this change was going on, at about three o'clock Wednesday morning, the rebels made a demonstration against the Sixth corps, but nothing further was accomplished than the driving in of the pickets of that corps a short distance, when the rebels retired.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, in his Cincinnati speech, said it was his firm belief that if the forces recently sent to Chattanooga had been ordered there before, the backbone of the rebellion ere this would have been broken.

THE figures of an official statement of the Union losses at Chickamauga Creek, published in the JOURNAL of last week, are slightly altered by a corrected report which we have received from Washington, and we therefore republish the statement with the corrections.

A WELL-informed correspondent writes us as follows in regard to the organization of Army Corps:—

"As a matter of fact, permit a reader of the JOURNAL to say that the Army of the Potomac was not organized into Army Corps, until Mr. STANTON, the present Secretary of War, was inducted into office, and that it is believed this was done on his motion.

It is also believed that with Mr. STANTON also originated the first official move to create a general Chief-of-Staff of the Army; a position similar to the one held in the French army, first by BERTHIER, and more recently by Marshal VAILLANT. Owing to official difficulties, likely to grow out of the somewhat ill-defined duties of such an office in a service like ours, it is presumed that it was thought best, when General McCLELLAN was on the Peninsula, and unable to do the duties both of Commanding General-in-Chief and that of the Army of the Potomac, to appoint an officer to the former position, leaving to General McCLELLAN the latter command."

THE question of supplies is really the pivot on which turns the problem of military operations at Chattanooga. The reports of correspondents reveal a lamentable deficiency in this respect at present. We have ever since General ROSECRANS' advance looked upon the experiment of sustaining a front of operations at Chattanooga while drawing supplies from the Ohio river, as one of the most remarkable in logistics. The line of communications is over three hundred miles long, consisting of one single slender thread of railroad and requiring nearly a hundred miles of wagoning. This line has to be kept up in face of the flocks of light, enterprising cavalry which the rebels have in hand. We rather think that it will be found necessary for the Army of the Cumberland either to advance or to retreat, for the question of subsistence will hardly allow it to stand still.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

It is not yet definitively settled, but it is not improbable, that the fine line-of-battle ship *Duncan*, of 81 guns, 3727 tons, and 800 horse-power, will be selected as the flag-ship of Sir James Hope, on his proceeding to relieve Sir Alexander Milne in command of the North American and East India Station.

According to a circular lately issued by the British Government, officers of the army and navy actually settling and residing on any of the unoccupied and unsurveyed lands of British Columbia will be entitled without pay to free grants of such lands, in tracts varying from 200 to 600 acres, according to their rank and length of service.

A second trial of the iron-plated screw steamship *Prince Consort*, 35 guns, 4045 tons, has taken place at Plymouth. The mean speed attained in six runs was 13·132. The trial was at full boiler power. Both the engines and boilers worked exceedingly well; and although in some of the runs the wind freshened from an average of 3½ up to 5, it appeared to have very little effect on the speed of the vessel.

The English journals regard the recent discovery of tempering blocks of steel in oil as likely to produce a vast change in cannon manufacture, inasmuch as it enables thick masses of steel to be enormously increased in tensile strength, at the same time that it removes the insidious brittleness consequent upon the use of the hard surface required for firing rifle projectiles. Previous to the late successful application of this method of tempering blocks of steel, there did not exist in England the means of making powerful rifled guns, as the iron, whether wrought or cast, was liable to yield, and was certain to rapidly deteriorate under the heavy charges necessary to produce a high initial velocity.

Spiegel iron is getting much into use at Sheffield, in the Bessemer process (as a carbonizer), and also for making steel, the charcoal quality suiting very well for this purpose, on account of the large proportion of manganese and carbon it contains. The British Government are now experimenting on this class of iron at Woolwich (with the intention, it is understood, of using it, like Krupp of Essen, in the manufacture of steel cannon). For rolled armor-plates it is also likely to come much into use, being used in a process at present kept secret. There are various sorts of Spiegel iron, but the charcoal-made quality is considered to be the best suited for the purpose named.

While experiments are being made in the Atlantic, to ascertain the comparative merits of the iron-cased ships of war of the French Imperial navy, other experiments are about to be made at the island of Aix, off Rochefort, by which the Emperor expects to be informed whether fortifications of stone are capable of resisting the attack of a fleet of iron-sides. After the question has been decided, experiments are to be made with the object of deciding whether fortifications on land, which have the advantage of remaining fixed, can be so constructed as to defeat any attack from a battery in motion, such as a ship of war. These experiments are to be commenced early in the month of October, under the personal inspection, it is said, of the Emperor, attended by several of the most distinguished military and naval engineers. The first experiment, to ascertain the capability of stone fortifications to resist iron-clad ships of war, is to be made by an attack on Fort Liedot, in the island of Aix.

Sir William Snow Harris has published a pamphlet discussing the naval architecture of England. He refers to the "ill-conditioned system in the administrative department of the Admiralty," and says, "the heads of our naval government do not at all times seem to understand what they really want." He is of opinion that "in the present variable condition of nautical affairs, the construction of the British Navy ought not to rest with one or two individuals, but should be in the hands of an executive council, consisting of theoretical and practical naval architects and engineers, experienced naval officers well versed in the science of naval tactics, gunnery, &c. In fact we require, for the solution of the problem of naval construction in the present day, a combination of an immense deal of theoretical and practical knowledge and experience of different kinds. Looking to the future prospect of naval construction in the department of the Admiralty, as the case at present stands, it must be allowed, as just observed, to be sufficiently gloomy and critical."

Improvements in armor-plating have lately been patented in England by Mr. Richard Bell. They consist in securing to the iron frames or ribs double surface plates, that is, plates somewhat similar in form to ordinary rails for railways, the web or beam connecting the surfaces being of a depth varying with the requirements of the ship; the inner surface of the plates is recessed so as to receive between every two plates an intermediate and smaller, but similarly-shaped, double-surfaced and webbed strengthening plate. Between every two plates where they are brought together on the outer surface, a rib or filling-up piece of teak or other suitable material is fitted; and for the purpose of tightening all the plates an aperture is made through the web of all of them, and through this aperture, a bolt or bolts in a heated state is run vertically; a key is then passed through the bottom of the bolt, which on cooling tightens all the plates, and gives stability to the whole structure. The inner surface of the plates is bedded on tarred felt or other like suitable material. In some cases the vertical tie-bolt may be surrounded with a wooden washer or collar.

Cavalier Novi, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Ordnance, on the 5th of February last, read at the Royal Institution of Naples, a paper entitled "Substances for the Preservation of Iron, Cast Iron, and Steel." It was approved and inserted in the reports of the Academy. After having enumerated the principal means for preserving iron adopted by the ancients, and still more recently down to modern times, he confines his attention to the three following compositions for coating iron-works:—1. Varnish composed of resinous matter, such as essence of turpentine, galipot, resin, colophony, &c; 2. Varnish in the composition of which there is quick essence of coal tar and dry pitch of the same tar; 3. Varnish the composition of which is derived from asphalte and its quick essences, mixed with oxides and various coloring substances. He concludes by saying that the future preservation of iron depends on the positive use of asphalte and its results. In the month of August the French Government directed that experiments should be made on these compositions.

Letters patent have been recently granted to Mr. William Clark, engineer, London, for an invention which relates to what are technically known as "sub-calibre" shot and shell—that is to say, shot and shell of a calibre less than that of the guns from which they are intended to be fired. It consists, first, in the combination of a bolt or elongated shell of iron or steel, having a cutting face and a surrounding casing of wood or other light material; secondly, in a rear cap of metal, so applied in combination with the bolt or shell and the wooden casing as to serve as a means of holding the wooden casing, as a means of attaching the packing device, and as a means of supporting and guiding the rear end of the projectile in the bore of the gun; thirdly, in a front cap of metal, so applied in combination with the bolt or shell and the wooden casing, as to serve the purposes of holding the forward end of the casing, of supporting and guiding its front end in the bore of the gun, and of effecting the explosion of the charge of the shell by resistance against the surface of the body penetrated by the shell itself.

A correspondent of the London *Mechanics' Magazine*, writing of American and English guns, says he is happy to state that England possesses a gun of precisely the same character as the Parrott, which the *Magazine* had called "*beyond dispute* the best in the American navy." He refers to a gun invented by Mr. Pashley Britten. "Like the Parrott, it is a muzzle-loader, is rifled with shallow grooves and lands, each about an inch wide; it also has a slow twist, and is fired with a charge of 1-10th the weight of the shot. The mode of stopping windage and causing rotation of the shot is in principle precisely similar—the only difference being that the soft metal cast into the breech-end is a disc of lead instead of a ring of brass. This plan is known as the "expansion system," and is among the best; superior, I think, to the Wahrendorff or compression system, which is often erroneously spoken of as Sir William Armstrong's invention. 'Honor to whom honor is due.' I present to your readers an abstract of a report, showing the results of a comparative trial of a 50-pounder Britten, *versus* a 40-pounder Armstrong. The object was to determine 'the effect of equal charges in large and small bores.' In the report the following particulars are recorded:—The Britten was a rifled 32-pounder cast-iron service gun; the bore 6.375 in., the weight of the shot 50 lbs., and of the charge 5 lbs., or 1-10th; initial velocity 1,209.2; pressure on shot 415 tons, and on sides of the gun 1,204 tons. The Armstrong was a rifled breech-loader, the bore 4 in., the weight of the shot 40 lbs., and of the charge 5 lb., or ⅛th; initial velocity, 1,200; pressure on shot 163 tons, and on the gun 1,964 tons. Here, again, the Britten bore away the prize, the Armstrong lagging behind. Nevertheless, the latter are introduced in the service; and Mr. Britten, having proposed his system to the War-office for heavy broadside guns, is still waiting, as he has been for months, whilst 'the question is under consideration.' At a scientific meeting, Mr. Britten, plaintively but naturally, said 'he thought it only fair that he should be allowed to compete with Sir William Armstrong on equal terms.'

Italian Artillery.—A writer, who was present at the Camp of Somma during the recent review of Italian troops, came away very much impressed with what he saw. He was particularly struck with the artillery. Three hundred and six cannon had just defiled before a considerable crowd, flocking in from the different provinces of Upper Italy, and under the eyes of the King, surrounded by his children, his best generals, and most trusted ministers. The great military *fête* of Milan was not a manifestation as regarded exterior polities, but a *fête* got up quietly, and passing off quietly, to draw closer the ties of Italian brotherhood. The Milan review was the baptism of a new era after centuries of dissension, and Italy has now become a far different power to what she was when split into rival principalities. The account given of her new artillery brings to mind the days of which the "gunner" Machiavelli wrote, when all the business of fighting was entrusted to a few soldiers of fortune called *condottieri*—a heavy armed cavalry who fought for the state that paid them best. The great object of the leaders of these troops was to keep them out of harm's way, for every man who fell was so much private capital lost. Machiavelli relates how in two battles, the first of which lasted four hours and the second half a day, only one man was killed, who, tumbling from his horse, was suffocated in the mud. The ease of the soldier, too, was so far consulted, that during a siege the artillery was not allowed to be fired on either side from sunset to sunrise. Guicciardini gives an account of Italian artillery when the French, under Charles VIII., invaded that country at the close of the fifteenth century. The French had then very serviceable pieces, but the Italians were exceedingly defective, and their best artillery consisted of small copper tubes, covered with wood and hides. They were mounted on unwieldly carriages, drawn by oxen, and followed by cars or wagons loaded with stone balls. The guns were worked so awkwardly that the besieged had time to repair the damages by one shot before another was fired. The tubing system would appear to belong to a very early period of cannon history; and it seems wonderful how guns such as those described by the Italian writer could have ever been worked with effect, or worked at all. It is not to be wondered at that the Italian soldiers of those days thought artillery might be altogether dispensed with in field engagements.—*London Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE CANADA BUGBEAR.

The English press continues to be disturbed by the alarming discovery that the United States is "casting longing eyes" on Canada and is greedy for annexation. The apathy of the province in responding to the fears of the people at home has occasioned great surprise and vexation. At length, however, they are satisfied to perceive that "the "Canadas are rousing from a lethargy which seemed utterly "unaccountable" and are "girding on their defensive ar-"mor, and imitating the old country in making due preparations against invasion." An English military paper says:

"Our example has had its good effects: Canada is forming a Militia and Volunteer system much like our own, and, if she will only persevere, she will soon have a defensive force fully capable of defeating any Yankee attempt to introduce republican despotism across the St. Lawrence and the dividing lakes. The armed force of Canada, if judiciously trained and steadily kept in a state of efficiency, ought, with the aid of the Regular Army of England, to be well able to resist any attempt on the part of Yankeedom to invade it. We are well aware of the hatred which every Canadian bears to the United States, and that alone would prevent any conquest of that country being a permanent one. The North American Indians hardly hate more intensely the "Long knives" than the Canadians detest the Yankees. It is not very generally known, but it is the truth, that ever since the dispute of the "Trent," we have been quietly improving the defences of Canada at every weak point, and we have stored our arsenals at Quebec and Halifax with all the munitions of war, in which we were shamefully deficient when suddenly assailed. We shall be better prepared if ever again called on to give aid to Canada. Already in that country we have stores of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition to supply a levy of all the men between 18 and 45, and we could, in a few weeks, meet every demand for the fighting men of the Colony from 45 to 60. As long as Canada retains her loyalty to England, and is true to herself, she can resist any inroad from the Northern States of America with even more success than the Southern Confederacy has done."

FROM JAPAN.

In a private correspondence from Yokohama, dated July 2d, *Le Moniteur* finds some interesting details, of which the following is a translation:—

"Yokohama, the name of which was unknown in Europe before the treaties recently concluded with the Japanese government, is a place of commercial importance. It is situated at a distance of 12 or 14 kilometres from the capital, on the bay of Kanagawa, and has a population of about 20,000. Its wooden houses, built at wide distances apart, are neat, airy, and surrounded by beautiful gardens. The inhabitants are industrious, active, and disposed to enter into relations with foreigners. When Rear-Admiral Jaures took possession of the city, he issued an address to the people, at the request of the Tycoon, assuring them that his only aim was to maintain tranquility and that he would respect their property, customs and religion. This produced an excellent impression. The Admiral took command of a small force of native troops, 1500 men, whom the Tycoon placed at his disposal. These troops asked for French instructors, and from that time have drilled twice a day. They give proof of great spirit, and have acquired considerable military knowledge. They already understand the principal commands, which are delivered to them in French. Admiral Jaures, to maintain harmonious relations with his colleague of the English marine, has shared the occupation of Yokohama with him, and this union has effected good results. The struggle between the Tycoon and the Mikado, that is to say between the temporal and spiritual sovereigns of Japan, will probably assume the proportions of a civil war; but this combat will not menace the safety of foreigners, whose protection is perfectly assured."

Strength of the Russian Army.—A communication from St. Petersburgh says:—"The *Bourse Gazette* of this place lately published an article giving a very formidable account of the strength of the Russian Army, extracted from a report drawn up in 1861 by the Minister of War; but it omitted to say that this mass of troops is scattered over a surface equivalent to the seventh part of the globe, extending from the Pacific Ocean to the White Sea, and from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The article in question is as follows:—'Adding together the numbers of regular and irregular troops, as stated in the report of the Minister of War in 1861, we have a grand total of 1,198,632 officers and men, the regulars consisting of 31,856 officers and 858,997 rank and file, the irregulars of 4,818 officers and 302,961 rank and file. These very respectable figures assume a still more formidable character when we remember that the Army is shortly to be reorganized. Our Army being backed by a powerful Reserve and a Depot of Recruits which can be

augmented if necessary, will be fully equal to the military requirements of the Empire without imposing any very great burden on the finances of the State.'" The article has omitted to say that these troops have to hold the Caucasus, to defend the Russian frontier in Asia from Kokand to China, and along the Amoor to the Bay of Castrii, and to keep under an iron yoke Podolia, Volhynia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Poland!"

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following is a list of the appointments in the Regular Army, made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Order No. 181, of November 1, 1862, and up to July 1, 1863. Those made by the President alone are designated by a star.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Captain James A. Hardie, Fifth Regiment Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major February 19, 1863, vice Fry promoted.

*Captain Samuel F. Chalfin, Fifth Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, June 17, 1863, vice Colburn deceased.

Inspector-General's Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Schriver, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, to be Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, March 13, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Major Albert J. Myer, with the rank of Colonel, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieutenant William B. Hughes, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, February 19, 1863, vice Bascoll, who vacates his Staff commission.

First Lieutenant Francis J. Crilly, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, February 19, 1863, vice Tallmadge deceased.

First Lieutenant Augustus G. Robinson, of the Third Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, February 19, 1863, vice Bainbridge, who vacates his Staff commission

Captain Charles W. Moulton, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 13, 1863, to fill a vacancy.

Captain Elias Wigh, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 13, 1863, to fill a vacancy.

Captain Martin H Insley, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 13, 1863, to fill a vacancy.

Captain James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 13, 1863, to fill a vacancy

Captain Alexander Bliss, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 13, 1863, vice Kirkham promoted.

First Lieutenant Edward B. Baker, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 13, 1863, vice Keosel, who vacates his Staff commission.

George H. A. Dimpfel, of California, to be Military Storekeeper, February 19, 1863, vice McCarty, deceased.

Augustus W. Norcross, of Maine, to be Military Storekeeper, March 13, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Michael E. Lucas, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper, March 13, 1863, vice Martin, whose appointment has expired by constitutional limitation.

Subsistence Department.

Captain Jeremiah H. Gilman, of the Nineteenth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Taylor, promoted.

Captain Samuel T. Cushing, of the Second Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Du Barry, promoted.

Captain Edward R Hopkins, of the Third Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Macfeely, promoted

First Lieutenant Samuel A. Foster, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Symonds, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Elijah D. Brigham, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Haines, promoted.

Medical Department.

To be Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon Joseph K. Barnes, United States Army, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Surgeon Frank H. Hamilton, United States Volunteers, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Surgeon Peter Pineo, United States Volunteers, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Surgeon Augustus C. Hamlin, United States Volunteers, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

George K. Johnson, of Michigan, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Surgeon John E. Summers, United States Army, February 27, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

N. S. Townshend, of Ohio, March 11, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Surgeon George W. Stipp, United States Volunteers, March 12, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles C. Lee, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 22, 1862, vice Randolph, promoted.

Samuel H. Orton, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 22, 1862, vice Taylor, promoted.

John W. Brewer, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 22, 1862, vice Hammond, promoted.

John Homans, jr., of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 22, 1862, vice Bailey, retired.

John Brooke, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 22, 1862, vice Irwin, promoted.

William H. Gardner, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 22, 1862, vice Heger, promoted.

*James Phillips, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 22, 1862. (Appointment since expired by constitutional limitation.)

*Harvey E. Brown, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon, April 13, 1863, vice Baxter, dismissed

*J. Theodore Calhoun, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Surgeon, April 13, 1863, vice Eastman, resigned.

*Edward J. Darken, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Surgeon, April 13, 1863, vice Alexander, promoted.

*William E. Whitehead, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Surgeon, April 13, 1863, vice Clements, promoted.

*William F. Norris, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, June 13, 1863, vice Craig, resigned.

*Edward Cowles, of Vermont, to be Assistant Surgeon, June 13, 1863, vice Kennedy, resigned.

*Michael Hillary, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon, June 13, 1863, vice Pooley, resigned.

*William M. Giles, of New York, to be Medical Storekeeper, June 20, 1863, vice Zoeller, resigned.

Corps of Engineers.

1. *Cadet John R. Meigs, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
2. *Cadet Peter S. Michie, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
3. *Cadet James D. Rubb, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
4. *Cadet William J. Twining, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
5. *Cadet William R. King, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863
6. *Cadet William H. H. Benyaurd, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
7. *Cadet Charles W. Bowell, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
8. *Cadet Asa H. Holgate, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.

Ordnance Department.

9. *Cadet John R. McGinness, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
10. *Cadet George W. McKee, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
11. *Cadet Frank H. Phipps, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
12. *Cadet James W. Reilly, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
13. *Cadet Josiah R. V. Field, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
14. *Cadet Charles F. Rockwell, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
15. *Cadet William S. Beebe, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.

William Y. Wiley, of Indiana, to be Military Storekeeper, March 10, 1863, vice Mallonrd, deceased.

First Regiment of Cavalry.

Acting Sergeant-Major Jeremiah Harrington, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice Benton, promoted (company F.) (Since dismissed.)

First Sergeant John Barry, of Company E, Second Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant February 19, 1863, vice Comly, promoted (company B.)

Corporal Joel G. Trimble, of Company A, Second Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Bigelow, promoted (company E.)

*First Sergeant Thomas Burns of Company I, to be Second Lieutenant, April 1, 1863, to fill an original vacancy (company M.)

*Sergeant Robert J. Ward, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Oglivie, the Regimental Commissary (company C.)

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

Hospital Steward Theodore M. Spencer, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Thompson, promoted (company I.)

*Private George De V. Selden, to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1863, vice Potter, promoted (company A.)

22. Cadet Charles H. Lester, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Burnham, promoted (company E.)

Third Regiment of Cavalry

Private George O. McMullin, of Company B, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy (Company M.)

Private Samuel Rildeburn, of the United States Army, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Texter, whose appointment has been revoked (company L.)

*Sergeant-Major Alexander Sutorius, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

*Private William J. Cain, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 23, 1863, vice Trimble, whose appointment has been revoked (company C.)

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.

First Sergeant Joseph Rendelbrook, of Company G, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice Webb, promoted (company K.)

First Sergeant Edward Fitzgerald, of Company E, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Doolittle, promoted (company I.)

Private Edwin J. Conway, of Company B, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy (company M.)

First Sergeant Bird L. Fletcher, of Company I, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Gordon, dismissed (company B.)

First Sergeant Neil J. McCafferty, of Company A, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant-Major John G. Webster, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice O'Connell, promoted (company E.)

*First Sergeant Wirt Davis, of Company —, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Hedges, promoted (company A.)

*Sergeant Francis C. Wood, of Company K, to be Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Amory, promoted (company B.) (Since died of wounds received in action.)

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.

Sergeant Robert R. Montgomery, of company C, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice Brown, promoted (company B.)

Private Temple Buford, of the United States Army, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Byrnes, promoted (company C.)

Corporal Conrad Murat, of company D, First Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Urban, promoted (company L.)

First Sergeant Myles Moylan, of company C, Second Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Benney, promoted (company H.)

Sergeant John H. Kane, of company D, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Dwyer, promoted (company D.)

Sergeant Edward Murphy, of company E, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Jones, promoted (company G.)

Sergeant William Brophy, of company D, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Hastings, the Regimental Adjutant (company E.)

Sergeant John Stoddard, of company I, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy. (Since resigned.)

*First Sergeant Joseph P. Henley, of company G, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Mason, promoted Captain (company I.)

*Private Robert P. Wilson, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Baker, promoted (company A.)

23. Cadet Kenelm Robins, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Stoddard, resigned (company M.)

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.

Private Joseph R Wood, of the Second Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 25, 1863, vice Coats, the Regimental Adjutant (company E.)

Corporal Thomas W. Simson, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 27, 1863, vice Ward, promoted (company F.)

Sergeant A. R. Chaffee, to be Second Lieutenant, March 13, 1863, vice Kerin, promoted.

*First Sergeant Joseph Bould, of company A, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Baider, promoted.

First Regiment of Artillery.

First Sergeant James Chester, of company E, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863. (Since promoted to the Third Artillery.)

Sergeant James E. Wilson, of the United States Engineer Corps, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1863. (Since promoted to the Fifth Artillery.)

16. *Cadet Thomas Ward, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Chetwood, promoted (company H.)

17. *Cadet Jacob H. Counselman, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Michalowski, promoted (company K.)

18. *Cadet George B. Ramsay, jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Tully, promoted (company D.)

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Sergeant W. W. Williams, of company A, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862. (Since promoted to the Fifth Artillery.)

First Sergeant Terrence Reilly, of Company M, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863. (Since promoted to the Fourth Artillery.)

19. *Cadet Henry C. Dodge, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Budley, promoted (company G.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

First Sergeant Robert James, of company K, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863. (Since promoted to the Third Artillery.)

Sergeant John McGilvray, of company G, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863. (Since promoted to the Second Artillery.)

Sergeant Robert Floyd, of company M, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, February 27, 1863. (Since promoted to the Third Artillery.)

20. *Cadet John G. Butler, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Huntington, promoted (company M.)

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

First Sergeant William Egan, of company H, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, February 27, 1863. (Since promoted to the Second Artillery.)

Sergeant Richard Metcalf, of company R, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, February 27, 1863.

21. *Cadet Robert Catlin, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Reed, resigned (company D.)

First Regiment of Infantry.

First Sergeant William E. Dougherty, of company G, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1862, vice Viele, promoted (company G.)

First Sergeant Patrick Brannagan, of company I, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Reeder, resigned (company A.)

*First Sergeant John Hamilton, of company A, to be Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Mace, promoted (company D.)

Second Regiment of Infantry.

First Sergeant James Butler, of company C, to be Second Lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Noggle, cashiered (company A.)

Charles L. Noggle, of Wisconsin, to be Second Lieutenant, January 31, 1863, vice Thieme, whose appointment has been revoked (company K.)

George A. Rowley, of Missouri, to be Second Lieutenant, January 31, 1863, vice Markley, promoted (company F.)

Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Sommer, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Rowley, cashiered (company D.)

First Sergeant Michael Dolan, of company E, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Kidd, killed in battle (company E.)

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Private William J. Cain, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Ashbury, promoted (company H, since resigned.)

*First Sergeant William Mitchell, of company D, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Devoe, dismissed (company B.)

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Sergeant Major John Simons, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice McKibbin, promoted (company K.)

Sergeant Major George Dost, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Gensel, promoted (company G.)

Sergeant Gerhard H. Luhn, of company E, Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Krepps, resigned (company B.)

Private John J. S Hassler, of the U. S. Army, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Brenner, dismissed (company A.)

First Sergeant George B. Smith, of company E, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Powell, promoted (company B.)

First Sergeant George Atcheson, of company I, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Rundall, promoted (company C.)

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Sergeant Samuel L. Compton, of company E, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Cook, promoted (company K.)

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

First Sergeant Thomas Britton, of company H, to be Second Lieutenant, November 18, 1862, vice Ridgely, promoted (company K.)

Quartermaster Sergeant John W. Clous, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice McCormick, dismissed (company A.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Sergeant Richard Combs, of company E, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Rice, whose appointment has been revoked (company B.)

*Sergeant Major Frederick E. Grossman, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Neuber, dismissed (company K.)

*24. Cadet James M Sanno, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Cullen, promoted (company C.)

*Private Constant Williams, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, June 29, 1863, vice Cole, promoted (company D.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

Corporal Patrick Boyce, of company F, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Ferris, promoted (company E.)

Private Daniel T. Wells, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Weaver, promoted (company A.)

*Sergeant Major Joseph K. Wilson, to be Second Lieutenant, May 7, 1863, vice Means, promoted (company H.)

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

*Sergeant William Devine, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Long, dismissed (company C.)

*Sergeant John R. Boyce, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Pollock, promoted (company E.)

*Ordnance Sergeant Timothy Connelly, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Appleton, promoted (company F.)

*Hospital Steward Michael J. Fitzgerald, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Munson, promoted (company K.)

*Private C. Lanson Smith, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Penney, promoted (company A.)

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

Private Elijah D. Brigham, to be Second Lieutenant, November 28, 1862, vice Hopkins, declined (company D.)

*First Sergeant Adolph Luning, of company C, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Fisher, promoted (company E.)

*25. Cadet James R Reid, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Kellogg, promoted (company G.)

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

*Corporal Richard Robbins, of company D, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 27, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Major James Kennington, to be Second Lieutenant, November 26, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Wagner, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Henry Eocstard, of company E, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant John McIntosh, of company C, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Amaziah J. Barber, of company H, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant David Hazzard, of company F, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Wright, promoted.

Corporal Frank W. Fitzhugh, to be Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.

First Sergeant George Lamonian, to be Second Lieutenant, November 6, 1862, vice Tracy, promoted.

Sergeant August Thieman, to be Second Lieutenant, November 6, 1862, vice Havilland, promoted.

Sergeant Madison Earle, to be Second Lieutenant, November 6, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Emerson H. Liscum, of Company E, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Evans, promoted.

Sergeant Major Silas A. Miller, of the Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant D. W. Carr, of company B, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Netterville, promoted.

Sergeant W. W. Patterson, of company F, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Jean P. Wagner of company C, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1863, vice Allen, promoted

*First Sergeant James Jackson, of company C, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Urmston, promoted

*First Sergeant Thomas L. Alston, of company C, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Pond, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Sergeant Henry L. Beck, of the U. S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, November 26, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Stevens T. Norvell, of company A, Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Frederick Kopp, of company D, Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant George P. Sanford, of company F, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

*Sergeant Charles S. Newlin, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Nelson, promoted.

*Quartermaster Sergeant John A. Gates, of the First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

*First Sergeant Roman B. Humphrey, of company A, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Geary, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Sergeant George R. Vernon, of company F, to be Second Lieutenant, February 27, 1863, vice Bellows, promoted.

Sergeant George L. Browning, of company F, to be Second Lieutenant, February, 27, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Private Mason Jackson, to be Second Lieutenant, November 24, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Robert Harrison, of company A, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Sanderson, promoted.

First Sergeant Joseph C. Forbes, of company C, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Theodore Kendall, of the U. S. Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Burns, promoted.

First Sergeant Samuel L. Burness, of company B, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Galloway, promoted

First Sergeant John Williams, of company C, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Gray, promoted.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Sergeant William Mills, of company C, Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Felix H. Torbert, of company H, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Ordnance Sergeant James A. Hearn, to be Second Lieutenant, February 27, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

*Private Frederick A. Mitchell, of the United States Army, to be Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1863 vice St. Onge, promoted.

*Sergeant Major John K. Schiffler, of the First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Houlihan, promoted.

*First Sergeant Martin Mahan, of company D, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Estes, promoted.

*Sergeant John T. Mackey, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Wedemeyer, promoted.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

Sergeant Edward S Abbott, to be Second Lieutenant, November 10, 1862 vice Knapp, promoted.

Private James H. Bradford, to be Second Lieutenant, November 18, 1862, vice Sanger, promoted.

Sergeant James J. Emerson, of company C, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Chamberlin, promoted.

Private George Lancaster, to be Second Lieutenant, March 13, 1863, vice Menzies, promoted.

*First Sergeant Frank E. Stimpson, of company B, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, March 17, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.

*Sergeant Richard W Hargrave, of company A, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Warren, promoted.

*Quartermaster Sergeant William Ewing, of the Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Private Alfred Townsend, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, November 10, 1862, vice Dick, promoted.

Private Charles Whitacre, to be Second Lieutenant, November 19, 1862, vice Kirtland, promoted.

Quartermaster Sergeant Wilbur F. Arnold, to be Second Lieutenant, November 21, 1862, vice McConnell, promoted.

Sergeant Major Reuben F. Little, of the First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Brown, promoted

Sergeant Major John S. Lind, of the Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Mechling, resigned.

Sergeant David De W. Corderey, of company D, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant E. N. Willcox, of company G, Third Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Samuel C. Williamson, of company D, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant James S. Ostrander, of company C, Third Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Rufus P. Gates, of company B, Third Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant James E Mitchell, of company H, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster Sergeant Frank T. Bennett, of the Third Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant William H. Madeira, of company F, Third Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Orrin E. Davis, of company H, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Carpenter, promoted.

*Sergeant John Lane, of company B, First Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Hutchinson, promoted.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Sergeant George W. Johnson, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice Hays, promoted.

Sergeant Arthur B. Carpenter, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice Wagoner, promoted.

First Sergeant Douglas Edwards, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant William H. Whaler, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, to fill an original vacancy (since resigned.)

First Sergeant Robert Ayres, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

*First Sergeant James H Gageby, of company G, to be Second Lieutenant June 1 1863, vice Lowe, promoted.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions have been issued by direction of the Governor of Massachusetts:

First Regiment.—First Lieutenant John S. Clark, of Roxbury, to be Captain, Sept. 22, 1863, vice Pelby, dismissed the service, and instead of Lieutenant Thomas, who declines promotion.

Tenth Regiment.—Francis B. Perkins, of Montague, to be Chaplain, Oct. 23, 1863, vice Bingham, discharged.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, (late 14th Regiment).—Captain Horace Holt, of Andover, to be Major, Aug. 3, 1863, vice Draper promoted Colonel 2d Regt. N. C. Vols. (Gen. Wild's Brigade.)

First Lieutenant George Follansbee, of Lowell, to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1863, vice Holt, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Stocey, of Marblehead, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1863, vice Follansbee, promoted.

Second Regiment Heavy Artillery.—First Lieutenant Joseph E. Fiske, of Needham, to be Captain, Oct. 9, 1863, vice Davis, discharged.

Second Lieutenant John H. Foley, of Stoneham, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 9, vice Fiske, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Lawson, of Lowell, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1863, original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Benjamin A Shaw, of Fall River, (3d Regt. M. V. M.,) to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1863.

Sergeant Benjamin F. Blatchford, of Rockport, (50th Regt. M. V. M.,) to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1863, vice Foley, promoted.

Sergeant Otis B. Smith, of Boston, (5th Battery Light Artillery,) to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1863, vice Grant, commission cancelled.

Frederick Grant, of Salem, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1863, vice Lawson, promoted.

The Commissions issued to Peleg F. Clapp, Luke E. Jenkins, Frank E. Farnham, and Wm. G. Powers, revoked by Special Order No. 692, Oct. 20, 1863.

Fifty-Fifth Regiment.—Corporal Thomas F. Ellsworth, of Ipswich, (2d Regt. Vols.,) to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1863, vice Alden, deceased.

Fifty-Seventh Regiment, (Second Regiment Veterans).—J. W. Sanderson, of Westborough, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1863, G. O. No. 75, War Department, 1862.

Charles F. Lee, of Templeton, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1863. G. O. No. 75, War Department, 1862.

Fifty-Eighth Regiment, (Third Regiment Veterans).—Surgeon Alfred A. Stocker, of Cambridge, (3d Regt. M. V. M.,) to be Surgeon, Oct. 16, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Theodore A. Barton, of New Bedford, (2d Regt. Heavy Artillery), to be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Oct. 16, 1863.

Charles Morton, of Fairhaven, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1863, G. O. No. 75, War Department, 1862.

Fifty-Ninth Regiment, (Fourth Regiment Veterans).—Captain Joseph Colburn, of Roxbury, (13th Regt. Vols.), to be Major, Oct. 20, 1863.

Lieutenant George J. Morse, of Woburn, ("Ullman's Brigade"), to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1863, G. O. No. 75, War Department, 1862.

Sergeant Charles P. Welch, of Cambridge, (19th Regt. Vols.), to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1863, G. O. No. 75, War Department, 1862.

Seventh Battery Light Artillery.—First Lieutenant Wilbur G. McCurdy, of Lowell, to be Captain, Oct 6, 1863, vice Davis, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Vols.

Eleventh Unattached Company Heavy Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Henry G. Jones, of Boston, to be First Lieu tenant, Oct. 21, 1863.

Corporal John H. Shaw, of Boston, to be Second Lieu tenant, Oct. 21, 1863.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GEN. GRANT ASSUMES HIS NEW COMMAND.

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1863.

General Orders, No. 1.

In compliance with General Orders No. 337, of date Washington, D. C., October 16, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the "Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee."

The headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi will be in the field, where all reports and returns required by army regulations and existing orders will be made.

U. S. Grant, Major-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS' FAREWELL ORDER.

Headquarters Dep't of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn, Oct. 19, 1863.

General Order, No. 242.—The General Commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he leaves them under orders from the President.

Major-General George H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume the command of this Army and Department. The Chiefs of all the Staff Departments will report to him for orders.

In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization, and has led you often in battles. To his renown, precedents, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory. The General commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past.

To the division and brigade commanders he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty coöperation in all he has undertaken.

To the chiefs of his staff departments and their subordinates, whom be leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you.

W. S. Rosecrans, Major-General.

G. Goddard, A. A. G.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS ASSUMES COMMAND.

Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863.

General Orders, No. 243.

In obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland.

In assuming the control of this army, so long and ably commanded by Major-General Rosecrans, the undersigned confidently relies upon the hearty co-operation of every officer and soldier of the Army of the Cumberland to enable him to perform the arduous duties devolved upon him.

The officers on duty in the various departments of the staff at these headquarters will continue in their respective places.

All orders heretofore published for the government of the army will remain in force until further orders.

George H. Thomas,
Major-General United States Volunteers.

RECRUITS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 16, 1863.

General Orders No. 338.

The time for enlisting Recruits in the Regular Army under the provisions of General Orders, No. 190, of June 25, 1863, is hereby extended to Dec. 1, 1863, during which the *extra* bounty of $300 will be paid. By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, October 16, 1863.

General Orders, No. 339.—1. A declaration of exchanges having been announced by R. Guld, Esq., Agent for Exchange, at Richmond, Va., dated September 12, 1863, it is hereby declared that all officers and men of the United States Army captured and paroled previous to the 1st September, 1863, are duly exchanged.

The officers and men herein declared exchanged, will immediately be sent to join their respective regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following officers have been tried by Court-Martial since Sept. 1, 1863, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States:—

First Lieut. Merrill Hicks, Co. F, 4th Kentucky Vols.
First Lieut. E. K. Prouty, 2d regiment infantry Corps d'Afrique.
Capt. Byron W. Telfair, 20th Wisconsin Vols.
Capt. John F. Deveraux, 11th Massachusetts Vols.
Capt. Wm. H. Downing, Co. K, 11th New Jersey Vols.
Col. Frederick E. Embick, 106th New York Vols.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Hewson, Co. 1, 142d Penn. Vols.
Capt. John Darrow, 82d New York Vols.
Capt. James G. Hughes, 82d New York Vols.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Rockwood, 15th Massachusetts Vols.
Second Lieut. A. S. Groser, Co. F, 149th New York Vols.
Col. James A. Tait, 1st District of Columbia Vols.

The following named officers have been sentenced to be cashiered:

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur F. Small, 11th Penn. Vols.
Capt. Francis D. Sweetser, Co. E, 2d regiment U. S. sharpshooters.
First Lieut. Royal H. Waller, Co. I, 40th New York Vols.
Cardinal H. Conant, late Provost-Marshal for the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, La.
Second Lieut. Thomas H. Reed, Co. E, 96th Penn. Vols.
First Lieut. Oscar H. Clement, 1st Co. Andrew's sharpshooters, Mass. Vols.
First Lieut. John McHugh, Co. A, 69th Penn. Vols.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Drew, 14th Mass. Vols., sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. Sentence commuted by the President, on recommendation of his commanding officers, to suspension from rank, pay and emoluments for sixty days, from the 7th day of September, 1863.

Capt. Bernard J. McMahon, Co. C, 71st Penn. Vols., tried for murder: found guilty of the charge and specification, and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry; but in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the gallant conduct of the accused, while a prisoner, in the recent battles at Gettysburg, and upon the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President has pardoned him, and he has been released from arrest and returned to duty.

Capt. Wm. W. Woodbury, 2d Minnesota Vols., sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. Sentence commuted by the President, upon the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the Department of the Cumberland, to forfeiture of three months' pay proper.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 26th they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant Elsberry J. Stamper, 46th Iowa Volunteers.
Captain John H. Edwards, 6th Tennessee Cavalry.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Sands, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. White, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry.
Captain William A. Bruslie, 13th New York Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Herman Hamburger, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officer having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offence hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 26th he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is president, and makes satisfactory defence to the charge against him:—

For being found in an improper place while under medical treatment, and failing to report, when ordered, at the Convalescent Camp.

Captain W. H. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:—

Captain Adam Badeau, additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. A.
Captain R. S. Howell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, October 24, 1863.

Captain Josiah G. Wright, 63d Illinois Volunteers, to date October 18, 1863, for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Captain John W. Alley, 3d U. S. infantry, to date October 20, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disobedience of orders, and for making false bills of purchase, and false certificates of the disposition of subsistence stores.

Captain Wm. Fairlamb, 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 6th, 1863, for desertion, was published officially Sept. 28, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Captain John P. Seamann, 26th Wisconsin Volunteers, to date Sept. 28, 1863, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders, was published officially Sept. 28, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Captain R. M. M. Nichol and Lieutenant W. H. Wichart, 16th New York Cavalry, to date Oct. 23, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for improperly enlisting minors.

First Lieutenant Uriah F. Briggs, 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, to date Oct. 19, 1863, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant James R. Hutchinson, 2d Virginia Volunteers, to date Oct. 20, 1863, for gross neglect of duty, in permitting himself and picket to be surprised and captured by the enemy.

Second Lieutenant M. Moylan, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to date Oct. 20, 1863, for being in Washinton without authority, and failing to report at headquarters, Military District, as ordered.

Second Lieutenant Silas G. Latham, 3d company 1st battalion U. S. sharpshooters, to date Sept. 28, 1863, for absence without proper authority, was published officially Sept. 28, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant Abraham H. Klein, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date August 17, 1863, for desertion, was published officially September 28, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Second Assistant-Surgeon A. M. Burnham, 16th Minnesota Volunteers, to date October 23, 1863, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in embezzling public property under his charge.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant Wm. P. Anderson, 5th U. S. infantry, to date October 21, 1863, for absence without leave, and failing to report to this office and his regiment, as required by paragraph 176, Revised Army Regulations.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:—

Captain James J. Cox, 56th New York Volunteers.
Captain Jesse M. Harrison, 21st Iowa Volunteers.
Lieutenant James L. Kelley, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Affairs at this Yard are as brisk as ever. The double-ender *Peoria* was launched last Thursday, at 16½ o'clock. Her sister vessels, *Tullahoma* and *Algonquin*, are far advanced. The first named will probably be the first launched. Orders were received from the Navy Department on Tuesday, directing a Board of Officers to repair on board the United States school-ship *Savannah*, to investigate there the merits of a new gun-carriage which has just been presented for the approbation of the Navy. The following officers compose the board:—Lieutenant-Commanders Upser, Young and Lester. On arriving on board the *Savannah*, Captain Harrett exhibited to them the carriage, which was minutely examined. The board then made a report, which was signed by all its members, and transmitted it to the Navy Department. The report is understood to be favorable. Orders have been received to dispatch a large force of men to recruit the Charleston fleet. A report has been widely circulated that a scarcity of live oak existed at the Yard. It has been ascertained, however, that the stock is still sufficient for all the drafts that must necessarily be made upon it. The vessels at the Yard are all rapidly progressing to a state of completion. The prow of the *Wampanoag* has been placed. Her length is such that her keel projects 35 feet from the ship house, approaching within a few feet of the Navy Yard pumps.

The United States steamer *Union* will sail on the 11th of November for the South Atlantic blockading fleet, and will take a mail. Parties having friends on board of the ships of Admiral Dahlgren's squadron, are informed that letters, papers, and parcels, properly directed and left, free of postage, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be cheerfully forwarded. The United States steamer *Newbern* will sail also in a few days for the North Atlantic blockading fleet, and will take letters and papers for the vessels of that squadron.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The *Ticonderoga* entered the Dry Dock on Friday, but soon after removed to make way for the British steamer *Vesuvius*, which was lately damaged by collision. The *Sabine* is out of commission, and workmen are engaged in making some alterations in her. The *Sassacus* sailed this week. The *Sacramento* and *Queen* are receiving some further repairs. The supply steamer *Circassia* sailed last Saturday for the West Gulf Squadron.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The new buildings which are being erected on the north side of the Yard, are in a fair way of being completed shortly. The men at work on the iron-clad *Tonawanda* display great activity; the gunboat *Yantic* will be ready for launching about the latter end of the coming month. The gunboat *Quaker City* is still on the dry-docks, undergoing repairs. The *Keystone State* sailed Tuesday, under sealed orders. The rebel ram *Atlanta* is now lying close to the dock at the south wharf in the yard. The guns were taken from on board of the ram Tuesday afternoon. On Monday morning the United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieutenant West commanding, reached the Navy Yard, and anchored in the stream. Acting-Master C. B. Dahlgren, bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren, and a number of invalids and other passengers, were on the *Massachusetts*. This vessel carries the mails and supplies to the Atlantic and Gulf Blockading Squadrons. During her last trip she was as far south as St. John's, Florida, touching at all the intermediate stations, leaving supplies with all the vessels on blockading duty.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

There have been no arrivals of any consequence during the week, with the exception of the gunboat *Teaser*, which, after a short stay, returned to her station on the Potomac. Repairs on the iron-clad steamer *Eureka* and staff-boat *Ella* have been completed, and both vessels, on Monday last, rejoined the Potomac Flotilla.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate certain facts connected with the recent sale of scrap copper, has adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings have not yet been made public. Experiments in gunnery are being made almost every day; but the results are not made public.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DISMISSALS FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Navy Department, October 17, 1863.

General Orders, No. 21.

A survey having been held on the machinery and boilers of the U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, it appears that, during the recent passage of that vessel from New York to Fortress Monroe, one of her boilers was nearly destroyed, by burning, and the lives of her officers and crew placed in imminent jeopardy, in consequence of gross neglect of duty on the part of the Engineer on watch.

In conformity with the rule adopted by the Department, and with its late action in similar cases, Acting 2d Assistant Engineer John L. Wilson, the officer in fault on the occasion referred to, is dismissed from the naval service.

It is to be regretted that frequent examples of this nature appear to be necessary to impress upon Engineers a proper sense of their responsibility, and of the determination of the Department that lives and public property shall not be hazarded with impunity by persons unworthy of the trust reposed in them.

Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, to the Naval Hospital at New York.
Ensign G. K. Hoswell, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Carpenter Wm. D. Foy, to the *Lancaster*.
Acting Ensigns Dennis W. Mullen and Charles D. Sigsbee, to the *Monongahela*.
Acting Ensigns Lewis Clark and Colby M. Chester, to the *Richmond*.
Acting Ensign Francis A. Cook, to the *Seminole*.
Acting Ensigns Charles E. Clark and Wm. A. Van Vleck, to the *Ossipee*.
Lieut.-Commander A. T. Crossman, to special duty at New York.
Second Assistant Engineer Charles Fisher, to special duty at Portland, Me.
Second Assistant Engineer Truman M. Jones, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Ensign Clarence Rathbone, to the *Niagara*.
Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, to the *Iroquois*.
Commander A. C. Rhind, to command the *Agawam*.
Lieut.-Commander S. B. Quackenbush, to the *Pequot*.
Surgeon Wm. Lowber, to the Storeship *Vermont*.
Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wheeler, to the Naval Academy.
Acting Ensign George M. McClure, to the *Housatonic*.
Second Assistant Engineer George C. Nelson, to the *Agawam*.
Lieut. John McFarland, to the *Galena*.
Surgeon J. Winthrop Taylor, to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston.
Assistant Surgeon J. H. Macomber, to the Receiving Ship at Boston.
Acting Ensign George W. Coffin, to the *Sacramento*.
Gunner Andrew Wilson, to the *Sacramento*.
Passed Assistant-Surgeon Charles H Burbank, to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts.
Passed Assistant-Surgeon Somerset Robinson, to the Navy Yard at New York.
Passed Assistant-Surgeon John P. Quinn, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

DETACHED.

Boatswain Robert McDonald, from the *Saranac*, Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to New York.
Carpenter Augustus L. Case, from the command of the *Iroquois*.
Lieut. Thomas C. Bower, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Assistant Surgeon D. T. Ricketts, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Nahant*.
Second Assistant Engineer Henry S. David, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered to special duty at New York.
Lieut.-Commander Wm. E. Fitzhugh, from the *Iroquios*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Captain John S. Chauncey, from ordnance duty and awaiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander Walter W. Queen, from command of the *Florida* and awaiting orders.
Assistant-Surgeon Walter H. Dick, from the *Pensacola* and ordered to return North.
Assistant-Surgeon James S. Knight, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and ordered North.
Assistant-Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the *Pensacola*.
Assistant-Surgeon V. Whitney, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Flint, from the *Chocura* and awaiting orders.
Third Assistant-Engineers G. W. Geddes and G. C. Cook, from the *Mendota* and ordered to the *Pequot*.
Third Assistant-Engineer David Jones, sick, from the *Sangamon* and awaiting orders.
Third Assistant-Engineer George C. Greland, from the *Pocahontas* and ordered to the *Itasca*.
Gunner Wm. Burnelee, from the *Sacramento* and ordered to the Naval Magazine at Fort Mifflin.
Gunner Elijah Haskell, from the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, and awaiting orders.
Surgeon James Lane, from the Naval Laboratory at New York, and awaiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon Walter R. Schofield, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the supply steamer *Union*.
Carpenter Andrew J. Hough, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered home.
Lieut. Roderick S. McCook, from the *Bienville*, and awaiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.
Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Fort, from the *Sangamon*, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Third Assistant Engineer A. E. T. Mullan, from the *Mount Vernon*, and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Surgeon John Rudenstien, from the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, and awaiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon George T. Shipley, from the Receiving Ship at Boston, and granted leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon O. E. Steadman, from the *Nahant*, and ordered North.

Lieut.-Commander James Parker, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieut. Alfred T. Meahan, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Seminole*.

Charles Eversfield, from the Storeship *Vermont*, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pierce, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer J. B. Houston, from the *Wyalusing*, and ordered to the *Pequot*.

PROMOTED.

Midshipmen Lewis Clark, F. A. Cook, Colby M. Chester, Charles E. Clarke, C. D. Sigsbee, Wm. A. Van Vleck, David W. Mullan and Clarence Rathbone, to grade of Acting Ensigns.

Midshipman Charles V. Gridley, to the grade of Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Gneida*.

APPOINTED.

Peter Cassidy, Acting Gunner.

David Mack, Jr., James N. Hyde and James M. Flint, Assistant Surgeons.

RESIGNED.

Carpenter G. Morris Dougherty.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Assistant-Paymaster H. M. Hanna's orders to the *Proteus* revoked, and awaiting orders.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Assistant-Surgeons J. J. Cleborne, Job Corbin, John C. Speer, Charles H. Burbank, Henry C. Nelson, Somerset Roberson and John P. Quinn, have passed an examination, and are promoted to the grade of Passed Assistant-Surgeons in the Navy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Master Jefferson Ford, and Acting-Ensigns C. A. Pettit, Jos. Hadfield and J. E. Jones, to the *Monticello*.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster John Furrey, to the same.

Acting-Master Charles Potter, to the command of the *Rachel Seaman*.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster Ichabod Norton, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon E. R. Hutchins, to the U. S. steamer *Port Royal*.

Acting-Ensign R. Cranfield, to the *Narcissus*.

Acting-Ensign Eugene W. Watson, to the *Circassian*.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster Lawson E. Rice, to the *Whitehead*.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, to the *Rachel Seaman*.

Acting-Master Charles B. Dahlgren, to South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster F. McCauley, to the *Bermuda*.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. Jube, to the *Wyandank*.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster Henry Stuyvesant, to the *Crusader*.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon J. M. Flint, to the *Chocura*.

Acting-Master E. Kemble, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting-Ensign E. Brown, Jr., to the *Galatea*.

Acting-Master's Mate W. H. Hunt, to the *Sophronia*.

Acting-Master's Mate Robert Beardsley, to the *Chocura*.

Acting-Master S. H. Beattie, and Acting-Ensign Henry W. Souring, to the *Pequot*.

Acting-Master's Mate George W. Bowers, to the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

Acting-Master's Mate S. E. Adamson, to the U. S. steamer *Tulip*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant F. W. Behm, two weeks.

Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Howard, and Acting-Master A. A. Lewis, fifteen days.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster S. S. Wood, thirty days.

Acting-Ensign DeWitt C. Kells, thirty days.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon J. J. McIlhany, thirty days.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster Alex. W. Pearson, twenty days.

Acting-Ensign C. F. Russell, twenty days.

Acting-Second-Assistant Engineer J. M. Dexter, twenty days.

Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langethorne, forty days.

Acting-Master's Mate C. W. Bolten, fifteen days.

Acting-Carpenter Harlow Kinney, twenty days.

Acting-First-Assistant Engineers William C. Armstrong, and John Wybmndt, twenty days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

Acting-Master W. R. Hathway, three weeks.

Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas J. Woodward, 10 days.

APPOINTED.

John H. Day and Francis T. Gillett, Acting-Assistant Paymasters.

George S. Fite, Acting-Assistant Surgeon.

William Tipton and John Lloyd, Acting-First-Assistant Engineers.

Theodore T. Hulse, Acting-Second-Assistant Engineer.

Otto D. Hughes and Thomas Kidd, Acting-Third-Assistant Engineers.

Geo. F. Hebbard, Acting-First-Assistant Engineer.

John Miller, Acting-Second-Assistant Engineer.

Benoine Duploine, Alexander Beatty, Robert D. Giberson, Wm. Chalton, Thomas H. Cross, Peter Innes, and David Hoitz, Acting-Third-Assistant Engineers.

Wm. P. Ayres and Richard A. Spair, Acting-Second-Assistant Engineers.

Thomas J. W. Cooper, Richard Nash, George Noble, Peter Taylor, James S. Winters, Patrick J. Hughes, John Gilbert, Arthur Irvine, Charles O. Farcoit, Luke Sherman, Edward Keller, and John F. Fitzpatrick, Acting-Third-Assistant Engineers.

David W. Guernesey, Acting-Assistant Paymaster.

Martin E. Gerry, Acting-Second-Assistent Engineer.

Wm. Jones, Acting-Master.

Samuel Merritt, Acting-Ensign.

A. T. O'Neil, Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant.

Shepley R. Holmes and George V. Mead, Acting-Ensigns.

W. H. H. De Groot and Lysander C. Ball, Acting-Masters' Mates.

James Gibson, Acting-Master.

Benjamin S. Bull, Acting-Second-Assistant Engineer.

John L. Young and Russell Wheeler, Acting-Third-Assistant Engineers.

John L. Mickle and Robert H. Langlards, Acting-Ensigns.

Richard Fenglar, John Russell and William E. Taylor, Acting-Second-Assistant Engineers.

James Wayne, E. Reynolds, Samuel Walkenshaw and Charles Beale, Acting-First-Assistant Engineers.

Frank M. Halstead, Acting-Engineer.

John P. Arnett, Henry C. Waddell, G. S. Underhill, Edward Farrell, C. Wheeler, Frank Kemble, John P. Treat, John Cronin, William Arnold, George W. Faniter, Robert S. Bolestier, Phillip H. Irving and Thomas Wilson, Acting-Master's Mates.

Richard Nesbett and Christopher Gilletand, Acting-Carpenters.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Edward F. Strong, as Acting-Ensign.

Thomas R. Daytan, as Acting-Ensign.

E. C. Bowers, as Acting-Ensign.

Henry W. Loring, as Acting-Ensign.

Wm. G. Moffat, as Acting-Third-Assistant Engineer.

Legrand B. Brigham and Charles F. Hodgkins, as Acting-Engineers.

REVOKED.

The following appointments have been Revoked:

J. B. Demerritt, as Acting-Assistant Paymaster.

Geo. F. Flick, as Acting-Gunner.

George S. Cochrane, as Acting-Ensign.

Daniel Lanty, as Second-Assistant Engineer.

Emanuel Longmayre, John K. Meyrs and George W. Todd, as Acting-Third-Assistant Engineers.

Edgar A. De Camp, Peter Miller, Charles F. Loring, Theodore P. Parker and Gideon H. Smith, as Acting-Masters' Mates.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster W. S. Herford's orders to the *Bermuda*.

Marshal T. Chever's orders to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster L. E. Rice's orders to the *Whitehead*. Awaiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Acting-Masters' Mate E. L. Hubbell and Acting-Third-Assistant Engineer James C. Dahrman.

Acting-Third-Assistant Engineer Robert Clark.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster J. B. Brayton.

Acting-Ensign R. T. Wescott.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Layton.

Acting-Masters' Mate Henry Litchfield, Charles H. Howland, A. Leavitt, Robert Fenney and George W. Rappell.

Acting-Third-Assistant Engineer James H. Ross.

Second-Assistant Engineer James Cullen.

Acting-Master R. H. Simmonds.

Acting-Ensign James M. Flint.

DISMISSED.

Acting-First-Assistant Engineer James S. Slough.

Acting-Master's Mate C. W. Campbell.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of Peter Hays, George E. Kidder and Abraham Leach, as Acting-Masters' Mates.

Warren Porter and Samuel G. Blood, as Acting-Ensigns.

Franklin Grant, Charles H. Sawyer, Bernard Magill, William H. Austin, Albion Burnham, Henry M. Pishon, William H. Floods, Frank L. Papants, Freeman H. Lathrop, William Scott and John Trab, as Acting Masters' Mate.

DETACHED.

Acting-Master's Mate John Pitman, from the *Shoprismia*, and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting-Master's Mate C. A. Trundy, from the *Sassacus*, and granted three weeks' leave of absence.

Acting-Master's Mate John S. O'Brien, from the U. S. steamer *Queen* and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Acting-Third-Assistant Engineer C. S. Dudley, from the *Seminole*, and granted four weeks' leave of absence.

Acting-Ensign Jabez T. Chase, from the *Autona*, and granted three weeks' leave of absence.

Acting-Master Lyman Wells, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and ordered North.

Acting Master George Taylor, from the *Quaker City*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Master's Mate Thomas D. Marble, from the U. S. steamer *Queen*, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Masters' Mates Charles Croton and George F. Goodrich, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *Monticello*.

Acting-Masters' Mates W. M. Brand and A. C. Bowie, from the *Bienville*, and ordered to the *Iris*.

Acting-Master William A. Arthur, from the *Freeborn*, and ordered to the *Eutaw*.

Acting-Master Frederick C. Miller, from the *Proteus*, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting-Gunner Felix Cassidy.

Acting-First-Assistant Engineer O. Chipman.

Acting-Second-Assistant Engineer Cicero B. Curtis.

Acting-Third-Assistant Engineers Alexander Beatley, Benoine Duploine and Robert D. Giberson, from the *Proteus*, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting-Master Wm. Hodges, from the *J. P. Jackson*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon John Flynn, from the *Hendrik Hudson*, and ordered to the *Nightingale*.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon A. Ricketston, from the *Nightingale*, and ordered North.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon W. Argyle Watson, from the U. S. steamer *Dale*, and awaiting orders.

Acting-Ensign John H. Couseus, from the *Sacramento*, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting-Ensign J. C. Hamlin, from the *Proteus*, and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting-Ensign C. Trashen, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting-Assistent Surgeon Robert H. Whedon, from Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting-Ensign George F. Morse, from the *Connemaugh*, and ordered to the *Tonquil*.

Acting-Master Curtis Redman, from the *Keystone State*, and ordered to report to Commodore Stribling.

Acting-Master William F. Buck, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Keystone State*.

Acting-Ensign Robert C. McKenzie, from the *Proteus*, and ordered to the *Lodona*.

Acting-Master's Mate Robert Werner, from the U. S. steamer *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Acting-Masters' Mate Joseph M. Black, from the U. S. steamar *Hurno*, and awaiting orders.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the week ending October 24, 1863.

Jno. W. Hill, Acting Assistant Paymaster, delirum tremens, September 28, United States steamer *Sea Foam*.

Charles H. Chapprel, landsman, dysentery, October 1, United States steamer *Wabash*.

Timothy Sullivan, landsman, intermittent fever, September 21, United States steamer *Memphis*.

Emmari Pember, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, October 2, United States steamer *Albatros*.

Timothy Trowley, coal heaver, yellow fever, September 30, United States steamer *Albatros*.

Thomas Devener, coal heaver, yellow fever, September 29, United States steamer *Albatros*.

Peter Anderson, Quartermaster, yellow fever, September 8, United States steamer *Alabatros*.

Aug. Smith, landsman, diarrhœa, September 13, Hospital, New Orleans.

Ed. Boyle, coal heaver, pneumonia, January 12, Mound City.

William Timmons, landsman, typhoid fever, September 12, United States steamer *Lafayette*.

Samuel Burns, contraband, diarrhœa, August 31, United States steamer *Red Rover*.

J. Niel, contraband, anasarca, October 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Wm. Riley, second class fireman, chronic diarrhœa, October 8, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Charles Earnest, first clerk, yellow fever, October 5, United States steamer *Pensacola*.

Thomas Grace, first class fireman, yellow fever, October 6, United States steamer *Pensacola*.

S. S. Bickerson, Surgeon's steward, remittent fever, October 6, United States steamer *Estrella*.

John Hover, second class fireman, remittent fever, October 6, United States steamer *Estrella*.

Cornel P. Ryan, Paymaster's steward, drowned, October 1, United States steamer *Estrella*.

John Brannon, alias Bagley, marine, typhoid fever, October 17, Navy Yard, Washington.

John Jones, coal heaver, typhoid fever, October 3, Naval Hospital, New York.

George Wood, first class fireman, drowned, October 3, United States steamer *Arizona*.

Samuel T. Silsby, Third Assistant Engineer, consumption, October 17, Naval Hospital, New York.

James Fountain, Third Assistant Engineer, consumption, October 20, Naval Hospital, New York.

Theodore Johnson, landsman, gun shot wound, October 10, United States steamer *Commodore Jones*.

S. T. Strude, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, drowned, October 15, United States steamer *Nansemond*.

George Terry, seaman, drowned, October 15, United States steamer *Nansemond*.

FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, October 24, 1863.

Information has been officially communicated to this Department that from and after the 6th of September last an effective blockade will be established and maintained by the French naval forces of all the ports, rivers, havens, roads, creeks, &c., along the coasts of Mexico which are not occupied by French troops, and which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez, from the Lagoon, ten leagues south of Matamoras, to and including Campeche, between 26° 22′ north, 99° 54′ west, and 19° 52′ north, 92° 50′ west, (of the meridian of Paris;) and that friendly and neutral vessels will be allowed the period of twenty-five days to complete their lading and leave the blockaded places.

(The points excepted from blockade are Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, and Carmen.)

All vessels attempting to violate the said blockade will be proceeded against in conformity with international law and treaties in force with neutral Powers.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The screw steamer *Mercedita*, 9, sailed from Port Chester, Penn., on the 17th inst.

Rear-Admiral Porter reports, under date of October 17th, the capture of two steamers in the Red River, with nine prisoners, one of them an aid to the rebel General Taylor.

The French gunboat *Grenade*, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from off Charleston. She carries four guns, eighty men, and her engines are of eighty horse power.

The *Nansemond*, off New Inlet, Wilmington, N. C., drove ashore, on the 21st, the *Venus*, one of the largest and swiftest of the blockade runners, with a valuable cargo. She is totally destroyed.

Several of the officers who are attached to the school ships now lying in Newport harbor have received preparatory orders for a change to more active service. They may, therefore, be called away at any moment, as the Government shall have need of them.

The United States steamer *Cayuga*, off Sabine Pass, Texas, on the 7th, captured and set fire to the schooner *Ponchmalaha*, from Havana, with a cargo of rum, claret, and gunpowder. The spirituous liquors were sent to New Orleans.

Commander Roland, U. S. steamer *Seminole*, reports that the *Clifton* and *Sachem*, with three cotton-clad steamers, are seen daily off Sabine Pass, to which reports Commander Bell adds:—"From all information I can obtain I infer every blockade runner, either from or into Mobile, has been captured, and that the coast of Texas will be henceforth the principal theatre for blockade runners."

The proceeds of the sale of the prize steamer *Victoria* have been ordered for distribution by the Court. The total sum realized from the vessel and cargo was $330,000. The fees and expenses amounted to $7,000. Half of the balance goes to the United States, for the Navy Pension Fund; and the remaining half to the captors. Of this the *Santiago de Cuba* received about $150,000, and the *Octorora* and *Tioga* the residue.

The United States ship *Jamestown* arrived at Yokahama, Japan, on the 30th of July. The United States steamer *Wyoming* was lying at anchor in the harbor, having returned from Shimonoseki. The *Wyoming* was expected to sail shortly for Philadelphia, where she will repair the injuries received in her late engagements with the forts. The *Jamestown* expected to remain in port for two or three months. The health on board of the ship was excellent, and nothing had occurred to mar the pleasure of the outward voyage.

The captors of the *Patras*, taken as a prize off Charleston, are at loggerheads about the division of the prize money. She was taken by the *Bienville*, but several other vessels claimed to have had a share in her capture. The case has been under investigation at a prize court in New York. Commander Mullany, Frank Smith (Sailing Master), Lieutenant-Commander Benham of the *Bienville*, and the surgeon, were examined as to the time and place of capture, and as to what other vessels were in sight or signal distance. A report will be filed in a few days, determining what ships are entitled to share.

The Navy Department has contracted with Donald McKay, the famous ship builder, for a new iron-clad, to be called the *Nansel*, to be 225 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 9 feet depth of hold. The armament of two heavy guns will be stationed in the turret. The hull of the vessel will be divided, so that in fact there are two distinct hulls, but fastened together so as to leave an opening of two feet between each hull. This space is used as a water tank, which, in action, will be filled with water and add doubly to secure the vessel against torpedoes and infernal machines.

The Navy Department was advised, under date of October 16th, by Commodore Bell, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, of the return to the fleet off New Orleans of the United States steamer *Tennessee*, from the Rio Grande, whither she had been despatched with Captain Bahn, United States Engineers, to examine the Coast of Texas. The *Tennessee* left the Rio Grande on the 10th instant, and on her return captured, off Rio Brazos, the British Schooner *Friendship*, loaded with munitions of war, and hailing from Havana. The Schooner *Jane*, from Nassau, N. P., was fired and blown up when three miles distant from the *Tennessee*.

On Wednesday morning, four piratical-looking sea dogs were given into the custody of the United States Marshal at New York, having arrived from Liverpool as passengers on board the British ship *Francis A. Palmer*. The names of those pirates, who were of the crew of the *Florida*, are John Brown, John Curvin, John Jackson, and Christopher Yrever. They state that they were part of the crew of the *Florida*; that they mutinied at Brest, and escaped to England, from whence they also escaped to this country. They were all four sent to Fort Lafayette, as the United States authorities doubted the truth of their statements.

The French frigate *Guerriere*, which has just undergone a thorough cleaning in the Government Dry Dock, is a fine vessel, said to be one of the finest in the French service. She is ship-rigged, has a propeller of 600 horse-power, and is able to make under sail and steam 14 miles an hour. She was built at Brest in 1861, and was pierced for 60 guns. Her armament has recently been changed, and she carries now 30 rifled pieces of the largest calibre. She is at present the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Renaud, who commands the French Squadron of the West Indies and North American Coast. The *Guerriere* carries 544 men, who are exercised in their different departments every day. Since the *Guerriere* has been at the dock she has been visited by a large number of persons, to all of whom the kindest attentions have been shown.

Information has reached the Navy Department, of the loss of the United States steamer *Crocus*, a small vessel which was purchased some time since for the purpose of acting as tow-boat in the South Atlantic Squadron. A few days after she was delivered over to the Navy, alterations were made to her, a battery put on board, and a crew and officers assigned to her. She left almost at the same time with other vessels of her size, bound for Admiral Dahlgren's Squadron, and seemed as well able as any of them to make her way in a heavy sea. She fell in with a gale, however, when near Charleston, which sunk her; but her officers and crew were saved and were distributed among the other vessels of the South Atlantic fleet. The following was a list of her officers: Commander, Acting-Ensign J. L. G. Wenter; Acting-Master's Mates, Wm. H. Leavitt, W. S. Baldwin and John R. Bailey; Engineers, David Newell, A. D. Witherell, Sylvester W. King and John B. Whitlock.

Names of Naval Vessels.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following sensible remarks on the subject of names for the vessels of our Navy:—"Some of the Indian names selected by the christening bureau of the Navy Department for the new war vessels, are very harmonious and pretty; some are very rough and unpronounceable; all are unquestionably original, not to say aboriginal. No nation on earth has a larger and richer mine of antique nomenclature to draw upon in the naming of vessels. But there is too much of a good thing—even of Indian—sometimes. Our naval force has now reached such a number that all the better class of Indian names seems to have been called into play, and only cacophonous ones are left. The Umpqua, Junxes, Squando, and Wambanogue—specimens taken at random from the last batch determined upon—are harsh, hard to pronounce, and hard to remember. No human being, but a native Indian, with an extensive knowledge of the dialects of all the extinct tribes, could recollect the names of the vessels christened within the past two years. We are glad to see, therefore, if only for the promotion of that variety which is the spice of life, that the Navy Department has introduced the plan of numbering vessels. Thirteen new iron-clads have been ordered, which will be numbered from 1 to 13. Simple and advantageous as this mode of distinguishing vessels is, it has never, we believe, been used before. When the Navy Department and the public become accustomed to the usage, and see how easy it is to remember, and record, and keep track of the numbers of vessels instead of their names, we predict that this plan will supercede all others."

Hospital Cars.—The Worcester Railroad Company have fitted up two cars, to run on regular trains, daily, to and from New York, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers. The arrangements for convenience and comfort seem to be all that could be desired. The cots or berths are really stretchers, suspended on India-rubber loops, acting as springs, and can be taken down or put up, so that patients can be removed from the hospitals or elsewhere in an unchanged horizontal position.

The attention of those desiring Corps Pins and similar articles of Jewelry, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Lewis Philip, in another column.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Parker—Donaldson.—On the 20th inst., at Grace Church, Howard county, Maryland, by the Rev. Wm. G. Jackson, Commander Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. Navy, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas Donaldson, Esq.

Hosford—Sheldon.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, October 22, at the Church on the Heights, by Rev. James Eells, D. D., William S. Hosford, U. S. N., and Martha H., daughter of the late Rev. Noah Sheldon, of Stockbridge, Mass.

Barton—Gormley.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Durborrow, Lieutenant George Barton to Miss Maria Gormley, all of Philadelphia.

Smith—Simpson.—In New York, on Friday, October 16th, by the Rev. Dr Eells, Lieutenant Thomas J. Smith, of the Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers, to Miss Annie S. Simpson, eldest daughter of James H. Simpson, Esq., all of New York.

Wampole—Epstein.—On Thursday, Oct 22d, by the Rev Wm H Jeffrey, at Trenton, N. J., Chas P. Wampole, U. S. Vice Consul at Laguayra, to Miss Emma Leon Epstein, both of Philadelphia.

Paine—Urquhart.—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday, October 20, by the Rev Mr. Hodge, Captain J. C Paine, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Emily H., youngest daughter of John Urquhart of that place.

Lewis—Pendleton.—In Watertown, Mass., 20th instant Capt. Charles H. Lewis, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Ohia na Pendleton, of W.

DIED.

Capron.—In Washington, on the 21st inst., Celestine, eldest daughter of the late Captain E. A. Capron, U. S. A.

Wainwright.—At New Orleans, August 5th, 1863, of disease contracted before Vicksburg, Dr D. Wadsworth Wainwright U. S. N., son of the late Bishop Wainwright, in the 1st year of his age.

Dare.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 25th inst., Charles P. Dare late Colonel Twenty-third Regiment P. V., to the 58th year of his age.

Hill.—At Pensacola, Florida, on Saturday, September 26, of disease contracted in the service, John Warren Hill, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, formerly of Brooklyn New York.

McGuinness.—In Boston, on Monday, Sept. 28th, John McGuinness, of the County Louth, Ireland, aged 73 years.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

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Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

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Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons—firemen, policemen, militiamen and indigents—claiming relief under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordnance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors, and approved by the Mayor, August 28, 1863, that the business of this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October instant, and no relief will be granted after that date.

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ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
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WASHINGTON, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Second National Bank of the city of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking,

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second National Bank of the city of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony thereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirteenth day of August, 1863.

SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A WEEK which has throughout been one of expectancy closes without any military operations of magnitude, whether on our part or that of the enemy. The eyes of those who take the trouble to follow the *preparations* for great operations have been directed not without some anxiety to East Tennessee, where many indications concur in the supposition that the rebels are about to make a movement against General BURNSIDE's exposed column. Intimately associated with this, the Army of the Potomac has been eagerly watched for the first motions of a new advance. Nothing, however, comes from either quarter beyond notes of preparation, giving evidence that warm work may soon be looked for. Only from where that wondrous siege of the city by the sea goes on, do we catch the sounds of actual war.

We were able barely to announce last week the happy change of the situation at Chattanooga, by which the blockade of supplies which was coming to press painfully on the Army of the Cumberland had been lifted, and those great highways of communication, the river and railroad, gained. We have now full details of an operation, which though of minor importance in a military point of view, is yet of the highest importance in regard to the vital question of the subsistence of the Army at Chattanooga—a question which very lately bid fair to drive that Army out of all it had gained in Tennessee. On the 27th a portion of the force of General HOOKER, who is holding the right wing of the Army near Bridgeport, crossed the Tennessee at that point, and advanced on south, back toward Chattanooga. Penetrating into Lookout Valley, eight miles from Chattanooga, they met but two brigades of the enemy and one battery, which force retired before them up the valley. At the same time that General HOOKER's force crossed at Bridgeport, a force under General HAZEN passed the river at Brown's ferry, below the city, and began ascending the Lookout Mountain, which was soon taken, the enemy giving way with very slight opposition. When General HAZEN crossed the river and marched up the point of Lookout Mountain, the retreat of the enemy's forces in that direction was cut off, and they could only retire *up* the valley towards Trenton, Ga., some twenty miles, thus making a long detour before they could join the main rebel army. This force consisted of two brigades of infantry and one battery. The rebels had retired before the advance of General HOOKER into Lookout Valley, on the 27th; but at 2 A. M. of the 28th, they made quite a spirited night attack on his lines, and a brisk engagement ensued, lasting a couple of hours, and resulting in the severe repulse of the enemy at every point with slight loss to us.

Quartermaster General MEIGS, in a dispatch from Chattanooga referring to this affair, pays the 11th Corps the following handsome compliment:—

"Only after walking over the ground to-day do I fully appreciate the exploit. When these hills were taken they marched to the assistance of General GEARY, who had held his position, and LONGSTREET was driven back with slaughter. As prisoners from two divisions attest that his (LONGSTREET's) whole disposable force was engaged, the whole affair is most creditable to those corps from the Army of the Potomac."

This movement for the possession of the southern bank of the Tennessee was planned by General THOMAS, and has resulted in giving him both the river and railway for communication with Bridgeport, distant twenty-eight miles from Chattanooga, and the point at which the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad crosses the Tennessee. In the course of a week the railroad will be in full operation—that time being necessary for the completion of two important bridges, one over the Tennessee, at Bridgeport, and the other over Running Water. In the interim the river affords ample means of transportation. A steamer, lately built at Bridgeport, has been running between that port and Chattanooga; and there are two other steamers at the latter place, the *Dunbar* and *Punt Rock*, which will now be used for the same purpose. The reason why the steamer had to be built at Bridgeport will suggest itself to all acquainted with the peculiarities of the Tennessee River. The Upper Tennessee, navigable for light-draught steamers, is cut off from the lower river by what is called the "Muscle "Shoals," a few miles above Florence, so that the upper navigation, in high water, extends from Decatur to Knoxville, and the lower from Florence to the port of embarkation of the Tennessee into the Ohio. The boats used on the upper river must consequently be built there. Two small rebel steamers were captured at Chattanooga, and General ROSECRANS immediately on reaching that port, foreseeing the great importance of having the river highway of supplies, ordered a powerful light-draught steamer to be built at Chattanooga. This was in a few weeks done (her engines and boiler being brought from Louisville by railroad), and the *Cottage*, thanks to General ROSECRANS' foresight, is now furnishing his late army with abundant supplies.

THE Army of the Potomac is on all hands looked to as the only force that can save our East Tennessee columns. If LEE ventures on the step of further depleting his army for these Western operations, General MEADE should find the means to make him pay dearly for it. There are indications that the work so imperatively imposed on the army in Virginia, by every consideration of military prudence, will speedily be entered on. It is publicly announced that all able-bodied troops in garrison at Washington, under command of General MARTINDALE, are being relieved from duty and sent to the field. Their place will be filled by the Invalid Corps. Further advices from the Army of the Potomac show that the rebels intend to resist our occupying the Rappahannock, to rebuild the railroad across it, and a collision seems to be imminent. They have been recently engaged in fortifying the approaches to the river on the North side. It is reported that considerable information has recently been gleaned of the enemy's strength, position, etc., "which, if true, "will enable General MEADE to take active measures."

THE latest advices from Charleston reach us through Richmond papers. The bombardment of Fort Sumter goes vigorously on, and from the *feu d'enfer* which has been poured upon it, the old revamped ruin must be a complete chaos. A Charleston telegram, under date of October 31, states that at four o'clock of the morning of that day, after an incessant fire of twenty-four hours, a portion of the wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men believed to be of the Twelfth Georgia and Twenty-fifth South Carolina Regiments. Thirteen are reported missing. A second despatch has it that they were buried by the falling of the barracks on the sea face of the fort, where the troops had been placed in position for mounting the parapet in case of an assault. On Sunday, November 1, the bombardment of Sumter was continued fiercely—the firing being from two Monitors, two heavy and two light-rifled guns at Fort Gregg, four 10-inch mortars at the middle battery and four rifled guns at Wagner. In the bombardment of Saturday, over *twelve hundred* shots were fired in twenty-four hours.

This energetic work seems to indicate a renewed and vigorous effort on the part of General GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN to achieve the reduction of Charleston. The reason of the concentration of so much effort on the reduction of Fort Sumter, is the commanding importance of the island on which it is built as a place of refuge for the iron-clads, should any of them be disabled after entering the harbor. Its possession is therefore a necessary preliminary to further operations. Private facts in our possession of a nature unsuitable for publication, inspire the best hopes of the success of the grand combined land and naval attack. The nature of the obstructions to the harbor, which have always been the bugbear to the fleet, is now thoroughly understood.

THE rebels have been attempting in heavy force to prevent the Eastward movement of General SHERMAN's troops, for the purpose of forming a junction with the main body of General GRANT's army. A dispatch from Cincinnati, under date of the 6th inst., announces that he has probably had a heavy fight in the vicinity of Tuscumbia. General SHERMAN is now in possession of that point. We last week chronicled a previous fight of his column on the 21st ult., at Cherokee Station, eight miles west of Tuscumbia. We have now the particulars of this affair. The enemy was discovered at 11 o'clock drawn up in line of battle, with skirmishers advanced. A heavy fog rendered it difficult to find out much about his position, and the fight opened somewhat to our disadvantage. Presently, however, our line was advanced, and the enemy vigorously attacked; and General OSTERHAUS, having succeeded in getting up his 20-pounder Parrotts, the rebels under their fire, broke in great confusion. The fight, which was very spirited throughout its entire duration, did not last over sixty minutes from the firing of the first gun, until the enemy was in full retreat. Prisoners announce the rebel force to have been 5,000 strong, under Generals LORING and S. D. LEE. The Union force actually engaged was not exceeding 2,500. Our loss was one hundred. Theirs three times that number. The strength of the rebel force opposed to General SHERMAN, is put at ten thousand men, under command of General JOE JOHNSTON.

FROM the Trans-Mississippi region we have no reports of operations of importance.

WE have reprinted Number One of the JOURNAL, and it is now ready for delivery. Number Two is also being reprinted, and we shall soon be prepared to supply the orders we are constantly receiving for both these numbers. The other numbers of the JOURNAL have been and will be stereotyped, and full sets may at all times be obtained.

THE limitation in paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 173, under which no officer of the Corps can receive a commission higher than the grade of Major, is removed. The grades of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are authorized from September 5, 1863.

ENGINEERING OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.*

THIS report of the Engineer and Artillery operations of the Army of the Potomac may be regarded as an installment of the report of General McCLELLAN, and if the public is debarred from the hope at present of seeing that *magnum opus* complete in all its members, the publication of the accessory and subordinate reports, such as the present one, will serve to throw much light on the military history of our Army in Virginia. General BARNARD begins by saying that he makes this report "in compliance with the request of Major-General McCLELLAN;" and the operations it covers extend from the time of the organization of the Army of the Potomac to the date at which it was withdrawn from the James river. Perhaps the best service we can render our military readers, the majority of whom will doubtless not see the report, is to give a running *resumé* of the more salient points of its contents.

On the night of the 23-24th of May, 1861, a portion of our newly-raised Volunteer force crossed the Potomac, and seized the city of Alexandria, the heights of Arlington and intermediate points. As *têtes-de-pont* to the Long Bridge and Aqueduct, Forts Runyon and Corcoran were commenced at daylight of the 24th. On the same day Fort Ellsworth, designed to secure our possession of Alexandria, was commenced. A couple of weeks later, General BARNARD laid out Fort Albany, intended to command the Columbia and the Aqueduct and Alexandria roads, and to give greater security to our *debouché* by the Long Bridge. These works, forming the initiation of the system of "defences of Washington," were all of considerable magnitude—Fort Runyon having a perimeter of 1500 yards. They were not quite complete, though very nearly defensible, at the date of the advance of the Army under General McDOWELL (July 16).

On the return of the Army from Bull Run, the policy of surrounding Washington by a complete system of defensive works was no longer doubtful; and General McCLELLAN, as General BARNARD testifies, "on the assumption of the command of the Army of the Potomac, was prompt to recognize the necessity of further fortifications. In as rapid succession as possible, and in the order of the most urgent importance, new works were commenced."

The theory of these defences is that upon which the works of Torres Vedras were based. It is to occupy the commanding points within cannon range of each other by field forts, the fire of which shall sweep all the approaches. These forts furnish the secure emplacements of artillery. They also afford cover to bodies of infantry. The works may be connected by lines of light parapets. This has never been completely done; and as it is no secret, we may mention that during the "scare" attending LEE's late movement, the work of throwing up rifle pits connecting the fortifications was energetically pushed on.

"With such a system established," adds General BARNARD, "the defence against a powerful attack requires that all the forts shall be garrisoned; that a certain amount of infantry, cavalry, and mounted artillery be distributed along the lines, sufficient to hold them until reserves can be brought to support; and finally, it requires a moveable force held as a reserve, which may be shifted from point to point to meet the enemy's effort wherever it may be made, and where, aided by the works, they can repel superior numbers. . . . No less an authority than NAPOLEON says that, 'aided by fortifications, *fifty thousand men and three thousand artillerymen can defend a capital against* 300,000 *men*.'" We cannot refrain from asking why, if this be true, it has been constantly necessary to keep the Army of the Potomac trapezing up and down Virginia, and hurried back, at every menace of the rebels, to "cover Washington."

General BARNARD gives a detailed view (with accompanying drawings) of the rebel fortifications of Yorktown and their armament, from which it appears that even at the time of landing on the Peninsula our approaches to Yorktown were swept by the fire of at least forty-nine guns, nearly all of which were heavy, and many of them the most formidable guns known. The line of works, with their intermediate rifle-pits, trenches, etc., was certainly one of the most extensive known in modern times; and every kind of obstruction the country offered, such as abattis, marsh, inundation, etc., was skilfully used. The country on both sides of the Warwick, from near Yorktown, is a dense forest with few clearings—extremely swampy, and the roads impassable (except when corduroyed) during the heavy rains which fell at the time of the arrival of our Army on the Peninsula.

"If," declares General BARNARD, "we could have broken the enemy's line across the isthmus, we could have invested Yorktown, and it would, with its garrison, have soon fallen into our hands." "*It was not deemed practicable, considering the strength of that line and the difficulty of handling the troops, to do so.* If we could take Yorktown, or drive the enemy out of Yorktown, the enemy's lines were no longer tenable. This we could do by siege operations and the result was in my mind a *certainty*. *It was deemed too hazardous to attempt the reduction of the place by assault.*"

The siege was accordingly forthwith begun. The operations of the siege required extensive preparations; and the landing and bringing up of the heavy artillery, by roads which had to be corduroyed throughout their whole extent, were themselves heavy operations. Nearly 5000 yards of road, mostly side cuttings, with numerous crib-work bridges over intersecting ravines, were constructed. This preliminary work was so far completed on the 17th of April, that it was deemed practicable to commence the construction of batteries. By the 3d of May, fourteen batteries, with redoubts, etc., had been raised and armed, and parallels, under the incessant fire of the enemy's artillery, had been run. Considering the location and strength of these works, and the number of our mortars and guns, the enemy's position had become untenable. He appreciated this, and evacuated Yorktown. "He could not," affirms General BARNARD, "have endured our fire for six hours."

The engineer operations subsequent to the evacuation, including the bridge-building, road-making, construction of defences, *têtes-de-pont*, etc., are detailed by the Chief Engineer with great minuteness, though we regret our inability to find space for even the briefest summary. With reference to the important question of pontoons and other bridges we make the following extract, which contains General BARNARD's maturer conclusions on the subject:

The pontoon equipage which accompanied the Army was got up (as already mentioned) by Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER, assisted by Captain J. C. DUANE. The former had acquired an enviable reputation as the builder of the Minot's Ledge Light-house; possessed great practical ingenuity, and had had the means of knowing the best results arrived at in other services in this branch of military art.

Captain DUANE possessed a more extensive and thorough practical and experimental knowledge of military bridges than any other man in this country.

They gave, after full consideration of the subject, their preference to the French system. Even had they adopted this system blindly, *because* it was French, they would not have been without solid reasons, for the French have studied and *experimented* upon the best systems known to the world. Whatever may be said about the difference in the character of the country, roads, etc., the thing to be *done* here and in Europe (now that our armies have assumed European magnitude) is essentially *the same*.

But these officers had before them the *best modern inventions* of Europe and America. The India-rubber pontoon they knew thoroughly; corrugated iron bodies, and countless other 'inventions' of American genius, were before them, and the former experimented upon.

My own prepossessions had been in favor of the Birago system of sectional pontoons, and 'Birago' (so called) trestles.

The experience we had, proved the wisdom which adopted the system in question. Not to advance, by any means, that nothing better can be found (the substitution of iron for wood was one of the probable improvements well understood by the officers named, but not, at the time, adopted, for substantial reasons), it is enough to say that the French pontoon was found to be most excellent, useful, and reliable for all military purposes. They were used by the Quartermaster's Department in discharging transports; were precisely what was needed for the disembarkation of General FRANKLIN's division; constituted a portion of the numerous bridges built over Wormley Creek during the siege of Yorktown, and were of the highest use on the Chickahominy, while over the lower Chickahominy, some 75,000 men, some 300 pieces of artillery, and the immense baggage-trains of the army, passed over a bridge of the extraordinary length of nearly 650 yards; a feat scarcely surpassed in military history.

The Birago trestle, of which I had formed so high an opinion, proved itself dangerous and unreliable; useful for an advanced guard or detachment, unfit, in general, for a military bridge. Of the American India-rubber and the Russian canvas pontoon we had no fair experiment. They may both be useful; but again, I think, not reliable for a 'military bridge,' considered in all its aspects and uses.

The weight of the French pontoons is objected to, but a *certain flotation power is required* which it is not easy to get, nor are the ways unobjectionable which seek to get it with less weight; and the vehicle which carries it is not heavier loaded than other vehicles of an army train. *Less length* would certainly make it more manageable on our narrow roads, while, for advanced guards and dashing minor enterprises, greater lightness is requisite. Perhaps an iron sectional pontoon may be contrived which will meet these requirements, but prudence demands that the safety of an army shall not be jeopardized by giving it a bridge which experiment has not fully tested. American genius is fertile in this as in all other expedients, but no genius can provide for an object which is not understood.

The numerous proposers of 'flying' bridges forget that, if a military bridge is intended to be *carried with* an army, it is also intended to *carry* an army, its columns of men, its cavalry, its countless heavy wagons, and its ponderous artillery. It must carry all these, and it must do it with certainty and safety, even though a demoralized corps should rush upon it in throngs.

No make-shift expedient, no 'ingenious' inventions, not tested by severe experiment, nor light affair, of which the chief merit alleged is that it is light, will be likely to do what is required, and what the French pontoon has so often done.

General BARNARD also makes some very just observations on the faulty organization of the Engineer Corps in our service, the substance of which we here append:—

"I have enumerated twelve officers of the Engineer corps (including Lieutenant ABBOT, T. E.): of these, one possessed the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, another of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. C. (the first is a Major, the second a Captain in the corps), and two were Captains, seven others First Lieutenants, and one a Second Lieutenant. The Brigadier-General was so made expressly to enable him to command the brigade of volunteer regiments. The battalion of regular engineers was commanded by a Captain, and each of its three companies by a *single* First Lieutenant. It will be thus seen that the Corps of Engineers, as now organized, does not furnish adequate rank even to command the limited number of engineer troops brought into the field.

"The engineers attached to the army corps (with the single exception of Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER, who derived his rank, not from the corps, but from a law having no particular relation to engineers, and since repealed) were but *Lieutenants*. In a European service the Chief Engineer serving with an army corps would be a field officer, generally a Colonel.

"There is a twofold evil in this want of rank; *first*, the great hardships and injustice to the officers themselves, for they have, almost without exception, refused or *been* refused high positions in the volunteer service (to which they have seen their contemporaries of the other branches elevated), on the ground that their services as *engineers* were absolutely necessary. *Second*. It is an evil to the service, since an adequate rank is almost as necessary to an officer, for the efficient discharge of his duties, as professional knowledge. The engineer's duty is a responsible one. He is called upon to decide important questions: to fix the position of defensive works (and thereby of the troops who occupy them); to indicate the manner and points of attack of fortified positions. To give him the proper weight with those with whom he is associated he should have, as *they* have, adequate rank.

"The campaign on the Peninsula called for great labor on the part of the engineers. The country, notwithstanding its early settlement, was a *terra incognita*. We knew the York river, and the James river, and we had heard of the Chickahominy; and this was about the extent of our knowledge. Our maps were so incorrect that they were found to be worthless before we reached Yorktown. New ones had to be prepared, based on reconnoisances made by the officers of engineers.

"The siege of Yorktown involved great responsibility, besides exposure and toil. The movements of the whole army were determined by the engineers. The Chickahominy again arrested us; where, if possible, the responsibility and labor of the engineer officers were increased. In fact, everywhere, and on every occasion, even to our last position at Harrison's Landing, this responsibility and labor on the part of the engineers was incessant.

"I have stated above in what manner the officers of engineers performed their duties. Yet thus far their services are ignored and unrecognized, while distinctions have been bestowed upon those who have had the good fortune to command troops. Under such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that the few engineer officers yet remaining will willingly continue their services in this unrequited branch of the military profession. We have no sufficient officers of engineers at this time with any of our armies to commence another siege, nor can they be obtained. In another war, if their services are thus neglected in this, we shall have none."

Having finished the professional portion of his report, General BARNARD proceeds to give his views of the operations of the Army of the Potomac as a whole, with the purpose, as he says, of "pointing out the mistakes that were made, and thus tracing the causes of the failure of the campaign to their true sources." We regret that he should have thought it worth his while to go out of his way to open these vexed questions; but the position of General BARNARD entitles his opinions to weight, and such as they are we give an abstract of them.

1. General BARNARD regards as prominent among the causes of ultimate failure the inaction of eight months from August, 1861, to April, 1862. "In November, 1861, the Army of the Potomac," he says, "if not fully supplied with all the *matériel*, yet was about as complete in numbers, discipline, and organization as it ever became." "*About* as complete," etc., is a phrase which is neither mathematical nor measurable; but it is a matter of history that in November, 1861, it was a *mob*, and in April, 1862, it was an *army*. Besides, we have subsequently had some experience of what a winter overland campaign Richmond-ward means. On this point the Prince DE JOINVILLE well remarks:—"McCLELLAN had long known, better than anybody else, the real strength of the rebels at Manassas and Centreville. He was perfectly familiar with the existence of the 'wooden cannon,' by which it has been pretended that he was kept in awe for six months. But he also knew that, till the month of April the roads of Virginia are in such a state that wagons and artillery can only be moved over by them constructing plank-roads, during which the enemy, holding the railways, could either retreat, as he was then actually doing, or move for a blow on some other point. *In any event, had* McCLELLAN *attacked and carried Centreville, pursuit was impossible, and victory would have been barren of results.*"

2. "The true question," adds General BARNARD, "was to seize the first practicable moment to satisfy the (perhaps unreasonable, but) natural longing of an impatient Nation for results to justify its lavish confidence." True. But what was the "first *practical* moment?" The "longings of an impatient people" is a novel element for an *engineer* to introduce into the solution of a momentous military problem.

3. "When the Army did move, a plan was adopted perfectly certain to incite, nay to *compel* interference; and when the Army was to go by Annapolis to the lower Chesapeake, I felt confident that one-half would scarcely have embarked before the other half would be ordered back to Washington. The enemy was then at Manassas and the feint (even if in reality) of an attack on Washington was so obvious, so certain to create a panic which no executive could resist, that interference with the removal of the mass of the Army was certain." But General McCLELLAN previously to embarking for the Peninsula, had left behind in garrison in the works at Washington all the force the military authorities claimed as needed for its defence—all the garrison necessary, according to General BARNARD's previously cited opinion, to defend the Capital against 300,000 men. The comparative value of the peninsular line against Richmond is of course a matter which fairly admits of a difference of opinion; but our thirty months and four campaigns' experience by the *other* route certainly do not tell much against it. There is scarcely an officer in the Army of the Potomac that does not now admit that the peninsular line is the only one by which Richmond can ever be taken.

4. General BARNARD thinks a mistake was made in not assaulting Yorktown in lieu of laying siege to it. "However I may be committed," he adds, "to any expression of professional opinion to the contrary (I certainly did suggest it) my opinion *now* is, that the lines of Yorktown should have been assaulted. * * * We should probably have succeeded, and if we failed, it may well be doubted whether the shock of an unsuccessful assault would have been more demoralizing than the labors of the siege." The formidable nature of the rebel defences of Yorktown as given in General BARNARD's own report, do not lend much weight to the *probability* of success held out by him: the *probabilities* we should think were all the other way. Besides General BARNARD admits that he *at the time* gave his professional opinion against the assault. What facts have made him think differently since?

5. The battle of Williamsburg, General BARNARD thinks

* Report of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac, from its Organization to the close of the Peninsular Campaign. By Brigadier-General J. G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer, and Brigadier-General W. F. BARRY, Chief of Artillery. Illustrated by LEIGHTON: Maps, Plans, &c New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1863. 8vo, pp. 230.

was a blunder which ought not to have happened—fought as it was without reconnoitring the position, without concert of action among the different corps and division commanders, and almost without orders. A day's delay would have rendered the battle unnecessary. On leaving Williamsburg, General BARNARD thinks we should have crossed the Chickahominy and connected with the Navy in the James. "We should," he argues, have had a united Army, and the "coöperation of the Navy, "and probably would have been "in Richmond in two weeks. The facts that we did not know "the character of the Chickahominy, as an obstacle (as it "lay across our direct road to Richmond), that our transports "were on the York river, and that the railroad furnished a "good means of supply to the army, that we wished to connect with McDOWELL coming from Fredericksburg, etc., "determined the route."

6. General BARNARD thinks the repulse of the rebels at Fair Oaks should have been taken advantage of. "It was" says he, "one of those occasions which if not seized, do not "repeat themselves. We now *know* the state of disorganiz-"ation and dismay in which the rebel army retreated. We "now *know* that it could have been followed into Richmond," etc. "Although we did not then know all that we now do, "it was obvious enough at that time, that when the rebels "struck a blow at our left wing they struck with their *whole* "force; and yet we repulsed them in disorder, with three-"fifths of ours. We could have followed them up at the "same time that we brought over the other two-fifths."

7. General BARNARD fully justifies the withdrawal from the Peninsula, in view of the depletion and "demoralization" of our Army and the increased strength of the rebel force. "From such considerations," he adds, "as well as "those flowing from the results of past operations, I coun-"selled the immediate withdrawal from the James, to reunite "with the forces covering Washington." What was the true course to be pursued when the Army of the Potomac got to Harrison's Landing, will of course remain a subject of dispute. We believe, however, that the great majority of our officers at the time believed in staying on the James, securing transports and attempting the advance again under better auspices and with the results of our experience to guide. The last message of General McCLELLAN, previously to withdrawing, was a prayer to be allowed to stay. There are few in the Army of the Potomac who do not agree that had that prayer been listened to, there is a very strong probability indeed that ten days would have seen the Army in Richmond.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TURRETED AND BROADSIDE IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your number for October 3d you give your readers the benefit of the ideas of Captain COLES, R. N., on the subject of turreted vessels and heavy ordnance. Our good cousins across the water must come to their own conclusions as to the necessity of attending to the "Monitor" counsels of their countryman; but, while we feel the truth of what he asserts, and rest content in our feeling of security, it is to be feared that we may run into the opposite extreme, and, in strengthening ourselves in one way, find ourselves weak in another.

At present we are devoting ourselves exclusively to building iron-clad vessels of the turreted pattern, commonly called "Monitors." It is an undeniable fact that *the Monitor* saved the North Atlantic squadron from destruction, and the country is and should be grateful to Mr. ERICSSON for this vessel, so happily conceived, so opportunely ready. It is natural, too, that more of them should be built, that the original plan should be modified and improved, and, feeling that we have a good foundation laid, that we take advantage of more and more experience, and go on building them until we achieve what may be considered a faultless Monitor; all this, I say, is natural and should be done; but more should be done.

What is the use that a Monitor is designed for? Evidently to contend with iron-clads on the water, just as the original *Monitor* was built to meet the *Merrimac*. Its construction shows clearly that this is the only use for which it can be considered perfectly fitted. I say nothing about contests with wooden vessels, for against them it would only have to run "bows on" at half speed, and the proudest liner that floats the ocean would soon seek the bottom.

The *turret*, the centre and life of the vessel, is of limited dimensions, capable of accommodating but two guns, which to be effective against iron-clads, must be of the largest calibre, and containing metal enough to insure against the remotest chance of bursting. The advantage of a gun of heavy calibre in a Monitor has been exemplified in the case of the *Weehawken* and *Atlanta*, and Captain COLES is very right in the use that he tries to make of this example. If a Monitor expecting to engage an iron-clad should neglect to arm herself with a gun of heavy calibre, she would frustrate the design on which she was constructed, and would rob herself of that crowning means of offence to enable her to carry which had been the design of the whole construction. Captain COLES is right in bidding the *Warrior* beware of a Monitor's 15-inch gun, for however "slow and far between" might be the discharges, it would most surely effect its work of destruction, while the 110-pounder rifle of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, *with the accompanying monstrosity of a breech-loading apparatus*, might be hammering the while at the turret without producing any more injury than could be remarked on the outside, in the indentations made on the plates.

But there is another important duty on which iron-clads must be engaged, and which, at the present time, exhibits the Monitors in a light not so favorable as when viewed in the service sketched above. In the approach to cities, forts are to be met, long lines of earthworks to be passed, and obstructions to be encountered, forcing delay in the entrance to a harbor until these can be silenced. How fares the Monitor in this case? She becomes a stationary object for the artillerists of the enemy, the fire of all batteries is concentrated on her, and hard indeed is it if they do not, with their searching fire, find some point where her armor will admit the bolt. In reply what can she give? Only her slow fire of ponderous metal, which the enemy avoid on seeing the turret revolve, and which in no way tends to cause them to slacken their fire upon her. In encounters such as these the Monitor is comparatively inefficient.

In engaging forts or earthworks, the enemy can only be driven from their guns by the quick, successive fire from a broadside; the 11-inch gun is infinitely more effective for such purposes than the 15-inch, from the simple fact that is can be fired at least three times in the time that it takes to fire the 15-inch once, and were it not that the Monitors now before Charleston may expect, before the termination of that struggle, to be engaged with the iron-clads of the enemy, they would be more effective against the batteries on Sullivan's Island if their armament were changed to 11-inch guns. This, however, would be changing the character of the Monitor, which is built expressly for contending with iron-clads. A readier means is at hand for profiting by the experience given at Charleston, which is to turn attention at once to the building of more vessels of the pattern of the *New Ironsides*, which vessel, before the batteries on Sullivan's Island, is worth all the Monitors now assembled at that place. The *New Ironsides*, or "*Old Ironsides*," as she is affectionately called, is the pride of every man in the squadron, and is acknowledged by all reports to be the terror of Charleston. She is most ably commanded, and the drill of her crew in gun practice cannot be excelled, was never equalled. No engagement of the iron-clads is considered as being dignified as a fight without the *Ironsides* has a position in the line, and then, when after slowly choosing her position, and swinging majestically to her anchor, she opens fire from her battery of 11-inch guns, it seems as if indeed an injured Government was proclaiming its necessity of using the "last resort of kings," and was, in wrath, showering destruction on rebellious heads.

The enemy, brave as they are, cannot endure it; they struggle, they contend for mastery, but in their open works the *Ironsides* holds them as in a vice, while she showers her bursting shells about them; their fire flags, it droops, it ceases for the time, and with joy they see her move off again to her anchorage out of range.

Let us not stop building our Monitors for contending with iron-clads, but let us also have more vessels of the class of the *Ironsides*, from which a rapid fire of sufficiently heavy guns can be poured on an enemy when firing from open works or barbette batteries. MONITOR.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Two points respecting volunteer troops have suggested themselves to my mind, and I would like to see them agitated in your valuable paper, viz.: First, that a *more* rigid discipline on the part of officers be carried out respecting *little* details, especially in regulating the observance of a respectful demeanor towards them by the men under their command. Does it not sound rather disgusting to hear a man address his officer as "Tom," "Jack," or "Bill?" And, secondly, that greater attention be paid to compelling the men to keep themselves clean, and their uniforms in good condition. The uniforms are all alike when issued, but a practice is prevalent in the volunteer army after a man receives his clothing of attempting to alter its appearance.

On page 114 of "BUTTERFIELD'S Camp and Outpost Duty "for Infantry," are some valuable hints, which every officer should know; and one paragraph struck my attention very forcibly, viz.: "Every day on which an officer has performed "his duty negligently, he has morally obtained money (viz., "his pay for that day) under false pretences." The old adage that "great oaks from little acorns grow" applies forcibly to an officer's duty; and one who looks after little things is apt generally to prove a good officer. F.

CORRUGATED PLATES FOR SHIPS OF WAR.

THE following is the substance of the paper on "Corrugated Plates for Ships of War," read by Mr. GEORGE REDFORD in the section of Mechanical Science, at the meeting of the British Association:

"The principle of protecting ships by thick plates of iron against projectiles of steel, or homogeneous iron hardened and tempered, would appear to be erroneous, for the following reasons, viz., that iron plates must always be softer than the projectile, while the latter has an almost unlimited advantage in the force which can be given to it by strengthening guns so as to bear very large charges, and thus gain increase of velocity with increased weight of shot. Still more is this the case if flat-headed projectiles, hardened and tempered as the Whitworth shell and shot are, are to be provided against, as no doubt they must. The method which I propose is founded upon two principles of strength—cohesive strength and mechanical strength. The plates being made of steel hardened and tempered as nearly as possible up to the cohesive strength of the Whitworth shot and shell, are of two kinds—one thick and corrugated, the other thinner and plain. The steel corrugated plates, which are three inches thick, are placed upon the thinner plates of one inch, also tempered, and bolted through the skin of the ship to the ribs in the iron ship, or to the timbers in a wooden one. If iron plates of the corrugated form were backed with an inch plate of steel, hardened and tempered, they would, I think, prove impenetrable, and even smooth iron plates of 4 inches thus laid upon steel, would be more effective than iron plates, even of 7 inches thick, backed by timber.

In explaining the mode in which I conceive this kind of compound armor-plating to act, it is necessary to consider to what the great force of flat-headed projectiles is due. It will be admitted that this is not to be attributed to the velocity of the shot, but to its flat form and great cohesive strength; because spherical and conical projectiles sent with higher velocity do not pierce iron plates. The rationale of the punching action may not yet be quite clearly understood, but this much seems to be established, that a flat-headed shot pierces because its whole force is applied equally in one direction, and free from the lateral resistance which the conical and round shot meets with. I venture also to state that the suddenness of the impact of such a body has much to do with the effect; it would seem that time is an important element in the consideration, and therefore if this perfect impact can be delayed, and still more, if it can be prevented altogether, the piercing of the plate will not be effected.

As an illustration of the difference between force applied with time and force without it may be pointed out the simple experiment of striking an anvil with a small hammer, and placing the same force in weight gradually, or with time. In the first case the force is not conducted away into the mass of the anvil, but is spent in repelling the hammer, and possibly in breaking it into fragments. This is also exemplified in the smashing of round shot against an iron target of proper thickness. In the case of the hammer being pressed upon the anvil, no effect is produced upon either the one or the other. Another familiar illustration is, in the effect of soft materials, such as gun wads or tallow candle, being sent at high velocity through wooden planks, and, as frequently occurred, killing persons struck by them. Velocity, then, may be described as force with the least possible element of time; the best example, perhaps, of which is electric force in the form of lightning. The analogue of this force is seen in the flash of flame which occurs when a shot strikes at high velocity upon an iron plate. Now, the object of the steel plates being hardened and tempered, is to delay the shot by its cohesive strength, and to prevent, by the corrugated surface, the whole area of the flat-head projectile bearing upon the plate at the same moment of impact. The shot is delayed partly by this means, and partly by meeting with a metal as hard and tough as itself, and thus time is allowed for the conduction of the force away into the surrounding metal without fracture and penetration; the objects which I consider most important being, first to prevent penetration of the outer plate, and to oppose a shot which did pierce it, when it has expended its force, by covering the skin of a ship with a thin steel plate, in preference to increasing the thickness of the outer plating. The mechanical strength of this arrangement of plates consists in the double arch form combined with a certain amount of 'play' and elasticity, obtained by fixing the corrugated plate upon a flat one. The flat action of the projectile is also prevented by, as it were, converting it into a round head, or a hollow head, before it reaches the inner plate. It will be seen that the space between the corrugations being about four and a half inches, a flat-head shot of five inches diameter would begin to bear upon less than one square inch of plate if it struck across a furrow, while if it struck upon a corrugation the surface pressed upon even with a seven-inch shot would be seven square inches instead of thirty-nine, which is the area of impact of a shot of this diameter upon a flat surface. In a large proportion of hits the shot would have to cut through in an oblique direction about six inches of metal before reaching the plain plate.

The advantages of the plan proposed are, besides the protection of the ships, the reduction of the weight of armor much below that contemplated for the new ships of war, and below that of the *Warrior*, the *Achilles*, and the *Minotaur*. The saving of at least one inch in thickness of plates would give a reduction of 100 tons; and if it should be found that timber backing can with this armor be dispensed with, a point now so much the subject of inquiry, the reduction of weight would be about 250 tons in a ship of the *Warrior* class. The extra cost would be to a great extent met by the saving in the thickness of plates and the timber backing. I look to the development of the working of steel, and the conversion of iron into that far stronger metal, for the acquisition of a lighter and impregnable armor for ships of war: a desideratum which can never be attained by merely increasing the thickness of iron to any extent a ship could carry and be fit for ocean service. As to the manufacture of such plates as I have described, I have the authority of the most eminent makers of steel, such as Messrs. T. Forth & Sons, and Messrs. Brown, that steel plates of this kind could be manufactured at about one-third more than the cost of the best iron armor-plates."

DEFECTS OF RIFLED GUNS.—A correspondent of the London *Mechanics' Magazine* says:—

The inherent defect of rifled guns of every service, in this or foreign countries, is the *forcing* principle, by which rotary motion is imparted to the projectile. The compression or expansion of soft metal on the shot into grooves and ribs in the gun, the friction of the iron surfaces of the shot in grinding its way through the twist of the bore, whether on the hexagonal, oval, or ribbed plan, are all more or less forcing systems. The proof that they are so, is the immense loss of propelling force resulting from them, and the necessity of lubrication to protect the gun from bursting by excessive tension. This point is set at rest by comparing the velocities of shot from smooth-bore and rifled guns. While the 68-pounder round shot, with a windage area of 5 per cent., has a velocity of 1,580 feet in a second, the Armstrong, Whitworth, and other English rifled guns give little more than 1,200 feet, and the American heavy ordnance probably not more than 900 feet to 1,000 feet.

The gun wanted for the navy, and for coast or siege batteries, is one which shall be rifled on a plan which is not a forcing system; which shall impart rotary motion to the shot with no more strain on the gun than that resulting from the weight of the projectile; a gun which, under those conditions, may be fired with heavy charges without bursting, producing high velocities and smashing effect at long ranges. No such gun exists at present; it can only be produced by abandoning the vicious principle of obtaining rotation by forcing the shot to mould itself into or to grind its way through the rifling. The *Morgue* at Woolwich of suicidal rifled guns furnishes ample evidence of the cause of self-destruction. They invariably burst at the part of the chase where the shot, suddenly put in motion by the explosion, has to force its entrance into the grooves or ribs which constitute the rifling.

The following is from the same writer:—

An impression prevails in this country that Whitworth's

and Armstrong's differ materially in the qualities essential to a good field-gun. I will not stop now to go into that vexed question, which the Special Competitive Committee seem by some occult influences to be deterred from entering upon. It may, however, be interesting to your readers to be reminded, by the following abstract of the report of the Ordnance Select Committee, of the results obtained in a competitive trial, to 'ascertain range and deflection in comparison of Whitworth's B L. 12-pounder with Armstrong's B. L. 12-pounder gun.':

ARMSTRONG'S GUN.

Charge. lbs.	Elevation. deg.	Range. yds.	Deflection. yds.
1.50	2	1,130	4
1.75	"	1,256	6
1.50	5	2,140	9
1.75	"	2,358	11
1.50	10	3,568	12
1.75	"	3,908	17

WHITWORTH'S GUN.

Charge. lbs.	Elevation. deg.	Range. yds.	Deflection. yds.
1.50	2	1,108	1⅓
1.75	"	1,280	1⅔
1.50	5	2 367	1⅓
1.75	"	2,471	1⅔
1.50	10	4,222	3
1.75	"	4,390	6⅔

The victory remained to the Whitworth, and yet, although more than two years have elapsed since those experiments took place, the Armstrongs have been and are the preferred service guns of the British artillery. So much for the justice of the Ordnance Department, which of two systems of field-guns selects the least effective for the public service. It is very desirable that data as to the character of the American field-pieces similar to those in the above reports should be published in your pages. We could then judge if the 'tremendous execution and long ranges' of those guns could not be equalled by field-pieces manufactured in this country.

MILITARY PROPRIETIES.

Reverence for those set in authority over us is certainly not one of the distinguishing traits of the American character; though respect for law, and obedience to its mandates, is in no part of the civilized world so prominent a feature as in the United States. To ourselves, this is no subject for surprise, growing, as it does, out of the most cherished of our privileges as citizens—the right to give full utterance to our opinions of public men, who owe their position to our votes, and of the public measures initiated by them, by which our private interests may be vitally affected. The exercise of this privilege, although too frequently abused (invective and slander being too often substituted for sound argument and truth by heated partisans on all sides), is still fraught with too much that is salutary to admit of its being abridged by law or police regulations. The maxim, borrowed by Jefferson from Helvetius, "that error is no longer dangerous "when truth is left free to combat it," lies at the foundation of all political safety; but, unfortunately, who shall decide what is error and what is truth, or what are the legitimate weapons with which the one may fight the other?

With this characteristic trait, derived from his political condition, it would be wonderful should the American citizen, stepping from civil into military life, suddenly lay aside a habit that had become a second nature, to adopt one contrary to all his pre-conceived opinions of the inalienable rights of a freeman. Yet this wonder is one of every day occurrence. In fact, it has been so universal as to be no wonder at all, and the citizen of yesterday, with all the pride of individual opinion, and ready to maintain it in any way, sinks to-day into the position of an obedient, docile soldier, forgetful that he has any rights, and ready to do the behests, however contrary even to his own views of what is right, of those under whose command he is placed. Such, at least, is the general testimony of officers who have had the most experience in command of large bodies of men. That we have fine fighting material, no one with a soldier's eye who has witnessed the passage of our volunteers to the seat of war, could for a moment doubt. That these men from their first appearance in the military garb, and from their past habits and condition of life, were likely to become good available soldiers, men not only to brave the perils of the battle-field, but to show that endurance and fortitude called for daily, where there was no such excitement as this to urge them onward, and which is the true test of the real soldier, might provoke a doubt among men accustomed to armies where discipline was never for a moment relaxed. Yet that these admirable and essential qualities of the soldier have shone forth prominently among the rank and file of both branches of the service, is the attestation of every general officer of note. There have been no mutinies, no seditious conduct, or words, among any bodies of the large armies called into the field, except in a few cases of regiments composed of the worst materials, and those were provoked by the ignorance or folly of the officers set over them.

Whilst this praise for observing the essential military proprieties of their station can be awarded to the rank and file, for which observance, to a certain extent, they are indebted to their officers, it is a subject of regret, that, upon several points, the examples of but too many officers have been injurious to the service. That men coming from the walks of civil life, many of them fresh from the heated arena of partisan politics, should fail when suddenly clothed with high military rank in the proprieties of military life, is but a matter of course. Accustomed to harangue civil constituencies, and arraign before them the conduct of others holding public office, it is not surprising that they should look upon a body of troops under their command but as a constituency in the soldier's garb, and should hold towards them the same line of conduct as they had been accustomed to employ in another sphere. But no such excuse can be pleaded for officers regularly trained in the ethics of their profession; with them no departure from the strict rules of military propriety can be excused on the plea of ignorance.

The noticeable failures in this respect are seen in proclamations, addresses of thanks to bodies of troops for having done their duty, farewell addresses, and the like; through which the political views, private prejudices and other traits peculiar to the writer are often prominently set forth, and always to the detriment of the service. Instances of this will too readily occur to the mind of every one who has followed the military events of the last two years, to make it necessary to restate them here.

It is presumed that all will agree that no one but the head of the Government, or him to whom his authority is either directly delegated or must be exercised from the necessities of his position, has the right to make known the policy of the Government through a proclamation. As to the right to award praise or censure for military conduct, the highest authority in all military matters, Napoleon I., may be quoted. After the memorable battle of Wagram, Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, issued the following order of the day to the Saxons in his corps, in terms as stilted as some like orders of a recent date among us, that might be pointed out:

"*Saxons!* On July 5th, seven or eight thousands among "you pierced the enemy's centre, and advanced to Deutsch-"Wagram, in spite of the efforts of forty thousand of the "enemy, supported by fifty pieces. You fought until mid-"night, and slept in the midst of the Austrians. On the 6th, "at daybreak, you renewed the combat with the same deter-"mination, and amidst the ravages of the enemy's artillery "your living columns remained as immovable as a wall of "iron. The great Napoleon witnessed your devotion, he "reckons you among his braves."

"*Saxons!* The destiny of the soldier is to fulfill his duties; "you have worthily performed yours.

"Signed: J. Bernadotte."

Unfortunately for the truth of history, the facts were the reverse of what the order states. This, however, is the most common and the least of the evils of such addresses. Napoleon thought it best to stamp it with the seal of his disapprobation, and to make it a warning to other corps commanders. He therefore issued an order of the day in which, stating the facts which contradicted what was put forth in the one of Bernadotte, he says:

"His Majesty makes known to the Marshal, Prince de "Ponte Corvo, his disapprobation of the order of the day "dated Leopoldau, July 7, and which was published at the "same time in nearly all the public journals."

"Independently of the fact that his Majesty commands in "person his army, to him alone belongs the right to "distribute the meed of glory which is due to each." * * *

"His Majesty hopes that this expression of his dissatisfac-"tion will serve as a warning to prevent any Marshal from "attributing to himself the glory which belongs to others."

The President of the United States stands in the same relationship to the army and navy under our Constitution, as Napoleon I. did to his army and navy. To him alone, or to generals commanding separate armies, acting under his delegated authority, belongs the right to praise or censure in public orders.

There is another form of expressing direct approval and sometimes indirect censure, which is no less to be condemned than the one just pointed out; and that is the presentation of swords by companies, regiments, &c., to their superior officers. Such testimonials of kind feeling or approbation of conduct, however unobjectionable in civil life, though even here it is often exercised to a ludicrous extent, cannot be indulged in by troops, without a demoralizing effect upon discipline. The man to whom our country is perhaps most indebted for the inculcation and diffusion of sound military morals, both by precept and example, while Superintendent for seventeen years of the Military Academy, Colonel Thayer, of the Engineer corps, when retiring from the command of that institution, received a communication from the officers then under his command, asking him to sit for his portrait, as a mark of their personal regard, and of his distinguished services to the Academy. To this he made no reply. While sensibly feeling the kindness that prompted the movement, his sense of duty to the service was too stern to permit him to sanction, even by a reply, the assumed right to express, directly or indirectly, either approval or disapproval of an officer's official course by those subordinate to him. Many years afterwards, when the same request was made by the graduates generally of the Military Academy, as a memento of one who had been so long connected with it, the request was gratefully complied with. No military propriety was here involved.

It is not a gracious nor a remunerating task to point to what needs reform; but as there is no intention to say with Nathan, "Thou art the man," it is hoped that what affects all will be equally heeded by all. In the words of Hamlet, we would say of what is always wrong in military morals, and frequently shocking in taste,

"O, reform it altogether."

SUCCESSIVE AND RAPID BLOWS.

The skill of the general in war is not unlike the skill of the fencer, whose success lies not so much in parrying his enemy's blows, and then simply sheltering himself, but in attacking him stroke after stroke, wrenching the rapier from his hand, and exposing him helpless to the mercy of the sharpened steel. Nothing short of this can be called success.

The want of these rapid and successive blows has been one great feature in the present war, and characterizes not only our own Army, but that of the rebels. The noblest exception to this charge is to be found in Grant's series of victories at the Southwest, where our advantages have more than once been rapidly and cleverly followed up.

But let us note the instances of the opposite evil. After the taking of Roanoke Island, the whole coast of North Carolina was at Burnside's mercy, and if Newbern and Beaufort had been taken at once,—such is the opinion of a rebel general,—he could have taken Goldsboro' and Weldon, almost without firing a gun, have commanded the railways, and cut the Army of the Atlantic in two. And this is no afterthought; it seemed obvious to many at the time.

After the capture of Hilton Head and Beaufort, what but the unaccountable delay of our troops prevented Charleston and Savannah from falling into our hands? They were then defenceless. Dupont had given them a glorious prestige: those cities had neither forts nor garrisons; we invited them to build the one and procure the other.

We are credibly informed that if, after our great success at Malvern Hills, our Army, reinforced by troops then lying at Newport News, had immediately marched forward, we might have entered Richmond in triumph, so great was the demoralization of the rebel forces. Are not these plain and stern lessons of future duty?

The cry has always been that there must be time taken to reorganize and repose; but Napoleon, the great master of the art of war, always acted differently. He pushed his men to the very extreme of human endurance while the enemy was before them, and let them enjoy a very revel of rest after the great work was triumphantly completed; and his first organizations were always made to foresee just such results. Next to *boldness* (*l'audace*), which he first prized, and akin to it, indeed, was celerity of movement, showing itself in a successino of blows, as long as a blow remained to be struck. His instructions to Augereau in 1814 are by no means doubtful on this point: "You have no teams! seize "them anywhere. You have no magazine! This is becom-"ing too ridiculous." "The country is menaced and in "danger. It can be saved only by alacrity, and not by "vain delays. You must have a nucleus of six thousand "picked troops. I have not so many, and yet I have des-"troyed three armies, captured 40,000 prisoners, taken 200 "pieces of artillery, and thrice saved the capital." Oh, for such a spirit and such energy now, when our "country "is menaced and in danger!"

We are not among those impatient critics who would counsel a general to rush headlong upon probable defeat; but, in good faith, we do desire to see one single victory followed up to the capture or dispersion of the enemy's army, or the entire reduction of his stronghold. An army organized for a double blow, the second of which shall finish the work which the first has fairly begun, is the problem for our generals, and great glory to him who solves it.

In war it is something more than the *premier pas qui coute.*

Fort Sumter.—A letter from General Gillmore's Army, under date of Oct 30th, describes the appearance of Fort Sumter after the late bombardment:—This afternoon the southeast face of the fort presents an appearance of demolition and ruin which promises the best results with twenty-four hours more firing. At the corner or angle, where the southeast face joins the gorge wall, a portion of the parapet still stands, though in a shattered and dilapidated condition. From that point to the other angle, at the junction of the southeast and the channel faces, the parapet is entirely gone. The arches, with one or two exceptions, are crushed in; the piers are knocked to pieces, and the top extends no higher, in places, than the second line of casemates. The line of ruins descends in a curve from the parapet of the gorge angle to within twenty feet of the base of the centre of the southeast face, and then gradually ascends, in an irregular way, to the fragment of the parapet which stands like a small watch tower at the channel angle.

Statistics of the British Recruiting Service.—The army returns which have just been published for the year 1861, show that in that year 12,191 recruits were examined at the headquarters of the recruiting districts, and 4600 of them were pronounced unfit for service. This is a much higher rate of rejections than in the previous year, but a much smaller number of men was required, and therefore greater strictness in the selection was observed. As in the preceding year, the proportion of rejections was highest among the natives of Scotland and Ireland, and the lowest

among the Welsh. The highest proportion of rejections was among the manufacturing artisans, and the lowest among the shopmen and clerks. Small or malformed chest gave rise to a much larger number of rejections than any other cause. Upwards of two-fifths of the rejections were for causes indicative of ill-health or feeble constitution, and one-fifth for defects which would have affected the marching power of the men. The returns show, as in the previous year, a considerable excess in the amount of diseases of the eyes and eyelids in Ireland. Of every 1000 recruits examined 484 were laborers, husbandmen, and servants; 151 were manufacturing artisans; 243 were mechanics employed in occupations favorable to physical development; 96 were shopmen and clerks; 6 were professional persons or students; 20 boys. Of the enlistments in 1861, England and Wales furnished 531 in the 1000, Scotland 156, Ireland 307, the colonies and foreign countries 6—this is an increase in the proportion of Scotchmen. Of every 1000 recruits examined in that year, 271 in the English districts were unable either to read or write, 168 in the Scotch districts, and 326 in the Irish.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The following are extracts from an important speech lately made by Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M. P., at Birkenhead, England:

And I am bound to say, having sat on that committee (the Parliamentary committee to inquire into the merits of the Armstrong gun), during the session of 1862 and 1863, I was satisfied that practically £2,500,000 had been spent on that gun, and that we had not the value for our money. But I will not give you merely my own opinion; I will give you that of his grace the Duke of Somerset, who was himself examined upon this committee, as to the efficiency of the Armstrong gun after all this enormous expenditure had been incurred. The Duke of Somerset, in reply to question 5,102, said: "We had a report that the Armstrong gun had the greatest range and the greatest power of penetration of any gun tried; when we came to try it ourselves that was not confirmed by the facts. The Armstrong gun at a great distance may have had greater power of penetration, but for naval purposes, at two hundred yards, it certainly had not the greatest power. Our old 68-pounder is a more powerful gun than the 100-pounder Armstrong gun." This was evidence given after they had been at work for five years, and spent two and a half millions of money. Then, again, the noble duke goes on to say that a 68-pounder gun of the old style struck a harder blow at short range than the 100-pounder Armstrong gun.

How do we stand with regard to iron-plated ships? If we were to go to war with America they have a number of iron-clad turret ships perfectly fitted in every respect for coast defence, whilst we have no ships at all that are suited for the purpose. It will not do to say, as we did during the Russian war, that we can build 150 or 200 gunboats, by means of private yards, in twelve months. Armor-plated ships require a length of time in their construction; and I say most emphatically, that it would be the best policy for this country if the legislature would turn its attention to this question; because, although the fleet that we saw in the Mersey the other day was composed of magnificent ships—most of them drawing from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet of water, I need scarcely tell you, who know anything of the port of Liverpool, that they are perfectly unfit for war on the coasts of France or of America. We have only two ships that I can find on looking over the navy lists, that could possibly be considered suitable for coast defences, and those are two vessels constructed on Mr. REED's plan. Why they are not brought forward I cannot pretend to say; but I do believe this—that the money wasted in the naval administration of this country is something fearful. We have spent from thirty to thirty-three millions sterling in the last three years, and got a large number of ships afloat, some of which you saw in the river the other day, and others are building but not ready, and none of which will be of any use to us to carry on a war in the circumstances in which we shall most probably be placed. I state these facts distinctly. The two ships on Captain COLES' plan draw so much water that they are utterly useless for the purpose they are intended for, namely, the defence of our coasts and harbors; and moreover that they are neither masted nor rigged, nor are they fit to be sent across the Atlantic. It is in vain that Captain COLES has protested to our government against this state of things. He has urged them to make those ships serviceable, not only for the defence of our own coast, but for foreign service.

I will take two ships built in this neighborhood—the *Alabama* and the *Florida*. I am not at all ashamed, ladies and gentlemen, to own that my sons designed and built the *Alabama*. Nor, I am sure, is the builder of the *Florida* ashamed to say that he designed and built that ship; but the testimony borne to those vessels is not the testimony of Birkenhead, or of Liverpool, or indeed of this country; but the testimony comes from America. They are two vessels that have been afloat for some considerable length of time, and they have defied the power of 400 ships. They have never been caught. They were designed and built by private individuals; but in this country it is the misfortune of the managers of our marine to imagine that one man, and one man only, is to carry in his head the brains of all the designing talent of the country for building ships. If they had got a little life in the Admiralty then they might have improved on the *Alabama* and the *Florida*, and perhaps on other ships. We have been accustomed to hear of the Americans boasting about their ship-building, and that they built ships to run twenty miles an hour. Ladies and gentlemen, the *Alabama* goes thirteen, but the Americans have never been able to touch her.

THE TERM "ADMIRAL."—It has frequently been a matter of dispute as to when the term "Admiral" was first used. According to one author it was first employed in the reign of Edward the first; the first Admiral of England being the Earl of Arundel, who received the appointment in 1386. The late Sir John Barrow, who possessed greater facilities than any other writer for arriving at the truth on a question of this kind, considered that "the name was first introduced into England by Richard the first on his return from the Crusades; a name that was probably derived from 'ameer,' a chief, or leader. The commander of every expedition, whether fitted out by the Government or by private individuals, was styled admiral or general." Sir William Monson says, "there have been often disputes whether the title of admiral or general was more proper for a sea commander; and though I dare not to presume on either, yet I think it is as improper to call an admiral, general by sea, as to call a general, admiral by land." The two titles were, however, sometimes applied to the same person; the Earl of Essex was termed "Admiral, General, and Commander-in-Chief of Sea and Land Forces;" and Lord Howard of Effingham was appointed by "good Queen Bess" to the sole and supreme command both of the fleet and the army, with the high and rather extraordinary title of Lord Lieutenant-General of all England.

A NEW ROAD TO RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* of October 30th, has the following;—It is reasonable to believe that the war in Northern Virginia is over. The country between the Rapidan and the Potomac is a desert. Repeated experiments have proven, if anything can be proven, that a march from Washington to Richmond in that direction is impracticable. It is equally certain, from the test of experience, that an advance by the Peninsula of the James and York, or by the "mail route" from Acquia Creek and Fredericksburgh, is impossible and absurd. But one road to Richmond has been untried by the enemy. It is that of Norfolk and Petersburgh—the south side of the James. Some insignificant experiments and explorations have been made in the counties which intervene between the cities of Petersburgh and Norfolk, but no reconnoissance in force. That nothing can be done on the lines of SCOTT, MCDOWELL, MEADE, POPE, BURNSIDE or MCCLELLAN, seems now to have been established as admitted truth in the Yankee mind, and it has begun to consider whether Suffolk and the Blackwater offer better opportunities. These localities were the scenes of LONGSTREET's failure and discomfiture, and so far furnish encouraging reminiscences to the enemy. Other routes are known, this one only is unknown. The others are filled with predestined defeats; this one has, at least, no Manassas or Fredericksburgh on the way. If another effort to proceed "on to Richmond" is attempted, it may, with reason, be supposed that it will be made on the south side of the James. But that it will be shortly attempted even there, is more than problematical. The United States have met with a sufficient number of disappointments as to Richmond to discourage even the perseverance of Yankees. It is more probable that they will abandon the vain endeavor to capture this capital, and concentrate their forces on the West and the South.

CAPTAIN David M. Cohen and First Lieutenant William B. Kean, of the Marine Corps, tried at a General Court-Martial convened Aug. 20, 1863, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, for "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, in this, that the former sent and the latter carried a challenge to E. A. Selfridge, the clerk of the Commandant of said Yard," were sentenced, the one to be reprimanded, and the other to be admonished by the Secretary of the Navy. Upon revision of the record in these cases, it appears that the Court, in each case, finds the accused "Guilty" of the specification, but "Not Guilty" of the charge, and "the decision of the Court appears to be directly in conflict with that provision of the 'act for the better government of the Navy" which makes it a punishable offence to 'send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or act as second in a duel.' If there was any offence committed by the accused, it consisted in a violation, or at least a manifest evasion, of the law referred to. But, in the opinion of the Court, violation or evasion of a law intended for the suppression of a moral offence is not 'scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals.' The Department cannot sanction a decision which would seem to indicate a deficiency in the moral sense, as well as in the reasoning powers, of these who pronounced it, and the tendency of which would be to encourage a disregard of law." The sentences are therefore not confirmed, and the proceedings of the Court are disapproved.

THE ARMY CORPS.—The several army corps with their commanders, now stand as follows:

1st Army Corps	Maj.-Gen. John Newton.
2d " "	Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren.
3d " "	Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
4th " "	Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger.
5th " "	Maj.-Gen. George Sykes.
6th " "	Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick.
7th " "	Consolidated with others.
8th " "	Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
9th " "	Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke.
10th " "	Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.
11th " "	Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.
12th " "	Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum.
13th " "	Maj.-Gen. E. G. G. Ord.
14th " "	Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer.
15th " "	Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman.
16th " "	Maj.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.
17th " "	Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson.
18th " "	Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler.
19th " "	Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks.
20th " "	Consolidated with others.
21st " "	
22d " "	Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.
23d " "	Maj.-Gen. G. L. Hartsuff.
Cavalry Corps	Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman.

COAST SURVEY MOVEMENTS.—Assistant W. S. EDWARDS, with the schooner *Bailey*, has reported to Admiral DAHLGREN, in Charleston Harbor, for Hydrographic duty in connection with the operations of the squadron. Sub-Assistant CLEVELAND ROCKWELL has joined Major-General FOSTER, in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, as topographical aide-de-camp. Mr. CHARLES HOSMER has reported to Major-General BANKS, commanding Department of the Gulf, for duty as topographical aide, in addition to Sub-Assistant G. J. OLTMANNS, now attached to General FRANKLIN's corps.

THE following general order, dated Oct. 22, 1863, and issued by Major-General Thomas, is interesting: On the 16th inst., First Lieutenant Peter McLane, 84th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in charge of a working party, was reported for neglect of duty, in this, that he "did sit down upon the ground and read a newspaper while his command were idling and neglecting to perform the duty assigned them." This offence, which is admitted by Lieutenant Mc Lane, merits a summary dismissal from the service. Lieutenant McLane is spared solely on account of his distinguished gallantry in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga; in the former as a private soldier, in the latter as a commissioned officer. The General commanding takes this occasion to announce to the army that the case of Lieutenant McLane must not be taken as a precedent. It is as much the duty of an officer to exhibit energy and industry in building fortifications, as it is to lead his man in battle. The duties of officers are various. None can now plead ignorance. Neglect of duty, in any department, will meet with summary punishment.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNT has raised a question with the War Department respecting the right of General SCHOFIELD to retain his present command over himself and other major-generals in the Department, among them Generals STEELE and PRENTISS. General BLUNT claims that General SCHOFIELD is not a major-general within the purview of the act of April 4, 1862, by which the PRESIDENT is authorized to assign a command as between officers of the same grade, without regard to seniority of rank. The point is that General SCHOFIELD could not legally be made a major-general during the recess of the Senate, that body having adjourned without confirming his nomination. Judge-Advocate HOLT has given an opinion sustaining the claim of General BLUNT, on the ground: First, That even if General SCHOFIELD had received a commission of major-general from the PRESIDENT, he could not be considered an officer of the same grade with major-generals whose nominations have been confirmed by the Senate, as was the case with BLUNT, STEELE and PRENTISS, all now under the command of General SCHOFIELD. Second, That the records of the Adjutant-General show that no major-general's commission has been issued to General SCHOFIELD since the adjournment of Congress; the only paper to be found being a letter informing him that he had been promoted.

THE War Department has received from Richmond a list of the names of all the National officers held as prisoners in rebeldom. It comprises 960 army officers and 0 naval officers, viz.:—One Brigadier, Neal Dow; 14 Colonels, 25 Lieutenant-Colonels, 27 Surgeons, 58 Assistant-Surgeons, 28 Majors, 245 Captains, 264 First Lieutenants, and 297 Second Lieutenants.

A SORT of panic reigns in the Italian Army. Forty officers have been tried by court-martial and degraded for being married, contrary to the regulation of May 25, 1853. But it seems there are about 1,200 officers in the army married under the same circumstances, and therefore menaced with the same punishment.

Two new regiments for the Invalid Corps have just been organized, viz.:—Second, under command of Colonel Geo. N. Morgan, and Fourteenth, under command of Colonel Frank P. Cahill. Headquarters of the Second at Detroit, and of the Fourteenth at Pottsville, Penn.

BALL, Black & Co., of this city, are now engaged in the preparation of medals of honor for General Gillmore's command.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions have been issued by the Governor of Massachusetts, Commander-in Chief:

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Thomas Duffy, of West Roxbury, to be First Lieutenant, October 8, 1863, in lieu of commission issued to John Duffy, of Lynn, dated August 25. 1863.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Robert Hamilton, of Boston, to be Captain, August 22, 1863, vice Gertz, discharged.

First Lieutenant Norman F. Steele, of Braintree, to be Captain, September 29, 1863, vice Hooper, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant James P. Wade, of Chelsea, to be First Lieutenant, May 7, 1863, vice Hurd, promoted Captain and Assistant-Adjutant General Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant John Hinsch, to be First Lieutenant, September 13, 1863, vice Whidden, discharged.

Second Lieutenant George M. Budson, of Dingham, to be First Lieutenant, September 29, 1863, vice Steele, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George W. Bibby, of Hingham, to be First Lieutenant, August 22, 1863, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Sergeant Gustavus S. Dean, of Taunton, to be Second Lieutenant, February 6, 1863, vice Kingsbury, promoted, and in place of Sergeant John E. Tidd, whose commission as Second Lieutenant is cancelled.

Sergeant Edward F. Phinney, of Plymouth, to be Second Lieutenant, May 7, 1863, vice Wade, promoted.

Sergeant William E. Reed, of Easton, to be Second Lieutenant, September 13, 1863, vice Hinsch, promoted.

Sergeant Joseph S. Wyman, of Woburn, to be Second Lieutenant, September 29, 1863, vice Hudson, promoted.

Sergeant Timothy McCartney, of Charlestown, to be Second Lieutenant, August 22, 1863, vice Bibby, promoted.

Sergeant Marshall H. Davis, of Charlestown, to be Second Lieutenant, June 2, 1863, vice Leonard, discharged.

Sergeant William H. Dolliver, of Gloucester, to be Second Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Barrows, killed in action.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Henry Bowman, of Clinton, to be Colonel, July 27, 1863, to fill vacancy caused by his own resignation.

First Lieutenant T. Edward Ames, of Charlestown, to be Captain, August 2, 1863, vice Draper, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant Edwin A. Morse, of Worcester, to be Captain, September 9, 1863, vice Hastings, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Henry W. Daniels, of Worcester, to be First Lieutenant, September 9. 1863, vice Morse, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frederick H. Sibley, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, August 2, 1863, vice Ames, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Hodgkins, of Charlestown, to be First Lieutenant, October 26, 1863, vice Smith, appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

The commissions previously issued to Lieutenants Morse and Daniels, under date of July 31, 1863, are cancelled.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Ezekiel Fowler, of Amesbury, to be First Lieutenant, October 15, 1863, vice Holt, discharged.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, (THIRD REGIMENT VETERANS.—Captain Barnabas Ewer, Jr., of Fairhaven, (3d Regt. M. V. M.,) to be Major, October 27, 1863.

SEVENTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant Newman W. Storer, of Lowell, to be Captain, October 8, 1863, vice McCurdy, who declines promotion.

Sergeant Charles H. Williams, of Lowell, to be First Lieutenant, October 6, 1863, vice Hartwell, discharged.

Sergeant James W. Bean, of Lowell, to be Second Lieutenant, October 8, 1863, vice Storer, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.—First Lieutenant John D. Parker, Jr., of Boston, to be Captain, October 17, 1863, vice Ellis, discharged.

Captain Arthur A. Putnam, of Danvers, late Captain 14th Regiment, (now 1st Heavy Artillery,) to be First Lieutenant, October 28, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.

Bailey Sargeant, of Amesbury, (Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant,) to be Second Lieutenant, October 27, 1863, vice Barton, appointed First Lieutenant 58th Regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, (NEW BATTALION).—Sergeant Joseph C. Murphy, of Boston, (First Regiment Cavalry), to be First Lieutenant, October 27, 1863.

ENGLISH ADMIRALS.

In an article on "Our Active Admirals," Colburn's *United Service Magazine* says:

It becomes a question whether, in the event of our being at war with any of the other great maritime powers capable of sending to sea fleets ready to cope with our own, our active Admirals will have had sufficient, or even any, experience in the all-important and difficult duty of properly managing and skillfully manœuvring fleets composed of several squadrons; in other words whether, if war were declared with France to-morrow, there are many amongst the "Flag officers on the active list of the Royal Navy," who have practiced at sea the plans which they would put into execution on meeting a powerful force bearing the enemy's flag. The substitution of steam for sailing ships has no doubt changed the tactics which should be adopted in a naval engagement, and the rules which were good in the days of Rodney, Howe, Jervis, or Nelson, would not apply now; the art of separating and weakening an enemy's fleet without disorganizing our own, cannot be learnt entirely from a study of the naval history of the last century, and the days of imitation have been superceded by those of invention and improvement. In order to maintain the superiority at sea which England has so long possessed, our Commanders-in-Chief would have to inaugurate and carry out some new system, just as Rodney had to do eighty years ago; and to enable them to be prepared to do this, they must have ample opportunities afforded them of trying experiments with several ships in company; just as the general officers in the Army have of handling large bodies of troops at reviews and on field days. The establishment of camps at Aldershott and the Curragh for the instruction of the Army, may be taken as a good practical example which might be advantageously followed by the Navy; instead of keeping the largest squadrons employed on detached duties, we would have them united occasionally for the purpose of practicing any evolutions which would be likely to be useful in time of war. The Channel Squadron added to the Mediterranean fleet would form a respectable specimen of what we could send to sea to face an enemy in case of war, and the ships would be sufficiently numerous to enable the Admiral in command to try any experiments which he may wish.

In order, however, to have our fleets well handled, it is necessary that the officers who are to command them should be active in mind and body, and able to cope with any difficulties which may arise, however great they may be. Much has been said in favor of keeping on the Active Admiral's List such only as have not reached a certain age, and compelling the others to accept retired rank and retired pay; in theory and on paper this may appear to be very excellent and desirable, but when we come to the practical application of the plan, we find that many men who have reached sixty years of age or more, are much more competent to occupy important posts, and to discharge efficiently important duties, than several of their brother officers who are considerably their juniors in years. Take the present list of Flag officers in Commission, and it will be seen that no less than eight out of the fourteen employed are above the age we have mentioned, and will any one possessing a knowledge of these eight officers who have passed three score years venture to affirm that they are not equal to their work, or ready to meet any demand that can be thrown on their energies and abilities? The test of age is in fact not a true one, either in the Naval, Military, or Civil department of the State; and those who would apply this test indiscriminately must be aware that in so doing they would deprive the country of some of its brightest ornaments.

A glance at the Naval history of England will convince the most devoted advocates of the compulsory age retirement scheme of the soundness of these opinions. True it is that Blake was only in his 55th year when he encountered the Dutch Fleet under Van Tromp in the Downs, that Albemarle was not more than 45 when he met De Ruyter in Solebay, that the Earl of Orford was 40 when he fought the battle of La Hogue, that Rooke had only just reached his 54th year when he took possession of Gibraltar, and that Boscawen was only 48 at the time he defeated the French Fleet in the Mediterranean; but on the other hand Rodney had attained the age of 64 at the time he conquered the Count de Grasse in the West Indies, and when Lord Howe gained the victory of the 1st of June he was in his 69th year. Again, Hood took possession of Toulon when he had passed 60 years of age, Sir John Jervis was 63 at the time he shattered the naval power of Spain off Cape St. Vincent, Duncan fought the battle of Camperdown when he was 66, Nelson died in the arms of victory at Trafalgar at the age of 47, and Lord Exmouth bombarded Algiers just before he reached his 60th birthday. The great battles (except Trafalgar) fought during the French Revolutionary War, were gained by Admirals who had passed the age at which it has been proposed that officers of the present day should be put on the shelf, and compelled to vegetate on retired pay; and were any scheme of this description to be adopted, the country would be deprived of the service of some of the very men to whom we should look in the case of emergency.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied but that there are many officers on the so-called Active List who are considerably in advance of the age we have been considering. Putting on one side the three venerable Admirals of the Fleet whose united ages amount to more than two hundred and fifty years, we find that the Admirals are (with one exception) above three score years and ten, the oldest being about eighty-seven, another eighty-two, two seventy-nine, one seventy-seven, two seventy-six, three seventy-five, the same under seventy-four, seven from seventy to seventy-three, and one sixty-eight. A veteran of seventy-seven bows the list of Vice-Admirals, and is followed by five about seventy, six from sixty-five to sixty-nine years, nine above sixty and under sixty-five, two of fifty-nine, one of fifty-eight, and the remainder of fifty-seven years of age: the oldest Rear-Admiral is seventy-two, there are two others over seventy, seven are from sixty-five to sixty-nine, the same number range from sixty and under sixty-four; between fifty-five and sixty there are eight, nineteen are above fifty and less than fifty-five, and the remaining seven are under fifty. Many of the eldest of the full Admirals have done good service to their country, and their advice is sometimes eagerly sought and advantageously followed; but they are only nominally Active Admirals, and we doubt whether there are half a dozen of that rank who would care to have under their orders twenty or thirty sail of the line and iron frigates. At present, but one of them has his flag flying, and when his term of service expires this autumn, he will most probably be succeeded by a Vice-Admiral. Of this last named rank there are but two officers employed, both of them holding shore appointments at the ports; and of the eleven Rear-Admirals in commission, three are serving with the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

GEN. FOREY'S FAREWELL TO THE MEXICANS.

Mexicans: I have terminated the great mission which the French Emperor intrusted to me; and I am now about to leave for France. I can assure you that no alteration has been made in the policy of the French Emperor to this day. In departing from you, I leave you with a general in whom you may have full confidence.

To form a new constitution, that all might be happy under it, was the object of the mission; but the Emperor's intentions were not fully realized, because they are not sufficiently known.

In leaving Mexico, I hope my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the blind (or refractory) among you, and that the false patriots in your midst will be discovered in the ruin they seek for their country. Then the true Mexican will find out there are but few false Mexicans; and that there are not many who treat with contempt or disregard the existing government. Then the true Mexican will be astonished to see the little number of mock patriots, and their proximity to the mire in which they are rapidly falling.

Be assured that God, whose Providence protects the French arms, will not allow the fratricide of the nation.

Adieu, Mexicans! I leave with full confidence in the welfare of your country. You may be proud, and you may thank Providence that your happiness has been consigned to the French Emperor. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands. Forey.

Mexico, Sept. 30, 1863.

The Naval Academy.—This institution, on which so much money is being expended, and which promises such beneficial results in furnishing competent officers to our rapidly increasing Navy, having nearly five hundred students representing every loyal State and Territory in our national domain, cannot but be an object of interest and solicitude to every loyal citizen. More particularly will those having sons in the institution and those designing to apply for appointment, feel interested in the daily routine of duties in the establishment.

For the purpose of gratifying such, we will select one day out of the three hundred devoted to study, which shall answer for the whole, and give them the daily routine of midshipman life on ship-board, as observed on the *Constitution* and *Santee*, the two school-ships in our harbor.

We will suppose it to be six o'clock A. M., and the young gentlemen snugly stowed in their hammocks, when the morning gun is fired, followed by "reveille and hammocks," at which every midshipman is required to turn out, stow his hammock in the nettings and get ready for morning call and inspection, which is at 6·50. Then follow breakfast and prayers at 7, sick call at 7·40. Then follow the forenoon studies at 7·57, and dinner at 12·57. Afternoon studies at 1·57, and retreat from studies at 3·57. Call to exercise at 4·07, either at the guns or drill on shore; evening roll-call at 4·45, 5·15, 5·45 or 6·30, according to length of days; call to evening studies at 7·30; call to evening hammocks at 9·20; tattoo and evening gun at 9·30; taps 9·53; 4 bells 10 P. M., when the strictest silence must be observed for the balance of the night.

On Saturday's, written permits are given, to such as from misconduct are not denied the privilege, to visit the town, which occurs in the afternoon. No midshipman who is known to use tobacco is permitted to visit town until he shall give assurance to discontinue its use, which he must do in writing in the following terms:

"I hereby give assurance that I will discontinue the use of tobacco until I am detached from the Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy," &c.

They are also forbidden to enter any grocery store while absent from the ship, or any place where liquor is sold.

The following is the order for "Church Parties:"

"Students desirous of going to church in town, will give their names to the officer of the day not later than 12 o'clock, who will make out lists for the different churches, and hand them to the commanding officer, who will cause them to be read at dinner formation, specifying the leaders of the different parties, who will be held responsible for the conduct of their parties. They will march to and from church in two ranks and in military order, entering the church immediately on reaching it, and at the close of the services quietly forming outside the door and marching directly to the wharf."—*Providence Press.*

Embarkation of Horses in Transports.—The horses of the cavalry require peculiar attention at the time of embarkation, and while they are on board ship every officer of the cavalry is expected to feel that he has a most important duty to perform on these occasions, on which depend, in fact, the means of his being usefully employed in the field when he reaches his destination.

The following regulations are required to be strictly observed:—

The horses must not be heated at the time of embarkation. With this view avoid, if possible, a long march on the day of embarkation. In cases where this cannot be attained, at least two hours should intervene between the arrival of the horses at the place of embarkation and their being put on board. If they cannot be placed in stables, they should be so disposed as to be thoroughly dressed and cleaned. The first night on board they should have a mash with some nitre, and during the passage bran should make a large part of their daily ration. Care must be taken that they are not heated by being over-fed.

The dragoon should wash the fetlocks and hoofs at each stable hour, and be attentive to wash the horse's face, eyes, and nostrils with a sponge. If the horse appears heated and refuses his food, an early bleeding (?) will in general restore him. The object of all others requiring the greatest attention is that the hold be well ventilated by windsails, shifting the ends to different parts of the hold.

In cases where the hold has been kept more than usually close, great advantage will be found in washing the manger with vinegar and water, and occasionally the nostrils of the horses with the same.

One stall on each side of transports must remain vacant, and some spare slings should be provided, in case of illness or accident.

After disembarkation, a cooling regimen, with gentle exercise, are the best means of restoring the horses to their wonted vigor and fitness for service.—*Delafield's Art of War in Europe.*

The Broad Arrow.—We have heard lately that the rebel rams in Laird's ship-yard have been marked with the "broad arrow," the signification of which is generally understood to be that they are declared to be the Government's property, until it is proved before a competent court that they are not built in contravention of law. But the origin of the "broad arrow" and where it was first adopted as a mark for British Government property, are things much less familiar. The "broad arrow" was privately used, as for instance in the arms of the Sydney family, before it was introduced into the public service, and, for each, it would seem that legal documents were verified with the same symbol. The first official recognition of the "broad arrow" as a mark for Government stores, so far as known, was in 1661. A warrant issued in 1693, "by the principal officers and commissioners of their Majesties' Navy," refers to two proclamations, one in the year 1661, and the other in 1662, directing that "all sorte of stores of their Majesties should be distinguished by markes thorein expressed; namely, cordage with a white thread spun the contrary way, canvass with a blue strake in the middle, and all other stores with the "broad arrow," &c. The choice of this mark arose out of the fact that the bow was in early times the national weapon of defence, and naturally became in time the symbol of power and sovereignty. Colburn's *United Service Magazine* for October, has a long article full of curious learning in regard to the subject.

Sheet-iron Flags.—A Mr. Watson proposes a new material for flags—sheet-iron. He says:—

The principal obstacle to the continual display of our national colors, which would be of vast service to the cause at this time, is the cost, especially if made of silk or even of bunting; and then it is soon whipped out and torn to shreds by the wind. Why not make the flag of sheet-iron, with the stars and stripes painted on both sides? At least, flags of the smaller size can be made of this material.

It may be formed out of any ordinary thin sheet-iron or tin; and, to stiffen it, the upper and lower edges and the end next the staff may be turned down about the width of one of the stripes. This will make it double on the edges and on one end. It may be attached to the staff by three open band rings put through the double end, the rings to be put around the staff and drawn together, making them secure in any manner preferred. It can then be raised aloft and kept there day and night in all weathers, and will only require repainting occasionally to make it last for years.

It may be made of several forms, and, if desired, may be cut and bent so as to resemble a flag raised by the wind to a waving form, which will make it still stronger. Of course, of whatever form it is made it will retain it, wind or no wind, which will be an improvement, as it will never drop, but will always show the stars and stripes; and, as it will turn with the wind like a weather-cock, it will not strain the staff as much as an ordinary flag when the wind is heavy.

These sheet-iron flags may not only be used on stationary staffs, and also on ships, but they can be used on the battle-field, if not made too large, where, by holding them diagonally towards the enemy, and lowering the edge so as to cover the head and the vital parts of the body, many a flag-bearer may save his life, he being now in more danger than any man on the field, and his fall doubtless causing many a retreat, and even rout, which would otherwise be avoided.

England Not Ready.—The London *Naval and Military Gazette* does not cease complaining of the apathy of the British Admiralty in preparing the Royal Navy to meet the exigencies of the times. It says:

"But our means of information as to works intended to carry out the superiority in guns and vessels abroad, especially in the Russian ports, and apparently directed against this country—the visits of Russian vessels of war, and their peculiar reception in America—all tend to the home question—What is doing here at the Admiralty to preserve our status? We have just lost one of our trusty monitors in Lord Lyndhurst. We were scared to distraction in 1854–6 by cries of 'the French are coming.' But now, in 1863, when we doubt in sober truth the honesty of another neighbor, when we notice his Admiral *consenting to receive* the ovation at New York, we earnestly ask, if to-morrow war ensues, how are we prepared? Will the British deal as the Americans do with their faulty Generals? Will the indignation of this country adequately reach those by whose remissness we are found naked, as it were, and unprepared? Or will we trust to the aid of our friend Napoleon, whose fleet has just been pronounced 'even inferior to any of our iron-clads!'"

"These are not idle remarks. From several reliable sources we have reason to know that those who 'are ready to make war on us in the spring' have contracts for a navy which, in its *annoying powers*, will be much more than a match for our boasted iron-sided frigates; and more, not dividing, as our Admiralty does, that important element of speed, each of the hornets now hatching will beat any vessel we have afloat. The world knows, from elaborate tables lately published, the exact mean velocity of every ship of note in the British navy; and our friends will take care that their minimum exceeds our maximum. This is generalship worthy of imitation. Can we meet it? There's the rub."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN George B. Halsey has received the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Andrews, commanding the Corps D'Afrique, at Port Hudson, La.

SURGEON J. Ruderstein has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, and Surgeon J. Winthrop Taylor is at the Rendezvous.

FIRST Lieutenant George C. Charles, Adjutant Second South Carolina Volunteers, has been sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered.

BRIGADIER-General Wild, of the colored brigade, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to proceed to North Carolina.

DR. Lucius Abbott, recently a Surgeon in the Regular Army, dropped dead in the streets of Hartford, on the 29th of October.

CHARLES R. Ellet, commanding the Mississippi Marine brigade, died suddenly on the 29th October at Bunker Hill, Illinois.

CAPTAIN H. E. Lord, C. S., has been assigned to duty at the office of the chief Commissary of the Department of the South, on Folly Island.

MAJOR-General John M. Palmer has been assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in General Grant's Department.

MAJOR-General Sickles was serenaded at the Brevoort House, New York, on Saturday evening last, and made an address to the large throng that surrounded the house.

MAJOR-General Ord has returned to New Orleans and General Washburne is in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

THE Richmond *Examiner* of October 26 says of Rosecrans' removal:—"Meantime, Lincoln is helping us. He has removed from command the most dangerous man in his army, and put two fools in his place."

BATTERY G, Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been assigned to the First Division Corps d' Afrique; Second Vermont Battery, to the Second Division Corps d'Afrique, Department of the Gulf.

JOHN H. O'Neill, United States Military Telegraph Operator, of Pittsburgh, Penn., a gentleman, deservedly esteemed, died Oct. 28, at Alexandria, Va., of typhoid fever, aged 23 years.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon T. M. Laney, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been placed under arrest by the Surgeon in charge of Seminary Hospital, for absenting himself without leave.

THE arrival at Hilton Head, S. C., of Mr. Parrott, the inventor of the gun of that name, with several of his workmen, to erect heavy ordnance on Morris Island, is announced.

COLONEL R. Butler Price, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been ordered to Philadelphia, to relieve General Hatch, who is ordered to the Cavalry Department of St. Louis.

BRIGADIER-General Stevenson; Colonel Barton, of the Forty-eighth New York; Colonel Rodman, of the Seventh Connecticut; Major Brooks, of General Gillmore's staff, arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 23d of October.

CAPTAIN Daniel Ammen, Chief-of-Staff to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, arrived in New York on the 30th from off Charleston, and left immediately for Washington. Captain Ammen is the bearer of dispatches having reference to important prospective operations against Charleston.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Irvine, of the Tenth New York Cavalry, formerly member of Congress from the Steuben district, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner to effect an exchange of prisoners, and will report to General Meredith.

LIEUTENANT Solomon, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York regiment, who has been on duty for some months at the Central Guardhouse, Washington, has been relieved and ordered to his regiment, which goes into the field.

COUNT Ferdinand Von Zepelin, an officer of the Staff of the King of Wurtemburg, traveling in this country, is at present the guest of Major-General Gillmore. The Count has had nine years experience in the artillery and cavalry service abroad.

COLONEL Littlefield, who has had temporary command of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment (colored), stationed in the Department of the South, has gone to Fernandina to look after the welfare of his own regiment. Colonel Hallowell resumes command of the Fifty-fourth.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 21st Oct. announces the arrival of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., on the hospital steamer *Chas. McDougall*, Captain Grapevine. The hospital of the *McDougall* is in charge of Major A. H. Hoff, with a competent corps of nurses.

MAJOR-General Butler has been assigned to the command of the North Carolina and Virginia Department, now commanded by Major-General Foster. The latter has been ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, and quarters have been prepared for him and his staff in Washington.

BRIGADIER-General Alexander Hays has been relieved from court-martial duty at Washington and ordered to New York, where he will perform the duties of Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the first ten districts of New York, including New York city.

FIRST Lieutenant James K. Rochester, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, Army of the Cumberland, was sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered for drunkenness while on duty. The President, in consequence of the previous good character of the accused, has commuted his sentence to a forfeiture of six months pay.

CAPTAIN P. W. Black, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, dismissed from the service July 28, has been restored; Judge-Advocate Holt, upon a revision of the evidence in his case, having decided that it was insufficient to sustain the charge against him. The vacancy caused by his dismissal having been filled, he is to be assigned to another command.

THE death of Colonel Torrence, of the Thirtieth Iowa, in the battle near Tuscumbia, was a serious disaster. He was killed while in advance of his men in the midst of the fight. Mistaking a party of rebels dressed in Federal uniform for our troops, he rode forward to ascertain who they were, and at half-range distance was shot down. Colonel T. lived at Keokuk, and served with distinction through the Mexican war.

FROM correspondence recently published it appears that Major-General Butler interceded with the Government to have the rebel General Jeff. Thompson released from the military prison at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, on parole. This favor was requested by Thompson, and readily complied with by General Butler, in recompense for an act of humanity performed by the rebel General in releasing a Federal officer while operating in Louisiana against General Butler. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, also interceded in behalf of Thompson, and desired to send him "some good liquor," but was not allowed to. Thompson was released, as he desired.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

WE have now in the United States at least two hundred and thirty-five general hospitals for the use of the soldiers, containing about 80,000 patients.

ST. Petersburgh accounts say it is the general belief that there will be a diplomatic rupture between Russia and the Western Powers before Christmas.

ALL able-bodied troops under command of General Martindale, Military Governor, are to be relieved from duty at Washington and sent to the field. Their place will be supplied by the Invalid Corps.

GENERAL Pemberton's report says that Vicksburg was not surrendered for the want of provisions or ammunition, but because the men, eighteen thousand in number, were utterly exhausted and could not be made to perform duty acceptably any longer.

THE entire armament of the State of Vermont consists of 5 brass and 4 iron 6-pounders, 97 Springfield rifles, 513 smooth-bore muskets, 36 flintlocks, and 60 Windsor rifles. And what is more, there is no organized militia to fire even these few, if occasion should demand it.

ON the recommendation of the Medical Director, a Convalescent Camp or Barracks will be established at St. Augustine, Florida, where, hereafter, all sick and convalescent officers and soldiers, requiring a change of climate "to save life or prevent permanent disability," will be sent.

THE London *Morning Herald* says that the capture of the steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, by the Federals off the Rio Grande, is exciting considerable attention at Lloyd's, and pressure will be brought upon the British Government on the subject, it being alleged that there was not the slightest ground for her seizure.

THE Abingdon *Virginian* says General Wm. E. Jones, by recommendation of General Lee, has been assigned to the command of the cavalry forces in South Western Virginia and East Tennessee. In a subsequent paragraph, the *Virginian* says the cavalry forces of that department have been divided between Generals Williams and Jones.

THE Board for the examination of officers for colored regiments have since they commenced their labors examined 679 persons. Of these 370 were recommended for positions, 308 were rejected, and one declined. Of the recommendations five were for colonels, six for lieutenant-colonels, sixteen for majors, 74 for captains, 90 for first-lieutenants, and 171 for second lieutenants.

THE following is a list of vessels boarded by the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Varuna*, off Gloucester, N. J., during the month of October, 1863: Steamers, 6; ships, 2; barques, 30; brigs, 67; schooners, 841; sloops, 478. Total, 1424. The officers of the *Varuna* are, Captain, Thomas Sands; Lieutenants, Henry A. Porter and Horace J. Gambrill; Pilot, Joseph Davis.

THE Orange and Alexandria Railroad is in running order to Warrenton Junction. During last week eleven miles of the road were repaired. Since the rebuilding began 653 lineal feet of bridges, from 20 to 65 feet in height, have been built, and 27,700 cross-ties made and laid. So thorough was the destruction of the road by the rebels that not half a dozen cross-ties were found that could be used.

AN English paper, speaking of the reported disagreement between General GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN (which report has since been authoritatively denied) says that readers of English history can recollect the similar case of Admiral VERNON and General WENTWORTH at Carthagena, and how an expedition relatively as formidable as the Federal one against Charleston, came to nothing through the disagreements of its leaders.

THE President has concurred in the opinion of the military commission of which Major-General Hunter was president, appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the destruction of the steamer *Ruth*, with Government property, on the Mississippi. The court is of opinion that "no Government officer, or agent of the funds, has been to blame for misconduct or neglect of duty in the premises."

THE Secretary of War directs that for each battle in which every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private of the Invalid Corps may have been engaged and borne an honorable part, a scarlet braid, one-sixth of an inch wide, may be worn on the right arm, with a space of one-sixth of an inch between each braid. This will become an honorable badge, showing the service the officer or soldier has performed, and will be as highly prized by the brave wearers as the ribbons and crosses so proudly worn by the veterans of European armies.

SOME alterations in the French marine which have been under discussion are likely to be carried into effect shortly. The seamen inscribed on the register, instead of being subjected to three distinct levies, are to serve six consecutive years. M. COSTE, the director of fisheries, has published a letter, in which he proposes that the large number of persons who have recently entered on the cultivation of oyster beds should be subjected to a marine conscription. He also points out that the number of recruits available for maritime service might be largely increased if the extensive tracts of land bordering on the sea, which are now salt marshes, were given up to individuals to be converted into reservoirs for the cultivation of fish; and at the same time the alimentary resources of the country would be immensely increased. One of the liabilities to which those who entered on this fish culture would be subject, would be that of being drawn for service in the navy.

THE REBEL GENERAL EWELL.—A newspaper correspondent says of General EWELL:—The birthplace of this general is a large, rickety frame-house in the village of Centreville. When he was a boy of about ten years his father died, leaving his family somewhat embarrassed. His widow had to sell out the Centreville property, and retired to Haymarket, Prince William county, Va., where she resides at present. Young EWELL was educated at West Point, and got a commission in the regular service, and on the breaking out of the war was appointed to a coloneley in the rebel service. He rose rapidly to a brigadiership. Early in 1862 he was appointed major-general, and on the death of Jackson he took the command of his famous corps. In appearance he is a dark-complexioned man, with a rich profusion of a black hair and thin black whiskers. He is about forty-seven years old, five feet nine inches in height, and has rather a stern military appearance.

ARMSTRONG GUNS RIDICULED.—The London *Examiner*, writing of the ARMSTRONG guns, says:—

"It is a perfect anomaly to send our armor-clad fleet to sail round our islands and visit our ports without an effective gun on board any one of them which could make a hole in the side of its neighbor. We are thereby reminded of the brave knights of old who were so encased in steel as to fight half a day without hurting anybody, unless some of them fell down, and, not being able to flounder on their legs, were smothered in their armor."

And one of its correspondents growls that "two years have given the Americans forty or more 200-pounders, which have beaten down a strong fortress at a distance of two miles. SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 210-pounder, at that distance could hardly knock an old duck off its nest; and no gun that was ever cast or forged, with a charge of twelve pounds of powder, could do that which PARROTT'S guns have done."

The London *Telegraph* indulges in the following bitter sarcasm on the same subject:—

"Instead of calling all scientific England to put their heads together and watch events with the Ordnance Office, SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was shoved up the ladder alone; his own committee approved his own guns; his own factory at Elswick turned them out, on his own evidence, without sufficient proof and trial; and 'the first hundred of the 110-pounders were served out before the experiments upon them had been concluded.' In a country full of foundries and inventors, Elswick alone drew £1,067,794 between 1859 and 1863, and Woolwich, under the orders of the 'retired partner,' spent another £1,471,753.

THE SEIZURE OF THE REBEL RAMS.—The Richmond *Examiner* of October 27, says:—The seizure of the rams said to be in course of construction for the Confederate Government was so clearly foreshadowed in the recent speech of Lord Russell at Blairgowrie that it excites no surprise. It will be a bitter disappointment to the high hopes that had been formed of their efficiency and influence upon the fate of the war by the sanguine minds of our people, yet it admits of grave doubt whether their importance to our cause was not much overrated. Bright visions had been conjured up of the blockade broken and the enemy's cities bombarded. We should, however, reflect that the construction of a vessel adapted to resist the violence of the North Atlantic gales, and to cross the ocean from Europe to America, necessitates a lighter armament and a thinner mailing of iron than those intended solely for coast or harbor defence.

The Monitors already possessed by the Yankees, and the still more formidable ones rapidly advancing to completion, would be superior to any we would be likely to receive from Europe, and consequently no such great results could be anticipated from them as some ardent imaginations, of both Confederates and Yankees, have depicted. *La Gloire*, the boast of the French Navy, stated by Admiral PARIS in a recent work to be superior to the British ship *Warrior*, has a plating of twelve centimetres; less than five inches. The Monitors have in many instances eight and ten inches. Not having to consult buoyancy and safety to the same extent, they can be made more formidable for the purpose of fighting in harbors or in smooth water.

ANOTHER MAGAZINE DISCOVERED IN WAGNER.—On Sunday last, says a correspondent of the *Times*, while Captain EATON, of the Volunteer Engineers, was examining the south-eastern portion of Fort Wagner, preparatory to designing some alterations, he discovered a magazine, which until then had escaped the notice of any of our men. The magazine is located directly beneath the left bastion of the fort, in the form of a pit, and is reached by means of a stationary ladder. When found, its roof was covered with eight feet of sand, supposed to have been heaped up by shells thrown from our batteries. It contained an immense amount of ammunition, including cannon, projectiles, and prepared charges for rifled muskets. There was also stored away a vast quantity of a peculiar kind of incendiary shell, the combustible substance, other than the powder, consisting of a fluid which was readily ignited and burned with an unquenchable flame. To what use the rebels intended to apply them does not seem apparent, unless it was to fire the wooden vessels of the fleet. A portion of one side of the magazine was occupied with shelves containing several thousand sandbags, made from white and very strong material. Perhaps one and the chief cause of the rebels so precipitately evacuating the fort, was the fact of the sap building by the engineers heading directly for this magazine, which it would have penetrated if the workmen had been allowed to continue their labor one night more. A careful search was made for a fuse connecting the magazine with the outside world, but strange to relate, none could be found, which affords one instance, at any rate, where the enemy abandoned his diabolical plan of murdering his adversary, who in legitimate warfare proved too much for him.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN OF GEN. GRANT.

THE concentration of all the Western forces under General GRANT has given to the campaign in the central zone proportions which can only be fitly designated by the word *colossal*. Whether we contemplate it in respect of the force massed under his command—reaching up to close on two hundred thousand men—the vastness of the theatre of operations, or the superlative issues at stake, the war in the West has assumed first-class magnitude. It dwarfs all our own previous military combinations and finds its parallel only in the grand campaigns of the Napoleonic era, when war, o'erleaping the old bounds of routine and method, strode forth a heaven-daring Titan. The whole course of events has from the beginning tended to give the war grander and grander proportions. Those who had fancied that, leaving the field of great operations, it was destined to degenerate into mere guerrilla practice, must find their expectations rudely disturbed by the present military *status*. Just the reverse has been the actual fact. Concentration rather than diffusion of forces has been the progressive policy of both belligerents, till to-day the issue of the great argument finds its arbiters in the two "mighty opposites" which face each other in Virginia and Tennessee. There is, properly speaking, but one army in the field (including, of course, the forces of both belligerents), and that is in Tennessee; for the operations in Virginia, after having for two years been primary, are now in reality but secondary, and subordinated to the more decisive operations in the central zone. There is something fairly awful in the intensity of interest centering in these two mighty forces, which confront each other with the stripped and clean-cut isolation of two Roman gladiators. With these rests the issue of the struggle, and the war will be ended, not in the petty operations of guerrilla warfare, but with all our powers at the climax, in a duel that must shake the Continent to its foundations.

How soon this contest will come, depends, of course, on contingencies that are wholly beyond our ken. If it rested exclusively with General GRANT, we doubt if he would do anything of great aim this season; but, waiting for the fine roads and weather of spring, proceed then with an army unified, mobilized, and disciplined, to enter on a grand final campaign. But it does not rest exclusively with him. The very presence of our army on the line it now holds in Tennessee, is an arrow rankling in the giant sides of the rebellion, which those who sit in power at Richmond are committed to pluck out, even if the attempt should cost the very life of their cause. If the possession of this central citadel of the South is of the grandest moment in a purely military point of view, it is of even more and *vital* importance in the point of view of the productive forces of this region. In this respect its possession is with the Confederates literally a question of life and death. Hear the frank confession of a late number of the leading journal published at the rebel capital on this head:

"Not until that country fell into the possession of the enemy was its incalculable value realized. Except what was furtively obtained from Kentucky, *the whole army supply of pork came from East Tennessee, and the contiguous counties of adjoining States*. The product of corn in that region was very heavy, and no portion of the Confederacy, equal in extent, afforded as large a supply of forage and winter pasturage. *The salines and lead mines of Virginia, which produce all the salt and lead used in the Confederacy, and the numberless caves from which immense supplies of saltpetre were obtained for the Ordnance Department, were protected so long as East Tennessee was ours.*"

The rebels, therefore, may make an attempt to recover this lost region by a vigorous blow at the left wing of the Union line under General BURNSIDE. Indeed, there is every indication that such a *coup* is in preparation, if not now in actual execution. A movement of this kind on the part of the rebels would, of necessity, involve the other forces of General GRANT, and this may accelerate military operations, as well as materially alter their character. In the meantime, a survey of the situation in Tennessee will put us in a position to appreciate both present and prospective movements.

The late operations of the right wing of General GRANT'S army, resulting in giving us possession of the railroad and river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, have made a most important change of the situation in our favor. It has, in fact, decided at a stroke our ability to hold our own at Chattanooga. The question of our ability to remain there has, as we have repeatedly shown, turned from the beginning exclusively on the problem of supplies. There is little doubt, we think, that without the lines of communication opened up to General GRANT, by the possession of the south side of the river, it would have been impossible for our force to have remained at Chattanooga. For a month previously our garrison at that point had been practically in a state of siege. On the withdrawal of General ROSECRANS to Chattanooga the rebels seized possession of Lookout Mountain, and thus reached the banks of the Tennessee river ten miles below Chattanooga, effectually stopping the running of steamers and the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. Thus blockaded and shut out from the two great highways over which the vast supplies needed for the subsistence of the army ought to have passed, the only avenue of communication with the terminus of the railroad at Bridgeport was by making a great detour of eighty miles on the North side of the river. Over this route, difficult at all times, and next to impracticable in the bad season, all the supplies for man and beast had to be wagoned. From a week to ten days was required by a single wagon to make the distance. Even this route, however, soon became almost useless to us, in consequence of the annoyance received from the rebel sharpshooters who infested it. Under these circumstances, the feeding of the Army was mathematically an impossible task. Its condition soon became deplorable—the men being put on one-half and then on one-third rations, and the animals, for days and days without forage, were dying by hundreds. If this blockade could be kept up, the rebels might fairly hope to starve out the Union force, and compel a retreat which, under the circumstances, could hardly fail to be disastrous. The late victory—inconsiderable in a purely military point of view, but in a *vital* point of view of the very first importance—has changed all this. The Army at Chattanooga has now communication with Bridgeport both by river and railroad (distance twenty-eight miles), and abundant supplies are easily obtained.

This black cloud being now happily lifted from our army in Tennessee, we are free to consider the campaign as it stands. That army has the Tennessee river and the mountains which enclose it as a splendid line, whether for defence or for offence. Let us consider it briefly in both aspects.

The defences of Chattanooga against direct attack are now so formidable that any attempt of this kind by the rebels may be considered out of the question. An offensive movement would, therefore, be by one or the other flank.

A movement on the right flank, extending from Chattanooga to Bridgeport would be naturally dictated by the fact that the line of communications of the army at Chattanooga, instead of being directly in the rear of the army, and therefore covered by it, is really on the right flank, making a detour of seventy-five miles west-by-south before running north. There are, however, geographical conditions that favor the safety of this line. Thus it is along this whole exposed portion covered by the Tennessee river, whose general course it follows, and which cannot be crossed (except by bridges) at any point between Chattanooga and Muscle Shoals. This entire distance of one hundred and fifty miles is vigilantly guarded by a corps of observation. Besides, a movement by this route would take the enemy hundreds of miles away from railway communications—a task which he will hardly be tempted to try. If, therefore, we may regard the centre as absolutely, we may safely count the right flank comparatively secure.

The left flank alone remains, and, it must be confessed, this is more vulnerable. Twenty-five miles above Chattanooga, the Tennessee river up to Knoxville (General BURNSIDE'S headquarters) is frequently fordable. The possession of the Western and Atlantic railroad would enable the rebels to mass at Cleveland, which almost touches the river: thence the country is a broad, open valley, through which runs the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, all the way up to Knoxville.

As we have before intimated, we regard a rebel move in this direction as extremely probable: indeed so much so that we momentarily expect to hear that it has actually taken place. Against a vigorous demonstration of this kind it must be acknowledged the situation of General BURNSIDE'S column is somewhat critical—isolated, as it is, by a hundred and fifty miles from all succor. The rebels, however, could only hope to execute a move of this kind by secretly withdrawing a corps from BRAGG'S force and another from LEE'S, keeping the remainder to hold our two opposing armies in check, and, by uniting these detachments, make a rapid assault on General BURNSIDE'S force. With vigilance on the part of Generals GRANT and MEADE, this should be made a hazardous step. The Army of the Potomac, especially, should be swift to seize any such opportunity afforded it to make at once a vigorous diversion in favor of BURNSIDE, and to strike a blow towards Richmond.

But to the grand army in Tennessee is assigned a quite other than defensive *rôle*. General GRANT is not at Chattanooga for the purpose of being *safe*, but for the purpose of routing and destroying the armed force of the rebellion. Chattanooga affords a new base for offensive operations. The campaign on which General GRANT, when once ready, must enter, is pre-eminently one of *action*. In the possession of the mountain system of Tennessee, we have achieved all that mere manœuvring could win. The glittering prize for which strategy played its audacious and perilous game is ours. The business is now downright hard pounding. We hold in this region the coveted "interior position:" thence our army should spread out, fan-like, in all directions where a rebel force is found. Of distinct *territorial* objectives, Atlanta and Montgomery present themselves as desirable points—being both positions on the secondary line of railroad communication between the East and West, and also great centres of Southern manufactures and dépôts of supplies. Once at these points, our force would touch the great navigable rivers which flow into the Atlantic and the Gulf, affording new bases and lines.

General GRANT has still much to do in the way of getting his army in hand, in consolidating, disciplining and vitalizing it. He should be left to choose his own time and way of work. We trust he will not be hastened beyond the dictates of military prudence. For, as the coming campaign should be the final one, nothing should be spared to make it absolutely decisive.

JOINT CAPTURE AND SIGNAL DISTANCE.

JUDGE BETTS in the United States District Court has made a decision in a case of joint capture of prize, which, as the first decision on a question involving a great number of cases, will be of interest to all our naval officers.

The decision is in the case of the prize steamers *Anglia* and *Scotia*—two vessels which were captured in Bull's Bay by the U. S. vessels *Restless* and *Flag*, belonging to the blockading squadron off Charleston. Of course, their claim to interest in the prize is unquestioned. But the *Housatonic* and the *Flambeau*, two other vessels of the blockading squadron off Charleston, which, at the time of the capture of the *Scotia* and *Anglia*, were doing duty in Maffit's channel, interposed claims before the Prize Commissioners, insisting that they are entitled to share in the distribution of the prizes—on the plea, in the case of the *Housatonic*, that she was in sight of the prize when captured, and in the case of the *Flambeau* that she was in signal distance of both captors at the same time. The Commissioners reported adverse to the claims of the *Flambeau* and *Housatonic;* and Judge BETTS, before whom this case was brought in appeal,

affirms the decision of the Commissioners, disallowing the claims of the *Flambeau* and *Housatonic*.

The act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, directs that "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within "signal distance of another making a prize, all shall "share in the prize." At the time of the capture by the *Restless* and *Flag* in Bull's Bay, the *Flambeau* and *Housatonic* were stationed at a distance of sixteen miles. No signals were *seen* by them from the capturing vessels at the time of capture. Several witnesses, however, expressed their opinion that the *Flambeau was within signal distance*, while several other witnesses, equally well situated to judge, expressed the opinion that "neither the *Housatonic* nor "the *Flambeau* were [was] in sight or signal distance "of the prizes or capturing vessels, at the time of the "capture." The chief points in Judge BETTS' argument are as follows:

The mere physical ability to discern the prize, or even seeing her from the masthead, not imparting the ability to contribute assistance in making the capture, does not seem to have been recognized in any authoritative case, as rendering a vessel so present and in sight as to afford evidence of *constructive* assistance to another ship in effecting a capture. (Upton on Maritime Warfare and Prize, 204–220, second edition.)

The latest provision in the act of Congress (12 Stat. at Large, 606 sub. div. 4, § 3: 'Where one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize,' &c.,) affords no indication that the established rules in regard to joint captures in prize cases was intended to be changed; or that investments of enemy ports by fleets or squadrons, or united navy forces were to be deemed joint expeditions or enterprises, and subject to regulations applicable to naval service of that denomination.

It will not be applied *constructively* that assistance has been rendered by a ship, and palpably contributing to the capture of another, unless she shall be within signal distance of the one making the prize—that is under circumstances which may justify the capturing ship to demand and expect her assistance.

These facts must be affirmatively proved by the vessel claiming to share in the proceeds of the prize property given.

He, therefore, disallows the claim.

THE appointment of Brigadier-General GARFIELD, late Chief of Staff to the Army of the Cumberland, to a Major-Generalship, will be hailed with peculiar satisfaction by his brother officers of the West, and by all who have learnt the high qualities of this distinguished soldier. The mode in which General GARFIELD obtained his double star is peculiarly honorable to him. Having been elected a member to the coming Congress from Ohio, he went to Washington, after the removal of General ROSECRANS, for the purpose of awaiting the opening of the session. It having become a question, however, whether he should assume his seat or return to the field, General GARFIELD sent word to the PRESIDENT that he was quite willing to serve his country in either field of duty. The PRESIDENT's reply came in the form of a commission as Major-General—a rather witty mode, and quite characteristic of Mr. LINCOLN's way, of telling him to return to the field. We are glad of the decision. For much as we think Congress would gain by having more men of General GARFIELD's patriotism, intellectual ability and army experience, yet the country needs him still more as a soldier than as a legislator. General GARFIELD had already performed distinguished services in the field under General BUELL, when on the death of the lamented Colonel GARESCHE, at the battle of Stone River, he was appointed by General ROSECRANS to the position of Chief of Staff. To the arduous duties of this difficult and delicate post he brought qualities of a peculiarly high order—an immense faculty for business, a clear and comprehensive judgment, and untiring industry. In his official report of operations in Middle Tennessee, published in this journal a few weeks ago, General ROSECRANS pays him the following high but deserved tribute. "All my staff merited my warm approbation "for ability, zeal and devotion to duty; but I am sure "they will not consider it invidious if I especially mention Brigadier-General GARFIELD; ever active, prudent, and sagacious. I feel much indebted to him "for both counsel and assistance in the administration "of this army. He possesses the energy and instincts "of a great commander."

We trust it will not be considered going out of our way if we say that General GARFIELD's career affords a fine illustration of the opportunities which our free institutions afford even the humblest to rise to eminent station. By the death of his parents while yet very young, he was cast wholly upon his own resources for a livelihood. At the age of sixteen he drove horses on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal, and rose through the like narrow fortunes until he was able to enter Williams College, Mass., at which he was graduated in 1856. After graduating he returned to the West, and during a period of three years was at the head of a collegiate seminary at Hiram, Ohio, and it was from among his pupils and friends that he formed the regiment (42d Ohio) with which, at the outbreak of the war, he took the field. The poor canal boy, the struggling teacher, is to-day, at the age of thirty-two, a Major-General.

ONE of our daily contemporaries sums up its military creed in the following pithy formula: "we hope "changes will go on *wherever a general cannot win* "*victories*." This certainly reduces the somewhat vexed question of the removal of generals to an extreme simplicity. If it would only work! But as it never has, so we imagine it never will. We have a faint notion of some very great commanders, who have not always "won victories," and whose military career was begun by winning very decided defeats. In the *Memoires* of FREDERICK the Great—one of the most instructive works that an American officer can read—that illustrious commander tells how, at the close of his first campaign, in which he had committed many blunders, he sat down to think over and profit by his own mistakes and failures. The Archduke CHARLES also was something of a soldier: NAPOLEON in fact (who himself did not always "win victories,") calls him "the greatest and worthiest of his enemies": and yet he was far from always being successful. In his "Principles of Strategy," which may be considered the transcendental calculus of the science of war, he does not hesitate openly to confess that in his own campaign of 1806, he almost always acted in a manner directly the opposite of the manner in which he ought to have acted. The distinguished warrior who fought so valiantly at Essling, who planned with such skill the movement against JOURDAN and MOREAU in 1796, and who manœuvred so brilliantly at Stockach, does not regard it as any derogation to his glory to seek even in his own faults, whereof he makes so noble an avowal, the proofs of established principles. We hardly think that we are likely to get better commanders than these. And until our contemporary can discover a method of reading a general's construction in his face, and assure us ready-made commanders, warranted to "win victories," we imagine it will be better to let a general have the benefit of his own mistakes, and even of his own failures. If he has in him the stuff for a commander, he will be able to extract from his own errors of action the best possible lessons. Of course, we do not mean that a general should be retained merely *because* he makes failures. But there is a just mean between this and the wild notion that a general should be dismissed whenever he makes a failure.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS pays a very handsome compliment to the Eleventh Army Corps, on account of its late brilliant feat in driving the rebels from Lookout Mountain, and thus reopening the communications of the blockaded army at Chattanooga. We are sincerely glad that this corps, which was likely to pass into an unenviable immortality on account of its ill luck at Chancellorsville, has had a chance to retrieve itself and has done it so brilliantly. The Eleventh Corps has suffered much unjust aspersion on account of an affair which was its misfortune quite as much as its fault. The blame was with the commanding general for placing this corps in a false military position, (being, technically speaking *dans l'air*) quite as much as with the men who were the victims of that false position. It is a very gratifying piece of poetical justice that this corps has been able to rout and chase before it in Tennessee, the same troops by which it was discomfited in Virginia.

The imminence of an attack on General BURNSIDE's column at Knoxville, a hundred and fifty miles from all succor, appears still more threatening from the tone of the late Richmond papers, which confidently announce the speedy recovery to the rebel side of the whole East Tennessee region. The *Enquirer* of the 29th October says:—"The Federals at Knoxville have "not the most remote idea that BRAGG contemplates "a movement on that place." The *Examiner* of the 31st says:—"We believe that in a few weeks more "the enemy will have been driven out of East Tennessee. Indeed it is highly probable that the work "would have been accomplished by the present time "if the movements of our armies had not been retarded by the want of shoes; *but we have reason to* "*believe that East Tennessee will soon be recovered.*" These statements would hardly be permitted in the Richmond journals were not the plan already in execution. Indeed our latest advices from Chattanooga show that this movement is actually going on. The force is reported upon good authority to be commanded by LONGSTREET, and to be now concentrating in the vicinity of Cleveland, Tenn.—the point of junction of the East Tennessee and Virginia with the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It is also believed that General BURNSIDE will very shortly find himself menaced by a strong force from LEE's army by way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Va.

THE British Government has recently sent communications to all its colonies, stating distinctly that the Home Government will no longer defray the military charges for the internal good order of the several communities, nor for their military defence in the event of war, unless in time of peace the colonists consent to liquidate the expense of keeping up a regular force sent from that country. It is also said that the Home Government is pledged to the reduction of all the establishments in the colonies to the lowest state consistent with safety, and that the military staff, especially, will come under the pruning-knife. This will be sad news for the loyal citizens of the British North American provinces, whose souls are disturbed with forebodings of a Yankee invasion. It is not impossible that they may come to a different view of the blessings of British rule, when they find it taxing them with the burdens of a sovereign state, while hampering them with the restrictions of colonial dependence.

EXTRACTS which we publish this week from English scientific journals, and from an important speech of Mr. JOHN LAIRD, Member of Parliament and ship-builder for the rebels, show in what an unfit state the British Navy is for war. The pet Armstrong gun, on which so much has been spent, is a failure. The Channel fleet, which has been sailing from port to port, to be received everywhere with the greatest expressions of delight and confidence in its prowess, draws from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet of water, and is entirely disqualified for operations on our coast, even if it were able to cross the ocean. Mr. LAIRD can find but two vessels suitable for harbor defence in the whole Navy list, and they are those built on Mr. REED's plan. Captain COLES' turreted iron-clads draw too much water to be of much use for coast defence, and they are totally unfit for crossing the Atlantic. And yet England has spent not less than thirty millions of pounds in the last three years on her Navy.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS officially communicates to Major-General HALLECK, under date of Chattanooga, 4th instant, that FITZGIBBON, of the 13th Michigan Infantry, overtook the combined guerrilla forces of COOPER, KIRK, WILLIAMS, and SCOTT, numbering 400, on the morning of the 3d instant, at Lawrenceburg, 35 miles south of Columbia, and after a severe hand to hand fight defeated them, with the loss on his side of three men wounded, and eight horses killed. The rebel loss was eight killed and seven wounded, and twenty-four prisoners; among the latter one captain and two lieutenants. General BRAGG's forage train, sent up the Lookout Valley, in front of his position, was captured. The train was sent to camp. The train guard were also captured.

FROM the *resumé* of the labors of the Board for the examination of officers for colored regiments—which appears in another place in this paper—it will be seen that there has been no lack of applicants for positions in this division of the Army. Nearly seven hundred persons have appeared for examination, about one-half of whom failed to satisfy the demands of the Board, and were rejected. The applications still continue undiminished, and there is every prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the labors in which the Board are engaged *con amoré* under the lead of its President, Major-General CASEY, who is a firm believer in the efficiency and military capacity of our negro troops.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A large body of Danish troops have been ordered to be massed on the Schleswig Southern frontier.

The Canadians having got the militia through, are all shooting rifles. Every target is supposed to represent an invading Yankee.

Two divisions of Russian infantry are ordered to Poland, and several batteries, as reinforcements, to the Russian troops already there. The Black Sea flotilla is being fully equipped.

The British Admiralty had decided to construct a new squadron of iron gunboats, armor-plated, double screw propellers, to be armed with two heavy Armstrong guns.

No less than seven lieutenants of the British navy have been placed at the bottom of the list of that class of officers, in consequence of the many courts-martial that have lately taken place—a fact unprecedented in the naval records of that country.

Prior to the nomination of Vice-Admiral Sir James T. Hope to the command of the West India squadron, in succession to Sir Alexander Milne, the wishes of Rear-Admiral Erskine were consulted on the subject, but that officer declined the offer of active employment.

The British Board of Admiralty have for some time past had under consideration the necessity of providing a number of efficient gun-vessels to replace the condemned gunboats at Haslar and other yards, and a design has been agreed upon. The new vessels are to be built of iron and iron-plated, and they will be propelled upon the twin screw principle.

The latest New Zealand advices estimate that about 7,500 natives were in arms in the Northern Island. General Cameron's troops had been successful in one or two small engagements; but it was believed that large reinforcements would be required before the war could be terminated.

It is stated that the muzzle-loading shunt gun, designed by Sir William Armstrong for the British navy, has become in an unfit state for further practice, after firing less than 300 rounds. This failure is owing to the faulty construction, in having a movable breech plug, and a sort of vent behind to admit of the escape of the gas in the rear of the gun.

Admiral Kuper's fleet had at last accounts arrived at Kagosema, Japan. The negotiations failing to obtain the satisfaction demanded, Kuper besieged the city and levelled it to the ground. He then set on fire the Prince Satsuma's three steamers and returned to Yokohama. Kagosema is one mass of ruins. The palace, the factories and the arsenals are all destroyed.

A new process for cleaning by means of scouring machines the submerged parts of iron ships, is now undergoing trial at Portsmouth. The *Recruit*, whose bottom is covered with grass two or three feet long, is the vessel to be operated on, and will be placed in dock when the scouring has been effected, in order to ascertain the result of the experiment.

Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., transacted business recently at the Admiralty. The future Commander-in-Chief of the West India station will, as a matter of course, have temporary rank as Vice-Admiral on arriving within the limits of his command. The *Duncan*, Sir James Hope's flag-ship, will scarcely be ready for the pendant before the middle of December.

Capt. Coles has introduced in the *Royal Sovereign* improvements of the most important character. He can weigh anchor, or anchor, without exposing a single man on deck. Under his cupolas he has placed his magazine, and between the bottom of the cupola and the top of the magazines there is some two feet of space, which may be filled with sand-bags or wet sails, so as to render the magazines absolutely secure.

Austria is still making experiments with gun-cotton, and several operations have lately been reported upon by a select committee. Gun-cotton was tried in Paris, failed; but that now made by Baron von Lenk is said to be of a far superior quality, because various precautions are at present used which were then unknown. The acids the Baron employs to dissolve the cotton in are of the very best description, and the immersion is repeated twice.

The Liverpool papers contradict the report that a guard of marines had been put on board one of the rams in the Mersey, to prevent her sailing. In the meantime, the work on one of the rams, *El Tousson*, is being rapidly pushed forward, and no attempt is made to conceal the warlike character of the vessel. The *Levant Herald*, of Constantinople, confirms the report that the Turkish Government has offered to buy the rams.

The *Indépendance Belge* has published a report to the effect that the Poles have applied for assistance to the Ottoman Porte; that they have offered to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey, and to aid in reconquering all the provinces which have been wrested from the Sultans by Russia; that the Turkish Government is not disinclined to listen favorably to the offer; and that the Russian Cabinet apprehends a conjoint attack from Sweden, Turkey, and France.

By the death of the late Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K. C. B., the number of English naval officers decorated with gold medals, as memorials of having commanded ships in general actions, or captured hostile vessels of equal force, are reduced to four; namely, Admiral of the Fleet Sir F. W. Austen, G. C. B., for Battle of St. Domingo; Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital; Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., for action of Lissa; and Vice-Admiral Sir Henry John Locke, K.C.B., K. H., for Bombardment of Bushire.

Monsieur Xavier Raymond states positively, in his recently published book entitled *Les Marines de la France et de l'Angleterre*, that the French possess a 30-pounder French firing elongated projectile of 45 kilogrammes (99.27 lbs.), with a charge of 12 kilogrammes (26.47 lbs.), with which they have penetrated at 1000 métres (1085 yards) iron plates as strong as those pierced by Mr. Whitworth's shells at a shorter range.

A review of the French Imperial Guard took place on the race-course of the Bois de Boulogne, on the 21st of October. The Emperor, accompanied by George the 1st and the Imperial Prince, came on the ground in a carriage and four. Having mounted, the royal party rode along the line, followed by a brilliant staff and several foreign officers. The troops, amounting to about 20,000 men, were under the command of Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angley. The men merely marched past, and then returned to their quarters.

At the annual meeting of the Western Cambridgeshire Agricultural Association, the Earl of Hardwicke responded to the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." In doing so, he said that, in his opinion, the artillery which was to be used at sea in future must be much the same as of old, and be limited to that which was perfectly manageable under the various circumstances of position and weather in which ships were placed. Model guns of from twelve to twenty tons were useless unless they could be worked upon moveable platforms. He believed that the breech-loaders would prove valueless, and that they should again have to use muzzle-loaders.

In the whole French Army there is scarcely a regiment of infantry which has not been engaged in actual warfare either in the Crimea, in Italy, China, or Cochin China; so that one rarely meets with a soldier that has not a medal, and very shortly there will be added to these a medal for service in Mexico, the design for which is already prepared. It will be of silver, and on one side will bear the effigy of Napoleon III, and on the other expedition du mexique, 1862-1863; cumbres, cerro borrego, san lorenzo, puebla, mexico. We believe it is intended that the Mexicans who shared in the campaign shall have this medal as well as the French soldiers.

Major Von Thieleu, a veteran German officer, has lately published a volume of "Reminiscences," the chief object of which is to defend the memory of his General against the attacks made upon it by Beitzke, Bernhardi, Hausser, and other writers who have assailed it. The book closes with a review of the Austrian policy between the years 1809 and 1814. Much of it is merely a restatement of that which is already known, or a quotation from documents already before the world; but there is enough of personal reminiscences interwoven to make the book a valuable contribution to the history of that time. It is, however, written with too passionate an admiration for Schwarzenberg to leave much value to the author's testimony in matters where his hero's reputation is impugned.

It appears that the rolling of the iron-plated French frigates was heavier than at first stated, and that the *Normandie* was quite seriously damaged. The squadron soon put to sea again for further trials. Admiral Penaud has hoisted his flag on board the iron-plated frigate *Invincible*, the frigate which suffered most from bad weather during the cruise from Cherbourg on the 27th September. The commissioners appointed by the Minister of Marine to witness the experiments are distributed between the two ships of the line and the three frigates. The screw ships of the line *Tourville* and *Napoleon* are to serve as points of comparison with the iron-clads. The squadron will probably visit the Azores and Canaries.

A late number of the Paris *Constitutionnel* has a long article on the relative positions of the United States and Canada, and after touching on the probabilities of the former invading the latter, asserts that the Franco-Canadians are the persons most bent on resisting Yankee encroachment. The same paper makes an announcement that a statue, presented by Prince Napoleon to the Canadians in honor of his visit to that country, has just arrived in Quebec. The statue figured at the London Exhibition, and is intended to be placed on the commemorative monument erected on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm both fell. The statue, which is in the form of an obelisk, is destined to perpetuate the glory of the two parties who contended for the possession of Canada; on one side it bears the name of the French, and on the other the name of the English general who fought the deciding battle.

Arrangements are making at Woolwich Arsenal for the manufacture of a new kind of naval and garrison 100-pounder muzzle-loading gun. It is believed that the projectile is to be elongated and hardened at the point, so as to penetrate the armor-plating of the present method of line-of-battle ship-building, and to be effectual at a considerable distance from the point of action. It is also stated that it will be somewhat similar to the 100-pounder smooth-bore gun, which withstood a severe experimental test at Shoeburyness at the commencement of the past summer, and which was afterwards tried with success on board the gunnery ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth. Tenders have been issued by the War Department for the contract suply of a large amount of pig iron, to be prepared for the manufacture of this new species of naval guns, 50 of which are ordered. The officials of the Royal carriage department at Woolwich have received instructions to construct an equal number of carriages on a principle already approved by the Secretary of State for War.

The Armstrong and Whitworth guns are to have a competitive trial, and several of the former and one of the latter have been forwarded for the purpose. The Armstrongs are three muzzle-loaders of about six feet in length, and three breech-loaders of about the same length as the old service pattern, which they resemble in outward appearance: but all the guns differ in the essential particular of having "steel" (toughened in oil) instead of "coil" inner tubes. The muzzle-loaders are rifled with three shunt grooves, and are intended to fire projectiles with copper studs; three in each of the three rows upon the shell—total nine, and two in each row on the shot—total six. The breech-loaders will fire lead-coated projectiles, similar to those now used in the British service. Mr. Whitworth sends one gun—a muzzle-loader, made apparently of a block of mild steel, and is about seven feet long. The rifling is rounded out at the corners, so as to leave no angle: a modification that is expected to get rid of the wear previously complained of. The rifle pitch of this gun is apparently rather sharper than that of the Armstrong muzzle-loader, which is again sharper than that of the breech-loader.

The iron-clad frigate *Valiant* was launched on the 14th of October at the English Admiralty yard, Isle of Dogs. She is one of quite a new class of iron frigates —a connecting link, so to speak, between *Warrior* and *Defence* and *Resistance* class. Her length over all is 280 feet, her extreme breadth 56 feet, and her depth from her spar deck 39 feet. Her lines are infinitely finer than the broad-bowed vessels like the *Defence*, but yet are not to be compared in fineness to the *Warrior*; while, on the other hand, her bows, without having a regular beak to be used as a ram, are still sufficiently projecting beneath the water line to enable her, if she got a chance of striking an enemy, to inflict a good deal of mischief. In the construction of the hull the principle is the same as that of all the iron frigates—that is to say, the *Valiant*, within her armor of teak and iron, is a perfect web of wrought-iron ribs and longitudinal girders. Like the new frigates, however, she is to be plated from stem to stern in armor, the stern being almost as fine as her bows, and with an additional plating of iron over her outer stern-post and rudder-head. About eighty feet from the bows inboard she is fitted with a semicircular shield, which extends from one side of the vessel to the other, and rises from the main-deck to the level of her bulwarks on the spar-deck. This is coated with 4½ inch armor-plates, and lined with teak as with the broadside. On the main-deck it is closed, but on the upper is pierced for two of the heaviest guns in use for chasing an enemy, or when bearing down on one to strike her as a ram. The *Valiant* has been about three years under construction, and two contractors have had her in hand.

The new armor-clad frigate *Lord Warden*, like the *Royal Oak*, will be constructed almost entirely of foreign oak, and already an immense quantity of Italian and African timber is piled up on each side of the slip on which she is to be built. She will differ from other vessels of war in being provided with an armament at her bow, as well as at her broadsides. She will carry her armament of bow guns *en flute*, and in order to strengthen this part of the frigate, rendered the more necessary from the weight of that portion of her armament, and the heavy strain which will arise from the concussion of her guns, the solid plated bow of the frigate will be carried up sufficiently high to form a tower for the purpose. The additional weight thus thrown on the bows will necessitate an alteration in the form of the stem, and advantage will consequently be taken of this to construct a projecting prow to the vessel, which, besides giving her additional buoyancy, will at the same time serve the purpose of a ram. The prow will be furnished with a wedge-shaped, steel-plated cleaver. The defects in some of the British iron and iron-clad ships, of placing the ports too near the water-line, will be remedied in the *Lord Warden*, which will have her gun ports very considerably raised, while her armor-plating will be carried lower than is the case in the existing iron-plated ships. Not the least important feature in the *Lord Warden* will be the plating her with armor-plates of the same thickness throughout, but whether the plates will be of 4½ inches, 5 inches, or 6 inches, has not been finally decided upon at the Admiralty. To obviate the rolling propensities so observable in armor-plated ships during rough weather, her boilers and machinery will be placed about two feet closer to her kelson than is the case on board the other vessels of her class.

The Turkish Policy.—A correspondent of a daily paper, writing from Constantinople, says:—

"By-the-bye, some of the English ship-builders having said that they were building armed steamers of iron for the Ottoman Government, I learn that the Porte is desirous it should be known that all the vessels which it is building in England are built by Napier of Glasgow, and by Ford, of the 'Thames Iron Works,' London. All assertions to the

contrary are totally false. The Sultan's Government will not allow a Confederate cruiser to enter its ports on any pretence whatever. Its principle is not to admit the armed vessels of any power which it does not recognize, or with which it has no relations of amity, especially if these are waging war against the vessels of those Powers with which it has treaty relations. In this the Turk—the 'barbarous Turk'—offers a good lesson to civilized Europe. And yet he takes no credit to himself for such a position; it is natural to him, and grows out of the rights of bread and salt, of which all the people of the East entertain a high estimate."

From the London Engineer of October 23.

WHAT ARE THE RUSSIANS DOING?

The Russians are preparing for war, and their preparations are upon the largest scale. They have men and money enough for any contest; they lack only the more effective agencies of modern warfare. These they will not long be without. The Czar, as an intelligent despot, understands the importance of working out every practicable idea for offence or defence to its ultimate results. He cares little or nothing for precedent, and is untrammeled by red tape. When he has once decided upon his course he stops at nothing. At present, determined not to be outdone by the Western nations, he is creating a fleet of iron-clads of most formidable character, and he is possessing himself of machinery of the most gigantic description, wherewith to produce further additions to his fleet. It is wise to be forearmed, but there is more than wisdom in the present preparations of Russia. There is intention. Prince Gortschakoff has conveyed to us his master's wishes that we should not meddle with what does not concern us; and we have the broad intimation that the Czar accepts the full responsibility of all his acts.

We learn that a fleet of two hundred gunboats has already been commenced in the Russian dockyards, and we know that iron-plated ships of the heaviest class are being made at and near Cronstadt. Look, too, at the machinery which the Russian Government has ordered in this country. Numberless firms are at work for them. Messrs. Morrison and Co., of Newcastle, are making a steam hammer of the largest dimensions. We have no such hammers in this country, and although much has been said of one at Krupp's, there is some doubt whether it is really as large as that now making at Newcastle. The latter will weigh, in all, 550 tons, the bed alone weighing 240 tons. The hammer-head and hammer-bar is a forging of 40 tons, and will have a fall of 13ft. The steam cylinder of the hammer will be 6ft. 6in. in diameter. Messrs. Tangye, Brothers, and Price, of Birmingham, have just completed a pair of hydraulic shears, intended for a Government forge near St. Petersburgh, and weighing 24 tons. These shears can exert a pressure of 1,000 tons, and can cut in two a bar of iron 6in. square. The cylinder is of wrought iron and it is hooped to gain increased strength. The ram is 16in. in diameter, and each of the steel shears is 14in. long, 11in. deep, and 3½ in. thick. Messrs. Westwood and Baillie have made, and, we believe, are still making hydraulic presses for bending armor-plates in the Cronstadt dockyards. These presses are of unusual size and power, as, indeed, is all the machinery for kindred purposes going out to Russia. We mention these few examples as illustrations only of the character of vast quantities of machinery which the Russians are ordering in various parts of the world.

There have lately been, also, most important trials of guns and armor plates at St. Petersburgh. Instead of incurring the vast expense of an establishment for manufacturing experimental guns, such as our Armstrongs are, the Russians have ordered 9-in. cast steel guns of Krupp, guns of which, we presume, that in his Exhibition case was a sample in the rough. One of these guns, it is reported from St. Petersburgh, was tried last week, with 50 lb. of powder and 300 lb. cast steel flat-fronted shells, at 700ft. (233 yards) range, against a target of 4½-in. plates, made by Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Sheffield. Every shell, filled with sand only, went through the plates, backing and all; and one shell, of puddled steel, went through, and, the report says, "at least a mile beyond." Two cast-iron shells, it is said, passed through the plate, although they were themselves destroyed. Eight clean holes, indeed, were punched through a portion of one plate only 4ft. 6in. long and 3ft. 6in. wide, the plate not being even cracked between the holes. Two steel shells, charged with powder, burst within the target. The 9-in. steel gun, it is stated, has been fired seventy times with 50 lb. of powder and 300 lb. shells, without exhibiting a flaw; and no less than fifty of these guns are now in course of delivery from Krupp's works to the Russian Government. The Czar, however, does not intend to be dependent upon foreigners for his engines of war. The great Newcastle hammer is to be employed in making a large supply of steel guns from Russian iron, and by Russians, on Aboukoff's system, which is much the same as Krupp's.

We, for four years, have been blundering in the attempt to produce a heavy trustworthy naval gun, and we have only our 68-pounder, cast-iron, smooth-bore, to show for our pains and our money. Every competent engineering critic predicted, from the first, that the heavy Armstrongs would be failures. Wrought iron, we long ago pointed out, would never answer for the chase of a heavy gun. At last steel tubes are being employed, but yet the 10½-in. guns are of little use, except for a few experiments at Shoeburyness. Indeed, we have no settled plan of large guns; it is uncertain whether it is to be a muzzle-loader or a breech-loader or a "shunt;" whether the rifling is to be coarse or fine, deep or shallow, fast or slow. The proper make of shot, too, is still a matter of uncertainty. There are leading principles which, one would suppose, might govern us. We ought to know that steel of the right temper is better than wrought iron, and that although the principle of ringed structure with initial tension is very beautiful in theory, a single piece of metal is, where admissable, always preferable to a compound arrangement. We ought to know that, in naval actions, the fast and fine rifling which, when a gun is carefully laid, will give remarkable accuracy in shooting at five mile ranges, is of no use whatever, and that there is only required a pitch and depth of rifling which shall keep an elongated shot "end on," and fairly to its mark at a range of a mile or so. This is really all that is wanted, and a sharper pitch of rifling only strains the gun, while fine grooves only break down, strip the shot, and give trouble in numberless ways. Why have we not good naval guns? Why have so many millions been spent in the vain attempt to make a gun upon unsound mechanical principles? Why will not our Government at last throw overboard the whole Armstrong failure, and, if great steel guns cannot be made in England, order a few hundred from Krupp. Let us for once imitate the example of Russia. The Czar has sought for the best gun. It would appear that he has found it, and that he is possessing himself of a goodly number from the same pattern, and that, not satisfied with this, he is undertaking the manufacture of guns of the same or greater size upon a like principle?

A CINCINNATI SPY.

The following account of one of the spies of the Army of the Cumberland is extracted from the "Annals" of that army, written by one of its officers, and recently noticed in these columns:—

For several months past the Army of the Cumberland has known a jovial, smiling, wide-awake personage (a native of the "Green Isle," but who is remarkably well cut-and-dried and seasoned, nevertheless), by the name of M. E. Joyce. He corresponds for different Northern papers, visits around among the camps, is always in with his laugh and his story, and is as fond of accompanying an expedition, sharing danger, and having a rough time, as "any other man."

Who of our army officers does not remember little Joyce, —or "Jice," as we termed him? That he is useful as well as ornamental, and that his brains were put in pretty nearly the right place, let the following facts be ample proof.

In November last, while plodding in the vicinity of Nashville, crossing over from one camp to another, our hero was picked up, or, rather, pulled down, from his horse by some rebel guerrillas or patrols. He was rather taken aback; but for an instant only. He was soon entirely "aisy" with them,—telling them all sorts of a story, and, as he states it, "letting on secesh like the d——l," as a butternut citizen. Satisfied that he was "a good enough Morgan" for them, he was not retained long; and he hastily scrambled back to the city, highly elated with his adventure.

"Hark'ee, now, Joyce; you are just my man," said Colonel Truesdail. "You can go to Murfreesborough without any trouble,—can get me the information we desire. I will get you a good horse and outfit, and pay you three hundred dollars for the trip, if you are quick and smart."

The newspaper-man's chuckle rounded into an attentive period, as he pondered over the idea, and heard all about the "how to do it" from the Chief of Police. He was to ride boldly up to the rebel lines and claim to be the regular correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,—a man of conservative sentiments, who was friendly to the South, was opposed to the war, was in the Union army as regular correspondent, had written something to offend General Rosecrans, and the latter had imprisoned and abused him; and he was now determined to injure Rosecrans and his crowd all he could. Joyce liked the idea. It was novel and feasible,—would take him into tall company, and would pay well. Joyce, therefore, prepared; and about the 25th of November last he sallied forth as boldly as would the knight of La Mancha, and as happy as Sancho, his squire, when at his best estate, as "governor of an island."

The joke and Joyce succeeded admirably. He was taken to Murfreesborough, and into the august presence of Bragg. He told his tale with an air of injured innocence, and swore great oaths of vengeance against the "stupid Dutchman," the leader of the Yankee fanatics and cowards at Nashville, &c. His assertions were partially borne out by one of General Bragg's principal officers, who stated that he had recently seen an account in a Nashville or Louisville paper of a difficulty with some writer of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, whom the Union commander had imprisoned and then banished from his army lines.

Bragg was not a little pleased at the incident. A tyrant in his own "bailiwick," he was gratified to hear of the malignant fanaticism and injustice of the opposing commander.

"I am glad to see you, sir," he said, addressing the humble representative of Cincinnati, "for I respect your occupation and admire the men who employ you. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is the only paper in the West that does the cause of the South even common justice. I will protect you within my lines, and render your stay as comfortable as possible."

Mr. Joyce was thankful and at ease; he always is. He was again slightly severe on the "Dutchman" in command at Nashville, and on the "Abolition fanatics" of the North, and, now that he was in the proper position, it should not be his fault if he did not write home to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* some homely truths, *pro bono publico*. His only fear was that he would not be able to send his productions to the *Enquirer*.

"Never fear about that," replied General Bragg: "I will see to that. My man John Morgan is superintendent of the railroad-system in the Southwest, and will get your letters through by first trains."

Pleased with the conceit, Bragg and Joyce both smiled over a nip of quite new and sharp Robertson county whiskey. Supper being announced, Joyce was invited to the table, and, with the usual modesty and timidity of his ancestry in the ascendent, he sat down to his rations of beans, coffee, and corn bread. Bragg and his staff were there assembled, and the tale of Joyce was again unfolded to admiring auditors. After supper Joyce retired to a vacant corner, and with pen and paper he toiled for an hour, writing up one of the most scathing and glowing diatribes upon low-lived "Dutchmen" and high-toned gentlemen, the horrors of war, the blessings of peace, and the ignorance and folly of Northern Abolitionists and fanatics. The epistle was properly enveloped, addressed in style (for Joyce is an elegant and rapid penman) to the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and handed to an aide of General Bragg's to be forwarded by the Morgan line; and thus ended the task of our quondam correspondent. He strolled over the town in company with an under-officer or two, and a fair cigar. To his companions he expatiated largely upon Nashville army affairs and Northern sentiments and sympathies.

Next day the man of the *Enquirer*, after breakfasting with some officers at Bragg's headquarters, set out to view the town, as per assurance of the officers that he was quite at liberty to do. The railroad dépôt, the store-houses, the outer works, &c., were visited, in the most indifferent and unconcerned manner. Ere long, however, some military officer, dressed up in a little "brief authority," accosted our explorer after items, and demanded that he give an account of himself.

Matters began to look serious for Joyce. The town was all astir, for this was but a few days before the battle of Stone River. He told his story to the marshal, and it was agreed that if he should go back at once to Bragg's headquarters and get a pass, or endorsement, it would be all right. Joyce did so; and an actual pass was granted to him, over Bragg's sign manual, giving him the run of the town—which pass Joyce showed to the marshal with considerable glee and, withal, a slight taste of impudent defiance.

After looking about the town, our correspondent took the cars for a trip down towards Bridgeport—was away two or three days, going as far as Atlanta, Ga., ascertained the general condition of the rebel rear, and returned to Murfreesborough. Again he basked at times in the presence of General Bragg and his officials, and wrote lively and caustic philippics for the able *Enquirer*, and sat at Bragg's table and discussed the war and his 'muttons. And, to cap the very climax of absurdity and impudence, our man mounted his "Rosinante"—the horse he sallied forth with from the police stable at Nashville—and rode out to one or more of the grand division reviews with President Jefferson Davis, Bragg, and his escort—Davis being then on his Southern tour.

It was now time for Joyce to be off, while his budget was full of news and the signs were favorable. Some officers invited him on the night of the review to go out with them to see some fair maids and have a good time. The girls were at an out-of-the-way place; and the less said about their chastity the better—so reports Joyce. Arrived there, the party dismount, hitch their horses, and make themselves agreeable within doors. Joyce watches his opportunity, slips out for a moment, unties the horses and turns them loose in the darkness to prevent possible pursuit, stealthily mounts his own horse—or, more probably, the best one of the lot—and makes off for dear life. He was fortunate enough to elude the pickets, the night being very dark; and ere morning he made his way across to the Cumberland River, and thence to the Federal lines.

His information was received with the liveliest satisfaction, and the joke thus perpetrated upon both Bragg and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was the talk of the day. Its importance can be estimated when we state that the Union Army advanced towards Murfreesborough a short time after his return. His statements were corroborated by two other spies just in from Murfreesborough, and two days after his return there came into our lines a most respectable citizen, previously and now a merchant of Murfreesborough, who also confirmed Joyce's story, not only as to his army information, but as to the *rôle* he had played and the manner in which it was done.

NAPOLEONIC DOCUMENTS.

Few people pass through the Rue de l'Université without remarking at No. 71 a large gateway at which a sentinel is stationed. It was formerly the Hôtel de Noailles-Mouchy, and is now a dépôt for documents connected with the War Office. On the evening of the 24th of February, 1848, a number of insurgents, imagining from the inscription *Dépot de la Guerre* over the gateway, the firearms were deposited there, were about to force an entrance, when General Pelet, director of the dépôt, explained to the crowd the nature of the establishment and the great importance of the documents contained in it to a number of families. The people understood the General and withdrew. On the first and second floors are arranged documents relating to private individuals. One room is specially devoted to those referring to marshals and generals of the army. Among them is a book bound in green morocco leather, bearing the name, "Napoleon Bonaparte." The first document which figures in it is a statement of his military services prepared in the usual form, next a copy of his baptismal registry in Latin, bearing a stamp with the inscription "Island of Corsica," "One halfpenny." Next comes a diploma signed d'Hozier de Serigny, countersigned by the judge-at-arms of French nobility, attesting that Napoleon de Buonaparte, born the 15th August, 1769, is possessed of the nobility necessary for being admitted among the number of gentlemen for whose education His Majesty provides in the Royal Military Colleges. Then follow in succession the various orders of service addressed to him in his character of officer and general in the army. A report addressed to the Committee of Public Safety, on the 22d Vendomiaire of the Year IV., by the commissioners for the organization and direction of the army and navy, is of opinion that "General Bonaparte may be authorized to pass on his demand to the service of Turkey with two officers of artillery, Major Sougis and Captain Marmont." Some autograph letters of the young officer are to be found in his book. One of them, addressed to M. Lesancquer, first clerk in the Artillery and Engineer Department at the War Office, is in the following terms:—

"Sir:—A stranger in Paris without any acquaintance, my only hope is in you. The friendship you express for me induces me to hope that you will use it for me. I find that I am about to be removed from my regiment to another, which afflicts me in every point of view . . . while there are some officers who follow me immediately that would exchange without difficulty . . . I have a brother with me who is intended for the regiment. I have undertaken his education, which would become impossible in another regiment. If the arrangement had been published I would not have troubled you, because in that case there would be nothing for me but to obey. But as the matter rests, I flatter myself that you will please to interest yourself for me. I will retain a grateful recollection of your kindness. With respect, sir, your humble and very obedient servant,

"Buonaparte, Lieutenant in the Regiment of Lafere.

"Auxonne, June 3, 1791."

Another letter addressed to Messieurs the Administrators of Versailles, the 1st Sept., 1792, petitions in favor of his sister, Marianne Bonaparte, of whom he is the guardian, and who is without an asylum in consequence of the suppression of the establishment of St. Louis, and who prays for the allowance of 20 sous a league to which she is entitled, to take her to the municipality of Ajacco, the place of her birth. The dépôt of the War Department was created by Louvois at the suggestion of Louis XIV., 200 years since. It was intended to preserve the documents relative to the

ancient wars in order to prepare for those which may arise, as well as all works requisite for the defence of the country. No establishment in Europe possesses so many letters, maps, and plans. None execute more important works or with so much precision. The historical archives commenced in the year 1639, have been enriched successively since that period with dispatches from Ministers and Generals relating to the campaigns of the French armies until 1789. They contain 5,000 volumes. The documents received from 1790 to the present time fill 5,744 drawers; the EMPEROR's letters alone fill 300.—*Paris Galignani.*

ARMY GAZETTE.

CHANGES OF COMMANDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1863.

General Orders No. 340.

By direction of the President, Major-General William T. Sherman is appointed to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, headquarters in the field, and Major-General John A. Logan to the command of the 15th Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

PURSUIT OF GUERRILLAS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 3, 1863.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Major-General Granger reports from Nashville that he sent a detachment of cavalry from that place, under Col. Shelby, to pursue Hawkins and other guerrillas. He overtook Hawkins near Pinney Factory, and routed and pursued him to Centreville, where he made a stand, routed him again, and pursued him until his forces dispersed. The rebel loss was 16 or 20 killed, and 66 prisoners. Our loss was slight.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

OFFICERS OF INVALID CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 384.

The Provost Marshal General having been authorized, September 5, 1863, to organize the companies of the Invalid Corps into regiments, the limitation in paragraph 5, of General Orders, No. 173, under which no officer of the corps can receive a commission higher than the grade of major, is removed. The grades of colonel and lieutenant-colonel are authorized from September 5, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 28, 1863.

General Orders, No. 350.

I. By direction of the President of the United States, Major-General B. F. Butler, United States Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the 18th Army Corps, and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Major-General J. G. Foster, on being relieved by General Butler, will report in person, for orders, to the Adjutant-Gen ral of the Army.

II. Major-General John M. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29, 1863.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

In the fight of last night the enemy attacked General GEARY's division, posted at Wauhatchie, on three sides, and broke his camp at one point, but was driven back in most gallant style by part of his force, the remainder being held in reserve. HOWARD, while marching to GEARY's relief, was attacked in the flank, the enemy occupying in force two commanding hills on the left of the road. He immediately threw forward two of his regiments and took both at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breastworks and across Lookout Creek. In this brilliant success over their old adversary, the conduct of the officers and men of the 11th and 12th corps is entitled to the highest praise.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, October 29—11.30 p. m.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Since the fight of the night of the 28th the enemy has not disturbed us. Hooker took as prisoners four officers and one hundred and three men, and captured nearly a thousand Enfield rifles. His loss is three hundred and fifty officers and men killed and wounded.

G. W. THOMAS, Major-General.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Oct 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 94.

I. Medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston, will be awarded by the Commanding General to a number of the enlisted men of this command, not exceeding three per cent. of the present aggregate strength of those regiments, companies and detachments that have been in action or on duty in the batteries or trenches.

Candidates for these honors will be nominated by company officers, acting for their respective companies in the capacity of a Board.

The recommendations of these Boards will be forwarded to the post commanders, through the usual channels, accompanied by remarks of approval or disapproval of the intermediate commanders, set opposite the name of each candidate.

The list thus obtained will be examined and pronounced upon by Boards convened by post commanders, and composed exclusively of field officers, and will then be forwarded to these headquarters.

II. In honor of some of the brave men who have fallen on Morris Island during the present campaign, the following names are adopted for the works herein-below designated, viz:

The work at Cummings Point will be known as Fort Putnam; that next to it, on Morris Island, as Battery Chatfield; Fort Wagner as Fort Strong; the new work near the south end of Morris Island, Fort Shaw; that on Oyster Point, as Battery Purviance; and that on the north end of Folly Island, as Fort Green. By command of

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

W. L. M. BURGER, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

Official:

ISRAEL SEALY, Act.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following officers have been sentenced to be dismissed the service:—

Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, of the 6th Battery Wisconsin Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant James Dalziel, Company B, 3d Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

Major Abraham Allen, 6th Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

Second Lieutenant Stephen Redshaw, Company K, 77th regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bloodgood, 22d regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant John McKinley, 72d New York Volunteers. Charges—Drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Found guilty of last charge.

Captain Jacob Gilier, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Julius Kessler, 72d New York Volunteers, desertion; found guilty of absence without leave. Dismissed with loss of pay and allowances now due him.

Captain Francis Crouch, 6th Maryland Volunteers, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Andoniron J. Rose, 104th New York, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good and military discipline.

The following officers have been sentenced to be cashiered:—

Captain Richard H. Harbour, Company A, 3d Regiment of Infantry, Colorado Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Bradford S. Murphy, Company K, 6th Vermont Volunteers.

First Lieutenant James K. Rochester, 31st Ohio Volunteers.

Captain Josiah W. McCaddon, of Company D, 37th Regiment of Infantry, Iowa Volunteers.

The sentences of all of the above have been confirmed.

Lieut. Philip A. Palmer, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, tried by court-martial on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and Lieut. Allan B. Johnson, 30th Illinois Volunteers, tried for disobedience of orders, have been honorably acquitted.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, October 31, 1863.

Hospital Chaplain C. H. Powell, to date August 20, 1863, for disobedience of orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. McFarland, 7th Illinois Volunteers, to date October 27, 1863.

Lieutenant F. Tulley, 33d New Jersey Volunteers, to date October 6, 1863, for attempting to practice a fraud on the Government by giving a false certificate for the arrest of deserters.

Second Lieutenant George Martin, 16th New Jersey Volunteers, to date October 6, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Lieutenant George Roeder, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date June 6, 1863, for desertion.

Lieutenant George William O. Malley, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date October 20, 1863.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. O. Hoyt, 50th New York Volunteers, to date October 29, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for selling and misapplying military stores.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order dismissing Captain Charles H. Gaubert, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is by direction of the President hereby revoked, to date October 31, 1863.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officer, heretofore dismissed, is restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State:

Captain W. H. McAllister, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from November 2d they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain Joel W. Clift, 12th New Jersey Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Fisher, 2d New Jersey Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant J. S. Johnson, 82d New York Volunteers.

Drunkenness, and grossly insulting a lady.

Assistant Surgeon Simon C. Sanger, 6th New York Cavalry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:—

Second Lieutenant Edward Myers, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Surgeon James D. Strawbridge, U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

When the U. S. steamer *Hartford* was built, the corporation of the city after which she was named, appreciating the compliment conferred on their town by the Navy Department, presented the ship with a suite of furniture of the most costly character. When the *Hartford* came to be repaired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the furniture was taken out, of course, and put in the general store-room. A large quantity of the most valuable articles, however, have been missing within the last few days, and it is understood that a court of inquiry, a private one, of course, will be ordered to investigate the circumstances of the case.

The Government has purchased the new tow-boat *Meteor*, which was turned over to Admiral Paulding during the week. The *Meteor* is a splendid vessel of her class, and will be sent to the South Atlantic fleet as soon as possible.

The *Newbern*, transport, sailed for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron on Sunday morning last, the *Ino* on the day previous for Charleston, and the *Emma* on Wednesday.

Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, U. S. N., assumed his new position at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday, as Executive officer. He was cordially welcomed by all the officers of the station, who came in to pay their respects.

The following is the fleet of U. S. vessels-of-war at this station:

Steamers—Dawn 4 guns, R. R. Cuyler 9, Pembina 4, Sebago 10, Augusta 10, Camelia 2, Honeysuckle 2, Narcissus 2, Sweetbrier 2, Brooklyn 22, Fort Jackson 13, Magnolia 4, Iris 2, Hydrangea 2, Snow Drop 2, Maumee 6, Shamrock 10, Mattahesett 10, Chicopee 10, Mendota 10, Metacomet 10, Chemango 10, Bienville 9, Nyack 6, Gov. Buckingham 6, Cherokee 10, Mercury 2, Manhattan 2, Wampanoag 13, Vixen 3, Otsego 10, Tallapoosa 10, Ascutney 10, Nevins 0, Porteus 9, Galatea 10, Winooska 10, Hartford 22, Glaucus 11. Neptune 13, Vicksburg 1, Miantonomah 4, Tecumseh 2, Onondaga 4, Emma 7, Kensington 4, Peterhoff —— Union 5, Algonquin 10, Peoria 10, Tullahoma 10, Susquehanna 10, Lubin 2, Frigate *Savannah* 22, Brig *Perry* and Schooner *Rachel Seaman.*

The double-ender *Sassacus* arrived at this yard on the 5th, having had a very successful trial trip.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The prize steamer *Jupiter* arrived at Philadelphia on the 3d, in charge of Acting-Ensign George E. Hows. The vessel is about 300 tons burden, and comes from Nassau. She was captured in Warsaw Sound, Sept. 13, by the U. S. steamer *Cimerone*, A. C. Hughes commander. She has an assorted cargo. When captured she leaked water, and ran into Beaufort, S. C., where her cargo was discharged in a damaged condition. The prize will be repaired.

The U. S. supply steamer *Bermuda* sailed on the 4th from the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. She carries 200 sailors and about 20 officers to Port Royal, for Admiral Dahlgren's fleet. A considerable number of war vessels are ready for sea at this yard. The Gatlin Gun, which has heretofore been exhibited in different parts of Philadelphia, will be placed on the *Atlanta* for exhibition.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Constructor Hanscom has received orders to build another sloop-of-war, to be longer and larger than the *Ammonoosuc*, and, like her, to be sharp and designed wholly for speed. She is to be named the *Pompanoosuc*, and will measure considerably more than three thousand tons. Corliss & Co., of Providence, are to make her machinery.

Screw steamer *Pequot*, 5, has received her armament, and as soon as the officers report for duty, will be ready for sea.

Side-wheel steamer *Sassacus*, 9, left the yard on the 30th Oct.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., NAVY YARD.

The work of improvements of the Portsmouth Yard is going on with the ship-building. Between eighteen and nineteen hundred workmen are now employed. The new extension to the naval store for storage purposes and offices, is being rapidly finished. The front of this building is quite handsome, and will help beautify the general appearance of the yard. The long and spacious machine-shop and foundry is completed, affording excellent accommodations for a large number of workmen. A large and extensive smithery is in process of erection. A temporary shed for storing iron, a large building for housing gun-carriages and gun-carriage lumber, and a building for shoeing horses, have recently been erected.

Keels for two 2,000-ton steamers, recently ordered by the Department, have been laid at the Portsmouth Yard, and the work on them will be pushed forward as fast as possible. As soon as the *Alabama* is launched, the keel for another steamer is to be laid in the house she now occupies. The frames of the two tug-boats—*Portfire* and *Bluelight*—are up, and planking will soon be begun. These boats are intended for ordnance purposes.

The iron-clad steamer *Agamenticus*, building at this Yard, is being plated with five layers of wrought-iron plating, each plate being a small fraction more than an inch thick. Back of th s plating is three feet of solid timber. The iron plates are about five feet wide and from five to ten feet long, and are plated so that each piece breaks joints, and are bolted in a very thorough manner. When the vessel is ready for action, only two feet of the plating will be above water, and three feet of it will be under water. The deck is also to be plated; but not so thick as the sides. The vessel's dimensions are, length, 250 feet, breadth, 60 feet, and depth 15 feet. She is to have two turrets, each carrying two guns. Her registered tonnage is 1564.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Every department at the Yard is in full operation, employing now, perhaps, a larger number of hands than have ever been employed before. The boiler shop has had the south door enlarged, so that the largest-sized boilers can be put together here and be removed to the wharf without the necessity of having them built in portions. The steam gunboat *Western World*, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, which, it will be recollected, was in the storm of August last, in which the *Bainbridge* was lost, has been undergoing repairs, which were much needed, as her timbers were found to have been terribly strained. The new gunboat, *Eutaw*, built in Baltimore, is still lying at the wharf, where experiments upon her machinery have been made for the last three or four months. The *Yankee*, of the Potomac flotilla, has been undergoing repairs, as have also the mortar schooners *Mathew Vassar* and *Wm. Bacon*. The *Tulip* (built originally for Mandarin Ward, of China) has been having some improvements added to her machinery.

The laboratory at the Yard, under the superintendence of John Clapham, where cartridges and fuses are made, presents a brisk and busy appearance at the present time. More has been accomplished in the department during the past month than in any previous month since the commencement of its operations. Strange to say only one explosion has taken place during the past twenty years, and that happened about sixteen months ago.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN Robert Ritchie has been assigned to duty at New Orleans, as Prize Commissioner of the Eastern district of Louisiana.

REAR-Admiral Davis, U. S. Navy, arrived at the Astor House, New York, on the 4th.

SCREW steamer *Dacotah*, 9, from Wilmington, N. C., with small-pox on board, arrived at Fortress Monroe, October 30th. One death had occurred.

THE prize steamer *Diamond* has been sold by Marshal Lamon, at Washington, to Mr. Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, for $16,000. The vessel is in very good order, and is valued at $25,000. She was built at Renfrew, Scotland, and is capable of great speed.

THE United States sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, Admiral Bailey, from Key West and a cruise in the Gulf, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d. The United States gunboat *Port Royal*, from Havana, arrived the same day.

DURING the month of October, 4 seamen, 5 ordinary seamen, 6 landsmen, 2 second-class firemen, and 2 coal-heavers, have been enlisted at the naval rendezvous in New Bedford, Mass.; total, 19. Since the commencement of the year 415 men have enlisted at this rendezvous.

THE Navy Department is preparing the Annual Register of the Navy of the United States for the year 1864. There will be about 600 vessels of all classes, over 200 of which have been built by the regular naval constructors of the Government, and, of course, can compare favorably with the best navy-built ships in the world.

The Italian frigates are being rapidly finished at Mr. Webb's yard, New York. A great portion of the plate armor for the ships is ready to be put on, and some tuns of it, we believe, are in their holds. Within a few days, however, it has been given out that the vessels are not to be plated here, and that they will be sent to Europe for that purpose.

WE are authorized to state the fact that the iron-clad *Dictator* cannot be launched for a few days even yet, notwithstanding the announcement that she was to be floated off on the 3d inst. A great deal of her inner work is now being done on the stocks, which some time ago the authorities intended to do after she was launched.

DATES from Nassau to October 24th state that blockade runners from Wilmington are doing a brisk business. October 7th the steamer *Spunkie* arrived from that port, October 10th steamer *Hansa*, October 13th steamer *Fannie*, October 14th steamer *Pet*, October 16th, steamer *Antonica*, and October 23d steamers *Hansa*, *Margaret* and *Jessie*, the latter with Richmond dates to the 10th.

THE St. John (N. B.) *News* of the 14th says:—The steamer *Caledonia*, from Quebec for Nassau, put into Scediac harbor on Sunday in order to obtain shelter from the storm which was then raging. We learn that while in port the mate got drunk and was put in irons. He then set fire to the steamer. The flames were discovered and extinguished before any serious damage had been done."

THE marine losses of American shipping for the month of October amount to one million ninety-five thousand three hundred dollars, including an aggregate of thirty vessels. Of this number three were captured and burned; one captured and sunk; one captured, fate unknown; one foundered at sea; three were abandoned at sea; one sunk after collision, and two are missing. The total losses since January, ten months, includes 381 vessels, valued at $17,392,360.

SUPPLY steamer *Circassian*, a. v. Lieutenant Commanding Eaton, from Boston, 24th October, for New Orleans, put into Newport, R. I., October 25th, to repair damages, having broken her air-pump. When off Provincetown she broke her air-pump and was compelled to beat into harbor under sail. The officers, (47 in number) who are going out as passengers, complain of the unsound and unsafe condition of the *Circassian*, to say nothing of bad commons. Lieutenant Eaton telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

THE Italian line-of-battle-ship *Re Galantuomo*, Commander Vascallo, from Gibraltar, and last from Bermuda, arrived in New York harbor on the 4th. After dropping anchor she saluted the fort on Governor's Island, the French frigate and the Russian Admiral's flag—the latter two were replied to. She is a fine-looking vessel, being of 3,500 tons burden; a propeller with engines of 450 horse power, carries 58 guns, and has a complement of officers and sailors numbering 740 men. She anchored in the North River above the Russian fleet.

THE frequent strikes at the different yards, and the no less frequent applications of workmen for increase of pay, having embarrassed the Government very much of late, the Secretary of the Navy has forwarded instructions to the commanding officers of the Charlestown, Portsmouth, Philadelphia and Brooklyn yards, requesting them to appoint each a board of officers for the purpose of investigating the rates of pay at the different ship-yards and workshops in the cities named, with the view to equalize the wages paid by the Government and by private parties.

THE Navy Department has purchased of the Neptune Steamship Company, in this city, five splendid propellers, all entirely new. They have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and formally turned over to the representatives of the Government there. Orders have been received from Washington to prepare them as rapidly as possible for sea service, and workmen are already turning them into gunboats. The names of the vessels are the *Nereus*, *Proteus*, *Glaucus* *Galatea*. They are built by J. B. & J. D. Van Dusen; are 200 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12½ feet deep, and are constructed of the best materials in the best manner.

THE United States vessels *George Manghan* and *Ethan Allen*, engaged in cruising among the British Islands, have been summarily ordered from some of the ports of Prince Edward Island. A private letter from an officer attached to the former vessel states that when at Charlottestown an order came from the Governor, requiring both vessels to put to sea, a proclamation in the name of the Queen having been issued making the demand, which was promptly complied with. United States treasury notes are at a heavy discount at the various ports of these Islands. Ship supplies and stores can only be obtained by the payment of coin.

THE *Alabama*, *Georgia*, and *Tuscaloosa* continued at last accounts September 19th, cruising around the coast of the Cape of Good Hope. The *Vanderbilt* had arrived at the Cape in pursuit of the *Alabama*, and was repairing in Simon's Bay. Captain Semmes has sold the barque *Sea Bride*. No further captures had been made by the rebel vessels. Captain Semmes will not, from motives of policy, seek an engagement with the *Vanderbilt*; but, if his vessel should be blockaded in Simon's Bay by her, will endeavor to elude her as she did the *San Jacinto* at Martinique. Captain Semmes is of opinion that the *Vanderbilt* is very much faster than the *Alabama*, and that if he should come to close quarters with her that he could not get away from her.

THE U. S. iron-clad steamer *Winnebago* left St. Louis on the 20th October on a trial trip, under the command of Chief Engineer James W. King, U. S. N., Superintendent of Iron-Clads in the West. She was operated on seventy-two consecutive hours, the engines making sixty-seven revolutions per minute, and the propellers 112 revolutions. With this speed of screw, the vessel sailed nine miles an hour in smooth water. The *Winnebago* is the first of four sister propellers launched, and considerable anxiety was therefore manifested in the result. It is gratifying to know that everything worked satisfactorily. The vessel is of iron, 220 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 7 feet deep. She has two fore-and-aft bulkheads and six thwart-ship bulkheads, all water-tight. She has two turrets, one Ericsson and the other Ead's patent. The latter turret differs from Ericsson's, among other things, in having a portion of the shell entered down to, and the whole weight of the turret resting on spheres at the bottom of the vessel. The guns are placed on a huge platform, loaded in the hold, and raised in the turret by steam power. They are also run out by steam; the recoil is received on steam cylinders, and the whole apparatus, guns and all, is operated by one man (an engineer), no other person being needed in the turret. The loading is accomplished by loaders below the turret, in the hold.

NAVY GAZETTE.

A PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

U. S. BARQUE W. G. ANDERSON,
OFF NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to report to the Department that James Cedar, landsman, one of the five men of this ship's crew captured by the rebels on St. Joseph's Island, Texas, on the 3d of May last, has returned to this ship, having effected his escape from his place of imprisonment, near Houston, on the 18th of August. Cedar made a journey of six hundred miles on foot, through the enemy's country, and only escaped recapture by the liberal and very frequent aid he received from the Unionists he encountered during his trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. S. HILL, Lieut. Com.

DISMISSED BY NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 27, 1863.

General Order No. 23.

At a Naval General Court-Martial, assembled at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Kittredge, of the Navy, was recently tried on the following charge, preferred against him by the Department:

Charge—Maltreatment of an ordinary seaman subject to his orders.

Specification—"In this; that on or about the fourteenth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, on board the U. S. steamer *Wamsutta*, in Sapelo sound, the said Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Kittredge, being then in command of the said steamer, maltreated George T. Hughes, an ordinary seaman subject to his orders, by striking the said Hughes on the face with his fist, striking him on the mouth with a loaded revolver, and otherwise inflicting illegal punishment upon the said Hughes."

Of which charge he was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court "To be dismissed the Naval Service."

This sentence having been approved, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Kittredge is accordingly dismissed from the service, and will from this date cease to be regarded as an officer of the United States Navy.

The Department trusts that this example will have a proper effect both on officers and seamen of the Navy—admonishing the one that the law framed for the purpose of protecting seamen from a wanton or tyrannous abuse of authority shall not be violated with impunity; and giving seamen to understand that, while they find their officers held to a strict account for the exercise of authority, they, in their turn, will be expected to discharge their duty, and conform to the requirements of discipline, with readiness and cheerfulness.

GIDEON WELLES.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Captain John Rodgers, to command the *Dictator*.
Commander Somerville Nicholson, to command the *State of Georgia*.
Surgeon J. J. Albernetty, to the naval rendezvous at New York.
First Assistant Engineer Edward Marsland, to special duty at New York.
Second Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Ball, to the *Kineo*.
Captain Robert Ritchie, to New Orleans as Prize Commissioner of the Eastern District of Louisiana.
Assistant Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, to the *Minnesota*.
Boatswain Robert Dixon, to the *Hartford*.
Lieut.-Commander D. B. Harmony, to special duty at New York.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, to the *New Ironsides*.
Gunner T. H. Fortune, to the *St. Mary's*, Pacific Squadron.
Ensign James Wallace, to final examination.
Third Assistant Engineer C. Stewart Maurice, to the *Agawam*.
Assistant Engineer Mayland Cuthbert, to the *Pequot*.
Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher, to the *Pequot*.
Captain James Alden, to command the *Brooklyn*.
Lieutenant Roderick Prentiss, to the *Oneida*.
Lieutenant S. D. Greene, to special duty at New York.

DETACHED.

Captain Benjamin F. Sands, from the command of the *Dacotah* and ordered to command the *Fort Jackson*.
Assistant Surgeon James N. Hyde, from the *Brandywine* and awaiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon R. Williard, from the *John Adams* and ordered to the *Catskill*.
Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Abbot, from the *Catskill* and ordered to return North.
Ensign Walter Abbot, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.
Lieutenant George B. White, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.
Assistant Surgeon Michael Bradley, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.
Sailmaker Daniel C. Brayton, from the New York Navy Yard and awaiting orders.
Commander Pierce Crosby, as Fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to command the *Florida*.
Surgeon Benjamin F. Gibbs, from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola and ordered to the *Ossipee*.
Surgeon T. J. Turner, from the *Ossipee* and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Florida.
Assistant Surgeon F. M. Weld, from the *Nantucket* and ordered to the *Wabash*.
Second Assistant Engineer Edward Gay, from the *Winona* and ordered to the *Tacony*.
Gunner H. W. Fitzosborn, from the *St. Mary's* and ordered to return to New York.
Assistant Surgeon A. B. Judson, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered to the *Nantucket*.
First Assistant Engineer Samuel F. Savage, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.
Second Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen, from the *Connemaugh* and ordered to special duty at New York.
Lieut. Tecumseh Steece, from the *Sebago* and awaiting orders.
Chaplain James W. Coleman, from the Naval Academy (sick) and awaiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harrison, from the *Augusta Dinsmore* and ordered to the *Shamrock*.
Third Assistant Engineer Louis Laesh, *Augusta Dinsmore*, and ordered to the *Pequot*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

First Assistant Engineer James B. Houston's orders to the *Pequot*, and ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn.

PROMOTED.

Midshipman G. D. B. Glidden, to the grade of Acting Ensign and ordered to the *Hartford*.

APPOINTED.

William Commons, of Whitewater, Ind., Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

RESIGNED.

Third Assistant Engineer Richard E. Halsey, and Chief Engineer Robert H. Long.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master Benjamin Whitmore, to the *State of Georgia*.
Acting Master Henry K. Billings, to the *Newbern*.
Acting Master T. M. Green, to the *Niagara*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. G. Hutchinson, to the *Pequot*.
Acting Master A. E. Hunter, to the *Vincennes*.
Acting Ensign Clinton Wiley, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Ensign Alex. McIntosh, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Ensign C. F. R. Wappenhans, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Lauman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry B. Goodwin, to the *Augusta*.
Acting Master's Mate Frank Kemble, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Master's Mate Henry W. O'Hara, to the *Sassacus*.
Acting Master W. S. Cheeseman, to command the *Magnolia*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Walter Fuller, to the *Pembina*.
Acting Ensigns J. A. Merrill and James A. Brannan, to the *Aries*.
Acting Ensign Alexander McIntosh's orders to the *Agawam*, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at New York.

DETACHED.

Acting Gunner Wm. Griffith, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.
Acting Ensign John D. Morse, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Metacomet*.
Acting Master's Mate John Roberts, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Galena*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Kennedy, from the *Wamsutta* and ordered to the *Galena*.
Acting Master W. B. Sheldon, from the *Newbern* and ordered to command the *Shokokon*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Hulse, from command of the *Shokokon* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Lee.
Acting Ensign Joseph Anant, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Commodore Barney*.
Acting Master Wm. F. Hufit, from the *Kuhn* and ordered North.
Acting Master's Mate John Bowman, from the *Penobscot* and ordered to the *Bawn*.
Acting Master's Mates John O. Brown and George H. French, from the *Connemaugh* and ordered to the *Jonquil*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel McLean, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Calatea*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William R. Winslow, from the *Wamsutta*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Mitchell, from the *Wabash* and ordered North.
Acting Ensign Joseph S. Oony, from the *Shockokon* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Lee.
Acting Ensign Israel T. Halstead, from the *Quaker City* and ordered to the *Jonquil*.
Acting Ensign George F. Moore, from command of the *Jonquil* and ordered to the *Quaker City*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Titus M. Coan, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Sebago*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. J. Kimball, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Pequot*.
Acting Master O. B. Warren, from the *Vincennes* and ordered to return North.
Acting Ensign Wm. F. Ridding, from the *Augusta Binsmore* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.
Acting Master's Mate John D. Morse, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Metacomet*.
Acting Ensign W. W. Crowninshield, from the *Niphon* and awaiting orders.
Acting Ensign David Hambleton, from the *Bermuda* (sick) and awaiting orders.
Acting Ensign Edwin Janvrin, from the *Proteus* and ordered to the *Galatea*.
Acting Master James F. Alcorn, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Connemaugh*.
Acting Master John L. Lee, from the *Connemaugh* and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

APPOINTED.

Robert P. Leslie, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Charles F. Ottignon, Acting Master.
J. Porter Levis, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry W. Moore, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Hydrangia*.
Alfred S. Laubach, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.
Benjamin T. Hamill, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Chocura*.
Robert Moore, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Itasco*.
Wm. H. Peabody, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Hydrangia*.
Wardell Guthrie, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ozark*.
William A. Daniels, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Henry Van Velsor*.
J. R. Hugle, Edward Dobley and Henry S. Allen, Acting Master's Mates; Albert Bacon and John Van Cleve, Jr., Acting Assistant Paymasters; Albert L. Koons, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; George W. Huntingdon and George Winans, Acting Assistant Paymasters; John Miller, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
E. M. King, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; Charles Ackley, Acting Ensign; Henry S. Gregory, Acting Assistant Paymaster; William C. Byrnes, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Lodona*; Wm. H. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mount Vernon*.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of Wm. H. Anderson and Henry T. Blake, Acting Ensigns.
The appointment of the following officers: Hill J. Kimball, Acting Assistant Surgeon, George H. Colby, Acting Ensign, Timothy S. Sullivan and John C. Constance, Acting Master's Mates, John K. Meytenger, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Connemaugh*.
William E. Dayne, Acting Master's Mate, Oly Sundstrum and Thomas H. Daggell, Acting Ensigns, D. W. Hodson and Arthur J Kider, Acting Ensigns, Henry Jones, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, John Bishop, Eben M. Sover, William H. McCormac, Jethro Worth, Geo. Gairy and Richard Wilkinson, Acting Ensigns; John G. Fairbairn, Acting Second Assistant Engineer.

REVOKED.

The appointment of the following officers: Wm. S. Kelton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Dr. C. A. Collins, Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Green, Acting Carpenter, W. C. Roosens, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, A. Warren Kelsey, Acting Assistant Paymaster. Boatswain Edward Bradley.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers: Acting Ensign Robert D. Eldridge, for two weeks; Acting Ensign Eugene Zimmerman, twenty days; Acting Master's Mate George G. Cox, twenty days; Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas F. Ackerman, thirty days; Acting Ensign T. H. Wait, thirty days; Acting Master's Mate C. M. Holmes, three weeks; Acting Ensign A. Davis, two weeks; Acting Ensign William Henry, ten days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

Acting Master A. A. Lewis, one week.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Scott, thirty days.

DISMISSED.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Kittridge.

RESIGNED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. M. Trimble, of the *Pembina*; Acting Gunner Thomas Carpenter, Acting Master's Mate George T. Dyke, Acting Ensigns John H. Field, John A. Edgren and E. P. Hawthorne, Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. Gillespie.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master J. W. Smith, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign John L. Gifford, to the grade of Acting Master.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the week ending October 31, 1863.

Newton Cox, ordinary seaman, chronic diarrhœa, October 12, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Edward Languish, consumption, October 13, Naval Hospital Memphis.
Charles Paine, landsman, chronic diarrhœa, October 13, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
L. Rickmenscheider, landsman, remittent fever, October 18, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Wm. M. Junken, Acting Assistant Paymaster, yellow fever, September 29, United States steamer *Potomac*.
Ad. Brown, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, September 10, United States steamer *Pensacola*.
Jno. Floyd, carpenter's mate, yellow fever, September 11, United States steamer *Sciota*.
Jno. Murphy, landsman, dropsy, October 23, Naval Asylum.
Wm. Snowball, seaman, chronic diarrhœa, October 18, United States steamer *Lexington*.
Chas. W. Howard, Acting Master, gunshot wound, October 10, United States steamer *New Ironsides*.
Louis Johnson, contraband, congestion of the brain, October 12, United States steamer *Vermont*.
John Julian, coxswain, sudden, October 12, United States steamer *Vermont*.
John Vandyke, seaman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
James Fountain, Third Assistant Engineer, consumption, Naval Hospital, New York.
Thomas King, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.
Geo. Fleming, coxswain, variola, October 15, United States steamer *St. Marys*.
And. J. Rich, Acting Ensign, September 29, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
D. W. Hickney, seaman, dysentery, June 7, Naval Hospital, Newbern.
Chas. Remmel, second class fireman, intermittent fever, August 11, Naval Hospital, Plymouth.
Chas. Batchelor, landsman, drowned, September 20, United States steamer *Valley City*.
Jas. Fairbanks, seaman, intermittent fever, August 10, United States steamer *Valley City*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon A. E. Stocker, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Key West, Florida, and report to commanding officer at that place for duty.

Surgeon Wm. Hays, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to return to Harpers Ferry, Va., and resume his duties as Medical Director 1st Division, and report by letter to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., by what authority he left the Department of West Virginia.

Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartsuff, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and ordered to repair without delay to Pensacola Harbor, Fla., and report in person to the commanding officer of the U. S. forces at that place for duty.

Surgeon B. Beust, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report in person without delay to the General commanding the Department of the Monongahela, to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A. Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, on being relieved will report in person to the Surgeon-General for assignment for duty in the Judiciary Square Hospital.

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

The following is a list promotions, resignations, &c., in Illinois regiments up to October 29th:

Lieutenant Samuel R. Howard, to be Adjutant 97th, vice Davis, declined.
Second Lieutenant Wilson Campbell, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. I, 97th, vice Howard, promoted.
Rev. Wm. M. Evans, to be Chaplain 99th, vice Topliff, resigned.
Lieutenant Andrew Beckett, to be Captain Co. B, 113th, vice Williams, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Gideon Utter, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. C, 115th, vice Kingsey, resigned.
Lieutenant John W. Door, to be Captain Co. G. 115th, vice Epsey, killed in action.
Second Lieutenant John M. Barker, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. G, 115th, vice Door, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Lewis Dorlan, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. C, 124th, vice Terry, resigned.
Lieutenant Norman H. Pratt, to be Captain Co. F, 124th, vice Potter, resigned.
Sergeant Abram Newland, to be Captain Co. D, 124th, vice Brink, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Enoch W. Taylor, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. F, 124th, vice Pratt, promoted.
Sergeant Elijah Boston, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. I, 124th, vice Howard, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Whipple Brayton, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. D, 127th, vice Libbey, promoted.
Sergeant James W. Gregory, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. G, 11th Cavalry, vice Willard, promoted.
Lieutenant Robert H. Leek, to be Captain Co. B, 15th Cavalry vice Carmichael, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Hazard D. Chase, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. B, 15th Cavalry, vice Leek, promoted.
Sergeant Holman Anderson, to be 2d Lieutenant Co. B, 15th Cavalry, vice Chase, promoted.
John M. Snyder, Aid-de-camp, and member of Governor's Staff.
Lieutenant Albert Bliss, to be Captain Co. O, 15th, vice McEathun, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Hubbard P. Sweet, 1st Lieutenant Co. G, 15th, vice Bliss, promoted.
Captain Westford Taggert, to be Major, 25th, vice Wall, promoted.
Lieutenant Wm. J. Sallie, to be Captain Co. E, 25th, vice Taggert promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Brazleton, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. E, 25th, vice Sallie, promoted.
Lieutenant Chas. T. Wetz, to be Captain Co. H, 26th, vice Merleman, resigned.
Second Lieutenant W. W. Allen, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. H, [illegible], vice Wetz, promoted.
Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo Kent, to be Colonel 29th, vice Pendergrast, resigned.
Sergeant Daniel M. Barker, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. F, 29th, vice Belford, promoted.
Lieutenant Peter Belford, to be Captain Co. F, vice Pendorgrast, resigned.

PAYMASTER Thomas H. Looker has relieved Paymaster Hambleton as Superintendent, &c., at Baltimore Naval Station, and will also have charge of the Paymaster's Department of the Receiving Ship *Alleghany*.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

LEE—PARRISH.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. J. McCoomy, Asst.-Surgeon CHAS. C. LEE, U. S. Army, to Miss HELEN PARRISH, of Philadelphia.

HARPER—CLARK.—At New Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday, October 18, by the Rev. Theodore Irving, Lieut. DAVID A. HARPER, of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers, to Miss ETTA CLARK, of the above place.

ATOCHA—BROTHERSON.—At New Orleans, October 18, by the Rev. Father W. S. Murphy, S. J. Provincial, A. ALEXANDER ATOCHA, Judge of the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf, and Miss ANNIE H. BROTHERSON, of New York.

TAYLOR—DIMICK.—In Boston, October 28th instant, Capt. ALFRED TAYLOR, U. S. N., to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Col. Justine Dimick, U. S. Army.

HAGEN—QUINCY.—In Boston, Oct. 26, by Rev. A. A. Miner, First Lieutenant OSCAR HAGEN, 11th U. S. Infantry, to Miss ELIZA E. QUINCY of Portland, Me.
[Portland papers please copy.]

LOWELL—SHAW.—On Saturday, October 31, at the Church of the Redeemer, on Staten Island, by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, of the 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Cavalry, and Miss JOSEPHINE SHAW, daughter of Francis George Shaw, of Staten Island.

WAMFOLE—SCHOULDER.—On the 30th of October, at Trenton, N. J., at the house of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. Dr. Albright, First Lieutenant W. F. WAMFOLE, of the Fourth U. S. Regiment, to Miss MARY E. SCHOULDER, daughter of the late Dr. D. W. Schoulder, of New York, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

CARE—GREEN.—On the 28th October, 1863, at Norristown, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. New, Lieutenant W. H. CARE, of the Fourth U. S. Regiment, to Miss MARY GREEN, of Norristown, Pa. No cards.

ROBERTS—LIDWILL.—At Colchester, C. W., Oct. 19, by the Rev. Thomas Cleworth, RICHARD A. ROBERTS, formerly of New Orleans, and late Surgeon in the Federal Army, and Miss ESTHER C. H. LIDWILL, eldest daughter of the late Abner Lidwill, Esq., of Colchester, C. W.

DIED.

BLADEN.—At Washington, D. C., October 29, Dr. WM. T. BLADEN, Surgeon U. S. Army, in the 36th year of his age.

CRAWFORD.—At Bridgeport, Conn., October 29, RICHARD ROSS CRAWFORD, Jr., First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, U. S. A. He was actively engaged at Manassas, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

STELLE.—In Providence, R. I., October 30, Miss AMEY ANN STELLE, daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Stelle, of the Revolutionary Army, in the 81st year of her age.

HARDIE.—In New York, October 25, MAGGIE, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. James A. and Margaret Hardie, aged 8 years and 28 days.

ANDERSON.—At Newark, N. J., October 28, MARY JANE, only daughter of Robert Anderson, of the U. S. Army, aged 25 years and 6 months.

SEAMAN.—At Quinsan, China, on the 22d of July, Captain CHARLIE H. SEAMAN, of the Imperial Army, formerly of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, in the 21st year of his age, son of Henry J. and Adaline L. Seaman.

IBBOTSON.—At Sheffield, Eng., October 14, ISABELLA H. IBBOTSON, relict of the late Major W. R. Duff, U. S. A.

WILLARDS.—On the 31st ultimo, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt. EDWIN D. WILLARDS, of the Commissary Department of the Army of the Potomac.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL CHARLES R. ELLET.

Colonel CHARLES R. ELLET, the commander of the infantry forces belonging to the Mississippi Marine Brigade, and whose death took place suddenly at Bunker Hill, Ill., on the 29th ult., was born in Philadelphia, about the year 1840, and was the son of the late Colonel ELLET, the originator of the ram fleet. In his early youth the subject of our sketch studied medicine as a profession; but while a medical cadet, he, when the war broke out, preferred to follow the fortunes of his father, and became a lieutenant in the force of which his father was colonel and his uncle lieutenant-colonel. After the death of his father, in 1862, he assumed command of one of the vessels of the ram fleet, his uncle having been promoted to colonel, and he to the thus made vacant lieutenant-colonelcy. The uncle was shortly after promoted to be a brigadier-general, and young ELLET thus became the colonel and commander of the ram fleet proper. He then made his headquarters on the *Queen of the West*—the same his father had chosen for the like purpose—and with this vessel made some very daring expeditions. He succeeded in running the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and was for some time engaged in cruising about between that fortified position and Port Hudson. On February 10, 1863, he started upon an expedition to the Red river, which he reached and ascended on the following Friday afternoon. The next day Colonel ELLET captured the rebel steamer *Era No. 5*, and after pursuing the river for some time with success, the *Queen* was driven by the pilot, who was a rebel, into such a position that she was fired into from the fort and so injured that she fell into the rebel hands. Colonel ELLET succeeded, however, in making his escape on a bale of cotton, which carried him down the stream until he reached the *De Soto*, when he was picked up.

When the Mississippi Marine Brigade was organized, under General ELLET (the colonel's uncle), the subject of our sketch was appointed the colonel commanding all the infantry forces attached to it, the ram fleet being turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN A. ELLET. The brigade was engaged in several most important operations along the Mississippi river, among others the ridding of the banks of that stream of many of the guerrilla bands that infested it. During the latter end of May, 1863, the forces landed at the town of Austin, thirty-five miles above Helena, and the officers of the brigade were fired upon from the houses of that place soon after landing. After the disposal of a rebel guerrilla force in the vicinity, General ELLET ordered the destruction of the town, which was soon accomplished and the rebel haunt broken up.

During the operations of General GRANT at Vicksburg, Colonel ELLET's command rendered him a great deal of assistance in keeping open his communications; but after the reduction of that stronghold the principal part of its duties were removed for the time. Colonel ELLET taking advantage thereof, and having his health somewhat shattered by the inhalation of the noxious vapors of the unhealthy region in which he had been operating, retired to Illinois to recruit if possible; but the seeds of disease had been too deeply sown to be eradicated, and he died on October 29, at the early age of about twenty-three.

LOUIS BLENKER.

LOUIS BLENKER, late Brigadier-General of U. S. Volunteers, who died at his residence in New Jersey on Saturday last, October 31, was born in the city of Worms, in the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, during the year 1812, and was therefore in his fifty-second year when he died. He was the son of a working jeweler, and during his youth was apprenticed to the business. On arriving at the age of twenty-one, instead of following his trade he joined the thirty-five hundred that enlisted to support Prince Otho, of Bavaria, in the assumption of the kingdom of Greece. From a private he became a sergeant, and when the legion was disbanded in 1837 he received a brevet rank of lieutenant. With this rank he returned home to Worms, whence he went to Munich to attend medical lectures, with the view of becoming professor of medicine. Subsequently he changed his mind and became engaged in commercial pursuits, and returned to Worms, where he was married, and established himself in the wine trade. He was thus employed when the European convulsion broke out in 1848.

Lieutenant BLENKER was next appointed the commander of the National Guard at Worms, and took a very active part during the revolutionary struggle, joining the popular army at the head of a considerable force. The revolutionary movement being effectually crushed, he retired into Switzerland, which country he was ordered to leave in September, 1849, and, embarking at Havre, he in due time landed at New York.

When the President called for volunteers he at once set about raising a two years' regiment—the Eighth New York Volunteers—and was commissioned its colonel on May 13, 1861. After being encamped for some time on Meridian Hill, the regiment was incorporated with others into a brigade, of which Colonel BLENKER was appointed commander. The brigade was then attached to McDOWELL's army as a portion of Colonel MILES' Fifth Division. During the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Colonel MILES' division acted as reserves. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, with a commission dating from August 9, 1861, and was soon after placed in command of a division. When the Army of the Potomac was organized into corps under General McCLELLAN, the German troops were formed into one division of three brigades, under the command of General BLENKER, and formed the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, under the late General SUMNER. It was afterwards detached from the Army of the Potomac and placed under General FREMONT in the Mountain Department. For some time, however, it acted in an independent capacity, but at last became incorporated in the troops advancing over the mountains from Western Virginia. General BLENKER participated in the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; but was shortly after relieved from the command of the division, and was succeeded by General STOEL. He was dismissed the service on March 31, 1863.

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October 30, 1863.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE foremost military event of the week is the advance of the Army of the Potomac, by which Gen. MEADE has transferred his front of operations from the line of Cedar Run to the line of the Rappahannock. The advance began early on the morning of Saturday, 7th. The Sixth Corps moved from Warrenton to Rappahannock Station. The Second, Third, and Fifth Corps marched by Warrenton Junction along the line of railway by way of Bealton, where the First Corps brought up with the extreme left. Previous cavalry reconnoissances had shown that the enemy occupied the forts at Rappahannock Station, and were also in force to the South of Kelly's Ford. From Bealton the Fifth Corps continued in direct line of march to form a junction with the Sixth at Rappahannock Station. The Second and Third deployed for Kelly's Ford. At this point the Third was in advance, and as they neared the Ford they threw out strong lines of skirmishers and sharpshooters. Batteries were planted on the range of hills rising abruptly along the North side of the river, and sweeping the extensive plateau on the South side. Under cover of their fire the pontoons were successfully laid, and the attacking party, consisting of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, the Fortieth New York, the First and Twentieth Indiana, the Third and Fifth Michigan, and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, rapidly crossed the bridge. Having gained the opposite bank, the rifle pits were charged, and the rebels, finding themselves surrounded on all sides, surrendered. The captures at this point were found to include over four hundred prisoners; General FRENCH'S loss was about seventy.

While the Third Corps was thus passing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, the Sixth was effecting the crossing under more formidable difficulties at Rappahannock Station. On the North side the defences consist of a strong fort, two redoubts, and several rifle pits. These works were held by nearly two thousand men belonging to EARLY'S division of EWELL'S corps. Commanding positions to the rear of the fort having been obtained, heavy batteries were planted thereon, and a fierce cannonade opened between the two sides. Just before dark, the storming party, consisting of RUSSELL'S and UPTON'S brigades, was formed, and the works carried by a very brilliant *coup de main.* Over fifteen hundred prisoners, four guns, and eight battle-flags were taken. General SEDGWICK'S loss was about three hundred killed and wounded.

The Third Corps, after the successful crossing at Kelly's Ford, camped for the night on the South side of the Rappahannock, and on the following morning (Sunday 8th) resumed the advance, followed by the Second and First Corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of cavalry and light artillery, two miles east of Brandy Station, engaging and pursuing them to a point two miles beyond that place, the fighting continuing till after dark. Meanwhile, the other corps (the Fifth and Sixth) were scouring the country up the river and towards Stevensburgh. The rebels had all retreated but a few hours before. Camps were found prepared for winter quarters, with log-huts, etc. Prisoners stated that it had been the full expectation of the Confederates to winter in this region. General LEE'S headquarters had been a mile North of Brandy Station. The larger portion of both corps of the rebel army (EWELL'S and HILL'S) had been *en echelon* nearly parallel to the Rappahannock, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left near Rixerville, on the Aesthanis river.

The sum total of the movement thus far has been to transfer the line of the rebels from the south side of the Rappahannock to the south side of the Rapidan; and of the Army of the Potomac from the line of Cedar Run to the line of the Upper Rappahannock. Here General MEADE has for the present taken up his position, which has been further strengthened by breastworks. The railroad is now completed to Bealton, and will be hurried on to Rappahannock Station as fast as possible. It is not probable that the Army will move from its present position until the road is repaired to the river. The rebels had entirely destroyed the railroad for a distance of twenty-three miles north of the Rappahannock. Seventeen miles have been relaid, and the remainder, it is expected, will be completed in a week; but so rapid was their flight south of the Rappahannock that not a rail had been disturbed, and they had just finished a new platform and other station buildings at Brandy Station, now in our possession. In the meanwhile reconnoissances have been sent out to feel definitely the enemy's position. On Tuesday General BUFORD passed through Culpepper and reconnoitered the rebel position on the Rapidan. Another cavalry reconnoissance was pushed out as far as Falmouth. The enemy has merely a small *corps de place* at Fredericksburgh.

From Southwestern Virginia we have the tidings of a brilliant cavalry exploit. Generals AVERILL and DUFFIE, commanding separate forces, after several engagements, on Friday (6th) and Saturday (7th) moved from Clarksville, Va., and succeeded in driving the enemy, under "MUDWALL JACKSON," for several miles down the valley, into and through Lewisburgh. On Saturday the commands combined and totally routed the enemy, capturing guns, colors, supplies, etc.

THE situation at General GRANT'S central position, Chattanooga, has remained unchanged; but both the forces forming his flanks, the corps of SHERMAN on the right and BURNSIDE on the left, have been in motion—SHERMAN moving forward with the view of effecting a junction with the main body, and BURNSIDE drawing in from the advance of the rebel column into East Tennessee. Two of General BURNSIDE'S most eastern outposts in Tennessee have been attacked by the rebels, and half of the garrisons, consisting of two regiments and a battery, captured. The point at which this disaster occurred is at Rodgersville (sixty miles from Knoxville), the terminus of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. No further developments of the enemy's intentions against East Tennessee have been made, but the situation there is still critical.

From Chattanooga we learn that an expedition of the 143d New York and 23d Wisconsin Regiments, of General SCHURZ' division (11th Corps), went up a branch railroad from Shell Mound to Gordon's Coal Mines, and recaptured a locomotive and two freight cars which the rebels thought they had secreted there. In order to get the cars down it became necessary to build a bridge, 123 feet long and 100 feet high, on the line of the railroad, which was accomplished in three days. By this means the railroad on the south side of the Tennessee has been again opened to Running Waters, and transportation gained for supplies. In the meantime, thanks to the river, General GRANT has easy communication with Bridgeport, and the force at Chattanooga lacks for nothing.

Of rebel purposes and movements in front of Chattanooga we have nothing but rumors. One report has it that they are evacuating the position in front of Chattanooga, and retiring to Rome or Atlanta. LONGSTREET, also, is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on GRANT'S communications at Bridgeport.

The rebels have been so far successful in annoying and retarding the eastward movement of SHERMAN'S column to effect a junction with GRANT, that it has been compelled to make a retrograde movement, evacuate Tuscumbia and fall back westward to Evansport, when the whole force crossed the Tennessee river to the north side, and the eastwardly movement continued on the new line. At last accounts the advance had got beyond Florence, and has probably by this time effected a junction with the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland at Stevenson. The design in bringing General SHERMAN'S column along the south bank of the Tennessee was, that he might open the Memphis and Charleston railroad from Bear Creek as far east as Decatur, and as much further towards Huntsville as possible, under intimations from the War Department that this would be the main channel of communication with Chattanooga. Work was accordingly immediately commenced, and by the 1st of November the road had been opened from Corinth, through Iuka and across Bear Creek to Cherokee Station, Ala. As soon, however, as this intention was apparent to the rebels, a swarm of their cavalry settled on the railroad, harassing the advance and destroying everything destructible. After enduring this annoyance for some time, the programme was changed; General SHERMAN abandoning the attempt to open and guard the railroad line and crossing to the north side of the Tennessee, where his march cannot be interrupted. Latest accounts report that the rebels have burned the bridge at Cherokee Station, and on SHERMAN'S evacuation, served the town of Iuka in the same manner.

AT Charleston the bombardment is still continued, but Fort Sumter has not yet surrendered.

SURGEON-General HAMMOND has returned from his extended Southern tour of inspection.

GENERAL TAYLOR, Commissary General of the United States Army, has been relieved from duty and ordered to Chattanooga. Colonel SHIRAS succeeds General TAYLOR at the head of the department at Washington.

A BOARD for the examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps of the Regular Army is now in session at the Ordnance Office in Washington. All officers of the Army, whether regulars or volunteers, are eligible, provided they pass the requisite examination.

THE Governor-General of Canada has given notice through Lord LYONS to the Secretary of State of rebel plots hatched in the British provinces to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg. Adequate measures to defeat the enterprises have been promptly adopted, and Major-General DIX has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

That there should be some systematic training for the exercise of every calling in life, would seem to be the universal opinion among men. There is no occupation, however low a degree of intelligence it may seem to demand for its exercise, and no profession which offers a career of great success, except to those gifted by Nature with the highest powers of mind, to which some apprenticeship has not to be served. With us, however, there seems to exist two exceptions to this general assent of mankind, and these, curiously enough, in those professions which all agree can only be well filled by men of the most superior intellectual attainments, and force of character. These two are Statesmanship and Generalship. Why this is so with us is easily explained. The exercise of both is dependent on the popular will, and what depends upon this all may pretend to, and every one who by any art or influence can sway popular bodies may hope to attain.

Hence a training for the military profession has always met with more or less opposition among us, from men having some temporary influence with popular masses; and the National Military School has been the object of numberless speeches, resolutions and reports adverse to its existence, in Congress, in State Legislatures, Militia Conventions, and elsewhere. Few questions of a public interest have been more thoroughly investigated than this. It has occupied the attention of the leading men of the country, from Washington down to the present; and from all of them, including Washington, Jackson, and Scott—men who themselves had not had the opportunities for becoming acquainted with the elements of the sciences and arts that now go to form the education of an officer in the military schools of Europe—there is but one testimony, and that in favor of fostering such establishments among ourselves, for supplying the Army with thoroughly educated officers, and to diffuse throughout our militia military knowledge by means of the graduates of such establishments, who retire into private life and become a part of this body.

A slight glance at the military educational establishments of European States will show the importance which these countries of large standing armies attach to this subject, and the care which they bestow upon their organization.

France, the leading military power of Europe, was also for a long period the best organized for military education. Her Polytechnic School, organized on a military basis, is chiefly a school for the sciences, and from its graduates all her public bodies connected with the industrial or the scientific military corps are supplied with persons thoroughly trained to enter upon the special studies required for the efficient exercise of these branches. From this school are recruited, by yearly additions to their numbers, the Corps of Civil Engineers, the Corps of Artillery and Military Engineers, the Corps of Naval Architects, some portions of the Staff Corps, and some minor branches of the public service. Each one of these corps has its special school, for the application of the sciences acquired at the Polytechnic to the specialities belonging to that corps. Besides these, there is the military school of St. Cyr, numbering from five hundred to a thousand pupils, which supplies the infantry, cavalry, and staff corps, with thoroughly trained subjects; those for the staff and cavalry going through the special schools of each of these corps, before going on duty in the corps to which they are assigned.

Thorough as is the organization of the French schools, those of Austria seem to have advanced, in some respects, beyond them, in a more perfect and detailed system. In the French service, one-third of the vacancies among the commissioned officers are filled from the rank and file. Those so promoted, however, with very few exceptions, go into the line corps. The staff and other scientific corps are recruited exclusively from the Polytechnic, and the military school of St. Cyr. To provide, however, for the instruction of the non-commissioned officers and the best of the privates, the French have their schools of regiments, where an instruction sufficient to prepare the soldier for the performance of the duties of a subaltern, is provided. But these schools have no connection with the higher schools, except that a private or non-commissioned officer is allowed to enter the Polytechnic School, if found qualified for it, at a more advanced age than others.

The events and disasters of the Hungarian war aroused the Austrian government to the defects of its military system, and its efforts have been constantly directed since then to remedy them. Among the means adopted has been a series of *connected* military schools, where a training for military life is given, from the ages of eight years, upwards, and in which provision is made for intellects of every capacity; the highest finding their places in the schools for the staff and the scientific corps; the lowest in companies of the line as non-commissioned officers or privates.

These schools consist, first of schools for boys, from the ages of eight to eleven, where they remain four years. These are termed the Lower Houses of Education, and contain 1,200 pupils: second, of schools termed the Upper Houses of Education, for boys from the ages of twelve to fifteen. These schools are supplied partly from the Lower Houses and partly from what are termed the Cadet Institutions, which are training schools for officers. The best pupils of the Lower Houses are sent to the Cadet Institutions, the rest to the Upper Houses, which also receive the worst, from the ages of twelve to fourteen, from the Cadet Institutions. The total number of pupils in these Houses is 2,400, and they remain in them four years, from twelve to sixteen. Third, of company schools. There are eight of these schools, termed Infantry, Cavalry, Frontier, Artillery, Engineer, Pioneer, Flotilla and Marine Schools. All of these schools, except the Marine, are supplied with the pupils of ordinary capacity who have passed through the Upper Houses. The Marine School is supplied with pupils of ordinary capacity who have passed two years only in the Upper Houses. The pupils of the Cadet Institutions who at the end of their term are found incapable, are sent into the Infantry and Cavalry Company Schools. Fourth, of five training schools for officers, which consist of the Cadet Institutions, the Weiner-Neustadt Academy for cavalry and infantry, the Artillery Academy, the Engineer's Academy, and the Marine or Naval Academy. The Cadet Institutions contain 800 pupils; these, after four years' sojourn, if found capable, are sent to the three first named academies; the Naval Academy is supplied with pupils of good capacity of only two years' standing. Fifth, of Special Schools for officers from the Academies. These are the Military Teachers' Institution, to provide teachers for the Company Schools, and which numbers sixty pupils; the Special School of Artillery and Engineering; and the War or Staff School.

Such is a summary of the means provided for military education by the two oldest, most powerful, and most civilized powers of Europe. In both of them one striking feature is noticeable in all their institutions, from the beginning to the end; and that is *competitive examinations, or as high a standard of requirement as the age of the pupils will warrant.* In this way every man gets his deserts; and no man gains a position until he shows that he has both capacity and acquirements equal to the demands of the position itself.

Of the European powers England is most deficient in her military schools. Like Austria, after the Hungarian, she, after the Crimean campaign, was aroused to the inefficiency of her military system. A commission sent by her to the Continent in 1855-56 collected a large amount of statistics on military education, which have been published, and upon which her military schools have since been reorganized; the same leading feature, *competitive examinations*, underlying, as a foundation, the structures she has raised.

As it is not the object of this article to give a history of military education, but to point attention to the great importance that the first military powers of the world seem to attach to it, by the means they have adopted to promote it, further details on this point are not considered necessary. Our own country has suddenly become a military power on a gigantic scale. In looking at the condition of the world around us, whatever may be our desires, whatever our apprehensions of large standing armies, we cannot conceal from ourselves that, probably, for all future time, a much larger military establishment than was ever before contemplated must be maintained by us. This is a fixed fact. Of all political plagues, of all dangerous institutions, the greatest and worst is a standing army officered by ignorant and incompetent persons. Formidable alone to the unarmed population, it necessarily becomes a mere tool in the hands of some unprincipled leader, to rivet the shackles of slavery on every other class. Such is the teaching of history, as we see it in the Pretorian Cohorts, the Janizaries, the Strelitzes and other like military mercenaries. There is but one remedy against a like state of things in the present day, and that is to secure leaders of the highest intelligence by enacting a high standard of acquirement as a qualification for military office. This is also the only way to maintain efficiency in the Army, without which it is only an institution of danger to the country, being sure to fail us in our hour of need.

It would take more time and more space than can be given in a weekly paper to go into full details of what ought to be done to promote military education with us. To do all that should be done in this direction is more than can be hoped for from Congress. We are a nation of make-shifts. Our social condition has made us so, and we are as yet too young to change our acquired habits. We have now one military school; if we can only make shift with this, and turn it to as good account as possible, the gain will be great to us. Reduced at the outset of the rebellion to the number of cadets allowed the Free States, the President, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, has lately authorized appointments to be made to supply the vacancies which have existed for the past two years. To do this, some forty young men have been selected, by examination, from the Volunteer force, and, with others, sent to the Military Academy. This may be truly said to be a move in the right direction in the mode of appointment, and will favor a more important one, it is hoped, in the mode of selection of candidates for the Academy.

Hitherto, cadet appointments have been virtually made by favor alone. The qualifications of the individual appointed, whatever his recommendations, have never been inquired into. A member of the House of Representatives nominates, and the President appoints, without demur, the individual to fill the vacancy from the Congressional district open. It could subserve no good end to expose the abuses of this mode of appointment. They must be patent to all. One glaring consequence, however, cannot be concealed, and that is, of the whole number of persons appointed as cadets, not more than *two-fifths* are graduated, and of those graduated no inconsiderable portion are men of quite ordinary mental capacity. This last may be said with equal truth of every profession in life; but if preventives can be adopted, why not use them in this case at least? It is thought that there is one, and that a simple and efficacious one, and that is, selection by *competitive examination* of future cadets.

That this can be done here, the fact that it is the mode in Europe, and has even been adopted in England, where army appointments were so long regarded as belonging to the aristocracy, is sufficient evidence. That it ought to be done here, justice to the country that requires the best talent for the public service; justice to the people, all of whom have equal claims to such appointments; justice to the Army, from which the Nation always expects efficiency; justice to the very groundwork of all our political institutions, *favors to none*; and justice to our representatives themselves, who by the use of their privilege often lay themselves open to the charge of favoritism, and, sometimes, even worse insinuations, all seem to demand. How it can be done, when once only the National Legislature shall decree it, may be readily shown. Until this preliminary action is taken, every soldier and officer, who takes a pride in and values his profession, should urge it upon all who may have any influence in bringing about so desirable a change.

Will not those members of the House who have so honorably and well given their services to the country, look to and promote the interests of their young fellow-soldiers, take this opportunity to serve them, and through them the Army and country? Let us hope they will.

Lord Clyde.—At a meeting in Glasgow, held with a view to provide for the erection of a monument to the late Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, Sir Archibald Alison, in the course of a long address, said:—

His mind was simplicity itself; he never harbored a thought which did not belong to the heroic character. Heart and soul were wrapped up in his public duty. He was ambitious, but it was for his country, not himself. Like the Roman General whom Tacitus has immortalised, he "sought rather to be than to appear great, and thus the more he shunned praise the more was he deserving of glory." Too noble to be envious, too simple to be ostentatious, he was ever ready to bestow praise on others, and desired only to conceal from observation his own great exploits. He was alike superior to the love of gain, the first impulse of ordinary, and the thirst for praise, the "last infirmity of noble minds." His modesty was such that it amounted to a fault, for it often exposed him to misconstruction, and made him appear that he was indifferent to the gratitude of country. The thought of being the object of general admiration in public assemblies, so often coveted by eminent men, was so painful to him that he would do anything to avoid it. After the sword had been presented to him at Glasgow in 1856, he said to me, "I would rather have stormed the Redan." And when about to embark from India, on his return to Europe in 1860, he wrote to me, imploring in the most earnest terms that I would endeavor, if possible, to have him spared the agony of any public reception in Glasgow. And if it be true that "the ruling passion is strong in death," we may well say that this was his ruling passion; for he left a strong injunction on his executors that no mention should in any posthumous memoir be made of his actions, except in the simplest terms, and without eulogy of any kind. He was avaricious, but it was only of the blood of his soldiers; he was prodigal, but it was of his own life alone. He never would owe to force what he could gain by skill, and his first thought in every combination was how it could be accomplished with the least loss to his men. Profoundly versed in strategy, his plans were generally successful, and the desired end attained with a surprisingly small loss of life. But when the decisive moment arrived, and it was necessary to strike with an iron gauntlet, no one could strike a heavier blow, and none ever preceded him in the field in delivering it. He rode with the foremost skirmishers in the attack on the Russian redoubt on the Alma; and the Commander-in-Chief in India resumed his old post of leader of the forlorn hope on the assault of the Shah Nujeef Mosque at Lucknow. No General was ever more solicitous for the welfare of his soldiers, or exceeded him in the eloquence with which in moments of danger he animated their courage. He was too generous to be wealthy—too independent to be early prosperous. The rank which he attained—the Peerage, the Field-Marshal's baton—were all earned by his right arm; and the fortune which he left was the reward of his public services, not earned by his private exertions. What he gave away during his life would have made a handsome competence for an ordinary man. In a word, he was, to use the expression of the Roman annalist, "a man of ancient virtue, in all the duties of life most admirable."

Major N. H. McLean.—We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times*:—

The army, and the country at large, will be astonished to hear of the fate, shot out of the War Department like a bolt out of a cloud, upon Major N. H. McLean, the nephew of the late Justice McLean, of the United States Supreme Court. He is known everywhere as the Chief of General Burnside's Staff in Cincinnati, and as that General's con-

seller and indispensable right-hand man. He was the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department of the Ohio. In the Peninsular campaign he was Chief of General McClellan's Staff in reality. He is as thoroughly loyal as any man in America. Superabundant proof of this can be brought. Before the war he declined an important and lucrative appointment tendered him by the State of Virginia, expressly for the reason that the culminating slavery excitement threatened to embroil that State with the Federal Government, and that he never would be arrayed against his country, or get into a position where he would seem to be arrayed against her. Now, it was the misfortune of this accomplished officer and undoubted patriot, to be selected by one EDGAR CONKLING, of Cincinnati, as the object of an intensely nervous officiousness in behalf of the public good, and the opportunity for a personal display of zeal of the most sensational description. He actually published Major McLEAN in a newspaper as an official "not thoroughly loyal," basing the impudent and outrageous charge upon the alleged fact that the Major did not vote for the Union candidates at the recent Ohio election! The Major answered this strange attack by showing that he was not a citizen of Ohio, and, therefore, had no right to vote in that State. Unabashed by this reply, which should have been stunning, CONKLING assailed Major McLEAN again in the newspaper, and, incorrigibly fanatical in his fancy that the officer was disloyal, devoted days to obtaining signatures to a petition addressed to Secretary STANTON, setting forth that McLEAN was notoriously "secesh" in his sympathies, and demanding his removal from office. And with his tremendous industry he got a great many signatures to this petition—some of them of gentlemen who knew better than to sign it. The document was forwarded to the War Department secretly. Immediately on its receipt Secretary STANTON sent an order to Cincinnati relieving Major McLEAN, and directing him to report in person and without delay to some volunteer Brigadier-General at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Now that the facts of the battle of Chickamauga Creek are all before the public, I think it will be just for me to draw some conclusions from them. The first is, that the junction of CRITTENDEN with THOMAS on the 14th, was due to a failure in the rebel plan; not to any adequate provision for such a contingency by the Federal Commander. Though McCOOK effected his junction successfully, it was as probably due to his own correct judgment in recrossing the mountain to Winstin Springs, even at the expense of a day's delay in the concentration of the army, instead of attempting to come down on the east side of Lookout.

The movement of the army from the Tennessee river, seems to have proceeded upon the supposition that the enemy was unable to make a stand against a single corps, and without a suspicion that he was only retiring to meet his reinforcements, as proved to be the case. It was a matter of remark at the time, that the abundant supplies left at various points, and the neglect to destroy bridges or obstruct roads, indicated the enemy's confidence in his ability to repossess the country quickly.

When the battle commenced on Saturday, the 19th, there was probably no great disparity of numbers in the two armies. But one of LONGSTREET's divisions (HOOD's) was present, and not three brigades of that. Statements of prisoners, and previous information of the rebel organization, fail to give more than thirty-four brigades; and this, at the fair allowance of 1500 to a brigade, would make the rebel strength between 50,000 and 55,000, exclusive of cavalry. General ROSECRANS had very nearly the same number of men in his Army. This, it will be remembered, is the estimate for the Saturday's battle; the enemy had reinforcements on the march, including the Georgia militia, some part of LONGSTREET's corps, and others, which arrived before the close of Sunday's fight. ROSECRANS got into the fight only the two brigades of STEADMAN's division in addition to what he had on Saturday. Probably it will be found necessary to look farther than the assertion of "overwhelming numbers," for an explanation of the disaster to the Union arms. At all events, it is certain that seven divisions, after losing heavily on Saturday, were able, with all the disadvantages of a divided line and open position, and after the disastrous retreat of four divisions, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery, ammunition, &c., to hold the battle-ground against the entire Southern army during Sunday afternoon, and then at night retreat, not as if they felt themselves whipped by the enemy. To indicate in this connection the spirit of the rebels, it may be stated that in an attempt to feel the federal position on Missionary Ridge, on the afternoon of the 21st, although they vigorously engaged and drove back the skirmishers, they could not be made to follow far enough to discover the federal line, despite the liberal curses of their officers within hearing of the federals.

Finally, credit for saving the Army from the most disastrous defeat, if not practical annihilation, is due to no corps alone, seeing that portions of all the corps had formed around the nucleus of THOMAS's force, nor to any General exclusively; but more than to any other cause, the sturdy fighting qualities of the Army, which, properly controlled, was able to have whipped "the whole Southern Confederacy," if (as has been asserted), that was the force in front of it on Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863. **

CHATTANOOGA, November 1863.

SYSTEM IN PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th October "Junior" expresses "his humble preference for things as they are" in the promotions of the Army.

"Junior" states first that there is a system in the Regular Army—that of seniority—"except in case of disability or other incompetency." The answer is that seniority alone is not applicable to a large army, in which the high tone and *esprit de corps* of the old Regular Army cannot be secured, because it affords no motive for exertion, for doing anything more than one's mere duty. If "disability" or "incompetency" are bars to promotion, the regulations must lay down a distinct rule for determining that "incompetency" or "disability."

"Junior" admits that there is a great "want of system" in volunteer promotion. He objects to my system because "Army Correspondents" as a class would defeat its proper working, because "they befog the people and our leaders in "their views of an officer's claim to promotion." "Junior" is an invaluable opponent. Like the lawyer, forgetting on which side he was engaged until near the end of his speech, he should have added "thus my learned opponent "will doubtless argue," and then he should have proceeded to demolish his own arguments.

The specific object of the system proposed is to take away the promoting power from the "people" and their "befogged "leaders," and to place it in the hands of the "old soldiers," who, as "Junior" wisely remarks, "can point out brave "and competent officers, who, while unknown to fame, are "appreciated by the gallant men whose valor they have "directed." Therefore let these men appoint the officers and not those whose chief source of information is the "ink-"stand of our correspondent."

It is true that our National and State authorities have to some extent an interest in appointing "the best men to the "highest positions;" but that interest is of a very general kind, and except in the case of the highest officers, it is more the interest of the rulers to appoint those who can secure good words from the "inkstand" than those whose sole popularity is with the soldier. The object of my proposed system was to place the promotion in each individual case in the hands of those who, besides the knowledge, had a special interest in securing in that case "the best man."

Perhaps the worst offence of all is that it is "*something* "*new.*" I shall not defend myself against this attack. I shall only venture to suggest that it will not generally be considered a great evil, if it also be "something true."

STAFF OFFICER.

THE HOTCHKISS SHELL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A communication published in your JOURNAL of September 12, on Artillery, has just been handed to me, and I notice some errors in it regarding our projectiles.

It is said that the principle of expansion has rendered the igniting of fuses very uncertain; that of all those that have spent their time and money in the endeavor to render certain the ignition of fuses in case-shot of rifled artillery, SHENKL is the only one who has been *fully* successful, and that SAWYER and myself have made very creditable advances.

Long before SHENKL succeeded in perfecting his combination fuse, we were lighting fuses from the gases of the gun, the same as old round shells, and nineteen out of every twenty will explode; we accomplish this by our limited expansion, and what we term fluted shells.

The advantages of SHENKL's case-shot over ours are spoken of, and the reader would infer that we did not make any case-shot. The first order we received from the War Department was for case-shells, and at this time we make 600 case-shells out of every 1000 projectiles, and it is very rare that one fails to explode. Our case-shells are noted in the Army for their destructive qualities and simplicity. They are always in order.

We are now furnishing Government at the rate of 3000 per day, and have made since the commencement of the rebellion over 1,600,000 projectiles.

It is said that for PARROTT guns it is indispensable that PARROTT projectiles be used. We have made over 300,000 projectiles for these guns, which have given general satisfaction.

I have a new adjustable fuse, which I am about introducing into our shells: the ignition is from the gases of the gun. I consider the use of fulminate in connection with fuses hazardous, and it should be avoided if possible.

B. B. HOTCHKISS.

GUERRILLAS FIRING INTO STEAMBOATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The remedy to prevent, and soon put an end to, this infamous practice, is easy, simple, and cheap—when compared to the amount at stake. Every steamer should carry a six or twelve-pounder gun (a smooth-bore is preferable) upon the hurricane or upper deck, so arranged that one or two men can train and fire it rapidly in any direction. Protection against small arms should be put up around it. It should be the exclusive duty of one man to have charge of the gun and ammunition, and to stand by the gun whenever there is any probability of an attack.

Any person acquainted with the topography of the Mississippi river (this will apply to other rivers) knows it is impossible to protect all the steamers, at all points and at all times, with gunboats, unless we have really as many of the latter as the former. For example, suppose a party of guerrillas fire into a boat at the head of Bourdeaux, on the Mississippi—as was the case lately with the *Adriatic* and *City of Pekin*—they then only had two miles to go across a narrow neck of land, to the foot of Bordeaux, while a boat must run ten miles—by way of the river—to reach the same point. There are many similar places. The knowledge the guerrillas possess of the country, and the many hiding places along the river, give them a decided advantage. Notwithstanding their many attacks upon steamboats, the gunboat officers and men seldom see them; and yet it cannot be said that the gunboatmen are none of them vigilant. They certainly do all it is possible to do, and, *I think*, do the most of their work well. There may be objections to my proposition; but I think the amount at stake is worth the investment. *I have seen it tried, and it worked well.* There has not been a day for the last eighteen months—had I commanded a transport steamer—that I would not have carried my own protection, unless prohibited by authority. Twenty years' experience upon our Western and Southern rivers, twenty-eight months during our present struggle, and a desire to serve my country, have prompted me to pen this. STRANGER.

GENERAL THOMAS TO GENERAL BURNSIDE.—The Richmond papers report the capture of Colonel CLIFT, "the noted East Tennessee bushwhacker," upon whom was found the original of the following letter from General THOMAS to General BURNSIDE, notifying the latter of the change in the command of the Army of the Cumberland:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I regret to inform you that General ROSECRANS was relieved from duty with his army yesterday, and that I have been placed in command. The Departments of Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee have been thrown into one grand division, to be called the Division of the Mississippi, and placed under the command of General GRANT, we commanding our armies under him. General GRANT will be here in a few days; cannot you come down to meet him?

Colonel CLIFT will explain to you my situation and prospects, and thanking you for sending him down, I hope you will send him again until we can get more rapid communication by telegraph. If not molested within a week, I will try to have a telegraph line put up in Kingston.

Our cavalry have gained considerable advantage over the enemy's cavalry during their late raids against the railroads. The enemy lost five pieces of artillery, over two thousand killed, and wounded, and prisoners.

GEORGE A. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

Major-General BURNSIDE, Commanding Department Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

ORDNANCE.

THE expenditure of two millions seven hundred thousand pounds sterling on gunnery experiments, has failed to supply the nation with a gun capable of superseding the now old-fashioned 68-pounder. The forces developed by exploding gunpowder are at once so tremendous, and so anomalous in their effects, that they have hitherto set the skill of the engineer at defiance, the manufacturing arts of the present day proving quite unable to cope with them effectually. The difficulties encountered in the manipulation of large masses of wrought iron at a high heat, are of the gravest character, and generally result in such a deterioration of its structure, that the heaviest guns, forged either solid or in coils, seldom prove good for much. If we resort to cast iron, we find it anything but easy to procure castings of large size, thoroughly homogeneous throughout their structure; and even though such a result could be arrived at with ease and certainty, it is more than doubtful if it would secure the most proper distribution of the strength of the material. These, which may be termed, to some extent, constructive difficulties, are not the most serious we have to encounter. The fact is, that we do not yet thoroughly understand the nature, direction, or amount of the strains to which guns are exposed. We only know certainly, that these are sufficient to tax the metal of which ordnance is made, to an extent vastly greater than that to which like materials are ever exposed in other situations. The most prominent result of this comparative ignorance is, that we are unable to burn quantities of powder proportionate to the size of abnormal cannon, and heavy shot is in consequence inefficient, from its low initial velocity. The success of iron-plated ships, in warfare, depends materially on this fact.

In order to understand what the effects of exploding gunpowder are on a gun, it is necessary to be able to comprehend the division of time into very minute spaces. Fortunately, we have so many practical instances of this subdivision, that illustrations are easily found. Thus, a projectile moving at 2,000 ft. per second, divides that space of time into 2,000 comprehensive parts, and we can conceive of each of these, minute as they are, being yet again divided into 12ths, by the progress of the shot through each separate inch of its flight Time is merely a relative term; and in many of the operations of nature, a second really represents an enormous measure of duration. The explosion of gunpowder, instantaneous as it may appear to the superficial observer, is not so to the man of science. An explosive compound, known as "white gunpowder," vanishes on the application of a match with a rapidity compared to which the combusion of gunpowder is extremely tardy; while fulminate of silver explodes with still greater speed. It is pretty well understood that strains are not transmitted through the mass of a gun with anything like the velocity necessary to enable the iron of which it is composed to exert the full powers of resistance due to its sectional area; and, in consequence, the inner surface of the chase is taxed to the uttermost, while the outer rings of the gun experience hardly any strain. It is more than doubtful if any gun of ordinary construction, free from flaws or imperfections, has ever burst on the first discharge, even with proof loads. Yet we know that the duration of guns firing heavy charges is extremely limited. The powers of resistance of the inner portions of the metal are gradually destroyed, and the good qualities of the iron, be it cast or wrought, are broken down and annihilated in detail, from the inner to the outer surfaces. Hence it is that a mere increase in the weight of guns does little good. A repetition of the process of loading and firing is certain to ultimately destroy any gun, provided the force developed by the charges is sufficient to overcome the limits of elasticity of the first fraction of an inch of the metal next the chase. With the largest American ordnance, slow-burning powder can alone be employed in large charges; not because the total bursting strain is less, for the contrary is the fact; but because its action is extended over a longer space of time, and the strain is, in consequence, transmitted in a pulsation or wave, so to speak, through every portion of the metal. Gun-cotton explodes so rapidly that it breaks down and disintegrates the surfaces with which it is in contact, as though they were formed of glass instead of iron; and its use for artillery purposes has been as yet confined to a very few exceptional cases.

The initial strain, however, of the exploding charge, confined for a fraction of the thousandth part of a second to the surfaces of the chase and a small thickness of the gun in their immediate neighborhood, is quickly succeeded by another through the entire substance of the gun, tending to burst it by pressure without impact. Wrought-iron hoops shrunk on a cast-iron gun are of the greatest possible service in this stage of the explosion, by resisting successfully what we may term the secondary strain, which, however, nearly identical as it must be with the first, may not reach the hoops until the shot has been sensibly moved. Artillerists have been aware of these facts for some time, and

it certainly appears strange to us that no attempt has ever been made in this country to defend the gun from the first strain of the exploding powder; which is, we believe, the real element of destruction, owing to its localization. Notwithstanding our knowledge of the peculiar and apparently paradoxical effects produced by the combustion of explosive compounds of every kind, scarcely any alteration has ever been made in the methods of loading a gun since the days of "Mons Meg." Cartridges of an invariable pattern are nearly always employed; the powder, placed in a more or less compact mass, fills the chamber or rear end of the chase, in contact alike with the projectile and the walls of the gun. The expedience of a different arrangement, in this country, has never been called in question; yet some recent American experiments have given such remarkable results, as would seem to denote that our success in this matter of great guns may yet depend more or less on the arrangement of the charge. We have already alluded to this experiment; still, we deem it advisable to place the details once more before our readers. A 7-in. gun was loaded with a full charge of powder, made up in a cartridge only 6 in. in external diameter, and supported within the bore of the cannon in such a manner, that a clear space of half an inch remained between the circumference of the cartridge and the chase round; the shot was in immediate contact with the powder. The result of this arrangement was that, while the shot retained its full initial velocity on the discharge of the weapon, the strain on the gun was reduced nearly one-half. The terms of this experiment have been stated to us on authority which we have no reason to consider doubtful. The explanation of the phenomena is not, however, very easy; yet this is not the only one connected with gunpowder which is apparently paradoxical. General Piobert relates an experiment made in 1828 by General Pelletier, in which several pounds of powder were spread on a wooden table laid on soft earth. The combustion of the powder caused only a slight depression of the table; but when the experiment was changed by placing a sheet of paper over the powder, the table was shattered to atoms; and many experiments equally strange in their results will at once present themselves to those who have studied the subject even superficially.

The results obtained by Lynall Thomas, in the course of his investigations, seem to afford conclusive evidence, that the first and by far the most powerful action of fired gunpowder is percussive; the effects produced on resisting surfaces resembling, more or less, those of a blow. The second effect is that of pressure, due to the gases set free by the explosion and expanded by its heat. What the precise cause of this percussive action is, no one, we believe, has as yet pretended to determine. Once the mere fact of its existence is admitted, we are placed in a position to understand in some degree, the *rationale* of the American experiment. The stratum of air between the cartridge and the surface of the chase evidently acted the part of a cushion, absorbing a great portion of the initial strain in its violent compression; the wave of transmitted force being unable to pass through it with sufficient velocity to affect the gun materially, until the initial effort of the powder had ceased. To the secondary strain the gun was fully exposed, as shown by the pressure plug. The projectile being submitted to the percussive action of the powder and the impulsive force of the gases, of course, pursued its flight as usual. The action is probably much the same in a fowling-piece the muzzle of which becomes stopped with a little snow or earth. Its discharge, under such circumstances, generally causes it to burst, especially if the gun is a long one; most probably because the compression of the air extends with such slowness, as compared with the rapidity of the combustion of the powder, that, while one end of the column within the barrel is compressed sufficiently to burst it, the other end is not condensed enough to remove the obstruction. The gun barrel frequently swells under such circumstances, the obstacle being expelled before a bursting pressure is arrived at. Robins found that, by placing the bullet within a musket at the distance of 11 1-5th inches from the charge, its velocity was increased by 200 feet per second; and it has therefore been argued that the passage of a wave of compression through the column of air in the gun, has nothing to say to its explosion when an obstacle is placed in the muzzle. Yet it must be remembered that the recoil of the gun is always materially increased under such circumstances, as well as the entire force developed; while the effect on the projectile must be secondary, and in no way due to the percussive action of the powder—the force, of all others, most injurious to a large gun.

We do not wish to be understood as making any positive assertions on this subject. We prefer suggestion to dogmatism; and we feel certain that the question of the practicability of defending a gun from the initial action of the exploding charge, is one fraught with the deepest interest. A series of experiments carefully conducted with this end in view, are absolutely essential to the increase in our knowledge of the action of gunpowder, rendered more needful than ever by our continued failures in the attempt to produce a really good as well as great gun. Rapid as the explosion of gunpowder is, there yet remains no room to doubt that the operation is really divided into several stages, each of which is attended with a different effect on both gun and projectile. Did the strength of a gun depend on its power of resisting a steadily exerted pressure, there would be little or no difficulty in making it strong enough to resist a strain of perhaps 30 tons on the square inch. It is not in the mere pressure of the gases produced by an explosion, that the difficulty resides, but in its, to some extent, mysterious initial force. Whether this force can be absorbed by an air-spring, or otherwise, remains to be proved. It is highly probable that it can. We have no positive evidence to the contrary; and until we have, we will continue to believe in the practicability of the expedient. It may yet be deemed advisable to construct guns with a considerable enlargement at the breech, into which the powder cartridge, probably affixed to the rear end of the shot, would project; a clear space of an inch or so being left all round between it and the metal. Coiled guns have always proved deficient in longitudinal strength. An air-cushion between the powder and the breech might possibly aid in overcoming this objection. Many of the mightiest forces in nature have been made available for the service of man by careful management. We have encountered the power of gunpowder by sheer brute force for a long time without success; and it is time that we endeavored to elude that which we cannot conquer.—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

INFANTRY CLOTHING.

The great question "wherewithal shall we be clothed," excites as much interest in the army as anywhere else, and is quite as important to the soldier's well-being as to that of the Broadway dandy, even though it engross the latter's entire attention.

As the subject has become of fresh interest to the new levy, we offer them some of the fruits of experience in this matter. One reason why enlisting is no brisker, is found in extravagant notions of the discomforts of military life, apart from its dangers, many persons taking pains to represent Government as the great delinquent in this respect. And with so much cause for complaint against some Departments, it is well to remove odium in others, where it is undeserved.

Nothing, for example, has been more maligned than army *bootees*, as Quartermaster parlance styles them. Their equals in real service can seldom be found for double their price. Yet the recruit is usually admonished by the domestic war-council to furnish, above all things, his own shoes. A stylish pair of "Balmorals," with quadruple soles and a complicated network of lacings, is about the ideal. The first long-roll will be likely to find a man struggling with a yard of shoe-string, to thread it through a dozen holes in a hurry. And such occasions, by the way, afford no time for elaborate toilets. You must have garments fit to "jump into" when divested at all. Besides the daily trouble of lacing, the long gaiter-strings will break, when they can't be replaced. In this respect, a buckled shoe is better, though the buckle may rust, or the tongue snap, and leave a worthless fastening, not easy to mend or supply.

The Balmorals, also, while very neat and snug, are apt to be a little narrow. If so by a hair's breadth, there is torture ahead. The superfluity, too, of that extra half-inch of soles will be very manifest, after a day's march of eight or ten hours. Expensive shoes, in short, are often thrown away unused, for the despised Government "mudscows." These "mudscows" or "gunboats" as they are facetiously termed, are low-cut, stitched, very light, and very cheap. A higher shoe would better protect the ankles, but at a much increased cost, and without allowing the feet air or the ankles freedom of play. The sole is very broad, and the heels broad and low, in advantageous contrast with the high and narrow pattern of ordinary shoes. The sole is sometimes thought too thin. So it is on a city pavement, and might be for a campaign in New Hampshire; but not for Southern roads, where one hardly strikes a pebble in a mile. Indeed, the perpetual muddy, clayey, Southern soil often seems, as in the camps around Washington, to actually rot the stitches, so as to bring off the soles in less than a month. The canvas leggings, at one time issued, would keep out water, but more especially the *dust*, which on a heavy tramp will clog up the trowsers and make the underclothing excessively dirty. But it took time to adjust them.

The underclothing is generally very good—not, indeed, of the home style and quality, but simple and healthy. The Government socks, however, were evidently modelled for a race of gorillas, and have given rise to an ingenious tailoring device of cutting off the toes, and sewing up the balance so as to fit ordinary feet. Long, close-woven, snug, home-knit stockings are a great luxury, though even these may now and then be charged (unless they be meant for the colored troops) with having too much *heel.* The shirts are good, though, like those sent out by benevolent societies, usually too short. We have seen a bundle of the latter unrolled by the Sergeant in charge, amidst a general laugh—the brief garments seeming designed for cherubs or other beings needing no protection below the arms.

The blue trowsers are substantial and comfortable, and with no mean pretensions even to style—a little roomy in the seat and wide round the waist for youngsters, but they grow out to them in time. The uniform frock is good, especially as compared with the coats some regiments carried to Washington, before they donned the blue. A Massachusetts regiment, since famous, we remember in ridiculous grey bob-tailed garments, resembling the dress-parade coat of a street-organist's monkey. The coat is sometimes considered too thick for summer and too thin for winter. But this difficulty is almost unavoidable. Our soldiers are liable to make the transit of half the Temperate Zone in a single campaign, and a dress thick for one might be chilly for his more Northern comrade. But the house or fatigue coat is the easiest and most comfortable of all the garments.

The cap is useful and even natty, in most eyes, though we were never greatly impressed with its beauty. But no other cap is so comfortable. There is room for a wet sponge, green leaves, a handkerchief, or other protection against the sun, in the top. The slanting vizor fits easily to the forehead, without marking it, though the straight-vizored forage-cap may look a little jauntier. It seems an improvement over the diminutive vizorless fez, worn on fatigue by some English regiments. The dress-hat is usually considered a nuisance—heavy, hot, stiff, and ill-looking. Many regiments refuse to draw them; others get rid of them as soon as possible after drawing them. Some readers may remember the hats floating round off Hatteras in Burnside's Expedition to Newbern. The shape of the hat shields from sun and storms, but it might be made smaller, lighter, more flexible, and stripped of the feather, and of those brass gewgaws which serve little use but as a mark for the enemy to shoot at.

In overcoats, there is a great difference between the lots distributed and even between different coats in the same lot. Whenever the recruit can pick his clothing, he will notice the diversity in texture, color, general style and value, and a little care at such times is well taken. The overcoat is warm, is handy considering its bulk, and folds or rolls into a compact bundle. The overcoats issued to three months' men were the best we have happened to see—thick and substantial, dyed in the wool, and all woven so as to be air-tight and water-tight. But besides the much greater expense, they were both too hot and too heavy for Southern campaigning. Perhaps it might be well to have the cape woven and water-tight, and the coat light as at present. The cape might be made separate from the coat, to button upon it if required. A very great advantage would be to furnish, as in officer's coats, three garments, varying in weight, where there is now but one. The cape would often be sufficient, where coat and cape together are too hot and cumbersome. But there would be, amongst other objections, the liability of losing or misplacing the capes.

In blankets, there is everything from excellent to execrable. Civilians find some of them good enough to purchase for private use. Others are not fit for horse-cloths. You can thrust your finger through many a blanket stamped U S., like paper. Competent regimental Boards of Survey are often compelled to reject two out of three, or sometimes sweep off the whole. We have often seen men come out of them after a night's bivouac, looking like animals, covered with fine wool. No terms, indeed, are too strong to describe the poverty of thousands of army blankets and overcoats. Sometimes, in unboxing fresh overcoats, you can find instances where the needle has run for half a yard, perhaps, without thread, merely interlacing the fibres of the wool, before the operator had re-threaded the machine. In many cases it is necessary to re-make the coat almost entirely. The cloth also is often wretched. We have been struck with the excellence of the cavalry and artillery overcoats, and the shabbiness of the infantry. Officers are often satisfied to draw and wear a private's cavalry overcoat, merely substituting the "I" button.

The black overcoats issued to the nine months men were the masterpiece of efforts in that direction—the flimsy fabric almost like tissue, the dyeing of the wretchedest. We have known trowsers and dress-coats to be completely spoiled by the inky liquid which exuded from the overcoats in a rain-storm. So easily did the coloring infusion leave on a suggestion of moisture, that it was a camp jest that the coats were made for steeping. And a certain nondescript liquid called indifferently tea or coffee as the cook might fancy, was commonly known as overcoat tea—one boiled coat producing a barrel of tea. Besides, the very looks of these garments shamed the men. The more comfortably you clothe soldiers, the more neat and becoming their uniform, the better they will do duty. Make their dress a laughing-stock, if you would have them lose self-respect, like a parti-colored convict. But as it is now, the uniform is a source of pardonable pride; furloughed men and discharged men, even, being glad to wear it in the streets.

There is a great difference in the clothing of different departments, East or West, of different corps and divisions, and even of regiments from the same State, brigaded together. There is often as wide a diversity between parts of the same outfit—the overcoat being good and the blanket poor, perhaps, or *vice versa.* Each regiment has a different experience, and that of many readers may differ from ours. We do not claim, as is evident, that the Government clothing cannot be bettered, but only that it is very good. Its style is about half way between the looseness of the French, and the stiffness of the old English pattern. An American has a disbelieving shrug for those tall fellows whom he sees in stiff leathern stocks, tight coats, trowsers strapped under their shoes, with caps stuck on one side of the head and rattan in hand, parading the streets of Quebec. The French uniform, on the other hand, has hardly succeeded, except, after many trials, in pleasing our people. Zouave battalions have made it popular, and a few thousand uniforms of *chasseurs à pied* have been disbursed for alleged meritorious services. But our troops have generally gone back to the old regulation model.

☞ As to the present quality of the clothing, there is still cheating enough by contractors, but perhaps an improvement from the time when furnished shop-room cloths, cobweb blankets, and shoes soled with pine shingles, was the rule. The dailies now filled with outcries from the soldier, and complaints from his friends at home, against knavish

contractors of sheddy and pasteboard leather. The weeklies joined the pursuit by many satirical cuts. Whether it is that all the old cloths in the country have now been made up for the Army, or whatever the cause, the chase has been abandoned. Occasionally still a discovered swindler starts a hue and cry in the papers, but in the main the shoddy excitement is over.

Government has served its apprenticeship at tailoring, and knows now its customers' needs. It has learned to deal with contractors, its system of protection is better, its Inspectors more experienced, bad goods less easily smuggled through, and outrageous swindles less frequent. The veteran, too, has learned how to use his clothing. Much that he thought fraudulent was genuine stuff, only something new to the wearer—coarse and rough in style, but sound in substance. And in short, however it may have been formerly, the recruit no longer needs to supply himself at a hardly-spared expense with the equivalents of regulation clothing. And especially he should know that such an equivalent can only be had at a much greater price. Two dollars for example, will buy the soldier an extra pair of serviceable shoes. French bootees or top boots may have some advantages over these, but the government could not undertake to equip a million of men on that scale.

Government clothing supplies then, have certain good qualities. They are just adapted to the soldier's needs, being the fruit of simple experience. They are furnished at a very low cost, as an inspection of the price list will show. They are made in a sufficiently neat and becoming style. Being transported with the army, the soldier can have them at the same rates in localities where otherwise he could not get them for months, or only from sutlers at extortionate prices. The yearly allowance is amply sufficient for ordinary service. The value of the undrawn surplus goes to his credit. Finally, if from any cause he wishes to overdraw his account, the extra amount may be charged against his wages, and payment is now called for in cash.

GENERAL BARRY'S ARTILLERY REPORT.

IN our last week's issue we presented a survey of that portion of the combined report of the engineer and artillery operations of the Army of the Potomac relating to the former of these Departments. We follow it up by a few notes on the artillery portion. General BARRY's report covers the period from the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac in July 1861, to September 1862—the time at which he ceased to be its Chief.

When Major-General MCCLELLAN was appointed to the command of the "Division of the Potomac," July 26, 1861, a few days after the first battle of Bull Run, the whole artillery of his command consisted of no more than parts of nine batteries, or "thirty pieces of various, and, in some instances, "unusual and unserviceable calibres." Most of these batteries were also of mixed calibres. On the re-organization and expansion of that force into the "Army of the Potomac," which followed the event just mentioned, it became necessary to organize the artillery service on a *cadre* to correspond with an infantry force of 100,000 infantry; and taking into account the character and extent of the force to be employed, the probable field and nature of operations, and the utmost efficiency of the arm. This necessity led to the formation by General BARRY of a plan for the organization of the artillery, which he submitted to General MCCLELLAN, which was approved by him, and which we state in his own words:—

I. That the proportion of the artillery should be in the ratio of at least two and a half pieces to 1,000 men, to be expanded, if possible, to three pieces to one thousand (1,000) men.

2. That the proportion of rifled guns should be one-third, and of smooth-bores two-thirds. That the rifled guns should be restricted to the system of the United States Ordnance Department, and of Parrott; and the smooth-bore (with the exception of a few howitzers for special service) to be exclusively the 12-pounder gun of the model of 1857, variously called the "gun howitzer," the "light 12-pounder," or the "Napoleon."

3. That each field battery should if practicable, be composed of six guns, and none to be of less than four guns; and in all cases the guns of each battery should be of uniform calibre.

4. That the field batteries were to be assigned to "divisions," and not to brigades, and in the proportion of four to each division; of which one was to be a battery of regulars, the remainder of volunteers. The captain of the regular battery to be the commandant of the artillery of the division. In the event of several divisions constituting an army corps, at least one-half of the divisional artillery was to constitute the reserve artillery of the corps.

5. That the artillery reserve of the whole army should consist of one hundred (100) guns, and should comprise, besides a sufficient number of light "mounted batteries," all the guns of position, and, until the cavalry was massed, all the horse artillery.

6. That the amount of ammunition to accompany the field batteries was not to be less than 400 rounds per gun.

7. A siege train of fifty pieces. This was subsequently expanded for special service, at the siege of Yorktown, to very nearly one hundred pieces, and comprised the unusual calibres, and enormously heavy weight of metal, of two 200-pounders, five 100-pounders, and ten 13 inch sea-coast mortars.

8. That instruction in the theory and practice of gunnery, as well as in the tactics of the arm, was to be given to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the volunteer batteries, by the study of suitable text-books, and by actual recitations in each division, under the direction of the regular officer commanding the divisional artillery.

9. That personal inspection, as frequent as the nature of circumstances would permit, should be made by me, to be assured of the strict observance of the established organization and drill, and of the special regulations and orders from time to time issued under the authority of the Commanding General; and to note the progressive improvements of the officers and men of the volunteer batteries, and the actual fitness for field service of the whole, both regular and volunteer.

In the main, these propositions formed the basis of the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. Of course the enormous expansion of this arm of the service, tasking far beyond their capacities the various arsenals and private foundries which had hitherto filled all the wants of the service, demanded a great development in the establishments for the creation of artillery and ordnance *matériel*. The facts laid before us in General BARRY's Report furnish striking evidence of the marvellous rapidity and energy with which the immense artillery force of the Army of the Potomac was created. We know in military history of but one parallel to it—and that was the creation by NAPOLEON of his artillery force previous to the invasion of Russia. Both exploits were equally grand: but one was the work of an absolute autocrat; the other the result of the resources and energies of a free democracy. As has been before stated, the whole of the field artillery of the "Division of the "Potomac," July 25, 1861, was comprised in nine imperfectly equipped batteries of thirty guns, 650 men and 400 horses. In March, 1862, when, after an interval of but seven months, the whole army took the field, it consisted of *ninety-two batteries and five hundred and twenty guns*, 12,500 men, and 10,000 horses, fully equipped, and in readiness for active field service! Of the whole force, thirty batteries belonged to the Regular and sixty-two to the Volunteer service. When the Army of the Potomac, on the 1st of April, 1862, embarked for Fortress Monroe and the Virginia Peninsula, the whole field artillery, organized under General BARRY's direction, had been disposed as follows:—

	Bat.	Guns.
Detached for service in the Department of South Carolina.	2	12
Detached for service in the Department of North Carolina.	1	6
Detached for service in the Department of the Gulf........	1	6
Command of Major-General Dix (Baltimore)................	5	20
Detached for service in the Mountain Department (Division of General Blenker)................................	3	18
1st Corps (Major-General McDowell)......................	12	68
5th Corps (Major-General Banks).........................	12	59
Defences of Washington (Brigadier-General Wadsworth)..	6	32
	40	221
Embarked (March 15th to April 1st) for the Peninsula.....	52	299
	92	520

During the Peninsular campaign, the artillery force, from first to last, made a grand total of sixty batteries of 343 guns. It was during this campaign that our volunteer batteries received their first instruction in that great school of practice whose lessons have brought this arm of the service in the Potomac army to such splendid perfection. General BARRY pays a just compliment to the docile and industrious spirit of the volunteer artillery officers at that period. "Many of the Volunteer batteries," he says, "evinced such "zeal and intelligence, and availed themselves so industriously "of the instructions of the Regular officers, their command-"ers, and of the example of the Regular batteries, their asso-"ciates, that they made rapid progress, and finally attained a "degree of proficiency highly creditable." General BARRY, in a sub-report, gives a detailed diary of the artillery operations (or rather artillery *preparations*) of the siege of Yorktown; and he states it as a matter of bitter professional disappointment to him that the enemy's premature and hasty abandonment of his line deprived the artillery of the Army of the Potomac of the opportunity of exhibiting the superior power and efficiency of the unusually heavy metal used in the siege, and of reaping the honor and just reward of their unceasing labors, day and night, for nearly a month. The siege train consisted of 101 pieces, as follows, namely:—

2	200-pounder	Parrott rifled guns.
11	100 "	" "
13	30 "	" "
22	20 "	" "
10	4½-inch	rifle siege-guns.
10	13 "	seacoast mortars.
10	10 "	" "
15	10 "	siege-mortars.
5	6 "	" "
5	8 "	" howitzers.

During the subsequent operations of the Peninsular campaign, the services of the artillery were very arduous, and as brilliant as they were arduous. On more than one occasion (at the battle of Malvern particularly) it confessedly saved the army from serious disaster. Of these important actions we regret to say that General BARRY furnishes no report.

General BARRY, like his confrère General BARNARD of the Engineers, has a word to say of the deficiency of rank in the artillery service. With the large force in this army, serving in six *corps d'armée* of eleven divisions, the only general and field officers were: 1 brigadier-general, 4 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels and 3 majors—a number obviously insufficient, and which impaired to a great degree the efficiency of the arm, in consequence of the want of rank and official influence of the commanders of corps and divisional artillery. "This faulty organization," justly remarks General BARRY, "can only be suitably corrected by legisla-"tive action, and it is earnestly hoped that the attention of "the proper authorities may be at an early day invited to it." We regret to say that though their "attention" has often since been "invited" to it, the evil remains to this day in almost equal force, and the gross injustice is seen of a body of officers, whose services are unequalled in their value and importance, suffering from the false organization of their arm. This radical defect has already lost us some of our finest artillery officers; and, if not corrected, it must, we fear, lose us a great many more.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *Nov.* 6, 1863.

Circular No. 100.

Paragraph 85 of the Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal General of the United States is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz.:

1. Manifest imbecility.

2. Insanity. This includes well established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.

3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board.

4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

6. Confirmed consumption. Incipient consumption does not exempt.

7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.

10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

11. Habitual or confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, which has so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.

13. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption, unless accompanied with a manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.

14. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.

16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eye lids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt; if found, on trial, to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the Invalid Corps.

17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose, so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, dependent on caries in progress.

18. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.

19. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

20. Dumbness: permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss is so great, that if the man were restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.

24. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition: fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum.

26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.

27. Hernia.

28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum: prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hæmorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hæmorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned, and of rare occurrence, is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.

35. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg, or foot.

36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.

37. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.

38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand. Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands, so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

39. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.

40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.

41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of Boards of Enrollment in reporting "the statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical disability" will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 90, from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

THE disasters to the Navy during the year were not numerous, the *Bainbridge*, *Mississippi* and some more insignificant craft having been lost. In the list of officers there will be no material alterations, except that Admiral Dahlgren will follow Dupont in the new register. At the head of the retired list Charles Stewart will still occupy his place, having persistently refused promotion which would leave him less pay than he has at present.

MR. W. C. St. John, late United States Consular Agent in Newfoundland, suggests, in a communication to the Boston *Advertiser*, that in view of the loss of life and property continually occurring near Cape Race, a fresh survey of that part of the coast of Newfoundland be speedily undertaken, having for its object the elucidation of the question of the variation of the currents near that coast. He attributes them to the action of the tidal wave at the new and full moon, operating with the trend of the cape lands and the deep and capacious inlets and bays abounding in that neighborhood.

FORTIFICATION—LAND DEFENCES—PROFILES.

FORTIFICATION being the art of so preparing selected positions that in them the few can successfully resist the assaults of the many—the points to be considered in fortifying are, the cover from the enemy's fire, the distant defence by artillery, the near defence by musketry, the obstacles by which assault is to be prevented or retarded, and the defence of these obstacles. The new facts in fortification are dependent upon the new facts in artillery. They are, that the distant defence must include at least a radius of 5000 yards, that the near defence of musketry extends to 800 yards, and that the increased penetration and accuracy of rifled projectiles require increased care in the construction and modifications in the nature of the cover to be provided. Instead of examining in detail the fallacies of books, a work which would occupy much time to little purpose, it will be better to lay down certain simple principles and from them deduce the forms to be adopted.

The cover necessary to give a work depends upon its position and the projectiles it has to resist. It depends upon the position; because certain positions give cover without any parapet. The reverse slope of a hill, for instance, is selected for a battery, because of the cover it gives; the more nearly the position of a work approaches this, tho' less cover is necessary. A work between two hills could only be covered from them by being roofed in. A work upon a hill requires but little cover against valleys around it. Eight feet of ground has been laid down as essential upon level ground. Cover is obtained by digging a ditch and throwing up the earth in front or in rear. If in front, the defenders stand in the ditch, and the cover is rarely made more than four feet six inches—two feet in the ditch and two feet six inches of a parapet in front;—such cover is only protection against musketry fire, grape, canister and shell splinters; but the small mark which it presents makes it practically almost impossible to injure it by artillery fire. This sort of cover is available mainly for the near or musketry defence. It has been extensively used, for the first time, in this war, and its advantages, though long theoretically known, have been for the first time practically tested. It is the useful application of that which was true in the principles which regulated the construction of the continued lines so extensively used in and antecedent to the days of MARLBOROUGH. No work gives so much defensive power with so little labor. Its chief defect is that it gives no cover to the ground in its rear, and that therefore neither can reinforcements be sent nor the defenders withdrawn without being much exposed. This was exemplified in the passages of the Rappahannock at and below Fredericksburg, where the defenders were prevented from leaving their rifle pits, or even firing from there by a close artillery fire, while the assailants, crossing securely in boats under its protection, captured them all.

When six feet to eight feet of cover or more are given, the ditch is placed outside. The parapet then consists of a mass of earth bounded by three slopes. The exterior at one in one, or a base equal to its height; the superior varying from one in four to one in six, and the interior as steep as possible, usually four in one. The rule for the exterior slope appears faulty. In the bombardment of Fort Wagner, little or no effect was produced on the parapet of the work, because being constructed of sand, it had assumed a very flat exterior slope, probably one in two or one in three. With flat exterior slopes and unrammed earth, the effect of exploding shells is merely to blow a small quantity of earth up, which falls down again nearly in the same place. With steep exterior slopes and dense parapets, the shells penetrate deeper and throw the earth back into the ditch, thus weakening and destroying the parapet. A shell with a 5 lb. charge falling at an angle of 10°, and penetrating five feet and then exploding, will displace 197 cubic feet in a slope of one in one, throwing it out at an angle of 45°; 73 cubic feet in a slope of one in two, throwing it up at an angle of 63°, and only 57 cubic feet in a slope of one in three, throwing it up at an angle of 72°.

The rule laid down for the thickness of parapets is that they should be one-half thicker than the penetration of the heaviest projectile which can be brought against them. The projectile most destructive to earthen parapets being shells, the rule should be that the thickness of the parapet should be sufficient—allowance being made for the increased penetration consequent upon the earth being disturbed by previous explosions—to prevent the exploding shell from exerting any power to overthrow the interior slope.

The ordinary arrangements for acting offensively from the parapets are three-fold. For musketry, a banquette, or foot-bank, as the old English writers have it, four feet three inches below the crest of the parapet and three feet to four feet six inches wide, on which the defenders stand to fire over the parapets. This foot-bank, admirably adapted to this special purpose, is defective in that it affords no means of mounting the parapet, where all assaults should be met. In hand to hand conflicts the advantages are with those who stand highest. They have the upper hand. The Romans, who fortified entirely for hand to hand conflicts, raised a bank of earth three feet high and very wide, steep in front, on which the defenders stood. The assailants of a work, if they force the passage of the ditch, have for the hand to hand conflict the very position of the defence in the Roman forts. To obviate this, the banquette should be raised to two feet nine inches below the crest, arranged for kneeling fire, and this height broken by a step, on which the elbow can be placed. The defenders could then mount and receive the assault on the crest of the parapets when the assailants passed the ditch.

Guns are fired from works either through embrasures or *en barbette*. Barbette guns have the advantage of range, and, unless it is intended to roof in the gun with haxo or other casemates, timber, blindages, &c., the disadvantage as regards cover is not sufficient to compensate for the diminished range, except when the guns can be attacked by sharpshooters. The cover of embrasures and the exposure of barbettes, are both much exaggerated. The former acts as a funnel, and leads shot in to the gun, which in a barbette would pass harmlessly over. Every percussion shell which explodes on any part of the cheek of an embrasure, bursts just where it will do most injury to the gun detachment. The exposed side of a barbette should always be covered by a high traverse bonnette. The practice inaugurated at Sebastopol by TODLEBEN, and practiced in all rebel works, of having a large number of good traverses, is thoroughly sound. The defences of Washington are singularly faulty in this particular. In covering guns with masonry or timber, some portion of the covering over the embrasure must be exposed. Where the work is intended to make a stout defence, as the works around Charleston, Richmond, Washington, &c., this portion should invariably be protected with railroad iron, in three or four thicknesses. It is not essential nor even advisable, that the density of the parapet should be everywhere alike. Shot revolving round a fixed or predetermined axis, as do all rifled shot, are specially susceptible to differential resistances. A slope of denser material proceeding from the foot of the exterior slope to the crest of the parapet, would be almost certain to deflect upwards and outwards any shot which should penetrate far enough to strike it.

In profile, then, a distinction should be clearly drawn between works for near and for distant defence. The parapet should be made thicker, should have a flatter exterior slope, and should be so constructed in the interior as to facilitate offensive returns, and the density of the parapet should when possible be increased towards the interior.

In another paper the trace or outline of works will be considered.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARTILLERY.

The following is a list of the promotion of Field-Officers of the United States Artillery, since the publication of the *Army Register* of 1863:

FIRST ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-Colonel ISRAEL VODGES, of the 5th, to be Colonel, vice DIMICK, retired.

Major W. F. BARRY, of the 5th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice NAUMAN, deceased.

Captain JAMES B. RICKETTS, to be Major, vice VODGES, promoted (as Lieutenant-Colonel) to 5th Artillery.

Captain JOHN M. BRANNAN, to be Major, vice ARNOLD, promoted to 2d Artillery.

SECOND ARTILLERY.—Major LEWIS G. ARNOLD, of the 1st, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice BROOKS, promoted to 4th Artillery.

Captain H. A. ALLEN, to be Major, vice HILL, promoted to the 5th Artillery.

THIRD ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. SHERMAN, of the 5th, to be Colonel, vice GATES, retired.

Major HENRY S. BURTON, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice BURKE, retired.

Major HENRY J. HUNT, of the 5th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice BURTON, promoted to 5th Artillery.

Captain. A. A. GIBSON, of the 2d, to be Major, vice BURTON, promoted.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.—Lieut.-Colonel HORACE BROOKS, of the 2d, to be Colonel, vice MERCHANT, retired.

Major JOSEPH ROBERTS, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice WYSE, resigned.

Captain A. P. HOWE, to be Major, vice ROBERTS, promoted.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY S. BURTON, of the 3d, to be Colonel, vice BROWN, retired.

Major BENNETT H. HILL, of the 2d, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice VODGES, promoted to the 1st Artillery.

Captain WM. HAYS, of the 2d, to be Major, vice BARRY, promoted to 1st Artillery.

Captain GEO. W. GETTY, to be Major, vice HUNT, promoted to 3d Artillery.

UNION OFFICERS IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

THE list of officers now prisoners in the hands of the rebels, which has been extensively published in the papers of the country, came to us at a late hour last week and was crowded out of the JOURNAL. We therefore give below the names of the field, staff and regular officers included in the list:—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Neal Dow, 2d div., 19th army corps—Port Hudson, La., June 30.

COLONELS.

T. A. Bartleson, 100th Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C. H. Carlton, 89th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
L. P. de Cesnola, 4th N. Y. cavalry—Loudon Co., Va., Sept. 17.
W. G. Ely, 18th Conn.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
W. P. Kindrick, 3d W. Tenn. cavalry—Corinth, Miss., Sept. 10.
G. A. Lawson, 3d Ohio—Rome, Ga., May 3.
H. La Favour, 22d Mich.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
R. W. McClain, 51st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. H. Powell, 2d Va. cavalry—Wytheville, Va., July 13.
Thomas E. Rose, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
A. D. Straight. 51st Ind.—Rome, Ga., May 3.
Charles W. Tilden, 16th Maine—Gettysburg, Penn., July 1.
A. H. Tippen, 68th Penn.—Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14.
W. F. Wilson, 123d Ohio—Winchester, Va., June 15.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

F. Cavado, 114th Penn.—Gettysburg, Penn., July 1.
W. H. Glenn, 89th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
H. C. Hobart, 21st Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
H. B. Hunter, 123d Ohio—Winchester, Va., June 15.
C. A. Hoten, 5th Md.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
A. P. Henry, 15th Ky. cavalry—Jackson, Tenn., June 29.
E. L. Hayes, 100th Ohio—Lime Creek, Tenn., Sept. 8.
G. O. Johnson, 15th Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
J. H. Mayhew, 8th Ky.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. P. Lascelle, 9th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. E. McMackin, 21st Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
R. S. Northcott, 12th Va.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
C. H. Morton, 84th Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
D. Miles, 78th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
M. Nichols, 18th Conn.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
Wm. Price, 139th Va. Militia—Beverly, Va., July 2.
F. S. Pyfer, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
A. F. Rodgers, 80th Ill.—Rome, Ga., May 3.
G. Von Helmrich, 4th Miss. cavalry—Jackson, Tenn., June 29.
A. Von Schrader, Insp.-Gen., 14th A. C.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
J. P. Spofford, 97th N. Y.—Gettysburg, Penn., July 1.
T. S. West, 24th Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
J. H. Wing, 3d Ohio—Rome, Ga., May 3.
J. Williams, 25th Ohio—Gettysburg, Penn, July 1.
J. J. Sanderson, Staff officer—Benton's Ford, Va., July 20.

MAJORS.

John E. Clark, 5th Mich.—New Baltimore, Va. Oct. 19.
J. P. Collins, 29th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C. Farnsworth 1st Conn. cavalry—Halltown, Va., July 14.
G. H. Fitzsimmons, 30th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C. or J. Hall, 1st Vt. cavalry—Marshallville, Va., Oct. 12.
J. H. Honstair, 132d N. Y.—Batchellor's Creek, N. C., July 25.
S. Keanes, 54th N. Y.—Gettysburg, Va., July 1.
W. D. Morton, 14th N. Y. cav.—Newport's Cross, Miss., June 15.
A. McMahon, 21st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
D. McKersher, 10th Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
S. McGuin, 2d N. Y. cavalry—Liberty Mills, Va., Sept. 22.
B. B. McDonald, 101st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. B. Neeper, 57th Penn.—Gettysburg, Penn., July 1.
O. M. Pope, 8th N. Y. cavalry—Hagerstown, Md., July 16.
L. A. Phelps, 5th Va.—Guyandotte, Va., Aug. 16.
A. Phillips, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn. Sept. 20.
T. B. Rodgers, 140th Penn.—Gettysburg, Penn , July 1.
W. J. Russell, A. A. G.—Benton's Ford, Va., July 20.
J. C. Varando, 3d Ohio—Rome, Ga., May 3.
J. H. Hooper, 15th Mass.—White Plains, Va., July 26.
H. A. White, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
A. Von Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania.
W. R. Sterling, A. D. C. to General Hooker.
J. N. Walker, 73d Indiana.
H. White, 67th Pennsylvania.
George Stow, 88th Indiana.

STAFF OFFICERS—CAPTAINS.

F. Barton, A. A. G., 2d brig., 3d div., 6th Army corps
J. O'Keefe, A. A. G. to General Buford.
E. A. Forbes, A. C. S.
B. F. Fisher, Signal corps.
B. E. Thonson, A. A. C.
S. A. Arquhart, commanding 3d division, 6th Army corps.
J. Galt, A. Q. M. 2d division, 6th Army corps.
J. H. Whelan, A. Q. M. 1st brig. 1st div., 6th Army corps
J. R. Muhleman, A. A. G.
C. Dutton, Quartermaster.
W. H. Douglass, Commissary.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Bradford, commanding 1st brig., 1st div., 6th Army corps
R. C. Maggs, A. D. C. to General Baxter.
W. C. Cameron, A. D. C. to General Upton.
B. Cole, A. Q. M. 2d New York cavalry.
G. H. Morrissey, Q. M. 12th Iowa.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—CAPTAINS.

John Christopher, 16th U. S.; N. A. Stanton, 16th U. S.; E. L. Smith, 19th U. S.; T. Teneycke, 2d U. S.; V. K. Hart, 19th U. S.; G. S. Pierce, 19th U. S.; M. A. Cochran, 16th U. S.; Thomas Cummins, 10th U. S.

LIEUTENANTS.

H. B. Freeman, 18th U. S.; W. G. Galloway, 15th U. S.; R. H. Gray, 15th U. S.; F. W. Headine, 16th U. S.; M. C. Causten, 19th U. S.; J. B. Dewiss, 2d U. S. cavalry; E. P. Brown, 15th U. S.; F. T. Bennett, 10th U. S.; W. Blanchard, 2d U. S. cavalry; W. Stewart, 16th U. S.; W. H. Smith, 16th U. S.; W. F. Randolph, 5th U. S. artillery; T. Spaulding, 6th U. S. cavalry; T. Kendall, 15th U. S.; J. Ludlow, 5th U. S. artillery; H. C. Poschmall, 18th U. S.; H. Moulton, 1st U. S. cavalry; W. Clifford, 1st U. S. infantry; M. Mahan, 16th U. S.; J. F. Mackey, 16th U. S.; J. R. Gazeby, 10th U. S.; R. C. Gute, 18th U. S.; T. V. Willgan, 1st U. S. V. cavalry; L. Thompson, 2d U. S. cavalry; M. Tower, 13th U. S.; E. McB. Timmony, 10th U. S.; E. J. Spaulding, 2d U. S. cavalry; J. Kerwing, 6th U. S. Cavalry; W. Nelson, 13th U. S.; Y. Brickham, 19th U. S.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

W. G. Fogg, Acting Master's Mate, steamer *Satellite*.
E. H. Fentriss, steamer *Rattler*.
E. L. Haines, Acting Master's Mate, steamer *Powhatan*.
John Mee, Third Assistant Engineer, steamer *Satellite*.
C. McCormick, steamer *Satellite*.
James McCauley, Second Assistant Engineer, steamer *Reliance*.
S. D. Robinson, A. A. C., A. M. Com., steamer *Satellite*.
E. J. Robinson, Pilot, steamer *Satellite*.
A. D. Renshaw, Third Assistant Engineer, steamer *Reliance*.
W. W. Myers, U. S. N.
J. B. Uhler, U. S. A.

THE following is a list of the casualties among officers in General Geary's division during the recent attack upon it at Wauhatchie valley, Tenn.:

KILLED.—Lieut. Clending, Adjutant 109th Penn.
Major John A. Boyle, 111th Penn.
Lieut. M. D. Pettit, 111th Penn.
Lieut. Ed. R. Geary, Knapp's Penn. Battery.
Adjutant Mudge, 33d Mass.

WOUNDED—GEARY'S DIVISION.—In 3d Brigade: Captain J. B. Seymour, 149th N. Y., face. In 2d Brigade: Captain C. A. Atnell, Knapp's Penn. Battery, severely; Colonel Underwood, 33d Mass., probably mortal.

WOUNDED.—Brigadier-General Green was wounded while in line of battle. A gun-shot struck him in the mouth, carried away a portion of his teeth, a piece of his jaw-bone, and passed out through the cheek.

Lieut L. R. Davis, Aide-de-Camp, Geary's Staff, wounded seriously in the shoulder.

Captain Moses Viele, Commissary of Musters, Geary's Staff, wounded slightly in the shoulder.

Assistant-Inspector-General John J. Haight, Cobham's Staff, severely.

Lieut. John McFarland, Pa. Vols., slightly.
Lieut. Albert Black, 111th Pa., severely.
Lieut. A. H. Tracy, 111th Pa., slightly.
Lieut.-Col. James M. Walker, 111th Pa., slightly.
Capt. James M. Wells, 111th Pa. slightly.
Capt. Wallace Warner, 111th Pa., slightly.
Capt. Silas Pierson, 111th Pa., severely.
Lieut. Marshall Corbett, 111th Pa., severely.
Capt. Charles A. Alwell, Independent Battery E, Pa. Vols., seriously.

THE following Union officers died in rebel prisons from January to September, 1863:—

Captain C. S. Schaffer, 5th Penn., Jan. 30
Captain H. Dellman, 7th Penn., Jan. 8.
Captain S. S. Marchant, 136th Penn., Feb. 18.
Major Robert Morris, 6th Penn., Aug. 13.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Major-General B. M. Prentiss has tendered his resignation to the War Department, and it has been accepted.

Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Beall, of the Invalid Corps, has been ordered from St. Louis, Mo., to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Brigadier-General James Steedman, of the Army of the Cumberland, reached Washington on the 6th.

Major-General Benjamin F. Butler left Washington on the 9th for Fortress Monroe to assume his new command.

H. S. Newcomb, late commander of the U. S. steamer *Tioga*, died at Key West recently. He was from Rhode Island.

Captain John S. Jordan, of the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, died suddenly on Monday, at Fort Thayer, in the northern defences of Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parker A. Porter, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to report to Major-General Thomas, at Chattanooga.

Thomas Francis Meagher has been reinstated in the rank of Brigadier-General, with permission to recruit to its complement his old Irish Brigade.

Lieutenant Commanding H. H. O. Eytinge, U. S. gunboat *Chillicothe*, Mississippi Squadron, has been granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

Lieutenant Commander E. K. Owens, U. S. N., Division Commander of the Mississippi River Squadron, is now on a brief leave of absence to visit his friends in Illinois.

Brigadier-General Charles K. Graham having nearly recovered from the effects of his wound, and the subsequent confinement in Libby prison, has left New York to rejoin his command.

Major-General Augur has been relieved from the Presidency of the General Court-Martial which is about to proceed to the trial of Colonel McReynolds, and Major-General Heintzelman has been assigned to the position.

Colonel Moses N. Wisewell, of the 6th Regiment Invalid Corps, late of Newark, N. J., succeeds Colonel Richard H. Rush in charge of the Invalid Corps Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General's office.

J. O. Mason, paymaster in the U. S. A., was arrested a few days ago in New York for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and taken to the station house, where $5,596 was found upon his person.

Colonel Beckwith, Commissary U. S. A., has left Washington city for St. Louis, to which post he has been transferred. His successor here is Captain Bell, who has long been Chief of the Commissary at Alexandria.

Brigadier-General G. H. Gordon recently came North from the Department of the South, in the *Arago*. He had been summoned to testify in the Stimers Court of Inquiry, but that court had been dissolved before he arrived.

Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Rustling, late Inspector at the Quartermaster's Department in the Army of the Potomac, has been transferred to General Hooker's command of his own request.

Colonel Richard H. Rush, Assistant Provost-Marshal, has been relieved from charge of the Invalid Corps Bureau. Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill, his assistant, is left temporarily in charge.

The following officers have been honorably discharged the service of the United States:—Captain John Gillespie, 57th Penn. Vols.; Lieuts. J. J. Doyle, 99th Penn. Vols., T. D. Cunningham, 69th Penn. Vols.

Lieutenant-Colonel Towers, Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, has been relieved of his command by an order from the War Department, and Captain Gwynn, Medical Inspector on General Slough's staff, has been appointed to the office.

The following officers who were ordered before the Retiring Board now in session at Annapolis, Md., have been returned to duty:—Lieutenant Geo. B. Butler, 3d U. S. Infantry; Geo. Williams, 4th U. S. Infantry, and 2d Lieutenant Geo. Verrell, 15th Maine.

By order of the Secretary of War the office of Provost-Marshal of the War Department has been discontinued. Colonel L. C. Baker, formerly Provost-Marshal, has received 30 days' leave of absence for the purpose of recruiting his Battalion of Rangers to a regiment.

Major Frederick Townsend, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service at Albany, N. Y., and Major Wallace, 6th U. S. Infantry, the late Superintendent, has been ordered to join his regiment in the field.

The following deaths are reported in the Mississippi Squadron:—Oct. 7, Samuel J. Owens, Acting Ensign; Oct. 10, Lafayette Dunn, Acting Master's Mate; Oct. 16, R. H. Wells, 1st Coast Pilot; Sept. 29, Andrew J. Rich, Acting Ensign.

By special order from General Martindale, Military Governor of Washington, Lieutenants Baker, 86th New York, Thompson and Sheen, 39th Massachusetts, and Sturdivant, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, who have been for a long time past on duty at the Provost Marshal's office, have been permanently assigned to duty in that department.

Brigadier-General Canby, who since about the middle of July has been in command of the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York, has been relieved, and ordered to Washington. Brigadier-General Stannard, who has been in command of Fort Richmond, Sandy Hook, and the defences on that side of the harbor, succeeds General Canby.

On the 10th inst. Colonel Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented General Meade with eight battle flags taken at that time. General Meade replied in a few felicitous remarks.

The following officers of the regular army have been retired:—Lieut.-Colonel Daniel P. Whitney, 6th U. S. Infantry; Major Bruce Cameron, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Captain Joseph H. McArthur, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain J. H. Carlisle, 2d U. S. Artillery; Captain Cornelius Hook, Jr., 1st U. S. Artillery; Captain J. W. Magruder, 7th U. S. Infantry; 1st Lieut. F. E. Brownell, 11th U. S. Infantry.

Two Union officers named Major John B. Houstain of the 132d New York Volunteers and Lieutenant D. Von Hiltzein of "Scott's 900 Cavalry" arrived in Washington last week, having escaped from Libby Prison on the 24th ult. They were eleven days in making their way to the Union lines. In the course of their journey they had many narrow escapes from capture.

On the morning of the 5th Lieutenant Hedges, of the Second New York Cavalry, Acting Commissary of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry division, while riding, accompanied by a single Orderly, from Catlett's Station to a point three miles distant, was shot at and seriously if not mortally wounded. This occurred almost within sight of General Pleasanton's headquarters, and within a mile of the headquarters of General Meade.

The following resignations have occurred in the Mississippi Squadron:—Oct. 8, Geo. W. Armstrong, Acting Carpenter; Oct. 9, Thomas Hobrecker, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. G. Sheety, Pilot; Oct. 13, Archibald Miller, David E. Wade, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; Oct. 23, R. H. Timmond, Acting Master; Oct. 31, Jacob Barron, Acting Ensign; James C. Dohrmann, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Chas. L. Riber, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Thomas Gardner, Acting Gunner.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked, and they will be no longer recognized as belonging to the naval service, or to the Mississippi Squadron:—Oct. 9, 1863, T. J. Sheets, Acting Master's Mate; Oct. 13, 1863, Geo. W. Todd, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, ill health; Oct. 24, 1863, E. A. De Camp, Acting Master's Mate, *Eastport*, ill health; James E. Russell, 1st Class Pilot, *Gen. Lyon*, disloyalty; Daniel Lantz, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, *Chillicothe*, inefficiency; John K. Myers, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, ill health; Oct. 27, 1863, Emanuel Longmayor, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, *Osage*, inefficiency.

The following promotions are reported in the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry:—Major Robert L. Bodine, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Samuel G. Moffett, to be Major; First Lieutenant Robert Bruce, to be Captain Company A; Second Lieutenant William Fish, to be First Lieutenant Company A; First Sergeant Harry Clifton, to be Second Lieutenant Company A; Second Lieutenant Jerry J. Heileg, to be First Lieutenant Company D; First Sergeant John Flannery, to be Second Lieutenant Company D; First Sergeant James D. Head, to be Second Lieutenant Company I.

The following is a list of promotions in the Department of the South, for the month of October:—Redfield Duryea, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., 6th Connecticut Vols., to be Lieut. Col. same regiment; Wilber F. Lane, 1st Lieut. 8th Maine Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Emerson S. Suptill, 2d Lieut. 8th Maine Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; John Stevens, 1st Sergt. 8th Maine Vols., to be 2d Lieut. same regiment; James H. Dandy, 1st Lieut. 100th New York Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Henry V. Stonehouse, Private New York Vol. Eng., to be 1st Lieut. 3d South Carolina Vols.; Hillman Smith, 1st Lieut. 8th Maine Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Frederick Metcalf, civil life, to be 2d Lieut. 3d Rhode Island Art.; Adolph Bessie, 2d Lieut. 3d South Carolina Vols., to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant same regiment; John M. Cowen, 2d Lieut 8th Maine Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; Dudley W. Strickland, Major 48th New York Vols., to be Lieut.-Col. same regiment; William H. Dunbar, 1st Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; James M. Nichols, 1st Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Aaron H. Ingraham, 2d Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; V. R. K. Hilliard, 2d Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; John L. Taylor, 1st Sergt. 8th Maine Vols., to be 2d Lieut. same regiment; Robert M. Lavy, Private, 6th Connecticut Vols., to be 1st Lieut. and Q. M., 4th South Carolina Regiment; Charles G. Ward, 2d Lieut. 24th Massachusetts Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; Samuel C. Peck, 1st Lieut. 6th Connecticut Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Walter Fitch, 2d Lieut. 6th Connecticut Vols., to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant same regiment.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The numerous disqualifications for service framed previous to the late draft have been reduced in number, by an order from the War Department, from fifty-one to forty-one.

Officers are to be detailed from regiments now in the field for recruiting service, in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and other States.

The people of Indiana, without distinction of party, are straining every nerve to raise the quota of men required by the last call of the President. The ablest orators of the State are taking the stump.

Professor Henry Coppée, of the University of Pennsylvania, is delivering three lectures in Philadelphia on "Fortifications, Attack and Defence, and How a Great Battle was Fought."

Mr. Seward has authorized the announcement that the six rams building at Nantes and Bordeaux, France, for the rebels, will not be permitted to leave port. The French Government takes this course in response to the remonstrance of Minister Dayton.

The mortality among our exchanged prisoners at Annapolis, and the too conclusive testimony of the barbarous usage of those in Richmond, have determined our Government to apply corrective retaliation if the rebel authorities do not, upon remonstrance, treat our captured men according to rules of war.

The authorities at Washington some time since issued orders for the erection of barracks at the various posts about that city, in place of the tents heretofore in use. That portion of the 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers doing garrison duty at Fort Lincoln, D. C., have completed theirs already, and recently gave a grand party in honor of the event.

Dr. William P. Rucker, by whose detention at Richmond on charges of a criminal nature the exchange of surgeons had been stopped, arrived at Gauley Bridge, Virginia, on Saturday last. About two weeks since he eluded the vigilance of his captors and came safely through to our lines.

Commanding officers of companies in the Invalid Corps are directed to call the attention of the men of their commands to a long list of letters which have been forwarded to the Invalid Corps Bureau from the Washington City post-office, in which they remained (uncalled for) a reasonable time, and direct those to whom they are addressed to send for them immediately.

E. W. Gantt, formerly a Congressman in rebeldom, and a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, but now a prisoner of war at Little Rock, has issued a remarkable address to the people of Arkansas, in which he counsels submission to the Union arms, and denounces Jeff. Davis in unmeasured terms as a hypocrite and tyrant, and by no means the man for the occasion.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 5th says:—"Grant is no longer dependent upon the railroad for food. His troops have no longer to live on half rations. It is no longer impossible for him to Winter at Chattanooga if he thinks proper to do so. Nor will his threatened advance be any more nullified by the want of stores. In a word, *we have lost the advantages of the battle of Chickamauga. The battle of Chickamauga must be fought again.*"

General Peck, commanding the District of North Carolina, at Newbern, in a recent order, calls attention to the number of regiments without chaplains. He recommends that the deficiency be supplied, as Congress has made liberal provision for the supply of chaplains. He characterizes the neglect in this matter as repugnant to the instincts and feelings of the American people, and an evidence that soldiers have retrograded from the high moral standard maintained at their Northern homes.

Marshal Forey, the chief of the French expedition to Mexico, and under whose command Puebla was taken and the capital of the Republic entered, is on his way to France. At Havana, where he arrived on the 27th ult., he was received with honors. His frigate, the *Panama*, being short of coal, put into New York last week, and he took the opportunity to make a trip to Niagara. Many honors undoubtedly await the conqueror of the Mexicans, on his arrival in France.

Miss Charlotte Cushman's noble efforts in behalf of the Sanitary Commission have drawn from Mr. Bellows, the Secretary, a grateful tribute in acknowledgment of the receipt of over $8,000, the proceeds of entertainments in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, given by her. Mr. Bellows says: "It is due to Miss Charlotte Cushman to say, that this extraordinary gift of money, so magically evoked by her spell, is but the least part of the service which, ever since our war begun, she has been rendering our cause in Europe. Her earnest faith in the darkest hours, her prophetic confidence in our success, her eloquent patriotism, in all presences, have been potent influences abroad, and deserve and command the gratitude of the whole Nation."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the following is an extract from a strictly private letter received in Washington from General Rosecrans:—"As to my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, I have only to say that I pray God that the country may be as well and better served by another. As for the infamous lies which are put forth through the press to blast my reputation, such as disabling mental disease, the use of opium, disobedience of orders in not advancing when ordered, in waiting for reinforcements, etc., etc., if I thought they came from our Government I would despair of a nation headed by such a Government. That the people will accept them, or that God will prosper their authors, I do not believe. Personally, I commend myself to the just and merciful One, who knows what is best for me."

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

The following is the list of casualties among officers during the late fight on the Rappahannock. It is as complete as it is possible now to make it:

KILLED.

Captain R. W. Furlong, Co. D, 6th Maine.
Captain Horace Walker, Co. A, 5th Wisconsin.
Captain James Ordway, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin.
Lieut. H. Wilkins, Co. A, 6th Maine.
Lieut. James B. McKinley, Co. E, 6th Maine.
Lieut. John French, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Lieut. Tubbs, Co. K, 5th Maine.
Captain Maynard.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier General Robt. O. Tyler, not disabled.
Colonel T. S. Allen, 5th Wisconsin, in hand.
Lieutenant Colonel Theodore B. Catlin, 5th Wisconsin, slightly.
Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Harris, 6th Maine, hip shattered.
Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Mullett, 5th Maine, shell wound in side.
Major Fryar, 43d New York, in wrist.
Major H. M, Wheeler, 5th Wisconsin.
Adjutant Charles A. Clark, 6th Maine, leg.
Captain George W. Burnham, Co. G, 6th Maine, back, shell wound.
Captain J. G. Roberts, Co. H, 6th Maine, arm.
Captain C. J. Witherell, Co. K, 6th Maine, abdomen.
Captain G. W. Russell, of General Russell's staff, hip.
Captain Robert P. Wilson, Acting Adjutant General on General Bartlett's staff, arm.
Captain H. R. Casier, 121st New York, left arm.
First Lieutenant H. H. Wait, Co. D, 6th Maine, breast, severely.
First Lieutenant Percival Knowles, Co. K, 6th Maine, chest.
First Lieutenant Solomon J. Merton, Co. H, 6th Maine, hip and breast.
First Lieutenant Simon Pottle, Co. F, 6th Maine, arm fractured.
First Lieutenant L. W. Smith, Co. G, 6th Maine, leg.
Second Lieutenant J. H. Jacobs, 6th Maine, shoulders.
Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Coan, Co. H, 6th Maine.
Second Lieutenant Henry H. Chamberlin, Co. I, 6th Maine, foot.
Second Lieut. Edward Williams, Co. D, 6th Maine, hand.
Lieut. Calvin B. Hutchinson, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin, back.
Lieut. E. P. Mills, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin, arm, slight.
Lieut. Farwell, Co. K, 5th Wisconsin.
Assistant Surgeon D. L. C. Colburn, 5th Vermont.
Lieut. Ed. E. Cole, 119th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Geo. S. Weston, 13th Mass.
Second Lieut. J. A. A. Packard, Co. I, 53d Maine.
Lieut. G. H. Gilbert, Co. B, 122nd N. Y.
Lieut. J. Wells, slightly.
Lieut. George S. Palmer, Co. H, 18th Mass.
Lieut. Simon Potter, Co. F, 6th Maine.
Lieut. R. H. McCormick, Co. K, 44th N. Y., hip, slight.
Capt. B. W. Tucker, Co. E, 22d Mass.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

We have thus far refrained from any comment on the removal of General Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, save to repel with indignation the malignant assaults that have been made on his personal courage and character. The shafts of malice strangely overshot themselves and fell on the other side when they took *these* charges for their aim; for one might as well impugn the courage of Julius Cæsar as that of Rosecrans, and as for the latter charge, every one who knows aught of General Rosecrans is aware that he pushes the doctrine and practice of personal purity, temperance and virtue to lengths that emulate the antique days, and find few examples in these degenerate times. His conduct as a military commander is a different affair; and having given our best study, with such lights and aids as are at our command, to this matter, we shall state the case in the form it has assumed in our own thought.

It is hardly necessary to say that the imputations above referred to had nothing to do with the displacement of General Rosecrans. They were never for a moment entertained by the military authorities at Washington. If *personal* impressions entered into the question—and we shall presently see that they did to an extent greatly to be regretted—they were impressions founded wholly on the views entertained by the war-authorities as to his military conduct.

It is no longer a secret that General Rosecrans' military conduct from the time of the battle of Murfreesboro, (Stone's River), in the first month of the present year, up to the end of his career at Chickamauga, had given rise to angry bickerings and recriminations between himself and Mr. Stanton and General Halleck. It is the old story, so oft repeated in military history, of the differences of opinion as to the operations of war, between those whose angle of vision is in the cabinet, and the general whose angle of vision is the field. The first great cause of difference was the failure of General Rosecrans to advance from Murfreesboro' during the Spring months of the present year. From the beginning of January to the end of June—six months—he lay at Murfreesboro' in *apparent* inaction, and as month after month went by, the representations from Washington, (we mean of course from General Halleck and Mr. Stanton), became more and more pressing. It was urged that by lying idle he was imperilling the fortunes of both wings of our great military line, then engaged with the enemy—the right at Vicksburg, the left in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; whereas, by moving on Bragg it was urged he would make an important diversion in favor of both. Out of General Rosecrans' failure to comply with this request grew an irritating correspondence with the authorities at Washington. On this head a writer who obviously draws his information from official sources says: "Without "quoting fully the language of any one set of dispatches, scores passed, of the tone and temper of which "this is a faithful reproduction: Secretary Stanton "would telegraph, "I am very much dissatisfied with "your long delay, and think, unless you move at once "the country cannot justify your course." General "Halleck would write, "I feel very kindly to you, "General, and have the highest respect for the abili-"ties you have so signally displayed; but be assured "that neither your reputation nor mine can withstand "the effects of this delay, at a crisis when the exigen-"cies of the service so imperatively demand move-"ment." The President would write, "I am very "much grieved by your unaccountable delay. I am "bound to believe that you, on the ground, are the "best judge of what you can do; but you see how "vitally important movement is, and you give me no "reasons that seem to me satisfactory for your delay." "To all this General Rosecrans would answer, "I "know what the country, and I know, too, what the "army needs; I must have my communications and "supplies secure. It has never been my habit to move "into a place till I could stay there. If I am not "competent to command the army, you can remove "me; but while I remain in command I must use my "own discretion, and move when I get ready." Such "passages as this did not occur once or twice only, "but frequently."

Such were the causes of that official hostility to General Rosecrans which took the *occasion* furnished by the battle of Chickamauga to consummate a long-settled determination, by removing him from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. Before passing on to this part of the subject, however, let us briefly examine the reasons of General Rosecrans' delay.

To those who know aught of the condition of the Army of the Cumberland at the time General Rosecrans took it in hand, just previous to the battle of Murfreesboro', it is unnecessary to say that the field-inaction during the spring months was an absolute necessity. He had to take a demoralized mob, to make out of it an army. He had to form a securely fortified secondary base. He had to *create* a cavalry force—absolutely indispensable to meet the enemy's great superiority in this arm. All these things were accomplished during the six months' *seeming* inaction at Murfreesboro'.

The time at length came when an advance could be thought of. So long as the fortune of two wings of our great line was unsettled, it was judged wise to see that the *centre*—the Army of the Cumberland—was held fast and secure; but Lee had been chased out of Maryland, and the siege of Vicksburg was nearing a successful issue. General Rosecrans judged a forward movement could now be made. In this opinion he was in advance of his corps commanders, and the fact we are about to mention—and of which we were personally cognizant—should go some length in the public estimation to show that General Rosecrans was justified in his delay. About the middle of June, the commanding General addressed a circular letter to each of the corps and several of the leading division commanders, asking whether he "was in favor of an "early or immediate advance?" *The reply from each and all was an emphatic negative!*

Nevertheless General Rosecrans determined immediately to move, and the boldness and brilliancy of the campaign on which he then entered have their parallel nowhere in the history of the war, save in General Grant's campaign against Vicksburg. The Torres Vedras of Shelbyville and Tullahoma—positions rendered by art the most formidable on the continent—were successfully turned by a flanking movement on the enemy's right. Many thousands of prisoners were taken, the whole of Tennessee recovered, and the enemy driven across the mountains to their stronghold at Chattanooga. It was a brilliant but bloodless victory.

At Tullahoma, General Rosecrans found it necessary to plant himself down for a brief season. His communications had to be seen to. The rebels had burned the bridges and destroyed the railroad on their retreat, and June freshets of a severity unparalleled in the experience of the oldest inhabitants of this region, which would have rendered the best roads impassable, had put the poor mountain roads beyond the possibility of immediate use. For this delay he was once more blamed and reprimanded by those who sat in their bureaus at Washington. Rosecrans, feeling keenly the injustice of these complaints, from men wholly ignorant of the topography of the country in which he was operating, resented them with corresponding bitterness—perhaps even with a bitterness beyond the bounds of military propriety, and than which his resignation would have been more dignified.

Imperative orders now came from the War Department that he must advance; and although feeling that his army (then about fifty thousand strong) was insufficient for a decisive campaign, he obeyed. The Tennessee river—a stream half a mile wide—was passed; the Cumberland range was crossed—a task equivalent to the crossing of the Alps. In moving against Chattanooga two methods were open to him: he might move by the north bank of the Tennessee and cross the river opposite Chattanooga, or pass the river thirty miles below, force his way through the passes of Lookout Mountain, and take Chattanooga in reverse. He chose the latter.

And here is the point at which it is proper to correct an erroneous public impression as to the true aim of the battle of Chickamauga. It is currently supposed that General Rosecrans took possession of Chattanooga, and then imprudently passed beyond and got beaten at Chickamauga. Precisely the reverse is the case. The rebels, finding their position at Chattanooga turned, moved out to plant themselves on the main road (the Rossville road) between Rosecrans and Chattanooga. The contest of two days at Chickamauga was for the road by which he might get *into* Chattanooga. By an all night march, he succeeded in reaching the road first, soon followed by the rebels, each coming to it at an angle, the heads of the columns giving battle, and the line gradually closing together in the manner in which, to use the illustration of General Garfield, "we should close up a pair of "shears." General Rosecrans held the road and then the situation, but Chickamauga was the price that had to be paid for it.

We have no intention of again entering upon an analysis of this battle, and will merely touch upon such portions of General Rosecrans' conduct during this action, as were made the occasion for his removal. When the rebels pierced the right wing (a fatal step which was occasioned by an ambiguously-worded order of a staff officer, which occasioned the *withdrawal* of General Wood's division from its position in the line of battle) General Rosecrans and Staff were forced back in the rout and separated by the rebels from the right and centre of the army. In order to reach the right and centre, General Rosecrans had to climb Mission Ridge and make a detour of seven or eight miles. When he had got as far as Rossville, the point at which he might either turn Southward and make to the right and centre, or turn Northward and make to Chattanooga, word was received that Negley's division had been broken and routed. Now Negley held the extreme left. Unfortunately, at the same time, there was a general lull along the whole battle front; so that, to General Rosecrans' apprehension every circumstance conspired to raise the conviction *that the whole army had been routed and that the best thing he could do was to return to Chattanooga, prepare for the reorganization of its shattered fragments and for a defensive battle.* He did so, and on reaching Chattanooga telegraphed to Washington his belief that the army had been beaten and routed.

The question of how we are to judge this conduct is so strictly bound up with the peculiarities of General Rosecrans' mind that it may almost be said to turn on a question of metaphysics. General Rosecrans is a man whose mental processes are incapable of staying at those half-way houses of impression and belief in which men ordinarily rest when they have not the means of judging with certainty.

He is by constitution an absolutist in thought. He knows only *convictions*, and when he has made up his mind to a conclusion, he cannot be moved from it. Hence he is either tremendously right or tremendously wrong. Unhappily, it was the latter at Chickamauga. General Garfield, his Chief of Staff, who had accompanied General Rosecrans to that point, which in his career, as well as in the face of the country was the "crossing of the roads," requested that he might be allowed to go on and try and reach the right and centre under Thomas. He did so, and by night was able to send a dispatch to his Chief, telling him that not only was the army *not* routed, but that it had made most gallant fighting and held its own. If General Rosecrans had been correct in his theory and right in his convictions as to the fortune of the day, he did the best thing that could possibly be done in returning to Chattanooga. He was *not* right in theory, and his action in accordance with that theory was the fatal step of his life.

But was this a meet reason for removing General Rosecrans? For our own part we think not. He

had achieved successes enough to wipe out many such errors of judgment. But those who sit in the war-offices at Washington thought differently. We have seen the bickerings and recriminations that passed between General ROSECRANS, the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief. We think we do not overstate the matter when we say that something like hostility had been engendered in their minds towards him. We would fain not credit the reports which we receive on good authority, that the Secretary of War has actually charged General ROSECRANS with cowardice! We hope he is incapable of such an access of folly. Nevertheless, as we before said, we consider the removal of General ROSECRANS a deplorable mistake, and the motives for the removal of an order unworthy the dignity of these who direct the military operations of a great nation engaged in war. ROSECRANS was no doubt rash and in some regards wrong. Secretary STANTON has also been rash and in other regards wrong. We could have wished that the President, at the beginning, had come between the angry points of the two and saved to the nation a man who is so generally regarded as perhaps, on the whole, the ablest military head the war has produced, and whose services to his country have been of incomparable value and splendor.

LANCERS AND DRAGOONS.

IN our service, both regular and volunteer, as at present organized, we have nothing but cavalry; or rather, as that is the genuine term for mounted troops, we should say we have no distinctions of corps in that arm. During the Mexican war, and since 1838, indeed, we had dragoons, at least in name, and at one time a regiment of mounted riflemen. Soon after the war broke out they were all merged into the single cavalry corps. But of *lancers*, we have in the regular service made not a single experiment, and *but* a single one, that of Colonel RUSH's regiment, among the volunteers. The fate of that is well known; the steeds are not dust, but "the lances are rust," "turned in to the "quartermaster," and unlikely to see the light again. The regiment, losing its old designation, is now the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. And yet in the European services the lancers have been a favorite corps, and the lance a useful weapon. The philosophy of it in charging *au fond* upon infantry in line or square is evident. The bayonets of the infantry, added to the length of the horses' neck, keep the trooper at such a distance that he cannot use his sabre; while the lancer, with a weapon from eleven to sixteen feet long, overcomes the distance, and impales the footman in spite of his bayonet. On this ground MARMONT recommends it strongly against infantry, but he goes on to say "all other "things being equal, it is certain that a hussar or "chasseur will beat a lancer; they have time to parry, "and return the blow, (*riposter*) before the lancer who "has thrown himself upon them, can recover himself "for defence."

In theory at least the lance is admirable, but in practice it is unwieldy and awkward, and, if useful at arms-length, is by no means so serviceable in a *mêlée* as a sabre. We were told by one of RUSH's men, on asking how he liked the lance:—"The officers like it, but "the men do not, and the officers wouldn't if they had "to use them."

While granting that the weapon has not had a fair trial in America, we are inclined to think it better for show—a forest of spears and pennons—than for use. It is, however, but just to say that this is an individual opinion; for Lord ELLESMERE, writing in the *Quarterly Review* for June 1855, declares his opinion—and it was not an ignorant one—"that the lance is by far "the superior weapon, in the hands of a horseman "bred and trained to its use."

Dragoons, in the best appropriation of the word, are mounted infantry; men who use their horses only to get over great distances rapidly, and then dismount to fight. We are glad to see that this arm is being renewed in our service, and it will be especially valuable for reconnoissances, and sudden dashes at points which if taken should be held. Cavalry, as such, only capture and turn over to infantry. Well-drilled dragoons will both capture and hold.

In so vast a service as ours, with such various and manifold demands upon our skill, ingenuity and elevemess, it is worth considering whether a reorganization of our cavalry would not be an excellent movement; dividing it into several arms and distinctions of service.

THE ADVANCE IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL MEADE, by an advance movement, begun on Saturday last, has transferred his front of operations from the line of Cedar Run to the line of the Rappahannock. This river was crossed at two points, at Rappahannock Station and at Kelly's Ford, the passage at the former place being forced by the Sixth Corps (General SEDGWICK) and at the latter place by the Third Corps (General FRENCH), in a manner that may justly be called brilliant. Public expectation will no doubt be on tip-toe to catch the sounds of battle resulting from a farther advance. But those who know the conditions under which military operations are conducted in Virginia, will hardly expect anything quite so prompt. It will be impossible to make an effective advance from the Rappahannock until the railroad shall have been completed down to that point, and it will take a week yet for that to be done. It is certainly desirable, however, that when the necessary preliminaries shall have been completed, a vigorous forward movement shall be made; for the capture of two of General BURNSIDE's outposts in East Tennessee indicates that the rebel movement in that direction, whose extreme probability we pointed out last week, has already been begun. There is nothing in General MEADE's line of advance thus far, or in the points at which the passage of the Rappahannock was made, to indicate by what line he purposes pushing on his advance beyond the Rappahannock. His present position is such that he can move either by the Fredericksburgh or the Culpepper route. If he means to take up the former line, the necessity of reopening the Acquia Creek and Falmouth railroad is obvious. The bridges over Potomac and Accokeke creeks have, it is believed. been destroyed, but it is understood that the iron has not been disturbed. The enemy, however, is on the Rapidan, and it may be that General MEADE will be compelled again to take that line, the disadvantages of which had become so obvious when our Army occupied that front. In the meantime we have the best assurance that if the public is eager for active work in Virginia, it is not half so eager as is General MEADE.

As historical documents of great interest and importance, we need hardly do more than call the attention of our readers to the report of General MEADE on the battle of Gettysburg, and the report of Gen. LEE on the late campaign in Virginia. We published a few weeks ago the report of General LEE on the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, culminating in the battle of Gettysburg. The report of General MEADE now completes both sides of that campaign and battle. It is a little remarkable that the Confederate commander should be ahead of the Union General in the publication of his account of these campaigns, considering that both told against him. General MEADE, however, may have the good excuse that he has been too busy preparing to fight to have found time for historical composition. It is certainly much more important that he should *make* than that he should *write* history.

IN the return of Hon. E. W. GANTT of Arkansas to his allegiance to the Government, we have the first instance of defection from the rebel cause on the part of any confederate officer of prominence. Mr. GANTT is a well known citizen of Arkansas, and has held positions of influence in the Confederacy, having served with their armies in the field as a general and been twice taken prisoner by our forces. He has issued an address to the people of his State, in which he presents with great force the reasons for his abandonment of his comrades. The chief of these is the thorough conviction to which he has been brought by the stern logic of events that the rebels are fairly beaten and may as well end the contest at once. "Our armies," he exclaims, "are melting, and ruin approaches us. "The last man is in the field, half our territory over-"run, our cities gone to wreck—peopled alone by the "aged, the lame and halt, and women and children; "while deserted towns, and smoking ruins, and plant-"ations abandoned and laid waste, meet us on all "sides, and anarchy and ruin, disappointment and dis-"content lower over all the land."

And this dreary picture of the condition of the Southern States he finds unrelieved by a single ray of hope for the future. The United States will never abandon the struggle until fully victorious, and whatever the apparent divisions at the North, Mr. GANTT sees clearly that they are only on the surface, scarcely going to the bottom of our politics, much less shaking the great masses of our determined people, among whom there is no division as far as fighting is concerned. Therefore he wisely counsels submission to the inevitable, believing that the sooner the South lay down their arms and quit this hopeless struggle, the sooner wil the days of prosperity return. Seeing clearly that they have failed in the contest for negro slavery, which he presents squarely as the real issue of the contest, he urges that the negro should be no longer suffered to stand in the way of friends and kindred.

It will not be long before this instance of bold abandonment of the hopeless cause of rebellion will cease to be a solitary one. It is inevitable that the stern logic of necessity should soon lead many men fighting in the Confederate army to the same conclusions with this repentant general; though all may not have the frankness or the ability to present so clear a showing of the reasons for their return to the protection of the old flag.

IN the list of Army Corps published last week, Major-General GEORGE STONEMAN should have been mentioned as the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, and not the Cavalry Corps, as it was incorrectly printed. There are two Cavalry Corps; one in the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major-General PLEASONTON, and one in the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major-General STANLEY. Major-General SICKLES was given as the commander of the Third Corps, but since the battle of Gettysburg, where that officer was disabled, the Corps has been commanded by Major-General FRENCH, who has led it in all the actions in which it has been engaged since that battle. Gen. FRENCH now has the command of the united First, Second, and Third Corps, forming the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, and Major-General SEDGWICK of the Fifth and Sixth, forming its right wing.

INDIAN names are frequently euphonious and musical, but to see that they are not always so, one has only to read the names selected for the majority of the new fleet of wooden steamers lately ordered by the Government. Though Mr. LONGFELLOW succeeded in adapting some of these names to the trochaics of his *Hiawatha*, and aided the stumbling speech to pronounce them, we fancy our sailors will prefer choosing some nickname for their vessel to stopping to articulate "Keosauqua" or "Kontoocook" or "Pushmataha." The selection of *Antietam* for the designation of one of the vessels of this fleet is a good one, and we are glad to hear that the Navy Department will continue to recognize the valor and success of the sister service, by attaching to its war vessels the names of some of our victorious battle-fields.

THE accounts we get from the officers of the Squadron off Charleston of the ability and endurance of the *Ironsides* are of the most flattering kind. Of all the iron-clad fleet, that vessel has been the least injured, and has done by far the most service. She has required few repairs, and in every respect has worked admirably. The lesson of the success of this broadside iron-clad will not, we are sure, fail to be heeded by the Navy Department.

SEVERAL of the daily newspapers having asserted that the Secretary of War had communicated through the Adjutant-General a modification of the order in reference to the discharge of minors from military service by civil courts, it is proper that we should state that no such modification of the order referred to has been made in any form whatever.

IT is not Brigadier-General ALEXANDER HAYES who has been ordered to duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General in this city, as has been incorrectly stated; but Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HAYS, who had previously been on court-martial duty in Washington. Brigadier-General ALEXANDER HAYES continues with his command in the Army of the Potomac.

WE commence this week a series of articles on Fortifications. In view of the frequent lack of opportunities for the study of military science among our bravest officers, we shall make these articles of a somewhat elementary character; hoping to excite, especially among Volunteer officers, a greater degree of zeal in the study of their profession.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignation of the following officers:—Brigadier-General THOMAS L. KANE, U. S. Vols; Captain W. C. PAINE, U. S. Engineers; 1st Lieutenant HARRISON MILLARD, 19th U. S. Infantry; 2d Lieutenant WILLIAM DEVINE, 9th U. S. Infantry.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Agramer *Zeitung* states that apprehensions are entertained of an impending conflict between Turkey, Servia, and Montenegro. The signal is expected to be given by Bosnia, which is in a state of great disaffection.

SPAIN is not behind the rest of the countries of Europe in war expenditure this year. The army and navy expenses for 1863 show an augmentation already of eighty millions of reals, originating, doubtless, in some measure from the expedition to St. Domingo.

A STOCKHOLM journal reports a recent speech of the King of Denmark in which he declared his readiness, in case of his States being overpowered by Germany, to start a republic, to consist of the Danish Isles. The KING said: "I will descend from the "throne to declare the republic. I am convinced that "no people in Europe is more fitted for the republican "sceptre than my dear Danish people."

THE old NAPOLEON, with Brienne hat and historical great-coat, is to come down from the Vendôme column at last. The first NAPOLEON set up was in the robes of an Imperial CÆSAR, but this angry Prussians and returned emigrants pulled to the earth with a crash. The present NAPOLEON was then hoisted on the column—the NAPOLEON of the French people; but this modern hero on a Trajan column was an anachronism no longer to be tolerated. A perilous-looking scaffold announces the advent of a third NAPOLEON, to replace the present bronze.

THE Spanish screw frigate *Concepcion*, thirty-seven guns, Captain MCCROHON, from Carthagena, arrived at Cadiz on the 15th of October, with the first battalion of infantry marine, which is to reinforce the Spanish army in the Havana. The fourth battalion of infantry marine was expected at Carthagena to replace the second battalion, which was to embark immediately for the Havana. The Spanish contingent destined for Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo, viz.:—4,000 infantry and 400 artillerymen, is to be ready to embark from the ports of the Peninsula by the 15th of November.

"BY the last accounts from New Orleans," says RUSSELL'S *Army and Navy Gazette*, "we have learnt that two officers—the Paymaster and Assistant-Surgeon of Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Styx*—had deserted. We do not believe that either *gentleman* was affected more to one of the contending parties in America than to another. All that we have been told is that they have seceded from the *Styx*, and that there is no desire on the part of the commander or their shipmates to 're-annex' them, from the fact that before taking flight they had, by the commission of sundry offences against the Articles of War and good discipline, rendered themselves amenable to be tried by a court-martial. The service is well rid of such fellows; and, for their sakes, we might almost be tempted to wish General BUTLER once more on the banks of the Mississippi. Cowhides, however, notwithstanding his absence, are not altogether obsolete in Louisiana."

AN English officer engaged in the war in New Zealand, writing from the Waikato river, on the 27th of July, bestows the highest praise on the gallant conduct of General CAMERON, the commander of the British forces there. It appears that the enemy, 400 strong, came in front of the English position. The British troops walked out in equal numbers. The regiment, a young one, hesitated for a moment to charge the rifle pits, and then it was that the General went on with his cap in one hand and a riding whip in the other, within fifteen yards of the work. The enemy aimed at him, and shot Colonel AUSTIN, who was coming up, through the arm. The troops then rushed on and carried all before them. In an hour and a half they had scattered their antagonists, killing forty of them, and wounding as many more. General CAMERON, in short, displayed his gallantry at the right moment, and set an example which was not lost upon those under his command. "The General," the writer adds, "is a wonderful man "under fire. We must not let him get so far ahead "again. It is a mercy he was not shot."

THE following improvements in the manufacture of armor-plates have been recently patented by Mr. T. BROWN, of Sheffield, England, being a communication from ALEXANDER HOLLEY, of New York: "This invention has for its object improvements in the manufacture of armor-plates for ships and other structures. For these purposes plates of wrought-iron are piled one on the other, having between them crushed or pulverized franklinite, spiegil iron, or similar metal; this pile is heated to a suitable degree to cause the franklinite, spiegel iron, or other similar metal to assume a pasty or melted state, and the wrought-iron plates to be brought to about a welding heat, so that when rolled or pressed the parts of the pile will combine. The rolling is to be continued till the mass is reduced into a plate of any desired thickness. A series of such compound plates are piled one on the other with pulverized franklinite, spiegel iron, or other like metal between them, and this pile is to be heated and rolled, or pressed, and reduced to the desired thickness, either for an armor-plate, or for being again piled with other plates, as above explained. Fluxes may be used when found desirable."

MR. P. M. PARSONS, of London, has lately published a practical treatise on great guns, the main object of which is to explain the probable advantages of lining with wrought-iron tubes the cast-iron ordnance of which England possesses so great a quantity. It does not appear that he has thus actually altered any guns, or made any experiments; his conclusions being founded wholly upon reasoning, partly of a theoretical, and partly of a practical character. He proposes to bore out the breech of a cast-iron gun, and to bore out the chase to a point just forward of the trunnions. Thus an 8-inch gun may be bored out to say 16-inch at the breech, the boring tapering to perhaps 10-inch just in front of the trunnions. Wrought-iron hollow cylinders of a form to fit the enlarged cavity are then to be forced in by pressure from the rear. The breech is then to be closed by a breech plug, screwed in. The transverse strength, Mr. PARSONS estimates, would be increased nearly five-fold, while the longitudinal strength would be somewhat diminished. In altering a 68-pounder, Mr. PARSONS estimates boring out 7,500 cubic inches of cast-iron, surface turning and boring 7,200 square inches of wrought-iron, and cutting 1,116 square inches of screw thread, all costing £50 at the outside, and where guns are altered in quantity, "considerably less."

GAS AS A FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS.

That the comparatively non-portable character of steam boilers has prevented the application of steam-power in very numerous instances where that agent could, under other circumstances, be most advantageously employed, will be readily acknowledged, even by those who are unacquainted with the continued efforts that have been from time to time made by inventors to obtain a really efficient substitute for the steam engine, owing to that very circumstance. At present, however, it appears to be beyond question that no substitute for steam exists, and the greatest improvement which has been seriously looked forward to is an economising of the fuel at present used, or the discovery of a new and economic one—one which is capable of ready application at the precise place where the power is required—capable of becoming a practical substitute. Electricity is still too costly to be employed, and it has hitherto been considered that, inasmuch as the substitution of gas for coal was superseding a raw material by a manufactured product, the result could not fail to be unsatisfactory. With regard to the employment of gas, adequate proof has been given that the argument alluded to is untenable, and that the gas can, and actually is, employed in the generation of steam in a manner which causes it to be more economic than the coal from which it is made, while it, moreover, possesses advantages to which coal can lay no claim. We have, during the past week, inspected at Messrs Cutler and Co.'s Gasholder and Boiler-Works, Wenlock-road, an exceedingly compact vertical steam-boiler made by them for the purpose of supplying heat from gas, as patented by Mr. Arthur Jackson, in which ordinary coal gas was the only fuel used. The boiler in question was of a capacity to supply a 4 horse power engine, and the steam was maintained at a pressure of about 5 lb, with one small burner only in use, the consumption of which was at the rate of 12 cubic feet per hour. Upon the sixteen burners being turned on (they all light from one another), the pressure gradually increased, until in seventeen minutes a pressure of 45 lb. on the square inch had been attained, the aggregate consumption of gas during that time being at the rate of 200 cubic feet per hour, so that a pressure of 45lb. was obtained with gas, which, at the price charged by the London gas companies, would cost less than 10½d. The secret of Mr. Jackson's success appears to rest in the careful construction of the boiler, by which a heating surface of 110ft. is secured, and in the use of a kind of blow-pipe burner, which causes a large amount of atmospheric air to be consumed in combination with the gas.—*Mining Journal.*

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIC.—Sunday, October 13th, the 50th anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, at which NAPOLEON I was defeated by the allied German armies, was celebrated with much ceremony and rejoicing at Leipsic, and also at many other towns and villages throughout those countries where troops were sent to form the allied host. Leipsic was very gaily decorated, and at some particular places great pains had been taken with the adornments and in the preparation of devices. One of the most notable of those places was that where stood a gate through which the Konigsberg Corps fought their way, and thus obtained an entrance into the town. There and also at the small monument erected in memory of this deed of arms, triumphal arches full sixty feet high were erected, and were decorated with laurel branches. Four other arches were erected, and were decorated with laurels, trophies of weapons, and with a profuse display of the black, red, and gold flag, the German emblem. The spot where the bridge over the Elster was blown up by NAPOLEON'S command, to prevent the pursuit of the enemy, was also gaily decorated. The ancient Council-house was, however, most distinguished by the display of flags, and other festive emblems. Over the market-place entrance was a rich green and white drapery, whilst over the great dial-plate the figures "1813" and also the word "October" shone resplendently in golden letters of large dimensions. Near the Council-house was a gigantic tribune, also decorated with laurels and flags, and on this a *Te Deum* was sung in the morning by the united societies of male choristers. This display closed with the "Hallelujah Chorus," from HANDEL'S "Messiah," and with a song of praise composed in 1814, which was succeeded by the air, well known to Germans, "*Nun danket Alle Gott.*" All the little shops or booths which stood in the market-place were cleared away by order of the corporation, so as to leave the entire area clear for the visitors and those who were to take part in the proceedings. The houses opposite the Council-house, or situated on the sides of the square, were richly adorned, and on one was a large transparency, on which were the words, "Base is the nation which does not stake all upon its honor," while many of the decorations also contained allusions and patriotic expressions of a similar nature. Most of the cities, towns, and villages were represented by deputations of two of their inhabitants, but Berlin sent fifty-two persons as representatives of the capital. Many veterans who had fought in the memorable fight were present as honored guests, and in the morning these men naturally visited those places most hallowed in their memories. One principal point of attraction to these aged warriors was the Napoleon stone, a simple block of granite, which marks the spot on which the EMPEROR stood during the greater part of October 18, and whence he issued his orders during the battle. Here, about four in the afternoon, he received intelligence of the continued superiority of forces on the part of the enemy, and here it was that he issued the order for the retirement of the French troops; and then, nature being exhausted, amidst his maps and field plans, he sank into a short slumber, from which he was awakened by MURAT, King of Naples. Although the celebration was carried out with much enthusiasm, nothing was done to offend the national pride of the conquered. An immense torch-light procession took place on the evening of Sunday, and on Monday a procession, consisting of 20,000 persons, paraded the town and several noteworthy places. At Berlin the day was celebrated by a solemn religious service, in accordance with the proclamation issued by the KING, expressive of a wish that a service should be held in every church throughout the kingdom in commemoration of the people's battle; and at various other places the day was observed in a similar manner.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—M. GUEROULT, deputy from Paris, takes notice in the *Opinion Nationale* of the rumored intention to annex Mexico to France, and opposes the project most vehemently. *He says that instead of* 30,000 *French troops which occupy but a small part of Mexico, at least* 190,000 *would be required to hold the country permanently.* To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he observes that 100,000 men were actually employed in Algeria for many years, although the area of that country is eight or more times less than that of Mexico. In this provision he leaves out of the question the probable case of war with the United States; but if only thirty thousand filibusters and volunteers were sent annually to help Juarez in keeping up guerrilla warfare, *he thinks that a third of the French budget would be absorbed in making head against them.* To put the case shortly in an economical point of view, he says that France has already spent two hundred millions to get back sixty; and that if she continues the occupation to get back the two hundred, she must spend a million. He calls for a withdrawal of the army of occupation without delay.—*Paris Correspondent.*

A GOOD MAN AND A TRUE.—The following remarks, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, were made by a non-commissioned officer of the —— New York Artillery (we have the number but prefer not to give it), in a hotel in this city recently. The officer is at home on a twenty days' leave, given him on account of his remarkably good conduct and bravery. Though he describes himself as a "loafer," no one will deny that he is a true man and a patriotic soldier. The conversation was started by the entrance into the room of a black French poodle. The soldier said:—

"There's a French poodle. I know it is. I used to be in the fancy dog business myself, before I went to soldiering. Did I find soldiering pay better? Yes I did! I always spend all I can get. I can't help it. You see I'm a loafer, I am. I get my little seventeen dollars a month for the little place I have in the battery, and I spend it all, and I fight for my country. Here in New York I used to get more money, but I spent it all, and it didn't do me any more good than what I get now. And then I know, all the time I am doing my country's work. You see there are soldiers and there are 'sogers!' I'm a *soldier*, clear through.

"We have lost two batteries since this war began, and I have been all through the fighting from the first. We came out of one fight with seven men, and out of another with five. I was one of those seven men, and I was one of those five. It seems strange to me that while I saw men laid out all around me, who had wives and mothers and babies, I shouldn't be hit. I am a loafer, I am; I haven't got a mother, or a wife, or a baby, or a sister, or a brother. But they spared me, and killed hundreds of men who had lots of folks to mourn for them. I wish, sometimes, that I could have been laid out in the place of any of those poor fellows. Nobody would cry for me, but there would have been some honor in dying for my country. I am going back in a few days, and if I should get an arm or a leg shot off, I should have to come back to New York and beg for my living. I hope if they hit me they will kill me. I am ready to die, any day, for my country!"

THE LIGHT DRAFT MONITOR "YAZOO."—One of the twenty light draft Monitors ordered in March last by the Government, is fast approaching completion at the extensive shipyard of WM. CRAMP & SONS, Kensington, Philadelphia. The *Yazoo* will be 225 feet in length over armor, breadth of beam 45 feet, and a total depth amidships of 9 feet 1 inch. The vessel will have a flat bottom, with one inch dead rise, the bilge to be formed by a radius of 15 inches.

The sides of the inner hull are vertical, surrounding which is another iron hull, having also vertical sides, the depth of which is three inches less than that of the inner. The space between these hulls is arranged so as to be filled with water at pleasure, for the purpose of giving the vessel greater draft, and bringing the deck near the surface when in action. The interior of the vessel is divided into compartments by water-tight bulk-heads of plate-iron, communication between them being afforded by wrought-iron water-tight doors. The water compartments will be filled and emptied by two powerful pumps, each capable of delivering three thousand gallons per minute.

For propelling the vessel, two engines, working entirely independent of each other, are to be used. The cylinders of each will be 22 inches diameter, and 30 inches stroke of piston. These are to be connected with two propellers of cast-iron, each 9 feet in diameter and 12 feet pitch. The surface condenser will have 3,294 inches, with a cooling surface of 2,500 square feet. There are to be two horizontal tubular boilers, each to have four furnaces, with a grate surface of 150 square feet, and a fire surface of 4,120 feet.

There are also to be two circulating pumps, with a double oscillating engine for driving them. The draft of water for this vessel, when loaded, will be 6½ feet; area of water line, 7,120 [illegible] square feet; displacement at water line, per inch of draft, 17 2-10 tons; and total displacement at 6½ feet draft, 1176

tons. The work on this Monitor is of a superior character, and will again add to the reputation of her builders. The plating and backing of wood, size of turrets, construction of deck and interior, being the same as the old Monitors, a description is rendered unnecessary.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

List of promotions, appointments and casualties in the New Jersey Regiments, in the service of the United States, since October 1, 1863.

I. PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Isaac L. F. Elkin, of Company D, to be Adjutant, September 20, 1863, vice Vroom, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Captain William E. Bryan, of Company H, to be Major, June 25, 1863, vice Stickney, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Benjamin D. Coley, of Company K, to be Captain of Company I, September 24, 1863, vice R. H. Lee, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Michael Mullery, of Company K, to be Captain of Company I, July 24, 1863, vice Burrell, promoted.

Sergeant Major Joseph W. Johnson, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, October 27, 1863, vice Coursin, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Henry H. Todd, of Company D, to be Captain of Company D, October 3, 1863, vice Sine, resigned.

First Lieutenant William B. Mason, of Company K, to be Captain of Company H, October 3, 1863, vice Davis, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Henry Hartford, of Company F, to be First Lieutenant of Company E, October 3, 1863, vice Donald, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Martin J. Manning, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, October 3, 1863, vice Mason, promoted.

Sergeant Major John A. Whitney, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, October 3, 1863, vice Peer, resigned.

Sergeant James Gillan, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, October 3, 1863, vice Longer, resigned.

John Smith, Private, Invalid Corps, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, October 3, 1863, vice Todd, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant William H. Franklin, of Company C, to be Captain of Company I, September 11, 1863, vice Stone, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John E. Pepper, of Company C, to be First Lieutenant of Company C, October 24, 1863, vice Franklin, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George W. Hummell, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, October 7, 1863, vice Axe, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Richard N. Herring, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant of Company G, October 24, 1863, vice McNeely, promoted.

Quartermaster Sergeant Charles W. Taylor, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, October 24, 1863, vice Brannin, deceased.

Sergeant Benjamin A. Pine, to be Second Lieutenant of Company C, October 24, 1863, vice Pepper, promoted.

Sergeant Robert Love, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, October 24, 1863, vice Hodge, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant James A. Carr, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, July 3, 1863, vice Layton, promoted.

Sergeant William H. Egan, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, October 5, 1863, vice Cory, promoted, and Axtell, declined.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (First Cavalry).—Samuel Powell, to be Assistant Surgeon, October 2, 1863, vice Dayton, promoted.

First Lieutenant William Harper, of Company C, to be Captain of Company E, October 3, 1863, vice Kester, promoted.

First Lieutenant P. Penn Gaskell, of Company D, to be Captain of Company F, October 23, 1863, vice Lucas, promoted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Charles J. Field, of Company E, to be Captain of Company E, October 14, 1863, vice Sandford, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Miller, of Company E, to be First Lieutenant of Company E, October 14, 1863, vice Field, promoted.

Sergeant Major Stephen Pierson, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E, October 14, 1863, vice Miller, promoted.

II. CASUALTIES.

RESIGNATIONS, &C., REPORTED SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Johan J. G. Schmaltz, of Company E, resigned, October 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Edgar P. Ackerman, of Company K, dismissed, September 30, 1863.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant James Dalzell, of Company B, dismissed, October 2, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant George A. Bennett, of Company C, resigned, April 6, 1863, (previous report of dismissal incorrect.)

First Lieutenant Norman H. Camp, of Company K, resigned, September 26, 1863, to accept appointment in Signal Corps.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Matthias C. Hay, of Company I, resigned, October 24, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Charles T. Bowers, dismissed, October 7, 1863.

Second Lieutenant James M. Brannin, of Company B, died ——, 1863.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain William H. Dunning, of Company K, dismissed, September 14, 1863.

First Lieutenant William S. Provost, of Company B, resigned, October 9, 1863.

First Lieutenant Edwin R. Good, of Company F, resigned, October 7, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Baldwin, of Company F, declined appointment as First Lieutenant of Company C.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenent James T. Lowe, of Company G, died, October 30, 1863, of wounds received in action at Bristoe Station.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Ralph B. Goudy, of Company F, resigned, September 30, 1833.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Charles M. Fairclo, of Company B, resigned, October 6, 1863.

Second Lieutenant George Martin, of Company C, dismissed, October 5, 1863.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—(*Second Cavalry.*)—First Lieutenant F. Penn Gaskell, (of Company D, First Cavalry Regiment), declined appointment as Captain of Company I.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Captain John Sandford, of Company E, dismissed, August 29, 1863.

Captain Henry C. Bartlett, of Company G, dismissed, August 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Francis Tully, of Company K, dismissed, October 5, 1863.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions have been issued by direction of the Governor of Massachusetts:—

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Joslin, of Worcester, to be Colonel, July 4, 1863, vice Ward, killed in battle.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant William F. Perkins, of Boston, to be Captain, April 12, 1863, vice N. P. Hallowell, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 54th Regiment Volunteers.

First Lieutenant John Kelliher, of Bridgewater, to be Captain, September 9, 1863, vice Putnam, discharged.

Sergeant James H. Spencer, of Taunton, to be First Lieutenant, September 9, 1863, vice Kelliher, promoted.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant John H. Dusseault, of Somerville to be Second Lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Swain, discharged to be Second Lieutenant in Signal Corps, United States Army.

Sergeant Henry F. Felch, of Natick, to be Second Lieutenant, October 25, 1863, vice Persons, discharged.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Guy V. Henry, of First United States Artillery, to be Colonel, October 28, 1863, vice Porter, discharged.

Assistant-Surgeon Andrew Smith, of Williamstown, to be Surgeon, October 4, 1863, vice Brewster, discharged.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant James M. Walton, of Philadelphia, to be Captain, October 7, 1863, vice Willard, discharged.

Second Lieutenant J. Albert Pratt, of Waltham, to be First Lieutenant, August 15, 1863, vice Wild, appointed Captain in Second Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Henry W. Littlefield, of Milton, to be First Lieutenant, October 7, 1863, vice Walton, promoted.

Z. Boylston Adams, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, August 15, 1863, vice Pratt, promoted.

Sergeant Alfred H. Knowles, of Orleans, (24th Regiment Volunteers,) to be Second Lieutenant, October 7, 1863, vice Littlefield, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, (FIRST VETERANS.)—Colonel Chas. E. Griswold, of Boston, (formerly Colonel 22d Regt. Vols.,) to be Colonel, July 16, 1863.

James E. Dawes, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, October 30, 1863.

Second Lieutenant John F. Thayer, of Boston, (43d Regiment M. V. M.,) to be First Lieutenant, October 30, 1863.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, (SECOND VETERANS.)—George H. Howe, of Monson, to be Second Lieutenant, November 2, 1863, under G. O., No. 75, War Dept., 1862.

Joseph W. Gird of Worcester, to be Second Lieutenant, November 3, 1863, under G. O., No. 75, War Dept., 1862.

Captain William T. Harlow, of Worcester, (late of 21st Regt. Vols.,) to be Major, November 5, 1863.

George E. Priest, of Watertown, to be First Lieutenant, November 5, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Myron Smith Sanford, of Worcester, (Stokes Battery Ill. Vols.,) to be Second Lieutenant, November 4, 1863.

TENTH UNATTACHED COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant Silas Sanborn, Jr., of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, November 2, 1863.

Elijah W. Barstow, of Mattapoisett, to be Second Lieutenant, November 2, 1863.

THE BATTLE OF BRISTOE STATION.

REBEL OFFICIAL REPORTS.

GENERAL LEE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

GENERAL—In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:—

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpepper Court House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed that river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison Court House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

General Fitz Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines south of the Rapidan. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back towards Culpepper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th instant, and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahannock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to wait during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry, under General Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry in the meantime had crossed the Rapidan after our movement began, but was repulsed by General Fitz Lee and pursued towards Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, north of the river, and intercepting the retreat of the enemy

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristoe Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between General Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristoe Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

The vicinity of the intrenchments around Washington and Alexandria rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock, the army returned, on the 18th, to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to General Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, General Imboden was instructed to advance down the valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th inst. he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concentrated plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation. Only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack General Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number four hundred and thirty-four were taken by Gen. Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

GENERAL STUART'S REPORT.

BUCKLAND, VA., Oct. 20, 1863.

GENERAL—After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of Major-General Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warrenton, in order that Major-General Lee, coming from Auburn, might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when, on hearing Major-General Lee's guns on their flank I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the route was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major-General Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about two hundred prisoners, eight wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipments. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, General Fitz Lee pushed down the pike towards Gainesville, while I, with a few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could not be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down towards Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the First Army Corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the First Army Corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick, and composed of ten regiments. Most respectfully,

E. B. STUART, Major-General.

GENERAL IMBODEN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, IN THE FORK OF THE SHENANDOAH, NEAR FRONT ROYAL, Oct. 19, 1863.

Colonel R. H. CHILTON, Chief of Staff, A. N. V.:

COLONEL—Yesterday (Sunday) morning at two o'clock, I moved from Berryville to surprise and capture the garrison at Charlestown. The surprise was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of our approach until I had the town entirely surrounded. I found the enemy occupying the Court House, jail, and some contiguous buildings in the heart of the town, all loop-holed for musketry, and the Court House yard enclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender Colonel Simpson requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "Take me if you can." I immediately opened on the building with artillery at less than three hundred yards, and with half a dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, where he formed and fled towards Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town he was met by the Eighteenth Cavalry, Colonel Imboden's and Gilmour's battalions.

One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and five others who were mounted fled at the first fire and ran the gauntlet, and fled towards Harper's Ferry. The force I captured was the Ninth Maryland Regiment and three companies of cavalry, numbering between four and five hundred men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. The wagons, horses and mules, arms, ammunition, medicine and clothing, were considerable, all of which I have saved, and will have properly accounted for. As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces—infantry, artillery and cavalry—appeared in Charlestown in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property, I was prepared for them. I retired from the town and fell back slowly towards Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way, from ten o'clock till near sunset. My loss, as far as ascertained, is very small—five killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, more or less, three or four mortally. Captain Coleman will lose an arm and Captain Cunnel was badly shot in the hip. I think a few—ten or fifteen broken down men, who straggled behind, were captured. We killed and wounded dreadfully several of the enemy in the Court House, including the Adjutant of the Ninth Maryland; and, in the fight along the road the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with good effect. I marched nearly all night, and reached the river here at daybreak. It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN, Brigadier-General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE'S DISPATCHES.

FIRST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7—9:30 P. M.

Major-General Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery, on this side, taking a number of prisoners.

Major-General French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the Ford.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7—10 P. M.

General Sedgwick reports capturing this afternoon in his operations, four colonels, three lieutenant colonels, many other officers, and over eight hundred men, together with four battle flags.

General French captured over four hundred prisoners, officers and men.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA., Nov. 8—8:40 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the Cavalry beyond. Major-General Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle flags, and over 1,500 prisoners.

Maj.-General French took over 400 prisoners.

Gen. Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded; French's about 70.

The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 9, 1863.

General Orders, No. 101.

The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his entrenchments behind the Rapidan. To Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick and the officers and men of the Fifth and Sixth corps participating in the attack, particularly in the storming party under Brig.-Gen. Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1,600 prisoners. To Maj.-General French, and the officers and men of the Third corps engaged—particularly to the leading column, commanded by Col. De Trobriand—his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and his seizure of the enemy's intrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
(signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

TRANSFERS OF CLOTHING, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 357.

All officers transferring clothing or camp and garrison equipage will make the invoice thereof in triplicate, two copies of which will be delivered, or transmitted, to the officer to whom the transfer is made, and the third will be transmitted forthwith, by mail, to the Quartermaster-General, at Washington, D. C.

The only exception to this regulation is, when company commanders or other officers issue clothing directly to enlisted men.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 355.

Medical directors of armies in the field will forward, direct to the Surgeon-General, at Washington, duplicates of their reports to their several Commanding Generals of the killed and wounded, after every engagement. By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, November 7, 1863.

Surgeon William Worthington, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, for failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal, under arrest, as ordered, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain L. Edwin Knapp, 20th Michigan Volunteers; First Lieutenants J. S. Williams, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers; and John R. Reynolds, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers; and Lieutenant George W. Kirby, 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade; to date October 12, 1863, they having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Captain Richard R. Browner, 7th Maryland Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Desertion.

Captain H. Rowley, 69th New York Volunteers, to date August 6, 1863; Captain John J. Prentiss, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, to date December 31, 1862; and Second Lieutenant F. Stanley Beacham, 7th Maryland Volunteers, to date August 16, 1863; they having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Captain H. B. Brown, 161st New York Volunteers, to date November 4, 1863, for violation of the 52d and 77th Articles of War, and absence without leave.

Captain William H. Lenan, 38th Indiana Volunteers, to date November 7, 1863, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant W. H. Eacott, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, to date November 4, 1863, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Albany Peckham, 34th Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, to date November 5, 1863, for incompetency, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant James P. Hall, 10th New York Cavalry, to date November 2, 1863, for uttering forged papers.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Henry Paschall, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 2, 1863, for incompetency.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. Towner, 158th New York Volunteers, to date November 2, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, drunkenness while on duty and violation of arrest.

Lieutenant David F. Gordon, Regimental Quartermaster 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant George Hohman, 40th New York Volunteers, to date April 10, 1863, for breach of arrest and desertion.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Johnson, Invalid Corps, to date November 7, 1863.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States;—

Major Rufus P. Patterson, 12th Illinois Volunteers, with pay from date at which he rejoins for duty.

Captain Thomas R. Leavitt, 1st New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:—

Captain Zalmon S. Main, 52d Indiana Volunteers; and he is allowed to remain in the service as of the rank to which he has been promoted.

Colonel H. Fowler, 65th New York Volunteers, he having been honorably mustered out of service as Colonel 63d New York Volunteers by consolidation, and hence improperly reported as an officer in the service of the United States.

SENTENCES REMITTED.

The sentences awarded First Lieutenants W. H. Vance and E. G. Hoffman, 165th New York Volunteers, the former "to be cashiered," the latter "to be dismissed the service of the United States," have been remitted by the President on account of the previous good character of the accused and the gallantry they have displayed in action since their trial.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from November 9th, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Desertion.

Colonel A. H. Tippin, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Drunkenness.

Captain R. L. Thompson, 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without proper authority and drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Stewart, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant William Statham, 4th Delaware Volunteers.
Captain Michael O'Rorke, 164th New York Volunteers.

Absence without proper authority, and failing to report at headquarters, Military District of Washington, as ordered.

First Lieutenant John Brooks, 1st Virginia Battery.

Absence without authority and attempting to leave the city of Washington in citizen's clothes.

Captain John McQuhae, 17th Connecticut Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Colonel H. Berdan, 1st Regiment Sharpshooters, heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from this office, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Rogers, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to the Medical Director at that place.

Surgeon Thomas B. Reed, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to proceed to Clarksburg, Va., and report in person to the Medical Director of West Virginia, for duty.

The Hospital Board convened by special Orders No. 414, September 15th, 1863, of the War Department, and of which Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Lathrop Assistant Inspector General, is President, has been ordered to proceed without delay to inspect and report upon the United States General Hospitals at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillan, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon General United States Army, to settle up his accounts as Medical Purveyor.

DISMISSED.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. Tower, 158th New York Volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, drunkenness on duty and violation of arrest.

Surgeon William Worthington, 93d Pa., Volunteers, for failing to report under arrest to the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53 of the War Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

So much of Special Orders No. 319, September 23d, 1863, from Headquarters of the Mississippi, as mustered out of service, Surgeon Rainer Schallers, 53d Ohio Volunteers, have been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged the service of the United States.

So much of Special Orders No. 478, October 26th, 1863, of the War Department, as directed, Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, United States Volunteers, to report in person to the Medical Director of the Department of the Tennessee, has been revoked, and he has been ordered to report to the Medical Directar of the Army of the Cumberland for duty.

DISCHARGED.

Surgeon C. A. Robertson, 159th New York Volunteers, on account of physical disability.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. De Forest, 78th Ohio Volunteers, for incompetency.

Assistant Surgeon John Everhart, 12th Kansas Volunteers, for having failed to appear before a Medical Board of Examination, appointed to report upon his qualifications as a Medical Officer.

Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Cassenplug, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

GENERAL MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 1, 1863.

General: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this Army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburg. The report has been detained by my failure to receive the reports of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in the battle.

On the 28th of June, I received orders from the President, placing me in command of the Army. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows:—The Confederate Army, commanded by General R. E. Lee, estimated at over one hundred thousand strong, all arms, had crossed the Potomac River, and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance (Ewell's corps) on the Susquehanna, between Harrisburgh and Columbia. Longstreet's corps was at Chambersburgh, and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown.

The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the position and strength of the different corps of the Army, but principally in bringing up cavalry, which had been covering the rear of the Army in its passage over the Potomac, and to which a large increase had just been made from the force previously attached to the defences of Washington. Orders were given on that day to make General French, commanding at Harper's Ferry, move with 7,000 men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the balance of his force, estimated at 4,000, to remove and escort the public property to Washington.

On the 29th the Army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day was in position, its left at Emmittsburgh and its right at New-Windsor. Buford's division of cavalry was on the left flank with its advance at Gettysburg. Kilpatrick's division was in front at Hanover, where he encountered this day General Stuart's Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, and passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped Gregg's division, which was delayed in taking its position on the right flank by the occupation of the roads by columns of infantry.

On the 30th, the right flank of the Army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmittsburgh, in the vicinity of which place three corps—the First, Eleventh and Third—were collected, under orders of Major-General Reynolds. General Buford having reported from Gettysburg the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road, in some force, General Reynolds was directed to occupy Gettysburg. On reaching that place on the 1st of July, General Reynolds found Buford's cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on the Cashtown road, but was being held in check in a most gallant manner by General Buford's cavalry.

Major-General Reynolds immediately moved around the town of Gettysburg, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advance division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the Eleventh corps (General Howard) to advance as promptly as possible. Soon after making his dispositions for the attack, Major-General Reynolds fell mortally wounded, the command of the First corps devolving on Major-General Doubleday, and the command of the field on Maj.-Gen. Howard, who arrived about this time, (11:30 A. M.,) with the Eleventh corps, then commanded by Major-General Schurz. Major-General Howard pushed forward two divisions of the Eleventh corps to support the First corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy on the ridge to the north of the town, and posted his Third division, with three batteries of artillery on Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town. Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be Hill's corps. In the early part of the action success was on our side—Wadsworth's division of the First corps having driven the enemy back some distance, and capturing numerous prisoners, among them General Archer, of the Confederate Army.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction with Ewell's corps, coming on the York and Harrisburgh roads, which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to bring vastly superior forces against both the First and Eleventh corps, outflanking our line of battle and pressing it so severely that at about 4 P. M. Major-General Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished—not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town and the men getting confused in the streets.

About the time of the withdrawal Major-General Hancock arrived, whom I had dispatched to represent me on the field on hearing of the death of General Reynolds. In conjunction with Major-General Howard, General Hancock proceeded to post troops on Cemetery Ridge and to repel an attack that the enemy made on our right flank. This attack was not, however, very vigorous. The enemy, seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

About 7 P. M., Major-Generals Slocum and Sickles, with the Twelfth corps and part of the Third, reached the ground and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted.

Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support, with his whole army, the attack already made, and reports from Major-Generals Hancock and Howard on the character of the position being favorable, I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the evening of the 1st, issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburg, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster.

At 11 P. M. of the 1st, I broke up my headquarters, which, till then, had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1 A. M. of the 2d. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground. By 7 A. M., the Second and Fifth corps, with the rest of the Third, had reached the ground and were posted as follows:—The Eleventh corps retained its position on the cemetery side, just opposite to the town. The First corps was posted on the right of the 11th, on an elevated knoll, connecting with a ridge extending to the south and east, on which the Second corps was placed. The right of the Twelfth corps rested on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore Pike, and which formed on the right flank of the Twelfth something of an obstacle. Cemetery Ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge, called Round-Top, running east and west. The Second and Third corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery Ridge, on the left of the Eleventh corps. The Fifth corps, pending the arrival of the Sixth, was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made, the enemy was massing his troops on the exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

At 2 P. M. the Sixth corps arrived, after a march of thirty-two miles, accomplished from 9 A. M. the day previous. On its arrival being reported, I immediately directed the Fifth corps to move over to our extreme left, and the Sixth to occupy its place as a reserve for the right. About 3 P. M. I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the Fifth corps and post it, when I found that Major-General Sickles, commanding the Third corps, not fully apprehending the instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps a half mile or three-quarters of a mile in front of the line of the Second corps, on the prolongation of which it was designed his corps should rest. Having found Major-General Sickles, I was explaining to him that he was too far in advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries on his front and his flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry and made a vigorous assault. The Third corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the Second corps were immediately sent by Major-General Hancock to cover the right flank of the Third corps, and soon after the assault commenced the Fifth corps most fortunately arrived, and took position on the left of the Third.

Major-General Sykes' command immediately sending a force to occupy Round-Top Ridge, when a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Third corps, under Major-General Birney, Major-General Sickles having been wounded early in the action, the superiority in number of corps in the enemy enabling him to outflank its advance position, General Birney was counselled to fall back and re-form behind the line originally designed to be held. In the meantime, perceiving great exertions on the part of the enemy, the Sixth corps (Major-General Sedgwick) and part of the Fifth corps (to the command of which I had assigned Major-General Newton) particularly Lockwood's Maryland Brigade, together with detachments from the Second corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded together with the gallant resistance of the Fifth corps in checking, and finally repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts.

On the extreme left another assault was, however, made about 8 P. M. on the Eleventh corps from the left of the town, which was repulsed with the assistance of the troops from the Second and First corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the Twelfth corps were sent as reinforcements. During their absence, the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who, during the absence of Geary's division of the Twelfth corps, advanced and occupied part of the line. On the morning of the 3d, General Geary, having returned during the night, was attacked at early dawn by the enemy, but succeeded in driving him back, and occupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all the morning along this part of the line. General Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's brigade, Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicting very severe losses on the enemy. With this exception the quiet of the lines remained undisturbed till 1 P. M. on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over one hundred and twenty-five guns, playing upon our centre and left. This cannonade continued for over two hours, when our guns failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre. The assault was made with great firmness, being directed principally against the point occupied by the Second corps, and was repelled with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by Doubleday's division and Stannard's brigade of the First corps.

During the assault both Major-General Hancock, commanding the left centre, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, commanding the Second corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewed with his dead and wounded, and numbers of prisoners fell into our hands.

Buford's division of cavalry, after its arduous service at Gettysburg on the 1st, was, on the 2d, sent to Westminster to refit and guard our trains. Kilpatrick's division, that on the 29th, 30th and 1st had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry, was on the 3d sent to our extreme left, on the Emmettsburgh road, where good service was rendered in assaulting the enemy's line and occupying his attention. At the same time General Gregg was engaged with the enemy on our extreme right, having passed across the Baltimore Pike and Bonaughtown roads, and boldly attacked the enemy's left and rear.

On the morning of the 4th, reconnoissance developed that the enemy had drawn back his left flank, but maintained his position in front of our left, apparently assuming a new line parallel to the mountain.

On the morning of the 5th it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The Sixth corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road, and cavalry on the Cashtown road, and the Emmetsburgh and Monterey Passes.

The 5th and 6th of July were employed in succoring the wounded and burying the dead. Major-General Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth corps, having pushed the pursuit of the enemy as far as the Fairfield Pass and the mountains, and reporting that the Pass was very strong—one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay for a considerable time any pursuing force—I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement; and, accordingly, leaving McIntosh's brigade of cavalry and Neil's brigade of infantry to continue harassing the enemy, I got the army in motion for Middletown, and orders were immediately sent to Major-General French, at Frederick, to reoccupy Harper's Ferry, and send a force to occupy Turner's Pass in South Mountain. I subsequently ascertained that Major-General French had not only anticipated these orders in part, but had pushed a cavalry force to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge, and captured its guard. Buford was at same time sent to Williamsport and Hagerstown. The duty above assigned to the cavalry was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harassed, his trains destroyed, and many captures of guns and prisoners made.

After halting a day at Middletown to procure necessary supplies and bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July, was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights near the marsh which runs in advance of Williamsport. In taking this position several skirmishes and affairs had been had with the enemy, principally by the cavalry and the Eleventh and Sixth corps. The Thirteenth was occupied in reconnoissances of the enemy's position and preparations for an attack; but on advancing on the morning of the 14th, it was ascertained that he had retired the night previous by the bridge at Falling Waters and ford at Williamsport. The cavalry in pursuit overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. Previous to the retreat of the enemy, Gregg's division of cavalry was crossed at Harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlestown and Shephardstown, had a spirited contest, in which the enemy was driven to Martinsburgh and Winchester, and pursued and harassed in his retreat.

The pursuit was resumed by a flank movement of the army crossing the Potomac at Berlin, and moving down the Loudon Valley. The cavalry were immediately pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge, and having learned from servants of the withdrawal of the Confederate army from the lower valley of the Shenandoah, the army (the Third corps, Maj.-Gen. French, being in advance) was moved into Manassas Gap, in the hope of being able to intercept a portion of the enemy in possession of the Gap, but was disputed so successfully as to enable the rear guard to withdraw by the way of Strasburgh. The Confederate army retiring to the Rapidan, a position was taken with this army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July.

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to enumerate all the instances of gallantry and good conduct which distinguished such a hard-fought field as Gettysburg. The report of the corps commanders and their subordinates, herewith submitted, will furnish all the information on this subject. I will only add my tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enabled a crowning victory to be obtained, which I feel confident the country will never cease to bear in grateful remembrance. It is my duty, as well as my pleasure to call attention to the earnest efforts at coöperation on the part of Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehannah, and particularly to his advance of 4,000 men, under Brig.-Gen. W. F. Smith, who joined me at Boonsboro', just prior to the withdrawal of the Confederate army.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to my Staff, general and personal, to each and all of whom I was indebted for unremitting activity and most efficient assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. G. Meade,
Major-General Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, A. G. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The clipper ship *Onward* sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 8th.

A Gloucester, Mass., correspondent says:—"The *Niagara*, we understand, has not been very successful in obtaining men, shipping two men and losing six."

On Sunday, 19th Oct., a party of guerrillas on the Mississippi fired on the steamers *White Cloud* and *Emma No. 2*. They killed a woman on the *White Cloud*, and put 65 bullets into the *Emma*. The naval transport *New National* shelled the woods between Helena and White River, Arkansas, where the occurrence took place, for several hours and dispersed the force.

It is worth remarking that our constructing resources enable us at the regular navy ship-yards to build 15 and 20 ships a year at each, if it were necessary. The great drawback on the completion of our vessels is the inability of machinists to furnish their engines as soon as they are ordered. Several vessels are now waiting for their machinery, and is

every other way ready for sea; but they must wait months before they can be put in active service.

THE Navy Department determined to build a fleet of vessels of war exclusively made of iron, with double propellors. An important addition has been made to the proposed fleet, and instead of three it now numbers seven. One of the class has been finished and is nearly ready for sea; the others are about to be built. The Department has rendered it incumbent on the contractors to complete these ships as soon as circumstances will permit. The following are the names of the vessels of the new fleet:—*Suwanee, Shamokin, Inuscoola, Mohonga, Winnepee, Ashuchot. Monocacy.*

THE Navy Department has contracted with the following parties to build machinery for the new fleet of wooden steamships:—Novelty Iron Works, New York, cylinder 100 inches; Ætna Iron Works, New York, 60 to 100 inches; Morgan Iron Works, New York, 60 to 100 inches; Corliss Iron Works, Providence, R. I., 100 inches; Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, Hartford, 60 inches; Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, 60 inches; Globe Iron Works, Boston, 60 inches; South Brooklyn Iron Works, New York, 60 inches; Hazlehurst & Co. Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Hoole & Hunt Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, 60 inches; Gardner & Lake Iron Works, Providence, R. I., 60 inches.

THE Department has reports of the capture by the U. S. steamer *Calypso*, of the British schooner *Herald*, from Nassau, off Frying-Pan Shoals on the 25th ult; by the *Annie* tender to the U. S. steamer *Fort Henry* of the British schooner *Martha Jane*, from Bayport bound to Havana, loaded with 26,609 pounds (as per manifest) sea Island cotton, and carrying $1,206 88 in gold, silver, and U. S. Treasury notes, and $127 in rebel currency; by the U S. steamer *Honduras* Oct, 15th, of the steamer *Mail*, under British colors, from Bayport, Fla., and bound to Havana, Cuba, with 176 bales of cotton and 66 barrels of turpentine, 100 bales being long staple, the remainder short; by the *Niphon* and *James Adger*, on the 11th inst, of the rebel steamer *Cornubia;* by the *James Adger* of the steamer *R. E Lee;* by the *Niphon*, on the same day, of the *Ella & Anna*, all inward bound to Wilmington with stores and ammunition.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows from the United States gunboat *Kanawha*, off Mobile:—"This vessel is one of the twenty-three gunboats contracted for at the commencement of the war. She has been doing very efficient service on this station since February, 1862; she has captured fifteen prizes, ran three on shore, and assisted in capturing several more. On the 13th of October the steamer *Alice*, an old offender, succeeded in running in. We exchanged a few shots with Fort Morgan on the occasion. One shot was received from the fort, striking on our deck, and lodging between the upper clamp and outside planking. It remains there yet. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, of this ship, has just received orders to return home on the arrival here of his relief, Acting Assistant Surgeon Franklin Brigham. Our officers are as follows, viz.:—W. K. Mayo, Lieutenant Commanding; Levi S. Fickett, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; W. W. Duley, Acting Ensign; W. A. Purdie, Acting Ensign; J. H. Tinkham, Assistant Surgeon; L. L. Penniman, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Edward Farmer, Second Assistant Engineer; W. S. Cherry, Third Assistant Engineer; Monroe Murphy, Third Assistant Engineer; M. W. Mather, Third Assistant Engineer; R. P. Boss, Acting Master's Mate. The *Penola, Aroostook* and *Kennebec*, belonging on this station, have gone to New Orleans for repairs.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The U. S. steamship *Union* sailed on the 12th for New Orleans and intermediate ports. She had on board an immense cargo of stores, provisions and necessaries for our blockade fleets, besides an immense mail: a large number of officers and some sailors for the squadron also went out.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department to send the U. S. steam gunboat *Pembina* to New Orleans for service in the East Gulf Squadron. The vessel received her sailing orders on the 12th, and was to leave the Navy Yard the following morning.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Admiral Paulding to ascertain on the arrival of each vessel-of-war at this station, the amount of repairs she needs, and to report to the Department the amount of time it will take to effect them; if the authorities of the Yard cannot complete the vessel in a sufficiently short period, she is to be sent to New York to some private yard, and to be turned over during her stay to the superintendence of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Orders have been received to change the name of the steam-tug *Vanderbill*, which was purchased by the Department a few days ago, to *Lupin*. A steamer called the *Odd Fellow* has been purchased to take the the place of the *Vanderbill* temporarily.

Admiral Paulding has ordered the commanding officers of all vessels at the New York station, to furnish him once a week with the number of officers and crew on board their vessels, with a statement of the deficiencies in both.

There are now nearly twenty-five hundred men on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, a great proportion of them being landsmen. Within the past few days, however, more seamen have enlisted than usual.

Within the past week the officers of the Russian and Italian frigates have visited the Yard, and been received cordially. One of the Russian gunboats, which dragged its anchor during the late gale, is now at the Yard undergoing repairs.

The iron-clad *Onondaga* will be ready to make her trial trip in about three weeks. Steam has been up on board for some time, and the engines are reported to work admirably.

The following vessels are now at the Navy Yard:

Steamers—Dawn 4 guns, R. R. Cuyler 9, Pembina 4, Sebago 10, Augusta 10, Brooklyn 22, Fort Jackson 13, Magnolia 4, Iris 2, Hydrangea 2, Snow Drop 2, Maumee 6, Shamrock 10, Mattabesett 10, Chicapee 10, Mendota 10, Metacomet 10, Chenango 10, Ellenville 9, Nyack 6, Gov. Buckingham 6, Cherokee 10, Mercury 2, Manhattan 2, Wampanoag 13, Vixen 3, Otsego 10, Tallapoosa 10, Ascutney 10, Nevins 9, Proteus 9, Galatea 10, Winooska 10, Hartford 22, Glaucus 11, Neptune 13, Vicksburg 1, Mantonomah 4, Tecumseh 2, Onondaga 4, Emma 7, Kensington 4, Peterhoff —— Algonquin 10, Peoria 10, Tullahoma 10, Susquehanna 10, frigate Savannah 22.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamers *Lodona*, 7, and *Itasca*, 5, went into commission at the Philadelphia Yard on the 6th, and will sail for active service as soon as orders from the Department are received. The *Quaker City* is still on the dry docks, undergoing repairs, and when completed, the *Kansas* will be placed on in order to have her hull coppered. The *Powhatan* is still at anchor in the stream, but will soon be hauled in to one of the wharves and undergo thorough repairing.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The chief interest during the week has centered upon the combination of the workmen against the recent order of the Department requiring work to commence at sunrise. Of the thirty-eight hundred employed, only five hundred continued work, the remainder holding meetings and sending committees to Commodore Montgomery, the commandant, to express their purpose to resist the new order. He told them that his orders from Washington were imperative in regard to the hours of labor, and that he could not make any essential alterations on his own responsibility. He was willing, however, to agree that they should commence at seven o'clock in the morning instead of sixteen minutes earlier. No satisfactory arrangement had at last accounts been effected. The following are the prices which are now paid at this yard to first-class workmen. It will be seen that they are far from illiberal:

Caulkers, $3 per day; carpenters, $3; blacksmiths, $2 76; machinists, $2 76; boiler makers, $2 76; plumbers, $2 50; coppersmiths, tinmen, &c., $2 50; sailmakers, $2 50; boatbuilders, $2 76; coopers, $2 50; ropemakers, $2a$2 50; joiners, $2 76; sparmakers, $2 50; painters, $2 26; blockmakers, $2 76; masons, $2 26a$2 50.

Storeship *Relief*, 3, from Pensacola, arrived on the 9th. Bark *Ethan Allen*, 9, sailed on the same day on a cruise.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant Commander Henry D. Todd, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Sangamon.*

Lieutenant John Weidman, from the *Sangamon* and awaiting orders.

Carpenter Luther Manson, from the *Saratoga* and awaiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William T. Knapp, from the Washington Navy Yard.

Third Assistant Engineers H. De Hart, Joel A. Bullard and George E. Tower, from the *Sebago* and ordered to the *Brooklyn.*

Lieutenant Joshua Bishop, from the Mississippi Squadron, (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander P. G. Watmough, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia and ordered to command the steamer *Kansas.*

Carpenter George E. Bucham, from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander D. Lynch, from the Beaufort Station and ordered to command the Ordnance Ship *St. Lawrence.*

Lieutenant Commander Dawson Phenix from the command of the *St. Lawrence* and waiting orders.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant F. O. Davenport, to the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer George Sumson to examination.

Assistant Surgeon James M. Hyde, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Commander Napoleon Collins, to command the *Wachusett.*

Commander A. G. Clary, to command the *Dacotah.*

Captain John R. Goldsborough, to ordnance duty at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant George Dewey, to the *Agawam.*

Ensign Philip W. Lowry, to final examination.

Third Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, to examination.

Captain G. H. Scott, to command the *De Soto.*

Commander Fabius Stanly to duty in the North American Blockading Squadron.

Surgeon John J. Gibson, to the steamer *Hartford.*

Lieutenant-Commander Walter W. Queen, to command the *Wyalusing.*

PROMOTED.

Lieutenant Commander Paul Shirley, to the grade of Commander.

Lieutenant Byron Wilson, to the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

Lieutenant Commander William E. Hopkins, to the grade of Commander.

Commander Gustavus H. Scott, to the grade of Captain and detached from the *Wachusett.*

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Whitney and Second Assistant Engineers George W. Thorn and E. S. Boynton.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Kitchen, to the *Galena.*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bernard Kerley, to the *Sebago.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster John J. Gilforth, to the *State of Georgia.*

Acting Ensign C. D, Thompson, to command the *Wm. Bacon.*

Acting Master Thomas Simmers, to the *Agawam.*

Acting Ensign S. Sherwood Bissell, to the *Agawam.*

Acting Ensign Wm. F. Chase, to the *Pequot.*

Acting Ensign Arnold Harris, Jr., to report to Rear-Admiral Lee.

Acting Master Silas Reynolds, to the *Princeton.*

Acting Ensign James A. Hamilton to the *Wm. Bacon.*

Acting First Assistant Engineer William S. Thompson, to the *Pocohontas.*

Acting Ensign Wm. F. Chase, to the *Pequot.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert Leslie, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

Acting Master's Mate F. S. Leach, to the *Galena.*

Acting Master's Mate Charles Meyers, to the *Magnolia.*

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. F. Nickels, to command the *Cherokee.*

Acting Ensign E. H. Dewey, to the *Rachel Seaman.*

DETACHED.

Acting Master William P. Rogers, from the command of the *Wm. Bacon*, and ordered to command of the *Merrimac.*

Acting Master J. P. Cratts, from the *Florida*, and ordered to the *Newbern.*

Acting Master Jonas S. Higbee, from the *Somerset*, and ordered to the *Restless.*

Acting Ensign Wm. A. Byrnes, from the *Lodona* and ordered to the *Connemaugh*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick Burns, from the *Winona* and ordered to the *Galena.*

Acting Master Phineas Leach, from the *Restless* and ordered to return North.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert Moore, from the *Itasca* and awaiting orders.

Acting Master A. D. Littlefield, from the *Sangamon* and ordered to the *Eutaw.*

Acting Ensign Jacob M. Smalley, from the *Wachussett* and ordered to the *Galena.*

Acting Ensign Charles Trathen, from the *Crusader* and ordered to the *State of Georgia.*

Acting Ensign George F. Morse, from the *Quaker City* and granted three weeks' leave of absence.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, from the *Marblehead* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Laubach, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Dawn.*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Howard and Acting Third Assistant Joseph H. Matthews, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Quaker City.*

Acting Master's Mate John Roberts, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Galena.*

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Kennedy, from the *Wamsutta* and ordered to the *Galena.*

Acting Master's Mate John Petman, from the *Crusader*, and ordered to the *Aries.*

Acting Master's Mate George H. French, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered to the *Jonquil.*

Acting Master's Mate George Bowers, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered to the *Powhatan.*

Acting Master's Mate Henry C. Bolles, from the *Pequot* and ordered to report to Commodore Montgomery.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel E. Adamson, from the *Tulip* and ordered to report to Commodore Harwood.

Acting Master's Mate William Merrill, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Camellia.*

Acting Master's Mates Alfred F. Hazen and Freeman H. Lathrop, from the *Pequot* and ordered to the *Agawam.*

Acting Ensign E. Brown, Jr., from the *Galatea* and ordered to special duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

APPOINTED.

John Bloomsburg, Acting First Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *State of Georgia.*

Alfred C. Whitney, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Magnolia.*

John W. Anderson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *State of Georgia.*

A. N. Gilmore, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *State of Georgia.*

Francis R. Shoemaker, William Madden and John A. Patterson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *State of Georgia.*

Robert Miller and Franklin Babcock, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Sebago.*

James M. Goodrich, Albion Beckman, and Daniel E. Lyons, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Magnolia.*

William Heffords, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and ordered to report to Admiral Dahlgren.

Josiah Dunham and J. Woodville Jones, Acting Assistant Paymasters.

William Welcker and Thomas E. Wilson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

R. H. Greene, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Receiving Ship *Ohio.*

David K. Power. Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Henry F. Dunnells, Acting Gunner and ordered to the *Agawam.*

Samuel Bulson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Galena.*

Ebenezer Prest and Joseph R. Peterson, Acting Second Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Quaker City.*

Thomas Belcher, Acting Second Assistant Engineer.

Henry A. Mitchell and Charles A. Dye, Acting Assistant Paymasters.

Henry L. Bartholomew, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Receiving ship *Ohio.*

Wm. D. Forbes and Wm. E. Moore, Acting First Assistant Engineers.

Edward A. Bushnell, Wm. Veitch, Paul H. Kendricken and John T. Buckley, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

John Jordan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

Albert W. Bacon, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Robert P. Shaw and Spencer Johnson, Acting Ensigns.

John H. Wilson, Acting Master's Mate.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Stephen B. Kenney, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Receiving Ship *North Carolina.*

Edward Ryan, Acting Ensign and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

George E. Wyngate, Acting Ensign.

John Ryan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

A. Tuttle and J. P. Gallagher, Acting Ensigns.

William Braidwood and John Evans, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

Thomas Coyle, Martin Boggins, William Leonard and Jessie Wright, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

Robert Beardsley, Acting Ensign.

Charles T. Remmonds, George W. Fuller, Oliver S. Beck, G. H. Bartlett, James O'Donnell, Dominick E. Griffiths, Bernard C. Devine, Thomas Buckley, James O. Graves, David B. McKenzie, Frank H. Newcomb, Albert H. Fisher, Ely M. Boggs, James H. Sprigman and Henry C. Eldridge, as Acting Master's Mates.

Englehart R. Clemmens, Acting First Assistant Engineer.

Chester M. Twining, John Meyers, Charles H. McQuinn, Frederick A. G. Bacon, Nelson C. Borden, Seth L. La Dieu Arnold Cross, Henry Wakefield and Marcus Baird, Acting Ensigns.

RESIGNED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers George S. Reed and C. L. Kiber.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Robert M. Gardner and George W. Kember.

Acting Master's Mates John D. Ferrie and James A. Kirby.

Acting Carpenter A. H. Chapman.

Acting Ensign Jacob Harrow.

Acting First Assistant Engineer G. Charles Seymour.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sanford B. Hawes.

ORDERS REVOKED.

William Pearce's orders to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered to command the *Poppy.*

Acting Master Henry K. Billings' orders to the *Newbern*, and awaiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Has been granted the following officers:—Acting Master's Mate B. S. Goodwin, one week; Acting Assistant Paymaster H. W. McCauley, twenty days; Acting Master Francis Joselyn, twenty days; Acting First Assistant Engineer J. D. Williamson, thirty days; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Graff, one week; Acting Ensign Charles W. Hall, thirty days; Acting Master's Mate Lawrence Dempsey, ten days; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Oliver P. Gough, twenty days; Acting First Assistant Engineer Perry South, fifteen days; Acting Second Assistant Engineer James P. Crippen, thirty days; Acting Ensign Wm. Jennings, ten days; Acting Ensign Andrew Hamilton, two weeks.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending November 7, 1863.

James Glenn, fireman, scalded, September 8, United States steamer *Sachem.*

John Munroe, 3d Assistant Engineer, scalded, September 9, United States steamer *Sachem.*

James Taylor, landsman, pneumonia, September 29, United States steamer *Octorora.*

Robert Kenney, ordinary seaman, pneumonia, October 26, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Barker, Gunner's Mate, suicide, October 28, United States steamer *Grand Gulf.*

James Travis, Fireman, apoplexy, October 28, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

James Moses, captain of hold, smallpox, October 28, United States steamer *Dacotah.*

Charles Sheppard, 1st class boy, smallpox, October 30, United States steamer *Dacotah.*

Wm. Smith, 2d Quartermaster, smallpox, October 23, United States steamer *Dacotah.*

Levi C. Wiley, Masters' Mate, yellow fever, September 18, United States steamer *Jasmine.*

Henry Clark, 1st Class Fireman, yellow fever, August 30, United States steamer *Jasmine.*

James Hennan, 1st Class Fireman, yellow fever, August 30, United States steamer *Jasmine.*

James Munan, coal heaver. yellow fever, October 19, United States steamer *Estrella.*

George Williams, captain forecastle, disease of kidneys, October 16, United States steamer *Arizona.*

Wm. Reid, seaman, yellow fever, October 20, United States steamer *Sciota.*

Geo. Breslyn, seaman, yellow fever, October 18, United States steamer *De Sota.*

Jas. Stewart, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, October 19, United States steamer *Estrella.*

Cornelius Sullivan, landsman, yellow fever, October 22, United States steamer *De Sota.*

John Johnson, boatswains' mate, yellow fever, October 22, United States steamer *Estrella.*

D. Heik, 1st Class Fireman, yellow fever, October 22, United States steamer *Estrella.*

Patrick Murley, landsman, pneumonia, October 30, Naval Hospital, New York.

Samuel F. Train, Assistant Acting Paymaster, November 1.

John Robinson, contraband, chronic diarrhœa, October 19, Naval Hospital Memphis.

Chas. Crump, contraband, chronic diarrhœa, October 20, Naval Hospital. Memphis.

Elias Beachman, contraband, chronic diarrhœa, October 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Robert Saunders, seaman, remittent fever, October 25, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

L. Thompson, landsman, chronic dysentery, October 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

THE REBEL PIKES.—The Mobile correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* thus speaks of the pikes which the rebels have brought into considerable use:—

"We are arming our men with a new weapon in this war and in modern warfares generally, but a most effective weapon; but it will compel the southern soldier to do his best fighting points, and throw the northern on the worst, to wit: hand-to-hand fighting. This weapon is the pike, a large number having been and still being manufactured under an appropriation by the legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen, two-edged steel blade, like a large bowie-knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavalry men, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a staff eight feet long."

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

WILSON—LOYD.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. H. S. Spackman, Chaplain U. S. A., JOHN A. WILSON, to ELIZABETH H. LOYD, all of Philadelphia.

MILLER—HASKIN.—On Thursday, November 5th, at the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Lieut. H. P. MILLER, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to KATIE S. HASKIN, daughter of Col. J. A. Haskin, U S. A.

BOWEN—PERES.—In Washington, D. C., November 4, at Willard's Hotel, by Rev. Mr. Holmeade, Lieut. AMOS M. BOWEN, Aide de Camp to Gen. Eustis, to Miss CARRIE M. PERES, of East Boston, Mass.

GIFFORD—BRISTOL.—At Utica, N. Y., November 4, by the Rev. Dr. Bristol, Lieut. WILLIAM P. GIFFORD, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, to MARY BRISTOL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DUNSTER—SPROLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr Sprole, at the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, N. Y., Dr. E. S. DUNSTER, U. S. A., to REBECCA M. SPROLE.—No cards.

O'ROURKE—TUELLS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, Capt. M. J. O'ROURKE to Miss JENNIE G., eldest daughter of Mr. Louis Tuells, all of New York.

DE LACEY—WILCOX.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 28, by Rev. Jacob West, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM DE LACEY to Miss MARIA C. WILCOX, both of New York city.

VALENTINE—CLARK.—At Bangor, Me., 28th ult., by Prof. Talcott, Mr. EDWARD K. VALENTINE, U. S. Navy, to Miss FANNIE H., daughter of William L. Clark, Esq.

CHAPMAN—GREENE.—At Charlestown, Mass., 4th inst., by Rev. J. A. M Chapman, Rev. James N. Saunders, of Glen Cove, N. Y., to Miss ALICE E. GREENE, only daughter of Capt. J. Greene, of U S. Navy.

DIED.

TREAT—At Granville, Miss., of congestive chill, on board U S gunboat *Marmora*, on the night of Oct. 22, 1863, Acting Master TREAT, U. S. N.

CRITCHETT.—In Lowell, Mass., 28th ult., Lieut. GEORGE F. CRITCHETT of 7th Mass. Battery, aged 25.

MUDGE.—Killed in the battle of Wauhatchie, 29th ult., Adjutant WM. PRESCOTT MUDGE 33d Mass. Vols., son of Samuel E. Mudge, aged 24 years and 3 months.

MCDERMOTT.—At Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Camp Douglas, of erysipelas, MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, First Lieutenant Third Infantry, California Volunteers, son of the late Margaret and Michael McDermott, of Philadelphia, aged 26 years.

SAGE.—November 4, Lieutenant THEO. M. SAGE, in the 27th year of his age, Brigadier Quartermaster First U. S. Cavalry Killed by guerrillas near Manassas, defending his trains.

OSGOOD.—In Boston, 7th inst., at the Discharged Soldiers' Home, MOSES OSGOOD, late of the U. S. Navy, aged 44.

BROWN.—In New Orleans, on the 26th October, Lieutenant CALVIN BROWN, of Ullman's Brigade, of typhoid fever, contracted in the siege of Port Hudson. He was thirty years of age, and a native of Dover, Me.

HUNTLY.—On Tuesday, October 26th, at New Orleans, La., of yellow fever, JOHN C. HUNTLY, of Philadelphia, Engineer U. S. Navy, in the 26th year of his age.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—On Friday morning, November 6th, at the residence of his father, in Washington, D. C., aged 24 years and nearly 5 months, Lieutenant LOUIS M. GOLDSBOROUGH, U. S Marine Corps, son of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, U. S. Navy, and grandson of the memorable William Wirt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 18th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1864, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds rice; ten pounds good coffee, or in lieu thereof one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good, hard, dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good, hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes as above provided, will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered to the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

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A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
1863.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

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3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

WHILE grand operations over all the accustomed theatres of war have for some time been in abeyance, an important movement suddenly discloses itself on the line of the Rio Grande, where General BANKS has landed with a powerful expeditionary force on the Texan frontier, for the triple object of crushing out rebellion in that region, seizing one of the main *entrepôts* of contraband commerce, and watching the movements of a foreign power in Mexico.

The expedition was fitted out at New Orleans, under the command of Major-General DANA, General BANKS and staff accompanying it. After a stormy passage, the troops were on the 4th inst. safely transferred from the transports, and landed on the Texan shore of the Rio Grande. Upon seeing our troops landing, the enemy destroyed the Government works at Fort Brown, and the town of Brownsville was set on fire by the rebel cavalry. The Union men in the town resisted them, and a bloody street fight ensued between the two factions, while the houses were burning around them. The Fifteenth Marine regiment was ordered up to Brownsville to support the Unionists, and the rebels were routed. General MAGRUDER, who is in command of the rebel forces in Texas, is said to be now at Houston. He has only two thousand troops (cavalry) there, the remainder of his army being scattered about at various places, chiefly at Galveston and Sabine Pass.

Of course the main immediate practical purpose of this expedition is the interception and destruction of the immense contraband trade carried on between Europe and the Southern States by way of Mexico; and in this respect its importance can hardly be overestimated. When our fleet arrived off the coast, no less than *twenty-seven* blockade runners were in sight in the Mexican waters! Indeed, since the sealing up of Charleston and the stricter watch at Wilmington—hitherto the two chief inlets of rebel trade—Matamoras bade fair to become the great *entrepôt* of contraband commerce. The estoppel to any purpose of this kind which the present expedition will furnish is of the highest value, and its bearing on the general course of the war cannot fail to be very great.

THE situation at Chattanooga, so far as published accounts show, up to the hour of writing, remains unchanged, although we had through private channels reports of a battle actually in progress on Wednesday, 18th. All that had disturbed the monotony of life at Chattanooga was the occasional shelling of our camps by the rebels from their position on Lookout Mountain; for though the enemy was, by the movement of General HOOKER's force, drawn from the possession of Lookout Valley and the abutment of the mountain, he yet holds points within rifle-range of our camps. This, however, does not seem to trouble our troops much, and no casualties are reported.

The movements of the rebels at the time of our last writing seemed to indicate a determination on their part to snatch back the prize which General THOMAS seized from them in the possession of Lookout Valley, the south bank of the Tennessee, and the consequent command of railroad and river communication with Bridgeport; but the tenacious hold which General HOOKER has of the ground seems to have disinclined them to make the attempt.

General SHERMAN's column, which we left last week still on the march, the advance having only reached Florence, has at length made a junction with General GRANT. This force will form the right wing of Gen. GRANT's grand front of operations. The addition of General SHERMAN's corps will form a powerful reinforcement to General GRANT's command; and we are not to count as the least part of this reinforcement the skill and energy which General SHERMAN—acknowledged one of the ablest military heads in the Army—will bring with him.

But while General GRANT has been augmenting his army, the rebels have not been idle. It is said that the Western and Atlantic Railroad is being worked to its full capacity in bringing reinforcements to BRAGG, and that the road from Chickamauga Station for eight miles south is lined with rebel camps.

In East Tennessee the enemy still continues his menacing attitude towards General BURNSIDE. The latest information from that quarter is to the effect that LONGSTREET is moving on our position at Knoxville, and some skirmishing is reported to have occurred between BURNSIDE's outposts and the advance of LONGSTREET's column. We last week recorded the capture of the garrisons of two of General BURNSIDE's outposts near Rogersville, about fifty miles from Knoxville, on the 6th inst. The points at which the later encounters took place are not stated, so that we have no means of judging the precise nature of the enemy's intentions. But whatever may be the rebel plan, it is entirely certain that they have set out with the intention of crossing the Tennessee, and compelling BURNSIDE to fight at disadvantage, or fall back so as to uncover Knoxville and an important part of East Tennessee.

WE still remain in an attitude of expectancy towards the Army of the Potomac, there being as yet no further advance to record. The railroad is now completed down to Rappahannock Station. The bridge across the Rappahannock is also completed now, and thence the railroad is undisturbed to Culpepper and the Rapidan. This was one of the prime desiderata for which General MEADE was waiting; and there is good reason to hope that we shall in our next issue have stirring deeds to chronicle. The main Confederate force lies between the Rapidan and Orange Court House—the Rapidan being strongly guarded. On Sunday 15th inst., KILPATRICK's cavalry force was sent forward to the river with a view to develope the real strength of the enemy. In advancing it was fired upon from the heights on the south bank of the river, and on retiring was followed by a small force of rebels, who had the temerity to cross the river at Raccoon Ford, but were immediately driven back. Our loss was very slight, but four or five being slightly wounded. The rebel defences on the South side of the Rapidan are of a very formidable character, being situated on ridges from thirty to a hundred and fifty feet above the river level, and elevated considerably above the northern bank, where the ground falls into an extended plain, presenting on our side every possible disadvantage for strategic movements.

General LEE has not left for the Southwest as was recently reported, though it is believed that a portion of his troops has been sent off, leaving only portions of two corps on the Rapidan. From rebel sources it is learned that the enemy has little or no apprehension of being assaulted in his present position, and with winter approaching feels secure in his quarters. Huts are in procession of erection, and the indications are that LEE proposes to winter behind his intrenchments on the Rapidan. *Nous verrons!*

THE great drama of the siege of Charleston as yet stands still, while the episode of the bombardment of Fort Sumter goes on by day and by night. A Charleston telegram to the Richmond press states, that from Thursday morning till Saturday evening last, 1543 mortar shells and rifle shots were fired at the fort. The telegram adds: "The enemy's fire has ceased to "be of any injury to the fort"—a remark which is probably true, as the ruined structure must be by this time beyond any further damage. We have still the best reason to hold on to the good hope we some time ago expressed, as to the result of the coming combined land and naval attack.

A PRIVATE letter, received from Captain SZNAD, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburgh, and is now confined in Richmond, gives the following touching personal testimony with reference to the treatment of the Union captives: "*If the Government " wait much longer, very few will remain for exchange; " cold, hunger and creeping filth—these are our daily " solace!*" Captain SZNAD is a brave Hungarian, well-known to us, and to military readers by his "Theory of War." He joined the service many months ago, and has served without pay or commission. His distressing testimony may be relied on.

THE dedication of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburgh, Pa., took place on Thursday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD, and many gentlemen of distinction in civil and military life took part, and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered an address. We go to press too early to give any particular account of the ceremonies this week.

A BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

THE following dispatch is received just as we go to press:

KNOXVILLE, *November* 19, 1863.

The enemy began skirmishing from their position on Kingston road at ten this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under General SANDERS, and each man fought like a veteran.

At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range, their battery protected by a large house.

BENJAMIN's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortifications half a mile in front of and to the right of the town.

A desperate charge was made by the enemy about 3 P. M. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of the hill.

General SANDERS was severely wounded, and was borne from the field.

We yielded the position, and fell back about a third of a mile to a stronger one.

We have lost about one hundred, one quarter of whom were killed.

The enemy have completely invested the place, but General BURNSIDE will defend it to the last man, and it is believed successfully.

The troops are in the best spirits.

Every important point is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy out.

FORTIFICATION—LAND DEFENCES—TRACE.

The trace of a work depends upon the ground it occupies, the ground it is to command, and the force available for it. There is, therefore, little virtue in the regular forms laid down in works upon this subject. A redan, or work with two faces or sides, or a lunette, or work with four faces, has no advantages *per se* over works with one, three, five or more faces, which writers have neither described nor named. There is no necessity that any two faces of a work should have the same size; they do not depend upon one another in any way, nor can they be influenced by the same considerations. The great rule is to proportion the amount of fire which can be brought to bear upon any point, to the facilities for attack or approach. As a rule, this is to be done, by placing the largest and best-armed faces at right angles, or nearly so, to the directions most favorable for assault, so as to bring the fire of those faces directly against the attacking part. Frequently, however, the greatest amount of fire can be accumulated in front of a salient. The assumption that the fire from the face of a work is necessarily at right angles to it, is only partially true. In infantry tactics every regiment is taught oblique firing. Artillery is frequently directed 30° or more from the perpendicular. The fire from the faces of a parapet will be at right angles to those faces rather than oblique to them, provided the ground to be defended by the right-angled fire is as strongly occupied by the attacking force as that to be defended by the oblique fire. This is more true of musketry than of artillery fire, and is more true the nearer the enemy is to the work. The rule limiting the salient of a work to angles over 60°, allows too much margin. A salient of less than 60° is absolutely inadmissible; one between 60° and 90° is very objectionable; between 90° and 120° there is still a small sector deprived of fire which requires to be commanded from some point other than the salient; above 120° the oblique fire may be partially relied upon.

The trace of a work depends upon the ground it occupies, because this limits its possible extent. Works are generally placed upon high ground, the summits of either first or secondary slopes. A work should not be so placed on the slope of a hill that the ground included within it is seen from without; that is:—all the ground included within the limits of a work must be covered from all points which can be occupied by the enemy. Neither must a work be so far placed back from the crest of a hill that any portion of the slope shall be hidden from the work. The result of such a construction would be to furnish a rallying point for the enemy from which to make successive assaults. This was illustrated in the defence of Kars by the Turks against the Russians, when an unseen piece of ground within 150 yards of the works, commanded by Major Teesdale, afforded the Russians an opportunity of rallying for seven successive assaults.* The combination of these two conditions is difficult, and will, in broken ground, be frequently impossible without auxiliary defences. These latter should always be so placed as to be completely commanded and controlled from the main work.

The trace of a work depends upon the ground it commands, as upon that depends the work it has to do. For distant or artillery defence the same rules apply to the position of artillery in works as to field artillery. Too much elevation is bad. An elevation above the object aimed at of 1 in 15 is as steep as is advisable. The best position for artillery is about 1 in 100 above the object aimed at. For near defence, the more grazing the fire, the better. The ground near the work should be covered with a cross fire wherever it is possible. Tenailled lines, with reëntrants of 120°, are useful on ground demanding no special trace.

The trace of a work depends upon the garrison available for it, for a work inadequately manned is capable of only a very feeble resistance. Yet it is seldom necessary to count upon a work being defended vigorously at all points, and a very inadequate force may, by manœuvering, hold a very long line. The way in which Wilcox's brigade manœuvered to hold the heights of Fredericksburgh against Sedgwick's corps, at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, was a very good illustration of this point.

There are two leading classes of works which must be clearly distinguished. Those of which the garrison and armament form an integral part, intended to be captured when the work is taken, and those from which the garrison and armament are intended under certain contingencies to be retired.

In positions hastily fortified, in which to accept battle, there will rarely be any work the garrison of which should be considered as an integral part of the work. There may, however, be some key position which, if held, may, even when entirely disconnected from the rest of the defending force, so cripple the assailants, limit their movements and facilitate reprisals and the retaking of the surrounding ground, that it might be worth while to risk a small garrison. Such instances would, however, be very rare. Works not intended to be held in this way should not be closed at the gorge. Field artillery should never be placed in closed works unless the garrison of the works is intended to stand or fall with it. In the work it is in the same relative position as in front of a defile. To the neglect of this simple principle the loss of many of the guns at Fair Oaks is attributable. Field artillery should never be placed in an open work without cover being provided for the horses and all the material of the battery. Otherwise these will be destroyed and the battery cannot be retired at the right moment.

It is only by a proper distinction between these two classes of works and their relative positions, that the large extent of ground which it is necessary now to occupy by works can be held by garrisons which will not materially weaken the manœuvering armies. This distinction cannot be made without it is distinctly perceived and borne in mind that there is no necessary connection between those portions of a work, or those works in the defence of an extended position, designed for the artillery or distant defence, and those intended for the near defence and for assault.

To fortify a position:—Select the positions for the artillery precisely on the same principles and according to the same rules which guide a field artillery officer in placing his batteries. Determine the number of guns available for each position, the directions in which they are required to fire, and the number required in each direction.

Ascertain the minimum infantry guard for the artillery which the local position permits. Distribute these as the artillery was distributed in the directions and in proportion to the probabilities of attack. These data give the position and length of the leading faces of the work and its size.

The work should then be constructed with all the perfection which time affords, the maximum of cover given to the guns, good traverses, good magazines, good bomb-proof cover constructed, and the approach rendered as difficult as it can be by every possible accumulation of obstacles.

The garrisons of such a work as this forms an integral portion of the work, to live in it, to fall with it, never to abandon it so long as one ounce of powder, one ration remains. They should understand that in this is their glory.

But it must be forcibly borne in mind, that every man belonging to such a garrison is non-effective for all other purposes, and that if 500 men, for example, are available for the defence of a work which forms part of a general position, and cannot, therefore, be isolated, a better defence will be made if the work be constructed for 200 men, and the remaining 300, after being driven from the advanced rifle pits, rally in rear of the work, ready to charge round the edge of the counterscarp, attacking the assailants in flank at the moment when they are in the greatest disorder from the fire of the defenders and their own advance, than if the whole 500 were placed in the work increased so as to give full scope for their judicious employment.

There may occasionally arise, from the necessity of placing the artillery on secondary slopes, positions which command the artillery. These must be held, like the artillery positions. They will rarely require guns or large garrisons, and frequently not even cover against artillery.

The distant defence being thus fixed, the near defence requires an entirely different class of work, extensive and slight in profile where the former was very limited, but elaborate in defensive resources. To skirt the crests of hills, see into every slope, enfilade every ravine where reserves might be concealed or through which assaulting columns should advance. To command in front and flank every possible approach, giving at the same time every facility for retaliatory movements, limiting the front of the enemy and breaking his formation by obstacles from 300 to 800 yards distant, prepared at the same time to meet his near approach thus broken not only by the steady fire from the works, but by sorties and the much more effective steel. This part of the work requires but little labor and little constructive nicety. It requires, however, great judgment in the construction of sites.

The above principles apply equally to permanent and field or temporary fortifications. The essential difference between them is in the substitution of brick or masonry constructions in the bomb-proof cover for men and material, in the nature of the obstacles against assault, and in the preparation of the ground for near defence. These points will be considered in the next paper.

*The hollow ground between Fredericksburgh and the heights in its rear afforded cover for the formation of five or six successive assaults.

The Monitors in Charleston Harbor.—A Port Royal correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing under date of November 6th, says:—

The Monitor *Montauk*, which has been at Port Royal repairing, arrived here on Wednesday, and has already been trying her guns on Sumter. The *Montauk* is a clipper among the Monitors, and moves about the harbor at the rate of eight miles an hour. The *Passaic* has also returned from Port Royal, where she has received a thorough overhauling, and our effective strength in Monitors now here gives promise that the long deferred attack will soon commence.

It was feared that the *Passaic* would have to be sent North to remedy some derangement of machinery that rendered it impossible to turn her turret, which was beyond the ingenuity of the machinists at Port Royal to remedy. Fortunately the Navy Department has recently sent here one of Mr. Ericsson's assistants, Mr. Griffin, a persevering and energetic gentleman, as Superintendent of Iron-Clads, who declared that the turret must turn, and he made it turn. There is a good deal in working with a will and a determination to succeed.

Mr. Griffin, since his arrival here, has also done a most important work in improving the speed of the Monitors. An iron vessel, after lying in the waters of the Southern coast a few months, has her sides and bottom covered with marine grass, barnacles, &c., that greatly impede her speed. I have seen the grass fully three inches long on the sides of the Monitors. The consequence was their speed was reduced to about three knots an hour, and the facility in steering greatly lessened. Attempts were made to have them cleaned by divers, but did not succeed very well. Mr. Griffin, on learning the difficulties, suggested that the boats should be beached at Port Royal at high water and their bottoms scraped and painted. Doubts were entertained by some whether the Monitors would not be strained, but Mr. Griffin, with Admiral Dahlgren's authority, made an experiment with the *Passaic*. It proved entirely successful; the vessel was not strained or injured in the least. The result was a surprise and gratification to everybody. The *Passaic*, on arriving off Charleston Bar, cast loose from her tow, and came in, nearly keeping way with the *Commodore Dupont*, a fast steamer, formerly the English blockade runner *Anglia*. The next day the *Passaic* went on a trial trip across the harbor, and made us all stare by showing a speed of seven knots an hour. Nearly all the Monitors have now been subjected to this cleaning process, and are now good for an average speed of six knots an hour. This result is equal to a reinforcement of three Monitors, and will abundantly pay for the delay it has caused.

VOLUNTEERS AND VETERANS.

Years ago, when our army was a little band of ten or twelve thousand men, and the term of enlistment was for five years, after a soldier had been nine months or a year in the service, he ceased to be considered a recruit; and, being attached to a company, became, if not a veteran, at least in more senses than one, an "old soldier." At that time the English term of service was twenty-one years, and although for special good conduct a man might get his discharge after twelve years, most of their soldiers served the whole term, and then—the rest of their lives. With this striking contrast of the two services, the English officers on the frontier used to call all our men recruits, and laugh at our idea of old soldiers, regarding none of our men as such, except the few who had served two or three terms of enlistment. Their view was not unjust, nor their laughter entirely undeserved. As applied to our army in a time of profound peace, a short service is worth nothing. But it is far otherwise in war. When Napoleon applied to the Directory for a command after his brilliant artillery service at Toulon, he was told by Barras that he was too young. "One grows rapidly old on the field of battle," was his reply. This aphorism applies to length of service as well as number of years. One battle goes farther to make a volunteer or a conscript a veteran than years of peaceful life. In the latter he learns his lesson; but it is only in the former that he recites it and shows his proficiency. It tests h. it proves the pure gold; it purges the dross away, and it gives him a moral power which nothing else can give. Our volunteers of a score of fights are veterans already. With the men there is, as a general rule, little trouble; the chief difficulty has been with the officers: and such means have been provided that the incompetent are readily weeded out, while the good ones develope with Napoleonic rapidity.

In this connection there are some curious facts to be observed; at least at first sight their philosophy, which is very simple, does not appear. One is, the manner in which conscripts are set up and developed by being placed in veteran ranks. Pride, ready imitation, and hourly encouragement, will explain this. His instructor, *malgré lui*, is at each elbow, before and behind him; he has from the first only to do what he sees others do, and thus he really acts like a veteran some time before he knows the why and wherefore.

Again, it is related of the conscripts in Napoleon's Leipsic campaign that they went readily into "the jaws of death," where veterans would have shrunk back, because they knew too well the danger.

We do not intend to make comparisons between volunteers and conscripts, nor indeed do we think there is much difference between the two when fairly in the field. In the necessities of service men soon forget the manner of entering in, and become one in aim and in hope.

When we consider the smallness of our regular army and the valiant and veteran service of our volunteers, we are often led to the conclusion that there should be something like a judicious consolidation of the two. Perhaps our words do not quite convey our idea. We do not mean to take the volunteer service just as it is, and as our extreme need has compelled us to accept it, but to increase the regular army—which must assuredly be done—by taking good volunteer regiments, critically examining the officers, and only retaining and appointing those whose merit in war claims reward. But such changes, in so vital a matter, usually work themselves according to some organic law, and the necessity for that law is now manifesting itself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR,—I was glad to see in one of your late numbers (October 31) an extract from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* on the "want of an ambulance system." The matter should be discussed here as well as in Boston, where considerable warmth has been exhibited on both sides of the question, whether we have or have not any ambulance system. I have read and thought somewhat on this subject, and I hope you will allow me to contribute a little towards this discussion by laying before your readers as briefly as possible: 1st, the actual condition, so far as I can learn it, of the *so-called* ambulance system; and 2d, with great deference to the judgment of others more practically acquainted with the matter, let me suggest a few thoughts upon the precise objects such a system should embrace, and one or two practical points in relation thereto.

It has been stated by good authority that "on the 20th "of April, 1861, the United States army did not possess a "single ambulance carriage this side of the Mississippi."

All this is now changed. Ambulances—four-wheeled and two-wheeled—are shipped in abundance for the Army of the Potomac. I have grave doubts whether as much can be said of any other of our armies, and in some of those more remote from Washington there is a great deficiency in this respect. At Port Hudson there were scarcely any; and similar statements, I fear, may be with truth made about most of the forces in the Mississippi valley still further. I am not aware that "mule ambulances" have ever been widely, if at all, introduced even into the Army of the Potomac. It is evident that well-trained mules, with a litter on each side, would do much better service in a broken, rough country than any other form of carriage. In all the paraphernalia connected with the surgeon's department, I believe that now all the armies are, or ought to be, well supplied.

The drivers of the ambulances have doubtless improved much in the Army of the Potomac since the times when Dr. COOLIDGE, U. S. A., and Drs. STEADMAN and BOWDITCH, gave their terrible experiences of the careless inhumanity and drunkenness of these men. Judging from what I can learn, the class of men described by those physicians is not yet wholly extinct; and it seems evident that when men are chosen for this part of the service without regard to their fitness for the work, carelessness and inhumanity will be likely to occur, though doubtless less often than formerly, in consequence of public attention having been so fully called to the matter.

In the Army of the Potomac, under the various "orders" issued by successive Generals, from General MCCLELLAN down to General MEADE, a method, originally devised by the enlightened wisdom of Dr. LETTERMAN, has been carried into operation, which is a vast improvement upon what previously existed in that army. But even this system, though working admirably in certain divisions and regiments, as appears from the testimony of chaplains, division surgeons and sanitary commission subordinates, &c., halts lamentably as a *perfect system*, if we may take the testimony of the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. OLMSTEAD, in his report of the doings of the Commission at Gettysburgh, gives us to understand that thousands of our wounded in that fight were brought in ambulances or came on foot, to the terminus of the railroad, and were there "laid down "under a July sun or in a drenching rain without food for "twenty-four hours"! There they lay helpless, and had it not been for the wise *foresight* of the Commission's agent, who *anticipated* some such results, they would have laid still longer in suffering. Fortunately, by the energy of this agent, the Sanitary Commission was, at the end of these twenty-four hours, enabled to properly cover and feed the sufferers. The shocking scenes of that day are impressed upon the minds of all who saw them. The bare statement of them sufficiently proves that even in the Army of the Potomac, no *system*, commensurate with the necessities of the case, does at present exist. And this may be said without in the least detracting from the well-earned honors of many of those excellent officers and surgeons, who have, with so much labor, built up a plan which, though quite perfect in many details, fails to grasp the whole *idea* of an Ambulance Department for the armies of our wide-spread Republic.

If now, we examine this department of service in any other of the armies of the Nation, we shall find a still more lamentable deficiency. In North Carolina, I have the highest authority for asserting that the "detailed soldiers" have been sent back to their respective regiments, because as at present arranged "the ambulance corps is not entirely "satisfactory." This was done notwithstanding the commanding General wanted a proper system. I have endeavored for some time past to obtain, through different sources, all *published* orders establishing ambulance corps in the various armies. I can get none, save from the Potomac. I do not deny that such may have been issued, but I cannot get them. On the contrary, whenever I have seen officers or men coming from the valley of the Mississippi, and who have been on the battle-fields from Vicksburgh to New Orleans, I find the one universal assertion—"We had none or very "few ambulances and no effective *system* whatever for carrying off the wounded." At the same time, I got stories of individual suffering of the most distressing character, and which might have been relieved had any proper system prevailed in the department.

Similar results have been arrived at by others who have enquired in the matter. Congress has been asked to do something. Twice a bill for this purpose has passed the House and twice been defeated in the Senate. In vain we ask ourselves what reason the Senators can give for this opposition.

It is proposed in New England to again petition Congress to discuss the question, and by law establish an ambulance department. Whether Congress should itself undertake to pass upon all the details of such a vast scheme is a matter of doubt, but it certainly can direct the President to appoint a commission of his ablest and best officers and surgeons, men who have served in the field and know what is wanted and how the proposed plan should be carried out. This commission should at as early a date as possible report some scheme, one not merely for the immediate contest now going on, but one capable of being followed in any future war in which we may be engaged. The New England petition seems reasonable. In the war of opinions now rife upon this subject, one party claiming that there is nothing but chaos, while the other equally earnestly asserts that we have a better system than any other on the face of the globe, and that it is quite astonishing that any one having any knowledge on the subject could say otherwise, I know of no umpire so proper to settle all dispute as would be the Congress of the Nation. Let us by all means, therefore, second the petitions now ascending from New England, by similar ones from this metropolis and other parts of loyal States.

On the score of good policy, if for no higher motive, it behoves us to urge Congress to act in the premises. Our men will enlist with more alacrity if they feel sure that everything will be done to ward off suffering. Good policy also dictates to the Government to endeavor to make the army efficient in the field, by preventing the straggling by cowards during the fight, and by early restoring the wounded to the ranks. Nothing will do so well for either of these objects as a well-arranged and efficient Hospital and Ambulance Department.

Allow me before closing to throw out a few hints upon what, in my opinion, ought to be our aim at the present hour. I have already suggested that any system that may be desired ought to be better fitted not only to meet the present emergency, but be capable of being applied to any future war. It should hereafter form a part and parcel of the necessities of war. Humanity has now progressed so far in its views of what may be styled the *amenities* of war, that an Ambulance Department seems *absolutely essential* to any army. Let the clash of arms be as fierce and as brief as possible. But immediately after the necessary carnage, let gentle courtesy and heaven-born mercy press forward upon the blood-stained battle-field, to rescue from all *unnecessary* suffering the wounded and the dying, even if the sufferer be, perchance, a fallen foe. I am well aware that strategic reasons may, when the issue of battle is still undecided, prevent the agents of any ambulance department from thus early visiting the field. But I hope that matters have now progressed sufficiently for them to make one step farther forward, and that, hereafter, it may become a part of the unwritten code of international law that the agents of the ambulance corps of two belligerent armies may become as sacred *with their perfectly distinctive uniform*, as is the flag of truce. The idea of men lying hopelessly wounded, and for days uncared for, between the lines of two panting, wearied armies, is horrible; and yet it has not been uncommon during this rebellion, or at any past period of time in any country. I have good reason to believe that, on one occasion at least, during this war, one of our own generals made no movement toward saving his wounded heroes till, under a flag of truce from the enemy, a special request was made that our wounded and dead should be removed.

I am quite ready to admit that the suggestion of two ambulance corps meeting in safety on the field may be quite Utopian in the eyes of an old army officer. He may hold that opinion, but still I cling to my faith that mankind has made some progress since it was considered allowable to drag a dead hero's body at the chariot-wheels of the victor; and ere many years, the present neglect of our wounded will be looked back upon with the same horror and disgust that we have when reading the story of the brave patriot HECTOR's fate under the walls of Troy. Now is the hour, and this the God given battle for advances to be made in every department of warfare. We have taught the nations great lessons in the art of war. Our guns are more effective, and throw destruction from a greater distance and with more terrible force than any before in use. Our iron-clads run boldly into dangers such as none of the far-famed fleets of Europe would dare to meet. Our Northern people are sustaining in the holy cause of National Life and of Human Liberty a war of unexampled magnitude. Our armies are immense, and spread over thousands of miles of territory. These armies are composed of some of the noblest and best, most intelligent and most self-sacrificing patriots of the land. Scarcely a family, however rich or poor, that has not its representative in this noble fight. Our power seems every day increasing, and the burdens of war we bear with a more elastic cheerfulness than, heretofore, we have sustained the milder burdens of a bounteous and long-enduring peace. In every pathway of life we seem, *as a Nation*, to progress, save in this most blessed of all employments, the study to relieve human woe. Necessary agents as we are of untold suffering to thousands of human beings, we *seem* unwilling, through our regularly-constituted authorities, to do aught to relieve their sufferings. We leave to the kindness and energy of special generals and model officers to do what the *Nation*, as such, should direct to be done. And this, too, is the fact, while the people, as individuals, are pouring of their boundless wealth and of beneficent action into the treasuries of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, while also thousands of individuals and the particular States are laboring for this very soldiery that Congress virtually neglects. This state of things seems to me most strange. Congress should be urged to discuss this neglect, and to appoint a commission which should devise a plan thoroughly commensurate with the wants of the hour. Let us ask Congress to demand that henceforth one of the fundamental points of international law shall be that the lives of men engaged in the saving of the wounded shall be inviolate. Let Congress by law make it the duty of a commanding general as soon as possible after a battle, to direct that the wounded shall be *sought for*, and brought as early as possible to a place of succor. In a word, I would have Congress take such action that what is now a mass of individual "orders," may be thoroughly systematized, and made worthy of a great nation. CIVIS.

FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—For some time back military operations in the State of Missouri have been at a stand still. There are now no armed rebels in the State; the late raid of JOE SHELBY did not amount to much. After making a very quick march from Arkansas to Boonville, Mo., without meeting any U. S. troops till he arrived at Boonville, where the Missouri State Militia and the Enrolled Missouri Militia met him, under the command of Brigadier-General BROWN. SHELBY was here routed, his artillery taken from him, his forces scattered and running in every direction. After General BROWN gave up the chase, it was taken up by General EWING, the Commanding General of the Missouri Border, who followed him to the old battle-field of Pea Ridge, where he abandoned the chase, and General JOHN MCNEIL, commanding the district of Southwest Missouri, took it up and ran him across the Boston Mountain in Arkansas. General BLUNT, commanding the District of the Frontier, having been relieved by General MCNEIL, he at once started to assume the command of BLUNT's army; and from last accounts will have some fighting to do, as SHELBY has joined COOPER, so that they now number about 10,000 to our 6,000; but we have all confidence in General MCNEIL, and do not fear the conflict.

Since the order of Major-General SCHOFIELD about the regulation of our steamboats, no more boats have been burned; and we are in hopes that the efficient detective river police, organized by the Provost-Marshal General of this Department, will put an entire stop to this devilish work. We lost in three weeks twelve of our largest first-class steamers.

Last week I sent you the orders in the case of JOHN L. NICHOLS, who was tried on the charge of being a "guerrilla." They found him guilty, ordered him hung, which was approved by the PRESIDENT, and he was duly executed at Jefferson City.

Arkadelphia, late the headquarters of "Old Pap PRICE" and his "Missouri boys," has been taken by the forces under General STEELE, U. S. A. Old PRICE has fallen back in good order to Texas, but will not be allowed to remain long quiet, as the cavalry division of this Department, under General J. W. DAVIDSON, will soon again be after him. General DAVIDSON left this city last week for his command at Little Rock, whence he will start on a winter campaign for South Arkansas and Texas. The General is an officer of the U. S. A., and the estimation in which he is held here is shown by the fact that every officer of the cavalry division has signed a petition to the Secretary of War, asking for his promotion to a Major-General, which was also endorsed by Major-General STEELE, Commanding Army of Arkansas.

P.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 12, 1863.

UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The deepest concern is everywhere felt for the welfare of our men held as prisoners in Richmond. Authentic accounts place the number at this time confined in Libby Prison and on Belle Isle, officers and men, at about thirteen thousand. That there is intense suffering on the part of these unfortunate soldiers, both from a want of food and clothing, there can be no room to doubt. Partial relief, as far as relates to clothing, we are told, has been afforded by the Government and by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. This is welcome news, especially to those who have friends incarcerated in these wretched abodes of misery and torture. But clothing alone will afford short relief, if the gnawings of hunger be not also stayed. It may be "*dulce "et decorum pro patria mori*," but it is very bitter to be compelled to die by starvation, little by little, in a rebel prison.

But how is this to be remedied? The system of exchange of prisoners seems to have come to an end, at least for the present. No hope whatever exists that any increase in the allowance of rations, as things now stand, will be provided by the rebel authorities. On the contrary, it is reported that the scanty supply of meat heretofore allowed is cut off altogether. Besides, it is plainly manifest that the Confederate Government is taxed to the utmost to secure the necessary supplies for its armies in the field, to say nothing of the wants of the population of Richmond and other cities within the rebel domains. Under these circumstances, worse instead of better conditions may be looked for. When there is a lack of provisions, the rations of hated prisoners will most certainly be reduced, rather than that of rebel armies in the field; or even before general suffering would be allowed to come upon any considerable class of the population.

In this condition of things, can our Government safely undertake the duty of supplying rations to Union prisoners while in the hands of the rebels? What security can there be that such supplies would not be appropriated to feeding rebel armies or starving citizens? A government that, in bad faith, retains prisoners when it is unable to feed them, rather than exchange or parole them, could hardly be trusted at a critical period, or a time of special need or danger—such as might occur at any time by the breaking up of some principal line of communication—to act as an agent in receiving and turning over to prisoners substance needed to prevent the starvation of its own subjects. But even were it practicable to afford the necessary relief by feeding Union prisoners within the rebel lines, it would certainly be a new feature in war to do so. Any power that holds as prisoners men whom it can not keep from starving, acts in a manner as positively cruel and barbarous as though it were to put to the knife its captives, on the plea that it was unable to guard them. Such treatment, then, as clearly cruel and unjustifiable as any direct punishment or torture, certainly may be looked upon in the same light and remedied in the same way.

Retaliation is the only weapon of defence in cases affecting the unjust conduct of an adversary. And there are many who believe retaliation *in kind*, made positive and sufficient, to be the only means whereby the present cruel system practiced towards Union prisoners can be arrested. We can teach the rebel authorities that, if we have the means of supplying rebel prisoners in our hands, according to the usages of war, we have also the means of *starving* the same when it is necessary to secure compliance to the requirements of civilized war. Measures of this kind, where the cause was well known, and the way to effect a remedy clear, would soon fill the land of rebeldom with such wailings that those in power would be compelled to *feed, exchange* or *parole* the prisoners in their hands. Such retaliation would be similar to that ordered by NAPOLEON to counteract the horrid practice of the English of confining prisoners on *pontons* or prison-ships, during the wars between England and France.

A. J. W.

THE HISTORY OF WEST POINT.*

Our national institution at West Point has found a historian in the present custodian of the records of the Academy, Captain Edward C. Boynton, who has with pains-taking industry gathered into one view whatever could be gleaned from our annals, not only in regard to the origin and progress of the Military Academy, but in reference to the previous history of West Point as an important military station during the American Revolution. Attention was first called to the value of West Point, as a military position, by a committee appointed by the Continental Congress of 1775–6 to take an accurate view of the state of the fortifications then in progress of erection on the Hudson River, for the purpose of defeating the attempts of the British Government to control the navigation of that important stream. It was not, however, until after the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, below West Point, by the British forces in the fall of 1777, that an attempt was made to fortify the position. In January 1778, a work was laid out on the northeast angle of the plain at the Point, and a series of water batteries commanding it, was placed on the eastern front by Lieutenant-Colonel Radiere, Engineer, under the supervision of Major-General Putnam. Radiere was subsequently superseded by Kosciusko as the Engineer, under whom the works were pushed forward with vigor to their completion.

Meanwhile the command at West Point had been transferred from Putnam to General McDougall, and from him to General Robert Howe, coming finally into the hands of Major-General Benedict Arnold, who here conceived that treason which has made his name infamous in American history. At this time the supplies gathered at West Point were very great, and if lost could hardly have been restored by the impoverished country. The works, too, were esteemed "an American Gibraltar," impregnable to an army 20,000 strong. Though yet unfinished, they had cost three years' labor of the army, and drawn $3,000,000 from the lean treasury of the infant State. Hence the eagerness of the British Commander-in-Chief to avail himself of Arnold's defection.

General Knox was ordered to succeed Arnold, and remained in command until his appointment as Secretary of War in March, 1785, when he was succeeded by Major George Fleming, who commanded the arsenal, and ranked as an ordnance and military storekeeper, remaining at West Point in charge of the arsenals, of repairs and storage until after the establishment of the Military Academy. During Fleming's administration the redoubts at West Point were dismantled of their artillery, and a large number of guns were sold for old iron.

The idea of establishing a National Military Academy was brought to the attention of the provincial authorities at the very outset of the struggle for independence; but it was not until the subject of military education had forced itself upon public attention as a necessary consequence of the Nation's experience in that war, that the idea took sufficient root to produce a definite result. It was then seen and declared that the bitter struggle from which they had just emerged might have been sooner brought to a triumphant close had the Army been led by officers accomplished in the art of war. Impressed with this idea, public sentiment was prepared to encourage any effort in the direction of military education; and the sound of the conflict had scarcely closed when the matter was brought to the attention of Congress by Washington, in response to a request for his views as to a proper peace establishment. Some years later, in 1796, in his annual Presidential Message to Congress, he made a distinct recommendation for the institution of a Military Academy, from which he had heretofore refrained through doubts as to the constitutionality of the measure. Previous to this, Congress, by the act of the 7th of May, 1794, had provided for a corps of artillerists and engineers, to consist of four battalions, to each of which eight cadets were to be attached; and made it the duty of the Secretary of War to procure, at the public expense, the necessary books, instruments and apparatus for the benefit of said corps. In 1798, authority was given to raise an additional regiment of artillerists and engineers, and the number of cadets increased to fifty-six. Thus the "principle upon which the institution now rests was fully "sanctioned; a new grade (cadet) was created in the Army, "to which young men were exclusively entitled to be admit-"ted, and means were appropriated for their education in the "science of war." In the subsequent act of the 16th of March, 1802, by which the military peace establishment was determined, the artillerists and engineers were formed into two distinct corps. To one regiment of artillery, forty cadets were allowed; and to one corps of engineers, ten cadets; the corps when organized to be stationed at West Point, and to constitute a Military Academy, under the superintendence of the senior engineer officer present.

By subsequent enactments at various periods the curriculum of study was extended to include the present Departments of Engineering, Philosophy, Mathematics, French and Drawing; a Department of Geography, History and Ethics; a Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; of Infantry Tactics, of Practical Engineering, of Artillery and Cavalry, of Spanish, of Ordnance and Gunnery; a Department for Equitation and Cavalry Instruction; and a Department of Fencing and Bayonet Exercise. The number of cadets was also changed, by the addition at one time of one hundred and fifty-six members, and by the limitation at another of the whole number to two hundred and fifty. Rules were also established with respect to the promotion of the cadets, by which their distribution to the different corps in the army and their relative rank were made to depend on their general merit, to be determined by a Board of Examiners, and that no cadet should be presented until he had completed his course of studies, and received his diploma. A uniform was also prescribed, which was substantially the same as that now worn. Provision was also made for a permanent superintendent to have exclusive control of the institution, under the direction of the Secretary of War; no officer of the army of any rank whatever being allowed to exercise command at West Point, unless subordinate to the Superintendent or to the Commandant of the Corps of Engineers, who was made Inspector of the Academy, and from whom the Superintendent was to receive orders, and to whom he was to make all returns and communications relative to the institution. The position of the Superintendent in reference to the other officers of the army was not definitely settled, until after much vexatious questioning he was finally, by the act of August 23, 1842, declared to be the Commandant of the Post.

Owing to various circumstances connected with the condition of the country and of the Academy, previous to 1817, admission to it was less an object of ambition than it has since become. The war of 1812, however, revived the public interest in military education, which had gradually died out after the Revolution, and with the return of peace the demand for places in the institution increased to such a degree that for the first time it became necessary to adopt some equitable rule for the admission of candidates. At this time originated the custom of selecting one candidate from each Congressional district, and of allowing great weight to the recommendations of the representatives of the respective districts. This rule, for a long time founded only upon custom, was at length established by law.

Up to this time the Academy may be considered as in its infancy, but little system or regularity appearing in the government of its affairs. Cadets were admitted without examination and without the least regard to their age or qualifications, as required by the law of 1812. They were not regarded as amenable to martial law; no class-rank was established; no register of the classes was published, and in the assignment to positions in the army, they demanded the right to select such corps as they preferred. In this embryotic condition the Military Academy furnished but seventy-one graduates during the first ten years of its existence, and was compared to "a foundling barely ex-"isting among the mountains, nurtured at a distance, out "of sight of, and almost unknown to, its legitimate parents."

On the 28th of July, 1817, Brevet-Major Sylvanus Thayer, of the Corps of Engineers, assumed command, as Superintendent of the Military Academy, and from this period dates its efficiency as an educational institution and its reputation for that strict and impartial government which has done so much for the military service of our country. Major Thayer was an early graduate of the Academy, had served with distinction in the war of 1812, and from an intelligent study of the military schools of France, had acquired views concerning the management of such an institution much in advance of those generally entertained. Possessing rare qualifications for his position and blessed with health, devotion to the cause and firmness of purpose, he was enabled, during the sixteen years of his administration, to organize a system for the Academy and perfect its operations.

In 1818, during the administration of the affairs of the War Department by John C. Calhoun, the custom was adopted of publishing in the Army Register the names of the five cadets in each class most distinguished for attainments and meritorious conduct. In November of this year the question of the amenability of the Corps of Cadets to martial law and trial by garrison courts was brought to a test, by a combination of one hundred and ninety-four of the cadets to defend their supposed rights and establish their title to a free expression of opinion in regard to the management of the Academy. An attempt to try by court-martial the members of the committee representing this cabal, was defeated by a decision of the court, that according to their construction of the Rules and Articles of War, they *had no authority to try cadets.* This decision was overruled, however, by Hon. William Wirt, the Attorney-General, whose opinion was confirmed by President Monroe and Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War. By this it was established as supreme law "that the corps at West Point "form a part of the land forces of the United States, and "have been constitutionally subjected by Congress to the "Rules and Articles of War, and to trial by courts-martial." Earlier in this year (1818) authority was granted for the employment of cadets as Acting Assistant Professors, "each "cadet so detailed to receive ten dollars per month," and have an addition to the number of buttons on his uniform as a mark of "honorable distinction." Practical instruction at this time was given by excursion matches, made on different occasions by the cadets, to Boston, Philadelphia, Princeton, and other points, during which all the duties incident to camp life and field exercise were regularly performed.

Colonel Thayer was relieved as Superintendent by his own request on July 7, 1833, Major R. E. De Russy, of the Corps of Engineers, succeeding him, who was in turn followed by Major Richard Delafield, of the Corps of Engineers, September 1st, 1838. After seven year's service he was succeeded by Henry Brewerton, Robert E. Lee, Jonathan G. Barnard, successively, all of the Corps of Engineers; but returned for another term of five years from 1856 to 1861, when he gave place to the renowned Peter G. T. Beauregard, whose brief rule of five days was cut short by an order from the Secretary of War, directing him to transfer back the command to Major Delafield, who was relieved in another month by Major Alexander H. Bowman, of the Corps of Engineers, the present Superintendent. During these various administrations the Academy has continued with no special change in its organization and conduct. The course of study has been altered during the time from five years to four, back again to five, and once more to four years, at which it now stands. The monthly pay of the cadets has been increased from twenty-five to thirty dollars, and provision has been made by Congress for an annual Board of Visitors to attend each yearly examination, and report upon the affairs of the Academy. Various additions have also been made to the buildings of the institution.

In answer to the repeated representations of successive boards of visitors, a sergeant and five dragoons were on June 12th, 1839, transferred from Carlisle Barracks, to aid in the introduction of exercises in riding at the academy. At the same time the superintendent was authorized to form a battery of light artillery, and from this period new life was infused into the light artillery and mounted corps of the army, and instruction in both these branches has since continued without interruption.

The space we have given to this running summary of the leading events in the history of our National Military College, leaves us no opportunity in this number of the Journal to follow Captain Boynton in his interesting description of the Academy as at present conducted, or to consider the argument in favor of the usefulness of the institution with which he concludes. As he truly says, "in the thoroughness "of its course of instruction and discipline, it compares fa-"vorably with similar European military academies, and "rivals, if it does not excel, the principal scientific institu-"tions of America."

Though lacking somewhat in literary execution, to which it indeed foregoes all claim, this work is a valuable addition to our historical literature, and will furnish to the thousands of graduates from the West Point Academy a most valuable *souvenir* of their *alma mater.* It is issued in the finest style by Mr. Van Nostrand,—forming an elegant volume of 391 pages, handsomely printed on tinted paper, and illustrated with a variety of wood-cuts and maps, descriptive of the forts and public buildings erected at different times at West Point, and of the localities in its vicinity.

* History of West Point and its Military Importance during the American Revolution; and the Origin and Progress of the United States Military Academy. By Captain Edward C. Boynton, A. M., Adjutant of the Military Academy. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway. London: Sampson Low, Son & Co., 1863.

THE SOUTHERN CAVALRY.

While on the retreat to and across the Rapidan, General Lee, on the 9th inst., reviewed the whole cavalry force of his army on the plain near Brandy Station. The force is greatly dilapidated and broken down by its severe service during the past summer and autumn, since the offensive campaign on this side of the Potomac in June and July, down to its defensive struggles on the Rappahannock in October and November. The Confederate authorities have determined to make an energetic effort to re-organize, recruit, and strengthen this arm of the service during the present winter, and bring it into condition to cope with the cavalry in the army of General Meade; for it is well known on all hands, and is conceded by the enemy, that the cavalry of the North, though inferior in the first year of the war, is now greatly superior in equipment, discipline, fighting qualities and general effectiveness to the Southern cavalry. A rebel writer from the army of General Lee, in recently treating of this subject, says:—

"Wherever the Confederate Cavalry have proved inferior to the cavalry of our enemy, this has been owing to the immense advantages of the latter in point of arms. Many of our horsemen are still miserably armed with double-barreled shot guns, and, until lately, as wretchedly supplied with serviceable saddles; while proper forage, horse shoes and horse-shoe nails have often been unattainable."

A review of the "Case of the Confederate Cavalry" has just been published in the South. It is a document of considerable value, and throws light on the question which may

be of service to our military authorities. The writer admits that the Confederate Cavalry is now "viewed with distrust, "if not with contempt" in the South, and thinks "it may "not be amiss to investigate whence this arises." He attributes it mainly to two causes: "First. The popular idea "concerning cavalry is very incorrect. Secondly. Extra-"ordinary difficulties have attended the organization, drill, "and equipment of Confederate Cavalry;" which are discussed at length, and we think it worth while to give in full the views expressed.

First. *The popular ideas about cavalry are erroneous and exaggerated.*

The public makes no distinction between light and heavy cavalry. They make no allowance for the difference between the open plains which are the battle-fields of Europe, and the woods and clearings, in which battles are fought in America.

The cry is, if, in NAPOLEON's age, cavalry could break squares, take batteries, ride over columns of infantry, and, upon almost every field, be used with decisive results, why cannot we do the same? It is forgotten that the troops, so used, were heavy cavalry—picked, both man and horse, for size and weight. That they wore cuirass and helmet of steel, which would resist a musket ball. That they were drilled into the most perfect accuracy of movement. That they were never used for outposts or fatigue duties. That they were never called upon, until a critical moment, and, then, only when the ground was favorable.

In Europe, the cavalry compose from one-fourth to one-sixth of the entire strength of the army. The light cavalry is employed as flankers and partisans, and generally for all service out of the line. Heavy cavalry belongs to the reserve, and is covered, when necessary, in marches, camps, or bivouacs, by light troops or infantry of the line. Modern improvements in ordnance have diminished the importance of heavy cavalry in Europe. It still exists, but is more rarely used. At Balaklava, alone, of the battles of the Crimean and Italian wars, were the cavalry extensively engaged.

There is no heavy cavalry in America. The scarcity of horses and of forage in the Confederacy, forbids the formation and maintenance of troops who require so much nursing and who could be so rarely used. The genius of the people is opposed to the division of labor, by which alone perfection can be attained in military, as in every art. It is preferred to put the same instrument to different uses; though it may be ill-adapted to some of them. We are compelled to have light cavalry. We are unable to have heavy cavalry. We expect our light cavalry to do their legitimate duties thoroughly; and, at the same time, perform the functions of heavy cavalry. Right joyously would our cavalry seize upon any opportunity to realize this expectation; but physical difficulties have prevented it in the past upon any extensive scale, and may forbid it in the future, except upon rare and singular occasions.

Our cavalry in Virginia is, nominally, *one-eighth of the army.* But, from deficient forage and equipments, *one-half of them are always unable to do duty. If destroyed, they could not be replaced.* Our generals cannot afford to hazard them unless certain of instant success, and of results sure to compensate for the injury sustained; or when compelled to sacrifice the cavalry to save the army.

Again. The distances to be traversed by our cavalry are immense; the points to be guarded, widely scattered. Hence, with our scanty numbers it is difficult to concentrate the cavalry, and well-nigh impossible to retain upon the battle-field an imposing force to turn the scale of battle.

More than all, the nature of our country gives advantages to infantry and cripples cavalry.

In the revolutionary war cavalry figures in none of the battles. The Southern campaigns do not disprove this assertion. Nine-tenths of the horsemen were mounted infantry. The number who used the sabre was so inconsiderable that their exploits can only be compared to our partisans and guerrillas. In the Mexican war MAY's charge at Palo Alto stands alone. It was made with sixteen men.

In Europe the forests have nearly disappeared. Most of the land is under cultivation. The fields are only divided by hedges or narrow ditches. Battles are fought with the combatants in full view of each other. In Virginia and Maryland the forests are frequent and impenetrable to cavalry. The fields are small, and everywhere obstructed with rail or stone fences—impassable for horsemen. Almost every battle has been fought in woods or behind fieldworks, upon ground impracticable for cavalry. The second battle of Manassas was an exception; and there a single brigade of our cavalry charged and routed three brigades of Yankee cavalry.

Is it not evident, then, that the popular ideas are incorrect? Has not the public expected the deeds of heavy cavalry from light cavalry, and in a country calculated to paralyze any cavalry?

Secondly. *The organization of the cavalry in the Confederate service has been attended with greater difficulties than any other branch of the army.*

All standing armies are composed, during peace, of from one-third to one-half cavalry. For all governments know that, when war comes, infantry can be increased by levies from the people, but that troopers are like sailors, and cannot be extemporized. When LINCOLN made his first call for 75,000 volunteers, General SCOTT announced that he did not want any cavalry. He said it would take six months to drill each trooper, and six months more to make squadrons and regiments from these troopers.

The Confederate authorities seemed to entertain the same views. They had no standing army from which to obtain cavalry, yet they accepted very few of the numerous companies volunteered them. With singular inconsistency such as were accepted were placed immediately in the field. A few companies received the benefit of a short stay at Ashland. They were exceptions. Probably the expense of forage was considered too great to be incurred for camps of instruction. If so, it was a short-sighted policy.

The Yankees had five regiments of regulars, as a nucleus; to which a sixth was soon added. They were the best troops in the U. S. Army; inured to service by life upon the plains and veterans in Indian warfare. Their volunteer cavalry was, in material, very inferior to ours. It has, however, the advantage of thorough drill and discipline. While near Washington in 1861 and 1862, MCCLELLAN's outposts were composed entirely of infantry. His cavalry was kept at camps of instruction. To this day, no cavalry regiment is sent into the field, until trained for many months in camp.

Drill is infinitely more needed by cavalry than by infantry.

The nature of our country and our battle fields, which creates unusual difficulties for our cavalry, gives, and, from the beginning has given, extraordinary advantages to our infantry. Our infantry is comparatively undrilled, but our rugged country seldom allows the touch of the elbow, so necessary to regulars; and gives free scope to the individuality of freemen, battling for their rights. In the Southern States every man was habituated to the use of fire-arms. To wield a sabre with confidence and effect required months of practice. The effect of a cavalry charge is instantaneous, and not continued. If necessary it must be repeated again and again. But all cavalry, even the best drilled, must rally and re-form to renew the charge. Therein consists the test of cavalry. Every man in the Southern States can ride a horse, but to control a horse, so as to use the sabre with ease, and obey every bugle note as it sounds, requires drill and a great deal of it. The very horses need as much drilling as the men. The mere knowledge of the bugle calls requires months to be learned. Enthusiasm, intelligence and courage compensate the infantry, in our broken country, in a measure, for ignorance of evolutions and tactics; but cannot supply the cavalry with the skill necessary to act together and give solidity to their movements.

But our infantry, though needing it less, have been drilled more than our cavalry.—For them camps of instruction were maintained. Even in the field, circumstances favored them. Battles and marches consume but a portion of a campaign. When stationary, outpost duty cannot fall on all at once. It rarely includes a large number. The rest spend their time drilling. Such was the case at Centreville, in 1861 and '62, and at Winchester, after the Maryland campaign of 1862. But the cavalry live upon the outposts. Their normal condition is that of motion. They never rest, except when broken down, and then the condition of the horses, from sore backs, bare feet, greasy heels, scratches and scanty feed, prevents any practical instruction mounted.

Our cavalry in Virginia entered service miserably armed and equipped.

The Confederate Government had to create resources. Every faculty was overtasked with the work of supplying to the infantry arms and accoutrements. A few companies of cavalry were, by the enterprize of individuals or local authorities, armed efficiently before hostilities commenced. The majority were armed with double-barrelled shot-guns, and crooked, old-fashioned, condemned sabres, generally without temper, and incapable of receiving or retaining an edge or a point.

Their saddles and bridles were private property, such as are commonly used in the country, sufficing for ordinary wear, but unfit for the hard riding and exposure of service. As these wore out, the government was at length able to furnish a scanty supply, but of a character almost worthless. The leather of the bridles and sword belts could generally be torn like paper. The buckles bent like tin. The saddles invariably and constantly galled the horses' backs. After a short use the trees spread, the nails came out, and no conceivable number of blankets under one of them could prevent its torturing any horse it was put upon.

The consequence of this, and the emaciated condition of the horses (who have never received any long forage regularly, and last winter were, in addition, reduced to half rations of corn—six pounds) is, that from one-half to two-thirds of every company has at all times been unfit to take the field. Sick and disabled horses dismount many more men than the inevitable human maladies of a camp. Many a hale man has been confined to camps for weeks, whose horse, otherwise fit for duty, wanted a shoe or the nails to put it on.

In the matter of arms, an improvement has gradually but surely been going on. By incessant skirmishes, our cavalry have supplied themselves from the Yankees. It is now a rare sight to see one of our men who has not a Yankee sabre, revolver and rifle.

Now, when occasion arises, our cavalry can be dismounted and fought as skirmishers on foot—an advantage very great in a broken country. The supply of ammunition, however, is very difficult for arms of such varied calibrês, styles and patents.

Most of our troopers have also obtained saddles and bridles from the Yankees. They have often got stores of horse-shoes and nails. But they can't forage from the Yanks or in any other way. Even now it may be safely calculated that one-third of every company is, at all times, unable to take the field. After an unusual effort, as the late Pennsylvania campaign, the number temporarily disabled, is of course largely increased.

HODSON claimed for his guides and light horse in India that they were the only cavalry on record ever organized in the field. Our cavalry in Virginia were like them, organized in the field. Like them they have been taught by experience more than drill. It has been a difficult task. Six months' training at first would have given them what they hardly acquired in two years' service. Let that pass. They have now armed themselves from the spoils of the enemy. They are now able to perform all that is required of them. The fights at Brandy Station and Upperville have been reported and considered as discreditable to our cavalry. On the contrary, they prove an efficiency that could hardly have been expected of them. The Yankees, taking advantage of the country, always support their cavalry closely with infantry. They did so in these battles. Then was shown that our cavalry could not only charge unflinchingly, but effectively, and rally and re-form; fight both on foot and on horseback; engage cavalry and infantry, and fiercely drive them back or foil them by skillful manœuvres; charge artillery, capture and hold it; retreat before overwhelming numbers, fighting stubbornly, and, when reinforced, turn upon and rout an apparently victorious army.

Have greater difficulties ever been overcome by any troops? Do not our cavalry deserve credit in proportion to the difficulties overcome?

In the foregoing remarks the effort has been made to show: First. That the public and the press have expected from the cavalry in Virginia that which from its character and the country, it could never or scarcely have performed. Secondly. That no cavalry in the world has ever been formed, armed and equipped, under the same difficulties, and done as much. Thirdly. That the public is ignorant in a great measure of its heroic performances. Do not these causes explain the prejudice which has arisen?

It remains to ask—"Should the same credit be awarded "the cavalry in Virginia as to the rest of General LEE's "army?"

Undoubtedly. Army regulations say, "light cavalry are "employed as flankers and partizans, and generally for all "service out of the line."

Judge of our cavalry by that definition, and all must admit they have never been surpassed by similar troops in any army. They have guarded the flanks of our army in every battle, and have never suffered it to be surprised, as was POPE at Manassas or HOOKER at Chancellorsville. IMBODEN, JENKINS, MOSEBY, rival the deeds of the most famous partizans. STUART's Chickahominy circuit blazed the road for JACKSON's movement in the battles around Richmond. The cavalry outposts, across nearly half the State of Virginia, enabled JACKSON to march from the Shenandoah Valley to Richmond, before the Yankees had a suspicion of his presence. STUART's raid upon Catletts' Station gave General LEE the correspondence, records, documents of POPE—his strength, views, movements, and the plans and orders from Washington.

In a word, our cavalry have, in their appropriate sphere as light cavalry, done their duty thoroughly. Their service has been incessant; their fatigues, hardships and exposure greater than that of the other troops—their casualties numerous. They have given their lives freely, as couriers, as guides, as aids for Generals in great battles; but oftener in encounters—constantly, almost daily repeated—where the losses were unnoticed, and the dead unknown—though heroic.

This war is desolating Virginia. Encamped armies sweep away woods and fences, and they clear the country. The day will come yet when our cavalry will, upon an open field, crush squares of infantry, and ride over batteries of artillery.

WE have intelligence of several changes among rebel officers. General Henry A. Wise has been assigned to the command of the Sixth District of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; Brig.-Gen. Mackall has, at his own request, been relieved of duties in Bragg's Department, and has been ordered to report to General Johnston, in Mississippi; General Hardee is assigned to the command of General Polk's corps, and he has relieved General Longstreet, who was stationed on Lookout Mountain; General Hood has so far recovered that his friends are serenading him in Atlanta, where he is stopping; Brig.-General A. G. Jenkins is at Lynchburg; Brig.-Gen. Ramseur is at Raleigh, N. C.; Major James E. Gillette, an officer of the 13th Va. Cavalry, died at his residence in Southampton County on 1st, of wounds received at Bristoe Station.

ON the 8th inst., four rebels, crew of a picket boat in the Savannah River, took their commanding officer prisoner, and deserted to the Union side. The officer in charge of the party was Acting-Master's-Mate Samuel A. Brockinton, of the Confederate receiving ship *Sampson*. The party were indulging in singing and other convivialities. The commander, feeling the influence of the occasion, relaxed somewhat his professional and official dignity, and took off his coat to join with all the force of his lungs in the chorus. His pistols were in the coat pockets. One of the boatmen, taking possession of these, informed Mr. Brockinton that he was their prisoner. They gave themselves up to Major Wm. Ames, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, in command of the post, near Fort Pulaski.

OFFICIAL and semi-official advices have been received in Washington from San Luis de Potosi, the present Capital of the National Government of Mexico. Active preparations are made for resisting the march of the French army into the interior. Comonfort has again assumed the chief command, and is at the head of an army from 15,000 to 20,000 strong near Queretaro. General Diaz, with an army of about 3,000, is to operate against the French between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

A CAMP for the collection of such soldiers of the Department of the South as may be recommended for transfer to the Invalid Corps, has been established at Land's End, St. Helena Island, S. C. Captain John H. Gould, 3d R. I. Vol. Artillery, is assigned to the command thereof, under the supervision of the Post Commandant at Hilton Head.

UPON the request of Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Sub-Assistants John S. Bradford and R. E. Halter, of the Coast Survey, with Messrs. H. M. De Wees and J. F. McCabe as Aids, have been ordered to report to him, for the duty of making surveys of the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers, N. C.

THE Ordnance Department has advertised for proposals for an aggregate of 71,000 heavy projectiles, consisting of battery shot and shell, to be delivered at the arsenals at Watertown, Mass.; West Troy and Governor's Island, New York; Pittsburgh, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Washington, D. C.

LATE European advices say that the United States steamer *Kearsage* had been ordered to leave Cork harbor in twenty-four hours, but the commander refused. She was said to be watching the blockade runners at Cork. The *Alabama* is cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

PRIZE MONEY.

UNDER the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1863, there are three classes of persons entitled to prize money, namely: First, persons who, at the time of presenting their claims, are on board of United States vessels of war; second, persons who have been discharged from the service; and third, representatives or heirs of officers, marines and seamen, deceased. The Treasury Department is ordered to credit the Navy Department with the amount held for distribution from prizes sold, and the officers, sailors, etc., sharing in the prize money are credited in their accounts with the latter department with the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. With a view of saving the claimants from the piracies of claim agents, they are to receive their respective shares through the paymasters of the vessels to which they may be attached at the time the proceeds of the various prizes are ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor.

To insure a prompt compliance with the law, the paymaster of every vessel of war having officers or men on board entitled to or claiming an award of prize money, is required to transmit to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as early as practicable, a complete list of the officers and men claiming and entitled to prize money for the capture of any vessel by a United States vessel, on which such officer, marine, or sailor may have served at the time of such capture. These lists are quite distinct from those required for the classification and distribution of prize money, and must be approved by the commanding officer. Here the object is to enable the paymaster to pay the claim promptly, while he, the paymaster, conjointly with the commanding officer, authenticates the identity of each claimant. The Report of Prize Cases sent to Congress, March 11, 1863, and furnished to officers in command of United States ships, indicates the name and number of prizes previous to that date; and the transfer rolls from other vessels, with the date of transfer, and the knowledge of each other by the persons transferred, enables the commander and paymaster of each vessel to secure a safe identity. The identity being secured, a list of claimants must be forwarded to the office of the Fourth Auditor, preserving a space following each name for insertion of the amount due to each, as revised by the Second Comptroller; and upon the return of this list to the paymaster, with the amounts inserted, he is authorized to credit the account of the persons interested, and to take up the same on his quarterly accounts under its proper head. The forwarding of such lists to the Fourth Auditor is considered a good guarantee of identity, and the return of the lists good authority for the payment of the claims. Officers on leave or waiting orders are guided by the same rules. They report to the paymaster upon whose books they are registered, and receive their prize money as if they were serving on shipboard. Persons out of the service entitled to prize money, are paid by certificate on a navy agent, upon transmitting to the office of the Fourth Auditor proof of identity. Payments of amounts due deceased officers, seamen, and marines, are made to administrators, who are heirs, or appointed with the consent of the heirs, upon application to the office of the Fourth Auditor. Petty officers and seamen should be furnished with a certificate of identity by the commanding officer and the paymaster of the vessel to which they are attached at the time of any capture being made, which will enable them to establish their identity with facility when the prize money shall be ready for distribution.

Petty officers, seamen, etc., out of the service, must prove their identity by a sworn statement before some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths, and in the presence of witnesses, who must sign the statement. A certificate of identity, by a commissioned or warrant officer of the Navy, is also required. If the discharge, or a certified copy thereof, be furnished, and the certificate of some non-commissioned or warrant officer cannot be obtained, the claimant must so state on oath, giving the reasons, and the affidavit of two credible and disinterested witnesses will be required instead. Persons entitled to prize money, who are ignorant of the amount, may be furnished by the Fourth Auditor with a statement of the amount due to each, provided that each shall first file with said Auditor his oath of identity, and, if out of service, his discharge. But if he have not this discharge, he must account satisfactorily for its absence. In case of the death of the party, heirship may be established by the fact being inserted in the letters of administration, and additionally proven by the affidavits of two disinterested persons, taken before an officer duly empowered to administer oaths. When the amount due does not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, letters of administration are dispensed with, and the prescribed affidavit substituted. The widow, if she be the applicant, should render a certified copy of her marriage certificate. If the heirs be minors, guardians should be appointed. We published in the issue of the JOURNAL of October 10th a list of prizes ready for payment. Since that date the proceeds of the sales of the following vessels have been paid into the Treasury, and are ready for distribution to the officers, sailors, etc., of the vessels named as captors:—

Revere	Monticello, Mary Tanza, Mahaska.
Columbia	Santiago de Cuba.
Hatteras	Magnolia.
William	De Soto.
Orion	Quaker City.
Courier	Huntsville.
Lilly	W. G. Anderson.
Julia	Sagamore.
Julia	Kittatinny.
Two Sisters	Albatross.
Silas Henry	Tahoma.
J. G. McNeil	Arthur.
Theresa	W. G. Anderson.

To show how handsomely the vigilance of blockaders has been repaid, we give the particulars of the distribution in the case of a few vessels: The *Memphis*, captured by the *Magnolia*, yielded $510,914 07. Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. BUDD commanded the *Magnolia*: his vessel not being attached to a squadron at the time of the capture, his share was three-twentieths of the half awarded to the captors. The following is the distribution of the prize money realized—$510,914 07:

Commandant		$38,318 55
Acting Masters		12,069 48
Acting Assistant-Paymaster		10,453 26
Acting-Assistant-Surgeon		10,057 29
Acting 2d Assistant Engineer		8,040 97
Acting 3d Assistant-Engineers, each		6,030 73
Acting-Master's-Mates, each		3,859 66
Paymaster's Steward		2,894 75
Surgeon's Steward		2,412 29
Yeoman		2,315 80
Master-at-Arms		2,492 29
Ship's Cook		2,315 80
Officers' Stewards and Cooks, each		1,929 83
Boatswain's, Carpenter's, and Gunner's Mates, each		2,412 29
Coxswain		2,315 80
Quarter Gunner		1,929 83
Nurse		1,350 88
Seamen	each	1,736 88
Ordinary seamen	"	1,350 88
Landsmen	"	1,157 91
First Class Firemen	"	2,894 75
Second Class Firemen	"	2,412 29
Coal Heavers	"	1,736 85

The *Britannia* and *Victory* were captured by Lieutenant-Commander R. H. WYMAN, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, the former yielding the sum of $169,695 72, and the latter $209,992 45, making $469,694 17—the captures being made within the space of a week. The following is the distribution:—

Flag Officer		$11,742 34
Commandant		23,484 71
Lieutenant		7,791 46
Acting Masters, each		6,223 33
Acting Ensign		4,983 54
Acting-Assistant Paymasters		5,402 08
Acting-Assistant-Surgeon		5,194 31
Acting-Chief-Engineer		7,479 90
Acting-Second-Assistant-Engineers	each	4,155 45
Acting Third-Assistant Engineers	"	3,116 58
Gunner		4,156 45
Acting Master's-Mates		1,994 52
Paymaster's Clerk		1,651 64
Yeoman		1,495 96
Master-at-Arms, Boatswain's, Gunner's and Carpenter's Mates	each	1,246 63
Coxswains, Quartermasters, Captains of Forecastle, and Ship's Cook	each	1,196 71
Quarter Gunner, Captains of Ho'd, and Captain's and Officer's Cooks	each	997 31
Pilot		2,991 96
Seamen	each	997 31
Ordinary Seamen	"	698 12
Landsmen	"	598 40
First Class Firemen	"	1,495 96
Second Class Firemen	"	1,246 63
Coal Heavers	"	897 57
First Class Boys	"	467 07
Corporal of Marines	"	648 24
Sergeant of Marines	"	1,097 02
Privates of Marines	"	648 24

The *Lodona*, captured by the *Unadilla*, yielded a total of $115,915 74, which was divided as follows:

S. F. Dupont, Flag Officer		$ 5,795 78
Napoleon Collins, Lieutenant-Commanding		11,591 57
Charles H. Green, Lieutenant		5,730 00
Edward Vansice, Acting-Master		4,583 99
William L. Tuttle "		4,583 99
Peter N. Cruse "		4 583 99
Edward Marsland, First-Assistant Engineer		3,899 99
Edward May, Paymaster		6,111 99
Robert H. Thurstow, Third-Assistant-Engineer		2,291 99
Henry H Lionel, ditto		2 291 99
Frederick Burd, jr., ditto		2,241 99
William R. Brice, Master's Mate		1,466 88
James Collins, Captain's Clerk		1,528 —
George E. Thomas, Acting Master's Mate		1,466 88
Charles F. Hubbard, Assistant-Surgeon		3,819 99
Patrick H. Brown, Paymaster's Clerk		1,222 39
Yeoman		880 12
Boatswain's Mate, Master-at-Arms, Gunner's Mate and Carpenters	each	916 79
Quartermasters, Masters	"	880 12
Sylv. M. Earle, Surgeon's Steward		916 79
Coxswain, Captains of Forecastle, Ship's Cook,	each	880 12
A. M. Drummond, Captain of Hold		733 44
Quarter Gunner, Officers Stewards and Cooks	each	733 44
First Class Firemen	"	1,100 16
Second Class Firemen	"	916 79
Seamen	"	660 09
Ordinary Seamen	"	513 40
Landsmen	"	440 08
Coal Heavers	"	660 09
Refugee Pilot		1,100 16
Third Class Boys, each		293 40

The large amounts realized out of these captures by even the lowest grades of the ships' crews, ought to exercise a healthy influence upon enlistments.

MILITARY MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES.—A statement made by one of the St. Louis journals that gentlemen holding military commissions had been notified that furloughs would not be given to them to attend the session of the Legislature of that State, led to inquiries of the War Department which elicited the following reply from the Secretary:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

HON. HENRY T. BLOW:—Your dispatch of yesterday is before me. No order has been made by this Department prohibiting furloughs to military officers who are members of the Missouri Legislature. On the contrary, it has been the uniform practice of the Department to grant such furloughs. I have transmitted to General SCHOFIELD a dispatch of which the following is a copy:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 10.

To Major-General SCHOFIELD, St. Louis, Missouri:

It has been the uniform practice of this Department to grant leave of absence to officers who are members of State Legislatures or Congress, to enable them to discharge their legislative functions. You are directed to grant immediate furloughs for similar purposes to any officers of your command who are members of the Legislature of Missouri, to enable them to attend the sessions of that body.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

You will please give me the name of any officers, and the regiments to which they belong, who are members of the Legislature, to whom furloughs have been refused, or for whom they are desired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REBEL PRIVATEERS AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

AN APPEAL TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The continued depredations of the rebel cruisers on the mercantile marine of the country have not only destroyed a large amount of the active capital of the merchants, but seriously threaten the very existence of that valuable part of our commerce.

Apart from the loss of so much individual wealth and the destruction of so valuable a source of material power and enterprise, it is humiliating to our pride as citizens of the first naval power on the earth that a couple of indifferently-equipped rebel cruisers should for so long a period threaten our commerce with annihilation. It is a painful source of mortification to every American at home and abroad, that the great highways of our commerce have hitherto been left so unprotected by the almost total absence of National armed vessels as to induce rebel insolence to attack our flag almost at the entrance of our harbors; and to actually blockade our merchantmen at the Cape of Good Hope recently, an account of which you have here inclosed, being a copy of a letter recently received from a Captain of one of the blockaded ships, having a valuable cargo. We are conscious that it is no easy matter to capture a couple of cruisers on the boundless waters of the ocean, aided and abetted, as they too often have been, at ports where international comity, if not international law, has been set at defiance; and we have witnessed with satisfaction the patriotic zeal and energy of your Department, and the glorious successes of our navy in subduing the rebellion which threatens our National Union.

Still we think that the loyal merchants and ship-owners of the country, whose zeal and patriotic co-operation have generously furnished the funds to sustain the Government, are entitled to have a more energetic protection of their interest than has been hitherto extended to it. Your very arduous official duties have no doubt prevented you from investigating the serious inroads which the unprotected state of our carrying trade has produced on our tonnage, and without troubling you with the great loss which our ship-owners sustain in the almost total loss of foreign commerce, it is only necessary to call your attention to the inclosed table, prepared and published by one of the best-informed commercial journals of the city, showing the loss of the carrying trade on the imports and exports of this city alone; by which you will perceive, that while, during the quarter ending 30th June, 1860, we imported and exported over $62,000,000 in American vessels, and but $3,000,000 in foreign vessels, we have, in the corresponding quarter of this year, only $23,000,000 by our own ships, while we have $65,000,000 by foreign vessels. The intermediate periods show a most painful decadence of our shipping interest and tonnage by transfer and sale to foreign flags, which, at this time of considerable commercial activity, does not so much indicate a want of enterprise in this field of occupation, as a want of confidence in the national protection of our flag on the ocean. The national pride of many of our patriotic ship-owners has subjected them to heavy sacrifices, in difference of insurance against capture, of two per cent. to ten per cent; while the underwriters of the country have been compelled to make great concessions in favor of American shipping, yet without materially affecting the result, and many of them encountering heavy losses by captures in quarters where they had every reason to believe our commerce would be protected by national vessels of efficiency and power. Indeed, the almost total absence of efficient naval force in many of the great highways of commerce has had a damaging influence on our prospects by producing a great degree of temerity on the part of the rebel cruisers, and corresponding misgivings on the part of underwriters and others in interest, as to whether Government protection would be afforded to our ships laden with valuable cargoes.

The want of adequate armed vessels on prominent naval stations for protection of our ships, has become so notorious that underwriters no longer speculate on the chance of the capture of these rebel cruisers by any of our national ships, but calculate only the chances of escape of our merchantmen, or the possible destruction of the piratical craft from reported unseaworthiness or mutiny. These statements are made with all candor, and in no spirit of captiousness, but with a desire to concede that the embarrassments of the Department, which it may not be prudent or practicable to explain to the public, may fully justify the unfortunate position which the want of naval protection has placed our commerce in. Yet it is respectfully urged that you will give this subject the benefit of the same energy and ability which has so creditably marked the administration of your Department in all other channels of your official duties. No one can better comprehend than one in your position the value of successful commerce at this time of great National expenditure, and a paralysis of so important an interest cannot be contemplated without horror at this period of our National struggle. We beg leave also to inclose an extract from the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 26th inst., and to request your attention to the paragraph marked.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

Signed: Richard Lathers, President Great Western Insurance Company; J. P. Tappan, President Neptune In-

surance Company; F. S. Lathrop, President Union Mutual Insurance Company; M. H. Grinnell, President Sun Mutal Insurance Company; Robert L. Taylor, merchant and ship owner; C. H. Marshall, merchant and ship owner; A. A. Low & Bros., merchants and ship owners; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., merchants and ship owners; Wilson G. Hunt, merchant; Charles Newcomb, Vice-President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; Brown, Brothers & Co., bankers; W. T. Frost, merchant and ship owner; Bogert & Kneeland, merchants; Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; Bucklin & Crane, merchants and ship owners; E. E. Morgan, merchant and ship owner; Wm. Whitlock, Jr., merchant and ship owner; Geo. Opdyke, Mayor New York city; August Belmont & Co., bankers; James G. King's Sons, bankers; Archibald Gracie, merchant; Howland & Frothingham, merchants and ship owners; Williams & Guion, merchants and ship owners; Jno. H. Earle, President New York Mutual Insurance Co.; Isaac Sherman, merchant and ship owner; W. A. Sale & Co., merchants and ship owners; Thomas Dunham, merchant and ship owner; Spofford, Tileston & Co., merchants and ship owners; Babcock, Bros. & Co., bankers; J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers; E. D. Morgan, United States Senator.

SECRETARY WELLES' REPLY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: The Department duly received your communication of the 28th ult., in reference to the depredations committed upon American commerce by the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers. The pursuit and capture of these vessels is a matter that the Department has constantly in view, and swift steamers have been constantly in search of them, and at times very close on to them. They are under orders to follow them wherever they may go. The only vessel that had the impudence to attack our flag at the entrance of our harbors—the *Tacony*—was promptly pursued, and her career was soon terminated. The Department had about thirty vessels after her.

I thank you for your expression that energy and ability have creditably marked the administration of this Department in all other channels of official duties. A rigid blockade of the coast has been demanded, and its accomplishment has required all the available force that the Department could bring to bear. To do this it could not well dispatch a larger force than it has in search of piratical rovers. It will continue to give this subject its attention, and hopes, as the avenues to the insurrectionary region are becoming closed and the Navy is enlarging, to be able to have a larger force to pursue the pirates and secure the safety of our commerce abroad. Very respectfully,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

To RICHARD LATHERS, Esq., and others.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Major McDonald of the 47th N. Y. Volunteers, has been made Lieutenant-Colonel of that Regiment.

COLONEL Chickering of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, rejoins his regiment after an absence of about three months.

GENERALS Fitzpatrick and Griffin are at Washington on short furloughs.

COMMANDER Parrott, U. S. N., and Lieutenant-Commander Todd, are stopping at Willards' Hotel, Washington, D. C.

BRIGADIER-General Robert Anderson has been relieved on account of ill-health, from the command of Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN D. H. Buel and 1st Lieutenant G. W. McKee, U. S. Ordnance Department, are announced as Assistants to the Chief of Ordnance of the Department of the South.

COLONEL Heffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has gone to the West, to inspect the condition of rebels confined at Sandusky and elsewhere.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Frederick has been placed in command of the Invalid Corps depot, vice Colonel Wisewell, appointed chief of that bureau, vice Colonel Rush relieved.

SURGEON-General Hammond has been ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on a tour of inspection among the hospitals of our western armies.

PAYMASTER Henry R. Day, who has been relieved from duty on the receiving ship *Allegheny*, still remains on duty as Paymaster of the Baltimore Naval Station, and Inspector in charge of stores.

BY order of Major-General Butler, Major Joseph M. Bell, has been appointed Provost-Judge of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, *vice* Major Stackpole, Judge-Advocate, relieved.

BRIGADIER-General Charles K. Graham has been relieved, by order of the Secretary of War, from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and directed to report to General Butler.

MAJOR Charles J. Whiting, 2d United States Cavalry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service for disloyalty, and for using contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States.

BRIGADIER-General Neal Dow, who is a prisoner at Richmond, has been authorized by our Government to draw on Colonel Meredith, officer of exchange at Fortress Monroe, for any articles which his fellow captives may need.

BRIGADIER-General John Gibbon has been assigned to the command of the Conscript Camp at Cleveland, Ohio; his wound, received at Gettysburg, still preventing him from entering the field.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the Department at Washington, has been relieved. Lieutenant-Colonel Lathrop, Inspector-General of General Heintzelman's Staff, has also been relieved, and orderd West.

COLONEL Isaac F. Shepard, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, recently commanding the colored troops in Northeastern Louisiana, has received the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MAJOR-General Augur, has been relieved from Court-Martial duty, and has assumed permanent command of the Department of Washington. Major-General Heintzelman has been assigned to the place, made vacant by General Augur's assignment.

THE following officers have been honorably discharged the service:—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Tuthill, 104th New York; Captain L. A. Johnson, Co. H, 11th Pa. Reserves; Assistant-Surgeon Edson Boyd, 42d New York; and Second-Lieutenant Daniel O. Sullivan, 61st Ohio.

COMMODORE Wm. D. Porter has been ordered before the Naval Retiring Board, which, after a recess, has again convened. Commodore Porter is a brother of David Porter on the Mississippi, and also saw some important service himself in that quarter.

ADJUTANT J. W. Bradford, of the 2d R. I. Regt., has been made aide to Brigadier-General Wheaton. Lieutenant E. H. Rhodes, is appointed Adjutant. E. S. Prentice, formerly a 2d Lieutenant, has received an appointment from the Governor as 1st Lieutenant, and is re-assigned to the 2d regiment.

RECENT advices from Pensacola state that Lieutenant Flint of the United States marines, died on the 15th ult. He was from Wisconsin. The fever, which was unusually fatal, has abated. Of three hundred cases, more than seventy failed to recover. The Marine Guard lost one Lieutenant and thirteen privates.

THE name of the fort on the south side of the Potomac River at present known as Fort DeKalb, has been changed to Fort Strong, after Major-General George C. Strong, U. S. Volunteers, who died at New York city, July 30, 1863, of wounds received in an assault upon Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

ASSISTANT-Surgeon Benjamin King, United States Army, has been retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 12, act approved July 17, 1862, he having been borne on the Army Register more than forty-five years.

COLONEL Albert J. Myer, Chief of the Signal corps, has been ordered to Memphis then to report back here to the Adjutant-General. The property of the corps, with the exception of the field telegraphic force and materials and trains, which have been assigned to Colonel Anson Stager, of the Military Telegraph, has been turned over to Captain Nicodemus.

COLONEL Samuel M. Quincy has left Boston to take his place on the staff of Brigadier-General George L. Andrews, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is to be Inspector-General of the Corps d'Afrique. Colonel Quincy was obliged, from disability, occasioned by his wounds and imprisonment after the battle of Cedar Mountain, to resign the Colonelcy of the 2d Massachusetts Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant Joseph J. Ennis, of the 71st Ohio, found guilty of forging an order, detailing him to go from Louisiana to Cincinnati, to arrest deserters, has been reduced to the ranks. He absented himself seven months under this forged order. A court martial sentenced him to serve three years or during the war, as a private, in such regiment as the General commanding the Department might designate, and General Burnside selected the 20th Kentucky.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death, at Charleston, of Lieutenant C. H. Bradford, of the Marine Corps, who was wounded and captured in the naval assault on Sumter. The wound was in the thigh, and mortification having supervened, his death occurred some three weeks since. The intelligence was received in a letter from Lieutenant Meade, also a prisoner, to Lieutenant Meeker, which was very kindly forwarded by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston. Lieutenant Bradford was attended by Dr. Mackie, formerly of our Navy, and received every attention which his situation required. The prisoners captured in the assault were, at the date of Lieutenant Meade's letter, confined at Columbia, South Carolina.

THE following named officers are announced as upon the Staff of Major-General Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Colonel J. Wilson Shaffer, Aid-de-Camp, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel J. McLean Taylor, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Kensel, Inspector-General; Major R. S. Davis, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burnham Kinsmad, Aid-de-Camp; Major James D. Bell, Aid-de-Camp; Major Peter Hagerty, Aid-de-Camp; Captain Alfred F. Puffer, Aid-de-Camp; Captain Haswell C. Clarke, Aid-de-Camp; First-Lieutenant Frederick Mastin, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

AN infant daughter of General Rosecrans died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, last week.

THE 12th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Hasbrouck Davis commanding, has been ordered to Illinois to be reorganized as a veteran regiment.

THE French gunboat *Panama*, with Marshal Forey on board, sailed from New York on the 14th. She received and replied to salutes from the other French men-of-war in the harbor.

MAJOR-General THOMAS, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, has issued an order requiring newspaper correspondents to sign their full and proper names to all communications which they may send from that department for publication.

A GRAND farewell banquet was given to the French Admiral Reynaud and the officers of the Imperial navy now in port, at Irving Hall this week. It was a splendid affair, and was most brilliantly attended. More than one hundred and fifty covers were laid for the guests.

THE records of the Surgeon-General's office show that there are 54,642 patients under treatment in the various hospitals throughout the country, including rebel prisoners sick or wounded. The total capacity of these hospitals is 84,472 beds; 30,277 of these are vacant.

THE Richmond *Examiner* of November 11th has a grumbling article on the disposition of the Confederate Generals to surrender, and on the disposition of the Confederate government to promote them after performing so equivocal a military operation. The *Examiner* thinks that "as long as "foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made, and "promotion so often following them, they are uncertain "whether some steamer may not bring the news of our un-"conditional surrender to the terms of our enemy."

MAJOR-General Augur has, for sanitary and other reasons, recommended that the contrabands now quartered in Camp Barker, Washington, be removed to the camp on Arlington Heights. The buildings for their reception will be ready by the 20th inst. A small depot will be retained in the city, whence new arrivals will be sent across the river.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* of November 10th, refers to the great activity in military movements in Northern Virginia, and says that "Meade has already signalized his advance "with wonderful energy, and has inflicted a terrible blow "upon the army of General Lee. In Western Virginia the "disaster to General Echol's command shows the enemy ac-"tive, bold and enterprising."

THE following is the despatch sent by President Lincoln to General Meade, and published to the army on the 10th inst.:—Washington, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.—Major-General Meade—I have seen your despatches about operations on the Rappahannock, on Saturday, and I wish to say, "Well done."—(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

CHEVALIER Isola, commandant, and Signor Marliner, Lieutenant of the Italian ship-of-war now lying in the harbor of New York, were on the 16th presented to the Secretary of State by the Commander Bertinatti, Minister of Italy, and by him presented to the President, and afterwards to the Secretary of War. Attended by the Secretary of State and the Italian Legation they visited the Navy Yard, where they received the proper national honors.

CHANGES IN NAVY UNIFORM.

WE are indebted to Messrs. TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, at No 6 Maiden Lane, New York, for the following amended regulations, in regard to the uniform of staff officers of the Navy, as adopted by the U. S. Navy Department, November 11, 1863:—

Shoulder straps to be of Navy blue cloth, 4¼ inches long, 1½ inches wide, bordered with an embroidery of gold ¼ inch in width, with the following distinguishing devices:—

Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering—Centre device, cross oak leaf, 1 inch long, embroidered in gold, with star ⅝ of an inch in diameter, embroidered on the same, in silver.

Fleet Engineers and Chief Engineers, after fifteen years—Spread eagle, 2 inches between the tips of the wings, standing on oak leaves spread 1½ inches; all embroidered in silver in centre of strap.

Chief Engineers, after first five years—Centre device, cross spread oak leaf, with leaf at each end ⅝ of an inch in length, stalk of leaf placed ⅜ of an inch from end of strap; all embroidered in silver.

Chief Engineers, first five years—Same as Chief Engineer after first five years, except leaves at end to be embroidered in gold.

First Assistant Engineers—Same as Chief Engineers, except that instead of the leaves there shall be 1 gold embroidered bar at each end, 2-10 inch wide, ½ inch long, and placed 4-10 inch from end of strap.

Second Assistant Engineers—Same as First Assistant, but no bars.

Professors of more than twelve years—Centre device, circle 5-6 of an inch in diameter, yellow centre, with letter P in old English in relief in silver, with leaf at each end embroidered in silver, as Chief Engineers.

Professors of less than twelve years—Same as for more than twelve years, except leaf at each end to be embroidered in gold.

Secretaries—Letter S in old English, embroidered in silver in centre, and two gold embroidered bars at each end, 2-10 inch wide, ½ inch long with 1-10 inch space between each bar, and placed 4-10 inch from end of strap.

Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Star embroidered in silver ⅞ of an inch in diameter in centre.

Fleet Surgeons and Surgeon after fifteen years—Spread eagle 2 inches from tip to tip, embroidered in silver in centre.

Surgeons after first five years—Same as Chief Engineer after first five years, but no device in centre.

Surgeons, first five years—Same as Chief Engineers first five years, but no device in centre.

Passed Assistant Surgeons—Two gold embroidered bars at each end, 2-10 inch wide, and ½ inch long, with 1-10 inch space between each bar, and placed 4-10 inch from end of strap.

Assistant Surgeons—1 gold embroidered bar at each end 2-10 inch wide, ½ inch long and 4-10 inch from end of strap.

Chaplains of more than twelve years—Cross ⅞ inch long and ½ inch wide, placed obliquely in centre, with leaf at each end ⅝ inch in length, stalk of leaf placed ⅜ inch from end of strap. All embroidered in silver.

Chaplains of less than twelve years—Same as Chaplains of more than twelve years, except leaves to be embroidered in gold.

Chief of Bureau of Provision and Clothing—Oak sprig, 1½ inch long, embroidered in gold, with star ⅝ of an inch in diameter, embroidered on same in silver, in centre of strap.

Fleet Paymasters and Paymasters after fifteen years—Spread eagle 2 inches from tip to tip, standing on oak sprig 1 1-10 inch long, embroidered in silver in centre of strap.

Paymasters after first five years—Centre device oak sprig 1¼ inch in length, with leaf at each end ⅝ inch in length, stalk of leaf placed ⅜ of an inch from end of strap. All embroidered in silver.

Paymasters, first five years—Same as Paymasters after first five years, except leaves at end to be embroidered in gold.

Assistant Paymasters—Same as Paymasters, except that instead of leaves at end, there shall be one embroidered gold bar at each end, 2-10 inch wide, ½ inch long, and 4-10 inch from end of strap.

Chief of Bureau of Construction—Same as Chief of Bureau of Provision and Clothing, except star to be embroidered on live oak leaves spread 1 1-10 inch.

Naval Constructors of more than twenty years—Same as Fleet Paymasters, except eagle to stand on live oak sprig, 9-10 inch in length.

Naval Constructors of more than twelve years—Same as Paymasters, after first five years, except centre device, which shall be a sprig of live oak leaves spread 1 1-10 inch.

Naval Constructors of less than twelve years—Same as Naval Constructors of more than twelve years, except leaves at end to be embroidered in gold.

Assistant Naval Constructors—Same as Naval Constructor, except instead of leaves at end, there shall be one embroidered gold bar at each end 2-10 inch wide, ½ inch long, and 4-10 inch from end of strap

CAP ORNAMENTS.

Cap ornament to be embroidered gold wreath of oak and olive leaves. Wreath 3 inches in width, and 1½ inches high, with the following distinguishing devices:

Admiral—2 stars ¾ inch in diameter, with 4-5 of an inch space between centre of each star, embroidered in silver.

Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant, Master, and Ensign—Foul anchor ⅞ inch in length embroidered in silver.

Surgeon—Oak leaf 9-10 inch in length, embroidered in silver.

Chaplain—Cross ⅞ inch in length and ½ inch in width placed obliquely and embroidered in silver.

Professor—Same device as centre of shoulder-strap, but circle 4-5 inch in diameter.

Secretary—Letter S in Old English, embroidered in silver.

Paymaster—Oak sprig 9-10 inch in height embroidered in silver.

Engineer—Cross oak leaves, length 1 1-10 inch, height 9-10 inch, embroidered in silver.

Constructor—Live oak sprig, spread of leaves 1¼ inch, embroidered in silver.

For all other officers—Wreath only, no device.

CAP.

Cap to be of dark blue cloth, and of the following proportions: Of size No. 7⅛—top to be 8 inches, band 1½ inches wide; whole height 3 inches; leather visor 2½ inches wide; leather chin strap. Ornaments to be placed on band.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

NOTICE.

W. B. REDFIELD, of Cincinnati, Ohio, having ceased his connection with this JOURNAL as an agent, receipts from him will after this date be no longer acknowledged by the proprietor.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1863.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

THE perusal of the correspondence lately published between Commissioners OULD and MEREDITH on the exchange of prisoners, leaves the mind in a mood of confusion and pain; because, while the sympathies of every man with a spark of sensibility in his composition must be stirred by the thought of the thousands of brave men in bonds suffering the horrors of half-starvation, it is impossible to fix precisely where the difficulty lies, determine which party is in the wrong, or see the way to a speedy remedy.

The logic chopping between the two Commissioners lands one in flat bewilderment. On the most vital matters of fact involved, their contradictions are so radical as to pose the issue on the simple question of veracity between Mr. OULD and General MEREDITH. General MEREDITH, in his communication under date of the 29th October, reports Mr. OULD as having on a previous occasion made the "unequivocal declaration" that he would "proceed to declare exchanges "*whenever he conscientiously felt he had the right to* "*do* so, for the purpose of putting men into the "field;" and in another part of the same communication he represents him as having affirmed that he would make declarations of exchanges for the purpose of putting troops into the field, "*whenever he* "*thought proper.*" In reply to these charges, Mr. OULD declares that after a faithful examination of his correspondence, both with General MEREDITH and his predecessor (Colonel LUDLOW), he can find "no in-"stance in which such language has been used by "him:" he further demands from General MEREDITH the date of the communication in which any such statement was made, and claims that, in default, he will "be justified in denouncing the statement as "utterly without foundation in truth." This, to be sure, is not an express denial by Mr. OULD of his ever having made these declarations; and whether or not the Confederate Commissioner is a man capable of quibbling about such matters, we know not; but there are other cases in which the antithesis is still more pronounced. Thus General MEREDITH intimates that the Confederate declaration of exchange of the prisoners paroled at Vicksburgh by General GRANT, bearing date September 12th, 1863, was made "as "if for the express purpose of increasing the force of "General BRAGG against General ROSECRANS." Mr. OULD replies that "this is untrue;" that the declaration was not published until several days after the 12th, and that "*not one* of the officers or men named "in that declaration of exchange was on the battle-"field of Chickamauga." Again, General MEREDITH charges Mr. OULD with not having had valid paroles of Federals sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by him. To this Mr. OULD rejoins that he had enough and more than enough. General MEREDITH affirms that Mr. OULD had not produced the lists. Mr. OULD insists that he *had* produced them. There are numerous other points of minor importance, but respecting which the mutual contradiction is equally emphatic; and finally each party charges the other with bad faith touching the cartel, and a disposition to disregard, override or nullify its provisions.

It appears from the principal communication of Commissioner MEREDITH, that while his predecessor, Colonel LUDLOW, was on duty at Fortress Monroe, Mr. OULD at one time made a declaration of exchange embracing no great number of prisoners of war, not in accordance with the requirements of the cartel, and that he invited the Union Commissioner to make a corresponding declaration of equivalents. Such a declaration was made by Colonel LUDLOW, thus acceding to the proposition of the Confederate Commissioner in this specific case; "but," adds General MEREDITH, "without anticipating the magnitude of the evil which "now appears as the result of that departure from "the cartel." Some time afterwards the events of the war threw into the hands of the Confederates a large body of paroled officers and men (over 30,000) captured by General GRANT at Vicksburgh, and not long afterwards some 6,000 or more captured by General BANKS at Port Hudson. The statement of the action which the Confederate authorities took in regard to these men we shall give in General MEREDITH's own language, with the reply of the Confederate Commissioner to each point.

"Suddenly, and without any proper conference or understanding with me, you gave me notice that, on the next day after the date of that notice, you would declare exchanged a large portion of the troops which had been captured by General GRANT."

To this point no reply is made by Mr. OULD, though in other portions of the correspondence he intimates that this course was pursued in imitation of a similar declaration previously made by Colonel LUDLOW, on his own motion, and without previous agreement.

General MEREDITH says again:—

"When your declaration was made it covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands, brigades, divisions, and corps, no definite number of either officers or men being designated. Up to that time you had delivered at City Point a certain number of prisoners of war, for which you had receipts, by which you must have known the number you might claim the right to discharge from their parole. You did not think proper to limit yourself to this number, nor, in any proper manner, did you refer to it, but made your declaration of exchange in such indefinite terms as made it next to certain that you did not intend to be governed by the cartel. Without referring to fractions, it appeared, from the best data in our hands, that you had discharged *three* for *two*, or one-third more than you were entitled to."

To this point Mr. OULD replies:—

"You say I must have known that I had not delivered to you, nor had I valid paroles of your men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by me. I knew exactly the contrary, and so informed you. On the 12th of September, 1863, in announcing the declaration of exchange I would make on the following day, I wrote to you that I had in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the officers and men enumerated in the exchange notice. I have made the same statement to you more than once since. I am prepared to prove that it was true each time it was uttered."

General MEREDITH says:—

"You suggested that I should make a corresponding declaration of exchange, when, as I suppose, you must have known you had not delivered to me, nor had you valid paroles of our men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by yourself, and, when I proceeded to make the declaration extending to those men you had delivered, and stated to you my objection to your proceeding."

To this Mr. OULD replies:—

"You say your declaration of exchange extended to those whom I had *delivered*. If you mean that it was limited to such, you are incorrect; for it declared exchanged all officers and men of the United States army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, and included many thousands of prisoners taken and paroled by our cavalry and other forces in many States of the Confederacy, never delivered by me. I have already furnished you a memorandum of at least sixteen thousand of the paroled prisoners."

General MEREDITH declares that

"You insisted that you had valid paroles for more than the number that you had declared exchanged, though you failed to produce those paroles or to give any account or history of them."

To this Mr. OULD replies:—

"You say I failed to produce the paroles or to give any account or history of them. If you mean I refused to do so, it is not true. I offered to produce them at any time, and importuned you to agree to some principle by which they could be computed and adjusted. When I last met you at City Point, you requested me for the first time to send to you a memorandum of the paroles claimed as valid by me. I furnished you with the list on the 27th instant, that being the first day after your request on which a flag of truce boat appeared at City Point."

General MEREDITH continues:—

"And you then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether—basing your action upon no data communicated to me, the whole proceeding resting, as I suppose you will say, upon *your* sense of right, as if you were the only party having a *right* to an opinion on the subject."

To this Mr. OULD replies:—

"You say I then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether, and resting the whole proceeding, as you suppose, on my sense of right. There again you are mistaken. I did not rest the proceeding entirely upon my sense of right—I relied, in some measure, upon yours."

A point which he proceeds to prove.

It is of course impossible to say anything regarding this mass of contradictory replications. It is obvious, however, that the whole matter is too much out of joint for General MEREDITH to set it right. Even if his correspondence revealed in him the capacity to deal with this tangled skein, (which we must frankly say it does not), it is evident that his action is embarrassed and complicated by transactions entered into by his predecessor. We take the liberty, therefore, of urging upon the Government, in the strongest terms the appointment of a Commission Extraordinary, for the adjustment of all points in dispute touching the exchange. The fact of the distressing sufferings to which, in consequence of insufficient food, our Union prisoners have been subjected in Richmond, although it does not introduce any new point of law into the question of exchange, certainly adds a powerful urgency to the necessity of having all the points of dispute put upon an intelligible basis, and some agreement speedily reached. The matter is certainly not beyond the power of fair-minded and intelligent men to deal with definitively. In regard to the question of the sufferings to which our prisoners have been subjected, although we would fain believe that there has been some exaggeration in the stories of actual *starvation*, yet enough is known as actual fact to touch the dullest sensibility, and cry aloud for remedy. We are not willing to believe that the afflictions of our men in bonds are due to any *policy* pursued by the Confederate authorities; for such diabolical malignity passes what we can credit even of pirates. The productive forces of the States in rebellion are amply sufficient to supply all demands; but they are scattered over immensely extended areas of country, and the means of transportation have been greatly reduced. Two thirds of the supplies for Richmond have hitherto been brought over the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, which is now in our possession. The other great line leading into the cereal-producing States has lately been absorbed for the transportation of troops: hence, the temporary scarcity at Richmond—a scarcity by which the population doubtless suffer as well as the Union captives. We are thus brought face to face with the conclusion that the more our conquests are extended the greater will be the hardships of our prisoners in the hands of the enemy, unless a well-settled policy shall in the meantime be determined upon.

POPULAR APPRECIATION OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

IN tracing the history of national ideas during the past two years of war, it is interesting to observe how the popular appreciation of the value of military education and training has been quickened by the lessons of each successive campaign. In the beginning it was the fashion to sneer at those who had made the profession of arms their study, and an experience in Congress was apparently regarded as a more essential qualification to command, than a course of study at West Point. Indeed, there seemed to be in some quarters a half suspicion that the possession of military knowledge and a conscientious regard for the essential principles of military science, were in some way a disqualification for the public service. It was for a time forgotten by too many of those who influence public opinion and action, that though it is important in a war like the present, that our troops should be led by men of earnest patriotism, that is not alone sufficient, but it is equally essential to success that they should be thorough soldiers, in which term we include just regard for the primary principle of soldierly honor, which demands implicit obedience to lawful authority.

But this lesson would seem to have been learned at last, and we no longer find in our public prints those sneers at West Point and its graduates, which formed the staple of so many editorials in the earlier days of the war. It has come to be generally acknowledged that, to the educational influence of our national military

college we, in this, as in the war with Mexico, are chiefly indebted for what success we have achieved. It has been the leaven that has gradually leavened the whole lump, and out of the mobs who first rushed to battle in the early stages of the war, formed our present compact and well-disciplined armies. That this result was not sooner effected, has been due to the erroneous ideas in regard to all military matters, which have controlled in this country.

This is no new experience in our history. It is only gradually that we have been making progress toward a just appreciation of the military profession. In the war of the Revolution we received our first lesson, which resulted in the establishment of the academy at West Point. And as the lessons of that struggle were lost sight of in the pursuits of prosperous peace, this institution languished, forgotten and neglected, taking firm root only when the war of 1812 had recalled public attention to the importance of military education. Shall we, when peace returns to us, again lose sight of the truth in this direction, or will the general diffusion of military ideas lead us at last to the adoption of some system of national military instruction, which shall give us the advantages of an adequate force of trained soldiers for the protection of the state, and at the same time guard us against these dangers and burdens which are associated with powerful military establishments?

FROM a memorial presented by a number of gentlemen of this city to the Secretary of the Navy, in behalf of the "loyal merchants and ship owners of the "country," it appears that in consequence of the depredations of the rebel privateers upon our commerce the carrying trade between this country and foreign ports has almost entirely passed into foreign hands. The amount of merchandize imported and exported in American vessels has, we are told, fallen off from $62,000,000 to $23,000,000, while that carried in foreign vessels has increased from $3,000,000 to $65,000,000. It is not surprising in view of these facts that those interested should urge upon our Government the necessity of some more efficient action for the protection of American commerce. It is gratifying to learn, as we do from Secretary WELLES' reply to the memorial, that he is purposing to send a larger force in pursuit of the pirates as soon as the vessels become available from the enlargement of the Navy, or from the release of vessels on blockading duty. Yet we fear that this will fail to remedy the evil. What we want is not so much an increase in the number as an increase in the speed of our vessels. We believe the only really swift steamer sent in pursuit of the rebel cruisers, has been the *Vanderbilt*.

The swifter vessels of the Navy consume so much coal that the amount they have to take for a long cruise makes it impossible for them to carry heavy guns. We need vessels with engines that can give us an equal power, with a far less consumption of coal than is now required for vessels built on the present plan. With the proper machinery we might rapidly extemporize a fleet of swift steamers by refitting some of our best models.

WE understand, through private advices, that the Government has resolved on the abandonment of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It will be remembered that after the taking of Vicksburgh, General HURLBUT's corps (16th) was assigned the duty of holding this line as far east as Corinth, while General SHERMAN's corps (15th) was given the task of reopening it from Corinth to Decatur. The annoyance of the rebel cavalry was so great, however, that the attempt had to be given up, just as the same attempt by General BUELL last year had to be given up. Abandoning the design of opening this line of communication, General SHERMAN passed the Tennessee at Eastport, and has now made a junction with GRANT's main body. In pursuance of the policy of giving up the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the commissary stores and other public property are being removed. To supply the place of this great highway, it is understood, the Government will open the Columbus and Mobile road. Troops and supplies will be transported over that route to Corinth, making Columbus instead of Memphis the chief dépôt. From Corinth the road will have to be protected to Decatur. From this point eastward to Chattanooga it is well covered by the Tennessee. This will doubtless be a task of some difficulty, but far less so than to attempt to hold the line from Memphis. Railroads introduce so important an element into warfare that it is a thousand pities the road was not on the north instead of the south side. The Government may even find it desirable to open a line on the north side from Corinth to opposite Decatur.

RUMORS coming from a high source in Washington have for some days been in circulation in this city, to the effect that BRAGG has again assumed the initiative, and attacked General GRANT's force, and that a severe battle was going on on Wednesday. Up to the moment of our going to press, however, there has been no public confirmation of this report, and we can simply say that it is not at all improbable. Even if BRAGG should not attack, there are cogent reasons why Gen. GRANT should do so. The rebels have such command of his communications between Chattanooga and Bridgeport as to render them extremely precarious. Their batteries have full play on the two bridges crossing the Tennessee between the points named, and by this and other means of annoyance, they still succeed in greatly embarrassing communication. The possession of the south side of the Tennessee and of Lookout Valley, which was gained by the brilliant action three weeks ago, it is true, saved the garrison at Chattanooga from the necessity of abandoning that point; but until General GRANT's communications are *secured* by driving back the rebels from that whole region, he will have no certainty of his ability to sustain his army. We take it that General GRANT is not the man to allow his communications to be thus trifled with, and we may soon expect to hear that he has taken steps to that end.

THE daily press have occupied much space during the past week in discussing the rebel conspiracy in Canada, to the discovery of which we made brief allusion in our last number. Some are disposed to contend that our authorities have allowed themselves to be unduly frightened by a small affair. It seems to be proven, however, that a plot has been for some time hatching in Canada, of sufficient magnitude to justify the prompt measures taken by the War Department to protect the border. A rebel vessel, the *Lee*, is said to have recently arrived in Canada with a band of some thirty or forty picked officers, who were to organize an expedition among the rebels in Canada, seize the *Michigan*, one of the naval vessels on the lake, liberate the rebel prisoners, 2,000 or more, on Johnson's Island, and then march along the lake shore, burning and destroying wherever they could. Captain WILLIAMSON, of the *Lee*, is reported to have commanded the expedition, assisted by Lieutenants BREST, KELLY,, HUDGINS, GALLATIN, GIFT, BRADFORD, MINOR (of *Merrimac* fame) and TOBIN, of the Confederate navy; and Marshal KANE, of Baltimore notoriety, is said to have had a share in the plot. A full supply of artillery, revolvers, muskets and cutlasses was shipped from New York city to various ports on the border, and from there removed to the places of rendezvous. Such is the story as we receive it.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that the lack of seamen for our ships of war be supplied by transfers from the War to the Navy Department of soldiers who had been trained in peaceful life to seamanship: "In the "seacoast towns, particularly in the New England "States," he says, "the late draft has brought into "the Army a great many coasting sailors and fisher-"men, and from the Lake regions a great many Lake "sailors. These men, if given the privilege, would "gladly be transferred to the Navy Department for "their term of service. Many of them would pass as "seamen, others as ordinary seamen, while many oth-"ers would volunteer as landsmen." Though under some circumstances our correspondent's suggestion would be a good one, we fear Secretary STANTON would be loth to part with any of his men, even to Secretary WELLES, now, when the Army is in scarcely less need of men than the Navy. We fancy he would think he was robbing Peter to pay Paul.

THE correspondence of the rebel agents in Europe, intercepted on the *Robert E. Lee*, and other captured blockade runners, shows that a regular system of blockade running had been established, and that the rebel Government and certain merchants of London were jointly interested in the adventurous traffic. Five steamers, owned two-thirds by the Confederate States—which pays its share in cotton at sixpence a pound, delivered at Charleston or Wilmington—and one-third by the London parties, are by special agreement, dated Sept. 30, 1863, to be run from the port of St. Georges, Bermuda, or Nassau, N. P., to Charleston, S. C. The rebel Government agrees to furnish coal and cotton at their port with all dispatch for these steamers; and for so doing a commission of two and one-half per cent. on the value of their one-third is to be allowed them. They also agree to furnish, as far as practicable, officers for the vessels. Two thirds of the inward cargoes the agreement requires to be purchased by the London parties for the Confederate States on lists furnished them for the purpose, unless the Confederate States should prefer to purchase directly through their officers abroad. These cargoes are to be sent out in neutral bottoms to the depots in the islands, and there shipped in one of these steamers, to run the blockade into one of the two Confederate ports named.

The opening of the line established under this agreement does not seem to look very auspicious for either of the partners. The Charleston blockade is vigilant, and that at Wilmington is proving equally so, leaving the Anglo-rebel steamers no port in which to enter.

MAJOR-General GILLMORE has ordered that hereafter the ordnance officers for the various posts in the Southern Department shall be appointed by the commander of said Department, upon the recommendation of the chief of ordnance. Post ordnance officers are to be held responsible for all ordnance and ordnance stores in the forts of their respective posts, and for all such stores on hand that appertain to the same.

AN account, which we publish elsewhere, of the condition of the rebel cavalry, will be valuable to our military authorities. It comes from a Southern source, and is evidently written by one who has a thorough understanding of his subject. Though the rebels were the first to give attention to the cavalry arm of the military service, they are now far behind us in respect both of numbers and equipment.

THE report of the battle of Chickamauga, and the movement resulting in the occupation of Chattanooga, which was forwarded to the War Department by Gen. ROSECRANS some weeks since, has not yet been given to the public. Meantime, the Army and the Country await with much interest the publication of this important document.

THE greatest credit is due to the Navy Department for the promptitude with which the deficiencies of the Wilmington blockade have been remedied. That port is now pretty thoroughly closed, leaving the rebels without a single open port for the entry of supplies from abroad.

VARIOUS rumors in regard to a change in the command of the Department of the Ohio are afloat; but we have as yet no official information on the subject.

THE New York *Times* publishes the following extracts from a letter received from a source which entitles it to the fullest credence. It is dated St. Petersburgh, October 30th:

The war preparations continue here upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia. An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the Empire. Very large earthworks and stone forts have been constructed at this place, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Viborg, and other places. The old granite forts at Cronstadt are to be covered with 12-inch rolled-iron plates. Ten or twelve monitors, and two or three iron-clads, of a different construction, have been ordered, and will be ready for sea in May or June next. Large quantities of cannon, shot and shell have been ordered from England, and will come overland during the winter. All the Government shops are being enlarged, and every effort is making to render Russia independent of other countries in war material, as she is already in food and clothing for her armies.

On the first appearance of the war cloud, the Russians dreaded it very much, although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the EMPEROR, if it came to that. Now, however, the feeling has entirely changed, and they do not dread it at all. In fact, I think they rather court it than otherwise. ALEXANDER's popularity is immense, and increasing every day. He is now visiting the southern portion of his empire, but is expected to return to St. Petersburgh in a few days.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Monarch*, target ship at Portsmouth, is receiving a fresh supply of armor plates, of 5½-inch thickness, on her sides for testing by the 68-pounder guns.

The new muzzle-loading guns for the Navy are to be of the bore of 9·22 inches, and are proposed to weigh 118 cwt.; they will thus fire a round ball of 100 lbs., with a minimum charge of 20 lbs. of powder.

An International Congress, at which General Dufour presides, opened at Geneva on the 25th ult. The object of it is of great philanthropic importance, the design being to provide assistance for the wounded, in time of war, in the military ambulances.

The British iron-clad frigate *Prince Consort*, on her passage from Plymouth for Liverpool, for the purpose of watching the rebel rams in the Mersey, was seriously disabled, and put into Kingston, where she remained, leaky and half full of water.

The French transport vessel *Le Finisterre* left Cherbourg on the 25th of October for Vera Cruz, having on board five hundred Zouaves and six hundred and fifty other troops to fill up deaths and other casualties in the French army in Mexico.

A difficulty is likely to grow up out of the cession of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece. The Austrians demand that the fortifications, dockyards and arsenals of Corfu shall not go with the islands, for they command the Adriatic.

According to the last official accounts, it appears that the Danish steam fleet consists of one ship-of-the-line, five frigates, three corvettes, one schooner, three iron-clad vessels, seven gunboats and eight advice-boats. Three more iron-clad vessels, one of them a ship-of-the-line, are being built.

The design for a new class of gunboats, to be iron-plated, and of light draught, is now under the consideration of the British Admiralty. They are intended to be propelled on the double-screw principle, and will replace the gunboats built during the Russian war, very few of which remain fit for service.

The pulling down of the "Petit Corporal" from the Vendôme column is not viewed with satisfaction in Paris. Why change the Austerlitz costume for that of an Imperial Cæsar, it is asked? The *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* have both written articles to appease the public.

Besides the new fortifications at Kertch, Sebastopol and Eupatoria, a force of 30,000 Russian soldiers will be withdrawn from the Caucasus and placed in these stations, to be replaced by fresh soldiers from the interior. The Czar will personally inspect all these points, and the Grand Duke Constantine will shortly take the command, naval and military, of the whole of the Russian forces in the Crimea.

Florence Nightingale has published some observations on the sanitary condition of the Indian army, at the request of the commission on that subject. She was particularly requested to give her opinion on the "consequences of a vicious course of life." The London *Critic* remarks on this request that it must have been thought "she had no more *sex* than an angel." But she accepted the task "with the repulsive sigh of "a mortal woman, and the courage of an immortal "angel."

There is no longer room for doubt that the British Government is earnestly intent on preventing the sailing of any more vessels-of-war for the rebel service. Two gunboats have been placed in the Mersey, opposite Mr. Laird's yard, to prevent the escape of the iron-clad rams. More than this, the workmen employed by the Messrs. Laird in completing the *El Toussaint* have been ordered to desist, and both rams taken possession of by the Government authorities in the Birkenhead Docks, while the gunboats guard the entrance and exit.

Some experiments have recently been made at the Royal Engineers' field-works, Chatham, for the purpose of testing a new description of military suspension bridge, the invention of Sergeant-Major J. Jones, Royal Engineers. The bridge experimented upon had a span of some 130 feet, and was formed from the iron bands used in the construction of the gabions, also invented by Sergeant-Major Jones. These were fastened together in lengths, and firmly secured, the pontoon chesses forming the flooring. Notwithstanding the comparative frailness of the structure, horses, guns and troops were taken backwards and forwards across it, the bridge exhibiting little or no deflection. The entire structure was completed by thirty of the Engineers in six hours.

The *Royal Oak*, an iron-clad screw steamship of the British Navy, on being placed in a dry dock has been found in a bad state. The armor-plates adjoining and in contact with the copper sheathing were found to be eaten away by galvanic action, presenting a series of corroded holes running into each other from half an inch to five-eighths of an inch deep. Some of the plates contained no less than 188 of these, while none had less than 40. Several detached holes are of an oval form, as though gouged out with a steel tool of all sizes, from that of the bowl of a salt spoon to that of a gravy spoon, and of equal depth, and some of the heads of the bolts had become recessed to the depth, size and appearance of the bowl of a sauce ladle. Numbers of the holes had run one into the other to the extent of five or six feet, five-eighths of an inch deep, and upwards; altogether presenting one of the most remarkable appearances ever witnessed. The ship has only been about eight months in the water. What will be done with her has not yet been decided. These holes and corrosions appear to have occurred wherever the red lead or undercoating had been rubbed or washed off. The French *La Gloire* is said to be in a still worse condition than the *Royal Oak*.

An English scientific journal says:—"Our cousins "across the Atlantic have a new bomb charged with "inflammable liquid, and which, in bursting, splashes "(*asperge*) all surrounding objects. This is only the "natural effect of the discovery of the volatile oils of "Canada. It was only natural that the discovery of "the volatile oils of Canada should give the idea of "employing these matters in setting fire to objects "at short distances. Supposing that one takes a por-"tion of such oils susceptible of dissolution in phos-"phorates or hydrogen of phosphorus, a liquid of fear-"ful inflammability, and which water will not extin-"guish, may be obtained. Oil of naphtha or carbon-"ate of sulphur, and other inflammable compositions, "more or less happily combined with phosphorus, or "phosphores, will furnish solutions to the problem."

The *Moniteur* contains a long report from the Minister of Marine on the subject of maritime inscription. No sailor will now be obliged to serve more than six years, and during the second portion of this period leave will be granted, so that in fact but three years' actual service will be required of him. The second decree suppresses a law which forced young men who were engaged in studying for a merchant captain's diploma to serve on board the Imperial fleet a year, or at least six months. The system of substitution has also been admitted and assimilated to that which exists in the army. It is hoped that these benefits accorded to the maritime populations will induce others to frequent the coast and adopt a seafaring life. Recruiting offices for sailors were not long ago opened in the principal towns.

The officers of the "Empress' Dragoons" lately gave a dinner in the Salle Louis XII. of the Palace of Versailles, to the officers of the Cuirassiers, and Lancers in garrison in that place. Marshals Magnan and Regnault de St. Jean d'Angeley, Generals d'Alonville and Pate, and several other officers of rank were among the guests. Covers were laid for two hundred and thirty. Toasts were, of course, given to the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, to the army, &c. On the health of his regiment of Dragoons being proposed, Colonel Pajol said, in returning thanks, perhaps the day is not distant when the Emperor will call upon us to measure our swords with the oppressors of a people so full of sympathy towards France. We will then, like those who have gone before us, let the world know the advantages that may be derived from the combination of all the arms of cavalry. This expectation of a war with Russia—for it can only be Russia that is meant—was greatly applauded.

One of the French Marshals—Neil it is said—is about to be charged with a temporary but important mission to St. Petersburgh, where he will probably remain during the absence of the Duke de Montebello. The interpretation given to this is that the Emperor Napoleon wishes to try a last attempt to persuade the Czar to grant to the Poles the concessions which the diplomacy of Europe has hitherto failed to obtain from him. The London *Times*, in remarking upon this mission, says:—"The Emperor Napoleon is, "doubtless, actuated by the most humane feelings in "any steps he may take to overcome the stubbornness "of the Russian Government; still it is thought that "he would not be displeased, or greatly disappointed, "if the Poles maintained themselves in insurrection "till the spring. His Majesty made a direct applica-"tion to the Emperor Nicholas immediately before "the breaking out of the war in the Crimea, but with-"out success, as everybody knows; and Marshal Neil "went on a mission ostensibly, but only ostensibly, of "a most pacific nature, to Turin, before the war with "Austria."

THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following description of the French iron-clad squadron:—

The *Magenta* and *Solferino*, which were built on the same model, are longer and have a greater breadth of beam than any ship in the imperial navy. Their lines are remarkably fine, and demonstrate the great improvement which has taken place in ship-building in France of late years. Their forepart so fine and taper may be compared to a ploughshare intended to open a furrow in the sea, and is armed with an iron spur fifteen tons weight, of which the point is about four feet under water. Every precaution has been adopted to prevent any part of the ship, except the spur, from bearing the shock of a collision. The disadvantage of iron ships having but one tier of guns was discovered when the *Normandie* first experienced a heavy sea and was forced to close her port-holes. Had she been attacked by an ordinary steamship-of-war under such circumstances she must have been captured. The *Magenta* and *Solferino* were consequently built with a double tier of guns, so that should their lower port-holes be closed their upper guns will be effective.

In consequence of the great weight of the armor the lower tier of guns is reduced to twenty-six and the upper to twenty-four, which, with two on the deck, form altogether fifty-two guns, and of these twenty-six may be fired in almost any weather. It was further determined to sacrifice the fore and aft parts of these ships, and to cover only their centre with shot-proof iron plates. Notwithstanding this reduction, the plating still amounts to the enormous weight of 900 tons. The powder magazine, the machinery and the cockpit are protected by the iron casing. The great danger to which these ships are exposed is their fore or aft part being set on fire by an enemy; but this has been anticipated, and part of the crew are specially appointed to act in such an emergency. The ships are consequently free from the defects discovered in the iron-cased frigates, and they roll considerably less in a heavy sea. This consideration, together with their upper tier of guns, gives these ships, notwithstanding that the bow and stern are unprotected, a decided advantage over the frigates.

The frigates *Normandie* and *Invincible* are built of timber, after the model of the *Gloire*. The engine is of 900 horse power, with eight boilors, and they are armed with rifled guns, throwing thirty-pound shot.

The *Couronne* is built on a different plan from the other two. She is of iron and timber, and can carry a greater supply of coals than the others, and she is armed with fifteen guns only. On the deck of each of the frigates is an iron-cased tower, intended to shelter the captain and the seamen who are required to remain on deck. Their masts and sails being their most vulnerable parts during an action are reduced to the smallest possible proportions.

During their first trial trip neither the *Magenta* nor the *Solferino* shipped any water, even in the worst weather, and they were able to make from three to five knots against the wind. The *Normandie*, during the same trip, lost her jib-boom and her mizzen topmast, and she shipped so much water that at times fears were entertained of her safety in consequence of her fires having been extinguished. She likewise lost some of her boats.

The *Couronne* has proved herself the best of the three frigates. The severe gale they experienced during their first trial trip enabled Admiral Penaud to form a just idea of their good qualities and defects. Some improvements were accomplished during their stay in the port of Brest, and the necessary repairs having been completed, they sailed again on the 20th inst. for a longer cruise, which is to be extended, it is said, to the Island of Madeira.

It was M. Dupuy de Lome who inspected the construction of the iron-cased squadron.

THE EARLY BOMBARDS.

Professor Pole sends the following to the London *Times*:—

In 1127, when the English in Normandy made their last assault on the Mont St. Michel, they brought to their aid "*plusieurs machines espourantables et divers engines de guerre*," with which, to continue the words of the old chronicler, "*ils dressèrent une batterie si furieuse contre les murailles qu'ils y firent brèche.*" Among these formidable weapons were two enormous wrought-iron guns, which, on the repulse of the besiegers, they were compelled to leave behind them, and which have remained on the rock to the present time.

Interesting as these pieces of artillery are, both in a historical and a constructive point of view, very little has hitherto been known about them, and I am not aware that any complete and accurate description of them is in existence.

During a late visit to Normandy I have endeavored (at the suggestion of my friend the Secretary of the Ordnance Select Committee) to supply this want, and possibly the following notes may be acceptable to some of your readers:

I found the guns in a bad state, being choked up with masses of stone, sand, rust, and rubbish, which had probably been there for centuries, and had become almost as hard as conglomerate. However, by the courteous aid of M. Marquet, the director of the "Maison Centrale" (to whom antiquaries and architects are so much indebted for his intelligent and zealous preservation of the beautiful ecclesiastical buildings on the island) I contrived to get them tolerably clear, to obtain their dimensions, and to take photographs of them.

The guns are of the kind termed "bombardes," and are of different sizes. The larger one is 19in. calibre, 30½in. greatest external diameter, and 12ft. total length; of which about 8ft. 8in. belongs to the barrel, or "chase," and 3ft. 4in. to the smaller powder chamber in the rear. The smaller gun is 15in. calibre and 11ft. 9in. long.

They are true "built-up" guns, being formed of longitudinal wrought-iron bars, about 3in. wide, arranged like the staves of a cask, and bound round closely with hoops of the same material. The analogy of this ancient construction with that of the modern wrought-iron guns is very curious.

I found a projectile in each gun and several others lying about. They are granite balls, roughly spherical, and a little smaller than the bore. Those for the larger gun will probably weigh about 300 lbs. each; but if the size of the gun be denoted according to the calibre on the same principle as modern guns for round shot, it must be called a 920-pounder! The breech chamber would hold about 40 lbs. of powder. I estimate the weight of the large gun to be about 5½ tons, and of the small one about 3½ tons. I have prepared detailed drawings and descriptions, which, together with prints of my photographs, will be deposited at the Royal Museum of Artillery, Woolwich.

There are two other ancient bombardes in existence, constructed on the same principle—namely, the "Dulle Griete" of Ghent, and the "Mons Meg" of Edinburgh. The "Michelottes," as they are called by the people of Mont St. Michel, compared well with these, but have an additional interest in their very early date and positive history, and in the probability of their being of English manufacture. They must have been well made and well served, for they performed successfully the duty required of them, without, so far as I can see, sustaining the least structural injury.

I think the attention of the French Government should be directed to the preservation of these interesting monuments of antiquity. So little are they prized by the commune to whom they are said to belong, that the Maire offered to sell them to me if I would fetch them away!

A Bankrupt Blockade Runner.—The case of Mr. Zachariah Charles Pearson, of Hull, is in the English Court of Bankruptcy. He is behind hand £212,584. The London *Star* says of him:—

He claims of the Federal Government of America no less

a sum than £87,692. He demands of the Confederate States £99,000; and he has a bill of £7,500 against the King of Italy. The losses on ships and cargoes sold to the Confederate government, who refused to fulfill their contract, and the capture by the officers of the Federal Government of sundry ships, are thus given:—The *Patras*, with freight and cargo, £15,378; *Stettin*, ditto, £19,840; *Circassian*, ditto, £35,000; *Empress*, £3,003; *Londoner*, £14,744—in all, £87,692.

We believe Mr. PEARSON'S claims against the Federal Government are for vessels seized by their blockading squadrons. Driven, it is said, to almost desperate expedients by his gathering complications, Mr. PEARSON took to blockade running. He was singularly unfortunate. He is, if the accounts in circulation be not incorrect, one of the most competent witnesses living as regards the efficiency of the Federal blockade. One after another his vessels were seized by the Federal squadron. He claims, we believe, that some of these ships were illegally seized, and he therefore demands restitution. Perhaps he may get it. Or perhaps not. The demand on the Confederate government is for vessels and cargoes sold, in regard to which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet appear to have repudiated the agency of the purchaser. The amount sought of the Italian government is for the memorable *Orwell*, seized by Garibaldians, and the adventures of which unlucky vessel formed the theme of more than one lengthened debate in the House of Commons.

PRIZE SALES AT NEW YORK.—We are indebted to United States Marshal MURRAY for the following statement, showing the proceeds of sales of prize property at the port of New York, forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy for distribution, since the 15th of October, 1863:—

Names of Prize.	*Amount of Distribution.*	*Vessels Entitled to Share.*
2? bales cotton, &c., ex Napoleon	$48,498 40	14 vessels.
Cargo steamer Patras	52,450.82	Bienville, Restless, Flambeau, G. W. Blunt.
Barque Hiawatha & car.	230,703.71	Minnesota, Cumberland, Star, Perry, Keystone State.
Schr. Martha and cargo	1,351.40	Santiago de Cuba.
Str. Angha and cargo	84,849.90	Restless and Flag.
Str. Scotia and cargo	93,598.62	Restless.
Brig R. Bruce and cargo	31,356.65	Penobscot.
Schr. Water Witch and cargo	3,792 47	Arthur, Sachem.
Str. Gertrude and cargo	80,074.29	Vanderbilt.
Cargo Sloop Mercury	802.21	Quaker City and Memphis.
Cargo Uetiwan	11,129.85	Flag, Powhatan, Onondago, Ottawa and Flambeau.
Schr. Florida and cargo	758,24	M. Vassar.
St. Nicholas I. and cargo	28,377.94	Victoria.
Cargo schr. Reindeer	8,503.20	Arthur.
Cargo schr. Rambler	7,423.46	Connecticut.
Str. Granite City and cargo	64,570.37	Tioga.
Ship North Carolina	4,095.26	Quaker City.
Str. Memphis and cargo	510 912.07	Magnolia.
Str. Sunbeam and cargo	59 455.15	——
Str. Ouachita	7,632.16	Memphis.
Brig Delta and cargo	4,696.82	Santee.
Brig Maria and cargo	959.01	Victoria.
Schr. Sue and cargo	8,340.07	Monticello.
Cargo Reindeer, alias Jeff. Davis	6,843.76	W. G. Anderson.
Total	$1,360,183.89.	

PROMOTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

THE following is a list of promotions among enlisted men in the Department of the South, for the month of October, 1863:—

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT IN SAME REGIMENT.—Private Louis Malthot, Ind. Bat.; 1st Sergeant Thomas H. Combs, 62d Ohio Vols.; Sergeant J. C. Morrison, 62d Ohio Vols.; Sergeant J. B. Larimer, 62d Ohio Vols.; Sergeant Geo. W. Hurst, 62d Ohio Vols.; Sergeant Timothy Mahoney, 52d Penn. Vols.; Sergeant-Major W. B. Vance, 13th Ind Vols.; Sergeant Archibald Clark, 11th Maine Vols.; 1st Sergeant Joseph B. Alter, 75th Ohio Vols.; 1st Sergeant D, C. Ballentine, 75th Ohio Vols.; Private J. H. Curtiss, 3d N. Y. Vols.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT IN SAME REGIMENT.—Sergeant Henry Acker, 48th N. Y. Vols.; Sergeant-Major C. B. Wyckoff, 48th N. Y. Vols.; Sergeant Myron B. Pierson, 100th N. Y. Vols.; Sergeant B. F. Hughson, 100th N. Y. Vols.; Private James Finch, 100th N. Y. Vols.; Sergeant-Major A. B. Contryman, 142d N. Y. Vols.; Sergeant H. Edgar Baily, 144th N. Y. Vols.; Private Wm. Wolf, 85th Pa. Vols.; Sergeant Wm. Jones, 13th Ind. Vols.; Sergeant-Major W. D. Stearns, 4th N. H. Vols.; Sergeant John L. Taylor, 8th Maine Vols.; Sergeant Edwin T. Clifford, 9th Maine Vols.; Sergeant-Major Wm. L. Savage, 10th Conn. Vols; Sergeant R. F. Hall, 75th Ohio Vols.; Sergeant-Major Fred Betts, 17th Conn. Vols.; 1st Sergeant J. E. Hubbell, 17th Conn. Vols.; Sergeant Jos. E. Morehouse, 17th Conn. Vols.; Sergeant James W. Bryant, 40th Mass. Vols.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT IN 14th R. I. H. A. (COLORED).—Private Geo. Chatterton, 3d R. I. Art.; Private W. C. Jones, 3d R. I. Art.; Sergeant Geo. S. Reed, 3d R. I. Art.; Corporal H. N. Millikin, 3d R. I. Art.

Corporal Cornelius Simpson, 47th N. Y. V., promoted to First Lieutenant in 144th N. Y. Vols.

Private Louis A. McConiho, 3d N. H. Vols., promoted to First Lieutenant in 5th N. H. Vols.

First Sergeant Samuel Webster, 7th N. H. Vols., promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 2d Co. N. H. Heavy Art.

First Sergeant Wm. H. Webb, 10th Conn. Vols., promoted to 2d Lieutenant in 19th Conn. Vols.

First Sergeant C. G. Chapman, 24th Mass. Vols., promoted to 2d Lieutenant in 54th Mass. Vols.

Quartermaster's-Sergeant John S. Ward, 17th Conn. Vols., promoted to 1st Lieutenant and R. Q. M. in the same Regiment.

Private Woodbury C. Smith, 34th Mass. Vols., promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1st N. C. Vols.

THE venerable Mrs. Close, a lady whose life began with the career of the country, died at Poughkeepsie a few days since. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late General William P. Van Ness, and a near relative of Lady Gore Ousely and Mrs. Judge Roosevelt. In her girlhood she was a recognized belle at a fashionable court, wherein the late President Van Buren, the late ex-Vice President Aaron Burr, William Wirt, General Wilkinson, Chief Justice John Marshall, the Van Rensselaers, the Livingstons, the Tibbits, the Heartts, and, at a later day, President Jackson, the late Secretary of War Eaton, John C. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Clay, were central figures, all of whom were accustomed to admire her beauty and eulogize her mental brilliancy. She was buried from St. Paul's, Troy.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE VICTORY AT DROOP MOUNTAIN.

CLARKSBURGH, VA., November 11, 1863—8 P. M.

Brigadier General CULLUM, Chief of Staff:

My information from Lewisburgh is that General Averill's victory was most decisive. At Droop Mountain the enemy's force engaged was over 4,000. They acknowledge a loss of 300 killed and wounded. General Averill took over 100 prisoners, including field officers, one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, camp equipage, and wagons.

A violent snow prevailed at Lewisburgh on the 8th.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

BATTLE-FLAGS CAPTURED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 12, 1863.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit, in charge of Brigadier-General D. A. Russell, seven battle-flags and one staff, the flag of which was torn off by the standard-bearer to prevent its being captured. These trophies were taken in the recent gallant assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station, and Brigadier-General Russell has been designated by Major-General Sedgwick to deliver them to you, because of his conspicuous conduct as the leader of the storming party on the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, November 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Walker, 85th Illinois Vols., to date October 6, 1863, for misbehavior in the face of the enemy.

Captain John Graham, 83d Pennsylvania Vols., to date November 3, 1863, for absence without leave.

Captain Wm. B. Hill, 81st Ohio Vols., with loss of all pay and allowances, to date November 14, 1863, for certifying to a false and fraudulent account against the Government.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Kopp, 13th U. S. Infantry, to date November 13, 1863, for drunkenness while under arrest, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Second Lieutenant A. C. Landis, 170th Pennsylvania Vols., to date November 11, 1863, for visiting a house of ill-fame while under medical treatment, and disobedience of orders in failing to report, as ordered, at the Provost-Marshal's office in Washington.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Major Wm. H. Miler, 2d Wisconsin cavalry, to date November 11, 1863, upon charges of insulting a lady, of unlawfully stripping the chevrons from a corporal, and of abstracting and applying to his own use wines and whisky belonging to the hospital.

DROPPED.

By direction of the President the names of the following officers have been dropped from the rolls of the Army:—

First Lieutenant Symmes Gardner, 18th U. S. Infantry.

Frank A. Tease, as an officer of the 178th New York Vols.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Colonel F. S. Rutherford, 97th Illinois Vols.

Captain H. C. Bartlett, 33d New Jersey Vols., with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

Captain Peter Black, 9th Massachusetts Vols., with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

Captain D. E. Livermore, 3d Ohio Cavalry.

Captain G. W. Henrie, 12th Pennsylvania Vols., with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:—

Colonel John S. Cavender, 29th Missouri Vols., thus leaving him honorably out of the service by resignation.

Colonel Buron Eglozzstein, 103d N. Y. V., and he is honorably discharged by resignation, without pay, to date November 12, 1863.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 16th, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as ordered.

Surgeon James Bryan, United States Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Joseph Marshall, 13th United States Infantry.

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain B. B. Perkins, 12th United States Infantry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officer, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made in his case:—

Captain E. D. Willard, commissary subsistence of volunteers.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant James B. Comstock, 21st Missouri Volunteers, charged with offences and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by General Order No. 53, current series, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 16th, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain F. Deicke, 52d Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant William H. White, 29th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant George W. Hillary, 29th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant John D. Cooper, 2d Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Desertion.

Lieutenant N. Murphy, 58th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

First Lieutenant E. A. Palmer, Co. D, 4th Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay, for admitting to his private quarters a black prostitute for licentious practices.

First Lieutenant Rollin M. Greene, 7th Vermont Volunteers, to be cashiered for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Second Lieutenant John W. Osborn, Co. A, 7th Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Steers, Co. H, 94th Illinois Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay now due, or that may become due him, and further, that he be confined at hard labor at such place as his commanding General may direct, for the term of two years, he having been convicted upon the charges of robbery and larceny in taking from the dwelling house of Francis Bouligny, in the Parish of Point Coupee, La., property to the amount of eight hundred and fifty dollars, belonging to the said Bouligny.

Quartermaster Charles Perrott, 15th Missouri Infantry, dismissed for defrauding the Government.

Second Lieutenant Michael Mungovan, 15th Mo. Volunteers, cashiered for violation of the 45th Article of War.

First Lieutenant George C. Charles, 2d S. C. Volunteers, to be cashiered for drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Theodore Bertrand, Co. E, Independent Battalion N. Y. Volunteers, to be cashiered for drunkenness while on duty.

First Lieutenant A. E. D. Hughes, Independent Battalion N. Y. Volunteers, to be dismissed for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Seth F. Swift, 9th N. Y. Volunteer Artillery, and Captain S. L. Anable, 7th N. Y. Volunteer Artillery, have been acquitted upon the charge of disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant George B. White, 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, to be dismissed for drunkenness on duty. Sentence not confirmed, and he has therefore been released from arrest and returned to duty.

Captain Thomas A. P. Champlin, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, to be dismissed the service for embezzlement of public property.

Captain James Weldon, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be dismissed the service for selling forage belonging to the Government without a proper order for that purpose.

Second Lieutenant L. E. Jenkins, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, tried by court-martial on the charge of receiving money from a substitute in consideration for winking at such substitute's escape, has been honorably acquitted.

Captain C. F. Livermore, and Second Lieutenant C. T. Parker, 1st Battalion Mass. Heavy Artillery, tried by court-martial on the charge of conniving in the escape of rebel prisoners from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, in August last, have likewise been acquitted. Sentences approved by Major-General Dix.

Samuel T. Salisbury, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the 4th Congressional District of Connecticut, tried by court-martial on charge of neglect of duty, malfeasance in office and violation of the Enrollment Act, was sentenced to be fined two hundred dollars, be confined at such place as the General Commanding may direct, for the period of two months, and then be cashiered and dismissed the service. The sentence was approved by Major-General Dix, except so far as related to his imprisonment, which was already equal to the time designated by the Court.

Captain John Carpenter, Co. C, 2d Arkansas Volunteers, tried by court-martial upon the charges of cowardice and neglect of duty, and found guilty, has been dismissed the service with loss of pay.

Captain Wm. H. Bacus, Co. L, 1st Regiment Colorado Cavalry, tried by court-martial upon the charge of fraud, has been honorably acquitted.

Captain Francis S. Mitchell, First California Volunteers has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay now due or that may become due, and be forever debarred from holding office of trust or profit in the United States. Charge—disobedience of orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, U. S. Volunteers, to relieve Surgeon Thomas H. Bache, U. S. Volunteers, as President of the Examining Board, for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, now in session in this city, and as attending Surgeon to sick and wounded volunteer officers. Surgeon Bache, as soon as relieved, to proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md., to relieve Surgeon George Rex, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the U. S. General Hospital, West's Buildings, Baltimore, Md. Surgeon George Rex, as soon as relieved, to report in person without delay to the Commanding General, Department of the Susquehanna to relieve Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, U. S. Army in charge of the U. S. General Hospital, Chester, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Sprague, U. S. Army, now on leave of absence from the Army of the Tennessee, has been relieved from duty in that Army, and ordered to New York City, to relieve Surgeon George Taylor, U. S. Army, as a member of the Medical Board, now in session in that city, for the examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, for colored regiments, and for such other duty as the Medical Director of the Department of the East may assign him.

As soon as relieved, Surgeon Taylor to resume his duties as Surgeon in charge of the U. S. General Hospital at Newark, N. J.

Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report to the President of the Examining Board, now in session at Wilmington, Del., for duty as a member of the Board, to take the place of Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. Army. Surgeon Charles McCormick, as soon as relieved, to report in person to Maj.-General Butler, as Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Surgeon G. H. Taylor, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay, to Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Army Medical Director, at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in that city.

Surgeon James D. Strawbridge, U. S. Volunteers, to repair at once to Annapolis, Md., and report to Brig.-General Graham, U. S. Volunteers, senior officer of the Board, convened by Special Orders No. 294 from the War Department, for the examination of sick officers.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon E. D. Buckman, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of the South, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon L. R. Stone, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of West Virginia, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Brisbane, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person without delay, to the Commanding General, Army of the Potomac.

The Board of Officers, convened by Special Orders No. 285, June 27th, 1863, from the War Department, now in session at Columbus, Ohio, for the examination of sick officers, has been ordered to transfer its sittings to Cincinnati, Ohio.

All officers who have been examined by the Board, and who have been recommended to remain in hospital at Columbus, under Medical treatment, and those awaiting examination will at once report to the President of said Board.

DISCHARGED.

Surgeon Darius Mason, 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, for Physical Disability.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Bashey, 4th Pa., Cavalry, for Physical Disability.

Assistant Surgeon Solomon Blood, 32d Wis., Volunteers for Physical Disability.

Assistant Surgeon Edson Boyd, 112th N. Y. Volunteers for Physical Disability.

Surgeon John M. Stevenson, 3d Md. Volunteers, at the request of the Governor of Maryland, he having been commissioned Surgeon of a regiment of Maryland Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon W. T. Hicks, 7th Va. Volunteers, on account of not being a Graduate of Medicine.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph B. Galor, 31st Wis., Volunteers, and Surgeon Calvin G. Page, 39th Mass., Volunteers, for Physical Disability.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Wilbur, 18th Mass. Volunteers, for Physical Disability.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. McCully, 65th Ohio Volunteers. He having accepted an appointment of Surgeon in the 2d Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. Wettingham, U. S. A.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

has been granted to Acting Assistant Surgeon G. C. Shimer, U. S. Army, for twelve days.

Surgeon L. H. Holden U. S. Army, fifteen days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

So much of Special Orders, No. 468, October 19th, 1863, from the War Department, as assigned Assistant Surgeon R. Fletcher, U. S. Volunteers, to duty in the Department of the Ohio, has been revoked, and he has been ordered to report in person without delay, to the Commanding General, Army of the Cumberland, for duty as Medical Purveyor at Nashville, Tenn.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Work at this yard has been greatly impeded by the persistent strikes of the laborers engaged on Government work put out to private builders. These have continued some two weeks, and though now the workmen have in most instances been satisfied, yet the completion of some vessels will be put off several weeks, from the necessity of waiting for machinery, &c. The hindrance to Government by these strikes may be seen by the following list, not entirely complete, of vessels which have been compelled to await the good nature of the workmen:

R. B. Cuyler, steamer, ready in two weeks, if machinery will permit; *Augusta*, steamer, machinery backward; *Magnolia*; *Honeysuckle*, tug-boat, hull ready probably in two weeks; *Brooklyn*, steamer, ready in four weeks probably; *Rachel Seaman*, schooner, ready in one week probably; *Merrimac*, steamer, machinery backward; *Sweet Brier*, tug-boat, machinery backward; *Hydrangea*, tug-boat, ready for sea in four weeks probably; *Bienville*, steamer, uncertain. A gang of laborers are at work constructing new shot beds in the grass plot on the left of the gate and near the Lyceum. The present beds are found to interfere with the operations of the ship carpenters, who need every space that can possibly be made available. The prow of the *Wampanoag*, the great frigate, rises high over the pump at the upper ship house, and between that house and the lower, in the open air, another vessel of the same class, and made in the same moulds is constructing. The keel is already partially laid. The Naval Retiring Board commenced business again on Monday at the Marine Barracks, having been ordered to re-assemble by Secretary Welles. At present the case of Commodore Porter is before it. The following are the chief officers of the court: Commodore Storer, Com. Stringham, Com. Mervine, and two or three members of the medical profession. The gunboat *Flag*, from Port Royal, arrived on the 13th inst., having in tow the prize steamer *Herald*. The *Flag* has since sailed for Boston. The *Newbern*, supply steamer, arrived on Friday, 13th inst., from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She sailed again on the 17th inst. The *Sassacus*, double-ender, whose trial trip was recently completed, sailed on the 10th inst. An alarm of fire was rung on Tuesday night, the mould into which melted iron was being run having become overheated. No damage was done to any amount. We understand, however, that it will be made the occasion of recommending to the proper authorities that moulds be hereafter made of fire-proof material, and in this way the slight mishap may result in additional security in Government workshops.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The workmen at this Yard resumed work on the 10th inst., after a delay of five days. Payments for the month of September commenced the same morning, and had much influence in inducing a return to work in good feeling. Notwithstanding an order had been received at the Yard to discharge fifteen per cent. of the workmen, events have since transpired which will probably cause it to be revoked. The two new sloops-of-war, the *Ammonoosuc* and *Pompanoosuc*, will take at least six months to build, and three more will be required to supply the machinery. They will be 345 feet in length, of 3,000 tons burthen, and draw about 16½ feet of water. The gearing of the engines will communicate double their speed to the propeller. The new iron-clad, to be called the *Quinsigamond*, will have two turrets, be 332½ feet in length, with a 50-feet beam and a depth of 18½ feet, and of 3,200 tons burthen. The iron-clad *Monadnock*, which is also building at the Yard, is progressing quite rapidly, and workmen are now engaged in putting the machinery aboard. Two additional sloops-of-war, smaller than the *Ammonoosuc* and *Pompanoosuc*, will also be built immediately. They will be 260 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 17 feet deep, and 2,000 tons each. The *Hendrik Hudson* has been taken from the dry-dock, and will sail in a few days. The *Ticonderoga* will be ready for sea in a few weeks; also the *Queen* and the *Pequot*. The latter has received all her equipments, and all her officers have reported for duty. The *Pequot* is of 593 tons measurement, and carries a powerful battery. The gunboat *Western World* is still lying at the dock undergoing repairs. Entire new boilers are being placed on board of her, and her engines are also being overhauled. She will not be ready for service until Spring. The gunboat *Yankee* is nearly ready for sailing again. She has been furnished with a new boiler, and in other respects improved, both in appearance and effectiveness. The gallant little *Yankee* has been in service on the Potomac for nearly two years, and has rendered valuable aid to the Government in breaking up the contraband trade between Virginia and Maryland. Her appearance again on her station will be hailed with satisfaction by the officers and crews of the Potomac flotilla. The repairs on the gunboat *Matthew Vassar* are nearly completed, and she will be ready for service in the course of a week. The tug-boat *Ella* is still lying at the wharf.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The strike of the colored laborers employed in the anchor shop has been settled by putting white men in their places. The shop is again in full blast. The arrivals at the Yard this week were as follows:—Gunboats *Teazer*, of the Potomac flotilla, *Fuschia* and *Freeborn*, all for repairs to boiler; prize schooner *Alma*, captured in the lower Potomac while attempting to violate the blockade; iron-clad *Sangamon*, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, for repairs, and the supply steamer *Baltimore*, from the same station, for supplies. Great activity continues in the ordnance department, and immense munitions of all kinds are being sent to the several blockading squadrons, especially to Charleston.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The captured blockade runner *Margard and Jessie* has been purchased by the Government.

The U. S. steamer *Ashland*, from Hilton Head on Sunday, spoke side-wheel steamer *Keystone State*, 13, in lat. 34°, lon. 37°, steering Southwest.

The steamer *Alma*, laden with salt and liquor, captured while attempting to run into Doboy Sound, Fla., has arrived at Fortress Monroe, in charge of a prize crew.

The U. S. steamer *Granite City* captured on the 27th of October off Matagorda, Texas, the *Anita*, with a cargo of cotton valued at $100,000. The steamer *Ella and Anna*, which was captured off Wilmington by the U. S. gunboat *Niphon*, has arrived at Boston.

The Monitor battery *Camanche*, built by Secor & Co., Jersey City, has arrived in San Francisco, after a passage of one hundred and sixty days from this port. She was shipped from here in the ship *Aquila*, and will be put together at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Admiral Dahlgren, under date of November 6th, reports the capture off Morrill's Inlet, of the schooner *Rover*, a vessel of about fifty tons, and formerly a Charleston pilot boat. Upon examination she was found to be loaded with a full cargo of cotton.

The Navy Department has received information of another capture off Wilmington, particulars of which have not yet come to hand. This is about the last port to close up, and many a blockade-runner will be captured off there the coming winter.

The U. S. gunboat *Saginaw*, Captain Hopkins, sailed from Panama on the 30th ult., on a cruise along the coast of Central America. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Captain P. Smith, arrived in the bay of Panama from San Francisco on the 6th.

Orders have been issued to the Commandants of the navy yards to reduce the labor employed fifteen per cent. in view of the delay arising in the progress of the machinery construction for the new vessels, in consequence of the existing strike and suspension of work by the machinists heretofore employed upon Government work.

The U. S. steam frigate *Niagara* is still at anchor in Gloucester harbor, Mass. A number of excellent men have been obtained from the fishing fleet, and a recruiting office has been opened in the town, under the charge of two residents who are familiar with sailors. This enterprise promises to be very successful.

One of the *Catskill's* boats, while on picket lately, cut away four of the barrel buoys which support the first line of rebel obstructions in the channel, between Sumter and Moultrie. They are large, heavy casks, thickly tarred, and anchored in groups of three or four together, at intervals across the channel. They support a heavy hawser to which is suspended substantial nets, designed to foul the propellers of the monitors.

In the Monitor *Patapsco*, recently, one of the cartridges for her rifle gun accidentally exploded while being rammed home. Fortunately the result was not as disastrous as might have been expected. No damage was done to the guns, the turret or its machinery. Two men who were handling the cartridge when it exploded were blown to pieces, their remains being scarcely distinguishable. All the others were thrown from their feet and stunned, more or less, but not seriously injured. Lieutenant Bunce was rendered senseless and deaf for several hours.

Two of the *Tacony* pirates who escaped from Fort Warren last August have never been accounted for. It now appears that these two men made their way to Swampscot in a wherry, where they stole the sloop yacht *Uta*, about ten tons, belonging to Joseph Bertram, Esq., of Salem. With her they made their way to St. John, N. B., giving away the yacht to a fisherman who assisted them. At St. John they were cordially received by our blue-nose enemies, and furnished with a passage to Liverpool. Mr. Bertram recovered his yacht (or what was left of her), and sold her at auction in St. John last week for about one-tenth of her value.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. M. Gamble, to special duty at New York.

Lieutenant Commander John Madigan, to temporary ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Barrett, to command the steamer *Massasoit*.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. D. Whiting, to command the school-ship *Savannah*, vice Lieutenant Commander Edward Barrett, detached.

Lieutenant Joshua Bishop, ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Lieutenant C. S. McDonough, to the receiving ship at New York.

Assistant Paymaster H. M. Hanna, to the *Agawam*.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles E. DeValin, to the *Watall*.

Lieutenant A. N. Mitchell, to the steamer *Mettabesett*.

Surgeon James Laws, to the school-ship *Savannah*.

Surgeon Henry F. McSherry, to the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Assistant Paymaster Henry A. Strong, to the steamer *Sebago*.

Third Assistant Engineer John A. Scott, to examination.

Ensign O. A. Batcheller, to temporary duty on the *Sassacus*, and on arrival at New Orleans to duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Boatswain Peter A. Chason and Carpenter Ebenezer Thompson, to the steamer *Fort Jackson*.

DETACHED.

Captain George F. Emmons, from duty as Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Commander T. S. Fillebrown, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to command the *Chenango*.

Lieutenant Commander John Irwin, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Commander Montgomery Sicard, from ordnance duty, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Lieutenant Commander B. B. Taylor, from the command of the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to command the *Kanawha*.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. K. Mayo, from the command of the *Kanawha*, and ordered to return North.

Commander N. B. Harrison, from the command of the *Minnesota*, and awaiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert Murray and Third Assistant Engineer D. A. Sawyer, from the *Sangamon* and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr., and Third Assistants James M. Clark and James G. Lettig, from the *Mackinaw* and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Second Assistant Engineer John Wilson, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Third Assistant Engineer Albert K. Fulton, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to special duty at New York.

Assistant Paymaster Horatio L. Wait, from the *Mary Sanford*, and ordered to the steamer *Philadelphia*.

Ensign Marston Niles, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Sacramento*.

Gunner Thomas Stewart, from the receiving ship at Boston, and ordered to the *Cyane*, Pacific Squadron.

Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from the *Cyane*, and ordered to return to New York.

PROMOTED.

Second Lieutenants Norval L. Nokes and E. B. Sturgeon, to be First Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

First Assistant Engineer J. H. Long, to be Chief Engineer.

RESIGNED.

J. Otis Burt has resigned his commission as an Assistant Surgeon.

Rev. James A. Coleman has resigned his commission as Chaplain.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master John D. Childs, to the *Acacia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. S. Bradford, to the *Sebago*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Rodney Nichols, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Master's Mate James Buck, to the *Alleghany*.

Acting Master's Mate Henry S. Bolles, to the *Acacia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. H. Haskell, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, to the *Galena*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Griswold L. Ely, to the *Release*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Day, to the *Fort Jackson*.

Acting Master Henry R. Billings, to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William S. Creevey, to the *Patapsco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George C. Bissell, to the *Mary Sanford*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. St. C. Clarke, from the *Release* and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George Wiggin, from the command of the *Tennessee* and granted one month's leave of absence.

Acting Master Frank Smith, from the command of the *Bienville* and ordered to command the *Alabama*.

Acting Ensign William Betts, from the *Eureka* and ordered to the *Connemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank K. Moore, from the *Vermont* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master's Mate John Bowman, from the *Dawn* and ordered to the *Connemaugh*.

Acting Master Samuel Very, Jr., from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master W. R. Hathway, from the *Commodore Jones* and awaiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Kenney, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Richard H. Greene, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George S. Sproston, from the Mississippi Squadron and granted permission to visit Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Paymaster O. F. Browning, from the *A. Houghton* and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Horace Dexter, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Winona*.

Acting Ensign Henry M. Pierce, from the Naval Battery, Seavey's Island, and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Wines, from the *Fort Jackson* and ordered to the *Sacramento*.

APPOINTED.

Thomas M. Canstand, Acting First Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Osceola*.

Charles S. Fowler, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Snowdrop*.

William J. Dunham and Alexander V. Hawey, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Acacia*.

Charles H. Bartram and Alonzo D. Wood, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Tacony*.

Harvey Clapp, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Itasca*.

Elijah H. Tucker, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Snowdrop*.

Emanuel R. Davison, Acting Ensign and ordered to the *Pequot*.

Hosea A. Tinkham and John O. Ellis, Acting Ensigns.

Peyton H. Randolph and John W. Lator, Acting Ensigns.

James H. Neeley, Acting Master's Mate and ordered to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter.

William Power, Acting Master.

H. A. Harmon and John J. Perkins, Acting Ensigns.

Walter S. Thomas, George H. Williamson and Charles Smith, Acting Master's Mates.

Thomas Divine, Warren Ewen and John B. Lowell, Acting First Assistant Engineers.

John Whittaker, Peter B. Robinson, John B. Safford, Simon Rockefellow, John K. Hickey, and Martin V. B. Darling, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

Wm. E. Sheppard, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Chenango*.

James R. Wright, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Acacia*.

James D. Averill, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Dawn*.

Henry E. Savoy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Sacramento*.

O. W. Clapp, Acting Master's Mate and ordered to the *Quaker City*.

Roger E. Perkins, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Franklin Nickerson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Receiving Ship *Ohio*.

James E. Fox, Acting First Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Fort Jackson*.

Thomas D. Crosby, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Acacia*.

John White and Francis F. Sullivan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Chenango*.

PROMOTED.

John A. Johnstone, of the *Octorara*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for capturing the English steamer *John Williams*.

Acting Master Abraham N. Gould, of the *Honduras*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for skill and vigilance in capturing the English blockade runner *Mail*.

Acting Master Thomas H. Harris, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallant conduct while in command of the expedition which destroyed the blockade runners *Scottish Chief* and *Kate Dale*, on the Hillsboro River, Florida.

Acting Ensign Courtlandt P. Williams, to Acting Master.

Acting Master Joseph B. Break, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for skill and vigilance in capturing the English blockade runners *Ella* and *Annie*.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—

Acting Assistant Surgeon George D. Harris.

Acting Ensigns Ezra L. Robbins, William J. Romme, Hosea A. Tinkham, Emanuel R. Davis and John D. Ellis.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers David Organ and George H. Guyer.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Isaac Miller.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Strieby.

Acting Master's Mates Henry A. Hudson, Alexander Moses and Charles S. Hardy.

Acting Master's Mates Horatio G. Robinson, Ezra C. Colwin, John H. Taylor, Charles Stanley and Richard Still.

Acting Ensigns Richard Daggett, James Wilson, Robert M. Hanson, John Lowrie and Horace Dexter.

Acting Assistant Surgeons George E. Webber and La Roy F. Morris.

Acting Ensigns Franklin J. Latham, Albert P. Sampson, Robert H. Carey, Joseph H. Marthon, Charles V. Rummell and Alfred L. C. Brown.

RESIGNED.

Acting Ensign Amos Brown, of the *Minnesota*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel G. Thorne, of the *Sebago*.

Acting Master William P. Dockray, of the *James Battle*.

Acting Master's Mate Isaiah W. Goodrich.

Acting Master's Mate J. W. Wallace, of the *Sacramento*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Doyle, of the *Signal*.

Acting Master's Mate William Martin.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Culley, Acting Master's Mate James Brown, Jr., Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Halpin, Acting Master Wm. Hedger.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate John C. Constant's orders to the *Powhatan*, and ordered to report to Commodore Stribling.

DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John B. Webb.

Acting Master J. E. Sinclair, of the *Petrel*.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending November 14, 1863.

Martin Crout, landsman, asphyxia, August 5, United States steamer *Com. Barney*.

Allan Cranby, contraband, asphyxia, August 5, United States steamer *Com. Barney*.

Oliver D. Root, Assistant Surgeon, yellow fever, October 30, U. S. steamer *Estrella*.

Samuel T. Strude, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, drowned, October 15, U. S. steamer *Nansemond*.

George Terry, seaman drowned, October 15, United States steamer *Nansemond*.

Frederick Furbish, Acting Ensign, yellow fever, October 26, U. S. steamer *Tennessee*.

Frederick Knapper, marine, congestion of brain, September 19, U. S. steamer *Saranac*.

John Frank, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, October 24, U. S. steamer *Estrella*.

George Faulkenberg, First Class Fireman, yellow fever, October 24, U. S. steamer *Sciota*.

George Wood, landsman, yellow fever, October 27, United States steamer *Estrella*.

Michael Welsh, landsman, yellow fever, October 28, United States steamer *Estrella*.

James Shietz, First Assistant Engineer, yellow fever, October 5, U. S. steamer *Hollyhock*.

Henry S. Newcomb, Commander, apoplexy, October 24 U. S. steamer *Tioga*.

Henry Cook, seaman, febris continua, August 15, United States steamer *Colorado*.

James Hicks, First Class Fireman, yellow fever, October 20, U. S. steamer *Estrella*.

William Watson, landsman, consumption, Hospital, New York.

James Harden, landsman, consumption, November, 8, Naval Asylum.

Wm. O. Geore, contraband, yellow fever, October 15, United States steamer *Albatross*.

Michael McConnorgley, seaman, yellow fever, October 8, U. S. steamer *Albatross*.

John Thompson, captain's mate, yellow fever, October 17, U. S. steamer *Albatross*.

John Clark, seaman, yellow fever, October 30, United States steamer *Kuhn*.

John Moore, landsman, bite of a Tiger, October 28, U. S. steamer *Pinola*.

Frank T. McIntier, Acting Assistant Paymaster, yellow fever, Oct. 13, U. S. steamer *De Soto*.

John F. Trest, Acting Master, yellow fever, October 20, Mississippi Squadron.

ARMY PRINTING.—The first introduction of the printing press in the Army was by Captain H. NEFF, 19th Regt. P. V.—3 months (subsequently 90th Regt. P. V.—3 years), April 18, 1861. This press printed a little paper called the *National Guard*. The press continued to follow this regiment through all its marches and trials, up to August, 1862, where, on General POPE's retreat, for want of transportation, it was destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels.

In October following we hear of a press in one of the Massachusetts regiments in the Army of the Potomac. A weekly paper, published by them, fell into our hands; further than this we have no record.

When the Army of the Potomac moved on to Manassas, Captain IRWIN had a press in operation at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. This press, type, etc., was buried on the Peninsula in the seven days retreat.

The first introduction of the press in the hospitals was in October, 1862, although the publication of a paper did not begin until Feb. 14th, following. The press is now in operation in Carver Hospital, as well as many others.

Printing is also carried on in the Navy to a considerable extent of late. On the Flagship *Minnesota*, at Fortress Monroe, the U. S. bark *Hannibal*, off Charleston, and probably others to us unknown.

The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Yorktown, published a paper called *The Cavalier*. This paper has been in operation over a year. —*Historical Magazine*.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

SWANN—LYON.—In Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Ellis, Lieutenant THOMAS L. SWANN, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Lyon, of that city.

SMITH—WOODS.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, RICHARD PENN SMITH, Colonel of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers (California Regiment), to Miss LUCY P. WOODS, formerly of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

MIDDLETON.—On monday morning, the 16th instant, HELEN E., wife of Dr. J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. Army, and daughter of David H Burr, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

JARDEN.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, at Fort Thayer, Washington, D. C., Captain JOHN S. JARDEN, One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 31 years.

FREDERICKS.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Sunday, November 8, Captain JAMES P. FREDERICKS, of Brooklyn, and recently of the Army of the Potomac.

WHITEHEAD.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Nov. 9, OTIS A WHITEHEAD, Major in the U. S. Volunteer service, and son of the Rev. Charles Whitehead, in the 28th year of his age

TUTTLE.—In Port Hudson, La., 16th ult., Quartermaster EDWIN TUTTLE, 9th Regiment Corps D'Afrique.

HODGSON.—On the 8th instant, of wounds received on the 7th instant, at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Captain CYRUS M. HODGSON, of Company B, One Hundred-and-Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 47 years.

OBITUARY.

SURGEON FRANK M. MCCLELLAN.

Died, Long Island, Thursday, 12th inst., from disease contracted while in service in North Carolina, Surgeon FRANK M. MCCLELLAN, aged 44, late of Marine Artillery, and at this time Surgeon of the 13th Regiment Artillery, N. Y. Volunteers. His loss will be severely felt by his commanding officers and all who knew him. His entire devotion to his duties, and many acts of kindness to the sick and suffering at Roanoke Island, endeared him much to all who received his services; while to the officers and other friends, his genial manners, intelligence and generosity of heart made him ever a beloved friend and pleasant companion. a.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel B. B. Sackett—212 G street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon R. G. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon T. H. Bache, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. R. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Major-General George Stoneman, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demeneus or Chain Buildings.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.
Commodore John B. Montgomery, at Boston.
Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling, at Philadelphia.
Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.
Captain Geo F. Pearson, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Miscellaneous.

Commodore William Smith, commanding naval station at Pensacola, Florida.

Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.

Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Acting-Master A. D. Brown, in charge of Naval Rendezvous, Cleveland, Ohio

Capt. Oscar Bullus, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.

——— ———, commanding Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Lieut. Frank Ellery and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff; Lieut. Samuel B. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.

Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Elisha Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.

Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.

Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

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Wilmington, at 4·00 A. M. (Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 11·35 A. M., 1·15, 3, 3·50, 11 P. M., and 12 midnight.
New Castle, at 8·05 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.
Dover, at 8·5 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.
Milford, at 8·05 A. M.
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Leave Baltimore at 8·30 A. M., and 10·10 A. M. (Express), 1·10 P. M. (Express), 5·35 P. M., and 8·25 P. M. (Express).
Wilmington, 7·15 9, and 12·08 A. M.; 12·57, 5·10, 6·30 9, and 11·30 P. M.
Salisbury, at 12·05 P. M.
Milford, at 2·35 P. M.
Dover, at 6·30 P. M. and 8·35 P. M.
New Castle, at 8·30 A. M. and 5·55 P. M.
Chester, at 8·10, 9·40 A. M., 12·40, 4·40, 7·14, and 9·50 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and Intermediate stations at 1·10 A. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·40 and 12·05 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
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HISTORY OF WEST POINT,
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PART FIRST
Relates to the early acquisition of West Point by the United States, and the military importance of the post during the period of the American Revolution embracing the rise and progress of the fortifications, and the purchase and arrangement of the Great Chain, designed to obstruct the navigation of the Hudson River; drawn from authentic documents, and illustrated by Maps and Engravings never before published.
The perfidious designs of BENEDICT ARNOLD, and his connection with Major JOHN ANDRE, Adjutant-General of the British Army in America, are succinctly described; together with the "PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL OFFICERS," in the case of Major Andre, in a *fac-simile* form, as published at the time, by the authority of the Continental Congress.
The grand *Feu de joie* at West Point on the occasion of the birth of the Dauphin of France, in 1782; with all the changes in the Garrison prior to the beginning of the present century; and many of the orders of Washington from this spot, are now, for the first time, given to the public.

PART SECOND
Describes the origin of the MILITARY ACADEMY, and its progress down to the present date; the recognition of the necessity for such an Institution at the very commencement of the Revolution, and the accumulated opinions in its favor upon the restoration of peace as pronounced by the leading minds in the country, are given.
The constitutionality of the Institution, its alleged aristocratic tendencies, and the services of its graduates in, and without, the military profession, are treated at length.
The progress of the Institution under each successive Superintendent, the erection and removal of the early Public Buildings, illustrated by accurate Engravings and Descriptions, together with those of modern date, will be found to constitute an interesting feature in the work.
To those who seek admission into the Military Academy, or who desire to know the manner of selecting and filling Cadet appointments, the course of life, the employment of time, and the duties of instruction afterwards, full and complete information has been carefully prepared and imparted to the reader.
To the visitor or tourist, the work points out and describes (with the aid of a Map) all the objects of interest connected with the old Forts, and the Public Buildings, as they now exist, and the method for obtaining access to all such is given.

THE APPENDIX
Contains the roll of the Academic Staff, from the commencement of the Institution; the five most distinguished Cadets in each class from 1817 to the present date, as published by the War Department; a numerical list of all the Cadets who have been *admitted* into the Military Academy, and the States and Territories whence appointed; a similar list of all the *graduates* of the Institution; together with a synopsis of all the laws of the United States relative to the Military Academy; and a sketch of Military education and the military schools in Europe.
These are a few only of the subjects of interest to be found in the work. No efforts have been spared to encompass and exhaust the whole subject, with a view to render the work *an authority*.
The book is printed on fine tinted paper, and characterized by its large, clear type, beautiful Engravings and Maps.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.
ENGRAVED CHIEFLY
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON THE SPOT
BY THE AUTHOR.

1. View of West Point, on Hudson River. 1780. (*Fac-Simile.*) A perspective view, by Major L'Enfant, Engineer, of the west side of the Highlands, above and below the Point, 12 miles in extent, with the camps of the army and the fortifications plainly indicated.
2. Map of West Point and its Fortifications. 1780. (*Fac-Simile.*) This map of Major Villefranche, Engineer, is said to have been used at the interview between Arnold and Andre.
3. Map of Fort Constitution, Constitution Island. 1776.
4. Map of Fort Arnold. 1780. (*Fac-simile.*)
5. Arrangement of the Great Boom and Chain across the Hudson at West Point. 1780.
6. Martelaer's Rock (Constitution Island.)
7. Map of the West Side of the Hudson River. (*Fac-simile.*) From Haverstraw to West Point, illustrating the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton.
8. Relic of the Great Chain of the Revolution.
9. Map of the Scene of Arnold's Treason.
10. Chapter Vignette.
11. Grand Arbor and Colonnade at West Point in 1782. (*Fac-simile.*) Colored.
12. Robinson's House in the Highlands.
13. Ruins of Fort Constitution. From the West Point Hotel.
14. Ruins of Fort Putnam (interior view.)
15. Map of the Commission in 1812, relative to the United States Lands at West Point.
16. Survey of the U. S. Lands at West Point. 1839.
17. Map of West Point in 1863, with all the details.
18. Fort Putnam,—from the West Point Hotel. 1863.
19. The Old Academic Building, looking south-east.
20. The Old Mess-Hall, looking south-east.
21. The Old North Barracks, looking north-east.
22. The Old South Barracks, looking south-east.
23. The New Mess-Hall, looking south-west.
24. The New Academic Building, looking south west.
25. The New Cadet Barracks, looking south-east.
26. The Library and Observatory, looking south-east.
27. The West Point Hotel, looking north-west.
28. The Chapel,—north front.
29. The Thirteen-inch Mortar at the Seacoast Battery.
30. The Trophy Guns.
31. Kosciusko's Monument.
32. The Cadets' Monument.
33. Dade's Monument.
34. Wood's Monument.
35. Military Academy Band.
36. The Encampment.

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UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and wardroom. The JOURNAL is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the JOURNAL early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14th, 1863.

W. C. CHURCH, Esq., 192 Broadway—

DEAR SIR:—I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Department of Susquehannah*

"It would seem that the country requires such a paper and I trust it will meet with such success as to secure the very best talent, military and naval, in the Republic. A work of the kind—one that shall be a standard—has been needed. My best wishes are with all connected with the enterprise."

From Major General W. H. FRENCH, *Commanding 3d Army Corps.*

"To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General G. H. THOMAS, *Commanding 11th Army Corps.*

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to officers in my portion of the Army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands."

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Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press, we have room only for the following:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers, and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest. Its articles are from the pens of students of military science, Army and Navy officers, and professors in our Military and Naval academies. Its proprietor is Capt. W. C. CHURCH, lately of Major-General CASEY's staff, and its publisher is D. VAN NOSTRAND, 192 Broadway.—*New York Times.*

From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

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The following is a description of said lands forfeited as aforesaid, together with the valuation of the same, and the amount of the quota of said tax and penalty charged upon each of said Tracts or Lots of Land respectively:

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No. 2, "*Pine Lands*," owner or owners unknown; bounded by "the Point," "Fish Hall," "Grass Lawn," "Cherry Hill," "Marshland," "Honey Horn," "Fairfield," "Cotton Hope," and "Seabrook."

No. 3. "*Fish Hall*," said to be, or to have been owned by General Drayton; bounded northeast by Broad River, southeast by Coggins Point and Springfield, southwest by Grass Lawn, northwest and north by "the Point."

No. 4, "*Coggins Point*" and "*Springfield*," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Pope; bounded northeast by Broad River, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Grass Lawn, and northwest by Fish Hall.

No. 5. "*Grass Lawn*," said to be, or to have been owned by Richard Pope; bounded northeast by Springfield and Fish Hall, northwest by Pine Lands, southwest by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

No. 6. "*Matthew's Land*," sometimes called "Number Four," said to be, or to have been owned by Frank Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Marshland and Chaplin, northwest by Cherry Hill.

No. 7. "*Cherry Hill*," said to be, or to have been owned by Mrs. Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southwest by Marshland, and northwest by Pine Lands.

No. 8. "*Marshland and Chaplin*," said to be, or to have been owned by Jas. Wells; bounded northeast by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, northwest by Pine Lands, and southwest by Gardner and Lemington.

No. 9. "*Gardner*," said to be, or to have been owned by Stoney; bounded northeast by Marshland, southeast by Broad Creek, southwest by Otter Hole, and northwest by Honey Horn.

No. 10. "*Lemington*," said to be, or to have been owned by Joseph Pope; bounded northeast by Chaplin, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Hill Place, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 11. "*Hill Place*," said to be, or to have been lands of Samuel Lawton; bounded northeast by Lemington, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Brickyard, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 12. "*Brickyard*," said to be, or to have been lands of Finklin; bounded northeast by Hill Place, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Possum Point, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 13. "*Possum Point*," said to be, or to have been lands of Wells; bounded northeast by Brickyard, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest and south by Point Comfort, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 14. "*Point Comfort*," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Pope and by Baynard; bounded northeast and north by Possum Point, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Lawton Place, and north and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 15. "*Lawton Place*," said to be, or to have been lands of Mrs. Lawton; bounded north and northeast by Point Comfort, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Braddock's Point, and northwest by Broad Creek and Calibogue Sound.

No. 16. "*Braddock's Point*," said to be, or to have been owned by Baynard, and formerly by John Stoney; bounded north and northeast by Lawton Place, southeast and south by the Atlantic Ocean, west and northwest by Calibogue Sound.

No. 17. "*Spanish Wells*," said to be, or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by a creek called by some "Muddy Creek," letting in east from Mackay's Creek, opposite the mouth of May River, easterly by Muddy Creek Place, southerly by Broad Creek, and west by Calibogue Sound, or as sometimes called, "Spanish Wells River."

No. 18. "*Muddy Creek Place*," said to be, or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by the creek called by some Muddy Creek, easterly by Otter Hole, southerly by Broad Creek, and westerly by Spanish Wells.

No. 19. "*Otter Hole*," said to be, or to have been land of Stuart, and formerly of Stoney; bounded northerly by Honey Horn, easterly by Gardner, southerly by Broad Creek, and westerly by Muddy Creek.

No. 20. "*Honey Horn*," said to be, or to have been Graham's, and formerly Stoney's; bounded northerly by Jarvis Creek, Fairfield, and Pine Lands, northeast and easterly by Seabrook, Pine Lands and Marshland, southerly by Otter Hole and Gardner, and westerly by marshes extending to Mackay's Creek.

No. 21. "*Jenkins' Island*," including "Hog Island," said to be, or to have been Frank Pope's island; bounded north by Skull Creek, east by Fairfield, south by Jarvis Creek, and west by Mackay's Creek.

No. 22. "*Fairfield*," said to have been the plantation of Dr. George Stoney; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast and north by Cotton Hope, southerly by Honey Horn, westerly by Jenkins' Island.

No. 23. "*Cotton Hope*," said to be, or to have been William Pope's; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast by Seabrook, southerly and southwest by Fairfield.

No. 24. "*Seabrook*," including lands formerly owned by Wallace, Talbaird, Fyler and Currel, said to be, or to have been more recently owned by Seabrook; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast by "the Point," southeast by Pine Lands, and southwest by Cotton Hope and Honey Horn.

"*Pinckney Island*," St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina; bounded west and northwest by Mackay's Creek, northeast by Broad River, southeast by Skull Creek.

	Acres more or less.	*Valuation.*	*Tax.*	*Penalty.*	*Amount.*
No. 1	1000	$4000	$80 00	$40 00	$120 00
" 2	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	100 00
" 3	1300	5200	104 00	52 00	156 00
" 4	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
" 5	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 6	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 7	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 8	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 9	1000	4000	60 00	40 00	120 00
" 10	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 11	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 12	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 13	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 14	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 15	1800	7200	144 00	72 00	216 00
" 16	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 17	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 18	700	2800	56 00	28 00	84 00
" 19	900	3600	72 00	30 00	108 00
" 20	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	100 00
" 21	300	1200	24 00	12 00	30 00
" 22	350	1400	28 00	14 00	42 00
" 23	400	1600	34 00	16 00	48 00
" 24	1500	6000	120 00	60 00	180 00
Pinckney Island	2000	8000	160 00	80 00	240 00

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
Direct Tax Commissioners,
For the District of South Carolina.

Port Royal, October 31, 1863.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector's Office, 9th District, Comprising 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards of the City of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Ninth Collection District of the State of New York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend at his office, situate No. 124 East Fifty-second street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on the 13th day of November instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 23d day of November instant, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Any person may, at his option, pay such duties before the time herein specified.

Dated New York, November 2, 1863.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Collector.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued at the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 80; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. Smith,
W. E. Wording,
Wm. Henry Brisbane,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New York, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864; That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New York, daily, (Sundays excepted), from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New York, Oct. 20, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New York.

PROPOSALS.

Quartermaster's Office U. S. M. Corps,
Washington, Oct. 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 2d day of December next, for furnishing to the U.S. Marine Corps, during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

14,000 yards Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).
3,600 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard.
150 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,000 Grey Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh eleven ounces per yard.
10,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons).
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,500 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons (eagle).
100 gross Vest Buttons (eagle).
1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,400 sets Epaulette Bullion for privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums, tenor, complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Batter Drum Heads.
30 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snares.
30 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern

CLASS NO. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
400 Musket Slings.

CLASS NO. 9.

For making and trimming the following article viz.:

Watch coats, sergeants', corporals', musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats, woolen and linen pants, flannel and linen shirts, drawers, flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

E. F., Witness. ———, 1863.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1864," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. By E. D. HUDSON, M. D., New York, Astor Place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY AND GRAHAM,

16 Maiden Lane and 22 John Street, New York.

31 Rue du Chateau d'Eau, Paris, and Sands street, Birmingham, England.

Dealers in Arms, Pistols, and Military Goods. A general assortment of Presentation Articles, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword Knots, Gold Embroidered Belts, Solid Silver Spurs, Gauntlets, Field Glasses, and Embroideries.

Presentation Swords of original designs constantly on hand, and made to order.

A full assortment of Field Glasses. Horse equipments of every description.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

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BRANDIES, WINES, &C.

375 BROADWAY,

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Particular attention paid to putting up all kinds of Liquors for

HOSPITALS, ARMY AND NAVY PURPOSES.

WARNOCK & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY

HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, AND EMBROIDERIES, as per Regulation,

516 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel. New York.

☞ A complete assortment of Ladies' Fine Furs.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO THE

PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS

OF THIS STATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, by the COMMON COUNCIL of the CITY of NEW YORK, that an ELECTION will be held in the several ELECTION DISTRICTS of the various Wards of said City on the

FIRST TUESDAY of DECEMBER next, (being the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER, 1863.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election, are the following:

A Mayor, in the place of George Opdyke.

A Civil Justice, for the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Wards.

A Police Justice, for the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Wards.

A Civil Justice, for the Second District, comprising the 4th, 5th and 14th Wards.

A Civil Justice, for the Third District, comprising the 8th and 9th Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Third District, comprising the 8th and 9th Wards.

A Civil Justice, for the Fourth District, comprising the 10th, 15th and 17th Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Fourth District, comprising the 10th, 15th and 17th Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the 7th, 11th and 13th Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Fifth District, comprising the 7th, 11th and 13th Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the 18th and 21st Wards.

A Police Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the 18th and 21st Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Eight District, comprising the 16th and 20th Wards.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, viz.: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools, for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools, for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools, for each Ward.

By order of the Common Council,

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

New York, November 12, 1863.

SMITH'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING CARBINE.

The best, simplest, strongest, most accurate and effective Cavalry arm in the service.

Can be fired ten times per minute; will throw a ball over one mile.

Manufactured and for sale by

POULTNEY & TRIMBLE, Baltimore, Md.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

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Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Reiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

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MILITARY AND NAVAL

MERCHANT TAILORS,

212 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Bet. 14th and 15th Sts.,

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("established in 1841.")

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,

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Between Ninth and Tenth sts.,

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Have always on hand a large stock of MILITARY AND NAVAL CLOTHING, Also, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Shoulder Straps, Laces, &c., &c.

P. S.—As we keep one of the largest Stock of Ready-Made Clothing in the city, we would respectfully solicit a call from Army and Navy Officers.

Sutlers treated liberally.

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Barrel, 24 in. Weight, only 5¾ pounds, 44-100ths Cal. 28 long bullets to pound.

Warranted superior to any gun in use for Accuracy, Range and Rapidity of discharge. These rifles are now in use in the 7th and 8th Regiments of Kentucky and the 6th Ohio Cavalry.

AUTOMATIC SPRING SADDLE AND BODY HOLSTERS AND COPPER CARTRIDGE BOXES.

Made under letters patent.

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Pistols, Swords, Sashes and Ammunition, at wholesale.

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Swords,	Revolvers,
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Belts,	Sashes,
Hats,	Caps,
Gauntlets,	Flags,
Shoulder Straps,	Haversacks,
&c.,	&c.

Buckskin Gloves in great variety, and Regalia Goods.

The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices.

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Entrance on Jayne St., formerly Lodge Alley,

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Manufacturer of every description of Military Equipments, Sword Belts, Pistol Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Bridles, Saddle-Cloths, &c. Medical Saddle-Bags, Chests, Trunks and Valises constantly on hand in great variety. Goods made to order.

☞ All orders by mail promptly filled.

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The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntletts,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons,
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.

Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by

A. W. POLLARD & CO.,

No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

M. D. WAUD & CO.,

193 Washington street, Boston,

Invite the attention of the Military Public to their complete assortment of all articles, including an entire outfit for ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS.

The only store in this city *exclusively* for the sale of Military Goods, Camp Setts, Army Valises, Camp Cots and Stools. Presentation Swords of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Also Wholesale Agents for the Ridgewood Smoking Case and Tobacco.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

342 and 344 Broadway,

Manufacturers of Saddlery and Military Equipments, have opened a Retail Department in connection with their Wholesale establishment, and offer a large and well-selected assortment of

MILITARY SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, SPURS, BITS, BELTS, HAVERSACKS, ARMY BLANKETS, &c.

BALL, BLACK & COMPANY,

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Manufacturers and Importers of

MILITARY GOODS.

FINE PRESENTATION SWORDS constantly on hand, and made to order, which, in style of finish, and elegance of design, are unsurpassed.

REGULATION SWORDS for the Army and Navy. EPAULETTES, SASHES, BELTS, EMBROIDERY, &c. REGIMENTAL STANDARDS, NATIONAL ENSIGNS, GUIDONS and FLAGS, Of Every Style. Designs furnished, and Orders promptly executed.

HORSTMANN BROTHERS & CO.,

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Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS,

Staff, Field, and Line Officers' Equipments, on hand, o rmade to order in an elegant style.

CONSISTING OF

Sashes, Belts, Cords, Swords, Spurs, Buttons, Sword Knots, Epaulettes, Bindings, Shoulder Straps, Facing Cloths, Embroideries. Presentation Swords.

Colt's Army and Navy Revolvers.

Navy and Marine Officers supplied with everything for their Equipment, such as Chapeaus Caps, Passants, Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, &c. Also, Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons, Standards, etc., etc.

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DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,

Comprising everything pertaining to the Personnel or Camp Furniture of the Soldier. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

EVANS & HASSALL,

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Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, and everything necessary for the complete outfit of Army and Navy officers; Banners, Regimental and Company Flags. A liberal discount to the trade.

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(Late James S. Smith,)

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New York.

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Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Cords, Spurs, Caps, Hats, and in fact, everything required by the Officers of the Army and Navy.

Medals, Checks, Stamping and Press Work, done at short notice.

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☞ Trade Supplied. ☜

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE.

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Manufacturers and Importers of every description of MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS,

Swords, Belts and Sashes in great variety. Gold and Silver embroidery of every description and quality. Military Trimmings of the finest manufacture and importation. Presentation Swords of original designs, made to order at the shortest notice. Trade Supplied.

SEEBASS BROTHERS,

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New York.

Manufacturers and Importers of

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

The cheapest place for

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES AND EMBROIDERY.

Metal Goods of every description.

We manufacture our own goods and fill orders promptly.

MILITARY DEPOT.

BENT & BUSH,

cor. Court and Washington streets,

Boston,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description of Military Goods, consisting of Caps, Belts, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword-knots, Embroidered Shoulder-straps and Cap Ornaments, and every variety of Staff, Field and Line Officers Equipments.

Officers of the Army and Navy, visiting Boston, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

SWORD MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., SANSOM STREET HALL, Sansom street, above Sixth, Philadelphia—Manufacturers of Fine Swords of every description, and dealers in every variety of Military Goods, viz: Sashes, Belts, Sword-knots, Badges, &c. Staff, Field and Line Officers' Swords, for infantry and cavalry, also Navy Swords. All our swords tested, and manufactured from all the Celebrated Imported Blades. Blades from Solingen, Damascus & Harrison, of London. Also all the home fabricants' Blades, Collins', Emerson's and Silvers. Army and Navy Officers and Sutlers supplied by express.

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TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES.

The subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior glasses, introduced by them, and adopted as standard instruments in the Signal Department of the U. S. Army.

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Importers and Manufacturers of Presentation Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers.

Every article in the military line, wholesale and retail.

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,

Solicitors of Claims and Patents, and Attorneys at Law. Offices—476 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C., and 2 Park Place, New York City.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor, Brooklyn; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New York City; Hon. John Goodwin, M. C., Maine; Hon. Thomas M. Edwards, M. C., N. H.; Hon. Edward H. Rollins, M. C., N. H.; Hon. John F. Potter, M. C., Wisconsin; Hon. Z. Chandler, M. C., Michigan; Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, M. C., Minnesota; Hon. Francis W. Kellogg, M. C., Illinois.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS,

United States 7-30 Treasury Notes,

United States Coupons of 1881,

United States Certificates of Indebtedness,

Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and Northern Cities,

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

MILITARY operations in front of Chattanooga have suddenly assumed a complexion of supreme interest and importance. The first three days of the present week witnessed a series of engagements resulting in a very handsome victory, driving the rebels from their late position in front of Chattanooga, and inflicting a severe and damaging blow to BRAGG's force. The latest dispatch, dated on the morning of Thursday, 26th, is to the effect that the rebels have been driven from every position, and that General GRANT continues to pursue BRAGG's badly whipped and demoralized troops. The inference deducible from the facts thus far made public, which are neither as full nor as clear as we could wish, is that BRAGG has by General GRANT's forward movement been caught in the very act of retreat. He had already sent away all his heavy artillery, and the weighty part of his *materiel*, and seems to have been making a retrograde movement, with what precise aim does not yet appear. General THOMAS reports that on Monday 23d, at noon, the corps of Generals GRANGER and PALMER were advanced directly in front of the Union line of fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets and carried his first line of rifle pits between Chattanooga and Citter's Creek. These formed the outer defensive line of the rebels, and were taken by a charge of the brigades of WILLICH and HAZEN, covered by the fire of our works. This achievement gave General THOMAS possession of all the high ground between him and Missionary Ridge, and secured very important tactical advantages for further operations against the enemy's position in Chattanooga Valley. Over a hundred prisoners, mostly Alabama troops, were taken in the action, which cost a loss of 111 in killed and wounded.

On Tuesday 24th, General HOOKER, in command of General GEARY's division, Twelfth corps, General OSTERHAUS' division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades, Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported. At daylight of the same day General SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of South Chickamauga with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps, and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the Southern extremity of Missionary Ridge, establishing his right at the Tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga Creek. General GRANT in a dispatch to General HALLECK, dated several hours later, reports the captures much heavier than as announced by General THOMAS, and carries the number up to the very handsome figure of two thousand. Our own loss he states as "not heavy." General THOMAS declares the behavior of the troops to have been admirable.

Wednesday morning, 25th, witnessed a renewal of offensive operations. During the night the rebels had abandoned Lookout Mountain, and General HOOKER took possession. The enemy moved south, and got on Missionary Ridge, on the battle-field near Chickamauga, General SHERMAN being all prepared to begin an assault at 8 A. M. upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery. He had to descend into a valley, and then make another ascent to the position held by the enemy. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by General SHERMAN, but, with the coöperation of the centre, he ultimately gained the position, and completed the great victory. The brigade of General CARSE, with a portion of General LIGHTPEWS brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite a heavy loss after an attack persisted in for an hour; but being reinforced, they were enabled to hold a part of the hills.

About 3 o'clock General GRANT started two columns against the weakened centre, and in an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the centre, and gaining possession of the ridge in which the enemy was posted; the main force was driven northward toward General SHERMAN, who opened on them, and they were forced to break, and seek safety in disordered flight down the western slope of the ridge, and across the western ridge of the Chickamauga.

The result of this series of superb victories is to give us possession of the ridges, intrenchments and rifle pits in front of Chattanooga, and to rout and demoralize the rebel force, who are in retreat hotly pressed by GRANT's columns. Our captives are put as high as five and even ten thousand men.

These operations can hardly have failed to produce a decisive effect on the prospects of the rebel column operating under LONGSTREET against General BURNSIDE's force. He could scarcely venture to remain in front of Knoxville with the certain danger which General GRANT's operations must present to him of having his retreat entirely cut off. And, indeed, there is good reason to believe that the design of General BRAGG to withdraw from the immediate front of Chattanooga was with the view of taking such a position as would cover General LONGSTREET's withdrawal, and enable that General to form a junction with BRAGG's main body; though this purpose, thanks to General GRANT's fine combinations, has been completely foiled.

BRAGG's advance had been marked with several not entirely inconsiderable successes, resulting in bringing him up to a position to invest Knoxville. We last week reported his capture of General BURNSIDE's outposts near Rodgersville, on the 9th inst. From that point the rebel cavalry advanced towards Knoxville, and on the 15th captured portions of two or three cavalry regiments, numbering three hundred men, at Marysville, fifteen miles from Knoxville, in the direction of the Little Holston, and drove the remainder of the force into Knoxville. This affair is thus announced in a dispatch from General BRAGG:

MISSION RIDGE, Thursday, Nov. 16.

To General COOPER:

General WHEELER reports an attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the woods at Knoxville, and capturing 300 prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

(Signed) B. BRAGG, General.

On learning this result, General SAUNDERS, commanding a cavalry brigade, advanced to give the enemy fight, but finding them too strong for him, he withdrew his force in line of battle three miles from Knoxville. This position, after an ineffectual struggle, was abandoned. From this point, this portion of the enemy's force advanced on Rockville, eight miles from Knoxville, driving the Union outposts before them close up to the latter place. While these operations were proceeding on the line indicated, the main force of the enemy under Generals LONGSTREET, CHEATHAM, and PEGRAM, advanced by way of Louden and Lenoir—the passage of the river at the former place being made on Saturday, the 14th inst., and the Union troops falling back before them in good order. During all Sunday 15th brisk skirmishing was going on, and on Monday the enemy was held in check all day at Campbell Station, twelve miles from Knoxville, on the Lenoir road. General BURNSIDE was, during this action, personally in command. His loss amounted to two hundred and fifty men: rebel loss unknown. During Monday our army fell back on Knoxville, and early on Tuesday morning (17th) the line of battle was formed around the city. At noon the rebels appeared on the Lenoir road, two miles from the town, and heavy skirmishing immediately commenced—General SAUNDERS holding the line gallantly and stubbornly until nightfall. Late in the evening, our troops charged the rebels, and drove them from their ground, but fell back to the original line. On Wednesday 18th, heavy skirmishing was resumed, both parties losing severely. General SAUNDERS, a brave, gallant, and most excellent officer, was among the wounded on this day's fight, and we deeply regret to state that he died of his wounds on the following day. Thursday and Friday, 19th and 20th inst., witnessed a continuation of the struggle, with the element of heavy artillery firing added, and on the 23d we find the following dispatch from General BRAGG:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 23.

To General COOPER:

We hold all the railroads leading into Knoxville, except the one between Holston and French Broad Rivers. General JONES' cavalry might close that. The enemy's cavalry is most broken up. WHEELER cut off his train between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

We have, however, official advices from General BURNSIDE, up to the same date as BRAGG's dispatch, to the effect that he is safe and confident. He will be supplied and reinforced.

THE Army of the Potomac is reported to be again on the march, a movement having begun at daylight on the morning of Thanksgiving, the 26th. The weather was clear and cold, and the roads are said to to be in tolerable condition, having dried considerably in the last twenty-four hours. We have no official announcement of the movement, which we give on the authority of newspaper correspondents, who add that "a battle is expected at Germania Ford."

THE siege of Charleston continues without any developments of note. Charleston dispatches to the Richmond papers state that on Thursday, the 19th, General GILLMORE fired eleven shots from Fort Gregg into the city. They report some three or four buildings struck, and one person slightly injured. Fort Sumter takes the iron hail with meek silence. Though the sea wall is entirely destroyed, the rebels continue to build a bomb-proof on the ruins. Forts Moultrie and Johnson shoot with no great vigor. A new battery, however, armed with guns of the largest calibre, has been discovered in the rear of the Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island. Since our occupation of Morris Island, the naval authorities have established a line of interior blockade, from the island to a point off Fort Moultrie. The Monitors and the *New Ironsides* were placed on this line, and have thus far effectually closed the harbor against all blockade runners. As the rebels have several iron-clads, it has been thought advisable to throw out as a picket boat one of the Monitors well up towards the throat of the harbor. On Sunday last the Monitor *Lehigh*, Commander Bryson, while performing this duty, chanced to get a little out of the channel, and the vessel grounded. In this plight she received the compliments of a salute from all the rebel guns that could be brought to bear against her. Fortunately, the *Lehigh* was not much damaged, and she was got off on the next tide. Several of the Monitors are at Port Royal undergoing repairs.

STRATEGY OF THE GRAND CAMPAIGNS.

CAMPAIGNS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

NO. I.

THE CAMPAION OF 1756.

We design to give in this and succeeding papers a critical survey of the great series of campaigns, known in history as the "Seven Years' War," waged between Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and an armed coalition of six of the European Powers, headed by Austria, a little over a hundred years ago. As an illustration of a war conducted on the theory which has received the name of "defensive with offensive returns;" this series of campaigns, directed by the greatest Captain of the Eighteenth Century, is justly accounted among the most interesting and instructive in military history. Its survey will show, in a very striking manner, how the deficiency of military means can be supplied by the resources of military art; it will show how a war was so conducted that a people poor in resources and numbering but five millions was able to make a front against a league of nations numbering a hundred millions, and to come victorious out of the conflict; finally, it will shew, in the most conspicuous manner, how invariably in war great results are the fruit of correct and grand military action, and failures the consequence of feeble and faulty military action.

In the year 1756, Austria, then under the rule of Maria Theresa, after long brooding over the means by which she could revenge herself on Frederick of Prussia, for the wrong he had done that Power ten years before in wresting from it the Province of Silesia, had succeeded in uniting in a coalition with herself the States of France, Russia, Saxony, Sweden and the Germanic body, against the Prussian Power. It is not necessary in this purely military study to enter into any analysis of the several motives prompting these various Powers to combine in this league: all thought they would find their interest, directly or indirectly, in the humiliation of Prussia.

While the discussion of the terms of the coalition and of the prospective division of the spoils was yet going on, Frederick, informed of the danger that threatened him, resolved with prudent temerity to strike the first blow. It was in the month of August, 1756, that the great war of the Seven Years commenced. The King demanded of the Empress-Queen a distinct explanation of her intentions, and plainly told her that he should consider a refusal as a declaration of war. He received an answer, at once haughty and evasive, which left the King no other resource than to prepare for his defence, and every consideration prompted him to begin this by seizing the moral and material prestige of the initiative. He had an excellent army of 120,000 men, justly esteemed the best drilled and disciplined infantry in Europe. He had the advantage of a central position: his enemies were widely separated from each other, and could not easily unite their overwhelming forces on one point. The military establishment of Austria herself was at the time weak—the two hundred thousand men who, under the reign of the father of Maria Theresa, had followed the leadership of the great Eugene to victory, had dwindled down by war and neglect to forty thousand men. Frederick, therefore, had good hope that by promptly assuming the offensive he might overwhelm the forces then collected against him, and by an advance through Bohemia, strike at the "head and "front of the offending" by an advance to Vienna.

Frederick began by dividing his force into two armies—the one under his own immediate direction, consisting of seventy battalions and eighty squadrons (64,000 men); the other under Marshal Schwerin, consisting of thirty-three battalions and fifty-five squadrons (30,000 men). The latter was sent into Silesia and took position at Nachod, on the eastern frontier of Bohemia, ready to co-operate with Frederick in the invasion of that State. With the force under his own direction, Frederick, on the 30th of August, began his march in three columns into Saxony. The force of the Elector in Saxony amounted to but 15,000 men, and was inferior to each of the three Prussian columns. The Saxons accordingly fell back before Frederick's advance, evacuated Dresden, which the Prussians entered on the 6th of September, and retired to the entrenched camp of Pirna; a position which was supposed to be inopregnable, and which insured the Elector his communications with Bohemia, whence he expected succor, and whither he could retire in case of need.

The acquisition of Dresden was an important conquest to the King of Prussia, for he fell heir to the Elector's arsenal and all his military stores. The place, moreover, was a strong one; it afforded him a *point d'appui*, of which he stood in need, and completed the frontier of the Elbe, the whole of which from Magdeburg was now in his power. Frederick had not calculated on this opposition to his invasion of Bohemia, and, as we saw, had ordered Marshal Schwerin to penetrate the Kingdom by way of Silesia, while he should march due south through Saxony by the Elbe. But judging it imprudent to attempt the advance into Bohemia, leaving the Saxons masters of the Elbe behind him, he determined to reduce them before undertaking further operations. In this task a double object had to be kept in view—first, to effect the reduction of the Saxons at Pirna, and, secondly, to prevent their receiving succor from the Austrians, who, it might be supposed, would hasten to the relief of their allies. For the first of these objects he surrounded the camp of Pirna with forty-two battalions and ten squadrons; for the second he formed an army of observation of 30,000 men (twenty-eight battalions and seventy squadrons), took command of it himself, and marched south from Pirna, following the Elbe into Bohemia, fixing his headquarters at Aussig.

On learning of these menacing movements of the Prussians, the Court of Austria immediately collected all its available troops and formed them into two corps—the one under

Prince Piccolomini; the other under Marshal Brown. The former took up his camp at Kœnigsgratz in Bohemia, to oppose the advance of the Prussian column under Schwerin, who had moved to the vicinity of that place. Marshal Brown's force mustered at Kollin. But the Empress, learning the critical position of the Saxons shut up in Pirna, ordered Marshal Brown to move to their assistance at all hazards. In accordance with these instructions the Austrian General, on the 23d of September, advanced from Kollin, crossed the Moldau and encamped at Budyn on the Eger, where he remained until the 30th, awaiting the artillery and pontoons which they were preparing at Vienna. It was for the purpose of anticipating this very move that Frederick, as we saw, planted his corps of observation at Aussig. On the 29th of September he advanced for the purpose of meeting Brown. The King putting himself at the head of the vanguard, composed of eight battalions and twenty squadrons, moved to Tirmitz, where he learned that Marshal Brown would pass the Eger on the morrow near Budyn. On the following night the main body of his army, 25,000 strong, joined him, and a reconnoissance disclosed the Austrian camp in the plain of Lowositz. On the morrow, October 1st, the camp that had been discovered was reconnoitered at daybreak. A thick fog extending over the plain prevented objects from being distinctly seen. Presently, however, a strong corps of Austrian cavalry was seen to debouch in the plain. The King immediately formed his army in order of battle. The left, commanded by the Duke of Bevern, occupied the heights of Lobosch; the right, under Prince Henry, the heights of Homolka—commanding the position which the Austrian General had neglected to seize. The Prussian line of battle was from 1800 to 2000 toises in extent. The front of the Austrian line, extending 2500 toises, was covered by a marshy rivulet: their right rested on the Elbe, the left on Tschiskowitz. As only the cavalry force of the Austrians had thus far appeared, Frederick imagined he had before him nothing but the rear-guard of the Austrian army, while the main body was supposed to have passed to the right bank of the Elbe, for a movement on Pirna by that line. Under this hypothesis he ordered twenty squadrons of Saxons to charge the Austrian horsemen on the plain to the right of Lowositz. The Prussian cavalry in this charge overthrew them, but were presently brought up by the Austrian infantry and artillery, from whose fire they were compelled to fall back, after being somewhat roughly handled. At this point Marshal Brown, sensible of the mistake he had committed in not seizing the heights of Lobosch, and emboldened by his success over the Prussian cavalry, ordered the Prussian left, occupying the heights before mentioned, to be attacked by a division of eleven battalions. The assault failed: the Prussians resisted vigorously, and, assuming the offensive, by a bayonet charge drove the Austrians into and through Lowositz, which was taken possession of by the Prussians, and their left reinforced from the right and extended to the Elbe.

Frederick had beaten the right wing of the Imperialists, but they had a strong position behind the marshy rivulet. To have moved on this position, the Prussians would have presented their flank and been exposed to a very heavy artillery fire. Frederick, accordingly, contented himself with the advantage he had gained, and remained behind Lowositz. There was still danger, however, that Marshal Brown might pass to the right bank of the Elbe, with the view of gaining Pirna by that route. To prevent this the King sent a powerful body, under the Duke de Bevern, to make a turning movement on the left flank of the Austrians. Marshal Brown, fearing this, hastened to repass the Eger, destroying the bridges, and resumed his camp at Budyn. The Austrian loss in the battle of Lowositz was from 2,500 to 3,000 men; the Prussian from 3,000 to 3,500. Both armies claimed the victory: Marshal Brown because he had not been forced in his camp; and Frederick, with more reason, because he had carried the village of Lowositz and obliged his enemy to relinquish the project of succoring the Saxons by the left bank of the Elbe. The fifteen thousand Saxons at Pirna all the while, were fast invested by the Prussians, who had drawn their lines of circumvallation close and tight around the place. They had originally but two months' provisions. These were about exhausted, and famine stared them in the face. Under these circumstances the Saxon Generals resolved to evacuate Pirna, and pass to the right bank of the Elbe, where it was agreed they should meet a force of the Austrians, whom Marshal Brown was to bring by the right bank of the Elbe, to favor the de-blockading of the camp of Pirna. The Saxons passed the Elbe, but only to find themselves in an excessively difficult country, surrounded by Prussians. Marshal Brown, also, found a superior force of Prussians in his front, which prevented his getting to the assistance of the Saxons. In this plight they were forced to capitulate on the 14th of October—Marshal Brown retreating into Bohemia. The force that surrendered amounted to seventeen thousand men, and the artillery to more than eighty pieces of cannon. These were "half compelled, half persuaded" to enlist under their conqueror, who formed twenty new battalions from them and incorporated them with his army.

The King now withdrew the forces he had had in Bohemia into Saxony, and went into winter quarters, encamping his army between Pirna and the frontier of Bohemia. At the same time, the other Prussian army and Marshal Schwerin forsook the vicinage of Kœnigsgratz and retired into Silesia, one of the possessions of the King of Prussia.

II.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1765.

Observation 1.—The plan of the invasion of Bohemia adopted by Frederick involved a double line of operations. Schwerin's army was operating at the extremity of Silesia, whilst the King was penetrating Bohemia by Saxony and the left bank of the Elbe. This was faulty, for it placed his force on exterior lines, and frittered away his strength. The Austrians also employed two lines, but a glance at the distribution of the forces will show that the Austrian lines were interior to those of Frederick, since the troops upon them were clearly more easily unitable. This radical fault in the plan of operations told most injuriously on the campaign, for while Frederick's force on the whole field of operations was triple that of the Austrians, on the decisive point—the field of Lowositz—his strength was actually inferior. He had 34,000 men blockading the Saxons in their camp at Pirna; 30,000 under Schwerin held in check and utterly neutralized by an inferior force under Piccolomini at Kœnigsgratz; this left the King but 30,000 with which to oppose a superior Austrian force on the field of Lowositz. Schwerin's column should have been united to Frederick's. To be sure, this would have relieved Piccolomini, who would have made a junction with Marshal Brown; but the Prussian army would still have been enormously superior in strength. The King might have entered Prague in September with 90,000 men, and fixed his winter quarters in Bohemia instead of in Saxony.

Observation 2.—Napoleon, in the portion of his *Memoires* devoted to the discussion of the campaign of Frederick the Great, argues that the King committed an error in investing Pirna. He thinks that the position should have been assulted and carried by a *coup de main*. The camp of Pirna forms a great triangle, 2,500 toises in circumference. The 14,000 Saxons were utterly inadequate to man such an extent of line. "If the King," says Napoleon, "had had "nine attacks made, three on each side, only one being a "true one, in one of the points where the ravine [at the head "of the camp] is salient, by placing there two batteries of "fifty guns each, he would have succeeded in taking the ravine. It would have required a quarter of an hour to "construct a slope there, by which he might have made "two-thirds of his army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, "debouch: the Saxons, driven under the walls of Kœnigstein, would have capitulated." This taken, the place would have required but a small garrison, and thus the 34,000 whose force was frittered away in investing Pirna, would have been relieved to join the King's force, and thus double in strength, his operations in Bohemia might have been much more bold and decisive.

Observation 3.—It has been asserted by some military

writers, among others by JOMINI in his *Traité des Grandes Operations Militaires*, that FREDERICK should have penetrated through Moravia on Vienna (instead of by Saxony and Bohemia) and concluded the war by the taking of that capital. The main objection to this plan of operation is not that urged by the Prussian writer TEMPELHOFF, who shows by an elaborate calculation the enormous train this would have required to supply the army. This consideration, brought forward by this critic, as the paramount consideration, to which all others should be subordinated, is simply a proof that the theory of war, at the time he wrote, had made a retrograde step from the great principle which CÆSAR so tersely enunciated in his famous maxim, "war must support "war." A genius like FREDERICK's might easily calculate that, in a rapid offensive movement, he would be able to feed 90,000 men in a rich, fertile country, supporting at the time a population of from five to six millions. The real objection to the plan of invasion by Moravia is that he would have been stopped by the fortresses of Olmutz and Brunn, and that on reaching the Danube he would have found all the forces of the monarchy collected to dispute the passage with him, whilst the Hungarian insurrection would have attacked his flanks. NAPOLEON, who was not distinguished for want of audacity, either in theory or practice, says: "So rash an operation must evidently have ex- "posed his army to entire destruction."

The successes of FREDERICK in this opening campaign of the Seven Years War were certainly great; but that they were not much greater is distinctly referable to the causes above mentioned—a faulty plan of operation and action not sufficiently bold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 26th of September, in an article on the battle of Chickamauga, occurs the following passage:—

"By the time General ROSECRANS is fairly in Chattanooga, "the rebels are concentrated in position below, resolved, as "we may suppose, that the Union general shall pay dearly "for his next step in advance. *It is not quite clear to us why* "General ROSECRANS *took that step in advance*. If he had re- "mained at Chattanooga, looking well to his communica- "tions," etc.

The writer of the foregoing was not correctly informed in regard to the character of the movements which occasioned the evacuation of Chattanooga by the rebel army, and was not acquainted with the topography of the country, or the necessity for the battle to *secure the possession* of Chattanooga would have been evident to him.*

As the public generally have a very imperfect idea of the movements of the Army of the Cumberland, previous to the battle of Chickamauga, a brief explanation will not, perhaps, be amiss.

When it was determined to cross the Tennessee River *west* of Chattanooga, it became necessary for the army, after effecting the passage of the river, to cross the Sand or Raccoon Mountain, which is the first range south of the Tennessee River. Lookout Mountain was then the great barrier between them and Chattanooga. This mountain is some 1,600 feet above the level of the surrounding country, is fifty miles in length, and ends abruptly on the Tennessee, three or four miles west of Chattanooga. For forty miles it has but three passes practicable for the passage of an army, and those very difficult; one at the point of the mountain, near Chattanooga, one at Stevens Gap, 25 miles south, and one at Winston's, 40 miles from Chattanooga.

The plan of the campaign was, to hold the rebels in check at Chattanooga, by a small force, sent for the purpose, up the north side of the river, opposite the place, while the main body of the army, crossing Lookout Mountain by Steven's and Winston's Gaps, should get in their rear, destroy their lines of communication, and either besiege them in Chattanooga, or force a battle on advantageous ground. To prevent the rebels from sending a force from Chattanooga, by the pass around the point of Lookout Mountain, into Lookout Valley, to interrupt or destroy our lines of communication with our depôt Bridgeport and Stevenson, CRITTENDEN's Corps was sent down Lookout Valley, to near the foot of Lookout Mountain, which latter was held by the enemy with infantry and artillery. The corps of THOMAS and McCOOK were moved rapidly up Lookout Valley, and across Lookout Mountain, the former by Cooper's and Steven's, the latter by Winston's Gap. As soon as this movement was known to BRAGG, who, as yet, had not received the bulk of his expected reinforcements, it became evident to him that if he remained in Chattanooga the army of ROSECRANS would get between him and his expected reinforcements, and whip them in detail, besides taking possession of his lines of communication, without which he could not subsist his army a week.

The evacuation of Chattanooga by the rebels was therefore a necessity. BRAGG fell back rapidly, and evidently with the intention of retreating on Rome. CRITTENDEN, discovering the evacuation, moved his corps into Chattanooga by the pass around the point of Lookout, and moved out in pursuit of the enemy. Facts soon began to be discovered which led to the belief that the enemy had not retreated far. A cavalry reconnoisance on the extreme right, to Alpine, rendered it certain that they had not retreated on Rome, but were concentrating at Lafayette and receiving reinforcements, and that it was their intention to endeavor to retake Chattanooga.

CRITTENDEN's Corps, at this juncture holding a position on the Chickamauga, near Gordon's Mill, confronted the entire rebel army. THOMAS' Corps was at the eastern foot of Lookout Mountain, and McCOOK was at Winston's Gap, the distance from CRITTENDEN's left, at Gordon's Mill, to McCOOK's right, near Winston's, being upwards of forty miles, while from the best information gathered from all sources, it appeared that the enemy were rapidly concentrating, and might attack CRITTENDEN before the remainder of the army could be brought within supporting distance. It was therefore necessary, in order to cover Chattanooga, for ROSECRANS to concentrate his army rapidly, and in the face of the enemy. It was while this was being done that the rebels attempted to turn his left flank, and obtain possession of the roads in his rear leading to Chattanooga; in the attempt to prevent this, the battle was brought on. It was absolutely necessary, under the circumstances, to secure the possession of Chattanooga, which, it is very evident, BRAGG never intended to permit us to hold. It was a common matter of wonder, when the Union army first occupied the place, why BRAGG left so many public buildings standing—all his hospital buildings and dépots, and two steamboats at the landing, all of which he would naturally have destroyed in evacuating the place with the intention of leaving it for any considerable time in our possession.

Could General ROSECRANS have concentrated his army at Chattanooga, avoiding a battle meanwhile, the contest would undoubtedly have taken place there, instead of on Chickamauga Creek. Whether the results of such a battle would have been more advantageous to our arms, or not, is a question difficult to answer. He could not have done more than hold Chattanooga, and his army holds it now.

OFFICER.

* It will be observed that articles published in the JOURNAL since the one to which exception is taken, have given the correct view of the battle of Chickamauga, substantially as it is presented by our correspondent.—ED.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 238.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR,—I do not desire to be understood by the War Department, the Army at large, nor by yourself, as given to criticism. I believe in the maxim—First obey, and afterwards respectfully seek redress, if deemed due. At the same time I like to reduce theory to practice, and the expression of my views arises from a motive to gain or give information for the interest of the service.

I take for granted that you have read General Orders No. 238, War Department, A. G. O., and you will agree with me that its intent is just and proper. An officer upon entering the service opens with the Government as it were a debit and credit account; he is debited with what is issued to him and is credited agreeably to proper returns for expenditures, and should have the balance on hand. General Orders No. 238 demand that, before the resignation of any officer in the U. S. service is accepted, he must give satisfactory evidence from the head of the Ordnance Department and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury that all prescribed returns have been made, and that he in nowise is indebted to the United States on account of Ordnance. This is perfectly proper. It is also provided that no resignation shall be approved or forwarded until this evidence is furnished. This, too, is proper. But the means to obtain this proof is very difficult. I know of an officer of my grade who wrote to these respective departments for such a certificate. One favored him with a reply, saying that, upon his resignation reaching the Adjutant-General, he (the Adjutant-General) would then apply to the Ordnance and Treasury Departments as to the state of his accounts, &c.

You will at once perceive a dead lock—the respective channels in the field will not approve nor forward unless this proof is furnished.

Now, I ask you how is a resignation to be acted upon? Surely it was not intended to forbid resignations. The fault of General Orders No. 238 not working practically lies in the want of system, and to put it upon a practical footing the respective departments should acknowledge the receipt of each and every return rendered to the officer making the same, which, while it sets his mind at rest as to its receipt by the proper department, as in itself a voucher for any inspecting officer that the prescribed returns have been made; and the acknowledgment of the last return from the proper accounting officer of the Treasury and the head of the Ordnance Department, furnishes *per se* satisfactory evidence of compliance with General Orders No. 238. These acknowledgments of receipt can be in printed form, ready for each specific return, simply filled in, dated, signed and addressed to the party whose return has been received.

A COLONEL IN THE U. S. SERVICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, November 14, 1863.

"NO GROG, NO SAILORS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your valuable journal that there is a great demand for seamen in the Navy. Now, this fact, though alarming to our political wiseacres at home, is not at all surprising to any one personally acquainted with the material of the Navy. Will you be generous enough to give place, in your columns, to a few grievances that the men of the Navy complain of, from one who has served from boyhood. It is not often that we "growl" publicly, or have the opportunity to make ourselves heard. If our Naval Committee would inquire into the few following matters, and Congress pass laws to remedy them, I would stake my life that our noble vessels would not lay idle for want of Blue Jackets.

1st. Stopping the grog. Congress stopped a necessary part of our ration on the plea that they were obliged to dismiss about two hundred officers a year for drunkenness. Now, in the last eighteen, years I never saw a sailor discharged from the service for being a drunkard. And it is preposterous to think that two wine glasses of Navy whiskey, in twenty-four hours, will demoralize an old man-o'-war's man.

2d. The outrageously unfair and unjust division of prize money. A few cruising vessels receiving millions, while the bone and sinew, who have fought the battles, and suffered the privations of the blockade, receive nothing—not even thanks.

3d. Want of liberty on shore. It is a fact notorious that, while the navies of all nations give liberty in every port, American seamen are kept more confined to their vessels than the criminals in the English and French convict hulks. The crew of the ship that I am at present serving in, has not had a day's liberty in eight months.

4th. The almost utter deprivation of all hope of promotion, extinguishing all incentives to obtain a higher moral and intellectual condition.

5th. No increase of pay, but a remarkable increase of cost, and diminution of quality in every article of small stores and clothing.

6th. No bounty for the war. While it is an acknowledged fact that the Army cannot gain a battle without the Navy, not a dollar nor a promise is given to encourage the "matalot." We want an honorable retiring pension. Now the worn-out sailor who has spent his life has only the Naval Asylum to look to for a snug harbor. But what American would not prefer a small pittance and liberty, than a palatial prison? The salaries of the officers of the Naval Asylum would pension comfortably every "long servitude man" in the service.

7th. We want more fresh provisions. The Government has supply steamers running once a month, but they only bring one day's "grub" for the men, and the rest of the cargo is filled up of sutler's stores on speculation. It is a melancholy fact that men are suffering from the effects of the scurvy on most of the blockaders.

8th. A chance for appeal from the arbitrary decisions of courts-martial. Now the private has no appeal from the most palpable injustice or illegality. There should be some mode of appeal. The law protects the thief and pickpocket from wrong; but the war-worn veteran must submit tamely to the robbery of his wages by the "*ipse dixit*" of a court-martial, though without a shadow of justice or legality.

These may seem frivolous complaints, but so thought the British government when her men petitioned for a redress of grievances, and the whole world was startled by the mutiny of the men, and our Government, or rather Navy Department, has been gradually increasing the burdens of the sailor until it finds itself in the midst of a heavy war, wanting blue jackets. Now, let our members of Congress legislate a little more for the men and less for the officers, and all will come around right. The man-of-war's men of our navy now, are not the ignorant sailors of a hundred years ago, and they should be dealt with as intelligent beings. An American citizen is just as much an American when fighting the battles of his country on the decks of a ship, as if he was at home, and there is no reason why he should not be used as such. God save the Union.

BERTH DECK.

THE GUNBOAT SASSACUS.

U. S. SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOAT SASSACUS, OFF WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, Nov. 20th, 1863.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having noticed in some of the daily papers incorrect lists of our officers, I wish to correct them, and to give you a few facts concerning our ship. We left New York on the 16th inst. and arrived here on the 19th. Our trip was a perfect success, as far as speed is concerned; the vessel logging 14 knots per hour steady steaming during the day-time, coming to anchor at nights. On the passage up the Potomac River, out of curiosity we timed her, the weather being clear, water smooth and no tide. She ran from Fort Washington to upper dock at Alexandria (8½ miles) in 29 minutes, thus averaging 17·5 miles per hour. We had 27 lbs. steam at the time, and were running at usual speed. The draught of ship being 8 ft. 9 in., and immersion of paddle wheels 5 ft. 3 in., you must allow that the "*Sasey-cuss*" cannot be easily eclipsed by any boat in Uncle Sam's Navy. We all hope that Government will send us to some station where our speed and efficiency can be made available. Hoping that I have not trespassed on your valuable sheet, I bid you god-speed. The following is the list of our officers:—

Lieutenant-Commander Commanding, Francis A. Roe; Acting Master and Executive Officer, A. W. Muldaur; Acting Master and Navigator, C. A. Boutelle; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. De F. Barton; Acting Ensigns, August Adler, Farley Hopkins, E. A. Sawyer; Second Assistant Engineer, Benjamin F. Wood; Third Assistant Engineers, John W. Huxley, Robert N. Ellis, Oscar W. Allison, Daniel W. Grafly; Acting Masters Mates, H. W. O'Hara, T. D. Marble, J. S. O'Brien; Captain's Clerk, Michael George; Paymaster's Clerk, Gustav Dettloff.

AN OFFICER.

JUSTICE TO THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR—I desire to call attention through the columns of your paper, to what seems to me and to most of my brother officers quite an injustice, viz.: The distribution of prize money to the Navy, while both the officers and privates of the Army are excluded from any such benefit. It is too frequently the case that custom lends its sanction to practices which have no foundation in justice. It is neither designed nor desired in any way by these remarks to disparage the Navy or to take one leaf from her well-earned laurels, but merely to obtain justice. It must be conceded that at present service in the Navy is much more lucrative than in the Army. Why is this? Is there any more hazard incurred by our brethren of the quarter-deck? An inspection of the details of the casualties during the war will show that the percentage of death and disability is largely on the side of the land forces. Have the many soldiers who have offered up their lives for their country been enabled to make a suitable provision for their families? No; the widows and orphans of the Army are almost countless, and will form for a long time to come a most urgent field for the exercise of our home charity.

Those of our fleet on blockading duty are subject to little more risk of life or limb than that common to all men in the ordinary pursuits of life. And yet each of those engaged in this service are entitled to a certain share of the proceeds of all prizes captured within signalling distance of their vessel. On the other hand, what is the case with our land forces? Let the soldier display no matter how desperate valor and succeed in wresting ever so many guns and colors from the enemy, and he gains no profit therefrom. His family, too, suffers much on account of his prolonged absence, while that of his more lucky neighbor, who is in

the Navy, are living more comfortable than ever before, on the proceeds of the prize money sent home by the head of the family, who occupies the same position in the naval that the head of the poor family does in the land forces of the Republic. Justice cries out most bitterly against such a discrimination. Are those who incur the least danger to reap the largest reward? Is the capture of a blockade-runner to confer a lasting benefit on all who participated therein, while those who at the extreme peril of their lives charge up to the cannon's mouth and succeed in bringing it away as their prize, are to be deprived of all reward, nay, even a paltry medal, and one day be forced to extend a mutilated but honored stump of a once sturdy right hand for charity to their more blessed brethren of the blockading squadrons?

These things ought not so to be. It seems no more than fair that those who by the peril of their lives gain an advantage for the common cause, should receive at least an equal reward with those who, wearing the same uniform, yet incur far less risk. Justice demands of a wise Executive that equal services should be equally rewarded. Why not divide the price of a captured battery or gun among those engaged in taking it? By such action many more parks of artillery would fall into our hands, and the country would be greatly benefitted.

An Officer.

THE COLONELS ELLET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—You have already noticed the death of Colonel Charles R. Ellet, of the Marine Brigade, which is stated to have taken place on the 29th of the last month at Bunker Hill, in Illinois. It is now but little more than a year since the father of this young soldier received a mortal wound on the deck of his own ship, in a successful attack made upon the rebel gunboats on the Mississippi, with a fleet of steam rams constructed and equipped under his immediate superintendence and commanded by himself. His death was followed almost immediately by that of his wife, who, after a long journey, had been able to reach her husband only a few hours before he breathed his last; and died herself the day after his funeral. To this double affliction in the same family is now added the loss of the eldest son, who had accompanied his father to the West, and after his death continued in the service, first as a cadet and volunteer, and finally as a colonel in the Marine Brigade, commanded by his uncle, General A. W. Ellet, under whose direction this branch of the service had been first equipped and organized.

The family who have been thus severely visited had been for several years residents of Washington and of Georgetown. Colonel Ellet the elder was well known among us as a civil engineer of established reputation, to which he added the more appreciable qualities of a good, kind, energetic and exemplary citizen. To his friends here some brief notice of his life and services, and those of his son, who has soon followed him, may not be unacceptable; and at any rate will be but a merited tribute (unhappily but a small one) to the true worth and eminent patriotism of both.

The elder Colonel Charles Ellet was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1810, and commenced the career in which he afterwards distinguished himself as an assistant in the exploration of the north branch of the Susquehanna, in the year 1827. Canals were at that time the chief subject of consideration among statesmen and economists, and New York having achieved the first triumph in that direction, was already beginning to exhibit, not only in her metropolis but in the whole interior of the State, the happy effects of her well-directed enterprise. It needed, however, but little experience in Pennsylvania and the other more southern States which are crossed by the main ridges of the Alleghany, to show that in the passage of these summits railroads must, at least for very considerable distances, take the place of canals; and it was left to Pennsylvania to introduce as matter of necessity, and for the purpose of passing her otherwise impracticable elevations, this mode of transportation, which though then nearly new and untried on both continents, has now become so general as to supersede and supplant all the previous and older methods. Accordingly, we soon after find Colonel Ellet employed as engineer on the first railroad constructed in his native State, and subsequently in similar and kindred improvements elsewhere. Between this time and 1848 he successively planned and superintended the construction of the two first suspension bridges ever built in this country—the one over the Schuylkill at Fairmount and the other across the Niagara below the falls. In both of these the success of the project was in a great measure due to the skill and renown of the engineer.

Colonel Ellet was henceforth considered as walking in the first rank of his profession, and became soon after engaged in public improvements farther south. It would enlarge this notice much beyond its limit and purpose even to enumerate the various public works in which he was concerned either as a directing or consulting engineer. As an instance characteristic both of his ability and confidence in his own resources, we may mention the construction of the temporary track on the line of the Virginia Central Road at the passage of the Blue Ridge. During one of the intervals in these avocations he found time for a visit to Europe, in which he was accompanied by his family.

A very considerable portion of Colonel Ellet's professional career had been spent in Virginia; and at the commencement of the rebellion there were few persons better acquainted with the general conformation and peculiar features of the interior of that State than he, or who could be more relied upon for topographical information concerning it. At an early day he placed both himself and all the knowledge he possessed at the disposal of the Government. It will be remembered that he did not hesitate to attack publicly and in no measured terms the character and conduct of the commanding general. Of the justice of these military criticisms it is not our purpose now to speak.

In the ensuing spring, and after the fatal demonstration made by the *Merrimac* upon our ships at James River, Colonel Ellet was authorized by the War Department to superintend the construction of a ram fleet in the Mississippi, and (what would not always have been as welcome an addition) to command it in its *coup d'essai*. It is a singular fact, in relation to this new mode of naval warfare, that more than thirty years ago it had been strongly recommended and urged upon the consideration of the Government by two officers standing high in the naval service, and had at that time been with great unanimity consigned to a place among the class of inventions known as humbugs. The *Merrimac* had proved herself a *bug* of an entirely different species and operated a proportional change in public opinion. Colonel Ellet lost no time in the construction of vessels of this character out of such material as he could find in the Mississippi, and fell in the first attack made by them; closing in this last act of devoted patriotism, at the early age of 52, a life distinguished throughout by eminent ability, integrity and usefulness.

It was not the least excellent or deserving part of this last service of Colonel Ellet, that in rendering it to the country, he necessarily disregarded the dearest and strongest ties of domestic life. Mrs. Ellet, whose death had followed so closely upon that of her husband, was by birth a Virginian, possessing among her other kind and womanly excellencies a deep-rooted attachment to her kindred, to the place of her birth, and the hitherto glorious annals and legends of the Old Dominion. All these dear and long-cherished memories were now at once to be sequestered and hidden, or hoarded deep in the heart of hearts as things contraband and unholy. Yet under such torturing and unhappy circumstances, there was on the part neither of the husband nor wife any paltering with public duty. Both of them laid freely and fully every merely selfish obligation, however dearly and deeply felt, upon the altar of the public safety. Alas, how many tearless and priceless sacrifices of this kind have yet to be made, and that too often amid reproach and opprobrium, ere we can hope to staunch entirely the death feud now raging among us and gather up again the broken limbs of our once happy Union!

Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet, whose recent death has just been announced, and with a sketch of whose brief and brilliant career we will close this notice, was the eldest son of these worthy parents and the second in age of four who survived them. He was at the time of his death a little more than twenty years of age, and had received the best education the public seminaries of the country could give; to which had been added, though at an early age, a brief course of foreign travel and a short residence in Paris. All these advantages in his case had been matured and perfected by a home education of infinitely greater value. To him had not been wanting the never-failing fund of knowledge, always gleaned about the family hearth, where the presiding divinities are both wise, prudent and affectionate, and where the hoarded treasures of age and experience are to be garnered up in younger hearts for future use and guidance. Many of those who have partaken of the hospitalities of his father's residence in Georgetown, where the full and genial plenty of a Pennsylvania farm-house, was gracefully blended with the not less hearty kindness of a Southern plantation, will remember him not many years since as a sedate, pensive and rather quiet boy. He had made choice of medicine as a profession, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was quietly engaged in pursuing the requisite studies, in which he had already made such progress as to fill competently the place of assistant surgeon in one of the military hospitals. He followed his father westward in the spring of 1862, and commanded one of the rams in the action at Memphis, in which his father lost his life. On the organization of the Marine Brigade he received the appointment of colonel, being perhaps the youngest who had ever filled so high a grade in any active campaign. His subsequent service on the Mississippi fully justified the wisdom of the selection, while his firm but modest and equitable demeanor saved him from the envy and detraction which usually follows in the wake of a rapid promotion. It is not, however, of his military life and history which we intend to speak, but of the kindlier and more homely part of his character as a citizen and a brother. His last visit made here some time in September, and for which he had received his first furlough from active service, was undertaken solely for the purpose of aiding his now doubly-orphaned sister, in some necessary domestic arrangements. At that time, though evidently suffering with the relics of disease contracted among the brakes and fens of the Mississippi, there was as yet visible no dangerous or alarming symptom, and he had the promise of a long and useful life before him. But it was not to be so. He had all his life been subject to severe attacks of neuralgia in the head, and his death, which occurred suddenly during a visit to his uncle in Illinois, is supposed to have resulted either from that cause, or from an injudicious though usual remedy taken to alleviate the pain. To the survivors we can but offer our heartfelt sympathy and our prayers; for to them the praise of the departed must for a long time be valueless—

> "Though the sound of Fame
> May for a moment soothe, it cannot slake
> The fever of vain longing, and the name
> Thus honored but assumes a stronger, bitterer claim."

F.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1863.

ANDERSON'S FLAG AT FORT SUMTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Some time ago there went the rounds of the papers a statement of General Beauregard, to the effect that, with the boat's crew that was taken in our unsuccessful assault upon Fort Sumter, there was also captured *the flag* which Major Anderson had kept flying while there, and had lowered with a salute when he was obliged to evacuate the Fort. The public was led to suppose that it had been carried by our storming party to rehoist it, in great triumph, where it had formerly waved. Now, Sir, had our attack succeeded it would not have entered into my mind to recite to you the facts I am about to offer; but, as *a* flag was captured, and as amid unstifled bursts of joy Beauregard and his confederates fancied it to be the identical flag, whose loss would double the discomfiture of our arms, I wish to let the world know that they laughed without winning, and are merry without cause. When Anderson's flag was lowered at Fort Sumter, our spartan seventy determined to cut it into pieces, and keep the shreds as mementoes of their martyrdom. Every hero took a little piece, which he values as beyond all price. One of Anderson's principal officers, who is now a General in our service, was at my house just after his return from Sumter; and as a great favor, after telling the story, gave me a little scrap of his precious piece, which lies before me as I write.

There may be and usually are two flags at a Fort; one for fair weather and one for storm; but only one flag was hoisted during the bombardment; only one "braved the battle and the breeze;" only one can claim to be *the* flag of Fort Sumter. That flag exists only in the little carefully hoarded bits of bunting, and in the affections of all loyal Americans. As for any other, we care nothing; but we do not even believe that another flag ever before at Sumter was captured by the rebels. I am sure many were anxious at the time Beauregard's story appeared, to know the truth, and even now, though a counter-statement has been made, you may think it worth while to publish this, giving to any one who desires a voucher my name, and the little red bunting, which can be shown.

C.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1863.

A MILITARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—To some extent a great change is coming over the minds of the American people as to the military training of the Nation. This, it is said, must be thorough and *universal*. We must be a *military* people: and to effect this, a new order of things must be speedily begun. The old militia drills with their holiday "training days"—burlesques as they mostly were—must be left among the debris of the past. Nor will the powerful influences of the corps of officers annually graduated from our National Academies, though, assuredly, these tone the national spirit and leaven the masses with true military knowledge and life; nor yet the occasional getting up of a war (as in Florida by the whites and army contractors, or against Mexico for the extension of the slave power)—not one, nor all of these, can, by any possibility, suffice for the future military training of a people called to such a destiny as ours. The *youth of the Nation*, it is said, *must be systematically and universally trained in the military art.*

Proofs of this demand are fully before us. The Press, so often the mere echo of the popular feeling, calls for it. The impulses of our youth, in no rare instances even of the merest boys, have largely urged them into military drills; the number of State and of private military schools increases. Movements are making to engraft the drill upon the Public School System; in Boston, for instance, where memorials to this effect are headed by Hon. Edward Everett and other prominent men.

All this is the necessary result of our present unhappy contest at home, and of our increasingly close relation to the Great Powers abroad. Steam and the telegraph have so marvellously brought the military powers of Europe, as it were, on our border, that we *seem* compelled to be hereafter always armed and on guard, if we would be the faithful sentinels of Liberty which Providence invites us to be.

Perhaps, however, this demand for the *universal* military training of the young is unwarranted. Perhaps the instruction so widely given by the present war may suffice for many years. Although it is true, that at the beginning of the contest the need of greater military knowledge was soon fearfully felt, and the Nation, though rousing all its energies, still was made to stagger under the military blunders of some untaught military men; possibly, it *may* be discovered that "the true policy of the United States is *peace*" (a sentiment of some value surely, and happily used by the redoubted author of "The Physical Geography of the Sea," but as unhappily left behind with his loyalty, in the Observatory, in the haste with which he left his aids and *their* researches); or, possibly, it may be proven that the disadvantages of cherishing the war spirit in all our youth may be greater than any supposed or real gains.

But, however these may be, it will be conceded that a larger infusion of the military *will* hereafter enter into our bone and sinew; institutions and appliances for cherishing this will multiply; a military education will be a term of more meaning and wider application. I propose, then, by one or more brief essays, to invite just answers from abler pens to the important question—What is a true military education? This introduction is already too extended.

E.

THE CROSSING OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your issue of the 14th inst. I notice an error in regard to the crossing of the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford. You mention the pontoons as having been laid under cover of the fire of the batteries, and the attacking party consisting of Berdan's Sharpshooters, the Fortieth New York, Twentieth Indiana, &c., crossing over the bridges thus laid.

The Third Corps, under command of Major-General D. B. Birney, moved from Bealton Station at daylight on the 7th inst. for Kelly's Ford, arrived at Elk Road about one o'clock, p. m. The First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General J. H. H. Ward, consisting of the First Brigade (Colonel C. H. F. Collis), the Second Brigade (Colonel E. Walker), and the Third Brigade (Colonel R. de Trobriand) crossed the Run about two o'clock, p. m., drew up, forming three lines of battle about one-third of a mile from the River—threw out a regiment of Sharpshooters (the First U. S.) who, after considerable sharp firing on both sides, drove the enemy's skirmishers across the river. General Ward then placed a battery (Randolph's R. I.) in position, commanding the open country beyond the rifle pits on the opposite side of the river. The Third Brigade—the Fortieth New York in the advance, headed by Colonel F. W. Egan—was then ordered to ford the river, preceded by the skirmishers, and take the rifle pits at all hazards. Notwithstanding the water was nearly middle deep and the current running quite strong, the men were very enthusiastic, cheering and yelling like demons, as they almost appeared to be while wading through the water.

The number of prisoners captured there was about 480, and nearly 600 Enfield rifles were taken. The pontoons were *not laid down until after the whole of the First Division had crossed the river.*

The division was then posted in line of battle parallel to the river—about a quarter of a mile from it, threw out a line of skirmishers about 300 yards in advance—the right resting

on the river, a lively and brisk fire was kept up with the enemy until quite dark, when the troops bivouacked for the night.

I trust that you will give this publicity in your Journal.

Damascus.

Camp 40th New York Vols.,
Near Culpepper, Va., Nov. 17, 1863.

INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

Having in a previous article said what we had to say of Infantry Clothing, we now add a few words upon Equipments. The *knapsack* in ordinary use, as is well known, is a wooden frame, covered with leather, painted canvas, or similar material, substantially like the French and English patterns. Its chief objection is that the top boards press directly against the shoulder-blades, and chafe them severely, if the knapsack is carried for a long time fully loaded. When McClellan advanced on Yorktown, in the Chickahominy campaign, a reporter sent North the remarkable dispatch, that some of our brave troops, eager to get forward, actually threw away their knapsacks, regardless of the loss. The truth was, that the knapsacks thrown away on the Peninsular march were dropped, less from patriotic fervor than from pain in the back. Some soldiers, indeed, remove the boxes entirely, the old Mexican campaigners often setting the example. The soft knapsacks, or those without frames, are less chafing; but on heavy marches in warm weather they lie solid and hot between the shoulders, like a sack of meal, and there is no chance for ventilation. The frame might perhaps be fitted to the back, and otherwise improved. In Short's patent, the wooden strips are curved, thin and light, and not fastened together, but easily adjusted. His arrangement of the straps also materially eases the burden, and the whole structure is light and convenient, while capable, apparently, of bearing rough usage. The Short knapsack has been supplied to some regiments in place of the other, by private enterprise—Government being induced to allow commutation value, and the surplus being paid by those undertaking the equipment in this respect. Rubber-covered knapsacks protect their contents from moisture, but are still more uncomfortable than leather, under a hot sun. Those covered with hide, with the hair outside, are usually thought too clumsy to supersede others to any great extent. Many complaints against the Army knapsack are traceable to an improper method of wearing and strapping it, and to excessive packing. Attention to these matters is made the personal duty of company officers in the European service. And with us, Art. xxxvi, (§687), of the "Revised Regulations" on "Troops in Campaign," says: "When necessary, the orders specify the "rations the men are to carry in their haversacks. The "field officers and captains make inspections frequently dur-"ing the march; at halts they examine the knapsacks, va-"lises and haversacks, and throw away all articles not au-"thorized." At division or brigade inspections, or perhaps even at Sunday inspections, officers are particular to have the knapsacks neat. But on the march, when care is needed most, there is apt to be only a general warning against overloading, partly because officers dislike to intermeddle in this respect. Sometimes an inspection of the knapsack reveals a small stationer's shop set up in its interior, with hordes of old letters, newspapers, canned meats, rebel bullets, geological curiosities, and the like, stuffed into the corners. But experience corrects the evil, and there is a difference between the packs of a brigade on its first and its twentieth march.

The British foot-soldier, according to a London magazine, has furnished to him *five* brushes, and the cavalrymen *eight*, besides "an infinity of other articles, such as blacking, "sponge, button-sticks, &c., which he has to account for at "any moment; which is rather hard, seeing that when a man "is campaigning—with the enemy perhaps upon him in a "night attack—he can't always pack his knapsack as leisure-"ly as a traveller leaving an inn." We incline to think that if a brush or two is missing after half a dozen bivouacs, no great penalty will be incurred. But whatever the French and English soldiers may carry in campaigning, in garrison service, at least, we see them with knapsacks square and nearly flat, the coat tightly rolled on top, and everything trig and neatly strapped. Our volunteer regiments often march with enormous packs, bulging out to the utmost distension of the flap, the straps strained, and the whole an amorphous mass, hardly recognizable as a knapsack.

The Government *haversack* will outlast a dozen of the fancy sort sold in the stores. These are invariably used up and thrown away after trifling service, and the regulation style substituted. The latter is a simple, inelegant satchel, costing a quarter as much as the other, is stronger, lighter and more capacious. It has fewer pockets, it is true, and the contents are apt to get thoroughly mixed by several days' carriage. It has an inside lining, which, however, usually gets torn up, in time, for gun-wads. Coffee and sugar rations are sometimes dealt out for a march in small cotton bags, one to each man, and are so kept clear of the meat and hard-tack. Another praiseworthy device is the small tin-box strapped to the knapsack for the same purpose.

The bulging, double-convex shape of the *canteen* prevents it from being worn in the regulation style, "on the left side, "outside the haversack," especially when the latter is crammed with rations. The cloth partially protects the tin from the sun, and wetting it keeps the contents cool. If the canteen be filled with water only, or coffee without milk, it will continue sweet. But some carry whatever liquid they can get—beer, whisky, apple-jack, or milk. Milk soon sours the canteen, and whisky makes it black and foul.

The leather equipments, belts, boxes, bayonet-sheath and frog, seem unnecessarily heavy at first. But they are all substantial, and quite as good as the British ones captured on blockade and distributed to our troops. It is quickly seen that the belts are not too wide, and that narrower ones would "cut in" too much. Recruits seldom "handle car-"tridge" neatly, the partitions in the box causing considerable manipulation to get the cartridge out—though less when the box is brought to the front, as it should be, when loading. Some regiments in the field, and many commands in garrison, where fewer rounds are carried in the cartridge-box, transfer the latter to the waist-belt, dispensing with the cross-belt. The change looks neat, and is favored somewhat by the experience of regulars; but it is pronounced injurious to the loins. At all events, in active campaigning the use of the cross-belt as a support to the full cartridge-box is unquestionable.

It is puzzling to explain the necessity of the breast-plate, except it be to furnish a conspicuous target for the enemy. It requires time to scour the plate and keep it shining. And we have heard men complain sometimes, that the canteen and haversack straps crossing the plate press its spurs into the chest, and create annoyance in that way. The waist-belt plate is obviously a clasp, though half as much brass would clasp as well; but what use does the other plate serve? In general, however, the infantry uniform and equipments are good, and everything useless is dropped. For instance, we have but one uniform button for all troops, an initial in the shield denoting, for officers, to what arm of the service they belong. But, according to the English writer above quoted, "every regiment in British pay has its own distinct-"ive button, with its own special device. * * * Silvered ones "for the militia; big-sized page-buttons for the hussars; rich "gilt for the guards; and second best for the line." The button should seem to be distinctive enough regimental emblem, but there is as broad variety in the facings and trimmings of the uniform. "There are no less than sixteen "shades of green alone used in facings of the British army, "besides an infinity of buffs, browns, yellows and blues, and "all the other colors of the rainbow."

Perhaps Government might do well to establish National manufactories of Army clothing and equipments. It may seem strange, at first, to suggest the propriety of Government turning harness-maker and tailor. Yet why not make its own uniforms, as well as its own guns? Experiments in importing Enfields have only established the superiority of our own rifles for ordinary service. Why should not a National clothing workshop secure the same beneficial results in uniformity, excellence in quality, perfect adaption to the needs of the service, facility in supply, economy of production, and whatever other good effects flow from our Springfield armories and similar governmental enterprises? At least, we should then have something which could with more accuracy of language be called a *uniform*. The various shades of color, the diversities in texture now prevalent, and the different beau-ideals of martial proportions now entertained by cutters and stitchers, would be assimilated. We think, too, more positive and equable rules could be made for the care and preservation of clothing and equipments. At present it is sometimes hard to tell whether an unsoldierly appearance in this or that particular is due to the positive fault of the wearer, or to original sin in the garment. Above all, the vexation and mischief worked by dishonest contractors should be checked and diminished. Every ell of cloth going to the manufactory should be weighed and measured. Every shoe or coat there put together should be examined by comparison with a deposited regulation pattern. All this, however, and even the question to what extent, if to any, such plans would be beneficial, is rather a consideration for the future, for times of peace. At present, more urgent matters concern us, and we must continue to trust for rapid supplies of clothing to private sources.

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

The details of the consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, have been published so generally in the daily papers, that it is unnecessary for us to give it more than a brief record in our columns, as part of the current history of the war. As the first occasion of the kind in our history, the event has excited unusual interest, and thousands from all sections of the country gathered at Gettysburgh to take part in the ceremony. The proceedings consisted of a grand military and civic display, under the direction of Major-General Couch, and an oration by Hon. Edward Everett, which was followed by a dedicatory speech by President Lincoln, which we give in full, as decidedly the best feature of the occasion, as well as one of the most felicitous utterances of its author:

"Four score and seven years ago," said Mr. Lincoln, "our fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all man are created equal. (Applause.) Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate; we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.) It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus so far nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; (applause) that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The establishment of this cemetery at Gettysburgh is the result of an idea conceived by a resident of that vicinity, and carried out by an association formed by the purpose. The location of the cemetery is about half a mile southwest of the town, and adjoins the old cemetery, the scene of part of the eventful struggles of July. It is situated between the Baltimore and Taneytown roads, and contains about ten acres of land. The ground has been laid out in a semi-circle, divided by three principal avenues; one extending along the base line, the second around the arc of the semi-circle, and the other forming an interior semi-circle, concentric with the outer one. Minor paths radiate from the centre of the base line, and form division lines wherewith to mark the different State apportionments. Each State has its separate lot, and the burials have been made in trenches parallel with the main avenues. It is intended to place at the head of the trenches a plain hammered granite curb, running entirely across the lot, upon which will be cut the names of the soldiers, with their regiment, company, &c. A commemorative monument is also in prospect.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR INFANTRY.

Promotions of field officers of the Regular Infantry Regiments since the publication of the Army Register for 1863:—

Third Infantry.—Major Frederick Steele, of the 11th, to be Lieutent-Colonel, vice Chapman, retired; Captain Gulon Grover, of the 10th, to be Major, vice Hendrickson, retired.

Fifth Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel D. Butterfield, of the 12th, to be Colonel, vice Loomis, retired; Major George Sykes, of the 14th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Alexander, retired; Captain Thomas C. English, of the 9th, to be Major, vice Jordan, retired.

Sixth Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Edward A King, of the 19th, to be Colonel, vice Day, retired; Major F. F. Flint, of the 16th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Whiting, retired.

Seventh Infantry.—Captain Henry M. Black, of the 9th, to be Major, vice Haller, dismissed.

Eighth Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Greene, of the 17th, to be Colonel, vice Morrison, retired.

Eleventh Infantry.—Captain Daniel Huston, Jr., of the 1st, to be Major, vice Jones, promoted; Captain T. H. Neill, of the 5th, to be Major, vice Steele, promoted.

Twelfth Infantry.—Major C. C. Augur, of the 13th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Butterfield, promoted; Captain D. Woodruff, of the 9th, to be Major. vice Smith, resigned.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel John P. Sanderson, of the 15th, to be Colonel, vice Sherman, appointed Brigadier General; Captain H. R. Selden, of the 5th, to be Major, vice Augur, promoted.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Major John H. King, of the 15th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Reynolds, killed in action; Captain L. C. Hunt, of the 4th, to be Major, vice Williams, resigned; Captain L. C. Bootes, of the 6th, to be Major, vice Sykes, promoted.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Major S. K. Dawson, of the 19th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sanderson, promoted; Captain Albert Tracy, of the 10th, to be Major, vice John H. King, promoted.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Captain L. H. Marshall, of the 10th, to be Major, vice, Flint, promoted.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Major A. Doubleday, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Greene, promoted; Captain Thos. G. Pitcher, of the 18th, to be Major, vice Doubleday, promoted.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Major Delancy Floyd Jones, of the 11th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice E. A. King, promoted; Captain Charles C. Gilbert, of the 1st, to be Major, vice Willard, killed in action; Captain Jos. H. Potter, of the 7th, to be Major, vice Dawson, promoted.

By direction of the President of the United States, 1st Lieutenant Symmes Gardner, 18th U. S. Infantry, is dropped from the rolls of the Army; Lieutenant George P. Sanford, 13th U. S. Infantry, has been dismissed the service.

The President has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Additional Paymasters, Joshua Kames and M. W. Sargent; Captain P. P. Oldershaw, A. A. G.; Captain John J. Blodget, A. A. G.; Captain Richard S. Howell, A. A. G.; Assistant Surgeon Edward T. Whittingham, U. S. A.; 1st Lieutenant Stephen Whiting, 4th Artillery.

First Lieutenant George Williams, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been placed on the retired list, on account of wounds received at Gettysburgh; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Drake, has been relieved from duty on the staff of 23d Army Corps, and is assigned to duty with General Meade as A. A. G., with rank of Major; 1st Lieutenant Wm. G. Fitch, 2d Infantry, has been relieved.

Dismissals, &c.—The following officers were dismissed the service of the United States, for various offences, during the week ending November 21, 1863:—Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Patrick, 141st N. Y. Vols.; Lieutenant Colonel R. H. White, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Spencer H. Olmstead, 16th N. Y. Cavalry; Captain John H. Edwards, 6th Tennessee Cavalry; Captain George L. Guthrie, 5th N. Y. Vols.; Lieutenant Cornelius Greene; First Lieutenant Henry Jones, and Second Lieutenant R. H. Montgomery, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Wallace D. Martin, 62d Penn. Vols.; Assistant Surgeon S. C. Sanger, 6th N. Y. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Arthur L. Drew, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenants Samuel Fisher, 2d N. J. Cavalry, and J. S. Johnson, 82d N. Y. Vols.

First Lieutenant Nathaniel Irish, Hampton's Battery, Penn. Vols., has been restored to duty. The order of dismissal in the case of Second Lieutenant Barton W. Fox, 10th Ill. Cavalry, is revoked, and he is honorably discharged on account of disability.

Regular Naval Service.—In addition to the orders published in our Navy Gazette we have received the following:—

Ordered.—Commander M. C. Marin, to Ordnance duty at Boston Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeon Wentworth R. Richardson to special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

Detached.—Lieutenant Commander R. B. Lowry, from the command of the *Tacony*; Lieutenant Commander William T. Truxton, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to command the *Tacony*; Lieutenant Commander Joseph N. Miller, from the *Sacramento* and ordered to the *Sangamon*; Lieutenant Commander Henry D. Todd, from the *Sangamon* and ordered the *Sacramento*; Paymaster R. C. Spaulding, from the *Minnesota* and granted thirty days' leave of absence.

FORTIFICATION—LAND DEFENCES—PERMANENT AND FIELD.

NO. III.

The difference between field and permanent fortification is one of degree and not of kind. The permanency of the work, that is, the time and labor expended upon its construction, is the sole difference. There is a regular gradation, through which no fixed line can be drawn, from the tree felled across a road, behind which a couple of advanced videttes shelter themselves, rifle in hand, and the elaborate iron-clad three-story towers recommended for harbor defence. In the selection of the sites of works, and in the determination of trace, time and labor have but little to do. Substantially, therefore, the trace and position of all works field or permanent, should be identical. This is unfortunately not the practice. An extension of the works themselves is considered almost an essential part of permanent fortifications, arising from a want of proper discrimination between the two classes of works we have distinguished above. All extension of works whose garrisons form an integral and permanent element of the defence, is in opposition to the fundamental principles of fortification, the object of which is to enable the few to resist the many. By withdrawing from the armies of manœuvre unnecessarily large garrisons, they are of course, weakened, and an advantage is given to the enemy which more than compensates for any increase in the defensive value of the works. If this extension were an essential point of permanent fortification, it would go far to prove that all fortification not essentially temporary was a disadvantage; but errors of practice must not lead to errors of principle.

The chief point in which a work may be strengthened with time and the judicious application of labor, is in its approachability. In permanent works, the obstacles to assault may be of such a nature that no amount of bravery in the assailing troops can overcome them. The labor of the defence will peremptorily demand a corresponding labor in the attack, and that labor will give full opportunity for the development of all the resources of the defence, as it must take place on ground previously known, which may have been specially prepared, and over which the works for near and distant defence have been designed to operate.

Obstacles are necessary to secure works against a *coup de main*. For this purpose, in most systems of permanent fortification, a wall thirty feet high has been selected. This height has been determined upon because it requires a forty feet ladder, and such a ladder, sufficiently strong to support a constant stream of men—without which successful assault would be impossible—can with difficulty, if at all, be handled without machinery. The scarp wall of a permanent fortification is of no value, except as a means, when it is properly flanked, of securing a wall against assault. At the siege of Badajos, the French arranged planks across the breach so as to revolve when trodden upon, and throw the assailants forward upon sword blades. This resisted all attempts to pass it, and was perfectly successful as an obstacle, while the fortress was taken by escalade, at a portion of the enceinte but little lower than the height at which writers declare this to be impossible.

When a work cannot be taken by assault, the besiegers attempt to approach by regular approaches, in order to obtain a position from which the wall can be breached, and thus reduced to a practical slope, up which the assailants may advance and enter the work. It is questionable whether it was ever essentially necessary to approach the edge of the ditch for this purpose. The detached wall of Carnot was destroyed at 500 yards, by shot thrown with low velocities. The experiments at Juliers, and the few facts which can be ascertained from the imperfect records of sieges, would tend to show that the same result would have followed had the wall been an ordinary scarp wall backed with earth. With rifled ordnance, it is certain that the escarp, as at present constructed, is no safer than the exposed walls of Pulaski and Sumter. The latter was breached at 4,000 yards. This would require twelve degrees elevation with the 200-pounder Parrott, and would give an angle of descent of 17°45'. A breach is considered practicable if two-thirds of the height of the wall be destroyed, as the debris accumulating at its foot makes the approach easy. At an angle of 17° 45', a shot would fall 20 feet in 62 feet, so that a ditch wider than 62 feet would give an efficient cover to a scarp wall against breaching batteries.

The first necessity, therefore, of permanent fortification is the discovery of an obstacle, efficient against assault, which cannot be destroyed from a distance. A simple counterscarp, 30 or 35 feet high, with the escarp carried down in a gradual slope to its foot, would fulfill this condition; but, if the enemy reached the counterscarp under cover, they would blow in the wall, and issuing from the breach, assault at all points. A double counterscarp, similar to some of Choumara's constructions would probably answer all purposes. Suppose from the foot of a counterscarp 20 feet in height, a slope of one-sixth, parallel to, and 2 feet or 3 feet below the prolongation of the superior slope, ascended towards the ground where another counterscarp of 30 feet high is built. From this main ditch the slope might ascend 2 in 3 to within 10 feet of the ground, when it would be continuous with the exterior slope at 1 in 3. A parapet of 40 to 45 feet command would fulfill these conditions, and the varying width of the main ditch affords every facility for arranging the remblai and deblai. However simple the operation of blowing in the first counterscarp might be, it would be very difficult to make a lodgement at its foot, preparatory to blowing in the main counterscarps.

The ditch of a field fortification is never of itself—and can rarely be made—an efficient obstacle. No mere earthen construction is sufficiently steep to resist assault. Of temporary obstacles, abattis are the best. The difficulty is to place them so that they cannot be destroyed by the enemy from a distance. Placed vertically against the counterscarp, they are probably in the most efficient position when the ditch is 10 feet, or more, in depth. They can then only be destroyed from the top of the counterscarp, which should be completely covered by the fire of the defenders. Frequently a double counterscarp, similar to that proposed for permanent works, and defended in this way by abattis, might be constructed around the leading works in the defence of an extended position.

The second use of obstacles is to retard the advance of the enemy while under the most effective fire of the work. In the defence of a river, the stream itself is an obstacle, which should, whenever possible, be under the most effective fire. Entanglements serve the double purpose of retarding the advance of the enemy and exposing to the fire of the works ground which would otherwise have been concealed by the standing timber. In assault the advance of an enemy is above ground; in slow approaches, the advance is partially under ground. To prevent or retard this, torpedoes were used in front of Wagner, but they do not appear to have had any result commensurate with the labor which must have been spent in constructing and sinking them. Captain Merkes, one of the most distinguished of modern European writers on this subject, proposes to bury stones, etc., two feet below the surface for one to two hundred yards from the work. In the German fortresses, the glacis is covered with timber, which will be cut down in the prospect of a siege, when it will be very useful to the garrison for repairs and temporary constructions, and it will be very difficult to construct approaches over ground interlaced with the roots of trees. It has also been proposed to give the ground for 100 yards from the counterscarp a slope of 1 in 20 or 30, so as to expose the approaches still more to the plunging fire of the work.

Permanent fortifications differ from field in their command over the surrounding country. Time, labor, and the earth which it is necessary to excavate for the purpose of obtaining an efficient ditch, permit the construction of a rampart or mound of earth, upon which the parapet is placed. In the case just given, the rampart would have a slope of 1 in 3 in front, continuous with that of the parapet, a slope in rear of 1 in 1, and would be 88 feet wide at top, so as to give room for a very thick parapet, and the working of guns behind it. This increased command is the most important part of the advantages obtainable in the construction of permanent works. It gives much greater control over the ground in front, its plunging fire enables many hollows to be seen into which could not be otherwise, and it renders the near approach by sap very difficult and dangerous.

In permanent fortifications, the men and material can be much better protected. Bomb-proof cover is absolutely necessary for prolonged defence. It is necessary for material, to secure it from the superior force which the enemy is sure to direct upon it; it is necessary for the men, because nothing is so exhausting as to have men not on duty under fire. The great power of rifled artillery will necessitate modifications in the construction of bomb-proof cover greater than in any other portion of fortifications. Masonry can never be exposed, and more earth must be placed upon the arches than has hitherto been done. In covering guns from the fire of the enemy, a certain portion of brickwork must be exposed in any arch which is turned over the gun. In the Haxo casemate, the axis of the arch is at right angles to the parapet, and a portion of the brickwork is exposed. If the axis of the arch be parallel to the parapet, and the embrasures be constructed by mining out small arches at right angles to the main one, the amount of exposed masonry may be reduced. This exposed masonry must be covered by iron, so arranged as to absorb the shock or transmit it to the whole arch. If the shock were wholly received by the portion of the arch exposed, it would be destroyed, whatever thickness of metal protected it. This result will most probably be obtained by the use of heavy corrugated iron in connection with plating, according to the system now proposed for monitor turrets. In this and similar constructions, advantage is taken of the elasticity of the corrugations to resist and distribute the strain, and strength is secured without increasing the weight by an increase of thickness.

Permanent fortifications differ from field also in the nature of the constructions for the defence of the ditch. It should be laid down as a definite principle that each part of the defence of a work, the distant, the near, and that of the ditch, requires for its proper development a distinct parapet. The defence of the ditch must be kept intact until the enemy reaches it. This can only be done by placing the work in the ditch. Timber kaponiers in temporary works, when there is time to construct them, and kaponiers of masonry in permanent fortifications, afford the most efficient means of flank defence. Each parapet thus does one thing, and that one thing well.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH TO THE CHAMBERS.

The French Chambers were opened at one o'clock on November 5th by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:—

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messiers les Deputes:

The annual assembly of the great bodies of the State is always a happy opportunity for bringing together the men who are devoted to the public welfare, and for manifesting the truth to the country. The frankness of our mutual intercourse calms anxiety and strengthens our resolutions. I, therefore, bid you welcome. The legislative body has been renewed a third time since the foundation of the Empire, and for the third time, in despite of some local dissects, I can only congratulate myself upon the result of the elections. You have all taken the same oath to me. That is a guarantee to me of your support. It is our duty to attend to the affairs of the country promptly and well, remaining faithful to the constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to uphold.

The *exposé* of the situation at home will show to you that, despite the forced stagnation of labor in certain branches, progress has not been slackened. Our industry has contended successfully against foreign competition, and, in presence of undeniable facts, the fears engendered by the treaty of commerce with England have vanished. Our exports during the first eight months of the year 1863, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1862, show an increase of 233,000,000 francs. During the same period, our shipping trade shows an excess over that of the preceding year of 175,000 tons, of which 136,000 are under the French flag. The abundant harvest of the present year is a blessing of Providence, which will assure to the population a cheaper price of food. It is also a proof of the prosperity of our agriculture.

Public works have been actively carried on. About 1,000 kilometres of new lines of railway have been thrown open to traffic; our ports, our rivers, our canals, our high roads, have been continually improved. As the session has met earlier than has been customary, the report of the Minister of Finance has not been published. It will be produced shortly. You will find therein, that, if our expectations have not been fully realized, the revenues have followed a continuous rise, and that without extraordinary credits we have been able to meet the expenses caused by the war in Mexico and in Cochin China. I shall have to point out to you various reforms which are deemed advisable—among others, one relating to the freedom of the baking trade, one which will render the maritime conscription less onerous to the populations on the coast, a project for modifying the law on joint stock companies, and one for suppressing the exclusive privileges for theatres. I have also ordered a bill to be taken into consideration with a view to increase the powers of the general and communal councils, and to remedy the excess of centralization—in fact, to simplify administrative formalities, to modify the laws applicable to the classes deserving of all our solicitude. This will be a step in advance to which you will gladly associate yourselves.

The sugar question will also be submitted to your consideration—a question which stands in need of a final solution by a more distinct enactment. The project submitted to the Council of State tends to grant to home produce the facility of exportation which is granted to sugars of other parts. A bill on registration will abolish the double *decime*, and will replace that impost by a more equitable repartition.

In Algeria, despite the anomaly which subjects the same populations, some to the civil, some to the military authorities, the Arabs have learnt to understand the mild and equitable sway of the French rule, while the Europeans do not place the less confidence in the protection of the government.

Our ancient colonies have seen removed the barriers which obstructed their transactions, but circumstances have not been favorable to the development of commerce.

The recent establishment of credit institutions will, I trust, improve the state of affairs. In the midst of these material considerations, nothing has been neglected which concerns religion and public morals. Religious and benevolent institutions, science and public instruction, have received great encouragement.

Since 1848 the population of the schools has increased one quarter. At the present day, nearly five million children (one-third of them gratuitously) are admitted into the primary schools; but our efforts must not be slackened, as there are still six hundred thousand devoid of instruction. The higher class of studies has been encouraged in the secondary schools, where special instruction is under reorganization.

Such, gentlemen, is the substance of what we have already done, and of what we still intend to do. Assuredly the prosperity of our country would advance still more rapidly if political anxieties did not disturb it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events occur, which must be boldly and fearlessly faced, and met without shrinking. Of this number is the war in America, the compulsory occupation of Mexico and of Cochin China, the insurrection of Poland. The distant expeditions which have been the subject of so much criticism have not been the result of any premeditated plan; they have been brought about by the force of circumstances; and yet they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, could we develope our foreign commerce, if, on the one hand, we were to relinquish all influence in America; and if, on the other, in presence of the vast territory occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the seas of Asia? We have conquered a position in Cochin China, which, without subjecting us to the difficulties of the local government, will

allow us to turn to account the immense resources of those countries, and civilize them by commerce. In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and of our sailors overcame, we have seen the population welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been fruitless, and we shall be largely rewarded for our sacrifices, when the destinies of that country, which will owe its regeneration to us, shall have been handed over to a prince whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission. Let us, then, put faith in our expeditions beyond sea. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate in the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds will not see the good promise of the seed sown for the future, let us not tarnish the glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and in Mexico.

The Polish question needs a fuller explanation. When the Polish insurrection burst out, the governments of France and of Russia were on the most friendly footing. Since the conclusion of peace, they were always agreed upon the great European questions, and I do not hesitate to declare so.

During the war in Italy, as well as at the time of the annexation of Nice and of Savoy, the Emperor gave me his most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded forbearance, *and it was only the Polish question*, very popular in France, that could induce me not to hesitate *to compromise one of the first alliances of the continent, and to raise my voice in favor of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but, in ours, heirs to a right inscribed in histories and treaties.* Nevertheless, this question touched upon the most serious European interests. It could not be treated by France alone. An insult to our honor or a menace against our frontiers alone imposes upon us the duty of action without preliminary concert. It therefore became necessary, as at the time of the events in the East and in Syria, for me to come to an understanding with the Powers who had equal rights and similar reasons as ourselves to express an opinion. The Polish insurrection, which from its duration assumed a national character, aroused sympathy on every side, and the aim of diplomacy has been to attract to its cause as much adhesion as possible, so as to bring to bear upon Russia all the pressure possible of the public opinion of Europe. This almost unanimous expression of wishes appeared to us to be the best means of persuading the Russian Cabinet. Unfortunately, our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an attempt to intimidate; and the steps taken by England, Austria and France, instead of putting a stop to the struggle, have only tended to embitter it. Excesses are being perpetrated on both sides, which, in the name of humanity, must be equally deplored. What, then, is to be done? Are we reduced to the sole alternative of war or of silence? No! Without having recourse to arms, and without remaining silent, one means remains to us. It is to submit the Polish question to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that conferences at which all the other questions which agitate Europe shall be discussed would in nowise offend her dignity. Let us take note of that declaration. Let it serve us to extinguish once for all the ferments of discord, which are ready to burst forth on every side, and from the disquietude itself of Europe, which in every quarter is mined by the elements of dissolution, let a new era of order and of peace arise! Has not the moment arrived to rebuild on new foundations the edifice destroyed by the hand of time, and piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to recognize by new conventions that which has been irrevocably accomplished, and to carry by common accord what the peace of the world requires? The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of circumstances has upset them, or tends to upset them. They have been discarded nearly everywhere—in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany is agitating to alter them, England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionian islands, and Russia treads them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of these successful infringements of the fundamental European pact, ardent passions become over-excited, powerful interests demand solution in the South as well as in the North. What, then, can be more legitimate and more sensible than to convoke the Powers of Europe to a Congress, in which self-love and resistance would disappear in face of a supreme arbitrament? What can be more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason, of statesmen in all countries, and to say, Have not the prejudices and rancor which divide us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilization? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success? Let us no longer give factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties by opposing ourselves with narrow calculations to the legitimate aspirations of nations. Let us have the courage to substitute a regular and stable state of affairs for an unhealthy and precarious condition, even if it should cost sacrifices. Let us meet without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things based henceforth upon the well understood interest of the sovereigns and of the peoples.

I cannot but believe that this appeal would be listened to by all. A refusal would lead to the supposition of secret projects which fear the light of day; but even if the proposal should not be unanimously adopted, it would have the immense advantage of having shown Europe where lies danger and where safety. Two ways are open: the one leads to progress through conciliation and peace, the other, sooner or later, conducts fatally to war by the obstinacy of maintaining a past which is rolling away.

You know now, gentlemen, the tone which I propose to adopt towards Europe; approved by you, sanctioned by the public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, for I speak in the name of France.

SURGEON-GENERAL Hammond, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection to the Department of the Gulf and the Mississippi, reports the former to be in excellent condition. No cases of yellow fever had occurred among the troops on shore, and but few cases in the fleet.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Henry C. Hodges is assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

REAR-Admiral William B. Shubrick has been seriously ill in Washington, but is better.

THE new camp for contrabands at Arlington, Va., was formally occupied on Thanksgiving Day.

CAPTAIN B. T. Frothingham is announced as Volunteer Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-General Gillmore.

EDWIN Henry, of Flushing, L. I., has been commissioned Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

REV. Wm. Hunter, formerly pastor of Water's Chapel, Baltimore, has been appointed Chaplain 4th U. S. Infantry, now at Yorktown.

MAJOR Langdon C. Easton, Quartermaster U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as Acting Chief-Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland in the field.

MAJOR-General Curtis has been fully exonerated from the charge of "speculating in cotton" by the court of inquiry which examined the case.

GENERAL Rufus King, United States Minister to Rome, with his wife and daughter, sailed in the steamer *Hansa* last Saturday for Southampton.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Quartermaster, is announced as Senior and Supervising Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland.

LIEUTENANT D L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Infantry, Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Washington, is to be relieved.

BRIGADIER-General J. J. Abercrombie has been assigned the command of Convalescent Camp, Va., *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvy, Chief Commissary 22d Army Corps, relieved.

CAPTAIN William T. Gentry, 17th U. S. Infantry, is designated to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, as Assistant Inspector General of the Department of Washington.

BY order of Major-General Thomas, officers of the United States Coast Survey, serving in the Army of the Cumberland, will assume the assimilated rank of Captain, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

LIEUTENANT Frederick Van Vliet, of the 3d United States Cavalry, who was wounded on the 3d instant in the Teche country, has arrived at New York. He is a brother of General Van Vliet, Quartermaster, in New York city.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Major-General Schenck, to take place on the 20th of December. He will transfer his department to Brigadier-General Lockwood, who is to take temporary command.

A CARRIAGE manufactory in New York has just finished a magnificent "campaigning carriage," designed as a present to D. E. Sickles, by the officers and men of his army corps. The vehicle is now on exhibition.

BRIGADIER-General S. Meredith, who was injured at Gettysburgh, has been placed in command of the First Division, First Army Corps. General Cutter returns to the command of the "Iron Brigade," of that division.

COLONEL Washington Seawell, U. S. A., has been ordered to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Ringgold, Deputy-Paymaster, of the duties of Commissary of Musters and Disbursing Officer, and Superintendent of the Recruiting service in the Pacific Department.

FIRST Lieutenant W. G. Fitch, 2d U. S. Infantry, on account of disability, accruing since his entry into the service, has been honorably retired, to receive pay proper and four rations when off, and full pay and allowance when on duty. Lieutenant Fitch will probably remain on duty in Washington city, at Department Head-Quarters.

MAJOR-General Gillmore directs that in honor of Brigadier-General T. Seymour, U. S. Vols., and Colonel Wm. B. Barton, 48th New York Vols., wounded at the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18th, the 10-inch Mortar Battery, south of "Battery Chatfield," shall be called "Battery Seymour," nd the one still further south, "Battery Barton."

BRIGADIER-General William D. Whipple is announced as senior and supervising officer of the Adjutant-General's Department in the Army of the Cumberland. General D. S. Stanley, late chief of cavalry, has taken command of General Palmer's old division in the same army. It is rumored that General Palmer will decline the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

CAPTAIN Alexander Perry, A. Q. M., regular army, has been applied for to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Green, as Chief Quartermaster, department, Washington. Captain Perry is Chief of Clothing Bureau in Quartermaster General's Office, and there is some doubt whether so efficient an officer can be spared from so responsible a position.

WILLIAM T. Smithson, convicted by the General Court Martial, of holding correspondence with the enemy, in violation of the fifty-seventh article of war, and of giving intelligence to the enemy, in violation of the same article, has been sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or in such other place as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of five years.

THE Board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, 17th U. S. Infantry, is President, and Captain Horton, A.D.C., and Assistant-Surgeon Reily, U.S.A., members, has been ordered to inspect all the Hospitals in the Eastern and Western Departments, with a view to sending all soldiers fit for the field to their regiments. The Board will probably be required to extend its labors to the Department of the Gulf also. It has already accomplished great good.

UPON the recommendation of the Brigade Division and Department Commanders, Lieutenant Guy V. Henry, has been commissioned by Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, as Colonel of the 40th Massachusetts Volunteers. Lieutenant Henry entered the service from West Point in 1861, joining the 1st U. S. Artillery. He served on the staff of General Mansfield, till the first battle of Bull Run. During that engagement he was on the staff of General McDowell. He joined a battery in Virginia, after the battle, and remained in the Army of the Potomac till December, 1861, when he was ordered to join his company at Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida. He has been in the Department of the South commanding his battery since June, 1862.

CAPTAIN Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, having, pursuant to orders from the Secretary of War, relieved Captain Horace Porter from duty at Headquarters Army of the Cumberland, is announced as Chief of Ordnance for that Army. The General Commanding takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Captain Porter during his connection with this Army. His thorough knowledge of the duties of his position, his good judgment, and untiring industry have increased the efficiency of the Army, and entitle him to the thanks of the General Commanding.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A QUEBEC paper notices an unusual movement westward from that city of war materials, including eight heavy guns.

PROVOST Marshal General Fry has decided that disabled colored soldiers are not admissible into the Invalid Corps.

C. W. HALL, a horse contractor for the government, has been found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and also fined $10,000 for defrauding the government in purchasing horses.

THE United States District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, has ordered decrees of confiscation and sale against the property of thirteen persons, including Captain French Forrest, late of the United States Navy.

THE Sharp's Rifle Company, Hartford, are adding a new building to their establishment, 240 feet long, 40 feet wide; and four stories high. They turn out 2,000 rifles a month, all of which are taken by the government.

THE Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Medical Department, after four months' labor, completed their investigation, and are now preparing their reports. It is understood that the Commission has failed to establish any serious accusation against the administration of the Medical Department.

ALL persons transacting business with the Pension Office will be required to file in that office evidence that they have taken out the license required by the Excise law. The fact may be shown by a certificate from the collector from whom the license was obtained, or by a copy of the license duly authenticated.

JEFF. Davis has addressed a letter to General Polk, acquitting him of all blame in the Chickamauga mismanagement. A General Order from General Bragg advises the soldiers of his army to prefer an honorable death on the battle-field to languishing in Northern dungeons till the close of the war.

ASSISTANT-Quartermaster Chapman gives notice through the St. Louis papers that the government will no longer pay extravagant prices for hay. If a good article of baled hay does not come forward at $25 per tun, the government will seize it wherever found, send it to St. Louis or Cairo, and deduct the transportation from the above price.

THE Acting Surgeon-General advertises for surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South, Gulf, and Tennessee. Examining Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the army headquarters in the three departments named. Only graduates of medical colleges will be examined.

A GENERAL Order lately issued by General Wright, commander of the Department of the Pacific, orders that an Invalid Corps shall be organized in that department, and also calls upon regimental and company commanders to explain to the veteran soldiers of their commands the liberal offers of the government to such men as may re-enlist.

BRIGADIER-General W. K. Strong received the following telegram from the only one of his four sons not already in the army, who is a young farmer in Wisconsin: "Fond du Lac, Nov. 18, 1863.—To W. K. Strong, No. 54 Pine Street, New York.—"I am drafted. What shall I do? Answer immediately. M. V. STRONG." To which the general replied: "New York, Nov. 19, 1863.—"Go! fight for your country until the Rebellion is crushed. W. K. STRONG."

JUDGE Wylie, of the Prize Court now in session at Washington, D.C., lately made decrees of condemnation in a number of cases, among which are those of the schooners *Nanjemoy*, *Cassandra*, *Clara Ann*, *Three Brothers*, and *Gold Leaf*. Anthony Brenner, Frederick H. Norton and Matthew K. Walsh have been appointed appraisers for the District of Columbia. An order has been issued for the appraisement and sale of the schooner *Herald* and cargo.

COLONEL A. J. MORRISON, who organized the first cavalry regiment sent to the war by the State of New York, is engaged in recruiting in New Jersey the "1st Regiment of U. S. Hussars," which is the only regiment recruiting in New Jersey at present. The regiment is to be composed of three battalions, of four hundred men each, and an effort will be made to compose one battalion entirely of Germans; another of Irish; and the third of Americans. The State of New Jersey is to furnish the regiment with the showy and expensive uniform of the Austrian hussars, which has been adopted as the parade dress of the regiment. Captain CHARLES C. SUYDAM, of the Cavalry Corps, and formerly Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in the old Fourth Corps, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel in this regiment.

ONE of the minor indications of the direction of the popular thought in these war times, is found in the catalogue of the "portraits of eminent Americans," published by the photographic house of E. & H. T. ANTHONY. With some five hundred statesmen, we have a list of nearly nine hundred military and naval officers, while of thousands of our divines, scarcely more than a hundred are thought, by comparison, worthy of notice.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

GENERAL GRANT is in the way of bringing to a logical conclusion the remarkable series of operations which began (not, *ended*, as is popularly conceived) with the occupation of Chattanooga. In a stoutly contested conflict, continued during the first three days of the present week, the Union commander who has won more substantial victories than any other general of the war, has succeeded in pushing back the rebel force from their fortified line on the ridges fronting Chattanooga, and at the same time dealt them a blow, which may be counted among the most staggering they have yet received.

Valuable as the material and moral advantage to the Union arms of such a defeat as General Grant has just brought on Bragg may be justly esteemed, it is hardly doubtful that those who look upon military operations from their general bearings on the whole course of the war, will regard the strategical advantages won by this victory as of still more commanding importance. We have in this journal constantly held the ground that the possession of the mere geographical point named Chattanooga, without the mountain region commanding it, was not only of small account, but that the position was actually untenable. In proof at once of this, and in evidence that a correct knowledge of military geography and of the strategical lines of a country, will enable even a distant observer to forecast the fate of campaigns, we may be permitted to reprint an extract from an editorial article in this journal under date of October 3d, immediately following General Rosecrans' first possession of Chattanooga:

"The district to be held in order permanently to contest the railroad, the mountain ranges and the valley between, and the entrance into the great seaboard plains of Georgia and the Carolinas, without being open to flanking attack, *is a triangle of which the Tennessee from Warrenton to Chattanooga is the base, and Rome the salient; and the possession of this latter place is essential to the full security of the strategic position which commands the rebel centre.* We may, therefore, look forward to a speedy renewal of the onward movement. This ought to be inaugurated as soon as possible, *for a successful advance upon Northern Georgia, with a force sufficient to retain possession of the key-point of that district is an absolute necessity of military success.*"

General Rosecrans, at the time of his advance on Chattanooga, with correct military insight, instead of directing his force immediately on Chattanooga, passed the river at a point thirty miles below, and sent columns to seize the strategic points, giving command of the region we have named. Unfortunately the battle of Chickamauga prevented the realization of this plan, and Rosecrans was compelled to draw back on Chattanooga. In doing this he lost Lookout Mountain, commanding direct river communications with Bridgeport. This, if voluntary, was a great military fault, and whether voluntary or compulsory, was a great military misfortune, and was saved from being an utter disaster only by a happy fortune of war. Cooped up in Chattanooga, all the essential weakness of that point soon revealed itself. The rebels holding the mountain region on his front and flank, and cutting him off from his natural line of communications (leaving him only one round-about wagon road over which it took ten days to pass in the best weather, and which was absolutely impassable in the bad weather) had only to sit down before Chattanooga and see the pent-up Union garrison starve out. In this situation the confident assertions of Jeff Davis and the universal rebel press that the "Yankees" would be either "driven "out of Tennessee or captured" were not altogether extravagant.

It is no longer a secret that our men were for weeks reduced to one-third rations, and that it was a matter of dispute whether or not our army would have to evacuate Chattanooga. The position of the Union force relative to the rebel investing force was that of men who held the citadel while the enemy was on the parapets (the mountain ridges facing Chattanooga) and only a wet ditch (the Tennessee river) between them.

General Grant's brilliant series of successes—for we regard them as a connected whole—beginning with the seizure three weeks ago of Lookout Valley, and the opening of river communication with Bridgeport, continued in his operations of this week in driving the enemy from the fortified ridges fronting Chattanooga, and destined, we hope, to be concluded in Bragg's expulsion from the entire mountain system, and in our seizure of the secondary line of rebel communications at Rome,—this brilliant series of successes, we say, has carried to its necessary logical conclusion and complement the campaign in Tennessee, while at the same time it bears with decisive weight on the complexion of operations over the whole theatre of war. If we can accept the official assurance that Burnside is safe, we find it difficult to see in what manner Longstreet can get out of the trap in which he is placed. General Grant commands his only line of retreat to form a junction with Bragg; while to cross the great mountain system into North Carolina or Virginia, cut off, as he would be, from all communications or means of supply, is out of the question. There only remains for him to attempt to make his way up the Virginia Valley, for the purpose of effecting a junction with Lee; but this is a long and difficult route, and with the bridges as thoroughly destroyed as we know them to be, we confess we fail to see how he can hope to accomplish it.

The military prospect is, therefore, in the highest degree encouraging, and even brilliant. Grant holds the central position and interior lines of the whole field of war, and is master of the situation. We need not say that we share to the full the general admiration excited by his late masterly movements, and we extend the feeling to the noble soldiers, composed of the veterans of three armies—of the men who but a few months ago were stemming the rebel tide of invasion at Gettysburgh, and thundering before their stronghold on the Mississippi.

IN WAR TIME.

Poets from Chaucer to Tennyson, and divines in all ages of christian civilization, have dwelt upon the *evils* of war. Its evils and horrors we do not mean to ignore or deny, but let us look at the other side, and see whether from this evil, good, great and unanticipated does not spring. This is a just philosophy, and it may proceed upon even a casual and cursory observation of things around us. We speak only of the actual and present, and do not now refer to prospective advantages to be derived from war, when peace shall have come.

In war time, dead patriotism is restored to life. In "the dull and piping times of peace" we forget our country; she seems so readily to take care of herself —and us, that we lose all real feeling of devotion. But when she is threatened, suffering, beseeching, the dying embers burst into a flame, and her altar burns with fires as pure as ever vestals nourished at Rome. Many of the so-called patriots of peace, are sordid, self-aggrandizing men. We know hundreds of thousands now in the field, who are self-sacrificing and high-toned in their patriotism.

In war time knowledge is rapidly and variously developed; in myriad arts, in a thousand sciences. If the effete old, unpractical, classical learning is depressed, look at the truly practical, and alone useful. Take a plain example. Look at Geography. How wonderfully, as a nation, have we learned our own geography: towns, cities, rivers, mountains, passes, inlets, shores, have all been studied as never before, and with this knowledge we have gained power to avail ourselves of this unrivalled geography. When peace arrives adventure will receive a fresh impulse from our new and increasing knowledge.

In war time, too, the poets exercise their highest vocation. They make songs and ballads more powerful than laws, they hang amaranthine garlands upon the tombs of heroes; like the British bards they incite to battle and immortalize success.

In war time, more than in peace, our great resources are developed. *Iron*, a potentate before, becomes a czar; *coal* tracks the ocean with a thousand new keels, and blockades the rebel ports. Mills and manufactories are now for the first time able to vie with foreign capital, in their effort to send clothing and food to our armies. With the new money-makers whom this war is, honestly or not, enriching, luxury has no diminution; gold, and silver, and diamonds, still sell, and more largely than ever. Books teem from the prolific press on all subjects, the number and variety in the present year, probably exceeding all former years in the history of book-making.

In war time

"Charity, divinely wise,
Meek-eyed daughter of the skies"

gathers a glorious train and wanders in tenfold strength and splendor, where the sick need healing, the wounded balm, and the dying comfort and hope. Thus she verifies the aphorism that our greatest virtues are awakened and strengthened by the existence of human suffering and the commission of crime.

In war time, the great crimes of our large cities are diminished, and a nobler vent given to those idle and restless adventurers, who, in the days of peace, steal and murder in our streets, throng our prisons, and still make the felon's scaffold one of the signs of our civilization. War gives them an opportunity to lead nobler lives and die nobler deaths in the defence of their country.

And finally:—In these terrible times of war, a nation tests, learns, and feels her strength, and increases it from day to day. Who, that now knows what we have done, could have dreamed of what we were able to do, in the day of small things before the war began?

What then? Shall we continue at war forever? no; there is a prosperous time far beyond any prosperity that war can show. It is when a nation, which has borne the fierce ordeal, comes out victorious from the conflict, with all these resources developed, all these activities in healthy operation; when upon this power and glory the milder light of an honorable peace shines with steady and pure lustre. Her burdens removed; her government vindicated; her constitution a tower of strength, impregnable in all coming time against internal rebellion and external foe, she sees no limit to her prosperity, no bounds to her destiny.

If war is not without its "sweet uses of adversity," the peace which it heralds, and to secure which it is waged, is a thousand fold more glorious, prosperous and happy.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF THREE YEARS' MEN.

While the most strenuous efforts are being made to fill up by volunteering the new levy of 300,000 men asked for by the President in his last call, there is another movement quietly going on in the Army which is of even greater importance. We allude to the question of the *reënlistment of our soldiers at the expiration of their present term of service.* A visit recently made by us to the Army of the Potomac gave us opportunities of seeing how deep a hold this subject has on the thoughts and purposes of the Army—officers and soldiers. We can personally testify that there is throughout the Army the best possible disposition to reënlist, not only individually, but by companies, regiments and brigades. There are scores of regiments that are ready and willing to again enroll themselves *en masse* for "three years or the war," if the right policy is pursued towards them by the Government.

One of the conditions on which they insist is that they shall have a furlough of sixty days previous to the expiration of their term of service. We understand that Secretary Stanton has issued an order, which, however, we have not seen, offering regiments that propose to reënlist a furlough of *thirty* days. This, it will be seen, is but one half the time the men wish. We trust the Government will be disposed to be not only just, but generous and liberal in the matter, and meet the patriotic proposal of our soldiers in a kindred spirit. Sixty days may appear a long furlough; but if, as is confidently believed, it would

be employed by the men in recruiting their regiments up to the full number, it would certainly be time well spent. Of course judicious provision should be made by which the Army would not suffer any serious depletion at any one time; but by a well-devised system of distribution of the furloughs between the present time and the expiration of the term of service of our three years' men, next summer, we believe the most desirable results would follow. At the present moment, indeed, the exigencies of the service, on the very eve of an advance of the Army, will not allow of any substraction from its active strength; but just as soon as they will, we hope to see the practical inauguration of this all-important movement.

Colonel BREWSTER, commanding the "Excelsior "Brigade," has addressed a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, offering, on behalf of his command, to reënlist for an additional term of three years, provided they are permitted a furlough of two months and that they be allowed to reorganize as a brigade of *mounted infantry*. We see no great objection to this in the individual case of the Excelsior brigade, though it would of course be impossible to accept many of the brigades on this condition. What we want above all else is good infantry. Mounted infantry are much wanted; but Virginia does not afford the field for their operation presented by the theatre of war in the West. We trust therefore that Colonel BREWSTER will not make this a necessary condition of reënlistment.

It is not necessary to say a word of the advantage of retaining in the service the war-tried veterans who have been formed by the experience of the battle and the march during the past three years. It is no exaggeration to say that each of these men is equivalent to half-a-dozen raw recruits. We firmly believe that the moral effect on the rebels of the voluntary reëlistment of our armies as they stand to-day would be more telling than the putting on foot a new levy of three hundred thousand men. We most sincerely trust that the Government will take the fitting measures to preserve to the country the precious priceless military material, in the trained experience, skill, fire and valor of the veterans of our Army.

WE have a variety of unofficial statements in regard to the treatment bestowed by the rebel authorities upon such officers commanding colored troops as have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. From these it would appear that the rigorous laws for the punishment of those who incite servile insurrection at the South have, as was threatened, been strictly enforced against these officers, if, indeed, they have not been subjected to a more summary treatment than would be warranted by any pretence of law. In an article "said "to have been inspired at the War Department," it is asserted that "nothing whatever has been ascertained "of the fate of such of our officers commanding col-"ored troops as were captured at Milliken's Bend, "Charleston, and Sabine Pass. If alive, the rebel au-"thorities have them somewhere immured in secret "dungeons, not having even pretended to bring them "to public trial under their State laws. But the im-"pression is irresistible that they have been murdered, "as no traces of them can be found. So, also, it is "clear that our colored soldiers captured by them have "shared the same fate, or been reduced to slavery, the "latter being most probable."

A similar statement appears in a private letter, received in this city from an officer at Port Hudson, and published in the *Evening Post*. From this we learn that "First-Lieutenant GEORGE B. COLEMAN, Jr., of 'New York city, who was captured about two months "ago, while out on a raid, was hanged within twenty-"four hours afterwards, together with some twenty "privates (colored) who were taken with him." The evidence in such cases as this must of necessity be indirect and inferential, but it is certain that the discrimination against our officers commanding colored troops has been no meaningless threat, but a deliberate purpose to subject them to punishments sanctioned by none of the recognized rules of civilized warfare. And our Government cannot abandon these men to their fate. It is bound by every sentiment of honor to protect them to the extent of its power, if alive; and to avenge them if they have indeed fallen victims. We are glad to observe that the Secretary of War is firm in this purpose, and though this necessarily complicates the matter of exchange, we do not well see how the difficulty is to be escaped. Having once committed itself to the employment of negro troops, the Government is pledged to admit no injurious discrimination against those who assume command of them. Whatever difference may exist as to the expediency of the original measure, there can be none on this point; and the evidence is all against the rebel claim that the use of colored troops is not sanctioned by the usages of civilized warfare.

THE Army will learn with unmingled satisfaction that at length one of the legion of harpies that, by knavish contracts, have made themselves fat on its life-blood, has met his just desert in the sentence of five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Congress, last year, it may be remembered, passed a law making frauds on the Army penal, and relegating them for inquisition and punishment to the Courts Martial. The present finding, in the case of JOHN K. STETLER, who held a contract to furnish to the Subsistence Department a hundred casks of "pure prime Rio coffee," and delivered in lieu thereof an impure and adulterated article, is, we believe, the first important case in which this law has been carried out. The court-martial before which he was tried sentenced him to five years' imprisonment, and the Secretary of War, approving the finding, designated the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., as the place of incarceration. This, to be sure, is but a small grain in the balance as against the weight of swindling that sinks the other side down to Tophet, and causes the scale of justice to kick the beam. But it is at least a beginning. It is an account opened against that vast array of fraud and corruption, perhaps unparalleled in history, whose record is found in the ponderous tomes of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee. Military history shows that all armies have suffered from this cause; but military commanders have usually found ways of limiting the evil. WELLINGTON, in the Peninsula, found hanging efficient, and NAPOLEON used every now and then to have two or three of the rascals shot —to encourage the others as he used to say: *pour encourager les autres*. Our own method is not quite as heroic as theirs; but we think the fear of five or ten years' of States Prison before their eyes will have a salutory effect on those who feel tempted to make themselves rich out of shoddy food, shoddy clothing or shoddy arms. It would have been well had the provision been made that these convicted scoundrels should, during their incarceration, drink their own poisonous coffee, eat their own wormy hard-tack and their own rusty bacon, and shiver under their own warmthless shoddy blankets. TORQUEMADA himself could not have devised any more refined process of poetical justice.

A NUMBER of well-known citizens of New York have recently presented to General HARVEY BROWN an elegant service of plate, in testimony of their appreciation of his prompt and efficient conduct in suppressing the riot in this city during the month of July last. With the feeling of a true soldier, more accustomed to action than to speech, General BROWN declined a public presentation, declaring that he would "rather face "a dozen copperhead mobs than undergo the formality "of a public reception." The gift was accordingly sent with a complimentary letter, which is to be engrossed on parchment and signed by the donors. In his reply, General BROWN says: "In accepting this "substantial and beautiful evidence of your apprecia-"tion, I feel deeply sensible that, next to your favor, "I owe this proud distinction to the devoted men of "your city with whom I was associated, and to the "brave soldiers I had the good fortune to command."

MR. B. S. OSBON, a gentleman whose experience among iron-clads eminently fits him for the discussion, is to deliver, at Niblo's Saloon, in this city, on Wednesday next, December 2d, a lecture on "Our Iron-clad "Navy." He delivers the lecture in response to an invitation from Admirals FARRAGUT, GREGORY, and PAULDING, Commodore RADFORD, Captain WORDEN, Captain ERICSSON, and many other gentlemen interested in our iron-clad vessels. Numerous original plans and accurate models will be used to illustrate the lecture, which must prove attractive not only to our naval officers, but to all who have an interest in Naval Science.

PASSES to visit, or to have access to, or communication with, prisoners of war in the Middle Department, or to convey anything to such prisoners, have been forbidden by Major-General SCHENCK; and officers and surgeons in that department are commanded to refuse all passes or permits except those signed by Colonel HOFFMAN, Commissary General of Prisoners, at Washington, D. C., or by some person duly empowered by him. Similar orders will probably be issued by the commanders of other Departments where rebel prisoners are confined, in order to prevent the hatching of conspiracies, etc., between caged rebels and rebels at large, as at Johnson's Island and Camp Chase.

AMONG our correspondence this week will be found a lusty growl from a dissatisfied tar, that the Army is better treated than the Navy, in that it has bounties and pensions; but we are saved the trouble of answering it by an Army officer, who puts in the neutralizing complaint that the Navy is better treated than the Army, because it is allowed prize money! We leave it for our two correspondents to fight the battle out.

THERE is a rumor to the effect that the officers and crews of our iron-clad fleet are to have their pay increased one quarter, on account of the discomforts attending a life in armored vessels. Such an augmentation of pay would undoubtedly have the effect to make the service on iron-clads much more popular in the Navy.

To make room in our issue of November 14th, for some items of later news, which came to us after a small portion of the edition had been printed, we were obliged to remove an article on the first page. This will account for the discrepancy which some have observed between different copies of that issue.

The Thirteenth Army Corps on the 13th instant embarked at Brashear City for some unknown port in Texas, by way of Berwick's Bay. It does not require much sagacity to surmise that it will turn up on the Rio Grande.

A LONG list of dismissals of officers in the Army of the Cumberland, which we received at a late hour, we are obliged to omit this week.

THE iron-clad *Dictator* is to be launched on Saturday, the 28th.

THE following dispatch was received at Washington on Thursday:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25, 7:15 P. M.

To Major General HALLECK:

Although the battle has lasted from early dawn until dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over BRAGG.

Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried and are now held by us.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

ONE of our daily cotemporaries opens fire on the EMPEROR of the French, for not including the Tamaulipas coast in his blockade of the Mexican ports, discovering in this neglect a purpose to assist the rebels in introducing supplies through Matamoras. Though it may be as charged, that "there has been no act "of any foreign government dictated by a more un-"friendly spirit toward this country," it is difficult to see how NAPOLEON was to avoid it, when we remember that from Tampico, on the southern border of the coast, up to the mouth of the Rio Grande, there are no ports that could be blockaded. As for leaving the Rio Grande open for the passage of rebel supplies up to Matamoras, it is certainly hard to censure him for this, when we should certainly have had just cause for offence had he presumed to blockade a river, one half of which is within our own territory. That is a part of the blockading business we have taken upon ourselves; and if we cannot attend to it, it is certainly not in keeping with our present policy to call upon the French for help.

UNDER date of Friday, Nov. 27, 10 o'clock, A. M., General GRANT telegraphs as follows:—"I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think BRAGG'S loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours."

FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT T. BROWN, 6th New Hampshire Vols., is to be dismissed for drunkenness while on duty.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The Military Train Corps of the British Army, is gradually to be converted into a non-purchase one.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington has applied to the Horse Guards to sell his commissions and retire from the service.

News received here from Constantinople states that the forts of the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus are being strongly armed with cannon.

There is a report that Mr. Blakeley, the well-known English gun inventor, is to superintend the manufacture of the new and improved guns Rrussia is having made.

The Laird iron-clads have been valued by order of the English Government—*El Toussoun* at £106,000, and the *El Mounassir* at £80,000. It is said that the Government wishes to buy them.

It is said that Marshal Randon has requested the Emperor to relieve him of his duties as Minister of War, and that probably he will be succeeded by Marshal Neil, or, as some people state, by General Fleury.

We have the announcement that a promise is now held out by the English Admiralty that what they so much want, a good gun, is looming in the distance. They are said to be determined to encourage the producer, come from what quarter he may.

New regulations have been received for the entry of apprentices to the Engineer Department of the British Navy. No lads will be entered who are less than fifteen or over sixteen years of age; and all who pass their examination will be required to attend the Dockyard School.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Krupp's "guns for Russia, Dahlgren's for the United States, "and the splendid pieces which content the French "navy to a man, grinning out of the new iron-clad "navies, we are but poorly prepared for war if Armstrong fails, and we are left to the puny artillery of "68-pounder smooth-bores."

The journal of the department of Saone and Loire, France, mentions a case of longevity unusual in military annals. Colonel Marechal, who inhabits Chalons, entered on his hundredth year the 27th of last month. The Colonel served under Louis XVI., the republic, the empire and the restoration. The officers of the Fifty-seventh of the line, in Garrison at Chalons, paid a visit to the veteran on his birthday, to congratulate him on his excellent health. The visit was quite unexpected, and the Colonel, who is in full possession of all faculties, thanked his young comrades in affectionate terms for their civilities.

A communication from Vienna states that the Archduke Maximilian is to leave Miramar about the 15th of November, and, in his quality as commander-in-chief of the Austrian fleet, inspect the naval establishments of Pola, Venice and Trieste. This step is considered as a farewell visit prior to his departure for Mexico. A letter from Trieste states that the steam frigate *Elisabetta* and the screw corvette *Archduc Frederic* have received orders to prepare for a long voyage. These vessels are, it is said, to convey the Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte and their suites, to Mexico. The departure will not take place, it is thought, before the end of January or the beginning of February.

The fact that Sir William Armstrong relies upon his new 12-pounder muzzle-loader for success in the coming competition with the breech-loader of Whitworth, is pretty good evidence that he distrusts the breech-loading arrangements. And not only this, he apparently gives up his own especial plan of the inner tubes of coiled iron (which, as also the breech-loading arrangement, are used in all the Armstrong guns in the service), for he has given his 12-pounders steel tubes, or rather steel barrels, which are then finished with coils at the breech. When this trial—which will be a most lengthened one—is concluded, another step in the competition will be taken, and larger guns tried; probably three of the next calibre by Whitworth and six more by Armstrong, as he seems still in doubt whether brass buttons or zinc bars let into the shot form the best bearing for sizes above 12-pounders, and will, therefore, probably have three of each.

A War Department Order has been received by the authorities of the royal carriage department in Woolwich Arsenal, England, to hasten the completion of the new 300-pounder gun-carriages under construction, as follows: One for Captain Coles' turret, now being erected on board the iron-cased cupola-ship *Royal Sovereign*, two for the gunnery ship *Excellent*, and one for experimental purposes on shore. The two guns intended for the *Excellent* are now lying on the wharf at Woolwich ready for shipment, and are of the same calibre, both being fitted to carry a 300-pound missile. One has been rifled and the other retains its smooth-bore. The rifled gun, on its arrival at Woolwich from Shoeburyness, where it was fired nine rounds, bore symptoms of a separation of the coils near the muzzle. It has since undergone a most scrupulous examination by the Inspector of Ordnance, and has been pronounced safe for further use.

The French iron-clad squadron sailed from Brest on the 27th of October, and proceeded to the island of Madeira, on their second trial trip. The trial of their speed is said to have been thoroughly successful. The *Solferino* always kept the lead, performing 14 knots an hour on the average. The *Magenta* and the *Couronne* came next, making 13 knots. The *Napoleon*, one of the best ships of the old steam navy, followed the *Couronne*. The iron-cased frigates *Invincible* and *Normandie* followed close after the *Napoleon*. The five iron-cased ships, all behaved well, as none of them steamed less than 12 knots an hour. During the trial made with sails, only the *Solferino*, although her masts are very low, accomplished six knots, taking the lead of all the others. After the sailing qualities of the ships were ascertained, an experiment was made to ascertain the consumption of coal. It appeared that each iron-cased ship can carry sufficient coal to perform 1,400 nautical leagues.

Experiments of an important nature have just been made at the Fortress of Carlberg, in Sweden, upon the respective merits of armor-plates made in England, France and Sweden. All the plates were of 4½-inch thickness, and then bolted to a teak target backed with iron-plating, and supported by a massive stone pier. The two upper plates in the target were the French, and each was secured by 11 bolts. The next plate below was the longest Swedish, and this was secured by 29 bolts. Below this was a tier of two short, plates, one, Swedish and one English, each secured by 24 bolts; and the lowest plate was a long English, secured, like the Swedish, by 29 bolts. Each plate received six shots from the ordinary 68-pounder naval gun. The French and Swedish plates broke to pieces, and the English plates remained uninjured and free from cracks. The shot used were of Swedish iron, and exhibited great toughness, as compared with the shot used in the English service—the core or centre of the shot, after striking, being of double the weight of the core of the English shot.

The test of the Armstrong guns, afforded by the affairs at Kagosima, Japan, is said by officers of the British fleet to have resulted very unfavorably to these guns. They say the shells flew wildly, the lead stripped, the vent-pieces flew out, the gas escaped, and the guns became unserviceable. The English military journals think these charges somewhat exaggerated, but believe in their substantial truth. There is good evidence of the fact that the guns could not be relied upon, and they seem to have got so much out of order from the firing and damp of the first day, as to have not only lost their accuracy, but even become dangerous from the erratic flight of their projectiles. The bursting of the shells, both at the muzzle and in the guns, was a serious defect, while the escape of gas at the breech, and the fracturing of the vent-pieces, previously noticed in working the Armstrongs in Captain Coles' cupola, were repeated to a dangerous extent. It is averred that the British ships had to steer close in shore and engage the batteries at short range, because the long-range guns were not effective. "The 110-pounders "and the 70-pounders," we are told, "were equally "deficient, or positively objectionable to all but the "enemy."

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

In the report which has recently appeared in England from the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of the British army in the East Indies, we have valuable testimony to the important bearing sanitary regulations have upon the efficiency of an army. The annual death rate among the British troops throughout India, since the commencement of the century has been no less than 69 per 1000 strength; from 1800 to 1830, the average was 84 per 1000; from 1830 to 1850, 57; and from 1850 to 1856, 50. The annual rate of invaliding is estimated at 44 per 1000; and the constant sickness rate at 84 per 1000. With this amount of sickness, an army of 70,000 British in India has not less than 5,880 constantly on its sick list, and (taking the average mortality of the century) loses yearly by death 4,830 men, or nearly five regiments.

The most destructive maladies to the British soldier in India are fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, diseases of the liver and epidemic cholera. The influence of locality is shown by the fact that the death rate varies from 20 per 1000 in the most healthy to 115 per 1000 in the most unhealthy stations. The effect of deficient sanitary regulations is proven by the description given by the Commission of the neglect at the various stations of the proper precautions to ensure advantages of location and due attention to cleanliness, drainage, and the proper arrangement and ventilation of the barracks in which the men are lodged. It appears, too, in the fact that although the death-rate of non-commissioned officers and privates is estimated at 69 per 1000, the annual mortality of the officers, who are disposed under conditions more favorable to health, reaches but 38 per 1000, while that of civilians and the soldiers who are distributed over the whole country is but 20 per 1000. This last rate of mortality approximates to the highest average among the native troops, and the Commission adopt it as the standard of climatic and topographical influence upon the health of the European under comparatively favorable sanitary circumstances. They express their confident belief that by proper attention to sanitary precautions the mortality among the British troops in India can be reduced to the rate of 20 per 1000; concluding, as they do, from a variety of considerations which we have not space to give, that the enormous mortality is not the morbific influences of the climate, as commonly understood, but the defective sanitary conditions under which the soldier is placed.

The report is accompanied with suggestions submitted to the Commissioners by Sir Ronald Martin, who, among other things, urges the establishment in the Indian armies of a well-supported sanitary department, separate and distinct from that for the cure of disease and wounds. Personal hygiene, which must be left to the care of regimental surgeons and the medical staff of general hospitals, should, he thinks, necessarily be separated from the general military hygiene—the preserver of armies. In accordance with Sir Ronald's suggestions, the Commissioners recommend the appointment of commissioners of health, one at each seat of government, representing the various elements—civil, military, engineering, sanitary and medical, on the co-operation of which depends the solution of many health questions. The functions of these commissioners to be chiefly consultive and advisory in all questions relating to the selection and laying out of stations, proper construction of barracks, hospitals and other buildings, drainage, water supply, cleansing, and general sanitary supervision in stations, cities and towns, and the prevention of epidemic disease.

THE "PRINCE CONSORT" IN A GALE.

We alluded last week very briefly to the unfortunate experience of the *Prince Consort* in its voyage from Plymouth Sound to watch the rebel rams in the Lairds' Yard at Birkenhead. We have, at length, a particular account of the voyage, confirming the first reports of the bad conduct of the vessel. The *Prince Consort*, which is, it will be remembered, an iron-clad screw steamship, carrying 35 guns, left Plymouth Sound on the 28th ult. On the following day, the weather, which had been fine, suddenly changed, and the wind speedily worked itself up into a gale. The vessel was no sooner in the gale than she proved herself a very poor sea-going ship—she labored heavily, tearing herself to pieces. Things became so bad that it was decided to be unsafe to attempt to make Holyhead, although it was then but a dozen miles distant, and the ship was put head to sea to seek shelter on the Irish coast. The topsails and canvas were with much difficulty, taken off. To add to the difficulties of the situation, the chief engineer soon reported three feet six inches of water in the ship, and soon afterwards the water was within six inches of the fires, and he could not keep her clear with the engines working at full speed with all the boilers. The depth of water in the hold now exceeded seven feet. All the pumps in the ship were rigged and set to work; but although they were incessantly worked for ten hours, throwing out two hundred tons of water per hour, the water in the vessel slowly but steadily increased. During this time the vessel was like a half-tide rock, the officers and men on her decks—upper, main, and lower—were up to their knees in water, and frequently the seas would make a clean sweep over all. All the ship's head-gear was washed away; the cutter and gig were stove in—the latter very badly. Things looked very serious; with the utmost strain on the pumps, it was as much as ever the ship could be kept afloat. At one time the water in the after stoke-hole was nearly up to the fires, and had it put the fires out the chances are the *Prince Consort* would have come to a sad and untimely end. It would have been hardly possible to have made sail on her in the face of the gale, and her storm sails had blown away. Soon after things were at their worst, the Bailey light was sighted, to the great comfort of every one on board, as it showed that shelter was near. At 11 p.m. Kingston lights were visible, and betwen 12 and 1 the vessel was brought to an anchor off Howth. The *Prince Consort* is the first of her class to experience a heavy gale, and from the above narrative it will be seen she had a very narrow escape. It is said her great fault was want of buoyancy. She was too much like an over-laden and fatigued beast of burden; in sea phrase she had no life in her, and did not rise to the sea. The consequence of this was that the water on the lower deck never found vent at the scuppers. She shipped 'green sea' after 'green sea,' and from her laboring and straining her ports leaked like sieves. The opinion of the officers and men on board we are told is, that no ship could have behaved worse in a gale than did the *Prince Consort*, and they all hope never to be sent to sea again in an iron-clad ship.

A letter on the sad experience of this vessel, published in the London *Times*, written by a prominent ship-builder, accounts for the seven and eight feet water in the *Prince Consort's* hold by the fact that she was so strained by the heavy working to which she was exposed in the rough seas of the Channel, that her seams opened and closed as if they had been made to be elastic. In this manner the water found its way into the ship in vast quantities, which, combined with the want of buoyancy on her part, ultimately produced the state of matters which came near resulting in her foundering, and in the loss of her officers and crew.

Thus, both the *Royal Oak* and the *Prince Consort* are now laid up; the one having its iron plates honeycombed by the galvanic action between the copper and iron of her bottom; and the other with beams thoroughly sprung and leaky. We must give up all hopes of seeing either of them on this side of the Atlantic.

GENERALS FROM PRIVATES.

General Augereau was the son of a green grocer, who entered the Neapolitan service early in life, and at thirty years of age was still a private. He was compelled, on account of being suspected of revolutionary principles, to quit the Neapolitan territory. At thirty-five he became a volunteer in the republican army of the south, and rose from grade to grade, and in 1794, was made brigadier-general.

Bernadotte, the most fortunate of Napoleon's generals, was the son of an attorney in moderate circumstances, and enlisted as a private in the royal marines. In the year 1789, he was only a sergeant, and in three years afterwards, 1792, he was a colonel. Marshal Bessieres was born of very humble parents, and in 1791 entered as a private in the Constitutional Guard of Louis XVI., and in 1804, was made a marshal of the empire. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr was born of parents in moderate circumstances, and was intended for a painter. A short time previous to the breaking out of the revolution he enlisted as a private, and in 1795 was a general of division. Junot was the son of a small farmer, and at an early period enlisted as a private in the army. Marshal Lannes was the son of a poor mechanic, and was himself intended for a similar course of life; but, when about being bound apprentice to some humble calling, he absconded, and enlisted as a private. This was about the breaking out of the revolution, and in 1795 he had attained the rank of chief of brigade, and in 1796 was made a colonel. Marshal Lefebore was born of humble parents. At the age of eighteen he entered as private in the Guards; in 1788 was made a sergeant, and in 1792 a captain of light infantry. In 1793 became an adjutant-general; and in 1804 attained the dignity of marshal of the empire.

Marshal MASSENA was left an orphan in infancy, and his education was a good deal neglected. At the age of seventeen he entered the army as a private. He soon was made corporal, and in a few years a sergeant; and in 1804 was made marshal of France. Marshal MONCEY entered the service as a private. In 1789 was only sub-lieutenant; in 1791 was a captain; in 1794 chief of battalion; in 1804 was marshal of France. Marshal SOULT enlisted as a private when sixteen, and soon became sub-lieutenant of grenadiers. In 1794 he was chief of staff to General LEFEBORE; in 1796 was appointed general of brigade, and was afterwards minister of war to LOUIS PHILIPPE. He was born of humble parents.

The above are a few of numerous cases where, in the French army, privates have risen to the highest distinction.

THE SOUTHERN ARTILLERY.

WE last week gave a Southern view of the rebel cavalry: the following original theory in regard to the rebel artillery is also from a Southern source—the *Daily Rebel*, of Marietta, late of Chattanooga, Georgia. It is contained in its issue of November 11th:

Time and experience have demonstrated that the Confederate armies are overburdened with artillery. This is especially so in many of the active campaigns attempted in the West. Too large a portion of our available force is monopolized by this branch of the service. We are a partial convert to the doctrine of NAPOLEON, that "Providence sides with the big guns"—but at the same time incline to the belief that too many big guns are a greater disadvantage to us than no guns at all. We should have just enough artillery and no more—regardless of the prescribed rules of war in the books. With our enemy, artillery may be, by far, the most important and efficient arm of their military service. With us it is not. The South must gain her liberty, as she so gallantly began the work at the first battle of Mannassas—by the point of the bayonet, relying upon cold steel and the impetuous dash of her chivalrous sons. The North, for its defence against invasion, depends upon star-forts and scientific practice with telescopic rifles and nine-mile cannon. "Time," says our Charleston contemporary, the *Mercury*, "is the friend of this warfare of Northern engineer and artillerist. Activity on our part is their apprehension; celerity and dash are fatal to it. Inferior in ordnance, with few gunboats, we must, as a general thing, be inferior in that kind of war. It is clearly our policy, wherever it is practicable, to fight *infantry* fights and cavalry fights in the open field, to take the foe before their works and guns are put into fighting condition, and to give them as little time as possible for preparations. We do not want works. Advancing armies have no need of them. We should not permit them to have works either, if capable of preventing it. Rapidity of movement and Southern impetuosity can anticipate and overmatch these ordnance preparations—this artillery war."

Exactly! We must fight infantry fights and cavalry fights in the open field. We must discard the spade, and the large guns at the same time. *In artillery engagements, notwithstanding the skill and efficiency of our artillerists we are generally overmatched.* Not so, with the bayonet at close quarters. There we are at least the equals of our foe, and the impetuous application of cold steel on our part most frequently leaves us masters of the field.

The artillery is the most expensive department of our army. The outlay for horses, to say nothing of the forage required to sustain them, the building of guns and carriages, the harness, and all the other little incidental expenses, foot up enormously, while the amount of saltpetre wasted upon the desert air is almost incalculable. If we go on increasing our artillery corps, our promised successes will end literally in smoke. If the force required to man half the field batteries in the Confederacy were converted into infantry, it would materially increase our strength in the field, and victory will often perch upon the standards of the South, when they are carried along with the resistless torrent of a furious charge upon the enemy's line—whether they be drawn in the open field, or behind earthworks six feet high. The Southern troops are superior in their fighting qualities, from their education and their opportunities, if from nothing else. With the rifle and bayonet—the horse and sabre, they are better fighters than their Northern foes, even with less discipline. In equal numbers they can generally defeat them. But, with our ports blockaded, the North has superior facilities for procuring and making ordnance. With earthworks mounting numerous guns, or with fleets of distant gunboats, long taw is a formidable kind of warfare. It but remains for us to bring them to "short taw." Let us increase our infantry by reducing our artillery, and keep the Yankees so hot they cannot have time even to get their guns in range, much less to ensconce themselves behind barricades of earth.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The following letter was addressed by the Solicitor of the War Department to a gentleman in Boston, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the causes of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Nov. 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the sufferings of our men in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners: one is the *bad faith* of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburgh and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the *peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever.* It is well known that they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The Government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, and it cannot and will not abandon to the savage cruelty of slave-masters a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But if this were allowed the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could *then*, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened.

The PRESIDENT has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier of whatever color whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here; and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM WHITING.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Laws, to the School Ship *Savannah*.
Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Assistant Surgeon William Commons, to the Receiving Ship at New York.
Captain Fitch W. Taylor, to the *Hartford*.
Third Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, to examination.
Lieutenant Commander Henry Erbern, Jr., to the *Niagara*.
Lieutenant Commander Milton Haxton, to command the *Maratanza*.
First Assistant Engineer Francis J. Lovring, to special duty at New York.

PROMOTED.

Midshipman Richard P. Leary, to the grade of Acting Ensign and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.
Second Assistant Engineers Charles E. Valln, Lewis J. Allen, and Thomas M. Dukehart, to the grade of First Assistant Engineers.
Third Assistant Engineers Mayland Cuthbert, Theodore Cooper, James H. Perry, Albert K. Fulton and Edmund Lincoln, to the grade of Second Assistant Engineers.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hiland, from the School Ship *Savannah* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Assistant Surgeon Adrian Hudson, from the Mississippi Squadron and awaiting orders.
Chaplain Charles A. Davis, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Minnesota*.
Chaplain Thomas G. Salter, from the *Minnesota* and awaiting orders.
First Assistant Engineer B. E. Chassaing, from the *Brooklyn* and ordered to special duty at Providence, R. I.
Second Assistant Engineer Levi R. Green, from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to the *Saco*.
Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Lewars, from the *Canonicus* (sick) and awaiting orders.
Commander Ball Dove, from the Receiving Ship at Baltimore and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Commander Edward M. Yard, from ordnance duty at Cairo, Illinois, and awaiting orders.
Assistant Paymaster George A. Lyon, from the *Tuscumbia* and ordered North.
Third Assistant Engineer George W. Beard, from the *Cimmeron* (sick) and awaiting orders.
Commander A. D. Harrell, from the command of the *Maratanza* and ordered to command the *Chickopee*.
Lieutenant Commander John S. Barnes, from the command of the *Niagara* and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Surgeon Joseph W. Shively, from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia and ordered to the Naval Station at Cairo, Illinois.
Chief Engineer James F. Lewdus, from the *Brooklyn* and awaiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander Fabius Stanley's orders to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to ordnance duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Huntingdon, to the *Ottawa*.
Acting Ensign C. M. Thwing, to the *Lehigh*.
Acting Ensigns Thomas H. Daggrett and Richard Wilkinson, to the *Passaic*.
Acting Ensign W. H. McCormick, to the *Ottawa*.
Acting Ensign C. F. Hodgkins, to the *Nantucket*.
Acting Ensigns W. H. Anderson and Thomas R. Dayton, to the *Cimmeron*.
Acting Ensign Warren Porter, to the *Mahaska*.
Acting Ensign J. P. Gallagher, to the *Flambeau*.
George Gairy, to the *Chippewa*.
Acting Ensign E. Tuttle, to the *Nahant*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Benjaming Loring, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Albert H. Fisher, to the *Racer*.
Acting Master's Mate F. H. Newcomb, to the *Para*.
Acting Master's Mate Oliver L. Brook, to the *Housatanic*.
Acting Master's Mate J. P. Arnett, to the *Potomska*.
Acting Master's Mate James C. Graves, to the *Wabash*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Fairfield, to special duty at Providence, R. I.
Acting Ensign Richard Daggrett, to the *Kensington*.
Acting Master Robert T. Wright, to the *Relief*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. Mann, from the *Wissahickon* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. A. Noyes, from the *Ottawa* and awaiting orders.
Acting Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, from the *Florida* and awaiting orders.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles F. W. Behm, from the *Southfield* and awaiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George S. Fise, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Wissohickon*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Coyle, from the *Poppy* and ordered to the *Snowdrop*.
Acting Master's Mate William F. Horten, from the *Wabash* and ordered North.
Acting Master's Mate John R. Mitchell, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Shockoken*.
Acting Master's Mate W. L. Hallowell, from the *Shockoken* and ordered to the *Monticello*.
Acting Master's Mate Joseph Gregory, Jr., from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to the *Wabash*.
Acting Ensign Henry W. Wells, from the *Montgomery* and granted thirty days' leave of absence.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George C. Webber, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Kensington*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George D. Harris, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Magnolia*.
Acting Ensign J. C. Hamlin, from the *Crusader* and ordered to command the *Snowdrop*.
Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Tulip* and ordered to the *Crusader*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Bulson, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Calypso*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Clark W. Dolan, from the *Vicksburgh* and ordered to command the *Governor Buckingham*.
Acting Master's Mate Robert Anderson, from the *Honeysuckle* and ordered to the *Agawam*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Hiram W. McColley, from the *Western World*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Sinclair, from the *Monticello* and ordered to the *Connemaugh*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. N. Gould, from the command of the *Honduras* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Marvin, from the *Exchange* and granted permission to return East.
Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Tulip* and ordered to the *Crusader*.
Acting Master Nathaniel S. Morgen, from the *Relief* and granted three weeks leave of absence.
Acting Ensign Jacob M. Smalley, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Clover*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. A. Martin, from the *Potomska* and ordered to the *Monticello*.

APPOINTED.

D. Y. Bostwick, Acting Assistant Paymaster.
Thomas Wright and James S. Watson, Acting Masters and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Porter.
Henry C. Wright and James J. Ashman, Acting Second Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Charles Gerrans and Thomas R. Jefferson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
William D. Adair, Acting First Assistant Engineer.
James L. Marshall, Marcellus C. Heath, Thomas Dempsey, Charles Minnerlay and Hugh S. Short, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.
Henry H. Smith, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Henry Reany, of the *Ironsides*, to the grade of Acting Master, for good conduct while in command of a division of great guns, during the bombardment of Forts Wagner, Gregg and Sumter.
Acting Ensign John C. Hamlin, to the grade of Acting Master and ordered to the *Nereus*.
Acting Ensign Charles F. Langley, to the grade of Acting Master and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Dahlgren.
Acting Master William E. Cressey, of the *Gertrude*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for skill and vigilance in having captured the English Blockade-runner *Warrior*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Adams Parker, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John E. Burgoyne, of the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Weeks.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. Winslow, of the *Springfield*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Jamison; Acting Ensign James W. Gay; Acting Ensign G. N. Armstrong, of the *Fort Jackson*.
The revocation of the appointment of Acting Master William Hedger has been revoked, and he is granted thirty days' leave of absence to recruit his health.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—
Acting Ensigns Nicholas Pratt, William Colley, Charles H. Pierce, A. F. Parsons, William H. Gibson, and William F. Mitchell.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Fisher.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Richard Stone, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers George L. Mortimer and George W. Gough, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Has been granted to the following officers:—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Stone, of the *Young Rover*, twenty days; Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward D. Hayden, thirty days; Acting Assistant Surgeon George Hopkins, thirty days; Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. B. McKenzie, of the *Commodore Jones*, one week; Acting Ensign Alexander T. Hamblin, of the *Mystic*, fifteen days; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Kennison, twenty days; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. S. Eyting, thirty days; Acting Assistant Surgeon Matthew Kollock, two weeks; Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Reynolds, thirty days.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending November 21, 1863.

John Heenan, ordinary seaman, inflammation of lungs, Oct. 27, U. S. steamer *Sonoma*.
William H. Cotter, landsman, gunshot, Nov. 2, U. S. steamer *Patapsco*.
John Morris, landsman, gunshot, Nov. 2, U. S. steamer *Patapsco*.
George H. Lamette, landsman, hœmoptysis, Oct. 31, U. S. steamer *Vermont*.
Edmund Neeland, fireman, anasaua, July 23, hospital, Memphis.
John Carver, seaman, remittent fever, Aug. 6, hospital, Memphis.
Joe Tompkins, coal heaver, sun stroke, Aug. 10, hospital, Memphis.
Robert Walker, seaman, intermittent fever, Aug. 17, hospital, Memphis.
George Brown, seaman, remittent fever, Aug. 18, hospital, Memphis.
Daniel Driscoll, seaman, remittent fever, Aug. 21, hospital, Memphis.
Charles Clinton, seaman, chronic diarrhœa, Aug. 31, hospital, Memphis.
James S. Collins, first-class fireman, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 5, hospital, Memphis.
John C. Huntley, Third Asst. Engineer, yellow fever, Oct. 20, New Orleans.
Andrew Fagan, marine, consumption, Oct. 18, U. S. steamer *Vermont*.
D. Anderson, contraband, consumption, Oct. 22, Mississippi Squadron.
Nelson Marvey, first-class boy, congestive fever, Oct. 12, Miss. Squadron.
Archibald McGregor, first-class fireman, consumption, hospital, New York.
Thomas Tillman, landsman, pneumonia, hospital, New York.
Richard Martin, first-class boy, pthisis pulumbia, June 25, Miss. Squadron.
Freitz Berwole, Surgeon 38th Ohio, fracture skull, April 29, Miss. Squadron.
John Bauer, seaman, drowned, May 22, Miss. Squadron.
James Cleary, quarter gunner, drowned, June 1, Miss. Squadron.
James Hamilton, contraband, consumption, June 30, Miss. Squadron.
Charles B. Young, pilot, remittent fever, June 21, Miss. Squadron.
Henry N. Tanner, Act. Assist. Paymaster, cerebritis, July 1, Miss. Squadron.
Philip Howlet, landsman, congestive fever, July 6, Miss. Squadron.
James Baily, first-class boy, drowned, July 6, Miss. Squadron.
W. H. Newhall, ordinary seaman, typhoid fever, July 25, Miss. Squadron.
Frank Barlow, contraband, dysentery, July 17, Miss. Squadron.
Patrick Garris, seaman, remittent fever, July 21, Miss. Squadron.
Cicero Fenneson, seaman, intermittent fever, July 21, Miss. Squadron.
Levi Sheldon, first-class boy, pneumonia, July 14, Miss. Squadron.
Richard Parker, contraband, remittent fever, Aug. 22, Miss. Squadron.
Henry McCoy, contraband, chronic diarrhœa, Aug. 24, Miss. Squadron.
John Dillen, boy, typhoid fever, Sept. 1, Miss. Squadron.
Robert Broce, first-class boy, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 2, Miss. Squadron.
Richard Ellis, Acting Ensign, remittent fever, Sept. 5, Miss. Squadron.
Matthew Monagan, landsman, typhoid fever, Sept. 7, Miss. Squadron.
Wilber Ward, boy, remittent fever, Sept. 8, Miss. Squadron.

Thomas Seymour, landsman, remittent fever, Sept. 8, Miss. Squadron.

Humphrey Termey, landsman, congestive fever, Sept. 11, Miss. Squadron.

John C. Smith, seaman, erysipelas, Sept. 13, Miss. Squadron.

George Maines, first-class boy, dysentery, Sept. 17, Miss. Squadron.

James Hirl, landsman, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 10, Miss. Squadron.

Aaron H. McKeon, landsman, anæmia, Sept. 22, Miss. Squadron.

John Harris, landsman, remittent fever, Sept. 23, Miss. Squadron.

Erwin Parker, landsman, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27, Miss. Squadron.

John Flannigan, coal heaver, remittent fever, Sept. 27, Miss. Squadron.

Manuet Weston, contraband, tetanus, Sept. 27, Miss. Squadron.

James Carey, quarter gunner, gunshot, Oct. 1, Miss. Squadron.

Lloyd Robinson, first-class boy, diarrhœa, Oct. 3, Miss. Squadron.

Lewis McDaniel, negro, diarrhœa, Oct. 5, Miss. Squadron.

Suneon Taylor, contraband, dysentery, Oct. 6, Miss. Squadron.

Lafayette Dunn, Acting Master's Mate, dysentery, Oct. 10, Miss. Squadron.

John Plunkett, second-class fireman, pneumonia, Oct. 12, Miss. Squadron.

John Crowell, landsman, remittent fever, Oct. 22, Miss. Squadron.

Albert C. Smith, Act. Assist. Engineer, Sept. 1, Pacific Squadron.

Samuel Ray, Acting Carpenter, Sept. 3, Pacific Squadron.

Charles Barstow, surgeon's steward, typhoid fever, Oct. 28, steamer *Kanawha*.

George Schway, landsman, remittent fever, Nov. 2, hospital, Memphis.

Daniel Mae, contraband, consumption, Nov. 3, hospital, Memphis.

Israel Bowen, fireman, remittent fever, Nov. 6, hospital, Memphis.

James Whittaker, contraband, remittent fever, Nov. 10, hospital, Memphis.

David Williams, marine, remittent fever, Nov. 10, hospital, Memphis.

George Mallory, first-class boy, consumption, Nov. 11, hospital, Memphis.

Charles A. Field, acting gunner, drowned, Nov. 7, Mississippi river.

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

There is little change to report in affairs at this yard. The arrival of the *Fulton* during the week with the prize steamer *Banshee* in tow, is one of the most important events. She ran into Wilmington at one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 8th instant, from Nassau, with a full cargo. While running in she was chased by one blockader in front of her, one abreast and one astern, all firing rapidly. One of them got within thirty yards of her and hailed her to stop, but the captain of the *Banshee* defied them to catch him, and got his vessel into port safe, with the exception of one shot through her hull, aft the wheelhouse. She came out a few days afterwards, and had been to Nassau and was again bound to Wilmington when captured. The *Banshee* is the second prize taken by the *Fulton*, the first being the *Margaret and Jessie*, now laying at the Atlantic docks.

According to information in possession of the Navy Department the *Banshee* was built at the yard of Jones, Quigan & Co., in Liverpool, and launched in the latter part of November, 1862. She is a paddle-wheel steamer, and called a steel boat, the plates used in her construction being of steel, three quarters of an inch in thickness, which are said to be equal to iron plates an inch thick. She is 220 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep. Her bottom is flat, and her hull is divided into four water-tight compartments. Her engines are oscillating, of 120 horse-power, and so constructed as to be under the decks. When fully loaded she draws only eight feet of water.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The troubles with the workmen are not yet over. The fact that eighteen of the promoters of the late strike have been dismissed gives great offence to the other workmen, who have held meetings on the subject, and have a committee to circulate a petition, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate these men, and it is reported that they have obtained about 1600 signatures, and expect to double the number.

Divers are at work laying the ways preparatory to the launching of the iron-clad *Monadnock*. A change is being made in the armament of screw sloop *Ticonderoga*, all her pivot guns, except the forward gun, being replaced by broadsides. Screw steamer *Hendrick Hudson* will be ready to sail in a few days. Nearly all the machinery of the screw steamer *Saco* has been placed on board.

Sloop *Marion*, 7, sailed on the 22d for Newport, where she resumes her place as an instruction-ship. Screw steamer *Flag*, 9, Acting Master Commanding Caleb A. Curtis, from the Brooklyn Yard on Monday, arrived on the 19th. The prize steamer *R. E. Lee* arrived on the 21st.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Improvements at the Navy Yard are now extensively being made. The old buildings which were destroyed by fire during the Fall have been entirely replaced, and are now in use again. The new buildings now being built on the main avenue are rapidly nearing completion. It is the intention of the officers of the yard to have them used as storage quarters for the pursers of the yard, and are of brick, three stories high, with an attic, which makes them four stories high. They are one hundred and fifty feet front and fifty deep. On the first floor four rooms are arranged, each being fifty feet square. The upper stories will all be embraced in one room, and will form three large apartments, each one hundred and fifty feet square.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

There is no truth in the story devised by sensation reporters to Washington of foul play in the case of the *Sangamon* at Washington Navy Yard. There was no defect to her engines, and no disaster which came near resulting in her sinking. The indiscretion of letting into the vessel the water from the boilers, which had been twice filled for the purpose of discovering leaks, brought her down so much that water came in at the junction of the overhang and the body of the vessel. The ordinary hand pump being out of order, the fire engine of the yard was sent to the vessel to do its work. Out of this a story of suspected treason was manufactured.

Experiments have been made with super-heated steam on board the *Eutaw*, which has been lying at the wharf for nearly six months past. She will sail for New York in the course of a few days.

The strike in the carpenter shop has been settled. A new set of hands has been employed at the old prices—$2 per diem.

A tug-boat has arrived at the Navy Yard, bringing a torpedo of two sections, containing about 40 pounds of powder, and provided with a friction time fuse and piston. It was found floating down James River. The tin canisters are new, and owing to the peculiar construction of the machine, it was doubtless intended to accomplish its work by striking against one of our vessels.

BALTIMORE NAVAL STATION.

There are at present repairing in this port the following named vessels:—U. S. steamers *Victoria*, *Hunchback*, *Commodore Perry*, *Ceres*, *Shockokon*, *Iroquois*, *Kineo*, *Winona*, *Mackinaw* (new double-ender), and *Crusader*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The great ram *Missouri*, built at Shreveport, La., is a failure. She cost the rebel government half a million of dollars.

A large and powerful iron-clad steamer, to be named the *Passaconaway*, is to be built at the Portsmouth Yard immediately.

The blockade-running steamers *Dundee*, *Flora*, *Danshee*, *Syren*, *Alice*, *Advance*, *Hansa*, *Beauregard*, *Automitica*, *Dispatch* and *Scotia*, have arrived at Wilmington.

United States gunboat *Nansemond* arrived on the 21st at Fortress Monroe from off Wilmington, with the officers of the steamer *Ella*, which was captured on the 11th inst.

A Paris telegram has been posted in the Underwriter's room at Liverpool to the following effect: "Don't ship anything to Matamoras—blockade effective."

French gunboat *Milan* has arrived at New York port from Havana. She mounts five guns, and has a crew of one hundred and ten men. A portion of the Russian fleet has left for Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Harvest Moon*, nearly new, formerly running between Portland and Bath, Me., has been purchased by the Government, and is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

The old line-of-battle ship *Franklin*, which was four or five years ago taken to pieces and reconstructed on a new model, and is now upon the stocks at Kittery, Me., is ready to be launched.

Side-wheel steamer *Sagamore*, 5, Lieutenant-Commander commanding William E. Hopkins, which arrived at Panama on the 14th of September, sailed thence on the 30th of October.

Store-ship *Falmouth* was sold by public auction at Aspinwall, on the 28th ult., for $3,770. She was bought by Mr. W. B. Johnson, for joint account of himself and Captain David Wilson, of the steamer *Ocean Queen*.

Screw steamer *Genesee*, 8, is again at New Orleans, after a cruise of three months to Mississippi Sound and the Gulf. She is in need of repairs. The *Genesee's* 100-pounder Parrott rifle has done good service—834 shot and shell having been fired from it since the commencement of the cruise.

We have reports of the capture of the American ships *John Watt* and *Bold Hunter* by the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, now at Cherbourg. A Liverpool paper says that the *Georgia* had, shortly before arriving at Cherbourg, boarded upward of 90 vessels; so that the above are only a tithe of what may be expected soon to follow.

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board have issued a return of the trade between Liverpool and the Confederate States in the year 1861, from which it appears that the tonnage, dock and town dues amounted to £136,749. The total number of vessels cleared inward from Confederate ports was 780, outward to Confederate ports 472. By far the largest shipments were to New Orleans.

An agent dispatched from England by the "Lloyd's Salvage Association," to inquire into the capture of the steamer *Sir William Peel* by a United States vessel, will proceed, it is said, to communicate with Lord Lyons, and will afterwards go to Matamoras, and thence to New Orleans, where he will claim the ship and cargo, in the prize court to be held there.

A Cairo correspondent, who has visited the entire Mississippi Squadron, says:—"It is astonishing what a number of contrabands are now employed by the Navy. Almost every gunboat below Cairo has an average of fifteen or twenty each, who are employed as coal-heavers, bargemen and servants. It takes them longer than a white man to learn their duties; but when once learned they make efficient seamen, are tractable, and will obey orders.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:—"During the last ten days two very fast and magnificent-looking paddle-wheel steam vessels left the Clyde for the West Indies, in order to be employed as blockade breakers—namely, the *City of Petersburgh*, 700 tons, with engines of 250 horse-power, and the *Presto*, 164 tons, lately the *Fergus*. Another steamer left the harbor of Greenock on Saturday for Garelochhead, to have her compasses adjusted before following the other two; she is named the *Lare*."

A Queenstown correspondent of the London *Daily Express* says that, "notwithstanding the season of the year, blockade-running seems to be on the increase. Queenstown is seldom without a vessel of this class among its shipping, and at present there are two anchored there. One of them, which had to put to during the gale of Friday, is of extraordinary length. The other, which came in on Monday night, is very large, and fitted with a double screw of superior workmanship. They can be easily recognised by their long, black, rakish-looking two-funnelled hulls, and by an ostentatious display of the British flag. The larger steamer is bound to Bermuda, the other to Nassau. By all accounts the trade is very profitable, as in case of capture, the vessel is insured for far more than its value; and in case of success, the immense profit yielded can well afford the extraordinary premiums charged."

The arrival of the *Vanderbilt* at the Cape seems to have been the signal for the Confederate cruisers to beat a retreat from that quarter. The *Georgia* made off at once; the *Tuscaloosa*, when last spoken, was apparently making in the same direction; and the *Alabama* seems to have as speedily stood to the eastward. The mail steamer *Shunlee*, which arrived at Colombo from Bombay on September 30, was chased by the *Alabama*; but on British colors being hoisted, the privateer stood away. It is reported she is en route for China waters. The *Georgia* has arrived at Cherbourg for coal and supplies. This arrival gives color to the report that she, in company with the *Florida*, intended cruising again in the Atlantic. The Navy Department has advices from the *Vanderbilt* down to the second or third week in October, which says she left, early in the month, Cape of Good Hope, and when two days out fell in with a Dutch vessel in a disabled condition; to save the lives of 40 persons on board, the *Vanderbilt* took the vessel in tow and returned with her to the Cape, thus losing four days. At last accounts she was at the Island of Mauritius, and the *Alabama* was in the Bay of Bengal.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS' CONGRATULATORY ORDER

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

General Orders No. 265.

The recent movements, resulting in the establishment of a new and short line of communication with Bridgeport, and the possession of the Tennessee River, were of so brilliant a character as to deserve special notice.

The skill and cool gallantry of the officers and men composing the expedition under Brigadier-General Wm. F. Smith, Chief Engineer, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Turchin and Hazen, the boat parties under Colonel Stanley, 18th Ohio Vols., and the Pontoniers under Captain Fox, Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, in effecting a permanent lodgement on the south side of the river, at Brown's Ferry, deserve the highest praise.

The column under Major-General Hooker, which took possession of the line from Bridgeport to the foot of Lookout Mountain, deserve great credit for their brilliant success in driving the enemy from every position which they attacked. The bayonet charge, made by the troops of General Howard, up a steep and difficult hill, over two hundred feet high, completely routing the enemy and driving him from his barricades on its top, and the repulse, by General Geary's command, of greatly superior numbers, who attempted to surprise him, will rank among the most distinguished feats of arms of this war.

By command of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas.

C. Goddard, A. A. G.

DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

Chattanooga, November 24, 12 o'clock m.

Yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock, General Granger's and General Palmer's corps, supported by General Howard's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citer's Creek.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about one hundred enlisted men.

Our loss is about one hundred and eleven.

To-day General Hooker, in command of General Geary's division, Twelfth corps, General Osterhaus' division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades of the Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to take the position.

General Sherman crossed the Tennessee River before daylight this morning at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Our success so far has been complete, and the behaviour of the troops admirable.

George H. Thomas, Major-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE RELIEVED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, November 16.

General Orders No. 360.

1. By direction of the President of the United States, Major-General Foster will relieve Major-General A. E. Burnside in the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio. On being so relieved Major-General Burnside will report, in person, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

2. The department will hereafter consist of the State of Kentucky, north of the Tennessee river, and such part of the State of Tennessee as may be occupied by the troops of that army.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT.

Chattanooga, November 24—6 p. m.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, Washington.

The fighting to-day went on favorably. General Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the tunnel, and his left at Chicamauga Creek. The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up. I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

General Hooker reports two thousand prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. Grant, Major-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 23, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain William D. Reitzel, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves.
Captain Thomas G. Putnam, 15th New York Cavalry.
Surgeon P. A. Quinan, 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, breach of arrest, and absence without leave.

Captain George A. Yerger, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Captain R. McConnell, 150th New York Volunteers.
Captain M. W. Oliver, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon J. C. Ferguson 7th Ohio Volunteers.
Captain W. A. Howe, 7th Ohio Volunteers.
Captain G. B. Cadwalladar, A. Q. M., United States Volunteers.
Captain W. B. Bristol, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
Captain J. C. Paine, Signal Corps.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officer having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offence hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from November 23, 1863, he appears before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charge against him:—

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain George H. Caldwell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases:—

Captain Joel W. Clift, Company B, 12th New Jersey Volunteers.
Captain William A. Brusle, Company C, 13th New York Cavalry.
Surgeon James Bryan, United States Volunteers.
Captain Werner Boecklin, 19th United States Infantry.
Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th United States Cavalry.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

Captain Francis Jackson, Co. I, 16th Illinois Cavalry, to be cashiered, for having borrowed from a company of cavalry, then in service, six or more men, to make up the requisite number to enable his company to be mustered into service.

Captain Francis J. Mattier, Co. B, 86th Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service of the United States, for deserting his command in the face of the enemy, and neglect of duty.

Second Lieutenant F. H. Somers, 5th Co. Ohio Vol. Sharpshooters, found guilty of absence without leave, but acquitted, because without criminal intent.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bailey, Co. D, 2d Michigan Vol. Cavalry, to forfeit two months pay and to be reprimanded in general orders, for allowing his command to plunder and pillage.

Captain H. J. Latshaw, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. V., to be cashiered for fraud and embezzlement.

Captain Ferdinand Leoy, Independent Battalion N. Y. V., to be cashiered for bad conduct, fraud, violation of the 22d Article of War and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Robert T. Brown, 6th N. H. Volunteers, to be dismissed for drunkenness while on duty.

Colonel G. Bonroy, 68th New York Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, to be cashiered.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Charles H. Laub, U. S. A., now awaiting orders in Washington, D. C., has been ordered to relieve Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, U. S. A., of his duties as member of the Retiring Board, of which Major-General McDowell is President, now in session at Wilmington, Delaware.

Surgeon Swift, when relieved, to proceed without delay to the headquarters Department of the South, to relieve Surgeon Henry R. Wirtz, as Medical Director of that Department. The latter, when relieved, to repair to New York City, and to report to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Assistant-Surgeon Roberts Barthlow, U. S. A., now on duty in the Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., has been ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty with that army.

Assistant-Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. A., now on duty at Fort Pickens, Fla., upon the arrival of Assistant-Surgeon Hartsuff, U. S. A., at that place, to repair to Hilton Head, S. C., and report for duty to the Commanding General, Department of the South.

DISCHARGED.

Surgeon James H. Thompson, 12th Maine Vols. He having accepted an appointment as Assistant-Surgeon of Volunteers.

DISMISSED.

Assistant-Surgeon Wm. T. Martin, for desertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

So much of special orders No. 10, Headquarters Independent Battalion, Ohio Vols., dated Fort Laramie, February 2, 1863, as relieved from duty Surgeon Wm. B. Rezner, 6th Ohio Cavalry, at Sweet Water Bridge, and directed him to report without delay to the Colonel of his regiment, serving in the 11th corps, Army of the Potomac, have been approved.

So much of special orders No. 106, September 6, 1863, from the War Department, as discharged Assistant-Surgeon Horace Babcock, 2d Wisconsin Vols., on account of physical disability and absence without leave, have been modified so as to omit the charge of absence without leave, he having shown that he was absent on proper authority.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—212 G street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon T. H. Bache, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 16th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Major-General George Stoneman, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demeneux or Chain Buildings.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

WHEELER—BECKWITH.—In Shirley, Mass., November 18, by Rev. S. Chandler, Captain ASAHEL WHEELER, of Ashburnham, of the 21st Mass. Regiment, to Mrs. SARAH J. BECKWITH, of Fitchburgh.

WOOD—FISHER.—On Monday, November 23, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., U. S. Navy, to MARGARETTA S. FISHER.

MOORE—SAWYER.—On Thursday, November 19, in Trinity church, N. Y., by the Rev. J. H. Coit, D. D., of Plattsburgh, JOHN W. MOORE, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy, to EMILIE, daughter of the late Captain H. B. Sawyer, U. S. Navy.

KLIPPEL—GRADY.—In Boston, on the 18th instant, by Rev. Dr. Stow, Mr. FREDERICK A. KLIPPEL, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Morris*, to Miss MARGARET A. GRADY.

STICKNEY—RUST.—In Boston, on the 10th instant, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, Captain JOHN B. STICKNEY, U. S. Army, to CARRIE F. RUST, both of Boston.

DIED.

HALL.—At Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th instant, SOPHIA M., wife of Allen A. Hall, Esq., U. S. Minister to Bolivia.

KILPATRICK.—In West Point, on Monday, November 23, ALICE SHAILER, wife of Brig.-Gen. Kilpatrick.

COXE.—At Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, November 12, from wounds received whilst in command of his company at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, Lieutenant EDWARD EVERETT COXE, Company D, One-Hundred-and-Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 26th year of his age.

SHARWOOD.—On Saturday, the 21st instant, of disease contracted from exposure in the field, Captain DENDY SHARWOOD, of Company C, One-Hundred-and Eighteenth (Corn Exchange) Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 47th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

A. ORTMAYER. W. V. KAY. W. H. TURNER.

A. ORTMAYER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS on hand and made to order.

No. 44 LAKE STREET,
Up Stairs. Chicago.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1863.

THE DEPARTMENT will until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, New York; and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers, and deck plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers, and deck plating, and may be for one or more vessels; but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel, that is, the deck plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought-iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the size given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT-IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one-half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought-iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz:

1	plate	18	feet			long by	39	inches wide
23	"	15				"	39	"
1	"	10	feet	6	inches	long by	33	inches wide
24	"	15	"		"	"	33	"
2	"	16	"	2	"	"	26	"
1	"	16	"	2	"	"	39	"
54	"	7	"	7	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6¼	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	6	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	5¾	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	5½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	5¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	5	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	4½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	4	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	1¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	0½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	0¼	"	"	45	"
10	"	7	"			"	45	"
2	"	10	"			"	26	"
1	"	10	"	2	"	"	32	"

The whole of the side armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New York, Navy Yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy Yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(LATE BROWN'S,)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STREETS.,

WASHINGTON CITY.

A. R. POTTS, PROPRIETOR.

REVERE HOUSE,

BOWDOIN SQUARE,

and

TREMONT HOUSE,

cor. of Tremont and Beacon streets, BOSTON.

The most centrally located First Class Hotels in this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thorough manner, and for luxurious comfort and sumptuous living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Paran Stevens having retired from active business, they are now under the superintendence of

BINGHAM, WRISLEY & CO.

ASTOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Broadway,
NEW YORK.

TREMONT HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Situated on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

(Rebuilt, re-modeled and refurnished in 1862.)

It contains all the modern improvements, and is one of the best appointed Hotels in the country.

This Hotel is a favorite resort of the officers of the Army and Navy, and for SOLID COMFORT and SUMPTUOUS LIVING is unsurpassed by any in the Northwest.

GAGE & DRAKE, Proprietors.

BURNET HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

S. P. SAUNDERS & CO.,
Proprietors.

The Burnet House has been thoroughly repaired, papered and painted this season, and the proprietors propose, by attention to business, to merit and obtain the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a liberal traveling public.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,

MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS.

EMERSON & SILVER,

OFFICE 447 BROOME ST., 2d door west of Broadway,
FACTORY, TRENTON, N. J.

Manufacturers of Rich Presentation and Masonic Regulation Swords, Fine Spurs, Belts, Jewels, Flags, Banners, &c., &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make every part within our own establishment, and are constantly getting up new and superior designs. Over 39,000 swords made for the U. S. Government since the war.

H. R. CABEREY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

SWORDS, BELTS and SASHES in great variety, GOLD and SILVER EMBROIDERY, of every description and quality; MILITARY GOODS, of the finest quality; PRESENTATION SWORDS, of original design, made to order at the shortest notice; WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY

OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NEW YORK COUNTY

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

Office 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED!!!

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY—cash down......... $300 00
STATE BOUNTY.................$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY—to
new Recruits........................ 302 00
Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers.........100 00— 477 00

Total.......................................$777 00

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
} County Com.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New York, Nov. 16, 1863.

LARRABEE & NORTH,

174 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

MILITARY GOODS.

Fine Gold Embroidery,
Presentation, Dress and Service

SWORDS AND SABRES.

Fine Cutlery, Pistols, Infantry Trimmings, Buttons &c.

MILITARY SADDLERY.

JOHN NORGROVE,

6 Tremont Building, Dearborn-st.,

Between Lake and Randolph-sts., CHICAGO.

Manufactures and has constantly on hand a large variety of Military Saddles, Bridles, Sword Belts, Pistol Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Medical Saddle Bags, &c.

N. B.—A large assortment of Solid Leather Trunks, Valises, &c., on hand.

UNION MILITARY BRASS Works,

247 and 249 West Fifth st.,

CINCINNATI, O.

WM. POWELL & CO., Proprietors.

ARMY SPURS.

75 varieties of Brass, Steel, Silver and Gold Plated Spurs. The largest and cheapest assortment of Army Spurs in the United States can be found at this Establishment. Also, Mexican, California and Victoria Spurs, Sword Belts, Sword Swivel Hooks, Stirrups, Bits, Rosettes, Hearts, Holster Ends, Bar Buckles, Bridle Tips, Tree Moulding, Mounting for Infantry and Cavalry Equipments, &c., &c., &c.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

COL. WM. W. TOMPKINS

Continues Military Instruction at his Institute,

48 and 50 East Thirty-second street,

(Next Fourth Avenue, West,) NEW YORK.

Open daily, 3½ to 10½ P. M.

Evening classes arranged for the accommodation of pupils. Citizens and Officers of Militia Corps prepared for Instructors and commands in each arm of the service.

TERMS.—For a Course of Infantry instruction, 30 lessons, $15; for a Course of Cavalry or Artillery Instruction, 35 lessons, $20. Payable at commence't.

* Including a thoro course of the broadsword.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED!!

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

75,000 WATCHES, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, Vest, Guard and Neck chains, Chatelaine Chains and Pins, Engraved Bracelets, Engraved Spring Lockets, Seal Stone Rings, California Rings, Chased Rings, Masonic Rings and Pins, Gent's California Diamond Pins, California Diamond Ear Drops, Beautiful sets of Jewelry, New Styles Studs and Buttons, etc., worth $400,000—to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send $1, take the article or not.

Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2: thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for $1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or either Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved upon it.

Address S. M. WARD & CO.,
Box 4876, New York. 208 BROADWAY.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

MR. B. S. OSBON'S LECTURE,

"OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INVITATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1863.

B. S. OSBON, Esq.:—

SIR—Knowing your intimate knowledge of the history of iron-clad ship-building in this country, and also of your extended experience in the several engagements on the Ogeechie river, last Winter, in the Monitor battery *Montauk*, under Captain John L. Worden, and feeling that a lecture on your experience and observations would not only be very interesting, but would give to the public a more defined and popular knowledge of the important subject of iron-clads, showing, as it would, the great resources of this country, and the many interesting facts connected with the rise and progress of the system of plating vessels of war—we respectfully request that you name a time and place to deliver such a lecture.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral F. H. GREGORY,
Admiral H. PAULDING,
Commodore WM. RADFORD,
Captain JOHN L. WORDEN,
Captain MELANCTHON SMITH,
Commander J. P. SANFORD,
Lieut.-Commander D. B. HARMONY,
Naval Constructor D. F. DELANO,

J. ERICSSON, G. W. QUINTARD,
WILLIAM C. WEBB, JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
NOVELTY IRON WORKS, J. ENGLIS & SON,
J. SIMONSON, T. F. ROWLAND,
HENRY STEERS, J. S. UNDERHILL,
TAGNOT, DALLY & CO., C. H. DELAMATER,
C. S. BUSHNELL, SECOR & CO.,
LAZELL, PERKINS & CO., WM. PERINE,
J. W. CORLIES & CO., M. F. MERITT,
and others.

MR. OSBON'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

Admirals FARRAGUT, GREGORY, PAULDING, Captain J. ERICSSON, and others:—

GENTLEMEN—Yours of the 7th is before me, and in compliance with your kind request, I have the honor to name Niblo's Saloon as the place, and Wednesday evening, December 2, 1863, as the time, to deliver a lecture on our iron-clad navy.

Truly yours, B. S. OSBON.

The Lecture will be profusely illustrated by numerous original Plans and Drawings and by the

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of iron-clad batteries, kindly loaned for this occasion by Messrs. Secor & Co., of Jersey City, and J. S. Underhill, Esq., of Greenpoint.

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The tickets for Mr. Osbon's lecture may be obtained at the music stores or at the door.

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Army and Navy, and to the dissemination of correct Military Information.

The Army and Navy Journal is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the Journal will contain from week to week:

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the Journal complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and ward-room. The Journal is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the Journal early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the Army and Navy Journal has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General George G. Meade.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 14th, 1863.

W. C. Church, Esq., 192 Broadway—

Dear Sir:—I have received several numbers of the Army and Navy Journal, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, *Department of Susquehannah*

"It would seem that the country requires such a paper and I trust it will meet with such success as to secure the very best talent, military and naval, in the Republic. A work of the kind—one that shall be a standard—has been needed. My best wishes are with all connected with the enterprise."

From Major-General W. H. French, *Commanding 3d Army Corps.*

"To say that the Army and Navy Journal is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General G. H. Thomas, *Commanding 14th Army Corps*

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the Army and Navy Journal to officers in my portion of the Army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands"

From Major-General James S. Negley, *Second Division 14th Army Corps.*

"You possess my personal and official interest in your enterprise. Whatever contributes to the efficiency or success of the Army has my friendly consideration."

From Prof. H. Coppee, *University of Pennsylvania.*

"A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure; but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new, and yet practical—its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper, and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service."

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press, we have room only for the following:

The Army and Navy Journal is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers; and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest. Its articles are from the pens of students of military science, Army and Navy officers, and professors in our Military and Naval academies. Its proprietor is Capt. W. C. Church, lately of Major-General Casey's staff, and its publisher is D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.—*New York Times.*

From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

(Nor'wester).

The new Army and Navy Journal has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited, and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Its subscription list has already attained to a very respectable number of thousands, and the paper has every prospect of reaching a degree of prosperity equal to its great deserts. Among its contributors are many of our Military and Naval heroes of highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt. Civilians who wish to be even with the events now on the double quick throughout the land—as well as persons of military tastes—must soon discover that the Army and Navy Journal is among the indispensables of the day.

The terms of the paper are Five Dollars a year,—payable in advance. It is published in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper. This will furnish a yearly volume of over 800 pages, filled with information of indispensable importance to every soldier or sailor ambitious of improvement in his profession, as well as to every man desirous of taking an intelligent view of the military operations now absorbing universal attention. Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the United States Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the

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FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS

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CITY OF NEW YORK,

that the

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the

ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,

BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION

AT THIS OFFICE,

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 3 P.M.,

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

from the date hereof, Sundays excepted; and that, for the

FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING

APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED

by me at this office daily, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., relative to any

ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.

ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING

and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

S. P. GILBERT,

Assessor Thirty-second District,

State of New York.

Dated at No. 130 Broadway, this 13th day of November, 1863.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

The undersigned, as General Subscription Agent, is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the sale of this popular Loan, and TEN DAYS public notice will be given of discontinuance.

About two hundred millions remain unsold, and this amount is scarcely sufficient to furnish a basis for the circulation of the National Banking Associations now being formed in every part of the Country. But a short time must elapse before this loan is wholly absorbed, the demand from Europe—Germany especially—being quite active.

As it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports, internal revenues, and in the issue of interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is nearly certain that it will not be necessary for him, for a long time to come, to issue further permanent Loans, the interest and principal of which are payable in Gold.

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JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,

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SALE OF LANDS FOR UNPAID DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that the several Tracts or Lots of Land situated in the State of South Carolina, hereinafter described, have become forfeited to the United States, by reason of the non-payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled, "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, and an act entitled, "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and that the same will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the Custom-House building, at Port Royal, Hilton Head Island, St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, and State aforesaid; and that the sale of the same will be continued from day to day until all of said Lots and Tracts of Land are finally disposed of.

The following is a description of said lands forfeited as aforesaid, together with the valuation of the same, and the amount of the quota of said tax and penalty charged upon each of said Tracts or Lots of Land respectively:

HILTON HEAD Island, St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina.

No. 1. "*The Point,*" including "Bob Island," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Elliott; bounded north and northeast by Broad River, southeast and south by Fish Island, southwest by Seabrook, and northwest by Skull Creek.

No. 2, "*Pine Lands,*" owner or owners unknown; bounded by "the Point," "Fish Hall," "Grass Lawn," "Cherry Hill," "Marshland," "Honey Horn," "Fairfield," "Cotton Hope," and "Seabrook."

No. 3. "*Fish Hall,*" said to be, or to have been owned by General Drayton; bounded northeast by Broad River, southeast by Coggins Point and Springfield, southwest by Grass Lawn, northwest and north by "the Point."

No. 4, "*Coggins Point*" and "*Springfield,*" said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Pope; bounded northeast by Broad River, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Grass Lawn, and northwest by Fish Hall.

No. 5. "*Grass Lawn,*" said to be, or to have been owned by Richard Pope; bounded northeast by Springfield and Fish Hall, northwest by Pine Lands, southwest by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

No. 6. "*Matthew's Land,*" sometimes called "Number Four," said to be, or to have been owned by Frank Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Marshland and Chaplin, northwest by Cherry Hill.

No. 7. "*Cherry Hill*" said to be, or to have been owned by Mrs. Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southwest by Marshland, and northwest by Pine Lands.

No. 8. "*Marshland and Chaplin,*" said to be, or to have been owned by Jas. Wells; bounded northeast by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, northwest by Pine Lands, and southwest by Gardner and Lemington.

No. 9. "*Gardner,*" said to be, or to have been owned by Stoney; bounded northeast by Marshland, southeast by Broad Creek, southwest by Otter Hole, and northwest by Honey Horn.

No. 10. "*Lemington,*" said to be, or to have been owned by Joseph Pope; bounded northeast by Chaplin, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Hill Place, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 11. "*Hill Place,*" said to be, or to have been lands of Samuel Lawton; bounded northeast by Lemington, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Brickyard, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 12. "*Brickyard,*" said to be, or to have been lands of Finklin; bounded northeast by Hill Place, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Possum Point, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 13. "*Possum Point,*" said to be, or to have been lands of Wells; bounded northeast by Brickyard, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest and south by Point Comfort, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 14. "*Point Comfort,*" said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Pope and by Baynard; bounded northeast and north by Possum Point, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Lawton Place, and north and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 15. "*Lawton Place,*" said to be, or to have been lands of Mrs. Lawton; bounded north and northeast by Point Comfort, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Braddock's Point, and northwest by Broad Creek and Calibogue Sound.

No. 16. "*Braddock's Point,*" said to be, or to have been owned by Baynard, and formerly by John Stoney; bounded north and northeast by Lawton Place, southeast and south by the Atlantic Ocean, west and northwest by Calibogue Sound.

No. 17. "*Spanish Wells,*" said to be, or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by a creek called by some "Muddy Creek," letting in east from Mackay's Creek, opposite the mouth of May River, easterly by Muddy Creek Place, southerly by Broad Creek, and west by Calibogue Sound, or as sometimes called, "Spanish Wells River."

No. 18. "*Muddy Creek Place,*" said to be, or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by the creek called by some Muddy Creek, easterly by Otter Hole, southerly by Broad Creek, and westerly by Spanish Wells.

No. 19. "*Otter Hole,*" said to be, or to have been land of Stuart, and formerly of Stoney; bounded northerly by Honey Horn, easterly by Gardner, southerly by Broad Creek, and westerly by Muddy Creek.

No. 20. "*Honey Horn,*" said to be, or to have been Graham's, and formerly Stoney's; bounded northerly by Jarvis Creek, Fairfield, and Pine Lands, northeast and easterly by Seabrook, Pine Lands and Marshland, southerly by Otter Hole and Gardner, and westerly by marshes extending to Mackay's Creek.

No. 21, "*Jenkins' Island,*" including "Hog Island," said to be, or to have been Frank Pope's island; bounded north by Skull Creek, east by Fairfield, south by Jarvis Creek, and west by Mackay's Creek.

No. 22. "*Fairfield,*" said to have been the plantation of Dr. George Stoney; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast and north by Cotton Hope, southerly by Honey Horn, westerly by Jenkins' Island.

No. 23. "*Cotton Hope,*" said to be, or to have been William Pope's; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast by Seabrook, southerly and southwest by Fairfield.

No. 24. "*Seabrook,*" including lands formerly owned by Wallace, Talbaird, Fyler and Currel, said to be, or to have been more recently owned by Seabrook; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast by "the Point," southeast by Pine Lands, and southwest by Cotton Hope and Honey Horn.

"*Pinckney Island,*" St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina; bounded west and northwest by Mackay's Creek, northeast by Broad River, southeast by Skull Creek.

	Acres more or less.	*Valuation.*	*Tax.*	*Penalty.*	*Amount.*
No. 1	1000	$4000	$80 00	$40 00	$120 00
" 2	1000	4000	60 00	40 00	100 00
" 3	1300	5200	104 00	52 00	156 00
" 4	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
" 5	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 6	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 7	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 8	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 9	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 10	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 11	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 12	1100	4400	68 00	44 00	132 00
" 13	1000	4000	60 00	40 00	120 00
" 14	1000	4000	80 10	40 00	120 00
" 15	1800	7200	144 00	72 00	216 00
" 16	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 17	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 18	700	2800	56 00	28 00	84 00
" 19	900	3600	72 00	30 00	108 00
" 20	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	100 00
" 21	300	1200	24 00	12 00	30 00
" 22	350	1400	28 00	14 00	42 00
" 23	400	1600	34 00	10 00	48 00
" 24	1500	6000	120 00	60 00	180 00
Pinckney Island	2000	8000	160 00	80 00	240 00

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
Direct Tax Commissioners,
For the District of South Carolina.

Port Royal, October 31, 1863.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 10; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot R in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 80; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,

U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New York,
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864; That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New York, daily, (Sundays excepted), from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WEST CHESTER.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

—This Academy is chartered by the Legislature, with the following Board of Trustees:

HON. JAMES POLLOCK, President; CAPT. WM. APPLE, Vice-President; WM. E. BARBER, Esq., Secretary; JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., Treasurer; Revs. Richard Newton, D. D., Benj. Wallace, D. D.; Hons. Oswald Thompson, Charles O'Neil; Col. D. B. Hinman; James L. Claghorn, Geo. P. Russell, Jos. B. Townsend, Charles E. Dungan, Wm. L. Springs, Geo. L. Farrell, Theodore Hyatt, Esqrs.

It provides Primary, Scientific, Collegiate and Military Departments of Study, all of which are now in operation, under thoroughly competent Professors. The accommodations for Cadets are of the most approved kind. The discipline is strictly military. Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious instruction of Cadets. The Academy is furnished by the State with a Battery of Brass Guns for the Artillery Drill. For Circulars apply to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy, West Chester, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 2d day of December next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.:—

CLASS NO. 1.

14,000 yards Sky Blue Kearsey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kearsey, all wool free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard.
150 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

9,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,000 Grey Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh eleven ounces per yard.
10,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons).
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,500 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons (eagle).
100 gross Vest Buttons (eagle).
1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,400 sets Epaulette Bullion for privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums, tenor, complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Batter Drum Heads.
30 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snares.
30 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern

CLASS NO. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO

1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
400 Musket Slings.

CLASS NO.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch coats, sergeants', corporals', musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats, woolen and linen pants, flannel and linen shirts, drawers, flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

E. F., Witness. ———, 1863.

I hereby certify that the above-named ———, are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge. United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1864," and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. By E. D. HUDSON, M. D., New York, Astor Place,

Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY AND GRAHAM,

19 MAIDEN LANE AND 22 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

31 RUE DU CHATEAU D'EAU, PARIS, AND SANDS STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Dealers in ARMS, PISTOLS, and MILITARY GOODS. A general assortment of PRESENTATION ARTICLES, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword Knots, Gold Embroidered Belts, Solid Silver Spurs, Gauntlets, Field Glasses, and Embroideries.

PRESENTATION SWORDS of original designs constantly on hand, and made to order.

A full assortment of FIELD GLASSES. Horse equipments of every description.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, &C.

375 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to putting up all kinds of Liquors for

HOSPITALS, ARMY AND NAVY PURPOSES.

WARNOCK & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY

HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, AND EMBROIDERIES,

as per Regulation, 510 Broadway,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. NEW YORK.

☞ A complete assortment of Ladies' Fine Furs.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO THE *PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS* OF THIS STATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, by the COMMON COUNCIL of the CITY of NEW YORK, that an ELECTION will be held in the several ELECTION DISTRICTS of the various Wards of said City on the

FIRST TUESDAY of DECEMBER next, (being the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER, 1863.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election, are the following:

A Mayor, in the place of George Opdyke.

A Civil Justice, for the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Wards.

A Police Justice, for the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Wards.

A Civil Justice, for the Second District, comprising the 4th, 6th and 14th Wards.

A Civil Justice, for the Third District, comprising the 8th and 9th Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Third District, comprising the 8th and 9th Wards.

A Civil Justice, for the Fourth District, comprising the 10th, 16th and 17th Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Fourth District, comprising the 10th, 16th and 17th Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the 7th, 11th and 13th Wards.

A Police Justice for the Fifth District comprising the 7th, 11th and 13th Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the 18th and 21st Wards.

A Police Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the 18th and 21st Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

A Police Justice, for the Eight District, comprising the 16th and 20th Wards.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, viz.: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools, for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools, for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools, for each Ward.

By order of the Common Council,

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

New York, November 12, 1863.

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

BARREL, 24 IN. WEIGHT, ONLY 5¼ POUNDS, 44-100ths CAL. 28 LONG BULLETS TO POUND.

Warranted superior to any gun in use for Accuracy, Range and Rapidity of discharge. These rifles are now in use in the 7th and 8th Regiments of Kentucky and the 6th Ohio Cavalry.

AUTOMATIC SPRING SADDLE AND BODY HOLSTERS AND COPPER CARTRIDGE BOXES.

Made under letters patent.

We furnish Presentation Swords at 10 per cent. Commission on maker's prices.

Pistols, Swords, Sashes and Ammunition, at wholesale. B. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

No. 8 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Deiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

E. OWEN & SON,

MILITARY AND NAVAL

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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Bet. 14TH and 15TH STS.,

E. OWEN. S. W. OWEN. WASHINGTON, D. C.

("ESTABLISHED IN 1841.")

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,

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Between Ninth and Tenth sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Have always on hand a large stock of MILITARY AND NAVAL CLOTHING. Also, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Shoulder Straps, Laces, &c., &c.

P. S.—As we keep one of the largest STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city, we would respectfully solicit a call from Army and Navy Officers. SUTLERS TREATED LIBERALLY.

MILITARY GOODS.

E. R. BOWEN,

20 Clark street, corner of Lake street,

(Over U. S. Express Office), CHICAGO, ILL.

Swords,	Revolvers,
Cartridges,	Rifles,
Belts,	Sashes,
Hats,	Caps,
Gauntlets,	Flags,
Shoulder Straps,	Haversacks,
&c.,	&c.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA GOODS.

The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices.

J. M. MIGEOD,

(Established 1835,)

No. 27 South Eighth Street,

Entrance on Jayne St., formerly Lodge Alley, PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturer of every description of Military Equipments, Sword Belts, Pistol Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Bridles, Saddle-Cloths, &c. Medical Saddle-Bags, Chests, Trunks and Valises constantly on hand in great variety. Goods made to order.

☞ All orders by mail promptly filled.

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SILAS F. MILLER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of Army and Navy Officers, and the travelling public generally, to this well-known house, still under the superintendence of the popular Capt. Miller, who gives his personal attention to the business, and spares no efforts on his part, or his attendants, to add to the comfort of his guests.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.—List of proposals made to the Office of Construction under the Treasury Department, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st inst.

T. Edward Clarke, proposes to furnish for the use of the Treasury Extension Building, Washington 50,000 feet one inch white pine common callings, good quality, at $35 50 per M feet.

MILITARY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntletts,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons,
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.

Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by A. W. POLLARD & CO., No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

M. D. WAUD & CO.,

193 Washington street, Boston,

Invite the attention of the Military Public to their complete assortment of all articles, including an entire outfit for ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS.

The only store in this city *exclusively* for the sale of Military Goods, Camp Setts, Army Valises, Camp Cots and Stools. Presentation Swords of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Also Wholesale Agents for the Ridgewood Smoking Case and Tobacco.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

342 and 344 Broadway,

Manufacturers of Saddlery and Military Equipments, have opened a Retail Department in connection with their Wholesale establishment, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

MILITARY SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, SPURS, BITS, BELTS, HAVERSACKS, ARMY BLANKETS, &c.

SMITH'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING CARBINE.

The best, simplest, strongest, most accurate and effective Cavalry arm in the service.

Can be fired ten times per minute; will throw a ball over one mile.

Manufactured and for sale by POULTNEY & TRIMBLE, Baltimore, Md.

BALL, BLACK & COMPANY,

565 and 567 Broadway, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers and Importers of

MILITARY GOODS.

FINE PRESENTATION SWORDS constantly on hand, and made to order, which, in style of finish, and elegance of design, are unsurpassed.

REGULATION SWORDS for the Army and Navy. EPAULETTES, SASHES, BELTS, EMBROIDERY, &c. REGIMENTAL STANDARDS, NATIONAL ENSIONS, GUIDONS and FLAGS, Of Every Style. Designs furnished, and Orders promptly executed.

HORSTMANN BROTHERS & CO.,

Fifth and Cherry sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS,

Staff, Field, and Line Officers' Equipments, on hand, or made to order in an elegant style.

CONSISTING OF

Sashes, Belts, Cords, Swords, Spurs, Buttons, Sword Knots, Epaulettes, Bindings, Shoulder Straps, Facing Cloths, Embroideries. Presentation Swords, COLT'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

Navy and Marine Officers supplied with everything for their Equipment, such as Chapeaus Caps, Passants, Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, &c. Also, Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons, Standards, etc., etc.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 & 552 Broadway, New York.

DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,

Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL or CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS,

418 Arch street, PHILADELPHIA.

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, and everything necessary for the complete outfit of Army and Navy officers; Banners, Regimental and Company Flags. A liberal discount to the trade.

SMITH & SPALDING,

(Late James S. Smith,)

Nos. 15 Dutch-st., 564 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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Manufacturers of and dealers in

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Cords, Spurs, Caps, Hats, and in fact, everything required by the Officers of the Army and Navy.

Medals, Checks, Stamping and Press Work, done at short notice.

Sole manufacturers of James S. Smith's Patent Metalic Shoulder Straps, in imitation of embroidery.

☞ Trade Supplied. ☜

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SWORDS, REVOLVERS, EMBROIDERIES, DIAMONDS,

WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER WARE.

PALMERS & BACHELDERS,

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MILITARY DEPOT,

STADERMAN & SHAPTER

292 BROADWAY, corner READE STREET, N. Y.,

Manufacturers and Importers of every description of MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS,

Swords, Belts and Sashes in great variety. Gold and Silver embroidery of every description and quality. Military Trimmings of the finest manufacture and importation. PRESENTATION SWORDS of original designs, made to order at the shortest notice. TRADE SUPPLIED.

SEEBASS BROTHERS,

294 Broadway, near Reade St., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers and Importers of

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

The cheapest place for

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES AND EMBROIDERY.

Metal Goods of every description.

We manufacture our own goods and fill orders promptly.

MILITARY DEPOT.

BENT & BUSH,

cor. Court and Washington streets, BOSTON,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description of MILITARY GOODS, consisting of Caps, Belts, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword-knots, Embroidered Shoulder-straps and Cap Ornaments, and every variety of Staff, Field and Line Officers Equipments.

Officers of the Army and Navy, visiting Boston, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

SWORD MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., SANSOM STREET HALL, Sansom street, above Sixth, PHILADELPHIA—Manufacturers of Fine Swords of every description, and dealers in every variety of Military Goods, viz: Sashes, Belts, Sword-knots, Badges, &c. Staff, Field and Line Officers' Swords, for infantry and cavalry, also Navy Swords All our swords tested, and manufactured from all the Celebrated imported Blades. Blades from Solingen, Damascus & Harrison, of London. Also all the home fabricants' Blades, Collins', Emerson's and Silvers. Army and Navy Officers and Sutlers supplied by express.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES.

The subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior glasses, introduced by them, and adopted as standard instruments in the Signal Department of the U. S. Army.

They likewise manufacture optical and mathematical instruments of every description.

BECKEL BROTHERS, Opticians, 199 Broadway.

MILITARY GOODS.

W. J. SYMS & BROTHERS,

300 Broadway, New York.

Importers and Manufacturers of PRESENTATION SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, EPAULETTES, GUNS, PISTOLS, AND REVOLVERS.

Every article in the military line, wholesale and retail.

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,

Solicitors of Claims and Patents, and Attorneys at Law. Offices—476 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C., and 2 Park Place, New York City.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor, Brooklyn; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New York City; Hon. John Goodwin, M. C., Maine; Hon. Thomas M. Edwards, M. C., N. H.; Hon. Edward H. Rollins, M. C., N. H.; Hon. John F. Potter, M. C., Wisconsin; Hon. Z. Chandler, M. C., Michigan; Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, M. C., Minnesota; Hon. Francis W. Kellogg, M. C., Illinois.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS,

United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, United States Coupons of 1881,

United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and Northern Cities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par. Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York exclusively on commission.

RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., Bankers, 352 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

FRICK'S UNITED STATES

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

Commissioner for all the States.

Established in 1846.

Bounty, Pay, Pension and Prize Money Office. JOHN H. FRICK,

Office, No. 223 Dock St., op. Exchange, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Pension, Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, Claims, For Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Mothers, Orphans, Sisters, Widows, and others, promptly collected. CHARGES MODERATE.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over

FOUR THOUSAND

different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz.:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brigadier-Generals,	127 Divines,
250 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Officers of the Navy,	46 Prominent Women,

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.

INCLUDING RE-PRODUCTIONS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, STATUES, &c.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp.

An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail, *free*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

The smaller kind can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully, and returned uninjured.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P.M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

CLASS I. White Oak for Gun Carriages.
CLASS II. White Pine and White Wood.
CLASS III. White Ash and Hickory.
CLASS IV. Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the Navy Yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine; but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each Navy Yard.

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H. A. WISE. Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

TWO campaigns by the two great armies of the East and the West have, since the date of our last issue, come to a close. General GRANT has ended his superb offensive movement by the complete expulsion of the army of BRAGG from his front; and by the sharp pursuit of the rebels, converted their retreat into an utter rout. The Army of the Potomac has made another of its incomprehensible promenades, and has drawn back with a view of going into winter quarters.

After the carrying of the main rebel position on Mission Ridge, on Monday the 23rd, the pursuit was promptly continued to Ringgold, where BRAGG attempted to make a stand with his broken and demoralized battalions. The Union advance having come up with the rebels at this point, they were dislodged from their position and retreated in disorder beyond Dalton, Ga. The pursuit, which was continued during Thursday and Friday, in several lines, and wherever the enemy was to be found, stands out as the first example we have had during the war of a vigorous following-up of the enemy, and the conversion of a defeat into a rout. All the characteristics of utter demoralization, as marked as are to be met with in military history, were displayed by the rebels on the run before the Union pursuers. Writes an eye-witness: "Whenever "we reach portions of the rebel army in arms, they "instantly throw them down and scatter like frighten-"ed sheep, leaving all their stragglers near by, their "large number of discontented who desire to be taken "in, and their wounded in our hands. They also, in "the same manner, abandon their artillery, ammuni-"tion and transportation wagons, caissons, knapsacks, "and everything that can possibly impede their "flight." Of course it was impossible to continue the pursuit any great length of time, as the rebels destroyed all bridges, etc. in their rear. Accordingly, on Saturday, General GRANT's forces were drawn in for the purpose of taking up the new position gained.

No authentic estimate of the losses in the series of engagements has yet been made. Prisoners still come, and the number already foots up seven thousand. Fifty pieces of artillery, and seven thousand stand of arms have also been taken. Our total casualties, it is estimated, will not exceed four thousand.

The tone of the rebel press is very bitter and gloomy with reference to the disaster in Tennessee, and the demand for the removal of BRAGG rises to a universal clamor. He is charged with utter incompetency. The *Enquirer* says that "the country looked for "defeat and expected disaster;" and the *Examiner* declares that BRAGG "is maintained in his important "position by Mr. DAVIS against the judgment and "protest of both army and country;" that "neither "troops nor officers have confidence in him," and that "he has lost battle after battle by a faulty "arrangement of his troops and want of military "talent."

THE latest intelligence from Chattanooga is of a nature to intimate that General GRANT has hardly yet closed the campaign. All military intelligence from that point was put under the ban. BRAGG is reported to have been reinforced by JOE JOHNSTON'S force. Considerable obscurity still continues to shroud the movements of the column under LONGSTREET lately besieging Knoxville. It is understood that General BRAGG, on the 26th, sent him an order to fall back and form a junction with his (BRAGG'S force); but all the indications go to show that the exigencies of the situation, exposing him to destruction or capture by GRANT should he attempt to do so, have compelled him to head in the other direction, and that he is now seeking, by a march up the valley of Virginia, to reach the army of General LEE. A vigorous pursuit has been instituted. All the forces at Cumberland Gap left that point on the 30th inst., under the direction of General FOSTER, with the view, if possible, to intercept LONGSTREET; and General BURNSIDE is closely pushing the enemy's rear. Reinforcements under General GORDON GRANGER had been forwarded to General BURNSIDE, and are supposed to have reached him by this time. LONGSTREET has a march of one hundred and thirty miles before he can be supplied by rail.

THE Army of the Potomac, which set out a week ago with high hopes of a vigorous campaign, has returned to the place whence it went without delivering battle to the enemy. The crossing of the Rapidan having been effected on Thursday week, the Army was thrown forward, and found the enemy encamped on the left bank of Mine Run. This proved to be an exceedingly strong position, being covered in front by an impassable marsh, and further protected artificially by earthworks, rifle-pits and abattis. During Saturday and Sunday General MEADE and his Corps Commanders were engaged in devising means to oust the enemy from his position. It had been demonstrated that he was too strongly posted to warrant a direct assault on his works, even if the assailants should outnumber him two to one. It was finally determined that General WARREN should attack and turn the enemy's right wing at three o'clock in the afternoon. The fifth and sixth corps, under SYKES and SEDGWICK, were, at the same time, to attack his left, while the third and first corps were to make a demonstration upon his centre. The reserves of artillery had all been brought forward, and positioned ready for action; but, for some reason, General WARREN failed to connect, and night slipped in upon us, all drawn up in line of battle. That night a change was made in the programme. General WARREN did not deem his force adequate to the task of turning the enemy's right, so he was still further reinforced by two divisions of the third corps, under Generals CARR and PRINCE, while BIRNEY, with his division of the same corps, was to support the artillery.

Eight o'clock of Monday morning was then set as the hour at which the attack should be made. Accordingly at that hour vigorous artillery firing was commenced; but after continuing for an hour, it was silenced by orders from headquarters. No further operations were attempted, and, on Tuesday, the Army withdrew and repassed the Rapidan by Germania and Culpepper Fords, and resumed its old front on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. No adequate reason is assigned for this conduct, which is, to us, quite incomprehensible; and this last campaign is certainly the most fruitless that has yet been undertaken. Our losses are sixty killed and five hundred and forty wounded and missing.

WITH reference to Charleston, there appears to be every indication that operations are ended, and it is in vain any longer to indulge in the delusion of a speedy attack. General GILLMORE, in reducing the works on Morris Island and battering down Fort Sumter, has done all that could possibly be expected of him. This being done, it remained for the iron-clads to enter the harbor and assail the interior defences. We confess we have ceased to hope that this will be even attempted. In saying this we have no intention of fixing any blame on Admiral DAHLGREN, for he knows better than we the instruments with which he has to work: we simply announce the fact, and state it as our opinion that nothing further will be done before Charleston.

THE FAMOUS TRIANGLE.

ALL the world has heard much of the famous Quadrilateral in Northern Italy, in which "the elbows of the "Mincio" played so important a part. Ever since the days of Transpadine and Cispadine Gaul, it has displayed most magical geometric qualities, refusing to come under the rules and axioms which EUCLID and LEGENDRE lay down for such figures. Nature made its sides and diagonals when it "clove the earth with "rivers;" and new generations of soldiers guard it according to Nature's organic laws.

But, in that country of tumbling ridges and serpentine streams around Chattanooga, is a famous triangle, made, indeed, by art, but its lines and angles based upon nature. We refer to the railroad triangle, of which a point just in front of Chattanooga is at one angle, and Cleveland and Dalton occupy the other two. The country is broken up in all directions by the East and West Chickamauga Creeks, and the more northern tributaries of the Tennessee; by Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, and numerous other colossal *tumuli*, and so these railroads mark the principal routes of communication, especially for large armies. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes from Chattanooga to Cleveland, the East Tennessee and Georgia from Chattanooga to Dalton, while the distance from Dalton to Cleveland, completing the triangle, is traversed by the Western and Atlantic. Supposing the rebel dépôt of supplies to be further south at Atlanta, Dalton and Cleveland have both been very important *entrepôts*, and moreover gave to the rebels a still uninterrupted communication from BRAGG to LONGSTREET, who had invested BURNSIDE. LONGSTREET drew his supplies directly from Cleveland, and thus the railroad from that to Dalton was a capital base of battle operations against Chattanooga. As nothing is stronger than its weakest point, if our army pierces this battle line at any point, the whole must fall; Dalton and Cleveland, now inter-isolated, must be abandoned; the rebel armies of BRAGG and LONGSTREET, and, of course, of LEE, are separated from each other, except by difficult, tedious circuitous routes, and the rebellion is fairly cut in two. *Its* back-bone, we believe, was broken some time since; *this* process will sever the integuments, by which it *only* hangs together, and then, unless it be endowed with polypus vitality, it must soon die.

When BRAGG abandons Dalton, he cannot stop short of Atlanta, where three railroads unite to form by their junction, so to speak, the Western and Atlantic Railroad. This is a most important point indeed, but if he had not "grape" enough to defend the redoubtable and famous triangle, even "a little more" will not save Atlanta; and after that comes "the jumping off "place."

MILITARY PROPRIETIES AND AMENITIES.

MILITARY like civil life has its habits and customs, its *convenances*, to use an expressive French word, without which it would degenerate into an unmitigated despotism. These softening features, in a necessarily stern code, throw over military life an influence acknowledged by some of the best judges of manners among civilians. CHESTERFIELD, in one of his celebrated letters to his son, speaks of the camp as the best school for the acquirement of courtesy of bearing, placing it, in this respect, before the Court; and BYRON, in speaking of certain characteristic features, which he terms "the *salt* of society and the seasoning of composition," says: "If I were asked to define what this gentlemanliness is, I "should say that it is only to be defined by *examples*—of "those who have it, and those who have it not. In *life*, I "should say that most *military* men have it." It is to be regretted that what adds so great a charm to daily social intercourse among military men could not take a deeper hold, and control the unfortunate bickerings and the mischievous consequences to which they sometimes give rise, growing out of individual ambition and personal rivalries. These troubles are to be met with in the military services of all nations; and not a few examples might be cited of their detrimental effects upon the public interests. Even the overshadowing influence of NAPOLEON was not able to keep them under among his own marshals; who, as in the case of MURAT and NEY before ULM, sometimes broke out into violent personal altercations in his presence; and sometimes—like BERNADOTTE at the battle of Auerstadt, who shamefully laid open to defeat and ruin the corps of a man, Marshal DAVOUST, for whom he had a personal hatred—exposed the army itself to great disaster, to gratify personal malice.

Though with a greater stake at issue than was ever before played for by armies, one calling for the merging of every private interest of the man in that of the patriot, we have not altogether escaped the consequences of this evil. Personal ambition and rivalry are so inherent in human nature, that nothing short of a miracle could have secured us from it. Found in every calling of civil life, it would be even wonderful that the soldier, with the keen susceptibilities of personal ambition and professional reputation, should not exhibit it in even a greater degree than men of any other class. There is, however, this distinction to be made; and it should address itself seriously to every officer's conscience. It is this, that whereas professional rivalries in civil life but seldom affect any interests other than those of the parties engaged in them, those among officers having high commands, if pushed beyond legitimate limits, may deeply involve great public interests, as in the example of BERNADOTTE and DAVOUST.

The officer may not only be called upon to suppress the exhibitions of personal rivalries, but, for the good of the service, to descend from a higher to a relatively lower position of command. This, perhaps, is as great a sacrifice as the soldier is ever called upon to make, and therefore should never be exacted by those in supreme command, unless some great exigency demands it. The power to exact this sacrifice must necessarily exist in the military head of every State, for the safety of the State itself. In our own, Congress, by a formal act, has given to the PRESIDENT the power to assign to the command of any army one among several officers of the same grade. One of the most recent foreign examples, where this sacrifice was gracefully made, was that of General CANROBERT before Sebastopol, who not only yielded the chief command to General PELISSIER, but volunteered to take a command under him. The duty of an officer in like case, though a hard one, cannot be mistaken. Private feelings and private interests must give way to those of the public, and of the last the head of the State, who is alone responsible for them, is the judge. The duty of the officer is to submit, and as a patriot, to submit gracefully. It is not only good morality, but good taste and good policy to do so. An officer who under such circumstances conceives himself aggrieved, cannot make a more false and nearly always a more irretrievable step than, as sometimes has happened, to make the public a party to his grievances. A few heated partisans may, in this way, be rallied to his support, but the large thinking portion of the community will place the question upon its true merits—an option to be made between the interests of the public and of the individual; and, unless they believe the head of the State utterly dishonest, however their sympathies may be enlisted on the side of the aggrieved, they will ultimately give their support where the responsibility for the public welfare rests.

While, however, the one party is called upon to make such sacrifices, there is no less an obligation on the other, where no military dereliction is charged, to do every thing that can spare the officer's feelings. NAPOLEON I. was always very careful on this point, and never failed to soften, always by kind words, and frequently by kind acts, blows of this nature. In the campaign against Austria in 1805, requiring a General of great energy and activity to command in Northern Italy, he selected MASSENA, passing over Marshal JOURDAN. The latter, feeling wounded at this preference, wrote a letter of complaint, to which NAPOLEON immediately replied as follows:—

"MY COUSIN—I have received your letter of September "25. It has caused me great pain. It is impossible for me "to be better satisfied than I am with your conduct, or to "have a higher opinion of your talents. If I have sent "MASSENA into Italy, it was because I was forced to yield "to my convictions, that, in conducting a campaign where "there were so many chances and far from the chief of Gov- "ernment, a man of more robust health than you possess, and "who was thoroughly acquainted with the localities, was "necessary there; for events were crowding so fast around us "that it became a necessity to silence all private considera- "tions, and to send into Italy the man best acquainted with "Italy. * * *

"MY DEAR MARSHAL—I can fully enter into your feeling "of mortification. I feel that I have done you a real in- "jury; but be persuaded that it was in spite of myself, and "had circumstances been less urgent, as I flattered myself "they would have been, you would have had this winter be- "fore you to complete the study of the localities; and my "confidence in your talents and in your long experience in "war would have entirely set my mind at rest.

"But you are acquainted with the theatre of operations on "the Rhine; you have met with successes there. In fifteen "or twenty days events will call for new combinations, and "I shall then be able to place you on the scene with which "you are best acquainted, and upon which you can display "your zeal.

"I trust by your answer to this that I shall learn that you "are satisfied with this explanation, and especially that you "have no doubts of my feelings towards you.

"NAPOLEON."

No one knew better than NAPOLEON the soldier's heart, and his management of men, under the circumstances considered, are lessons well worthy of the study of persons holding high responsible powers. He never failed to respond promptly in all cases of wounded feelings or grievances. To Marshal LANNES, whose corps, composed of infantry, was not noticed in orders, through some inadvertence, for the surrender of Stettin, in the campaign of 1806, but the merit given entirely to MURAT's corps of cavalry, he replied, when his attention was called to it: "There is glory enough for "all. Your turn will come some day to have a bulletin en- "tirely to yourself"—words presenting a singular coincidence with those of two great naval heroes. PENNY, who when urged to notice the conduct of an officer that had not been what it ought to have been, said: "Never mind it, "there is glory enough for all." NELSON, who when a captain, upon not being noticed for important services, said: "Never mind, some day I will have a gazette of my own."

SYSTEMS OF FORTIFICATION.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

MANY of our readers, uneducated in the art of fortification, have doubtless been greatly confused, not only by the technical terms employed, but also by the constant allusions to various *national systems*, with not simply specific, but generic differences. Thus we hear of the French system, the Prussian, the Russian, the German. Let us endeavor, with as little technicality as possible, to point out these differences, and to give a general idea of the principal systems. And first of the French system, or what is commonly called the *bastioned front*. We need go no farther back for our illustration than to the trace of VAUBAN, which, although modified and greatly improved, has preserved the same essential outline to our own day. VAUBAN himself was the greatest military engineer known to history. An ornament of the Court of LOUIS XIV., he did more to give lustre to the war-making of that great monarch than any other General, and so developed the art of fortification, that his successors have attempted rather to improve than to change his plan.

His bastioned front, described upon any sides of various polygons, consists essentially of two lunettes, united by a curtain, the faces of the lunettes being swept by the fire of the opposite flanks. In front of the curtain he placed a *demilune*, which was a small redan to protect the retired parts, and the faces of which were protected in turn by the faces of the bastions. He also made the *covered way* in front of the ditch, in the salients and re-enterings of which he formed places of arms for the gathering of troops, called severally the salient and re-entering places of arms. In his second and third systems he made various improvements; but these remained their essential features. The defects of his system are now manifest. The salient angles of his bastions were too small and the bastions themselves too contracted, not offering sufficient space for the manœuvres of troops and artillery. His demilune was entirely too small, and was an inconsiderable obstacle to the enemy; the prolongations of its faces did not strike the faces of the bastions, but left a portion of the flanks exposed. The relief of his scarp wall of masonry was so high that a large portion was exposed to a fire from the enemy's batteries. In addition to these faults, he had no interior works to defend the bastion, the demilune and the re-entering place of arms. His plan was excellent, but was capable of receiving far greater strength. Although he made some improvements in these respects, in his second and third system, it remained for the theories of SPECKLE and the practice of CORMONTAIGNE to correct his errors, in a thoroughly digested system of relative defence. It has been said that CORMONTAIGNE has received praises which were due to SPECKLE. We shall not stop to consider the modicum of praise due to each, but merely point out their improvements. They greatly enlarged the salient angles of the bastions, giving very much larger space within, and in this space they placed interior redoubts, called the *cavalier of the bastion*, with *coupures*, so that after the enemy had captured the bastion, he was still exposed to the fire of the cavalier. Likewise in the demilune, which had also been enlarged, they placed a redoubt for a similar purpose. The vacant space left by VAUBAN in the re-entering place of arms was also filled with a strong redoubt. The arrangement was such that the command of the successive works is greater as you proceed inward from the glacis;—thus, the re-entering place of arms is commanded by its redoubt, which in turn is commanded by the bastion. The bastion is commanded also by its cavalier. The enemy, taking these one after the other, is constantly under a commanding fire until the last is taken.

This, with modifications of relief, is the *trace* of the modern French system: although the ever-active French engineers are constantly proposing some new feature of strength or *finesse*. Such is the case-mated battery proposed by HAXO; not firing through the scarp wall, but raised above the parapet on the terre-plein. Such is CHASSELOUP's plan for keeping the enemy at a distance by means of strong outworks, allowing fine large intervals for sorties in heavy bodies. Of the same simply modifying nature are the detached or independent scarp wall of CHOUMARA, standing in the ditch, rather than being one side of it, and the *glacis* in the ditch; and other similar and intricate details of new construction. As an additional illustration, we may take NOISET's traverse, closing the ditch of the demilune, and connecting it with the re-entering place of arms.

To go back in the order of time, it might seem that we had neglected to mention the great names of CARNOT and MONTALEMBERT; but, so essentially do their systems differ from the bastioned front called the French system, that they must be considered separately. It is conceded, in the bastion system, that no place is impregnable; that the art of attack is and must always remain superior to that of defence; and that, given proper proportions of besiegers and besieged, the fall of a stronghold is only a question of time, and all that the genius of the engineer can do is to devise means to protract the siege. To this, as a postulate of all permanent fortifications, MONTALEMBERT dissented, and in 1776 he published his work on "Perpendicular Fortifications, "or the art of defence rendered superior to the attack of "force." Many of his views were adopted by the Russian, Swedish and German engineers; and although as a people we have generally adhered to the system of VAUBAN, it must not be supposed that the question is settled. Europe is divided, and although national prejudice has something to do with the division, there is much to be said in favor of what may be called "the strong system" of MONTALEMBERT and the modern improvements upon it. To this we shall recur in another paper.

HISTORY OF THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

THE report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the expenditure incurred by the British Government since the beginning of 1858 in various kinds of improved ordnance, and also the results obtained, was printed last July. It is a bulky folio volume, weighing five pounds, and containing nearly 700 pages, and 6,000 questions and answers, with numerous reports and diagrams relating to the construction, manufacture, properties, and cost of guns and projectiles, as well as reports of experiments and the history of the Armstrong transaction. We refer to the report, which is, indeed, a valuable contribution to the science of gunnery, to condense from it the history of the introduction of the guns of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG into the British service. As almost the whole of the expenditure inquired into was incurred upon these guns, the Committee very naturally preface their report with a history of them. Mr. ARMSTRONG first appeared upon the scene of his celebrity, in December, 1854, when he had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, and obtained from him an order for six guns for trial. The first of these guns, a 3-pounder, was delivered in July, 1855. The Ordnance Select Committee made experiments and a report, which, though qualified, was, in the main, favorable to the gun, and desired further experiments. The gun was re-bored up to a 5-pounder, and in December, 1856, was tried near Newcastle in the presence of Colonel EARDLEY WILMOT, who reported "that at 1,500 and 2,000 yards the gun had made remark- "ably good practice." In January, 1857, a second gun was ordered, an 18-pounder, and reported ready on 1st July, 1857; but the trial was delayed, owing to Mr. ARMSTRONG's absence on the Continent, until 28th January, 1858, when

experiments were made with it in competition with a service 32-pounder gun. The 5th February, 1858, the Ordnance Select Committee reported the result as highly satisfactory. The 25th February, 1858, two 18-pounders, and on the 13th April, 1858, one 12-pounder and 400 projectiles for the 18-pounder, were ordered for further experiments. In September, 1858, the "Special Committee on Rifled Ordnance" came to the conclusion that it was not expedient to incur the expense of trying further experiments with any guns but those of Messrs. WHITWORTH and ARMSTRONG.

Between September, 1858, and January, 1859, experiments were made by this Committee, with the Armstrong guns in competition. The Armstrong guns fired 50 rounds of solid shot, segment shells, and shrapnell, and the Whitworth only 9 rounds of solid shot and shell, without bursting charges, Mr. WHITWORTH not having received notice that firing live shells would form part of the programme. In January, 1859, from the result of these experiments, the Select Committee on Rifled Cannon reported against the Whitworth and in favor of the Armstrong system, and recommended the latter to be adopted for the field guns of the service. The 18th December, 1858, Lord DERBY in a letter to General PEEL, said that "he should rather doubt "the expediency, in the present infancy of the Armstrong "invention, of pressing for the supply of a large number of guns." He suggested that the "first order should be con-"fined to 32-pounders, and that the construction of heavy "guns should be deferred till they had been more tested." This prudent recommendation was disregarded.

The 15th January, 1859, Mr. ARMSTRONG assigned his interest in all patents for, and improvements in, the manufacture of ordnance to the Government. The Secretary of State refused to submit these patents to the Committee, an Act of Parliament having been passed to keep the specification secret. Previously to these events, a guarantee was given to Mr. ARMSTRONG, "that he should not be a loser by the expenditure of £12,000 on a plan sufficient to enable him to turn out 100 guns a-year." The 23d February, 1859, Sir W. ARMSTRONG was appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, with a salary of £2,000 for ten years, and about the same time received the honor of knighthood. In September, 1859, a Committee formed to decide upon the "best calibre for naval guns," "approved of the adoption for the naval service of Sir W. ARMSTRONG's 40-pounder, and also recommended that the 6-pounders, 12-pounders, 100-pounders, and 200-pounders should be guns of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's construction."

After a short interval, on the report of this "Naval Gun Committee," the Ordnance Select Committee reported in favor of "the adoption, for Her Majesty's service, of all the guns up to 110-pounders; but (says the Parliamentary Report) several of the large guns were introduced into the service by order of the Secretary of State without waiting for the report of the Ordnance Committee." In October, 1859, the guarantee to the Elswick Company, formed in 1859, was increased to £85,000, and Government undertook to keep the Company in full work. The 4th November, 1859, Sir W. ARMSTRONG became Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory for rifled ordnance. He was master of the situation. Thus ARMSTRONG gained the field to the exclusion of all competitors, and it was not until lately that there were any indications that he would fall from his high position. But now there is beginning to be displayed by the Government a disposition to encourage other manufacturers, and the public confidence in ARMSTRONG and his guns is much shaken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CHAPLAIN'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Let me say in starting that a Chaplain is a commissioned officer in the U. S. service, and as such, according to his commission, is to be governed by the same rules and is entitled to the same privileges which are prescribed for other officers in the same circumstances. Formerly his rank and pay were the same as a captain of cavalry; but since the opening of this war, his rank has been taken away and his pay considerably reduced, neither of which would we make a ground of complaint.

Congress passed an act, approved July 17th, 1862, in the 9th section of which it is declared—"That hereafter the "compensation of all Chaplains in the regular or volunteer "service or army hospitals shall be one hundred dollars per "month and two rations a day, while on duty." The question arises, What shall be the compensation when *not* on duty?

Any one well skilled in the use of his vernacular language and sound in his logic, knows very well that the above sentence does not necessarily mean that there shall be *no compensation* when *not on duty*. It may mean no more than that the two daily rations shall be withheld. And, as we have been credibly informed, this is just what the framer of the law intended to say. We have learned that the manuscript copy had a comma after the word "month," separating the words "one hundred dollars per month" from the words "two rations a day while on duty," and thereby intending to declare that when the chaplain was absent he should still receive one hundred dollars per month. Nor would he thereby be a privileged character, since, at the time the act was passed, all other officers were entitled to full pay and allowances when absent on leave.

But according to the decision of the Solicitor of the War Department, no Chaplain, when absent on leave, shall receive anything at all for that time. No matter what the case may be—he may go home to visit the soldiers' families, to acompany the remains of a valiant officer or soldier, to visit a dying wife or child, or to be cured of wounds or some disease caused by excessive labors—it makes no difference how urgent the case, the Solicitor says the Chaplain is entitled to no pay at all.

Take the following case:—A threatening disease had been brought on by earnest Christian efforts on behalf of his regiment, so that the Surgeon advised and ordered the Chaplain to go to New York for successful treatment. He reluctantly consented, obtained leave to go, had his time extended, was at great expense, returned at the end of two months, is now laboring in his regiment, but cannot get one cent of pay for that time; and yet the Adjutant of the same regiment was off from duty three months in the hospital and absent on sick leave for the same time, and received his entire pay and allowances for the whole five months. The Adjutant receives *all*, the Chaplain *nothing at all*.

But what makes the grievance more intolerable, is that the decision of the Solicitor is manifestly wrong. For in the same section from which we have quoted, it is said "That all Chaplains in the U. S. service shall be subject to "such rules in relation to leave of absence from duty as are "prescribed for commissioned officers of the U. S. Army."

Is there, then, any law prescribing what officers shall lose when absent on leave? If there be such a law, since the Chaplain is an officer, he must come under the provisions of that law. Since, under the old law, which allowed officers full pay when absent on leave, the temptation to neglect the public service might be great, an act was passed, approved March 3d, 1863, "That any officer absent from duty with "leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his ab-"sence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by "law, and no more." Here is a plainly recorded act of Congress, defining what *every* officer shall lose when he goes home, except sick or wounded, in which case he loses nothing; and since the Chaplain is a commissioned officer, no principle of interpretation can exclude him from the class contemplated in the act.

But this is not all. Every officer, on leaving his regiment and returning to it, is mentioned by name in the daily regimental reports, and the date of his leaving and returning is recorded on the muster rolls, so that the whole time of his absence is easily ascertained. Before receiving his pay he signs the rolls, and thereby certifies that he has been on duty for the time he draws pay. These various reports, and the officer's signature, are deemed sufficient evidence in the case of any officer but the Chaplain; *he* must be singled out to be distrusted, for in his case the Colonel is required to sign a certificate, recorded, in some instances, in the pay rolls, that the Chaplain has been on duty for the time he draws pay. The integrity and honor of every other officer are not doubted; but the man who has proved himself an accredited minister of Jesus Christ is not to be believed—his signature is not worth the ink that engrossed it.

None but ordained ministers, well recommended, can become Chaplains in the army, yet these men are not treated with common decency; their honor is suspected, and hence must be supported by a special certificate.

Thus have I endeavored to present plainly and faithfully to the public the treatment rendered to Chaplains in our army. It is very evident that either Chaplains must be treated as officers or our army will be deprived of them; for, as things now are, some are thinking of returning home, where they can be received as a part of our common humanity.

CHAPLAIN.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An article which appeared in your journal of October 12th, signed "Justice," undertakes to correct a statement made by a former correspondent in regard to the promotion of Volunteer Naval Officers, in which statement "Justice" detects and refers to a "slight inaccuracy;" but instead of offering arguments and testimony to substantiate the charge, he digresses into a very partial panegyric of the superior bravery and intelligence of Regular Officers.

It has long been desirable to make known to the friends of Volunteer Naval Officers the many disadvantages under which the latter labor. In the Army, promotion to the volunteer is unlimited, which is a great incentive to meritorious conduct and gallant bearing; while in the Navy no volunteer officer can reach a higher grade than that of a lieutenant, corresponding to that of a captain in the Army. It is true that volunteer lieutenants and acting masters in the Navy are often honored with a command; yet this is not promotion, as the rank and pay continue the same, notwithstanding the increase of care and responsibility.

It is difficult to conjecture why such a broad distinction should be made between the two branches of the service, for certainly the theoretical knowledge and duties taught at the West Point Academy are not less complicated than those of the Newport Naval School.

"Justice" wildly disclaiming any intention to detract from the merits of the Volunteer Navy, makes a statement, which is "slightly inaccurate," in regard to the number of officers who have by distinguished service and gallantry in battle won claims to promotion. I and a great many others are "blind to the fact" that the number is in favor of the regulars over the volunteers in the ratio of five to one; the record of promotions at the Navy Department will prove to the contrary, and the pages of history not yet written will reiterate the same.

If the number is somewhat in favor of the regulars, let us not ignore the fact that their positions, in every grade, taking precedence of volunteers, has given them brilliant opportunities for distinguishing themselves not enjoyed by the latter.

A large number of the volunteer officers who have entered the service *have* been "trained to thought and "command," and easily acquire the requisite discipline; and have not, as hinted by "Justice," been compelled by the prostration of commerce to enter the service, but, on the contrary, have made pecuniary sacrifices in order to serve their country in her hour of peril.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me answer the plain question propounded by "Justice" by another. Which is deserving the most credit, he who is carefully and thoroughly educated and maintained from boyhood to old age at a large expense to Government, whose occupation and duty it is to fight the enemies of his country—or the gallant ship master who answers to the call of his country in her time of need, relinquishes his command and roving freedom, and submits to the iron rule of naval discipline, bringing with him coolness, experience, judgment and seamanship gained by years of service harder and more arduous than that of the navy—which, I ask, deserves the most credit for their services in the existing war?

Not wishing to occupy a large space in your valuable journal, I will only say that the object of this article is *decidedly* not to deprecate the gallant services of regular officers, but merely an answer to "Justice" in defence of volunteers. All honor to the noble heroes who have fallen never to rise again; immortalised in history, but mourned by their kindred and country. All honor to the living, brave and gallant officers, our FARRAGUT, DUPONT, GOLDSBOROUGH, ROWAN, DAHLGREN, WORDEN, BAILEY, ROGERS, PORTER, MORRIS, DAVIS, and others, who have stood by our flag through terrible conflicts, who are ever ready to meet the enemy, and whose lives are a guarantee of the invincibility of our country.

IMPARTIALITY.

U. S. S. STARS AND STRIPES,
ST. MARKS BAY, Fla., Oct. 30th.

FAST STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As the leading merchants and bankers of New York have lately addressed Secretary WELLES regarding the depredations of the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers, the present seems a suitable time for again calling public attention to what I believe to be the only means of preserving our ocean commerce from annihilation.

First. The proper class of vessels has not been employed by our Government. You have said very truly that the only fast steamer sent out in pursuit of the rebels has been the *Vanderbilt*, and you are aware that she has a beam-engine, and is, therefore, not fit to go into an engagement! Those who now build ships and engines for the Government do not seem capable of building steamers which are able to attain a speed of more than 16 knots an hour, and, as you say, those they build for this comparatively high speed must carry so much coal in order to go on a long cruise, that they cannot carry heavy guns. The Navy Department now build vessels that burns 7 lbs. of coal per hour for every horse-power produced, while private citizen engineers are producing a horse-power for every 2¼ lbs. of coal consumed per hour. Hence a vessel built by the latter can continue much longer at sea than vessels built on the plan now adopted by our Navy Department.

Now, as an American citizen, I have a proposition to make to the merchants of New York and Insurance Companies, for these are the parties on whom the loss falls heaviest.

A gentleman who stands about the head of the engineering profession in New York has offered to furnish the plans for the machinery of a vessel to make 16 knots per hour, and take in coal for a three months' cruise. It is not necessary to wait until a ship is built. One of our good models, with the machinery altered, will perform all I have proposed; and, as a poor man, I offer to give six months' service on board of any vessel of this description fitted out for the capture of the *Alabama* or other rebel pirates. Another friend of mine has offered to do likewise. We have had this matter under consideration for more than a year. I have not the least doubt but that I can find all the engineers, and picked men necessary in 48 hours.

A vessel capable of outsailing and outfighting the *Alabama* can be fitted out and sent to sea in less than three months; and such a vessel, with the class of men who would volunteer on the expedition, would soon clear the seas of JEFF. DAVIS' and John Bull's pirates. The Secretary of the Navy says he "hopes to be able to have a larger force to "pursue the pirates," but it seems to me that what is wanted is not *more* but *speedier* vessels.

If the merchants who signed the letter to Secretary WELLES really wish to relieve the Navy Department from that embarrassment which, they say, it may not "be prudent "or practicable to explain to the public," they are bound to satisfy the public that they themselves are unable to do anything towards carrying into effect such a plan as that which I have suggested.

LATE ENGINEER U. S. N.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1863.

THE FORT SUMTER FLAG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In your issue of November 28th, a correspondent, "C," writes that the Fort Sumter Flag was cut up and distributed among the garrison.

I have in my possession a well-worn piece of bunting, which was presented to me with the following letter:—

"This is a piece of the original Fort Sumter Flag, flying at the time of the bombardment, in April, 1861. It was presented by General ANDERSON to Major-General SUMNER, who carried it through the Peninsular Campaign, and at the Battles of Antietam and South Mountain as his headquarters flag. On his leaving the Army of the Potomac, it was obtained by a friend of mine, from whom I procured this piece."

Perhaps this is from flag No. 2, to which your correspondent refers.

H.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 1st, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Believing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to be an important advocate of the interests of both the volunteer and regular services, and that it takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the prosperity and advancement of our honored Navy, the writer, in behalf of the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the volunteer corps, would call its Editor's attention to what would appear to ordinary observers a most crying injustice; to wit, the fact that they are utterly and altogether ignored in the matter of advancement and promotion. The physician who left his private practice and tendered his services to the Government at the commencement of the present rebellion, who has risked life and health in the same cause and to an equal degree with his associates of the regular line, who has devoted himself with the same zeal and energy to the preservation of the health of his men and the good condition of the ship to which he may be attached, can hope for no other reward for his services than that afforded him by the contemplation of his having done all that he could for his country when she most needed his aid. Why should this be so? Why have *Acting* Assistant Surgeons in the United States Navy no right or title to that modicum of promotion which an Acting Master's Mate or an Acting Assistant Engineer applies for and receives? Are these officers unfit for the position, or unworthy such promotion? If so,

they should be dismissed in a body; if not, they should enjoy the same privileges conferred upon their confréres of the regular line. It is full time that this fact of their being ineligible to any promotion whatever beyond the appointment under which they nominally take rank in the service should be properly brought to the notice of Congress; and that they be granted some slight testimony of their country's appreciation, by being promoted, after three years' service, at least one grade. The age of most of these gentlemen precludes their appearing before the Medical Examining Board, were they otherwise desirous of remaining permanently in the Navy. Are they therefore to be debarred all advancement in rank and pay?

War makes quick promotion, and it is to be doubted whether there are any who were Assistant Surgeons in the regular Navy when the rebellion first called for a volunteer corps who are not now Surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant-Commanders. We *know* there are Acting Assistant Surgeons in the Navy who entered the service soon after the first notes of rebellion were heard at Sumter, who are now, and will remain Acting Assistant Surgeons, unless Senator Hale and Congress prevail upon the Navy Department to confer upon two or three years' service, at least one grade of promotion.

Memnon.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—This is the most difficult of departments to govern. The commanding General must be somewhat of a politician, in order to watch the workings of the political parties in the State. Several delegations have been sent to Washington to urge the removal of General Schofield. As yet they have not found much favor with the President; but as General Schofield has not been confirmed a Major-General, they hope to defeat him in the Senate and thus secure his removal. But he has of late grown more in favor with his enemies by the issuing of General Order No. 135, which calls for the enlisting, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, of all negroes in this State whether slave or free. Those that are slaves and belong to loyal men are taken at a value of $300; the money paid to the owner, who must take the oath of allegiance. Those whose masters are disloyal are taken and considered as free men. A board is now in session to examine persons to command these colored troops, and quite a number have been examined and are now awaiting the orders from the War Office. Already has the work begun and in a short time we expect to have 6,000 men enlisted and ready for the field. One Provost-Marshal within a week enlisted all the negroes in his county. The system of Provost-Marshals in this department is in excellent working order.

The department is divided into military districts under the command of a District Provost-Marshal, who is a staff officer of the district commander. Those military districts are subdivided, and Assistant Provost-Marshals are appointed, with headquarters at the largest military post. All are under the immediate control of Colonel James O. Broadhead, Provost-Marshal-General.

Assistant Provost-Marshals make their reports to the District Provost-Marshal, and they to the Provost-Marshal-General, on the 15th and 30th of each month. It is the duty of the assistants to arrest spies and disloyal men; and as the state is under martial law, in many instances they have to act on cases that usually come under the jurisdiction of civil courts.

A great many men violate their oath and forfeit their bonds; the evidence is taken and forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General, who sends the case before a Military Commission for trial, they collecting the money from the securities. Bonds have been filed in the Provost-Marshal-General's office to the amount of millions of dollars. A great many have been forfeited; only about $100,000 having been collected as yet. But efforts are now being made to collect all the forfeited bonds. This money goes to pay the expenses of the Provost-Marshal department.

There are now confined in the military prisons of this city about 500 rebels, of whom 200 are prisoners of war, and are held for exchange. The balance are bad and dangerous men, the public safety and the good of the service demanding that they should be held in confinement.

P.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28, 1863.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

A correspondent requests an expression of our views upon the following points:—

"As non-commissioned officers and privates of the French army are eligible to admission in the great Polytechnic School of Paris, provided they are not over twenty-five years of age, have served not less than two years in the army, and are enabled to pass the necessary previous examination, would it not be well for us to imitate this example of the French in the management of the West Point Academy?

Ought not the number of cadets to be, at least, quadrupled, in order to meet the increased demand for men educated as civil and military engineers?

Would it not be well to throw open the institution to all qualified young men who are willing to pay for their education there? (See the regulations of the Virginia Military Institute, and also the article on the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, in *United Service Magazine* for March, 1843.)

Why should not the names of the West Point cadets (with the deaths, resignations and dismissions among them), be put in the Army Register, as those of the acting midshipmen in the Navy Register?

Would it not be well to indicate the number of the Congressional district from which a cadet or midshipman is appointed, so that intending applicants may be enabled to judge of the probability of a vacancy occurring during the term of their eligibility?

These enquiries open the whole subject of Military Education, to the discussion of which we have already devoted some space. As we have before stated, a move has been made in the right direction in the selection, by the President, of forty young men from the volunteer force to fill the vacancies in the Military Academy occasioned by the resignation of Southern cadets. We hope it has established a precedent which will be extensively followed in the future. We certainly need in the appointments to the West Point Academy some change from the system of favoritism which, at first founded on custom, was at length established by law. No better plan occurs to us than the one of competitive examinations, which we proposed in our number for November 14th. The number of cadets at West Point might be increased with advantage; but to meet the entire difficulty we should establish, as in France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, special schools for the Staff Corps, and for Artillery and Engineering, in addition to the elementary schools for cadets. It would be neither advisable nor possible to adopt our correspondent's suggestion to throw open our Military Academy to all who are willing to pay for instruction. It is not in the province of our Government to undertake to keep a private school, thou[illegible] it is proper that it should provide the best possible mil[illegible]y instruction for those who enlist in its service as the [illegible] of the Military Academy. The other suggestions contained in the above we let pass for what they are worth, only expressing our hope that this important subject of military education will receive the attention which it needs and deserves.

MODERN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.*

We referred some weeks ago to Admiral Paris' late work on Contemporary Naval Architecture, and briefly indicated some of the points which were made in it. We will now give the substance of the more interesting portions of the book, without stopping to criticise the positions taken.

The construction of ships for the French Navy, in which very few changes had been introduced between the years 1815 and 1830, was, at the latter date, modified by the employment of steam. The first vessels so propelled were some engaged in the expedition to Algeria, which occurred in that year. The engines were of a low power, and the vessels seldom exceeded a speed of eight knots an hour. In 1835 engines of 450 horse power were fitted to vessels, which were used as auxiliary to the regular men-of-war, by no means superseding them. At this time France began to construct her large engine manufactories, and the foundation of her steam navy was firmly established. Paddle-wheel steamers were used up to 1840, when they were superseded by steam propellers, in which the motive power of the vessel was placed out of the reach of the enemy's shot. The *Napoleon*, a small vessel designed for the postal service, was the first in which the propeller was fitted. In the following year the screw was fitted to the largest vessel then in existence, the *Great Britain*, and shortly afterwards it was tried in the *Amphion* frigate in England, and the *Pomone* in France; but in neither vessel was the speed attained by means of steam alone much beyond seven knots an hour. The adaptation of the screw to the guard-ships *Blenheim*, *Hogue* and *Sanspareil* was not attended with any very striking results; but greater success was attained with the *Charlemagne*, an old 90-gun ship. By altering her stern, and reducing her capacity for stowing provisions and water one-half, she was enabled to retain the whole of her armament and sails, and yet under steam attained a speed of ten knots. Her engines were nominally of 400 horse power, and were built by Barnes at Ciotat. The success of this experiment showed the feasibility of adapting the screw to the sailing vessels already in existence, as well as to those about to be built. Engines of 600 horse-power were placed in all vessels carrying 100 guns, such as the *Tourville*, *Fleurus* and *Duquesne*, in France, and in England the *Agamemnon*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, and other 100-gun ships. To balance the superiority of England in regard to the number and armament of ships, France turned her attention to the introduction of swift vessels of war. The *Napoleon* was built on a new model. She was longer than previous ships, and gained tonnage thereby sufficient to enable her to be fitted with engines of 900 horse-power, which gave her the then remarkable speed of twelve knots an hour. This was a great and successful advance in French naval architecture, and the advantage was followed up by the construction of the *Arcole*, the *Imperial*, the *Redoubtable*, and the *Algésiras*. England forthwith set to work altering her vessels in the slips, by lengthening them amid-ships and in other ways. She also built new vessels, like the *Orlando* and *Renown*, with 1000 horse-power engines, carrying 40 guns. The necessity of constructing ships to be partly propelled by sail, was all along felt, it being considered impossible for a man-of-war to carry, in addition to her armament, sufficient coal for long voyages. The Russian war followed to demonstrate the weakness of wooden vessels in an attack upon fortifications. Sebastopol did more damage to the squadrons that attacked her, than they were able to inflict.

Experiments had already been made—in 1835-6, at Gâvres—to ascertain the effect of shells upon wood, and eight years after, sheets of iron were similarly tested. It was found that it required twelve sheets of iron, twelve millimetres in thickness, to stop a 50-lb. ball fired from a distance of about thirty-six feet.

In 1854, the first floating batteries were built by the Emperor, and in the attack on Kinburn, where the guns of the fort were soon silenced without material damage to the batteries, it was thoroughly demonstrated that such vessels must make an important change in naval architecture. It was immediately determined in France to follow up the success at Kinburn by the construction of larger vessels than those used in that attack. M. Dupuy de Lome undertook the work. The plan of the *Napoleon* was cut down, and by reducing the weight of the guns, &c., and the number of the crew from 913 to 550, and making a corresponding diminution in provisions and stores, the weight of the plates to be used in covering the vessel was to be saved. The resources of the French arsenals not permitting the use of iron for building the hull of the vessel, wood was employed. The *Gloire* was thus built.

The English followed cautiously in the footsteps of the Emperor, and it was not until after the *Gloire* had been many months under way that the *Warrior* was undertaken by Sir John Pakington, from designs of Mr. Isaac Watts, who was at the time Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy. She was covered only on her sides, with plates four and a half inches in thickness, a portion of her bow and stern being left unprotected: was 380 feet long, 58 feet breadth of beam, drew 29 feet of water aft, and 26 feet forward. Her engines were nominally of 1250 horse-power, but indicated a much greater power at her trial. The *Gloire* was 250 feet long, 52 feet width of beam, drew 27 feet of water aft, and was plated 6 feet 6 inches below the water-line. Her engines were of a nominal power of 900 horses; she carried 36 guns, throwing a ball of 50 pounds French; and attained a speed of twelve knots an hour. The *Warrior* carried originally two 100-pounder Armstrongs and four 40-pounder Armstrongs on her upper deck, with two 25-pounder Armstrongs for field service and boat guns. On her main-deck she carries thirty-six solid 68-pounders of 95 cwt.; it being the decided opinion of many experienced naval officers that at close quarters these guns would be more efficient than the Armstrongs. Subsequently eight 100-pounder Armstrongs were substituted for eight of her 68-pounders situated fore and aft out of the line of her armor-plating, and at the same time it was decided that the new naval 70-pounder Armstrong should be substituted for the 40-pounders. The *Warrior* attained a speed of 13 or 14 knots. The British Admiralty followed the *Warrior* with other vessels only partially armored. This Admiral Paris regards as an error and is confident that a completely-armored ship could soon disable vessels of the *Warrior* class. And it undoubtedly could do so.

Admiral Paris is decidedly of opinion that wood ought not to be employed in the construction of floating batteries. Of little use except for the defence of the coast, they are hauled-up and gradually decay; whereas, if they were built entirely of iron, and kept in a dry place, they would last for an indefinite period. Admiral Paris proposed this in 1855, thinking it wiser to spend something yearly in increasing the number of these vessels, than in repairing those in which wood formed the framework, which would be certain ultimately to decay, and have to be replaced by others at a considerable cost.

The first cupola ship introduced into the English navy was the *Royal Sovereign*, which in 1862 was altered in accordance with the idea of Captain Coles, who claims to have sent the original designs to the Admiralty in 1855, seven years before. The *Royal Sovereign* was not afloat until after the *Monitor* had demonstrated her superiority to the *Merrimac*. She has a plating 5½ inches in thickness, and four towers.

Though no models of vessels were sent to the International Exhibition from the United States, Admiral Paris gives beautifully-executed plates of several of our iron-clads. But he cannot acknowledge their superiority to the French. Of the probable results of the contest between iron-plates and guns, he says:—

"Though we can say nothing positive as yet, seeing the experiments made one day reverse the results obtained on the preceding, it is possible to estimate the general consequences of improvements in artillery. The more terrible the guns the greater the difficulties to be met in constructing iron-plated ships, since the only way of meeting them is by increasing the thickness of the plates; and if it is hard to build what we consider an efficient vessel with its present weight of armor, what will it be when we have to clothe it in armor half as thick again? How can the ship be made to bear such a weight? Certainly not by lengthening her, since that would only be to increase the burden; it must therefore be by sinking her deeper in the water, whereby her entrance into many ports will be rendered impossible, and new basins will have to be constructed at an enormous expense. Moreover, the ship itself will be so little buoyant that she will not rise to the waves, the consequence of which will be that the sea will wash over her as over a rock. The increase in the power of guns will, therefore, so greatly increase the difficulty of constructing iron-clads capable of keeping the sea, that it is doubtful whether really invulnerable vessels will not have to be confined to purposes of deefnce. There is this to be said—guns, terrible in experiments, will be less formidable in actual use, as is the case with most inventions of the same nature. Not only that it is very doubtful if monster cannon could be worked on the deck of a moving vessel, or if the difficulty of fixing them could be overcome. How fix the American guns weighing more than fifty-four thousand pounds. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that this is impossible, and that it may not lead to the consequences suggested. All we can say at present is, that if the open sea present obstacles to the increase of the defensive power of our ships, it does so likewise to monster guns."

In fact, the whole book shows very clearly the opinion of

* L'Art Naval a l'Exposition Universelle de Londres de 1862; par M. le Contre. Admiral Paris. Paris; A. Bertrand.
Colburn's United Service Magazine. London. November, 1863.

its author, that the new naval architecture is yet in its infancy, and that what has been done thus far is but experiment.

AN ENGLISHMAN AMONG THE REBELS.

A BOOK lately published in England, entitled "Battle-Fields of the South," by "an English Combatant," who fought and writes on the rebel side of our civil war, does not deserve attention for its literary merit, nor is its abundant abuse of the North worth a reply or a moment's vexation. What he says in describing the arrogance of the "Yankee" character, is very true when applied to the "English Combatant" and his book—"Any one who disputes his ideas is a fool;" it would be a waste of time and of words. So we will pass it by with a few extracts of interest to our readers. Of the "infant navy" of the Southern States, he observes:—

"The splendid appearance, quickness, cleanliness, neatness, and obedience of the seamen were in favorable contrast with the sleepy, lackadaisical dandyism of the officers, many of whom were mere lads. That they all had 'pluck' and 'dash' in superabundance, their quick eye and recent services well betokened; but there was a 'something' in their affectation, their manner of walking, and their use of the telescope which impressed me with a strong idea that the greater part were 'novices,' and owed their gold bands and white gloves more to political and family influence than 'service' or sound qualification. The men were truly magnificent specimens of bone and muscle—mostly foreign born, from the merchant navy: and, dressed as they all were in the neat blue uniforms captured at Norfolk, reminded me much of what I had seen of the British navy in American waters—bronzed and rosy fellows, active as cats, and fit to fight a frigate at any odds."

Of Confederate officers the work abounds in sketches. He thus refers to Bishop-General POLK:—

"Polk is a capable and laborious Commander, accessible at all times by high and low, a thorough disciplinarian and fine engineer. If he chose to leave the army in former times and enter the Episcopal Church, and become a learned bishop among his brethren, it surely does not detract from his repute as a gentleman, a Christian, and a scholar, to say that he resigned his charge in answer to the especial call of the Executive, who demanded the service of all talented men in behalf of the common cause. Polk was a good bishop; he is now an excellent and accomplished Major-General, and possesses the entire confidence, love, and respect of all who know or serve under him."

Of the late STONEWALL JACKSON he says:—

"His movements are sudden and unaccountable; his Staff don't pretend to keep up with him, and consequently he is frequently seen alone poking about in all sorts of holes and corners, at all times of night and day. I have frequently seen him approach in the dead of night and enter into conversation with sentinels, and ride off through the darkness without saying 'God bless you,' or anything civil to the officers. The consequence is that the officers are scared, and the men love him."

He says of the late ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON:—

"He was in California when the South seceded; and although Lincoln's spies dogged his footsteps, he managed to escape, and by passing rapidly through the Southwestern territories in disguise, arrived safely at Richmond, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the West. President Davis, in answer to those who said Johnston was 'too slow,' remarked, 'If *he* is not a General, there is not *one* among us!' *Such* praise, from *such* a man, speaks volumes for Johnston's true merit. He was of Scotch descent, and very much beloved in military circles. His early death was a great blow to the South. It is much to be regretted that our Southern Generals persist in rushing to the front, for their example is not required to stimulate the men: rather, our soldiers require to be held in check."

The following is an instance of Southern discipline:—

"One instance I may mention, to show the spirit of those about to fight for the freedom of their country. A commissioned (company) officer having donned his grey uniform and gilded shoulder-straps, began to strut about camp and assume 'airs,' eager to show his 'little brief authority' on all occasions. This unfortunate fellow disgusted those who had elected him, and although the men were desirous of learning their duty thoroughly and expeditiously, he seized upon every opportunity to 'blackguard' his former associates. He was frequently told how obnoxious his assuming manner was; but not heeding the admonition, several threatened to take him out and 'whale' him. Laughing at these suppressed remarks, he dared to lift his sword to slap one of the men when on parade; he was told what the immediate consequence would be, but foolishly raised the weapon again, and slapped one across the shoulders: when, in an instant, the rifle was dropped, a bowie-knife flashed, and the officer lay dead on the turf, stabbed five or six times in as many seconds. The company did not stir, but looked on, and applauded; the culprit quietly wiped his knife, resumed his place in the ranks, and dress-parade proceeded as if nothing had happened! Courts-martial could not—or, at all events, *did* not—attempt to exercise any jurisdiction in this, or similar cases; they were reckoned affairs of self-defence, or 'honor.'"

IMPROVEMENT IN CAVALRY ACCOUTREMENTS.

IT is singular that while such improvement has been making in the arms used in our service, we have had no corresponding improvement in accoutrements. Our cavalry still cling to the accoutrements which were in vogue when their only weapons were a single-barreled horse-pistol and a musketoon; and in the infantry we find the cartridge-box with its pocket for flints, and of the same style, and worn in the same manner as in the Revolution. This seems the more strange when we remember how large a proportion, of our cavalry soldiers especially, are disabled by diseases directly or indirectly traceable to the physical discomforts and fatigues to which they are subjected through imperfections in their accoutrements, which have been patiently accepted as without remedy. The weakest part of the body and the part where pressure can least be borne, is across the small of the back and over the abdomen. Yet it is precisely here that the cavalry soldier is compelled to bear the entire weight of his arms, ammunition and accoutrements. If he seek to remedy the evil by removing the sabre that drags so heavily at his side and hang it upon his saddle, his horse lying down may ruin it, and he cannot well relieve himself of its strain by holding it between his leg and the saddle, as is the Mexican fashion. The regulation boot is too small too, to suffer him to adopt the California style of wearing his "Colt" in its leg, and it will not do to part with the cumbersome cartridge-box to strap it to his saddle, lest in the hurry of dismounting to fight on foot he leave it behind him. So, according to rule, he is compelled to bear the weight of his entire armor upon the single belt which spans his waist, and at which his sabre, flying about with the motion of his horse, trotting or galloping, tugs with successive jerks that threaten to disembowel him. Then the belt must be snug fitting to support the ten or twelve pound-weight of accoutrements, and thus the evils of tight-lacing are added to the other discomforts to which he is subjected. Rupture, hemorrhoids, weak back and diarrhœa, the diseases current among the cavalry, are in a large degree attributable to this cause.

An attempt has been made to remedy this evil by the invention of an entirely new style of accoutrements, for which we are indebted to Colonel MANN, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, whose improvement has received the favorable consideration of our Ordnance Department, and an order for them is being filled by a large manufactory in this city. By this invention the carbine-box, pistol-box, and cap-pouch of the cavalry are reduced to one convenient box, holding more than double the ammunition of the three old boxes; and the [illegible]tridge-box of the infantry is made lighter and more comp[illegible]v dispensing with some of its superflous parts. A still [illegible] important improvement has been made by Colonel MANN in the manner of adjusting the accoutrements, by which the weight now borne at the waist is transferred to the shoulders, by means of two broad belts or straps passing from the upper inner corner of the cartridge-box, worn in front, over the shoulders, crossing on the back, one looping through the ring over the short sabre strap, now used for the sabre shoulder belt, (which is dispensed with), the other looping through a similar ring which is provided near the point on the other side when the pistol rests in the belt. These straps are adjustable to men of different sizes.

By this arrangement the ammunition, from its position in front, counterbalances the weight of the sabre and pistol, and the whole is transferred to the back of the shoulders, where great weight may be carried with ease. The waist-belt may be perfectly loose, as no weight is sustained by it. For infantry, the colonel has in connection with those straps, a convenient attachment for knapsack, counterbalancing the weight of it by the ammunition in front, thus preventing it slipping down from the shoulders, and cutting the front of the curve and shoulder as it is now apt to do.

This invention is well worth the attention of army officers, and we hope it will be subjected to a thorough test of its merits. Besides its advantages in a sanitary point of view, it will enable our cavalrymen to carry a larger amount of ammunition to meet the requirements of the fast-shooting rifles or carbines and pistols, with which they are now so generally armed. With weapons that can be fired from half-a-dozen to a dozen times a minute, they have cartridge-boxes that will carry but twenty, or, at the most, forty rounds, and even this adds too heavy a weight to a belt already burdened with sabre and pistol.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

THE present war has made that practicable which was frowned upon as useless and unprofitable in the times of peace. Not only so; elementary instruction in the military art is regarded by very many of those who control public education as necessary to the completion of even a common education. And so without a general announcement of the fact in each case, in many of our colleges and higher schools organizations have been perfected, and constant drills and studies are rendering our young men fit to take an intelligent part in the stormy drama of this civil war, and in such episodes as it may occasion. While we should prefer to see more entirely military schools, some suggestions of a partial and valuable course may not be amiss to those who do not know exactly how to institute such instruction. We speak from an observation of the seminaries in which this has been successfully accomplished, and in which the best results have been obtained.

In the larger colleges, numbering hundreds of students, let the students be formed into a battalion of four companies, with their own officers—captains and lieutenants from the senior class; sergeants from the junior; corporals from the sophomores; the freshmen to be in training, and their emulation excited to become non-commissioned officers as soon as they rise a year. In smaller institutions, a company formation would be the proper one, officered in a similar manner. A simple uniform should be either adopted as the general dress of the institution, or provided by each student to be worn when on duty. Muskets for provisional use, to be turned in when required, will generally be provided by the municipal authorities. After being well grounded in the infantry drill, and especially in skirmishing and target practice in good weather, the instruction may be extended to artillery; in almost every locality the use of a light battery can be had, and the students thoroughly instructed in the duties of cannoneers, coming into action, changing wheels, dismounting the piece, carriage, limber, &c. The sword exercise may very easily be learned with a few wooden sabres and masks; and all this manual exercise will only take the place of the ordinary gymnastics of young men. It is no more costly and far more interesting than cricket, base ball, &c., &c.

With this practical drill, a few of the best text books should be taught in the recitation room. Of them all the most important is MAHAN's treatise on "Field Fortifications," which has done more service in the present war than any book existing. Add to these easy lectures on the great divisions of the art of war, illustrated by diagrams, and principally by such models as KIMBER's *papier-mâché* fronts of fortification—VAUBAN's, the modern system and the square redoubt, of which a college professor, not educated as a soldier, has said: "I could lecture on one of them for hours."

If it be objected by any that such a course occupies time taken from more elementary, more important studies, we answer, first, that they are an excellent substitute for the superabundance of classical instruction in most of our schools, and that the practical parts combine useful exercise with useful learning. Further than this, they give direct pertinence and application to the mathematical instruction, take away boyishness from the students, give them a more manly tone, greater subordination to authority, and more regularity in all their studies. But, far more important than all these, such instruction fits young men in times of emergency to instruct others. In the recent invasion of Pennsylvania, students thus taught in the University at Philadelphia were promoted in the hastily-organized militia, and found their instruction of the greatest benefit. It is an easy thing, and we hope will become universal.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE following casualties among officers during the late operations of the Army of the Potomac, are reported:—

KILLED.—Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Hesser, 72d Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Lombard, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieutenant E. F. Jameson, Co. I, First New Jersey; Captain McDonough, 1st Excelsior; First Lieutenant James A. Fox, Co. B, 112th Ohio; Captain John D. Sloan, 26th Pa.

WOUNDED.—First Lieutenant Thomas P. Miller, Co. I, 68th Pennsylvania, arm; Captain Thomas Kelly, Co. H, 60th Pa., slight; Captain C. M. Atwood, Co. E, 40th N. Y.; Captain J. W. Johnson, Co. G, 1st U. S.; Colonel M. R. Mesterman, 138th Pa., foot, slightly; Captain C. G. Fisher, Co. A, 138th Pa., arm; Lieutenant Henry Kingsley, Co. F. 10th Vt., thigh; Lieutenant Charles A. Longfellow, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts, slightly; Captain Jacob Englebert, Co. G, 3d Pennsylvania, arm; Surgeon Lewis R. Kirk, 28th Pa., side, slight; First Lieutenant G. N. Retrammel, Co. F, 14th Indiana; First Lieutenant F. A. Sawyer, Co. F, 17th Maine, leg; Lieutenant Charles H. Damuth, Co. D, 6th Md., arm; Lieutenant Charles Kuher, Co. D, 6th Md., arm; Captain P. Robinson, 10th New York, arm; Captain Wm. Stebbins, 151st N. Y., shoulder, severe; Lieutenant McClellan, Co. I, 11th Mass., head, scalp; Lieutenant S. P. Jackson, Co. 60th Pa., head; Adjutant Dwight, Co. D, 72d Pa., thigh, slight; First Lieutenant Jos. Burns, Co. A, 11th N. J., second finger amputated; Captain L. H. Ellenwood, 15th Mass., hand; Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, 4th Ohio, slight, on duty; Adjutant John Kidd, 26th Pa. Vols., head, scalp wound; Lieutenant J. W. Clamer, 40th N. Y., breast; Captain E. M. Sawyer, 17th Me., abdomen; Colonel B. L. Higgins, 86th N. Y., both thighs; Lieutenant M. T. Taggart, Co. E, 69th Pa., wrist, slight; Lieutenant W. McCleary, 63d Pa., thigh; Captain W. W. Gray, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania, hand, slightly; Lieutenant David Buckstone, Co. L, 1st Pennsylvania, slightly; Captain N. P. Bowditch, Co. E, 1st Massachussetts, arm, slightly; Captain A. H. Nickson, 84th Pa., shoulder, slight; Adjutant Norman Ash, 1st Excelsior, back, slight; Captain Peter Robinson, 106th N. Y., arm; Lieutenant Horatio Springer, Co. C, Excelsior, thigh.

CASUALTIES IN MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

THE following is as complete a list as we are able to get of the casualties among officers in the Army of Major-General GRANT during the late engagements in Tennessee:—

KILLED.

Colonel Phelps, 38th Ohio, commanding brigade, Baird's division; Colonel Putnam, 93d Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, 143d New York; Major Elliott, 102d New York; Major Glass, 32d Indiana; Major McCauley, 10th Iowa; Captain Allison, Co. C, 6th Iowa; Captain Walsh, Co. B, 103d Illinois; Major Irwin, 6th Ohio; Captain T. P. Harley, 5th Kentucky; Major Birch, 93d Ohio; Captain S. T. Alden, Co. I, 33d New Jersey; Lieutenants George Gorman, 40th Ohio; Wyman, 27th Illinois; H. M. Love, 27th Illinois; Green, 102d Ohio; Holland, 74th Illinois; Gordon, 22d Indiana; Mayfield, 22d Indiana; Saulsbury, 86th Illinois; Abbott, 86th Illinois; Captains Green, 120th Ohio; J. N. Lake, Co. B, 6th Ohio; Shoddart, 36th Missouri; Harland, 100th Indiana; Rushun, 6th Iowa. Morse, 60th Ohio.

WOUNDED.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.—John W. Corse, commanding brigade, Sherman's corps; John E. Smith, commanding division, Sherman's corps; Matthias, commanding brigade, Sherman's corps; Giles Smith, commanding brigade, Sherman's corps.

COLONELS.—Raum, 56th Illinois, commanding brigade, Sherman's Corps, mortally; Avery, 102d New York; O'Mara, 90th Illinois; Langdon, 1st Ohio; Berry, 5th Kentucky; Markle, 74th Illinois; Herbert Heath, 100th Indiana, mortally; Markdell, 74th Illinois.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.—Davidson, 77th Illinois; Stuart, 100th Indiana, mortally; Stuart, 60th Illinois, mortally; Espy, 68th Indiana, mortally; Gilpin, 26th Illinois.

MAJORS.—W. W. Thomas, 60th New York; Carler, 38th Indiana, thigh; Butterfield, 17th Ohio; Walsh, 56th Illinois; Bennett, 11th Michigan; Craven, 3d Missouri; Jones, 6th Iowa.

CAPTAINS.—R. H. Armstrong, 6th Kentucky, slightly; Calvin Minton, Co. F, 6th Iowa; H. Smith, Co. C, 37th Ohio; O'Connor, Co. D, 90th Illinois; W. M. Murphy, Co. B, 80th Illinois; R. P. Lytle, 27th Illinois; W. W. Stout, 27th Illinois; W. M. Thatcher, Co. F, 6th Ohio; R. G. McLaughlin, Co. B, 94th Ohio; Minn, Co. H, 6th Iowa; Morris, Co. K, 80th Ohio; Illman, Co. E, 40th Illinois; Hurley, 5th Kentucky; Winne, 41st Ohio; Patton, 9th Ohio; J. Fitzwilliams, 35th Indiana; Selby, Co. K, 36th Ohio; Warnick, 2d Ohio; Morse, 60th Ohio; Smith, 88th Illinois; McDonald, 68th Indiana; Bulsell, 11th Michigan; Davis, 26th Illinois; Dilley, 3d Missouri; Brough, 120th Ohio; Hardman, 11th Michigan; G. Townsend, 140th New York.

LIEUTENANTS.—Henry J. Vottelier, Co. A, 37th Ohio; Macular, Co. G, 37th Ohio; Jacob Merry, Co. K, 37th Ohio; Louis Williams, Co. H, 37th Ohio; Conway, Co. A, 90th Illinois; Miller, Co. F, 5th Iowa; W. P. Browning, 27th Illinois; R. Russell, Co. —, 89th Indiana; W. R. Waldo, Co. K, 124th Ohio; F. H. Forbett, Co. B, 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry; H. N. Towner, 2d Illinois; Bradshaw, Co. E, 40th Illinois; F. M. Ross, Co. K, 8th Ohio; Thomas, 5th Kentucky; Zaller, Co. K, 5th Kentucky; Stephens, Co. C, 124th Ohio; McGinnis, Co. F, 124th Ohio; Durlin, Co. G, 41st Ohio; McCabe, Co. E, 41st Ohio; Anderson, 93d Ohio; Geo. N. Moore, 90th Illinois; Jacob H. Lieber, 87th Indiana; Stearns, Co. K, 36th Ohio; Edward Foster, Co. G, 80th Illinois, thigh; E. Bremley, Co. G, 55th Ohio; Emery, Co. C, 2d Ohio; T. Mebery, 37th Ohio. J. W. Collier, 80th Ohio; James Smith, 40th Illinois; Cole, 88th Illinois; Chester, 88th Illinois; Forbett, 10th Illinois; Forbett, 19th Infantry; Hill, 58th Indiana; Pope 26th Illinois; Melbourne, 58th Indiana; Rashleigh, 11th Michigan; Morse, 21st Missouri; Hobart, Co. K, 60th New York; R. F. Ballard, Co. I, 136th New York; Charles Dresser, 136th New York; Balding, 120th Ohio; Robert F. Bullard, 136th New York, leg; Brough, 10th Illinois; John J. Toppy, Co. C, 33d New Jersey, hip; Taffey, Co. G, 33d New Jersey.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel MCKELVY, late commanding Convalescent Camp, was relieved at his own request. The alleged abuses at that camp, upon investigation, have been found to exist only in the prolific brains of one or two newspaper correspondents.

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

GENERAL MEIGS' DISPATCH.

The following dispatch of Quartermaster-General Meigs is a clear and concise account, by a military observer, of the battles near Chattanooga; and though it has been already extensively published, we give it as a valuable historical document:—

Headquarters, Chattanooga, Nov. 26, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir:—On the 23d instant, at 11½ A. M., General Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade. The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle-pits, and from the summits of Mission Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regular, was it all done.

The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock P. M. reached our picket lines and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and ran into their advanced line of rifle-pits. After them went our skirmishers and into them, along the centre of the line of 25,000 troops which General Thomas had so quickly displayed, until we opened fire. Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for reenforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At 3 P. M., the important advanced position of Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night. The next day, at daylight, General Thomas had 5,000 men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga. The rebel steamer *Dunbar* was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over six thousand men. By night-fall, General Thomas had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was entrenching himself. General Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and centre. General Hooker scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point. He captured some two thousand prisoners, and established himself high up on the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops. The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of General Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard. At nightfall the sky cleared and the full moon, "the traitor's doom," shone upon the beautiful scene, until 1 A. M., when twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade, sent from Chattanooga, crossed the Chattanooga Creek and opened communication with Hooker. General Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th, were in Wood's redoubt; except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders, in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the Stars and Stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain. Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad, and raising the siege. They had evacuated the Valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The twenty-pounders and four and a quarter-inch rifles of Wood's redoubt opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt over the heads of Generals Grant and Thomas and their Staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from General Sherman, and General Howard marched the Eleventh corps to join him. General Thomas sent out skirmishers who drove in the rebel pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, intrenched on a high knob next to that, on which Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made. Sherman reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deploy line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels. The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the grey rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle-pits, in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to their top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them. A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels. Bragg left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him. General Grant proceeded to the summit, and then did we only know its height. Some of the captured artillery was put into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Caissons were searched for ammunition. The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across. A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgment was soon effected. The other assault to the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled. Hooker coming in favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of manœuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre is broken. Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennessee, Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the Southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender "Grant."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousands of prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. Our loss for so great a victory is not severe.

Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I view the battle-field, which extends for six miles along the Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain. Probably not so well-directed, so well-ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed—but that assault by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Bragg sent to General Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga. No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.

THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The following statement, by surgeons lately released from the Libby Prison, of the treatment received by our prisoners at Richmond, has been presented to the War Department.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

We, the undersigned Surgeons of the United States Army, and recently prisoners in Richmond, Va., consider it our duty to publish a few facts that came to our knowledge while we were inmates of the hospital attached to Libby Prison.

We enjoyed for several months daily access to the hospitals where the sick and wounded among our Union soldiers received treatment. As a result of our observation, we hereby declare our belief that since the battle of Chickamauga, the number of deaths per diem has averaged fully fifty. The prevailing diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery, and typhoid pneumonia. Of late the per centage of deaths has greatly increased—the result of causes that have been long at work, such as insufficient food, clothing, and shelter, combined with that depression of spirits brought on so often by long confinement. It may seem almost incredible when we affirm of our personal knowledge that, in the three hospitals for Union soldiers, the average mortality is near forty per day, and upon reliable testimony we are forced to believe that the deaths in the tobacco factories and upon the island will raise the total mortality among all the Union prisoners to 50 per day, or 1,500 monthly.

The extremely reduced condition of those brought from the island argues that hundreds quite sick are left behind, who with us would be considered fit subjects for hospital treatment. Such, too, is the fact as invariably stated by scores we have conversed with from that camp.

The same, to a degree, holds true of the prisoners in the city. It would be a reasonable estimate to put the number who are fit subjects for hospitals, but who are refused admittance, at five hundred. A thousand are already under treatment in the three hospitals, and the Confederate Surgeons themselves say the number of patients is only limited by the small accommodations provided. Thus we have over ten per cent. of the whole number of prisoners held classed as sick men, who need the most assiduous and skillful attention. Yet in the essential matter of rations they are receiving nothing but corn bread and sweet potatoes. Meat is no longer furnished to any class of our prisoners, except to the few officers in the Libby Hospital, and all sick or well officers or privates are now furnished with a very poor article of corn bread in place of wheat bread. This is a very unsuitable diet for hospital patients prostrated with diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever, to say nothing of the balance.

Startling instances of individual suffering, and horrid pictures of death, from protracted sickness and semi-starvation, we have had thrust upon our attention.

The first demand of the poor creatures from the island was always for something to eat. Self-respect gone, hope and ambition gone, half clad, and covered with vermin and filth, many of them beyond all reach of medical skill. In one instance the ambulance brought sixteen to the hospital, and during the night seven of them died. Again, eighteen of them were brought, and eleven of them died in twenty-four hours. At another time fourteen were admitted, and in a single day ten of them died. Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do know, we do not hesitate to say that, under a treatment of systematic abuse, neglect, and semi-starvation, the number who are becoming permanently broken down in their constitutions must be reckoned by thousands. We leave it for others to say what is demanded by this state of things.

The Confederate daily papers in general terms acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed, but usually close their abusive editorials by declaring that even such treatment is better than the invading Yankees deserve. The *Examiner*, in a recent article, begrudged even the little food the prisoners did receive, and the boxes sent to us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system of semi-starvation and exposure, as well calculated to dispose of us. All this is true, and yet cold weather is hardly commenced.

We are horrified when we picture the wholesale misery and death that will come with the biting frosts of winter. Recently several hundred prisoners per day were being removed to Danville. In two instances we were standing in view of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad sight to see the attenuated features and pallid faces of men a few months since robust and in vigorous health. Numbers were without hats—numbers were without shoes—nearly all without blankets or overcoats, and not a man did we see who was well and fully clad.

But to the credit of the prisoners in Richmond, of all ranks, be it recorded, that they have all along shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and, spurning the idea that their Government had forgotten them, they have held fast their confidence in the final and speedy success of our cause.

In addition to the above statement, we wish it to be distinctly understood that the Confederate medical officers connected with the hospitals referred to—Surgeons Wilkins, Simmons, and Sabal, and the Hospital Steward, Hallet—are not in any way, so far as our observation has extended, responsible for the state of things existing there; but, on the other hand, we are bound in justice to bear testimony to their kindness, and the faithful performance of their duties with the limited means at their disposal.

(Signed) Daniel Meeker,
Surgeon United States Volunteers.
C. T. Simpers,
Assistant-Surgeon 6th Indiana Vols.
J. L. Brown,
Assistant-Surgeon 116th Ohio V. I.
A. M. Parker,
Assistant-Surgeon 1st Maine Cavalry.

PARTISAN WARFARE.

In Dr. Arnold's lectures on Modern History, we find some very just observations on the evil and folly of guerrilla warfare, which we commend to the attention of the Confederate authorities. "It is idle," says Dr. Arnold, "to say that the mere circumstance that an army is invading its enemy's country, puts it out of the pale of civilized hostility; or, at any rate, if this be maintained, it is worse than idle to say that it may not retaliate this system, and put out of the pale of civilized hostility those who have begun so to deal with them. The truth is, that if war, carried on by regular armies, under the strictest discipline, is yet a great evil, an irregular partisan warfare is an evil ten times more intolerable; it is in fact no other than to give a license to a whole population to commit all sorts of treachery, rapine, and cruelty, without any restraint; letting loose a multitude of armed men, with none of the obedience and none of the honorable feelings of a soldier; cowardly because they are undisciplined, and cruel because they are cowardly. It seems then the bounden duty of every government, not only not to encourage such irregular warfare on the part of its population, but carefully to repress it, and to oppose its enemy only with its regular troops, or with men regularly organized, and acting under authorized officers, who shall observe the ordinary humanities of civilized war. And what are called patriotic insurrections, or irregular risings of the whole population to annoy an invading army by all means, ought impartially to be condemned, by whomsoever and against whomsoever practised, as a resource of small and doubtful efficacy, but full of certain atrocity, and a most terrible aggravation of the evils of war.

"A vague notion is not uncommonly, as I believe, entertained, that a people whose country is attacked, by which is meant, whose territory is the sea of war, are sustaining some intolerable wrong, which they are juftified in repelling by any and every means. But in the natural course of things, war must be carried on in the territory of one belligerent or of the other; it is an accident merely if their fighting ground happen to be the country of some third party. Now it cannot be said that the party which acts on the offensive, war having been once declared, becomes in the wrong by doing so, or that the object of all invasion is conquest. You invade your enemy in order to compel him to do you justice; that is, to force him to make peace on reasonable terms. This is your theory of the case, and it is one which must be allowed to be maintainable just as much as your enemy's; for all laws of war waive and must waive the question as to the original justice of the quarrel; they assume that both parties are equally in the right. But suppose invasion for the sake of conquest, I do not say of the whole of your enemy's country, but of that portion of it which you are invading; as we have many times invaded French colonies with a view to their incorporation permanently with the British dominions. Conquests of such a sort are no violations necessarily of the legitimate object of war; they may be considered as a security taken for the time to come. If indeed the avowed object of the invader be the destruction, not of any particular government, but of the national existence altogether; if he thus disclaims the usual object of legitimate war, a fair and lasting peace, and declares that he makes it a war of extermination, he doubtless cannot complain if the usual laws of war are departed from against him, when he himself sets the example. But even then, when we consider what unspeakable atrocities a partisan warfare gives birth to, and that no nation attacked by an overwhelming force of disciplined armies was ever saved by such means, it may be doubted even then whether it be justifiable; unless the invader drives the inhabitants to it, by treating them from the beginning as enemies, by outraging their persons and property. If this judgment seem extreme to any one, I would only ask him to consider well first the cowardly, treacherous, and atrocious character of all guerrilla

warfare, and in the next place the certain misery which it entails on the country which practices it; and its inefficacy, as a general rule, to conquer or expel an enemy, however much it may annoy him."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Foster arrived at Cumberland Gap, on the 30th inst., en route to Knoxville.

A SPLENDID sword has been presented to General A. P. Howe, of the 2d division, 6th corps.

CAPTAIN Dennis, formerly of General King's staff, has been assigned to duty at the headquarters of the defences north of the Potomac.

CAPTAIN Slipper, A.A.G., has been ordered to report for duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, to General Abercrombie, commanding Convalescent Camp, Va.

CAPTAIN Joshua Norton, A.Q.M., has been ordered to Chattanooga,—the Quartermaster-General having need for several more efficient Quartermasters in the Western Army.

FIRST Lieutenant M. F, Watson, 5th U. S. Artillery, who lost a leg at Gettysburgh, has been assigned to duty at West Point, whence he was graduated only a few years ago.

COLONEL Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to Arkansas, to assist in raising colored troops in that State.

FIRST Lieutenant Symmes Gardner, 18th U. S. Infantry, and Frank A. Tease, an officer of the 178th N. Y. volunteers, have been dropped from the rolls of the army.

NEWTON Reynolds, of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry of that State.

LIEUTENANT W. G. Fitch, 2d U. S. Infantry, lately placed on the retired list, has been ordered to New Haven, Ct., to report to Brigadier-General Hunt, commanding Draft Rendezvous.

SIGNAL-Officer M. M. Fenner, of the 8th Michigan, for some time back attached to the flagship of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has tendered his resignation, and been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

A PRIVATE dispatch received in Chicago from General Grant, in reply to a message of inquiry, states that the General Smith who is among the wounded near Chattanooga, is Giles A., and not John E. Smith, as first reported.

CAPTAIN Isaac B. Parker, jr., A.D.C. to Major-General Hancock, having recovered from the typhoid fever, has reported to Major-General Warren for duty. Captain Parker is still suffering from a wound received at Fredericksburgh a year ago.

MAJOR W. H. Woller, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, has been dismissed from the service upon charges of insulting a lady, of unlawfully stripping the chevrons from a corporal, and of abstracting and applying to his use wines and whiskies belonging to the hospitals.

MAJOR Jeffries, Provost Marshal General of Maryland and Delaware, Major Thomas, Provost Marshal of Buffalo, and Major Campbell, District Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania, have been appointed Lieutenant-Colonels in the Invalid Corps. Majors Strattan and Gazzan, of the 52d New York and 103d Pennsylvania, have been transferred.

THE Secretary of War was serenaded at his home in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 27th. A large crowd of citizens, accompanied by the city band, visited the Secretary's house about nine o'clock in the evening, and after the music the Secretary made his appearance, and, although suffering from a severe cold, made a spirited address to his old friends.

IT is stated that Colonel DeTrobriand, of the 55th New York, will be mustered out of the service of the United States at his own request, in order to determine a question of rank between himself and officers in command of regiments still in the service. It is understood that Colonel DeTrobriand will at once return to the army as a commissioned brigadier-general.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has appointed James Sturgis, Esq., of Roxbury, an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, detailing him for "special duty," to proceed to Morris Island, S. C., and pay the enlisted men of the 54th and 55th Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored) as provided in an act of the legislature, to make up the deficiencies in the monthly pay of said regiments.

THE proceedings in the Belger Court-martial have been disapproved by the Secretary of War, and, by order of the President, he is dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States. In reviewing the proceedings of the Court, the Secretary of War says: "The facts found by the Court show that a large amount of public business was transacted with A. C. Hall & Coblens, in which he allowed them rates far above the ruling cash prices of the market; that these transactions extended through a whole year; that Col. Belger did not apply to the War Department for relief from his supposed embarrassing situation; that he made no effort to purchase from any other than these favored parties; that Government lost by his transactions at least $100,000; that the record of the trial shows no palliation, or justification or excuse for such conduct. Whereupon, by order of the President, he is dishonorably dismissed the United States service."

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

WHILE General Grant's loss of guns has been very trivial, he has captured within the past seven months *four hundred and twelve* rebel cannon, namely: fifty-two on his advance to Vicksburgh, three hundred at that place, and sixty before Chattanooga. Among the latter was the famous Loomis Battery, captured by the rebels at Chickamauga.

THE Secretary of War has issued a General Order, under date of November 24th, in which, in view of the increased prices of provisions and necessaries, it is ordered that the heads of the respective bureaus of the War Department make inquiry and report to the Department a just and reasonable rate of advanced wages that should be paid by the Government at the present time.

THE only manufactory in the United States exclusively devoted to the manufacture of army bootees by machinery is at Derry, N. H. With 14 machines this establishment can turn out 2000 pairs in ten hours, which is 200 pairs an hour, or over three pairs per minute. To make 200 pairs per day requires about 220 hands.

THE rebel finances trouble the Richmond editors about as much as Bragg's recent discomfiture. The *Examiner* says it regards "the slow depreciation of Federal currency as one of the most remarkable phenomena of this extraordinary war;" and adds: "But it is not to be denied that the Federal Secretary of the Treasury has conducted the finances of his Government with consummate ability."

THE Richmond *Examiner* of November 24th, says:—"Five balls advertised, and flour one hundred and twenty-five dollars a barrel! Who prates of famine and want? Who is suffering for the necessaries of life? Does not all go 'merry as a marriage bell?' If the skeleton comes in, put a ball ticket at five dollars in its bony fingers, a masquerade ball costume upon its back of bony links, and send the grim guest into the ball room to the sound of cotillon music."

THE inventor of the celebrated "Greek fire," Mr. Levi B. Short, died suddenly in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, November 26th. Since the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Short had been actively engaged in perfecting his destructive weapon of war, and in his endeavors to get it into practical use. In order that the "fire" might be more effective, Mr. Short superintended and subsequently made some improvements in the article.

THE Secretary of War, under date of November 19th, addressed a complimentary letter to Major-General Meade, acknowledging the receipt, through Brigadier-General D. A. Russell, of the seven battle flags and one staff taken in the recent assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station, by the storming party led by the gallant General Russell. He expresses his thanks to the officers and men engaged in these operations of the army, which reflect such high credit upon the skill which planned, and the bravery which successfully executed them.

THERE is in course of preparation for publication a brief description of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, accompanied with a lithograph map of the grounds, some of the correspondence relating to the dedication of the Cemetery, the order of exercises on the 19th, the Prayer, the Oration of Hon. Edward Everett, revised with care by himself for publication in this form, the Dedicatory Remarks of President Lincoln, the Consecration Hymn and the Dirge. The copy-right of the book or pamphlet will be secured, and the net proceeds realized from the sale of the publication will go into the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the brave soldiers whose remains are deposited in this hallowed ground.

MR. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, gives General Gantt, who has come over to the Union cause, the following character:—"We first knew Mr. Gantt as a poet. Although his profession was the law, he sent us many poetical productions many years ago from Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He was elected to Congress at the last Congressional election in that State, and, up to the breaking out of the rebellion, he was a Union man. He soon afterwards went into the rebel army, and in the course of his military experience was twice taken prisoner. He has seen and heard a great deal on both sides, and has sense enough to understand and appreciate what he sees and hears. He is an intelligent, able, and brave man, with just pretension to some genius. He is now within the Federal lines in Arkansas."

BY direction of Major-General Sherman, commanding the Department, the several newspapers published in Memphis are warned that they must cease the publication of reports anonymous or otherwise, of actions or movements of troops within the department. No discussion of the policy or measures of the government will be tolerated, and the editors and publishers of newspapers will be held accountable for the character of extracts published from Northern papers. Neither officers or troops within the command will be the subject of either praise or censure through the newspapers, as neither editors or correspondents have the right or the ability to give praise where deserved, or to withhold it where undeserved. No order of the Major-General commanding department will be published unless accompanied with an order from headquarters of the Department.

A CORRESPONDENT on Morris Island writes:—"As there is no manual laid down for the three-hundred-pounder Parrott I subjoin that in use. The piece is on its carriage and 'from battery.' Implements, no two in the same place and no one in its proper place. The instructor gives the command 'load her up!' At this command the gunner says, 'some of you fellers bring a shell,' and 'John bring a cartridge.' Some of the 'fellers' take a small handbarrow and bring a shell. Gunner says 'Stick in that powder.' 'Now, boys, hold on till I get out a fuse.' 'Stick it in.' All hands by hard heaving get the shell to the embrasure. Gunner says, 'Swab her out.' She is swabbed out. 'Now, heave and haul, and in it goes.' It goes in accordingly. 'Now, ram it down.' It is rammed down. 'Now, run her in.' She is run in. 'Screw down the recoil bands.' They are screwed down. Gunner aims. 'Slew her round a little." 'All right!' 'Where's that primer?' 'Now, git out of the way everybody.' All go to windward, and No. 3 steps round a corner, so as not to be hit if the gun bursts. Gunner says, 'Blaze away!' She blazes away. Remark of the gunner on returning to the gun: 'How are you Sumter?' Repeat."

A FIELD DESK.—We have lately seen the plan of a very ingenious field desk for brigade headquarters, devised by Lieutenant E. B. VAN WINKLE, late of Brigadier-General E. L. VIELE's staff. It is the result of personal experience with the field desks in ordinary use in our Army, and is designed to remedy their defects and increase their advantages. In a chest 42x30 by 24 inches are included two desks, with pigeon holes for every letter of the alphabet, and four in addition; drawers for a month's supply of stationery and candles and retained papers; places for fixed inkstands for red and black ink, so constructed as to secure them from losing their ink in moving; racks for record books and books of reference; also four stools and stand for the desk; and two tables, one of which is capable of containing six months' supply of blanks. All these are so arranged as to be packed in the small space named, forming a chest which is portable and just the width of an army wagon.

THE NEW BRITISH CARBINE.—The British government have recently adopted a new breech-loading rifled carbine, which has the following peculiarities: The barrel is twenty-four inches in length—full length, thirty-seven and a half inches—and weighs altogether a trifle under six pounds. It has an effective range of over a thousand yards, is sighted for twelve hundred yards, and will carry a ball or rifle shell very nearly one mile, or about sixteen hundred yards. The bore of this weapon is the same as the Enfield rifle, and fires a similar bullet, conical, and weighing about an ounce. The contrivance for loading and then closing the breech is one that sends a steel plug into the lower end of the barrel about the third of an inch. The ball protrudes naked from one end of the cartridge, and when fired entirely fills the bore and grooves, thus preventing windage. It is impossible for it to leak fire.

By a simple and ingenious contrivance in the cartridge the gun lubricates and cleans itself, and does not become the least foul, even after firing thousands of times. At the lower or base end of the cartridge is a wad, cut out of heavy woolen felting, at least a quarter of an inch thick. This is saturated with grease, lard or tallow. The powder is between this wad and the bullet, and after the discharge the wad remains in the gun. Of course the wad goes out before the next bullet, and as the gun grows warm by firing, the grease melts, and the gun is lubricated and cleaned at every discharge.

BARNACLES ON IRON SHIPS.—The perfect protection of iron ships from corrosion and the adherence of barnacles is a subject of very great importance, and has engaged a great amount of attention both in this country and in Europe. Various substances and compositions for this purpose have already been tried without effecting the object satisfactorily. Mr. GRIFFITHS, of London, the inventor of the well known propeller which bears his name, has recently brought forward a plan for the accomplishment of this object, and which is thought to possess much merit. It consist in first coating the hulls of iron steamers with one or more courses of red lead paint, then with a coating composed of a mixture of tar, pitch and gutta percha; then, while it is hot, there are laid upon it perforated sheets of copper, which are thus cemented to the adhesive coating.

We find a statement in several papers to the effect that Admiral DAHLGREN has at last found a way to clear the bottoms of the monitors of barnacles. He first beaches one end of the monitor and cleans it, and then beaching the other end cleans that also.

TOUGHNESS AND STRENGTH OF BESSEMER STEEL.—The extreme toughness of the Bessemer steel has been proved by some interesting experiments recently made. Steel bars of ten inches square and two feet six inches in length, were twisted cold into a spiral, the angles of which were about forty-five degrees; and some round bars,two inches diameter, were bent cold under the hammer into the form of an ordinary horse-shoe magnet, the outside of the bend measuring five inches more than the inside. The steel and iron boiler plates, left without shearing, and with their ends bent over cold, afforded ample evidence, too, of the extreme tenacity and toughness of the metal; while the clear, even surface of railway axles and pieces of malleable iron ordnance afforded examples of the perfect freedom from cracks, flaws, or hard veins. The tensile strength of this metal is not less remarkable. In the experiments made, the samples of steel bore a strain varying from one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand pounds on the square inch. Four samples of iron boiler plate, similarly tested, bore from sixty-eight thousand to seventy-three thousand pounds.

As with steel, so with the Bessemer iron. The great toughness of the latter was proved by the bending of a cold bar of three inches square, under the hammer and into a close fold, without the smallest perceptible rupture of the metal at any part; and the bar was thus extended on the outside of the bend from twelve to sixteen and three-fourth inches, and was pressed on the inside from twelve to seven and one-fourth inches, thus showing a difference in length of nine and one-half inches, between what, before bending, were the two parallel sides of a bar three inches square. Again, an iron cable, consisting of four strands of round iron, one and a half inches in diameter, was, while cold, so closely twisted as to cause the strands at the point of contact to become permanently imbedded into each other.

COLD-ROLLED AND HOT-ROLLED IRON.—The London *Engineer* publishes a detailed account of Prof. FAIRBAIRN's experiments upon the tensile strength of bars of wrought iron, rolled cold or hot. The first experiment was on a bar of wrought iron, in the condition—black—in which it is received from the manufacturer, and familiar to all.

The diameter of the piece experimented upon was 1.97 inch; its area, 0,35873 square inch. The laying on of a weight of 46,426 pounds produced an elongation on a length of ten inches to the extent of 1.30 inch; and the laying on of 50,346 pounds produced an elongation of 2.00, with a breaking weight of 58,623 pounds per square inch. The diameter at the point of fracture, after this experiment, was 0.88 inch. The second experiment was on a bar similar to the preceding, but rolled cold. Diameter, 1.00 inch; area, 0,7854 square inch. With a weight of 64,255 pounds laid on it, it elongated rapidly, and the breaking weight was per square inch, 31,812 pounds. The third experiment was also on a bar of iron rolled cold, with a diameter and area similar to the foregoing. The elongation of a length of ten inches was, in inches, 0.6, when a weight of 62,542 pounds was laid on.

THE Quartermaster-General has directed that the wages of mechanics, teamsters and laborers in the Department of Washington be increased 20 per cent., the order to take effect from the 1st of December.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers, and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. G. H.—The official Army Register is issued only to officers, though some of the booksellers in Washington usually contrive to get hold of a few copies, from whom you may be able to obtain one. Hudson Taylor, bookseller, Washington, can probably supply you if any are to be had. Bourne, on the Steam Engine, is the best work, though, perhaps, too expensive, costing $22 50. It is a quarto. King, on the Steam Engine, is an excellent work at two dollars. It is written especially for the navy, by an engineer in the navy.

7th P. R. V. C.—Par. 420, Army Regulations, requires sentinels to present arms to *field officers*. All colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, whether of the staff corps or in the line, are *field officers*, and surgeons have by law the *rank* as well as pay and allowances of a *major*. They are competent to sit on courts-martial, taking precedence over officers of the same grade in the line, or sitting below them, according to date of commission, and by the Regulations are entitled to the same respect from a sentinel on post as any other field officer.

Edmund.—An adjutant's uniform is the same as that of a line officer of the same arm of service, i. e., cavalry, artillery or infantry. "Unless he has marched for detachment of more than twenty-four hours," as used in paragraph 568 Rev. Reg., means, unless he has performed a detail of guard or other detachment duty of a longer duration than twenty-four hours.

Co. K, 57th Regt. Penn. Vols.—By a joint resolution of Congress, approved 12th of July, 1862, the Secretary of War was authorized "to furnish extra clothing to all sick, wounded and other soldiers who may have lost the same by casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the Department may prescribe during the existence of the present rebellion. By General Order No. 85, also of July 23, 1862, the sick and wounded have only been considered. "Other soldiers" will probably wait for "such rules and regulations as the Department may prescribe" before their claims, under this resolution, can be paid, or attended to in any way. First sergeants and file closers never go through the manual of arms, except to come to *an order or a shoulder*. Sentinels in saluting must face to their *proper front*, (i. e., from the camp.) Such has ever been the custom of service, because a sentinel should never turn his back to the point from which danger may be expected.

Adjutant.—"Point d'appui," as used in tactics, is a term applied to any given point upon which a line of troops is formed; it is also used in a more extended sense to indicate the point of support or basis from which operations of any kind are conducted.

Several answers are left over for another week.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

THE MILITARY OUTLOOK.

The closing month of the third year of the rebellion has witnessed the termination of two campaigns by the two great Union armies; and if we assume that grand military operations are over for the winter, they leave the situation in the highest degree gratifying, and the prospect as brilliant as the most ardent lover of his country can well desire. We do not assume that they *are* necessarily over, for the very desperation that has overcome the fortunes of the rebels may prompt them to unexpected enterprises to retrieve themselves or perish in the attempt. But if they shall not invite to battle, East or West, the four months that intervene before the season of spring campaigning opens can be most profitably spent in preparing our great armies to deal decisive blows when operations come to be renewed. There is no sufficient object to enter upon the toil and trouble, the risks and hardships of a winter campaign under the conditions that attend military operations in Virginia and Georgia; and as we have everything to gain and nothing to lose, while the rebels have everything to lose and nothing to gain by three or four months of "masterly inactivity," we are sure no right-minded man will feel that the grand cause for which our armies are in the field is suffering any needless let or hindrance by a delay which can be and we doubt not will be turned to such account.

General Grant resumes in front of Chattanooga a position which, though to the superficial eye may be judged identical with that which he held previously to the late operations, is yet under conditions which make it most essentially different from the late situation, and places the whole weight of the difference in the Union scale. His communications are now perfect, and there is no possibility of their being henceforth greatly embarrassed. The late operations were practically for Chattanooga—that is, for safety, security and comfort in that position. These are now secured. General Grant's care must now be for his army—for such a strengthening, reorganizing, mobilizing and disciplining of his force, and such a re-creation and rehabilitation of all its material belongings as will enable him in the spring to operate with a maximum of power and effect. The communications are to be seen to—the bridges over the Tennessee and immediate streams are to be rebuilt—railroad communication with Bridgeport is to be re-opened—the transportation is to be renewed—the cavalry force, practically destroyed by the half-starvation that for weeks beset the garrison at Chattanooga, is to be created afresh. In this task General Grant and his able lieutenants have three good months' work.

Nor are our own fortunes all that are affected by the late operations. The effect on the rebels of General Grant's double victory—first in driving Bragg's army from his front, and secondly in bringing to naught the attempts against East Tennessee—comes back to us in a wail of despair from the whole rebel press, which forms the most significant manifestation yet given, that the struggle begins now to be considered hopeless. "Again," writes the Richmond *Enquirer*, "the "tide of battle has turned against us, and at present "writing all looks gloomy." "The Southern people," writes the Richmond *Examiner*, "never had greater "reason to be serious and anxious than at this mo-"ment." These are frank confessions, and their truthfulness must carry them like iron into the souls of the most obdurate of those who a few months ago were blating of "last ditches" and never giving up.

The rich region of East Tennessee—the great natural arsenal whence the rebels drew their lead, nitre and coal, that grand magazine from which great supplies of corn and nine-tenths of all their bacon were derived—has been decided by the gage of battle to remain in our hands; it is ours to have and to hold, and General Grant and his magnificent army can be relied on to do both. The gate into Georgia and the States of the Gulf, too, is in his hands, and the spring-time will see him enter through that gate, and to fresh and final victories.

In Virginia, though the record of military operations does not shine with the lustre that covers the Army of the West, yet the situation leaves nothing to be complained of. If the Army of the Potomac shall for the winter months limit itself to the rôle of covering Washington, it will still be doing good and worthy work. It is absolutely necessary to keep a powerful force for that purpose, for the rebels will let slip no opportunity we may afford them to retrieve their fortunes by a blow towards the capital. It would no doubt have been most inspiring had that Army been able to close the campaign and crown its valorous toils by the capture of the rebel capital, but that has not been given it and us. Practically, however, this achievement would, in the present aspect of affairs, be no great material gain. With Grant at Chattanooga, we reck little of Richmond; for his first motion forward in the spring will "turn," and by consequence necessitate the evacuation of all Virginia, Richmond included. Then will come the opportunity of the Potomac Army; and for the present, whether it covers Washington by occupying the line of the Rapidan, the Rappahannock or the Potomac, is a question of very subordinate moment.

If these reflections are just, the season of rest which will fall to our two great armies (should the policy we have indicated be adopted) will be far from a mere period of *hibernation*, during which they will simply draw from their reserved strength and come out in the spring weak and emaciated: it will be a period of most fruitful growth, recuperation and renovation. The fresh levy of three hundred thousand men, to be raised at the opening of the coming year, will afford the material for the replenishing of the thinned ranks of both armies and their reinforcement to proportions that will make them invincible hosts. The rebel armies, on the contrary, have reached that perilous point at which they add nothing and lose every day. Their resources, also, are every day being exhausted, and the blockade presses with increasing stringency upon them. The whole gravitation of all the material and moral forces thus bears steadily towards the ruin of the cause for which these misguided States took up arms.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

General Grant, after three days sharp pursuit of the rebels, whom he drove, routed and demoralized, from their fortified lines, has again gathered up his forces and resumed his position in front of Chattanooga. Yet to say that he has resumed his position is very far from being the true statement of the actual situation, for though he will still be in front of Chattanooga, the conditions that will now surround his army must differ widely from those under which it was held while Bragg stood on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. General Grant will, of course, fortify and occupy these commanding positions and their *debouchés*, and thus keep the rebels at very long arm's length from coming near him, even if they had the disposition to do so after the disastrous blow they have received at his hands. This will, for the first time, give our army at Chattanooga entire control of its communications. It is now admitted that even with the possession of the river, which was gained by the seizure of Lookout Valley, a month ago, it would have been found impossible, so long as the rebels had the means which the possession of Lookout and Missionary Ridges gave them of embarrassing our transportation, to have supplied the Army of the Cumberland, swelled to the proportions it had reached by reinforcements from Virginia and Mississippi. All trouble on this score is now, however, at an end, and all power to hamper General Grant is taken out of the hands of the rebels.

But while General Grant's brilliant success in dislodging Bragg's force from his front, and pushing it back broken and demoralized, has had this important bearing on the fortunes of his army at Chattanooga, its result on the fate of the left wing of his command, held by General Burnside at Knoxville, proves to be no less valuable. Longstreet, finding himself by General Grant's movement isolated from the main body of the rebel army, has raised the siege, with the alternative, if he obeys the order of Bragg to come back and form a junction with him, of finding the Union commander planted across his path; or, on the other hand, of attempting a five hundred miles march, dogged by the force of Foster and Burnside up the valley of Virginia to rejoin Lee in that State. A newspaper report, which by its own weight would not claim much credence, were it not supported by intrinsic probability, affirms that he is now attempting the latter move. It will be interesting to watch its upshot, for the retreat will be made under circumstances of very marked difficulty.

Viewed in their *ensemble*, therefore, the late operations in Tennessee may be regarded as effecting the utter and final frustration of the rebel programme for the recovery of that important region. The accomplishment of this object, which, both in a material and a military point of view, forms an absolute necessity for the continued existence of the rebel cause, was blazoned by the official head of that cause as a determination which must be accomplished, "even if it took every man in "the Confederacy to do it." In execution of this plan, Longstreet, with a column of about thirty thousand men, was detached from Bragg and sent against Burnside. His preliminary movements were attended with some success, and his advance resulted in driving back the Union force on Knoxville, which the rebels proceeded to invest. It was a critical position for that force, and one that, for many a day, made "the bravest hold their breath." Two methods were open to General Grant by which to relieve the beleagured force in East Tennessee: to send him direct aid by detaching a column from his command at Chattanooga and dispatching it to Burnside's assistance, or to make a diversion in his favor by an offensive movement against the main rebel force in his front, which would put Longstreet under the necessity of seeking safety by a prompt retreat. Little dependence could be placed on the efficacy of the first method; for a reinforcing column would have had a long and circuitous march to make, with slender probability of reaching its destination in time. The second method would be thoroughly efficacious if successful; but that was the rub; for Bragg held a position of prodigious strength—a position of such strength, in fact, that the rebel leaders were willing to hazard the detachment of

LONGSTREET, and felt secure in committing the military fault of a division of their forces, that voluntarily placed the Union commander on the interior line as respects the two rebel columns.

It would be absurd to suppose that the rebel leaders were not quite well aware of the fact that this was a violation of a fundamental maxim of war; but their own experience, as well as the history of all grand military operations, shows that the fortune of campaigns depends on a thousand conditions besides the theoretical formulæ of strategy, and that these are often violated with impunity when other controlling considerations warrant. With any man less wary, less energetic, less audacious than General GRANT the risk might have been run with perfect safety; but with him as an opponent, it was a fatal act of temerity, which was no sooner committed than it brought destruction on the heads of its authors. BRAGG was swept from his stronghold, and LONGSTREET'S triumphal march turned into a hurried retreat for safety. The blunder of the rebel chieftains was not to have known that GRANT could not be thus trifled with. They ought to have known better, for even the journalists of Richmond display a certain appreciation of the qualities of the hero of Vicksburgh. "If we are "to judge the future by the past," says the *Examiner* of the 27th ult., "GRANT will press his success as he "did after Grand Gulf." This illustrates that very subtle yet enormously powerful element in war which we may name the moral influence of a commander. By making it thoroughly understood that he cannot be trifled with—by inspiring the enemy with the conviction that he will always do what *ought* to be done—the enterprising General hampers his opponent, restricts his plan, binds him in to "saucy doubts of fear," and thus exercises an influence which, though purely personal, is yet equal in itself to an army. General GRANT'S military conduct throughout his whole career has justly given him the right and title to this kind of moral power, and we are much mistaken if the rebels do not in the future feel it.

THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

WE have further light on the vexed question of an exchange of prisoners in an unofficial statement from Major-General HITCHCOCK, who presents very clearly and forcibly the real cause of difficulty, in the determined purpose of the rebel authorities to consent to no further exchange, except upon terms which will neutralize the great advantage we now have in prisoners, and leave them free to carry out their murderous purpose toward our officers and men of the *Corps d' Afrique.*

General HITCHCOCK shows that the Government of the United States, in authorizing the employment of colored troops, stands engaged before the world to make no compromise whatever which shall jeopardize the claim of this class of troops, when captured, to be treated with that humanity which is due to all other troops in like circumstances, according to the laws of civilized warfare: that the rebel authorities have steadily refused to recognize the officers and men of our negro regiments as soldiers, subject to the laws and usages of war, and that they have either murdered them, cast them into prison, or sold them into slavery. That though they have thus far been very quiet in carrying out this their declared policy, the sole reason why it has not been more openly inaugurated is because of the superior number of prisoners of war held in the North against those held in the South, and if this inequality could now be neutralized, not a moment would be lost by the rebel authorities in putting in force the threats of Mr. DAVIS. He asserts that in no single instance has the smallest evidence come to light tending to show that any officer connected with colored troops has been captured alive and held in the South as a prisoner of war; nor has any colored man, employed as a soldier of the United States, been captured in the South and accounted for as a prisoner of war.

The offer, therefore, of the rebel commissioner, to consent to a parole of all prisoners on both sides, is a mere subterfuge, as it is clearly not intended to apply to the officers and men of colored regiments. Mr. OULD has, it is true, offered to exchange *all* the the prisoners of war in *his* hands against all that we have in our hands, the surplus to remain on parole, but he omits to add that by the action of the Confederate authorities, not a single man, officer or soldier, belonging to the *Corps d' Afrique* has been or will be permitted to come into his hands. This is the real point of difficulty in the matter of exchange, and the only one, we apprehend, which our Government might not consent to waive, rather than leave our men to freeze and starve any longer in their Southern prisons. They have offered, General HITCHCOCK tells us, to send to Mr. OULD 12,000 or more Confederate prisoners, as many as they may hold of our men, and receive in return our prisoners held in the South. They have proposed, also, to receive all of the prisoners from Richmond under a solemn pledge that they shall not be allowed to take arms unless duly exchanged with the consent of the rebel authorities, without reference to existing difficulties on the subject of exchange; and to both feed and clothe all rebel prisoners in their hands. Both of these propositions have been rejected, and the only terms upon which we can release our suffering soldiers is by consenting to entrust our surplus of 27,000 prisoners to the honor of the men who have assumed to liberate from the obligations of their parole the prisoners we took at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and suffer them at the same time to retain the officers and men of our *Corps d' Afrique*, to be dealt with as they see fit.

True, there is a specious claim in some of our Northern journals that the rebel authorities have a right to deal with our colored troops when captured as every government, *de facto* as well as *de jure*, deals with those whose service it claims whenever they join the enemy. But this claim, if it proves anything, proves that our Government should allow the rebel authorities to deal as they please, not only with our negro troops, but with the officers and men in our service who are natives of the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Western Virginia, all of which are claimed as a portion of the Southern Confederacy. And how does it apply to the officers of the *Corps d' Afrique*, upon whose allegiance the South does not assume to assert even a shadow of a claim?

The question of exchange, we thus see, narrows itself to the single point whether or not our Government will consent to have a portion of the troops it has deliberately taken into its service dealt with as outlaws and murderers, subject to none of the laws or usages of civilized war. The question is one of no slight importance, if we are to accept the assurance of General HITCHCOCK "that the *Corps d' Afrique*, in "the service of the Government, already numbers "fifty thousand brave, athletic men, who are fighting "in support of this Government, under the guidance "of a body of most earnest and intelligent officers, "who count their lives as subordinate to the cause "they are engaged in."

A PRIVATE note from a veteran officer of the Regular Army has these remarks upon the Gettysburgh battle-field Cemetery:—"At Gettysburgh, on the "three first days of July, the Regulars, out of 2,044 "men, lost 1,000—by far the heaviest loss, proportion-"ately, suffered by any body of men on that field. "And yet, while every State whose volunteers were "engaged is to have a plot for its illustrious dead, "these brave fellows of our old Regular Army, many "of whom had served for twenty years, and who "finally met their death in the van, are to be buried "with the *unknown*—thrown into a common ditch "because they fought but voted not—put on a level "with the horses that fell with them, because their "officers were soldiers and not politicians." We hope it is not yet too late to remedy the neglect concerning which our correspondent writes so bitterly. Probably a good, as it certainly would be an honorable, position for the burial of the soldiers of the Regular Army who fell at Gettysburgh, would be at the base of the proposed monument, on the inside, fronting the tier of State burial plots. If the matter is to be attended to at all, as we earnestly hope it may, it should be done at once.

THE recent death of the French Algerine General BEDEAU, has given occasion for the revival in Europe of a *canard* which was current there two years ago. It is to the effect that, shortly after the war broke out, General BEDEAU was offered by the United States Government the command of our Army; but, we are told, "these overtures were declined by the General, "as he *would not consent to be a Commander-in-Chief* "under the orders of an Attorney War-Secretary." As this alleged episode in the life of General BEDEAU is likely to pass into his biography and into history, we hope that some pains will be taken to furnish us with information as to *who* offered General BEDEAU the position of Commander-in-Chief (we suppose by this term is meant the command of the chief Army, or Army of the Potomac; for we may inform Europeans that the PRESIDENT is the constitutional and titular "Commander-in-Chief" of our troops and armies in actual service), and to give us all the documents and correspondence bearing upon the question. The story was originally set afloat in Europe after the first battle of Manassas Plains, when Lieutenant-General SCOTT was actively directing military operations. It is quite likely that about this time overtures were made to General BEDEAU to accept a Bureau position in the War Office in Washington; and the General's vanity may have led him to magnify this into an offer of the Commandership-in-Chief; but we need no authority to deny what by authority we do deny, that neither he nor any other European General ever had any such offer from our Government or any one acting officially under it.

AN important question under the prize law was decided in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, last week, by Judge NELSON. The case was that of the United States against the bark *Empress* and cargo, and the question presented was whether or not the Court could award damages and costs against the captors on a decree of an illegal seizure of the property, and restoration of it to the claimants. Judge NELSON decided that the seizure of the vessel or cargo, whether as enemy's property, for a breach of blockade, or as contraband, is the act of the Government by her public armed vessels, and for which it, and not the party making the capture, is responsible, if unauthorized, to the party aggrieved.

THE attempt to launch the iron-clad *Dictator* last week, resulted in a failure, owing to the insufficient inclination given to the ways. Only half an inch to a foot was allowed for this vessel, weighing over five and a half million of pounds, when the rule establishes from five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch as the inclination necessary for ordinary vessels; and, we believe, in the case of the original *Monitor* as much as one and one-quarter inches were allowed. An entire change will be made in the machinery for launching, and another attempt will be made about the 10th of December.

THE assault of one of the New York daily papers upon General GILLMORE for alleged ill-treatment of his negro troops, is very well answered by an order issued last month by that General, in which he takes occasion to rebuke the officers of his command "for "imposing improper labors upon colored troops," and calls their attention to a previous order, wherein the same treatment is commanded to be bestowed upon black and white soldiers, and the same opportunities for drill and instruction to be afforded to them.

Two more contractors have been brought to grief—CHARLES W. HALL, of Indianapolis, Ind., and E. A. SMITH. They were proved guilty of fraudulent conduct by a court-martial assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, and sentenced, the one to be imprisoned for six months, and to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars; the other to be imprisoned for one year, and to pay a fine of twenty thousand dollars, and if this fine is not paid at the expiration of said imprisonment, to be imprisoned until it is paid. HALL'S fraud consisted in paying WILLIAM WOOD, the Inspector of horses and mules, employed by Captain JENKINS, A.Q.M., at Louisville, a dollar a head as a bribe for passing unsound horses which he was supplying to the Government, under contract for good ones; the whole sum so paid reaching $4,445. SMITH was a partner of HALL in the transaction, as he is in his punishment, and also tried a similar game on his own account.

COLONEL Wisewell, Chief of the Invalid Corps; has addressed to the surgeons of the several hospitals, and to the Provost Marshals in whose districts invalid companies are stationed, a circular, requiring them to forward statements concerning the efficiency of the men and the degree to which their wounds may incapacitate them from service, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the organization has proved successful, and to what extent the Government may be justified in increasing the present force. Instructions have also been issued to the Examining Board to admit none into the corps who may have acquired immortal habits that might in any manner prove prejudicial to good order and discipline.

WE have an account of the repulse of General LONGSTREET in an assault on General BURNSIDE'S position on the 29th, with a loss of nearly 700, besides 234 prisoners. Our loss was but 25.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The French frigate *Euryalus* was launched at Rochefort recently, with complete success.

Sweden is making naval preparations of a warlike character.

The King of Italy lately reviewed twelve legions of the National Guard at Naples, and nine provincial battalions.

A St. Petersburgh letter mentions the launch of the *Sebastopol*, an iron-clad frigate. She is to carry engines of 1000 horse-power, and be armed with thirty-eight rifled guns.

The Russian papers publish an Imperial ukase, ordering the formation of twelve new regiments of infantry, each containing three battalions. This force is intended to form the third reserve corps.

The *Prince Consort*, whose late unfortunate experience we described last week, has returned from Ireland to Plymouth, been put out of commission, and is to be thoroughly overhauled and refitted. She surely needs it.

The court-martial upon Colonel Crawley, of the British army, so long and anxiously looked for—was opened at Aldershott on the 17th, and was expected to be a very protracted affair. The Colonel, it will be remembered, is charged with indirectly having caused the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley in India.

Aeronautical experiments for military purposes, which were made some time since at Woolwich, England, are to be repeated. The balloonist will reconnoitre the movements of the troops, who will be marched some miles into the country beyond the arsenal, where the ascent will take place. He has provided a balloon of much larger dimensions than the former one, and will be supplied from the arsenal gasometer with 75,000 cubic feet of gas for its inflation.

According to statements published, the artillery belonging to the Italian army comprises 71 batteries, but instead of these batteries containing eight guns in each as in the Austrian service they contain only six. It is intended to rifle the whole of these eventually; at present little over half are so. It is said to be well served in every way, and when Italian finances are in a more flourishing condition, Cavour's intention of increasing it to 100 batteries will be carried out.

During the Crimean war, out of 309,570 men, the French lost, according to official returns, 75,000; and the English, from a total of 70,000, lost 22,000. These heavy losses are attributed to hospital diseases, which the French, during the late Italian war, by following the precepts laid down by Miss Nightingale, entirely avoided. "Instead of crowding the patients "together in a large hospital, as had hitherto been "the fatal habit in the French army, the sick and "wounded were dispersed in a great number of small "hospitals. There were as many as thirty-eight in the "town of Brescia."

Preparations for building the *Lord Warden*, iron-clad wooden screw steam-ship, have been commenced at Chatham dockyard. Her length is to be 280 feet; extreme breadth, 59 ft. 9 in.; depth in hold, 20 ft. 9 in. She will be provided with the same thickness of armor-plating throughout, and will have a battery at her bow. The stem will project some 8 ft. or 9 ft. below the water. It is probable that the *Lord Warden* will be constructed to carry two independent screw-propellers, both working by means of separate engines. It is intended that she shall be completed and afloat within eighteen months from the present time.

By order of the War Department a number of floating targets, manufactured on the principle invented by Captain Shuttleworth, Royal Artillery, are to be forwarded to Shoeburyness, Eastbourne, Dover, and other Artillery stations, for practice. The target, which after repeated experiments in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee has been finally adopted in the service, represents a half-ton vat, divided into four compartments, with galvanized wire netting, and filled with twelve bushels of cork shavings. The target will be secured by a strong anchor, and surmounted by a 14 feet flag-staff painted white.

The *Royal Oak*, which had her iron plates so badly damaged by galvanic action induced by the copper sheathing of her bottom, is still in dock at Keyham. She is to be thoroughly repaired, and every effort will be made to prevent a repetition of the injury. One of the plates most pitted has been removed. It is 15 ft. long, 2 ft. 10 in. deep, and 4½ in. thick, and weighs four tons. All her outside facing is to be thoroughly cleansed, the red lead is to be scraped off, and the pits made by the galvanic action are to be filled with composition. "Brown's Vitreous Sheathing" is to be used for the purpose of protecting the lower tier of iron plates from the galvanic action of the copper. The Muntz' metal is to be removed.

The Sardinians have floating batteries not unlike those possessed by England and France, which were built by M. Verlaque at Sienna. They are about 200 feet in length and 43 in width, and draw very nearly 17 feet of water. They are armed with 24 forty-pounders and 6 eighty-pounders, all of them rifled. The total weight of these guns, including 150 rounds of ammunition to each, is 220 tons. They are fitted with screw propellers worked by engines of 400 horse-power, and have attained a speed of eleven knots an hour; but from the description given of them, though they are not to be despised on the score of strength or speed, they are unfit for navigating any sea except the smooth Mediterranean, and even there they roll very much.

Four muzzle-loading Blakely guns have lately been received at the Royal Arsenal. They are said to weigh about twenty tons, and are apparently made of cast-iron, hooped with wrought-iron over the breech, and completed with a very large trunnion coil. This gives the guns a somewhat unsightly appearance, from their being so very much larger at the trunnions than at the breech. All four are rifled with thirteen grooves. After thorough examination by the inspector of artillery, these guns will be submitted to the test of "proof" charges of gunpowder; they will then be further tested on the usual plan, with water; and if they pass the "ordeal" successfully, will be stamped with the "proof stamp," and thus registered as fit for the service of the foreign country for whom they may be made.

It is evident from articles in the *Invalide*, the organ of the Russian Minister of War, that the government will immediately make a fresh levy of troops. The direction of all the most recent ukases of the Emperor to the object of facilitating the promotion of officers, and thus to supply the army with its full complement of officers of inferior grades; the refusal of leave of absence and discharges to all officers and private soldiers; the mobilization of the separate army of the Caucasus and of the active army, as well as the army in Finland, show clearly enough that the preparations for war are carried on more actively than ever. An extraordinary activity is exhibited in every department of the War Office and Admiralty, and the whole machinery of the government is put in motion to aid the efforts of these two branches of the public service.

The military schools of Russia, which within the last year have been placed under the direction of the War Minister, have been reörganised. The condition of the Russian soldier has been greatly improved of late years. Formerly his term of service was twenty-five years, his allowance of food was not clearly fixed, and was always insufficient. The consequence of which was that desertions were so frequent that the commanding officers were in 1846 promised that if the number of desertions in their respective corps within a specified time, did not exceed a certain proportion, they should receive a bonus of one year's pay and allowances. In spite of this, it was a long time before the claimants of this bonus were at all numerous; but after the term of service had been reduced to ten years, the allowance of food increased, and sundry other reforms introduced, the number of desertions diminished so much that in 1859 the payments made to officers on the account above mentioned, amounted to 12,177 roubles; in 1860, to 54,790 roubles; and in 1861, to 93,050 roubles. The consequence of this absence of desertion has been that in future these payments are to be discontinued. It has also been decreed that the punishment of the stick shall be confined to hardened and altogether incorrigible offenders.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 11th instant publishes the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns of Europe proposing a Congress. The *Moniteur* prefaces the document with the remark that the French Government had not intended such an early publication in that journal, but as the copy addressed to the German Confederation had appeared in a Frankfort journal, the motive for any further postponement of it no longer existed. The following is the full text of the letter:—

Most high and very illustrious Princes, Sovereigns, and Free Cities composing the most serene Confederation of Germany:

In presence of the events which arise and press each day, I deem it indispensable to make known my whole mind to the Sovereigns to whom is confided the destiny of peoples.

Whenever profound shocks have unsettled the bases and displaced the boundaries of States, solemn transactions have taken place in order to co-ordinate the new elements, and to consecrate, by revising them, the transformations effected. Such has been the object of the treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this latter basis that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and yet—you are not unaware of it—it is crumbling on all sides.

If we consider attentively the situation of different countries, it is impossible not to recognize that on almost all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, disowned, or menaced. Hence duties without regulation, rights without title, and pretensions without restraint; danger the more to be dreaded, inasmuch as the improvements produced by civilization, which has united peoples one with another by the reciprocity of material interests, would make war still more destructive.

Here is matter for serious meditation. Let us not wait, in order to come to a resolution, till sudden irresistible events disturb our judgment and draw us, in spite of ourselves, into opposite directions.

I come, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present, and to secure the future, in a Congress.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is, perhaps, less allowable for me than another to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Thus I am ready, without a preconcerted system, to carry into an International Congress the spirit of moderation and justice ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in this overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity; but, as I am a sovereign to whom the most ambitious projects are attributed, I have it at heart to prove by this frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe.

In case the princes, allies, and friends of France should deem it suitable to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I should be proud to offer them my cordial hospitality.

Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for subversions has so many times issued becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the bases of a general pacification.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurances of the sincere attachment and lively interest which I take in the prosperity of the States of the Confederation. Wherefore, most high and very illustrious princes, sovereigns, and free cities composing the most serene Confederation of Germany, I pray God to have you in His holy and worthy protection.

Written at Paris, November 4, in the year of grace 1863.

Napoleon.

Countersigned, Drouyn de L'Huys.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

We continue to receive reports from Russia which show that the Czar is still vigorously at work strengthening his navy, and putting it into a position to resist the power of England and France in case of war. Two iron-clad frigates, the *Sebastopol* and the *Petropaulovski*, have been recently completed, and the former being already afloat. Those two frigates are to have armor of a new description, of which the thickness is to be one hundred and fourteen millimetres in the centre, and to diminish gradually to sixty-three millimetres at the extremities. It is expected by this method to obtain a strength superior to anything yet accomplished. The steamships *Constantine* and *Emperor Nicholas I* are to be converted into iron-clads, and to carry a double tier of guns, on the model of the *Pervenetz*, which passes for a perfect iron-clad ship-of-war. One hundred rifled cannon, cast at a private establishment in Prussia, have already been received to arm these ships. Measures for manning the fleet are also in progress.

Ever since the war with the allied powers revealed the weakness of its navy, Russia has been engaged in reconstructing her marine. In 1854 she could muster only some two or three ocean steamers, and had altogether a navy of some twenty-five ships of the line, eighteen frigates, forty corevttes and smaller vessels, and about twenty steamers of all kinds. Now the Czar, besides his new iron-clads, has 34 steamers in the Black Sea alone, 50 in the Baltic, 20 in the Caspian Sea, 24 in the Amoor, 5 in the White Sea, and 2 in the Sea of Aral, besides a large fleet of gunboats. Three of these vessels, as we have before stated, are fast screw-liners, one mounting 111 guns, and two mounting 130 guns each. Six are mixed screws of 74 and 81 guns, and ten are fine screw frigates.

The Russian navy has ninety admirals and generals of marine. The naval staff, exclusive of the Emperor's personal suite (comprising two rear-admirals, two navy adjutants, and three captain-lieutenants), consists of a chief and a deputy, a master of ordnance of the reserve artillery, an inspector of the naval architects, a chief of the marine chancery, two adjutants-general, and four vice-admirals.

The ministry of marine includes a council of ten admirals, a president, and ten clerks. To this department also belong a vice-admiral and six officer-inspectors; a lieutenant-general at the head of the hydrographical department, a medical director-general and an inspector-general. There is, besides the above, the engineering department, to which the superintendence of naval fortresses is committed; the marine training department, under the charge of an admiral; the marine intendancy, under that of a lieutenant-general; the marine commissariat; the ship-building, timber and marine artillery department.

MILITARY RENOWN GAINED IN YOUTH.

From General Halleck's "Military Art and Science," we extract some facts in regard to the history of great generals. As General Halleck says, "most great generals of ancient "and modern times have gained their laurels while still "young."

Alexander the Great had defeated the celebrated Theban band at the battle of Cheronea, and gained a military reputation at the age of eighteen. He ascended the throne of his father, Philip, before twenty, and at twenty-five had reached the zenith of his military glory, having already conquered the world. He died before the age of thirty-two. Julius Cæsar commanded a fleet at twenty-two; was consul before forty; had conquered all Gaul and twice invaded Great Britain before forty-five; and died at fifty-six, the victor of five hundred battles, and the conqueror of a thousand cities. Hannibal was commander-in-chief at twenty-six. Scipio Africanus was distinguished at sixteen, and at twenty-one closed his military career. Gengis Khan raised an army of thirty thousand men, and defeated the rebels, at thirty; at forty he had made himself emperor of Mogul. Henry the Fourth of France commanded the Huguenot army at sixteen, and at nineteen was king of Navarre; at forty he had overthrown all his enemies, placed himself on the throne of France, and become the founder of a new dynasty. Saxe entered the army at twelve years of age; soon commanded a regiment of horse, at twenty-four he became Marechal de Camp, and at forty-four Marshal of France. Prince Maurice commanded an army at the age of sixteen. Peter the Great was proclaimed Czar at ten years of age. Charles the Twelfth of Sweden ascended the throne at fifteen; completed his first successful campaign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew eighty thousand Russians at Narva before nineteen, and conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four. Cortez conquered Mexico at thirty-six, and Pizarro conquered Peru at thirty-five. Napoleon was lieutenant at seventeen, captain at twenty, chef de battaillon at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six. Dessaix entered the army at fifteen, and after rapidly passing through the lower grades, became general of division at twenty-six; he died before the age of thirty-two, with a reputation second only to that of Napoleon.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions have been issued by direction of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

NINTH REGIMENT.—Rev. C. L. Egan, of Washington, D. C., to be Chaplain, September 18, 1863, vice Scully, discharged.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant David H. C. Williamson, of Lowell, to be First Lieutenant, October 29, 1863, vice Farwell, discharged.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Wm. B. Kimball, of Westborough, to be Captain, October 4, 1863, vice Pope, discharged.

First Lieutenant Martin F. Tower, of Randolph, to be Captain, October 23, 1863, vice Colborn, promoted Major, (59th Regiment 4th Veterans.)

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Dagney, of Roxbury, to be First Lieutenant, October 4, 1863, vice Kimball, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Cary, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, October 23, 1863, vice Tower, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.—Major Wm. B. White, of Abington, to be Lieutenant Colonel, October 15, 1863, vice Thomas, discharged.

Captain Thomas Weston, of Middleborough, to be Major, October 15, 1863, vice White, promoted.

First Lieutenant Chas. F. Fray, of Quincy, to be Captain, October 15, 1863, vice Weston, promoted.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Wm. F. Perkins, of Boston, to be Captain, April 12, 1863, vice N. P. Hallowell, promoted Lieutenant Colonel 54th Vols.

First Lieutenant John Kelliher, of Bridgewater, to be Captain, September 9, 1863, vice Putnam discharged.

Sergeant James H. Spencer, of Taunton, to be First Lieutenant, September 9, 1863, vice Kelliher, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Rev. Edward B. Willson, of Salem, to be Chaplain, October 21, 1863, vice Mellen, discharged.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Archibald Starkweather, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, July 11, 1863, vice White, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Russell G. Houghton, of Townsend, to be First Lieutenant, August 11, 1863, vice Yarrington, promoted Major in Corps d'Afrique.

Sergeant Samuel D. Hoyt, of Groton, to be Second Lieutenant, August 3, 1863, vice Starkweather, promoted First Lieutenant.

Sergeant John J. Marshall, of Lowell. to be Second Lieutenant, August 11, 1863, vice Houghton, promoted.

Sergeant Joseph McQuestion, to be Second Lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Rowe, discharged.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Major Edward F. O'Brien, of Burlington, Vt., to be First Lieutenant, October 30, 1863, vice Kennison, discharged.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant John H. Dusseault, of Somerville, to be Second Lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Swain, transferred to Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Sergeant Henry F. Felch, of Natick, to be Second Lieutenant, October 25, 1863, vice Parsons, discharged.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Major Henry N. Hooper, of Roxbury, to be Lieutenant Colonel, July 18, 1863, vice E. N. Hallowell, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. (FIRST VETERANS.)—Captain Horace P. Williams, of Brookline, (late of 22d Vols.) to be Major, July 16, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. (THIRD VETERANS.)—First Lieutenant Henry S. Bates, of Marshfield, (43d Reg't M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, November 14, 1863.

Captain Everett C. Horton, of Attleborough, (47th Regt M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, November 14, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Churchill, of West Bridgewater, (3d Reg't M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, November 18, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, 1862, vice Hooper discharged.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Upham, of Chatham, (43d Reg't M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, November 18, 1863, under General Orders No. 75 War Department, 1862.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT. (FOURTH VETERANS.)—First Lieutenant Horace M. Warren, of South Reading, (50th Re'gt M. V. M.) to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant, November 19, 1863.

Second Lieutenant James Gibson, of Boston, (13th Reg't Vols.) to be First Lieutenant, November 19, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY. (NEW BATTALION.)—Second Lieutenant Joshua B. F. Hobbs, of Boston, to be Captain, November 19, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Charles E. Perkins, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, November 19, 1863, original vacancy.

Sergeant Charles M. Kirme, of Co. A, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice Line, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—First Lieutenant Cyrus T. Bachelder, of Lawrence, to be Captain, August 13, 1863, vice Reed promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant John A. Commerford, of Lowell, to be First Lieutenant, August 13, 1863, vice Bachelder, promoted.

Sergeant Major Wm. S. Stevens, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, August 13, 1863, vice Commerford promoted.

Sergeant Martin V. Barney, of Greenfield, to be Second Lieutenant, August 29, 1863, vice Maxfield, discharged.

Commissary Sergeant Chas. B. Stone, of Roxbury, to be Commissary First Lieutenant, November 16, 1863, original vacancy.

SEVENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Sergeant Samuel W. Benson, of Tewksbury, to be Second Lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Critchett, deceased.

TWELFTH COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant James M. Richardson, of Brookline, to be Captain, November 16, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Louis R. Whitaker, of Franklin, (45th Reg't M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, November 18, 1863.

The following Commissions were issued by direction of the Governor of Massachusetts, during the week ending Nov. 28th:

SECOND REGIMENT.—First Lieut. Everett M. Pattison, of Worcester, to be Captain, September 13, 1863, vice Howard, discharged to accept appointment in Signal Corps U. S. A.

Second Lieut. James W. Cook, of Reading, to be First Lieut., September 13, 1863, vice Pattison, promoted.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—First Lieut. Joseph H. Baxter, of Cambridge, to be Captain, May 19, 1863, vice Crane, discharged.

First Lieut. Paul F. Nason, of Exeter, N. H., to be Captain, May 22, 1863, vice Conant, discharged.

First Lieut. Edwin C. Bennett, of Somerville, to be Captain, August 27, 1863, vice Symonds, discharged.

First Lieut. John Rock, of Taunton, to be Captain, November 15, 1863, vice Conner, discharged.

Second Lieut. Nathan L. Meands, to be First Lieut., February 13, 1863, vice Davis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Orrick Look, of Boston, to be First Lieut., February 15, 1863, vice Stearns, discharged.

Second Lieut. Robert T. Bourne, of Boston, to be First Lieut., February 19, 1863, vice Hamilton, dismissed the service.

Second Lieut. Marcus M. Davis, of Charlestown, to be First Lieut., May 19, 1863, vice Baxter, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wm. H. Steele, of Haverhill, to be First Lieut., May 22, 1863, vice Nason, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. Gaffney, of Cambridge, to be First Lieut., June 21, 1863, vice Crane, discharged to be commissioned in the Invalid Corps.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Second Lieut. Allen G. Shepard, of Lynn, to be First Lieut., October 10, 1863, vice Mills, discharged.

Second Lieut. Hiram P. Marston, of Stoneham, to be First Lieut., November 1, 1863, vice Mudge, killed in battle.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Asst. Surgeon William Thorndike, of Beverly, (34th Reg't. Vols.) to be Surgeon, November 17, 1863, vice Page, discharged.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Hanson, of South Danvers, to be First Lieut., November 8, 1863, v Colman, discharged.

Hospital Steward Orville A. Barker, of Taunton, to be Second Lieut., November 8, 1863, vice Hanson, promoted.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Asst. Surgeon Chas. E. Briggs, of Boston, (24th Reg't. Vols.) to be Surgeon, November 24, 1863.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. (FIRST VETERANS.)—First Lieut. John F. Thayer, of Boston, to be Captain, November 21, 1863.

First Lieut. James W. George, of Brighton, to be Captain, November 21, 1863.

First Lieut. Nelson W. Fay, of Boston, to be Captain, November 21, 1863.

First Lieut. Z. Boylston Adams, of Boston, to be Captain, November 21 1863.

First Lieut. Granville G. Redding, of Roxbury, (47th Reg't. M. V. M.) to be Captain, November 21, 1863.

Second Lieut. Wallace A. Putnam, of Danvers, to be Captain, November 21, 1863.

Second Lieut. James W. Cartwright, of Boston, to be First Lieut., November 21, 1863, vice Fay, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leodegar M. Lipp, of Cambridge, to be First Lieut. November 21, 1863, vice Adams, promoted.

A. B. Randall, of Abington, (late 43d Reg't. M. V. M.) to be First Lieut., November 21, 1863, vice Thayer, promoted.

Lieut. John Carleton, of Concord, (late of 28th Reg't. Vols.) to be First Lieut., vice George, promoted.

Sergeant John J. Davis, of Gloucester, (2d Heavy Artillery,) to be Second Lieut., November 21, 1863, vice Cartwright, promoted.

Sergeant Rawlins T. Atkins, of Provincetown, (18th Reg't. Vols.) to be Second Lieut., November 21, 1863, vice Lipp, promoted.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. (THIRD VETERANS.)—First Lieut. F. Gilbert Ogden, of Boston, (48th Reg't. M. V. M.) to be First Lieut., November 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Kempton, of New Bedford, (2d Heavy Artillery,) to be First Lieut., November 24, 1863.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT. (FOURTH VETERANS.)—Henry M. Cross, of Newburyport, (48th Reg't. M. V. M.) to be Second Lieut., November 24, 1863.

Captain Francis M. Smith, of Lynn, (48th Reg't. M. V. M.) to be Captain, November 24, 1863.

TWELFTH COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Second Lieut. Joseph M. Parsons, of Salem, (Co. A, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery,) to be First Lieut., November 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. George W. Pierce, of Taunton, to be First Lieut., November 24, 1863.

Edward G. W. Cartwright, of Nantucket, to be second Lieut., November 24, 1863.

FIRST BATTALION OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Sergeant Samuel J. Bradlee, of Boston, (10th Battery Light Artillery,) to be Second Lieut., vice Parsons, promoted First Lieut. Twelfth Unattached Heavy Artillery.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY. (NEW BATTALION.)—Sergeant Charles W. Dyer, of Boston, (1st Reg't of Cavalry,) to be Second Lieut., November 24, 1863, vice Hobbs, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF SHARP-SHOOTERS.—First Lieut. Robert Smith, of Salem, to be Captain, May, 19, 1863, vice Wentworth, discharged.

Sergeant Winsor M. Ward, of South Danvers, to be First Lieut., May 19, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF RECRUITING.—Major J. M. Day, of Barnstable and Nantucket Cos., (late of 40th Reg't. Vols.); Joseph Tucker, Esq., of Great Barrington, Berkshire, Co., (late First Lieut. 49th Reg't. M. V. M.); Colonel Silas P. Richmond, of Freetown, Bristol Co., (58th Reg't. Inf., 3d Veterans); Hon. William Bradley, of Edgartown, Dukes Co.; Lieutenant Colonel John Hodges, Jr., of Salem, Essex Co., (59th Reg't. Inf., 4th Veterans); Colonel Theodore S. Foster, of Fitchburgh, Franklin Co., (late of 21st Reg,t. Vols.); Captain Lewis A. Tifft, of Springfield, Hampden Co., (late of 46th Reg't. M. V. M.); Lieutenant Colonel Luke Lyman, of Northampton, Hampshire Co., (late of 27th Reg't. Vols.); Colonel J. Parker Gould, of Boston, Middlesex Co., (58th Reg't. Inf., 3d Veterans); Lieutenant Colonel Stephen M. Weld, Jr., of Roxbury, Norfolk Co., (56th Reg't. Inf., 1st Veterans); Lieutenant Colonel John C. Whiton, of Hingham, Plymouth Co., (late 43d Reg't. M. V. M.); Colonel Charles R. Codman, of Boston, Suffolk Co., (late 45th Reg't. M. V. M.); Colonel John W. Kimball, of Fitchburgh, Worcester Co., (late 53d Reg't. M. V. M.)

ARMY GAZETTE.

FURLOUGHS TO RE-ENLISTED VOLUNTEERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 21.

General Orders No. 386.

I. It is hereby ordered that volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as veteran volunteers under General Orders 191 from this office, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their *original enlistment*. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers, to report in their respective States, through the Governors, to the superintendent of the recruiting service, for furlough and reorganization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually.

II. Mustering officers shall make the following stipulation on the muster-in rolls of veteran volunteers now in service re-enlisting as above:—"To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States before the expiration of original term."

III. Commanding Generals of Departments and Armies are hereby authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs, within the limit of time fixed in compliance with this order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

IV. In going to and from their respective States and homes the veteran volunteers furloughed, as herein provided, will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's department.

V, When the three-fourths of a regiment or company re-enlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least thirty days as aforesaid, to go home with their officers to their respective States and districts to reorganize and recruit, and the individuals of the companies or regiments who do not re-enlist shall be assigned to duty in other companies and regiments until the expiration of their term of service.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases:—

Captain W. H. Hill, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

Captain George H. Caldwell, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 30th, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain T. H. Carpenter, 17th United States Infantry.

Failing to join his regiment in the field as ordered, and being in the city of Washington without proper authority.

Captain James Elder, 11th United States Infantry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 30th, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain Daniel Henkle, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Stein, 58th New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Frank Commagere, 67th New York Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, November 28, 1863.

Colonel A. Moore, 28th Ohio Volunteers, to date November 27, 1863, for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to military discipline and the public interest.

Major Morris Hazard, 16th New York Cavalry, to date November 27, 1863, for habitual intemperance and neglect of duty.

Captain Henry Binmore, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of the 16th Army Corps, to date November 27, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant L. Craycraft, 119th Illinois Volunteers, to date September 15, 1863, for absenting himself without leave after leave had been refused him by the commanding general.

First Lieutenant F. Burnham, 2d United States Cavalry, to date November 25, 1863, for being in the city of Washington without authority.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Sangster, 47th New York Volunteers, to date November 27, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for misconduct and neglect of duty, allowing paroled prisoners of war to be employed for private purposes, issuing clothing to officers for their private use without authority and not causing the Government to be reimbursed therefor, and not taking steps to stop the issuing of forged furloughs reported to him as given to enlisted men of his command.

Captain F. D. Ellis, 2d Veteran Cavalry New York Volunteers, to date November 23, 1863, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty.

Captain George W. Ives, 2d North Carolina Colored Volunteers, to date November 27, 1863, he having tendered his resignation on account of intemperate habits.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Captain R. E. Ellenback, 6th New York Cavalry, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

First Lieutenant James S. Williams, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The sentence awarded First Lieutenant Henry S. Wiley, regimental Quartermaster 6th East Tennessee Volunteers, has been commuted to forfeiture of three months' pay proper, and an ample written apology to Captain Robert S. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster 1st Brigade, to be read on dress parade.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius Donohue, 10th N. H. Vols., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant A. D. Van Gordon, Quartermaster 2d Michigan Vols., to be cashiered for false swearing.

Captain Ami R. Dennison, 27th Regt. Massachusetts Vols., has been acquitted upon the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. General Peck approves of the finding of the court, and has ordered that he be released from arrest and returned to duty.

Second Lieutenant Moses Shackley, Co. B, 19th Regiment Massachusetts Vols., absence without leave—to be dishonorrbly dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Richard O. Neill, Troop C, 6th New York Cavalry Vols., neglect of duty, drunkenness on duty, bad conduct, and breach of arrest—to be cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Kemp, Troop G, 6th N. Y. Cavalry Vols., drunkenness on duty, violation of 42d article of war, bad conduct, and breach of arrest—to be cashiered.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeons John F. Haber, Henry M. Kirke and Charles B. Wood, U. S. V., have been ordered to report without delay to General Gillmore for assignment to duty in the Department of the South.

Assistant Surgeon A. M. Sigmund, U. S. V., has been ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding officer at Camp Douglas, Ill., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon Ira Brown, 65th Illinois Vols., now on duty at Camp Douglas, Ill., has been ordered to join his regiment.

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward C. C. Ashmead, U. S. A., has been dishonorably discharged the service for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Hospital Steward H. M. Davis, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged.

Assistant Surgeon James Chapman, 90th N. Y. V., he having accepted the appointment of Surgeon of the 123d N. Y. V.

Surgeon John W. Brennan, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, for physical disability from wounds received in service.

Surgeon C. M. Stockwell, 27th Michigan Volunteers, for physical disability.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon William S. Forbes, U. S. V.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Leave of absence has been granted Chaplain Henry Hopkins, U. S. A., for twenty days.

Surgeon J. B. Duncan, 37th Kentucky Vols., to enable him to attend the coming session of the Kentucky Legislature, at the close of which he will return to his regiment.

REVOKED.

William Fryor, having withdrawn the acceptance of his appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the 1st U. S. colored troops, and not having been mustered into service, his appointment has been revoked.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Thomas, to the Naval Academy.

First Assistant Engineer George S. Bright, to the *San Jacinto*.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Greenleaf, to examination.

First Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukehart, to the *Pontiac*.

Commander James F. Armstrong, to command the *San Jacinto*.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Rogers, to the *Ticonderoga*.

Ensign Phillip W. Lowry, to the *Sacramento*.

Acting Ensign R. P. Huntingdon, to the *Tuscarora*.

Ensign Henry J. Blake, to final examination.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant Commander John H. Upshur, from ordnance duty, Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to command the *Minnesota*.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Page, from the *Restless* and ordered to return North.

Acting Ensign Wm. K. Wheeler, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer Joseph N. Cahill, from the *Sangamon* and ordered to the *Chenango*.

First Assistant Engineer David Hardi, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Second Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggin, from the *Mackinaw* and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Chaplain George W. Dorrance, from the *Wabash* and ordered North.

Chaplain Charles A. Davis, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Luck, from the *Ottawa* and granted six weeks leave of absence.

PROMOTED.

Midshipman George T. Davis, to the grade of Acting Ensign and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Christopher J. Cleborn, to the grade of Surgeon.

REVOKED.

Chaplain Thomas G. Salter's orders detaching him from the *Minnesota* and ordered back to that vessel.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Andrews, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Master's Mate John N. Pease, from the *Canandaigua*, and granted one months' leave of absence.

Acting Master's Mate G. K. Knowlton, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Master Christopher C. Gill, from the *R. R. Cuyler*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Barthlow, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Hendrik Hudson*.

Acting Ensign William Jameson, from the *Connecticut*, and ordered to the *Calypso*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George F. Hebard, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur Ricketson, from the *Relief*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate William C. Nye, from the *South Carolina*, and granted thirty days leave of absence.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard, from the *Anacostia*.

Acting Ensign William Fearce, from the command of the *Poppy*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Master Caleb B. Curtis, from the *Flag*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Master Thomas C. Dunn, from the *Sangamon*, and awaiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel C. Chester, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Master's Mate Nathaniel R. Davis, from the *Crusader*, and ordered to the *Shockokon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Meyers, from the *State of Georgia*, and granted thirty days leave of absence.

Acting Master Charles Hallett, from the *Winona*, and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Howe, from the *Commodore Perry*, and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting Ensign T. W. Bell, from the *Sacramento*, and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. Rogers, from the command of the *Huntsville*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Ensign Daniel S. Grant, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to the *Shockokon*.

Acting Ensign C. D. Thompson, from the command of the *Buxori*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Le Roy Morse, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Restless*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Thall, from the *Ceres*, and ordered to the *Kineo*.

Acting Ensign John Cullaton, from the *Valley City*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Master Washington Godfrey, from *O. H. Lee*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Franklin McKerson, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Shockokon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander McKenzie, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Mystic*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles J. Morgan, from the *Queen*, and ordered to the *Cowslip*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Solon A. Bryant, from the *Queen*, and ordered to the *Commodore Montgomery*.

Acting Master William Arthur, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate John C. Constant, from the *Clover*, and ordered to the *Quaker City*.

ORDERED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward F. Hedden, to the *Wyalusing*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster David W. Guernsey, to the *Anacosta*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Day, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate George A. Johnson, to the *Savannah*..

Acting Assistant Paymaster Josiah F. Deenham, and Acting Ensign George F. Morse, to the *Peterhoff*.

Acting Master's Mate C. A. Trundy, to report to Rear Admiral H. Paulding.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. Madison Case, to the *Wyalusing*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. F. Hastings, to the *Sonoma*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Stover, to the *Wachusetts*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Wynans, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas H. Davis, to the *Clover*.

Acting Master Thomas C. Dunn, to the *Eutaw*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, to the *Acacia*.

Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, to the *Winona*.

Acting Master Samuel Haines, to command the *Bacon*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Dougherty, to the Mississippi Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander McKenzie.

Acting Ensigns J. W. Goodwin, Peter Howard, and Henry F. Dorten.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Devine, of the *Clover*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles A Laws, of the *Itasca*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. Stone, of the *Clover*.

Acting Master's Mate William C. Borden, of the *Ironsides*.

Acting Master's Mates George R. Avery, and Thomas H. Davis.

Acting Ensign Frank Marshall, of the *George Maugham*.

Acting Ensign James McVay, of the *Sacramento*, and detached from the *Sacramento* and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Acting Ensign William Mellen, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Brown, of the *Claver*.

Acting Master's Mate William C. Bordan, of the prize schooner *Arctic*, and detached from the *Arctic* and ordered to duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mates Thomas Surrello and Thomas Shields of the *Freeborn*.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph Tinelli, of the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign Joshua Simmons, of the *Minnesota*.

Acting Ensign Silas Owen.

Acting Master's Mate Edward S. Lowe, of the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate John A. Fleming, of the *Tioga*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Rogers, of the *Ohio*.

Acting Master's Mate F. W. H. Harrington, of the *Brazilera*.

Acting Master's Mates Charles R. Marple and Henry T. Page, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate Augustus Laisons, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign George W. Rickman, of the *Narragansett*.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master J W. Gill, of the *Huron*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Gaston, of the *Sonora*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James S. Bacon, of the *Shockokon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Seer, of the *Mystic*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas B. Cockle, of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Acting Master's Mate Henry D. Jones, of the *Commander Read*.

Acting Master's Mate George H. Worth, of the *Iron Age*.

Acting Master's Mate G. E. Phipps, of the *Curlew*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. A. Flood.

Acting Master George Bellows.

Acting Master's Mate Julius Buttermaur, of the *Osage*.

Acting Master's Mate E. J. Keate, of the *Argosy*.

APPOINTED.

John H. Hebard, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Proteus*.

John A. Frank, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ceres*.

Emile Golston, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Leslie*.

Robert Linden, Eugene Mack and James Farron, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Peterhoff*.

A. Summer Deann, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

David F. Gerrish, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Osceola*.

Robert Berryman and Charles J. Cooper, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Osceola*.

James C. Green, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral H. Paulding.

John Roberts, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Sebago*.

Richard Domn, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Osceola*.

Thomas Winship, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Massachusetts*.

C. D. Kiessted, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

George W. Shields, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

M. J Cronin, Acting Master, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

Richard McAlister, Joseph H. Leeves and W. A. Classon, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

Barry Woodruff and Benjamin W. Herr, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

John G. Baker, Acting Carpenter, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

Selden Jones Philliphs, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

Charles B. Jones and Frank Seymour, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

William Paul, Jr., John B. Everhart and George W. Taylor, Acting First Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

Nathaniel F. Johnson and George W. Wilson, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter

Charles W. Cronk, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Henry M. Noyes, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

John Miller, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cowslip*.

Frederick Fritz and Edward Porter, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Quaker City*.

Isaac Poole, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Benjamin S. Cooke, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cowslip*.

W. St. C. Redman Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

D. Pratt and D. Perkins, Acting Ensigns.

James Harrington, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

has been granted to the following officers:

Acting Master Samuel B. Meaders, of the *Mystic*, twenty days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Wood, of the *Essex*, thirty days.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph K. Heap, of the *Essex*, thirty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bates, of the *Freeborn*, thirty days.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Veitch, of the *Mount Washington*, fifteen days.

Acting Master's Mate Edwin Smith, of the *Seymour*, twenty days.

Acting Master C. C. Gill, ten days.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. G. Logue, of the Hospital Ship *Red Rover*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign George B. Mott, of the *Ac…*, thirty days.

Edward Morgan of the *Moose*, one month.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Bixby, of the Hospital Ship *Red Rover*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign Ernest M. Clarke, of the *Tuscumbia*, thirty days.

Acting Master Thomas W. Spear, of the *Wyandotte*, three days.

Acting Ensign Benjamin Walker, of the *Jacob Bell*, two weeks.

Acting Ensign C. F. Watson, of the *Cœur De Leon*, fifteen days.

Acting Master's Mate William S. Ward, of the *Choctaw*, sixty days.

Acting Ensign Ernest M. Clarke, of the *Tuscumbia*.

Acting Master Gilbert Marton, of the *Conestoga*, three weeks.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Spear, of the *Release*, twenty days.

Acting Master Norman Penfield, fifteen days.

Acting Master's Mate Alexander M. Semple, of the *Measha*, twenty days.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:

Acting Assistant Paymaster Silas T. Savage, of the *Cricket*.

Acting Ensign Ernest M. Clark, of the *Tuscumbia*.

Acting Assistant Engineer Edward Seaman, of the *Robb*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Gunner Benjamin Ritter of the *Flag*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Charles C. Ricker of the *Nantucket*, to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Master W. L Cheeseman, commanding the *Magnolia*, to the grade of Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master Frank Smith, commanding the *Alabama*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

In compliance with the order of the Navy Department directing Admiral Paulding to discharge about 15 per cent. of the workmen employed, some 750 men have been discharged within the past week. The reason assigned for this order is, that the progress of the hulls of the ships building has been greater than that of the machinery. The workmen discharged were taken from all the departments except the joiners. The gunboats *Dawn*, *Fort Jackson*, *Vicksburgh* and *Sebago* are expected to sail shortly.

During the past week, three arrivals have been reported—the *Newbern*, T. A. Harris Commanding, Nov. 27; the *Grand Gulf*, Commander Geo. M. Ransom, on Nov. 29; and the *Juniata*, Lieutenant-Commander Vicksley, on Dec. 2. There have been no departures. The *Newbern* brought 550 barrels of Naval stores. She is expected to leave for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron the beginning of next week.

The U. S. side-wheel steamer *Tullahoma* was launched on Saturday last. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 240 feet; width, 35 feet; and depth of hold, 12 feet. She is built of the best live oak, has two decks, spar and berth; on the former an armament of eight guns will be placed, and on the latter the crew will sleep. She will be schooner-rigged. The *Hartford* was hauled out of dry dock on Tuesday. The *Grand Gulf* takes her place.

The steamer *Algonquin* will be ready to launch in six or eight weeks. The steamers *Wampanoag* and *Madawaska* are in the stocks.

The following twelve vessels are at this port for repairs:—The steamers *R. E. Cooper*, foot of 12th street; *Augusta*, foot of Water street; *Narcissus*, Polley's Wharf, Williamsburgh; *Sweet Briar*, Polley's Wharf, Williamsburgh; *Hydrangea*, Polley's Wharf, Williamsburgh; *Snow Drop*, Polley's Wharf, Williamsburgh; *Maumee*, foot of 23d street; *Magnolia*, foot of Jackson street; *Shamrock*, foot of Delaney street; *Merrimac*, foot of 12th street; *Dienville*, foot of 6th street; and ship *Brooklyn*, foot of Jackson street.

The following eleven steamers are now at this port preparing for sea:—*Matabesset*, foot of Delancy street; *Chicopee*, foot of 8th street; *Mendota*, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; *Chenango*, foot of 77th street; *Otsego*, foot of Delancy street; *Tullapoosa*, Neptune Iron Works; *Asentrey*, foot of 79th street; *Nereus*, foot of 7th street; *Proteus*, foot of 7th street; *Winooska*, foot of Rivington street; *Shawmut*, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

WASHINGTGN NAVY YARD.

The experiments with super-heated steam on board the gunboat *Eutaw* have been closed. Common steam was made to pass through tubes which were subjected to an intense heat, thereby rarifying the steam to a great extent, and increasing its power nearly thirty-three per cent, lessening the cost in the same proportion. She will sail in a few days on a trial trip to Fortress Monroe. The President and other distinguished personages are expected to accompany her on the trip.

Two prizes, the *Chrisholm* and *Arctic*, (schooners), captured while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston, arrived at the yard on Monday, the former in charge of Acting Master Norman Penfield, and the latter in charge of Acting Ensign H. G. Kennee. Both vessels are loaded with salt, and of about 450 tons burthen. The *Arctic* is a new vessel, and in excellent sailing order.

The repairs on the gunboat *Sangamon* have not yet been completed. It is expected, however, that she will be ready for service in a few days. Twenty-seven of her crew have deserted since she arrived here.

The supply steamer *Baltimore*, which has been lying at the wharf for some time past, has been placed on the ways for repairs.

The following is a list of the arrivals at the yard this week: Tugboat *Uncle Sam*; steam-packet *H. P. Devenny*, with ordnance and naval stores; steam-packet *Seymour*, from New York, with shot and boiler iron; *Dragon*, *Eureka*, *Wyandank* and *King Phillip*. The steamer *Ella* left on Monday for her station on the Lower Potomac.

The repairs on the *Fuschia* are rapidly progressing. She is having a new quarter-deck erected, and is being otherwise greatly improved. The *Primrose's* boiler has been taken out to be repaired or replaced by a new one.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

There is nothing of any great interest to report from this yard. Side-wheel steamer *Quaker City*, 11, Commander J. M. Frailey, left her moorings last Saturday, for the North Atlantic Squadron. She has been at the station for several weeks receiving repairs to her prow, which was injured by a collision in the stream.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

At the Charlestown Yard, the *Ticonderoga* is in the dock; the *Acacia* will soon be ready to sail, the *Harvest Moon* in about two weeks, and the *Sabine* in about three weeks. The *Queen*, *Sacramento* and *Hendrik Hudson* will also be ready in a short time.

The British steamer *Herald*, in charge of Acting Master King, from Port Royal, South Carolina, arrived on the 28th ult. She was captured October 25, by the gunboat *Tioga*, on the Bahama Banks, while on the passage from Savannah to Nassau.

Screw steamer *Niphon*, 7, which was damaged by a collision with a blockade-runner, is now lying in the stream, awaiting an examination by a board of officers.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SLOOP-of-war *St. Mary's*, 16, sailed from Panama, New Granada, Nov. 15, on a cruise.

FOUR vessels of the Russian fleet arrived in the Potomac, off Alexandria, on Wednesday.

STEAM-sloop *Saginaw*, 9, was at La Union Nov. 10, where she will remain for some time.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Vanderbilt*, 14, Acting Lieutenant Baldwin, arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, Oct. 4. All well.

THE British brig *Volant*, with a general cargo, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th ult, a prize to the United States gunboat *Virginia*.

SHIP *Ino*, 9, Acting Master commanding Gardner, from Portland, arrived at Bath, Me., on Sunday. She is on a cruise along the coast to recruit seamen.

IRON-clad steamer *Winnebago*, 2, has joined the Mississippi Squadron, after a series of most successful trial-trips under the management of Chief Engineer King.

THE prize schooners *Anita* and *Matamoras*, laden with cotton, have arrived at New Orleans. The steamer *Tecumseh*, with a cargo of cotton, was burned at West Baton Rouge on the 15th inst. No lives were lost.

THE steamer *Silver Wand*, from St. Louis to Nashville, with a full cargo of Government stores and about 100 horses, was sunk last week about twenty-five miles above Cairo. It is thought she cannot be raised.

THE British brig *Dashing Wave* arrived at New Orleans on the 20th of November, being a prize to the gunboat *New London*. She was captured while going into the Rio Grande, and has a cargo of clothing and medicines, together with a specie list of $70,000 in gold.

THE British steamer *Corsica*, from Nassau, was thoroughly searched by custom house officers last week, as well as all the baggage of the passengers. A large amount of specie and rebel money and a rebel mail was found on the steamer and among the passengers.

THE steamer *Telegraph No.* 3, bound from Cairo to Memphis, sunk at Osceola last week. She had 4,000 sacks of Government grain on board and a number of passengers Three negroes were drowned. Two of the crew were scalded. There were no casualties among the passengers.

IT is reported that no less than fourteen blockade-runners arrived at Nassau from the 28th of October to the 23d of November. The new blockade-runner from Greenock, the *City of Petersburgh*, had arrived. It was rumored at Havana that the *St. Louis* had sunk the *Vanderbilt* with all on board, but the report is not believed.

THE Navy Department has been informed that Acting Lieutenant Commander Smith, of the steamer *Bermuda*, has re-captured the schooner *Mary Campbell*, off Pensacola Bar, from a gang of rebels, commanded by the notorious James Duke. Two other schooners were in company with the *Mary Campbell*. One was burned, and the other went safely up to Pensacola Bay. Six men were captured, but Duke escaped.

SOME months ago the United States steamer *Tuscarora* boarded the British steamer *Thistle* not far from Madeira. Several of the English journals complained that this was a great outrage. The *Thistle* has since been captured, bearing the name of the *Cherokee*, and it turns out that at the time she was boarded, she was really on a voyage from the Clyde via Nassau to Charleston. The officers of the *Tuscarora*, however found no cause to detain the vessel, when they searched her.

ADMIRAL Porter's squadron (Mississippi) consists of 83 vessels and about 55,000 men. The vessels of the squadron are classed as follows:—Iron-clads, 14, tin-clads, 37; ordnance steamers, 2; rams, 6; dispatch steamers, 4; tugs, 7; auxiliary vessels, 13; of all classes building, 20, total, 103. Admiral Porter has his headquarters on the *Black Hawk* at Mound City, but it is said that as soon as high water in the river appears he will make his headquarters at New Orleans, the better to be near the Red, White and Arkansas Rivers, where his operations for the Winter will probably be confined

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ADJUTANT George H. Caldwell, 12th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry, has been ordered from Martinsburgh, Va., to Harper's Ferry.

MAJOR F. A. Rolfe, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, has been ordered from Harper's Ferry, Va., to Washington, D. C.

COLONEL Charles W. Le Gendre, 51st Regiment N. Y. Vols., has been ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend the court-martial which meets in session there, and of which Major-General Hartsuff is president.

CAPTAINS Nathaniel A. Wright, 147th N. Y. Vols., and Thomas K. Bates, 18th Connecticut Vols., and Lieutenant George Tapp, 11th Pa. Vols., and Robert G. Smith, 2d Delaware Vols., Staff Officers, have been dishonorably discharged the service.

MAJOR-General Hartsuff, who is now on court-martial duty at Cincinnati, is still a sufferer from the severe wound received by him at Antietam. He will return to the field as soon as his wound will allow him to do so. His command was the 22d Army Corps, Department of the Ohio.

MAJOR-General Gillmore issued a General Order suspending all unnecessary labor in his Department on Thanksgiving Day, and directed the commanding officers of the several posts to cause public service to be held at some convenient place within their respective commands.

AN inmate of Patterson Park Hospital writes us that the ladies of Baltimore provided an excellent Thanksgiving dinner for that institution. Our correspondent says—"We had everything that a person could wish for in the shape of pies, and other luxuries and dainties too numerous to mention. About five hundred sat down to table, and all did their dinner justice."

THE U. S. Revenue cutter *J. S. Black*, stationed at Eastport, Me., boarded during the month of October, 27 ships, 42 barks, 67 brigs, 279 schooners, sloops and small vessels; sailed 957 miles and was under weigh at 22 different times. She cruises from Mount Desert to Calais, Maine. The following is a list of her officers:—A. L. Hyde, Captain; H. C. De Hart, Executive Officer; J. H. Hicks, Third Lieutenant; Wm. Ferguson, Boatswain; Wm. Berry, Gunner.

MAJOR-General Gillmore orders that after November 28th, officers leaving the post at which they are stationed, whether upon duty or leave of absence, must register their names at the office of the Post Commander, with a memorandum of their orders, and, in case of leave of absence, the length of time for which the leave is granted. Upon arriving at any post within the Department, officers must report in person at the office of the Post Commander, and register themselves as above provided, unless of superior rank to the Post Commander, in which case they are to report their arrival by letter or by Staff officer. A book, properly ruled for such register, is to be kept at the office of the Post Commander, in charge of the Post Adjutant or Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE following officers have been honorably discharged the service: Captains W. B. Foster, 23d Pa. Vols., Jessie Cunningham, 86th Pa. Vols., and Joseph Le Dull, 88th Pa. Vols. Lieutenants Charles H. Knox, 16th Pa. Cavalry, William J. Ashe, 115th Pa. Vols., Jeremiah Hoffman, 142d Pa. Vols, D. P. Weaver, 90th Pa. Vols., A. D. J. McDonald, 108th N. Y. Vols., and Burlington Button, 76th N. Y. Vols.

CAPTAIN A. J. Cohen, Asst. Adjutant-General U. S. Vols., Lieutenant Samuel Pettes, 11th U. S. Infantry, Captain John F. Clark, 141st Pa. Vols., and Lieutenants George Hugonin, 147th N. Y. Vols., and Daniel Shealey, 2d Maryland Cavalry, have been ordered to return to their commands.

THE record of a court of inquiry convened to investigate the conduct of Major Patterson, 4th East Tennessee Volunteers, and the circumstances attending the surrender, on the 3d of October last, of the post and garrison of McMinnville, Tennessee, of which he was the commanding officer, having been carefully examined by Major-General Thomas, he is satisfied that Major Patterson acted to the best of his judgment, and is, therefore, exonerated from all charges in connection therewith. Major Patterson has been ordered to rejoin his regiment at once.

SUB-ASSISTANT Clarence Fendall, having been relieved from duty with the Army of the Cumberland, has, in pursuance of orders, reported to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding Mississippi Squadron, and proceeded to Vicksburgh, to complete the survey of that locality. Sub-Assistant C. Rockwell and Mr. R. H. Talcott accompany Major-General J. G. Foster to Knoxville, Tennessee, as topographical aids.

A *day's ration* issued to one of our prisoners at the Libby Prison is exhibited in Washington. It consists of a piece of unbolted corn-meal cake, without salt, having the appearance of being ground, cob and all, in one mass, mixed with a little water and baked. It is 2½ inches thick, 4½ inches long, 2½ inches wide, and weighs 12 ounces. It was issued, with a plentiful supply of James River water, to Wm. Strannus, an Iowa soldier, a prisoner of war at Libby Prison, on the 16th day of November, 1863, the day he was exchanged, after seven months' confinement.

GENERAL John Morgan and six of his officers, viz.: Captains Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Haynes, Hockersmith and Magee, escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary last week, Friday night, by digging through the floor of their cell to a sewer leading to the river. One thousand dollars' reward was offered for the arrest of Morgan, but he got safely off. Two of his fellow runaways have been since captured.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"An intelligent rebel deserter reports that General Ewell's wound having broken out afresh caused his death, a short time ago. General Early is in command of Ewell's corps."

BY order of the War Department, the members, recorder and witnesses of and before Boards instituted under section 17, act of August 3, 1861, to determine the cases of officers recommended for the retired list, will be allowed the same extra pay and travelling allowances as in the case of a general Court-martial—to take effect from the date mentioned in the above cited act.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

HARVEY—WESTON.—In East Marlboro', Mass., Nov. 16, by Rev. P. G. Pratt, Mr. ALEXANDER V. HARVEY, Engineer U. S. Navy, to Miss LAURA L. WESTON, of Taunton.

HODGKINS—PEPPER.—At Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. O. Peck, Acting Ensign CHARLES F. HODGKINS, U. S. Navy, to Miss JULIA T. PEPPER, daughter of Captain Daniel Pepper, of Chelsea.

CONEY—FLINT.—In North Reading, Mass., Nov. 26, by Rev. T. N Jones, Lieutenant J. S. CONEY, 50th Mass. Regiment, to Miss MARY E. FLINT, both of North Reading.

BASCOCK—HARWOOD.—At the Navy Yard, in Washington, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Pinkney, Dr. HEMAN P. BASCOCK, U. S. Navy, to SALLIE H., youngest daughter of Commodore Harwood, U. S Navy.

RICCARDS—GRAHAM.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 18 by Elder R. C. Morton, Captain JOSEPH H. RICCARDS, of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, to ELIZA J. GRAHAM, of Liberty, Missouri.

PAGE—WHITLOCKE.—In Baltimore, on Monday evening, the 2d of November, by the Rev. C. A. Davis, U. S. Navy, T. TAYLOR PAGE, of Washington, D. C., to Miss M. B. WHITLOCKE, of St. Louis, Mo.

KINKADE—RHODERICK.—In Baltimore, on Thursday evening, 19th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Lieutenant J. NIXON KINKADE, of Company M, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Miss SUSIE RHODERICK, of Martinsburgh, Va.

HARDIN—PRICE.—At Mount Vernon, Mo., Nov. 3, by the Rev. W. R. Fulton, of Greenfield, Major J. F. HARDIN, of the U. S. Army, and Miss LUE E. PRICE, of Mount Vernon.

GREELEY—PETERS.—In Ogdensburgh, N. Y., 12th instant, Lieutenant WM. F. GREELEY, of Nashua, N. H., to Miss FANNY C. PETERS, of Ogdensburgh.

YATES—WOLCOTT.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by S. G. Speer, D. D., Captain THEODORE YATES, 15th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARION J., daughter of Dr. E. B. Wolcott.

DIED.

ROBINSON.—On Friday morning, Nov. 27, Sergeant-Major JOHN ROBINSON, of the U. S. Marine Corps, aged 47 years.

SCHOTT.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, MARGARET RIDGELY, widow of the late JAMES SCHOTT, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. Navy.

COXE.—At Harewood Hospital, near Washington, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, the 22d instant, Lieutenant EDWARD EVERETT COXE, of Company D, 119th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 26th year of his age, from wounds received on the 7th instant, in the battle of Rappahannock Station.

ELLIOTT.—Killed at Lookout Mountain, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Major GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, son of Jason and Ruth B. Elliott, aged 23 years.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM P. SANDERS

who was wounded in the battle at Campbell's Station, and who died of his wounds at Knoxville, was a native of Kentucky. He was placed at West Point through the influence of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He graduated in 1856, and entered the service as a Lieutenant in the dragoons, and joined them in the far West. Soon after the rebellion broke out, he was made Captain of a company in the Sixth Regular Cavalry. He took an active part in the Peninsular Campaign, afterwards accepted the office of Colonel of a Volunteer regiment in Kentucky, and performed many valuable services in the West. He was not long ago appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of the First Division of Cavalry in East Tennessee. He was a brilliant officer, and his loss will be deeply felt.

General SANDERS was one of that noble company of Southern officers of the old Army, who would not be seduced from their duty as soldiers and patriots. He was a thorough gentleman and thorough soldier.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

WANTED.—Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before a Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the Headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some Regular Medical College—non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

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Any business before the *General Land Office*, *Indian Office*, or other Departments, *Congress*, or the *Court of Claims*, requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, U. S. Senate, *late Com. G. L. O., Shelbyville, Ind.*; Hon. John Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Chicago, Ill.*; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Washington City*; Hon. George C. Whiting, *late Com. Pen., Washington City*; Riggs & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*: Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*

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COUNTY BOUNTY—cash down		$300 00
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Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers	100 00—	477 00
Total		$777 00

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ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
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} County Com.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New York, Nov. 16, 1863.

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BARREL, 24 IN. WEIGHT, ONLY 5½ POUNDS, 44-100ths CAL. 28 LONG BULLETS TO POUND.

Warranted superior to any gun in use for Accuracy, Range and Rapidity of discharge. These rifles are now in use in the 7th and 8th Regiments of Kentucky and the 6th Ohio Cavalry.

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Surplus copies of the most popular Novels and the like, published within six months, and sold from 15 to 75 cents each.

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319 Washington street,
Boston.

UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs, or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy, No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and ward-room. The JOURNAL is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the JOURNAL early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 11th, 1863.

W. C. CHURCH, Esq., 192 Broadway—

DEAR SIR:—I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Department of Susquehannah*

"It would seem that the country requires such a paper and I trust it will meet with such success as to secure the very best talent, military and naval, in the Republic. A work of the kind—one that shall be a standard—has been needed. My best wishes are with all connected with the enterprise."

From Major-General W. H. FRENCH, *Commanding 3d Army Corps.*

"To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General G. H. THOMAS, *Commanding 14th Army Corps.*

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to officers in my portion of the Army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands."

From Major General JAMES S. NEGLEY, *Second Division 14th Army Corps.*

"You possess my personal and official interest in your enterprise. Whatever contributes to the efficiency or success of the Army has my friendly consideration."

From Prof. B. COPPEE, *University of Pennsylvania.*

"A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure; but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new, and yet practical—its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper, and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service."

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press, we have room only for the following:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers; and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest. Its articles are from the pens of students of military science, Army and Navy officers, and professors in our Military and Naval academies. Its proprietor is Capt. W. C. CHURCH, lately of Major-General CASEY's staff, and its publisher is D. VAN NOSTRAND, 192 Broadway.—*New York Times.*

From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

(NOR'WESTER).

The new ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited, and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Its subscription list has already attained to a very respectable number of thousands, and the paper has every prospect of reaching a degree of prosperity equal to its great deserts. Among its contributors are many of our Military and Naval heroes of highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been *felt*. Civilians who wish to be even with the events now on the double quick through out the land—as well as persons of military tastes—must soon discover that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is among the indispensables of the day.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. It is published in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper. This will furnish a yearly volume of over 800 pages, filled with information of indispensable importance to every soldier or sailor ambitious of improvement in his profession, as well as to every man desirous of taking an intelligent view of the military operations now absorbing universal attention. Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL New York.

W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 21. 1863.

THE DEPARTMENT will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, New York; and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers, and deck plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers, and deck plating, and may be for one or more vessels; but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel, that is, the deck plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought-iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the size given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT-IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one-half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought-iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz:

1	plate	18	feet long			by	39	inches wide
23	"	15	"			"	39	"
1	"	10	feet	6	inches long	by	33	inches wide
24	"	15	"			"	33	"
2	"	16	"	2	"	"	26	"
1	"	16	"	2	"	"	39	"
54	"	7	"	7	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6¼	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	6	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	5¾	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	5½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	5¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	5	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	4½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	4	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	1¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	0½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	0¼	"	"	45	"
10	"	7	"			"	45	"
2	"	10	"			"	26	"
1	"	10	"	2	"	"	32	"

The whole of the side armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New York, Navy Yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy Yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

Note.—The side armor for each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named—that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

CLASS I. White Oak for Gun Carriages.
CLASS II. White Pine and White Wood.
CLASS III. White Ash and Hickory.
CLASS IV. Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the Navy Yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine; but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each Navy Yard.

Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several Navy Yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.

H. A. WISE.
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

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For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
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JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.

C. ROBY & COMPANY,
Manufacturers of

Line, Non-Commissioned, Field, Navy, Medical, Paymasters', Chaplains', and General Officers' United States Regulation Swords, Belts, and Sashes.

Also, U. S. Regulation Cavalry and Artillery Sabres, &c., &c.,

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All the above arms are made from Patterns in the United States Ordnance Department, and guaranteed to stand United States Government Test.

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CLOTHING,
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in great variety.
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SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDER-SHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.

713 Broadway,

First corner below New York Hotel.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 18; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 89; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

$300,000 WORTH OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

This magnificent stock, comprising a large and varied selection, of elegant and *recherche* pattern, of Foreign and American Jewelry, such as is usually sold at from $8 to $40. We give purchasers their choice for $1.00, together with a gift worth from 50 cents to $100. Ladies' Enameled Set, Ladies' Jet Set, Ladies' Coral Set, Ladies' Carbuncle Set, a set of Ladies' Jewelry of any kind. Ladies' Bracelet, set of Bosom Studs, Ladies, and Gentlemen's Chains, Gold Pen and Silver Holder, set of Sleeve Buttons, Ear-rings, Tooth-picks, Watch-keys, Charms, Amulets, Emblems, Crosses, Masonic and Oddfellows' Pins, Pocket Compasses, SOLDIERS' COMPANY PINS and BADGES, NATIONAL BATTLE PINS, and a thousand other things, too numerous to mention, such as are kept in a first-class Jewelry store. You can have your choice of any article for $1; and any of the above articles will be sent by mail, on the receipt of $1, with 12 cents for postage.

Any party buying five dollars' worth of our goods, will be entitled to a certificate of favor. Some of them have sold as high as $100. Any person sending the names of five or more enterprising young men, who would be likely to become our agents or patrons, will receive by return mail a Gold Medal of General McClellan, or a Gold Pencil—agents can have their choice.

N. B.—Send for one of our Wholesale Catalogues of our Watches and Jewelry.

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In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send $1, take the article or not.

Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2, thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for $1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or either Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved upon it.

Address S. M. WARD & CO.,
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ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
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Prize Money, Bounties and Pensions Secured and Paid—Pay, Accounts and Allotments Cashed.

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Open day and evening. Send for a circular.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. By E. D. HUDSON, M. D., New York, Astor Place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N

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The most centrally located First Class Hotels in this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thorough manner, and for luxurious comfort and sumptuous living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr Paran Stevens having retired from active business, they are now under the superintendence of

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Situated on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. (Rebuilt, re-modeled and refurnished in 1862.)

It contains all the modern improvements, and is one of the best appointed Hotels in the country.

This Hotel is a favorite resort of the officers of the Army and Navy, and for SOLID COMFORT and SUMPTUOUS LIVING is unsurpassed by any in the Northwest.

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S. P. SAUNDERS & CO.,
Proprietors.

The Burnet House has been thoroughly repaired, papered and painted this season, and the proprietors propose, by attention to business, to merit and obtain the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a liberal traveling public.

GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of Army and Navy Officers, and the travelling public generally, to this well-known house, still under the superintendence of the popular Capt. Miller, who gives his personal attention to the business, and spares no efforts on his part, or his attendants, to add to the comfort of his guests.

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FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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SWORDS, BELTS and SASHES in great variety, GOLD and SILVER EMBROIDERY, of every description and quality; MILITARY GOODS, of the finest quality; PRESENTATION SWORDS, of original design, made to order at the shortest notice; WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted.

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COL. WM. W. TOMPKINS
Continues Military Instruction at his Institute,
48 and 50 East Thirty-second street,
(Next Fourth Avenue, West,) NEW YORK.
Open daily, 3½ to 10½ P. M.

Evening classes arranged for the accommodation of pupils. Citizens and Officers of Militia Corps prepared for Instructors and commands in each arm of the service.

TERMS.—For a Course of Infantry instruction, 30 lessons, $15; for a Course of Cavalry or Artillery Instruction, 35 lessons, $20. Payable at commenc't.
* Including a thoro course of the broadsword.

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Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description of MATHEMATICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Every variety of FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES, for the Army and Navy, Spy Glasses, Pocket Compasses, Rifle Cannon Sight Glasses, &c., always on hand.

Our priced and illustrated catalogue furnished gratis on application, and sent by mail free of charge.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, November 18, 1863.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

Under the Act of the General Court, passed this day, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts offers a bounty of three hundred and twenty-five dollars ($325) to every volunteer who shall enlist and be mustered into the military service of the United States, to serve for three years, or during the war, but not to exceed three years, as a part of the contingent of Massachusetts, under the last call of the President. This bounty, however, will not be paid to any minor without the consent of his parents or guardians, if he has any in the State.

Any volunteer who wishes, can deposit his bounty or any part of it, with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, subject to his own order, and receive interest on it at five per cent. a year. Thus, for such part of his money as he does not wish to use immediately, he can make the treasury of the State his savings bank, and it will be earning him interest as a safe investment. Or, if he wishes to use it from time to time, it can be sent to the treasurer of his own town or city, and there paid out to the volunteer's own order. Or he can draw out a part of it, and leave the remainder to accumulate on interest, and be drawn for when wanted.

Persons entitled to State aid, under the laws of the Commonwealth, may receive it, notwithstanding the payment of this bounty.

This bounty is payable equally to veteran soldiers, who have served nine months or more, and to new recruits; and is in addition to the bounty paid by the United States.

Those volunteers who prefer, may, instead of the larger bounty in hand, receive fifty dollars upon enlisting, in addition to the seventy-five dollars paid in advance by the United States, and afterwards receive a monthly additional pay of twenty dollars per month, making, with the regular montly pay from the United States, thirty-three dollars per month. And this is in addition to the instalments of bounties offered by the United States. This monthly pay of twenty dollars per month will be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, upon the soldier's order; and a system will be devised in relation to drawing such orders, for the purpose of guarding both the soldier and the treasury against fraud.

This monthly pay, if the soldier wishes, or any part of it, may be deposited in the treasury, as a savings bank, drawing five per cent. interest, or may be drawn upon the soldier's order, as above mentioned.

In case of the volunteer's choosing to receive the increased monthly pay instead of the larger bounty in hand, he will receive the same pay of twenty dollars per month for six months after his honorable discharge for disability after six months' service; and if he dies in service, his ow or heirs will receive the same additional six months' pay after his death; with the limitation, that it will not continue more than three years in the whole.

If residents of one town, or one ward of a city, enlist in another, they will, nevertheless, be counted in the quota of the town or ward where they reside, until that quota is full.

Whoever enlists, knowing he is physically disqualified for military duty, with the fraudulent intent of obtaining the bounty and then getting discharged for such disability, is liable to imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years, or fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in jail not more than two years.

Massachusetts soldiers now in service, and having not exceeding one year more of their present enlistment to serve, may re-enlist, and receive the same bounties with those above mentioned; with the same privilege of choosing to receive the $325 down, or $50 down and $20 additional monthly pay instead; and with the same privilege of making the State treasury their savings bank, and receiving interest; and of having their six months' pay continued after discharge, or in the event of death, to their widows or heirs, on the terms above mentioned.

Soldiers in old regiments may re-enlist in their own regiments; and veterans, (that is, returned soldiers who have served at least nine months,) may enlist in either of the following new organizations, namely, the 2d Regiment of Heavy Artillery, commanded by Colonel Franklo; the 56th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Griswold; the 57th, commanded by Colonel Bartlett; the 58th, commanded by Colonel Richmond; the 59th, commanded by Colonel Gould; (the latter four being also called the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Veteran Regiments respectively;) or in the Battalion of Veteran Cavalry now recruiting at Readville, or they may join any existing regiment or company.

In addition to the above bounties, offered by the Commonwealth, bounties will also be paid by the United States, as follows:

To every recruit who is a veteran volunteer, that is, every able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who has heretofore been enlisted, and has served for not less than nine months, and can pass the surgical examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402, as follows:

1. At the general rendezvous, and before leaving the same to join his regiment or company, one month's pay in advance.........$13 00
First instalment of bounty.........00 00
Premium.........2 00

Total pay before leaving general rendezvous.$15 00

(This will be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in whole or in part, as the man may desire.)

2. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster in, an additional instalment of bounty.........$50 00
3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service, an additional instalment of bounty.$50 00
4. At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first year's service, an additional instalment of bounty.........50 00
5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service, an additional instalment of bounty.........50 00
6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service, an additional instalment of bounty. 50 00
7. At the first regular pay-day after two and a half years' service, an additional instalment of bounty.........50 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid.........40 00

All of the above payments of bounty will be in addition to the regular monthly pay of thirteen dollars per month.

To all other recruits, not veterans, accepted and enlisted as aforesaid, one month's pay in advance, and in addition, a bounty and premium amounting to $302, will be paid, as follows:—

1. At the general rendezvous and before leaving the same to join his regiment or company, the recruit will be paid one month's pay in advance.........$13 00
First instalment of bounty.........00 00
Premium.........2 00

Total pay before leaving general rendezvous.$75 00

(To be paid in cash or checks for transmittal, in whole or in part, as the recruit may desire.)

2. At the first regular pay-day or two months after muster-in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.........$40 00
3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service, in addition to his pay, he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty... 40 00
4. At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first years' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.........40 00
5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.........40 00
6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid........ 40 00
7. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid.........40 00

If the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be honorably mustered out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they will receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits *who die in service* will be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

If the recruit continues in service for three years, the monthly pay of $13, and the bounty received as aforesaid, will amount, when averaged over the whole term of service:

For veteran volunteers, per month, to.........$24 90
For other soldiers, not veterans, per month.... 21 30

If discharged at the end of two years, the pay and bounty received will be at the following rates:—

For veteran volunteers, per month.........$29 70
For other soldiers, not veterans, per month.... 25 50

If honorably mustered out in less than two years, as not being required, the monthly rate of compensation will become increased as the term of service is diminished.

In addition to this, the volunteer is furnished with his rations, clothing, and medical attendance, and is paid in cash for such part of his allowance of clothing as he does not draw.

Men enlisted under this Order will be permitted to select their own regiments, which, however, must be old regiments in the field, excepting in the cases of those veterans who enlist in veteran organizations, and with the further exception that other new recruits, while they may, if they choose to do so, enlist in the veteran regiments, the provisions of this Order in respect to bounties will not be enjoyed by them.

Veterans may enlist in either of the above five veteran regiments or veteran battalion, or in any old regiment or company, and receive the veteran bounty of $402, from the United States. Other new recruits may enlist in either of the old regiments in the field, and receive the bounty of $302, from the United States above-mentioned; and on enlisting in the *new battalion* of cavalry, at Readville, recruiting for the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sargent, will also receive the bounty of $302, from the United States.

The comparative advantage to the soldier of the alternative offers made by the Commonwealth may be stated thus, viz.:

1st. By accepting the $50 and monthly pay of $20, he will have received $330, from the State at the end of fourteen months; i. e., $5 more than the bounty of $325. And for every month's additional service he will have $20 more, and if honorably discharged for disability after six months' service, he will receive six months' pay thereafter, i. e., $120 besides,—the whole monthly pay however, not to be for more than three years. The total received from the State for the $50 bounty and $20 per month would in three years be $770.

2d. By accepting the bounty of $325, he makes sure of that sum, and he waives his chances of more.

Let the soldier elect according to his best judgment of his own interest, and let him, at all events, unless he knows precisely what to do with his money now for the advantage of his family and himself, leave his money in the treasury, where it will draw interest and remain while he is absent without any risk of loss. There can be no better investment for him on the whole and in the long run, except paying his debts, if he owes any.

I know that the people of Massachusetts do not fight for money nor vulgar glory. They fight for their country, to subdue the enemies of her rights and their own liberties, under the better impulses of duty, patriotism and manly honor. But the purpose of the State is to provide for the comfort and protection of the soldier's household, so that the highest duties of patriotism may be found consistent with those of domestic affection. I am directed, therefore, to tender to Volunteers, under the *New Call*, their alternative, *Bounty* or *State Pay*.

The offers of the Commonwealth come alike to the new recruit, the returned veteran, and to the old soldier still in the field.

The offers of the United States are alike to all these classes, saving only that recruits, (not being discharged soldiers of nine month's experience,) will receive from the United States $100 instead of $300, if they select a regiment not now in the field.

A General Order will soon issue from the Office of the Adjutant-General, containing any details needed in addition to those of Order No. 30.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have endeavored with clearness and simplicity to present the offers made by our governments, State and National, to render convenient the military service.

Let the duty of this occasion be performed in the spirit of men worthy of the name and the blood of Massachusetts, worthy to bear in their charge the fortunes of a Nation, its civilization, its liberties, and its life. Your country proposes the opportunity of duty crowned with honor. Posterity waits to render you its undying gratitude. Humanity offers you the blessings of them who are ready to perish!

JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, November 27, 1863.

FURLOUGHS TO VETERANS RE-ENLISTING IN THE FIELD.

General Orders No. 34.

By General Order No. 191, of the War Department of the United States, current series, issued June 25, 1863, as amended by General Order No. 305, of the same series, issued September 11, 1863, Volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may, after September 23, 1863, re-enlist for three years or the War, in the companies or regiments to which they already belong, and who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than one year to serve, will be designated "Veteran Volunteers," and will be entitled to the bounty and premium of $402, mentioned in the said General Order No. 191, to be paid in the manner therein provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment. The manner of payment has been fully set forth in the Proclamation of the Governor to the people of Massachusetts, dated November 18, 1863; and Massachusetts soldiers, thus re-enlisting, will also be entitled to the State bounty and benefits, mentioned in the same Proclamation.

By General Order No. 376, of the War Department, current series, issued November 21, 1863, it is ordered that volunteers now in service, so re-enlisting, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers to report in their respective States, through the Governors, to the Seperintendent of the Recruiting Service, for furlough and re-organization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually. Mustering Officers are ordered to make the following stipulation on the muster-in-rolls of veteran volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as above: "To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States, before expiration of original term."

Commanding Generals of Departments and Armies are authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs, within the limit of time fixed in compliance with the said last mentioned Order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

In going to and from their respective States and homes, the Veteran Volunteers so furloughed will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States.

When the three-fourths of a regiment or company re-enlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least thirty days as aforesaid, to go home with their officers to their respective States and districts to re-organize companies and regiments until the expiration of their terms of service.

The above-mentioned provisions of the said General Orders of the War Department are hereby promulgated, for the information of Massachusetts soldiers now in service, and in reply to many inquiries received at these Headquarters.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, November 21, 1863.

BOUNTIES TO MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

General Order No. 33.

I. The Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, "To provide for the payment of Bounties to Volunteers, and for other purposes," approved November 18, 1863, is hereby promulgated to all the Massachusetts regiments, battalions, and detached companies in the field, and the commanding officers thereof are requested to publish the contents thereof to their respective commands.

II. Every citizen of Massachusetts serving in the volunteer force of any other State, and any person being a member of any regiment, company or battery of Massachusetts Volunteers, who, under the authority of the President of the United States, re-enlists and is duly mustered into the military service of the United States for three years, or during the war, as part of the quota of Massachusetts, under the proclamation of the President, dated October seventeenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (Oct. 17, 1863), will be entitled to all the benefits given by that Act. And any party who shall become entitled to State aid under the laws of the Commonwealth may receive the same, notwithstanding the bounty or increased monthly pay provided in that Act.

III. Their attention is also specifically called to the Proclamation of the Governor, dated November 18, 1863, copies of which will be transmitted to all Massachusetts regiments and batteries in service.

IV. All such soldiers, thus re-enlisting, will receive the bounties offered by the State of Massachusetts, in addition to those offered by the United States; and, in regard to the State bounty, they have the privilege of choosing to receive the $325 down, or $50 down and $20 additional monthly pay instead; and with the same privilege of making the State treasury their Savings Bank, and receiving interest; and of having their six months' pay continued after discharge, or, in the event of death, to their widows or heirs—which is set forth more in detail in the Governor's Proclamation above mentioned.

V. The Colonels and Commanders respectively of Massachusetts organizations in the field, will return to the office of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts accurate rolls of re-enlistment, on the blanks prescribed and furnished by the Adjutant-General, carefully filling out the same in every particular, as prescribed, and writing out every Christian name in full, without abbreviation. The name of each soldier on the roll should be his own signature, and the roll when forwarded must be signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment or battery.

VI. Both the bounties for re-enlistment, and the additional monthly pay for those who prefer to receive the smaller bounty in advance and additional pay per month, will be payable at the treasury of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The soldiers may draw their orders for the same, in the form prescribed and furnished by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, and sent herewith; and, in order to prevent mistake or fraud, either against the State or the soldier, the signatures of the soldiers to such orders must be witnessed by the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, or the Captain or commander of the battery, or detached battalion or company in which they serve.

VII. This form of order is prescribed to be used by the soldier, at the time of his re-enlistment, to draw from the treasury the whole or any part of his bounty. It is also to be used whenever the soldier wishes to draw an order for his bounty or the balance thereof, or to draw for his monthly State pay, so long as he remains in the regiment, unless otherwise ordered.

But if the soldier wishes to draw, as aforesaid, when absent from his regiment on detached service, or in hospital, or on furlough, any order plainly written and clearly expressed, declaring his wishes, will be respected if the soldier's signature is duly authenticated by the officer commanding the post, or superintending the hospital, or by some other known person believed to be trustworthy.

When the soldier has left the service, he, or his wife or heirs, can draw his balance in the same manner as if he had been a depositor and the treasury was a bank.

VIII. Orders sent by mail can be deposited in any sound local bank, for collection at the State treasury.

IX. Those soldiers who desire it, can have their bounty or additional pay, or any part thereof, allotted and distributed to their families by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, through the Treasurers of their respective towns and cities, if they desire it, in the same manner as their present pay under the existing system of allotments.

X. This Order is susceptible of being amended hereafter, in any way that will render more certain or more convenient the payment of bounties or additional monthly pay to soldiers who re-enlist; it being the object of the Governor to assist and encourage soldiers to re-enlist, by all such methods as shall promote certainty and expedition in carrying out the wishes of the soldiers in relation to the disposition and use of their bounty and pay, so far as the same can be done without improper risk of fraud upon the soldier or the State.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New York, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864; That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New York, daily, (Sundays excepted), from the sixteenth day of November, A. D 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

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The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

NOTHING has occurred since the date of our last review of the military situation to indicate any likelihood that our anticipation of a season of military inactivity on the great theatres of war will be disappointed. Both our grand armies, in the East and the West, are confining their efforts to making themselves comfortable in winter quarters; and only in the outlying dominions of the war do we see the signs of military activity.

All fears as to General BURNSIDE's position at Knoxville are now at an end. Since our last issue we have the positive intelligence that the siege is raised, and that LONGSTREET is in full retreat towards Virginia. The siege virtually terminated on the 4th inst., when, at an early hour, the advance guard of the reinforcing column under General SHERMAN reached Knoxville. The rebels moved off after dark, leaving the rear guard and pickets in their rifle pits to fall back at 2 A. M.; and a reconnoissance by General FERRERO on the ensuing day found their works empty. LONGSTREET retired by both banks of the Holston with a start of thirty-six hours. On becoming aware of the withdrawal of the rebels, pursuit was promptly undertaken, and still continues to be followed up with vigor. General FOSTER, with his cavalry division, moves by the south bank of the river; SHERMAN moves by the north bank. A dispatch from General FOSTER, dated at Tazewell on the 7th inst., announces that his cavalry division attacked the enemy's cavalry in one of the passes of the Clinch Mountains on the 6th inst., and was pushing them vigorously. There seems to be every prospect that the rebels will not escape without the most decided damage.

The PRESIDENT, on the receipt of the intelligence of the retreat of LONGSTREET, on the 7th inst., put forth an executive recommendation, urging all loyal people, in view of the withdrawal of the insurgent force from East Tennessee "under circumstances "rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot "hereafter be dislodged from that important posi"tion," to render thanksgiving for "this great ad"vancement of the National cause." As this is, we believe, the first occasion on which such a recommendation has been put forth with reference to any individual military event, it marks in a very emphatic manner the supreme importance which the Government attaches to the possession of this region. The rebel presses also mark *their* appreciation of its value by the most dolorous wails over LONGSTREET's failure.

AT Chattanooga the situation remains unchanged. General GRANT is consolidating his victory and preparing for new work. The clamors of the Southern journals have had their effect. BRAGG has been removed from command of the army of the Southwest, and Lieutenant-General HARDEE, formerly commanding one of BRAGG's corps, has been placed at its head. It is rumored, however, that this appointment will be but temporary, as the South is calling for some "abler" man. At latest advices HARDEE was slowly falling back from Dalton, with the fragments of the rebel army in an extremely demoralized and disorganized condition. BRAGG's losses in prisoners, killed, wounded and stragglers will reach at least *sixteen thousand*, which can hardly be less than half his entire force.

THE position of the opposing armies in Virginia remains unchanged. No demonstrations have been made since the 6th inst., when a reconnoissance was made to Madison Court House, which resulted in establishing the fact that no rebel force existed in that quarter. General MEADE's army is quietly encamped on the south bank of the Rappahannock. LEE occupies his old position at Orange Court House—his advance line guarding the Rapidan fords. Deserters say his force does not exceed thirty-five thousand.

For several days past rumors have been rife of a contemplated change of commanders in the Army of the Potomac. It was said the command was to be given to General PLEASANTON, Chief of Cavalry, after having been proffered to Generals SEDGWICK and WARREN, and refused by them. Other and later reports mention the names of Generals HOOKER and THOMAS as on the slate for the succession. In addition to the rumors of a change of commanders, it is also bruited that the Army of the Potomac is to be broken up and a portion of it sent to some other part of the country for a winter campaign.

SLOW firing is still kept up by General GILLMORE on the rebel works in Charleston Harbor and occasionally on the city: but it has ceased to greatly disturb the Charlestonians. Meanwhile, we have the one great substantial benefit of completely closing the harbor; and the Secretary of the Navy in his report states that not a single blockade-runner has for months been able to make its way into Charleston.

THE rebels continue to carry on a bold and extensive guerrilla warfare on the Mississippi, with the view of obstructing the navigation of the river. A numerous fleet of gunboats is doing patrol duty; but this does not seem to be a sufficient protection, for the rebel movable column passes from point to point, attacking unarmed river craft, but never staying long enough at any one place to hazard an encounter with the Union force.

AN act of piracy of extraordinary daring was performed on Sunday last by a party of released rebel blockade-runners, who had taken passage on the steamer *Chesapeake* from New York to Portland. The steamer sailed from New York on Saturday last, and was one of the regular line plying between this city and Portland. On Sunday night, at a point about twenty miles east of Cape Cod, the rascals, sixteen in number, rose on the officers and crew, overpowered them and took possession of the vessel. The second engineer was shot dead and his body thrown overboard, and the first mate badly wounded. The captain and crew were then overpowered, put in irons, and notified that they were prisoners of war to the Confederate States of America. Subsequently, the crew and passengers were put into a boat and landed at St. John's, N. B., when the steamer put out in an easterly direction. Promptly, on the receipt of the news, Admiral PAULDING fitted out a pursuing fleet, and on Thursday morning the *Sebago*, *Grand Gulf* and *Vicksburgh* were dispatched after the pirates. If caught, they will doubtless have a short shrift and a tall swing at the yard-arm.

THE Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department is a document of great interest, but we are compelled to defer its publication. The naval ordnance which at the beginning of 1861 consisted of 1,872 thirty-twos, 575 eight-inch, 305 nine-inch Dahlgrens, 46 ten-inch, old and new, 32 eleven-inch Dahlgrens; making 2,830 heavy guns; with 29 twenty-fours, 107 twelves, making 136 boat howitzers; has increased to 1,203 howitzers of all kinds, 1,872 thirty-twos, 575 eight-inch, 808 nine-inch Dahlgrens, 56 ten-inch, old and new, 323 eleven-inch Dahlgrens, 200 thirteen-inch mortars, 214 twenty-pound Parrotts, 237 thirty-pound Parrotts, 180 one-hundred-pound Parrotts, 60 one-hundred-and-fifty-pound Parrotts, 13 twenty-pound rifled Parrotts, and 36 fifteen-inch smooth bores; in all, 5,777 pieces, against 2,966 in 1861. Over 700 more guns of the new sort will be completed before the year closes. Several new foundries have been started, and the means are now equal to the demand. The enormous amount of projectiles used may be seen in the following figures:—Shells, made and bought, 678,617: shot, 80,392; shrapnell, grape, and canister, 9,443,948 pounds. Of gunpowder, 2,980 tons have been ordered since March 1, 1861—of which 2,675 tons were from foreign nitre. The report says: "The general efficiency of the ord"nance of our Navy far excels that of any other, its "superiority being due mainly, or wholly, to the im"provements of the last two years. Further extensive "improvements are in contemplation, and estimates "in accordance are presented to Congress."

THE Report of the Pension Bureau shows that only 18 Revolutionary pensioners remain on the official rolls, drawing the small sum of $1,044 82 last year; 1,573 widows of Revolutionary soldiers are still pensioned, and took $132,236 74. Up to June 30 last there were 7,248 Army invalid pensioners, drawing $383,670 67; widows, orphans, and dependent mothers, 4,820; admitted during last year, 3,630; amount paid, $342,731 37. Army pensioners added during the year, 7,582. Navy pensions granted for the year ending June 30, 183; whole number, 544; amount paid, $23,622 24. Widows, orphans, and dependent mothers on Navy list, 577; amount paid, $116,449; number added during the year, 316. Whole number of Army pensioners on the list June 30, 13,659; pensions due them, $1,227,641 88. Whole number of Navy pensioners, 1,132; due, $144, 074 61. During the year there has been a decrease of 12 Revolutionary pensioners, and 277 widows of such; an increase of 3,370 Army invalid pensioners, 3,335 widows and orphans of such; 123 Navy invalids, 94 widows of such; and 1 increase on privateer pensions—net increase, 6,632. Since the Government was organized, 65,896,142 acres have gone for military and naval services; value, $82,370,175 50. The Invalid Corps has now 14,000 men, and is of advantage both to the soldier and the Government, relieving the pension list of a heavy burden, and securing to the soldier adequate pay, and to the country efficient defenders.

CAPTAIN George T. Emmons has been relieved from duty as Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Squadron. Admiral Dahlgren's Staff now consists of the following officers:—Captain J. M. Bradford, Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff; Captain Ammen, Chief of Hydrography; Lieutenant Moreau Forrest, Chief of Ordnance: Paymaster Bradford, Fleet Paymaster; Surgeon Johnson, Fleet Surgeon; Chief Engineer Danby, Fleet Engineer; Lieutenant Commander Phythian, Assistant to Chief of Staff; Ensigns Johnson and Bartlett, Flag Ensigns; Acting Assistant Master Dahlgren, Aide to Admiral; Ensign Poor, Naval Signal Officer; Lieutenant Fenner, Army Signal Officer.

GENERAL Robert C. Schenck has relinquished the command of the Middle Department to Brigadier-General H. H. Lockwood.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy Department, December 7, 1862.

Sir:—The naval operations of the year have been varied and more arduous as well as far more extensive than ever before under the Government. A blockade commencing at Alexandria, in Virginia, and terminating at the Rio Grande, has been effectively maintained. The extent of this blockade, according to an accurate table of measurement carefully prepared at the Coast Survey office, covers a distance of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, with one hundred and eighty-nine harbor or river openings or indentations, and much of the coast presents a double shore to be guarded. In addition to the coast blockade, a naval force of more than one hundred vessels has been employed in patrolling the rivers, cutting off rebel supplies, and co-operating with the armies in the suppression of the rebellion. The distance thus traversed and patrolled by the gunboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is 3,615 miles, and the sounds, bayous, rivers, and inlets of the States upon the Atlantic and the Gulf, covering an extent of about 2,000 miles, have also been penetrated and watched with unceasing vigilance.

The blockade is becoming more effective and complete. Progress has been made in repelling the rebels from the coast and circumscribing their limits. The Mississippi and its tributaries have, after a protracted, persistent, and severe struggle, in which the whole energies and efforts of the insurgents were engaged to obstruct and prevent our success, been re-opened to navigation and commerce. As the rebels have never possessed an open port for either belligerent operations or commercial purposes, nor a naval or commercial marine, their maritime trade and proceedings have been chiefly derived from foreign adventurers and foreign capital. If, in the early period of the war, the unscrupulous and unprincipled traders who, in violation of law and public morality, embarked in illicit schemes to violate the blockade, and furnish the rebels with supplies, were successful, the general results of the year, now near its close, have been to them most disastrous. The vigilance of our naval forces and the stringency of the blockade have operated with great severity on those who have risen in arms against their country, and have caused heavy losses to those who have abetted, or have been in sympathy with the rebellion. I do not propose in this report to enter upon the details of our naval operations since my last annual communication, but shall append the official reports of the officers themselves which best narrate their respective labors and achievements. No nobler encomium can be awarded them than the plain statement of their deeds, and no summary can do justice to their unassuming communications. The cruising grounds of the several blockading squadrons remain unchanged since my last report.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Acting Rear-Admiral Lee continues in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, faithfully and ably discharging his duties in a position of great responsibility, and, in some respects, of great embarrassment. Seconded and sustained as he has been by officers of zeal and efficiency, the rivers of Virginia and the sounds of North Carolina have been penetrated, watched and guarded, as well as the entire coast; so that all intercourse with the rebels has been cut off with the single exception of the port of Wilmington, to close which has been difficult from its two inlets, thirty miles apart, flanked by extensive batteries. Some of the fastest steamers from the Clyde and other quarters, of light draught, have, under cover of darkness, succeeded in eluding capture, but most of even that description of vessels have fallen into our hands or been driven on shore. With these exceptional cases, all foreign and coastwise commerce with the rebels has ceased in that quarter. At Washington, Newbern, and elsewhere on the inner waters of North Carolina, and also on the Nansemond, York, and other rivers of Virginia, our naval officers have been sleepless sentinels, and they have exhibited examples of heroic bravery and daring in repelling the rebels and protecting and succoring the army when in difficulty, which reflect honor on themselves and the service.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The South Atlantic Squadron has continued to enforce the blockade with vigilance and effect. It is not known that any vessels now elude the vigilance of the fleet or effect communication with the rebels on that coast. So long as the blockading force remained off Charleston, instead of getting within the bar, the illicit trade at that point was prosecuted with some success, and no vigilance or activity could wholly prevent it. With a view of interdicting all traffic, and, if possible, of capturing Charleston itself, the original seat of insurrection and of disunion, preparations were made by this department, commencing more than a year ago, for the occupation of the harbor and the reduction of the defences. The completion of the iron-clad vessels was urged forward with all the energy the department could infuse into the contractors, and such other efficient vessels as could be made available were ordered to the squadron to add to its power and efficiency. Delays and difficulties intervened, and it was not until the 7th of April that a demonstration was made. On the afternoon of that day Rear-Admiral Dupont, in the *New Ironsides*, accompanied by seven turreted vessels of the Monitor class and the gunboat *Keokuk*, proceeded up the harbor and made a vigorous assault upon Fort Sumter. From some difficulty or defect, the Admiral's ship was unable to get into action, but the others proceeded onward to the attack and sustained a terrific concentrated fire from numerous batteries.

Owing to the submerged obstructions, the character of which was not understood, it was not deemed advisable to attempt a passage up to the city, and after a contest of less than two hours, the signal was given to withdraw the fleet. But comparatively slight injury was sustained by the turreted vessels, and only one life was lost in this remarkable contest. No ships ever before sustained such a concentrated fire, and the enduring qualities of this class of vessels were fully proved. It was intended to have renewed the attack on the following day, but this intention was subsequently abandoned, and the vessels were withdrawn from the harbor, under an apprehension that they could not withstand the storms of the season and the fire of the rebel batteries. But important considerations rendered it proper that the force should remain inside the bar, and orders were sent to Rear-Admiral Dupont to that effect.

The report of the superintending engineer as to the injuries which the turreted vessels had sustained was satisfactory, and confirmed the Government in its determination to close effectually and completely the port, so as to prevent the ingress or egress of a single vessel, and also to promote operations against the defences in the harbor.

Rear-Admiral Dupont having expressed a willingness to relinquish the position which he had occupied for eighteen months, Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote was detailed to relieve him. That brave and distinguished officer prepared with great alacrity and promptitude for the duty, but, when on his way to his command, was seized with fatal illness and died in New York. His associate and second in command, Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, proceeded immediately to Port Royal, and, on the 6th day of July, assumed command of the squadron. A combined operation of naval and army forces, the latter under General Gillmore, was instituted for the occupation and possession of Morris Island, on the south side of the entrance to Charleston harbor. After a long and severe struggle, the army operating upon land with the efficient co-operation of the Monitors and the *Ironsides*, Morris Island with all its batteries was captured. Sumter was soon made a pile of ruins by the fierce artillery of our forces, although the rebels contrive to continue a small but powerless force there under the protection of the surrounding batteries. In the slow operations of this protracted siege of over five months, as well as in the demonstration of the 7th of April, both the resisting and attacking power of the Monitors has been illustrated and proven.

Since the fleet under Admiral Dahlgren has remained inside the bar, and we have had possession of Morris Island, the commerce of Charleston has ceased. Not a single blockade-runner has succeeded in reaching the city for months, and the traffic which had been to some extent, and with large profits, previously carried on is extinguished. As a commercial mart Charleston has no existence; her wealth with her trade has departed. In a military or strategic view the place is of little consequence; and whether the rebels are able by great sacrifice and exhaustion to hold out a few weeks more or less is of no importance.

The most marked and extraordinary conflict within the limits of this squadron, or indeed in the service during the year, and in some respects one of the most significant and instructive naval battles of the war, took place on the 17th of June, in Warsaw Sound, between the *Weehawken*, a vessel of the Monitor class, and the formidable armored steamer *Atlanta*. Like the contest in Hampton Roads, in March, 1862, when the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* were engaged, this battle was between armored vessels and of great disparity in size, but the result was vastly more speedy and decisive. The *Atlanta* was a powerful steamer, had been iron-plated by the rebels, and prepared for war purposes at immense expense. In the confidence of certain victory over her comparatively diminutive antagonists, the *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, she was accompanied by boats loaded with gay parties to witness her triumph; but the brave officers and men of our turreted vessels knew their power and sought the encounter. This battle was to test not only the vessels but the new fifteen-inch ordnance, then for the first time brought into naval warfare, and concerning which there had been, as well as with respect to the vessels themselves, some variety of opinion. The conflict was so brief and decisive that only one of the two Monitor vessels, though not widely separated and each eager for the fight, was able to participate in the engagement. The *Nahant*, having no pilot, followed in the wake of the *Weehawken*, but before she could get into action the contest was over. Such was the brevity of the fight that the *Weehawken*, in about fifteen minutes, and with only five shots from her heavy guns, overpowered and captured her formidable antagonist, before the *Nahant*, which was hastening to the work, could discharge a single shot at the *Atlanta*. This remarkable result was an additional testimony in favor of the Monitor class of vessels for harbor defence and coast service against any naval vessels that have been or are likely to be constructed to visit our shores. It appears also to have extinguished whatever lingering hopes the rebels may have had of withstanding our naval power by naval means.

EASTERN GULF SQUADRON.

Acting Rear-Admiral Bailey has continued in command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron, closely blockading the Florida peninsula from Cape Canaveral, on the east, to Pensacola, on the west. There having been no important military movements within these limits, a close watch of the coast and of the adjacent waters has been maintained by the Navy, resulting in the capture of many prizes, and the almost entire annihilation of all illicit traffic. Some important boat expeditions for cutting out vessels and destroying rebel salt-works have been projected and executed with success. Lying adjacent to Cuba, and not far distant from Nassau, the coast of Florida presented many available points for eluding the blockade chiefly by small vessels which were capable of penetrating the shallow harbors and inlets which indent its shores. But the trade has not been carried on with impunity—more than one hundred craft of various descriptions have been captured or destroyed by this squadron during the current year.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

The duties of the Western Gulf Squadron have been diversified and exacting. For a considerable part of the year Rear-Admiral Farragut felt himself compelled to employ many of his most efficient vessels in active river service, co-operating with the army, with a view to re-opening the navigation of the Mississippi, and expelling hostile forces from its banks. Impressed with the great importance of this work, and aware of the determination of the Government to promptly and firmly re-establish the national authority in that quarter, so that the ocean outlet of the great central valley of the Union should be unrestricted and secure, Rear-Admiral Farragut committed the subject of the coast blockade to others of his command, and devoted his unremitting personal attention to the energetic and vigorous prosecution of the conquest of the rebels, to overcoming and reducing their batteries, and to removing every obstacle with which they sought to oppose the navigation of the river, or to resist the authorities of the Union. Soon after the capture of New Orleans, in the spring of 1862, and as the natural result of that event, the naval forces formed a junction; and could the army at that time have furnished an adequate co-operating land force, the reduction of Vicksburgh might have been accomplished, and the occupation and navigation of the river easily secured. But the omission to do this gave the rebels opportunity to immensely strengthen Vicksburgh, and also to fortify Port Hudson and Grand Gulf in addition. What, therefore, might have been accomplished with comparatively little effort in the summer of 1862, was a work of immense and almost incredible labor and difficulty in 1863. It was indispensable that communication should be opened with Rear-Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi squadron, and General Grant, both of whom were operating against Vicksburgh. Rear-Admiral Farragut, therefore, moved up in strong force from Baton Rouge in March, intending to pass the batteries at Port Hudson, but only his own flag-ship, the *Hartford* and the *Albatross* were successful. With these he succeeded in approaching Vicksburgh, and in communicating with Rear-Admiral Porter across the peninsula. This gallant act of Rear-Admiral Farragut being effected, the Navy had command of the river between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and was enabled to establish a blockade of Red River, and thus intercept the supplies from Texas destined for the rebel armies. The insurgents felt this to be one of the most serious and fatal blows inflicted on them during the year, and from the effects of it they have never recovered. This accomplished, the Admiral left his flag-ship, the *Hartford*, and returning below by way of the Atchafalaya, he resumed operations for a final assault on Port Hudson. To meet the requirements of the occasion a force was kept always ready to co-operate with the Army in its movements; and on the part of the Navy a continuous shelling of the place from mortar boats, vessels, and a naval battery on shore, manned by seamen, was maintained, seconding the Army. Nearly three thousand 13-inch shells were thrown into the works by the mortar vessels, and the naval battery of four 9-inch guns, used as a breaching battery, performed good service. In consequence of the capture of Vicksburgh, on the 4th of July, the reduction of Port Hudson became inevitable, and the garrison finally surrendered, on the 9th of July, to General Banks, who, for some weeks, had besieged the place.

This was the last stronghold of resistance to the national authority on the banks of the Mississippi.

The river being now opened to peaceful commercial pursuits, Rear-Admiral Farragut turned over to Rear-Admiral Porter the entire control of the western waters above New Orleans, and departed himself for that city. Deeming that his long service and useful labors of eighteen months entitled this gallant officer to special consideration, the department tendered him a respite, which he accepted, and Commodore H. H. Bell, the next officer in rank, was appointed to command the squadron in his absence.

The blockade of the Gulf has been in the main, efficient and successful, although reverses at Galveston and Sabine Pass occurred, and, for a time, reckless adventurers and foreign capitalists to some extent succeeded, by perverting neutral privileges and fraudulently abusing neutral rights on the Rio Grande, in carrying on illicit trade with the rebels through Matamoras. The Rio Grande being the boundary between the United States and Mexico, is open to the navigation of both countries, and could not therefore be blockaded. With a knowledge of this fact a multitude of schemes were projected and under the disguise of neutral trade, Matamoras suddenly became a great commercial mart for the rebels and their friends. But the shrewdly devised schemes were soon interrupted with disastrous consequences to most of those who participated in them, and the occupation of the Rio Grande and Brownsville has put a final termination to the lately extensive commerce of Matamoras, which is becoming as insignificant as it was before the rebellion.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Mississippi squadron has been actively engaged in successful efforts to overcome the rebels and restore the national ascendancy in the great central valley of the Union.

Rear-Admiral Porter, whose activity, energy, and readiness of resources, eminently fitted him for that command, has exhibited extraordinary vigor in various naval expeditions on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and in zealous co-operation with the Army in most of its important operations.

The capture of Arkansas Post, on the White River, in January, the destruction of the batteries at Grand Gulf in May, and in co-operation with the Army, the reduction of Vicksburgh, which finally surrendered on the 4th of July, are the most prominent of the remarkable achievements of this squadron, some of which are marked by incidents of singular and romantic daring. In the Appendix to this report will be found correct records of the extraordinary adventures attending the efforts to get control of the Yazoo by sweeping from its channel the network of torpedoes, explosive machines, and contrivances for submarine warfare, near its confluence with the Mississippi. These efforts were followed by the novel and singular "Yazoo Pass Expedition," and the expedition of "Steel's bayou and "Deer creek." On the right bank of the Mississippi scenes of interest were also enacted by the hardy sailors and boatmen on the rivers of Arkansas and northern Louisiana. The Cumberland and the Tennessee have been actively patrolled by our vigilant and skillful naval officers, and the exciting chase of Morgan by our steamers on the Ohio, over a distance of five hundred miles, intercepting him and his band when attempting to escape, naturally attracted the attention of the country. But the great and important exploits of this squadron were in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, where the main strength of the naval as well as of the military forces were centred. The magnitude of the defences of this place, which were intended to repulse any force, naval or military, or both combined, which could be brought against them, made the siege formidable, and seemed for a time to defy all attempts at their reduction. In overcoming them, the Navy necessarily performed a conspicuous and essential part. For forty-two days, without intermission, the mortar boats were throwing shells into all parts of the city, and even into the works beyond it. Heavy guns, mounted on scows, commanded the important water batteries, and for fourteen days maintained an incessant fire upon them. Thirteen heavy guns were landed from the vessels, and officers and men (where they could be spared) were sent to man them. The gunboats below the city, in co-operation with the Army, were continually engaged in shelling the place. During the siege sixteen thousand shells were thrown from the mortars, gunboats, and naval batteries upon the city and its defences before they capitulated.

The creation and organization of this large squadron, which has done such effective service on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, extending over a distance of more than three thousand miles, may be justly considered among the most wonderful events of the times. It is but a little over two years since we had not a naval vessel on all these waters, where we now have a squadron of one hundred vessels, carrying 462 guns, with crews amounting in the aggregate to about 5,500 men. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the upper portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the southern portions of those States which border on the Ohio river on the north, have been relieved and liberated through the instrumentality of the gunboats acting by themselves, or in earnest and cordial co-operation with the armies. Rear-Admiral Porter has well sustained the renown which the gallant and lamented Foote so nobly earned, and has carried forward to successful results a larger and more powerful force than was ever at the disposal of that heroic officer. In creating and organizing this squadron, and arming and manning the vessels, it must not be forgotten that the service labored under many and great disadvantages, for the Government had no Navy Yard or establishment of its own on which the department could depend. In the absence of any governmental yards, shops, storehouses, and other necessary facilities and aids for a naval establishment, and also of mechanics and workmen, it became necessary to collect and send out and receive supplies from some central and secure position. This work has been performed chiefly at Cairo, under the superintendence and management of officers who have devoted themselves to their less conspicuous but not less indispensable work with an assiduity and labor not surpassed even by their more active associates who were facing the enemy.

POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Allured by high prices and the prospects of gain, mercenary adventurers as well as rebels and rebel sympathisers have continued to carry on to some extent illicit and contraband traffic between Maryland and Virginia, rendering it necessary to maintain a considerable force on the Potomac. The flotilla, under command of Commodore Harwood, has kept a close watch and guard to intercept and prevent, as far as possible, communication with the rebels, and many captures have been made; but the punishment inflicted on those who attempt to deal with traitors and furnish them supplies, has been so light, that these petty contrabandists, as well as the more open blockade-runners, have carried on their employment with some degree of impunity. In one or two instances armed bodies of men have appeared on the Virginia shore, as if with the intention of molesting navigation, but they have abruptly fled on the approach of a gunboat. To guard against possible contingencies at the time of the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, which terminated in the battle of Gettysburgh, vessels were stationed at what were deemed available points along the upper waters of the Chesapeake to co-operate with the military authorities. A gunboat was sent up the Susquehannah to Havre de Grace, another up the Gunpowder, a third up the Backwater, while one was also posted at Annapolis, and another at Wilmington.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The force in the Pacific remains the same as at the date of my last annual report, with the addition of the *Saginaw* and the *Farallones*, storeship, at Acapulco.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell continues in command of the squadron, and has attended to our interests in that quarter. The vigilance of this officer and of Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, commandant of the Navy yard at Mare Island, with the active co-operation of the custom-house and revenue authorities on our western coast, has intercepted and suppressed all attempts to fit out rebel piratical cruisers on the Pacific.

The schooner J. C. Chapman was detected in the harbor of San Francisco in the month of May last, and seized by the sloop-of-war Cyane, with men, armament and military supplies on board, evidently intended to prey upon our commerce. Some indications of a scheme to fit out a rebel cruiser having been communicated by our consul at Victoria, Admiral Bell despatched the *Saginaw* to Washington Territory to ascertain the facts, and, if necessary, to take prompt measures in regard to them. Although it was ascertained that some proceedings had taken place sufficient to give rise to reports of a design to fit out a piratical craft under the rebel flag from British waters, there were no substantial grounds to apprehend that such a scheme could be carried into effect, especially in view of the friendly disposition and earnest resolve of the colonial authorities to discountenance and prevent such illegal proceedings. The *Saginaw*, therefore, returned to San Francisco from a satisfactory mission to the northwest coast. The vessels of this squadron have during the year visited the principal ports on the Pacific coast, and by their presence strengthened our diplomatic and consular representatives, and imparted a feeling of security to American citizens and American interests wherever they have appeared.

VESSELS IN THE EAST INDIES.

In the East India and China seas the *Jamestown* and the *Wyoming* have guarded American interests during the past year, and, with the exception of a disturbance which it is to be regretted occurred at Japan, all has remained quiet in that region. In the month of July, while the *Wyoming* was at Yokohama, information was received that the American steamer *Pembroke* had been fired upon by Japanese vessels. Commander McDougal immediately proceeded to the locality of the outrage, where he was fired upon from six land batteries, and a naval force consisting of a steamer, a bark and a brig. An action of an hour followed, in which it is stated that the steamer of the enemy was blown up, the bark sunk, and the brig made a complete wreck in her upper works, while considerable damage was done to the land batteries. The *Wyoming* withdrew after thus vindicating the honor of the American flag, having sustained a loss of eleven killed and wounded.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

I have mentioned in former reports that the naval force at the commencement of this administration consisted of 76 vessels, and of these only 42 were in commission. The additions which have since been made have elevated the country into a first-class naval power. In the following table an exhibit is presented of the actual number and description of our naval vessels at the date of my last report and at the present time.

Comparative Exhibit of the Navy, December, 1862 and 1863.

	No. of vessels	No. of guns.	Tonnage
Navy at the date of present report	588	4,443	467,967
Navy at the date of last report	427	3,268	340,036
Increase, exclusive of those lost	161	1,175	127,931

Vessels of the Navy lost since December, 1862.

In what manner lost.	No. of vessels	No. of guns.	Tonnage
Captured	12	48	5,047
Destroyed to prevent falling into hands of rebels	3	29	2,083
Sunk in battle or by torpedoes	4	28	2,201
Shipwreck, fire, and collision	13	61	4,854
Total	32	166	15,985

Vessels placed under construction since December, 1862.

Description.	No. of vessels	No. of guns.	Tonnage
Double-end iron steamers...1,030 tons each	7	84	7,210
Single turret iron-clads..... 614 tons each	20	40	12,280
Double turret iron-clads....3,130 tons each	4	16	12,520
Clipper screw sloops.......3,200 tons each	12	96	26,400
Screw-sloops, spar-deck....3,200 tons each	8	160	17,600
Screw-sloops of great speed.3,200 tons each	5	40	16,000
Screw-sloops of great speed.3,000 tons each	2	16	6,000
Total	58	452	98,010

General Exhibit of the Navy when the vessels under construction are completed.

	No. of vessels	No. of guns.	Tonnage
Iron-clad steamers, coast service	46	150	62,518
Iron-clad steamers, inland service	29	152	20,784
Side-wheel steamers	203	1,240	126,517
Screw steamers	198	1,578	187,892
Sailing vessels	112	1,323	70,256
Total	588	4,443	467,967

There have been added to the Navy during the past year, by purchase, some thirty tugs, over fifty steamers for blockading and supply purposes, and over twenty other vessels for tenders and storeships. At least twenty of the steamers were captured in endeavoring to violate the blockade.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVAL VESSELS.

Upon the assumption that the United States are to occupy a leading position among maritime nations, a primary object with the government must be the maintenance of a naval force adequate for defence against all foreign aggression. The thorough transformation which has taken place in the character of naval warfare, is the result of a change not less complete, in the character and structure of naval vessels. The sailing ships-of-war, whose construction had been brought almost to perfection, were superseded first by paddle-wheel steamers, and they in turn have given place to vessels propelled by submerged screws. Steamers, however, are liable to disaster in battle from which sailing vessels are exempt. A single chance shot may totally disable the most powerful steamer; and this exposure, rendering vessels of this class unsafe and dangerous, has led to precautions and safeguards for their protection in the form of iron armature, by which a first-class man-of-war is made invulnerable to the ordnance formerly used in naval warfare. But this new form of defence has developed with it a corresponding improvement in the form and force of attack; and thus the proper naval armament of the present day, consisting of ordnance of a calibre, reach and power heretofore regarded as impossible, has become as novel and experimental as the new naval structures and defences which it is intended to assail. These successive changes, introducing into naval war vessels powerful machinery to insure speed, armature for its protection, and heavy ordnance for assault, have led to a necessary constant increase in the size of our ships, until the attainment of sufficient dimensions for a first-rate man-of-war steamer, properly armored, and with suitable armament and room for supplies, requires proportions which at first view seem enormous. Yet without such greatly augmented size, the essentials of invulnerability, speed, heavy armament and space for the necessary supplies for cruizing operations, cannot all be secured.

In the responsible task of applying to naval vessels and naval armament the principles which modern invention and improvement have developed, the department has been compelled to pursue a path hitherto, to a great extent, unexplored. The Monitor class of armored ships, with revolving turrets and a few guns of heavy calibre, has proved itself to be well adapted for harbor defence and coast service, and in some emergencies these vessels, from their great powers of endurance, have shown themselves to be efficient and serviceable in offensive operations. This form and description of vessel, which originated in the inventive genius of Captain John Ericsson, will perform not only all that should be expected of them to make our harbors secure, but, when of enlarged capacity, may supersede ships of higher pretensions. To maintain our rightful maritime position, and for predominance upon the ocean, vessels of greater size than any turreted vessel yet completed may be essential. Not only must they carry guns of a heavier calibre than have heretofore been used at sea, but in order to make long cruises, and to cope successfully with any force, these vessels must have all possible strength, endurance and speed. Their structure must, therefore, afford space enough for full sailing power, and for the most powerful steam machinery, and the large supplies of fuel needful to keep it at work. Being, unlike the other great maritime nations, without distant colonies, where coal dépôts can be established on the shore of almost every sea, we must conform to the necessities of our condition, and build ships with capacity enough to take on board fuel sufficient for a long cruise. The space for other supplies, for munitions of war, and for the accommodation of officers and crews, should always be ample, and, in addition to this, each of these vessels must, in order to accomplish its work, present in its construction, armor, armament and propulsion, all the power that the resources of modern invention and mechanical art and science can furnish for attack, resistance and pursuit. A vessel of this description must, of course, cost a large price. But then a wise statemanship will not fail to perceive that the possession of even a few such unconquerable ships must, while vastly augmenting the force and renown of our Navy, afford us, at the same time, an inestimable guarantee of peace with foreign nations; nor, in counting the cost of such floating structures, can we forget that, large as the cost may be, it yet sinks into insignificance in contrast with the expenditures and sacrifices of a single year, or even a month of foreign war.

In order that we may have at our command a navy which shall fulfill these unexampled and exacting conditions of efficiency, a commensurate public establishment for its construction and preparation is indispensable. A navy yard on a large scale, and, in many respects, of a new plan, amply furnished with all the proper facilities and aids for its operations, where machinery for steamers can be manufactured, iron vessels constructed, iron armature made and tested, and repairs of every description executed, is an absolute necessity. In view of these facts, I had the honor, on successive occasions, to urge this matter upon the attention of the last Congress; and the omission of that body to take even the preliminary measures towards the procurement and formation of such an establishment, is a misfortune which the country is now made to feel.

The nature of the service to which our naval vessels have been subjected by long and continuous blockade, their exposure during all weathers and seasons, the necessity of keeping them under constant steam or their fires banked ready for any emergency, have put them to severe tests. Of course all vessels must at times be withdrawn for repairs and refitment, and steamers subject to such hard usage must often be seriously damaged. Weeks and sometimes months have been required for renovation or restoration of their engines and machinery. Such delay has been still further protracted by the inability of our public yards and shops to execute the work, and the Department, depending in a great measure on private industry, has been in a constant struggle to dispatch the steamers sent in for repairs. The limited facilities for manufacturing and repairing steam machinery at the public Navy Yards render them totally inadequate to meet a moiety of the demands made upon them. Even with the aid of private establishments, no inconsiderable portion of our naval force is waiting, unemployed, and detained from active service to the injury of the country. As an instance of the delay attending the repair of our ships and the insufficiency of our public works to meet our wants, it may be mentioned that the steam-frigate *Niagara*, ordered to Boston for repair and refitment, was detained fourteen months for its completion. I again, therefore, most earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the manifest and inauspicious fact that our Government has made no sufficient provision in its public establishments for the existing requirements of naval warfare. So long as our ships-of-war were to be built of wood and propelled by sails, our facilities for their construction were ample and complete. At former periods the government, in view of its then present and prospective wants for naval purposes, incurred large expense in establishing dock-yards and otherwise providing for the service; but new defences and armament, vessels of iron, new motive power, and different material in their structure, require new dock-yards and work-shops; the introduction of steam, the submerged propeller, the iron vessel, the armored ship, call for a different description of artisans, as well as different materials and workmanship. Our country is better prepared for this change than almost any other maritime nation, for we have but few sailing vessels of the large class, and these few to which steam cannot be applied may be used to advantage for other than fighting purposes; one of them, the Vermont, has been fitted and used as a storeship, and the New Hampshire, formerly the Alabama, a ship-of-the-line, is being prepared for a similar purpose. They are each available and useful for this object, are adapted to it in every respect, and can be made capable of defence against attack. But for cruising and the objects held in view in their construction, these magnificent specimens of the old naval architecture and of the skill of our mechanics, although in their day they elevated the naval dignity and attested the power of the republic, have now become comparatively useless.

The strength and durability of wooden vessels are in some respects inferior to those made of iron, and consequently they are less capable of sustaining the heaviest armament, and when they are plated with iron the disparity is increased. Consequently large ships-of-war, by which maritime supremacy is to be achieved and maintained, will, in all probability, be ultimately constructed chiefly of iron. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of iron and wood as the material to be used in the construction of vessels are obvious and practical. Among the considerations in favor of iron-clad vessels with hulls of wood are the rapidity with which they can be built, the abundance of material on our whole coast, and the facility with which workmen can be procured. Such vessels, moreover, can be coppered, and thereby retain their speed for a longer period. They will be less affected by a solid shot below the armature or plating, and the fracture made by the shot can be more easily mended. The disadvantages of wooden vessels are want of strength, as compared with those of iron structure, and the more rapid decay of the material, particularly when covered with iron plating; the action of the immersed iron armor on the copper sheathing near it, causing the copper to become foul and the immersed armor plates to waste; the difficulty of keeping the vessels tight under the armor plates, and the probably greater damage to which they are exposed from shells. On the other hand, the greater strength of iron permits the construction of ships of greater size and finer lines; and having greater internal capacity, they can be at any time inspected in all their parts, are safe from fire, and are better protected from great leaks, as they can have water-tight compartments; their repairs can generally be more easily made, and, from their great durability, they are probably in the end not more costly. An iron vessel, moreover, can be taken from the water and placed on land for preservation, which cannot be done with wooden vessels. The disadvantages of iron vessels are the serious local weakness of the thin plates composing the bottom of an iron ship; the danger that would result from getting on rocks or submerged obstructions; their liability to rapidly become foul in salt water, whereby their speed becomes greatly impaired, thus requiring to be frequently docked for cleaning; the great danger from a shot striking below the armor-plating as they roll; the injury caused by the splinters of iron when the plates are broken or smashed by shot; the corrosion inside from bilge-water; the difficulty in making temporary repairs of shot holes; and the limited number of artisans yet to be procured having skill in this description of employment. It should also be borne in mind that, while we have several navy yards for building wooden vessels, the government possesses not a single yard and establishment for constructing those of iron, not even for making plates and shafting.

While the principal attention of the Department has, in this crisis of our affairs, been necessarily given to present and more pressing necessities, it has, nevertheless, kept in view the important end of establishing our naval power on a permanent basis. Proposals were issued for an iron-clad ship of the largest class, (under the authority contained in the appropriation bills,) but the cost, as shown by the propositions received for a ship of the necessary magnitude, was so great that it was deemed advisable to enter into no contract involving so large an expenditure, except by the express sanction of Congress.

In order, however, that justice should, in some degree, be done to the naval branch of the public service, and that it might be able to sustain its rightful position upon the ocean in the event of a foreign war, the parties competing for the large steamers were invited to make proposals for one of about half the proposed tonnage. One offer made under this invitation, at the most reasonable rate that could be obtained, and which it was deemed the interest of the Government not to exceed, was, with some modifications, accepted.

There are no parties in this country fully prepared to build iron vessels of the magnitude and description proposed, and the present high prices of material and labor unavoidably enhance the cost. The Government itself is unprepared to execute any such work, having no suitable yard and establishment, and is consequently wholly in the hands of private parties, to demand what they think proper, and prescribe their own terms. On former and repeated occasions, and elsewhere in this report, the Department has fully expressed its opinion of this policy and the necessity why the Government should be prepared to build iron vessels, and the necessary machinery, of the largest class.

Besides the turreted vessels for coast defence and large armored ships for naval conflict, we need and should have steamers of high speed constructed of wood, with which to sweep the ocean, and chase and hunt down the vessels of an enemy. Fortunately, we are able to supply ourselves with vessels of this description, and a competent and healthful competition exists for their construction. A large portion of the establishments adapted to the construction of nautical engines have been enlisted by the Department in the manufacture of steam machinery for vessels building at the navy yards and at private establishments.

NAVY YARD AND ESTABLISHMENT FOR IRON VESSELS AND MACHINERY.

In consequence of the omission of Congress to take any action on the subject of enlarging the present circumscribed Navy Yard at Philadelphia, or to signify its acceptance or rejection of League Island, tendered to the Government for naval purposes by the city of Philadelphia, or in conformity with my suggestions to initiate means for establishing a suitable yard, workshops, and docks for an iron navy, and the machinery and armature which modern improvements render necessary, no progress has been possible during the year on that important subject. The Government is destitute of a suitable establishment for the construction or repair of iron vessels, their machinery or armature; nor has it any place for preserving them when laid up in ordinary. Some proper and suitable accommodations for vessels of this description are necessary, where there is fresh water; and, as stated in my communications to the last Congress, it has appeared to me that no place combines so many advantages as are to be found on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. A commission of naval and scientific gentlemen was appointed under the authority of Congress to examine League Island, and also to "make a survey and examination of the harbors of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy yard, and whether the public interest will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy yard in or near said harbor of New London instead of League Island; and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett Bay." The majority of this board recommended the establishment of an additional navy yard at New London. On that subject it is necessary that the Department should express an opinion. It is a question for Congress, which instituted the inquiry, to decide whether an additional navy yard on the old plan is wanted at New London; and should it be in the affirmative, it will be the duty of this Department to carry that decision, when made, into effect.

But, aside from and independent of this question of an additional navy yard, is that of more extended accommodations and more ample facilities on the Delaware than we now have in the narrow and wholly insufficient limits of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Those limits, as stated by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his able and practical report, can be enlarged to about double the present area by purchase at an expense of about $300,000; but with that addition the yard would still be wholly inadequate to the public necessities, and too small for such an extensive establishment as the wants of the Government require. It would undoubtedly be the part of wisdom and true economy to procure ground with ample water front for such an establishment as the increasing public wants demand, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and so soon as it can be made available to dispose of the present grounds and apply the proceeds towards improving the new location.

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose experience and judgment entitle his opinions to consideration, suggests another locality than League Island, at Marcus Hook, a few miles below Philadelphia, on the right bank of the Delaware, which, he supposes, may perhaps be procured at a reasonable rate. From the examination which I have been enabled to give this subject, I am not prepared to say that the advantages are, to my mind, such as to counterbalance those attainable at League Island, which has been tendered to the Government for its acceptance; nor is there assurance that land near Marcus Hook can be procured at any price. Either place, however, might, I apprehend, be satisfactory; and, as I have already stated to Congress, there is no doubt that, for the purposes of a navy yard, and establishment for an iron navy and its wants, the banks of the Delaware present advantages that are not to be found elsewhere in the United States. Prompt and judicious action by the legislative branch of the Government on this subject is, in my judgment, urgently needed; and will, when it shall have been had, be carried into effect by this department with all possible activity.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

I deem it proper to again allude to the expediency of establishing at no distant day a naval depot, yard, and foundry at some accessible and suitable point on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi. The selection of an appropriate location for this purpose, where vessels can be constructed and repaired, is a question of national importance. The United States have at this time one hundred naval vessels on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Iron and coal, as well as wood, with all the materials of ships-of-war, are abundant, and may be found contiguous to eligible situations.

Steamers of iron will endure for years in fresh water, and the naval vessels which the Government may place on these rivers will be preserved. Should the projected water communication, connecting the Northern lakes with the great interior rivers by an enlarged ship canal, be carried into effect, the Mississippi squadron could be made available for the defence of our Northern frontier, when circumstances required it.

EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS, &c.

To attain and maintain our true position as a naval power, the best talent in the country must be found among the officers who are to conduct the varied operations of the service, and adequate provision to secure such ability and accomplishment should command the attention of those who have charge of our naval affairs. Our naval school is producing officers of skill, well educated for their profession; yet, if our ships and steam machinery are not at the highest attainable point of perfection, and the engineers are not skillful, the education and accomplishment of our officers will be unavailing to give us the naval superiority we should obtain.

By the introduction of steam into naval operations a new corps is engrafted into the naval service, of men combining science with mechanical skill and genius, whose professional attainments and practical power demand the fostering care of the Government. Our naval engineers, like those of the army, should be thoroughly educated to their profession, for on them the motive power of our vessels and the efficiency of our steam machinery must hereafter depend. Steam engineering should indeed be one of the important studies of all naval officers, and should be taught at the Naval Academy. It would be well to encourage such young men as exhibit aptness for mechanical studies to cultivate their peculiar talents, whether as naval constructors or engineers, in that department in which they can render the highest public service. Other governments pursue this course, and we shall find our advantage in giving similar encouragement to the young men of our country.

It is a question, indeed, as sails are subordinate to steam, whether every officer of the line ought not to be educated to and capable of performing the duties which devolve upon engineers. The means of acquiring practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the subject, should be furnished by the Government, and it would be well if every midshipman were to receive instruction in this now important branch of his profession. If the public is not yet prepared to combine what at present are two distinct pursuits, and make every naval officer an engineer, as well as a sailor, I would recommend the formation of a class at the Naval Academy of youths, giving a preference to those who have already evinced mechanical skill and aptitude for engineering, who might be educated with special reference to their profession as engineers. After two years' study they could be received into the corps by conferring on them the appointment of third assistant engineers, and assigning them to duty. The naval service and the country have suffered injury that can scarcely be estimated from the want of thorough, capable, and well-educated engineers. Many of our most efficient vessels have been disabled and crippled in the midst of their cruise, and sometimes even at the very commencement of their service, in consequence of the incapacity of the engineers, whereby the country has been deprived, not only of the use of the vessel for weeks and sometimes for months, but the officers and crew have been constrained to inactivity, instead of being employed against the enemy. Some measures are necessary to correct and prevent these disasters, so injurious to the country; and I know of none so thorough and complete as that of publicly educating and training engineers to the service. The most important branch at the Naval Academy is, very appropriately, seamanship. A general knowledge of the application and use of steam and of practical mechanics should follow as almost equally essential. Line officers of the navy, of whatever rank, should, moreover, have the privilege of attending lectures and pursuing the study of steam, mechanics, and indeed, every branch that may be taught at the Naval Academy, and it is recommended that arrangements be made for carrying into effect these suggestions. Having recommended the enlistment and training of boys for the Navy, I deem it scarcely less important to suggest the policy of giving employment to our seamen in time of peace. Our commercial marine and fisheries have been and are valuable nurseries for sailors, on which the Government must rely in time of war for such additions as may be necessary to its force of thoroughbred naval seamen. But, to build up and sustain a navy that shall be capable of asserting the rights and honor of the country, the Government, in peace as well as in war, must foster that hardy and adventurous class who, in every conflict, at home and abroad, have always gallantly upheld the flag. A formidable navy at the commencement of our present difficulties would have caused foreign nations to abstain from aiding the rebels, and brought the war to a speedy conclusion. Why might not the Government, in time of peace, employ its own fast steamers for ocean mail service, and, perhaps, other important transportation —such as carrying specie and packages of small bulk, but high value? A slight armament of few guns on national vessels would be sufficient to exercise the men and give character and security to the ship. Fronting, as our country does, on the two great oceans, this system would insure to us: first, vessels built and ready, at all times, for fighting purposes; second, an organization of able and efficient officers, with well-trained and educated seamen, actively employed and always ready for naval service; third, rapid mail communication with different parts of the world,—the whole furnishing a nucleus for the Navy, where both its officers and better class of seamen would be constantly improving and fitting themselves for the highest public usefulness. No better school or training could be instituted for modern naval warfare, when seamanship is so much in advance of that which prevailed when only sailing vessels were known to the Navy. Such a system would, besides being a nursery for the Navy, contribute to the expansion of our commerce, which it would stimulate and encourage, and with which it would not come in competition. Under it the naval and merchant service would fraternize and be educated together, when the country is at peace, and in time of war would combine the power of both for national purposes. Such employment of our national vessels would conduce to the interests of peace. These suggestions are intended to invite the attention of Congress to the important subject of establishing some system for the permanent benefit of the Navy after the present hostilities have ceased.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS—PROMOTIONS, &c.

The important service rendered by volunteer officers, and the courage and skill displayed by them, as also their adaptation to the profession, commends them to the consideration of Congress. While it cannot be expected, and would not be desirable, to incorporate permanently into the Navy all who hold temporary appointments, there are among them some whose abilities and worth should not be lost to the service. Those who have served long and faithfully, and by their conduct, zeal, and ability merit it, should be promoted to volunteer lieutenant commanders, and a limited number of volunteer officers might be brought into the line.

It would doubtless conduce to the benefit of the service, were officers of the line to undergo an examination for promotion to successive grades after leaving the academy until they attain the rank of commander. Such a regulation would avoid the necessity of retiring boards, and be an incentive to excellence, and a just reward to those who strive to acquire professional knowledge after graduating from the academy, and entering on their career of active duty. Such a rule is established with the engineer corps and medical officers, and is productive of beneficial results. A like rule should be established with assistant paymasters, who ought not to be promoted until after the ordeal of an examination.

Suitable means should be taken to receive, prepare, and train boys for the naval service. For this purpose one of the old ships of the line, now useless for cruising, might be stationed at some suitable place—perhaps at the Naval Academy—where boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen might be enlisted and educated as seamen. The sons of sailors and others in the public naval and military service should be entitled to consideration for admittance to this school-ship, and it would be well to select from those most proficient, at least five to be transferred to the Naval Academy as midshipmen. The same ship might, if judged expedient, also answer for such a gunnery practice vessel as has been frequently recommended by the Bureau of Ordnance.

PIRATICAL ROVERS.

The recognition of the rebels as belligerents by the principal maritime powers at the commencement of hostilities, gave strength and character to the insurrection, which it could never have had but for that recognition. A declaration of neutrality between the belligerents went abroad from governments with which we were in amity, carrying with it the semblance of fairness, but which in its operations is most unjust towards this Government and country. The United States had an extensive commerce, which penetrated every sea, while the rebels were without commerce or ships. The United States had a navy, and squadrons on almost every ocean; the rebels had not a single armed vessel at home or abroad. With a full knowledge of these facts, the principal maritime powers of Europe hastened to recognize the rebels as belligerents, and to declare that both the belligerents should be treated alike in their ports; that the public armed vessels of neither should remain more than twenty-four hours in their harbors, nor receive supplies or assistance, except such as might be absolutely necessary to carry them home, and for three months thereafter they should not again receive supplies in any of the ports of those governments. While this proclaimed neutrality did not affect a single ship of the rebels—for they had none to be affected—it excluded the naval vessels of the United States from the ports of the principal maritime powers throughout the world, except under the restrictions enumerated.

When the *Sumter*—a vessel stolen from our merchants—made her escape and went abroad armed, but without recognized nationality, to seize and destroy our merchantmen upon the high seas, she found, unlike the Algerine corsairs, refuge and protection within the maritime jurisdiction of the great European powers with whom the United States were in friendship; and finally, after being followed by our cruisers into the harbor of Gibraltar, she was permitted by the authorities to remain not only twenty-four hours, but more than twelve months, and was eventually transferred to an English purchaser, went to an English port, was refitted, and left the English shores with a contraband cargo, and has since run the blockade, carrying supplies to the rebels.

The *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Georgia*, are armed cruisers built in England, have an English armament on board, and are manned by crews who are almost exclusively European. Sailing sometimes under the English and sometimes under the rebel flag, these rovers, without a port of their own which they can enter, or to which they can send a single prize for adjudication, have roamed the seas, capturing and destroying the commercial ships of a nation at peace with Great Britain and France; but yet, when these corsairs have needed repairs or supplies, they have experienced no difficulty in procuring them, because it had been deemed expedient to recognize the rebels as belligerents. Not one of the many vessels captured by these rovers has ever been judicially condemned as a legal capture. Wanton destruction has been the object and purpose of the captors, who have burnt and destroyed the property of their merchant victims.

This theory of recognizing rebels as belligerents as soon as they lift their arms against the Government, and thus declaring them entitled to national privileges on the high seas and in the harbors of the world, although without a port or navy of their own, is the inauguration of a new policy in the history of nations. For a long succession of years it has been an important point in the progress of civilization, and particularly among the maritime powers, that the police of the seas should be guarded and maintained by the subjection of captures to the adjudication of tribunals administering the law of nations, which receive from the hands of the captor his prize into the custody of that law, to be disposed of by its rules; but the course pursued in fostering and giving encouragement to the rebel robbers, who, without a recognized national flag, or a port at their command, or any means of bringing their captures to judgment, are committing their predatory acts, is a restoration of that Algerine and Tripolitan system which long afflicted the civilized world, but which, under the lead of our Government, was exterminated in the early part of the present century.

Thus far these rovers have escaped capture. While in the West Indies, they were protected whenever they were enabled to flee into a neutral port, or get within a marine league of the shore of a neutral government—a privilege that was never in any quarter extended to the Mediterranean corsairs. Unfortunately, most of the colonial authorities, and no inconsiderable portion of the population of the European dependencies, influenced by the professed neutrality which elevated insurgents, and sought to degrade the national authority to an equality with them, were in sympathy with the predatory rovers, and while lending them aid and often furnishing them with information, interposed obstacles and manifested unfriendly feelings to the lawful operations of the naval forces of the Union.

Compelled, as we have been, to withdraw to a great extent our foreign squadrons, in order to establish and enforce the blockade, the commerce of the United States, spread abroad upon every sea, has been annoyed, and often plundered and destroyed, by these unlicensed rovers. With none of the nobler attributes or gallant and daring qualities which characterize naval warriors, and particularly the American sailor, these robbers of the sea shun a naval antagonist. Their prowess exhibits itself in plundering peaceful commerce, and their victims have been unarmed merchantmen. Traversing the seas as they do, without a country of their own to which they can resort, it has been difficult to trace or meet them; and thus far they have, with the shelter and assistance of governments which recognize them as belligerents and equals, managed to elude our cruisers.

Their early operations were in the West Indies, where we have an extended commerce, and where they had coadjutors among those foreign adventurers who were engaged in illicit traffic, and sympathizers in a large portion of the colonial authorities. To protect our interests in that quarter, and especially to guard the treasure-ships in their transit to and from Aspinwall, a flying squadron was established in the autumn of 1862, and placed under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Wilkes. That officer, by his energy and decision, contributed to break up one of the several lines of illicit traders organized to carry supplies to the rebels in ships ostensibly bound to Matamoras, but with cargoes having a contingent destination to Texas. While, however, he displayed efficiency in seizing that class of blockade runners, and was successful in breaking up one of the many cunningly contrived arrangements, he failed to capture the piratical rovers.

The Department, anticipating that the *Alabama* and her associates would find it necessary to abandon the neighborhood of the Antilles, and satisfied of the direction they would then take, ordered the *Vanderbilt*, a fast steamer, on independent cruising duty, first in the West Indies, and then onward to the South. The orders to Commander Baldwin, of the *Vanderbilt*, under date of January 27, 1863, were: "When you are perfectly satisfied that the *Alabama* has left the Gulf or the West Indies, and gone to some other locality, you will proceed along the coast of Brazil to Fernando Noronho and Rio de Janiero, making inquiries at such places as you may think advisable. From Rio continue your course to the Cape of Good Hope," &c., &c.

In derogation of these special and explicit orders, Acting Rear-Admiral Wilkes, on falling in with the *Vanderbilt*, transferred his flag to that vessel, and, attaching her to his squadron, detained her in his possession so long as to defeat the object and purpose of the Department. He did not release her until the 13th of June, when Commander Baldwin proceeded to carry out his instructions; but he was too late. He arrived at Fernando Noronho on the 4th of July, at Pernambuco on the 6th, and at Rio de Janiero on the 14th; thence he proceeded, on the 2d of August to St. Helena, instead of going direct to the Cape of Good Hope. The unfortunate detention of the *Vanderbilt* wholly defeated the plans of the Department for the capture of the *Aladama*, *Florida*, and *Georgia*. They, as the Department anticipated, arrived in those latitudes and visited those ports in May; but the *Vanderbilt*, instead of being there to receive them, as the Department intended, was improperly retained in the West Indies until after that period.

In addition to the few vessels stationed abroad to guard our national interests, others have from time to time been despatched in pursuit of the rovers—all of which were built in and have gone abroad from foreign ports to prey upon our commerce. The details of all the measures which have been adopted by the Department in this view it is not necessary here to disclose. But with the most of our naval vessels engaged in enforcing the blockade, and without a clue to guide our independent cruisers on the trackless ocean, they have thus far been unable to encounter these semi-piratical vessels, which always seek to evade a naval antagonist. Were the probabilities greater than they are, however, of encountering them, and were our public naval vessels permitted to enter the ports of the maritime powers for fuel and other supplies when in pursuit, it would not promote the interests of commerce, nor the welfare of the country, to relax the blockade for that object. We have, however, no excess of seamen,—nor even a sufficient supply for the immediate and imperative duties that are pressing upon us, and, although it would be inexpedient to make public all the means that are taken and causes that control the action of the Government, it may not be improper to state that one of our largest and fastest steamers, destined for foreign service, has been detained for months in consequence of an inadequate supply of seamen to man her. Other vessels are also short of their complement.

SEAMEN.

The operation of the draft has been, in some respects, detrimental to the naval service. No exemption of sailors or mariners having been provided for in the acts of the last Congress, these men, who may be deemed and are experts, fostered and cherished by all governments, and of whom no sufficient supply can be obtained, are liable to be withdrawn from the element to which they have been educated, and where they properly belong, and compelled to serve as soldiers. In this respect not only a hardship is inflicted on the men, but the Navy and the country are injured. It has been the wise policy of the Government at all times to encourage and cherish its supply of seamen. By express provision of the act of May, 1792, "all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States" were exempted from militia duty. Bounties have been paid to the fishermen, and by former laws, not only men of wars men, but all mariners, have been exempt from militia service, it being considered that they performed an equivalent duty, or were liable to be absent when a draft took place. Under the recent enactment, petty officers, acting engineers, and others indispensable to a ship's complement and efficiency, have, as well as seamen, been subject to the draft while on shipboard and in naval service. Some of them on distant stations have been enrolled, drafted, and put to great inconvenience in their efforts to obtain relief, not unfrequently subjecting their commander and the seamen themselves to embarrassment. It certainly could not have been intended by Congress that persons in actual service afloat should be withdrawn from the Navy, where they were faithfully discharging indispensable duties, and then be compelled, under the penalties of the law, to go into the Army.

In enforcing the draft on any community which has furnished a large number of sailors, proper deductions ought doubtless to be made from the quota required for the Army. Of the thirty-four thousand seamen in the naval service a large proportion are from the maritime towns on the sea-board. A committee of the township of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, in addressing this department on the subject, state that their township alone has furnished to the Army over thirteen hundred soldiers, an excess of more than one hundred beyond the number required; but in addition to these they have given to the Navy about six hundred sailors; yet under the new call for volunteers no allowance is made for seamen who have enlisted. As a community they are entitled to relief for the men that they have supplied to the Navy, and so with other places similarly situated. Unless these facts are rightly considered and acted upon, the existing law will tend to the prejudice of the Navy, for every community will encourage its men to go into the Army at the expense of the Navy, because there is no relief or credit or mitigation of the draft in consequence of enlistments in the naval service. In another respect the laws are in their effects made to operate to the prejudice of the Navy. The high bounties for enlistments into the Army induce many sailors to enlist as soldiers, although their services would be vastly more useful to the country on the element to which they have been trained and accustomed. The result is, that there are many seamen in the army, serving as soldiers, who have been drafted or drawn thither by bounties or other causes, who desire to be transferred to the Navy, and have frequently made application to that effect, but it is understood that the law does not authorize such transfer. As it is difficult to procure educated, trained and able seamen in such numbers as are wanted, and skillful and experienced sailors are worth more to the country in the Navy than they can be in the Army, it would be productive of great benefit if the law authorized such transfer to be made. No well directed efforts should be spared to increase our naval strength, for it is mainly on the ocean that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained. The sailor is always and everywhere true to his flag. When, in the early days of the rebellion, the recreant officers in numbers deserted the Government to which they owed and had sworn allegiance, they could not shake the loyalty and fidelity of the crews. These remained faithful to the flag under whose folds they had carried into every sea and to every clime the honor and power of the republic. It has been the policy of every commercial country to extend encouragement and give strength to the Navy which protects its commerce. Such should be our clear and unquestionable policy. Under the extraordinary expansion of our Navy and the pressing demand for seamen, it is a public duty not only to permit those seamen who are in the Army to be transferred, but to encourage such transfers, and at the same time, in so far as may be possible, to make the inducements to enter the naval service at all times fully equal to those offered to soldiers on their enlistment. No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its army by weakening its naval power.

Unfortunately for the country, the disunion element which for some years gave direction to public affairs so shaped the measures of Government as to keep down and cripple our Navy. Aware that it was a branch of the service which could have no sympathy in a denationalizing or disunion scheme, or be made subject to rebel control—knowing, moreover, that there were no sailors in the disaffected region, these men, in anticipation of their insurrectionary movements and in their whole policy and action, were hostile to the Navy. But the changed condition of affairs, the loyalty of our sailors, the great service which the Navy has everywhere rendered in the cause of the Union, and its importance for our peace and security abroad and at home, demand it should have all due encouragement.

The number of seamen in service on the 1st of July last, including the Mississippi squadron, was about 34,000. The number of enlistments from January 1st to October 1st, was 19,000, mostly landsmen. From causes, to some of which allusion has already been made, the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of seamen for the increase of the service has been great, and at times vessels have been detained and unable to proceed to sea for the want of crews. The lack of sufficient seamen arises from no diminution in the monthly number of enlistments, but from the increased wants of the service. During the year 1862 the average number of enlistments was 1,529 per month. During the present year the average has been over 2,000 per month. Unfortunately, the policy which it has been deemed necessary to pursue is such as in its effect to weaken the Navy by offering extraordinary bounties to soldiers, by subjecting mariners to the Army draft, without permitting them to enter the Navy if they desired to do so, and by omitting to make any provision to relieve from its operation those communities which furnish the seamen to man to our ships. The large bounties offered by the General and State Governments, and often by the local municipal authorities, as inducements to enter the land service, have had the effect of enticing into that service many professional seamen, who, but for those extraordinary inducements, would have enlisted in the Navy. Towns on the sea-coast, where the population is to a great extent of a maritime character, as I have specified in a single instance, have been obliged to furnish their quota for Army service, thus largely diminishing the number from whom naval enlistments would naturally be expected.

The proclamation of September last must, from these causes and the operation of our laws, still further draw upon the limited number whose proper field is upon the ocean, and who should by every dictate of policy be encouraged by the Government to enter the Navy, instead of being enticed from it by pecuniary bounties or forcibly withdrawn by draft. Besides the exhausting governmental influence adverted to, we are compelled to meet the high prices and active competition of commercial enterprise.

The present and prospective difficulty of procuring seamen in numbers sufficient to man our ships is such as to call for the action of Congress. Our legislation should not be in its effects detrimental to that branch of the public service which it is the policy of every wise government to promote. Were as large a bounty to be paid to those who enlist in the Navy as to those who enter the Army—were the quota of towns and communities under any call for the increase of the National forces to be credited with the men furnished to the Navy, and were seamen who may be drafted permitted the choice of entering either the land or naval service, the Navy would be relieved of serious embarrassment. There is no draft, and there can be none, to re-enforce the Navy as there may be to supply the Army. While every able and sound man of proper age can be made a soldier and put into immediate service, there are comparatively few of our population who can be employed as sailors. The latter may be considered experts, and instead of bounties, allurements, or drafts to withdraw seamen from the element to which they belong, the reverse should be the fact. Our mariners have given marked and distinctive superiority to the cause of the Union in this contest. The rebels have some naval officers of reputation and ability, but not sailors. Yet that branch of the service which in this and in every war must give character and nationality to the country, has been, is, and will be subjected to embarrassments and deprived of a portion of its legitimate effective force by the operation of existing laws. The whole subject being of great importance in every respect, is commended to the early and considerate action of Congress.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval Academy, which at the commencement of the insurrection was removed from Annapolis, is still continued at Newport, Congress having taken no measures relative to its permanent location. The total number of midshipmen on the 12th of November was four hundred and sixty-three. Of these, two hundred and eight, standing highest in academic rank, are quartered on shore in buildings rented for the purpose. The residue are on board the school-ships *Santee* and *Constitution*, the junior class being on the latter ship.

The *Macedonian*, which has her full battery on board, is moored near the school ships. All the midshipmen are stationed at quarters on board her, and exercise at stated times at divisions and general quarters, in the most thorough and careful manner.

In consequence of the reduction of the number of the officers at the period when the Navy was expanding, it became important that the full complement of midshipmen should be appointed, and permits were therefore issued one year ago to supply deficiencies caused by the rebellion. A similar course has been adopted the present year, in order that the Government shall not be deprived of its legal quota of properly educated naval officers, by reason of the insurrection.

For a period the pressure for trained officers was so great that volunteer appointments were conferred on those who left the academy and the regular service, but the example and influence were thought to be unfavorable, and the practice was therefore discontinued. No appointments of this description have knowingly been made during the current year.

The annual board of visitors for the Naval Academy for 1863 convened at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 18th of May, and were engaged until the 1st of June in witnessing the examination of the several classes of midshipmen and in inspecting the police and management of the institution. In consideration of the importance of the academy to the public service, and the interest naturally felt in its management, it was thought proper to associate some gentlemen in civil life from different parts of the country with the naval officers upon the board of visitors, and the board was accordingly composed of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, Hons. Edward Everett and Charles Eames, Sidney Brooks, Esq., Commodore H. K. Hoff, C. H. Cathcart and Jacob Butler, Esqrs., and Commodore R. B. Hitchcock. In their full and carefully considered report, the members of the board unanimously expressed a high and even unanticipated degree of satisfaction with the accommodations of the students, both on shipboard and on shore, with the organization of the commissariat and supply departments, with the sanitary regulations of the establishment, and its discipline and government, and with the various professional exercises of the midshipmen afloat and ashore. From what they saw of the field exercises, they were convinced that ample instruction is given and adequate proficiency acquired at the institution to enable the young officers to train and command crews of seamen for efficient co-operation with a military force of infantry or artillery on land, and in the practical departments of professional education the instruction given to the students, and the skill exhibited by them, merited their highest commendation.

They regard the whole system of superintendence, police and discipline under the present management of the institution as one of its most admirable features, and evidence was presented by them showing the abundant willingness of the authorities of the city of Newport to co-operate with the government of the academy in the endeavor to remove the temptations which are apt to beset the footsteps of youth. In their personal intercourse with the students, the board say that they were much impressed by their habitually gentlemanlike manners and well-bred style of demeanor.

In the removal of the academy temporarily to the quarters at Newport, it is the opinion of the board there has been no perceptible diminution of its efficiency or the good order of its discipline. The quartering of the students on shipboard during at least the first year of their attendance is approved of, and is said to possess unquestionable advantages in the management of the institution. In the general plan and organization of the academy, the board think it will compare favorably with the best naval schools in the world.

Several recommendations are made by the board, and among them provision for thorough instruction, both theoretical and practical, in steam engineering. Upon an invitation from the municipal authorities of Newport, they visited Coaster's Harbor Island, which has been offered by that city to the Government as a permanent site for the Naval Academy. Without expressing an opinion as to the expediency of permanently removing the academy from Annapolis, the board deemed it proper to say, that in the event of such removal, they considered the island in question admirably adapted for the purpose indicated.

Upon the occasion of the delivering of diplomas to the graduating class, the Honorable Edward Everett, at the request of the superintendent and officers of the academy, and at the instance of his associates, addressed a public valedictory discourse to the assembled classes, which, in its comprehensive and statesmanlike appreciation of the position and influence of the institution, its patriotic spirit and characteristic eloquence, cannot but have a salutary influence, and at the request of the board it has been published.

ORDNANCE.

The present condition of our naval ordnance, as presented in the report of the chief *ad interim* of that bureau, will be read with interest. It exhibits a gratifying advance in that department of the service since the commencement of the rebellion, and furnishes evidence that in general efficiency we are in a condition to maintain a standing at least equal to that of any other power. Aided by private enterprise, the necessities of the country, which were great, have been surmounted, and, dispensing with the old artillery to which we for a time were compelled to resort, our naval vessels have now an armament worthy of the service.

The suggestions embraced in the report of the Chief of Ordnance are commended to the consideration of Congress, and those which relate to the magazines and a gunnery ship are entitled to special regard.

PRIZES.

The number of vessels captured by the squadrons and reported to the department to the 1st of November, is 1,045, classified as follows:—Schooners, 547; steamers, 179; sloops, 131; brigs, 30; barques, 26, ships, 15; yachts and small boats, 117. This is exclusive of a large number destroyed on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the coast. A table giving their names, dates of capture, and other particulars, is appended to this report.

At the close of the war of 1812 there were 301 vessels, including armed gunboats and tenders, in the navy, and the entire number of captures of armed and unarmed vessels made by them was 291. Five hundred and seventeen commissioned privateers were afloat during the war, and their captures numbered 1,428—making the total number of captures by public and private vessels 1,719.

The value of prizes sent to the courts for adjudication since the blockade was established is not less than thirteen million dollars. The value of those already condemned, and of which notice has been received at the department, is $6,538,683 40; the expenses have been $607,407 64, leaving for distribution $5,897 970 36, as appears by the following table.

	No. of cases.	Gross am'nt of sales.	Costs and expenses.	Net am'nt for distribution
Boston	13	$864,322.15	$25,188.44	$839,133.71
New York	89	2,218,203.29	281,162.07	1,937,735.21
Philadelphia	57	*1,859,434.76	149,806.06	1,670,512.91
Key West	71	1,432,952.30	183,291.55	1,304,053.51
Washington	44	72,091.62	11,966.12	60,909.18
Illinois	11	91,619.28	5,603.40	85,625.88
Total	285	6,538,683.40	607,407.64	5,897,970.36

*The sum of $39,115.73 allowed to claimants by decree of court.

One-half of the net proceeds arising from the sale of prizes is by law set apart as a fund for the payment of naval pensions. The pension-roll on the 6th of November last amounted to $159,812 55, and the estimated increase during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year is $32,570. The moiety of prize money dedicated as a pension fund, and now accumulating, should be made a permanent investment in registered Government securities. Were such the case, it is believed that the annual interest would be sufficient to meet all liabilities for naval pensions. At least two million five hundred thousand dollars can now be invested without interfering with the prompt payment of pensions. I recommend that the fund now on hand be made permanent, and that hereafter, whenever the amount shall reach one hundred thousand dollars, at least one-half shall be invested in registered Government securities bearing six per cent. interest.

BOUNTIES FOR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMIES' VESSELS.

The 4th section of the "Act for the better government of the Navy," approved July 17, 1862, provides "that a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel-of-war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred dol-

dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force; and of two hundred dollars, if of equal or superior force; to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money."

Since the enactment of this law there have been repeated cases in which the right to the bounty has accrued to the officers and crews of vessels of the Navy, particularly on the Western waters; but there being no appropriations to which the expenditure could properly be charged, the claims to the bounty have remained unsettled, and the just expectations of those entitled to the reward have been disappointed. The amount necessary to pay the claims which have accrued would probably not exceed $250,000; and it is desirable that an early provision be made for the payment of this just debt. In the event of an appropriation for the purpose, a board will be appointed by the department for the examination of the claims, or they may be ascertained in any other manner which Congress may be pleased to direct.

PRIZE LAW.

The interest of the naval service in the distribution of prize money, and the duties imposed by law upon this department in that connection, have necessarily drawn its attention to the present state of our legislation upon the whole subject. It is not doubtful, in my judgment, that some modification of existing laws, and some additional legislation in relation to prize proceedings and the distribution of the proceeds of prizes, are necessary. The several statutes now in force upon the subject appear to have been, in some of their provisions, hastily drawn, and they certainly fail to embody and carry into effect, with due promptness and convenience, a consistent and well-defined public policy. It is my purpose, at an early day, to communicate to Congress, through its appropriate committee, the views which I entertain as to the defects of our present laws in relation to prizes, and to suggest such remedy in legislation as the interests of the public service seem to require.

FLEET ENGINEERS AND PAYMASTERS.

The large increase of our naval force, and the organization and size of squadrons, have made it necessary to detail certain officers to duty for which no legal provision has been made. By the act of 1828, the appointment of a surgeon of a fleet was authorized. At that time there was not a steam vessel in the Navy, whereas, we have now few others. Under this change the necessity of a fleet engineer is, to say the least, quite as urgent as that of fleet surgeon. A fleet paymaster is also required for each of the squadrons, and will contribute to true economy, and the correct management of the financial and property accounts of the squadrons. As the express legal authorization of these officers, who are now detailed by regulation of the department, will cause no increase of salary, I would invite the required legislation to sanction the appointment of a fleet engineer and fleet paymaster for the respective squadrons.

The appointments of acting assistant paymasters provide for an existing necessity, but it will be advisable to increase the corps of regular paymasters above the present limited number, either now or in the general re organization which must take place at the close of hostilities.

MARINE CORPS.

Difficulty has been experienced in keeping up a full complement of marines in consequence of the high bounties paid for army recruits. Many whose time has expired, though preferring to remain with their old corps, have been induced by extraordinary bounties to enter the army. It has not been the policy of this department to resort to the system of bounties for either the marine or naval service, but circumstances may render it necessary.

The Colonel Commandment recommends that the corps, which, when full, consists of three thousand men, should be increased to three thousand five hundred. This increase would not be an undue proportion to the naval increase; but a large portion of the vessels now in commission are of a description that do not require a marine guard. If, therefore, the corps were full, the present number would probably be sufficient for present requirements. On a few important occasions a battalion has been detailed for army duty; but the want of equipments and other causes render their employment in a service to which they are not drilled, and to which they do not belong, a question of doubtful expediency. It is a question, indeed, whether it would not be better in every respect to attach the corps permanently to the Navy or the Army, and make it exclusively subject to the control of one or the other branches of service, instead of occupying an equivocal position as regards both.

The discipline of the corps is excellent, and among its officers are some who would do credit to any service. It is earnestly recommended by the Colonel Commandant that justice to the corps requires that its Chief should hold corresponding rank with other officers who have like command. I have heretofore respectfully submitted this subject to the consideration of Congress.

COAST SURVEY.

It is due to the officers connected with the coast survey that the assistance which they have given to our squadrons should be acknowledged. The value of the information which they have furnished our blockading forces throughout the war cannot be over-estimated. Not only on the coast, but on the great interior rivers, they have aided the service, and promoted its efficiency and its intelligent action. Rear-Admiral Porter expresses his great obligation to a small coast survey party that accompanied the Mississippi squadron, for the maps and sketches which were used by him, and consulted by the Army officers in guiding their operations. They were constantly employed in delineating the face of the country, gaining topographical and hydrographical knowledge, compiling maps, and sketching, when the maps were found to be erroneous. The squadron would have been sometimes embarrassed without them. War cannot be successfully carried on without good maps, and the General or Admiral who has the best charts will have an advantage, which will go far to insure success.

LIGHTS AND SIGNALS AT SEA.

With the view of preventing collisions at sea, some alterations and improvements have been made in the description of lights and signals to be used, and also in the rules and regulations to be observed by sea-going vessels when approaching each other. Heretofore there has not been uniformity in these respects, and disasters have been the consequence. In order that the law and practice be universal among maritime nations, the governments of Great Britain and France prepared a set of rules and regulations, which have been submitted to the various maritime powers, and to which the attention of this Government was invited the early part of the present year. These rules, being very nearly those which had governed the usage of sea-service, instructions were issued to our naval officers to conform to them. But these instructions are mere departmental regulations, and do not extend to vessels in the merchant service. In order to carry them into effect, and give them the force of international maritime law, some legislative sanction seems to be necessary. It is also desirable these rules should apply to vessels in the merchant service, and all vessels on our rivers and inland waters should be required to conform to them.

DEFENCE OF PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The exposed condition of the navy yard and public property at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, requiring protection, and there having been no garrison for the defence of that place, additional measures to insure its safety became necessary. Eleven 8-inch guns were accordingly mounted on the old breastworks on Seavey's Island, in front of the navy yard, and five guns of the same calibre in the yard itself; and as there were no marines or soldiers to man them, one hundred contrabands were enlisted at Fortress Monroe, and sent north for that purpose. They are in charge of naval officers, and are being drilled in the use of heavy ordnance.

THE BAINBRIDGE.

Following the practice in similar cases heretofore, and with a view to such action as Congress may deem proper, I take this occasion of bringing to your notice, and that of the country, the loss of the United States brig *Bainbridge*. This brig, under command of Acting-Master T. J. Dwyer, sailed from New York on the 14th of August, for Port Royal, South Carolina, and from the statement of one of her crew, who was picked up at sea, and claimed to be the only survivor, the unfortunate vessel capsized in a gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 21st of August. No further tidings of the brig, or those who were on board of her having been received, and in view of the time that has elapsed, there seems to be no doubt of her loss with all on board, except the seaman referred to. It rests with Congress to fix a day upon which the vessel shall be regarded as having been lost, in order that the accounts of those who perished may be properly adjusted, and to make proper provision for the families of those who shared the fate of the *Bainbridge*.

CONTRACTS.

The system of making annual contracts under existing laws, by advertisement and award to the lowest bidder, is attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, and often with loss to the Government. To a great extent the fair and honest dealer is excluded, or deterred from competition, by the devices of the less scrupulous, who resort to contrivances to evade the law, and secure to themselves the contracts. It is the object of the Government to obtain good articles, at a fair price, and the laws were intended to secure this result; but by combinations, fictitious bids, proposals from irresponsible persons, and various artful schemes, the object of the laws is defeated, and the means which were intended by Congress to guard the rights of the fair dealer and the public interest are perverted, to the injury of both.

When proposals are made to furnish the Government with supplies at prices below the market value, as is done in many cases, the transaction indicates fraud. Contractors do not intend to make losing contracts with the Government, and fair and responsible dealers do not make such proposals. Such men are driven from competition by these improper practices. The law, however, permits no alternative but the acceptance of the lowest offer, regardless of the character of the individual who makes it, or the devices he practices.

Were the subject of purchases confided to the respective bureaus, under sanction of the department, the Government would, I am confident, be better and generally more economically served. A degree of discretion can be intrusted to these officers, who are men of integrity and responsible to the Government, to discharge this duty with fidelity.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The enhanced prices in every department of business, and even in the necessaries of life, operate with peculiar hardship on many who are in the Government service. In some instances, where there is a fixed legal compensation, the circumstances of the times have so changed values that the remuneration received is scarcely sufficient for the subsistence of those who are in the employ of the Government. The subject is one that peculiarly addresses itself to Congress, and it may be worthy of consideration whether an advance of twenty-five per cent. upon their present compensation ought not in these cases to be made, to continue until one year after the close of the war. In the navy yards, and public establishments generally, as large or larger advance has been made to the mechanics and other employes.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, were	$71,537,052 09
Expenses of the Department during same time	63,211,105 27
Leaving an unexpended balance of	$8,375,946 82

This amount will, however, be absorbed in the completion and armament of vessels under contract and the payment of other liabilities incurred prior to the close of the fiscal year.

The expenditures have embraced, besides the ordinary disbursements for the Naval establishment, the construction in whole or in part, and the repair, of seventy one iron clad vessels on the Atlantic and Western waters, the purchasing, repairs and alteration of three hundred and sixty vessels, as well as the charter money for the ordinary service, and for the search after piratical vessels on the coast.

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, are as follows:

Pay of the Navy	$19,423,241 00
Construction and repair of steam machinery	39,362,000 00
Construction and repair of vessels	32,575,000 00
Construction of armor-plated sea steamers	19,600,000 00
Ordnance and magazines	8,603,946 00
Fuel, hemp, and equipment of vessels	7,540,000 00
Provisions and clothing	6,915,605 00
Contingent and miscellaneous	3,869,850 00
Navy Yards and superintendents	2,558,448 00
Marine corps	1,445,321 85
Surgeons' necessaries and hospitals	358,500 00
Tables of navigation, nautical instruments, and Naval Academy	366,873 55
	$142,618,785 40

These estimates are large, but they are made upon a war basis, and the present extraordinary cost of material and labor renders a corresponding increase of estimates necessary. On the assumption that the war will continue—and no other rule is a safe one—large additions are to be made to our naval force, and the hard service to which all our squadrons are subjected makes the repair and refitment expensive.

A considerable portion of this expenditure will be an investment for value received, and the vessels and property will remain on hand when the rebellion shall be suppressed. The efficient naval vessels will continue to constitute the armed naval power that will be used to vindicate and defend our national rights, or may be considered an economical investment to insure peace. Such vessels as may not be adapted to naval ocean service can be sold to the merchant marine, from which many of them were procured. Whatever sums may be expended for docks, yards, buildings, machinery, &c., will be permanent investments for the country.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it is with sincere gratification that I acknowledge the able and efficient aid I have received in the performance of my official duties, from the gentlemen who, in their several grades, have been associated with me in this Department. I have, on former occasions, expressed my high appreciation of the services of the Assistant-Secretary and of the several Chiefs of Bureaus, whose interesting reports are appended. Additional experience only confirms this favorable opinion. I commend, also, the faithful and satisfactory manner in which the largely-augmented clerical labors of the department have been performed. It has fallen to me to conduct the affairs of this Department during a period of trial and sacrifice, in the course of which our country, by an effort which challenges the admiration of the world, has not only created a naval power, but has successfully applied that power in the most arduous naval enterprise ever undertaken. When under such circumstances, devoting all my energies to the duties of my position, and meeting all its grave responsibilities to the best of my ability, I have been constantly cheered and sustained by the assured conviction that the Navy of the United States has achieved a great and new historical renown; that it has expanded and is expanding in a measure commensurate with the exigencies of the country and of the times; that it has done and is doing heroic service in a great and sacred cause, and that its force is wielded by a body of officers and men who have established the highest claim to the gratitude of their country.

GIBEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

To the President.

Captains John W. Holbrook, 98th Penn. Vols., and Francis Fix, 194th Penn. Vols.; Assistant Surgeon Jacob Lamley, 68th N. Y. Vols., and Lieutenants Wm. H. White, 29th Penn. Vols., and John Wilson, 81st Penn. Vols., have been honorably discharged the service.

Captain M. Ritchie, 1st Mass. Cavalry, A. A. D. C., is ordered to relieve Lieut. D. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Infantry, as Chief Ordnance officer, Department of Washington. Capt. A. Shimmel, A. Q. M., is also relieved from duty in that Department, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General.

Major-General Peck has issued a General Order, expressing to Colonel Josiah Pickett, 25th Mass. Vols., relieved by Colonel J. M. McChesney, 1st Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, in the command of the Sub-District of the Pamlico, his acknowledgments for the vigilance, energy, and judgment with which the affairs of his command have been administered.

Provost-Marshals are ordered, hereafter, to make a weekly report, upon blank forms to be furnished from the bureau, of all officers, soldiers, and citizens employed by them; and to forward the same to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, through the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of their State or Division.

The following is the Staff of Major-General B. F. Butler, as completed: Col. J. Wilson Shaffer, A. D. C., Chief of Staff; Col. H. C. Lee, 27th Mass. Vols., Provost-Marshal-General; Lieut.-Col. Herman Biggs, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. J. McL. Taylor, Chief Commissary; Lieut. Col. Geo. A. Kensel, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. R. V. W. Howard, Inspector of Artillery; Major R. S. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General; Surgeon Charles McCormick, Medical Director; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kinsman, Aide-de-Camp; Major J. M. Bell, Aide-de-Camp; Major Peter Haggerty, Aide-de Camp; Major J. L. Stackpole, Judge-Advocate; Captain Wm. Cogswell, Commissary of Musters; Captain F. U. Farquhar, Chief Engineer; Captain A. F. Puffer, Aide-de-Camp; Captain H. C. Clarke, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Jasper Myers, Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. Frederick Martin, Volunteer Aide-de-Camp.

The Acting Surgeon-General calls the attention of medical officers in charge of U. S. A. General Hospitals to the importance of preparing illustrations of the results of surgical operations. These can in many instances be conveniently obtained by means of plaster casts, which are readily made without subjecting patients to the slightest inconvenience. The casts most desired are those of stumps of amputations of every variety, and models of limbs upon which excisions may have been performed. In selecting proper subjects for representation, it would be well to choose not only cases in which the results have been favorable, but also those in which they may have been unfavorable. In a collection like the National Museum, truthful representations of both good and bad results are alike instructive and valuable for future reference and study. These casts, when made, should be forwarded to the Army Medical Museum by Express. The expressage will be paid in Washington. All preparations should be accompanied by proper histories, with name, rank, and station of the contributor, who will be duly credited in the Museum Catalogue.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.

War Department,
Washington City, Dec. 5, 1863.

Mr. President: A general summary of the military operations of the past year is furnished by the report of the General-in-Chief, herewith submitted. A list of the detailed official reports that have been returned to this department by the Generals commanding also accompanies this report. The influence of these operations in suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the General Government cannot be overestimated. The victories of Stone River and of Gettysburgh, the operations before Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the occupation of East Tennessee, the battle of Chickamauga, and the recent splendid successes before Chattanooga and other engagements of less note, are events that evince skill, courage and loyal patriotism, and a brilliancy of military achievement by the forces of the United States unsurpassed in any age, while the less fortunate battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville manifested the spirit and fortitude of our troops in a degree worthy of the highest admiration. By the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson the navigation of the Mississippi River has been opened and the national commerce is rapidly and securely returning to that great highway of the continent. The rebel territory has been cut in twain. The States west of the Mississippi no longer furnish their ample supplies to the rebels, while the people of these States are showing such signs of returning loyalty that a speedy restoration of civil government may confidently be anticipated. In this view the reduction of the strongholds, the capture of prisoners by thousands, and the acquisition of immense stores of munitions of war, are not more important than the political consequences of these great military achievements. The occupation of East Tennessee by the forces under Gen. Burnside, and the operations resulting in the occupation of Chattanooga and defeat of Bragg's army by the forces under Gen. Grant, not only shed lustre upon our arms, but, by affording protection to a loyal population, they cannot fail greatly to weaken the rebel strength and operate strongly in restoring the authority of the Federal Government. Combined operations against Charleston have not accomplished all that was expected from them. But the seizure and occupation of Morris Island by the forces under command of Gen. Gillmore; the reduction of Forts Wagner and Sumter, are exploits in which the skill and gallantry of the officers and the valor of our troops have been exhibited in a degree of which the country is justly proud.

In the State of Texas, the flag of the Union has, during the whole war, been upheld by a small force at Franklin, so the rebels have never succeeded in wholly excluding Federal authority from that State. The large force under Gen. Banks, now operating in Texas, will afford protection to the loyal population, who have long been anxiously looking for sufficient military power to enable them to re-establish civil government. That period appears now at hand. By the occupation of that State, the chief avenue of the rebels for foreign commerce and foreign aid is cut off. In the East the position of military affairs has not undergone any material change. In June, the long cherished design of the rebel leaders to transfer the seat of war from their own territory to the loyal States was undertaken by their favorite commander and their principal army, but the defeat of Gen. Lee by the forces under command of Gen. Meade, at Gettysburgh, destroyed their expectations, and drove back the enemy to his accustomed shelter in the mountains of Virginia. The armies of Gen. Meade and Gen. Lee now occupy relatively nearly the same position as at the date of my last annual report. The numerous combats and engagements between detachments of these armies have been attended with perhaps equal loss on both sides, and without any material advantage to either. Western Virginia is reported by the Commander of that Department to be now clear of any rebel force, and the people of that newly organized State are enjoying, in comparative peace, the blessings of a civil government. The military operations in the Northwest Department have routed, and, in a great measure, destroyed the hostile Indians and afforded protection to the people in that region from Indian barbarities. In the Department of Missouri, the rebel forces have been driven beyond the Arkansas line. No military operations have taken place of any magnitude in the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina. A threatened siege of Norfolk and Suffolk by the rebel Gen. Longstreet was thwarted by the gallant energy of Gen. Dix, and a siege of Washington, in North Carolina, by the rebel Gen. Hill proved abortive. The Federal force is now firmly planted in every rebel State, and there is reason to hope that under its protection the loyal people of these States will soon cast off the yoke of their leaders and seek within the Union that peace and security for life, liberty and property, which in blind madness were recklessly thrown away. The success of our arms during the last year has enabled the department to make a reduction of over two hundred millions of dollars in the war estimates for the ensuing fiscal year.

In the operations that have been alluded to, prisoners of war to the number of about thirteen thousand have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are now held by them. From the commencement of the rebellion until the War Department came into my charge, there was no cartel or formal exchange of prisoners; but at an early period afterward a just and reasonable cartel was made between Major-General Dix and the rebel General Hill, which until recently was faithfully acted upon by both parties. Exchanges under that cartel are now stopped mainly for the following reasons:—First. At Vicksburgh over 30,000 rebel prisoners fell into our hands, and over 6,000 more at Port Hudson. These prisoners were paroled and suffered to return to their homes until exchanged pursuant to the terms of the cartel. But the rebel agent, in violation of the cartel, declared the Vicksburgh prisoners exchanged, and without being exchanged the Port Hudson prisoners he, without just cause and in open violation of the cartel, declared released from their parole. These prisoners were returned to their ranks and a portion of them were found fighting at Chattanooga, and again captured. For this breach of faith, unexampled in civilized warfare, the only apology or excuse was that an equal number of prisoners had been captured by the enemy; but on calling for specifications in regard to these alleged prisoners, it was found that a considerable number represented as prisoners were not soldiers, but were non-combatants, citizens of towns and villages, farmers, travelers and others in civil life, not captured in battle, but taken at their homes, on their farms or on the highway by John Morgan and other rebel raiders, who put them under a sham parole. To balance these men against rebel soldiers taken in the field, would be relieving the enemy from the pressure of war and enable him to protract the contest to indefinite duration. Second. When the Government commenced organizing colored troops, the rebel leader, Davis, by solemn and official proclamation, announced that colored troops and their white officers, if captured, would not be recognized as prisoners of war, but would be given up for punishment to the State authorities. These proceedings by the rebel authorities were met by the earnest remonstrance and protest of this Government without effect. The offers by our Commissioner to exchange man for man, and officer for officer, or to receive and provide for our own soldiers under the solemn guarantee that they should not go into the field until duly exchanged, were rejected. In the meantime, well-authenticated statements show that our troops held as prisoners of war were deprived of shelter, clothing and food, and some have perished from exposure and famine. This savage barbarity could only have been practiced in the hope that the Government would be compelled, by sympathy for the suffering endured by our troops, to yield to the proposition of exchanging all the prisoners of war on both sides, paroling the excess not actually exchanged, the effect of which operation would be to enable the rebels to put into the field a new army, forty thousand strong, forcing the paroled prisoners into the ranks without exchange, as was done with those paroled at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and also to leave in the hands of the rebels the colored soldiers and officers, who are not regarded by them as prisoners of war, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the proposed exchange. The facts and correspondence relating to this subject are detailed in the accompanying report of Major-General Hitchcock, Commissioner

of Exchanges. As the matter now stands, we have over 40,000 prisoners of war ready at any moment to be exchanged, man for man, and officer for officer, to the number held by the rebels. This number is about 13,000, and they are now supplied with food and raiment by this Government, and by our benevolent and charitable associations and individuals. Two prisoners, Captains Sawyer and Flynn, held by the rebels, are sentenced to death by way of a pretended retaliation for two prisoners, tried and shot as spies by command of Major-General Burnside. Two rebel officers have been designated, and are held as hostages for them. The rebel prisoners of war in our possession have heretofore been treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness consistent with security. They have had good quarters, full rations, clothing when needed, and the same hospital treatment received by our own soldiers. Indulgence of friendly visits and supplies was formerly permitted, but they have been cut off since the barbarity practiced against our prisoners became known to the Government. If it should become necessary for the protection of our men, strict retaliation will be resorted to; but while the rebel authorities suffer this Government to feed and clothe our troops held as prisoners, we shall be content to continue to their prisoners in our hands the humane treatment they have uniformly enjoyed.

The operation of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces is exhibited in the accompanying report of the Provost-Marshal-General. At the time that law was enacted it was known to be very imperfect, many intelligent persons considering its execution wholly impracticable, while few dared to hope for any important benefit. The law has been enforced in twelve States. It has brought from these States 50,000 soldiers, and has raised a fund of over $10,000,000 for procuring substitutes. With all its imperfections, it is demonstrated the act can be made an efficient means for recruiting the armies and calling out the National forces. The principal imperfections and the required amendments will be submitted to Congress through the appropriate Committees. The most important to be considered is what is called the three hundred dollar commutation. This feature of the bill has been much discussed, and the opposing opinions are nearly balanced as to the operation and effect of this provision. While some claim that it is oppressive upon poor men and favors the rich, others contend that it places the rich and poor on an equal footing, and enables the poor man to obtain exemption from military duty for a sum within the reach of every one. Without undertaking to reconcile or decide between these conflicting opinions, it is certain that this clause of exemption, as it stands, occasions delay in calling out the military force. The drafted man is exempted at the end of a long proceeding, by the payment of a sum of money. Supposing that sum to be adequate for procuring a substitute, considerable time must unavoidably elapse before a competent substitute can be procured. The question whether this clause shall remain or be stricken out requires the early attention of Congress.

The fund of $10,000,000 raised by the act as commutation money, is deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurers, and is being applied to procuring substitutes. By the payment of bounties and premiums volunteering is going on in some States with much spirit. The prime importance of filling up the old regiments, and the superiority of such force over new regiments, is a point on which all military experience and opinions agree. The bounty paid by the Government is, therefore, limited to volunteers who go into old regiments or veteran regiments that renew their term of service. To veteran volunteers going into old regiments, the maximum bounty of the Government is paid.

Reports from the armies indicate that a large proportion of the troops whose term expires next year will re-enlist, it being stipulated by the Government they shall have at least one month's furlough before their present time expires. The indications are that the force required will in a great measure be raised by volunteering and without a draft. It is proper to add that the Commanding-Generals bear testimony that the drafted men who have gone into the ranks acquit themselves well and make good soldiers. An immediate appropriation for bounties should be made. An invalid corps has been organized under the direction of the Provost-Marshal General. In the sanguinary battles and engagements of this war, and by camp diseases, many officers and soldiers have been disabled for active service, who are yet able to perform duty in garrison, or as depot and prison guards, military police, and in the arrest of skulkers and deserters. To give honorable employment to this meritorious class, who have suffered in the service of their country, and to liberate able-bodied soldiers from duty that can well be performed by invalids, was the purpose in organizing this corps. It now numbers over 20,000 officers and privates, who are fully employed, and their service has increased the strength of the armies in the field, while by their vigilance desertion from the army has in a great measure been checked. The beneficial results anticipated from this organization have been more than realized. For the details in respect to this organization, reference is made to the Report of the Provost-Marshal General, which is also referred to for details in respect to the operations of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, and the required amendments. Immediately after the President's Emancipation Proclamation, diligent efforts were commenced and have continued until the present time for raising colored troops. The Adjutant-General was sent to the Mississippi Valley to organize the slaves there.

A Bureau to have charge of all matters belonging to such troops was organized in the War Department. The Report of its Chief shows what progress has been made. Over 50,000 men are now organized and in the ranks, and the number will rapidly increase as our armies advance into the rebel States. The raising of these troops has been retarded, first by the military operations in progress, and second by the removal of the slaves into the interior, beyond the reach of the recruiting officers. It is hoped this obstacle will soon be completely overcome. Many persons believed, or pretended to believe, and confidently asserted that freed slaves would not make good soldiers, that they would lack courage and could not be subjected to military discipline. Facts have shown how groundless were these apprehensions. The slave has proved his manhood and his capacity as an infantry soldier at Milliken's Bend, at the assault upon Port Hudson and the storming of Fort Wagner. The apt qualifications of the colored man for artillery service have long been known and recognized by the naval service, and the subjoined extract from an official report shows what he can do in cavalry service:—

"On the 17th inst., 30 men of Company A, First Mississippi regiment of cavalry (African) in connection with 50 men of the First battalion of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, while on a scout up the Yazoo Valley, met, one mile beyond Sartasia, 150 picked men of the First and Third Texas cavalry. The First Mississippi behaved nobly, neither lacking courage nor steadiness, firing with coolness and decision. The engagement lasted half an hour, the Texans being totally routed and demoralized. We captured 25 stand of arms and 7 prisoners."

The colored troops have been allowed no bounty, and under the construction given by the department they can only by the existing law receive the pay of $10 per month, while other soldiers are being paid $13 per month, with clothing and daily rations. There seems to be inequality and injustice in this distinction; and an amendment authorizing the same pay and bounty as white troops receive is recommended. As soldiers of the Union, fighting under its banner, exposing their lives to uphold the Government, colored troops are entitled to enjoy its justice and beneficence.

The fortunes of war have brought within our lines a large number of colored women, children, and some aged and infirm persons. Their care, support and protection, rest a solemn trust upon the Government. Their necessities have to some extent been supplied by the orders of this department. But a general and permanent system for their protection and support should be speedily adopted by Congress. Even if they are to be regarded in some degree as a burden upon the Government, they are a greater loss to the enemy. Every woman and child from nine years old to sixty has to the rebel planter a high market value. Their labor in the cotton-field is a source of profit to him. Is it not better that we should feed them than that they should support a rebel master who is in arms against us?

The reports of the Chiefs of Bureaus in this department exhibit fully their respective operations during the last year.

The Adjutant-General reports that the business of his office has greatly increased during the past year by the creation of the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau, and the Bureau for the organization of Colored Troops. He recommends, first, that the term of enlistment in the regular service be fixed at three years instead of five, in accordance with the Act of July 29, 1861, which expired by limitation on the 1st of January, 1863; second, that the law regulating the payment of Chaplains be amended so as to allow half-pay and rations during absence on leave occasioned by other cause than wounds or sickness, and to full pay without rations when absent for those causes.

A serious evil, arising from the absence of officers from duty, has in the past year been, in great part, remedied. Two boards are in session—one at Annapolis and the other at Cincinnati—before one of which all officers who have left their commands in consequence of ill-health, are ordered to appear as soon as they are able to travel. They undergo an examination by the Board, and are recommended, according to their condition, for light duty, for further leave of absence, or for medical treatment in a general hospital of the city where the Board is in session. But, if found fit for duty, the President of the Board orders them forthwith to their regiments. The reports of the Boards are a guide to the Adjutant-General in making details for mustering, recruiting, or other light duty, and in recommendations for leave of absence or discharge, where the nature of the disability requires. The reports of the Boards, taken in connection with regimental reports of absent officers and the surgeon's certificates from such officers, form a complete system of accountability for absence from duty.

The specific duty of the Ordnance Department is to supply arms and munitions of war for sea coast and frontier fortifications, and for the forces in the field.

The expenditures for these purposes during the last fiscal year amount to $42,313,630 21.

The cannon, small arms, accoutrements and equipments for men and horses, and ammunition obtained during the late fiscal year by purchase and manufacture, were as follows: 1,577 field, siege and sea-coast cannon, with carriages, caissons and other implements; 1,082,841 muskets and rifles for foot soldiers; 282,389 carbines and pistols for mounted troops; 1,205,000 cannon balls and shells; 48,710,862 pounds of lead and lead bullets; 1,435,046 cartridges for artillery; 259,022,210 cartridges for small arms; 347,270,400 percussion caps; 3,925,369 friction primers; 5,764,768 pounds gunpowder; 919,076 sets of accoutrements for men; 94,070 sets of accoutrements for cavalry horses; 2,281 sets of artillery harness, each set for two horses.

An immense amount of material has been prepared for the different arsenals, and work in wood and leather in large quantities is advanced toward completion for the manufacture and repairs of all the various machines and implements of war in use in the service. The quantities of the principal articles of ordnance materials in the control of the department at the beginning of the war, the quantities of those articles that have since been procured, and the quantities of those articles on hand on June 30, 1863, are shown in the following tables, viz.:

Articles	On hand at the beginning of the war.	Procured since the war began.	Issued since the war began.	On hand for issue June 30, 1863.
Siege and seacoast artillery	1,052	1,064	2,088	927
Field artillery	231	2,734	2,481	484
Firearms for infantry	437,433	1,950,144	1,550,676	836,901
Firearms for cavalry	31,268	338,128	327,170	42,226
Sabres	16,933	337,555	271,817	82,671
Cannon balls and shells	363,591	2,562,744	1,745,586	1,180,719
Lead and lead bullets in lbs.	1,301,776	71,776,774	50,045,516	23,021,025
Cartridges for artillery	28,248	2,238,716	2,274,490	492,504
Cartridges for small arms	8,292,300	522,204,516	378,584,104	151,913,012
Percussion caps	19,898,000	749,475,890	715,136,470	74,246,530
Friction primers	84,425	7,004,709	6,082,505	1,006,629
Gunpowder in pounds	1,110,581	13,424,363	13,071,075	1,463,874
Saltpetre in pounds	2,023,348	6,231,731	None.	8,165,079
Accoutrements for infantry	10,930	1,831,300	1,680,220	162,010
Accoutrements for cavalry	4,320	194,466	196,298	2,498
Equipments for cavalry horses	574	216,658	211,670	5,562
Artillery harnesses, double	586	18,666	17,485	1,767

The resources of the country for the production of arms and munitions of war have only commenced their development, yet their extent may be inferred from the enormous quantity of supplies shown by the foregoing tabular extract to have been furnished during the last two years. At the beginning of the war we were compelled to rely upon foreign countries for the supply of nearly all our arms and munitions. Now all these things are manufactured at home, and we are independent of foreign countries, not only for the manufacture, but also for the materials of which they are composed. The excellency of the arms and munitions of war of American manufacture, which have been supplied by the Ordnance Department to the Army, has been so obvious that our soldiers are no longer willing to use those which have been imported from other countries. The efforts made during the war to extend and improve the manufacture of arms and munitions, have resulted in discoveries of great importance to the country, in peace as well as war. Among the arts thus improved is the manufacture of wrought iron, now rivaling the qualities of iron of Sweden, Norway, and England. This country, until the present year, has relied upon those countries for material to make gun-barrels, bridle-bits, car-wheel tires, and other articles requiring iron of fine quality. Iron of our own production is now superior to that obtained abroad.

The law of 1808 made a provision for the annual expenditure of $200,000 for arming the militia of the States. That sum is insufficient for the wants of the increased population of the country. Two millions should be annually appropriated for that purpose, until all States are supplied in proportion to the population with the same number of arms that have been distributed in some of the States to meet the exigencies of war. From the report of the Chief of Engineers, it appears that the grants made by Congress for fortifications at the last session amounted to $5,250,000 for permanent works, and $700,000 for temporary works. These liberal provisions allowed very material progress being made upon important fortifications now under construction, and of essential modifications, being effected in old works and existing batteries, to obtain largely increased efficiency by preparing them to receive ordnance of greatly increased calibre, and to store great bulks of ammunition, with additional safety therefor. These important objects have been very generally realized. Difficulties existing last year in the procurement and transportation of materials, and in obtaining the requisite amount of skilled and ordinary labor, have increased; but these difficulties have been surmounted to such a degree that the general result is very favorable, and our seaboard and border fortifications are now in condition to afford a formidable defence, decidedly stronger than last year.

The report of the Annual Board of Visitors to the Military Academy is submitted. There being no representation from the rebel States in the Academy since the war commenced, there existed accommodation for a considerable number of cadets beyond those furnished from the loyal States. There seemed to be no good reason why the advantages of the Academy should not be employed to their fullest capacity; and accordingly the vacancies were filled up by appointments from the loyal States. Generals commanding armies being invited to furnish names of deserving young men, and in this way the number of cadets allowed by law have been admitted to the advantages of a military education in the Academy at West Point. A general statement, showing the condition in life of the cadets for a number of years past, and a list of the present officers and cadets of the Academy, accompany the report of the Chief Engineer.

The operations connected with the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes have been actively continued; and during the last season have consisted in the survey of Portage entry on Lake Superior, and in resuming the survey of Green Bay and its entrance from Lake Michigan, also in periodical examinations of the channel of St. Clair flats and of Lake George, on St. Mary's River. Observations for the determination of geographical positions, of the fluctuations and elevations of the surfaces of lakes, of meteorological phenomena, are embraced in the operations of the survey. The number of lake charts distributed to navigators up to the 1st of October, 1863, exceeds 24,000, of which 4,000 were distributed the past year.

An experienced officer has been detailed to examine and report what temporary works are required to guard the lake shores from rebel piratical raids. The department charged with the disbursement of funds for surveys for military defences has, in addition to its current duties, prepared for military purposes an aggregate of 8,841 maps, of which 6,927 were engraved and lithographed, and 1,914 photographed.

The clothing and equipment of troops, their shelter and transportation,—the purchase of horses, wagons, and mules,—the supply of forage,—the construction, repair, and working of military roads,—and the supply of boats for transportation by water, constitute the important duties of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The details of these operations, so far as is proper for public information, are contained in the Acting Quartermaster-General's report, and need not here be recapitulated.

The adequate supply of mules and horses, and their subsistence, are among the most arduous duties of the service. To systematize this branch with adequate supervision and proper economy, so far as practicable, a Cavalry Bureau was established a few months ago, and is now in operation at Giesboro. (?) It is believed that by this means much improvement may be made, with proper diligence and fidelity on the part of the officers intrusted with this important duty. The Quartermaster General has for some time been making a careful inspection of his branch of the service in the different departments; but his report has not yet been received.

The report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence shows that subsistence for the Army, with the exception of fresh beef and flour, has, in great part, been procured by advertising for bids, and selecting the lowest for suitable articles, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. Flour has, when possible, been procured in the same manner at points nearer to our armies. Fresh beef has been obtained in general by contract, sometimes on the hoof, and at other times from the block.

On the coast of the Carolinas and the Gulf, and for a large portion of the year at New Orleans, beef is forwarded on the hoof from New York. It is believed that at every point the troops have been supplied with abundance of good and wholesome food; and that, if in the movement of the armies, temporary want has been felt, it has not been due to any cause of which the officers of the Department had control. In addition to the troops, subsistence has been furnished to all prisoners, whether political or war, to large numbers of contrabands, and to suffering Union families found by our armies in rebel States.

Great improvements have taken place in the rendering of the accounts of officers, although cases of neglect still exist.

The Paymaster-General reports that, except when payments have been postponed by commanding-generals, on account of the pending operations, the various armies in the field are substantially paid to October 21, 1863—the latest period allowed by law and the regulations—and funds have been provided and placed in proper hands for the full payment of the troops in the service up to the date mentioned.

By report of the Acting Surgeon-General, the Department is informed that the latest reports received give 182 general hospitals, with a capacity of 84,472 beds. The number of patients remaining in the general hospitals, June 30, 1863, was 9.1 per cent., and in the field 4.4 per cent. of the entire strength of the Army, of whom 11 per cent. are sick, and 2.5 per cent. wounded. The corps of medical inspectors, by the system of inspection established, has added materially to the efficiency of the medical and hospital service, and marked improvement in all matters of sanitary precaution and police is exhibited.

Companies of the second battalion Invalid Corps have in many instances been advantageously substituted for contract nurses, attendants and cooks in general hospitals. Appropriations are asked for the payment of washing in these hospitals and on transports, where a sufficient number of matrons cannot be employed; for the collection and preservation of pathological specimens in the army medical museum, and for preparation and examination of drugs in connection with purveying depôts. The health of the troops has been good, and the mortality less than the preceding year.

The Signal Corps was organized under the act of the last Congress. The average number of the officers on duty is reported at 198. The full capacity of this branch of the service has not yet been developed, and different opinions as to the value seem to be entertained by the commanding officers. In combined land and naval operations, it has been considered useful, and commanding officers of the Western armies have commended it with favor. The continuance of the corps is recommended by this department with proper restrictions upon numbers of officers, and limiting them to their proper scope of duties.

The Military Telegraph, under the general direction of Col. Stager and Major Eckert, has been of inestimable value to the service, and no corps has surpassed, few have equaled the telegraph operators in diligence and devotion to duties.

From the Superintendent's report it appears that the military telegraph lines required by the Government have been constructed over an extensive and scattered territory, embracing the District of Columbia, parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territories.

Under the immediate direction of Major Eckert, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of the Potomac, 300 miles have been constructed during the year.

Under the direction of Captain Smith, Assistant Superintendent of the District of Missouri, 548 miles have been constructed during the year, one mile of which was submarine.

Under the direction of Captain Brush, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of the Ohio, Cumberland and the Mississippi, 510 miles have been constructed during the year.

Under the direction of Captain David, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of West Virginia, 97 miles have been constructed during the same period.

Under the direction of Captain Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent of the Gulf, 300 miles have been built, one mile of which was submarine.

On the 1st day of July, 1862, there were 3,571 miles of land and submarine lines in working order.

During the fiscal year, 1755 miles of land and submarine line were constructed, making the total number of miles of land and submarine military telegraph lines in operation during the year 5,326, being a length of line sufficient to girdle more than one-fifth of the circumference of the globe. By close estimate, it appears that at least 1,200,000 telegrams have been sent and received over the military lines in operation during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1863, being at the rate of about 3,300 per diem. These messages varied in length from 10 to 1000 words and upward, and generally were of an urgent and important character.

Pursuant to the Acts of Congress, passed February 16, 1863, and July 12, 1862, three Commissioners were appointed to examine and report upon all claims arising under the Act of March 25, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure to officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions." The sum of $100,000, or as much as should be necessary, was appropriated by the Act passed May 14, 1862, to pay the claims awarded. The Commissioners reported in favor of claims amounting to $800,612.

No power of appointment being vested in the Department, further legislation or a larger appropriation will be required to carry these acts into effect.

Many claims are presented to the Department for the use of land occupied by the Governments as forts, camping-grounds and other public works, for forage and other property used or injured by our troops. Some of these claims are just, others doubtful, and many exorbitant and fraudulent. The Department has no mode of investigating them, and no appropriation to pay them with. It is submitted that provision should be made by Act of Congress for their speedy adjustment and payment.

Diligent effort has been made for the enforcement of discipline, the detection of frauds, their prevention and punishment by summary dismissal, and by conviction and sentence of the guilty parties by Court Martial or Military Commission. In this respect much has been accomplished by the Judge-Advocate-General and his assistants. From his report it appears that since the commencement of the rebellion, vast as has been the increase of the duties and labors of his office, there has been no legislative provision enlarging the instrumentalities for the performance. The machinery of the office remains as when the army consisted of but 13,000 men. This condition of things is more striking when it is remembered that in every other branch of the military service, legislation has kept pace with the wants created by the emergency of the war. It is essential that the force of this office should be increased to meet the emergencies of the service.

The following is a summary of the business dispatched in the Judge-Advocate-General's office, from Sept. 1, 1862, to Nov. 1, 1863, a period of fourteen months:

Number of records of trial by General Court Martial and Military Commission reviewed	17,5 7
Number of reports made as to irregularities of proceedings in applications for restoration to service, and pardon of offenders, and remission or commutation of sentence	2,3
Miscellaneous reports on other questions referred to office	17

While many of these reports are brief, many are long and elaborate, involving an examination of complicated masses of fact, and of difficult legal questions. As recorded, they occupy about 2,000 quarto pages.

It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the general diligence, ability and fidelity manifested by the chiefs of the several bureaus of this department. Whatever success may have attended its administration is, in a great measure, due to them and their subordinates.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express the hope that the next annual report from this Department may announce the complete overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Union on a sure foundation in all the bounds of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The rebel General Polk has been ordered to command the Southern Mississippi Department, with his headquarters at Brandon, fifteen miles east of Jackson.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 5th says General Bragg has undoubtedly been relieved of the direction of the army now in Northern Georgia, and General Hardee is in command.

Captain Turner, Commandant at the Libby Prison, has been made a Major by the rebel War Department. Captain Turner is an excellent officer and courteous gentleman, and well merits his new title.

The Richmond papers of the 5th instant contain a dispatch that Generals John C. Breckinridge and Bragg were serenaded at Dalton, Ga., on the 2d instant. This seems to cast a doubt upon the report of Breckinridge's death.

General D. H. Hill publishes a card in the Richmond papers, asserting that he was relieved from his command, not for any military delinquency, but because he had expresed an opinion adverse to the military capacity of General Bragg.

Captain S. S. Semmes, of the 1st Louisiana regulars, and son of Captain Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate war steamer *Alabama*, was married in Washington, Ga., on the 17th instant, to Miss Pauline, daughter of the late General Paul J. Semmes, mortally wounded at Gettysburgh.

ARMY GAZETTE.

EXAMINING BOARD OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Ordnance Officers appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be Commissioned as Ordnance Officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at this office on the 4th of January next.

All officers desirous of appearing before the Board, must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of healthfulness, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting, should file their applications as herein required, by or before the 20th of December, 1863.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, December 5, 1863.

Major W. W. Wiltshire, 120th Illinois Volunteers, to date December 2, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for presenting and certifying to false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Captain F. Deicke, 52d Indiana Volunteers, to date November 16, for absence without authority.

Captain E. N. Wright, 21st New York Cavalry, to date November 30, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent and corrupt conduct in discharging a drafted man without authority, and obtaining money therefor, under false pretences, from the father of the soldier.

Captain H. Cheeney, 124th New York Volunteers, to date November 30, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Captain John McQuhea, 17th Connecticut Volunteers, to date December 2, 1863, for absence without authority, and attempting to leave the city of Washington in citizen's clothes, without a satisfactory reason therefor.

Captain James L. Townsend, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, to date December 2, 1863, for absence without leave after his discharge from hospital, and attempting to leave the city of Washington in citizen's clothes, he denying at the time that he was an officer.

Captain R. L. Thompson, 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date December 2, 1863, for drunkenness, he having failed to make satisfactory defence before a Military Commission.

Captain William H. Weaver, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, to date December 2, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without authority.

Captain John W. Todd, Ordnance Department, United States Army, for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Captain George W. Hill, 13th United States Infantry, to date December 4, 1863, for disobedience of orders.

Surgeon J. E. Quidor, United States Volunteers, to date November 30, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Assistant Surgeon William D. Knapp, 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date December 2, 1863, for being in the city of Washington without proper authority, and failing to report under arrest, as ordered.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Parker, 4th California Volunteers, to date December 2, 1863, for violation of the 9th, 45th and 83d Articles of War, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant John Brooks, 1st Virginia Battery, to date December 2, 1863, for absence without proper authority, and failing to report at Headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

First Lieutenant Samuel C. Sloan, 33d Missouri Volunteers, to date December 2, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without proper authority.

Lieutenant William B. Manning, 32d Wisconsin Volunteers, to date December 5, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering a false and fraudulent account against the Government.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Platt, 46th Ohio Volunteers, to date December 5, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant O. H. Brown, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 30, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for borrowing money from drafted men and substitutes and not returning the same, and for physical disability resulting from an immoral disease.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Brandt, 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date December 1, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant George W. Hillary, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 16, 1863, for absence without authority.

Lieutenant N. Murphy, 58th Illinois Volunteers, to date November 3, 1863, for desertion.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Lieutenant A. C Brown, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, is restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from December 7, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain Alfred O. Brooks, 29th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wills De Haas, 77th Ohio Volunteers.

Assistant-Surgeon Augustus F. Herman, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Captain Timothy Guilford, 29th Connecticut Volunteers.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant James Casey, 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For altering his pass and having defrauded various enlisted men of money entrusted and lent by them to him.

First Lieutenant William S. Fisher, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

For having left Columbus, Ohio, contrary to the orders of the President of the Board for Examination of Sick Officers.

Captain J. J. Weller, 17th Indiana Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officer having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 30th, 1863, he appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him:—

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

First Lieutenant J. B. Parker, Aide-de-Camp to General Hancock.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, current series, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:—

Second Lieutenant, William Latham, 4th Delaware Volunteers.

Captain Michael O'Rorke, 164th New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Stewart, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

First Lieutenant John D. Cooper, 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.

Colonel A. H. Tippie, 65th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant Woolrod Schourman, First Missouri Militia, to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of two months, for disobedience of orders,

Captain Robert M. Swander, 41st Missouri Militia, to be dismissed the service, and to be forever disabled from again holding office or employment under the United States Government—sentence in both cases confirmed by Major-General Schofield, and ordered to be carried into execution,

First Lieutenant George H. Crossman, 10th U. S. Infantry, to be dismissed the service, for striking his superior officer while in the discharge of his duty. Sentence mitigated by the President to suspension of pay for the period of two months.

Private Henry Andreas, *alias* Harvey Anderson, to be shot for desertion. Sentence confirmed by Major-General Burnside, who has ordered that it be carried into execution on Friday, January 8, 1864, at Covington, Ky.

First Lieutenant John L. Mease, 12th New York Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and neglect of duty. Sentence confirmed by Major-General Meade.

Captain C. E. Livermore, and Second Lieutenant C. T. Parker, 1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, tried by court-martial on the charge of neglect of duty, have both been honorably acquitted.

Second Lieutenant George D. Wiseburn, 133d New York Volunteers, to receive a public reprimand, to be published before the Army of the Gulf, and ordered to Ship Island for two years, upon such duty as the Commanding General of the Gulf may direct, for using contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President of the United States. Upon the recommendation of Major-General Banks, the President directs that he be dismissed the service.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant R. S. McCook, to the *Canonicus*.

First Assistant Engineer J. L. Lay, to special duty at New York.

Assistant Paymaster Edmund Bellows, to the *Osceola*.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Macomber, to the *Osceola*.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Steadman, to the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, to the receiving ship at Boston.

Commodore S. W. Godon, to special duty under the command of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Captain Percival Drayton, preparatory orders for duty as Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander E. M. Yard, to ordnance duty at New York.

Carpenter Josiah F. Carter, to the Naval Station at Beaufort, North Carolina.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeons Grove S. Beardsley and Samuel D. Tuthill, from the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to the United States.

Assistant Surgeon Edgar Holden, from the *Sassacus*, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hazelton, from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Ensign Charles F. Blake, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to final examination.

Rear-Admiral George W. Storer, as President of the Naval Retiring Board at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chief Engineer Mortimer Kellogg, as member of the Board of Examiners, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Third Assistant Engineer C. A. Uber, from special duty at the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Pontiac*.

Third Assistant Engineer H. J. Ross, from special duty at the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Mendota*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—

Acting Ensigns John Hill and Henry G. C. Krouse, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensigns Hosea A. Tinkham and Joseph D. Ellis, of the *Kennebec*.

Acting Ensigns Robert A. Carey and Albert F. Sampson, of the *W. G. Anderson*.

Acting Gunner Charles A. Field, of the *Portsmouth*.

Acting Ensign Joseph E. Marthon, of the *Tennessee*.

Acting Ensign A. L. E. Bowie, of the *Antona*.

Acting Ensign Charles V. Rummell, of the *Penola*.

Acting Ensign Maurice W. McEntee, of the *Katahdin*.

Acting Ensigns A. C. Southworth, Edward K. Smith, Loring H. Fassett and John D. Hudeman, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign William Jenny, of the *Relief*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Howard Darling, of the *Ohio*.

Acting Ensigns George C. Thomas, of the *Unadilla*; J. Warren Towne, of the *Lehigh*; William A. Smith, of the *De Soto*; William Nyburg, A. O. Krage, Richard Hepburn, William F. Dolliver, John P. Perkins and George Riley, of the New York Navy Yard; Joseph Knight, of the *Octarora*; Charles Wolf, of the *Princess*; James Lockwood, of the *R. P. Jackson*; William Hickey, of the *Ida*; Thomas Campbell, of the *Albatross*; Nathan Browne, of the *Aroostook*; Truman A. Hurd, B. Cook and Richard H. Alexander, of the *Antona*; William D. Pancake and Thomas H. Carton, of the *Owasco*; Francis B. Hosmer, of the *Pinola*; Henry Hope, of the *Commodore*; and William Mitchell, of the *Arizona*.

Acting Master's Mate Christopher Brennan, of the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mates William A. Curtler, George D. Bakeman, Walter A. De Wilt and Joseph T Morse, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate Adelbert Truesdale, of the *Philadelphia*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Irving, of the *Aries*.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Leland, of the *Lehigh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Philip Allman; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Avon D. Smith of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, of the Naval Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee.

Acting Master Thomas Gibson.

Acting Master's Mate William T. Segar, of the *Wyandank*.

Acting Master's Mate W. H. Knowles, of the New York Navy Yard.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

has been granted to the following officers:—

Acting Second Assistant Engineer T. A. Galloway, of the *Ella*, fifteen days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James E. Smith, of the *Resolute*, one week.

Acting Ensign Ernest M. Clarke, of the *Tuscumbia*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign George L. Smith, of the *Tyler*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign C. Adams, of the *London*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign S. E. Browne, of the *Forrest Rose*, thirty days.

Acting Carpenter Noah Dean, of the *Black Hawk*, one week.

Acting Carpenter J. O. Baker, of the *Neosha*, three weeks.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William E. Sanford, of the Mississippi Squadron, thirty days.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Rensselær Cutler, of the *W. H. Brown*, twenty days.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel McLaughlin of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William D. Greenway, Acting Ensign Daniel S. Gross, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Russell, of the *General Price*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Roberts, from the *Gemsbok*, and ordered to return to the *United States*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Sinclair, from the *Conemaugh*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Master Daniel S. Murphy, from the command of the *Fear-not*, and ordered home.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lucien H. Kendall, from the *New Londona*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. S. Edwards, from the *Niagara*, and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Kennison, from the command of the *Samuel Rolan*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles Moore, from the *James Adger*, and granted leave of absence for one month.

Acting Master S. P. Croft from the *Newbern*, and ordered to the *Shockokon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Smith, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Freeborn*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Hugh Rafferty, from the *Ceres*, and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John O. Fairborn, from the *Commodore Perry*, and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Pase, from the *Atlanta*, and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Solon A. Bryant, from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Paynton, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to report for duty to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Jenks, from the *Primrose*, and ordered to the *Kineo*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert T. Ewing, from the *Queen*, and granted three weeks' leave of absence..

Acting Ensign C. R. Davidson, from the *Pequot*, and ordered to the *Queen*.

Acting Master's Mate Edward N. K. Place, from the *Niagara*, and ordered to the *Osceola*.

Acting Master's Mate G. W. Lane, from the *Ella*, and ordered to the *Shockokon*.

Acting Master R. G. Patterson, from the *James Adger*, and ordered to command the *Memphis*.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Phelps, of the *Dragon*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry St. C. Clarke, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Brown, Acting Master Stephen D. Joy, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Cornelius McCoy, of the *Reindeer*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Lloyd, of the *Keystone State*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Richard Burke, of the *Lehigh*, to the grade of Acting Master, for gallantry while under a severe fire of the enemy from Fort Moultrie.

Acting Master R. B. Smith, of the *Nila*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master's Mates Thomas Irving and George W. Leland, of the *Lehigh*, to the grade of Acting Masters, for gallantry while under a severe fire from Fort Moultrie and the surrounding batteries.

Acting Master William R. Wells, of the Mississippi Squadron, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, upon the recommendation of Rear-Admiral D D. Porter.

Acting Ensign William Knapp, of the *Commodore McDonough*, to the grade of Acting Master, for good service in piloting the expedition at the assault and capture of the south side of Morris Island, S. C.

ORDERED.

Acting Ensign H. G. M. Kennee, to the *Lodona*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas S. Carpenter, to the *Peterhoff*.

Acting Master William J. Nutting, to the command of the *Samuel Rolan*.

Acting Master E. B. Hussey, to the *Osceola*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters H. S. Gregory and George T. Bennis, to report for duty to Rear-Admiral D. D. Potter.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles R. Hye, to the *Gemsbok*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Sarton, to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Master William Bates, to the *Atlanta*.

Acting Master William H. Polleys, to report for duty to Captain Gansevoort, senior Naval Officer at Hampton Roads, Va.

Acting Assistant Paymaster David S. Bostwic, to the *Atlanta*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. A. Mitchell, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster B. F. Power, to the *Augusta Dinsmore*.

Acting Master's Mates Thomas Rogers and David H. Daniel, to the *Osceola*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac T. Coates, to the *Atlanta*.

Acting Master Francis G. Prior, to the *Hartford*.

APPOINTED.

John H. Aldridge, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report for duty to Commander A. A. Harwood, of the Washington Navy Yard.

William Gumphert, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Thomas Speakman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Henry C. Marrow, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Primrose*.

William H. McLean, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Albert Cox, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Queen*.

Fayette C. Leavey, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter.

Robert A. Kyle, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter.

John W. Anderson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Peterhoff*.

Anthony Smalley, Acting Ensign.

Robert Whitehill, Jr., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Edward H. Vose, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Thomas Brustyn, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Osceola*.

Henry M. Test, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pontiac*.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master's Mate Frederick S. Turner, of the *Black Hawk*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Horace S. Bradford.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel L. Bolton, of the *Moose*.

Acting Master C. A. Curtis.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master C. F. Langley's orders to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the *R. A. Gregory*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Cowles, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Harrisburgh, Pa., and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Assistant Surgeon G. Wagner, U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeon Wagner, when relieved, to report for duty to Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Medical Director, Philadelphia, Pa

APPOINTED.

Robert Fletcher, Lincoln R. Stone, A. C. Van Dug, William C. Bennett, E. P. Morong, Otis M. Humphrey, and James H. Thompson, Surgeons of U. S. Volunteers.

Thomas Cushing, of New York, Surgeon of the 20th U. S. Colored Troops.

Thomas Eggers, Chaplain at Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee.

M. C. Carr, Chaplain at Jackson Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis Taylor, to Surgeon U. S. A.

CAPTAIN G. M. Smith, 11th N. Y. Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service.

CAPTAIN B. T. Frothingham is announced as Volunteer Aide-de-Camp upon the Staff of Major-General Gillmore.

LIEUT.-COL. H. Binmore, A. A. G., 16th Army Corps, has been dismissed the service.

CAPTAINS W. H. Rossell, 10th Infantry, and Charles Holmes, 17th Infantry, have been placed on the retired list, to date from Nov. 28th, 1863.

GENERAL Geary has recommended for promotion Captains Elliott, Wilbur and Forbes, of his staff, who distinguished themselves in the assault upon Lookout Mountain.

BY special order of the War Department, the following named convalescent officers have been returned to duty: Lieutenants E. H. Slocum, 12th U. S. Infantry, Michael Breshon, 8th New Jersey Vols., and J. S. Knapp, 17th U. S. Infantry.

SALUTES of thirty-three guns were fired on Monday, November 30, from all the batteries on Morris and Folly Islands, by order of General Gillmore, in honor of General Grant's victory.

CAPTAIN D. H. Buel and First Lieutenant G. W. McKEE, U. S. Ordnance Department, are announced as Assistants to the Chief of Ordnance of the Department of the South.

MAJOR-GENERAL Peck directs that the new work on the left bank of the Neuse River, opposite the city of Newbern, be designated as Fort Chase, after the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

MAJOR-GENERAL Butler has ordered that hereafter all officers coming into his Department, whether reporting for duty or returning from leave of absence, shall register their names at his headquarters.

CAPTAINS Ferguson and Stoddard, A. Q. M.'s at Alexandria, Va., have been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol Prison, for alleged malfeasance in their respective offices.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

We have thus far abstained from passing any opinion on the late campaign of the army of the Potomac, for the very good reason that we had no sufficient basis of facts on which to found a judgment. Some experience of the practical conduct of war has taught us that the just criticism of military operations demands a minute knowledge of the vast complex of facts, conditions and circumstances, that enter into all military operations; and it is a disadvantage under which we labor, as compared with our contemporary critics of the daily press, who are able to pass easy, off-hand judgments on the conduct of campaigns, that we feel ourselves absolutely incapable of even forming any opinion until we have all the facts before us. We do not feel that we are able to say this of the late movements of the Army of the Potomac; but we have some hitherto unpublished facts, and we shall endeavor not to push our criticism beyond the warranty of well-assured authority, leaving what still remains obscure to be cleared up as our information grows more complete.

The purpose with which General Meade started out on his late campaign differed essentially from any military operation hitherto attempted in Virginia. It was not, primarily, with a view to an advance on Richmond, which had hitherto been the animating motive of every previous advance. He designed a bold, rapid *coup de main*; which, if successful, would enable him to sever the forces of the enemy and beat them in detail. All his preparations were made with this view and no criticism which omits to take this fact into account can possess the smallest value.

At the time General Meade ordered an advance of his army, the position of the two corps which now compose the rebel army of Northern Virginia, was as follows: The corps of Ewell held a line running nearly north and south, and extending from a point on the Rapidan toward Orange Court House. The corps of Hill was in the vicinity of and *south* of Orange Court House—*separated from* Ewell's *by several miles*. The direction of Ewell's line left the lower fords uncovered. General Meade's plan, accordingly, was to cross at the lower fords and push his columns rapidly in the direction of Orange Court House, thus *gaining the interval between* Ewell *and* Hill, and enabling him to beat them in detail.

The execution of this plan was, as already intimated, essentially of the nature of a *coup de main*, based on a precise mathematical calculation of the elements of time and space, of the kind for which Napoleon was so famous, and dependent absolutely for its success on a rigorous execution of all the foreordained movements in the foreordained time and way. All General Meade's combinations were modeled in accordance with this plan. He cut himself entirely loose from his base of supplies, providing ten days' rations, and relying on his meditated success to open up new lines of communication for a further advance.

In the position occupied by the army at the moment the advance was inaugurated, the distance to Old Verdiersville—the objective to be reached in order to effect the premeditated division of the rebel army—was from twenty to twenty-five miles. General Meade reasonably calculated that each of the corps commanders would be able to march this distance in thirty hours. The advance was begun on the morning of the 26th. He calculated his army would reach the designated point by the evening of the 27th.

Without designating the several lines of march of the various corps, it is enough to say that the morning of the 27th found the army only across the Rapidan. Twenty-four hours had passed, and only half the distance had been accomplished. The army was now pushed forward with greater rapidity. Early in the afternoon General Warren came up with the enemy, and began developing his strength by a brisk skirmish, but was ordered not to make a serious attack until French's corps (the 3d) should come up.

But French's corps did not come up. Various difficulties delayed it, and it had the misfortune to take the wrong road, which brought it face to face with Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, and this held it in check, again delaying its progress. But this mishap did more. It disclosed the plan of General Meade and caused Ewell to plant his force across the turnpike, thus preventing Warren's advance.

To repair, if possible, the delay, General Meade sent an order to Newton's corps (the 1st) to come up and support Warren. This was promptly obeyed, but it was dark before he reached the point. In the meantime Sedgwick's corps arrived and was posted to the right of Warren. This was the best General Meade could do, but it was unavailing. His plan was completely unmasked to the enemy, and in that very fact was frustrated. Had General French been able to get up to the support of Warren he would have been able to advance and seize the impregnable position beyond Mine Run. But he did not get up; Warren was held in check by Ewell; Hill was able to come up and form a junction with Ewell, and the consolidated rebel army formed its line of battle in the unassailable position which we should have had.

This position was one of rare strength, even among the splendid defensive positions of Virginia. The rebel line was formed on a series of ridges, with enfilading positions for batteries, while in front stretched the marsh of Mine Run, and the enemy had further strengthened the position artificially. In every respect it seems to have been a perfect parallel to the Austrian position at Lowositz.

Saturday was spent in a detailed reconnoissance of the enemy's position. Sunday was an interval of silence. General Warren had carefully reconnoitred the enemy's right, and reported confidently of his ability to carry it. It was determined to make the assault on Monday morning. To ensure the success of Warren's attack of the enemy's right, that General had been furnished with two divisions of the Third and one division of the Sixth corps. On examining the enemy's position more carefully, however, General Warren came to the conclusion that he could not carry it without an immense sacrifice of life. This unexpected intelligence being communicated to General Meade, he resolved to postpone the attack.

But to postpone was to abandon it. All the plans and preparations had been conditioned on a rapid, vigorous offensive, and on *success*. The supplies were nearly exhausted, and a single day's rain would embargo the army in a perilous position. The army was accordingly drawn back in safety across the Rapidan.

We have no intention to enter into any detailed criticism of the events here recorded, nor to discriminate what was fault and what misfortune. The delays of French were an immense misfortune, and General Warren was very unhappy in having formed a premature judgment. General Meade's plan was superb. It was defeated by untoward fortune—a mishap that has repeatedly befallen the greatest commanders in the world.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Without in the least overshooting the mark we think we can say that a budget of more vast, extended and successful military operations was never crowded into so narrow a compass as that in which Secretary Stanton has succeeded in condensing his Report of the conduct of the war for the past year. If, however, the Secretary's review of the year's work is brief and concise, it is not for want of material, but on account of the very *embarras des richesses*. Volumes will be required by the future historian to fitly chronicle the year's military history, whose contents are rapidly indicated in this official document. We print Mr. Stanton's report entire in another part of this journal.

The Secretary of War gives us no *interior* views of the military events of the past year. Those who pursue it to discover the explanation of much that remains obscure in the conduct of the war will look in vain. His report is a simple *resumé* of facts which are quite on the surface, and which, with a rare exception or two, have been already quite familiar to the general public. He opens with a brief glance at the field operations of the year, and congratulates the country upon our military achievements, the brilliancy of which, he says, has not been surpassed in any age.

The Western successes are referred to in terms of high eulogy; but the operations of the opposing armies in Virginia are said to leave them without national advantage to either side, and the forces under Meade and Lee occupy now the same relative positions as at the date of his last report. Nevertheless, in a survey of the whole field it is found that the forces of the National Government are now firmly planted on the soil of every insurgent State. And as a practical proof of the progress already made, Mr. Stanton is able to announce a reduction of over two hundred millions of dollars in the war estimates for the ensuing fiscal year.

The question of the exchange of prisoners is reviewed with some fulness; but the Secretary's presentation adds no new facts to the statement put forth by General Hitchcock. The evidence regarding the bad faith and violation of the cartel on the part of the Confederate authorities is very plainly put, and will secure popular sympathy with the firm stand our Government has determined to take.

Notwithstanding the known imperfections of the conscription act, Secretary Stanton thinks the practical test has demonstrated it to be "an efficient means "for recruiting the armies." It gave us fifty thousand soldiers. The most important defect of the enactment as it stands is the three hundred dollars commutation clause. While recognizing to how great an extent this provision is a practical nullification of the system, Mr. Stanton does not pronounce any opinion as to the desirability of repealing it; but states that the matter will be submitted to Congress.

The formerly much-debated question as to the military capacity of the blacks is regarded by the Secretary as having been definitively settled in their favor. "The slave has proved his manhood and his capacity "as an infantry soldier at Milliken's Bend, at the as-"sault on Port Hudson, and the storming of Fort "Wagner." In the cavalry and artillery arms he thinks them equally apt and available. He recommends that, in pay and bounty, they be put upon the same footing as white troops.

Of the numerous minor topics included in this Report, it is unnecessary here to speak. All loyal men will unite in the aspiration of Mr. Stanton that the next Annual Report of the War Department may be able to announce the "complete overthrow of the re-"bellion, and the establishment of the Union on a sure "foundation in all the bounds of the United States.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We print in another part of this journal the entire report of the Secretary of the Navy, and we need scarcely do more than direct the attention of our readers to a document of so much interest and importance. We hope in future issues to be able to take up in detail the numerous questions presented by the report, and for the present can do no more than glance at its more salient points.

The Secretary begins by remarking that the naval operations of the past year have been more varied, arduous and extensive than any ever before under the Government. First, we have the work of the blockade—a blockade covering a stretch of 3549 miles, and extending from Alexandria to the Rio Grande. We need not remark that this is the most colossal work of the kind ever attempted. It will be remembered that, when at the commencement of hostilities it was proposed to seal up this vast extent of coast, the idea was scouted by the European press as preposterous. But, not only has a blockade of this extended seaboard, acknowledged "effective" within the technical definition of the term, been sustained during the whole course of the war, but its stringency has been latterly so increased as to render it now all but complete. For

these results, which form so important an element in the means employed for the extinction of the material power of the rebellion, the country is indebted to the vigilance, vigor and daring of the officers of our several blockading squadrons, to whom the Secretary pays a high and deserved tribute.

In connection with the operations of the South Atlantic Squadron, Secretary Welles enters into some important statements respecting the attack on the forts of Charleston harbor, by Admiral Dupont. Among these is the new and interesting fact that the relieving of that officer, after the failure of the attack of the 7th of April, was at his own request. "Rear-Admiral Dupont," says the Secretary, "*having expressed a willingness to relinquish the position which he had occupied for eighteen months*, Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote was detached to relieve him." This will be most gratifying intelligence to thousands who were disposed to indulge in bitter comments on the removal of an officer whose services to the country are justly regarded as second to those of no other man in the service, and whose assault of Sumter with the iron fleet, though unsuccessful, is looked upon as one of the most daring and brilliant feats in naval annals. The failure to renew the attack is attributed to the apprehension of the inability of the iron-clads "to withstand the storms of the season and the fire of the rebel batteries;" but the Secretary expresses the opinion that the attack in April, and the slow operations of the protracted siege of over five months, have illustrated and proved "both the resisting and attacking power of the monitors." Since the fleet has remained inside the bar not a single blockade-runner has succeeded in reaching the city, and in achieving this result, Secretary Welles seems to think the chief point has been gained, as "in a military or strategic view Charleston is of small importance."

We next come to the exhibit of the actual naval force, and the facts presented are certainly very striking. At the commencement of this administration it consisted of 76 vessels, and of these only 42 were in Commission. We now have 588 vessels carrying 4,443 guns, and representing a tonnage of 467,967 tons! The increase since last year is 161 vessels and 1175 guns. It is certainly not too much to say that this sudden creation of so vast a naval force is unparalleled in history. The Secretary justly remarks that it has elevated the nation to the position of a first-class naval power.

The all-important and yet difficult and delicate question of improvements in naval vessels is next discussed in a very fair, judicious manner. While recognizing the thorough transformation which has taken place in the character of naval warfare since the introduction of armored ships of heavy armament, the Secretary justly states that the problem is yet in an "experimental" stage. The Monitor class of armored ships, which is the type we have most thoroughly tested, is several times mentioned with approval. "They have," says Secretary Welles, "proved themselves to be well adapted for harbor defence and coast service, and in some emergencies these vessels, from their great powers of endurance, have shown themselves to be efficient and serviceable in offensive operations." Elsewhere he remarks that they "will perform not only all that should be expected of them to make our harbors secure, *but, when of enlarged capacity, may supersede ships of higher pretensions*," though we confess we are ignorant what class of ships the Secretary here alludes to. A similar ambiguity also attaches to the seemingly-important statement which follows: "To maintain our rightful maritime position, and for predominance upon the ocean, vessels *of greater size than any turreted vessel yet completed may be essential*." The dubiety here rests on the point whether these "vessels of greater size than any turreted vessel yet completed" are to be themselves turreted or of another model. The end which the contemplated vessels are designed to attain, however—namely, "predominance upon the ocean"—would imply that a different class of vessels from the Monitors is designed; as, with all the valuable qualities for harbor defence conceded to these ships, no one claims that they have either sea-going or sea-fighting capacity. And yet we cannot help expressing a certain regret that, in face of the Secretary's theoretical recognition of the fact that the problem of iron naval architecture is yet in its "experimental" stage, his practical action should limit the construction of iron-clads to the Monitor model alone. While the report mentions twenty single-turret iron-clads and two double-turret iron-clads as having been placed under construction during the past year, nothing is said of the building of more broadside iron-clads, notwithstanding the strikingly satisfactory results given by the *New Ironsides*.

As subsidiary and yet very important subjects, the Secretary touches on the necessity of a new Navy Yard and additional facilities for the construction of iron vessels and machinery; the expediency of establishing a Naval Dépôt; Yard and Foundry at some accessible and suitable point on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi; the education of engineers; the promotion of volunteer officers; the necessity of encouraging the supply of seamen; the defects of our present laws in relation to prizes; the marine corps, and the importance of legislative action on the subject of lights and signals at sea. We shall return to the discussion of these various topics at future occasions.

TWICE-FOUGHT FIELDS.

The student of history is continually struck with the manner in which war, largely endowed with "the organ of locality," returns again and again to the fields of his former glory, to renew his youth on the very spots where he has already had the sweet savor of holocausts, which

"Shed before his shrine the blood he deems most sweet."

Not to invade the domains of ancient history, what stories do the valleys of the Danube and of the Po tell of twice and even thrice-fought fields among their numerous tributaries! Flanders is red with the life-streams, and mossy with the legends, of great kings, gallant knights and splendid armies which have battled generation after generation upon her plains.

Poictiers witnessed the quick, powerful blows of Karl Martel, as with his iron hammers he smote the turbaned Saracen, and drove Islam "howling to his gods;" and again it saw the glorious deeds which have made the name of the Black Prince, albeit never a king, greater than that of his father, Edward the Third. Antwerp, resisting and finally surrendering to the splendid war-making of Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, again in our time suffered siege at the hands of the French, in 1832, and was taken by Marshal Gerard. Constantinople is a notable instance of recurrent war. Besieged twenty-four times, it was taken by six conquerors,—Alcibiades, Severus, Constantine, Dandolo, Michael Palæologus and Mohammed II.

Leipsic beheld the energetic valor, and Lutzen heard the dying groan of the great Gustavus, before they witnessed the falling star of Napoleon's destiny.

Vienna looks out upon the Marchfeld as the scene of battle carnage in the days of barbarous Germans, of cruel emperors of the houses of Saxony, Franconia and Hohenstaufen, and when Napoleon the Great conquered victory at Essling, Aspern and Wagram.

Paris, besieged often in earlier days, in the "War of the Public Weal," of which Mr. Kirke is now writing so brilliantly in his "History of Charles the Bold," was twice occupied by the allies—in 1814 and 1815; and it may be that when the present Emperor invites the European Congress to meet there it is that he thinks the allied sovereigns know the way so well.

The route of General Scott to the conquest of the city of Mexico was essentially the same as that of Cortez; our soldiers passed over some of the same causeways, and took the same capital, and the coincidences of the two campaigns, in detail, are remarkable.

But this kind of history is repeating itself in our own war. Look at the valley of the Shenandoah, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, the double invasion of Pennsylvania, the occupation of Chambersburgh. See how geography compels the subsidiary action of mere military strategy, on the Rappahannock and Rapidan.

The field of Corinth was twice fought. Fredericksburgh was not less the aim of attack in the battle of Chancellorsville, than when Burnside made his devoted corps battering rams, and proved, what many knew before, that iron and stone were harder than human heads, and the initial velocity of projectiles swifter than the double-quick of the lightest infantry.

Bull Run numbers its two disastrous battles, and it is due to the forecast, cool caution and common sense of General Meade that, instead of a third defeat on that field, warned by the fate of Pope, he out-generalled Lee, and won the battle of Bristoe Station.

And so it must be. Strategy and tactics both depend for practical success upon a subordination to geographic and topographic laws, and great battlefields in the world's history are often consecrated by this recurrence of strife at distant intervals, because both armies tacitly agree that just there their grievances are to be settled, and their quarrel fought out.

There is one battle that we want to see twice fought; one field that we wish much to place in the same historic category. We mean Richmond. Once our armies encircled it, and the day of final attack was even announced. We may now feel sure that the end of the Rebellion will be fairly reached, when victory perches upon our banners on the twice-fought field of Richmond.

Upon the maintenance of that city the rebels have staked every thing; they have announced it to the world as their capital; in it are their archives, insignia, regalia. It is almost as though they had said to us, "When you succeed in taking this, we must succumb; when once more a well-appointed army is within sight of our spires, flushed with success and determined to conquer, we abandon our arms, and when they are abandoned, the rebellion is at an end." And then, God grant that a lasting peace, on the strong foundations of a National Constitution, no more to be attacked by false applications of State Rights, render it unnecessary and unpatriotic for us to number among our historic curiosities any more "twice-fought fields."

A correspondent asks: 1. What is the difference, in the United States service, between *cashiering* and *dismissing*? 2. Should the votes of the members of a court-martial on the *finding* be preserved, and if preserved, what should be done with them?

There is a vagueness in the terms used to denote the dishonorable separation of an officer from the Army, such as *cashiered, dismissed, dropped, struck from the rolls, &c.* But the usage in the British service makes a real distinction, which, without decided explanation, we have adopted. *Cashier*, from the French *casser*, to break,—and having original reference to the breaking of an officer's sword as a disgrace—implies in itself dishonor, and it is always so considered. The case mentioned by Benet (p. 44) of a British officer whose punishment was mitigated by being commuted from *cashiering* to *dismissal*, will illustrate this. *Dismissal* does not in itself imply dishonor; since we constantly read of officers being *honorably dismissed*—corresponding to the honorable discharge of soldiers. The term *dropped* is applied to cases where officers have been guilty of such conduct as does not even seem to need trial by a court; where a disbursing officer refuses to hand in and settle his accounts; or where he absconds and cannot be got at. It is believed that no clearer distinction can be made, as the articles of war are loose on this point.

With regard to the individual votes of members of courts-martial on the *finding*, the *practice* is universal of destroying them, and leaving to the memory of members and judge-advocate alike what those votes were. This we believe to be entirely just; and if any one concerned is afterwards called up "to give evidence thereof by a court of justice in due course of law,"—which is very seldom the case—we do not see why his memory should not be considered the proper authority as in other cases of evidence. One great charm of military justice is its abstract impersonality, and usage has sanctioned the destruction of the individual votes, as adding to this.

We are compelled this week to sacrifice our usual variety of contents, to make place for the long reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. We have on hand other important official documents, which we are obliged to leave over for another week.

Since General Meigs has been at the West, the officers of the Government have had an especial eye to the management of the Quartermaster's Department, and frauds are reported to have been discovered. Some arrests have already been made.

Major-General Garfield, late chief of staff to Major-General Rosecrans, but now Representative to Congress from Ohio, drew the first choice of seats at the opening of Congress.

Governor Seymour and Secretary Stanton have agreed upon a commission to ascertain the just quota of New York and to inquire into the disproportionate enrolment in the several Congressional districts.

TRAINING SHIPS.

EDUCATED SEAMEN AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

IN a former number we essayed to give a few rough ideas in regard to the improvement of the *personnel* of the Navy. We then considered those men alone who already serve in our little improvised squadrons; but to effect any real and permanent good we must begin at the beginning and educate boys for the lower grades just as we do for the higher. The Naval School for officers of the line is admitted to be a great success; let us now go one step farther and have a school for the seamen and subordinate officers.

About thirty-five years ago, the French Government undertook, partly as a matter of charity, the education of the sons of deceased seamen and petty officers. The youths at a certain age were received on board of old men-of-war converted into school ships, and there carefully instructed in the rudiments of a common education, in seamanship and in gunnery. This system, founded on sound principles, and governed by wise regulations, soon germinated and grew apace, till now it forms one of the most important features of that navy. As one means of *manning* the Navy it forms part of the most perfect system that has yet been devised; one strong proof of which is that England, rendered more than ever anxious on the subject of naval improvement, hastened to adopt it from her neighbor and rival.

It may be briefly stated in explanation of the French system, that boys are taken on board the training ships and thoroughly educated as men-of-war's men. At the expiration of their term they go to sea, where twice a year they are obliged by law to be examined as to their proficiency and improvement, and those deemed worthy are promoted. Thus they go step by step to fill the highest grade in their line—that of warrant officer; and, indeed, in this position they are eligible to a commission and a place on the quarter-deck.

They have, therefore, in that service at the present time a large corps of fine petty officers, many of whom have been reared in the service, who are perfectly familiar with all their various duties, with the discipline and routine of the service, and with their ships and officers; who are not ignorant of the history of their navy, its songs and traditions, and who belong to the service as much as the commissioned officer does, and with the same proud feeling of attachment. There is also a body of warrant officers who add to all this an intelligent familiarity with the duties of their office, and the theoretical and practical parts of their profession. The great value to a navy of two such bodies of men, whether in time of war or during peace, can hardly be over-estimated. Taken in an economical point of view, it is entitled to the highest consideration: viewed in connection with our Naval Academy, the adoption of such a system by us would seem to leave but little undone for the placing of our Navy in the best possible condition. French officers speak in the highest terms of this plan of bringing up boys, and declare it to be fully equal to every condition as a means of manning the navy in the best and surest way.

It may not be out of place here to give a glance at those officers whose warrants are within the reach of every body who enters a training ship.

The *Premier Maitre* is the highest rank which that class of officers known with us as *warrant* or *forward* officers can ordinarily attain. Of this rank there are four different grades, viz.: the *maître de manœuvre*, or boatswain; *maître canonier*, or gunner; the *capitaine d'armes*, and the *maître de timonerie*, all of which on board large ships are *premier maîtres*, or first masters. The two first officers are in almost all respects similar to ours, so far as their general duties are concerned, but not in respect to education and attainments, the French being superior as a general rule. The duties of a *capitaine d'armes* are numerous and important, and not dissimilar in some respects to those of our master-at-arms, though far more comprehensive. He has, for example, the charge of all the small-arms in the ship, and it is his duty to drill the small-arms men. On board of a large ship, he is an indispensable functionary, and exercises, as with us, a very decided influence on the discipline It is evident that to fill such an office well requires a man of peculiar character and ability, and one who is thoroughly conversant with the character of seamen. The office is therefore sufficiently elevated to make it an object of ambition to the class of men best qualified to fill it.

Our practice differs from the French in this particular, and the two methods serve as an index to the two services. Their master-at-arms is *educated* for his place; ours, such as they are, are picked up at random.

Were our signal quarter-masters to receive warrants, and become *forward officers*, they would be equivalent to the *chefs de timonerie* of the French. In their service this department is considered of the highest importance, though it does not comprehend more than with us, viz: The entire charge of everything relating to the steering gear, sounding and signalling. Why this department should be considered so important, and be placed in charge of a warranted officer, we may not readily understand; simply for the reason that we have not been much accustomed to serving in fleets of fifteen or twenty line-of-battle ships. Where they are constantly manœuvring, where hundreds of signals, both day and night, are made during the twenty-four hours, and where everything is done with an alacrity and precision which is one of the most striking features of the French navy of the present day.

The men of the *timonerie* department are more nearly associated with the officers than any others of the ship; are more assimilated to them, and it is generally through this grade that young men pass in becoming officers; for a lad missing the naval school by over age or other reason, is by no means shut out, as with us, from the hopes of an admiral's flag. Of all the promotions made from warrant officers to lieutenants, the great majority, or in fact all, are from the *timonerie*.

The *maître charpentier* and *maître voilier*, or carpenter and sail-maker, are not warrant officers, and never arrive to be in the line of promotion.

The constant examinations going on in the French service, and the consequent promotions, have the effect of stimulating ambition to the utmost. Twice a year such examinations take place for the promotion of seamen and petty officers. Indeed, throughout their entire system the French seem to recognize and practice the wisdom of the ancient apothegm, that we should reward merit as well as punish vice.

It may be still remembered, by persons conversant with naval affairs, in what an agony of spirit England was plunged because of her inability, in time of need, to man her fine ships. According to the report of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the *Ganges* (84) remained in harbor 110 days before completing her crew. The *Diadem*, screw frigate, commissioned in August, 1857, was detained 135 days. The *Renown*, a 90-gun screw, was detained 172 days, and then sailed 42 men short of her complement; and so of many others.

"This is a state of things," remarks an English writer who seems to have given some attention to the subject, "which cannot be allowed to continue." "In 1852, what "was then, and has been since, termed the 'continuous service system,' was first introduced. Under it seamen were "engaged upon certain advantageous stipulations to enter "for a period of ten years. This plan has now been in operation about ten years, but it cannot be said to have worked "satisfactorily, nor to have given the country such a body "of well-trained and efficient men as was anticipated. It "seems therefore, that even in time of peace some modification must be introduced into this system of voluntary recruiting." "With this view," the article goes on to say, "a royal commission was issued, and Lords HARDWICKE and "CHANDOS, Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, Messrs. CARDWELL, MARTIN, ELPHINSTONE, SHEPHERD, and GREEN, were appointed "to examine witnesses and thoroughly investigate the subject in order to ascertain what remedy could be devised." Accordingly, in February, 1859, their report appeared, bearing evidence of great labor to all concerned in the inquiry. "The commissioners seem to have approved of the 'continuous service system' as sufficient so long as the country "was not at war: in combination, however, with that system, they consider that the *gradual organization of a permanent navy must principally depend upon a supply of trained boys.* "Now, not above 500 or 600 of those lads who annually "enter the navy pass previously through the training ships; "they therefore recommend that at least five large vessels, "of which we have an abundance on our hands, should be "stationed at the different ports, forming, as it were, so "many marine schools." The report contains other suggestions on the same subject, some of which are of great value, but it is necessary to our present purpose to notice that already quoted alone.

The system recommended by the commissioners in regard to training up boys has been fully carried out. Accordingly, we find the *Boscawen*, an old liner, in Southampton Water; the *Implacable* and *Impregnable* (eighty's) at Devonport; the old *St. Vincent*, at Portsmouth; the *Wellesley* (74) at Chatham, &c., &c., all in full and successful operation as training ships. Indeed, they have carried the plan even further, and are providing for a strong reserve to draw upon in time of sudden emergency; as the *Winchester* sloop-of-war, for example, stationed at Aberdeen, and used as a drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve; the *Brilliant* at Dundee, the *Castor* at North Shields, &c.

Now here is an experiment which has been fully tested by the two great Naval Powers and found to be perfectly successful. We need no better or further proof of its value: let us hasten, then, to import it into our own service. Is our system of manning the Navy so perfect that it cannot be mended? We have, it is true, an admirable plan of reserve in the bounty paid fishermen of the Eastern States; but it has, like the beautifully-contrived Chinese steam engine, but one slight fault—it wont work. Neither the *Sabine* nor the *Niagara* were overrun with fishermen during their Eastern tour.

The subject is important, and we shall recur to it again next week.

ENGLISH FIELD ARTILLERY.

THE ARMSTRONG SYSTEM.

WE gave last week an historical sketch of the Armstrong gun. We will pursue the subject, stating, with more particularity, some of the "facts," in order to comment upon them.

The English government first experimented upon rifled ordnance in 1851, with the oval-bored, muzzle-loading, cast-iron gun of Mr. LANCASTER. Although this system of rifling has succeeded moderately well in small arms, (the whole of the English Engineer Corps being armed with them), it does not appear to have succeeded for artillery purposes. It was tried chiefly with the 8-inch gun, weighing 10,460 lbs., the smooth-bore 68-pounder, rifled, throwing shell of seventy-five lbs., and was wanting in accuracy and precision, while the gun was unequal to the strain imposed upon it.

In 1854, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG proposed his system of artillery, and in March, 1855, his first gun, a 3-pounder, was ready for experiment. In November, this same gun was bored up to a 5-pounder, (1.75 bore). It contained eight grooves, having a turn of one in twelve feet, and weighed about 560 lbs. The projectile was 6½in. long, (nearly 3¾ calibres), with a charge of one-eighth the weight of the shell. The following results were obtained, as regards accuracy and penetration: At 1,500 yards, fourteen shots were fired, with an elevation of 4° 26", at a butt five feet wide, seven feet six inches high. The first six were employed to get the range, the remaining eight struck the butt, the mean deflection from the centre line being 11.5 inches. The butt was a block of elm 3 feet thick, in 6 thicknesses of 6 inches each, bolted together. One shot passed through, one glanced, and the other six penetrated from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 9 inches. Two targets were placed 30 feet apart, and 22 shells were fired, at 1,500 yards, from the first, and 4 shells and three shot at 2,000 yards, 6° elevation.) There were fifty-one holes in the front target, 164 in the rear target, and 70 in the ground between.

The 18-pounder, then ordered and constructed, weighed 1,344 lbs, the old cast-iron smooth-bore 18-pounder weighing 4,700 lbs. It was experimented upon in connection with the old English 9-pounder brass gun, weighing 1,512 lbs. In order to obtain a correct measure of their respective values, the following mode was adopted. Forty rounds were fired from each gun, this number being supposed to be sufficiently great to include every form of error in its proper proportion. The range of each shot in yards, and its duration in inches, were then measured on the ground, a mean range and a mean deviation established, and a rectangle calculated such that if any two shots were fired from the gun, the probability would be that one would fall within the rectangle. This was called the probable rectangle. The probable rectangle of the rifled 18-pounder, at a mean range of 1019 yards, was 23.1 yards long by 30.6 inches broad; and that of the 9-pounder, at a mean range of 985 yards, was 147.2 yards long by 327.6 inches broad, being sixty times as large as the probable rectangle of the rifled gun.

The result of these experiments was the substitution throughout the English service of the rifled 12-pounder of 950 lbs. for mounted batteries, instead of the 9-pounder smooth-bore of 1512 lbs., and the 24-pounder howitzer of 1416 lbs., and the rifled 9-pounder of 675 lbs. for other batteries, instead of the 6-pounder smooth-bore of 672 lbs. and the 12-pounder howitzer of 744 lbs. Of the former guns, 392 are in the land service and 178 in the navy, and of the latter 66 are in use in 11 batteries of horse artillery.

Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, who naturally desires to give as wide limits as possible to the system of artillery which bears his name, defines his system as consisting in, first, the construction of the gun by means of welded coiled hoops, the guns being either muzzle or breech-loading; second, the system of rifling by means of a large number of small saw-teeth grooves; and, third, the use of a soft-coated projectile. The field guns are all breech-loading guns, and the Armstrong gun is generally considered to mean a breech-loading gun; the application of his system of construction to muzzle-loading guns having been undertaken only in consequence of the complete failure of his system of breech-loading for all sizes of guns above 110-pounders—and its comparative failure at that.

The advantages claimed for this system of guns are strength, durability, precision, range, uniformity and distinctness of projectile. The disadvantages urged against it by its opponents are those general objections urged against all breech-loading guns—the liability in this special system to a breakage of the vent-pieces, the loss of ricochet in cannon with all rifled guns, its great expense, and that guns, projectiles and fuses require too great a nicety of construction and are too easily put out of order to be serviceable in war. Its strength is said to be proved by the following facts: "A 12-pounder gun was thus tested. 100 rounds "were fired in quick succession, then 30 rounds with double "charges and cylinders, progressing in weight up to 120 lbs., "and the result of this trial was considered as proving that

"it was practically impossible to burst a gun in ordinary "service."

The strength of a gun must be considered in connection with its expense. A muzzle-loading gun constructed by the Armstrong process must necessarily be more expensive than the simply-constructed ordnance gun, and much more so than the Parrott. When the expense of a complicated breech-loading arrangement is added, the balance of economy is evidently very largely in favor of the American guns, and a very extensive practical experience in actual warfare has proved that these guns are fully equal to all the requirements of the most difficult service. If, therefore, the ARMSTRONG system produces stronger guns, the additional expense entailed is useless, because no object is gained by having guns stronger than strong enough. Had the Armstrong system succeeded in the larger natures of guns, and the simpler systems failed, it would to that extent be a great advantage, but the reverse of this is the case. PARROTT successfully constructs 300-pounders, while ARMSTRONG is but partially successful with 100-pounders, and fails completely with all larger guns.

In proof of the durability of the Armstrong gun, it is stated that one gun has been fired 3,263 rounds, one 1,953, one 1,515, one 1,911, and one 1,416 rounds, giving an average of 2,000 rounds each without injury. Out of 636 guns issued and in use, and from which an average of 95 rounds per gun had been fired, only 13 had been returned for repairs, 2 of which were very slightly damaged, 11 seriously. The damage to 7 of these 11 arose from defects in early constructions, since obviated. Of the remaining 4, 3 had proved permanently unserviceable. The same argument applies to this point: the Armstrong gun may be durable, but the very much severer tests of actual service have proved our guns to be so too, and they are very much cheaper.

The range and precision are said to be very great. In addition to the facts quoted above, it is said that the 12-pounder and 40-pounder are certain, at an object 15 feet square, at 2,300 yards. The comparative precision of the English and American guns could only be ascertained by a careful series of experiments. A comparison of the tables of ranges of the two guns shows an almost identical range up to four degrees of elevation, and a slight advantage in favor of the American guns at five and six degrees. The range of the Armstrong at the latter being 2,100 yards, and of the Parrott 2,250 yards. It is very questionable whether beyond this range field guns ever produce an effect commensurate with the expenditure of ammunition.

The Armstrong gun uses but one projectile for all purposes. It is thus described by its inventor: "The projec-"tile consists of a very thin cast-iron shell, the interior of "which is composed of 42 segment-shaped pieces of cast-iron, "built up in layers around a cylindrical cavity in the centre, "which contains the bursting charge and the concussion ar-"rangement. The exterior of the shell is thinly coated with "lead, which is applied by placing the shell in a mould and "pouring melted lead round it. The lead is allowed to per-"colate among the segments so as to fill up the interstices, "the central cavity being kept open by the insertion of a "steel core. In this state the projectile is so compact that "it might be fired through six feet of hard timber without "injury, while the resistance to a bursting force is so small "that less than one ounce of powder is sufficient to break it "in pieces."

It is claimed that this projectile is the most destructive in use. The facts urged in support of this position are too numerous to mention. They certainly prove a great destructive power, which, taken in connection with the great advantages of using only one projectile instead of four, may perhaps justify the claims of this projectile to be considered the best now in use in any service. The chief facts in support of this destructiveness are taken from the experience of the Chinese war, and could only have happened in the rude warfare of those people. Cavalry, when war is conducted on sound principles, do not appear in column at 1,500 yards from rifled cannon, neither is it possible to kill 16 or 18 gunners at one gun behind fortifications, both because fortification is better understood by us and by our enemies than by the Chinamen, and our artillery, when served behind works, requires but four or five men to be even partially exposed.

With the exception, perhaps, of the projectiles, it is therefore certain that in no respect is our artillery system inferior to the Armstrong system; while the latter, in addition to its enormous expense, has all the disadvantages necessarily included in any breech-loading system with many points peculiar to itself. For field guns no advantage whatever is gained by loading at the breech, and such a system could never have been adopted by practical soldiers, had the simple expanding principles of SHENKL and HOTCHKISS been known. The Armstrong has the special disadvantage that the vent-pieces are very liable to split. This is obviated to some extent by spare vent-pieces being carried. Any practical artillerist who has been through such campaigns as all of our armies have made, will readily understand what excessive, almost impossible, care and attention are necessary to keep in working order guns which depend upon the close fitting of highly-polished surfaces and the accurate working of screws. In returning from STONEMAN's raid one of the horse batteries was brought across the Rappahannock when the water was so high that the carriage was entirely immersed, the lead and swing teams were swimming, and nothing but the heads of the wheel horses were visible. Imagine the result upon any breech-loading gun. In all accounts of the Armstrong guns, of the experiments which have been made with them and of the service which they rendered in China, and later in the late naval fight on the Japanese coast, admissions abound that they exhibit defects and liabilities to derangements and accidents. And it is very easy to perceive that in a difficult campaign these defects, derangements, and accidents would render the Armstrong gun, projectile and all, inferior, for all the practical purposes of war, to the simpler and cheaper muzzle-loading guns which have proved their efficiency in every battle-field from Bull Run to Gettysburgh and Chattanooga.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA—THE ORDER TO GENERAL WOOD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 4th of November there is an editorial headed "The Removal of General ROSECRANS." The following extract is taken from that editorial:

"When the rebels pierced the right wing (a fatal step, which was occasioned by an ambiguously-worded order of a staff officer, which occasioned the *withdrawal* of General WOOD's division from its position in the line of battle) General ROSECRANS and Staff were forced back in the rout, and separated by the rebels from the right and centre of the army."

It is believed that you had not seen a copy of the order in question when you wrote the editorial, or you would never have called it "an ambiguously-worded order"—there could be no greater mistake. No order could be more plainly and clearly worded. As the order and the movements made in strict conformity to it have been very considerably discussed, and what is more, very much misrepresented, since the battle of the Chickamauga, it is believed the public generally, and especially your military readers, feel sufficient interest in knowing the truth to desire a full explanation to be published. It is confidently believed the following frank statement involves the truth.

In the fight of Saturday, the 19th September, General WOOD had but two brigades under his command, one of his brigades having been left in Chattanooga when the division moved out in pursuit of BRAGG's army on the 19th of September. Early in the morning of the 20th, a brigade of General VAN CLEVE's division was placed under General WOOD's command. General WOOD was then ordered to take position in the line on the right of General BRANNAN's division, and to keep his left closed well against BRANNAN's right. The further instruction was given to General WOOD to be prepared to resist an attack, but not to invite one. The position assigned to General WOOD's division had just been vacated by NEGLEY's division, which had been ordered toward the left. These changes were made in conformity with the orders of the commanding general. To the right of the position in line occupied by General WOOD's division came DAVIS' and SHERIDAN's divisions, refused, for the purpose of securing the right flank by resting it on Missionary Ridge. General BRANNAN's division, in full line, was next on General WOOD's left, and next to General BRANNAN's division came General REYNOLDS' division.

The skirmishers thrown out to cover the front of General WOOD's division, on taking its position in line, encountered the skirmishers of the enemy, when quite a sharp but brief musketry rencontre occurred. It lasted, however, but a little while, soon subsiding entirely. Complete and perfect quiet prevailed, not only along General WOOD's front, but to the extreme right of the line. Nor was the right half of General BRANNAN's front at all engaged. The fact of the absence of all fire on the right half of BRANNAN's front, on General WOOD's front, and thence to the extreme right, is necessary to a just appreciation of General WOOD's situation and subsequent movements. But the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery, borne to the right from the centre and left, told in unmistakeable language that a fierce contest was going on there. Commencing with the left half of General BRANNAN's division, and extending to the extreme left of the line, a bloody battle was being fought. Such had been the status of the contest for half or three-fourths of an hour, when General WOOD received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, D. C., Sept. 20, 10-45.

Brigadier-General WOOD, Commanding division, &c.

The General Commanding directs that you close up on REYNOLDS as fast as possible and support him. Respectfully, &c.,

(signed) FRANK S. BOND, Major and A. D. C.

The order was addressed as follows:—

"10-45, A. M. Gallop.

Brigadier-General WOOD, Commanding Division."

As sound military principles condemn, as a rule (of course there may be exceptional cases), the moving of troops from one part of a line to reinforce another part of the same line, and as there was evidence of the presence of a considerable hostile force in his front, General WOOD felt some embarassment at the instant of the receipt of the order as to how to act, and his first impulse was to refer to the commanding general for further instructions. But a second reading of the order called his attention more forcibly to the most peremptory and imperative language of the order—an order directing him to make a certain movement for an assigned reason; considering also that as the commanding general had not designated any position on the field where he or his representative could habitually be found, and that, hence, the reference to him might cause much delay in the movement; considering also that the severe firing toward the centre and left indicated with much certainty that the assistance of General WOOD's division was needed; and considering also that a precedent for the movement had been established by the withdrawal of General NEGLEY's division from the very same position and moving it towards the left, all doubt as to what his duty was vanished from General WOOD's mind. These reflections were the work of an instant, but they clearly pointed out to General WOOD the course he should pursue. It was that of instant, prompt obedience.

General WOOD had received on the field of battle a most important order, couched in the most peremptory and imperative language, and his duty as a soldier required him to give to it a thorough obedience.

There was neither physical nor moral obstacle in the way of carrying the order into immediate execution. That order had come to General WOOD from the very highest authority on the field—that of the commanding general himself. For General WOOD, under such circumstances, to have delayed obedience, would have been an act of insubordination. To have delayed obedience on the hypothesis that the place then occupied in line by General WOOD's division would not be filled up by other troops would have been most disrespectful to the commanding general, as indicating a want of confidence in his wise foresight to meet every emergency. Hence, it may be repeated with great truth and force, that General WOOD's duty was that of instant obedience.

Let it be supposed that General REYNOLDS had needed support as much as the peremptory and imperative language of the order General WOOD had received indicated he did (and that he did so need support General WOOD had the very highest assurance he could have had, that of the commanding general's order); let it be further supposed that General WOOD had delayed to obey the order, and that in consequence of the delay General REYNOLD's division had been thrown back and routed, with the loss, as would indubitably have occurred, of many lives; what pretext of an excuse or justification could General WOOD have offered to the commanding general, to the officers and soldiers of this army, whose long-time comrade in arms he has been, or to the Government and country, whose servant he is, for his unpardonable, guilty delay! None, absolutely none! As already remarked, at the time the order was received, neither General WOOD's division, the troops on the right of it, nor the first brigade on its left, were at all engaged. At such a time, and under such circumstances, could General WOOD, would General WOOD, have been pardoned for dallying with an order directing him to close up on a certain division as fast as possible and support it, when, judging from the peremptory language of the order, that division sorely needed his support? The answer to this question is obvious.

As there was a division between General WOOD's division and General REYNOLDS' at the time the order was received, it was absolutely physically impossible for the former to obey the order by any other movement than the one he actually made. How was General WOOD to close up on General REYNOLDS and support him (as the two divisions were then situated with reference to each other,) but by withdrawing a short distance from the line, which is what was done, and passing in rear of General BRANNAN's division, to the rear of General REYNOLDS' position? General WOOD had been ordered to close up on General REYNOLDS and support him. It was certain General WOOD could not execute the order by remaining where he was; to obey the order it was indispensably necessary he should move his division to the left. At the time General BRANNAN's division was in the line of battle, (so he has assured the writer,) with his left closed against and resting firmly on General REYNOLDS' right, General BRANNAN's division *was not en echelon*. General WOOD could not move his division in front of General BRANNAN's division, because to do so would effectually mask it, and destroy its fire during the movement. Besides, to pass in front of General BRANNAN's division would expose General WOOD's division to a fire from the enemy while it was in motion and without the power of reply. Such a movement would not only have been absurd, but criminal and murderous. Moreover, General WOOD was ordered to close up on General REYNOLDS. He could not do this by moving in front of General BRANNAN, for moving in this way would also have thrown his division in advance of General REYNOLDS' position. General WOOD could not run his division over General BRANNAN's to reach General REYNOLDS' position, for the attempt would only have thrown both divisions into confusion. Hence, the only way left for General WOOD to obey the imperative and peremptory order he had received, the only way to close up on General REYNOLDS and support him, was by the movement he executed; namely, by passing in rear of General BRANNAN's division to the rear of General REYNOLDS' position. But it may be remarked, that had General WOOD attempted the criminal and murderous movement of passing his division in front of General BRANNAN's division, or had he attempted the absurd movement of running his division over General BRANNAN's division, a gap—since his division was in line between General REYNOLDS' position and General WOODS—would equally have been made, as by the movement which was executed. But let it be supposed for a moment that General BRANNAN's division was out of the line of battle at the time General WOOD received the order, and that he could have reached the right of General REYNOLDS' position by passing over the ground supposed to have been vacated by General BRANNAN's division, is it not still plain, since General WOOD would have been compelled to move a division front to the left, that a gap would equally have been created as by the movement which was executed? Hence, it may be truthfully asserted that there was no possible way in which General WOOD could have obeyed the order he had received without moving his division from the ground it occupied, which necessarily would have made a gap in the line of battle.

It must be patent from the preceding remarks that it was not the manner in which General WOOD's division moved, *but the moving it all*, that produced the gap in the line of battle; yet no one would dare say that General WOOD would have been justified in remaining where he was after receiving so imperative and positive an order—an order which left him not the silghtest latitude or discretion.

In reply to the assertion that the order is loosely worded, it may be remarked that the order itself does not sustain the assertion. The order is curt, precise, pointed, peremptory. It is possible it may have failed to communicate to General WOOD the real wishes of the commanding General, but surely there is no intrinsic evidence, no evidence in the order itself, that such was the case. At the time the order was received it was the only guide General WOOD had for the regulation of his movements.

It has been suggested, but not till some time after the battle was fought, and not till the order came to be a matter of conversation, that General Rosecrans intended to direct General Wood to close to the left on General Reynolds' right, and that the staff officer failed to convey his intention. However this may be, General Wood had no means whatever of knowing it. The only means he had of arriving at a knowledge of General Rosecrans' intention was the order itself, and surely it would not bear any such construction. To put such a construction on the order would wrench and pervert the plain and simple language of the order out of its ordinary and plain tactical signification; and the truth is, it never for a moment entered General Wood's mind that any such intention, as is conveyed by this suggestion, was designed to govern his movements. It is believed that this is an ample answer, so far as General Wood is concerned, to the suggestion; if indeed any answer is required, for he had to do simply with intentions conveyed to him through orders—not with intentions never made known to him. But it may be worth while to consider what would have been the effect of the order, if it had directed General Wood to close to the left on General Reynolds' right. It may be most truthfully remarked that such an order, since General Brannan's division (with its left resting on General Reynolds' right) was in line between Generals Wood and Reynolds, would simply have been absurd; because it would have been utterly impossible of execution, as must be plainly obvious to any one who considers the relative relations of the three divisions. This supposition, then, casts on General Rosecrans the onus of issuing an absurd order—one entirely impossible of execution. If it be asserted to relieve him of this charge, that he supposed General Brannan's division was out of line, then, it must be confessed he was extraordinarily ignorant of the position of his troops and the status of the battle, for General Brannan's division was in the line of battle and one half of its front at least was engaged with the enemy.

The object of these remarks is simply to make apparent the utter untenableness of the suggestion as to what was the intention of General Rosecrans when he directed the order to be sent to General Wood. It may be asserted with the utmost truthfulness and sincerity that, on receiving the commanding General's order to close up on General Reynolds as fast as possible and support him, General Wood believed, with the most perfect certainty, that General Reynolds required support, and that the commanding General desired General Wood's division to be moved to General Reynolds' assistance in the most expeditious manner possible. Under this conviction General Wood proceeded at once to execute the order rapidly, and in the only way that it was possible for it to be done. Fides.

THE RANK OF THE STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I beg leave to invite attention, through your columns, to several well-known defects in the organization of the staff of the Army, and particularly to the anomalous position, with respect to rank, of the heads of the staff corps at department headquarters. In the gradual reorganization of the staff which has been forced, from time to time, by daily inconvenience, the department staffs have been entirely overlooked. No legal provision is made for their existence, as such; and they are accordingly detailed, as necessity demands, from among the officers provided by law for army corps, divisions, or brigades, from the amorphous corps of additional aides-de-camp, and, exceptionally, but far too often, from the line. This produces much inconvenience to the service, by multiplying details and substitutions; and, what is nearly as bad, it works injustice, in unequal degrees, to meritorious and hard-working officers.

The assistant-adjutant-general, assistant-quartermaster, and commissary of subsistence, of a *brigade*, are captains.

The assistant-adjutant-general of a *division* is a major.

The assistant-adjutant-general, assistant-inspector-general, assistant-quartermaster, and commissary of subsistence, of an *army corps*, are lieutenant-colonels.

Surely, I but express the general opinion of the service in suggesting:—

1. That the assistant-adjutant-general, assistant-inspector-general, chief quartermaster, and chief commissary of subsistence of every military department, embracing *two or more army corps*, should be colonels, appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, from among the existing officers of those departments, volunteer or regular. There are but five such departments, viz: the Departments of the Potomac, of the Cumberland, of the Ohio, of the Tennessee, and of the Gulf.

2. That the staff officers of army corps should be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as all other officers are, instead of being merely assigned in orders as at present. There can be no sound reason for this solitary exception to the rule, hitherto universal, that rank obtains only by commission.

3. That the assistant-quartermaster and commissaries of divisions should be majors, and that there should be an assistant-inspector-general of each division with the same rank.

4. That the medical directors of army corps should have the assimilated rank of lieutenant-colonels, and the medical directors of departments, embracing two or more corps, that of colonels.

5. That chiefs of artillery and ordnance should be appointed for divisions, corps, and departments of two or more corps, having the rank, respectively, of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel.

6. That judge-advocates should be appointed as follows: For each division, a captain; for each army corps, a major; for each department of two or more corps, a lieutenant-colonel.

When a department, corps, division, or brigade, is broken up, the above-named staff officers, assigned thereto, should be transferred to other organizations wherein vacancies may happen to exist; and, in the absence of such vacancies, they should be mustered out of service.

These suggestions, though apparently involving largely increased expense, propose, in reality, comparatively few additional appointments or promotions; for many of the changes have already been pretty generally carried out spasmodically and by make-shifts, to the detriment of the service. But, I think we should recognize the deficiency demonstrated by experience, and correct these errors of organization by well-digested legislation, substituting system for expedients.

The present organization of the staff prevailing in the different departments, and dependent on the pleasure and influence of their commanders, is as various as the colors of Joseph's coat.

I shall have a few words to say, presently, in regard to chiefs of staff, aides-de-camp, provost-marshals, and the uniform of the staff. Gen Regulations.

GENERAL ROBERTS' NEW BULLET.

The following description of a new bullet and bullet and buckshot cartridge for smooth-bore guns, invented by Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, is sent to us by a correspondent:—

This new projectile, invented and perfected by General Roberts, has been tested in a series of experiments by order of the Ordnance Department, under the direction of Major Kingsbury, of the Ordnance Corps. We are able to announce the complete success of this most important invention that must materially change the prevailing system in our armies, of using, almost exclusively, the Minié ball for rifle ordnance.

The invention consists in such a construction of a bullet to be used in smooth-bored guns of all calibre, as to close all windage and to propel the bullet point forward without tumbling, and to give flight to it of equal range with the flight of the Minié ball from rifled arms. It is used with or without buckshot in all smooth-bored arms, and is equal in all respects to the Minié ball when used in rifled guns. Thus it answers all the purposes of the conical projectiles and rifled muskets; and, *more than this*, is equally destructive when single in smooth-bores, and with buckshot must become the most destructive projectile yet perfected in all the improvements in the science of projectiles made during the past ten years. When buckshot are used with General Roberts' projectiles, those small but efficient aids in destructiveness are thrown two, three, and four hundred yards *effectively*, while the ball fired with these goes on its fatal errand from 800 to 1,000 yards.

The precision of fire seems to equal that of the Minié ball from rifles. The *fact* that an elongated "cupped cylinder convex bullet" has been constructed that closes all windage and flies point foremost its entire range, without tumbling, without the rotary motion that bears up the Minié ball, is a new and startling announcement; but the accomplishment is a fact which can be no longer gainsayed. The report of Major Kingsbury will, doubtless, announce this to the world officially. We may add that General Roberts is now perfecting his patented "breech-loader" for rifled arms, so as to secure the rapid loading and firing of his ball and buckshot cartridge from a breech-loading *smooth-bored musket*.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NATION.

The following interesting statistics with reference to the natural increase of fighting men in the United States, are obtained by permission of Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, from the forthcoming volume on population:

When a population has reached nearly its permanent condition, as in Europe and in the old States of America, one-fifth of the total population is still found to represent nearly the number of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. But the emigrating ages are nearly allied to the military ages: and in the newly-settled States of the West the proportion of fighting men is accordingly greater than in the Atlantic States. Beginning at the East and proceeding westward, the proportion of white males from eighteen to forty-five to the white population is, in Maine, 19.5 per cent.; New York, 20.8; Illinois, 20.1; Minnesota, 23.8; California, 47.1; Virginia, 18.7; South Carolina, 18.9; Arkansas, 20.1; Texas, 21.9.

The total of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in all the States (seceded included) and in the Territories and District of Columbia appears, by the census tables of 1860, to be 5,624,065. During the year 1861 about 277,500 white males reached and passed the age of eighteen, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five, leaving a difference of 148,900. This latter number, when diminished by natural deaths, and increased by the accessions from immigration, will evidently express the total increase of the military population (whites) during 1861. About 140,000 is estimated as the clear increase of fighting population in 1861. The number of such of course increases with augmented population in the aggregate, but that of this country has not been increased by immigration since the war began to the extent that existed before. From these data it seems pretty clear that more persons are annually put *hors du combat* (killed or permanently disabled) by the war than the military forces are augmented by the natural increase of fighting population.

Variations of the Compass.—The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* publishes a letter on the deviation to which the needle is liable in consequence of the substitution of iron for wood in ships. One of the latest contrivances for diminishing this serious inconvenience is the correcting compass, which affords the means of taking the sun's position, whereby the deviation may be corrected. It has sometimes been supposed that fogs and certain other states of the atmosphere could influence the needle; but this has not been borne out by observation. Lightning alone exercises a decided influence on the needle by reversing its points, so that north becomes south, and conversely. When a vessel is nearing land the needle is said to be affected; and certain rocks there are that exercise a decided magnetic influence on the compass—volcanic rocks especially; but this influence is not felt on board ships. But the action of the iron forming the ship's sides is far different; nothing—not even the interposition of a thick non-magnetic body—will stop its influence; far less, as some have believed, a copper coating, or thick paint. But the real danger proceeds from another source, since the ship herself, under the weight of canvas, may increase the deviation of the needle. From experiments made on board an iron-built sailing vessel, provided with iron rigging, and lower yards of steel, and with two binnacle compasses on her poops, and a third placed between the mizen and mainmasts, the lower part of which was all of iron, the deviations of the needle were respectively 56 deg., 24 deg., and 35 deg. Without entering into further details on this matter, the writer of the article concludes with condemning the imprudence of those who freight an iron vessel before she has been at sea for a considerable time, in order to ascertain how her compass behaves. Moreover, a captain undertaking the command of an iron ship should be called upon to show that he has previously been on board such a vessel on a long voyage, so that he may know how to deal with the deviations observable on board the vessel to be commanded.

Major General French has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac and placed under arrest.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holton, 5th Maryland Regiment, lately died at the Libby Prison.

Admiral Shubrick's restoration to health progresses favorably. He is now permitted to receive the visits of a few friends.

General W. D. Whipple succeeds Major-General Reynolds as General Grant's chief of staff. General Reynolds proceeds to New Orleans.

Brigadier-General Armen, lately in command of Camp Dennison, Ohio, has been placed under arrest at that place, upon charges not yet made public.

The following officers of the Regular Army have been retired:—Major H. W. Wharton, 9th U. S. Infantry; Major Joseph H. Whittlesey, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain A. F. Bond, 2d U. S. Infantry.

The following have been dismissed:—Major Charles J. Whitney, 2d U. S. Cavalry; Captain John W. Todd, Ordnance Department; Captain Geo. W. Hill, 13th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Chas. Whiteacre, 18th Infantry.

The time for enlisting recruits in the Regular Army, under the provisions of General Orders of June 25, 1863, and No. 338 of October 16, 1863, current series from the War office, is extended to June 25, 1864, during which the extra bounty of $300 will be paid.

A military commission for the trial of persons engaged in dealing with the enemy and other treasonable practices, composed of Generals Doubleday and Slough and Colonels Dimmick, Price and Chapman, has been organized in Washington, and will continue in session from day to day. General Doubleday is president.

The Dedication of the village for the contrabands, on Arlington Heights went off with much *éclat* on the 2d instant. Generals Heintzleman, Abercrombie and Slough, and a large number of citizens (ladies and gentlemen) were present. The exercises comprised singing by the colored children, and speeches by Hons. L. E. Chittenden, Briggs and Gooch, Dr. Nichols, superintendent of contrabands, and others. The village has accommodations for 56 families, allowing two rooms to each family. Besides these, there are workshops, a chapel, and home for the indigent. The whole has been conducted under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, upon whom the plan reflects great credit. The negroes are contented, well-clothed and fed, and it is expected that they will more than support themselves by the cultivation of the Arlington estate and other abandoned farms in the Department.

Brigadier-General Sherman, who lost one of his legs in action, and has, in consequence, been detained from the field for several months, will soon be ready to return to active duty. Though the limb was amputated above the knee, Mr. Selpho, of Messrs. Selpho & Son, of this city, has succeeded in adapting to it one of his riding legs, made after the same pattern with that worn by the late Marquis of Anglesey. So successful was the artificial substitute that General Sherman was able to use the limb on horseback even at his first attempt, which he made at a riding school in this city. He was able to mount and dismount without assistance, and sat his horse firmly, keeping full command of the animal and riding with rapidity and grace. To those who are aware of the difficulties to be overcome in adapting an artificial limb to a short stump, the success of Mr. Selpho will be a matter of surprise and gratification.

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	SURGEON IN CHARGE.
Armory Square	7th St. W., bet. C & D,	D. W. Bliss, U. S. V.
Carver	14th Street, W	O. A. Judson, U. S. V.
Campbell	7th Street, W	T. H. Baxter, U. S. V.
Columbian	14th Street, W	T. R. Crosby, U. S. V.
Desmarres	Cor. 14th & Mass. Av.	J. S. Hildreth, U. S. V.
Douglas	Cor. 1st & N J Av.	Wm. Thomson, U. S. A.
Emory	East of Capitol, near Almshouse.	N. R. Moseley, U. S. V.
Finley	Kendall Green, 4th St. East	W. A. Bradley, U. S. A.
Harewood	Corcoran's Farm, 7th St. West	Surg. Antisell, U. S. V.
Judiciary Square	E St., North, bet. 4th and 5th Sts., W.	A. Hartshuff, U. S. A.
Kalorama (Small Pox)	Rock Creek, 21st St.	R. J. Thomas, U. S. A.
Lincoln	1 mile E. of Capitol	R. Bartholow, U. S. A.
Mt. Pleasant	14th St., half mile out,	C. A. McCall, U. S. A.
Stanton	I St. & N. J. Av.	J. A. Lidell, U. S. V.
Stone	14th St., beyond Carver Hospital.	P. Glennan, U. S. A.
St. Aloysius	North Capitol & K Sts.	Alex. Ingram, U. S. A.
St. Elizabeth (Insane Asylum)	Beyond Navy Yd., W.	C. H. Nichols, U. S. A.
IN THE VICINITY.		
Convalescent Camp	Near Fort Barnard	S. B. Hunt, U. S. V.
Fairfax Seminary	2 miles back of Alex.	D. P. Smith, U. S. V.
Seminary	Georgetown, D.C. cor. Gay & Green Sts.	H. W. Ducachet, U. S. A.
1st Division General	Alexandria, Va., cor. Fairfax & Cameron.	Chas. Page, U. S. A.
2d Division General	Alexandria, Va., cor. Prince & Columbus.	T. R. Spencer, U. S. V.
3d Division General	Alexandria, Va. Washington St.	Edwin Bentley, U. S. V.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A fire at Aldershott consumed a stable in which were kept the valuable horses belonging to the Military Train. Out of 88 horses, but 12 were saved.

There is great dissatisfaction among the medical officers of the English army, and navy as well. It is said that "if matters do not mend the Minister of War "will have to employ whom he can get, for properly-"qualified men will not enter the service." The discontent is about questions of precedence, quarters, &c.

Rear-Admiral Warren's time, as commander-in-chief on the south-east coast of America will expire on the 1st of April, and it is stated that he will probably be succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., and that the *Bombay*, now fitting for commission at Sheerness, is to be the future flag-ship.

A submarine telegraph cable has been ordered for use in connection with the experiments which are to take place at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong guns. In the experiments, the conductors of the cable will be connected with the floating target, the other end will be in connection with the instrument of Narvess for ascertaining the velocity of projectiles.

A Military Female School for the education, at a reduced cost of the daughters of military officers, is about being instituted in England. The object of this institution is to bestow upon the orphan or other daughters of necessitous officers of the army, at the lowest possible cost, a good, virtuous and religious education, in conformity with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England. It is contemplated having two or more classes of pupils, viz., one to pay a trifling sum, (say £12 per annum); another without any payment, if the funds will admit of it; and a thirdof the daughters of officers of competent means, whose payment, for a superior education, shall be slightly remunerative, so as to aid the primary object of the institution.

A discussion is going on in some of the English papers in regard to the propriety of assimilating the titles of naval officers more or less to those in use in the army, so that they should be better understood by the latter and by civilians. A memorial, signed by 500 lieutenants was some time ago addressed to the Admiralty, praying "that a title more distinctive of "their position in the service be assigned them, more "nearly assimilating their corresponding rank in the "army, and that the present title lieutenant be substi-"tuted for that of mate." The rank of captain in the navy with that of captain in the army is generally confounded on shore, and the newspapers, in publishing lists of guests at royal *lévees*, class together military and naval lieutenants. The case of the first state dinner of the Prince of Wales is referred to; where "the "naval captains took equal rank and precedence with "the colonels at the royal banquet; they had to *chew* "*the cud of disappointment* on the master of cere-"monies *squadding* them with the military captains "in every newspaper, an authority made use of by the "public at large, and by the military captains and sub-"alterns, to prove that all captains and lieutenants of "Her Majesty's sea and land forces are equal in rank "by their titles." There is, however, a general aversion to change, and the confusion is likely to continue.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The President's Message has been so extensively published that it is scarcely necessary for us to print it in the Journal. The following proclamation is appended:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and

Whereas, A Rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States, and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare, and

Whereas, The congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, and

Whereas, With reference to the said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves, and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States;

Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion.

All who resigned commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States, and afterward aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States, at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord, 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of Secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision which declares that

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and houseless class, will not objected to by the National Executive.

And it is engaged as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution and the general code of laws as before the Rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions herein before stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this Proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats Constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive.

And still further, that this Proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State Governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them.

And, while the mode suggested is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending November 28, 1863.

Wm. S. Emery, landsman, pneumonia, Aug. 28, U. S. steamer *Somerset.*

Jno. Davis, gunner, consumption, Nov. 17, Naval Hospital, New York.

Chas. S. Mason, 3d Asst. engineer, yellow fever, Nov. 13, U. S. steamer *Estrella.*

Frank Myers, landsman, yellow fever, Nov. 10, U. S. steamer *Antona.*

Eudolph Dennis, nurse, yellow fever, Nov. 6, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Jno. McMasters, coal heaver, yellow fever, Oct. 23, U. S. steamer *Sciota.*

Jas. H. McKee, surgeon's steward, yellow fever, Sept. 14, U. S. steamer *H. Beales.*

Jas. P. Connel, Marine, typhoid fever, Oct. 11, U. S. steamer *Vermont.*

Jno. Barry, second cabin boy, typhoid fever, Nov. 14, U. S. steamer *Vermont.*

Wm. R. Green, first cabin boy, spotted fever, Nov. 19, Naval Hospital, New York.

Solomon Shanks, contraband, epilepsy, May 27, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk.*

Jno. Olschafski, landsman, cholera morbus, June 6, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk.*

Mose Brown, contraband, contusion, June 7, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk.*

Thos. Rony, seaman, cholera morbus, June 30, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk.*

Adam Smothers, contraband, pneumonia, Sept. 30, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk.*

Tom Dunlap, first cabin boy, drowned, Oct. 9, U. S. steamer *New Era.*

Lewis Ellis, seaman, remittent fever, Oct. 20, U. S. steamer *Eastport.*

Jno. G. Williams, landsman, diptheria, Nov. 7, U. S. steamer *Eastport.*

Chauncey Brafford, seaman, typhoid fever, Nov. 1, U. S. steamer *Reindeer.*

Ed. E. Brennard, vol. lieut., gunshot wound, Nov. 14, U. S. steamer *Mound City.*

OFFICIAL.

Department of State, Washington,
November 28, 1863.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas Savage, the Vice Consul-General of the United States at Havana, of the promulgation of a proclamation of which the following is a translation:—

PROCLAMATION.

Don Carlos de Vargas y Ceweto, a Major-General of the Royal Armies, Governor, Captain-General of the Spanish portion of the Island of St. Domingo, and General-in-Chief of the Army thereof, &c., &c.

Some doubts having occurred in regard to the fulfilment and meaning of the proclamation of my predecessor, under date of the fifth of October last past, and in order to avoid all irresolution and uncertainty, making use of the power vested in me as Captain-General and in Chief of this Army, I ordain and command:

Art. 1st. The blockade of the coasts of the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo embraces only the ports, roads, and bights not occupied by the troops of the army, and therefore are free, those of St. Domingo, Samana, and Porto Plata, as well as the others that the army and the legitimate Spanish authorities will go on occupying. In consequence hereof Spanish Consuls may issue the proper documents to vessels that may be bound to such ports with lawful cargoes.

Art. 2d. This proclamation will be published and circulated in due form for its punctual and exact fulfilment.

Carlos de Vargas.

Santo Domingo, November 7, 1863.

Major S. C. Armstrong, 125th N. Y. Vols., 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, has lately been promoted to the Lieutenant-Coloneley of the 9th U. S. Colored troops, and is now stationed at Benedict, Maryland.

The President has accepted the resignations of the following officers: Major-General John M. Palmer, U. S. Vols.; Major William P. McDowell, A. A. G., U. S. Vols.; Capt. H. S. Welton, 19th U. S. Infantry; First Lieut. Geo. B. Butler, 3d U. S. Infantry.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The following is a correct list of the United States General Hospitals; their location and capacity. The list is obtained from the official records on file in the Medical Department:—

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

	No. Hospitals.	No. Beds.
Washington, D. C.	17	9,810
Alexandria, Va.	3	1,163
Virginia	2	1,263
Georgetown, D. C.	1	124
Total	23	12,360

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia	2	2,183
Portsmouth, Va.	1	400
Total	3	2,583

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, Del.	1	340
Baltimore, Md.	6	3,112
Annapolis, Md.	2	1,090
Annapolis Junction, Md.	1	290
Total	10	5,832

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

Point Lookout, Md.	1	1,400
Total	1	1,400

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Frederick, Md.	1	810
Cumberland, Md.	1	606
Grafton, Va.	1	200
Parkersburgh, Va.	1	163
Point Pleasant, Va.	1	175
Total	5	1,950

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Philadelphia, Pa.	1	8,508
Germantown, Pa.	2	700
Nicetown, Pa.		900
Chester, Pa.		985
Harrisburgh, Pa.		300
Chambersburgh, Pa.		78
York, Pa.		1,100
Gettysburgh, Pa.		328
Total	22	13,134

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

New York City	2	800
David's Island, New York Harbor	1	1,000
Fort Schuyler, " "	1	1,840
Fort Wood, " "	1	600
Fort Columbus, " "	1	100
Newark, N. J.	1	990
Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	1	1,275
New Haven, Conn.	1	632
Brattleboro', Vt.	1	375
Burlington, Vt.	1	150
Boston, Mass.	1	60
Total	12	8,422

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Cincinnati, O.	3	398
Covington, Ky.	2	558
Camp Dennison, O.	1	2,112
Cleveland, O.	1	380
Gallipolis, O.	1	500
Camp Chase, O.	1	203
Columbus, O.	1	105
Chicago, Ill.	1	305
Quincey, Ill.	1	790
Ashland, Ky.	1	275
Lexington, Ky.	1	170
Hickman Bridge	1	550
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	200
Madison, Ind.	1	1,066
Evansville, Ind.	1	630
New Albany, Ind.	2	108
Jeffersonville, Ky.	1	87
Louisville, Ky.	4	2,301
Total	25	10,769

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo.	4	1,512
Berton Barracks, Mo.	1	1,014
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	1	2,000
Jefferson City, Mo.	1	134
Springfield, Mo.	1	200
Rolla, Mo.	1	170
Kansas City, Mo.	1	110
Leavenworth City, Kansas	1	220
Fort Scott, Kansas	1	121
Total	12	5,481

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Hilton Head, S. C.	1	500
Beaufort, S. C.	13	785
Total	14	1,280

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Newbern, N. C.	1	490
Beaufort, N. C.	1	344
Morehead, N. C.	1	260
Total	3	1,094

DEPARTMENNT OF THE GULF

New Orleans, La.	6	3,151
Baton Rouge, La.	2	1,600
Total	8	4,751

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Nashville, Tennessee	19	5,076

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tennessee	11	3,900
Mound City, Illinois	1	635
Paducah, Kentucky	1	500
Cairo, Illinois	1	93
Helena, Arkansas	1	80
Vicksburgh, Mississippi	6	944
Total	21	6,153

Captain G. Von Eickstedt, A. D. C. to Major-General Dix, has been appointed senior Ordnance Officer of the Department of the East, relieving Captain Charles O. Wood, 9th U. S. Infantry, ordered to join his company.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

WHEATON—BRADFORD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at St. Michael's church, Bristol, R. I., by the Right Rev. Bishop Thomas Clarke, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Stowe, WM. L. WHEATON, U. S. V., to MARY E., daughter of P. J. Bradford, Esq.

FESSENDEN—EVERETT.—At Dedham, 1st instant, by Rev. Mr. Edwards, Captain C. R. FESSENDEN, Jr., 9th Regiment W. S. C. T., to Miss HATTIE L. EVERETT, all of Dedham.

CLARK—HUBBARD.—On Thursday, December 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Moses Ballou, DANIEL D. CLARK, of the U. S. Navy, to HELEN L., eldest daughter of S. F. Hubbard, Esq., all of New York. No cards.

HOOK—WARREN.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Charles W. Morrill, Captain CORNELIUS HOOK, U. S. Army, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of the late Sylvanus Warren, Esq.

GETCHELL—TWIGGS.—At Philadelphia, December 1, by the Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's church, FRANK H. GETCHELL, M. D., of Maine, to FREDERICA, daughter of the late Major L. Twiggs, of the U. S. Marine Corps.

COPPUCK—TURNER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Morrisville, Pa., December 3, by the Rev. E. W. Appleton, of Trenton, N. J., Captain JAMES B. COPPUCK, Provost Marshal 2d District, N. J., U. S. A., at Trenton, to Miss EMILY J. TURNER, formerly of Philadelphia.

WIXON—FULLER.—At Plymouth, Mass., 30th ult., OSCAR F. WIXON, U. S. N., to Miss SARAH E. FULLER, both of Kingston.

ALEXANDER—BARRET.—In St. Louis, on the evening of the 4th instant, by Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Surgeon U. S. A., to Miss JULIA, daughter of the late Richard F. Barret, M. D.

BRAYTON—FAIRBANKS.—In Melrose, Mass., Dec. 7, by Rev. George W. Quinby, Captain JAMES S. BRAYTON, of General Wild's Staff, to Miss MARY E. FAIRBANKS, daughter of David Fairbanks, Esq., of Melrose. No cards.

GAEBEL—NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, Major FRED. A. H. GAEBEL, U. S. A., to Miss ANNIE, daughter of William Nichols, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ROTCH.—In Morris, Otsego County, New York, on Saturday, Nov. 28, after an illness of three days, Hon. FRANCIS M. ROTCH, in the 42d year of his age, late of the Senate of New York, and Colonel on Gov. Morgan's Staff.

TOWNSLEY.—In St. Louis, Nov. 10, of chronic diarrhœa, Major HENRY TOWNSLEY, 1st Missouri Cavalry, formerly of this city, aged 38 years.

PIERCE.—At Andover, Mass., 2d instant, at the residence of Hon. John Aiken, Mrs JANE M., wife of Franklin Pierce, late President of the United States, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Appleton, the Second President of Bowdoin College, aged 57.

LULL.—At Newport, R. I., Nov. 23, MARGARET SMITH, infant daughter of Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. and Elizabeth F. Lull.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(LATE BROWN'S,)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STREETS.,

WASHINGTON CITY.

A. R. POTTS, PROPRIETOR.

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BOWDOIN SQUARE,

and

TREMONT HOUSE,

cor. of Tremont and Beacon streets, BOSTON.

The most centrally located First Class Hotels in this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thorough manner, and for luxurious comfort and sumptuous living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Paran Stevens having retired from active business, they are now under the superintendence of

BINGHAM, WRISLEY & CO.

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Situated on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

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This Hotel is a favorite resort of the officers of the Army and Navy, and for SOLID COMFORT and SUMPTUOUS LIVING is unsurpassed by any in the Northwest.

GAGE & DRAKE, Proprietors.

BURNET HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

S. P. SAUNDERS & CO.,

Proprietors.

The Burnet House has been thoroughly repaired, papered and painted this season, and the proprietors propose, by attention to business, to merit and obtain the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a liberal traveling public.

GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SILAS F. MILLER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of Army and Navy Officers, and the travelling public generally, to this well-known house, still under the superintendence of the popular Capt. Miller, who gives his personal attention to the business, and spares no efforts on his part, or his attendants, to add to the comfort of his guests.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

COL. WM. W. TOMPKINS

Continues Military Instruction at his Institute,

48 and 50 East Thirty-second street,

(Near Fourth Avenue, West,) NEW YORK.

Open daily, 3½ to 10½ P. M.

Evening classes arranged for the accommodation of pupils. Citizens and Officers of Militia Corps prepared for Instructors and commands in each arm of the service.

TERMS.—For a Course of Infantry instruction, 80 lessons, $15; for a Course of Cavalry or Artillery instruction, 35 lessons, $20. Payable at commencement.

* Including a thorough course of the broadsword.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.

C. ROBY & COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

Line, Non-Commissioned, Field, Navy, Medical, Paymasters', Chaplains', and General Officers' United States Regulation Swords, Belts, and Sashes.

Also, U. S. Regulation Cavalry and Artillery Sabres, &c., &c.

BLODGET, BROWN & CO., Agents,

83 Beekman street, NEW YORK.

All the above arms are made from Patterns in the United States Ordnance Department, and guaranteed to stand United States Government Test.

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CLOTHING,

OFFICERS' SHIRTS AND UNDER WEAR

in great variety.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand st.,

AND

Broadway, cor. Warren st.,

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C. TAYLOR.

SHIRTS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDER-SHIRTS

AND DRAWERS.

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First corner below New York Hotel.

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TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES.

The subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior glasses, introduced by them, and adopted as standard instruments in the Signal Department of the U. S. Army.

They likewise manufacture optical and mathematical instruments of every description.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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Army and Navy Officers' Patent Seamless Overcoats and Capes.

SCRANTON & CO.,

No. 130 Atlantic street (cor. Henry).

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also Officers' Mess Stores put up for the Navy, in the best style and at the lowest prices.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn for Guinness' Celebrated DUBLIN PORTER. Also, William Younger & Co.'s SCOTCH ALES.

CHEAP READING FOR THE

ARMY AND NAVY.

LORING'S LIBRARY BOOKS.

Surplus copies of the most popular Novels and the like, published within six months, and sold from 16 to 75 cents each.

They are just the thing to read in camp or out at sea. Remit a small sum and try the experiment.

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PRESENTATION SWORDS,

MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS.

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FACTORY, TRENTON, N. J.

Manufacturers of Rich Presentation and Masonic Regulation Swords, Fine Spurs, Belts, Jewels, Flags, Banners, &c., &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make every part within our own establishment, and are constantly getting up new and superior designs. Over 30,000 swords made for the U. S. Government since the war.

H. R. CABEREY,

60 State street, Chicago, Ill.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

SWORDS, BELTS and SASHES in great variety, GOLD and SILVER EMBROIDERY, of every description and quality; MILITARY GOODS, of the finest quality; PRESENTATION SWORDS, of original design, made to order at the shortest notice; WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted.

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FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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$300,000 WORTH OF WATCHES

AND JEWELRY.

This magnificent stock, comprising a large and varied selection, of elegant and *recherche* pattern, of Foreign and American Jewelry, such as is usually sold at from $8 to $40. We give purchasers their choice for $1.00, together with a gift worth from 50 cents to $100. Ladies' Enameled Set, Ladies' Jet Set, Ladies' Coral Set, Ladies' Carbuncle Set, a set of Ladies' Jewelry of any kind. Ladies' Bracelet, set of Bosom Studs, Ladies, and Gentlemen's Chains, Gold Pen and Silver Holder, set of Sleeve Buttons, Ear-rings, Tooth-picks, Watch-keys, Charms, Amulets, Emblems, Crosses, Masonic and Oddfellows' Pins, Pocket Compasses, SOLDIERS' COMPANY PINS and BADGES, NATIONAL BATTLE PINS, and a thousand other things, too numerous to mention, such as are kept in a first-class Jewelry store. You can have your choice of any article for $1; and any of the above articles will be sent by mail, on the receipt of $1, with 12 cents for postage.

Any party buying five dollars' worth of our goods, will be entitled to a certificate of favor. Some of them have sold as high as $100. Any person sending the names of five or more enterprising young men, who would be likely to become our agents or patrons, will receive by return mail a Gold Medal of General McClellan, or a Gold Pencil—agents can have their choice.

N. B.—Send for one of our Wholesale Catalogues of our Watches and Jewelry.

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609 Broadway, NEW YORK.

STANDARD AMERICAN

BILLIARD TABLES.

Approved and adopted by the Billiard Congress of 1863. The best and only reliable Billiard Tables manufactured, Balls, Cues, and every article relating to Billiards for sale by

PHELAN & COLLENDER,

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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Men's Furnishing Goods, and Piece Goods.

Garments made to order at short notice. Particular attention paid to making Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms, from the best Indigo Blue Cloths and Kerseys. One Price.

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50,000 AGENTS WANTED!!

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

75,000 WATCHES, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, Vest, Guard and Neck chains, Chatelaine Chains and Pins, Engraved Bracelets, Engraved Spring Lockets, Seal Stone Rings, California Rings, Chased Rings, Masonic Rings and Pins, Gent's California Diamond Pins, California Diamond Ear Drops, Beautiful sets of Jewelry, New Styles Studs and Buttons, etc., worth $400,000—to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send $1, take the article or not.

Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2, thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for $1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or either Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved upon it.

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MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,

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For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

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Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulettes, Straps, Cap Ornaments, Caps, Laces, Presentation Swords, Camp Chests, and all other articles usually kept in a military store.

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(Late of U. S. Navy,)

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

187 YORK STREET BROOKLYN,

and 54 WATER STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Prize Money, Bounties and Pensions Secured and Paid—Pay, Accounts and Allotments Cashed.

☞ All Government Claims promptly adjusted. Communications by mail will receive immediate attention.

U. S. N.—ENSIGNS and Master's Mates thoroughly qualified to pass their examination, and

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fitted for any grade in Service at the

BOSTON NAUTICAL COLLEGE,

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Open day and evening. Send for a circular.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. By E. D. HUDSON, M. D., New York, Astor Place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs, or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and wardroom. The JOURNAL is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the JOURNAL early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14th, 1863.

W. C. CHURCH, Esq., 192 Broadway—

DEAR SIR:—I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding

From Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Department of Susquehannah*

"It would seem that the country requires such a paper and I trust it will meet with such success as to secure the very best talent, military and naval, in the Republic. A work of the kind—one that shall be a standard—has been needed. My best wishes are with all connected with the enterprise."

From Major-General W. H. FRENCH, *Commanding 3d Army Corps.*

"To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General G. H. THOMAS, *Commanding 14th Army Corps.*

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to officers in my portion of the Army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands."

From Major-General JAMES S. NEGLEY, *Second Division 14th Army Corps.*

"You possess my personal and official interest in your enterprise. Whatever contributes to the efficiency or success of the Army has my friendly consideration."

From Prof. H. COPPEE, *University of Pennsylvania.*

"A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure, but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new, and yet practical—its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper, and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service."

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press, we have room only for the following:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished naval and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers, and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest. Its articles are from the pens of students of military science, Army and Navy officers, and professors in our Military and Naval academies. Its proprietor is Capt. W. C. CHURCH, lately of Major General CASEY'S staff, and its publisher is D. VAN NOSTRAND, 192 Broadway.—*New York Times.*

From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

(NOR'WESTER).

The new ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited, and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Its subscription list has already attained to a very respectable number of thousands, and the paper has every prospect of reaching a degree of prosperity equal to its great deserts. Among its contributors are many of our Military and Naval heroes of highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt. Civilians who wish to be even with the events now on the double quick throughout the land—as well as persons of military tastes—must soon discover that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is among the indispensables of the day.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. It is published in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper. This will furnish a yearly volume of over 800 pages, filled with information of indispensable importance to every soldier or sailor ambitious of improvement in his profession, as well as to every man desirous of taking an intelligent view of the military operations now absorbing universal attention. Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1863.

THE DEPARTMENT will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, New York; and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers, and deck plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers, and deck plating, and may be for one or more vessels; but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel, that is, the deck plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought-iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the size given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT-IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one-half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought-iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz:

1	plate	18	feet long by				39	inches wide
23	"	15	"				39	"
1	"	16	feet	0	inches long by		33	inches wide
24	"	15	"		"	"	33	"
2	"	16	"	2	"	"	26	"
1	"	16	"	2	"	"	39	"
54	"	7	"	7	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	6¼	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	6	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	5¾	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	5½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	5¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	5	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	4½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	4	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	3	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	2	"	"	45	"
2	"	7	"	1¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1½	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1¼	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	1	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	0¾	"	"	45	"
1	"	7	"	0¼	"	"	45	"
10	"	7	"			"	45	"
2	"	10	"			"	20	"
1	"	10	"	2	"	"	32	"

The whole of the side armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New York, Navy Yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy Yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

Note.—The side armor for each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named—that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

CLASS I. White Oak for Gun Carriages.
CLASS II. White Pine and White Wood.
CLASS III. White Ash and Hickory.
CLASS IV. Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the Navy Yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine; but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each Navy Yard.

Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several Navy Yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.

H. A. WISE.
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Steamships *BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR* and *JAS. S. GREEN.*

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 80; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

NEW YORK COUNTY

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED!!!

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY—cash down.........		$300 00
STATE BOUNTY..................	$75 00	
UNITED STATES BOUNTY—to new Recruits....................	302 00	
Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers.........	100 00—	477 00
Total..................................		$777 00

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
} County Com.

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
New York, Nov. 16, 1863.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, November 27, 1863.

FURLOUGHS TO VETERANS RE-ENLISTING IN THE FIELD.

General Orders No. 34.

By General Order No. 191, of the War Department of the United States, current series, issued June 25, 1863, as amended by General Order No. 305, of the same series, issued September 11, 1863, Volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may, after September 23, 1863, re-enlist for three years or the War, in the companies or regiments to which they already belong, and who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than one year to serve, will be designated "Veteran Volunteers," and will be entitled to the bounty and premium of $402, mentioned in the said General Order No. 191, to be paid in the manner therein provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment. The manner of payment has been fully set forth in the Proclamation of the Governor to the people of Massachusetts, dated November 18, 1863; and Massachusetts soldiers, thus re-enlisting, will also be entitled to the State bounty and benefits, mentioned in the same Proclamation.

By General Order No. 376, of the War Department, current series, issued November 21, 1863, it is ordered that volunteers now in service, so re-enlisting, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers to report in their respective States, through the Governors, to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, for furlough and re-organization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually. Mustering Officers are ordered to make the following stipulation on the muster-in-rolls of veteran volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as above: "To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States, before expiration of original term."

Commanding Generals of Departments and Armies are authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs, within the limit of time fixed in compliance with the said last mentioned Order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

In going to and from their respective States and homes, the Veteran Volunteers so furloughed will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States.

When the three-fourths of a regiment or company re-enlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least thirty days as aforesaid, to go home with their officers to their respective States and districts to re-organize companies and regiments until the expiration of their terms of service.

The above-mentioned provisions of the said General Orders of the War Department are hereby promulgated, for the information of Massachusetts soldiers now in service, and in reply to many inquiries received at these Headquarters.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, November 21, 1863.

BOUNTIES TO MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

General Order No. 33.

I. The Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, "To provide for the payment of Bounties to Volunteers, and for other purposes," approved November 18, 1863, is hereby promulgated to all the Massachusetts regiments, battalions, and detached companies in the field, and the commanding officers thereof are requested to publish the contents thereof to their respective commands.

II. Every citizen of Massachusetts serving in the volunteer force of any other State, and any person being a member of any regiment, company or battery of Massachusetts Volunteers, who, under the authority of the President of the United States, re-enlists and is duly mustered into the military service of the United States for three years, or during the war, as part of the quota of Massachusetts, under the proclamation of the President, dated October seventeenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (Oct. 17, 1863), will be entitled to all the benefits given by that Act. And any party who shall become entitled to State aid under the laws of the Commonwealth may receive the same, notwithstanding the bounty or increased monthly pay provided in that Act.

III. Their attention is also specifically called to the Proclamation of the Governor, dated November 18, 1863, copies of which will be transmitted to all Massachusetts regiments and batteries in service.

IV. All such soldiers, thus re-enlisting, will receive the bounties offered by the State of Massachusetts, in addition to those offered by the United States, and, in regard to the State bounty, they have the privilege of choosing to receive the $325 down, or $50 down and $20 additional monthly pay instead; and with the same privilege of making the State treasury their Savings Bank, and receiving interest; and of having their six months' pay continued after discharge, or, in the event of death, to their widows or heirs—which is set forth more in detail in the Governor's Proclamation above mentioned.

V. The Colonels and Commanders respectively of Massachusetts organizations in the field, will return to the office of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts accurate rolls of re-enlistment, on the blanks prescribed and furnished by the Adjutant-General, carefully filling out the same in every particular, as prescribed, and writing out every Christian name in full, without abbreviation. The name of each soldier on the roll should be his own signature, and the roll when forwarded must be signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment or battery.

VI. Both the bounties for re-enlistment, and the additional monthly pay for those who prefer to receive the smaller bounty in advance and additional pay per month, will be payable at the treasury of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The soldiers may draw their orders for the same, in the form prescribed and furnished by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, and sent herewith; and, in order to prevent mistake or fraud, either against the State or the soldier, the signatures of the soldiers to such orders must be witnessed by the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, or the Captain or commander of the battery, or detached battalion or company in which they serve.

VII. This form of order is prescribed to be used by the soldier, at the time of his re-enlistment, to draw from the treasury the whole or any part of his bounty. It is also to be used whenever the soldier wishes to draw an order for his bounty or the balance thereof, or to draw for his monthly State pay, so long as he remains in the regiment, unless otherwise ordered.

But if the soldier wishes to draw, as aforesaid, when absent from his regiment on detached service, or in hospital, or on furlough, any order plainly written and clearly expressed, declaring his wishes, will be respected if the soldier's signature is duly authenticated by the officer commanding the post, or superintending the hospital, or by some other known person believed to be trustworthy.

When the soldier has left the service, he, or his wife or heirs, can draw his balance in the same manner as if he had been a depositor and the treasury was a bank.

VIII. Orders sent by mail can be deposited in any sound local bank, for collection at the State treasury.

IX. Those soldiers who desire it, can have their bounty or additional pay, or any part thereof, allotted and distributed to their families by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, through the Treasurers of their respective towns and cities, if they desire it, in the same manner as their present pay under the existing system of allotments.

X. This Order is susceptible of being amended hereafter, in any way that will render more certain or more convenient the payment of bounties or additional monthly pay to soldiers who re-enlist; it being the object of the Governor to assist and encourage soldiers to re-enlist, by all such methods as shall promote certainty and expedition in carrying out the wishes of the soldiers in relation to the disposition and use of their bounty and pay, so far as the same can be done without improper risk of fraud upon the soldier or the State.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New York, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864; That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New York, daily, (Sundays excepted), from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.

J. LOEWENTHAL & CO.,
(Late LOEWENTHAL & WARREN),
207 Pennsylvania Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Authorized Agents for procuring Bounty Money Back Pay, Pension, and collecting all kinds of Clai against the Government.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

WANTED.—Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before a Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the Headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some Regular Medical College—non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

SAMUEL V. NILES,

(Late of the General Land Office,)

MILITARY, NAVAL AND GENERAL AGENCY.

(Established in 1857.)

OFFICE and RESIDENCE, 202 I st. bet. 20th & 21st sts., Washington, D. C.

Having had the exclusive charge of the "*Revolutionary, and War of* 1812, *Bounty Land Bureau,*" *General Land Office,* for several years, and being familiar with the business of the various branches of that Department and of the Bureau of the "*Commissioner of Pensions,*" offers his services to the public as an Attorney and Solicitor in the adjustment and collection of

DEMANDS AND CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,

in all departments, especially claims growing out of the present war.

Particular attention given to Pensions due to Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the widows, children, mothers and sisters of those who have been killed, or died from wounds and sickness contracted in the service.

Claims for indemnity for property destroyed, and claims of Contractors, Quartermasters, and for recruiting and subsistence, &c., and for horses (lost, died, or killed in the service), and for the Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money due Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of the United States, or their heirs at law.

Any business before the *General Land Office, Indian Office,* or other Departments, *Congress,* or the *Court of Claims,* requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, U. S. Senate, *late Com. G. L. O., Shelbyville, Ind.*; Hon. John Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Chicago, Ill.*; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Washington City*; Hon. George C. Whiting, *late Com. Pen., Washington City*; Riggs & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*

Correspondence solicited from Attorneys at Law, and respectable Agents from all sections of the Country, for the purpose of establishing branch agencies for the prosecution of Military and other claims.

Detailed information will at all times be furnished correspondents in relation to claims, together with the necessary forms, and such instructions as may be required to conform to any modifications of the laws, or the requirements of the Departments in relation thereto.

References required.

All letters, to secure prompt attention, should enclose postage stamps.

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Washington City, D. C.

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

BARREL, 24 IN. WEIGHT, ONLY 6½ POUNDS, 44-100ths CAL. 28 LONG BULLETS TO POUND.

Warranted superior to any gun in use for Accuracy, Range and Rapidity of discharge. These rifles are now in use in the 7th and 8th Regiments of Kentucky and the 6th Ohio Cavalry.

AUTOMATIC SPRING SADDLE AND BODY HOLSTERS AND COPPER CARTRIDGE BOXES.

Made under letters patent.

We furnish Presentation Swords at 10 per cent. Commission on maker's prices.

Pistols, Swords, Sashes and Ammunition, at wholesale.

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Hats,	Caps,
Gauntlets,	Flags,
Shoulder Straps,	Haversacks,
&c.,	&c.

Buckskin Gloves in great variety, and Regalia Goods.
The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices.

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Fine Gold Embroidery,
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Between Lake and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

Manufactures and has constantly on hand a large variety of Military Saddles, Bridles, Sword Belts, Pistol Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Medical Saddle Bags, &c.
N. B.—A large assortment of Solid Leather Trunks, Valises, &c., on hand.

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HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD,

DUKE OF BURGONDY.

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JOHN FOSTER KIRK.

Two vols. 8vo.

Muslin, uncut, on white paper..........$3 00 per vol.
Half Morocco, with Vellum Cloth Sides
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Mr. John Foster Kirk, whose intimate relations with the late Wm. H. Prescott are well known, has just completed Vols. I and II of his History of Charles the Bold, and the Publishers have the pleasure of announcing that this important contribution to our historical literature is now ready for publication.

The remarkable epoch treated by Mr Kirk is full of grand historical figures, and by his narrative an entirely new light is thrown on some of the most important events in Charles' career. His position as the "Napoleon of the Middle Ages," is fully indicated, and the influence is traced both of his ambition and of his fall upon the destinies of the principal European States.

[*Says the Atlantic Monthly.*]

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[*From Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie.*]

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The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

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Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.
Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

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S.W. Owen. Washington, D. C.

("ESTABLISHED IN 1841.")

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Between Ninth and Tenth sts.,
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Have always on hand a large stock of MILITARY AND NAVAL CLOTHING, Also, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Shoulder Straps, Laces, &c., &c.
P. S.—As we keep one of the largest Stock of Ready-Made Clothing in the city, we would respectfully solicit a call from Army and Navy Officers.
Sutlers treated liberally.

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Swords,	Epaulettes,		Cords,
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MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.

Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

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193 Washington street, Boston,

Invite the attention of the Military Public to their complete assortment of all articles, including an entire outfit for ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS.
The only store in this city *exclusively* for the sale of Military Goods, Camp Setts, Army Valises, Camp Cots and Stools. Presentation Swords of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Also Wholesale Agents for the Ridgewood Smoking Case and Tobacco.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave, via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers street, as follows, viz:

7·00 A. M., Express, for Buffalo and principal intermediate Stations.
8·30 A. M., Milk, *daily* for Otisville, and intermediate Stations.
10·00 A. M., Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate Stations.
4·15 P. M., Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5·00 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk
7·00 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. CHA'S MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

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We will *deliver free* of freight charge, at any Express Office east of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums of the *value of $5 or more*, that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States as presents to friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles *at all prices*, to $25 and higher. E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers and Importers,
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The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE leading centre of immediate military interest and activity has been transferred from the grand theatres of war to the Virginia and East Tennessee Valley, where the fate of LONGSTREET'S column remains yet to be decided. That General has somewhat unexpectedly cried a halt and has faced about to deliver battle to his pursuers. The main body of the rebel army is at Rogersville—the terminus of a short branch of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, and about forty-five miles from Knoxville. At this point LONGSTREET has his headquarters, but the rebel cavalry remains at Morristown. Telegrams to the Richmond papers report that the forces of VANCE, VAUGHAN and RANSOM have joined LONGSTREET'S command, and the utmost confidence is expressed in the ability of that General to hold his own. The rebels assume to find great comfort in the fact that LONGSTREET has placed Cumberland Gap in his front instead of in his rear. The sense in which the Gap is in his "front" is of course relative to his having faced about to oppose his pursuers; but it is undoubtedly true that the position he has now reached gives the security, which he had not some time ago, of not having his retreat cut off by a column moving through the Gap.

From Rutledge we have the intelligence that on the 14th inst., the forces of LONGSTREET turned upon and attacked our pursuing column of cavalry, under General SHACKELFORD. Line of battle was formed at Bean Station on the Cumberland Gap and Morristown road, and a fight ensued which continued until nightfall, when the rebels had succeeded in driving the Union force about half-a-mile. Colonels WOOLFORD, GRAHAM, FOSTER and others were engaged. The whole movement was made with a well-contrived plan to cut off and capture General SHACKELFORD and his command, and a heavy force of rebel cavalry moved down the left bank of the Holston River with the intention of crossing at Kelly's ford and getting in his rear. This portion of the programme was, however, checked by General FERRERO, who sent the brigade of General HUMPHREYS to hold the ford. A considerable fight was anticipated on the following day. In addition to the reports of this encounter, the public prints give rumors of encounters of other portions of the Union troops with the forces of LONGSTREET, and announce variously, disasters and successes to our arms; but they are entitled to little or no credence. General FOSTER has assumed command of the troops lately under General BURNSIDE, and the latter has left Knoxville for Cincinnati.

The stand made by LONGSTREET at Rogersville, will necessitate a modification of the plans of General GRANT for the pursuit of the rebel force. So long as the rebels continued their retreat, it was only possible to follow up with cavalry; but if LONGSTREET persists in making a stand, dispositions will have to be taken for his dislodgment, as it is in the last degree important that the rebels should not be allowed any foothold in East Tennessee.

THE Army of the Potomac is understood to have definitely settled down in Winter quarters, and any changes of location that are being or that may be made, will be purely with reference to convenience of cantonment. The rumors of contemplated changes of commander have exploded into thin air. General MEADE has issued an order with reference to furloughs, instituting the system under the same restrictions and limitations as were adopted by General HOOKER last year. The death, on Wednesday, of Brigadier-General JOHN BUFORD, commanding Cavalry division and Chief of Cavalry under General MCCLELLAN, causes the profoundest grief in the Army, as it will among all who knew the high soldierly qualities of that gallant officer. He was made Major-General just previous to his death.

FROM the Peninsula we have the tidings of a successful expedition to Charles City Court House on the 16th ult. General WISTAR, with the approbation of General BUTLER, sent out a Cavalry force under Colonel WEST; who, after a sharp encounter with the rebels, carried their camp at Charles City Court House, captured the whole command, consisting of eight officers and eighty-two men, and destroyed their stores, ammunition, etc. Our loss was two killed and five wounded. The long and difficult march was performed amid a terrible storm, which, as General BUTLER remarks, "adds to the brilliancy of the "achievement."

FROM our forces before Charleston the only tidings of note is the deplorable disaster to the *Weehawken*, which on Sunday, 6th inst., went to the bottom with all on board. A heavy north-west wind prevailed at the time, and the Monitor *Weehawken*, lying at the entrance of Charleston harbor, went down at her anchorage, carrying with her to a horrible death beneath the waves four of her engineers and twenty-six of her crew. At ten o'clock of the day named she showed a signal of distress, which was seen and answered by the flagship, and boats were promptly dispatched to her assistance. Commander DUNCAN of the *Weehawken*, who happened to be on the flagship at the time, proceeded immediately with the hope of running the vessel on the beach. He had scarcely left the *Ironsides*, however, when the *Weehawken* was reported sinking. A moment after, she settled swiftly down by the head, careened slightly over to starboard, and disappeared beneath the waves. At the moment of going down some twenty or more of the crew sprang to the boats and succeeded in getting away, and as many more were rescued from the waves by the launches and tug-boats; but, from the appalling suddenness of the disaster, all who were below were carried down with the ship. The *Weehawken* went down in five fathoms of water, and Admiral DAHLGREN has already made arrangements with Mr. WHITNEY, who has been engaged in raising the *Keokuk*, to do the same for the *Weehawken*. Until she is brought up, it will be impossible to determine with certainty the cause of her sinking.

General GILLMORE still keeps up his fire from Morris Island. Richmond dispatches report a heavy bombardment of Sumter on the 11th, without much additional damage being done. At nine o'clock of the same day, however, Fort Sumter took fire from some unknown cause, and the fire being communicated to the outer timber-work of the southwest angle, burned the wood-work, destroyed some ammunition, and resulted in the killing of ten and the wounding of thirty of the garrison. General GILLMORE has also been giving the Charlestonians a further taste of Greek fire. On the 11th they report thirteen shells thrown into the city, on the 14th, four more, and on the 15th an additional complement of fourteen. Various buildings were struck, and the city is reported all but abandoned by everybody but soldiers.

THE Union operations in Texas make very encouraging progress. Official dispatches from General WASHBURNE announce that all the rebel works at Port Caballo have been captured by our forces. The capture includes Fort Esperanza and ten heavy guns. Most of the garrison escaped, on account of a gale which prevented the gunboats from cutting off their communications. Port Caballo and the captured works are situated on the point of a peninsula which separates Matagorda Bay from the Gulf. The possession of this point clears the entrance of the bay, and gives the Union army command of several important points.

In addition to these facts, reports of an unofficial nature reach us from Fort Smith by way of St. Louis, to the effect that the Union forces have possession of the entire Texan coast, including Sabine Gulf, Galveston and Brownsville, and that a Union force was ascending Red River and marching on Alexandria, where the rebel General TAYLOR awaited their attack. These statements require confirmation. There seems, however, to be no doubt that a considerable, active, and very large passive Union element, shows itself in Texas; and it is stated that two regiments of loyal Texans are being formed.

FROM Western Tennessee we have the intelligence that the rebel cavalry Generals, LEE and FORREST, are concentrating in the vicinity of Holly Springs. General HURLBUT'S scouts report them from eight to ten thousand strong, and that seventeen regiments are at Rocky Ford, fourteen miles from Holly Springs, while ten thousand more are at Canton, northeast of Vicksburgh. It remains to be seen how many of these are thousands "in buckram;" but there is no doubt that the rebels have been massing a formidable force in the vicinity, with the view of seizing points on the railroad (between Memphis and Corinth), and on the river.

The *Chesapeake* was captured on the 17th inst., by the *Ella and Annie* in Sambro harbor. All the crew but three had escaped. The *Ella and Annie* it may be remembered, was, only a few weeks ago captured in the attempt to run the blockade and has begun her loyal career by a very worthy *début*.

The statement that the rebel authorities refuse to receive any further supplies of food or clothing for our prisoners is now officially confirmed by letters from General MEREDITH to General HITCHCOCK, Chief of the Bureau of Exchange. The reason is the alleged "persistent vilification and abuse" by the Northern press and public, in regard to the manner in which the rebels have carried out their part of the programme. Hereafter, the rebel authorities say, Union prisoners will get precisely the same fare as the Confederate soldiers in the field.

IT is a noticeable circumstance that of all the five ships sent in pursuit of the stolen steamer *Chesapeake*, the *Ella and Annie*, a vessel lately added to our Navy by capture, is the successful one.

NEWSDEALERS and others having copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 4., will oblige us by returning them to our office, or to our general agent, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Nassau street, New York. They will receive copies of the current number in exchange for them, or the cost, as they may prefer.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST TENNESSEE.

In a former article ("Georgia Campaign," page 88, Oct. 3) the universal principles of strategy were applied to the theatre of operations of the Armies of the West. To secure the left flank of the combined forces operating in that district, and to prevent any operations by the right flank between Chattanooga and the extreme salient of the Tennessee River at Warrenton, it was shown to be necessary to hold a salient point sufficiently east to control the Atlanta and Knoxville Railroad, and sufficiently south to cover the Tennessee River. The late brilliant operations of Major-General Grant and the combined armies under him have secured a point which nearly complies with these conditions, and with it the possession of the disputed district, the military value of which we then pointed out. No operations of General Bragg or his successor can neutralize the value of these achievements, unless the rebel army is strengthened so as to outnumber that of General Grant, and to be able to defeat it in a fair field without strategetic advantages of manœuvre. It has but one line of operations, and that so situated with reference to the position of General Grant's forces that it cannot be left for the purposes of manœuvre without exposure.

The necessity of operating in two columns was shown to arise from the exposure of the whole movement to be met, like that of General Buell in the summer of 1862, by a movement of the enemy through East Tennessee into Kentucky, and from the exposure of that flank to attack by the whole or a portion of the rebel armies of Virginia; according as the military energies of the Confederacy justified General Lee in temporarily abandoning Virginia for the recovery of Tennessee, or in manœuvring with diminished numbers against Meade, and detaching only a portion of his forces. When Longstreet retires upon Virginia, his movements illustrate the necessity of the position held by General Burnside on both these grounds. It illustrates it, however, by probably one of the most specious and at the same time most incorrect movements that has as yet taken place upon the theatre of war.

The battle of Chickamauga was at least a drawn battle; it was fought for the possession of Chattanooga, and the solid advantages of it were therefore gained by us. The arrival of the reinforcements under General Hooker and the success of his operations at Bridgeport—operations determined upon when Lookout Mountain was evacuated, and executed as soon as the pontoons necessary to insure their success were constructed—gave the superiority to our armies, and rendered it perfectly certain that, on the defensive or on battle-grounds not previously prepared by the enemy, our Army was the superior. The junction of General Sherman with his corps would have enabled our Army to resume the offensive with every prospect of success, even if Longstreet had remained with Bragg. Some very imperative necessity must therefore have prompted the movement to secure East Tennessee.

The possession of East Tennessee is of importance to the rebels on military grounds, because of the supplies which it furnishes, and the means it affords of operating against General Grant's communications; and on political grounds, because the Union feeling known to exist in it, once organized and developed under the protecting ægis of our arms, would not only secure its possession and gain a powerful political as well as military base for future operations, but would form, in its close proximity to the most Union portion of North Carolina, an element, the danger of which to the future of the Confederacy could hardly be exaggerated.

If these considerations justify operations for the recovery of East Tennessee, they condemn in the strongest manner the actual movement of Longstreet against Burnside. It was quite inadequate to the accomplishment of any decisive result upon a field, the importance of which is as great to us as to them.

Bragg might be certain that Longstreet's movement would be known as soon as commenced. To commence it was, therefore, to invite an attack by Grant's combined forces against only a portion of his,—to invite a defeat which he could only avoid by retreat. This inevitable result followed; and, from the disproportion between the contending forces, which enabled Sherman fully to occupy Bragg's attention, while his weakened centre was being forced, and his wholly unprotected left flank turned, the defeat was complete and most disastrous. The rebel authorities state—and many circumstances seem to confirm the statement—that, at the time of this action, Gen. Bragg had commenced a retreat, with the object, doubtless, of avoiding the defeat which he knew would inevitably result from an attack by Grant,—that he was withdrawing himself upon Rome or Atlanta,—trusting to the lengthening of Grant's communications by 50 or 100 miles, and to the position of Longstreet upon his flank, to place him out of the reach of Grant's blows.

This move, if successful, must have had a result similar to Bragg's defeat; cut off Longstreet, and made him dependent upon Lee and the Eastern armies—from which he had come to reinforce Bragg—for his supplies and line of retreat.

Looking, then, at Longstreet's operations in this light, we find him, while besieging Knoxville, 340 miles from Lynchburgh—his base of operations. The railroad having been destroyed by Burnside between Bristol and Knoxville, a distance of 100 miles would have to be repaired. Supplies could be provided on the Atlanta and Knoxville Railroad, as far as Loudon, and the Army would then be dependent upon what it could carry, until its communications with Bristol were reëstablished. There would be no difficulty in this, as the rebel armies, owing to their scanty commissariat, have always been more serviceable and less dependent for temporary operations upon their permanent dépôts than ours. Rosecrans started for his recent campaigns with 25 days' provisions, and was, including the battle of Chickamauga, 23 days without communicating with his base. But, unless preparations had previously been made for supplying, and, if necessary, supporting Longstreet from Virginia, and unless the force at General Longstreet's command were sufficient to cause General Grant to evacuate Chattanooga before the expiration of the time for which his army was rationed on leaving Loudon, the permanent occupancy of East Tennessee was impossible.

General Longstreet commenced operations by capturing Burnside's outposts on the 9th and 15th of November, at points, 60 and 15 miles respectively, Northeast from Knoxville, or in the direction of Virginia. This, together with the reports of the presence of Jones, Jackson, and Williams, shows that the operation was to be combined with movements from Virginia. His own movements from the South began with the crossing of the Tennessee at Lenoir on the 15th, and resulted, after five combats in four days, in the investment of Knoxville on the 23d, according to a telegram from Bragg; who, on the same day, at noon, was attacked by Grant in a series of operations which resulted in the capture of Lookout Mountain on the 24th, Missionary Ridge on the 25th, the destruction of the railroad between Bragg and Longstreet for 15 miles at Cleveland on the 26th, the battle of Ringgold on the 27th, and the complete possession of the country from Ringgold to Cleveland on the 30th. On the 29th—three days after his Southern communications were cut, and with the certainty of not being able to recover them—an assault was made by Longstreet, which was repulsed. On the 3d of December, General Foster, attempting to cross Clinch River, to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia, is repulsed; but succeeds in forcing a passage on the 4th, on which day Burnside is strongly reinforced. This day's delay, however, it is feared, will enable Longstreet to rejoin Lee.

In viewing these operations in their true light, it must be borne in mind that it was not at all necessary for Burnside to remain at Knoxville. His orders to remain were received from Grant, and could be justified only from a knowledge on the part of that General, that the demonstration of General Longstreet was not made with a force sufficient to capture Burnside before his own operations against Bragg had insulated Longstreet, and enabled him to reinforce Burnside. If the forces of Burnside had been such that he could not even temporarily cope with Longstreet, his policy would have been either to fall back upon Cumberland Gap, hang upon Longstreet's flank in his advance upon Grant's communications, and trust to the mountainous region in which he was operating, to prevent the full force of the enemy being brought against him; or, to retire upon McMinnville,—retarding Longstreet's advance by all possible means.

If Burnside had remained at Cumberland Gap, Grant, after forcing back Bragg, would have a small force to observe him and act upon Longstreet's communications at Knoxville. But, if Longstreet were in sufficient force to make Burnside's retreat upon McMinnville the proper course, Grant would then have had to concentrate all his forces at that spot,—fight Longstreet first and then Bragg, if he had advanced,—taking care, however, never to retire far enough to permit Longstreet to manœuvre between him and Bragg, and form a junction with that General.

If the views thus laid down be correct, it will be seen that the operations against Knoxville for the recovery of East Tennessee can only be successful when executed with a force able to compete, without the assistance of any forces advancing by way of Atlanta, with all the forces at Grant's command,—that is, with the combined forces of Foster, Burnside, Sherman, Granger, Thomas, and Hooker. It was claimed (in the article above quoted) for the position now held by our forces, that it would afford us the advantage of interior lines, so long held exclusively by the rebels; and the above analysis of recent operations shows, that this advantage would enable Grant to manœuvre with success against a force advancing from Atlanta, and one from Lynchburgh, through Knoxville, even though each of them was nearly equal to his own in strength.

One word of praise for the ability shown by General Grant in these combinations. It has been demonstrated that Burnside's movements depended upon the strength of the enemy's forces in East Tennessee. To have retired that officer's forces upon McMinnville, would in any case have been sound—according to the laws of military strategy, would have been safe, and would generally have been commended by military critics. But, unless absolutely necessary, it would, by exposing the loyal East Tennesseeans to the tender mercies of the Confederates, have worked incalculable political harm. Its appearance of weakness would have seriously injured the *morale* of our soldiers, and done much to neutralize the effect of the victories over Bragg. On the other hand, to have retained Burnside in Knoxville, if the opposing force had been too great for him to withstand even temporarily, would have been a military blunder of the gravest kind,—giving to the enemy many prisoners, much material, and the prestige of victory, while it would not have avoided the political results of a retreat. To know, in a case of this kind, exactly how much to risk—neither to over nor to undervalue your enemy—is one of the greatest qualities of a general. To be successful, one must be bold,—but not be over-bold. Would that our generals at all times could hit the happy mean, as Grant at Vicksburgh and Chattanooga.

SYSTEMS OF FORTIFICATION.

MONTALEMBERT'S AND CARNOT'S SYSTEMS.

In a former paper we gave the distinctive features, without details, of Vauban's system, also called "the French" or "bastioned system," referring at the close to that of Montalembert, which has been greatly followed by other Continental nations. The object of this writer is to attain the maximum of strength and fire, and rather to depend upon this, than upon flanking contrivances, in which, however, his plan is not entirely wanting.

Mark Rene, Marquis de Montalembert, born in 1714, and, therefore, living in what Mr. Everett has called the *seculum mirabile*, of war especially, was a French general; but earned his principal distinction in the Swedish army, where he was French commissioner during the "Seven Years' War." Seeing the strong towers constructed by the Swedish General Carlsberg, he conceived from them his idea of a strong system of defence, in which the chief element should be casemated towers. He believed that, however these might be exposed to the enemy, they would present such a withering fire as to keep the besiegers at a comparatively harmless distance. Montalembert's views were scouted by the French engineers of his time, adopted in *part* by Carnot; but very generally received and applied by the German engineers, and now constitute an important element in the Russian, Prussian and Austrian systems of defence. Zastrew, a distinguished German writer on permanent fortifications, declares that Montalembert worked an entire revolution in this art. Instead of constructing his fronts like Vauban on the "exterior sides" of polygons, the *trace* of Montalembert is upon *re-entering angles*, into which he converts the sides, *en tenaille*. These he flanks by casemated caponnieres; which, in turn, are flanked by casemated batteries three stories high, placed between the miner *convreface* and the cavalier of the curtain. Without stopping to give those details, which indeed, the reader can only properly understand by consulting a trace of this system, we may still present the main features of it. Having thus arranged his re-entering *sides* of the polygon, at the *salients* he places the great feature of his plan, *dodecagonal towers*, forty feet in diameter, the salients of the dodecagon being run back so as to form twelve salients, each of 60°, the faces of which protect each other by their direct fire. Those towers are three stories high, but above the front story they are circular, and contain casemated batteries of heavy guns. Above the top or barbette tier, is a small observatory, which is loopholed for musketry. Each tower is provided with two or three magazines. The design of Montalembert's towers is two-fold,—strength and distant sight, with a plunging fire; but the defects of the plan are made more manifest in the light of the modern improvements in artillery. The batteries that reduced Fort Pulaski and Fort Sumter and sent shells into Charleston, would knock his towers into *pi*, and make his caponniers soon not only incompetent to flank his re-enterings, but entirely indefensible themselves.

But, let it be observed, that as all these *traces* are for a horizontal site, it often happens that in fortifying irregular ground, and especially rocky positions, where the enemy must move with great labor and very slowly, portions of Montalembert's system are still useful; while in harbor defence, against an enemy that cannot have recourse to the sap, they are especially excellent.

Of Carnot's system a word must suffice. It unites *strength* with *sorties*; but the strength is especially obtained by placing in the bastions and demilunes of the front attacked, 12-inch mortars, which rain a *vertical fire* upon the parallels and saps, by which he calculates that 20,000 men can be put *hors de combat* in ten days; the probable periods between the establishment of the third parallel and the opening of the breach. In his treatise "De la défense des places,"

CARNOT says:—"The new mode of defence consists, then, "in this alternate game of *sorties* and *vertical fires*, in such "a manner that the enemy cannot elude the latter, without "exposing himself to the former, nor take measures against "the first without being overwhelmed with the last."

In our next we shall touch upon the modern German systems.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A correspondent states, page 227, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that acting Assistant-Surgeons of the Navy "are utterly and altogether ignored in the matter of advancement and promotion."

The existing law which regulates promotion in the medical staff of the Navy directs that "no person shall receive "the appointment of Surgeon in the Navy of the United "States until he shall have served as an Assistant-Surgeon "at least two years on board a public vessel of the United "States at sea, and unless, also, he shall have been examined and approved by a Board of Surgeons, constituted as "aforesaid." And further, that Assistant Surgeons after five years' service "shall be entitled to examination by a "Board of Naval Surgeons, constituted as aforesaid," &c.

Although Assistant-Surgeons may be examined and promoted after two years' service at sea, they are not entitled, except to meet a demand for Surgeons, to be examined until after the expiration of five years' service. Then, if found qualified for promotion, they are styled passed Assistant-Surgeons, receive an increase of pay and advancement in assimilated rank, but wait for promotion until there are vacancies in the grade of Surgeons.

No grade of Acting-Surgeon has been created, simply because no such grade of officers is required in the service up to the present time; the number of permanent Surgeons has been found to be large enough, with very hard work, to occupy all the positions usually filled by Surgeons. There are comparatively few large ships in commission: the small vessels, whose crews are from 80 to 120 men, are entitled to a single medical officer only.

There is no Acting-Assistant Surgeon who has been long enough in the service to entitle him, under the law, which is considered to be a wise one, to examination for promotion.

Until legal provision is made, the Department can only grant Acting-Assistant Surgeons an examination for advancement after they have served five years. Then, if found qualified, they would remain, like the permanent Assistant-Surgeons, passed Assistants until there is a vacancy in the grade of Acting-Surgeon.

Those who serve through the war are entitled to some extra remuneration, in compensation for the sacrifices they may have made, by leaving their private pursuits. R.

THE FORT SUMTER FLAG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your Correspondent "C." tells us, in your issue of November 28th, that "when ANDERSON's flag was lowered "at Fort Sumter, our Spartan seventy determined to cut it "into pieces and keep the shreds as mementoes of their "martyrdom"—and states that this was done, giving "one "of ANDERSON's principal officers" as his authority.

This is certainly an error, arising doubtless from a misunderstanding of the information given. Shreds were certainly cut from the flag—as the most precious memorials—but they were *only* shreds and did not materially affect its size or condition. After being lowered at Sumter the flag was hoisted on the *Baltic*, which steamer transferred ANDERSON and his command to the North, was displayed at the great demonstration in Union Square soon afterward, and is now safely deposited in New York.

And nearly every living member of the Sumter garrison is earnestly and trustfully working, in whatever sphere his influence can command, to hasten the day when that old flag may again shake its proud folds to the Southern breeze over the ruins of the Rebel Confederacy. S.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., December 3d, 1863.

Another correspondent writes:

SIR:—In your issue of November 28th, your correspondent "C." speaks of the "Fort Sumter flag," which is noticed in the issue of December 5th by "H." If enough has not already been said in regard to the flag, I would like to state that I have in my possession a piece of the flag—presented to me by the General himself—with the following endorsement: "In compliance with the request contained "in Mr. —— ——'s note, of — inst., General ANDERSON "takes pleasure in sending him a small piece of the 'Fort "Sumter flag.'

"NEWPORT, R. I., October 16, 1863."

Perhaps "C." could tell whether *this* is a portion of flag No. *one* or No. *two*. B.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 7, 1863.

PAY OF NAVY PAYMASTERS' CLERKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to call your attention to the inadequate pay received by Paymasters' Clerks in the Naval Service. The present pay is as follows:—To a Paymaster's Clerk on a frigate $500, and one ration, which commuted at 30 cents. per day, makes in all $609. To a Paymaster's Clerk on a smaller vessel $400, and the ration, or in all, $509.

Out of this sum he is supposed to keep up a gentlemanly appearance, pay his mess bill and the various other bills which stare naval officers in the face. His duties are responsible and arduous, requiring an experienced hand to take charge of the accounts of a frigate or a large sloop of war. He ranks by courtesy as a Midshipman, but, in fact, has no real rank, being a civil officer on temporary service. There is no promotion for him whatever. He rates as no one, although he is a very necessary appendage.

The Clerk on the flag-ship *Wabash* having a complement of 800 (more or less) receives only $500 and one ration, or in all, $609, while the Clerk on a vessel having 120 men would receive $400 and one ration, or $509. Is this just?

Paymasters' Stewards now receive $400 and a ration. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy raised their pay, while he overlooked the Clerks.

In the Army a Paymaster's Clerk receives $750 per annum, with three rations per day, commuted at 30 cents each, making in all $1,078. His duties are confined to the Pay Rolls. The Paymaster General of the Army has asked that their pay be increased, deeming it too small. I may venture to assert that a Naval Paymaster's Clerk's duties are as arduous and responsible as that of the Clerk of an Army Paymaster. Then if $1,078 per annum is too small for Paymaster's Clerks in the Army, is not $509 or $609 too small for Clerks in the Navy?

I think that the pay of Naval Paymasters' Clerks should be as follows:—

CLERKS—To Paymasters of flag ships, receiving ships, and navy yards, $1,000; 1st rates and store ship, $900; 2d rates, $800; 3d rates, $700; 4th rates, $600; together with one ration per day.

While the pay of all grades of officers in the navy has been raised, that of the Paymasters' Clerks remain the same.

I think the rates of pay I propose above to be more adequate than the present; and as a member of that grade hope to see a bill granting it to us passed by Congress this Session. PAYMASTER'S CLERK, U. S. N.

NEW YORK, December 14th, 1863.

THE TAKING OF CHARLESTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Secretary of the Navy, in his able report of what has been done during the past year by that branch of our forces, has spoken of one thing that has *not* been done. He says, speaking of the naval attack upon Sumter on the 7th of April, in language which is strictly applicable to every naval attack since, "Owing to the submerged ob"structions, *the character of which was not understood*, it was "not deemed advisable to attempt a passage up to the city." The hopes of the people have been raised to the highest degree at different times before and since the attack of the 7th of April, and they have been told that Charleston was going to be taken. In order that we may not be entertaining groundless expectations, would it not have been as well if Mr. WELLES had answered the following questions?

1. Is anything known *now* of the obstructions of Charleston?

2. If anything is known, is it known whether these obstructions can be removed or not?

3. Has any civil engineer of reputation and experience in the removal of subaqueous obstructions been consulted as to the removal of those in Charleston harbor?

I ask these questions from a firm conviction that Charleston can be taken, whenever the Department determine to go about it in a proper way; that the taking of Charleston depends almost entirely upon the Navy, and that the Navy cannot operate without the obstructions are removed; that, to remove the obstructions, it must be accurately known what they are; and that, to ascertain what they are, they must be inspected under water. I believe, also, that there is no difficulty in so inspecting or in removing them; and, that any civil engineer of moderate talent and of experience in subaqueous work would willingly contract to design a vessel capable of resisting the fire of the forts, while from it a complete inspection of the obstructions was being made, and the work of their destruction prosecuted. I believe, also, that there would be no difficulty whatever in carrying such a work to a successful termination. The Navy cannot be blamed for not removing these obstructions. It is a civil engineering problem, and one which the necessities of warfare have never called upon them to study.

DIVING BELL.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE MILITIA QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It perhaps seems strange to many that after two years of protracted and bloody war, the militia forces of our several States should be in no better condition than they now are. It certainly will do no good to indulge in vain regrets over the many great mistakes which are now so plainly evident; yet the experience of the past should warn us not to neglect in the future the many steps necessary to be taken in order to enable our people to protect their flag or firesides in the event of a foreign or civil war suddenly arising.

Had the proper measures been adopted and carried out at the beginning of the present rebellion the militia forces of the Northern States might to-day be in a perfect state of organization. We can easily remember more than one time since the commencement of the present struggle, when the presence of a large and well organized body of militia would have been of vast advantage to the Union cause, and led to important and favorable results. Could fifty thousand reliable soldiers have been obtained in two weeks at the time General MCCLELLAN landed on the Peninsula, General MCDOWALL could have been spared with his army from before Washington, to have cooperated with the Army before Richmond. Such a state of things would in all human probability have resulted in the occupation of the rebel capital by General MCCLELLAN's army at that time. Over a year has passed since that time, and we are seemingly not so near such a result as then. We all know how much we needed such a force in September, 1862, and June, 1863, when LEE made his movements into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The militia of the neighboring States was called upon and came forward nobly, it is true, at both of these lines, but we all know that the troops thus furnished lacked the thorough organization necessary to render them of the greatest service.

It is perhaps doubtful if a better state of things can be expected under the present militia system. It is a question well worth the attention of Congress, whether the uniformed militia should not be placed immediately under the control of the PRESIDENT and the War Department, the same as the volunteer force now in service. To relieve the War Department each loyal State might constitute a Military Department, under the more immediate command of its Governor, who could be invested during his term of office with the power of a Major-General, by the PRESIDENT. The officers could be commissioned by the Governors of their respective States, as in the case of volunteers. Let Congress determine the number of militia to be raised—say 600,000—and let the number, whatever it may be, be proportioned among the different States. Let each military regiment be filled to the maximum number; and if this cannot be done by volunteering, let men be drafted into the different regiments of militia. Let each man joining such a regiment be subjected to a rigid medical examination, the same as though he were enlisting in a regiment serving in the field. Let all belonging to this force be exempt from all other service, making the militia of the country in reality an army of reserve.

I merely suggest this plan. The act of Congress organizing such a militia force could arrange and prescribe the minor details. With such a force organized at the present time, a second draft would be unnecessary; 200,000 men could be put in the field in ten days for six months. When five months of their term of service expires, another 200,000 could be ordered to take their places, and so on. In the meantime the Regular Army could be judiciously enlarged; the Volunteer army kept full by recruiting without offering extravagant bounties, and the reserve militia force be ready for the field at a day's notice. J. N. H.

THE HOTCHKISS PROJECTILES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your article on English Field Artillery, you speak of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's experiments of March and November 1855, and in your comments you say, "for "field guns no advantage whatever is gained by loading at "the breech, and such a system would never have been "adopted by practical soldiers, had the simple expanding "principles of SHENKL and HOTCHKISS been known." The experiments with Hotchkiss projectiles commenced in 1849; and in August, September and October, 1855, they were experimented with by the English Government at Shoeburyness with a 3-inch bronze gun, weighing 583 pounds, and projectiles weighing 11 pounds, sent over by HOTCHKISS. The trials were a perfect success. The adoption of them was not urged upon the English Government at the time, as Mr. HOTCHKISS wished first to have them adopted by the United States. The first trial of them by the United States was at the Washington Arsenal, in June 1855, by Major BELL, then in command. ARTILLERY.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1863.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

THE following remarks on this subject are taken from the London *Naval and Military Gazette*, and we publish them as bearing upon similar cases in this country:—

It is only of recent years that the Crown has not largely exercised the undoubted privilege of summary dismissal from the Royal Service. We well remember the time when a wholesome exercise of this power saved society and the Army and Navy from much scandal, and from the great inconvenience and loss caused by bringing all serious cases before Courts-Martial. We do not for an instant defend some dismissals which in former days were commanded on mere political grounds, nor are we disposed to consider such an act as the removal of Sir ROBERT WILSON from the Army a *wise* one, though he undoubtedly committed a most offensive deed, and one not suiting his commission. It was in the Parliamentary debate on that occasion that Lord LONDONDERRY made to the House of Commons the remarkable statement that in addressing the House he held in hand a nominal list of not fewer than two hundred and twelve officers who in the ten years preceding 1821 had been summarily struck off the strength of the Army, instead of bringing them before a Court-Martial, or after trial and acquittal. It was not that the trials had been illegal, or that the sentences had not been according to the evidence and the best of the understanding of the Courts, but because the cases were such in which merely *legal* guilt could not be proved, yet in which there were clearly circumstances exposed to light which were unbecoming in an officer and a gentleman.

In some instances we know the grounds of removal from the List of Officers were, that the individual had destroyed the harmony of the corps, or, in some way discreditable to him, damaged the repute of the Service. Very many examples could be given from the military case-books of officers acquitted being dismissed usually allowing the sale of their commissions. The just exercise of this power was most conducive to discipline and good order in the service, and kept many an officer from getting into collision with his commanding officer and upsetting the harmony of a regiment. The sneaking military lawyer, the mean-minded man who took every occasion of disputing authority and yet keeping within the verge of the Articles of War, was sure in the end to find himself without a commission. We seldom see the exercise of the unquestionable right of the Sovereign to dispense with the services of an officer, but most certainly there are cases of too frequent occurrence in which the privilege to summarily dismiss would work well. No doubt the Press and Parliament would be often appealed to by the *Innocents*, but the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War would be able, if necessary, to state such strong grounds for the removal, that the country would be well satisfied. We hold perhaps a strong opinion on this subject. We hold that the removal of an officer is no more a question for the public than for inquiry why Mr. SMITH has discharged his servant, paying him all wages due.

THE COAST SURVEY.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his late Report, pays the following deserved compliment to the officers of the Coast Survey:

"It is due to the officers connected with the Coast Survey that the assistance which they have given to our squadrons should be acknowledged. The value of the information which they have furnished our blockading forces throughout the war cannot be over-estimated. Not only on the coast, but on the great interior rivers, they have aided the service, and promoted its efficiency and its intelligent action. Rear-Admiral PORTER expresses his great obligation to a small coast survey party that accompanied the Mississippi squadron, for the maps and sketches which were used by

him, and consulted by the army officers in guiding their operations. They were constantly employed in delineating the face of the country, gaining topographical and hydrographical knowledge, compiling maps, and sketching, when the maps were found to be erroneous. The squadron would have been sometimes embarrassed without them. War cannot be successfully carried on without good maps, and the general or admiral who has the best charts will have an advantage which will go far to insure success."

JEFFERSON DAVIS' MESSAGE.

THE Message of the rebel President is, as might be expected, dignified, well-written, and yet, to us, very absurd.

Ranging over the entire ground of the rebel relations at home and abroad, the portions of his Message of chief interest to us and our readers are those in which he considers the military condition and prospects of the rebellion.

He acknowledges the grave disasters of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the retreat of the rebel army from Little Rock, giving us "the control of the important valley in which it is situated." But as an offset to this, he collates with it the guerrilla ("partisan") warfare which they have substituted for it, and "the determined and successful defence of Charleston."

Of LEE's operations, in the invasion of Pennsylvania, he has little to say, but that little informs us that we were disabled at Gettysburgh, and that triumphantly going homeward as he had doubtless originally intended, LEE had offered us battle a score of times and we would not accept the offer. As Mr. DAVIS is not without skill as a public writer, he has not dwelt upon this campaign, but left his readers to draw their own conclusion.

Mourning over the surrender of Cumberland Gap; spending but little time upon the disasters in front of Chattanooga; by no means satisfied with the manner in which LONGSTREET took Knoxville; doubtful concerning the movements of BANKS; the rebel President ends the first part of the Message with a sophomoric declaration concerning the "experience of mankind," "fighting for liberty and independence," and "no doubt as to the result." Phrases which mean everything and—nothing.

The conventional euphemisms of "His Excellency," when he speaks of the finances, are painful to read. We all know that Confederate money is worthless even in its own purlieus. This Mr. DAVIS calls a "disordered state of the currency," to be corrected by taxation, and by making Confederate bills the representative, not of gold, but of each man's property; thus making every man a little bank, in which his property, be it much or little, is the capital, for which the Confederate money he spends is the paper issue. But instead of raising the value of Confederate money, this depreciates all property.

We come, in the close of the Message, to a few suggestions as to the efficiency of the rebel army. We have no space to give these in detail. While vaunting in one paragraph the excellence of the rebel army, he unwisely acknowledges in the next the great number "improperly absent," the alarming number of substitutions and exemptions, and the many who have sought to escape the dangers of war, by becoming wagoners, nurses, cooks, and functionaries in general, for whose work "negroes would be competent." By such substitutions as these, and by forcing into the service all who are above forty-five, and yet able to do specific duty as guards of bridges, etc., he hopes "for the ensuing campaign to put at defiance all "the efforts of the enemy."

"*Fas est ab hoste doceri:*" acting upon this principle, Mr. DAVIS proposes to establish "an Invalid "Corps" like our own · a good move, and one which will be popular in the rebel army. Whatever ranks may be depleted, the "invalids" will always be full.

Of Mr. DAVIS' strictures upon the manner in which the exchange of prisoners has been conducted, we need say but little. The subject has been already discussed in these columns, and offers, to our judgment, one of the most difficult problems of the war. To the extent of cartels of exchange, we have acknowledged the rebels as a regular and licensed enemy, while in reality they are not. Taking advantage of this, they have laid more arrogant claims, and the subject, no longer one of literal construction, labors under the difficulty of complicated issues. We repel with indignation Mr. DAVIS' aspersions on our honor, both in the exchange and treatment of prisoners, designed as a cloak for their own enormities; but we hope this Gordian knot will soon be cut by the victorious sword, and that negotiations will cease. We have had words enough—swords must settle it.

At the very mention of Greek Fire in Charleston, the rebel President puts on the mask of holy anger; but it is the veriest cant. We had an idea that GILLMORE wanted to take Charleston, and that incendiary shells were among the ordinary means of reducing a place. The recollection is somehow forced upon us that the rebels tried to burn ANDERSON out of Fort Sumter, and succeeded; but ever since the days of "if and if, said the farmer," it does make a difference, in individual judgment, when we find out which bull was gored to death.

But, like all practiced orators, Mr. DAVIS keeps a good stock of eloquence for the peroration. The rhetoric is well enough; but there is not a particle of the "inexorable logic of events." Let us instruct him on this point. "The only terms of peace" are not subjugation, are not "recognition," are no longer with Mr. DAVIS, or the Rebellion he represents. The day for such terms and these men has now gone by forever. The old conditions have been strangled by the rebellion; all things have become new; phœnix-like, the State governments will arise from the ashes of the smouldering treason; and the old names of States will stand for a new order of things everywhere. The men who excited this rebellion and waged this war have written their own death-warrant—their day is over: looking greedily after the shadow, they have lost the substance; and while their dreams are dissipated into thin mist, their realities have become a dream.

We may venture to doubt whether Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS will ever write another Annual Message.

TRAINING SHIPS.

EDUCATING BOYS FOR SEAMEN.

WE were enabled to spend some time on board one or two of the English Training Ships, mentioned in our last article, and had full opportunity of examining their arrangements and conversing with the officers who, without an exception, spoke of the system as by far the best that had ever been devised. From its successful working and results they were well qualified to judge of it, and we were moreover assured—and the testimony was the most potent of all—that officers of sea-going ships were always glad to get the young seamen from these schools.

On board one of the Training Ships, during our visit, the crew happened to be at dinner, but as soon as the meal was finished, without waiting for the expiration of the allotted time, the boys, numbering about 500, were piped up for inspection, when, accompanied by one of the officers, we passed slowly along the lines. The boys were dressed in the neat and becoming uniform of the English Navy, were clean and hearty-looking, with bright, cheerful faces and altogether in a very creditable condition. Here and there along the lines stood petty officers—the instructors in all practical branches—who for physique, intelligence, and seaman-like bearing, surpassed any men we have seen on this side of the Atlantic for many years.

On board of another of these ships some drills at the great guns were ordered. The drills were conducted by a seaman gunner, a true specimen of a man-of-war sailor, whose fine presence and manner of drilling proclaimed him a picked man from the *Excellent* gunnery ship.

On board of both ships the discipline was very strict, as it must be, if success is aimed at. During the hours devoted to instruction silence reigned throughout; all the movements about the ship were quiet and orderly; the means for keeping their clothes and their persons clean were excellent, and the safeguards against the vice and immorality inseparable from large bodies of undisciplined boys judicious and efficient.

The aggregate number of these boys may be roughly estimated at about 2,500. They are allowed to enter between 14 and 15 years of age, under certain conditions of moral and physical fitness, and for a period of ten years continuous and general service, counting from the age of 18. They must produce a certificate of birth and have the written consent of their parents, or, if dead, the nearest relative. A certificate of conduct is also required from the clergyman of their parish, or from some person of known respectability. At 15 years of age they must be over 4 feet 10 inches high without shoes, and measure not less than 29 inches round the chest; must read and write fairly, be strong, healthy, well-grown, active, intelligent, and be able to pass a strict medical examination by the surgeons of the ship. On the other hand the boys are well cared for, are educated according to their condition of life, and have certain employment until they are 28 years of age. Brought up in this way, they form an attachment for the service, they become petty officers, many get warrants, and all make good sailors.

How many poor families even in our blessed country would be glad to avail themselves of such an asylum for their sons, from the moral filth and degradation of our large cities! and after this war, or even now, it will be charity to have some such source of relief for the sons of the fallen brave.

But how is it that in our country, where education is so popular and where public schools are scattered broadcast over the land, the Navy should form an exception to the general rule? Where are all the philanthropists? What are they doing? They have succeeded in ejecting the "cats" and the "grog-tub" from the Navy, and with them the "old school" of seamen: let them go on with their work and give us training ships and a "new school," that our ships' boys may be well instructed and thoroughly trained to their business, their moral tone elevated and their whole nature improved. Those who do not become officers will be all the better and much more useful, not only as sailors, but as members of a Christian community. Let then those who are interested in our seamen take this matter up; for, to improve the men, they must begin with the boys.

Some time about the year 1838, our Government tried what was then known as the "Naval Apprentice System." We only refer to that unhappy failure to protest against its want of success being brought up as an argument against the system we now advocate. Very fortunately we know somewhat of that abortive experiment and are competent to bear witness to the ineffective manner in which it was tried. The whole scheme naturally fell into disrepute and was very fortunately abandoned; not, however, we regret to add, before some very fine and respectable youths had been inveigled into the sea of corruption which raged within the confines of some of our old receiving ships. To bring that doubtlessly well-intended but ill-digested plan into array against such Training Ships as are now common to the navies of England and France, would be like pointing to those old blue laws of New England, which condemned innocence and virtue to the stake, as a warning against the wholesome moral code of the present day.

We think there is scarcely a single naval officer of any experience who will materially differ from us in these our views, and if they are admitted to be of practical utility, why should not the education of our ships' boys be inaugurated at once? Beginning on a small scale, let us say, to mature a judicious plan, and studying the systems adopted by other navies who have already had it in successful operation for years, such a scheme if of real value would soon develope itself, when the Government might launch those old line-of-battle ships, *Alabama*, *New Orleans*, and *Virginia*; and placing them at as many different naval stations, convert them into permanent schools for which they are admirably adapted. They could not be put to better use.

It may be objected that a great difficulty would be experienced in retaining for the benefit of the Navy youths educated for it; but certain advantages must be offered and inducements held out, so that the young seaman after serving his time, will find it more to his real interest to remain in the Navy than to seek employment in the mercantile marine, and for this purpose the quarter-deck must be open to him. Instances are by no means rare where sons of the best families of France, finding themselves too late for the naval school, rather than lose all hopes of becoming naval officers, have entered the training ships as boys. By superior intelligence and industry (for they would in all probability have passed through the *école polytechnique*) they became, by successive examinations, *premiere maitres*, from thence to lieutenants, and maybe to admirals. One or two of such cases have actually happened; but every year some ten or twelve promotions are made from the warrant officers to officers in the regular line. To be sure, the examination through which they are required to pass is very rigid and searching, so that none but those who are in all respects worthy get commissions. It must be remembered, moreover, that the successful ones are often young men of good families, who have gone through the polytechnique with honor, and who have chosen to come in through the "hawse "pipes," simply because there was no other means of ingress. He enters as a boy, but he has to pass the same examination as he who served his time on board the old *Borda*, before he can get a commission. Others again are promoted to lieutenants for acts of extreme gallantry, &c., but these latter seldom get to be anything beyond that rank, and are mostly employed about dock-yards and stationary vessels.

But suppose, as would probably be the case, some of our trained seamen did find their way into the merchant service; they are not lost to the country. They will make better officers of merchant vessels and better seamen, and if any large portion should find their way there, they will still form a reserve upon which to call in time of war.

It is no part of our present design to enlarge upon this subject, or to endeavor to answer the objections likely to be urged against it. We are content to throw out the ideas in the rough, knowing they need neither weighty arguments or fine writing to support them, but hoping most earnestly that those of influence who are interested in the Navy will

take the matter in hand, so that by this time next year we may have the education of our ships boys under full headway.

We will conclude this article with one more quotation from the work alluded to in our last: "It needs," the author says in defence of Training Ships, "no elaborate "disquisition to prove that a crew of seamen formed from the "children of the soil, who have been trained from their youth "up to regard the service of their country as the proper aim "of their exertions, and the uniform of that service an honor "and a decoration, must be inspired with a more ardent spirit "and grow into habits of more reliable discipline than a band "of men called together with no other object in common "but that of receiving their pay; and who, in risking their "lives, look less to defending their country than to the pitiful "question of prize money."

CHAPLAINS.

In a great war there are many interests not suggested by a superficial glance; and some of these, when examined, prove to be of vital importance. It would be a truism, at this period, to class among these the religious care of the soldiers in the field and in hospitals, as to its importance, at least. Such are the duties of chaplains: they are moral and religious teachers; they soothe the sick and wounded, pray with the dying, and bear the promises and consolations of our holy religion to men whose very occupation tends to lead their hearts away from such influences.

Men fitted for such duties, and performing them with holy zeal, as if "in their great Taskmaster's eye," cannot be too highly prized, or too fully rewarded. They exhibit the sublimity of courage and self-denial.

Now, let us look at the practical application of these simple principles. A general officer, in conversation with us not long since, declared that the chaplains in his department were a set of time-serving rascals,—fonder of luxurious ease, more grasping, not only of less use, but far more injurious to good order and good morals than any men in his command. Upon our repeating the statement to another gentleman, who had seen a great deal of army chaplains, he expressed his amazement, declaring that those with whom he had come in contact were holy men, the magnitude of whose labors would never be known until the last day reveals their mercy, loving kindness, and Christ-like self-sacrifice. Upon this flat contradiction of authorities, we fell "to meditation," and tried to reason out the causes of such extremely different results. Like the old tar in MARRYATT's novel, we soon settled the matter by laying it to the credit of "human natur'." It is no more nor less. Good, holy men, with a single eye to God's glory and man's welfare, have left their comforts and human prospects, and gone to the field. They may be found, not clamorous for pay or distinction, binding up broken limbs and broken hearts; making the sick glad, and, like PRAED's vicar, in hospital or camp, where death and disease are rife,

> "At their approach, complaint grew mild,
> And when their hand unbarred the shutter,
> The clammy lips of fever smiled
> The welcome which they could not utter."

But when the office of chaplain was created, and large numbers were wanted, many ministers, who had mistaken their profession, who could not find or keep churches at home, jumped at the chance to better their fortunes. Many of our chaplains are men who could never command in civic life the position they now hold, or one-third the pay they draw from Uncle Sam. Nor only so; men who were never clergy of any denomination were guilty of the self-simony of either hastily becoming so, or of putting on a white cravat—the symbol of "orders" they never had taken—and thus Christ's army in the field was not, in its *ensemble*, of His ordination or recognition. We know some such; and, while we would not bring reproach upon the class, we do desire to see "judgment begin at the house of Israel."

We want men, such as those recommended by MARMONT for the French service—*Frères Hospitaliers*, corresponding to Sisters of Charity. We want men in the field like the Monk that supported MARMION's head on the fatal field of Flodden,—

> "A pious man, whom *duty* brought
> To dubious verge of battle fought,
> To shrive the dying, bless the dead."

Let us not be understood as degrading this class of officers. We shall always advocate for their proper rank and pay, and that respect which is due at once to their cloth and their personal holiness and diligence; but we would follow with unrelenting vigor the wolves in sheep's clothing who are bringing disgrace upon our cause and *their cause*,—that is the cause of Him who denounced the men that were "not "shepherds, but hirelings." The subject should receive a thorough Government investigation; a new system should be made, and all the incompetent pretenders weeded out.

As the law stands, no minor under seventeen years can be enlisted, except in *special* cases, and with special authority from the Adjutant-General, *as a musician*, and with the written consent of the person having a legal right to his time. If a lad represents himself as over eighteen and the recruiting officer sees evidently that he is under that age, he should be absolutely rejected. But if the officer have a reasonable doubt as to his being eighteen years old, he should cause him to swear to the declaration as to his age, &c., which every recruit signs on the back of his enlistment.

PROTEST OF NAVAL SAILORS.

On Monday last about seventy-five sailors and a number of landsmen met at the Blue Anchor, in Cherry street, New York, for the purpose, as stated in their printed circular, "to unite the opinions of American naval sailors on the "course of the Secretary of the Navy relative to prize "money, stopping the grog, &c.; and to pass resolutions "for the guidance of seamen generally." After speeches by several old salts, who growled over the abolition of the grog ration, and complained of not getting their prize money, and that prize brokers swindled them out of twenty-five per cent. of it when they did, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all American seamen are invited to keep out of the Navy, until some rule is adopted which will enable a man to get his own prize money when the list is ready, and when he applies for it.

Resolved, That the abolition of grog in the Navy was uncalled for, and is very bad; that it was never attempted in any other navy in the world: that the two gills of whiskey in the day, which we got, was not enough to intoxicate anybody; and that those who could do without grog—landsmen, marines, and boys—never drink it at all.

Resolved, That we make short or long trips in merchant ships, as the case may answer it, until the Navy is governed in a way that will meet our views; and that we speak to every sailor we know, and request him to abide by the decisions arrived at by us; and that the record of this meeting be published in the leading newspapers.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to effect some organization of the naval sailors now sojourning in New York; and that each man who is earning money devote a small part of his income to forward the said organization.

THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.—The Richmond *Dispatch* speaks of the report of the Confederate Secretary of War as a long and highly important document, and gives a brief view of its contents, from which we learn the following:—

The report of the Secretary of War briefly refers to the operations of the army in its several departments, and says that the campaign in Mississippi was certainly disastrous. It is difficult to resist the impression that its disasters were not inevitable. That a court of inquiry to investigate the whole campaign met in Atlanta in September, but, in consequence of the vicinity of the enemy requiring the presence of witnesses and judges at other points, it has been temporarily suspended. It is expected soon to re-assemble.

A deficiency of resources in men and provisions, rather than reverses in battle, caused the withdrawal of the army in Middle Tennessee.

The Secretary alludes to desertion, straggling, and absenteeism, and says that the effective force of the army is but little over one-half or two-thirds of the men whose names are on the muster-rolls. He recommends the repeal of the substitute and exemption provisions, and that all having substitutes be put back into the field, and that the privileges which Congress granted to put in substitutes can be regularly and constitutionally abrogated by the same power. He says that no compact was entered into between the Government and the person furnishing a substitute, as has been alleged, but only a privilege which Government accorded. Instead of complaining of such abrogation, the person ought to feel gratified at what has heretofore been allowed him. He recommends an abridgment of exemptions and the conscription of them all, making details according to the wants of society at home.

The Secretary says that the three years' men, when their terms expire, cannot be finally discharged, and should be retained, allowing them to choose the existing company, under its present organization, in the same arm of the service. He recommends the consolidation of such companies and regiments as are reduced below a certain complement.

The Secretary pays a glowing tribute to the heroism, endurance, and unfaltering devotion of the soldiers, and of the lamented dead who yielded their lives as sacrifices upon the altar of liberty; and closes by saying that our very reverses, showing a united and determined endurance of everything for independence, must convince the enemy of the futility of his efforts to subdue us.

A GRAND CAVALRY STAMPEDE.—On Thursday night of last week about 5,000 horses stampeded from the cavalry camp at Giesboro', near Washington. An attempt was made to stop them, while passing over the bridge communicating with Washington, but did not succeed. Some of them fell into the river and were drowned. There was busy work pursuing and catching the runaways, a portion of which will never be caught. A Washington paper says:—

"It appears that the horses were not fresh ones, but had been worn down at the front and recruited and were sent to this camp preparatory to again being sent to the front, and that among them a large number had been placed in the enclosure on that evening. The enclosure was a rail fence about five feet high, and was regarded as a strong one; but the horses, when they got to frolicking and cavorting, crowded against it with such force as to throw it down. At the time—near eleven o'clock—the watchmen were on duty, but the horses breaking down the enclosure in two places, and bursting forth in such immense force, they found it impossible to stop them. Indeed, the stampede was made in such a mass and with such violence that it was a foolhardy experiment for any number of men less than an army to attempt to stop the frightened animals, and away they went in two masses, numbering over five thousand altogether—one taking the road towards the city, and the other down the country."

The people living along the road as well as the cavalry patrol hearing the racket, were apprised of the affair some minutes before they saw the approaching host of horses, and attempted at first to check them, but ineffectually, and away they went, some as they became exhausted, taking to the fields and woods. The most exciting scene was at the navy yard bridge, where the guards attempted to stop them, and in a short time they had the bridge blocked up, when those behind crowding on and not getting through, divided and jumped into the branch, where a number were drowned, others swimming the branch in safety. A large number attempting to swim the branch above the bridge, and some were also drowned here. A number of citizens were soon out, and the boys went in and extricated many of the terror-stricken animals.

There are still about six hundred of the horses missing, over eleven hundred having been picked up in the city yesterday, a large number at Bladensburg, and a still larger number at Marlboro' and Port Tobacco, which it is thought will be sent to the depot to-day. Lieutenant BALL who has charge of the depot, believes that the loss will be less than one hundred horses, when the scattered ones are all collected, but others are of the opinion that the loss will prove to be nearer one thousand.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—The report of Captain JAMES M. GILLISS, superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Navy, contains some exceedingly interesting facts. The value of a complete outfit of a vessel, with nautical instruments and charts, is $913. During the year sixty-eight vessels were thus supplied, and one hundred and two had partial equipments, at an average cost each of $310. When the war commenced, the navy relied almost wholly upon foreign workshops for certain classes of instruments, and not less than four-fifths of the annual appropriations were sent abroad in payment for chronometers, sextants, spy-glasses, &c. But the case is now wholly changed, and our own mechanics are able to make all classes of instruments, of a better quality and at a less cost than the imported ones. The United States Coast Survey has published 15,780 charts during the year. It has been an invaluable aid to the blockade service. The appropriation asked for instruments, books, and foreign charts for the next fiscal year, is $101,042. Captain GILLISS gives an interesting account of his astronomical observations, and mentions incidentally that his predecessor, Lieutenant Maury, left ten years' observations unreduced. They are now, however, ready for the printer. The total appropriation asked for is $135,282.

HOSPITAL CARS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.—We have lately examined the new hospital cars, built by the New York and Boston Railway, for the purpose of conveying sick and wounded soldiers between those two cities. Resembling in the outside the ordinary first-class car, the inside is fitted up with nine comfortable stretchers, hanging by rubber bands, that the patients may rest undisturbed by the motion of the car. Twelve easy chairs and several regular passenger seats are provided, and there are attached to the car a complete cooking apparatus, a large medicine chest and a wash-room. The design was to provide all the conveniencies and comforts of an hospital, and it has been very successfully carried out. Two experienced hospital stewards and two nurses have been appointed by the Government to take charge of the patients, and every thing has been provided to secure their safe and easy passage over the road. One of these cars leaves New York and one Boston every evening, the number of sick and disabled passengers from New York averaging twenty a day; a register of their names and complaints is kept by the stewards. These cars were manufactured in Springfield, Mass., for the New York and Boston express line of railway, composed of the Boston and Worcester, the Western, and the Hartford and New Haven lines.

THE following is a list of the officers and men lost by the sinking of the *Weehawken*:

Officers—Third Assistant Engineers, H. W. Monan, Augustus Mitchell, G. W. McGowan (acting), and Chas. Spangborg.

Men—Thomas Piper, James Scollon, John Buckley, John Konigan, John Carpenter, Jos. Crogan, Chas. F. Davis, John Williams, C. H. Wielson, Wm. H. Williamson, Christian Anderson, John Rutledge, Ralph Anderson, Edward Gaynan, Edward Mullen, Michael Clinch, James Luman, Thomas Mee, Robert Nugent, Thomas Donovan, W. G. Pike, Geo. Leighton, Henry Sumner, Theo. Slother, Thos. Danlon, Stephen C. Newman, and one name unknown.

A GENERAL order, dated November 30th, from the War Department, authorizes commanders of geographical departments to grant leave of absence in accordance with the General Regulations of the Army; but all officers, of whatsoever grade, are prohibited from visiting the city of Washington without the special permission of the War Department. To serve as a check upon the abuse of this authority a report of all leaves granted is ordered to be made monthly to the Adjutant-General of the Army, stating their length and dates, and the reasons for granting them. No application for extension of leave of absence will be granted by the War Department unless such extension is recommended by the officer granting the leave.

BY order of the Secretary of War commanders of departments are authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men in the general hospitals within the limits of their command, upon the approval of the medical directors or chief medical officer; the number allowed to be absent at one time to be limited to five per cent. and the period not to exceed thirty days, and to be graduated according to the distance of the applicant from his home, the good conduct of the applicant to be made the rule of the medical officers in recommending the furloughs.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Agawam*, 12, in pursuit of the captured steamer *Chesapeake*, arrived at Portland, Me., on the 15th, short of coal.

THE U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, Captain McDougal, passed Angler on the 11th of October. She was at Batavia on the 6th, whence she arrived from Macao.

THE U. S. Marshal at New York on the 15th sent to the Navy Department $202,471.42, proceeds of the prize steamer *Stettin*, captured by the *Bienville* running the blockade. This amount belongs exclusively to the officers and crew of the U. S. *Bienville*.

A LETTER received in Boston, dated Madras, October 26, states that the rebel pirate *Alabama* came into that harbor a few days before, and took a look around the place, and immediately put to sea without communicating with the shore.

THE steamer *Acacia* put into Portland last week, Thursday, leaky, caused by the opening of the bilge valve. The act is thought to have been intentional. Suspicion was aroused from the fact that 23 of her men deserted on Thursday night. Most of the deserters were arrested.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Monday, 7th, Mr. Lane, (Indiana.) gave notice of bills to repeal the $300 commutation clause of the Enrollment Act, and to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army.

On Tuesday, the 8th, Mr. Clark, by consent introduced a bill to grant a pension to John L. Burns, of Gottysburgh. Mr. Burns is an octogenarian, but notwithstanding his age, he shouldered a musket and fought against the enemy in the battles of Gottysburgh. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution of inquiry by the Committee on Military Affairs as to the legislation necessary to facilitate the payment of arrears of pay and pensions due to deceased soldiers. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution declaring that the refusal of the rebel authorities to exchange negro soldiers and their white officers should not prevent the exchange of our other soldiers and officers in rebel prisons on just terms, such as will prevent suffering to our brave officers and men. It was laid over.

On Wednesday, the 9th, Mr. Foster, (Connecticut.) presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut, in favor of modification of the Enrollment Act, so that town organizations may have credit for the number of men raised on former calls for men. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice of bills providing for the adjustment of the accounts of Kansas regiments, and auditing the claims and indemnifying the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, for the destruction of property by Quantrell's raid. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, gave notice of a bill to prevent Federal officers and soldiers interfering with elections in States. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to grant a pension to the widow of the late Major-General Whipple. A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the joint resolution of thanks to General Grant and for bestowing a medal upon him, &c. Some discussion ensued as to immediate action thereon, but it being alleged that such hasty proceeding would afford a bad precedent, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On Thursday, the 10th, Mr. Grimes gave notice of a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service of the United States, and to credit such enlistments in the military quotas of several States. The bill provides that—

Any mariner or able seaman who shall be drafted into the military service shall have the right within eight days of notification of such draft to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, for not less than the time for which he may have been drafted, that he shall thus become exempt from the draft, and the district where he may have been drafted shall be duly credited with his services the same as though he entered the military service. Any mariner or able seaman now in the military service, or who may be hereafter mustered into the military service, may, on his application, be transferred to the Navy for not less than three years, under such regulation as the President may establish. No pilot, engineer, seaman, master-at-arms or other person having an appointment or acting appointment, and being actually in the naval service shall be subject to military draft while holding such appointment, and forming one of a ship's complement. All enlistments hereafter made into the naval service of persons liable to draft shall be credited to the State, district or locality in which such enlisted man shall be enrolled under such regulations as the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States may prescribe.

Mr. Ramsey presented a petition from paymasters' clerks praying an increase of compensation to fourteen hundred dollars, and suggesting that in view of their duties, expenses, and risks, they are entitled to at least equal pay of similar clerks in the civil service.

On Monday, the 14th, Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution:

That the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Major-General Joseph Hooker, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill, energy and endurance, which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of the rebels, led by General Robert E. Lee, and to Major-General George G. Meade, and the officers and soldiers of that Army, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburgh repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispersed beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion.

The resolution was read twice and referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson also introduced a joint resolution that the thanks of Congress be hereby tendered to Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, courage and endurance which compelled the surrender of Port Hudson, and thus removed the last obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi River. It was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Doolittle called up the joint resolution from the House, voting a gold medal and the thanks of Congress to General Grant. It was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson presented resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of an increase of pay to the soldiers. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the bounties to volunteers, and it was referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

The bill provides for the payment, in such installments as the Secretary of War may determine, of a bounty of $400 to veterans who have been in the military service of the United States for nine months and have been honorably discharged, and to those veterans in service under enlistments for three or more years, who may re-enlist for three or more years or during the war, in the companies of regiments to which they belong, and who may have at the date of such re-enlistment less than one year to serve, $400; to all other persons, $300. That the Secretary of War be authorized to pay a premium not exceeding $25, under such regulations as he may deem expedient, for the enlistment of a veteran volunteer, and a premium of not more than $15 for the enlistment of any other volunteer. That $30,000,000 be appropriated in payment of the bounties thus authorized. That from and after the 1st day of January, 1864, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Regular Army and Volunteer forces in the service of the United States shall be as follows, viz.: Sergeant-Majors of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $25; Quartermasters Sergeants, of Cavalry, $25; of Artillery and Infantry, $21; First Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $23; Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry $20; Sergeants of Ordnance Sappers and Miners and Pontooniers, $35; Corporals, $18; Privates, $16; Corporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $19; Chief Buglers of Cavalry, $25; Buglers, $18; Fariers and Blacksmiths, of Cavalry, and Artificers of Artillery, $20; Principal Musicians of Artillery and Infantry, $25; Musicians of Artillery and Infantry, and Musicians of Sappers, Miners and Pontooniers, $16. That all enlisted persons of African descent, who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States, shall have the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, and pay, as soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service. That when the President shall call upon the several States for emergency of troops, the quota of each ward of a city, each town and county shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom. That Chaplains, when absent by reason of wounds or sickness shall be allowed full pay, without rations, and half pay with rations during absence on leave occasioned by other causes.

Among the Standing Committee appointed were the following:—

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Chairman; Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Johnson, McDougall.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Wilson, Chairman; Lane (Ind.), Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, Brown.

Naval Affairs—Hale, Chairman; Anthony, Willey, Ramsey, Harding, Hicks.

Pensions—Foster, Chairman; Lane (Ind.), Pomeroy, Bowden, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckelew.

On Tuesday, the 15th, Mr. Wilson presented memorials asking for an increase of pay for Paymasters' Clerks, Hospital Stewards, and Inspectors of Customs in Boston. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs: That the thanks of Congress be presented to Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside, and, through him, to the officers and men who have fought under his command, for their gallantry, good conduct and soldier-like endurance. On motion of Mr. Hale, a resolution was adopted: That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of providing by law that appointments in the naval service, commonly called acting appointments, be submitted to the Senate for confirmation in all cases, where similar appointments in the regular Navy are required to be submitted to the Senate. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, called up his resolution on the exchange of prisoners, and proceeded to denounce the Administration, charging the party in power with seeking to prolong the war for political purposes. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, administered a severe rebuke to the gentleman from Kentucky, and defended the President and Congress from Mr. Davis' imputations. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Lane, of Indiana, also replied to Mr. Davis.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) introduced a bill in amendment of the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General Grant and the officers and men of his command, with a recommendation for its passage. It was adopted. He also reported back with amendment the bill increasing the pay and bounties of soldiers. The only amendment was to the second section, by which the Secretary of War is authorized to pay a premium of $15, instead of $25, for the enlistment of a veteran volunteer not now in the service, and of $10, instead of $15, for any other volunteer. He also presented a memorial from the officers of the Fourth and Sixth Massachusetts colored regiments, asking for the same pay and bounty as are allowed to other troops. It was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) presented a memorial from a clergyman of Delaware, asking exemption from the draft. He remarked that the pastor who attends to the duties of his holy mission of peace and good will to men ought to be exempt from military duty, while political parsons should be placed in the front rank and made to fight until the war is over. The memorial was referred to the Military Committee.

THE HOUSE.

On Tuesday the 8th, Mr. Washburne (Illinois) offered a resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to General Grant and the officers and soldiers under him, and providing that the President order a medal to be made for General Grant in the name of the people of the United States. It was passed unanimously without debate. Mr. Arnold gave notice of bills to prohibit slavery forever in the territory included in the President's Emancipation Proclamation; also to repeal so much of the Enrollment Act, as authorizes the discharge of a person drafted on payment of $300. Mr. Cox of Ohio, asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President to take immediate steps for the exchange of prisoners.

On Wednesday the 9th, the resolution of Mr. Cox, looking to an exchange of prisoners, with an amendment sustaining the Administration in the efforts it has already made, was adopted.

On Thursday the 10th, Mr. Fenton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties due on account of deceased soldiers.

On Monday the 14th, Mr. Eliot of Mass., introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation. It was referred to a Select Committee. A resolution was introduced by Fernando Wood of New York, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond, with a view of presenting peace propositions to the rebel government. It was tabled by a vote of 98 to 59. The Reciprocity Treaty again came up. Mr. Morrill's resolution abrogating the treaty by giving notice of its discontinuance was sent to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Washburne (Illinois) introduced a bill providing—

That the grade of Lieutenant-General be revived in the army of the United States, and the President authorized, whenever he shall deem expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commander of the Army, to be selected during the war from among those officers not below the grade of Major-General of the Regular Army and of Volunteers most distinguished by courage, skill and genius in their profession, and who being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, may be authorized to command the armies of the United States. The Lieutenant-General so appointed to be entitled to the pay, allowances and staff specified in the fifth section of act approved May twenty-eighth, 1798; and also to the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved August twenty-third, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Arnold (Ill.) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Enrollment Act as authorizes the discharge of persons drafted on payment of $300. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. On motion of Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of privates in the Army to $25 per month, and adding to the pay of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians forty per cent. On motion of Mr. Cravens (Ind.) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of losses of property taken or destroyed during Morgan's raid in Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) offered a resolution, which, debate ensuing, lay over, under the rule, that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report made by Major-General George B. McClellan, concerning the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac while under his command, and of all Army operations while he was Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing in any bill or bills they may report all the regularly enlisted soldiers on a footing as to pay without distinction of color. Mr. Cox (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution on the table, but this was not agreed to. The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) introduced a bill to fix the pay of colored officers, chaplains, and musicians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Among the Standing Committees appointed were the following:—

Military Affairs—Schenck (Ohio), Farnsworth (Ill.), Yeaman (Ky.), Garfield (Ohio), Loan (Mo.), Odell (N. Y.), Deming (Conn.), Kellogg (Mich.), McAllister (Pa.), Webster (Md.), Kellogg (N. Y.), Morrison (Ill.), Blaine (Me.), Cobb (Wis.), McKinney (Ohio).

Naval Affairs—Rice (Mass.), Moorhead (Pa.), Griswold (N. Y.), Pike (Me.), Kelly (Pa.), Rollins (Mo.), Spaulding (Ohio), Brandagee (Conn.), Edgerton (Ind.).

Foreign Affairs—H. Winter Davis (Md.), Gooch (Mass.), Cox (Ohio), Pomeroy (N. Y.), Orth (Ind.), Randall (Ky.), Dawson (Pa.), Hubbard (Iowa), Stuart (Ill.).

Revolutionary Pensions—Littlejohn (N. Y.), Law (Ind.), McIndoe (Wis.), Herrick (N. Y.), Spaulding (Ohio), Eden (Ill.), Clay (Ky.), Marcy (N. H.), Coffroth (Pa.)

Invalid Pensions—Whaley (W. Va.), Benjamin Wood (N. Y.), Perham (Me.), McDowell (Ind.), Washburne (Mass.), Miller (Pa.), Freeman Clarke (N. Y.), Ross (Ill.), Cresswell (Md.).

On Tuesday, the 15th, the Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, most cordially recommending that Captain John Rodgers, who captured the *Fingal*, for his distinguished zeal, bravery and general good conduct, receive a vote of thanks from Congress, this preliminary being required by law in order that he may be advanced one grade in the Navy. The resolution of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, calling for General McClellan's report was adopted.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, explanatory of the Enrollment Act, so that the term "volunteers," in the last clause of the twelfth section, shall be construed to mean sailors as well as soldiers. On motion of Mr. Kasson (Iowa) it was resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report on the facts respecting the alleged inhumanity of the enemy in their treatment of our dead and wounded soldiers on the battle-field, and of the prisoners-of-war in their hands; and that they report as early as possible, with such recommendations for the action of the House as they may think necessary. Mr. Cobb (Wis.) offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for increasing the rank of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States. On motion of Mr. Kasson (Iowa) it was resolved that the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the causes of the delay at the offices of the Paymaster-General and the Second Auditor, in the adjustment, and payment of the claims of disabled and deceased soldiers, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate such adjustment and payment. On motion of Mr. Longyear (Mich.) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2 of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, that the right of aged and infirm parents to select one of two or more sons liable to military duty under said act to be exempt, shall depend upon the fact that such aged and infirm parents are dependent upon the labor of such son for their support. Mr. McClurg (Mo.) introduced a bill to provide for the deficiency of the appropriation for the pay of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department of Missouri. Which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Whereas, since the breaking out of the rebellion the prisoners held by the United States have been treated, under the rules of war, with the most humane considerations; and whereas, on learning that our soldiers held at Richmond were suffering unto death for food and clothing, by the confession of their captors, in the language of Foote of the rebel Congress, "The Commissary-General having starved the enemy's prisoners," the friends of the prisoners and the Soldiers' Aid Societies continued to forward food and clothing until forbidden by the rebel authorities; therefore,

Resolved, That this is a wanton act of cruelty unprecedented in modern warfare, at war with the humane sentiments of the age, and merits the protest and execration of this House, and can but assign the authors of such infamous deeds to the reprobation of the Almighty.

Mr. Rollins (Missouri) offered a resolution somewhat like the Crittenden compromise proposition, which was laid over for debate.

Mr. Kenny, delegate from Utah, offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the causes which have led to the stationing of a large standing army among the peaceful and loyal people of Utah. It was not agreed to.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUFORD.

Maj.-Gen. John Buford died on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the residence of Gen. Stoneman, Washington, after a protracted illness contracted in the arduous campaign which preceded the last movement of the Army of the Potomac. A few hours before his death the commission of Maj.-General was handed him from the President, who sent with it a message expressive of his sympathy.

Gen. Buford was born in Kentucky, but was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Illinois, during the year 1844, and, after studying at that institution for four years, he graduated on June 30, 1848, standing number sixteen in his class, in which we find the names of Gen. McLean and others of the Union Army; T. K. Jackson, N. G. Evans and other noted rebels.

He entered the United States regular army on July 1, 1848, as a brevet second-lieutenant of dragoons, and was then attached to the First Regiment of United States dragoons (now First Regular Cavalry); but during February, 1849, he was commissioned a full second-lieutenant, and was transferred to the Second dragoons (now Second cavalry). On the 9th of July, 1853, he was promoted to a first-lieutenancy, and in May, 1855, acted as regimental quartermaster. He was promoted to be captain on the 9th of March, 1859, holding the same rank when the regiment changed its name to the Second cavalry, 1861.

On the 12th of November, 1861, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, and performed those duties in the city of Washington. He was next placed in command of the cavalry under Gen. Banks in the spring of 1862, and conducted a reconnoisance along the Rappahannock during June and July of that year. During the operations of Gen. POPE with the Army of Virginia, Gen. BUFORD was placed in command of a cavalry brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general, dating from July 27, 1862. Shortly before and for some time after Antietam, he was chief of Cavalry under Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. BUFORD was wounded near the Rappahannock River early in August. After several weeks' illness he resumed his position with the Army of the Potomac, and during the month of February, 1863, was appointed to the command of the division of cavalry, embracing the regular troops under Gen. STONEMAN. His appointment of brigadier general of volunteers was confirmed on the 9th of March, 1863.

During the latter part of April and beginning of May, 1863, he was engaged in the famous STONEMAN'S cavalry expedition that went around Lee's rebel army, posted in front of Gen. HOOKER'S command, near the Rappahannock. On the 9th of June, 1863, Gen. BUFORD commanded a division of cavalry—including the regulars—engaged in PLEASONTON'S expedition to Beverly and Kelly's fords, where STUART'S rebel forces were so roughly handled, and where the rebel Gen. W. F. H. LEE was wounded. He was afterwards engaged in the various cavalry operations along the vicinity of the Blue Ridge, during the rapid flank march of the Army of the Potomac to and across the river. He harrassed the rebels previous to the battles of Gettysburgh, and operated on their right flank during those contests. He also, after the rebels had retreated, harrassed their rear-guard and flanks to a fearful extent, and portions of his command were continually engaged in skirmishing until the rebels had retreated far down into Virginia.

During the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. MEADE, Gen. BUFORD'S and the other cavalry forces acted on the flanks of the army, rendering efficient service in their respective capacities.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN J. G. C. Lee Assistant-Quartermaster, has been assigned to the Depot at Alexandria, Va., vice Captain Ferguson removed.

THE 1st Maryland cavalry have subscribed and handed over to Surgeon Dodson $690, for the relief of the suffering Union prisoners in the South.

CAPTAINS T. J. Carlisle and A. S. Nesmith, Assistant-Quartermasters, have been ordered to Chattanooga for duty with the Army of the Cumberland.

CAPTAIN Hartz, Assistant-Chief-Quartermaster, Department of Washington, has been relieved, and Captain J. M. Moore, Assistant-Quartermaster, assigned to his position.

A COURT-MARSHAL has been sitting on board the *Wabash* for the trial of Captain Cilley, commander of the Monitor *Catskill*.

THE President has nominated to the Senate Commander Porter, to be a Rear-Admiral, and First Engineer John H. Long, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy.

OVER 2,500 applications for appointments as officers in the Invalid Corps are now in the hands of the Provost-Marshal-General.

IT is said that Major-General Palmer's resignation as commander of the 14th corps, which was accepted, has been recalled, and he is again in command.

GENERAL Cox has left Cincinnati with his staff for Knoxville, and taken command of the Twenty-third Army Corps. The military district of Ohio no longer exists.

UPON the recommendation of Major-General Grant, Colonel A. Chetlain of the 12th Illinois volunteers, has been appointed Brigadier-General to command colored troops.

CAPTAIN Thomas G. Whytal, Assistant-Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief-Quartermaster of the Washington Depot, for duty at Alexandria.

MAJOR J. H. McArthur, 3d U. S. Cavalry has been appointed Assistant-Commissary of Musters for the District of Wisconsin, vice Colonel Louis H. Marshal, appointed Commissary of Musters.

MAJOR-General Schofield has arrived in Washington, having come thither at the request of the President. The question of the command in Missouri is therefore opened again.

ADJUTANT-General Thomas has again broken down under his labors in organizing negro troops in the Southwest. He is dangerously ill, and will be brought home as soon as his condition will admit of it.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Storer, of the 13th N. H. Reg't, a son of Admiral Storer, U. S. N., was killed at 42d street in New York, last Monday night by being crushed between the Harlem and New Haven Railroad trains, when passing that point.

IN compliance with Special Orders from the War Department, Surgeon Horace R. Wirtz, U. S. A., is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, as Medical Director, and Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, W. S. A., is announced as his successor.

CAPTAIN John C. Henshaw, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, having reported for duty to Major-General Gillmore, is assigned to duty at headquarters in charge of the Judge-Advocate's Bureau.

GENERAL orders from Major-General Pope, commanding the Department of the Northwest, constitute the District of Iowa to include the State of Iowa and the Territory of Dakotah, under the command of Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, with headquarters for the winter, at Davenport, Iowa.

SECOND Lieutenant E. B. Sturgeon, of the United States Marine Corps, has been tried by a naval general court-martial in session at New Orleans, for "absence without leave and drunkenness," and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, to date from December 7. The proceedings have been approved.

CAPTAIN J. P. Kimball, Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Patrick, has tendered his resignation in the army, and notified of its acceptance. Captain Phil. Schuyler, fourteenth United States Infantry, succeeds Captain Kimball.

BRIGADIER-General J. J. Abercrombie has been relieved from the command of Convalescent Camp, Va., by order of the Secretary of War, and Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel McKelvy re-assigned to that position. It is understood that General Abercrombie will receive a more important command.

AN item appeared a few days since, stating that "Gen. Brannan, of the Army of the Cumberland, has been placed under arrest, and would be tried by court-martial at Cincinnati." This was an error. It should have read General *Brayman*. General Brannan is at his post in the Army of the Cumberland.

IT is reported that Admiral Wilkes is very restive under the rebuke administered to him by the Secretary of the Navy, on the score of his preventing the capture of the *Alabama* by detaining the *Vanderbilt* in the West Indies. The Admiral is preparing a letter to the Secretary in vindication of his conduct.

A PATRIOTIC old lady recently sent three smoking caps as presents to officers in the Army. One was for General Meade, and the remaining two she desired to be presented to two Generals, one of whom must be a totottaller and the other one who never indulged in profanity. General Williams, Chief of General Meade's Staff, took the Anti-Profanity Cap, and General Hunt the Temperance Cap.

THE convalescent camp at Nashville, Tenn., has been placed upon the same footing as a general hospital, and the commissary of subsistence at Nashville directed to open an account with the fund of the Cumberland Army, which has or may accrue from the saved rations thereof, to be expended for the benefit of the sick and wounded belonging to that army.

THE proceedings of the Court of Inquiry convened at Chattanooga, to investigate the facts connected with the shooting of Michael Flynn, Co. B, 14th Regiment Michigan Infantry, by his commanding officer, Colonel H. B. Minzer, have been approved by General Thomas. The Court decided that Colonel Minzer was justified in shooting Flynn.

COLONEL Harding, of the 12th Pennsylvania R. C., Colonel Dare, of the 5th Pennsylvania R. C., and several other officers, while out examining their picket lines beyond Bristoe Station, last week, were surprised by a squad of Mosoby's cavalry, who demanded a surrender, and at the same time fired their pistols, wounding Colonel Harding in one of his arms, near the elbow, making amputation near the shoulder necessary. The rebels were clad in our soldiers' uniform, and approached within pistol-shot before they were suspected to be of Mosoby's gang. Our officers immediately drew their revolvers, and after a few shots dispersed them, returning to camp with the Colonel.

A BOARD of officers, consisting of Captain A. J. Perry, A. Q. M., Captain Chas. N. Tompkins, A. Q. M., and Captain J. J. Dana, A. Q. M., have been ordered to prepare and submit for the consideration of the Acting Quartermaster-General a set of rules and regulations for the organization of colored teamsters for the Quartermaster's Department, to be enlisted in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Board will recommend a suitable uniform, to be provided for the men of this organization, and prepare the necessary blank forms to be furnished for enlistment, muster, descriptive, and clothing rolls, as well as any other forms which it may be necessary to use in the organization and working of the corps. The Board will also make any recommendation which the consideration of the subject shall suggest, calculated to perfect the organization referred to, or to insure its efficiency.

AMONG the letters advertised at the New York Post-office are the following addressed to army officers:—Major M. C. Bayles, Major John A. Bolles, A. D. C.; Paymaster Brown, Major Bruce, Captain Lynde Catien, 15th Infantry; Dr. John W. Davis, 5th Wis. Vols.; Colonel C. De Forrest, or Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, 5th N. Y. Cavalry; Major D. W. Diggs, Major P. Mark De Zing, Captain Gardner Symmes, Lieutenant Gardner Symmes, 18th U. S. Infantry; Captain M. M. Hawes, Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, Lieutenant J. B. Johnson Captain R. Koenig, Colonel O. Reese, Jr.; Colonel Wm. R. Lewis, Captain R. R. Moffatt, U. S. Artillery; Major Wm. Morgan, Jr., 176th N. Y. Vols.; Captain D. McCashin, 1st Regiment; Lieutenant Wm. M. Morton, Quartermaster; Colonel Wm. H. Nobles, Captain S. K. Platt, Acting Quartermaster; George Pomeroy, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Francis M. D. Reynolds, Irish Brigade; Colonel Z. Rulg, Captain Christian Roerich, 103d N. Y. Vols.; Major R. L. Shelly; Lloyd Stevens, Medical Cadet, U. S. A.; Lieutenant W. H. Vance, 165th N. Y. Vols.; Robt. G. Walmsley, late Quartermaster 1st Regiment, N. Y. Vols; Lieutenant Galey O. Weed, Co. H., 176th N. Y. Vols.: Colonel I. R. Webb, Major Geo. S. Willis, Major Steward Wallis, Q. M.; Major Frank J. White, Captain Frank A. Work, Q. M.; Lieutenant Chas. Worret, 3d N. Y. Vols.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE time for enlisting Veteran Volunteers has been extended to January 5th, 1864.

GENERAL M'Clellan's report has been transmitted to Congress, and is now in the hands of the printers at the government printing office. It will be published in a few weeks.

MAJOR-General Butler, in obedience to orders of the President, has granted a reprieve to all persons in his department under sentence of death, until further orders.

A BRONZE equestrian statue, taken from the house of Douglas Gordon when our forces occupied Fredericksburgh, has, by order of the War Department, been restored to Mrs. Thomas, a sister of that gentleman.

BY order of Major-General Thomas, the execution of the order approving the sentence of the General Court Martial, dismissing from the service of the United States Captain Francis J. Mattler, Co. E, 86th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, is suspended until further orders.

IT has been proposed in the Senate to print, in addition to the number now authorized by law, fifteen hundred copies of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and appendix, for the use of the vessels of the Navy, and five hundred copies of the report proper for the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

PRESIDENT Lincoln addressed the following letter to General Grant, under date of Washington, December 8th:—Major-General Grant—Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you and all under your command my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all!

A. LINCOLN.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between General Butler and Mr. Ould, the Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. It appears that smallpox has broken out among the Union prisoners at Belle Isle, and that General Butler has forwarded a quantity of vaccine matter, sufficient to vaccinate six thousand persons, which has been received and acknowledged by Mr. Ould, who says:—"Permit me, in response to the friendly tone of your letter, to assure you that it is my most anxious desire and will be my constant effort to do everything in my power to alleviate the miseries that spring out of this horrible war."

WHILE Congress has been debating where to establish a national cannon foundry, one is being erected at the Navy Yard in Washington, which, when completed, will have cost a quarter of a million of dollars. There are six furnaces in this foundry, either of which can be used for the casting of a gun of twenty-inch calibre, capable of throwing a solid shot of one thousand pounds weight. Nearly two thousand men are at work, casting and rifling cannon, casting shot and shell, &c. The appropriations for the buildings estimated for next year are $79,000. The greater portion of $250,000 asked for to conduct experiments in ordnance will be expended here.

BRIGADIER-General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, orders every sutler or sutler's clerk to confine himself to the orders of his own command, and to the headquarters of the corps, division, or brigade to which he has been designated. The officers orders must be accompanied by duplicate consolidated invoices, which must state the number of officers ordering, and must be approved by a general order of the command. If bills are presented by sutlers' employees, they must be provided with written authority to act for the sutlers. Orders from corps, division, or brigade headquarters must be in the hands of one having written authority to act as the agent of such headquarters.

ACCORDING to General Halleck's report, a remount for the whole service once in two months is the rate at which our cavalry horses are used up, by want of skill and often culpable neglect of the animals; 435,000 horses will be needed for the coming year if the evil remains unchecked. The stock breeders declare that if this goes on it will permanently injure the breed of horses in the country. The horses of mature age are being taken up by the government so fast that young horses are put to work too early, the result of which will ultimately be seen in the diminution of the average size of the breed.

THE following is an extract from a letter written by General Meade to a friend in Newark, New Jersey, just before the last movement of the Army of the Potomac:—"I am fully aware of the great anxiety in the public mind that something should be done. I am in receipt of many letters, some from persons in high positions, telling me I had better have my army destroyed than remain inactive. Whilst I do not suffer myself to be influenced by such communications, I am and have been most anxious to effect something; but am determined, at every hazard, not to attempt anything unless my judgment indicates a probability of accomplishing some object commensurate with the destruction of life necessarily involved. I would rather a thousand times be relieved, charged with tardiness or incompetency, than have my conscience burdened with a wanton slaughter, uselessly, of brave men, or with having jeopardized the great cause by doing what I thought wrong."

ON the 10th inst. Major-General Augur, commanding department of Washington, and staff, visited the Russian Admiral and were received with the usual honors. The Admiral conducted the officers throughout the vessel, the band playing our national and other airs. All were then hospitably entertained in the officers' cabin, the Admiral giving as a toast, "The Army and success to American arms;" General Augur in return toasting "The Admiral and the Russian Navy." On the 11th inst. the Russian Admiral and about thirty officers of his fleet, accompanied by General Augur and his staff, visited some of the principal fortifications in the defences north and south of the Potomac. At Arlington they were entertained with a review of heavy artillery, under General De Russy, after which a handsome lunch was spread at Contraband Camp. The entire affair passed off with great gratification to the distinguished visitors.

CHARLESTON papers of a recent date contain scores of advertisements announcing the removal of business firms from the lower to the upper portion of the city. The Charleston Hotel is already closed, and notice is given that the Mills House will shortly follow the example. The alleged reason assigned for thus closing two of once the most fashionable hotels in the South, is the great destitution of provisions of all kinds essential to conduct the establishments in a manner agreeable even to the unfastidious taste of the guests. The congregations of two churches publicly invite the congregation of a third to join it in religious worship, for the reason that the edifices of the former are subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses situated in the vicinity of the piers are emptied of goods and abandoned. The aged, women and children have, with few exceptions, fled the city, and but a small number either of civilians or soldiers are to be seen on promenade. Such are the evidences we have of the effect of our shells.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

MR. W. B. REDFIELD, of Cincinnati, Ohio, having ceased his connection with this journal as Agent, receipts from him will be no longer acknowledged by the proprietor.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

GENERAL HALLECK ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

GENERAL HALLECK'S Report of the military operations of the past year, published in full in a supplement to this journal, is the most elaborate, comprehensive, and, in many respects, important and valuable official document on the conduct of the war that has yet been made public. Though it contains many things that are not new, many things already known both to military men and to civilians, yet there are in it also many things that are new, and as giving the stamp of official authority both to what was known and what was not known, its historical value as a *mémoire pour servir* can scarcely be over-estimated.

We do not design in the present paper to attempt any analysis of the multiform contents of this document; but, segregating a single point of preëminent importance, we purpose to draw from the report of the general-in-chief all the material afforded therein for its elucidation and illustration.

The point to which we refer is this:—*With whom rests the ultimate responsibility for the direction of our military affairs?* Or rather, primarily:—*Who has been exercising the supreme direction of military affairs; and how far is he to be credited with successes and held accountable for failures in the field?*

No subject, we may premise, has been surrounded with more mystery and obscurity than this. The public, eager to find a scapegoat on which to place the burden of every disaster, has, by turns and as caprice dictated, ascribed the responsibility of failures and the credit of successes to the PRESIDENT, to General HALLECK, to the Secretary of War, and to the generals in the field. To no purpose has it been known that the PRESIDENT as, by his office, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States, is *theoretically* the supreme head: that the General-in-Chief is merely an adviser, and the Secretary of War properly but the *Chef de l'Intendance de l'armée:* we say it is to little purpose that the theory of the military hierarchy has established the functions and responsibilites of our official authorities, when it has been more than suspected that *practically* there has been little or no unity of authority, and that each of the officials named has by turns directed the military counsels. The report of General HALLECK confirms this suspicion. It shows that sometimes the supreme guidance of military operations has been exercised by the PRESIDENT, sometimes by General HALLECK, sometimes by Secretary STANTON, and sometimes by the general in the field.

The very first military operation entered into by General HALLECK in his Report, affords an example of how the PRESIDENT indicated for a commander of the Army of the Potomac a plan of campaign, which was approved by General HALLECK and Secretary STANTON—how this commander, instead of following this plan, proposed one of his own—how this plan of the commander was disapproved by General HALLECK, and "assented to " (not approved of) by the PRESIDENT; and how, finally, this commander, in the practical execution of the campaign, followed neither his own plan, which was assented to (not approved of) by the PRESIDENT and disapproved by General HALLECK, nor the PRESIDENT'S plan, which was approved of by General HALLECK and Secretary STANTON, but a new plan of this commander's own devising, which was neither approved of nor assented to by anybody.

This extraordinary series of military transactions is that of General BURNSIDE in his conduct of the advance of the Army of the Potomac, after receiving it from the hands of General MCCLELLAN. At the time General BURNSIDE took command of the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton its late commander was moving on the interior line, for the purpose of giving battle to the rebel army wherever he should find it, this side of Richmond. On assuming command, General BURNSIDE proposed to give up this pursuit of LEE'S army towards Richmond, and to move down the *north* side of the Rappahannock to Falmouth, and to establish a new base of supplies at Acquia Creek. "This proposed change of base," declares General HALLECK, "*was not approved by me.*" Finally, however, General BURNSIDE consented to so modify his plan as to cross his army by the fords of the upper Rappahannock, and then move by the *south* bank of that river, seizing the heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh. "On my return to Washington, on the 13th," writes General HALLECK, "I submitted to him [the PRESIDENT] this proposed change in the plan of campaign, "*and on its receiving his assent rather than approval,* "I telegraphed on the 14th authority to General "BURNSIDE to adopt it." General BURNSIDE did *not* adopt it, but moved the whole army by the north bank of the Rappahannock to Falmouth, and after a few weeks delivered battle to the enemy posted on the heights of Fredericksburgh. General HALLECK is explicit on the point that General BURNSIDE'S plan "*was never approved, nor was he ever authorized to* "*adopt it.*" We are, therefore, to infer that the responsibility rests exclusively with General BURNSIDE.

The next campaign discussed by General HALLECK affords an example of military management of a different form, and yet not less strange in substance than the preceding—the example of a series of operations whereof the General-in-Chief had no information while they were under discussion, and no supervision while they were in execution; but which were reported directly to the PRESIDENT, between whom and the general commanding they were all planned and executed. The operations referred to are those of General HOOKER, during the time he retained command of the Army of the Potomac. Of this period of the history of that hapless army, General HALLECK makes the following astounding declaration:—"*It is* "*also proper to remark in this place that from the time* "*he was placed in command of the Army of the Poto-* "*mac till he reached Fairfax Station, on the 16th of* "*June, a few days before he was relieved from the com-* "*mand,* General HOOKER *reported directly to the* "PRESIDENT, *and received instructions directly from* "*him. I received no official information of his plans* "*or of their execution.*"

The series of operations that took place during this interval consists of the battle of Chancellorsville and the retrograde movement to oppose the advance of LEE into Maryland and Pennsylvania. That General HALLECK at least is in no manner responsible for the disaster at Chancellorsville should be clear enough from his explicit declaration. Who *is* to blame is not so evident.

We now come to the operations of General GRANT in the reduction of Vicksburgh, and though there is no portion of our military history, touching which it would be so interesting to know to what inspiring brain we are indebted for the conception of that splendid achievement, this is, unfortunately, just the point touching which the report of the General-in-Chief leaves us in the greatest doubt. "No more "brilliant exploit," as he justly remarks, "can be "found in military history." The only statement by General HALLECK on this subject is in the following terms:—"It has been alleged, and the allegation has "been widely circulated by the Press, that General "GRANT, in the conduct of his campaign, positively "disobeyed the instructions of his superiors. *It is* "*hardly necessary to remark that General* GRANT "*never disobeyed an order or instruction, but always* "*carried out to the best of his ability every wish or* "*suggestion made to him by the Government.*" Now, while fully appreciating the generosity of the General-in-Chief in his readiness to shield General GRANT from any imputation of this kind, we are constrained to say that having, as journalists, followed the whole course of the public press in regard to the career of that commander, we have no recollection of his ever having been charged with disobedience of orders. But while General GRANT is thus exculpated from the imputation of having disobeyed orders, it is not so clear what orders he *obeyed.* General HALLECK states that, with the view of opening the Mississippi River in conjunction with the army of General BANKS, "General GRANT *was instructed* to drive the enemy "in the interior as far south as possible and destroy "their railroad communications; then fall back to "Memphis and embark his available force on trans- "ports, and, with the assistance of the fleet of Admi- "ral PORTER, *reduce Vicksburgh.*" Having failed in the plan as thus "instructed," he seems to have been left wholly to his own devices. Having tried the canal plan, and this also failing, "*he determined,*" says General HALLECK, "*to move his army by land* "*down the west bank of the river, some seventy miles,* "*while transports for crossing should run past the ene-* "*my's batteries at Vicksburgh.*" We emphasize these words because they give form to the boldest military conception of the war—one of those audacities of genius which, like MACDONALD'S crossing of the Splugen, transcend all the rules of military art. And it was *his* "determination." What General HALLECK thought of it he does not inform us. How Secretary STANTON regarded it we know not. But how the PRESIDENT looked upon it we do know, as he has put his opinion of this move on record in a letter to General GRANT. "When you got below," wrote Mr. LINCOLN, "and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and "vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and "join BANKS; *and when you turned Northward east* "*of the Big Black, I thought it was a mistake.* I "now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that "*you were right and I was wrong.*" This is a frank confession, and does credit to the thorough intellectual honesty of the PRESIDENT. And in regard to the planning of this grand move, we think it is fair to infer from the silence of General HALLECK that the author of the conception is the same bold and energetic mind that directed its execution.

Finally we come to the most obscure and involved of all the questions discussed in the report of General HALLECK: we mean the operations of General ROSECRANS. That General HALLECK ordered the advance of General ROSECRANS from Murfreesboro', and reiterated this order over and over again, during the spring months of the present year, is not a point which has ever been in dispute, and it is definitively settled by the explicit statement of the General-in-Chief himself. "I urged upon General ROSECRANS," says he, "to take advantage of this opportunity to carry "out his long projected movement." That General, however, did not at the time feel himself ready to advance, and when, at the end of June, he finally determined to begin the forward movement, "*he was per-* "*mitted to select without restriction his own line of oper-* "*ations by which to reach the Chattanooga.*" This settles the point, therefore, that the flanking movements by which the army of BRAGG was forced from the two strongest fortified positions on the continent—the lines of Shelbyville and Tullahoma—were ROSECRANS' own conception. It also appears that his subsequent movements, Chattanooga-wards were made wholly on his own responsibility—the only orders he had being to advance. Finally, in the midst of his delicate and complicated manoeuvres in the most difficult of all regions for military operations, he received an order from Washington. As it relates to a point of marked importance, we shall cite General HALLECK'S own language:—"Fearing," says he, "that "General ROSECRANS' army might be drawn too far "into the mountains of Georgia, where it could not "be supplied and might be attacked before reinforce- "ments could reach it from BURNSIDE, I sent him on "the 11th the following telegram:"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1863.

Gen. BURNSIDE telegraphs from Cumberland Gap that he holds all East Tennessee above Loudon, and also the gaps of the North Carolina Mountains. A cavalry force is moving toward Athens to connect with you. *After holding the mountain passes on the west of Dalton or some other point on the railroad* to prevent return of BRAGG'S army. It will be decided whether your army shall move further south into Georgia and Alabama.

It is reported here by deserters that a part of BRAGG's army is reinforcing LEE. It is important that the truth of this should be ascertained as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, Chattanooga.

This is, we think, a fair sample of the nature as well as the value of orders emanating from a head-quarters a thousand miles away from the theatre of war. One can conceive the immense value to General ROSECRANS, of the information that, "after "holding the mountain passes on the west of Dalton, "*or some other point on the railroad*," it would be decided whether his army would be allowed to advance into Georgia, in the midst of complex manœuvres, and on the eve of a great battle which was to decide General ROSECRANS' ability to hold any "pass" or "point" whatever, and in which he had to meet an enemy not depleted "to reinforce Lee," as General HALLECK tells him from Washington, but intact and strengthened by the strongest corps from the rebel army in Virginia.

As the result, therefore, of a review of the military operations of the past year, from the point of view from which these observations are made—we find that there has been no unity in the supreme control—that movements have sometimes been directed by the PRESIDENT, with or without the approval of his military counsellors, sometimes by one or the other of his military counsellors, without the approval of the PRESIDENT, and sometimes by the general in the field, without the approval of any one. But while the report of General HALLECK leaves the question of military responsibility in great doubt in the case of operations which have been unsuccessful, it yet shows that every great success has been achieved by commanders who were allowed, unembarrassed, to carry out the plans they had themselves conceived. We are far from meaning to reflect discredit on the heads of military affairs when we say this, for it could not in the nature of things be otherwise. Military history is replete with proof that the practical conduct of a campaign must necessarily be left to the commander in the field. If he is unfit to be entrusted with this, he is unfit to be entrusted with the command at all. The functions of the central military head should be confined to the general ordering of military affairs—to the regulation of the policy of war, the indication of the military objectives and the grand lines of operations, and such a distribution and marshalling of the forces as will best attain the end sought. If we read General HALLECK's report aright, the Washington authorities have never gone beyond these their legitimate functions, without entailing disaster on the country. But until we have fuller revelations touching this matter than the General-in-Chief has seen fit yet to make public, it will be next to impossible justly to distribute either praise or blame in any specific case.

A WORD ABOUT WEST POINT.

IN former days ignorance and envy, in and out of Congress, attacked the Military Academy with such blind fury that they defeated their own purpose. And then came the Mexican war, where West Point shone so preëminently that the defamers were fain to hide their diminished heads, at least for a time. But detraction was only sleeping. As soon as the present war broke out, the detractors saw their chance again, and without a single valid argument on their side, began to throw their fallacious but envenomed darts at the Alma Mater of our educated soldiers. Thus it would seem that at the present time there is a strong party in the field, and the strife runs high. The opponents array themselves under their distinctive badges, and like the factious men of the days of JUSTINIAN, they make the Hippodrome ring with criminations and recriminations. We belong to no party, but to the cause of justice and right. As is usual in such cases, extremes are equally wrong; the middle way, which VIRGIL calls the safest, is also the justest. West Point never pretended to arrogate, like PROMETHEUS, to give genius, to give birth to great generals, to breathe a god-like power into any human nostrils. West Point, the school of the Nation, where reverence for the Government, love for the flag, confident hope for the perpetual Union of the States, were taught, never declared that she could conquer State errors, sectional prejudices, parental inculcations, and make men in some vague, uncast future, adhere to the country. If West Point is to suffer because a large number of her *élèves* have gone into the rebel ranks, should she not be glorified because a larger number have remained true to their colors? Those who claim such super-humanity for West Point, are very foolish, not friendly.

We shall not fall into the error of senseless praise. We have never contended that a man could not be a soldier without graduating at West Point. We know many who are; but the question is narrowed to this: Is not a thorough military education the best way to make generals? Look at genius in other arts: instruction, constant practice, must develope RAPHAEL, MOZART, CANOVA. Add to this, that the boys sent to West Point are usually those whose bent is the Army, and who have displayed indications of genius for the art; and will any sensible man deny that, *cæteris paribus*, the young man with this bent and four years training in the best military school in the world, is not better able to lead men to war, than he who, suddenly discovering that he has genius, must also find that he has no system, no knowledge of men and modes, and who must use his genius without a clear understanding of the rules by which men have fought in all the ages of modern warfare?

But it is ridiculous to dwell upon these points. The writer of an anonymous pamphlet before us calls the professors *pedagogues*. Time was when this was an honorable title. But let us see who they are to whom he applies what he means for a dishonoring epithet. MAHAN's "Field Fortification" has helped to build every entrenchment in this war, and thus, after instructing our young officers for a quarter of a century, the "schoolmaster was abroad" to some purpose. Look at the others. CHURCH's mathematical series are used, with great gratitude, in hundreds of schools and colleges, and in others, the works of DAVIES, a former professor at West Point, are in common use. AGNEL is the best French teacher in the country. KENDRICK, long a gallant officer of artillery, has chemistry oozing out at his fingers' ends. But why need we specify? If these men are *pedagogues*, the name must come again into good repute, and all professors be ready to share it. It means *youth-trainer* and no men ever trained youth better.

That West Point is the best single school in the world, we have the concurrent opinions of English, French, and German officers. The French *system of schools* may be superior, but no one school is its equal. Not to concede this argues entire ignorance of the Academy.

We need not dwell upon the assertion that "while "the spirited boy, full of genius and daring, is ex-"pelled, dullness graduates." Experience has shown that a boy rarely finds himself obliged to leave West Point without great regret, and this is very seldom for conduct; and it is equally true that the mischievous boys are usually the idle; for Satan verifies the old hymn there as everywhere else.

But the truest answer at once to such attacks as these upon West Point is found in the battle records of this war. The great soldiers on both sides are, almost to a man, graduates of West Point. We need not repeat their names: every one is familiar with them.

Loyalty, the best and highest of public virtues, is mistaken by many for ability. The two combined are essential in order to make generals and to win battles; and all other things being equal the educated officer is most likely to combine the two, and like GRANT, MEADE, ROSECRANS, THOMAS, GILLMORE, and a hundred others, to obtain the respect of their armies and the love of their countrymen, for their patriotism, made practical by their West Point training.

Far be it from us to ignore the noble deeds of men who never saw West Point; when it is to the point to praise them our pen shall be ever ready; great glory to all volunteers who have become veterans in the holy cause: but our present purpose is to parry an attack made in the dark, by a man in a mask, upon the noblest institution of its kind on the face of the earth.

WE understand that the Navy Department, in accordance with the views expressed in the Secretary's Report, have plans and estimates for an armored vessel of great size and strength. The objection of expense will undoubtedly be urged against it, for the estimates foot up to five millions of dollars; and as far as can be ascertained it would require several years for its completion. There is also a doubt expressed as to the propriety of risking so much time and money upon what must, in the present state of naval architecture, be merely experimental. But the Secretary's view is the correct one—we need larger and more powerful vessels. The question is—What shall be their construction? We wish that the whole subject of armored vessels might be made a matter of investigation by a competent Board, the comparative merits of broadside and turreted vessels discussed in the light of our own experience as well as that of European powers, and the views of the Secretary carried out in the construction of a ship of greater power than any now in existence.

WE are in constant receipt of inquiries in regard to the steps necessary to be taken to appear before the Examining Board for Officers for the negro regiments. The proper person to apply to on the subject is Major-General SILAS CASEY, Washington. It is impossible for us to tell exactly what questions the Examiners will ask, or whether or no the particular persons who write to us are likely to pass the examinations successfully; but we have no doubt, that every one who deserves a commission will get it. We can satisfy applicants on one point—that the examination will be strictly impartial—that the Board, being composed of officers inclined to judge for themselves as to a candidate's fitness for a commission, are not likely to be influenced by any of the ordinary measures for securing favor at court. Merit is the only claim to favor which they allow.

THE disastrous fate of the Monitor *Weehawken* is an event that will hardly surprise those who are acquainted with the unseaworthy qualities of that class of vessels. Their forte is undoubtedly harbor defence, and quiet water their proper element. A storm like that in which the *Weehawken* went down must severely try their ability. It is doubtless true that every precaution may not have been taken to prevent the catastrophe, and that partial explanations for it may be found in some defect of the vessel; but the fact has been pretty clearly demonstrated that we must save these admirable harbor batteries as much as possible from the fury of storms and seas, if we would wish to have them spared to continue the good service they have already done the country.

WITH the opening of the session of Congress we have thrown upon our hands a mass of matter in the shape of official reports, which so exceeds the ordinary capacity of our columns, that we are compelled this week to add four pages to our sheet, to make room for the very important Report of the General-in-Chief, which we publish in full. We have still before us documents to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter; among them the important Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; which, though not strictly a military publication, has a most important bearing on the success of military operations.

TWO of the leading political journals in this city, the New York *Times* and the *Herald*, are urging General GRANT for the presidency. The *Herald* says:—"We once thought that General MCCLELLAN "or General ROSECRANS would occupy this position; "but the distinguished talents of MCCLELLAN and "ROSECRANS developed too early in the war, and the "politicians had time to kill them off. The politicians "would kill off GRANT also, if they only had the time. "Fortunately, it is too late now. We defy the Wash-"ington clique to attempt it."

THE proceedings of this session of Congress are likely to be of great interest to military and naval men. Bills have been already introduced which meditate important changes. We are glad to observe a manifest desire to deal liberally with the two services and to perfect necessary measures for the increase of their stability and efficiency.

WHILE Congress is devoting its attention to improvements in the effectiveness of the Navy, we hope it will not fail to give due consideration to the subject of training ships for seamen and petty officers—a subject which this journal has discussed in several articles, and one whose importance will be readily appreciated by every practical Navy man.

THE losses of our armies during the year, in killed, missing and wounded were ninety-two thousand seven hundred and seventy men.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

It is said that with the opening of the next year Poland has announced her intention of attacking Russia by sea. She is busy organizing a fleet to be under the command of a certain Captain Magnan.

Notable ameliorations have been introduced into the French military prisons. The prisoners have been given useful work to do, and thus at the same time their punishment is lightened by distraction and they are brought under moralizing influences.

Mr. Reid, Chief Constructor of the British Navy, in a lecture on "Ships of War," stated, with the utmost confidence, that the Admiralty was now building a corvette from which the swiftest iron vessel now afloat could not hope to escape, and which would be armed in a most effective manner.

Captain Willett, of London, has invented an arrangement for furling or reefing top or square sails from the decks. It can be adapted to the square sails of any ships, and does not require the sail to be in any way altered or divided, as is required in many of the existing reefing apparatus.

France has been divided into three "cavalry remount" divisions, and in each division are two companies charged with the organization of the different establishments. The appointment of a commission in Algeria charged with the purchase of horses has been productive of many useful results.

A rumor finds currency in English papers to the effect that a reduction of 10,000 men will be made in the army estimates of 1864, chiefly to be effected by not filling up casualties arising from the discharges after first period of limited service, by purchase, and by desertions, and deaths.

The *Saigon*, one of the French floating batteries, has been entirely destroyed at Rochefort by fire. She took about six hours burning, and when it was seen that there remained no possibility of saving her she was run out of the channel and allowed to go down. There are no hopes of raising her; but it is thought her engines and a portion of her plating will be recovered.

The *Warrior*, which has been in the dock at Plymouth, has been undocked, and has received her crew, preparatory to joining the flag-ship of the Admiral commanding the Channel Fleet at Spithead anchorage. Since the *Warrior* has been in dock her bottom has been again coated with the composition prepared by the chemical assistant of the dockyard, and has also had an additional 100 of Brown's patent sheathing plates put on her port side.

An English military journal says:—"A sinister fate "seems to preside over the birth of all big guns on "this side of the Atlantic. Photographers and model-"lists state that up to this time all goes well with the "Armstrong 600-pounder, but they decline to commit "themselves to anything more than a limited period "of insurance. We are told that Krupp's big gun "has burst, while, on the other hand, we are most "positively told that, up to this time, neither a Dahl-"gren nor a Parrott has come to grief."

The effective of the active army of France, taken from the statement of the Minister of War, shows the following table of the numbers and stations of the troops:—In France, 325,316: Algeria, 59,651; Italy, 15,560; China—Cochin-China, 1,878; Mexico, 34,-581; total, 436,986. The number of soldiers composing the reserve at this date (1st October, 1863) amounted to 217,261, and thus the real effective of the French army for this year is shown to be 654,247 men.

The *Numancia*, a very formidable frigate, built at La Seyne for the Spanish Government, has just been launched. She is clad with shot-proof iron plates 5½ inches thick. Her masts, brought from California, are formed of a single piece. She is armed with 40 guns of the largest calibre between decks, and on her upper deck carries pieces *en barbette*. Her machines are nominally 1,000 horse-power, but this power can be increased to 4,000 horse-power. The *Numancia* was only 16 months on the stocks.

The French Minister of War in his report to the Emperor says, that experiments are being continually made to try the effects of different pieces of artillery on different kinds of targets—on masonry and plates. Trials of this sort are now going on at the Isle d'Aix, and from the results obtained there, some decision will be arrived at with regard to the future means of attack and defence. The armament and construction of sea and land forts will then be decided on, but until the force of the new artillery and the best means of resisting its fire be ascertained it would be useless to undertake works which might turn out to be of little or no utility.

In his lecture on "Ships of War," the Chief Constructor of the British Navy, observed that the Americans were the first to introduce armor-plated vessels, and in 1843, Mr. Stevens constructed an iron-cased floating battery for that Government. He believed the idea of constructing such war vessels in Europe was not derived from America, but rather from the active mind of the French Emperor. He contended that the *Warrior* and ships of her class were too long, and he firmly believed that the same rate of speed could be obtained from a much shorter vessel. He said that no more iron ships for the Royal Navy would be laid down of such a length as 400 feet. Whilst one of these long vessels had a large portion at each extremity exposed, a shorter vessel could be armor-plated from end to end, would sail as many knots per hour and a great saving would be effected to the public. Mr. Reed then discussed the question of the comparative merits of ships built entirely of iron or with a backing of timber, and expressed an opinion in favor of the latter class. He could not fully enter into the details of the improvements already effected, and now under consideration, with regard to the construction of iron ships, but one of the chief of these was the introduction of the "unsinkable principle," invented by Mr. Langley, of Deptford. That system consisted in dividing the iron hull into numerous water-tight and fire-proof compartments, by means of the decks themselves, and preserving the integrity of these compartments by affording an entrance to them through the hatchways only.

Two large vessels, built of steel, were recently launched in Liverpool. One was a sailing-ship named the *Formby*, of 1,271 tons tonnage, built for the East India trade; the other a paddle-wheel steamer named the *Hope*, of 1,492 tons. Mr. Reid, the Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy, was present. He said he should watch with great interest the career of the two ships which had just been launched. He remarked that merchant ships can be built to test a principle when war-ships cannot, as the former can be examined and repaired annually, while the latter are sent abroad for periods of three or four years. He perfectly agreed with what had been said of the importance of steel for the construction of small ships, and stated that the government took great interest in the question of employing steel as a material for shipbuilding.

The French Minister of War has recently laid before the Emperor a table on the administration of military justice for 1862. Out of an *effectif* of 458,123 men, 4,528 were sent to trial, and 3,687 were condemned and sentenced to various penalties, or one man out of every 133. The proportion is nearly the same as that of the previous year, but the condemnations to hard labor and public works have been more frequent than in 1861. The sentence of death was passed on 58 men, but out of this number only 14 suffered capital punishment, the others having been pardoned by the Emperor, who commuted the sentences. Only one desertion before the enemy took place, and there has been no treason, *espionnage*, or tampering with soldiers. But one case of infidelity occurred in the administrative service, and but one man was *condemned* for seditious cries. As in our own Army the number of offenders is greater among the volunteers and substitutes than among the soldiers drawn in the conscription and those who re-enlisted.

The trial of Mr. Lynall Thomas' 9-in. muzzle-loading gun, carrying a 300-lb. shot, recently took place at Shoeburyness. The results were somewhat unsatisfactory. Ten rounds were fired, and the result is that at 2 deg. elevation the difference in the range is 164 yards; at 5 deg., 278 yards; and at 10 deg., 437 yards—all large numbers compared with those obtained in experiments with other rifled guns at similar elevations. The difference in the velocities is also large, being 142 ft. per second. It is just, however, to state that Mr. Thomas ascribes these results to the excessive length of the shot, and the finishing of the ribs too abruptly where they joined the chamber of the gun, though *per contra* it is stated that the guns and shot have been manufactured under his own direction, and his objections should have been taken earlier. Mr. Thomas also complains that the powder was not rammed home; but it is stated that the difference of a few inches in the ramming home does not cause material deviations in other rifled guns, and that this is a defect in Mr. Thomas'.

The French Minister of Marine lays before the Chambers and the public a full account of the doings and state of the navy. "The year 1863," he says, "has seen continued the construction of the new ves-"sels for the fleet, in accordance with the credits set "aside for that purpose in 1857." The following is the "table of the fleet:—

	New Vessels.	Vessels "mixtes."	Total.
Liners	13	23	36
Plated frigates	6	..	6
Frigates	18	6	24
Corvettes	10	..	10
Avisos	3	..	43
Total	90	29	119

Besides these vessels are several floating batteries for the defence of the different ports. The minister makes special allusion to the subject of the trials of the iron frigates, but he avoids giving any detail as to their performances. He merely says that they were satisfactory, that their speed is good, and that they are a great improvement on wooden vessels.

Among the improvements lately made in the *Warrior*, is the introduction of "ozone gas" into the engine-room and screw alley. Two small copper reservoirs, holding about a quart imperial measure each, contain a supply of spirituous oil which flows by a pipe, after the manner of a caged bird's water fountain, into a small copper-enclosed tray filled with sponge. Through this a stream of atmospheric air is blown by a pipe from a pump (the latter set in motion by a weight and pully), which, passing out by a discharge pipe at the opposite end of the tray, passes direct to the burners. There it gives out a beautiful white light, with comparatively no heat. "An apparatus "for the supply of a dozen burners," it is said, "may be "carried under the arm. It requires no gasometer, and "its use entails no danger to the ship. It emits no "smell when burning, nor does the vapor itself, when "allowed to escape unburnt from the nozzle of the "burner. Its use entails no attention beyond the wind-"ing up, once in 24 hours, of the small weight which "sets the machinery of the air-pump in motion. Its "cost is one-fourth that of the candles served out for "use from the paymaster's stores of the ship."

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The enrollment was begun about the 25th May, and proceeded rapidly in all the States except Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Oregon and California, being delayed in those on account of the difficulty in selecting officers. Drafts were ordered as fast as districts were enrolled and quotas assigned. The business was on the whole well done, with as few delays as could be expected. There was serious opposition to the enrollment, but wherever it occurred, it was promptly put down. The organized resistance in certain mining districts of Pennsylvania was overcome. Persons arrested have been turned over to the civil authorities for punishment. There has been great difficulty in equalizing the calls upon the several districts. The number each State had furnished was easily ascertainable, but in volunteering, men from one district had enlisted in another, and the whole business was consequently in confusion. There were complaints, therefore, of unequal draft, for which the law furnished no remedy. In future, however, by help of the enrollment, the assignment of quotas may be more impartially made. The enrolled national forces, not now in the militia service, number 3,113,305 men; seven States not being included.

The draft was begun as soon as possible, and in each District one-fifth of the number enrolled in the first class were called on. The calls of 1861 and 1862 had been upon population, and a sufficient per centage called for to make a given number. Therefore those States which contain more females than males were really charged with a greater quota than those in which there was an excess of males. This explains the apparent discrepancy between some of the Eastern and some of the Western States. The main object was to apportion the number among the states, so that those previously furnished and those to be furnished would make a given part of their available men, and not a given part of their population. And this object was successfully accomplished.

The examination of drafted men is still in progress. Up to November 1, the draft had produced about 50,000 men. Inasmuch as aliens and persons disqualified were included in the enrollment, the proportion of men received from the draft was much less than it would have appeared to be if these classes had been stricken from the rolls before the draft began. Some modifications have been made in the list of diseases exempting from liability. It appears from tables prepared by the Medical Inspector that the ratio of rejection for mental and physical infirmity in the United States, France, and Great Britain, for the periods stated, were as follows:—

	United States. in 1863.	France. From 1831 to '43	France. in 1859.	Great Britain. From 1842 to '52	Great Britain. in 1860.	Great Britain. in 1861.
Ratio rejected per 1,000	319.1	324.4	317	335	318	451

The draft was forcibly resisted in New York, Boston and Troy—the opposition in the two latter being promptly crushed. In New York, the mob was composed mainly of foreigners. The results of the riot made it impossible to resume the draft for more than a month.

It is recommended that the $300 clause be repealed, or confined to cases of persons prevented from serving by their religious creed. The commutation money under this clause amounted to $10,518,000. This amount has been duly deposited by the Collectors of Internal Revenue, appointed by law to receive it. It constitutes a substitute fund, and is now used in the procurement of recruits by bounties.

Large reinforcements are expected under the President's last call for volunteers. The payment of $300 bounty to raw recruits, and $400 to veterans, is recommended. Between January 1st and November 1st, 1863, 83,242 volunteers were received into the United States service, of whom 68,243 were enlisted for three years or the war. Between May 1. and November 1. nearly 22,000 deserters and absentees have been arrested. The number of deserters in September and October is only one-half as great as in May and June, owing to the greater probability of arrest and the punishments that have been inflicted.

The orgaization of the Invalid Corps was intended

1. To secure the military services for garrison, hospital, and provost duty of that class of deserving officers and men who, from wounds received in action, or disease contracted in service, were unfit for further duty in the field, and who would otherwise be discharged from the service, but were able to do light duty; and to bring back for like purpose those who had been previously discharged on similar grounds, and were still unfit for active duty and not liable to draft.

2. To provide honorable and useful occupation and suitable compensation for a class of persons whose claims upon the Nation no one can question.

The corps on the 1st of November consisted of 491 commissioned officers and 17,762 enlisted men. This force is organized as infantry, composing 203 companies; 160 of these companies have been formed into 10 regiments; the remainder are not yet formed into regiments, but soon will be. Each regiment contains six companies of the 1st battalion, and four companies of the 2d battalion. The 1st battalion are armed with muskets, and perform garrison duty; the 2d battalion are armed with swords and pistols, and are on hospital duty as guards, cooks, clerks, nurses, attendants, &c. It is designed, in having the regiments composed of companies of both 1st and 2d battalions, to enable each regiment to afford proper material at any point where it may be stationed for both garrison and hospital duty.

The corps is now in the full performance of the duties for which it was organized,—duties which would otherwise have to be performed by able-bodied soldiers; and thus, though the individuals of which it is composed are unfit for field service, the army is as much strengthened as it would have been by an acquisition of the same number of men fit for active duty. The officers have been selected on the recom-

mendation of the military superiors under whom they served in the field, and are assigned to duty without regard to the States from which they were appointed. Men are assigned to companies in a similar manner.

GENERAL THOMAS A. DAVIES.

As short as the war has been, its history has already shown the injustice of blaming our military officers prematurely, if we go back for a few months in military history, for the double purpose of reviewing one of the critical periods of the war, and of rendering justice to an officer who was blamed at the time for doing what was proved to be both judicious and meritorious. Most readers will remember the spiking of the guns at Island No. 10, and the evacuation of New Madrid, by order of General Thomas A. Davies. At that time he was censured severely by a portion of the press, and the most exaggerated reports were circulated of the value of property destroyed. In point of fact, the value of property destroyed was literally nothing, compared with what was represented. It was proved, in the military court of inquiry, that the injury at Island No. 10 did not exceed $1,000, and at New Madrid $2,100, so trifling was the loss, in comparison with the exaggerated rumors of the day. But there is another question, which, in connection with the military reputation of a General and the military history of a war, is very different, and of vastly more importance. Was that act justifiable? Was it apparently a military necessity? And how was it connected with the events of the campaign? And what were the consequences? The answers to these questions will develop one of the most interesting chapters of our military history, and show in part how the war has been conducted on our part, what were the causes of delay, and what were the plans of the enemy. In regard to General Davies, it is sufficient to say that he *claimed* the responsibility of the events at Island No. 10 and New Madrid; that it was fully investigated by a military commission, which declared that he had acted "the part of a prudent and faithful officer," and was honorably acquitted. Let us now examine the curious situation of events at that time, and the critical condition of our Southwestern Army. The Department of Missouri was then commanded by General Curtis, the Department of Tennessee and Mississippi by General Grant, and the ports on the Mississippi above Memphis by General Davies. The ports were Columbus, Ky., his headquarters, Island No. 10, Forts Pillow, Henry and Donelson, Cairo, Paducah and Dickman, garrisoned by about 5,000 effective men, of which 1,000 were at Fort Donelson, and 800 at Columbus, and the others scattered in different parts.

This was on the 16th of December. On the 18th of that month General Grant, who had been moving on the line of the Central Mississippi Railroad toward Grenada, and ultimately, if possible, to Vicksburgh, was at Oxford, Miss., 110 miles from his depôt of supplies, at Memphis. But, to shorten this line, and secure his supplies, he established a magazine of provisions and stores at Holly Springs, Miss. At the same time the Mississippi fleet was below Memphis, a single small steamer, the *New Era*, being in the department of Columbus. Such was the situation of affairs when the eyes of the country were fixed on the army of General Grant, before which the enemy had retreated from Corinth to Holly Springs, from Holly Springs to Oxford (where Grant then was), and then to Coffeeville. The whole country expected Grant to move victoriously on to Grenada and Vicksburgh. But what was then the situation of the enemy? And what ought they to do on sound military principles? We must here premise that (except in the recent Pennsylvania march of Lee) the enemy has never been *without the most accurate information of our positions*. This was specially the case in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, where the whole country abounds with disloyal people, who are constantly in communication with the rebel army. The rebel commander knew of the small garrisons in the Mississippi ports, the comparatively undefended line of Grant's communications, and the absence of the gunboats in the fleet below. They were in no condition to fight a pitched battle. But was not strategy available? We shall see. In three or four days the country was astonished to hear that Grant's magazine and garrison at Holly Springs were captured, and on the 18th of December *all communications* of Grant's army with the rear, *by rail or telegraph, were cut off*. What followed we all know—the countermarch of Grant's army, and its new advance by water on the Mississippi. The blow was a decisive one in regard to what was intended. It compelled the retreat of Grant, and delayed the crisis of the campaign on the Mississippi six months. But the rebel plan comprehended much more than that. It is now known that the fleet on the Mississippi was *almost without coal*—that Island No. 10 was garrisoned with only seventy-five men; that New Madrid had but 430; and that even Columbus, the most important of these posts, had a comparatively small force.

Why had the rebels fortified and held Columbus and Island No. 10 so tenaciously the year before? Obviously to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi; and if they could do that again, what vast disasters might they not inflict? Grant's communications were cut off; the fleet almost without coal; and all chance of supplies depended on the single line of the Mississippi. Hence the rebel strategy comprehended a bold scheme, not only to cut off connections by rail, but to close the Mississippi for a time; a short time only was needed for their purpose. This is an inevitable conclusion from the movement and position of their forces at that time. What were they? Let us turn again to the facts, and we shall have reason to admire the ingenuity, if not the success, of the enemy's tactics. While Grant was comparatively ignorant of the state of affairs above—and the War Department almost equally so—the gathering forces, intending, if possible, to cut the Mississippi, were rapidly advancing to the vicinity of Columbus, and Gen. Davies was accurately informed, by scouts and deserters, of their real situation. Some of the statements were exaggerated, but in substance they were correct. The position of the enemy's forces in that direction, on the 29th of December, was as follows: Van Dorn, having taken and destroyed a great body of stores at Holly Springs, was advancing north, and about 100 miles from Columbus. Cheatham was reported to have crossed the Tennessee with a body of infantry, and Forrest had arrived at Union City (26 miles from Columbus), only 30 miles from Island No. 10, marching on the Mississippi with 7,000 men. At the same time, Gen. Curtis telegraphed that it was reported that Jeff. Thompson was marching toward New Madrid, with a considerable body of men. The only part of these statements which may not have been true, was the last in regard to Thompson. His movements were always obscure, from the nature of the country in which he moved. The column of Forrest was just at hand, and those of Van Dorn were moving on. There could be no possible mistake as to the nature and intention of these movements.

Having cut one line of communications, they aimed to destroy the other and only one. The plan was bold and well devised. To show the state of the times and the sort of people we are dealing with, it may be mentioned that a traveler passing through Hickman, Christmas Eve, found a large party of ladies assembled at their hotel to receive their rebel friends, who had sent word that they would eat their Christmas dinner there. A party actually did arrive, and attempted to plant two guns on the shore, but were thwarted by the arrival of the small gunboat.

Gen. Davies was the only officer, from the nature of the case, fully informed of all these movements (Grant could not be, for his communications were cut off). He immediately telegraphed Gen. Halleck what he was informed of the enemy's movements, and what should be done. On the 24th of December, Gen. Halleck telegraphed—"Columbus must be held at all hazards." This determined that no reinforcements could be sent to Island No. 10 and New Madrid; for the garrison of Columbus was too small for this purpose. The immediate object of the enemy was to obstruct for a time the navigation of the Mississippi. This was palpable from the position of Forrest, and the movements of Van Dorn and Thompson. How could they do this? The siege guns at Island No. 10 and New Madrid were exactly the means needed. How easily Island No. 10 could be seized, is evident from two facts: that it had but 75 men, and that an officer actually landed and went to the headquarters of the commandant before he was seen. Small boats or a small steamer, all of which were to be had, would render the landing at, and capture of Island No. 10 a perfect certainty. Fort Pillow, another strong position, was also threatened. In this situation of imminent danger to the navigation of the river, which, once obstructed, would cut off all communication with the army and navy below, what was to be done? The siege guns were of no use to us, and have never been; but if taken by the enemy, the hazard to our army would have been immense. The order was immediately given by Gen. Davies to spike the guns, and send the small garrison of New Madrid to Fort Pillow. The loss was a trifle; but what followed. The enemy's columns immediately commenced their retreat. The siege guns could not be had in time, and their strategy was defeated. The river communication was kept open. Grant returned through Memphis to commence his new line of operations, and his splendid campaign on the Mississippi. How much or how little that may have been aided by the prudential measures adopted in the Department of Columbus we cannot know. It is, perhaps, unfortunate in war that to the public eye prudence assumes the form of timidity. The public mind awards far more glory to the general who achieves a victory without results, than to one who achieves results without a victory. This is in the highest degree unreasonable, because results are all that are aimed at by battle or victory, and if attained without blood, how much the better? We may take this very raid of Van Dorn and Forrest as an example. More was achieved by cutting the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and destroying the stores at Holly Springs, than by a great victory; and tenfold more than the rebels accomplished at Chickamauga, yet they exult over the last, and thought little of the former.

In this article we have been confined to the brief space between the 18th of December, 1862, and the 28th. It was a short period and a great crisis. The rebels accomplished half of what they intended, but were probably prevented from the other half, by the prudential measures of General Davies. At any rate, the Military Commission, of which Gen. W. K. Strong was President, decided that it was the measure of a "prudent and faithful" officer. This brief review may also give the reader some idea of the difficulties of a war carried on in so extensive a country, and carried on largely by telegraphic communications from Washington, a unique and remarkable phenomenon in our military history.

E. D. M.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
In the Field, November 30, 1863.

General Field Orders No. 33.

The brilliant events of the 29th inst., so successful to our arms, seem to present a fitting occasion for the Commanding General to thank this army for their conduct through the severe experience of the past seventeen days, to assure them of the important bearing it has had on the campaign in the West, and to give them the news of the great victory gained by General Grant, toward which their fortitude and their bravery have in a high degree contributed.

In every fight in which they have been engaged, and recently in those near Knoxville, at London, at Campbell's Station, and finally around the defences on both sides of the river, while on the march, and in cold and in hunger, they have every where shown a spirit which has given to the Army of the Ohio a name second to none.

By holding in check a powerful body of the enemy, they have seriously weakened the rebel army under Bragg, which has been completely defeated by General Grant, and at the latest accounts was in full retreat for Dalton, closely pursued by him, with the loss of six thousand prisoners, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and twelve stands of colors.

For this great and practical result, toward which the Army of the Ohio has done so much, the Commanding General congratulates them, and with the fullest reliance on their patience and courage in the dangers they may yet have to meet, looks forward with confidence, under the blessing of Almighty God, to a successful close of the campaign. By command of Major-General Burnside.

Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from December 14, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

First Lieutenant Michael Feeney, 73d New York Volunteers.

Surgeon Michael D. Benedict, 75th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant John T. Van Kuren, company C, 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

Disobedience of orders, not reporting at Camp Chase, under the regulations for disabled officers, prescribed by General Orders, No. 61, of 1862, from the War Department, visiting Washington without authority, and absence without leave, as reported on the rolls of his regiment.

Colonel Joseph Gerhardt, 46th New York Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases:—

Captain B. B. Perkins, 12th United States Infantry.

First Lieutenant J. B. Parker, Aide de-Camp to Major-General Hancock.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, December 21, 1863.

Colonel E. Livingston Price, 145th New York Volunteers, to date December 9, 1863, for violation of orders, absence without leave, neglect of duty—all this whilst his regiment was in transit to the Department of the Cumberland—and for fraudulent conduct, employing enlisted men for servants, and failing to make the deduction from his pay, as required by an act of Congress.

Colonel John Dils, 39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, to date December 10, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for selling captured property and appropriating proceeds to his own use, using Government transportation for private purposes, improper treatment of a non-commissioned officer while the non-commissioned officer was in the discharge of his duty, and incompetency.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Van Wagenen, 145th New York Volunteers, to date December 9, 1863, for violation of orders, absence without leave, neglect of duty—all this while his command was in transit to the Department of the Cumberland—and taking enlisted men to a drinking saloon, furnishing them with liquor, and getting drunk with them.

Major William M. Mabry, 111th Illinois Volunteers, to date December 7, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering a false and fraudulent account against the Government.

Captain F. Deicke, 53d Indiana Volunteers, to date November 16, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Captain Edward G. Robinson, 1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters, to date December 8, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent practices, in enlisting men unfit for the service, defrauding enlisted men of their bounty and pay, making false returns of subsistence, intoxication, and incompetency as an officer.

Captain W. L. James, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to date December 8, 1863, for speculating in condemned Government property.

Captain John Keys, 17th Missouri Volunteers, to date December 3, 1863, for scandalous conduct while drunk in a public ball-room, and resisting arrest by the police.

Captain R. C. Ambler, 10th Minnesota Volunteers, to date December 10, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for drunkenness, using profane and obscene language in the public streets of St. Louis, and at a public dinner table, not paying subsistence bill to the Commissary Department, and not rendering returns of public property.

Captain Samuel H. Davis, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, to date December 7, 1863, with loss of all pay and emoluments, for wilfully breaking his arrest.

First Lieutenant Charles Whitcacre, 18th United States Infantry, to date December 1, 1863, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant T. R. Kennedy, 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves, to date December 9, 1863, for absence without leave, failing to report at the office for sick and wounded officers, since September 8, 1863, and wearing citizens' clothes while under medical treatment, in violation of General Orders No. 23, August 26, 1863, from Headquarters Military District of Washington.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Platt, 48th Ohio Volunteers, to date December 5, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant William B. Manning, 32d Wisconsin Volunteers, to date December 5, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Lieutenant H. W. Shores, 82d New York Volunteers, to date December 11, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant George W. Hillary, 20th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 16, 1863, for absence without authority.

Second Lieutenant C. W. Howard, Battery D, 2d Missouri Artillery, to date December 10, 1863, for deserting his command whilst it was under marching orders.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

Second Lieutenant Moritz Pfall, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, he having been previously discharged on account of resignation.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Johnson, 5th New York Cavalry, to be cashiered for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Nesbit, 105th Pa. Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant George W. Huntsmann, 19th Indiana Vols., to be dismissed for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant T. M. Spencer, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to be dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Elliott C. Peirce, 13th Mass. Vols., to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Commanding General, Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund R. Travis, 6th N. Y. Artillery, has been acquitted upon the charge of drunkenness on duty.

Sentences in the above cases have been confirmed by General Meade and ordered to be executed.

Privates William H. Devoe, 57th N. Y. Vols.; John Tague, 5th Vermont Vols.; John Dunkle, 2d Battalion, 14th U. S. Infantry; Lewis Beers, 1st Battalion 14th U. S. Infantry; John McMann, 11th U. S. Infantry; William F. Goodwin, 17th U. S. Infantry; William Hazlett, 119th Pa. Vols.; Winslow N. Allen, 70th N. Y. Vols.; George E. Blowers, 2d Vermont Vols., and William Gibson, 4th Maine Vols. Found guilty of desertion, and by order of General Meade will be shot to death on Friday, 18th inst., in presence of so much of the divisions to which the prisoners severally belong as can conveniently be assembled.

Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Stephens, 11th Mo. Cavalry, to be cashiered. Charge—disobedience of orders, breach of arrest, and behaving himself with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer. Sentence mitigated by the President to suspension from rank and pay for one month.

Lieutenant Daniel T. Harn, Co. G, 4th New York Heavy Artillery, to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence approved by Major-General Augur.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DISCHARGED.

By direction of the President, Assistant Surgeon William Westcott, 17th Maine Volunteers, and W. H. Jewett, 3d Maine Volunteers, have been discharged the service for incompetency.

Medical Cadet Joseph K. Draper has been discharged, to enable him to accept an appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored).

Hospital Steward J. P. Paterson, U. S. A., for incompetency.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon James T. Reeve, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, has been extended ten days.

Surgeon James B. Bresford, 74th Ohio, ten days.

James M. Cook, 25th Ohio Volunteers, ten days.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Goodale, 21st Michigan, ten days.

P. Carfe, 1st Wisconsin, ten days.

H. T. Woodruff, 100th Illinois, ten days.

A. J. Lary, 2d East Tennessee, ten days.

John T. Walton, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, ten days.

The permission "to delay reporting for duty with their regiments for twenty days," granted Surgeon William H. McGavran, 26th Ohio Volunteers, and Henry J. Derrick, 17th Ohio Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon G. Neihe, 2d Virginia Cavalry, has been extended ten days.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Bauday, U. S. Volunteers.

REVOKED.

So much of Special Orders, No. 518, November 21, 1863, of the War Department as assigned Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Hood, U. S. Volunteers, to duty in the Department of the South, have been revoked, and he has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General of the Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

The Board convened by Special Orders, No. 318, from the War Department, for the examination of men at the Convalescent Camp, Va., for admission into the Invalid Corps, has been dissolved.

Surgeon Henry A. Martin, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty at Pilot Knob, Mo., and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to Major-General Butler, for duty under his command.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Ensign James Wallace, Boatswain Charles A. Bragdon, Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy, Carpenter R. G. Thomas and Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, to the *Brooklyn*.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, to the *Seneca*.

Ensign La Rue P. Adams, to the *Hartford*.

First Assistant Engineer Henry B. Nones, to the *Ascutney*.

Third Assistant Engineer David Jones, to the *Mendota*.

Third Assistant Engineers Cipriano Andrade and Henry F. Bradford, to the *Pontiac*.

Gunner E. J. Beacham, to the *Canandaigua*.

Carpenter Thomas D. Wilson, to special duty at New York.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwen, to the *Wachusett*.

Assistant Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy, to examination.

Third Assistant Engineers F. C. Goodwin and Haviland Barstow, to the *Brooklyn*.

Third Assistant Engineer J. R. Oakford, to the *Kansas*.

Surgeon James M. Greene, as President of a Board of Naval Surgeons, to be convened at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, on the 16th inst., for the examination of candidates for promotion and admission into the Medical Department of the Navy.

Surgeons J. M. Foltz and A. A. Henderson, as members of the Board.

Captain George F. Emmons, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Commander Dawson Phenix, to command the *Pocahontas*.

Paymaster G. E. Thornton, to the *Brooklyn*.

Third Assistant Engineer John D. Toppin, to the *Brooklyn*.

Commander Napoleon B. Harrison and Lieutenant-Commander Wm. M. Gamble, to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

DETACHED.

Commander John C. Beaumont, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. Gibson, from the command of the *Seneca*, and ordered to command the *Nipsic*.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Bradford, from the command of the *Nipsic* and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensign G. D. B. Glidden, from the *Hartford* and ordered to the *Seminole*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Lull, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Lieutenant Horace E. Mullan, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Swann, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Lieutenant W. S. Schley, from ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Gunner John Gaskins, from the *Canandaigua*.

Chief Engineer Alexander Greer, from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Chief Engineer John P. Whipple, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to special duty at Providence, R. I.

Chief Engineer Harman Newell, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered North to duty in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, from the Board of Examining Surgeons and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, from the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Third Assistant Engineers John H. Scott and Charles H. Greenleaf, from the *Owasco* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Third Assistant Engineer James C. Kafer, from the *Ticonderoga* and awaiting orders.

Ensign G. A. Batchellor, from the *Sassacus* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Captain Percival Drayton, from ordnance duty at New York and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Mausland, from the *Lackawanna* and ordered North.

Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, from the command of the *Shamrock* and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Carpenter H. M. Lowre, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to special duty at New York.

PROMOTED.

Midshipmen Williamson Dunn, C. H. Pendleton and W. W. Hendrickson, to the grade of Acting Ensigns and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Midshipman Arthur H. White, to the grade of Acting Ensign and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Third Assistant Engineers Cipriano Andrade, Henry F. Bradford, Haviland Harstow, Francis G. Smith, John A. Scott, George T. Tower and John C. Stephens, to the grade of Second Assistant Engineers.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander Earl English's orders to command the *Osceola*, and ordered to command the *Pontiac*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. C. Dunn, from the *Commodore Jones* and awaiting orders.

Acting Master Theis N. Meyers, from the *Rhode Island* and awaiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. D. Warren, from the command of the *Relief* and ordered to command the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Master Robert T. Wyatt and Acting Ensign William Jenney, from the *Relief* and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Ensigns George M. Pundle and Andrew Jackson, from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to the *Catskill*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Sumner Dean, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Master John W. Dicks, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George L. Culley, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Acting Master William Le Hays, from the *National Guard* and awaiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate J. W. Casewell, from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

Acting Ensign W. G. McNeilly, from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Albert Cox, from the *Queen* and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac Poole, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John O. Kafer, from the *Ticonderoga* and awaiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thaddeus D. Webster, from the *Victoria* and ordered to the *Kineo*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Silas Adams, from the *Victoria* and ordered to the *Winona*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Bates, from the *Freeborn* and ordered to the *Memphis*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward K. Gibson, from the *Relief* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Walter Sargent, from the *Relief* and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Mitchell, from the *Memphis* and awaiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. L. Burnet, from the *Kennebec* and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Master P. J. Hargons, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Francis R. Stow, from the *Weehawken* and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mates Frank S. Eastman, Charles N. Chase and Wm. Ross, from the *Dacotah* and awaiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel Jessuran, from the *Niagara* and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. O. Jube, from the *Wyandank* and granted leave of absence for thirty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Vess, from the *Ohio* and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral Lee.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John McCourt, from the *Santiago* and ordered to the *Wyalusing*.

Acting Ensign Farley Hopkins, from the *Sassacus* and ordered to command the *Narcissus*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Hugh Rafferty, from the *Wateree*, and ordered to the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensign Henry W. Millur, from the *Wyalusing* and ordered to the *Kansas*.

ORDERED.

Acting Master W. R. Hathwey, to the *Wyalusing*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph Loomis, to the *Wyandank*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer P. G. Brightman, to the *Daylight*.

Acting Master Thomas D. Ball, to the *Owasco*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lorenzo Travis and Acting Assistant Paymaster C. O. Adams, to the *Proteus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Theron Merritt, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensign John Culiaton, to report for duty to Rear-Admiral Paulding.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Orville R. Seagrave, to the *Kennebec*.

Acting Ensign De Witt C. Kells, to the *Galena*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Francis T. Gillet, to report for duty to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter.

Acting Ensign William Bailey, to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Master's Mates Christopher Brennan and Jarvis G. Farrar, to the *Dacotah*.

Acting Master's Mate John Dtter, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Sartori, to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Ensign Anthony Smalley, to the *Pequot*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frank P. Root, to the *Chenango*.

Acting Master's Mate Edward L. Bourne, to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Lawson E. Rice, to the *Harvest Moon*.

Acting Masters C. P. Washburne and G. C. Williams, and Acting Ensigns Anthony Davis and George Riley, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensigns William Pearce, to the *Proteus*, and Charles D. Thompson, to the *Kansas*.

APPOINTED.

James Mitchell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Samuel H. Towne, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Horace Whitworth, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Bennett Jones and Wm. Baas, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report for duty to Commodore Carter.

Edward H. Haggins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Acacia*.

George G. Allen, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Charles S. Foster, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

James G'Donnell, Henry Fisher and Charles G. Davis, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

William J. Faul, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Augusta*.

James A. Miller, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

B. F. Bigelow, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Lewis J. De Mott, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Nereus*.

David D. Fennell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Charles C. Heilge, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.

John Walker, Acting Master's Mate and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Edward S. Lowe, Acting Ensign and ordered to the *Itasca*.

Stephen Hinton, Acting First Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Henry H. Arthur Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Thomas Grall, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Thomas Carpenter, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Wyalusing*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign William Crownin Shield, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, to the grade of Acting Master.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—

Acting Ensigns Henry Pease, Mellville C. Kieth and Julius Nelson, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign James Hunter, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

Acting Ensign David H. Daniel, of the *Osceola*.

Acting Ensign George C. Williams, of the *Newbern*, and detached from the *Newbern* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral H. Paulding.

Acting Ensign William H. Jennings, of the *Daniel Rulan*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Parson L. Fry, of the *Keystone State*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Henry, of the *General Putnam*.

Acting Master's Mates Samuel H. Maunder, of the *Midnight*; Thomas Ellsmore, of the New York Navy Yard; Lawrence M. Bowers and James H. Hughes, of the Portsmouth Navy Yard; Charles Porter, of the *National Guard*; John W. Clarke, of the *Albatross*, and John Cliby, of the *Lardner*.

Acting Masters Joseph W. Morehead, D. W. Glenny, and Charles Thatcher.

Acting Ensigns William Zimmerman and Henry O. Grady.

Acting Master's Mates J. Alexander Jones, Charles S. Seauton and William Hopkins, and Acting Carpenter James McKuen, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign William Bailey, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensigns E. R. Olcott and J. W. Grattan, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensign David P. Page, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate J. Gurley Abbott, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Frederick A. Johnson, of the *Kittatinny*; Richard Seward, of the *Commodore*; Charles Brown, of the *W. G. Anderson*; James Connell, of the *Potomac*; Samuel Carpenter and Richard Graham, of the *Portsmouth*; Edward T. Adams and George H. Resford, of the *Ethan Allen*.

Acting Ensign Edmond L. Bourne, of the *Harvest Moon*, and detached from that vessel and ordered to report to Commodore Stringham.

Acting Ensigns William Knight, of the New York Navy Yard; William J. Eldredge, of the *J. S. Chambers*; George Leonard, of the *Katahdin*; and Edward N. Aalzo, of the *Genessee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward A. Hopkins, of the *Commodore*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Smyth, of the *Albatross*.

Acting Ensigns Christian Lindeman, Henry Taylor, C. N. Beckshaft, and Acting Master's Mates Allen G. Clapp, Frank W. Werstell, John A. Orcutt, William H. Brown, William F Baker, Thomas A. Plumer, and Henry Watson, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mates Price M. Nye, of the *Commodore Jones*; Tully McIntyre, of the *Hetzel*; James M. Kelly, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Eli R. Pavy, Joseph Bolyack, Howard C. Shibley and John Connelly, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Lewis R. Hamersley, Calvin M. Cragg, Joseph Sawyer, and David F. Davids, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Masters V. B. Haines and Henry S. Wetmore, of the Mississippi Sundron.

RESIGNED.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Michael Kelly, of the *Lexington*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James McDonald, of the *Curlew*.

Acting Master's Mate Clinton Robeson, of the *Champion*.

Acting Ensign Samuel C. Jacques, of the *Champion*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James McKell, of the *Michigan*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur Rickottson.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. N. Dewey, of the *New York*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Scholes, of the *Laurel*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Gliver P. Gough, of the *Tuscumbia*.

Acting Master's Mate Benjamin T. Morris, of the *New Ironsides*.

Acting Carpenter William F. Boland, of the Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James De Laney, of the *Massachusetts*.

Acting Master's Mate Oscar E. Peck.

Acting Master's Mate R. P. Lee, of the *General Bragg*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

has been granted to the following officers:—

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph H. Jenkins, of the *General Bragg*, thirty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacob V. Field, of the *Linden*, thirty days.

Acting Master's Mate J. J. Everhart, of the *Brandywine*, ten days.

John W. Thompson, of the *Wyandotte*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign Matthew K. Haines, of the *Juliet*, ten days.

Acting Ensign A. Luck, of the *Connestoga*, three weeks.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward Lozier, of the *St. Clair*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign W. J. Goldsmith, of the *Myrtle*, fifteen days.

Acting Master Thomas W. Dodge, of the *Young Rover*, three weeks.

Acting Ensign E. E. Taylor, of the *Roanoke*, three weeks.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John C. Garney, of the *Lilac*, ten days.

Acting Master's Mate Daniel S. Ingersoll, of the *Lilac*, ten days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Shields, of the *Victory*, three weeks.

Acting Master Benjamin Sebartram, of the *Clara Dobson*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign William L. Holcomb, of the *Juliet*, thirty days.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Crawford, of the Mississippi Squadron.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—

Acting Master and Pilot Thomas Evans, of the *Lilac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Wright.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William J. Martin, of the *Silver Lake*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hiram H. James, of the *Ohio*.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending December 12, 1863.

Patrick Boyle, coal heaver, endocarditis, Receiving Ship *Ohio*, November 29, 1863.

Russell Colby, landsman, chronic diarrhœa, Naval Hospital, Memphis, November 23, 1863.

Wm. Hustin, second class fireman, consumption, Naval Hospital, Memphis, November 27, 1863.

S. E. Winthrop, landsman, drowned, U. S. S *Conestoga*, November 13, 1863.

Edm. Cavender, seaman, consumption, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, December 4, 1863.

Samuel F. Ray, carpenter, remittent fever, U. S. S. *Narragansett*, October 4, 1863.

James Jamison, captain hold, remittent fever, U. S. S. *Narragansett*, October 13, 1863.

John Coleman, boatswain's mate, remittent fever, U. S. S. *Narragansett*, October 19, 1863.

Elias R. Woodworth, landsman, drowned, *Sassacus*, December 5, 1863.

Geo. Sweeting, landsman, drowned, *Sassacus*, December 5, 1863.

Townsend Stiles, volunteer lieutenant, Philadelphia, November 29, 1863,

Asa T. Haws, acting master's mate, chronic diarrhœa, U. S. S. *Arizona*, November 26, 1863.

Rodolpho Dennis, nurse, yellow fever, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, November 6, 1863.

Robert Stott, second assistant engineer, gastritis, U. S. S. *Estrella*, November 24, 1863.

Ely Washington, third class boy, carditis, *J. P. Jackson*, October 25, 1863.

John Hanley, landsman, pneumonia, Montgomery, August 9, 1863.

Hugh Quigley, landsman, typhoid fever, Montgomery, September 24, 1863.

Nunzio Mazzana, musician, consumption, Naval Hospital, New York, December 5, 1863.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Since our last report, the following vessels have arrived at or departed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On December 7, the *Merrimac* came over from New York; on Dec. 8, the steamer *Camelia*, Parker, commanding; the *Fort Jackson*, Sands, commanding; and the schooner *George Mangham*, Collins, commanding, sailed. On December 9th, U. S. steamer *Dawn*, Acting Lieutenant Simmons, commanding; and the *Newbern*, Acting Lieutenant Harris, commanding, sailed. On December 10th, U. S. steamer *Vicksburgh*, Lieutenant Commander Braine, commanding; and the U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf*, Lieutenant-Commander Ransom, commanding, sailed. On December 11th, U. S. steamer *Juniata*, Lieutenant-Commander Clitz, commanding, sailed. On December 14th, U. S. steamer *Union*, Lieutenant Conroy, commanding, arrived. On December 15th, U. S. steamer *Augusta Dinsmore*, Lieutenant Hamilton, commanding, sailed. On December 16th, U. S. steamer *Honeysuckle* sailed. On December 4th, U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf* was taken out of dry-dock, and U. S. steamer *Glaucus* took her place. The *Glaucus* was hauled out of dock on December 10, and the *Galatea* took her place the same day. On November 15th, U. S steamer *Hartford* was put in commission, Lieutenant Palmer, commanding.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Everything presents a very brisk appearance at this yard. The busy hum of industry is heard in every department, and work of all kinds is being pushed rapidly forward. The gun-boat *Yantic*, building in the lower ship-house, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be launched within a few days. The orders to prepare the gun-boat *Kansas* for an immediate voyage were countermanded last Saturday evening. The vessel has her armament on board, and will be ready for sea some time this month. The *Sangamon*, which arrived last Saturday evening, being towed to this city by the gun-boat *Eutaw*, lies in the stream off the yard, and will be placed on the dry-dock for repairs at once. She leaks very badly. The *Eutaw* left on Saturday in search of the steamer *Chesapeake*, instead of the *Kansas*. Several other war steamers are nearly ready for sea. The supply steamer *Massachusetts* left on Saturday for the South Atlantic Blockading squadron.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The gunboat *Itasca*, from the blockading fleet off Charleston, which arrived at the Yard a few days ago, for repairs to her machinery, left on Wednesday for her new station on the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

The gunboat *Sassacus*, of the Potomac Flotilla, while on her way to this city last week, collided with a brig, and had her wheelhouse carried away. Two of her crew were drowned. She is being rapidly repaired, and will be ready for service again in a few days.

Repairs on the gunboat *Mount Washington* have been completed, and she will sail on Thursday the 17th inst., for her station off the mouth of the Potomac.

The gunboat *Eutaw*, arrived on Tuesday from Philadelphia. On her trip from Philadelphia she proved herself to be one of our fastest gunboats. She will be immediately despatched on an important mission.

The gunboat *Resolute*, of the Potomac Flotilla, arrived on Monday, and left for her station again on the same day.

The gunboat *Eureka*, of the Potomac Flotilla has been laid up, and most of her officers and crew transferred to other vessels. It has been decided that she is too small for the service.

Repairs upon the gunboats *Fuschia* and *Primrose* are progressing. The former will be provided with a new lathe deck. The latter is to have a new boiler.

The supply steamer *Baltimore* is still on the ways. It has been found necessary to re-bottom her. The repairs will consume several weeks time.

Steam packets *Devenney* and *J. S. Green*, with ordnance stores from New York, arrived, the former on Wednesday and the latter on Thursday.

Gunboat *Commodore Read*, from the Potomac Flotilla, arrived on Wednesday and returned again to her station on Thursday.

There is a rumor prevalent in the Yard that the gunboats *Anacostia* and *Currituck*, on picket in the Rappahannock river, on Sunday, were fired at by a rebel battery planted on the western shore. The vessels, after firing a few shots in reply, hauled off.

For some time past the workmen at the Navy Yard have been agitating the question of an increase of wages in view of an increased expense of living, a committee appointed from the various departments of the Yard having been in correspondence with Commodore Harwood and the Department in reference to the subject. On Saturday last, owing to some misunderstanding, several of the committee were discharged by order of the Commodore, and, in consequence, a large number of the workmen stopped work and were about to leave the Yard, when Captain Parker, the executive officer of the Yard, expostulated with them, and the majority of them returned. Some of the plumbers, however, got outside of the gate before the others, and held a meeting, at which a committee was appointed to wait on the Commodore, and the misunderstanding was explained and the committee reinstated, the commodore promising to recommend an increase of wages.

In answer to the Commodore's recommendation, the Secretary of the Navy has directed the Commodore to appoint a board composed of a commissioned officer, a master workman, a quarterman, and a journeyman, to ascertain the rates of wages given and hours of labor adopted by the War, Treasury, Interior and Post Office Departments, by the city government and private establishments, which is to be reported to the Department, and the Commodore is to adopt the same rules as to pay and hours of labor as they shall ascertain to be generally in force. The Commodore has appointed on the board, Lieutenant Commander Blake, of the *Eutaw*; Mr. J. E. Peake, master painter; George Cunningham, quarterman, machinist's department; W. Hunter, carpenter; and they have promptly entered on their duties, and it is thought that in a few days they will make their report.

ACTING Master Rockwell, commanding the U. S. schooner *Two Sisters*, reports the capture of the English schooner *Maria Alberta*, on the 27th ult., by that vessel. The *Alberta* cleared from Havana, and was endeavoring to run the blockade into Bay Port. She had English papers, and was loaded with an assorted cargo.

THE steamship *Circassian*, Captain Eaton, from the Rio Grande on the 25th ult., arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 12th. On the 9th instant, when one day out from Charleston, she captured the blockade runner *Minna*, with a very valuable assorted cargo. She towed the *Minna* into Hampton Roads. The captain of the *Minna* tried to sink her, but the *Circassian's* men got on board in time to stop it.

ON the trip from Port Royal to New York the steamship *Fulton* fell in with and captured the schooner *O. O. Bigelow*, of Bermuda, with a cargo of salt, evidently intending to run the blockade of the North Carolina coast. An effort was made to tow her to New York, but she was too old to bear the strain of quick passage through the water. The master and crew of the schooner, however, were willing to try to get their shaky craft into port, and the Captain of the *Fulton* not thinking the prize of much value, let them again take possession, and away they went rejoicing.

THE Secretary of War orders the Quartermaster-General of the Army to report to the Paymaster-General the name of every officer in his department who has received, or shall hereafter receive, public money or military supplies and fail to take up and account for the same, and render proper returns therefor; or who has hired and employed, or shall hereafter hire or employ, persons and articles in the public service and fail to make out and transmit reports therefor, as required by the Army regulations; and the Paymaster-General upon the receipt of such notification will give directions to the officers of his corps to make no payments to the delinquent officers until such delinquents shall have rendered the prescribed reports and returns, of which the Paymaster-General shall be promptly advised by the Quartermaster-General. When officers give issue certified accounts for purchases made or services rendered in the Quartermaster's Department, they must immediately send an abstract of them to the principal officer of the department in which they are serving, and to the Quartermaster-General at Washington. Any officer failing to forward these abstracts will have his pay stopped until he sends them.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE Holidays are near at hand, and of course every one is expecting a present. We can recommend our readers, if they are in want of anything in the Watch or Jewelry Line, to send to S. M. WARD & Co., Manufacturing Jewelers, 208 Broadway, N. Y. Their assortment is immense, and you can place implicit confidence in their manner of dealing.—*Working Farmer.*

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid or at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

NUNES—SHREEVE.—At Louisville, December 10, by Elder D P. Henderson, Major JOSEPH N. NUNES, Paymaster U. S. Army, formerly of San Francisco, to Miss JULIETTE A. SHREEVE.

RODGERS—MATHER.—On Thursday, the 10th instant, by the Rev. E P. Rogers, D. D., Colonel HIRAM C. ROGERS, U. S. Army, to SARAH ANTOINETTE, daughter of Hon. John C. Mather.

SCOTT—TYLER.—In Richmond, Va., November 26th, by the Rev. John Mitchell, at Longwood, the residence of Frederick Raoul, Esq., GRACE RAE TYLER, daughter of Robert Tyler, Esq., of Virginia, and grand-daughter of ex-President Tyler, to JOHN B. SCOTT, Esq., of Montgomery County, Ala.

MCCONNELL—SMALL.—In Portland, Me., on the 13th ult., by the Rev. William B Hayden, Mr. CHAS. J. MCCONNELL, U S Navy, to Miss Louisa B., daughter of Captain A. M. Small, of Portland No cards.

FLETCHER—CLARK.—At Winchester, 10th instant, by Rev. R. T. Robinson, Mr. HENRY FLETCHER, U. S. A., to Miss JULIA M., eldest daughter of Hon. O. R. Clark, all of Winchester.

DIED.

PLUNKET.—At Brashear City, La., on Tuesday, April 21, of wounds received at the battle of Irish Bend, April 14, First Lieutenant WILLIAM R. PLUNKET, of Company I, 159th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, formerly of the 13th (Brooklyn) Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged about 40 years.

PARMENTER.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, December 12, Brigadier-General STEPHEN C. PARMENTER, aged 45 years.

GUE.—Killed by a guerrilla band disguised in Federal uniform, on Monday, November 2, 1863, Captain J. C. GUE, of Company C, 24th Iowa Regiment, aged 30 years. The deceased was with General Grant's army during all the desperate battles which resulted in the capture of Vicksburgh. He was murdered near Carrion Crow Bayou, in South-Western Louisiana. He was formerly from Ontario County, N. Y.

MANLEY.—Killed at the battle of Irish Bend, Bayou Teche, La., on Tuesday, April 14, 1863, Lieutenant J. W. MANLEY, Jr., in the 23d year of his age

PRINCE.—In Eastport, Me., on the 17th ult., Mrs. SARAH WEBSTER PRINCE, aged 75 years, widow of Benjamin D. Prince, of Newburyport, Mass., and the mother of Brigadier-General Henry Prince.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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Dec. 18, 1863. TIFFANY & CO.

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, November 27, 1862.

FURLOUGHS TO VETERANS RE-ENLISTING IN THE FIELD.

General Orders No. 34.

By General Order No. 191, of the War Department of the United States, current series, issued June 25, 1863, as amended by General Order No. 305, of the same series, issued September 11, 1863, Volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may, after September 23, 1863, re-enlist for three years or the War, in the companies or regiments to which they already belong, and who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than one year to serve, will be designated "Veteran Volunteers," and will be entitled to the bounty and premium of $402, mentioned in the said General Order No. 191, to be paid in the manner therein provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment. The manner of payment has been fully set forth in the Proclamation of the Governor to the people of Massachusetts, dated November 18, 1863; and Massachusetts soldiers, thus re-enlisting, will also be entitled to the State bounty and benefits, mentioned in the same Proclamation.

By General Order No. 376, of the War Department, current series, issued November 21, 1863, it is ordered that volunteers now in service, so re-enlisting, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers to report in their respective States, through the Governors, to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, for furloughs and re-organization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually. Mustering Officers are ordered to make the following stipulations on the muster-in rolls of veteran volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as above: "To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States, before expiration of original term."

Commanding Generals of Departments and Armies are authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs, within the limit of time fixed in compliance with the said last mentioned Order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

In going to and from their respective States and homes, the Veteran Volunteers so furloughed will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States.

When the three-fourths of a regiment or company re-enlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least thirty days as aforesaid, to go home with their officers to the irrespective States and districts to re-organize companies and regiments until the expiration of their terms of service.

The above-mentioned provisions of the said General Orders of the War Department are hereby promulgated, for the information of Massachusetts soldiers now in service, and in reply to many inquiries received at these Headquarters.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, November 21, 1863.

BOUNTIES TO MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

General Order No. 33.

I. The Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, "To provide for the payment of Bounties to Volunteers, and for other purposes," approved November 18, 1863, is hereby promulgated to all the Massachusetts regiments, battalions, and detached companies in the field, and the commanding officers thereof are requested to publish the contents thereof to their respective commands.

II. Every citizen of Massachusetts serving in the volunteer force of any other State, and any person being a member of any regiment, company or battery of Massachusetts Volunteers, who, under the authority of the President of the United States, re-enlists and is duly mustered into the military service of the United States for three years, or during the war, as part of the quota of Massachusetts, under the proclamation of the President dated October seventeenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (Oct. 17, 1863), will be entitled to all the benefits given by that Act. And any party who shall become entitled to State Aid under the laws of the Commonwealth may receive the same, notwithstanding the bounty or increased monthly pay provided in that Act.

III. Their attention is also specifically called to the proclamation of the Governor, dated November 18, 1863, copies of which will be transmitted to all Massachusetts regiments and batteries in service.

IV. All such soldiers, thus re-enlisting, will receive the bounties offered by the State of Massachusetts, in addition to those offered by the United States; and in regard to the State bounty, they have the privilege of choosing to receive the $325 down, or $50 down and $20 additional monthly pay instead; and with the same privilege of making the State Treasury their Savings Bank, and receiving interest; and of having their six months' pay continued after discharge, or, in the event of death, to their widows or heirs—which is set forth more in detail in the Governor's proclamation above mentioned

V. The Colonels and Commanders respectively of Massachusetts organizations in the field, will return to the office of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts accurate rolls of re-enlistment, on the blanks prescribed and furnished by the Adjutant-General, carefully filling out the same in every particular, as prescribed, and writing out every Christian name in full, without abbreviation. The name of each soldier on the roll should be his own signature, and the roll when forwarded must be signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment or battery.

VI. Both the bounties for re-enlistment, and the additional monthly pay for those who prefer to receive the smaller bounty in advance and additional pay per month, will be payable at the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The soldiers may draw their orders for the same, in the form prescribed and furnished by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, and sent herewith; and, in order to prevent mistake or fraud, either against the State or the soldier, the signatures of the soldiers to such orders must be witnessed by the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, or the Captain or commanding officer of the battery, or detached battalion or company in which they serve.

VII. This form of order is prescribed to be used by the soldier, at the time of his re-enlistment, to draw from the Treasury the whole or any part of his bounty. It is also to be used whenever the soldier wishes to draw an order for his bounty or the balance thereof, or to draw for his monthly State pay, so long as he remains in the regiment, unless otherwise ordered.

But if the soldier wishes to draw, as aforesaid, when absent from his regiment on detached service, or in hospital, or on furlough, any order plainly written and clearly expressed, declaring his wishes, will be respected, if the soldier's signature is duly authenticated by the officer commanding the post, or superintending the hospital, or by some other known person believed to be trustworthy.

When the soldier has left the service, he, or his wife or heirs, can draw his balance in the same manner as if he had been a depositor and the Treasury was a bank.

VIII. Orders sent by mail can be deposited in any sound local bank, for collection at the State Treasury.

IX. Those soldiers who desire it, can have their bounty or additional pay, or any part thereof, alloted and distributed to their families by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, through the Treasurers of their respective towns and cities, if they desire it, in the same manner as their present pay under the existing system of allotments.

X. This order is susceptible of being amended hereafter, in any way that will render more certain or more convenient the payment of bounties or additional monthly pay to soldiers who re-enlist; it being the object of the Government to assist and encourage soldiers to re-enlist, by all such methods as shall promote certainty and expedition in carrying out the wishes of the soldiers in relation to the disposition and use of their bounty and pay, so far as the same can be done without improper risk of fraud upon the soldiery of the State.

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1	"	16 "	2 "	"	39	"
54	"	7 "	7 "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	6¾ "	"	46	"
1	"	7 "	6½ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	6¼ "	"	45	"
2	"	7 "	6 "	"	45	"
2	"	7 "	5¾ "	"	45	"
2	"	7 "	5½ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	5¼ "	"	46	"
1	"	7 "	5 "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	4½ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	4 "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	3¾ "	"	46	"
1	"	7 "	3½ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	3¼ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	3 "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	2½ "	"	46	"
1	"	7 "	2¼ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	2 "	"	45	"
2	"	7 "	1¾ "	"	46	"
1	"	7 "	1½ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	1¼ "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	1 "	"	45	"
1	"	7 "	0¾ "	"	46	"
1	"	7 "	0½ "	"	45	"
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2	"	10 "		"	26	"
1	"	10 "	2 "	"	32	"

The whole of the side armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New York, Navy Yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy Yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

Note.—The side armor for each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named—that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

CLASS I. White Oak for Gun Carriages.
CLASS II. White Pine and White Wood.
CLASS III. White Ash and Hickory.
CLASS IV. Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the Navy Yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine; but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each Navy Yard.

Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several Navy Yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.

H. A. WISE.
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Steamships *BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR* and *JAS. S. GREEN.*

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 16 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 60; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 89; Lot A in Block 00 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

Office 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLENTEERS WANTED!!!

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY—cash down......... $300 00
STATE BOUNTY...................$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY—to
new Recruits...................... 302 00
Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers.........100 00— 477 00
Total...............................$777 00

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Com.

ORISON BLUNT,
New York, Nov. 16, 1863. Chairman.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 8 and 11·50 A. M., and 5 and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Washington at 6·35, 8, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·10, 5, and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 8·10 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6·35 and 8 A. M., and 8·30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4·30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 8·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·15, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·50 A. M., and 3·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
do Baltimore at 8.50 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave, via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers street, as follows, viz:

7·00 A. M., EXPRESS, for Buffalo and principal intermediate Stations.
8·30 A. M., MILK, *daily* for Otisville, and intermediate Stations.
10·00 A. M., MAIL, for Buffalo and intermediate Stations.
4·15 P. M., WAY, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5·00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk
7·00 P. M., EMIGRANT, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. CHA'S MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.

J. LOEWENTHAL & CO.,
(Late LOEWENTHAL & WARREN),
207 Pennsylvania Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Authorized Agents for procuring Bounty Money Back Pay, Pension, and collecting all kinds of Claims against the Government.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

WANTED.—Surgeons and Assistant

Surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before a Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the Headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some Regular Medical College—non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

SAMUEL V. NILES,

(Late of the General Land Office,)

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL AGENCY.

(Established in 1857.)

OFFICE and RESIDENCE, 202 I st. bet. 20th & 21st sts.,
Washington, D. C.

Having had the exclusive charge of the "*Revolutionary, and War of 1812, Bounty Land Bureau, General Land Office*, for several years, and being familiar with the business of the various branches of the Department and of the Bureau of the "*Commissioner of Pensions*," offers his services to the public as an Attorney and Solicitor in the adjustment and collection of

DEMANDS AND CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,

in all departments, especially claims growing out of the present war.

Particular attention given to Pensions due to Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the widows, children, mothers and sisters of those who have been killed, or died from wounds and sickness contracted in the service.

Claims for indemnity for property destroyed, and claims of Contractors, Quartermasters, and for recruiting and subsistence, &c., and for horses (lost, died, or killed in the service), and for the Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money due Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of the United States, or their heirs at law.

Any business before the *General Land Office, Indian Office*, or other Departments, *Congress*, or the *Court of Claims*, requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, U. S. Senate, *late Com. G. L. O., Shelbyville, Ind.*; Hon. John Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Chicago, Ill.*; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Washington City*; Hon. George C. Whiting, *late Com. Pen., Washington City*; Riggs & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*

Correspondence solicited from Attorneys at Law, and respectable Agents from all sections of the Country, for the purpose of establishing branch agencies for the prosecution of Military and other claims.

Detailed information will at all times be furnished correspondents in relation to claims, together with the necessary forms, and such instructions as may be required to conform to any modifications of the laws, or the requirements of the Departments in relation thereto.

References required.

All letters, to secure prompt attention, should enclose postage stamps.

Address SAMUEL V. NILES, Attorney,
Washington City, D. C.

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

BARREL, 24 IN. WEIGHT, ONLY 5¾ POUNDS, 44-100ths CAL. 28 LONG BULLETS TO POUND.

Warranted superior to any gun in use for Accuracy, Range and Rapidity of discharge. These rifles are now in use in the 7th and 8th Regiments of Kentucky and the 9th Ohio Cavalry.

AUTOMATIC SPRING SADDLE AND BODY HOLSTERS AND COPPER CARTRIDGE BOXES.

Made under letters patent.

We furnish Presentation Swords at 10 per cent. Commission on maker's prices.

Pistols, Swords, Sashes and Ammunition, at wholesale.

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WEST CHESTER.—FOR

BOARDERS ONLY.—This Academy is chartered by the Legislature, with the following Board of Trustees:

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It provides Primary, Scientific, Collegiate and Military Departments of Study, all of which are now in operation, under thoroughly competent Professors. The accommodations for Cadets are of the most approved kind. The discipline is strictly military. Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious instruction of Cadets. The Academy is furnished by the State with a Battery of Brass Guns for the Artillery Drill. **For Circulars apply to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academ West Chester, Pa.**

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SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
CARTRIDGES and RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.

Belts, Hats, Gauntlets, Shoulder Straps, Sashes, Caps, Flags, Haversacks, &c., &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS TO ORDER.

Buckskin Gloves in great variety, and Regalia Goods.

The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices.

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CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS on hand and made to order.

No. 44 Lake Street,
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LARRABEE & NORTH,

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MILITARY GOODS.

Fine Gold Embroidery,
Presentation, Dress and Service
SWORDS AND SABRES.

Fine Cutlery, Pistols, Infantry Trimmings, Buttons &c.

MILITARY SADDLERY.

JOHN NORGROVE,

6 Tremont Building, Dearborn-st.,
Between Lake and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

Manufactures and has constantly on hand a large variety of Military Saddles, Bridles, Sword Belts, Pistol Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Medical Saddle Bags, &c.

N. B.—A large assortment of Solid Leather Trunks, Valises, &c., on hand.

H. R. CABEREY,

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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SWORDS, BELTS and SASHES in great variety, GOLD and SILVER EMBROIDERY, of every description and quality; MILITARY GOODS, of the finest quality; PRESENTATION SWORDS, of original design, made to order at the shortest notice; WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over

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different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz.:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brigadier-Generals,	127 Divines,
250 Colonels,	116 Authors,
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2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.

Including Re-productions of the most Celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, &c.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

The smaller kind can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

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We also keep a large assortment of

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Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

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Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully, and returned uninjured.

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BILLIARD TABLES.

Approved and adopted by the Billiard Congress of 1863. The best and only reliable Billiard Tables manufactured, Balls, Cues, and every article relating to Billiards for sale by

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Cor. Crosby and Spring streets.,
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Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY AND GRAHAM,

19 Maiden Lane and 22 John Street, New York.
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Dealers in Arms, Pistols, and Military Goods. A general assortment of Presentation Articles, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword Knots, Gold Embroidered Belts, Solid Silver Spurs, Gauntlets, Field Glasses, and Embroideries.

Presentation Swords of original designs constantly on hand, and made to order.

A full assortment of Field Glasses. Horse equipments of every description.

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(Established 1778.)

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375 BROADWAY,

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Particular attention paid to putting up all kinds of Liquors for

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ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTING
AND
BANKING OFFICES,

No. 2 Park Place, Broadway Bank Building, New York.

Branches:—61 Bleecker-st., adjoining Pay Department; 476 Seventh-st., Department Exchange, Washington, D. C.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,

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HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, AND EMBROIDERIES,
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Have always on hand a large stock of MILITARY AND NAVAL CLOTHING, Also, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Shoulder Straps, Laces, &c., &c.

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Sutlers treated liberally.

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The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

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Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

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Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

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Invite the attention of the Military Public to their complete assortment of all articles, including an entire outfit for ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS.

The only store in this city *exclusively* for the sale of Military Goods, Camp Setts, Army Valises, Camp Cots and Stools. Presentation Swords of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Also Wholesale Agents for the Ridgewood Smoking Case and Tobacco.

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MILITARY GOODS,

Staff, Field, and Line Officers' Equipments, on hand, or made to order in an elegant style.

CONSISTING OF

Sashes, Belts, Cords, Swords, Spurs, Buttons, Sword Knots, Epaulettes, Bindings, Shoulder Straps, Facing Cloths, Embroideries. Presentation Swords,

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Navy and Marine Officers supplied with everything for their Equipment, such as Chapeaus Caps, Passants, Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, &c. Also, Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons, Standards, etc., etc.

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FINE PRESENTATION SWORDS constantly on hand, and made to order, which, in style of finish, and elegance of design, are unsurpassed.

REGULATION SWORDS for the Army and Navy, EPAULETTES, SASHES, BELTS, EMBROIDERY, &c. REGIMENTAL STANDARDS, NATIONAL ENSIGNS, GUIDONS and FLAGS, of Every Style. Designs furnished, and Orders promptly executed.

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DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,

Comprising everything pertaining to the Personnel or Camp Furniture of the Soldier. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

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Medals, Checks, Stamping and Press Work, done at short notice.

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FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also Officers' Mess Stores put up for the Navy, in the best style and at the lowest prices.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn for Guinness' Celebrated Dublin Porter. Also, William Younger & Co.'s Scotch Ales.

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Manufacturers of Saddlery and Military Equipments, have opened a Retail Department in connection with their Wholesale establishment, and offer a large and well-selected assortment of

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MILITARY BOOT MAKERS,

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Officers of the Army and Navy, visiting Washington, are respectfully invited to call and examine our well-selected stock of Cavalry and other boots.

THE SOLDIER'S GIFT TO THE LOVED ONES AT HOME.

We will *deliver free* of freight charge, at any Express Office east of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums of the *value of* $5 *or more,* that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States as presents to friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles *at all prices,* to $25 and higher.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers and Importers,
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MILITARY GOODS.

W. J. SYMS & BROTHERS,

300 Broadway, New York.

Importers and Manufacturers of
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Every article in the military line, wholesale and retail.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS,

United States 7-30 Treasury Notes,
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United States Certificates of Indebtedness,
Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all ports of Europe and Northern Cities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York exclusively on commission.

RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., Bankers,
352 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington

FRICK'S UNITED STATES

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

Commissioner for all the States.

Established in 1846.

Bounty, Pay, Pension and Prize Money Office.

JOHN H. FRICK,

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Pension, Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, Claims, For Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Mothers, Orphans, Sisters, Widows, and others, promptly collected.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

WHEN we ventured to suggest three weeks ago that military operations had closed for the winter, the prediction was based rather on a consideration of the broader facts that lie beneath the surface than of those that meet the eye. Judging from the latter, it might have been hazardous to venture on the prophecy, for the opposing armies East and West still held menacing forts; but there now hardly remains a doubt that, unless the desperate fortunes of the rebels shall tempt them into some corresponding movement, our armies will be allowed the season of rest, recuperation and renovation they so much need.

THE temporary absence of General GRANT from his headquarters at Chattanooga is fresh evidence that there is no present prospect of great active operations in the West, though it is a natural inference from that commander's mental characteristics to surmise that his visit Northward is not without a purpose, having important bearing on the welfare of his army. As we have before said, we think he has before him three good months' work in making it the perfect instrument he will need for his great campaign of the coming Spring.

THE remnants of BRAGG's late army have since the removal of that officer been under the temporary command of General HARDEE; but a dispatch from Dalton, Ga., under date of the 18th inst., announces that General JOE JOHNSTON has been appointed to the command of the rebel army of the Southwest and his immediate arrival at Dalton is looked for. WHEELER, commanding the cavalry corps, who was sent off with BRAGG in the expedition against Knoxville, has succeeded in reaching Dalton. Deserters state that the rebel cavalry are now being re-organized and will be actively employed during the winter. An amusing proof of the starving state of the rebels for some crumbs of comfort was given a short time since in a dispatch to the Richmond papers, announcing "the "evacuation of Chattanooga by General GRANT, and "his retreat upon Nashville, tearing up the railroad "behind him." "*We understand*," adds the journal, "*that General Hardee will* pursue!"

WHAT will be the future of General LONGSTREET's column still remains in obscurity. A dispatch from Cumberland Gap, under date of the 19th, states that LONGSTREET has returned to Bull Gap, adding, "it is "supposed for the purpose of wintering in Watuga "Valley, or with the view of moving into North Caro- "lina;" but we do not imagine that there is the slightest probability of either of these contingencies. LONGSTREET will, beyond a doubt, make his way back into Virginia, if he can—his halt at Rodgersville being but for the purpose of gaining time and checking the Union advance. His campaign in the valley will form one of the most remarkable episodes of the war—and there is no particular of it more remarkable than the fact that he should have been able for now more than six weeks to subsist his army cut off from all base of supplies and without any available line of communication.

The encounter between General SHACKELFORD's force and LONGSTREET's cavalry at Bean Station, of which we made mere mention in our last issue, commenced on the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, and lasted until dark. General SHACKELFORD held the ground until that time, when he withdrew with a loss of 150 to 200 killed and wounded. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 800 in killed and wounded; but claim to have captured seventy wagon-loads of stores. Our forces were concentrating at Blair's Cross-Roads, when General SHACKELFORD, who has come on a visit North, left.

INTIMATIONS had been thrown out of a probable retrograde movement on the part of the Army of the Potomac; but thus far there have been no indications of it; nor is it believed that the enemy in his present condition is able to give us much annoyance. The rebel cavalry, owing to the impoverished condition of the horses, is not equal to the task of making any formidable raid on MEADE's line of communications. The last raid, that of Thursday week, shows how feeble these attempts have become as compared with STUART's former bold and formidable enterprises. On the night named a body of STUART's cavalry reported 1,000 strong, made a descent upon the guard stationed at Songster's, three miles west of Fairfax Station, with the view of making a raid on the railroad.

Contrary to their expectations, the company on railroad duty guard there made a stubborn resistance and finally compelled the raiders to retire. They then attempted to burn the bridge over Pope Run, but took to a stampede before doing it other damage than was repaired in course of a couple of hours.

The probable number of re-enlistments into the Veteran corps from the Army of the Potomac is estimated at ten thousand—the delay in indicating the precise date of the thirty days' furlough having caused many to reconsider their first intentions, though General MEADE's late order sets the whole matter at rest.

The secessionists of Baltimore, who still have direct communication with the South, profess to have information that LEE's army is to winter at or near Hanover Court House. The troops already there have commenced the construction of winter quarters.

GENERAL AVERILL has been doing excellent work on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad—work which must have an important bearing on the future of LONGSTREET's column. Advancing to Salem, on the 16th inst., he divided his command and proceeded to effectually destroy the railroad over an extent of fifteen miles; five bridges, together with dépôts, cars and immense quantities of stores were burnt. General AVERILL was obliged to swim his command and drag his artillery with ropes across Crog's Creeks seven times in twenty-four hours. On his return, he found six separate commands under Generals EARLY, JONES, FITZ LEE, IMBODEN, JACKSON, ECHOLS, and MCCOUSTIN, arranged in a line extending from Staunton to Newport, upon all the available roads, to prevent his return; but he captured a dispatch from General JONES to General EARLY, giving him the position, and that of JACKSON at Clifton Forge; and by nice strategy and admirable pluck and energy he succeeded in bringing his command safely back, after performing one of the most daring and successful raids of the war. General AVERILL's total loss is six men drowned, an officer and four men wounded, and four officers and ten men missing. He captured about two hundred prisoners and one hundred and fifty horses. General AVERILL closes his very interesting official report in these terms:—"My horses have sub- "sisted entirely upon a very poor country, and the "officers and men have suffered cold, hunger and "fatigue with remarkable fortitude. My command "has marched, climbed, slid and swum three hundred "and fifty-five miles since the 8th inst."

THE situation at Charleston continues unchanged. A painful impression was created in the public mind by the publication in the daily press, a few days ago, of a dispatch pretending to come from Fortress Monroe, and purporting to convey the substance of a telegram published in the Richmond papers of the 19th inst. to the effect that the *Ironsides* and four Monitors had got foul of the obstacles between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and that the *Ironsides* and two of the Monitors would have to be abandoned. The story had, to a considerable degree, an air of authenticity about it; but the arrival of Richmond papers of dates several days beyond that of the pretended dispatch revealed the groundlessness of it, and the story has been completely exploded by the arrival, direct, of a packet from Charleston harbor. The only disaster that has happened to the iron fleet is the getting aground of the *Lehigh* while on picket duty near Fort Johnson. The rebel batteries opened on her, doing considerable damage, when the other iron-clads went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her off. The *Lehigh* was so badly damaged by the fire of the rebel batteries that she had to be towed to Port Royal for repairs. No one on board was injured. General GILLMORE was shelling Charleston daily from his two hundred pounders. Nothing further of importance had transpired.

GUERRILLA bands continue to swarm in the interior of West Tennessee, plundering, maltreating or conscripting all on whom they can lay hands. The Union commander at Memphis has been energetically engaged in mounting infantry for the purpose of destroying these rebel bands.

GENERAL WASHBURNE holds the coast of Texas from the Rio Grande to within a hundred miles of Galveston, and it is presumed that, as reinforcements have been sent the expedition, that place will be the next point of attack. General FRANKLIN is still at New Iberia with about four divisions.

ADVICES from Fort Smith, Arkansas, under date of the 20th, announce that an attack was made on the outposts of Fort Gibson by STANDWAITE, with a force stated at sixteen hundred. He was repulsed and fell back, taking a part of his force across the Arkansas below Fort Gibson, moving Northeast. Information had been received that two-thirds of KIRBY SMITH's forces were preparing to attack Little Rock; while the balance, anticipating that MCNEILL's forces would be drawn away to reinforce STEELE, would attempt to fall on Fort Smith.

A REPORT reached the North from Fortress Monroe a few days since to the effect that the U. S. gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by a shell from Fort Fisher (Wilmington, N. C.); but a dispatch from Admiral LEE gives the assurance that there is no truth whatever in the rumor. The *Daylight* is at Beaufort, coaling.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Spectator* says, in a recent letter, that "everybody in France appears to agree on one point—that an irretrievable disaster of the French troops (in Mexico) or a war with the United States would instantly sound the death-knell of the Second Empire."

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGNS.

THE POSITION.

"The cardinal maxim in any American war involving large tracts of country must be to take possession of the railroads"—*National Review, April*, 1862.

The Eastern zone has been so frequently traversed and re-traversed by the contending armies, that it would appear that every principle of strategy as applied to the peculiar features of this limited sphere of operations must have been made evident, and that it were an unnecessary task to endeavor to elucidate them. The great expectations raised but to be disappointed by the recent movements of General Meade, the comments which were made upon, and the results expected from them, show, however, that the true merits of the relative positions of the armies of Virginia are not yet understood. Such is the sensitiveness of the public pulse to the movements of these armies, that a full comprehension of the possible operations of either is necessary as a touchstone, by which to estimate the evolutions which take place, and to judge whether or not they are likely to result decisively.

The operations of the armies of Virginia have been confined to a triangle, having Harrisburgh near its salient, North Carolina for its base; bounded on one side by Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna, and on the other by the range of mountains called in Pennsylvania the Tuscarora Mountains, and in Virginia, successively, the Shenandoah Mountains, the Middle Mountains, and the Clinch Mountains. Parallel to this range and within the triangle, at an average distance of about 50 miles, is the range of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains. In the lower part of the valley between them runs the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which forms the connecting link between the operations of the Eastern and Western armies. Through the middle part (the Shenandoah Valley) have come the two great rebel invasions of the North, while in the narrow salient which lies between this ridge and the Susquehanna have been fought the great battles of Antietam and Gettysburgh, by which they have been in each instance hurled back from the free soil of the North.

From its salient this triangle measures 750 miles on its mountain side, 285 on its water side, and 450 miles along the state line of North Carolina. In lines parallel to this base, at 85 miles from the salient, are situated Baltimore, Harper's Ferry and Hancock; at 150 miles, Fredericksburgh and Culpepper; at 180 miles, Sexton's Junction and Gordonsville; at 200 miles, West Point and Richmond; at 220 miles, Petersburgh and Lynchburgh. These latter points are connected by a railway system, also forming a triangle, whose sides are nearly parallel to the first. The salient is at Washington. One branch passes through Warrenton at 40 miles, Culpepper at 60 miles, Gordonsville at 80 miles, and Lynchburgh at 150 miles from Washington, and thence crosses into the great valley, which it follows to Knoxville, Cleveland and Dalton; the other commencing by a river link of 40 miles at Acquia Creek, available to us but not to our enemies, continues by rail to Fredericksburgh at 50 miles, Sexton's Junction at 80 miles, Richmond at 100 miles, Petersburgh at 120 miles, and Weldon at 170 miles from Washington, where it intersects the State line at 100 miles from the southeast corner of the triangle. These diverging lines are connected by a railroad, 40 miles long, from Gordonsville to Sexton's Junction, and by lines of 90 miles from Richmond and Petersburgh to Lynchburgh. This district is intersected by the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York—separating into the Mataponỳ and Pamunkey—and the James Rivers, all navigable nearly up to the east line of railroad from Washington to Weldon, and flowing through that portion of their course in a southeast direction and falling into the Chesapeake, in our possession.

When, in addition to the above features, the pine forests and clay roads of Virginia are taken into consideration, it is hardly possible to imagine a theatre of war more broken and varied than that upon which the rival armies of Northern Virginia and the Potomac have manœuvred and fought. Its peculiarities, however, are distinct and clearly defined, and it will not be difficult to establish the possible military combinations which can be made and the results which may be reasonably expected from them.

The great objective points are Washington and Richmond, the rival seats of Government. Their relative positions, resources for defence, and military and political value, are the main elements in determining the probable course of operations.

Washington, situated on the Potomac, is dependent for its supplies chiefly upon the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. It is surrounded by no strong position; it is commanded and may be destroyed from the river, and from the Arlington Heights on the Virginia side. It is fortified by a series of well-armed works, connected by rifle-pits, on a circle of an average radius of 7 miles, at intervals of about a mile. To give efficient garrisons to all these works would require about 17,000 men; and it would be absolutely necessary to man the rifle-pits between them, as it would be impossible for independent works at such intervals, with garrisons of 500 men, to sustain vigorous assaults. Washington would therefore only be defensible in the event of a large army retreating within its lines for protection—an impossible contingency if attacked from the north of the Potomac, as it would be dependent for its supplies upon the railroad, which it would not be in a position to defend. The two invasions of Lee illustrate this. No attempt was made upon the position at Arlington Heights, upon the south side of the Potomac, for there the defending army could safely have fallen back within the lines; but, by a march northward threatening Baltimore, the Army of the Potomac was forced to give battle, for the defence of the capital, in open field, weakened in the fight which was to determine its fate by the absence of the troops shut up in its garrison. Forts at the above intervals are no protection against cavalry raids.

Baltimore is situated with reference to the defence of the Susquehanna much as Arlington Heights are to the Potomac, and works at that point convert it into a fortified *tête-du-pont*, and are therefore of undoubted value. Baltimore is much better situated for the defence of the Susquehanna than Arlington for that of the Potomac; it is much more salient, and being near the head of the triangle, the rebel communications come nearer to it, and for both these reasons are more exposed.

Richmond, situated on the James River, is supplied from the West by the James River Canal, from the Southwest by the Richmond and Lynchburgh and the Richmond and Danville roads, and from the South by the Richmond, Petersburgh and Roanoke Railroad. It is covered on the north by the Chickahominy, a swampy and easily defended stream. It is accessible from the North by an army supplying itself from Acquia Creek by the Fredericksburgh Railroad; from the East, by an army obtaining supplies from the White House by the West Point Railroad; from the Southeast, no the north bank of the James, by Harrison's Landing, on the south bank, by an army in possession of Petersburgh, or having its base at Port Walthal, in the upper angle between the Appottomax and the James River, or from the West along the James River, by an army hauling its supplies from Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central. Its communications could with difficulty be threatened by an army operating upon the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; not at all until after the capture of Lynchburgh; and it would be impossible to operate on that line so far south without an army of observation on the north and northwest of Richmond, covering the country between Sexton's Junction and the Canal. A movement from the south side of the James River, is the only one which completely threatens the communications of Richmond. With the exception of the impracticable nature of the ground on the north and northeast, the same remarks which were made as to the fortifications of Washington apply to all that is known of the fortifications of Richmond.

POSSIBLE OPERATIONS.

Having carefully analyzed the theatre of war in Virginia, we are in a condition to examine the possible operations of the contending armies.

The Confederate army could operate upon Washington by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. After the first battle of Bull Run, Washington was exposed by this route. Since the erection of the works for its defence it has not been so exposed; hence, after the series of defeats under Pope which culminated in the second battle of Bull Run, Lee merely threatened these works while he transferred his army to the north of the Potomac and to a line of operations extending up the Shenandoah valley, his only other aggressive line. This line has very few facilities for transportation. That Lee has been able to operate upon it in two campaigns is due very considerably to the difference of the population of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and hence of the quantities of subsistence and forage which it is possible to procure in the country. War can be made to support war with the large armies used in modern warfare only where the population is very dense. In Massachusetts, for instance, the population is 127.5 to the square mile, and there are 73 animals in the same area. Suppose an army of 150,000 men, which would have about 80,000 animals, is able by a proper use of its cavalry to draw subsistence from a district of 1,000 square miles. It will be seen that it is rather more numerous than the inhabitants. After the harvests are gathered, an agricultural district may be expected to have twelve months' provision for man and beast. An army of the above force subsisting in Massachusetts would, with the inhabitants, eat up the years' supply in five and a half months. The district of Pennsylvania inclosed within our triangle is 3,000 square miles, that of Maryland, east of Baltimore and Washington is the same area. The district of Virginia, north of the Rappahannock and east of the Blue Ridge, and the valley divided north of Staunton, are each of about the same area. The density of the population to the square mile is respectively 60, 50, 36 and 30. Independent of the utter exhaustion of the Virginia district, at no time were they able to afford much more than one-half the subsistence which an army could obtain from the districts north of the Potomac. The year's supply, which in Massachusetts would last 5½ months, would in Pennsylvania last 3½ months, and in Maryland three months, while in northeastern Virginia it would be exhausted in eight weeks, and in the Shenandoah valley in seven.

Irrespective of these considerations, there is no doubt that the mobility of the rebel army of Northern Virginia is greater than that of the Army of the Potomac. Previous to the Gettysburgh campaign it is doubtful whether they were as well supplied with field artillery as our army; it is certain that they did not transport as much baggage and subsistence. In this respect the Army of the Potomac is much behind the Western armies. The Army of the Cumberland moved upon Chattanooga with 25 days' rations, the Army of the Potomac can only carry 11; its area of manœuvre is therefore very much circumscribed.

The rebel advance is, by the works on Arlington Heights, practically limited to the line of operations by the Shenandoah valley. South of the Potomac their communications are covered by a mountain chain which renders attack difficult. They could hardly be operated upon with advantage north of Manassas Gap, and to do so at any point would, in the absence of exact information as to what number of troops could be collected to restore it, require a considerable force; for, it must be distinctly borne in mind that to act upon a line of communications in such a manner as to recall the army dependent upon it, it is not enough to interrupt it for a day, it must be held for such a time and by such a force that the supplies of the army become or are in danger of becoming exhausted. North of the Potomac it must be remembered that whatever may be the temporary line of supplies, the permanent base of operations of the Army of the Potomac is Baltimore and not Washington. The most direct line of operations, therefore, against the enemy's communications is that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Antietam was fought in the direct prolongation of this line; the battle of Gettysburgh was fought on a line north-west from Baltimore. Had the army of General Meade marched from Westminster towards Hagerstown, instead of upon Gettysburgh, it would have been operating more in accordance with strategical principles; its victory would have been more decisive and the Harper's Ferry garrison would have been able to join it in time. In both campaigns the absence of this force in the decisive action was contrary to all correct principles. At Antietam, had it been withdrawn before being surrounded, it would have made the victory decisive. It could not have reached Gettysburgh in time, and even had it been there, this battle, not threatening in any way the communications of the enemy, could not have been made decisive except by a subsequent fight at the passage of the river at Williamsport, at which period the Harper's Ferry garrison had joined the army.

The fortification of Harper's Ferry and the retaining there of from 8,000 to 12,000 men is one of the most incomprehensible mysteries of this war. It had been admitted by all military men that a small garrison occupying no decisive strategetical point, could have no possible influence upon the field of operations. It is difficult to imagine in what light Harper's Ferry can be considered as a point of strategetical importance. One would have thought that the capture of the garrison under Colonels Miles and Ford would have demonstrated this point, but it was reoccupied to be refortified, rearmed, and then destroyed and abandoned, and its garrison was uselessly marching over the country when the great battle of the campaign was being fought.

The line of the Shenandoah valley being the only one upon which the rebels can operate successfully, it is difficult for them to err much in their strategetical combinations. Why, previously to the fortifying of Washington, Arlington Heights were not occupied is one of the mysteries to be cleared up in the future. Jackson's operations against Banks in the valley were both brilliant and sound. As a reconnoissance for future operations, and as a means, by threatening an invasion in this direction, of preventing reinforcements being sent to the Peninsula, it was perfectly successful. A proper conception of the value of this route would have led, however, to the concentration upon it of Banks and Fremont at least, and of McDowell as well, if necessary, and would thus have prevented this movement. Lee, in his subsequent advances, merely followed a clearly marked route. The supposition that he ever intended an invasion of Pennsylvania before occupying Baltimore is too absurd to be discussed. For permanent decisive results of any character the connection between the permanent base of operations must never be separated. Conquests, to be valuable must be added to firmly acquired possessions. This was the great fault of Napoleon's Moscow campaign. An advance into Pennsylvania, with the Army of the Potomac and Baltimore in its rear; even the capture of Washington, if Richmond were sacrificed (for it would be sacrificed without the possession and control of Chespeake bay, and by which alone it could be converted into a permanent *point-de-depart*) would be like Charles XII.'s Pultoa campaign, brilliant but fatal.

In another article we will discuss the lines of operation of the Army of the Potomac against Richmond.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHICH FARES THE BETTER?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I noticed in your issue of the 28th November a letter from an Army officer complaining of the advantage which the Navy has over the Army, in the distribution of prize money. With your permission, I will explain to him a few points which he appears to be totally ignorant of.

First—his remarks about the "fortunate neighbor" do not apply to more than one-tenth of the Navy. A few vessels, who are fortunate enough to get a "roving commission," have captured some valuable prizes. The crews of these vessels have, of course, under the existing laws, made quite a sum, but let me assure our friend from the Army that these are very rare cases. For instance, take my case. Here we have served three years in the Gulf of Mexico, have met the enemy many times, under Admiral Farragut, and always with honor to ourselves and the Nation, and yet in that three years I have never received one cent of prize money. Meanwhile, men in other vessels, who have never been within hail of an angry shot, count their prize money by thousands. Mine is not an isolated case; it is the case of two-thirds of the "three years men" in Farragut's squadron.

Second—The Army is furnished with clothing, while this is our great item of expense. *We* have to pay the highest price for the poorest articles. Since the war broke out, the price of clothing has doubled, but our pay has not been increased one cent. At the breaking out of the war, flannel (the principal article of wear in the Navy) was thirty-five cents a yard; it is now eighty, and everything else has risen in proportion.

Third—The Army is free from the baneful influence of salt provisions. The Army being on land can, of course, get all the fresh provision they need [not always, Editor] while the poor "Jack Tar" will lie six or seven months on the blockade, and not see a piece of fresh beef, on an average, once in two months. Another point for our friend to consider is the fact that any able-bodied, well man can be a soldier, while the sailor has to learn his profession in the roughest school. To *read* of a storm at sea before a warm fire in the parlor grate is, no doubt, very pleasant; but "blowing your fingers on a topsail yard," of a cold, wet night, is altogether a different affair. Let our friend, the officer, spend a month on our coast in winter, and he will change his opinion with regard to the easy time our blockaders have.

And lastly, let me call his attention to yet another important fact. The soldiers' families are provided for by "State aid:" he has no fear of their being left to starve. While the wife of "poor Jack" has nothing but his half-pay to depend on, and a very small pittance it is. Soldiers get from three to seven hundred dollars as bounty. Did our friend ever hear of Jack getting a bounty? Yes, he did once. At the time of the war in China fifty dollars were offered, but on signing accounts, on arriving on the station, what was his astonishment to find it deducted from his pay, as advanced wages!

Now, of course, it is nothing but right that soldiers should be paid for batteries which they capture. We acknowledge that their risk of life is at times greater than ours. It is highly proper that the Army should be encouraged, but I would advise the officer in question to try a month on our coast blockade before he overestimates its comforts.

Master-at-Arms.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—We are in receipt of your—to us, Army boys—welcome and truly soldier's paper. Sir, allow to me congratulate you on the praise you get in this Army for furnishing us with so good a paper. I have perused your paper very carefully, and must say that the articles, so far as this department is concerned, are very accurate. One article I noticed particularly, a sketch of the United States Military Academy at West Point. It is rumored at Port Royal that next year all appointments to West Point will be made from the Army. I think that this is the best thing the War Department has ever done. By taking young and meritorious men, who are otherwise qualified, from the Army, students will be obtained who know something about war. When a young man has served a couple of years in the army, and has then gone to West Point for four years, you may be sure that he will stay in the army for some time. If a man wants to become an officer, a military education is worth a great deal to him. I have been in the service long enough to see the advantage of a military education. An officer with this qualification is thought more of, is trusted further, and is number one for promotion. This department is getting along finely. The troops are in excellent health, and in fact they are spoiling for a fight. But we will have to wait on General Gillmore's motions. He is certainly the right man in the right place, and knows when to "bruise" with the rebels. Hoping that you and your paper will prosper, I am yours,

A. D. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Since my last to you nothing stirring in the military circle has taken place. A few days since the river detectives discovered a plot to burn the steamer *War Eagle*, on her way from New Orleans to this port. A cigar box found under the main deck contained a small tin box filled with powder, and two vials of turpentine, well packed in cotton. A fuse ran from the mouth of the powder can over the cotton, and outside of the cigar box. The only thing that saved the vessel was that the fire went out as it reached the box. Another plot was discovered not long since. A small six pound shell, loaded, was found in the coal pile of the steamboat *Memphis*. It was discovered just as the firemen were throwing it into the furnace.

Eleven prisoners escaped from the Gratiot street prison last night. They undermined the wall and dug through under a house about sixty feet into another cellar, and then made their way to the street. Their skill at digging has suggested the thought that they may be some of the party who are to dig the "last ditch" for the rebel government.

The Gratiot street prison now holds some of the worst spies of the rebellion. They are well known in the West for their bravery and daring. A. C. Grimes, of St. Louis, has visited nearly all the military posts in this and the Department of the Tennessee. He has been a prisoner six times. He escaped about a year since, and was captured in this city with a large rebel mail, was tried and sentenced to be shot, but before the day of execution arrived he again made his escape, again to be captured a few days since, at Memphis. He is now in close confinement in this city. Robert Loudon is as notorious as Grimes. He has been caught twice before, and each time has managed to escape. Last winter he came to this city to take away a rebel mail: he escaped, but the mail was taken. It contained valuable information for the rebels. He is now being tried by military commission. Clint Burbridge, brother of the rebel General Burbridge, of Price's army, and now a prisoner at Johnson's Island, was captured last summer on his way to North Missouri, to take a body of men to Price. He did the same thing the summer before, and got through safely with them. Saul Clifford was taken with a map of Kentucky on him showing the position of all our troops. He has been tried, and the papers have been sent to Washington for the action of the President. Dr. Wright was captured with a rebel mail, and he has been tried and the case sent to Washington. Those who harbored him have been banished beyond our lines.

General Marcy is here to inspect the various offices of the department. He will find them all in good order. P.

St. Louis, Dec. 14, 1863.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In looking over your paper of the 28th November, I noticed an article from a soldier, complaining that the soldier fared worse in the matter of pay than the sailor. Now a soldier's pay for three years, at $13 per month, amounts to $468. He also gets a bounty of three or four hundred dollars, and sometimes more; so that his pay for three years will not be much short of $900. A sailor's pay, at $12 per month and $1.50 grog money, will give him at the end of three years $486. We get no bounty; and, unless we chance to belong to one of the blockading vessels, we get no prize-money. If we did belong to one of these vessels, it is even then a chance if our entire pay would equal that of the soldier. Not more than one-half the vessels that comprise the Navy are entitled to prize-money by the present law, and yet all the vessels are expected to be fully manned. It is an ugly fact, known to those in authority, that there are several vessels ready for sea, but detained for want of men. Vessels have also been sent to sea without their full battery, because men could not be had to man the guns. Now, if all the prize-money was made one fund for the benefit of all vessels doing duty on the coast, enlistments would increase, and men would come in the Navy where they now go in the Army, because of the large bounties. The blockading vessels get the prize-money, while the vessels that are up the rivers and creeks do the fighting, get hard knocks, and no prize-money.

Soldiers get soft bread often;—such a thing is never served out in the Navy. Soldiers have a sum of money allowed them for clothing; while in the Navy we have to pay exorbitant prices for everything. A soldier, by good conduct, has a good chance for promotion, with handsome pay; if a sailor is promoted, his pay just covers necessary expenses, and no more. And yet, with these advantages the soldiers have over sailors, "Officer" wants to be paid prize-money for capturing cannon. Congress raised the pay of our officers and soldiers, but forgot the

Blue Jackets.

ORGANIZATION OF INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Most of us think that our system of organization and drill is the acme of the science; but the truth is, there is room for bettering it. In the first place, let us turn to organization, and begin with that unit of an army—the company. On a war footing, it ought to consist of 100 men (including six corporals), 4 sergeants and 2 buglers—the last armed with rifles, as well as the others—and three officers; in all 109 men.

Second—Let the company be "told" into two *sections*, and three *sub-sections*. If reduced about one-third, let it be told into two sections only.

Third—Let two companies form a *bi-company*. This term I use because it shows the force of the body, and because it is wrong to use the term "division," it being now applied to two bodies of men. Every one sees that.

Fourth—Let three companies form a *half-battalion*.

Fifth—Let six companies form a *battalion*.

Sixth—Let the companies be numbered only from one to six.

Seventh—Let the bi-companies be lettered from A to C, in order that too many numbers may not be applied to parts.

Eighth—Let two *battalions* form a regiment.

These changes I base on the fact that it is better to have a few strong companies than a greater number of weak ones, for, in time of war, they rapidly dwindle, as the present great war plainly shows us. It is also necessary, for if a body of men can be directed by a small number of officers, why put more over them? Then, as to the terms, it is, of course, well to have them plain, so that *every one* may understand them. Next, to show why six companies are the best number for a battalion. In line, the battalion of about 650 men is, of course, more mobile than the stronger one. It can mass and deploy in less time, and in massing in order to meet cavalry its outer parts are less liable to be cut off. Then, in the din of action, the commands may be heard, as they cannot in a stronger body. In the next place, in column, the six-company battalion presents less depth to an artillery fire than the greater body; and, in the column by bi-companies, a shallow mass only is the mark under fire, which, by throwing out the rear bi-company, to cover the advance of the body, becomes a mere double line. In this point of view, then, the six-company battalion is plainly better than that of two or four more companies—the latter is decidedly bad.

It may be feared that the battalion will dwindle down too soon; but that cannot happen if there are two battalions in a regiment, for if, by hard service, the two battalions fall below 250 men each, the second can be consolidated with the first until the two could be filled up, when they would, of course, again be reorganized. I may say here that 250 men should be the minimum limit of the battalion, twenty files to the company, and, as soon as the two in a regiment fall to that number, the second should be consolidated with the first. By this means the first battalion will never have less than 400 to 500 men. In this point of view, then, the organization of two-battalion regiments of six companies each, would also be an advantage.

Ex-Officer, Army of the Potomac.

THE RANK OF THE STAFF—CHIEFS OF STAFF—AIDES-DE-CAMP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Since my previous communication in regard to the rank of the staff, the annual report of the General-in-Chief has been made public, wherein he recommends that the rank of the chiefs of engineers and ordnance at corps headquarters should be the same as that of lieutenant-colonel, because they have duties and responsibilities equal to those of the other heads of staff departments. In point of fact, there is very seldom indeed an engineer officer at corps headquarters, save when the corps constitutes an entire military department; and, with the same reservation, it is true that the duties and responsibilities of the corps ordnance officers are quite light when compared with those of the assistant adjutant-general, chief quartermaster, and chief commissary. But it would be generally conceded as just, that the chief engineer of a department of two or more corps should be a colonel, and of a department of four or more corps a brigadier-general; and, if there is to be a chief of ordnance, distinct from and owing no responsibility to the chief of artillery, that the chief ordnance officer of a corps should be a major, of a department of two corps a lieutenant-colonel, and of a department of four corps a colonel.

The General-in-Chief further proposes, that the Inspector-General's Department should be increased and merged in the Adjutant-General's Department. This is evidently sound. My original suggestion looked to no further change of the existing order of things than was needed to render it homogeneous and uniform. But, if General Halleck's recommendation is carried out, the rank of the assistant inspectors-general should be one grade below that of the assistant adjutants-general of the same organizations,—that is, for divisions, corps, departments of two, and departments of four corps, they should be, respectively, captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels.

CHIEFS OF STAFF.

I am not Dame Partington, to attempt with my private mop to keep back the rising Atlantic; so I shall not ask the question that rises to my lips, What have we gained by chiefs of staff? It is a fact that this iron is mortared into our military economy. It may as well be recognized and provided for. Instead of being left to chance, it ought to be enacted by law, that the commander of any department of two or more corps may detail a brigadier-general, and that the commander of any department of four or more corps may select a major-general as chief of the staff of such department; and that no such details shall be made except as herein authorized. The last proviso is intended to cut off the absurd custom, occasionally indulged in by commanders fond of retinue, of having a general officer as chief of staff of a single army corps. I say absurd, because it is quite possible for a corps commander to perform his duties without such assistance, because good corps commanders do without it; and because the practice has never yet produced any good result, or indeed any other result than the erection of a sinecure for the chief of staff, or the establishment in his person of a scape-goat for the shortcomings of his commander. Often, by subdividing responsibility beyond the limits of practical utility, it has worked incalculable evil.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

The unlimited corps of "additional aides-de-camp" was a practical confession on the part of the Government, that, at the time that lame device was resorted to, we knew not what staff was needed for what organizations. Fortunately, the enormous abuses which attended the practical exercise of this unlimited appointing power soon led to its repeal; but not until after several hundred officers of all grades, from colonel to captain, had been crowded into the evanescent organization. No duty, no command even, was thought unsuitable for an "additional aide." It was hard to resist the claims of any deserving and of many undeserving officers for promotion in this corps; because such promotion, however exaggerated, worked no direct injury to the claims of others. Abuse killed this brilliant scheme; but we have nothing in its place.

I suggest the following as a proper scale for the appointment and selection of aides-de-camp:

For a *brigade*, two first or second lieutenants, selected by the brigade commander from the brigade, and remaining with it.

For a *division*, three first or second lieutenants, selected by the division commander from the division, and remaining with it.

For a *corps*, of two divisions of three brigades, one major and two captains, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and accompanying the corps commander when he is assigned to another corps. An additional captain for each additional division of three brigades.

For a department of two corps, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and two Captains, similarly appointed.

For a department of three corps, same as for two, with an additional Major.

For a department of four corps, a Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and three Majors.

For each additional corps, after four, an additional Major.

When the corps or department aides are relieved from

duty with the corps or department for which they were appointed, they should either be assigned to others or mustered out of service.

It should be provided that all additional aides now doing duty in any of the staff departments or as Aides-de-Camp, should be transferred under the proposed reorganization before making any new appointments. This will very considerably reduce the number of new appointments and at the same time thin out the ranks of an anomalous organization.

The subject of Provost-Marshals deserves consideration in a separate communication. Old Regulations.

THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FORTIFICATION.

There is no subject of public interest upon which more talent, skill and high scientific attainment have been exercised than upon that of fortification. From the days of Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes, from his skill in the art of attack, and of Archimedes, renowned equally for his science and his defence of Syracuse, to the present time, human ingenuity has exhausted its resources upon this important theme. There are but few clever pupils of any military school whose first inventive essays have not been the devising of a method of fortifying of their own; while the Coehoornes and Vaubans of the great era of sieges, and engineers of the highest repute for science and experience of our own day, have each put forth their peculiar views of the best manner of attaining the desired end in some project of a fortified line.

It would be impracticable in this article to enumerate the productions of so many inventive minds. Those who are curious in the matter will find their labor repaid in looking over Mandar, the work of a French civil engineer, but of considerable merit, both in its information and the correctness of its views; and the more recent one of De Zastrow, on the history of permanent fortification, which brings it down to our own day. A perusal of these works will show the engineering student "how little there is new under the sun" in fortifications as in all other human contrivances; the latest invention, in many cases, being but the resurrection of some long-forgotten notion, put forth with modifications as something new. Like every other human device, fortification has followed the phases of man's civilization, and the improvement of his inventive faculties. It has been his chief reliance, at all periods of history, against the assaults of a foe superior in strength; and being thus a main obstacle that the enemy has had to overcome, the wits of both parties have been fully exercised, the one in devising new and more powerful means of attack, the other corresponding measures of defence. Thus the impregnable fortress of one period becomes, in its turn, a monument of weakness in another; and what withstood the assaults of assembled hosts for years centuries back, would, perhaps, yield in twenty-four hours to the means of attack of to-day. Unfortunately, human foresight is powerless to apply a remedy to such a condition of things; the pressing wants of to-day cannot be put off, in the hope that something better may be found in the future. The State must use for her preservation such means as are at hand, though at the risk of seeing all its labor but in vain a few years later. Vauban, in presenting to Louis XIV. what is known to engineers as his third method, is said to have assured that monarch that in it he had exhausted the resources of his art; and Montalembert, though an officer of cavalry, but with far more self-confidence than Vauban, spent a fortune in publishing, and his days in controversy in defending, his projects of fortification, which he declared to be impregnable. Yet the *chef d'œuvres* of Vauban have more than once yielded after but a short siege; and forts Pulaski and Sumter have but too well proved the weakness of Montalembert's main reliance—guns in casemates—when opposed to the heavy artillery of our own day.

Nevertheless, fortification is an art based upon well-settled principles, applicable to all times; its rules of practice alone varying as the art itself progresses. For the comprehension and just application of the former, the engineer must be peculiarly endowed by Nature; not only with superior mental powers, but with those faculties which go to form an engineer: for the exercise of the latter, good instruction with fair abilities will suffice. This is true in all the arts; that it is so in engineering we have only to point to those who have exercised it. Vauban stands out preëminently in the first class; not so much for what he invented, for there is hardly any one element in his measures for defence which had not been either suggested or applied before his time; not so much for his improvements in the attack, admirable as they are, and still followed as the best in the present day; but for the consummate art he has shown in adapting the resources of fortification to every variable feature of locality which he was called upon to strengthen. This it is that constitutes the true engineer; and in this Vauban has had no superior, and he stands to this day as the authority to whom all appeal.

Systems and methods of fortification are taught in the schools; for technical information must be conveyed through some channel, and these, as they give the ideas of men of standing in the profession, are excellent exercises in training the young engineer; but they do not constitute the art of engineering;—they are merely a preparation for its practice; a necessary apprenticeship towards mastering its principles and details. Since the time of Montalembert and Carnot, the engineers of Europe have been divided into two schools; the French, whose engineers for the most part from the outset adhered to the methods of Vauban and his successor Cormontaigne, while they opposed the views put forth by Montalembert; the most of the engineers of Germany, on the other hand, have adopted the methods of Montalembert and Carnot, and, under the name of the *polygonal system* of fortification, have constructed very extensive works at various points in Germany. This diversity of opinion in the schools has, as a matter of course, led to a great amount of controversial writing, which has settled nothing. The fact being that a system of fortification is either good or bad, according as it is understandingly adapted to the site to be occupied, or the reverse; and he alone can lay claims to the title of engineer who, from the great diversity of elements offered to his choice, can select and apply what is best suited to the case before him.

The more recent defences made by the Turks against the Russians, and by the latter in turn against the allied French and English, have given a great prominence to strong field-works as a defensive element to compel an enemy to the operations of a siege; and this view has been very much strengthened by the recent siege operations which we have carried on against the rebel works at Yorktown, Vicksburgh and Morris Island. These facts are of peculiar importance to ourselves, for no war will probably find us in a prepared state for it, and, in such cases, we shall be compelled to cover our large cities from the attempts of an enemy by strong field-works, as has been done at Washington. But we must not be misled as to the true value of this class of works, and suppose them of equal strength to permanent works. Marshal Niel, in his narrative of the engineer operations at the siege of Sebastopol, appends this note near the close of his narrative: "Struck with the length of the siege of Sebastopol, some foreign officers have put forth the opinion that "revetted scarps of masonry are not of incontestable utility "in the defence of forts.

"Sebastopol, a vast intrenched camp defended by field-"works of a strong profile, owed its principal strength to an "armament which a grand naval arsenal alone can furnish, "and to a numerous army whose communications with its "region of supplies were at all times unobstructed.

"If it had been enclosed with a line of fortification hav-"ing good revetted scarps, and if it had been necessary to "breach these in order to get within the place, and that "through the narrow defiles of these breaches defended in "their rear by an army ready to charge the heads of our col-"umns, Sebastopol would have been an impregnable for-"tress." To this Marshal Niel adds, that owing to the want of this safety against open assaults, procured alone by revetted scarps, the Russians were obliged to keep large forces at all points under arms day and night, where in exposed positions they were hourly decimated by the overwhelming convergent fire brought to bear upon them. The question between the properties of what are termed permanent works and of field-works is here placed upon its true basis. When Napoleon estimates that 60,000 men in a first-class fortress should resist the efforts of 300,000 to get possession of it, he supposes the fortress to be secure from the passive strength of the works, and therefore requiring but a small force at any one point to guard it from surprise. There is nothing new in this capacity of earthen parapets of the usual dimensions to withstand for a long period, with such repairs as the besieged can find opportunity at night to give them, the effects of heavy artillery. So far from it, that it has been a well-settled maxim of engineering, from the time of Vauban, to cover all masonry by earthen masks, leaving the earthen parapets alone exposed to the enemy's guns. That some changes will be demanded in their dimensions to increase their resistance to the effects of the shells of heavy rifled guns, is probable. The longer range of the arms lately introduced into all services, will have less effect upon the changes in the present forms and dimensions of fortifications than is generally imagined. These improvements will rather enure to the benefit of fortifications. So far as the qualities of the fortifications are concerned, it is but of little consequence whether an enemy can open with a range of 5,000 yards or of 2,000, as hitherto. He will probably prefer to reserve his fire until he can get within a more certain point of destructibility. The danger of these long ranges is not to the fortifications, but to what is within them, as a city, arsenals, &c.; and to put these out of range the fortifications will have to be thrown further in advance: a greater expense, it is true, but in no manner affecting fortifications as such. So far as the effects of small arms are concerned, the cases will be exceedingly rare where any change from what now obtains will be called for. There is nothing new in the common siege trench with the new name of *rifle-pit*, of which we hear so much. No siege has ever been carried on in modern times without their use on both sides; and they have been used and recommended as a speedy means of putting men under cover on the field of battle by high military authority; but they are only an expedient, certainly inferior in every respect as a passive obstacle to a good parapet with a ditch in front of it.

As in the methods of defence so in those of the attack. The latest sieges have developed nothing new of importance, so far as fortification is concerned. What was practised long ago, is still recognized as the best now. Niel, in the work before quoted, says of the Russian sorties: "These night at-"tacks, so often renewed, were far from intimidating our "troops; but we lost in them our bravest men, who throw-"ing themselves beyond their parapets, to drive back the "enemy with the bayonet, lost all their advantages of posi-"tion within the trenches. The General-in-Chief decided, "for the future, in accordance with the precepts of Vauban, "that so far from attempting to check a sortie, our soldiers "should allow the enemy to become entangled, as far as he "would, in the mesh-work of the entrenchments, abandon-"ing to him the unfinished portions, for the purpose of plac-"ing him in an exposed position to the fire of the parallels "and other trenches prepared for defence; these last were "alone to be disputed with obstinacy; and finally the troops "were not to sally out on the enemy until it was perceived "he was disconcerted and broken, and prepared to retreat; "moreover, it was directed that the pursuit should be arrest-"ed sufficiently soon to withdraw the troops from exposure "to the fire of the enemy's works, which would be opened "as soon as he found shelter within them."

The chief improvement that fortification now looks forward to, is in the application of iron as a means of passive resistance. We have been the first to make this application, in lining with it the cheeks of embrasures of casemated sea-coast fronts; but this remedy, sufficient probably even against iron-clad vessels, when these works shall have been armed with the heavy guns intended for them, would prove very inadequate if attempted on land fronts. Here iron turrets, performing the same functions that Choumara assigns to his casemated traverses, will probably be the means resorted to. It is very certain that with the long ranges and heavy projectiles now being introduced, no masonry that can be reached by them will resist their effects; and that the polygonal systems which depend for their flanking arrangements on casemated caponieres of masonry, will in this respect be peculiarly exposed.

As has been stated, the longer ranges of guns will require fortifications intended to cover cities or military arsenals to be advanced so far to the exterior, as to prevent an enemy from taking up any position from which he could attain the point covered. This will lead to a greater development of works, and will naturally, to avoid excessive cost, lead to the occupation of only the most prominent features by strong, permanent, isolated works in defensive relations, leaving these to be connected, when necessary, by lines of field-works to be held by an active force.

In the methods of the attack, but few changes thus far have been indicated by the heavier guns used in the defence in the more recent sieges. Heavier bomb-proofs of timber and earth combined for siege batteries, as well as thicker parapets, may be required. Among the temporary expedients of which both parties are seldom wanting in applying, both in the attack and defence, strong temporary bomb-proof shelters for the troops will be indispensable in small confined works, and in siege batteries exposed to a heavy fire, from the large number of shells now thrown from guns as well as mortars.

TRAINING SHIPS.

INSTRUCTION OF SHIP'S BOYS.

We have endeavored to show some of the advantages which might reasonably be expected to accrue to the Navy from the adoption of a system of education of boys on board permanent school ships, stationed at various points on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. But we would not be understood as saying that that is the only means of education, or that we should wait for the establishment of those ships before beginning to do something for the Navy of several years hence. On the contrary, we would find it to our account to at once quadruple the number of boys allowed to each vessel now in the service, and let their education begin forthwith. This suggestion may seem rather to contradict the sketch given in a former number of the way boys were brought up in the Navy, their greatest accomplishments after a three years' cruise being to burnish priming irons and scrub side-ladder; but we would couple with our present suggestion that such orders should be issued as will not leave it discretionary with the officers of a vessel whether to neglect, or care for, the boys placed under their charge. A certain course of instruction should be required, and no boy should be promoted to landsman, no landsman to ordinary seaman, unless found qualified by an examining board composed of three officers of the vessel. In this way, provided all commanding officers could be made to see the value of the raw material placed in their hands, and the necessity of working it up to the best possible advantage, a large number of boys would see active service in time of war, and become in no very long time good and useful seamen, habituated to the discipline of the service.

The custom is so general of quoting high authority for the support of one's opinions, that we will conform to the rule by transcribing a short passage from the life of the highest naval authority we know of. In the memoirs of the great and good Lord COLLINGWOOD we read: "The "difficulties of manning the fleet had increased with the "length of the war, and were particularly felt on the Medi-"terranean station, where there were few opportunities of "recruiting its numbers from merchant vessels. Early after "the mutiny of the Nore, he had been studious to discover "some means of avoiding the too frequent recurrence to the "system of impressment, and *had found that boys from twelve "to sixteen years of age, acquired rapidly the order, activity, and "seaman-like spirit of their comrades.* In the climate of the "Mediterranean they often, *in less than two years*, became "expert topmen, while adults, who had been little habitu-"ated to the sea, were generally ineffective and discontent-"ed. He accordingly proposed to the Admiralty to raise "yearly five thousand boys, and send a large proportion of "them to his command, where he would have them taught "and prepared in ships of the line, before they were sent "into smaller vessels."

Many other authorities might be cited in proof of the great value of boys properly brought up, and the comparative uselessness of men enlisted as "landsmen." The latter are generally too old to learn "new tricks," are stiff jointed, and evince little disposition to improve themselves.

It would be supererogatory in us to decide what should be the course of instruction for the boys in actual service, or how this instruction should be carried out. Far be from us any such presumption. But by way of illustrating our own remarks, we beg leave to drop the general discussion to take up a few of the particular points. We should like to see all ship's boys carried through the following general course with the most thorough instruction practicable: The use of the compass, lead and log; knotting and splicing; making mats; the use of the "palm and "needle;" the names and uses of the different masts, yards, and sails; to steer; the duties peculiar to the different parts of the ship; pulling in boats; the names of the parts of a ship, as the frames, planking, external and internal fittings, etc. This might be comprised in the course of seamanship, and be carried on during certain hours of the day, or certain days of the week, and should be combined with *frequent exercises aloft.* We have known boys to be sent aloft regularly every morning at seven bells, up one side, over the mast-head, and down the other, and it is a good plan when they have nothing else to do. The gunnery instruction might consist of the names of the parts of a gun, carriage, and implements; the whole method of loading, firing, and sponging; the stationing of a gun's crew; securing a gun for a gale; securing a battery with a hawser; shifting carriage, truck, lock, etc., and the words of command for exercise.

In small arms, the manual, school of the company, besides instruction in howitzer exercise and use of the naval pistol.

In the naval cutlass exercise, the points and guards, attack and defence, the inspection exercise, and the words of command.

In making signals.

The foregoing course can be carried out on board of many of our ships, now afloat, and it only requires the fashion to be set by somebody to anticipate the regulations which are sure, sooner or later, to enforce it.

In the above course, there are many points omitted, as it would be impossible, in this space, to note everything. We note, therefore, but two, which we think all-important: cleanliness, consisting of a clean person and neatness in dress, and great punctuality, both in returning from leave, and in matters pertaining to duty. We think the former is deserving of special attention, for which purpose boys should be given frequent opportunity of bathing, and be *instructed to mend* their own clothing. We say nothing here of reading, and we are bound to confess to being so deeply imbued with the spirit of "fogyism," that we would rather see a sailor quietly inserting a foretopsail of blue flannel into that part of his garments which was all that WASHINGTON IRVING saw (as he tells us with his quaint humor) of the "Great Unknown," as he got in his carriage, than to reading most of the books which fall into their hands: for the most popular books are those of a libidinous character, which, of all places, on board ship exercise their most baneful influence.

In conclusion we trust that nothing we have said will be construed into a wish to disparage our seamen now in service. They have done well, and we cheerfully join in the mead of praise so justly awarded them—but it is the future we look to—*the future.*

JOHN F. COOK, for violation of his oath of allegiance and taking up arms against the United States, has been condemned to be shot. Upon the recommendation of Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment in the Alton Penitentiary during the War.

THE MONITORS,

THEIR CONDUCT, ENDURANCE, AND INVULNERABILITY.

WE find among the documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy the report of Admiral DUPONT, in relation to the first attack upon Fort Sumter. It includes the reports made to him by the commanders of the Monitors in that action, and is therefore valuable as giving the opinions of experienced naval officers in regard to the conduct of these vessels, and their statements of the injuries sustained in the assault.

In his first report, dated April 8th, 1863, Admiral DUPONT says:

Owing to the condition of the tide and unavoidable accident, I had been compelled to delay action until late in the afternoon, and toward evening, finding no impression made upon the fort, I made the signal to withdraw the ships, intending to renew the attack this morning. But the commanders of the Monitors came on board and reported verbally the injuries to their vessels, when, without hesitation or consultation (for I never hold councils of war), I determined not to renew the attack, for in my judgment it would have converted a failure into a disaster; and I will only add that Charleston cannot be taken by a purely naval attack, and the army could give me no coöperation. Had I succeeded in entering the harbor I should have had twelve hundred men and thirty-two guns, but five of the eight iron-clads were wholly or partially disabled after a brief engagement.

In a more detailed report, dated April 15th, the Admiral says:

No ship had been exposed to the severest fire of the enemy over forty (40) minutes, and yet in that brief period, as the department will perceive by the detailed reports of the commanding officers, five of the iron-clads were wholly or partially disabled; disabled, too, (as the obstructions could not be passed), in that which was most essential to our success—I mean in their armament, or power of inflicting injury by their guns. Commander Rhind, in the *Keokuk*, had only been able to fire three times during the short period he was exposed to the guns of the enemy, and was obliged to withdraw from action to prevent his vessel from sinking, which event occurred on the following morning. The *Nahant*, Commander Downes, was most seriously damaged, her turret being so jammed as effectually to prevent its turning; many of the bolts of both turret and pilot-house were broken, and the latter became nearly untenable in consequence of the nuts and ends flying across it. Captain P. Drayton, in the *Passaic*, after the fourth fire from her 11-inch gun, was unable to use it again during the action; and his turret also became jammed, though he was, after some delay, enabled to get it into motion again. Commander Ammen, of the *Patapsco*, lost the use of his rifled gun after the fifth fire, owing to the carrying away of the forward cap square bolts. On the *Nantucket*, Commander Fairfax reports that after the third shot from the 15-inch gun, the port stopper became jammed, several shot striking very near the port and driving in the plates, preventing the further use of that gun during the action. The other iron-clads, though struck many times severely, were still able to use their guns, but I am convinced that, in all probability, in another thirty minutes they would have been likewise disabled.

I also forward herewith a statement in tabular form (marked No. 10,), drawn up by the ordnance officer, Lieutenant Mackenzie, by which, among other things, it appears that only one hundred and thirty-nine shot and shell were fired by our vessels, though during that same period the enemy poured upon us an incessant storm of round shot and shell, rifled projectiles of all descriptions, and red-hot shot. Any attempt to pass through the obstructions I have referred to would have entangled the vessels, and held them under the most severe fire of heavy ordnance that has ever been delivered; and while it is barely possible that some vessels might have forced their way through, it would only have been to be again impeded by fresh and more formidable obstructions, and to encounter other powerful batteries, with which the whole harbor of Charleston has been lined. I had hoped that the endurance of the iron-clads would have enabled them to have borne any weight of fire to which they might have been exposed; but when I found that so large a portion of them were wholly or one-half disabled, by less than an hour's engagement, before attempting to remove (overcome) the obstructions, or testing the power of the torpedoes, I was convinced that persistence in the attack would only result in the loss of the greater portion of the iron-clad fleet, and in leaving many of them inside the harbor, to fall into the hands of the enemy. The slowness of our fire, and our inability to occupy any battery that we might silence, or to prevent its being restored under cover of night, were difficulties of the gravest character, and until the outer forts should have been taken, the army could not enter the harbor or afford me any assistance.

We now come to the reports made by the commanders of the Monitors to Admiral DUPONT. Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, commanding the *Passaic*, reports:

At the fourth shot from XI-inch gun, I was struck in quick succession in the lower part of the turret by two heavy shots, which bulged in its plates and beams, and forcing together the rails on which the XI-inch carriage worked, rendered it wholly useless for the remainder of the action, several hours being necessary to put it again in working order. Soon after it was discovered that there was something the matter with the turret itself, which could not be moved, and on examination it was found that a part of the brass ring underneath it had been broken off, and being forced on board, had jammed; on clearing this the turret could again be moved, but for some time irregularly. A little after, a heavy rifle shot struck the upper edge of the turret, broke all of its eleven plates, and then glancing upwards took the pilot-house, yet with such force as to make an indentation of two and a half inches, extending nearly the whole length of the shot. The blow was so severe as to considerably mash in the pilot-house, band it over, open the plates and squeeze out the top, so that on one side it was lifted three inches above the top on which it rested, exposing the inside of the pilot-house, and rendering it likely that the next shot would take off the top itself entirely.

I soon satisfied myself that there was nothing to be done either to the pilot-house or XI-inch gun; and the injury to the turret not proving very serious, I was just about returning to the upper fort, when you made signal to follow your motions, and very soon after, at 4.30, to retire from action. At 5 I got under way and followed the *Ironsides* to my present anchorage. The only really serious injuries were the ones mentioned above, although the vessel was struck thirty-five times, as follows: outside armor, fifteen times, which it has been too rough to examine; deck, five times, once very badly; turret, ten times; pilot-house, twice; smoke-pipe, once; flag-staff over turret shot away, and boat shattered. There was a little motion, and in consequence some of the outside shots are low down. Several bolt-heads were knocked off and thrown into the pilot-house and turret, and the former might have done serious injury to those inside, had they not been stopped by a sheet-iron lining which I had placed there while at Port Royal. Owing to the delays caused by the various accidents ending in the entire disabling of one gun, I was only able to fire four times from the XI-inch, and nine from the XV-inch gun. There was some loss of time also, from the necessity of using the sectional rammer, as the fire was all around and required the ports to be kept closed. On account of the dense smoke I was not able to see the effect of my own shots, but, except a few scars, I could not perceive either yesterday or this morning, when I had a very good view of its lower face, that the fort was in the least injured, and am satisfied that our limited number of guns with their slow fire and liability to get out of order, were no match for the hundreds which were concentrated on them, at distances perhaps scarcely anywhere beyond a half mile, and nearly as well protected against injury from shot as were ours.

I was more than usually incommoded by smoke during the action, owing, no doubt, to the difficulty of keeping the blower-bands in working order, with such an amount of water as has been for days pouring over them through the lower part of the turret—a most serious evil, and which I think calls for a remedy, if the turret is to be kept up in any but the smoothest water. My experience at Fort McAllister satisfied me that the decks were not strong enough; and this of Fort Sumter, that the pilot-house is not capable of withstanding heavy shot for any length of time, and even throws a doubt on the turret itself, or at least its machinery.

Captain JOHN RODGERS, of the *Weehawken*, says:

Two or three heavy shot struck the side armor near the same place. They have so broken the iron that it only remains in splintered fragments upon that spot; much of it can be picked off by hand, and the wood is exposed. The deck was pierced so as to make a hole, through which water ran into the vessel; but it was not large. Thirty-six bolts were broken in the turret, and a good many in the pilot-house; but as these are concealed by an iron railing, I have no means of knowing how many. At one time the turret revolved with difficulty in consequence of a shot upon its junction with the pilot-house, but it worked well again after a few turns had been made with higher steam. The guns and carriages performed well. At 5 o'clock, in obedience to signal, withdrew from the range of fire and anchored. From the nature of the attack the vessels were alternately under the hottest fire, and no one, I presume, may be said to have had it very severe for more than forty minutes.

Captain JOHN L. WORDEN, of the *Montauk*, says:

For about fifty minutes only the vessels of the fleet were under a concentrated and terrific fire, and received their injuries during that time. This vessel was hit fourteen times, but received no material damage. I enclose a report of the injuries she received, and another of the ammunition expended. I am happy to be able to report no casualties. I desire to say that I experienced serious embarrassment in manœuvring my vessel in the narrow and uncertain channel, with the limited means of observation afforded from the pilot-house, under the rapid and concentrated fire from the forts, the vessels of the fleet close around me, and neither compass nor buoys to guide me. After testing the weight of the enemy's fire, and observing the obstructions, I am led to believe that Charleston cannot be taken by the naval force now present, and that, had the attack been continued, it could not have failed to result in disaster.

Commander DANIEL AMMEN, of the *Patapsco*, says:

Forty-seven projectiles of the enemy struck the vessel. No damage was done which disabled her, although injuries were received which multiplied would do so. Forty bolts of the smoke stack were broken, and a chain around it will be necessary to its continued security. The officers and crew acquitted themselves as usual. I am indebted to Acting Master Vaughan, transferred temporarily to this vessel, for valuable aid in avoiding collisions, as it is out of the question for one person to observe properly from the various light holes. I think a want of vision one of the most serious defects of this class, making it impossible to fight them advantageously, to avoid dangers, or to make a satisfactory reconnoissance. Another question of great importance as relates to their efficient employment is the character of the battery. If it is proposed to batter down forts with a 15-inch gun, then it is quite plain that we have to come within distances at which heavy ordnance, if employed in heavy batteries against us, cannot fail in the end to injure or perhaps disable us. A comparatively light projectile, with the same charge of powder, might enable us to take such distance as would be effective, and yet be comparatively free from injury to us. Owing to the early disabling of the rifle and the various discomfitures referred to, only five projectiles were fired from each gun. I saw several of them were effective.

Commander GEORGE W. RODGERS, commanding the *Catskill*, reports:

I was surprised to find, even with this severe fire, that these vessels could be so much injured in so short a time, two or three having passed me during the action to which some disaster had happened. This vessel was struck some twenty times, but without any serious injury except one shot upon the forward part of the deck, which broke both plates, the deck planking, and drove down the iron stanchion sustaining this beam about one inch, causing the deck to leak.

Commander D. McN. FAIRFAX, of the *Nantucket*, says:

Our fire was very slow, necessarily, and not half so observable upon the walls of the forts as the rain of their rifle-shot and heavy shell was upon this vessel. After the third shot from the XV-inch gun the port stopper became jammed, several shot striking very near the port and driving in the plating; it was not used again. The XI-inch gun was fired during the entire time of one hour and fifteen minutes only twelve times. At 5 o'clock the signal to cease firing was made. As the fleet withdrew the forts materially slackened their fire, evidently not wishing to expend their ammunition without some result. Certainly, their firing was excellent throughout; fortunately, it was directed to some half dozen iron-clads at a time. The effect of their fire upon the *Keokuk*, together with that of their heavy rifle-shots upon the monitors, is sufficient proof that any one vessel could not long have withstood the concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries. The obstructions being placed at a concentrated point of fire from the three forts, shows, conclusively, that they must have been of no mean character. Our fire always drew down upon us four or five heavy rifle-shots, aimed at our ports. One rifle-shot struck within less than six inches of the XV-inch port: several struck very near. I am convinced that, although this class of vessels can stand a very heavy fire, yet the want of more guns will render them comparatively harmless before formidable earthworks and forts. I must say that I am disappointed beyond measure at this experiment of Monitors overcoming strong forts. It is a fair trial.

Commander JOHN DOWNES, of the *Nahant*, says:

We soon began to suffer from the effects of the terrible, and I believe almost unprecedented, fire to which we were exposed; and at 4.30 the turret refused to turn, having become jammed from the effects of three blows from heavy shot, two of them on the composition ring about the base of the pilot-house, (one of these breaking off a piece of iron weighing seventy-eight pounds from the interior that assisted to keep the house square on its bearings, throwing it with such violence to the other side of the house, striking, bending, and disarranging steering-gear in its course, that it bounded from the inside curtain and fell back into the centre of the house,) and the other on the outside of the turret, bulging it in and driving off the 1⅛-inch apron bolted on to the inside to keep in place the gun-rails, and down the main trace of turret. The bolt-heads flying from the inside of pilot-house at the same time struck down pilot, Mr. Sofield, twice struck and senseless—and the quartermaster, Edward Cobb, helmsman, fatally injuring with fractured skull, leaving me alone in the pilot-house, the steering-gear becoming at the same time disarranged. We were within five hundred yards of Fort Sumter, unmanageable, and under the concentrated fire of, I think, one hundred guns at short range, and the obstructions close aboard. But fortunately we got the preventer steering-gear in working order in time to prevent disastrous results. And getting my vessel once more under command, I endeavored to renew the action, but after repeated futile efforts to turn the guns on to the fort, I concluded to retire for a time from close action and endeavor to repair damages. At this time the squadron commenced retiring from action, in compliance with signal, and we permanently withdrew, having been about forty minutes in close action, during which we were struck thirty-six times heavily, had one man fatally, two severely, and four slightly injured, all by flying bolts and iron inside of turret and pilot-house; and we received the following injuries to the vessel and fittings, besides those already enumerated, the plates on side armor broken badly in several places and in one, where struck by two shot in close proximity, partly stripped from the wood and the wood backing broken in, with edging of deck plates started up and rolled back in places. On port quarter side armor deeply indented, and started from side and extremity of stern. The deck is struck twice damagingly—one shot near the propeller well, quite shattering and tearing the plating in its passage, and starting up twenty-five bolts; another starting plate and twenty bolts; and slighter blows are numerous. In smoke-stack armor there are three shot-marks—one that pierced the armor, making a hole fifteen inches long and nine inches broad, displacing grating inside and breaking seven bolts. In the turret there are marks of nine shot; fifty-six of the bolts are broken perceptibly to us, the bolt-heads flying off inside of turret, and the bolts starting almost their length outside, some of them flying out completely, and being found at a considerable distance from the turret on the deck. Doubtless many others are broken that we cannot detect, as by trying them we find others loosened. One shot struck the upper part of the turret, breaking through every plate, parting some of them in two, three, and four places. In pilot-house there were marks of six shot, three of them 11-inch; twenty-one of the bolts were broken perceptible and others evidently started. The plates are also much started, and the pilot-house itself, I think, much damaged and wrecked; indeed, it is my opinion that four more such shot as it received would have demolished it. One shot at the base broke every plate through, and evidently nearly penetrated it.

FIRST Lieutenant Daniel T. Horn, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, has been dismissed the service for getting drunk in the quarters of his sergeant and threatening the lives of three officers of his regiment, at Battery Martin Scott, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Brigadier-General Orme has been transferred to Chicago, as commandant of the post.

The cause of General Banks' return to New Orleans was an attack of fever. He was recovering from the disease at the last advices.

Captain J. Waldo Denny, 25th regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, is announced by Major-General Peck as Chief Provost-Marshal of the military district of North Carolina.

Colonel John Mehringer, of the 91st Indiana, now at Camp Nelson, Ky., was recently presented with a sword and trappings by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of his regiment.

The body of Major Robert Morris, of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who died in Libby Prison in September, was lately received at Fortress Monroe by the last flag-of-truce boat, and sent to Philadelphia.

Brigadier-General Weitzel, commanding the 1st division, 6th corps, Department of the Gulf, has come North. He is accompanied by Capt. Fred. E. Smith, Lieutenant Granger, and Lieutenant Fitch, of his Staff.

The steamer *Arago*, which arrived at New York from Port Royal 18th inst., brought as passengers Brig.-General R. S. Foster and staff, Colonel Littlefield, A. B. Fay, Colonel Van Gilsa, Colonel Henry and Colonel Plaisted.

Of 1,051 applicants for commissions in negro regiments, 500 have been recommended by the Board for appointment, viz.; for Colonels, 5; Lieutenant-Colonels, 10; Majors, 25; Captains, 104; First Lieutenants, 153; Second Lieutenants, 253.

A board, consisting of Surgeons James M. Green, J. M. Holty and A. A. Henderson, convened at the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, on the 16th, to examine candidates for promotion and admission into the Medical Department of the Navy.

Colonel Wyndham, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, is engaged in writing a history of the principal movements and achievements of our cavalry during the present war. The Colonel writes in French and causes a translation to be made.

Adjutant-General Thomas arrived at Cairo on the 14th, on his way to St. Louis. He was still slightly ill from fever. He speaks hopefully of the ultimate success of his operations in organizing colored troops and other movements commenced in the Mississippi Valley.

We did Brigadier-General Jacob Ammen injustice in saying that he was under arrest. The General is not and never has been under arrest, and his command is not Camp Dennison, but the District of Illinois. We were misled by a paragraph in a daily paper.

Sergeant Plunkett, of the 21st Massachusetts, has been married to Miss Nellie Lorrimer, of Worcester, Mass. Sergeant Plunkett is the gallant soldier who lost both arms at Fredericksburgh while bearing the flag of his regiment in front, after six men had been successively and immediately shot down under its folds. He was a hero.

Captain Newhall, of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, A. A. A. G. of General Gregg's division, was drowned on Friday of last week while crossing a creek this side of the Rappahannock on his return from headquarters, where he had obtained a leave of absence. Captain N. was formerly connected with Fremont's body guard, where he distinguished himself on several occasions.

The Western correspondents are very severe on General Hooker for attacking the rebel defences at Ringgold, Ga., where we lost heavily. They say that if he had obeyed orders, the position could have been carried without loss by a flank movement, and we should probably have captured Hardee's corps, instead of being obliged to fall back and give up the pursuit.

In reply to the resolutions passed in honor of General Hooker's promotion to the command of the Army of the Potomac by the Oregon Legislature, that officer wrote to the Governor of Oregon, under date of September 20th, as follows:—"It is inadmissable in me to refer to my official connection with the Army of the Potomac. That can only be learned from my report, when made public through the prescribed channels. I can only add that I relinquish its command from the highest considerations of the public good, and with unshaken confidence of the Government and of the army in my ability to guide and direct its fortunes."

Major-General Thomas, in parting with his Chief of Staff, promulgated a General Order, in which he said—"In taking leave of Major-General Reynolds, the Commanding-General desires to tender him his thanks for the fidelity and ability which has characterized his discharge of the duties of Chief of Staff, as well as for the efficient aid and co-operation always rendered by him while they were associated together in the Fourteenth Army Corps; the latter as Corps, the former as Division Commander. He hopes that opportunity will be given General Reynolds to make his future career no less glorious than his past."

A brilliant reunion took place on the evening of Tuesday, December 8, at the residence of Major-General Banks, in New Orleans. Among the distinguished persons present were:—Brig.-Gens. F. J. Herron, Charles P. Stone, W. H. Emory, W. P. Benton, Jas. W. McMillan, Richard Arnold, A. L. Lee, Jas. Bowen, H. W. Birge, G. F. Shepley, W. Dwight Andrews, and others; Colonels S. B. Holabird, E. G. Beckwith, N. A. M. Dudley, T. W. Cahill, D. J. Kelley, C. W. Killborn, R. B. Brown, A. D. Sargent, J. S. Clark, and others; Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Abert; Majors S. Norman Lieber, D. C. Houston, H. O. Brigham, J. G. Wilson, and a number of others; Captains J. S. Crosby, J. W. McClure, Shank, Irving, Roe, Owen, Hill, Morse, Hitchcock, Bulkley, McCoy, and others; Surgeons Alexander, Bacon, Homans, Keefer and Steinberg, &c. The Navy was represented by Commodore Bell, Captains Morris of the *Port Royal*, Marchand of the *Lackawanna*, Leroy of the *Oneida*, Sartori of the *Portsmouth*, Woolsey of the *Princess Royal*, Johnson of the *Katahdin*, Stanton of the *Pinola*, Dana of the *Cayuga*, Mayo of the *Kanawha*, Murphy of the *Fearnot*, Jordan of the *Hollyhock*, Cooke of the *Estrella*, Giraud of the *Tennessee*, Tibbetts of the *Arizona*, Lieutenants Sumner and Nokes of the *Pensacola*, and a number of others. Of foreign visitors there were Commander T. H. M. Martin, Lieutenants Blackott and Belfour of H. M. S. *Buzzard*, Commandant Charles Fabre and Lieutenants Lefort, Huet, Marc, Allier, of the French man-of-war *Catinat*, besides the Consuls of the various nations.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Grounds for a United States cemetery at Chattanooga have been selected. A national monument is to be built.

General Butler has caused an order to be issued that all vessels arriving in Hampton Roads having small-pox on board, will immediately land all such at the Small-pox Hospital, and report the fact at once to the Medical Director of the Department.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the order that three-fourths of the veteran regiments must re-enlist to get furloughs almost stop enlistments in many cases; more than one-fourth being either in hospital or prisoners, and the men want to get home before the holidays.

General McPherson, commanding at Vicksburgh, has issued orders changing Colonel B. G. Farrar's 2d Mississippi Artillery into cavalry, to operate against the guerrillas which infest the lower part of the river. The large steamer *Chouteau* has been placed at Colonel Farrar's disposal, and several pieces of artillery have been furnished.

An effort is being made by members of the Governor's Council, and other gentlemen of Boston, to establish a home for the orphans of Massachusetts soldiers who have fallen in battle. Many of these children are at present in the State Almshouses, thirty-eight being in Tewksbury alone. The children of these gallant men, who lose their lives while batling for their country, should not be treated as paupers. Governor Andrew is warmly in favor of the project.

Another plot for the seizure of a vessel and cargo by rebel emissaries has been discovered, this time in season to prevent the attempt being made. The vessel was the bark A1, which was loading at Philadelphia. The pirates were to ship as seamen and seize her after she left port. There was a quantity of ordnance on board, and the vessel was about to take in a quantity of powder, when the plot was revealed and a revenue cutter laid alongside of her.

The costume of the New Jersey cavalry regiment, now being recruited by Colonel Morrison, is calculated to draw to its ranks men who have a taste for colors. The pantaloons are of sky blue, with a yellow stripe for privates, and an orange cord on either side of the stripe for non-commissioned officers. The jacket is of dark blue, with three rows of burnished bell buttons on the breast, and a profusion of yellow cord on the breast, back and sleeves. The officers wear gold cord. The uniform is that of the Austrian Hussars.

There is a proposition before Congress to construct a military road through the Cascade mountains, in Oregon, and down the Willamette valley. It is designed to locate its commencement at Eugene city, to run by way of the middle fork of the Willamette river and through the most feasible pass of the Cascade mountains near Diamond peak and the southern or eastern boundary of the sea. To aid in its construction Mr. Nesmith of Oregon, introduced into the Senate, on Friday, a bill providing for giving three sections of public lands for each mile of the road, He also introduced another bill with a similar provision in aid of the military wagon road from the Dalles of the Columbia river to a point on Snake river, near the mouth of the Dwyher.

One of the most interesting sights in Washington is to be found in the Army Medical Museum, in H street, near New Jersey avenue. It contains over a thousand anatomical specimens, illustrating every variety of fracture by every species of weapon. In cases ranged around the room you have the bone specimen mounted, exhibiting fractures of the foot, ankle, knee joints, legs; in fact, almost every part of the body. There are also medical specimens in alcohol illustrating wounds of the fleshy part of the body. The museum was organized by Surgeon-General Hammond, and contains the largest and best collection in the world. It is under the immediate charge of Dr. J. H. Brenton, the curator, who attends to the anatomical specimens, assisted by Dr. R. S. D. Walsh. Dr. Woodward, of the regular army, attends to the medical specimens. The preparations, which are of the first order, are mainly the work of Dr. Shafhirt.

In the rebel Congress, Mr. Sparrow of Louisiana reported bills in reference to substitutes and exemption, and offered a report providing that—All white male residents of the Confederate States between sixteen and fifty-five shall be in the military service. All between sixteen and eighteen and between forty-five and fifty-five to belong to the reserve corps; those between eighteen and forty-five to the army in the field. That no person shall be relieved from the operations of the law by reason of having been heretofore discharged from the army when no disability now exists, nor those who have furnished substitutes be any longer exempted, provided that those who have paid into the public treasury the amount specified by the act in relation to exemptions, shall be repaid a fair proportion of the amount so paid by them, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. All laws granting exemptions from military service to be repealed, and that hereafter none be exempt but those who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be presented by the Secretary of War; Ministers of religion, superintendents of asylums of deaf, dumb and blind, and of the insane; one editor of each newspaper and the employees in newspaper establishments, physicians and apothecaries.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL BUFORD.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, in an address at the funeral of the late Major-General Buford, thus referred to the history and character of that gallant officer:

"General Buford was connected with an excellent and well-known family in Kentucky. His early training and education were carefully and judiciously conducted, and his early mental and moral development was gratifying to his friends, and bright with the promise of future usefulness and distinction, He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1848, standing well in his class and in the estimation of all who knew him. He entered upon the duties of military life with zeal and quiet energy, and discharged the various trusts which, at different places, were committed to him, with marked intelligence and fidelity. He grew steadily and surely into the confidence and love of all with whom he was officially connected as superiors, inferiors, and equals. He impressed them as a man of sterling principle and worth, and they found it easy to admire and trust and love him. When the present unhappy civil war broke out, and many around him went over to the cause of the rebellion, he was found true to the country and to the flag under which he had been born and educated, and promoted to honor. He knew no other banner; he desired no other. Promptly and heartily did he devote himself to the defence of the Government in the day of its darkness and peril. Where duty called him there he went, and there he stood, and there he suffered, if necessary, setting those around and under him an example that they should follow in his steps. He merited promotion, and he received it. He rose from one grade of honor and responsibility to another, the admiration of the men he commanded and of the nation he served. He was modest, yet brave; retiring, yet efficient; quiet, but vigilant; unostentatious, but prompt and persevering; careful of the lives of his men, careful with an almost parental solicitude, yet never shrinking from action, however fraught with peril, when the time and place for such action had come. His skill and courage were put to stern and decisive tests on many hard-fought fields, and they were ever equal to the emergency; they never faltered or failed him. No wonder that those whom he counselled and led were devoted to him; no wonder they are saddened by his unexpected death; no wonder they gather tearfully around his coffin to-day, and mourn and weep as they look upon his faded features, and see him carried to his rest. The country mingles its tears with theirs, and well it may, for one of its bravest defenders has fallen; one of its choicest military officers is being carried to his grave. His last sickness was but brief—the fruit, it may be, of protracted toil and exposure. He met it calmly, quietly, and without a murmur. He desired to live that he might longer serve the lacerated and bleeding cause of the Republic, but when remedies failed, and it was evident that his end was near, he silently bowed to the behest of Heaven, and consented to die. The Government honored him to the last. On the day of his death, and but a little while before his departure, his commission as a major-general was put into his feeble hands—a distinction well earned and well bestowed; of but little service to him, it is true, but gratifying to the Nation, and a boon to his family. He lived long enough to know that the Government he had defended appreciated his services; then, taking the freshly-written commission, he gently laid it aside, and his heart still throbbing with the warm pulse of patriotism, beat on for a few brief moments, and then grew cold and still.

SALE OF ENGLISH VESSELS TO THE REBELS.

A short time since the British Admiralty sold four steamers, and the rebel agents were, of course, the buyers. It was given out that they were intended for the China trade. One of them, however, the steam-sloop *Victor*, a six or eight gun vessel, 850 tons burden, with engines of 350 horse power, has escaped from Sheerness, and appeared at Calais as the *Rappahannock*. The order directing her departure from England to be prevented came "an hour "too late;" and when she reached Calais the Customs authorities received instructions to allow her to leave whenever she pleased.

A letter from Calais contains the following respecting the *Rappahannock*:—

"This steamer was in the roadstead from midnight, waiting to receive on board fifteen young Americans, who have been residing here for more than two months, and who are to serve as her officers. These officers had embarked on board a fishing boat, which they had hired to convey them to Boulogne, as they told the master, in order to conceal their project, and avoid the police. When once they were outside the port, however, they ordered him to put them on board a vessel from which rockets were being fired, which was the signal agreed upon. The master of the boat, in alarm, called for assistance from some other boats near him, and with their help he put into port, and landed his passengers, who were much annoyed at what had occurred. The *Rappahannock* has been purchased for the Confederate Government; she was an English vessel undergoing repairs at Sheerness. She left that port under pretence of trying her machinery, and taking with her as crew the mechanics and ship-carpenters who were at work on board. Once at sea the English flag was replaced by that of the Southern States. She has not yet any guns on board, but is pierced for eight heavy guns. Her repairs are, it is thought, about to be completed at Calais."

It is reported that part of her crew have arrived by steamer from Dover. The *Rappahannock* is described by one writer as very fast, and had been used as a dispatch boat. The *Times* says, however, that though her engines were rated at 350 horse power, owing to some defects in their construction her rate of steaming was never very high, which was the principal reason for the Admiralty directing her to be sold.

In addition to the *Victor* the war steamers *Phœnix*, *Cyclops* and *Amphion* were sold out of the service. The latter is a twenty-six gun screw frigate of 1,474 tons. Her name, as also that of the *Victor*, appears in the list of the British Navy, published as late as October last.

The suggestion of a correspondent of a London paper, that "it is the duty of the Admiralty to cause bonds to be "given by all purchasers of vessels from the British Govern-"ment that such vessels shall be broken up, or that they "shall be bona fide used as ships of commerce, under penal-"ties of treble the value of the ships bought," would seem worthy the consideration of a neutral government. We trust that measures will be taken to prevent the three other vessels from following the example of the *Victor*, and that next time the order will not come "an hour too late."

A private letter from Hull, dated November 27, published in the *Daily News*, says:—"There was a prize vessel got "away from here some days back. She was an undoubted

"'ram,' with masts fitted to lower on the deck, and telescope "funnel. She was launched with steam up, and came "alongside the west pier. Two cabs full of Southern look- "ing gentlemen drove down and went on board, and she "was off like a shot. Every one was taken by surprise."

DISASTER TO THE NANSEMOND.

The United States gunboat *Nansemond*, Lieutenant R. H. Lamson commanding, arrived at Baltimore on the 16th in a badly disabled and crippled condition, having encountered a most terrific gale off Hatteras. The *Nansemond* left Baltimore on Thursday, the 10th inst., where she had been lying some two weeks previous for repairs. She ran down to Fortress Monroe, where she reported to the Admiral. On Saturday morning she left Hampton Roads, bound for the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C., there to resume blockading duty. Saturday night, when off Hatteras, the wind sprang up from the southeast, and during the night increased into a perfect gale, but the *Nansemond* stood on her course, in hopes of weathering the Cape in safety. About four o'clock Sunday morning she was struck by a mammoth sea, about three points off the port bow, carrying away on that side her galley and bulkheads of the engine and fire-rooms, staving in her boiler hatch and lifting up her pilot-house and boiler-deck some feet. The men who slept in the gangways were washed from their hammocks, and together with culinary utensils, mess chests and *debris* of the bulkheads, were swept aft, where they were rescued, some stunned and bruised, but no one seriously injured. A scene of great confusion for a few moments ensued; the water was rushing into the fire-room and down into the after-cabin, and the fires were in danger of being put out. But her officers soon restored order, and blankets and mattresses were brought into requisition, and used as a barrier to the rushing waters. As it was attempted to wear the *Nansemond* around she refused to obey her helm, and for a few moments remained a motionless and inanimate mass.

This was a most critical moment, for had a sea then struck her it must have assuredly swamped her, but one of the officers and men sprang forward and bent her jib, in response to which she slowly wore around and ran off before the gale, her three pumps being in constant use in order to keep her afloat. When morning dawned it only served to reveal the scene of the perils and dangers that surrounded them. The seas were running mountains high, and the little *Nansemond* was fluttering and struggling to keep herself up. About nine A. M. she shipped another enormous sea just forward of her starboard beam, carrying away her bulkheads on that side. The danger was now increased two-fold, but mattresses and blankets were again brought into play, and the same means resorted to as before. But she now labored so heavily it was found necessary to throw all her guns but one overboard, together with nearly all of her shot and shell. This appeared to put new life into her, and again she rose, responsive to the hopes of all. Through the long and tedious day the *Nansemond* staggered on.

At length night came on, but no land or light was to be seen. About 10 P. M., soundings indicating that land could not be far off, her anchor was let go in seven fathoms of water. Another night of watchfulness and care supervened. When morning broke a thick fog surrounded all objects. About 9 A. M., a sail having been reported by the lookout, the ensign was hoisted Union down and minute guns fired as a signal of distress, but elicited no response. At 10 A. M. the fog began to clear away, when, to the inexpressible delight of all on board, land was discovered on her starboard bow, and proved to be Smith Island. The vessel was immediately headed for Old Point Comfort, where she arrived at 1 P. M.

The *Nansemond* has been ordered to Baltimore for repairs, and will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted again for service.

WORKING STEAM EXPANSIVELY—WHAT IT MEANS.

In the report of the argument in the Sickles cut-off case, recently decided at Washington, we find the following explanation of what is meant by "the expansive power of "steam," or "working steam expansively," which is the principal subject at issue in this long-contested case. We reproduce it for the benefit of our unprofessional readers:—

Suppose a little cylinder one inch in diameter and of indefinite length, and a piston fitting in it steam tight, but without friction; and further suppose a cubic inch of water to be poured into the bottom of that cylinder, and the piston to be then let down on that water; and suppose that on top of that piston there is a platform placed carrying a ton weight of bricks. Now we have the machine ready for the experiment which is to determine the absolute power resulting from the conversion of water into steam. Now hold a lamp under that cylinder till it evaporates that cubic inch of water into steam, and it will lift that ton of bricks just one foot high. These are convenient units to remember. A cubic inch of water turned into steam will lift a ton weight a foot high—no more, no less. That is not precisely accurate, but it is so within a few pounds, and it is near enough for all practical purposes. When the weight is lifted a foot high it goes no further, and a valve must be opened in the bottom of the cylinder to permit another operation, by letting out the steam which has done its work. That machine is simply a full-stroke or non-expansive engine, making one stroke; and for each stroke made by such an engine all the possible power to be got is the equivalent of a ton lifted a foot high for every cubic inch of water evaporated—no more and no less. That is a law inherent in matter. It is the God-given quantity of water and heat. We cannot alter it. All we can do is to obey it. That is all you can get out of a steam engine without a cut-off. But let us go a little further with our experiment. In place of opening the exhaust valve when the ton is lifted a foot high, take one brick off that platform. The load now is not quite as heavy as it was before, and the elastic steam compressed by that ton weight will expand a little under the diminished load, and will raise the bricks a little further. It gives you out a little more power. Then knock another brick off, and keep knocking them off, one by one, and up goes the piston, still carrying up those bricks which are left, until, when you have knocked them all off except the last fifteen pounds of bricks, they will have been raised about one thousand seven hundred inches high; and if you still further diminish that fifteen pounds, by knocking other bricks off, the steam will keep lifting the remainder higher and higher, and we do not now know high it will lift some weight.

Now you will observe, gentlemen, that all the power which has come out of that steam after I began to knock the bricks off is a power which is, so to speak, a clear profit, since it cost no fuel or steam except that which had already raised the ton weight a foot high, and which was unable to raise it any higher unless by this diminution of resistance. James Watt discovered this principle—a law of steam—and measured its value remarkably well; and he also invented the best form of cut-off for carrying out this principle which has been made, except that called the Sickles' cut-off, notwithstanding the hundreds of forms of cut-offs which have been invented and patented since. That form is now in use on the Cornish engines, and whenever in England to-day they wish to give an example of the great efficacy of steam the Cornish engine of James Watt—which depends entirely upon this cut-off for its value—is cited as the most striking illustration.

But you would wish to know how this principle of diminishing the load or resistance, as in the case of the bricks knocked off the platform, can be applied to machinery in general, and I will explain that. It is done by the aid of the momentum of the matter which the engine is moving—it may be a fly-wheel, or the steamboat itself, or the train of cars, all of which, when once set in motion, will not suddenly stop, even though all power were suddenly suspended from driving them, and which, therefore, will continue to go on under the diminished pressure of the expanded steam. Thus you see that when the steam is cut off from the cylinder that which is in it continues to push on the piston with diminished force, but still with some force; and, as the piston cannot stop, it absorbs and through the wheels which it drives gives out again to useful effects whatever pressure is thus spent upon it; just as your watch will run all day although the spring which drives it grows weaker and weaker at each instant as it is relaxed.

The gain which can be obtained from this expansion is measured by the extent to which you carry it, or, in other words, how short you cut off the steam in the cylinder, and the amount of saving of fuel or increased power due to the different rates of expansion, or the different points of cut-off, has been ascertained with mathematical precision by Mariotte and Regnault, and the law or rule which governs this rate is called the "Mariotte law." I will give you a few figures settled by that law. As I have said, a cubic inch of water made into steam without expansion will lift a ton weight a foot high, or whatever is equivalent to that. If that cubic inch, after having done that work, is expanded into three cubic inches, it will by that expansion lift another ton a foot high without calling on the furnace for any more fuel; if it is expanded five times it will lift one ton and six-tenths a foot high in addition to its original lift of a ton; and ten expansions will do three times and a third as much work as no expansion, using the same amount of fire and steam.

GENERAL BURNSIDE AT CINCINNATI.

Major-General Burnside has arrived in New York on his way to Washington, where he has been ordered to report. Last week, Friday evening, at Cincinnati, he was serenaded, and responded as follows:—

My Friends:—I can only thank you for the very kind manner in which you have welcomed me. I am not gifted with the power of speaking to an audience like this. But, gentlemen, though I am unable to fully express myself as I truly feel in respect to the great events that are transpiring, allow me to assure you that no one can feel more thankful than I do to the loyal people of the country for their devotion to the great cause in which we are struggling. I am thankful for your kind estimation of the value of my services, and can only say that I have endeavored to do my duty, and shall endeavor to do so still better in any future position to which I may be called. I sincerely hope that peace may soon be restored to our beloved country; but as long as these troubles continue and I can be of service, I am ready to do all in my power. [Applause.] I have tried to do my best; and what I have done in East Tennessee has been due to the full coöperation of the subordinate officers and privates of my command. Not a single officer or a man has for a single moment intimated that in his opinion I was making mistakes or erring in my movements; and not one has at any time hesitated to render a full, faithful and energetic obedience to orders in all things. But notwithstanding this happy union of effort on the part of the officers in command of the field, the chief praise of our success is due to the subordinate officers and men in the ranks. Thousands of men in the ranks deserve the credit that is given to the leaders. Many of them have no relations in this country—foreigners—who will never hear of them again. And they fight for the country they love, being actuated by genuine patriotism. I owe all my success to this patriotism in the ranks, as also do all other Generals who have been successful. The principal achievements of this war are chiefly to be credited to the subordinate officers and devoted fighting men in the ranks, who endure all, and dare all, with little other object in view than the defence of our common country. I have never been more conscious of this fact than during my last campaign. For one, I shall never forget what is due to the men in the ranks. [Applause.]

Allow me, then, again to return you my thanks for the compliment you have paid me, and to withdraw, expressing the ardent hope that our country will soon be at peace with herself, and continue forever in the enjoyment of peace within and with the external world. [Great applause.]

THE LOSS OF THE WEEHAWKEN.

We have further particulars in regard to the loss of the *Weehawken*. It is thought that of the whole number lost the majority were drowned in the turret and immediately below it, vainly and desperately seeking to force their way through the narrow openings by which alone escape was possible. One of the last who got out and was saved spoke shudderingly of the terrible scene—of men battling with each other, and struggling with the agony of desperation to secure an egress, while the water poured into the iron tomb and drowned out life and hope together. Those who succeeded in getting out had to sustain themselves for some time in the midst of a heavy sea, and several were drowned before help reached them, while others were rescued just in time to save life. As the water reached the fires an immense volume of steam and smoke rushed out of her smoke-stack.

The following order, issued by Admiral Dahlgren, indicates the cause of the disaster:—

Flag-Steamer Philadelphia,
Off Morris Island, S. C., Dec. 7, 1863.

The deplorable accident which occurred to the *Weehawken* yesterday points impressively to the necessity of the most exact and unceasing care in all that requires the efficiency and safety of the monitors.

The hatches should always be secured in good time; the proper trim maintained to ensure the flowing aft of any water that may accumulate; the pumps in full working order; the hawse-pipe closed carefully against the entrance of water; the depth of water in the hold, forward and amidships, ascertained and reported to the commander frequently, together with any other precautions that may occur to him.

Respectfully, John A. Dahlgren,
Rear-Admiral Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The *Weehawken*, at the time, had a full supply of ammunition and coal on board. Her buoyancy was therefore tested to its maximum, and it required but a small additional weight to destroy her trim and render all the powerful machinery of her pump useless. The *Weehawken* had recently been thoroughly repaired, had a new gun placed in her turret, and was in perfect fighting condition. She had been one of the most successful of our monitors. Under her first commander, "fighting John Rodgers," she led in Admiral Dupont's attack on Sumter on the 7th of April. At Warsaw Sound she added to her laurels by the capture of the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*. Her latest achievement was the explosion of the rebel magazine at Moultrie while she laid aground off Cummings' Point. The *Weehawken* lies in about twenty feet water, the top of her pilot-house appearing at low tide. Some of her officers, however, contend that her hull had parted at the overhang, and attribute the rapidity with which she sunk to a heavy leak there. This point, however, can only be settled by a formal investigation.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Among the papers accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy is the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The appropriations made by the last Congress for a floating dry dock, for the purchase of a portion of Leavey's Island, the construction of a hospital on that island, gas at the Washington Yard, and Bishop's Derrick, at Portsmouth, N. H., for reasons satisfactory to the Department have not yet been expended. The purchase of wharf property adjacent to the Navy Yard at Boston has been consummated, and the property is now in possession of the Government.

The important subject of establishing a Navy Yard for the construction and repair of iron vessels, and for preserving them when laid up in ordinary, has attracted the attention of the Bureau, which, after duly considering the matter, and knowing the anxiety of the Department to speedily provide such accommodations in fresh water, has come to the conclusion that the Delaware River affords the most convenient and safe haven for such an establishment; and that of the plans proposed, viz: the extension of the present Navy Yard, the reception of League Island as a gift, and the purchase of ground between Chester and Marcus Hook, the latter is the preferable one. It appears that between Chester and Marcus Hook, for more than a mile, there is nearly a straight shore, with a fine hard gravel beach. From high water along this shore the land rises from four to six feet, and thence presents a surface extending back about half a mile, rising slightly from the shore, and requiring scarcely any grading to put it in condition for building purposes. The land is of such character, and in such condition, that buildings might be commenced as soon as the plans were prepared and the materials procured, and when erected could be brought into immediate use. The law requiring contracts to be advertised and awarded to the lowest bidder is most embarrassing to the Bureau. A strict compliance with the letter of the law is almost impracticable, to say nothing of the perplexities caused by the many defrauding bidders, and the litigation, cost, and delay attending such failures to comply with engagements. It is the opinion of the Chief that it will be greatly to the advantage of the Government to allow the Bureau to make purchases, with the sanction of the Department, either by advertisement or by calling on responsible parties, known in the communities to be respectable dealers (as the Department shall in its discretion determine), and then to hold the Bureau responsible for their acts. The repeal of that portion of the laws which prescribes the manner and form of advertising and awarding is therefore recommended. Attention is called to the subject of purchases by Navy Agents, in open market, of supplies for the Navy. It so happens that particular firms or parties, whether dealing in the articles required or not, often furnish these supplies without perhaps offering them for general competition amongst dealers in the merchandize required. It is therefore suggested that Navy Agents should be compelled to establish their offices in Navy Yards, where supplies are received and inspected and where they should be paid for, and to act more under the immediate directions of commanders of stations than they are now subjected to, or else that the agencies be abolished, and a commissioned Paymaster be directed to perform the duties of Navy Agent upon his duty pay.

The *Invalide Russe* of St. Petersburgh has a remarkable article, demanding whether it is really an advantage for Russia to retain the kingdom of Poland, which can only be held by the constant exertion of force. The article comes to the conclusion that Russia would obtain both happiness and liberty of action by giving up Poland altogether, when this can be done honorably and without the appearance of compulsion, *and that every enlightened Russian who is really the friend of his country would hail with joy the attainment of such a result.*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers of the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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WINTER WORK.

THE fact that there is now every reason to expect a lull in grand military operations for the winter months raises the question as to the feasibility of a series of operations in the outlying dominions of the war, which shall fill up the season that otherwise promises to be one of complete quiescence. Now, of all military work that can possibly be done during the winter, coast expeditions are certainly the most practicable. The great ocean highway, unlike the roads of *terra firma*, does not spoil by "winter or rough "weather," but affords an always open, always accessible line of communications with the base of operations. It so happens also that there are several points along the coast occupation of which is very desirable, and if other work is not already cut out for our disengaged military and naval forces, they could be very usefully employed in gaining a foothold at these points.

The points on the Southern seaboard aimed at in the proposed expeditions should, of course, be such as will, by the adequate material advantages their possession would give us, repay the cost and labor of this class of combined military and naval enterprises which are always both expensive and toilsome. The mere occupancy of a certain amount of barren coast—an *ignis fatuus* which, at the opening of the war, led the whole country astray—is not only in itself *not* desirable, but the fact that the tenure of the points gained demands a frittering of force needed elsewhere makes it false military policy. The seaboard objectives aimed at should be such as will either materially further our own operations, or materially embarrass those of the enemy.

It is astonishing, in running the eye down the map of the Southern coast, representing an extent of almost two thousand miles, to observe how few such points there are in this enormous stretch of seaboard. Of course the ports whose possession it is of importance to the rebels to retain (and consequently of importance to us to prevent their retaining), are such as furnish great facilities for blockade running. But, in order that these points should be made the entrepôts for contraband commerce, it is a necessary condition precedent that they be at the terminus of railroads either forming part of or connecting with the great system of lines of distribution.

We find the whole stretch of the Virginia seaboard and of the double coast of North Carolina, down to and including Beaufort, already in the possession of the Union arms. Beaufort, it will be observed, answers the double condition posited as necessary to make a good port of entry for contraband trade: First, it gives easy access to blockade runners; secondly, it is the terminus of the Atlantic and Carolina railroad, connecting it with the Grand Trunk coast line, thus enabling all goods landed there to be sent to Richmond, or any other great centre of distribution. While in the hands of the rebels, therefore, it was, beyond doubt, a great advantage to them.

Continuing southward from Beaufort, we find that there is no point on the Carolina coast touched by a railroad (the main line running from fifty to eighty miles from the seaboard), until we reach Wilmington. This port, again, perfectly fills both conditions: it is extremely difficult to blockade effectively, impossible to blockade perfectly; and it is tapped by two great lines which lead to the two chief military centres—the one line running into Virginia, the other into Tennessee. The rebels still retain possession of this point; and it is extremely important to them that they should continue to do so, for it is now the chief channel through which they obtain contraband supplies. It is, consequently, extremely important that we should acquire this point. And what is noteworthy is, that not only is it of moment that we should obtain possession of Wilmington as making the blockade perfect, but because holding the relations it does to the railroad system of the South, its occupation to us would plant a Union force on one of the main lines of rebel communications between the theatre of war in the East and the theatre of war in the West. The problem of the capture of Wilmington is one which we cannot profitably discuss, having no reliable data as to the elements that enter into it. We may say, however, that the rebels, appreciating the value of this point, have long labored to make it as secure as possible. Its situation on the banks of the Cape Fear River, twenty-five miles from its embouchure, puts that distance between it and naval assault; and if, as is fairly to be presumed, they have placed batteries on the banks and obstructions in the stream, it might be an affair of iron-clads; though it can hardly prove a tougher nut than New Orleans; and were the grand old sailor who, with his "iron "hearts in wooden walls," ran the fiery gauntlet of the Mississippi batteries, sent to the work, we think he would be apt to put it through.

Prolonging our excursus down the Southern seaboard, we find that after leaving Wilmington there is no point which it is desirable for either us or the rebels to hold until we reach Charleston. We are already working at that. But if our armies are really to lie idle for the winter, why not send General Gillmore a force adequate to work with effect? If the iron-clads can render no assistance—a conclusion to which the country seems forced—why not give Gillmore men enough to take it by land? With a reinforcement of twenty thousand men drawn from the Army of the Potomac, a subtraction which can easily be spared, if that army is merely to be assigned the *rôle* of covering Washington, we trust that engineer to run a sap into Charleston. It may indeed be said, and we have said it ourselves, that having achieved a perfect blockade of Charleston, we have gained the crowning substantial benefit to be hoped for. This is true; but it must be remembered that this is only secured at the costly price of detailing the whole iron fleet for this purpose, thus keeping it from all other duty. Were the harbor and its defences once in our possession—we care nothing about the city itself—our iron-clads would be instantly relieved for other service.

And among the other services to which they could be put would be the capture of Mobile, which is the next point on the coast that it is really desirable we should secure. There is, in fact, no point more important than this. In addition to the fact that it is the terminus of a great railroad line, it also commands the entrance to a great water highway, which leads up to the very heart of the Southwest—its head waters almost touching the Tennessee. In view of what will probably be the line of operations of General Grant when he starts out on his spring campaign, the possession of this great water line of communications, leading from a base on the Gulf up through the very heart of Alabama, is of the most commanding importance. And, to dismiss the matter with a single stroke, we think we can say that if, after this, we have any men to spare, General Banks can find good use for them in Texas.

It will not, we trust, be understood that by these remarks we mean to advocate any such impolitic dislocation and division of our force as would be required to give practical effect to the enterprises we have foreshadowed. We intend no more than to show that if we have any forces that *can* be spared they would be turned to good account in accomplishing any of the purposes indicated. The grand crushing blows to the rebellion are to be struck, not on the coast, but on the great interior theatres of war. These blows, too, will be struck by grand armies, grandly disciplined, furnished, and led. And as we have repeatedly said, we think our commanders have quite as much as they can do for the winter months in making their armies the fit instruments for this work. While, therefore, we express the conviction that it would be mistaken policy to interfere with the reorganization and rehabilitation of our two great armies, thus imperiling the success of the spring campaign, for the sake of achieving certain seaboard successes, which though valuable, would, after all, be but subordinate,—yet if there are troops to spare for winter work, as we think there are, Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile are excellent places on which to let them try their mettle.

AN AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

THE necessity of a thoroughly-organized ambulance corps has been urged upon the Government for some time past, by an earnest and respectable body of gentlemen. They have caused petitions to Congress on the subject to be extensively circulated, and have, of course, obtained for them a large number of signatures; for anything that seems to promise greater comfort to the soldier, and greater alleviation for his sufferings from wounds and disease, readily touches the hearts of the people. The originators of this movement may have failed to properly appreciate the difficulties in the way of the reform that appealed so directly to their sensibilities, and they may have neglected to suggest any feasible plan of improvement; but this does not affect the reality and the urgency of the necessity for such reform. It is a necessity evident enough to military men. The very success of the admirably-perfected ambulance provisions of Dr. Letterman for the Army of the Potomac, and of Dr. Upham at Newbern, but adds force to the plea for a system which shall extend its benefits to the whole Army.

Though the effort has hitherto failed, and principally through the opposition of the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, who undoubtedly acted under the advice of the Medical Department of the Army, the attention of Congress has again been called to the subject, and Mr. Wilson has at last presented an ambulance bill, carefully prepared under the advice of practical and experienced officers. The system which has been in successful operation in the Army of the Potomac, is the basis of the one laid down in the bill. The supervision of all ambulances, medicine wagons, &c., is vested in the Medical Director or Chief Medical Officer of each Army corps. One Captain, one First Lieutenant for each division; one Second Lieutenant for each brigade; one Sergeant for each regiment; three privates for each ambulance, and one private for each medicine wagon detached by each corps commander, constitute the *personnel* of the corps, the officers and non-commissioned officers of which are to be mounted. Three two-horse ambulances are granted to each regiment of infantry; two to each regiment of cavalry; one to each battery of artillery; two to the headquarters of each Army corps; and two army wagons to each division. The Surgeon-in-Chief of the division is required to detail two medical officers and two hospital stewards to accompany the ambulances when on the march. The use of ambulances is prohibited for any purpose except the conveyance of the sick and wounded, and for medical supplies only in urgent cases. No persons other than those connected with the ambulance corps are allowed to remove the sick and wounded.

These are the main features of a system which commends itself, by reason of its simplicity and adaptation, to the necessities of the Army.

The model of the modern ambulance system is that established by Baron Larrey for the armies of the First Napoleon—a system pronounced by that General to be one of the happiest conceptions of that martial era, and one which speedily demonstrated its advantages in a material diminution of the number of death from wounds in the French army. Baron Larrey's system, it will be remembered, involved a thorough military organization of the ambulance corps, which was enabled to perform its duties and maintain its distinctive character, without interfering with the movements of the army. The corps in the first place, under the command of the chief surgeon or medical director of the army was formed into divisions, each division complete and separate in itself, but capable of being combined into a grand *corps d'armée*, or subdivided into brigades and regiments, according as the necessity of the case required. It is hardly necessary for us in this article to go into any minute description of the system. It is enough to say that its main features have been introduced into every European army, and that it has been found to work well.

We may here warn the friends of this movement not to expect too much of *any* ambulance system. The sufferings of the wounded of the French army at Solferino, where a complete ambulance corps was employed, and where the difficulties of making proper provision were slight compared with that encountered in most battles in this war, were exceedingly great. The vivid accounts newspaper correspondents gave of the horrors of the field and hospital at the time, must be fresh to every mind.

Civilians who find their way to the battlefield—which, as a rule, a correct taste would suggest them to avoid unless they have a duty there—have their hearts pained by the sight of the sufferings of the victims of shot, and shell, and bullet, and their sympathies being aroused, they are likely to be unreliable critics of the provisions which are made for the care of the wounded. Those who are more familiar with the difficulties to be overcome are more lenient of the surgeons, and less disposed to spread charges of cruelty and neglect. Battles, with their concomitants, are ugly things at best; all that skill, and method and humanity can do, is to alleviate their horrors in some slight degree. A great advance has been made since the time of CÆSAR, who knew nothing of hospitals and whose sick and wounded were almost wholly neglected, and undoubtably there are yet further steps of progress to be taken; but battles must continue to be horrible, and the hearts of lookers-on to be pained beyond expression, until that good time shall come, when the nations "shall learn war no more."

THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

A CASE recently brought to a close in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, has attracted more than ordinary attention, from the relations it has assumed to the question as to the honesty and efficiency of the direction of the important Bureau of Steam Navigation in our Navy Department. The object of the suit was to secure to the owners of the patent for the Sickles cut-off their royalty on the saving, which, it is alleged, is made by the use of this cut-off in place of the old-fashioned cam-board cut-off. Among the experts called to testify in the case was Mr. B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who, in opposition to the claim for a saving of thirty-four per cent. in fuel by the use of the Sickles in lieu of the cam-board cut-off, asserted that not more than eighteen per cent. of fuel could by any possibility be saved by the use of any cut-off; that the claim for a difference between the use of one cut-off over another was simply absurd.

This opinion, stoutly maintained through out a severe cross-examination, coming as it did from the highest official authority on the subject in this country, compelled the lawyer and engineer, EDWARD N. DICKERSON, Esq., who conducted the case for the plaintiff, in the interest of his client to bend all of his efforts to discrediting the professional knowledge and ability of Mr. ISHERWOOD. In this he so far succeeded as to secure a verdict in his favor for the full saving claimed. In his argument before the Court, Mr. DICKERSON indulged in the severest possible criticisms on Mr. ISHERWOOD as an engineer. Some of them would seem to be based upon the evidence, so far as we can judge without having it before us; but they evidently derive much of their force from that fierce denunciation and hair-splitting logic which legal gentlemen are apt to mistake for sound reasoning. Though it would be in the highest degree unjust to form an opinion of the merits of the charges against Mr. ISHERWOOD from the *ex parte* statements of a lawyer pleading for his client, the circumstances under which they were made and the weight that seems to have been given to them by the Judges of the Supreme Court, will not permit them to be passed by without notice.

Mr. ISHERWOOD is accused of having had no practical education for the position he holds, having been originally appointed a First Assistant Engineer in the Navy, not on the ground of previous professional experience, but as a reward for services rendered by him as a newspaper correspondent. And, if we are to believe Mr. DICKERSON, he has achieved his present position by the merest professional jugglery.

It is charged, moreover, that Mr. ISHERWOOD has been guilty of that worst species of dishonesty—that professional dishonesty which, for the sake of petty profit, will ignore established principles of science, and by juggling and trickery seek to establish falsehood in place of truth. He is charged with recommending such patents and designs for boilers, condensers, &c., as will be most profitable to himself pecuniarily; and that he will introduce into the Navy almost any invention if the patentee will pay him his price, without regard to its adaptibility for the required purpose. If this be true, if it is his pocket and not his professional judgment that insists so strongly upon putting SEWELL's condenser and MARTIN's boiler into every naval vessel, it would seem to matter but little whether he has a practical education or not. The engineer whose opinions are governed by his pecuniary interests, will fail, whatever the value of his unbiassed professional judgment and the degree of his professional ability and experience.

Such charges as these against Mr. ISHERWOOD ought not to remain uncontroverted if false; and if only partially true they demand investigation. If the building of the immense Navy we have now in progress be intrusted to incompetent hands, we are in danger of finding ourselves with a Navy which has cost the country hundreds of millions, but which is powerful only on paper, containing a large per centage of feeble ships constantly undergoing repairs, rendering no service, and entailing heavy expense on the Treasury.

THE publication of General MEADE's order defining the terms upon which furloughs to reënlisting veterans are to be granted will enable the Army of the Potomac to begin promptly the work of reorganization. The order is well considered, and just in its provisions, and should be satisfactory to the Army. The time covered by the proposed furlough—thirty-five days—is not as extended as the men desired: but, considering the brief period intervening between now and spring, when the whole work of reënlistment should be completed, we dare say it is quite as long as could prudently be given. When three-fourths of the men of a regiment or company reënlist, such portion of the regiment or company will be allowed to go home in a body, and to take with it its arms and equipments. We are glad to observe that the phrase "three-fourths of a regi-"ment or company" is distinctly made in the only sense in which it is compatible with justice to the soldier: it means three-fourths of the men belonging to it, and who are within the limits of the Army, and not to include those absent or prisoners of war, in the hospitals, etc. In the army of General GRANT the terms of the order for reënlistment include all those within the "three-fourths," and the consequence is the greatest dissatisfaction, and an almost complete cessation of reënlistments. We understand that in the Army of the Potomac ten thousand men have already signified their desire to reënlist on the basis of General MEADE's order.

WE trust Congress will take the earliest possible opportunity to give the needed legislative sanction to the proposition made by the Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, touching Lights and Signals at sea. The question, if we remember rightly, was brought before Congress last session, but went over for want of time. The rules and regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea, prepared by the Governments of Great Britain and France, have been adopted by the leading maritime powers, and the adoption of the code by the United States will render the law and practice uniform and systematic. In regard to our naval marine, the Department has instructed our officers to conform to the proposed uniform system; but these instructions are mere departmental regulations: to acquire the force of international maritime law they need the force of legislative action. The system should also be extended to our mercantile marine. We can say that the proposal meets the hearty approval of every intelligent American ship-owner and ship-master.

THE Navy Department has obtained possession of a large amount of the private correspondence of Mr. LAMAR, recently a rebel agent in England for the purchasing of steamers, negotiating Confederate cotton bonds, etc. It was found on board the prize steamer *Ceres*, recently captured off Wilmington. Among the facts disclosed in this correspondence are these: That arrangements were making to purchase the prize steamers *R. E. Lee* and *Margaret and Jessie*, with the intention of again employing them in running the blockade; that the Wilmington blockade is disastrous to rebel hopes; a letter from W. P. CAMPBELL, of Bermuda, under date of Dec. 2, asserting that "the "only boats that came in from Wilmington this moon "were the *Flora* and *Gibraltar*." J. N. MAFFITT, formerly of the U. S. Navy, in a letter of the 19th of October, says: "*the news from the blockade runners* "*is decidedly bad—six of the best boats have recently* "*been caught, among them the Advance and Eugenie.* "*Nothing has entered* Wilmington *for one month.*" Another letter from France communicates the intelligence that the EMPEROR will wink at and assist the running of goods into the Confederacy through Matameras, but wishes to be saved from exposure! It is very delightful, once in a while, to get hold of such unrestrained expressions as those contained in this correspondence of rebel agents. There is a candor and truth about it that is truly refreshing.

A BOARD of Naval officers has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, to assemble in New York, under the direction of Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY, General Superintendent of Iron-Clads, Vessels, &c., to examine and report upon a new method for destroying iron-clads and other vessels-of-war and submarine obstructions, and for harbor attack and defence, submitted by Chief Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD, now attached to the Charlestown Yard. The following officers compose the Board: Captain JOHN L. WORDEN, Captain TUNIS A. M. CRAVEN, Captain EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Chief Engineer JOHN FARON, Chief Engineer ELDRIDGE LAWTON, JOHN SOUTHWICK, Assistant Superintendent building gunboats.

A RICHMOND paper says that authentic information having been received that Acting Masters JOHN Y. BELL and EDWARD MCGUIRE, together with fifteen men, all belonging to the Confederate States Navy, are now in close confinement, in irons, at Fort McHenry, to be tried as pirates, Judge OULD has notified Gen. MEREDITH that Lieutenant-Commander EDWARD P. WILLIAMS and Ensign BENJAMIN H. PORTER and fifteen seamen, now prisoners in the hands of the Confederates, have been placed in close confinement and irons, and will be held as hostages for the proper treatment of their men.

THE matter of the exchange of prisoners has been put into the hands of General BUTLER, and there is reason to hope that by thus relieving the subject of the personal difficulties which had so unfortunately arisen between the old Commissioners of Exchange, our brave fellows will before long be returned from their trying captivity.

AN Army officer writing to us privately says:—

"Poor BUFORD received on his death bed the promotion "long ago earned. This seems to me a mockery to which "some of our best men have been subjected. WHIPPLE, "STRONG and KIRBY had been promoted on the Department "knowing they were about to die, and here it is again "repeated in the dying moments of *the best* cavalry officer "in our Army. I have heard that BUFORD was very much "gratified when told that the PRESIDENT was '*in earnest.* "BUFORD, BAYARD and DAVIS will lie together at West "Point, where a monument to their memory is to be erected "by the officers of the Cavalry corps."

COMMODORE GERSHOM J. VAN BRUNT died at Dedham, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 17th, aged 63 years. Commodore VAN BRUNT was a native and citizen of New Jersey. He entered the service Nov. 3, 1818, and his name has thus been borne on the rolls 45 years. He received his commission of Commodore, July 16, 1862, but saw only a single month's active service in that rank, his last cruise expiring in August of that year. This last sea duty was in command of the *Minnesota*, which sailed from Boston in the early stages of the rebellion, and took an important part in the reduction of the Hatteras forts and in the severe and trying blockade service at Hampton Roads. Commodore VAN BRUNT was subsequently entrusted by the Government with the supervision and equipment of General BANKS' New Orleans expedition, and at the time of his death was acting under the orders of the War Department as Inspector of Transports for the New England District. He was engaged in duty at sea about fifteen years, in the aggregate; in shore duty, fifteen years, and was unemployed for fifteen years. He was highly respected in the Navy as an intelligent and zealous officer, and as an accomplished gentleman.

IT is at length positively stated that General ROSECRANS has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of Missouri, in the place of Major-General SCHOFIELD, who will be assigned to another Department. The names of a number of Major-Generals were sent into the Senate on Wednesday for confirmation. General SCHOFIELD's nomination was the only one which was taken up, but objection was made to its immediate consideration.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

It is said that the two steam rams built at Glasgow for the rebels have been purchased by the Russian Government for one million thalers.

M. Bourgeois, an able French writer on naval matters, has just published a work exposing the fallacies of Lieut. Maury's navigation charts.

It is confidently expected that a Royal Naval College will very shortly be reared on some salubrious portion of the coast of England.

The British crown lawyers have pronounced the condemnation of the British bark, *Springbok*, by the New York District Court illegal and vexatious, and Lord Lyons is to remonstrate.

The Russian authorities are erecting a mill at Colpino, near St. Petersburgh, and propose to have a second mill built at once, that they may be able to produce 10,000 to 12,000 tons of armor-plates per year.

By the death of Admiral Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K. C. B., which took place on the 29th ult., Captain the Hon. Thomas Baillie has been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral on the active list in the British navy.

The first of the four rifled guns, weighing 20 tons each, manufactured by Captain Blakeley, for the Russian government, was lately tested at the Royal Ordnance butt at Woolwich. The proof charge consisted of 50 lbs. of powder and a cylinder weighing 600 lbs., which was fired two rounds, according to the proof regulations. The result was satisfactory.

It is announced that the Swiss Colonel, Fogliardi, who has been for some time in the United States studying the organization and operation of the Federal army, has given to his Government such a report as will induce a change in the organization of the Swiss army. Col. Fogliardi is now at Paris, and is about to publish there his report.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that France is quietly but very actively preparing for war. Tents, horses, ambulances, shoes, uniforms, and in short all the requirements for campaigning, are being prepared on a formidable scale. Other correspondents speak of a general impression in France that there will be war in the Spring, though it is not agreed with what Power.

The *Achilles*, 30, iron-cased iron screw steam-ship, is nearly ready to be launched at Chatham. The last of the plates with which she is covered has been successfully fixed in its place, and the vessel is now encased throughout in armor-plates from stem to stern, the number of plates being 338, and their aggregate weight upwards of 1000 tons. The plates vary in thickness from 4½ inches on the broadsides to 3 inches at the stern.

There appears to be no reason to doubt the report of Gen. Comonfort's death. While in a private carriage, attended by several officers and an escort, he was attacked by a portion of Mejia's forces, and killed. Comonfort's body was found with a lance wound through the heart, two bullets through the breast, and the head disfigured by sabre cuts. In the death of Comonfort, the Juarez government loses an ardent and able supporter.

The French Ministerial papers record with pleasure the fact that the dinner to Admiral Renaud at New York was a great success; that the Federal Government refused to grant the privilege of raising recruits for President Juarez; and finally, and better than all, they say, they are highly pleased to see that President Lincoln, notwithstanding the presence at Washington of the representative of Juarez, has accorded exequators to Consuls appointed by the actual Regency of Mexico.

The Lords of the Admiralty have entered into a contract with Messrs. J. Brown & Co., of Sheffield, for the supply by that firm of upwards of 1,000 tons of armor-plating for the iron-cased frigate *Lord Warden*, at Chatham. The armor-plates with which the *Lord Warden* will be covered will be 5½ in. in thickness for her lower broadside tiers, and the remainder 4½ inches; the *Lord Warden* differing in this respect from the other armor-plated frigates, in having her armor-plates of the same thickness on the stem and stern as on her broadside.

In a recent cruise of thirty-five days by the British iron-clad frigate *Warrior*, the maximum power of engines exerted was 3186 horse power; and the minimum 73.5. "The most striking feature," says an English journal, "in these figures is the reduction of the working power of the monstrous engines of the *Warrior* to 73 indicated collective horse-power, the engines at the time making 10 revolutions, and the ship going 2 3-4 knots. This is probably the greatest feat yet accomplished with marine engines of large power. Friction in this instance can scarcely be said to have existed at all."

We have recently alluded to the use of ozone gas as a means of lighting the engine-room of the *Warrior*. This gas is about 28 times heavier than the atmosphere, and it therefore becomes necessary to carry it to the burner by means of a current of air. This is obtained by a double india-rubber bellows or blower, worked by a weight and geared wheels, which carries a current equal to 12.23 cubic feet per hour, or 148 cubic feet in twelve hours, absorbing 307.469 cubic inches of ozone—equal to 1.102 gallons for fifteen lights for twelve hours—each light being equal to that of three composite candles, at eight to the pound. The cost of lighting the engine-room and screw alley with fifteen of the ozone lights for twelve hours is 4s. 5d., against 17s. 4d. for 33 oil and candle lamps, the ozone gas giving 11 per cent more light.

Captain Alexander Bowers, of the Royal Navy Reserve, has performed an exploit as important, if not as interesting, as the discovery of the source of the Nile. He has taken a 1,000-ton ship into the heart of China, ascending the Yang-tse to Hankow, the great tea *entrepôt*, 1,400 miles, by map measure, from Shanghae. He found a great city and flourishing trade, with about thirty British hongs, built upon land granted by the Chinese government, more hongs building, and every sign of great commercial prosperity. A club-house and church are building. The anchorage opposite the town is fairly safe, the risk of voyage is not excessive, and there seems little doubt that Hankow will henceforward be in direct communication with London. This is really a great result from the capture of Pekin, the valley of the Yang-tse being as productive as that of the Ganges.

The British Admiralty is urged by military papers to call for a special report of the performance of the Armstrong guns when exposed to the enemy's fire at Kagosima, Japan. "There are such unpleasant reports of casualties," it is said, "and so many actual failures, that anything short of a full and detailed account from the admiral, and from each captain or commanding officer of the ships present, will fail to satisfy the country. If rifled breech-loaders cannot be depended upon to sustain the honor of England's flag, it is essential that they be immediately changed for more powerful and safer artillery. These Armstrongs, though, as it seems probable, unfit for the navy, will do very well for our fortresses; and thither, if the statements of officers serving in the vessels at Japan prove correct, the guns should be at once transferred. The Americans have eschewed breech-loaders as too complicated for warfare, and our own experience certainly tends to prove the correctness of their views; and with the knowledge which the Admiralty should already possess of the Armstrongs blowing out their vent-pieces at Japan, we must hold them inexcusable if muzzle-loading guns, rifled on some simple principle (the simpler the better), be not at once tested on board ship."

The Russian Government have ordered a large number of guns of different calibre from Krupp—fifty of 9in. bore, with a larger number of 8in. and 6in., and a large supply of steel shells to suit. They have also ordered smaller guns from another Prussian firm. In Russia (the Ural Works) they are producing about twenty guns per month (up to 6in. bore), also of cast steel. Mr. Povteeloff, at his large works in Finland, and in his smaller works in Petersburgh, is also producing smaller guns rapidly; and that gentleman, associated with Colonel Aboukoff and Mr. Kondraftzoff, have a very extensive factory, close to Petersburgh, nearly ready for producing solid guns of the very largest calibre, of steel, made on Aboukoff's system. This factory Mr. Povteeloff hopes to start in November. There will be sufficient crucible furnaces in it to enable him to cast a block of 15 tons; and the hammer power intended to be used for reducing these masses to shape is a 35-ton one, ordered from Newcastle, England, but which, from accidents in castings, &c., will not be delivered till the Spring of 1864. The Government, therefore, are giving M. Povteeloff every assistance in their establishment at Colpino, to enable him to produce, by January 1st next, a 25-ton hammer, on Nasmyth's plan, which, with a 15-ton hammer from England, will enable them to make 9in. guns rapidly. The works are on a very large scale, and calculated, in a year or so, to produce ten large guns per week.

The Russian Government is devoting much expense to the works at Cronstadt. The old forts are being put in a better state of defence, and at many points the masonry is to be covered up by earthworks. On the main island of Cronstadt, seaward, large earthworks are being thrown up, some of which are nearly finished. From the sea they will be scarcely visible, and they not only enfilade the channel, but some of them, being connected by parallels one with another, will be able to hold guns to take in reverse any ships which may run the gauntlet of their fire and that of the forts. Some of these earthworks, more exposed than others, are to be covered with 7½-inch plates, placed on an angle of 45 degrees, and curved over the top, so as to form a cover from vertical fire, and at the same time obviate the necessity of having bolts or any other fastenings to retain the plates in position. The embrasures will be closed immediately the gun is fired by a slide of 11-inch iron, or by a drop door. The guns to be placed in these iron-clad and other earthworks are to be 9-inch rifled cast steel, carrying a 300-lb. rifled shot, or a 250-lb. shell, 22 inches long. For the protection of the granite forts, enormous supplies of earth and fascines are placed at different points, all carried thence from St. Petersburgh at enormous labor and expense. To provide further against the possibility of a fleet passing up the back of Cronstadt by the south channel, about 300 lighters, laden with stones, have been sunk, so that now in no part is there more than four feet of water. In case vessels should succeed in passing these, they will meet 300 infernal machines which are to be placed in the channel, each of which will contain 70lb. of powder, and explode by a slight touch from a vessel passing over. Another means of defence is also in course of preparation—a submarine boat of colossal dimensions, in the construction of which about 200 tons of iron and steel are to be used. It is rapidly progressing towards completion. Great secrecy is being used about this boat, but it is known that it is to have engines worked by compressed air, to have a very strong beak, with provision for attaching large cylinders charged with powder to the bottom of vessels, to be fired by electricity. The Emperor has not only approved the plans, but some months since signed the decree appropriating about £27,000.—say, 175,000 silver roubles—for this monster. By the 1st of June, 1864, the Marine Department confidently expects to have at Cronstadt 16 iron-clad vessels.

ISHERWOOD'S ENGINEERING RESEARCHES.

The London *Engineer* has an editorial article on the work of Chief Engineer Isherwood, U. S. N., entitled "Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering." It says:

Mr. Isherwood has experimented upon certain water tube boilers in several of the American frigates, and with results which, as he declares,—speaking, too, with regard to the theoretical conditions of combustion and evaporation—leave no room for further improvement. This fact, if it be a fact, was arrived at by placing the steam space of these boilers in free communication with the atmosphere, and by boiling away water at 212 deg. by the combustion of anthracite coal. We will give a description of one of the boilers of the steamship *Wyandotte*, as a sample of the whole. This boiler was 13 ft. 2 in. long, 10 ft. 3 in. wide, and 13 ft. 5 in. high. It had three furnaces, each having a fire grate 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 7 ft. long, the whole depth of the furnace being 4 ft., with 2 ft. clear above the grate at the front end, and 27 in. at the back. The heat from each furnace was led back through a space 2 ft. 6 in. wide and 2 ft. 8 in. high, in which were placed 311 tubes, each 2 in. in diameter outside, thus making 933 tubes in the boiler. This boiler has 58⅚ square feet of fire grate, 691 square feet of heating surface exclusive of tubes, and 1,303 square feet of external surface in the latter. The whole calorimeter or cross area between the tubes for draught is 10 square feet; the total steam room is 526 cubic feet; the water room, up to one foot above top tube plate, 450 cubic feet; the proportion of heating to grate surface is as 37 1-6 to 1, and the proportion of grate to calorimeter as 5.862 to 1. The grate bars were 1 in. wide at top, and there was ¾ in. air space between them. The fire doors were double, the outer plate having ten 1-in. air holes, and the inner plate eighty-three ⅝-in. holes. The experiments were carefully continued for seventy-two consecutive hours. The fire was maintained by the natural draught of the chimney. The steam escaped freely into the air through a pipe 14 in. in diameter. In all, seven experiments, of seventy-two hours each, were made, from fourteen to twenty tons of coal having been burned at each experiment, in addition to the wood consumed in first raising the water to the boiling point. With anthracite coal, and with the air-holes in the fire door opened, and while burning at the rate of 8 1-6 lbs. only of coal per square foot of grate per hour, the rate of evaporation from 212 deg. was 12·044 lb. of water per pound of coal. Mr. Isherwood is not quite content, however, with a standard of one pound of coal, but he had his coal analyzed, and gives an evaporation of 13.865 lb. of water from 212 deg. for each pound of "combustible," as he calls it, contained in the coal. This combustible excludes the earthy matter of the coal, and consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, &c. When the air-holes in the doors were closed the rate of evaporation was diminished by about ½ lb. water per pound of coal. The maximum rate of combustion was 11½ lbs. only of coal per square foot of grate per hour, and with this and with the air-holes open, 11.06 lbs. of water were evaporated from 212 deg. by 1 lb. of coal. In burning "semi-bituminous coal" the rate of evaporation was not so great, and it may be mentioned, for the interest of those who insist that the heating value of gaseous coal is greater than that of purely carbonaceous fuel, that, not only was the absolute evaporation per pound of semi-bituminous coal less than with anthracite, but even the evaporation per pound of actual combustible matter in the former kind of coal was less than for one pound of the combustible of the latter. Thus, with anthracite, the evaporation of water from 212 deg. from every pound of "combustible" in the coal ranged from 11·983 lbs. to 13·865 lbs., while each pound of the actual combustible matter in the "semi-bituminous" coal gave but from 11·468 lbs. to 11·677 lbs. of water evaporated from 212. The evaporation was only slightly greater with the air-holes in the fire doors opened. With the highest rate of evaporation attained the temperature of the products of combustion in the uptake was 250 deg., with the lowest rate of evaporation the temperature of the escaping gases was 285 deg. In one experiment of seventy-two hours a split bridge at the back of the grate, and an arrangement for more intimately mixing the gas and air were employed, but the rate of evaporation was found to be 7½ per cent. less than when the bridge and deflecter had been taken out.

Mr. Isherwood taking the heating value of one pound of pure carbon as 16,000 units of heat, equal to the evaporation of 16·5683 lbs. of water from 212 deg., only nine-tenths of his "combustible" is, as he finds, pure carbon, and he dismisses the other one-tenth as useless. This makes the maximum evaporative efficiency of one pound of combustible 14·91 lbs. of water from 212 deg. His boilers actually attain 13·0383 lbs. of this, when only 7·104 lbs. of coal are burned per square foot of grate per hour.

This distinction between coal, "combustible" and carbon, will be found very tedious, and in either case we do not see that Mr. Isherwood's long and costly experiments (much more than 1,000 tons of coal appear to have been consumed in them) have proved anything not known before. His rates of evaporation were about what could have been predicted, but it is, perhaps, as well to give his conclusions, for he has manifestly given unusual attention to the subject of marine boilers.

He prefers the water tube boiler to all others. It admits

more heating surface in a given space, and thus a higher rate of evaporation may be gained. The water tube boiler, we may observe, is generally adopted in all vessels built for the United States Navy, but the American steamboat owners do not appear to like it. At all events, guided by their own convictions of what is to their interest, they do not employ water tubes.

Mr. ISHERWOOD finds, as was to have been expected, that the economical evaporative power of boilers falls off as the rate of combustion is increased from 4 lbs. to 20 lbs. per square foot of grate per hour. With 12 lbs. of coal per square foot of grate per hour, not less than 35 square feet of vertical water tube surface, nor less than 45 square feet of surface where horizontal fire tubes are employed, should, Mr. ISHERWOOD concludes, be adopted to obtain the best result. The calorimeter, or clear passage between tubes, should, he says, be 4-31 that of the grate. It must not be less than 1-9th, nor more than 1-7th. Mr. ISHERWOOD observes also that "the horizontal fire tube boiler is much "more sensibly affected by the calorimeter than the vertical "water tube boiler, and requires a much nicer adjustment "of it. It is also more affected by differences in the ratio "of the heating to the grate surface, using the same rate of "combustion."

COMMODORE WILKES TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, December 11.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: To my great surprise, in your official report to the PRESIDENT, to be laid before Congress, I find my name placed before the country as the cause of the non-capture of the rebel privateers, by the detention of the *Vanderbilt* in the West Indies, in terms injuring my character as an officer. Justice to myself and family demand that I should not keep silence under the imputation so undeservedly cast upon me.

I shall, therefore, repel the charge in a few words; though I regret that it is impossible for me, in a letter like this, to enter into details, and show why the piratical rovers were not captured in the West Indies; but my correspondence with, and my urgent entreaties, often repeated, to the Department, to send me the necessary force in fast and effective vessels, contain my full justification. The failure to capture these vessels in the West Indies is to be attributed solely to the want of that force. The blame, therefore, does not rest with me, but elsewhere. Upon my return in July last I reported immediately to you, as ordered, and requested to know why I was relieved. You replied, "Policy," and you gave me to infer from your remarks that it was through the action of the British Government and the influences that had been brought to bear on you. This induced me to call on the Secretary of State, who assured me that my whole course of conduct had met with the approval of the State Department, and neither diplomacy nor policy had anything to do with it. Not a word of disapproval have I ever received, either verbally or in writing, from the Department about the detention of the *Vanderbilt*.

My surprise was, therefore, great when I learned it through public report. You will undoubtedly recollect that upon my return in the *San Jacinto*, in December, 1861, I stated to you a plan for protecting our treasure ships and commerce in the West Indies; anticipating, as I then did, that many of them would be captured and burned, and that this would be obviated by a flying squadron, to be composed of not less than twelve fast steamers. It was not until nine months afterward (September, 1862) that you consented to adopt it, and placed me in command. I received orders on the 7th of that month (September) to take four vessels of the James River flotilla, which had been under steam for months, and were inefficient in many respects; with these, after a few days, and with few repairs, I was hurried off. Two other vessels, then in the West Indies, were also to join, and a promise, also, that as soon as others more effective could be got ready they would be sent to join me, among which the *Vanderbilt* was designated. The activity of this small squadron of inefficient vessels (anything but a flying squadron), through the energy and perseverance of its officers and crews, is well known, resulting, as it did, in the entire breaking up of the business of Nassau, and holding in check of blockade-runners, about which the English press made so great an outcry. Instead of the *Vanderbilt* joining me immediately, as I anticipated, she made two unsuccessful cruises after the *Alabama* in the North Atlantic (during the last of which the *Alabama* was already in the West Indies), and the *Vanderbilt* did not reach the West Indies for five months, and was then sent to act independently of me within my command. When I met her, Commander BALDWIN showed me, as admiral and commander-in-chief of the West India squadron, his orders, according to the usage of the service, when I deemed it my duty, and for the best interest of the Government and objects to be attained, to take her as my flag-ship, to enable me to perform the duties assigned me; my flag-ship, the *Wachusetts*, having entirely broken down, and the *Juniata*, which was to have replaced her, not heard from. If the *Vanderbilt's* orders had been to proceed directly to the coast of Brazil, and I had detained her, I might have been to blame; whereas I only carried out your orders, which read: "When you are perfectly satisfied that the *Alabama* has left "the Gulf or West Indies for some other locality, you will "proceed along the coast of Brazil," &c. It was, therefore, not my detention of the *Vanderbilt*, but your own orders that were carried out, for the certainty of the *Alabama's* departure was not known in St. Thomas until the last of May or the first of June.

As soon, therefore, as the necessary repairs could be completed, and coal taken in, the *Vanderbilt* was sent in pursuit, viz., June 13, with instructions from me to carry out the orders from yourself, with some suggestions I deemed might be useful. It is believed that the movements of the *Alabama* were known in St. Thomas before they could have been anticipated in Washington. No vessel could have been more active in the search for the marauders than the *Vanderbilt* was whilst my flag was flying on her. When I took her under my command she was incapable of making the cruise that you had pointed out, and Commander BALDWIN was of opinion that she would be obliged to return to New York within twenty or twenty-five days for repairs; but I thought otherwise, and that her repairs might be effected in ten days at Key West, whither I sent her. The repairs were partially made, and I was enabled to have her fully equipped and repaired afterward at St. Thomas; and I made a large addition to her officers, crew, and marines, from my squadron, without which she could not have been efficient to perform the cruise. All these facts are shown by the record of the vessel, and were stated in my dispatches to you. The *Vanderbilt* was not detained a day beyond the limit you had prescribed.

I am well satisfied that had you looked into the merits of the case you would have awarded credit to me instead of impugning my character as an officer. I was empowered by naval laws and usages to retain the *Vanderbilt*, if in my judgment I considered it my duty, and I took the responsibility. To have permitted her to cruise among and in company, as her commander might think fit, would have disorganized my squadron, and created discontent among the officers; and further, would have prevented that joint action of a fleet so essential to the successful attaining of the desired object. The whole evidence of what the squadron under my command accomplished is contained in my written dispatches now on file in the department, and I therefore respectfully request that this letter, with my correspondence during my cruise in the West Indies, may be laid before Congress for my full justification, and to show others the true cause (want of vessels, both in numbers and efficiency) why the *Alabama* and *Florida* were not captured in that sea.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES.

WATCHING REBEL PRIVATEERS.

THE Boston *Advertiser* is permitted to publish the following private letter, written to a gentleman of that city:—

U. S. STEAMER KEARSAGE,
BREST, FRANCE, Dec. 2, 1863.

SIR:—Knowing that you will feel interested in all appertaining to the two pirates which we have now on this side of the water, I have taken the liberty of addressing this to you so that our people at home may know exactly how we are situated; for I do not think we have a shadow of a chance of capturing either of them. We arrived at this port on the 17th of September and found the *Florida* in dock repairing, all her crew having left her for England. She is still here making her repairs and the French Government are giving her every assistance, so that now they are converting her into a perfect man-of-war. She is now almost ready for sea, but has not yet got any crew. Her captain left this place for ten or twelve days for Paris. It is impossible to say when she will leave. On the 29th of October we received a telegram from Lisbon saying that the *Georgia* was spoken off that place steering to the N. E. On the 31st, we got up steam to go in search of her, but were too late as she arrived at Cherbourg on the 30th, at which place she is also repairing, and we do not know when she will leave. Now, sir, how can it be expected that we can take care of these two vessels? We have been now two months and a half all alone, watching the *Florida*; the nearest vessel we have to us, is the *St. Louis* at Cadiz, 1,000 miles from this port. There are three outlets from this port by which the *Florida* can escape; the channels that we have to blockade are about 30 miles wide, and the twenty-four hour law put in force. Now how can the government or people blame us should the *Florida* escape, when there are twenty vessels blockading Wilmington and yet vessels run in and out? We ought to have at least three more vessels at this port; then I do not think the *Florida* would ever attempt to go out, for we would always have three vessels outside—that is to say if they were commanded by proper men who would attend to and do their duty. As regards the *Georgia* there is no vessel watching her, and there ought to be at least three to look after her. If we can only get ships enough to look after the *Florida* and *Georgia*, we shall have but one pirate to prey upon our commerce; and this, I think, ought to be done at any cost, and without regard to expenses to the Government. Should they both escape before any vessels arrive to assist us, then look out for burning and destroying our vessels; for they will never give us another such chance of capturing them as they have done this time. Will you please make this known as far as you think prudent, and do not let the blame rest on us.

The *Florida's* battery consists of two 140 lbs. 9-inch pivot rifled guns; six 80 lb. 6-inch broad-side rifled guns. She throws more metal than we do, but still will not come out and give us a fair fight.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

DURING the year ending December 1st, 1863, there were 43 deaths of officers of the Navy reported to the department, including:—

1 Admiral—Andrew H. Foote, June 26th, 1863.

2 Commodores—John W. Kelly, February 6, 1863, and Henry W. Morris, August 14, 1863.

1 Captain—Stephen B. Wilson, March 15th, 1863.

5 Commanders—William B. Renshaw, Janury 1st, 1863; Jonathan M. Wainwright, January 1st, 1863; Maxwell Woodhull, February 19th, 1863; Abner Read, July 12th, 1883; George W. Rodgers, August 19th, 1863.

7 Lieutenant Commanders—Edward Lea, January 1st, 1863; William Gwin, January 3d, 1863; Thomas McK. Buchanan, January 14th, 1863; A. Boyd Cummings, March 18th, 1863; Wilson McGunnegle, April 2d, 1863; David A. McDermot, April 18th, 1863, and John E. Hart, June 11th, 1863.

2 Lieutenants—Charles W. Zimmerman, January 1st, 1863, and John P. Hall, September 8th, 1862.

4 Assistant Surgeons—Jacob M. Gotwold, February 2d, 1863; Edward A. Pierson, May 22d, 1863; David W. Ballantyne, September 10th, 1863, and Harry L. Plyington, September 25th, 1863.

2 Assistant Paymasters—Frederick R. Curtis, April 17th, 1863, and Joseph T. Lisle, September 25th, 1863.

1 Chaplain—Mortimer R. Talbot, April 21, 1863.

1 Professor—Joseph S. Hubbard, August 16, 1863.

2 Chief Engineers—George Gideon, June 16, 1863; Robert W. McCleery, September 16, 1863.

4 Midshipmen—Foxhall P. Smith, January 19th, 1863; Richard H. Dana, April 2d, 1863; Wm. K. Butler, April 6, 1863; Frederick B. Griswold, April 9, 1863.

1 First Assistant Engineer—John Alexander, January 26th, 1863.

1 Second Assistant Engineer—Frederick Bull, jr., August 9th, 1863.

5 Third Assistant Engineers—Robinson W. Hands, December 10, 1862; Samuel A. Lewis, December 10, 1802; Patrick H. Barry, August 1, 1863; James McGregor, September 22, 1863; Wm. F. Law, September 24, 1863.

4 Gunners—Jacob Améo, January 31st, 1863; Richard F. Dunn, February 1st, 1863; Wm. Arnold, March 21st, 1863; John G. Bills, May 16th, 1863.

There have been 33 resignations, including 6 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Assistant Paymaster, 1 Professor of Mathematics, 16 Midshipmen, 2 Second Assistant Engineers, and 7 Third Assistant Engineers. Two Gunners, two Carpenters, and one Sailmaker have also resigned.

The list of dismissals foots up to 64, including 1 Commander, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 1 Paymaster, 1 Chief Engineer, 50 Midshipmen, 2 Boatswains, 2 Gunners, 2 Third Assistant Engineers, 1 First Lieutenant Marine Corps.

VESSELS LOST DURING THE YEAR.

THE following 32 vessels were lost in the United States naval service during the year ending December 1st, 1883:

STEAMERS.—*Barrataria*, 2, April 7, grounded in Amité river, La., and burnt; *Baron de Kalb*, 13, July, in Yazoo river, by torpedo; *Cairo*, iron-clad, 13, Dec. 12, 1862, sunk by torpedoes in Yazoo river; *Columbia*, 0, January 14, wrecked on coast of North Carolina; *Clifton*, 8, Sept. 8, captured at Sabine Pass; *Diana*, 2, March 28, captured in Berwick's Bay; *Glide*, 6, Sept. 7, by fire at Cairo; *Harriet Lane*, 4, Jan. 1, captured at Galveston; *Hatteras*, 4, Jan. 11, sunk off Galveston by *Alabama*; *Indianola*, iron-clad, 4, Feb. 24, captured in the Mississippi; *Isaac Smith*, 9, Jan. 30, captured at Stono Inlet: *Kinsman*, 2, April, snagged and sunk in Berwick's Bay; *Keokuk*, iron-clad, 2, April 7, sunk in attack on forts at Charleston; *Madgie*, 3, Oct. 11, sunk off Frying Pan Shoals; *Monitor*, 2, Dec. 31, 1862, foundered off Cape Hatteras; *Mississippi*, 19, March 14, abandoned and burnt at Port Hudson; *Reliance*, 1, Aug. 23, captured on Rappahannock; *Satellite*, 2, do.; *Sachem*, 6, Sept. 8, captured at Sabine Pass; *Sumter*, 6, June 24, sunk off Cape of Chesapeake by collision with the *General Meigs*; *Westfield*, 8, Jan. 11, grounded, abandoned, and blown up in Galveston Bay. In all, 21 steamers.

STEAM-TUGS.—*Crocus*, 2, Aug. 17, captured at Sabine Pass; *Lily*, 1, May 3, sunk in Yazoo river.

RAMS.—*Kosciusko*, or *Lancaster*, March 25, sunk by Vicksburgh batteries; *Queen of the West*, Feb. 14, captured in Red river.

SHIPS.—*Morning Light*, 8, Jan. 21, captured at Sabine Pass; *Shepherd Knapp*, 6, May 18, wrecked in entering harbor of Cape Haytien.

BARK—*Amanda*, 7, May 27, West coast of Florida, during a gale.

BRIG—*Bainbridge*, 7, Aug. 21, capsized off Cape Hatteras.

SCHOONER—*Brockenborough*, 1, May 27, West coast of Florida, during a gale.

SLOOPS.—*Preble*, 11, April 27, by fire at Pensacola; *Velocity*, 1, Jan. 21, captured off Sabine Pass.

The total tonnage of the vessels lost was 15,985, and they carried in all 166 guns.

WORKMEN have been engaged for some time past, under the direction of Colonel McCALLUM, Superintendent of Military Railroads, in collecting all the old iron scattered along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Alexandria to the Rappahannock River. The lot comprises remnants of the wrecks of locomotives, railroad cars, bent and twisted rails, and iron from the bridges destroyed and track torn up in the various rebel raids which have taken place on the line of this road within the past two years. These fragments, of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions, spread along the road for miles, are being gathered up and taken to Alexandria, where they will be sold during the coming month. The lot will amount to upwards of two thousand tons, and comprises some nine or ten damaged locomotives.

A MONUMENT TO ROBERT FULTON.—The executive committee of the Fulton Monument Association will shortly issue a circular inviting the coöperation of the public to assist them in erecting a monument over the remains of FULTON, now resting in Trinity churchyard. The design for this monument has been made by Henry K. BROWN, the sculptor, and is as follows: A structure of Portland stone, resting on massive arches of a severe architecture, and supporting above the arches figures representing the American rivers and lakes, and above these, figures representing the four quarters of the globe, is crowned, at the height of forty feet, with a colossal statue of FULTON, in a sitting posture, holding in his hand the model of a steamboat, which he is supposed to have just completed, and is presenting to the attention of the world.

THE GETTYSBURGH NATIONAL CEMETERY.—The commissioners appointed by the Governors of the different States, who have soldiers buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, Pa., met at Harrisburgh, Pa., on the 17th inst., and adopted a plan for finishing the cemetery. The estimated expense of compelting the cemetery, including a monument to cost $25,000, is $63,500, which the different States are requested to contribute in the ratio of their representation in Congress. The cemetery is to be kept in repair by annual appropriations by the States. A committee was appointed to procure designs for a monument.

CAPTAIN James A. Ekin, Assistant-Quartermaster, United States Army, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been ordered to report in person for duty at the Quartermaster-General's Office with the least possible delay. Captain J. L. Trumball, or any other officer of the Quartermaster's Department at hand, is ordered to relieve Captain Ekin.

CAPTAIN J. McC. Bell, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Assistant-Adjutant-General at the headquarters of Major-General Pope.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Thursday, the 17th, the following resolution, submitted by Mr. WADE, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate all official reports and dispatches and papers in the Navy Department relating to actions in which any of the armored vessels have been engaged, and especially the report of Capt. Worden of the combat of the *Monitor* with the *Merrimac*, and the report of Capt. John Rodgers of the attack on Fort Darling, together with the dispatches of Admiral Goldsborough transmitting them. The report of Captain Worden and Captain Drayton of the two attacks on Fort McAllistor on the Ogeeche with the dispatches of Rear Admiral Dupont transmitting them to the War Department. The reports of Rear-Admiral Dupont of the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, on the defences of Charleston harbor, together with the reports of Capt. Drayton, of the *Passaic*, Commander Rhind, of the *Keokuk*, Capt. Downes, of the *Nahant*, Capt. John Rodgers, of the *Weehawken*, Capt. Worden, of the *Montauk*, Commander Fairfax, of the *Nantucket*, Commander G. W. Rodgers, of the *Catskill*, Commander Turner, of the *New Ironsides*, and Commander Ammen of the *Patapsco*, touching their several vessels during that attack, and also the reports of any investigations after the action, with the condition of any of the armed vessels engaged in it, or respecting the repairs found necessary on any of these vessels after these actions, made by their officers or any of them, or any official statement respecting these vessels in connection with the said action, or respecting experiments to test the value of rafts for the removal of obstructions made by these officers or any of them or by Engineers Lovering, Roble, or Stimers; and also the report of Capt. John Rodgers, of the action between the *Weehawken* and the *Atlanta*, together with the dispatch of Rear Admiral Dupont, transmitting it, and all other official correspondence with any of these officers with the Navy Department respecting or relating to these actions; and also the officers' reports of the sinking of the *Weehawken* inside the bar of Charleston, and the official report of the springing a leak of the *Sangamon* at the Washington Navy Yard on the eve of her departure on a cruise.

On Friday, the 18th, the Bounty Pay Bill was reported back with amendments by Mr. WILSON (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which it had been referred the previous day. By these amendments, bounties are confined to those enlisting prior to January 5th, 1864, after which date no bounty to substitutes and none to enlisted or drafted men, excepting the one hundred dollars now allowed, will be paid. Mr. WILSON also reported back the bill amending the enrollment act, adding a new clause and abolishing the three hundred dollar clause of the present law. It includes the enrollment of any person arriving at the age of twenty years, and any one who has not been in the service two years and honorably discharged. It exempts a person who may attain his 45th birthday between the enrollment and the draft, but abolishes the exemption of felons, and exempts none where relatives are wholly dependent on their labor for support unless actually supported by their labor.

Mr. DIXON (Conn.) offered an amendment exempting clergymen from the draft. Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) also introduced an amendment proposing two classes of enrolled persons, as in the existing law, the second class not being liable to be called until the first is exhausted.

The Vice-President on Monday, the 21st, laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to a resolution of the Senate of February 25th, 1863, transmitting the proceedings of the Court-Martial in the case of Commodore CHARLES HUNTER. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Various petitions were introduced by Mr. DIXON (Conn.) praying for the amendment of the Enrollment Act, so that clergymen may be regarded as non-combatants. A joint resolution was presented by Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) calling on the Secretary of War for the names of all officers and men who have deserted from the Regular Army or resigned, between the first of December, 1860, and December, 1863. It was adopted. A similar resolution relative to the Navy was offered by Mr. FOOTE (Vt.). On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for increased bounty and pay for volunteers was taken up—the amendment allowing soldiers to enlist in other branches of the service coming first under consideration. It was adopted, and a proposed amendment moved by Mr. GRIMES was rejected.

On Tuesday, the 22d, the joint resolution of the House appropriating twenty millions of dollars for bounties was taken up, and on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) an amendment was adopted providing that no part of this sum be paid to any enlisted man after January 5th; also a further amendment to the effect that no bounty be paid after that date except such as is not provided for by existing law. Mr. WILSON offered an additional section, to the effect that the money received from drafted persons shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be drawn out on requisition as other money, and be appropriated to the payment of bounties and procurement of substitutes. This amendment was adopted, and the resolution then passed without a dissenting voice. The amendments to the Enrollment Act introduced by Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. DIXON were rejected.

On Wednesday, the 23d, petitions were presented from Protestant Episcopal bishops of various States, asking that their conscientious scruples be regarded in reference to bearing arms. Mr. WILSON submitted a bill to establish a uniform system of ambulances in the Army. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was passed, inquiring of the Secretary of War whether slaves in various States have been enrolled under the act, and if not, why such enrollment has not been made. Mr. TRUMBULL's resolution calling for names of generals without commands was passed.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, the 17th, Mr. RICE (Mass.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain JOHN RODGERS for his eminent skill and zeal in the discharge of his duty. Mr COX (Ohio) ineffectually sought to introduce an amendment of thanks to Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, for his efficient aid in opening the navigation of the Mississippi. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Iowa) the Committee on Invalid Pensions were instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure to the widows and legal representatives of persons who have died, or may hereafter die, from wounds or disabilities received in the line of their duties, the same pensions as are allowed to others. Mr. SMITH (Ky.) introduced a series of resolutions, declaring it to be our duty to prosecute the war as long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government. These resolutions were adopted by a decisive majority.

On Monday, the 21st, Mr. SCHENK (Ohio) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to create a Bureau of Military Justice. Mr. MILLER (Pa.) offered a resolution requesting the PRESIDENT to instruct those having charge of the exchange of prisoners to propose to the rebel authorities to exchange white man for white man, leaving other questions to be disposed of hereafter. A substitute for this resolution, offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, declaring that the House approve of the measures taken by the Administration for the exchange of prisoners now held by the enemy in Southern prisons, and that the same course be pursued for a fair and just exchange of all our soldiers now held by the rebels, was adopted by a decisive vote. The bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the payment of bounties, advance pay, and premiums for soldiers volunteering or enlisting in the service of the United States, was taken up and passed, after the rejection of various amendments.

On Tuesday, the 22d, a bill was passed to pay the officers and men called out for home defence in the Western or Missouri Department. It appropriates for this purpose over $700,000. The Military Academy Appropriation Bill was also passed. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to make an immediate inquiry into the expediency of amending the Enrollment law so as to compel the Provost-Marshals to hold their examinations for physical disability, etc., at the county towns. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Bounty Bill.

On Wednesday, the 23d, General MCCLELLAN's report was transmitted by the Secretary of War, and a resolution ordering ten thousand extra copies to be printed was referred to the Committee on Printing. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs creating a bureau of military justice, also a bill repealing a part of the Enrollment act.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.

A SPECIAL order from Major-General MEADE authorizes corps and other independent commanders to grant individual furloughs for forty-five days—which must cover the entire period of a soldier's absence from his company and regiment—to such men of their respective commands as may have re-enlisted, or having, since the issue of the circular from headquarters, dated Dec. 17, 1863, signified their intention to do so, shall at once re-enlist as veteran volunteers, under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 191, 305, and 370, from the War Department.

When three-fourths of the men of a regiment or company re-enlist, such portion of the regiment or company will be allowed to go home in a body, and take with it its arms and equipments. Three-fourths of a veteran regiment will be understood to mean three-fourths of the men belonging to it, and who are within the limits of the Army of the Potomac, and not to include those absent as prisoners of war, in the general hospitals, &c. When there are men in a veteran organization who do not come within the limits for re-enlistment (all men who have joined the Army since July 1, 1863, excepted), and are yet willing to re-enlist, they will be permitted to go on furlough with the regiment, in case it goes in a body; and those only will be left behind who are within the limits and yet refuse to re-enlist, and the aforesaid men who have recently joined. The men willing to re-enlist will, of course, not be discharged and re-mustered till they come within the limits,—that is, have less than one year to serve; but they will be required to affirm in writing their intention to re-enlist, and such affirmation must be witnessed by two commissioned officers, and filed with the muster-rolls of the company to which they belong.

Every furlough granted under this order will have an endorsement showing that the holder, as a veteran volunteer, is entitled to transportation to and from his home, as provided for by paragraph 4 of General Orders, No. 376, from the War Department.

The necessities of the service will not admit of the granting of furloughs at present to a larger number of men than are embraced in this order; but the men not here included, who may be entitled to re-enlist as veterans, will be granted a similar furlough on the return to duty of the men now furloughed.

FROM EUROPE.—Latest European advices—to the 13th—contain the report that the French Government is preparing a squadron of the Pacific, with the view of stopping the supply of arms from California for Juarez. Marshal Forey had reached St. Nazaire in the frigate *Panama*. Several important victories by the Poles over the Russian troops are confirmed. Arrests at Warsaw continue to be as numerous as ever, and the system of depopulation progresses without abatement. Russia is reported to be making great armaments at Kieff and Nicolaieff. England was very much excited over the prize fight between Heenan and King, which took place on December 10, at Tunbridge. King won in twenty-five rounds, the fight having lasted thirty-one minutes. King's victory was received in England with great exultation.

From India the dates are to the 29th of November. Lord Elgin died on the 20th of November. There had been hard fighting on the frontier. The hill tribes had risen against British rule and attacked the British troops under General Chamberlain with great determination; but they were repulsed and had not resumed the attack. Two English officers were killed and five wounded, including General Chamberlain and Colonel Hope. One hundred and twenty-eight British and native troops were killed and wounded. General Chamberlain was in a strong fortified position, with five thousand troops, well provided with everything. He telegraphs that he is confident of final success, and does not require reinforcements. Chamberlain had resigned the command on account of his wounds.

THE Russian Admiral Lisvoski and chief officers of the fleet visited the Army of the Potomac last week, arriving at headquarters about 3 P. M. A review of the 6th Corps was immediately ordered, and before 5 the troops were in line. The promptness of this move, and the splendid, soldierly appearance of our men impressed the distinguished visitors with the remarkable efficiency of our volunteer system. After the review General Sedgwick handsomely entertained the Admiral and staff at his headquarters.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The *Courier* arrived December 19. The *Sebago* sailed December 20. The *Glaucus, Galatea and Newbern* will sail about the beginning of next week. The *Winooska*, which was lying at the foot of Rivington street for repairs, has been taken to the foot of Seventh street. The *Gettysburgh* (formerly the *Margaret and Jessie*), which arrived at this port December 4, now lies at Jersey City for repairs. The bark *Saxon*, of Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope), formerly the American bark *Lucy Johnson*, of New London, arrived at this port on Wednesday evening, in charge of Acting Master E. S. Keyser. The *Saxon* was captured by the *Vanderbilt* on October 29th, at Angra Pequina, West Coast of Africa, about 400 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope The *Saxon* is about 250 tons burden. She has on board part of the cargo of the bark *Conrad*, which was captured by the *Alabama*, and converted into the *Tuscaloosa*. The cargo is principally wool. The steam-frigate *Niagara* arrived on the 23d, from a short cruise in chase of the *Chesapeake*.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The U. S. steamer *Cornubia*, Capt. Breck, arrived on Tuesday from Halifax. The U. S. steamer *Acacia* sailed in company for Boston but was obliged to put back in consequence of her fires becoming clogged by using soft coal.

The steamer *Ella and Annie*, (the recently purchased prize), Acting Volunteer Lieutenant commanding J. F. Nickels, has arrived at this Yard. She left the Yard in pursuit of the captured steamer *Chesapeake* on the 10th inst., and proceeded immediately to Eastport, where she arrived on the day following.

The mechanics and laborers, who received their pay on the 15th inst., have subscribed the sum of $700 for the purpose of paying the wages of those workmen who, they think, were unjustly discharged from their employment by the late commandant of the Yard, as promoters of the recent strike movement.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The U. S. supply steamer *Bermuda*, Lieutenant Smith commanding, arrived at the Yard on the 21st inst., from the Western Gulf Squadrons, via Fortress Monroe 19th inst. Also, U. S. gunboat *James Adger*, Parsons, from Fortress Monroe, 19th inst. She came for repairs, and brought five passengers and eighteen prisoners.

The iron-clad steamer *Sangamon*, which arrived from Washington on the 10th inst., has been placed upon the dry dock for repairs.

A crew has been ordered aboard the rebel ram *Atlanta*. She will receive her armament in a few days and will sail for parts unknown.

The screw sloop *Ticonderoga*, 10, which sailed from Boston on the 11th inst., in pursuit of the *Chesapeake*, has arrived at the Yard. She has lost her foremast.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE rebel steamer *Gibraltar*—formerly the *Sumter*—has arrived at Queenstown, with three hundred and thirty bales of cotton from Wilmington.

Two affidavits have been published in England in which the deponents state that, while the Union war steamer *Kearsage* was lying at Cork last month, a number of Irishmen were enlisted for service in the ship. The men were subsequently re-landed at Cork.

THE Navy Department received information some days since that an attempt which was made to launch the iron-clad *Saugus*, at Wilmington, failed. Several hours were spent in endeavoring to get the ship off the stocks, but without success.

THE schooner *G. O. Bigelow*, which was recently captured and then released by the transport *Fulton*, was retaken and destroyed in Bear Inlet, thirty miles to the southward of Beaufort, by boats from the *Mount Vernon*. She had previously landed her cargo.

IT has been announced that Mr. Wm. H. Webb, of New York, had contracted with the Italian Government to build two frigates like the French iron-clad *La Gloire*. The contractor will soon prepare a place for the keels of the vessels; one of them to be ready very soon.

THE launching of the ocean iron-clad *Dictator*, built by C. H. Delamater, at the foot of Thirteenth street, North River, is set down for Saturday, December 26. Since the attempts to launch her last month her ways have been rebuilt with a greater inclination and the water deepened at the bulkhead.

THE total amount of the pay-roll for the month of November at the Charlestown Yard is $123,773 25—a great decrease from the previous month, and occasioned by the strike of the workmen, which lost them nearly $160,000. The pay-roll for December will be very large, as the number of laborers has been considerably increased.

A GIBRALTAR letter of the 27th ult., received by a well-known mercantile house in Boston, states that the supposed rebel steamer seen off the Straits of Gibraltar proves to be a French war steamer attached as a dispatch boat to the French iron-clad fleet which was cruising off Cape St. Vincent.

THE United States Marshal sold at Washington this week the prize schooners *George Chisholm* and *Arctic*, with their cargoes. The *Arctic* was sold for $2,750, and the *Chisholm* for $735; 500 sacks rock salt brought $1.50 per sack, and 600 more brought $1.51 per sack. A number of barrels of beef brought $50 per barrel. A chronometer sold for $66.

THE work of moving the boilers of iron-clad steamer *Agamenticus* from the wharf under the shears at the Portsmouth Yard to the vessel on the railway above the dock, is progressing favorably. Four of these immense boilers, weighing about forty-five tons each, are moved across the Yard on a track laid for the purpose, and in a day or two they will be on the deck of the ship, and lowered into position by means of temporary shears.

THE commander of the U. S. steam frigate *Colorado* reports the capture of the schooner *Alert* or *Winona*, by the gunboat *Kanawha*, on the 29th ult., while attempting to run out of Mobile. Her owner, named Boyd, was aboard at the time of her capture. She had a valuable cargo on board, consisting of 245 bales cotton, 100 barrels rosin, 15 barrels turpentine, 18 boxes tobacco, 28 caddies tobacco and 1,000 staves. On the persons of passengers were found papers of value.

THERE is a newspaper story of doubtful authenticity, that "a very large proportion of the rebels in our hands—not less than a third of them—are desirous of enlisting in the Navy, and it is understood that the Secretaries of War and the Navy have agreed to permit them to do so. General Marston is reported to have said that he could, on very short notice, furnish 1,000 sailors from the prisoners' camp at Point Lookout, of which he is in charge." We imagine it will be a long time before our Navy receives any reinforcements from such a quarter.

EUROPEAN advices to the 13th state that the rebel pirate *Alabama* was to visit Madras. The suspected rebel steamer *Pampero* had been formally seized by the customs authorities at Glasgow. The *Vanderbilt* left Mauritius on the 10th of October, on a cruise after the *Alabama*, Captain Baldwin having been notified of her appearance off Ceylon. The *Florida* and *Georgia* were both being rapidly fitted out at Brest and Cherbourg respectively. The former was expected to be put to sea in a few days. The *Rappahannock* was being rapidly completed at Calais. The Federal steamer *Kearsage* was outside of Plymouth Sound on the 10th.

A LETTER dated Hong Kong, October 1, says: "The *Wyoming* (one of the vessels of our navy) brought down from Kanagawa (Japan) an invalid British consul and her British Majesty's mails, and came in here to land them, sending the said consul and mails ashore in the ship's boat in charge of an officer. She steamed slowly through the harbor, awaiting the return of her boat, but while doing so was boarded by a messenger from the Governor of Hong Kong, who read the Queen's Proclamation, and forbade her to anchor." This reception is not the kind which was given at Cape Town to Captain

Semmes, of the *Alabama*, when the whole town rushed to the wharves and crowded his vessel to give him a hearty welcome.

Admiral Dahlgren has lately issued a General order in relation to the discharge of picket duties by the Monitors and boats of the squadron, some of the provisions of which show a thoughtfulness for the men and officers engaged in this perilous and exposed duty which is highly commendable. Accommodation and fires are provided for the reserve on board one of the ships of the squadron, the men are to be supplied with hot coffee and tobacco, and allowed to smoke in the boats when their position will not be betrayed to the enemy by doing so. The general command of the vessels and boats engaged in picket duty has been assigned to Commodore Rowan, of the *Ironsides*.

ARMY GAZETTE.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, December 19, 1863.

Major William Van Wagenen, 156th New York Volunteers, to date July 1, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in making a false statement under oath.

Surgeon P. A. Quinan, 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 23, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Captain John J. Kaegi, 17th Missouri Volunteers, to date December 3, 1863, for scandalous conduct while drunk in a public ball-room, and resisting arrest by the police; erroneously published December 16, 1863, as Captain John Keys, 17th Missouri Volunteers.

Captain William D. Reitzel, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, to date December 7th, 1863, for absence without proper authority, misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and violation of General Orders No. 92 of 1862, by visiting improper places of amusement while under medical treatment.

Captain George A. Yeager, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 23, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, breach of arrest, and absence without leave.

Captain R. McConnell, 150th New York Volunteers.

Captain M. W. Oliver, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain W. A. Rowe, 7th Ohio Volunteers, to date November 23, 1863, for failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Captain Isaac D. Sailer, 15th United States Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters, to date December 17, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for accepting money from an officer of the volunteer forces, as a fee for mustering the said officer into the service of the United States.

Captain Daniel Henkle, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 30, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Ferguson, 7th Ohio Volunteers, to date November 23, 1863, for failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Stein, 58th New York Volunteers, to date November 30, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

First Lieut. William G. McConnell, 62d Illinois Volunteers, to date December 4, 1863, for Violation of the 5th Article of War.

Second Lieutenant Lemuel Eisher, 2d New Jersey Cavalry, to date November 2, 1863, for absence without proper authority; erroneously published November 25, 1863, as Second Lieutenant Samuel Fisher, 2d New Jersey Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Frank Y. Commagere, 97th New York Volunteers, to date November 30, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

DROPPED.

By direction of the President, the name of Second Lieutenant Alonzo Carroll, 1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, has been dropped from the rolls of his regiment, to date April 6, 1863, for desertion.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain John P. Seeman, 26th Wisconsin Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, is restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Major John T. Ross, 11th Missouri Volunteers, to date December 19, 1863, having tendered his resignation on surgeon's certificate while under charges for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from December 21, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

First Lieutenant E. L. Bishop, Quartermaster 100th New York Volunteers.

Captain Milton C. Dove, Company K, 1st Maryland Cavalry.

Second Lieut. William H. White, Company G, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieut. George W. Hillary, Company F, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In the city of Washington, D. C., without authority, and failing to report at Headquarters Military District of Washington, in arrest, as ordered.

First Lieutenant H. T. Lee, Company A, 4th New York Artillery.

Fraudulent conduct, in receiving pay twice for the same time, from different Paymasters.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant James W. Stanley, 6th New York Cavalry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases:—

Captain T. H. Carpenter, 17th United States Infantry.

Captain G. B. Cadwallader, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officer having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offence hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Dec. 21st, 1863, he appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charge against him:—

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain William F. Conrad, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

Private Jacob Bowers, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, to be confined at hard labor for life, for desertion.

Private William J. Boyle, Troop H, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, to be hung for the murder of First Lieutenant Disorway, Acting Provost-Marshal of Williamsburgh, Va., on the 13th of October last.

Private William H. Blake, 62d Ohio Vols., to be hung for the murder of Artificer Stephen Redson, 1st Pa. Artillery, on the 2d of October last.

Lieutenant Edward Bliss, Co. E, 11th Conn. Vols., to be publicly reprimanded, for absence without leave.

Sentences in the foregoing cases have been approved by Major-General Butler, and ordered to be carried into execution.

Private Herman Meier, Troop A, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, sentenced to be shot for desertion. In consideration of his long service in the army, and his wounds received therein, General Butler has commuted his sentence to confinement at hard labor for one year, with loss of all pay and allowances.

Second Lieutenant John Miller, 14th Illinois Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for engaging in selling liquors and keeping and attending a bar in a house of prostitution, while in the uniform of a U. S. officer. Sentence approved by the Secretary of War.

Second Lieutenant W. H. McKeon, Co. L, 56th N. Y. Vols., to be dismissed the service, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders.

Captain James S. Book, Co. A, 70th Pa. Vols., to be dismissed the service for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Sentence in both cases approved by Major-General Gillmore.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Commander A. A. Harwood, from the command of the Potomac Flotilla, to take effect the 31st instant.

Commander J. M. B. Clitz, from the command of the *Juniata*, and ordered to command the *Osceola*.

Lieutenant Commander John G. Walker, from temporary duty at Boston, and preparatory orders to command the *Saco*.

Lieutenant Edward A. Walker, from the *Maratanza* and ordered to the *Chicopee*.

Lieutenant R. H. Samson, from the *Nansemond* and ordered to command the *Gettysburgh*.

Second Assistant Engineer A. K. Fulton, from special duty at New York and ordered to special duty at Baltimore.

Paymaster Thomas C. Master, from the *Juniata* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Captain T. P. Green, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant B. P. Smith, Lieutenant Commander J. S. Maxwell, Lieutenant Albert Kutz, Surgeon Albert Schriver, Ensigns E. S. Crowninshield, and Wm. W. McClay; First Assistant Engineer Henry M. Robie, Second Assistant Engineers Francis Craning and Wm. Pollard, Third Assistant Engineers Richard D. Dodge, Phillip H. White and Alber G. Bonsall, and Boatswain Thomas G. Bartlett, from the *Juniata* and awaiting orders.

Boatswain Charles Miller, from the *Sacramento* and awaiting orders.

Commander Edward Lanier, from the command of the Receiving Ship at Boston and ordered to command the Receiving Ship at Baltimore.

Commander Thomas G. Corbin, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia and ordered to command the *Augusta*.

Lieutenant Charles E. Hawley, from the Receiving Ship *North Carolina* and granted two weeks' leave of absence.

Master Julius J. Bohrer, from the Receiving Ship at Baltimore and ordered to special duty connected with recruiting.

Lieutenant Commander David B. Harmony, from special duty at New York and ordered to command the *Tahoma*.

Carpenter William Hyde, from the Norfolk Navy Yard and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander A. A. Semmes, from the command of the *Tahoma* and ordered North.

Commander Foxhall A. Parker, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to command the Potomac Flotilla.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Stiles, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the *Union*.

Lieutenant Commander R. T. Bradford, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer Joseph B. Upham, from the *Agamenticus* and ordered to the *Chicopee*.

ORDERED.

Captain Charles Green, to command the Receiving Ship at Boston.

Assistant Paymaster A. S. Fritchard, to the *Wyalusing*.

Boatswain John Bates, to the *Sacramento*.

Carpenter John McFarlane, to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Boatswain Wm. Long, to the *San Jacinto*.

Lieutenant John Wiedeman, to the *Osceola*.

Lieutenant Tecumset Steece, to the *De Soto*.

Third Assistant Engineer Orleans Longacker, to the *Wateree*.

Paymaster Charles W. Abbott, to special duty at New York.

Lieutenant Arthur E. Yates, to the *Augusta*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Assistant Surgeon Edgar Holden's orders to the Pacific Squadron revoked and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Ensign R. P. Huntingdon's orders to the *Tuscarora* revoked and awaiting orders.

RESIGNED.

First Assistant Engineer Henry C. Victor.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George S. Sprasten, to the *Wateree*.

Acting Ensign Edward L. Bourne, to the *Tacony*.

Acting Master Wm. H. Bullis and Acting Ensign Edward F. Rowe, to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Ensign Charles S. Barney, to the *Somerset*.

DETACHED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Lavesty, from the *Catskill* and awaiting orders.

Acting Ensign Joseph W. Chandler, from the *St. Lawrence* and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Ensign David Daniel, from the *Osceola* and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Ensigns James B. Taney and Thomas Solding, from the *Santiago de Cuba* and ordered to the *Tacony*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Wm. E. Moore, from the *Santiago de Cuba* and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Tunis, from the *Flag* and ordered to the *Peterhoff*.

Acting Ensign John B. Trott, from the *Tennessee* and ordered North.

Jonas S. Higbee, from the *Somerset* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Sidney Ball, from the *Portsmouth* and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Acting Master Henry R. Billings, from the *Portsmouth* and ordered to the *Vincennes*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Aldridge, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Blackmer, from the *Ohio* and order to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Darling, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

APPOINTED.

Philon G. Whiddon, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Daniel W. Chipman, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Proteus*.

John H. Doughty and Rodney T. Carter, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

William Lordan, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tacony*.

Claude Vantine and George Disney, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns James A. Crossman and Richard C. Dawes, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lucas Golden, of the *Arizona*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Forrest H. Owens, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensign Marcellus Jackson, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Charles H. Rockwell, commanding the *Two Sisters*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign J. P. Randall, of the *Tahoma*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallantry displayed in the expedition to Hillsboro River, Fla.

Acting Ensigns Richard M. Cornell, of the *Unadilla*, and Henry P. Conner, of the *Tioga*, to the grade of Acting Masters.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Acting Ensign P. Merchant, of the *St. Lawrence*, seven days.

Charles L. Meaney, of the *Exchange*, thirty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Wilson, of the Mississippi Squadron, sixty days.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending December 12, 1863.

Brigham Brown, seaman, typhoid fever, December 11, U. S. steamer *Sassacus*.

Wm. Russell, landsman, colic, December 4, Naval Hospital, New York.

John N. Thompson, landsman, consumption, December 11, U. S. steamer *Union*.

Alex. Ellison, third class boy, consumption, November 21, U. S. steamer *Arizona*.

Wm. Mitchel, third assistant engineer, remittent fever, November 19, U. S. steamer *Arizona*.

John Murphy, second class fireman, remittent fever, November 20, U. S. steamer *Arizona*.

Thomas Shaw, landsman, remittent fever, November 12, U. S. steamer *Arizona*.

John H. Smith, landsman, remittent fever, November 4, U. S. steamer *Arizona*.

Ed. S. Rose, acting master's mate, small-pox, November 13, U. S. steamer *Fredonia*.

William Arnold, landsman, diarrhœa, December 3, U. S. steamer *Chillicothe*.

George Cox, landsman, drowned, November 30, U. S. steamer *Reindeer*.

Jesse Tarn, landsman drowned, November 30, U. S. steamer *Reindeer*.

Nicholas Coyle, first assistant engineer, dysentery, September 24, U. S. steamer *Norwich*.

Thomas S. Kebel, seamen, consumption, December 11, Naval Hospital, New York.

Isaac Webb, first-class boy, disease of heart, November 26, U. S. steamer *Vermont*.

Wm. Kennehan, landsman, disease of brain, November 22, U. S. steamer *Iron Age*.

The following is a list of the officers and men lost on board the U. S. steamer *Weehawken*, off Charleston harbor December 6:—

Third Assistant Engineers, Henry W. Menan, Augustus Mitchell; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, George W. McGowan, Charles Spongberg; Seamen, Thomas Piper, James Scollen, John Buckley, John Kerrigen, John Carpenter, Joseph Crogan, Charles F. Davis, John Williams, 2, Charles H. Wilson, Wm. H. Williamson, Christian Anderson, John Rutledge, Ralph Anderson, Ed. Gaylian, Ed. Mullen, Michael Chines, James Lenman, Thomas Reo (or Mee), Robert Nugent, Thomas Donoven, Wm. G. Pike, George Leighton, Benry Sumner, Thomas Stothers, Thomas Danlon, Stephen C. Newman.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RELIEVED.

Surgeon John Stegman, 6th U. S. Colored troops, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to report to the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C., for duty.

Medical Cadet John C. Minor, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding General, Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty in one of the U. S. General Hospitals of Philadelphia, Pa.

The following Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, have been relieved from their present duties, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon O. M. Bryan, U. S. Vols., Medical Director, Department of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, New Mexico: John C. Russell, A. H. Johnson, Augustus Flynn, and John A. Holian, now on duty in the Department of Washington; Charles H. Thomas and A. C. Waterman, now on duty in the Department of the Susquehanna; Charles Enfield and S. S. Boyle, now on duty in the Middle Department.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence granted Surgeons William Forrester, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, W. F. McCurdy, 87th Penn., W. M. Houstan, 122d Ohio, J. H. Whitney, 13th Mass., E. W. H. Beck, 3d Indiana Cavalry, Assistant Surgeons E. M. Howland, 24th Ohio, D. S. Clark, 25th Illinois, B. R. Thombs, 89th Illinois Vols., have been extended ten days.

The permission to delay reporting for duty with their regiments granted Assistant Surgeons J. J. Sheldon, 45th Ohio and H. Griswold, 11th Michigan Vols., has been extended ten days.

The permission to delay reporting for duty to their regiments granted Surgeons William H. Lemon, 82d Indiana, Lucius J. Dixon, 1st Wisconsin, I. Marcus Rice, 25th Mass. Vols., Assistant Surgeons A. H. Landis, 35th Ohio, A. H. Mann, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, J. C. Norris, 21st Penn., W. A. Carmichael, 2d Ohio, D. D. Benedict, 17th Ohio, Josiah L. Brown, 116th Ohio, Samuel Holgman, 68th Indiana Vols., and Gustavus Bingel have been extended respectively ten, twelve, and fifteen days.

REVOKED.

So much of special order from the War Department as dismissed Surgeon James C. Fisher, U. S. Vols., has been revoked, and he has been reinstated in his former position, with pay from date of dismissal.

DISCHARGED.

Sergeant James Mingay, Co. F, 115th N. Y., Privates John W. Smith, 121st Ohio, Robert J. Strong, 1st Minnesota, James M. McMasters, 27th Illinois Vols., Lucian Dille, 15th Indiana Light Artillery, and W. M. Gardiner, substitute, have been discharged the service, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards in the U. S. Army.

Surgeon William H. Gominger, for physical disability.

DISMISSED.

Surgeon P. A. Quinan, 150th Pa. Vols., for absence without leave.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon S. F. Elliott, U. S. Vols.

HOSPITALS NAMED.

The new General Hospital recently established at the Presidio of San Francisco, has been named the "Hammond General Hospital," in honor of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A.

The General Hospital at Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal., has been named the "Barnes General Hospital," in honor of the Medical Inspector-General, and now Acting Surgeon General. By order of General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific.

A disturbance occurred among the negro soldiers at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, on the 9th. The negroes had taken offence at one of the officers in command and swore vengeance. In trying to get possession of his person they encountered more opposition than they anticipated, and fired some shots at random and into the air. Not a person, however, was injured, and the whole affair did not last half an hour. The officers easily quieted the men, and they have not since made any demonstrations.

The funeral of Major-General John Buford took place in Washington on the 20th instant, from Rev. Dr. Gurley's church, in which the religious services were held. The escort comprised a regiment of the Invalid Corps, four guns of Battery I, 5th U. S. Artillery, and a detachment of "Scott's 900" Cavalry, all under General Stoneman. Major-Generals Heintzelman, Augur, Casey, Hancock, Doubleday, Schofield, Warren and Sickles acted as pall-bearers. The remains were escorted to the dépôt, and thence conveyed to West Point, N. Y., for burial.

The sentences of Privates Alfred Yates and George W. Casey, found guilty of being rebel spies and condemned to be hung, have, upon the recommendation of the General commanding the Department of Missouri, been commuted by the President to imprisonment in Alton, Ill., Penitentiary during the war.

James M. Patrick and Dennis Carroll, citizens of Cooper county, Missouri, have been condemned to be "shot to death," for joining a band of rebel marauders and assisting in the destruction of property of peaceable and loyal citizens of that State. The President approves the sentence.

On Saturday last the President and Mrs. Lincoln gave a reception to the Russian Admiral and officers. Among other distinguished men present were Major-Generals Halleck, Schofield, Hancock and Sickles, Brigadier-Generals Barry and Cullum, and Colonel Harris of the Marine Corps. The reception was the most brilliant of the present *régime*.

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Army and Navy, and to the dissemination of correct Military Information.

The Army and Navy Journal is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs, or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the Journal will contain from week to week:

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy No effort will be spared to make the Journal complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imporatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and ward-room. The Journal is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assist ance as will secure to the Journal early and comple t gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the Army and Navy Journal has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General George G. Meade.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 14th, 1863.

W. C. Church, Esq., 192 Broadway—

Dear Sir.—I have received several numbers of the Army and Navy Journal, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this jour nal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the an nual subscription, $5.

Very respectfully, your obedient servan
GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, *Department of Susquehannah*

"It would seem that the country requires such a paper and I trust it will meet with such success as to secure the very best talent, military and naval, in the Republic. A work of the kind—one that shall be a standard—has been needed. My best wishes are with all connected with he enterprise"

From Major-General W. H. French, *Commanding 3d Army Corps.*

"To say that the Army and Navy Journal is commensu rate with what should be a representative of our presen great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General G. H. Thomas, *Commanding 14th Army Corps.*

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the Army and Navy Journal to officers in my portion of the Army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands"

From Major-General James S. Negley, *Second Division 4t Army Corps.*

"You possess my personal and official interest in your enterprise. Whatever contributes to the efficiency or success of the Army has my friendly consideration."

From Prof. H. Coppee, *University of Pennsylvania.*

"A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure, but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new, and yet practical—its high tone and libera spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper, and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service."

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press, we have room only for the following:

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From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

(Nor'wester).

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Young—Sweet.—In Providence, R. I., Dec. 17, by Rev. Henry C. Graves, Lieut. George Frederick Young, Signal Officer U. S. Army, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of the late Menzies Sweet, Esq.

Parry—Dimick.—At Boston, Dec. 17, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. Dr. Bohea, Lieutenant Edward Randolph Parry, 11th U. S. Infantry, and Frances Emma, youngest daughter of Colonel Justin Dimick, U. S. Army.

Beecher—Benedict.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Lieutenant Henry Barton Beecher, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Hattie J., eldest daughter of Lewis B. Benedict, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Glisson.—Hamelin.—On Thursday, October 8, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Henry Y. Glisson, Paymaster U. S. Navy, to Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of John Lawrence Hamelin., Esq., of Philadelphia.

Wilson—Egerton.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at Trinity church, Carbondale, Pa., by the Rev. H. U. Abbott, Mr Chas. H. Wilson, Surgeon of the Forty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Maria A., second daughter of Lebbeus Egerton, Esq., of Carbondale.

Heulings—Emly.—At Prospect Hill, Pa., on the 17th inst., by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of Mayor Forker, Lieutenant Wm. H. Heulings, A. A. Q. M. First Army Corps, to Mary L., daughter of the late Wm. S. Emly, of Bordentown, N. J.

McLean—Wood.—At the Naval Asylum, Dec. 10, by Rev Dr. Presley, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Samuel B. McLean, of Pittsburgh, to Henrietta Thornton, daughter of Rev. Henry Wood, Chaplain U. S. Navy. No cards.

DIED.

McNeill.—In camp near Stevensburgh, Va., on Sunday, Dec. 13, of pneumonia, John McNeill, Captain of Company D, Sixty sixth regiment New York State Volunteers, aged [illegible] years, 4 months and 18 days.

Faust.—On the 16th instant, in camp near Bealton Station, Va., of typhoid pneumonia, Captain Horace B. Faust, Company D, Ninety-first regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of David and Jane Faust, in the 21st year of his age.

Dudley.—At Farmington, Me., Nov. 26, Charles S. Dudley, of the Engineer Department, U. S. Navy, son of the late Charles S. and Isabella B. Dudley, formerly of Cambridgeport, Mass., aged 22.

Merian.—Drowned, on board iron-clad *Weehawken*, off Charleston, Dec. 6, Henry W. Merian, 3d Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, aged 23 years and 11 months, only son of J. J. Merian, of Brooklyn.

Dillon.—On the 16th of December, of consumption, Arthur J. Dillon, aged 22 years and 8 months, A. A. Paymaster, U. S. Navy, son of the late Colonel P. M. Dillon.

Rockwell.—At Baton Rouge, La., on the 3d instant, Capt. Wm. W. Rockwell, son of Hon. Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield, Mass., aged 25 years.

Hovey.—At New York, 15th instant, Rev. J. Parker Hovey, D. D., pastor of the 11th street Presbyterian church, and chaplain of the 71st regiment New York State Militia.

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS,

No. 350 Fourth-st., New York,
December 16, 1863.

I. The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops will be raised under an authorization granted on the application of a Committee of the Union League Club of New York City.

II. It is the only regiment of colored men authorized to be raised in the State of New York. By order of the Secretary of War, all colored men heretofore enlisted or drafted in this State, or who may hereafter enlist, are assigned to this regiment. All Provost-Marshals are, by the same authority, directed to muster in recruits and to forward them to the rendezvous of the Regiment at Riker's Island, near New York.

III. Recruits enlisted in this Regiment will be counted upon the quota of the towns or wards to which they belong, in the same manner as other volunteers.

IV. The headquarters of the regiment have been, for the present, established at No. 350 Fourth-st., two doors east of Broadway, where all applications upon matters connected with the regiment should be made.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. VINCENT COLYER, who has been appointed General Superintendent of Recruiting.

V. Persons desiring authorizations to recruit, with a view to obtaining positions in the regiment as line officers, should make application in writing, and furnish evidence of character and standing. For proper persons, permission to appear before the Examining Board at Washington will be obtained. All officers must pass this examination. Preference will be given to those who are now in the service as non-commissioned officers or otherwise, or who have seen service in the field.

VI. Proper persons, both white and colored, will be employed throughout the State as recruiting agents, who shall recruit men, but without themselves expecting positions in the regiments. Applications for such appointments should be made in writing, accompanied by recommendations showing the standing and influence of the applicants in the locality where they desire to recruit.

VII. The following expenses will be paid by the Committee:

First: The necessary expenses of transporting recruits by the usual public conveyance from the place of enrollment to the nearest Provost-Marshal or Mustering Officer. The rate of payment, will not exceed the Government rate of two cents per mile by railroad, and three cents per mile by stage. This expense will be paid as well for rejected as for accepted men, provided the Examining Surgeon shall certify that the cause of rejection was not such that the recruiting officer or agent should have himself discovered it. The vouchers upon which such payments will be made will be the bills specifying the names of the persons transported, the place from and to which, the distance and mode of transportation, and evidence of muster into service or of rejection. In the case of rejected men, it should appear that the applicant was a colored man.

Second: So long as the United States does not pay the premium of fifteen dollars per man for recruits for this regiment, the Committee will pay ten dollars to every person bringing an acceptable recruit, on the production of evidence of muster.

Third: In special cases allowances will be made for advertising, printing, and other expenses.

VIII. Recruits will receive the State bounty of seventy-five dollars, and also the local bounty paid to other volunteers at the place of enlistment. They will not receive any United States bounty. Their pay is at present ten dollars per month, though it is believed that Congress will at once increase the pay of all soldiers, and place the blacks on an equality with the whites in this respect, and a bill for that purpose has been already presented. Such increase of pay will apply to all, no matter when enlisted.

In the City of New York relief will be given to the families of volunteers in the same manner as to white men, and it is believed that the same rule will prevail throughout the State.

IX. Recruiting officers and agents authorized by this Committee will be strictly required to see that the recruit receives into his own hands the entire State and local bounty.

X. The Committee will endeavor in every manner to protect recruits from impositions, and will secure them proper treatment after they are received by them.

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SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot E in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 80; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. Smith,
W. E. Wording,
Wm. Henry Brisbane,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

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Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers	100 00—	477 00
Total		$777 00

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
} County Com.
ORISON BLUNT,
New York, Nov. 16, 1863. Chairman.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 8 and 11·50 A. M., and 5 and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Washington at 6·35, 8, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·10, 5, and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 8·10 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6·35 and 8 A. M., and 8·30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4·30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 8·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·15, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·50 A. M., and 3·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

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do Baltimore at 8.50 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

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L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

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8·30 A. M., Milk, *daily* for Otisville, and intermediate Stations.
10·00 A. M., Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate Stations.
4·15 P. M., Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5·00 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk
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The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

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(Late of the General Land Office,)

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J. F. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.
Surgeon-General's Office, Nov. 18, 1863.

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All letters should be addressed to THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster, Paymaster or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the proprietor.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 19. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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THE commission given to Mr. JOHN HALL as agent for this journal having expired on the 1st of January, our subscribers are notified that he no longer has authority to receive subscriptions. Subscribers are advised in all cases to send their payments direct to this office, by mail.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE great work of reorganization of our military forces has been fairly begun, and it promises to absorb all the energies of our commanders for the winter—leaving us little field work to chronicle. The re-enlisting regiments from the Army of the Potomac begin to come home on their thirty-five days' furlough, and handsome receptions are being prepared for the returned veterans. In this regard, the Potomac Army seems to be in advance of our other armies; but we trust that in the case of the others no time will be lost in inaugurating the work of reorganization as speedily as possible. It is the problem of the hour.

IN the camps of Virginia all is quiet and mudbound. Even the guerrillas have ceased from troubling, and MOSEBY is at rest. The town of Culpepper and its vicinity is now occupied by a strong force of our infantry and batteries attached.

An expedition to co-operate with General AVERILL, consisting of two regiments of infantry, four hundred cavalry and a battery of six guns—a force numbering one thousand four hundred in all—under the command of Colonel GEORGE D. WELLS, of the 34th Massachusetts infantry, returned on Tuesday to Harper's Ferry without the loss of a man. After penetrating to Harrisonburgh, where AVERILL had finished his work, and after WELLS had accomplished his diversion strictly according to orders, he found himself confronted by seven thousand to ten thousand of LEE's forces, with General ROSSER's brigade and part of STUART's Cavalry in his rear at Front Royal. By clever strategy and forced marches he escaped the former and avoided the latter forces, and reached his post with his men and munitions unharmed. A hundred rebel prisoners were safely brought off.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* reports that the loss of the Confederate government by the expedition of General AVERILL was heavy, consisting of a large quantity of bacon which had just been packed and, a heavy amount of corn, &c., in the tithing-house, with some flour, a considerable amount of leather that had been accumulated for the use of government workshops, with harness and other manufactured articles, some clothing, with pretty much all the wagons and teams belonging to the Quartermaster's Department at this place.

THE question of the real condition of the productive forces of the Southern States is one whose importance is only equalled by the obscurity that has hung around it; the census of course giving no data that can be relied on since the great revolution in all branches of Southern industry. In respect to the resources of Virginia, we have lately seen an official exhibit, which gives the following figures:—In the counties now within the rebel military lines there were

In February, 1860—Horses	207,886
In February, 1863—Horses	181,864
Loss in three years	26,022
1860—Cattle	561,567
1863—Cattle	496,851
Loss in three years	64,748
1861—Sheep	469,912
1863—Sheep	541,304
Gain in two years	71,402
1861—Hogs	923,758
1863—Hogs	770,502
Loss in two years	153,256

So that in February, 1863, there were in the counties now within the rebel lines 181,864 horses, 496,821 cattle, 541,304 sheep, and 770,502 hogs. These are the returns of officers of the revenue made last February; and if we deduct from these the consumption from February, 1863, to February, 1864, we may, without error, safely assert that on next February there will be 100,000 horses, 400,000 cattle, 500,000 hogs or pork, and as sheep have increased nearly fifteen per cent, we will put them down at 550,000.

On this head the Richmond *Enquirer* remarks as follows:—"The population of Virginia within our "lines, and which must be fed, together with the "army now in Virginia, will not amount to over 1,250,-"000. It is easy to show that in Virginia alone there "are ample provisions for the people and army. The "people must take the matter in their own hands and "send forward their supplies. We are unwilling to "believe that the patriotism of our people is on the "decline, or that they are not so willing now, at the "end of 1863, as they were at the beginning of 1861, to "sacrifice all if necessary to the cause. They are not "as able, but they are as willing to do their whole "duty."

THE situation in the West continues unchanged. The rehabilitation of the communications and transportation is still the foremost question with our commanders at Chattanooga. Private advices inform us that there is a prospect of the great bridge over the Tennessee being completed immediately, and this will relieve a large number of mechanics to work on the bridges near Chattanooga, which are still in a very backward state. General GRANT is still absent from the front.

THE rebel papers definitely state that the Confederate army of the Southwest has gone into Winter quarters. Headquarters are at Dalton, where the main body of the rebel army yet remains, with their cavalry videttes advanced as far as Tunnell Hill. Meanwhile we have had a slight evidence of activity in a cavalry raid, Major-General THOMAS telegraphing that, on the 28th the rebel General WHEELER, with a strong force of cavalry, captured a supply train bound for Knoxville, near Charleston, Tenn., on the south bank of the Hiawassee. Col. LONG, commanding the Second division of cavalry, taking the very small force in camp, but 150 men, immediately pursued WHEELER, cut off a portion of his column, charged it, captured over 120 prisoners, and compelled the main column to seek safety in precipitate flight—all with the loss of but one man wounded on our side.

THE latest advices from LONGSTREET's column come up to the 23d of December, at which time it was still around Rutledge and Morristown. The Richmond *Enquirer* acknowledges that LONGSTREET "was unable "to follow up his advantage *in consequence of the large* "*number of bare-footed men in his command.*" This, together with the fact that the mountains are now covered with snow, that AVERILL's brilliant raid has severed railroad communications, and that LONGSTREET is deprived of all subsistance save the scanty supplies he gleans from the country, makes the prospect for his column a very gloomy one. It is difficult to see how it can escape almost utter destruction.

THE situation off Charleston Harbor and on Morris Island continues absolutely unchanged, and every one has settled down to the expectation of a couple of months of inactivity. In the meantime, it is comforting to know that General GILLMORE's position is impregnable, and that Admiral DAHLGREN has sufficient iron-clad force to hold the harbor up to Fort Sumter.

THE record of the expenditure of shot, shell, and powder by the Monitor *Patapsco*, during less than a year that she has been in service, exhibits the following interesting results:

Up to November 14, the *Patapsco* expended, for her 200-pound rifle, 44 tuns, 640 pounds shot; or, altogether, 109,200 pounds. Expenditure of powder for rifle gun, 6 tuns, 1,530 pounds, or 14,970 pounds.

Expenditure for 15-inch gun, 7 tuns, 1,430 pounds, or 17,130 pounds of shot. Expenditure of powder, 5 tuns, 895 pounds, or 12,095 pounds. In the amount of powder expended is included the bursting charges of the shells.

The total of this expenditure amounts to 52 tuns of shot and 12 tuns of powder—a pretty large amount, it must be admitted, to be fired from one vessel, carrying only two guns. The expenditure in other Monitors has been nearly or quite as large as that of the *Patapsco*. The latter has been in 28 engagements, and has been struck over 400 times.

THE Choctaw chief MCCURTAIN, with other rebel-Indian leaders, came into the Union lines at Fort Smith, Ark., last week, and surrendered themselves to General MCNEIL. They have abandoned the rebel alliance, and profess a desire to avail themselves of the PRESIDENT'S amnesty proclamation. It is expected that their example will have a powerful influence over the rebel tribes.

THE Texas expedition progresses favorably. At last advices General WASHBURNE, with a considerable body of troops, had started for Indianola and Lavacca.

FIFTY of FORREST's guerrillas, a Colonel, Major and Chaplain, were captured by General DODGE's mounted infantry, near Pulaski, Tenn., on the 25th, three of them in chains, charged with the murder of Federal soldiers last summer. The skulls of the murdered men, placed as ornaments on the mantlepiece, were found in their room.

MANY persons were inclined at the time to regard the story of the plot for the release of the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island as sensational; but the late Report of the rebel Navy shows how real the danger was. Mr. MALLORY says:—

"During the months of July and August I sent twenty-seven commissioned officers and forty trustworthy petty officers to the British Provinces, with orders to organize an expedition and coöperate with army officers in an attempt to release the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. From time to time I learned that the arrangements made were such as to insure the most complete success. A large amount of money had been expended, and just as our gallant naval officers were about to set sail on this expedition, the English authorities gave information to the enemy, and thus prevented the execution of one of the best planned enterprizes of the present war."

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGNS.

TO TAKE RICHMOND.

In advancing against Richmond the Army of the Potomac has a great many possible lines of operation, owing to the possession of the whole seaboard. In a former article it was pointed out that the Orange and Alexandria railroad was not available as an aggressive line against Richmond. It is, however, the essential defensive line for Washington and the North. Warrenton and the north bank of the Rappahannock is a good position. Its communications are short, only fifty miles, and cannot be turned. If acted upon by way of Fredericksburgh, the enemy exposes himself in a difficult country to be thrown into the river; if by our right, the enemy's communications *are much more accessible through Manassas and Chester Gaps at Front Royal, or at any position on the east of the Mountains, than ours; and we have the same advantage if he moves up the valley.* He in fact exposes his own communications before he threatens ours.

The main road into the valley, and that which the enemy has used in both retreats from Maryland, passes through Chester Gap, from Front Royal to Culpepper. Hence, the position of Culpepper covers both the enemy's aggressive routes completely, forcing him, if he takes the valley route, to make a detour so large that we could, waiting sufficiently long at Culpepper to be quite certain that his whole force had retired, readily interrupt him at Front Royal. The Rapidan, flowing southwest, passes, between Orange and Green counties, within eight or ten miles of Gordonsville. This position is, therefore, eminently aggressive. It lengthens the communications of the army ten or fifteen miles, without, however, exposing them to flank attacks; it is in fact better covered on the right flank than the position on the north fork of the Rappahannock.

If these views be correct, Meade's determination to shorten his line on the 11th of October was unwise: he had defeated the enemy's threat on his right by in turn threatening his right and centre. He could have done the same thing by moving against his left centre with the view of isolating the force operating against his (Meade's) flank. He could have done this as often as threatened, and his retreat gave an opportunity for enterprise on the part of Lee, which nothing but Warren's brilliant conduct at Bristoe Station prevented being disastrous to us.

This line of operations pushed beyond the Rapidan involves many complicated considerations. Gordonsville taken, the army becomes exposed to an attack from Richmond by way of the Virginia Central. It is impossible to manœuvre so as to make the enemy evacuate Gordonsville, as he may retire either upon Richmond or upon Lynchburgh, and both routes cannot be threatened but by a force on each equal to the central force of the enemy. If, therefore, the manœuvres of the Army of the Potomac, which commenced on the 26th of November, and which concluded with an inspection of the enemy's position on Mile Run, and a withdrawal of the army to its old encampments near Culpepper, were made, in the expectation that Lee, finding his communications with Richmond threatened, would fall back on that place, they originated in an entire misconception of the nature of the position. Lee covers Richmond indirectly, but just as effectually, on the Lynchburgh road as on the Virginia Central. A movement upon the left of the rebel army at Gordonsville, if it forced that army off the Lynchburgh road, would temporarily reduce the lines of operation to one.

To attack Richmond successfully there should be, therefore, two armies; one on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on the Rapidan; the other may operate, as seen above, from that army by way of the Virginia Central, from Acquia Creek, from West Point, from Harrison's Landing, from the south side of the James river. The relative advantages and disadvantages of these different lines of operations will now be examined. It is evident that the attacking party must be very much the stronger, and that the advantages of manœuvre are very great to the rebel army; while, to the Army of the Potomac, acting on the defensive, they can result only in bringing the issue to a great battle in the open field.

To act successfully from Acquia Creek, Gordonsville should be occupied almost simultaneously with Sexton's Junction, putting the whole of the Virginia Central Railroad in our possession and preventing a flank attack upon the one army by a force detached from the other, or a concentration of both upon either army in succession. A better way of operating would be to have the whole force together, to pass the Rapidan, as did Meade at Germania Ford, extending the whole of the corps intended to operate upon Richmond to the left of the rebel position, so as to force it back from Gordonsville: the left wing could then march upon Richmond by the Virginia Central Railroad, drawing its supplies from Beaver Dam, or, if in sufficient force, opening the Acquia Creek Railroad to Mechanicsville. This course would avoid the Chickahominy, while it would keep both armies in such relations that the whole force of the enemy could not be brought against the one without the other being within helping distance. It would give us the advantage of interior lines as regards Lynchburgh and Richmond, neutralized to some extent, it is true, by the railway connections of the enemy.

If the armies are each strong enough to operate independently, the James river is the proper base of operations against Richmond. The best route is the south, as it isolates Richmond at once and would probably compel its surrender in a fortnight, without the necessity of any siege operations. Its success depends upon the possibility of forcing and protecting a landing at the point indicated as base,—an operation always of the greatest delicacy and difficulty, and doubly so within a few miles of two such important cities as Petersburgh and Richmond, and of the force which could probably be collected from them to resist it. To attack Petersburgh from Suffolk, as a base, and thence to operate against Richmond would be making double work for no purpose.

The next best route—that from Harrison's Landing—is always accessible by the Peninsula. It has a very limited front, and, being protected by the Chickahominy on the right flank, and the James River on the left, it is very inaccessible to flank attacks. When the advance reaches White's Tavern, about five miles from Richmond, on the Charles City Road, White Oak Swamp and Cornelius Creek narrow the front to four miles, and cover both flanks in such a manner as to give great security to the line of communications.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

We are now in a position to examine critically those operations which have taken place in this zone, and which have not been already noticed incidentally.

The first operation, the battle of Bull Run, was fought in a position offering no strategetical advantages to either party. Tactically, the enemy was receiving battle on ground previously reconnoitred and prepared by him, and on which, therefore, we should not, unless compelled, have given battle. The absurdity of the course pursued by Patterson's column is too evident to need remark. It should have been brought into the battle at all hazards, and by the most direct route, even if the column opposed to it, which escaped from its observation and was present at the battle, had been left free to do what harm it could in the meantime.

The next operations, those by way of the Peninsula, upon Richmond, are of a very different nature. We have seen that the route by the White House and West Point is not *per se* the best to Richmond; but it was the best while the James River was closed by the *Merrimac*. Thus rests the question of a march by the Peninsula, and the siege of Yorktown, instead of a landing at some point on the Rappahannock, and a forcing of the passage of the Mattapony and Pamunkey. The original programme contemplated the combination of these two movements. This would have rendered the siege of Yorktown impossible. It was advisable to land the major portion of the army at Fortress Monroe, because the transportation was not sufficient to land such a body at any part of the coast which could be permitted to be isolated. The landing at Old Point, by drawing the defending army to Yorktown, rendered the landing of one-third of the army at an unexpected point possible and safe, while the relative strength of the respective armies permitted this disposition.

The operations were, therefore, the best possible, provided that Washington was properly covered. It does not come within the scope of an article of this kind to enter into the vexed question of the exact force left for the defence of Washington. The following points seem to indicate that the operations actually undertaken were not unjustifiable. The defence of Washington, south of the Potomac, can be best undertaken behind the defences of Arlington Heights, where a small force could withstand a much larger. The attack upon Washington, north of the Potomac, could only take place by the valley route. This was observed by Banks. It is always a difficult route, must be undertaken in force, if at all, and there was not sufficient force to detach for this duty so long as McClellan was close to Richmond. Neither our army nor that of the rebels possessed at that time sufficient mobility to render an advance by this route probable. The time of the year was not that in which reliance could be placed upon the crops of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the particular season was very unfavorable, as was proved by the difficulty of subsisting even our cavalry a few weeks previously. General McDowell, at Fredericksburgh, in no way covered the valley route, which was the only really aggressive one. Any army at Fredericksburgh can be compelled, by manœuvres on its right, to move on to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the advantage of giving the enemy this much initiative will probably prevent his being brought to bay at all in Virginia. Had Hooker, in his last campaign, been at Culpepper or Warrenton, his complicated manœuvres to cover Washington would have been unnecessary, and the decisive action of the campaign might have been fought in Virginia instead of at Gettysburgh, and Maryland and Pennsylvania thus been saved from invasion. General McDowell should, therefore, not have been withheld at all. His forces should have been combined with those of Fremont and Banks and the garrison of Washington, and placed at Warrenton or Culpepper; or, if he could not, at that early period of the war, be subsisted there, the combined forces, less the Washington garrison, should have been posted in the valley. In this latter position, Jackson's raid and subsequent operations would have been impossible. The movements to interrupt Jackson's retreat were absurd, it was a matter of but little importance to do so. The junction of McDowell's corps would have ensured the possession of Richmond. Jackson's retreat would then have had to be continued to Lynchburgh, at which point he might, with more probability, have been intercepted by McDowell, advancing through Richmond, than at any other point.

The short and unfortunate campaign of Pope is fully explained by an application of the principles previously laid down. The line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is a defensive one—he endeavored to make it an aggressive one with an insufficient force, and this at the very time when the Army of the Potomac was reduced to the defensive. In the actual state of affairs, the proper defence for Pope was to have struck at Richmond from Harrison's Landing, where the enemy would have been prevented from attacking him with more than the force they could spare from Richmond. If the double line of operations was objected to, as it reasonably might be, the proper place to unite the forces was Alexandria. The enemy's only line of aggressive operations being the valley, the Army of the Potomac would have been landed at Washington, or even at Baltimore or Annapolis, as soon as it became evident that he was moving in that direction.

McClellan after Antietam, and Meade after Gettysburgh, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and moved down the Loudon Valley upon Warrenton. This movement was correct in both cases. It was a movement upon Lee's communications with both Lynchburgh and Richmond, forcing him, unless he was well ahead in retreat, to pass through Chester Gap, with the risk of being brought to battle with only a portion of his forces, at Culpepper, or else of retiring up the valley as far as Staunton, leaving Richmond open to attack by our whole force in the meantime. It is a current tradition in the Army of the Potomac that nothing but the change of commanders prevented Lee from being driven to the first of these alternatives in the case of McClellan's advance. Meade's advance ought to have been more productive of results than that of McClellan, because the delay which McClellan made to recruit and reorganize his army at Antietam gave Lee also an opportunity of doing so, and of resuming the offensive as soon as McClellan crossed into Virginia. In Meade's advance this was impossible, as Lee, if able to retake the offensive, would not have crossed at Williamsport. Hence Meade's halt of a day to observe the rear guard at Winchester, and his march upon Manassas Gap to bring this force to bay, would seem to have been an excess of caution.

Burnside's movement from Warrenton to Fredericksburgh was wrong. The Acquia Creek Railroad is not defensive, and it can be safely used aggressively only when its right flank is made secure by the possession of Gordonsville. Lee, in moving parallel to Burnside, committed as great an error as did the latter. He should have advanced along the railroad upon Washington. The blunders of the battle of Fredericksburgh temporarily justified Lee. Hooker's movement upon Lee's left flank was very sound in principle. Lee having made the mistake of occupying Fredericksburgh, Hooker threatened to cut him off from Gordonsville, and thus render that line of operations useless. Had his tactical operations on the field sustained the promise of the initiatory movements, all the advantages of the rebel position for manœuvre would have been temporarily destroyed, and Richmond might have fallen before they were recovered.

To conclude these observations, it is only necessary to observe that the possession of Richmond is a necessity of any military advance in this zone. An advance upon Weldon would then compel the abandonment of Lynchburgh, and with it the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, by which communication would be established between our armies East and West. Weldon being only fifty-five miles from Petersburgh and Suffolk, the line of our supplies would be shortened. This would secure the possession of Virginia. The operations against North Carolina would not be difficult, and, with the advantages which the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad would afford for the coöperation of the Western army, if necessary, they should be successful without a check; while it is not improbable that the Union feeling, so often manifested in this State, might, by judicious management, be so fostered as to make this, with East Tennessee, a permanent and efficient political and military barrier against secession, confining it within the narrow limits of South Carolina, Georgia and Southern Alabama.

The Armory square Hospital in Washington, has been converted into a Post Hospital, thereby making it permanent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL ROBERTS' NEW PROJECTILES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Notices have recently appeared in numerous newspaper columns, intended to describe newly-patented projectiles of my invention, for rifled cannon, a breech-loading musket, and a cupped cylindric-spheroidal bullet for smooth-bore arms of all calibres, intended for use both with and without buckshot. These accounts so imperfectly describe the principles that give merit to these improvements, that I no longer hesitate to present them myself and to announce their advantages over other similar inventions in current use in our armies and in the armies of Europe.

THE SOLID SHOT.

My solid shot for rifled cannon is made of *two parts:* the main piece being cast iron, and the other of soft composition of lead and antimony; forming a jacket that covers the entire cylindrical portion of the shot. The *two* pieces are cast separately, and fitted together by tongues and grooves. A shoulder is sunken around the cast-iron piece, at the line where the conical taper commences, and its depth is proportioned to the short diameter of the shot. From the bottom of this shoulder the iron casting is spindle-shaped to the rear, so that the *jacket* is driven up on it by the gas. The hold of the soft composition at this shoulder compresses it up into the grooves of the gun, so as to close all windage. Its rear end, or the base of the jacket, is hollowed out in such manner as to force its flange into the grooves, as the cup of the Minié bullet takes the shallow grooves of rifled small arms. Hollow spaces are cut into the shoulder of the iron casting, forward, filled with a lubricating grease, which is expelled by the leaden jacket, when forced up on the spindle.

This jacket is so formed to fit the spindle that its strength is very nearly equal the entire length, and is of a strength and thickness that avoids stripping. The tongues are constructed on the jacket, and commence on its inner surface about half way, thickening toward the inner portion, as it ascends the spindle to the shoulder, reinforcing this weaker part. The cupping of the rear of the jacket helps to fix the centre of gravity forward, and to give uniformity of strength to the hold the jacket takes its entire length.

The tongues of the jacket are so shaped as to take hold under jaws in the grooves in the cast-iron portion, so as effectually to overcome the tendency of the jacket to fly off or strip. When the two pieces are fitted together, the shape of the shot differs but little from other elongated projectiles for rifled cannon. It has a shorter long diameter, and notwithstanding the density and greater weight of the soft jacket, these shot are lighter than the Hotchkiss, Schenkl or Parrott. The force of the gas so perfectly impacts the leaden jacket to the spindle of iron, that the two pieces fly together as though cast into one solid piece. In fact, plunging into rocks, hills and masonry, does not strip this jacket, even when edges of rock cut out large strips of the lead.

The substantial advantages of this solid shot over any other in use, as I estimate them, are:—

1st. A more perfect check of all windage.

2d. A more effective hold in the grooves of the gun, securing with greater certainty rotary motion.

3d. Greater precision of fire, effected by the hold of the grooves the entire length of the cylindrical portion of the shot, avoiding the wobbling motion of other shot, that only take the grooves at the end or in the centre. This shot leaves the gun with its long axis in exact coincidence with the axis of the gun, and rotates round its own axis without the slightest mutation or other irregularity causing drift or deviation from the plane of fire.

4th. No portion of this shot, except the soft jacket, comes in contact with the lands and grooves of the gun or its chase, and it causes them little or no wear and tear.

5th. It can be used in guns of the softest composition, and avoids the cost and necessity of steel or iron wrought guns —a consideration of great magnitude in the economy of the manufacture of rifled guns.

6th. It will enable our Government, at the cost of reinforcing all our soft metal guns with malleable iron and grooving them, to convert its numerous smooth-bores into rifles, and thus bring into effective use the numerous cannon now lying useless in our arsenals.

7th. This shot effectively ranges as far as projectiles can be made to fly, as it closes all windage, compresses the gases with all the force the strength of the piece will admit, and takes the entire force of the explosion.

8th. It can be manufactured at less cost than any other elongated projectile in use in our army, or, as I believe, in European armies.

THE ROBERTS PERCUSSION SHELL.

My shell is so constructed as to gain all the advantages over others, specified in my solid shot, so far as range, precision and economy are concerned. It is made of two castings, of the composition of the solid shot, fitted in like manner to each other. The cast-iron piece is truncated at the conical end and cast hollow. It is loaded and charged as other shells are, depending on their use for field or siege purposes. A cast-steel point is screwed into the truncated end of the cone, so shaped as to conform to the curvature of this end of the projectile. A nipple for a strong copper cap is turned at the point of this cast-steel piece, vented as other nipples are, for the passage of the flame of the cap to the fulminate of the shell. The nipple is capped by the gunner after the shell is inserted into the muzzle of the piece. At the base of the nipple a deep ream is cut, so that the base of the cap fits down tightly into it, preventing any flame from reaching the fulminate of the cap, or forcing the cap from the nipple by the first expansion of gas through the grooves. The cap is made so strong as not to be crushed down by the momentum of the shell, and the vent through the nipple, after the shell is charged, is closed by wax, to exclude moisture from the fulminate.

I claim as one of the prime advantages of this shell, *its safety.* It is never capped until the gunner passes it into the piece, and then when capped, is pressed into the bore beyond the plane of the muzzle by his hand. A hollow-headed rammer is then applied, which cannot reach the cap, and the shell is rammed home with perfect safety. It is thus handled with all the safety of a solid shot, and is liable to none of the accidents that prove so fatal with the time fuse shells, or other percussion hollow projectiles.

The gunner of the right carries the caps in a cap-pouch, and is instructed never to cap the shell until it is passed into the bore of the gun; and the gunner of the left never to apply the rammer until the shell is passed into the piece, *beyond* the plane of the muzzle.

Small soft pins, headed to be drawn out easily with the fingers, passed into the vent of the nipple, secure this shell, whether in ammunition wagons or in magazines, from the danger of explosion by the bursting of enemy's shells or burning of trains.

This shell is peculiarly adapted to the destruction of iron-clads, and fortifications of masonry. The armor of iron-clads, loosened by the shock and weight of the shell, is, by its explosion in the instant of penetration or impact, thrown laterally from their beds and fastenings, effecting the greatest damage that can be done by weight of shock and the expansion of gases. In like manner the granite or brick forming the scarps and faces of fortifications, loosened by the shock and weight of the impact of this shell, are thrown down by the forces of the gas exploding at the instant of striking.

It is difficult to conceive that iron-clads can be built of such strength as to resist the shock of a 300 pound shell, and contemporaneously with it, the force of the most powerful fulminates, spending their expanding might in throwing off whatever may be loosened by the shock and weight of the penetrating projectile. Nor can we conceive a construction of bomb-proofs or case-mated works of sufficient strength to resist the repeated shocks of shells that explode in this manner, and multiply the destructive power of velocity, weight and rotary force, by the co-working force of expanding fulminates.

This shell, like all others that depend upon hitting point first for percussion, is liable at high angles of elevation to descend its trajectory in such manner as to strike various curved surfaces and fly off or imbed itself, without striking the cap or exploding. But it is believed that it cannot so strike or penetrate brick or stone houses, or enter the earth, or even pass through wooden works or buildings, without receiving a blow on the cap that would cause the explosion and destruction intended.

The great study of the Pyrotechnist has been directed to the manufacture of a shell in such manner as to answer safety in loading and handling, economy, range, precision, certainty of explosion and destructiveness. I have reason to believe that I have done more toward this accomplishment than any other inventor.

ROBERTS' NEW "BULLET," AND "BULLET AND BUCK-SHOT CARTRIDGE."

No officer of any considerable experience in the field has failed to notice the want of a more effective ball and buck-shot cartridge than that of the old smooth-bored musket, whose destructive range at the maximum is 80 and 100 yards. It is known to every officer that rifled arms are unsuited to the use of buck-shot. It is also known that their weight is such that whatever may be the projectile applied to them, they will not fly beyond *three* and *four* hundred yards, at the maximum. Used with the spherical ball in the smooth-bored musket, it is also known that in consequence of windage much of the force of the gas is lost on the buck-shot.

These facts have led me to the study of a "bullet" for smooth-bored arms, that should close windage effectually, and so compress the gases as to impart the maximum of projectile force to buck-shot behind such a bullet. Experiments I have been making the past four months, conclusively prove that I have succeeded in accomplishing that purpose.

My bullet is of lead, and is made up of a cylinder fitting the bore of the gun, with one spheroidal end. The base of the cylinder is cupped out so as to fix the centre of gravity quite forward of the centre of the long diameter, toward the spheroidal end. The cupped part of the bullet is expanded by the gas of the powder, so as to check windage perfectly, and offer such resistance to forcing the bullet forward, as to impart to it a projectile power equal to that required to force forward the expanding Minié bullet in rifled arms. In this way I get a range of my "bullet" used in smooth-bores, equal to the range of the Minié from rifles. It flies point foremost with more certainty than the Minié ball, that is only held up by its rotary motion; because its centre of gravity is so fixed forward on the long diameter, that it bears up and flies point foremost without the aid of rotation, and the law of physics that keeps its flight point foremost is as fixed as the law of gravitation. In fact, it is the law of gravitation that keeps the heaviest end of the cylinder foremost.

The theory of this bullet has long been known to military men in Europe, who have made a speciality of the study of balls and bullets; but up to this time they have failed to proportion its bearings to the inner surface of the piece, so as to secure flight without tumbling. After five years of diligent pursuit of my purpose to perfect this bullet, I now assert, without the chance of contradiction, my complete success.

I have so formed the cup of this bullet as to secure conveniently three or four buck-shot, and on these buck-shot the maximum projectile power of the gas takes effect. Experiments show that at forty yards and under, the velocity of the bullet is such that it parts from all the buck-shot, and that at that distance their penetration averages two one-inch pine plank, taking effect in a third. They range with destructive force from three to four hundred yards—as long a distance, it is believed, as buck-shot can be made to fly, in consequence of their lightness, whatever may be the projectile force of the gas, and however it may be applied. The bullet, however, bears up, and ranges destructively about one thousand yards.

My experience with fire-arms the past thirty years of my life, has been very considerable, and I am convinced by it that the precision of this bullet exceeds that of any of the elongated conical bullets in use in rifled arms. It has a better bearing in the musket, on account of its cylindrical shape, and takes no wobbling or other erratic flight, quite common with many elongated conical projectiles from rifled arms, especially when they become so fouled as to affect their perfect hold in the grooves. It is not changed in its exact course point foremost in flying through eleven or twelve one-inch seasoned pine plank—a fact more than a hundred times demonstrated by experiment with uniform results, that proves conclusively *its fixed law of flight, heavy point foremost.*

These experiments have all been made with an old smooth-bored Prussian musket, 68-100 calibre, with which as little was accomplished as was possible; as it is notably the most inferior smooth-bore arm in use in any army.

My object has been to perfect this bullet for use in a newly-patented breech-loading musket of my own invention, which is so chambered as to give yet greater range to the bullet by stronger compression of the gases in driving it forward. From this "breech-loader" my "bullet and buck-shot cartridge" can be fired with precision five or six times per minute, and in my judgment nothing has been yet brought into use in any army so wasteful of life as this arm and this cartridge can be made.

B. S. ROBERTS, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, December 22, 1863.

OUR INFANTRY SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There is probably no one arm of the service which has accomplished more during this rebellion than the infantry arm. And while the engineers, the cavalry and artillery have either been reorganized, or have advanced their claims for improved organization, we hear of no radical changes in the infantry. It certainly is not because they are not needed.

Experience has found many defects of system, as well in the unit of force as in the general equipment of foot soldiers, and when an occasional hint has been dropped from time to time, with the faint hope that it would be caught up and embraced in some general recommendation of the Military Committee, no plan of improvement, either in system or drill, has been fairly submitted.

As the battalion is the unit of force in active service in the field, it is proper that this body should be so formed and sub-divided as to be easily handled in the presence of an enemy, while it should be sufficiently large to be self-reliant in feeling, and capable of offering serious resistance.

Whenever in our service, the necessities of the case have demanded either aggressive movements or serious resistance, the "aggregate" of company formation, as limited by law, has been invariably increased; this fact sufficiently warrants the conclusion that the basis of infantry formation is radically wrong. Before this war, companies were limited to forty-two privates, *except* in certain localities where it was probable they might have active service; thus, in the "Organization of the Army" we find ten regiments of infantry rated 3,200 privates, from which, if you deduct the "sick" and "extra duty," generally about one-third, you have the fighting force.

The Act of June 17, 1850, Sec. 2, authorizes an increase to seventy-four privates on the Western frontier, and at remote and distant stations, and so in emergencies elsewhere it is presumed that this number would be allowed. But how great an advantage the United States would have had if the company organization had been perfected by law and not by chance, can be seen only through a gloomy retrospect; for it is useless to deny that the surrender of many of our principal military posts was for want of properly-organized garrisons!

As in the olden days of the Cohort and the Legion, so in these more enlightened hours of military science, a captain's proper command should be 100 men, rank and file. With this number, he would feel a pride of position, an independence of character and a self-reliance, which he cannot feel with the corporal's guard usually left him by the accidents of service. When detached for duty with his company he would be assured of the importance of his trust, and he would know the value of his command. He would drill the company with pleasure, and keep it perfect with all its appointments. But how his military ambition simmers down when he finds, perhaps after ten years' service, his command reduced to twenty or thirty men, most of whom are absent from his immediate control in obedience to daily details.

This would not be the case with a proper organization. Let us suppose we have

One Captain	1
One First Lieutenant	1
One Second Lieutenant	1
One Brevet Second Lieutenant	1
Five Sergeants (One First)	5
Eight Corporals	8
Two Musicians	2
Eighty-five Privates	85
Total Enlisted	100
Total Commissioned	4
Aggregate	104

and we have a company which is at once self-reliant and effective.

Now let us add together eight of these companies, and we have a battalion sufficiently small to be well-drilled, and large enough to be capable of offering serious resistance. Let us presume in each battalion we have

One Major	1
One Battalion Adjutant (First Lieutenant)	1
One Battalion Quartermaster (First Lieutenant)	1
One Battalion Sergeant Major	1
One Battalion Quartermaster's Sergeant	1
One Drum Major	1
Eight Captains (Eight Companies)	8
Eight First Lieutenants	8
Eight Second Lieutenants	8
Eight Brevet Second Lieutenants	8
Forty Sergeants (Eight First Sergeants)	40
Sixty-four Corporals	64
Sixteen Musicians	16
Six Hundred and Eighty Privates	680
Total Enlisted	803
Total Commissioned	35
Aggregate	838

Now, in this one battalion, according to this plan, we have twice as many soldiers for duty, and at less expense, for the amount of material, than we have in a regiment of ten company's of forty-two privates each; because we have but one field officer, and eight less commissioned officers.

This command should be regarded as the unit of force and drill; two of these battalions should constitute the command of a lieutenant-colonel; and three would compose the regiment, which would be under the colonel's command. The basis of the organization of the new nine regiments is

upon this battalion principle, but the company organization is weak and defective. With such a reform in the status of the companies, the U. S. Infantry would be inferior to none in the world.

A word in regard to the uniforms. The hat is abominable—unfit for service, and unmilitary in style. Give us either a dress cap or a forage cap, but don't put the feather in a slouch hat. The coat is not the proper cut for foot troops—the tail prevents the expert handling of the piece—the color is too dark, and catches the dust. The uniform of the Invalid Corps, with an appropriate hat and shoulder trimmings, should be the uniform of the U. S. Infantry. It is cheaper, neater, and has a more soldierly air. In garrison, in time of peace, or when not actually in the field, the white belts, both waist and shoulder, would appear well on the infantry soldiers with the invalid uniform.

Common Sense.

Fort S., N. Y. Harbor.

THE VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Newspaper discussions between individuals are rarely productive of results, and are therefore to be avoided; but my attention has been attracted to the remarks of "Impartiality" (in your issue of December 5th), and to his reply to the article signed "Justice," which appeared in your third number—the subject having reference to Regular and Volunteer line officers of the Navy.

As your correspondent is naturally of an inquiring turn of mind, he would like to propound a few questions to "Impartiality," prefacing them by stating that, in his opinion, the article referred to was not intended by "Justice" to cast reflections on the Volunteer Navy, which he admits is doing its best, but was simply an earnest protest against giving an unfair advantage to the Volunteer over the meritorious and competent Regular.

Does it not seem a little inconsistent when "Impartiality" alludes to rank and *pay*—patriotism and "pecuniary sacrifice" almost in the same breath: this too in face of the statistics of our commerce for the past year?

Can it be denied by any candid man, who knows the service as it stands to-day, that fully one-half of the Volunteer line officers of the Navy are, at this moment, receiving from the Government far greater compensation in a pecuniary point of view *and in position*, than they ever had previous to their entry into the Naval service?

The chances for distinction *have not* been given unjustly to the Regular over the Volunteer. Rather the contrary. The younger officers of the Regular Navy, no matter how much service they may have performed under fire, find it difficult to obtain commands; while hosts of Acting Masters and Ensigns of not one-half their merit have, through political influence, obtained such preferment. "Impartiality" goes in for the pay—the Regular probably prefers the rank.

The record of promotions at the Navy Department alluded to by "Impartiality" is exactly what "Justice" complains of, as giving an unfair advantage to the Volunteer over the Regular. The latter are denied promotion for performing the same service which brings promotion to the Volunteer, for instance:—

An Acting Master commanding a naval vessel, or an Acting Ensign serving in one, captures a blockade-runner or performs some gallant act under fire: he is immediately advanced a grade and gazetted for gallant and meritorious service. That is as it should be. But has a single Regular officer (save the very few mentioned by "Justice") been promoted to higher rank since the war broke out? And yet look at the record of their gallant deeds in the Appendix to the reports of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy. Again, how many of the blockade-runners have been captured by the *South Carolina*, *Santiago de Cuba*, *De Soto*, and others, all commanded by officers of the Regular Navy? Have any of those officers been promoted? Not one!

"Impartiality" alludes in triumph to the records of the Navy Department. There is, however, one *little* item in that record that he does not mention: that is, between the 1st August, 1861, and 1st January, 1863. Two hundred and seventy Volunteer officers were dismissed from the U. S. Navy for drunkenness, desertion, scandalous conduct, incompetence, and flagrant offences, and many more resigned to avoid dismissal. It was probably to this fact that "Berth Deck" alluded to in his savage growl published in your issue of the 28th. "Jack" knows the difference between the "old Navy" and the new, and so do the tradesmen of our large seaports. As "Impartiality" alludes to *that record* at the Department, why not publish the whole of it?

It is absurd for "Impartiality" to draw comparisons having reference to coolness, experience, seamanship, &c. The best answer to that is that the junior officers of the Volunteer Navy prefer to be commanded by Regular officers. Those inevitable "records" will show again that since this war broke out there have been several cases of mutiny on board of vessels commanded by Volunteer officers, and one Volunteer officer has been sent to the Penitentiary!

As to competency to handle a "man-of-war," (your correspondent does n't mean a merchant ship on the Bob Waterman or Black Ball system) we will leave that to be determined by the sailor *men* of the Navy; and the old twaddle about superior seamanship in the merchant service has been, since this war brought the two bodies in contact with each other, to use a cant phrase, "pretty well played out."

The best officers in the Volunteer Navy are not those who, like "Impartiality," have made "pecuniary sacrifices"; but are men who have come through the hawseholes of our men-of-war, and who have by their good conduct as petty officers worked their way aft and *won* their shoulder straps and lace. There are many such "Cloudesley Shovels" in the American Navy, and the service is very proud of them.

Your correspondent does not desire to see the incompetent Regular officer, of which there are some, stand in the way of the competent Volunteer. But if there are officers in the Volunteer Navy entitled to promotion, there is a law of Congress, approved July 17th, 1862, which will give them that promotion.

Finally, I think that if "Impartiality's" question contained in his seventh paragraph be fairly answered, that the answer will be in favor of the man who devotes his whole life and energies from boyhood to his beloved flag and country—who knows no greater glory than to live and die in his country's service—who is not, as "Impartiality" would covertly sneer, maintained "at great expense," since *no money* can repay the country for the services rendered by the officers of the "old Navy"—who has no "pecuniary sacrifices" to make, and if he had, would have the good taste and sense not to prate of them—who has upheld through long years of arduous service in every quarter of the globe the honor and invincibility of the American Navy—who at this moment is battling heart and soul to preserve the unity and existence of this glorious nation.

In conclusion, let one who has seen a good deal of the Volunteer Navy since this war broke out, and who is neither blind to its merits nor to its short-comings, give "Impartiality," *who is a Volunteer*, a piece of advice. Take a blue pill and keep coal in the warm climate of Florida. If he has anything in him, his Admiral or Commander will assuredly find it out and reward him accordingly.

Record.

Off Charleston, S. C., Dec. 18th, 1863.

CHAPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I noticed in a recent number of your paper an article by a chaplain, which sets forth with great vividness and accuracy the trials of his co-laborers. Your correspondent makes one mistake, however. A chaplain is not, as he asserts, "a commissioned officer." Though "mustered into service," he has neither commission nor warrant—nothing but the appointment of the commanding officer, upon the recommendation of the company commanders and field officers. The only analogous position in the service is that of the sutler, (though the sutler is not mustered in), and it seems to me that this degradation of Christian ministers to rank with sutlers is the very worst item in the bad treatment the chaplains receive, and in fact the beginning of all their woes. Holding an anomalous position they receive anomalous treatment.

This Congress, I trust, will do what is right in the premises.

R. D. M.

ASCENT OF THE YANG-TSE RIVER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I noticed in the last number of your paper an account of the ascent of the Yang-Tse River, by Captain Bowers, R. N., who carried a ship of 1000 tons burden to Hankow.

In May, 1861, the U. S. East India Squadron, Commodore Stribling commanding, ascended the Yang-Tse. The *Hartford* (flagship) went up some two hundred miles above Nankin, and there remained. The Commodore transferred his flag to the *Saginaw* (500 tons), and proceeded with that vessel and the *Dacotah* (1000 tons burden) to Hankow. The *Dacotah* remained at this city nine days, while Commodore Stribling, in the *Saginaw*, ascended the river two hundred miles further.

Lt. U. S. N.

SERVICE ON LAND AND ON THE SEA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your issue of the 28th of November you published a letter from me against prize-money in the Navy; and, although two of your correspondents in your issue of December 26th appear to differ from me on that point, still I think I shall be able to show that the views then expressed by me are not without good grounds. "Master at Arms" divides his objections into four heads, which I will consider in their order. His first objection is, that but one-tenth of the Navy are entitled to a share in this distribution,—quoting his own case and that of two-thirds of those in Farragut's squadron in proof of his assertion. The object for which the letter referred to was written, was to call attention to the great injustice that the system of prize-money was working, in increasing the emoluments of a Navy officer over one of the Army of like grade. "Master at Arms" has furnished me with another argument to prove my case, for he shows how unequally the distribution works even in the Navy. A paragraph from my first letter will cover this. "Are those who incur the greatest danger to reap the largest reward?" Surely a practice which works injustice to those who serve under the same flag, but on different elements, and alas, to those for whose special benefit it was devised, should, without delay, be abandoned as a failure.

In his "secondly," "Master at Arms" leaves the subject of the prize-money, and speaks of an advantage of the Army over the Navy in that the Army is furnished with clothing, while the Navy is not; and that the price of clothing is raised very much. Now, whether all this is or is not so, affects the point in question very little; for, by his own showing, prize-money would not help this along in Farragut's squadron at least, as none ever finds its way there. Army clothing, however, has not in its advanced prices been behind the Navy, as the price-list of the clothing dépôt will show. The third objection offered is, that the Army is free from the baneful influence of salt provisions, while the Navy is not. The first axiom laid down—viz., "The Army, being "on land, can of course get all the fresh provision they "need"—is far from self-evident; and so thinks the editor, who, with the rest of us, has had an opportunity of testing the truth of this proposition. Our troops at Harrison's Landing were very considerably afflicted with the scurvy. That a man can be made a sailor from civil life as readily as a soldier, is amply proven by the annals of the British press-gangs. A storm at sea is, doubtless, terrible; for those of us in the Army have experienced enough of storms on land to know what it means. If it is hard to go aloft on a cold windy night, how must it be to march a solitary beat on picket, where no fire can cheer, and no sound or friendly sight enliven; but where the death-dealing bullet of the guerrilla may at any time lay the sentry to rest? Moreover, when the sentry's tour of duty is over, to what warm bunk does he retire? And, after a sleepless night of watching, how far may not his weary limbs be forced to drag themselves the next day. In considering his last point, there is no need to go into the question as to how far the aid of their States may keep away starvation from the soldier's door; but certainly, it is far from right that the families of sailors should be placed on a different footing from those of our soldiers.

Still, according to his own proving, nine-tenths of the Navy are now without the aid supposed to be derived from prize-money, now so unequally distributed. How much better to make the money thus gained a "fund for the benefit of all vessels doing duty on the coast," as another of your correspondents suggests? Let me request your correspondent, who signs himself "Blue Jackets," to take a glance at page 198 of your edition of November 21st, and I think he will find a sufficient refutation of his arguments. There three prize cases are cited, in each of which a lieutenant, ranking with an Army captain, received $38,000 for one, $7,791 for the second, and $5,730 for the third,—the lowest of these figures exceeding the entire pay and emoluments of an infantry captain for three years by over $1,000. The seamen in these cases received from $1,500 to $500 a piece. In the case of one of those prizes, had "Master at Arms" been fortunate enough to have been on the capturing vessel, his share would have been the round sum of $2,492. What honest captain in our Army could, even with the strictest economy, have saved such an amount as that since this rebellion has been in progress. Let me inform my friends of the Navy, that the rigors of a summer or even winter blockade would have been readily borne by me with the most Christian fortitude, had I been a sharer in any of the prizes above named; and this not only for myself, but the benefits I might thereby insure to myself and family.

Washington, Dec. 28th. An Officer.

THE MANUAL FOR THE SWORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In the mass of military works published since the commencement of the war the writer has been unable to find a satisfactory manual for the line officer's sword. Will not some one of your many correspondents furnish instructions for the use of the same? The manual for the sword in Casey's Tactics is very vague. We should have full instructions how to "draw," "carry," "salute," "parade rest," and "return sword."

Line Officer.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1863.

MASTER'S MATE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Those who know anything about the above branch of the U. S. Navy are fully aware that every duty necessarily devolving upon an Acting Ensign is required of Master's Mates; and as fully well do they know that their salary is not one-half of the former's. An Ensign is supposed to be a watch officer, and a Master's Mate being a steerage officer, his title denotes his business; yet of him is exacted watch duty. Ensigns command divisions of guns—the same do Master's Mates. In fine, all duties devolving on one are required of the other; therefore Master's Mates virtually being Ensigns, permit me to enquire why they should not in a pecuniary sense be *Ensigns?* Their necessary expenses for food and clothing are not any the less. The danger to which they are exposed is not one particle less. Their responsibilities are the same, and why should they not be the same? Will not some one who can, do something for the Master's Mates of the Mississippi Squadron? Certainly, young men entering the Western Navy do not seek pecuniary advantages!!

Master's Mate.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE RE D'ITALIA.

The Italian iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia* has made an unfortunate beginning, having run ashore on her trial trip to Fortress Monroe, with a pleasure party of invited guests on board. She left New York harbor on Sunday morning last, December 27, and stood out to sea under a speed of eight knots, rushing along at thirty revolutions of the screw, and with only five boilers supplying steam. Subsequently, in order to test her at her maximum speed, she was put under a full head of steam, making forty-two revolutions of the screw and *going a trifle over eleven knots an hour*. But before the result could be fully known, the engine got out of order, owing, as was ascertained after a night spent in the examination, to the fact that a piece of wood left by some careless coppersmith in the steam-pipe, had been forced by the pressure of the steam into the cylinder, breaking one of the valves, and, the broken pieces falling down, had broken two bolts out of the piston follower, which, in their turn, came near breaking out the cylinder head. The cause being found and effect noted, it was decided to return with the ship to New York. While on her way here, owing to some miscalculation of her reckoning, the vessel went ashore in a fog, at a place called Wardell's Beach, about one mile and a half from Long Branch, shortly after midnight on Monday. In the darkness of the night, communication was established with the shore by means of Surf Boat No. 3, which put out in answer to signal guns. A deputation was sent to New York to obtain assistance from the Italian consul, the underwriters and the Navy Yard, all of whom responded promptly. But all attempts to pull off the ship with the tugs sent to her assistance failed, and she was finally got off at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening by getting out all the heavy anchors on board and rigging a capstan, at which both officers and men worked with a will, assisted by a crew sent down by the Wrecking Society. Afloat again, she steamed up to this city, where she now lies, waiting permission from the Navy Department to put her on the dry-dock for repairs. It is thought she has sustained little damage.

When again in order, it is probable that the *Re d'Italia* will have another trial trip, as this will hardly be considered a satisfactory test of her powers. Such experience as was had with her, was most satisfactory as to her speed and behavior at sea, making, as above stated, eleven knots, being completely under the control of her helm, and moving in a heavy sea nearly as easily as an ordinary wooden vessel.

The design for the monument to Robert Fulton has lately been on exhibition in this city. Its authors are Mr. H. K. Brown, the sculptor, and Mr. R. M. Hunt, an architect of skill and genius. The credit of the design has been given in some papers to Mr. Brown exclusively, and it is by his desire that we make this correction.

SYSTEMS OF FORTIFICATION.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

IT is more for general convenience of reference, than indicative of a just classification, that the phrase *German system* has been used; for, as compared with the other systems we have mentioned, it has a far less marked identity, and is rather *negatively* a system, as opposed to the French *tracé*, than positively so, in having a common *tracé* of its own. It is rather the great problem of *independent defensible works*. So, while we have in VAUBAN an original idea, *the bastioned front with demilunes*, upon which to base not only the name, but all future investigations, we are obliged to study all the odd constructions among German fortifications, and, by a not very satisfactory induction, hypothecate a general law, which we call the German system. While we have numerous writers on the systems of VAUBAN, CORMONTAIGNE, MONTALEMBERT, and CARNOT, we believe there is but one who has undertaken to digest the German system into a written work,—General BRESSE, of the Prussian Engineers, whose important treatise is entitled "On the origin and nature of the new fortifications of Germany."

The system consists essentially of intrenched camps for large armies, with flanking towers and large intervals, independent defensible works, and mines. The towers and independent works, as a general thing, follow the plans of MONTALEMBERT, which we have already said were suggested at least by the towers of the Swedish General CARLSBERG.

It is claimed that simplicity is the basis of the system; that in the defence it has a value proportional to its cost. Where there are extended fronts, as in MONTALEMBERT'S polygonal reënterings, the defence is rendered the best possible by central flanking caponniers. Another point, esteemed of great importance, is that the work should be protected from enfilading and ricochet fires.

Instead of the merely embrasured, or even single-casemated, artillery defence of the French system, it is intended that the artillery of the place should be superior to that of the attack, *at the critical moment, i. e.*, not at the beginning of the siege, but near its close, or rather when the enemy is near the work. This is effected by the two, three, or more tiers of casemated batteries, which concentrate a point-blank and plunging fire upon the approaches. Thus it is required that the enemy should dispute every foot of the ground, and that he should attack not *one* front, but several independent works, each of which is supposed to be able to resist the siege, and all of which flank and support each other.

The objections to these important works are manifest. They require, in a siege, entirely separate commands, and a division of men and materials such that the grand idea of heavy masses is lost. Each separate commander must judge for himself as to the propriety of holding out or surrendering, of sorties, etc., and thus the single responsibility of one mind, the unity of action, is lost.

In the foregoing explanations, in the most general manner, of the principal systems of fortification, we have done no more than invite attention and study to this important subject. It is only by the careful examination of the details, that the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans become evident. To adhere rigorously to any elementary system is not only wrong, but, when this is done through national prejudice, it is puerile and absurd. The Frenchman rejects what is German because of its name; for having, under his great Emperor, stalked proudly through Germany a score of times, how can he respect what a German produces? therefore he clings tenaciously to his bastions, and will have none of the strong towers and casemated caponniers. The German returns the scorn with interest, and discards even the manifold good things in the bastioned front, because they are French *bon-bons*. We, who have the European world from which to choose, should be above such petty tenacities of prejudice; and combine in our works the reciprocal defences of VAUBAN, the strength of MONTALEMBERT, the vertical fire and sorties of CARNOT, and whatever of benefit we may derive from the special study of the German fortresses. Let this be the American system.

OUR GENERALS AND SOLDIERS.

THE London *Times* of December 14th, in a general article on the American War, complains of a certain monotony in the mere military history, and asserts that it might almost be written beforehand. Months of preparation and inaction are succeeded by a fiercely-contested and sanguinary battle, extending over a line of extraordinary length, and ending at last with little result but that of carnage. The success on either side is never improved, nor the advantage followed up, "except in the exaggerations of the telegrams." This indecisiveness, which in reality does not exist to the extent stated in the *Times*, is attributed by that paper purely to the assumed fact that this is a "war conducted on an enormous scale, without trained generals or disciplined soldiers. "Prodigious hosts of volunteers take the field under the "command of men who but a few months before were mere "civilians," etc.

The taunt that our generals are untrained and our soldiers undisciplined, has been so often repeated in the *Times* and other European journals, that it becomes interesting to inquire into the grounds on which their opinion is based. And first, what constitutes a trained general? It is, of course, military education, and actual experience in the field. In either of these respects have the Generals of England, France, or any other European country, advantages which are not enjoyed by American Generals? Nearly every general who has achieved military success in the service of the United States, received the benefit of the thorough training of West Point, whose educational system is not surpassed by that of any institution of the kind in Europe. Nor have they been trained in the school of theory alone. Most of them learned the practical part of war on the frontier and in Mexico. In point of fact, our generals have seen more field service than the majority of European generals. The English have engaged in but two important wars since the downfall of NAPOLEON, and one of these was a campaign against mutineers without generals; the other a protracted siege, in which the want of skillful generalship was painfully conspicuous. France has had an excellent school for soldiers in Algeria, and it was a graduate of that school that carried away the honors before Sebastopol; but neither in the Crimean war nor in the short campaign which resulted in the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, was there any approach to those feats of generalship which rendered the Napoleonic wars so illustrious in history. The battle of Magenta is called a French and Italian victory; but had it not been for the timely discovery on the part of a French straggler, the morning after the battle, that the Austrians were withdrawing from the field, the world would have beheld the singular spectacle of two armies running away from each other, each under the impression that it had been defeated! And the battle of Solferino was gained, not so much by good generalship on the part of the French, as by execrably bad generalship on the part of the Austrians.

But if our generals have no reason to shrink from a comparison with those of the great military powers of Europe, how is it with our soldiers, whom the *Times* calls a host of undisciplined volunteers? So far from being undisciplined, the majority of our troops now in the field would be classed as veterans in any army in Europe. Probably no other nation in the world contains as many men who have been under fire, or who have seen more actual service on the march and in the field as the United States. The flings of the London *Times* are but another cropping out of that wilful ignorance on American topics, which has characterized that journal from the time when it transported Fortress Monroe "to the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico," to its latest criticism on our military affairs.

THE LAUNCH OF THE DICTATOR.

A THIRD and successful attempt was made last Saturday to launch the turreted iron-clad *Dictator* from the yard of Mr. H. DELAMATER, at the foot of West Thirteenth street, in this city. The huge vessel slipped off from the ways so easily and rapidly that she was fairly launched before the arrival of many of those interested to observe the proceeding. Once she was in the water, a large crowd assembled on the adjacent piers and satisfied their curiosity by a sight of the vessel.

The keel of the *Dictator* was laid one year ago last September, and she has been constructed in the most careful manner under the watchful supervision of Government officials. The dimensions of the hull of the vessel are as follows:—Extreme length over all 314 feet; the aft overhang being 31 feet, and forward overhang 13; it leaves 260 feet between perpendiculars; extreme breadth 50, and depth 22½ feet. She lies low in the water, like the original *Monitor*, but essential changes have been introduced in her construction. She is almost exclusively of iron, though her skin is of wood, 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. Her armor is 11 inches thick; first there are solid beams five by three inches, and then come six one-inch plates. This armor extends four feet below the water line, six feet from the deck. The remainder of the hull is covered with one-inch plates. The weight of the armor is about 525 tons—the burden of a pretty large-sized steamer. The one turret will be of an improved construction, especial care being taken to avoid the accidents which have proved so fatal on the earlier Monitors. Its armor is to be 15 inches in thickness. The machinery for working the turret has been improved, and the new bar which was added to the turrets of the last batch of iron-clads since the disabling of the *Passaic* will be adopted on an improved principle. The bar is 16 inches thick and fastened on with bolts. The gear of the turret is different from that of the other vessels, and is much better. The turret complete will weigh 500 tons, or thereabout. The ram is 22 feet of solid oak and iron, and extends from the top of the armor of the ship. The decks are perfectly clear of all incumbrances except the turret. The armor of the deck consists of 1½ inches of iron, laid on in two plates in the same manner as in the other vessels. The main deck—that on which the crew and officers are to live—is a very commodious one, being as high as that of any first-class sailing frigate in the Navy. The ship is ventilated by three immense blowers, two for the use of the vessel generally, and one for the express purpose of ventilating the engine-room. These blowers are of immense size, about 72 by 48 inches. An air trunk, supplying a blower eight feet in diameter, is within about 35 feet of the stern. The air to supply the other blowers is drawn from the top of the turret and distributed through the ship. The machinery of the *Dictator* is of a more extensive character than that of any man-of-war built in this country or in Europe. The cylinders will not be less than a hundred inches in diameter, and are bolted into two massive wrought-iron kelsons, 10 feet deep and some 24 inches or more in width. They are both in line, athwart ships, and have large slide and expansive valves, the latter working over the former. A peculiar feature of the machinery is the absence of guides, cross-heads and other cumbrous parts. The piston, 4-feet stroke, has a trunk attached to it. The boilers are immense, six in number, and have 56 furnaces and an aggregate grate surface of 1,100 feet; allowing 12 pounds of coal per square foot of grate surface the vessel will require at the least 175 tons of coal per day of 24 hours steaming at full speed. The weight of these boilers will be almost 70 tons each, that is 420 tons altogether without water; so that when they are completed they will weigh over 700 tons. The propeller is a right-handed true screw, 21½ feet in diameter; has 34 feet pitch, and weighs 39,000 pounds. There is no out-board bearing for the shaft. What piston speed will be obtained from the engines remains to be seen. The propeller is in a well, and cannot be struck by any projectile, as a shot would have to pass through 26 feet of water to strike it. The engines are calculated to be something in the neighborhood of 5,000-horse power.

The fouling of the bottom, which is so unfortunate a feature of iron-clads generally, is to be prevented by the use of "ship zinc." The Government has responsible parties furnishing the paint, and its purity can be relied on. Commodore JOHN RODGERS will command the *Dictator*.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A BILL is before the rebel Congress, and likely to pass, retaining all now in the rebel armies in service till the end of the war, without regard to their terms of enlistment. That General AVERILL'S recent raid caused great alarm among the rebels is evident from the Richmond papers. They expressed fears that he would reach Danville and release the Yankee prisoners there, and some thought he might go completely around Richmond and come out in North Carolina. There is significance in the fact that the confederate armory has been removed from Richmond to Columbia, S. C.,—on account of scarcity of provisions and difficulties of transportation at Richmond, the rebel papers say. Eason's foundry, in Charleston, has been destroyed by fire. It is reasonable to suppose that its destruction was occasioned by some of General GILLMORE'S "Greek fire." The court of inquiry called in Richmond to investigate the circumstances attending the capture of the city of New Orleans and the defence of that city by the confederate troops, under the command of Major General MANSFIELD LOVELL, has made a report in which that General is not only exonerated from all blame, but commended for great energy and extraordinary capacity in his position. Capt, ALEXANDER, the commandant of Castle Thunder, Richmond, has been relieved of his command and placed under arrest, preliminary to being tried by court-martial, on charges of having extorted large sums of money from prisoners confined in that institution, promising to use his influence for their benefit, and in some cases of permitting the prisoners to go at large upon paying him large sums of money. He is also charged with trading largely in greenbacks. The Richmond *Dispatch* trusts that Congress will not fail promptly to pass the bill which requires the president to reduce to the ranks every officer who permits himself to be surprised. The fund for a statue to Stonewall Jackson has reached $7,000, most of it coming from the soldiers who served under him. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th of Dec., says: "We are fast drifting into self-contempt. The adjective 'Confederate,' as applied to the various make-shifts rendered necessary by the war, is quite the reverse of complimentary. Confederate coffee is roasted rye. Confederate paper is only fit for wrapping parcels. Confederate swords are as harmless as if they were made of lead. Confederate notes are treated as if they were no more valuable than candle lighters." General LEE returned on Dec. 21st, to his headquarters on the Rapidan. Mobile papers say the Legislature of Alabama has voted that the beautiful carpets that covered the floors of the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representaives, all offices and committee rooms in their elegantly furnished Capitol at Montgomery, shall be cut up and given to soldiers of their army for blankets. A special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Richmond says that the Federals are now investing the ports of Secessia with a cordon of vessels so numerous as for the first time in thirty months to make access to the confederrte coast really dangerous and difficult. The *Times* correspondent at the headquarters of the confederates in Tennessee says that a crisis in the war is approaching which will test more than ever the stubbornness and tenacity of the South. He pays a high tribute to the magnificence of Northern faith and self-reliance as contrasted with the luke-warmness of the Southern masses. The same correspondent says it is safer to go into action than to take a long journey by rail in the Confederacy. He was two days and two nights in getting from Chickamauga to Atlanta, a distance of only 130 miles. General Pillow has returned to the militery service, during the months of September and October, from the States of Alabama and Mississippi, twenty-six thousand conscripts for the infantry and cavalry.

ON the 28th of November Major-General Peck had the satisfaction of announcing the surprise of White's camp, and the capture of some sixty rebels, one hundred stand of arms, and many stores, by a small force under Captains Graham and West. Now he publishes another brilliant affair in the same locality, under Captain Blakely, of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, with one hundred infantry, marched forty miles in twenty hours, and captured one Captain, one Lieutenant, and thirty-three men, thirty horses and saddles, four mules, and much valuable property, without the loss of a man. These officers and the guide he will present for promotion, as well as such others as shall do likewise.

THE Supervisory Committee for the enlistment of colored troops (of which Thomas Webster is President and Cadwalader Biddle, Secretary,) has established a military school for gratuitous instruction of such persons as propose to seek commands in colored regiments. The school is to be conducted by John H. Taggart, late Colonel 12th Regiment Pa. Reserves.

THE POTSDAM GUARD OF WILLIAM I.

"Playing at soldiers," a disease from which many princes suffered during the last century, had taken the strange turn with Frederick William I., King of Prussia, that he insisted on having, not only the most, but the tallest soldiers. Owing to his exertions, one of the great curiosities of his capital was the Potsdam Guard,—a collection of giants such as the world had never seen before or since. As recruits of such a size were naturally scarce, the King not only sent out recruiting officers to look them up, but had special agents in foreign parts, with orders to enlist tall fellows for the guard. No expense was spared in the matter, and improper means and representations were not despised. Mr. Carlyle has collected a great many anecdotes on this head, to which "The Temple Bar" Magazine, of London, has added another curious assortment, not generally known, from the copious archives of the Saxon Court, which Carl von Weber has recently published under the title of *Aus Vier Jahrhunderten*.

How the King took advantage of every opportunity to increase his collection of giants, is proved by the events of 1735. When the last battle of Stanislaus Leczynski for the Polish crown ended with his flight, many of his partisans followed him to Königsberg, and saw that there was no better way of securing Frederick William's favor than promising to procure him tall recruits. A number of these Poles consequently signed agreements, by which each one of them bound himself to procure the King a certain number. The Bishop of Wilna did this too, and pledged himself not to quit the Prussian States till he had fulfilled his obligations. He was unable to do so, however; and when he wished to return to Poland after the treaty of Vienna, he attempted flight, but was stopped at Konigsberg. Manteuffel, who was entreated to intercede for him, declined to do so for the following reasons:—"I would readily attempt to help him were he accused, for instance, of having "tried to dethrone the King of Prussia, or attempt his life; "but to interfere for a person who had promised tall men "would be exposing myself to the most unpleasant consequences without the slightest hope of success."

Although, as we have seen, Frederick William was forced to overcome his saving propensities in enlisting foreigners, he used to enrol his own subjects at slighter cost, and personally interfere. If he met in his walks abroad a good-looking citizen or peasant, he attempted to enlist him; and if he did not find a readiness to obey, "H. M. fastened "him to a long whip, which he generally carried, and "hauled him off thus to the main-guard." A respectable position was no protection against such force.

The grown-up generation did not suffice the recruiters, and they anticipated the rising one. The officers hunted down all boys who promised to be tall; sent non-commissioned officers to their houses; had their names entered in a list; gave them a pass; and made them wear a red cravat. Although these cravats might be regarded with pride by some of the boys, the parents liked them the less, because they had to pay a heavy sum to buy them off. Thus no less than 4000 thalers was demanded of a privy councillor for his son's discharge. Excesses and collisions of various descriptions were the result. A cobbler, whose son came home delighted with the new ornament a captain had given him, drove him back with his strap, saying that the captain might feed him, as he did not mean to support soldiers; whereupon the officer was induced to take his present back. A peasant behaved much more tragically; for he cleft with a hatchet the head of a sergeant who had enlisted his son, and fled. The matter was hushed up, and an order was issued that the recruiters should refrain from entering houses, and content themselves with the lads they found in the streets.

The King's passion for "long fellows" was played on, not only by officers, who wished to obtain promotion in that way, but also by others; for it was notorious that the presentation of a few giants to Frederick William would insure his assent even to the most unjust propositions. How far this went is proved by Manteuffel. A rich man, living at Amsterdam, had relations in Prussia, with whom he quarrelled; the result was, he resolved to leave his fortune away from them. They consequently applied to the King, and promised him a number of tall fellows for the Potsdam Guard, if he would imprison the rich cousin for life in Spandau. The proposal was accepted; the Amsterdam cousin was induced to move to Cleves, where he was arrested; and he had been some weeks in the fortress, when the King's death probably liberated him. We hardly think he left much to his Prussian cousins. The King of Denmark had the greatest difficulty in procuring the extradition of a runaway criminal, who had murdered Count von Rantzau, and he was positively compelled to exchange twelve tall recruits for him.

It need not surprise us to find that soldiers who had been enlisted against their will showed no devotion to their colors, or that desertions were frequent. In spite of all the precautions, escapes were made now and then. One of the handsomest fellows in the front rank of the Potsdam Guard, a Bohemian by birth, had gained the heart of a well-to-do widow in Potsdam; but permission to marry was refused him, and the couple resolved to fly. They took their measures cautiously; they left the city before day-break in a carriage drawn by swift horses, and had relays in readiness as far as the Saxon frontier. The deserter was not missed till eight o'clock, P. M. The King was in the Tobacco College, when a sergeant arrived to make the report privily to him; and the eye-witness, who reported the facts to Manteuffel, declared "that he never saw a more marked terror than this "communication caused His Majesty." The King turned pale, heaved a heavy sigh, and let his pipe fall. Without saying a word, he left the room; a few minutes after, he sent for an officer, to whom he gave secret orders, and remained profoundly silent the whole evening. The guests assembled in the Tabagie racked their brains in vain about the heavy misfortune which must have befallen the King and the monarchy. Two detachments of hussars were sent after the deserter,—one along the road to Saxony, the other towards Magdeburg; and the strictest investigation was made, in order, at least, to discover who had helped the couple to escape; but all was in vain. They were never seen again in Prussia.

A tall Englishman, who had been led to enlist by the misrepresentations of an officer of high rank, took personal satisfaction. The fugleman met his tempter, whom he had not seen since in the palace-yard of Potsdam, just as he was going to the King. Regardless of subordination, he challenged the gentleman; and, as the latter would not listen to his complaints, the fugleman gave him such a thrashing that he was compelled to keep his bed for a week. The King was reluctant to give greater publicity to the affair by punishing the culprit, and ordered it to be kept a profound secret.

In another letter we read of a regular plot on an evening in September, 1724. The King was smoking a pipe in the palace-square of Potsdam, when a drummer approached him, and on being asked what he wanted, replied that he had a secret communication to make to the King. After His Majesty had retired with him to a secluded spot, the drummer stated that upwards of twenty soldiers, mostly Frenchmen, had sworn to escape together,—to defend themselves to the utmost if pursued,—and that they had consequently tried to supply themselves with ammunition. The accused were at once arrested, and a large number of bullets were found upon them; but they had been unable to procure any powder. When the King had one of the leaders brought before him, and questioned him, "the latter stuck "his hat on his head *à la* Morbleu, stemmed his fists in his "sides, and said that he could not stand it any longer; he "was heartily tired of his life, and the sooner the King had "him hung the better." This wish, however, in which several of his comrades joined, was not satisfied. The chief criminal did not lose his life, but his ears and nose; the second was flogged by the hangman; both were declared infamous, and sent to Spandau for life, while the remainder ran the gauntlet.

Several of the impressed wretches even sought relief by killing themselves, while numerous cases are reported to us in which desperate men murdered others merely to suffer death. A young noble, belonging to a rich and respected family, had completed his studies, and was making a lengthened tour, when, to his sorrow, his great height attracted the attention of a recruiting officer. He was carried off by force, and made a non-commissioned officer. He bore his melancholy lot for a whole year, but then earnestly implored his discharge. It was refused him; and he then threatened to commit a crime if he were kept any longer. His parents hastened to console him, and induce him to wait a little while longer. Their departure heightened his desperation, and he rushed into the street with the resolve to stab the first person he came across. A child was his unhappy victim. Covered with its blood, he went and denounced himself as the murderer, while openly confessing the motive for the awful deed. At the beginning of 1738 a fugleman at Potsdam slew his landlord, and also declared, upon examination, that he had only done it in order to be executed; as he was wearied of life, and had not obtained his discharge, though he had served his time. He was condemned to death; but the King, who was not disposed to make a tall guardsman a head shorter, would probably have pardoned him, had it not been objected that an example was indispensable. Notices had been found in the streets of Potsdam to the effect that the soldiers of the tall guard who could not obtain their legal discharge had sworn to fire the town, and desert *en masse*, unless their claim was conceded. As this did not take place, one of the soldiers discharged his ramrod at the King during a review, held on May 15th, 1739; but, as the firing was very rapid, he could not take steady aim, and hit a person in the ribs, instead of the King. Reports of similar attacks in earlier years are also hinted at by Manteuffel.

It is a pleasing feature to find that Frederick William, towards the end of his life, earnestly repented the cruelty to which his liking for tall soldiers had led him. Shortly before his death he conversed with the crown-prince about the Potsdam Guard, and recognized how wrongly he had acted "in making the regiment his hobby, and expending above "700,000 thalers upon it. He also declared that he should "have broken up the corps long before, had not a false "*point d'honneur* prevented him. To this confession he "added, he hoped that the prince would act more wisely on "succeeding him, and discharge the fellows." On the day after his father's death, Frederick II. informed the regiment of guards, before they took the oath of allegiance, that any men who desired their discharge should step out of the ranks, and it would be granted at once. Only one man, however, came forward, stating that he had intended to desert, but should now remain. According to Manteuffel, only one battalion of the giant regiment was in existence in July, 1740; the rest had been picked as heyducks, discharged, or told off to other regiments.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL BUFORD.

The following General Order, issued by Major-General Pleasonton, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, is dated Dec. 17, 1863:

The Major-General Commanding has the painful duty of announcing the death of Major-General John Buford, Commander of the 1st Cavalry Division.

This sad event occurred in Washington on the 16th inst., after a lingering illness contracted in the field, from exposure and hard service.

General Buford entered the Army in 1848, as a Brevet 2d Lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons; he was soon after promoted to the 2d Dragoons, in which regiment he served until the present rebellion broke out, having acquired the rank of Captain, with a high name for skill, zeal and determination.

In November, 1861, he was appointed an Inspector-General in the Regular Army, with the rank of Major, in which capacity he remained until July, 1862, when he was tendered a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to duty with the Cavalry Arm of the service.

The intelligence and sagacity which General Buford so conspicuously displayed as a division commander, have been frequently acknowledged and commended from these and higher headquarters. To enumerate all the brilliant acts of his career would not be attainable within the scope of this order.

The country and the Army will remember with deep gratitude the eminent service rendered by General Buford and his noble division in front of Gettysburgh on the 1st day of July last, by holding the rebel army in check, until the First and Eleventh Corps could arrive into position. The President of the United States has graciously recognized this service by his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

Spared through the perils of a hundred combats, a distinguished commander has thus suddenly fallen, by the insidious hand of disease, while in the prime of life, and with a glorious future before him. His memory remains to be cherished by his comrades-in-arms with all that is honorable, patriotic, devoted.

As a testimony of respect, the colors of the 1st Cavalry Division will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. C. Suydam,
Official: Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORCORAN.

An Order issued by Major-General Augur, commanding Department of Washington, in relation to the death of Major-General Corcoran, who commanded the division at Fairfax Court House, says:

The Major-General Commanding announces with deep regret to the 22d Army Corps the death of one of its Division Commanders, Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran. Not permitted to die battling for the cause he so warmly espoused, an all-wise Providence has cut him down by one of those accidents not to be guarded against, because never feared.

The original commander of the 69th New York Vols., Brigadier-General Corcoran was taken prisoner at the Battle of Bull Run, carried to Richmond, and lay many months in a Confederate prison. Released by exchange, he was appointed a Brigadier-General by the President, and organized the Brigade known as the Irish Legion. Ordered to the Department of Virginia, he served with credit in the operations on the Blackwater and Peninsula under Major-General Dix. Transferred to the 22d Corps in June, 1863, he had, since that date, commanded consecutively a Brigade and Division occupying Fairfax Court House and surrounding country.

The Major-General Commanding sympathizes with the troops he lately commanded in the loss they have suffered, and directs that the regimental colors of the Irish Legion be draped for thirty days.

Admiral Dupont.—A correspondent of the Evening *Post* says:

A few days since I spent a pleasant hour with Admiral Dupont, at his residence on the Brandywine, something less than four miles from this place. With the knowledge that he has been forty-eight years in the naval service, exposed to the wear and tear of all climates, I was prepared to see a man with some severe marks of time upon him. My first impression, therefore, was one of astonishment. I have met with few men of more erect, commanding and vigorous appearence. He is a picture of robust middle age, with no sign of "going down hill" about him. His stature is full six feet. The contour of his head and face is decidedly striking. A full, clear eye, large features, and a general expression of candor and heartiness, with whiskers after the English style, and hair not more gray than many a man shows with twenty years less to carry, is the best short description I can give of him. The photograph of the Admiral that we find in the shops is good, "as far as it goes," but does its subject poor justice. I would not write these particulars but for representations freely made in and out of Congress that our old naval officers are all *passé*. Whatever it may be with respect to others, this is not the case with Admiral Dupont. I could not help thinking that our country must be rich in vigorous and noble men to spare him from active service.

Statistics of the Military Academy.—The total cost of the West Point Academy since its establishment in 1802, including the money expended for the land, erection of buildings, purchase of library, apparatus, &c., the pay and subsistence of the faculty and cadets, &c., has been $7,133,235 70. This makes the average expense of educating a cadet $3,531 70, or about nine hundred dollars a year. Of the total number admitted, 4,626, but 2,020 cadets have been graduated. Up to the year 1813, the classes had been small, averaging less than nine students each. In 1813 the war with England awakening the martial spirit of the country, the classes began to increase, 88 entering that year, and the year following seeing the largest class which had before or has since entered the Academy. It numbered 146. From this time down to 1863 the number of yearly admissions fluctuated, the greatest number being 117—the class of 1837—and the lowest 60—the classes of 1843 and 1859. The class admitted in 1863 numbered 97. Of the students admitted to the Academy from the year 1802 to the year 1863, 1,782 were appointed from the Southern or slave States, 113 from the District of Columbia, 330 "at "large," and 2,375 from the Northern or free States and Territories. Of those who came from the South 637, or considerably less than one-third graduated; while of those who came from the North 1,194, or about one-half graduated.

Information has been received at the Department of State to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commander-in-chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific ocean to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas, but through a spirit of liberality and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that the American packets which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco shall continue to enjoy the privilege, notwithstanding the blockade, of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal which they may need for the completion of their voyage; it being understood, however, that these vessels shall not leave or receive any passengers at that port, or any merchandise.

The value of the prizes captured by our Navy since the commencement of the rebellion is said to amount to over $100,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CITIZENS of four counties in "Egypt," Illinois, have sent General Grant a fine horse.

CHARLES E. Lathrop, of Iowa, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper of the Washington Navy Yard.

GENERAL Rufus King, the newly appointed Minister to Rome, has arrived in Paris, on his way to the Eternal City.

CAPTAIN Hutton, who was dismissed the service on account of his difficulty with Lieutenant Cutts, at Cincinnati, has been restored to his rank and position.

THE enlistment of veteran volunteers is proceeding with great vigor in the Department of Washington. More than two-thirds of the present force will reënlist.

BRIGADIER-General Robert O. Tyler succeeds the late General Corcoran in the command of his division at Fairfax Court House and vicinity.

BRIGADIER-General Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, has appointed 1st Lieutenant Erastus W. Wood, 1st California Vols., aide-de-camp upon his staff.

ACTING Masters Hamilton and Hannin and Second Assistant Engineers Stone and Plunkett, captured with the *Harriet Lane*, have arrived at New Orleans on parole.

MAJOR-General Grant has issued an order appointing Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey to the command of all the troops now raised or being raised in Indiana.

BRIGADIER-General Ullmann, who was reported to have been captured and sent to Richmond, was in New Orleans on the 17th instant.

ON Christmas day a magnificent gold American chronometer watch and massive gold chain were presented to Chaplain E. H. Jackson, U. S. A., by his friends in Armory Square Hospital, Washington.

CAPTAIN McNally, 155th N. Y. Vols., who was riding with General Corcoran at the time of his death, has since been himself thrown from his horse, and had his leg broken above the knee.

BY command of Major-General Foster, Brigadier-General Jacob Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Middle Tennessee, with headquarters at Camp Talbott.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry T. Schroeder, 1st Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, is announced as Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General at the headquarters of Major-General Butler.

ADJUTANT-General Schouler, of Massachusetts, has again appeared at his post. He is still quite weak from his severe illness, but will soon regain his ordinary strength, and be able to attend to the manifold duties of his office—a consummation devoutly desired by his host of friends.

IN accordance with instructions received from the War Department, Captain Frederick Martin, 1st Regiment Loyal Eastern Virginia Volunteers, is hereby appointed Commissary of Musters for the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

A SPECIAL Military Commission convened at Fortress Monroe Dec. 28th. Detailed for the commission: Brigadier-General J. J. Wistar, U. S. V.; Colonel H. T. Sanders, Nineteenth Wisconsin; Major J. M. Bell, A. D. C.; Major Peter Haggerty, Recorder.

BRIGADIER-General Wood, of the Army of the Cumberland, has filed, in the United States Adjutant-General's office, a reply to the allegations in Rosecrans' report that he was responsible for the second day's defeat at the battle of Chickamauga.

SURGEON Henry Capehart of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, formerly Medical Director on General Stahl's and General Kilpatrick's staff, has been commissioned Colonel of the above regiment, now in camp at New Creek, Western Virginia.

COLONEL Alexander, 1st D. C. Vols., temporarily commanding Corcoran's Division, narrowly escaped death a few days since. In attempting to leap a fence, his horse fell with and upon him. He was picked up for dead, but soon recovered, and is again at his post.

COLONEL Chas. G. Sawtelle, the Quartermaster attached to the Cavalry Bureau for the purchase of cavalry horses, has been relieved, and Captain James A. Ekim, Quartermaster, has been ordered from Indianapolis to take his place.

THE Russian Admiral and seven Captains of his fleet waited upon Major-General Butler, on Saturday last. The Admiral stated that he should not winter at Fortress Monroe as he had intended, but should send part of his fleet to Annapolis to winter, while he made a trip to the West Indies and returned.

THE work of the Board of Examiners of Officers for Colored Troops last week was comparatively light. The whole number of examinations was forty, of which seventeen were satisfactorily passed and recommended, as follows:—One captain, three first lieutenants, and thirteen second lieutenants.

AMONG the recent appointments to the grade of Brigadier-General of Volunteers is that of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the Tennessee, and also a Captain in the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army. This officer was appointed on the express application of General Grant, on whose staff he has served for more than a year.

EIGHT officers were nominated as Major-Generals to the Senate on Thursday of last week. No nomination for Brigadier-General was sent in. Three of the nominees, Generals A. W. Whipple, John Buford and George C. Strong are dead. The others are Generals David D. Birney, William T. H. Brooks, Alfred Pleasonton, John M. Schofield and Quincy A. Gillmore.

THE Richmond *Examiner* of the 28th contains the following interesting item:—"The three officers placed in irons at the Libby, to be held as hostages for the safety and good treatment of three of our soldiers, held in the North for the safety of the same number of Yankee officers of negro regiments, said to be in our possession, are E. E. Chase, Captain First Rhode Island Regiment, J. B. Litchfield, Captain Fourteenth Maine, and J. L. Kendall, Captain First Massachusetts. The names of real officers of negro regiments now disguised at the Libby, have not yet been disclosed."

GENERAL Hancock, although his strength is not fully restored, has gone to the army and assumed command of his corps. He was advised by his physician to go, as he would enjoy more quiet and have a better chance to recover in the army than in Washington.

MAJOR Nelson H. Davis, Assistant-Inspector-General, U. S. A., has been transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Department of New Mexico, and has been announced as Inspector-General of that Department, *vice* Major Waller, who has been ordered to the command of Fort Sumner, at the Basque Redondo.

MAJOR-General Thomas, in General Orders, has designated Colonel H. A. Barnum, commanding One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and Sergeant-Major Mortimer B. Budsley, of the same regiment, for their gallant conduct in the battle of Chattanooga, to take to Washington, D. C., and deliver to the Adjutant-General, the flags captured by the Army of the Cumberland from the rebels.

ASSERTIONS having been made in a Western paper that General Hooker needlessly sacrificed a thousand men in the fight at Ringgold, Ga., the Baltimore *American* says it may be well to state that in the late campaign General Hooker's command fought four battles, beside several skirmishes, captured over two-thirds of all the prisoners, arms and camp equipage taken, and seven pieces of artillery, with a total loss not exceeding 1,000 men.

BRIGADIER-General Wesley Merritt, who now commands the division lately under General Buford, deceased, is a graduate of West Point, and Captain in the 2d U. S. Cavalry. He served on the Peninsula as aide-de-camp to General Andrew Porter, and afterwards on the staff of Major-General Heintzelman. He subsequently returned to his regiment, and was soon after appointed brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry in the action at Beverley's Ford. He is about twenty-eight years old.

COLONEL Williams, commanding at Roseville, Arkansas, has secured for the Government, baled and in process of ginning, some two hundred bales of rebel cotton; and has, within reach of camp, one hundred thousand bushels of corn, and is gathering one thousand bushels per day. He can put up, if salt can be procured, two hundred thousand pounds of pork. All of this is being done by one regiment, with the assistance of one extra train, besides running two mills and hunting bushwhackers generally, several of whom have been captured.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Lord Abinger, S. F. Guards, was married on Dec. 23d, at the Montreal Cathedral, by His Lordship the Metropolitan, to Miss Ella Magruder, daughter of Commodore Magruder, late of the U. S. Navy, and niece General Magruder, commanding Confederate forces in Texas. Among those present were the members of the Magruder family, the bride's sisters acting as bridesmaids; Lieutenant General Williams, K. C. B.; Major-General and Lady Sarah Lindsey; Colonel Connolly, who acted as best man, and a number of officers of the Guards, comrades and friends of the bridegroom.

THE following commissions have been issued by the Governor of Massachusetts:—Fifteenth Regiment—Major I. Harris Hooper, of Boston, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Joslin, promoted; Captain Lyman H. Ellingwood, of Beverly, to be Major, vice Hooper, promoted. Twenty-third Regiment—Second Lieutenant George V. Barrett to be First Lieutenant, vice Fisher, discharged; Commissary-Sergeant Henry B. Pierce to be First Lieutenant, vice Wetherbee, discharged to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers. Fifty-sixth Regiment (First Veterans)—Sergeant Albert W. Fessenden (2d Heavy Artillery) to be First Lieutenant. Fifty-seventh Regiment (Second Veterans)—Captain E. P. Hollister (31st Reg't Vols.) to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Fourth Regiment of Cavalry—Second Lieutenant David B. Keith to be Captain; Philip Dolan to be Second Lieutenant; Captain Daniel W. Kimball (51st Reg't M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant. Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—Sergeant Andrew Chapman (4th U. S. Cavalry) to be Second Lieutenant.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE fair for the Sanitary Commission, lately held in Boston, produced $143,000.

THERE were 10,520 Federal prisoners in Richmond on the 18th instant. There were eleven deaths among them on the same day.

GOVERNOR Andrew, of Massachusetts, ordered that a National salute be fired from Boston Common on the first of January in honor of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President.

BY order of the War Department, the county of St. Mary's, Md., and counties of Northampton and Accomac, Eastern shore of Virginia, are annexed to General Butler's command.

ABOUT $7,000 have been collected lately at Paris for the Sanitary Commission, and the sum will be largely increased. A concert is to be given in the Chapel of the Rue de Berry in aid of this fund, at which the performers will be all amateurs and Americans.

GOVERNOR Yates, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation ordering the Assistant Provost-Marshals of the United States, in the State of Illinois, to arrest any and all persons recruiting white or black men in that State for companies or regiments in other States.

THE Spanish Government has proposed to the United States Government to submit to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians the question of the sea territory, as regards the Island of Cuba. The distance is fixed at cannon shot, or three miles, which it is now contended ought not to be measured from the coast, but from the small islands with which Cuba is surrounded.

MAJOR Sturgis was at Morris Island, S. C., on the 19th of December, as agent appointed by Governor Andrew to pay the soldiers of the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments the sums due them for the difference between their pay and that of white soldiers. The whole amount due, including arrearages, is about $70,000; of this they have made allotments of $30,000, leaving $40,000 due them.

IN accordance with instructions from the Emperor, the Russian Minister, Baron Edward de Stoeckl, has had an audience with the President for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the Imperial Government for the kind reception of the vessels of the Russian Navy and their officers and crews in the United States, and also for the assistance extended at San Francisco to a Russian corvette, the *Norwick*. The communication was cordially received and courteously acknowledged by the President.

GENERAL Hurlbut compliments the colored soldiers engaged in the late fight at Moscow, Tennessee, by issuing an order saying that "the recent affair at Moscow, Tennessee, has demonstrated the fact that colored troops, properly disciplined and commanded, can and will fight well; and the General Commanding Corps deems it to be due to the officers and men of the 2d Regiment West Tennessee Infantry of African descent thus publicly to return his personal thanks for their gallant and successful defence of the important position to which they had been assigned."

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued from the War Department directing that on and after the 5th of January next no United States bounty, other than the one hundred dollars authorized by the law of July 22, 1861, promulgated in General Order 49 of that year, will be paid to any soldier enlisting or re-enlisting, veteran, volunteer, or otherwise. This order does not affect the bounties paid by States, cities, or parties other than the United States. Persons who contemplate enlisting will perceive the necessity of an early decision, as those who enlist prior to the 5th of January will receive two or three hundred dollars more in bounty than such as enlist after that time.

MR. Frank Moore of New York, proposes a plan to purchase a large tract of land to be occupied as a Soldier's Home, and that such men as choose to work upon the land shall have the facilities for doing so, at regular and proper wages, which will serve them as pocket money; and for such as choose to practice their former trades, workshops will be provided, where they can labor at will, paying a small per centage of their earnings to the institution for the accommodation. The stay of each man will of course be voluntary. He assigns his pension for but one year at a time; at the end of the year he renews it if he chooses; if he can better himself, he is at liberty to go elsewhere.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has commenced the erection of fifty additional houses at "Greene Heights," on the Arlington estate, on the same plateau of ground, where the "Freedman's Village" has been so beautifully located. The new buildings will be of the same style as those in the "village," and will accommodate the contrabands who have been heretofore quartered at Camp Barker, on this side the Potomac, which has been broken up, and the inmates taken over to Arlington, where they will be put to work. The contraband camp at Alexandria will also be broken up in a few days and the freedmen put to work by Colonel Greene, on his extensive "farm," as soon as houses have been prepared for their reception.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Our latest European dates are to December 22, 1863. The English Government employee who assisted in fitting out the *Rappahannock* for the rebels, have been discharged for a violation of the neutrality law. and the names of all persons on the English roll of the naval reserve who have served on rebel vessels, are ordered to be stricken from the list, to forfeit all privileges, and not to be allowed to re-enter the service. It is stated that the steamer *Vanderbilt* had seized the British bark *Saxon* in British waters, on the supposition that she was laden with the cargo of the American ship *Conrad*, previously captured by the pirates. She was sent to New York with a prize crew. President LINCOLN's amnesty proclamation is generally considered impracticable in England. The Liverpool *Post* says that Lord LYONS, in a message to Earl RUSSELL, predicts the termination of the American war within three months' time. It is stated that the rebel Government have made full provision for the payment of the £75,000 sterling loan in March next. The London *Army and Navy Gazette* regards General LEE's failure to follow General MEADE in his retreat as a proof of the weakness of the South; and in regard to General MEADE's futile advance it says: "With good generalship, 'Richmond might have been the prize.'" The opinion is of no value. The *Gazette* is more accurate in its knowledge of American geography than most English journals; but its criticisms of American military operations never deserve the prominence sometimes given them in the dispatches sent to papers in this country. It is stated that the capture of the brig *Dashing Wave*, off the coast of Mexico, by a Federal cruiser, is regarded as unjustifiable. The Emperor of the French has made a brief and pacific speech in response to the address of the Senate. It is said that the new French loan is to be raised by public subscription. It is said that MR. SUPERVIELLE, the new Confederate envoy to France, offers from the rebels a recognition of the Empire of Mexico, and asks a recognition of the Confederacy in return. The position of affairs at present in regard to Confederate ships in French ports is this: When the American Minister had obtained and presented to the French Government positive proofs that the six vessels being built for the Emperor of China were in fact for the Confederates, the authorization for the building of the ships was withdrawn, and the labor on them discontinued. Since then the labor on one or more of these vessels has been resumed, and when the American Minister demanded explanations, it was replied that one or more of the vessels had been sold to the Prussian Government, and that it was on this vessel, or these vessels only, that work had been resumed. When it was represented to the Government that the sale to the Prussian Minister might be a fictitious one, and that positive proof of such a sale ought to be and might easily be furnished, it was replied that such proof had been promised, and would in due time be furnished. There the matter rests for the present. The Holstein question remains without change.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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THE STARS AND BARS AFLOAT.

Not the least interesting of the series of official documents which have lately been made public, is the Report of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mallory, which has just seen the light. Considering that the rebels have not now a single port in their possession, and not a single ship of their own afloat, there is a strong temptation to assimilate this Report of rebel *naval operations* to the famous chapter "concerning snakes in Iceland," in the work of the good bishop, and which was all comprised in the single sentence: "There are no snakes in Iceland." Mr. Mallory might with more truth entitle his Report "Operations of our good British naval friends on our behalf.

The rebel naval Secretary sets out with the remark that "the operations of this branch of the Confederate service have been chiefly confined to preparations for ridding our waters of the enemy's vessels now blockading our seaports." But the present condition of our blockade does not seem to indicate that they have met with very brilliant success in this laudable undertaking. The *Nashville*, designed to break the blockade at the mouth of the Ogeechee, was blown up by a shot from the *Montauk*. The *Atlanta*, considered the most formidable iron-clad of the rebels, and which came down from Savannah with two attendant steamers crowded with a gay party to witness the destruction of the Yankee fleet, was in five minutes knocked into a kite by the *Weehawken*—a bit of the naval history of the past year which the rebel Secretary most unaccountably forgets to make any mention of. The only remaining attempt to break the blockake made by the rebels during the past year, was the attempt of the three Charleston rams to sink our squadron off that harbor. The exploit gave Beauregard the occasion to write a flaming proclamation, announcing to the four winds of the earth that the Federal blockade was raised: but this was its nett result, for it turned out that the rebel rams had suffered more damage than the wooden blockaders, and our sea-dogs continued none the less their watch and ward over Charleston Harbor.

The next department of the rebel naval operations embraced in Mr. Mallory's Report comprises the doings of the privateers; and on this head he is able to blazon some successes of moment. The *Florida*, in her year's work, has captured and destroyed vessels and property amounting already to several millions of dollars. The *Alabama* has been even more successful; and her commander, Semmes—

> ——"the mildest mannered man,
> That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat"—

comes in for Mallory's most mellifluous praises. It appears that during the year he has captured ninety vessels—"*seventy of which were destroyed*, the others being either bonded or released." Without at this moment entering into the vexed question as to whether our Navy has done all that ought to have been done and that might have been done for the extermination of these rebel sea-rovers, it is only too well known that their successes have been so great as to drive the carrying trade almost entirely out of American bottoms. Whereas, our mercantile marine formerly held two-thirds of this trade and England one-third, the relations are now reversed—England absorbing two-thirds, and leaving but one-third carried in American bottoms.

The rebel Secretary peaches on an important point, in the acknowledgment that the English and French iron-clad steam rams were contracted for by the Confederate authorities. Mr. Mallory's remarks on this head are as follows:

> "In accordance with the order of the President, early in the present year, I dispatched several agents to England and France, with orders to contract for eight iron-clad vessels, suitable for ocean service, and calculated to resist the ordinary armament of the wooden vessels of the enemy. These ships were to be provided with rams, and designed expressly to break the blockade of such of the ports as were not blockaded by the iron-clad Monitors of the enemy. Five of these vessels were contracted for in England, and three in France. Due precautions were taken against contravening laws of England in the construction and equipment of these vessels. Three have been completed; but owing to the unfriendly construction of her neutrality laws, the Government of England stationed several war-vessels at the mouth of the Mersey, and prevented their departure from England. Subsequently they were seized by the British Government. Another and larger vessel has since been completed: but it is doubtful if she will be allowed to leave the shores of England, although it is believed the precautions taken are sufficient to exempt her from the fate of her consorts. The vessels being constructed in France have been subjected to so many official visitations, that I have forwarded instructions to cease operations upon them, until the result of negotiations now pending shall permit our agent to resume work upon them."

This information will add little to an assurance amounting already to moral certainty: but it is worth while to have the official acknowledgment thus explicitly made. Laird's dodge of fathering them on the "Emperor of China" and the "King of Egypt" will not do after this. And the acknowledgment is the more valuable from the fact that there is still some reason to fear these rams will yet escape some time or other. Not but that we give the British government full credit for a sincere desire to act justly in the matter, but that government has already shown in too many cases its impotence to enforce respect for its own neutrality laws not to give serious grounds for wariness and apprehension. Mallory is able to express the hope that in the case of the new and larger ram just completed sufficient precautions have been taken "*to exempt her from the fate of her consorts*," and the very fact that the French government has been willing to enter into any "negotiations whatever" for those under construction in France is of itself ominous. It need hardly be said that the permission, by either the British or the French authorities, for any one of these vessels to issue on the high seas under the rebel flag would be a cause of war. We presume our Government has made itself plainly understood in this regard; but it becomes the authorities to be watchful.

A review of the rebel naval operations as a whole, from the time of the inauguration of hostilities, though exhibiting some successes, does not inspire a high idea of the capacity of the rebel leaders for conducting sea warfare. Certainly their conduct of naval affairs has not manifested a tithe of the skill, energy, and talent that have marked their military policy. Their mode of obtaining and fitting out privateers in British ports has been of a nature to bring discredit on that business even in England. Had they, instead of adopting the easy but, for them, misguided policy of arming and equipping the purchased vessels in British ports, home or colonial, manning them with British sailors, and then seeking the high seas to prey upon American commerce, been content to run the vessels into some Confederate port, manning, arming and equipping them there, and thus baptizing them with a quasi authority, they would to some extent have freed them from the piratical stain which now attaches to them, and, above all, would have enabled their British sympathizers to have freely rendered them aid and comfort. But the course the rebel authorities have taken has rendered it difficult for even the Lairds and Lindsays, with all the warmth of their "sympathy," to stand up against the stigma that attaches to the fitting out of rebel cruisers in England. Besides, with greater energy they might have put far more privateers afloat —not merely one or two *Alabamas* and *Floridas*, but scores of them, filling the high seas and playing the saddest havoc with American commerce. Any one of the hundreds of light ocean steamers that during the past three years have run the blockade, might, if armed with a couple of guns, or even a single gun, have rendered very effective service. The paucity of seamen is, indeed, an objection, and it is a great one; for with the extent of sea-coast that fringes the Northern States, the proportion of population devoting itself to sea-faring pursuits is astonishingly small: but this might have been provided for—seamen might during the past three years have been *made*, just as they have made soldiers. Then, all their destructions have been blunders—first the destruction of the ships at the Norfolk Navy Yard, then the blowing up of the *Merrimac*. It is, however, very far from our purpose to teach the rebel leaders how to manage their nefarious affairs: we simply wish to point out this feeble and uninstructed policy in regard to naval matters as one of the influences working favorably for the side of the right. It is said that the gods first dement those whom they design to destroy; and the ill-judged manner in which the rebels have conducted their warfare on the seas has almost the appearance of retributive blindness.

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL."

Such were the words with which Napoleon the Great consoled one of his generals, who was desponding by reason of the small modicum of glory which fell to his share in a certain campaign. It is a pregnant text, in a more extended signification, from which to encourage all those gallant men who have hazarded their lives and sacrificed their comfort in the present great war. Disloyal men long cried out, "there is no glory to be gained in this fratricida l war," and many ignorant persons, who are unable to form opinions for themselves, echoed these words, and made little of the noble heroism, the great battles, and the brilliant successes which have been displayed and achieved. These fallacies have been fully exposed. Never was it truer in the eyes of the country and the world that it is "sweet to die for the country;" never was there patriotism which will be more richly rewarded with the choicest guerdons of history than that which has been manifested on our hard-fought fields.

But leaving the political phase, let us look a moment at the military philosophy of the question. A glance at the pages of all history will show us that military glory is the most striking and most enduring of all. We forget the internal troubles of ancient Greece; the quarrels of Phocis and Thebes; the democratic and aristocratic controversies of Athens and Sparta, when we come to consider Alexander's passage of the Granicus and the Issus; the oblique order of Epaminondas at Mantinea; the clever engineering at the siege of Platæa. We do not stop to think what Frederick the Great was fighting about, when we fancy Schwerin leading his stormers upon the parapet of Prague, and falling, albeit a marshal and an octogenarian, like a simple grenadier, in the attack. When we read of Waterloo, we neglect claims, rights, and alliances, to charge with Ney, to stand with the English guards under the withering fire until the Iron Duke utters the magic words; to hope with Napoleon that Grouchy will come back, or to echo Wellington's agonized cry, "Night or Blucher!"

We would not for a moment undervalue the great cause in which we are now fighting, nor will history forget to store it among her choicest philosophies; but we mean to say that there will always attach a transcendent interest in our *military* history. Considered apart from this, the peninsular campaign, with its checkered fortunes, will be a great study for all future ages. The siege of Vicksburgh will challenge the admiration of men as a military feat, when Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos are forgotten. The capture of Fort Wagner, and the doleful sounds of the "Swamp Angel," throwing fire and consternation into Charleston, mark an epoch in the history of war. Gettysburgh is greater than Waterloo, in action and result; and the recent brilliant movements at Chattanooga give new lessons both in strategy and tactics. To have participated in these is great glory, now and forever, and when peace comes, there will be no greater claim to place, power, and renown than for a man to be able to say, "I was in the Army of the Potomac;" "I was with Grant at Chattanooga;" "I was with Gillmore at Charleston;" and there is glory enough for all. There need be no envy, no fear, no bickering. Impartial history will do justice to all, and that justice will be great and enduring glory.

By a recent prize decision of the United States District Court in this city, the schooner *Hattie*, which was captured last June, off Wilmington, by the U. S.

steamer *Florida*, was restored to Thomas Hilyard and others, who proved to the satisfaction of the Court that they were loyal men, that the schooner belonged to them, and had been captured by the rebel privateer *Retribution*. The loyal owners were required to pay one-eighth of her value as salvage. The cargo, however, was prize, and the proceeds of its sale will be distributed.

MAKING WAR SUPPORT WAR.

Experience is gradually bringing us up to the practice of the grand Cæsarian maxim that "war must "support war." General Halleck, complaining that many of our commanders have shown themselves too chary in this matter, states that instructions have been given to the generals operating in hostile territory to subsist their armies as far as possible upon the country, receipting and accounting for everything taken, so that all persons of approved loyalty may hereafter be remunerated for their losses. General Halleck also states that the rebel armies live mainly upon the country through which they pass. It is true that, in all their invasions, both those of Lee into Maryland and Pennsylvania and those of Bragg into Kentucky, they *took all they could get;* but it is incorrect to suppose that those leaders ever cut themselves loose from their trains; on the contrary, they always had with them very long trains. This is, in fact, one of the inherent difficulties attending military operations in this country: the country, saving in exceptional districts, does not produce enough to subsist a great army. Still, this is no reason why we should not take all we can, and then rid our armies as much as possible of *impedimenta.* The chief obstacle to our doing so during the early stages of the war, was the delicacy imposed upon our commanders, arising from the conviction of the large amount of Union sentiment in the South. In fact it will be remembered how many hands were uplifted in horror, when General Pope, in the summer of 1862, issued his order for the subsisting of his army on the country. We have, however, long ago recovered from any delusion of this kind, and now no general scruples to take whatever he can get, receipting for it, so that persons of approved loyalty may hereafter be remunerated for their losses. Several striking examples have lately been given of the extent to which, in favored districts, Cæsar's maxim can be applied. General Burnside, for two months, subsisted his force on the resources of the Valley of East Tennessee; and Gen. Longstreet, who has for more than six weeks been wholly cut off from all base of supplies, has still been able, during that time, to find food for his column of twenty thousand men. The rich Virginia and East Tennessee Valley is, however, famed for its exuberance in the great staples that supply armies, and there are not many other parts of the country where the same thing could have been done. General Averill, in his report of his late brilliant raid, states that he subsisted his horses entirely upon a very poor country: he does not tell us how much they got to eat.

The General-in-Chief made a suggestion of the very highest importance and value, when, in his late Report, he proposed that all the various Reports received at the various bureaus of the War Department should be collected and published in chronological order, under the direction of the Adjutant-General's Department. Some have already been published by Congress, and numerous dispatches relating to various portions of our military history are given in the three volumes of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. In many cases, however, these are only given in fractions, and we have General Halleck's authority that they are so incorrectly printed and badly arranged as to be almost useless for historical purposes. The rebel authorities are already ahead of our own Government in this respect, having published a bulky octavo volume of official reports of military operations. We fully understand that there are many transactions the history of which cannot yet be disclosed—many matters which it would not be prudent to disclose; and we may have to wait many years before this "secret history" shall be revealed. In the meantime it is of the highest importance that all papers relating to the conduct of the war shall be properly filed, classified, and preserved in the military archives. There is good reason to believe that this important trust is not at present receiving adequate care—that many important papers, reports, etc., are "lost or missing." The General-in-Chief himself gives testimony to this effect; for he states he has not mentioned all the operations of the year, "*as* "*no official accounts or reports of some of them could* "*be found.*" This reveals a deplorable carelessness. Our official records of the war are a sacred depository, with which are bound up the most important interests, both as affecting the glory or the shame of individual actors in the war, and the general truth of history.

The Duke of Newcastle has written a note to the Governor of the Bahamas, interpreting a point in the rules which govern the admission of vessels of either belligerent to the hospitality of Nassau, or the ports of those islands. These rules, it may be remembered, were defined by Earl Russell in his dispatch of January 31, 1862; and they provided that no ship-of-war or privateer belonging to either belligerent should be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or any other port, roadstead or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor, or in case of stress of weather. Now, doubts having arisen as to whether a belligerent ship-of-war or privateer should obtain the permission of the local authorities before entering the ports, roadsteads or waters of the Bahama out-islands, *when the Governor was not present*, it is the object of the Duke of Newcastle's present note (which bears date of October 6, 1863) to state that at the out islands, or at Nassau, *the special leave of the Governor himself is required*, unless in cases of grave emergency and real necessity and distress. This regulation adds another to the restrictions imposed on the entry of American war-vessels to the ports of the Bahamas, and these restrictions were already much more severe than those that have governed British neutrality in any other British port. The peculiar hardship of the case, of course, arises from the marked facilities which the ports of the Bahamas present as *entrepôts* of the Anglo-rebel blockade-runners: and the stringency of the rules adopted by the British Government may almost be said to put a premium on blockade-running. It is not a case for any other action than such friendly expostulation as our Government may choose to make; for the British authorities have undoubtedly the right to define the terms of maritime neutrality in such way as they may see fit. But it can hardly be regarded as either a fair or a friendly act.

From a private letter published in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, of Paris, we learn that the insurrectionists in China are deriving much aid and comfort from "a "certain number of officers coming from the armies of McClellan, Burnside and Meade." It appears that one Burgevine, an American, who at the beginning of the year had command of the Anglo-Chinese corps of the *Kiang Sou*, was some months since displaced by another adventurer, the Captain of the Anglo-Dutch army. After several fruitless efforts to reinstate himself in Imperial favor, he took his revenge by deserting to the rebels, with a number of Americans of kindred spirit; signalizing his departure by carrying with him two vessels belonging to his old employers, the Chinese government, which he had seized with the help of a corps of some 300 Europeans, whom he had succeeded in enrolling, arming and equipping in Shanghai itself. After this little specimen of American audacity, Burgevine, with his band of adventurers, joined the main body of the rebels at Sont-Chéon-Fou, the capital of the province of that name, which the rebels have for some time held, in spite of several attacks upon the position by an Imperial force under one, Major Gordon, an Englishman.

Aided by this, to them, important reinforcement, and supplied with arms and ammunition, purchased of Americans willing to turn an honest penny, the rebels had taken fresh courage, and at last accounts the chief of the *Taepings* had assumed the initiative, and was concentrating a considerable force around Nankin. The size of his army is indicated by the fact that at the end of August he had 150,000 men in *Kiang-Nan*, the *Tche-Kiang* and the *Kiang-Sou.*

The Imperial government, alarmed by the change in the aspect of affairs, was making great preparation to attack Nankin in December. The chief command of the active army had been given to *Tsen Ko Foun*, the ablest of the generals, who, aided by several European officers attached to his staff, had put his troops in so excellent position as to give the rebels much anxiety. The forces of the two parties are nearly equal, but the Imperialists were congratulating themselves that the balance would soon be thrown in their favor by the arrival of a number of vessels which were constructing for them in Europe, and which they were expecting in China toward the latter part of November. As the rebels had no navy, the advent of these vessels was expected to give the government a marked superiority.

So it would seem that the story of vessels building in Europe for the "Emperor of China," are not altogether to be credited to the desire on the part of the foreign shipbuilders to conceal the aid and comfort they are giving to our rebels. While the armies of "McClellan Burnside, and Meade" furnish leaders for the Chinese insurgents, the dockyards of England and France are supplying the Imperial Government with the means of defending itself against the assaults of Yankee courage and skill. Perhaps, however, they may save themselves in another way from the danger they apprehend from the rebels under the lead of that most dangerous specimen of the "outside barbarian," a Yankee adventurer. We have no doubt that under sufficient inducement Burgevine and his associates might be persuaded to desert back again; for if they are really American soldiers, it is likely that a comparison of their names with the muster-rolls of our Army would prove that the trick of desertion is not unfamiliar to them.

We have dates from Richmond to the 28th inst, inclusive, but no news of importance, though the rebel papers contain matter of interest, including the proceedings of the rebel Congress, which are just at present of a somewhat lugubrious nature. The Confederate legislators are getting into a hopeless state in considering the two "greatest needs of the coun- "try," as they are described, "to strengthen the army "and improve the currency." "The question which "addresses itself most earnestly to our consideration," exclaims one of their Senators, "is simply this: 'Shall "the Confederacy stand or fall?' If it is to stand, "the pedestal must be built with all our hearts. All "criminations and recriminations and differences be- "tween the different branches of the Government "must cease. We must determine to stand together "in the common defence, or fall together in one com- "mon grave." A question on which they are expending much rhetoric without any result, beyond the introduction of measures of the most desperate nature, such as a bill abolishing the system of substitutes in the army, and compelling those who have furnished substitutes to enter the army in person, at the same time holding on to the substitute. The stories of great dissatisfaction in the rebel army may well be believed in view of such facts as these.

The negotiations for the exchange of prisoners are again at a stand-still, and again the cause of the interruption is personal. The rebel Commissioner refuses to have anything to do with General Butler, whom Jeff. Davis has declared an outlaw. Of course this is the merest affectation; but if the Government really intends to negotiate for an exchange, and was earnestly desirous of settling the pending difficulties, they have made an unfortunate selection in choosing General Butler for their representative. We would not advocate too much yielding to the over-nice notions of the rebels—it is for them to come to us and not for us to go to them; but remembering the long imprisonment and grievous sufferings of our men in Richmond, we could have wished that our suggestion of a Commission Extraordinary had been taken up as readily by the Government as it proved acceptable to the Army and people, and men chosen to conduct the negotiations against whom not even the slightest objection could be taken.

The people are not forgetting their defenders in the field. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Rochester and other cities have lately held immense fairs for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and New York and Brooklyn will follow soon with similar methods of raising means for procuring supplies for the comfort of the soldier. The aggregate of their contributions will ensure the continuance of the beneficent work of the Commission. The evidence these movements afford of the constant and unflagging interest of the people in the Army, and the cause for which they fight, is ground for encouragement and gratulation. The Southern correspondent of the London *Times* was right in declaring that loyalty was stronger than ever at the North, and the determination to conquer at all hazards unbroken.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The marshals of France, in accordance with usual custom, are about to assemble in Paris to draw up promotion lists, etc., for the approaching new year.

A Commission, of which Lord Chelmsford is to be president, is to be formed in England, to inquire into the state of military jurisprudence, and to report what changes may be deemed expedient, etc.

It is worthy of remark, says a foreign journal, that in designing screw propellers, those wheels which have a medium proportionate diameter, a medium pitch and proportionate fraction of the pitch in surface, or in length of the hub, give better results than extreme diameters, very quick pitches, and large working or superficial area on the blades. Experiments, carefully conducted, prove the truth of these statements.

Experiments with balloons continue to be made by military men in England. Mr. Coxwell's, monster balloon, now at Woolwich, to be inflated with 75,000 cubic feet of gas, is nearly ready, and it was proposed to make an ascent in the presence of Sir Richard Dacres and the garrison staff, for the purpose of reconnoitring and reporting the movements of the troops that are to be marched out in different directions.

Some changes have recently been made in the *matériel* of British artillery. The system of carrying the spare wheel in rear of field artillery wagons, which was introduced into the service with the Armstrong equipments of 1859, is discontinued, and the former practice of carrying the spare wheel on the perch reverted to for all wagons of field artillery. A wagon for 9-pounder or 12-pounder Armstrong guns, fitted to carry the spare wheel on the perch, has accordingly been sealed as a pattern.

Lord Nelson's coxswain on board the *Victory*, Mr. John Pringle, recently died at his residence, Newton Bushell, Devon, having attained the extraordinary age of 103 years on the 19th of May last. He was by birth a Scotchman, having been born in the county of Fife, and on attaining the age of 21 he joined the Royal Navy. Whilst in the service he took an active part in many of the celebrated naval battles, and amongst others those of the Nile, Trafalgar, and Alexandria. He had a pension, and at the ripe age of 92 he married, and his wife survives him.

The report that Prussia had bought the two large iron-plated vessels constructed for the rebels, and lately embargoed by the British government, appears to have been a *canard*. It is thought, in Berlin, says the correspondent of the London *Times*, that they would have been very useful in the event of a war with Denmark. An iron-plated screw-ship, to be called the *Arminius* is now constructing in England for the Prussian government. It is to have two movable towers, each containing two 48-pounders, and to cost 560,000 thalers, or upwards of \$4,000,000.

Admiral of the Red, John Ayscough, whose death occurred at the Royal Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood, England, a few weeks since, had attained the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was born on board her Majesty's ship *Swan* during a desperate action fought by that vessel while on her passage from North America, under the command of his father, the late Captain John Ayscough, and who lost a leg on the occasion. He entered the navy in August 1787. From 1822 till 1825 he superintended the ordinary at Plymouth, and was afterwards for some years Commissioner of the Jamaica and Bermuda Dock Yards. He obtained flag rank November 23, 1841; became Vice Admiral December 24, 1849, and Admiral on October 3, 1855.

The British iron-clad frigate *Minotaur* was successfully launched at Blackwall, on the Thames, on December 12th. She is nearly 7,000 tons, about 400 feet long, is protected throughout by armor-plates 5½ inches thick, and is designed to carry fifty guns of the largest caliber. She is of the new class of Warriors, the difference between the new and the old being in the thickness of the timber backing. The *Warrior* class are 4½ inches of iron and 18 inches of timber; the *Minotaur* and *Northumberland* class are 5½ inches of iron and nine inches of timber. The change is not regarded as an improvement. The work of fitting the *Minotaur* with her five iron masts, and generally completing her for sea, will be effected in the Victoria Docks. It will be quite next autumn, however, before she is ready for her first cruise in search of bad weather.

A new description of ship's anchor, invented by Mr. Martin, and ordered by the British Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the *Edgar*, has been tested by the hydraulic machinery in Woolwich dockyard. A number of scientific persons were present to see the working of the apparatus, for which a medal was last year awarded to Mr. Martin by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition. The weight of the anchor tested is 24 cwt. 2 qrs. and 12 lbs., and that of the steadying bar 1 cwt. 2 qrs. and 2 lbs. Its construction and shape in no way resemble that of any other anchor yet in use. It consists of a shank, two palmed flukes, and a sector with palms, and has no stock. Both flukes take hold of the ground at the same time, leaving no part exposed to the danger of fouling or being fouled, however shallow the soundings and anchorage may happen to be. At the test, the tensile strain commenced at a pressure of 15 tons, which gave a deflection of ⅛ of an inch; at 20 tons ¼ of an inch; and at 24 tons of 5-16ths of an inch, that being the required Admiralty test. The permanent set, 9 tons, gave a deflection of 3-16ths. The strain off, the anchor returned to the same point at which the pressure commenced, and exhibited no permanent deflection. The proof was pronounced thoroughly satisfactory. Arrangements have been entered into to carry out the manufacture of the anchors on a large scale.

Captain Scott lately gave a lecture on "Iron-clads "and their armaments" to the naval and military officers at Sheerness. The lecturer commenced by showing that England must look at what other maritime nations are doing, and arm her ships with rifled guns that are sufficiently powerful to pierce an enemy's sides; that such guns would of necessity not be less than 12 tons, with a large bore (11 inches), so as to get a high initial velocity with the round ball; which, from the facility with which it could be loaded, would generally be preferable to the rifle projectile for close quarters. He referred to the powerful guns in use in our Navy, and said that the future navy of England should have 7 inches of iron upon the fortified portion of the vessel, as a less thickness would not keep out the steel projectiles which Russia and America were making. In his opinion, rams, instead of being heavy-armored ships, should be light iron vessels with a very high speed, which the commander of a squadron might, when closely engaged, signalise to prod the enemy under the ribs, *i. e.*, armor. The lecturer then explained his proposed plan of building a plated vessel. The Admiral-Commandant and Commanding Engineer thanked Captain Scott for his lecture, which was illustrated by diagrams of the American and English guns, sections of turret and of broadside ships.

ORDNANCE EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

Important trials of guns against iron-plated targets have lately occurred at Shoeburyness, England. The first trial on December 8th was of the effect of projectiles fired from Whitworth and Armstrong guns against the "Bellerophon target," carefully constructed by Mr. Reed, and designed to represent, as nearly as possible, a portion of the proposed side of the *Bellerophon* iron-cased frigate, ordered to be built at Chatham Yard. The part of the ship tested by the target is that situated between the main and lower decks, and not in the line of ports, the object being to test the strength of the general side of the ship. It was 20 ft. 9 in. long, by 8 ft. 6 in. high, composed of rolled armor plates 6 in. thick, backed by 10 in. of teak, and two ¾-inch plates for skin. Two external longitudinal stringers are wrought behind each armor plate through the whole length of the target. The two behind the lower plate are formed of angle iron 10 by 3½ by ½, and those behind the upper plate of angle iron 9½ by 3½ by ½. Frames 2 ft. apart. The bolts in the lower plate are 2¾ in. diameter, and those in the upper 2¼ in., and have conical heads. The 2¾-in. bolts are double nutted, and the 2½-in. single nutted.

In the construction of the target, the mere capability of resisting shot and shell was not alone considered; regard was also had, in arranging its details, to the satisfactory and economical construction of an actual ship upon the same plan. Its trial was looked forward to with the keenest interest, as on the results mainly depended the form of construction which the first of Mr. Reed's new iron-cased frigates will take.

The guns were laid at the ordinary range of 200 yards. The first two shots—a solid 68-pounder, with a charge of 16 lb. of powder, and a 110-pounder Armstrong, shortened to a weight of 66¼ lb.—were fired at the upper plate. The indentations made were very slight, not exceeding a couple of inches. The target was as firm as a rock, and was no more affected by what would have been at one time looked upon in the light of formidable artillery, than an elephant would have been by the bite of a musqueto. A salvo from two 68-pounders and two 110-pounder Armstrongs, with shot shortened to 66½ lb., was next brought to bear upon the target. One of the 68-pounders failed to strike. One of the Armstrongs struck the upper edge, and tore away a small piece of the plate, and the remaining two shots struck close to each other, one on each side of a bolt. This was a hard and trying knock, but not a crack was perceptible. The indentations had the appearance as if blue clay had been, while in a soft state, impressed with hard substances, and then allowed to dry or bake in the sun. Then came a cylindrical round-headed 66 lb. shot, which did no damage. Mr. Whitworth's 70-pounder muzzle-loader was loaded with a steel shell, with a bursting charge of 2¼ lb. of powder, and, propelled by a charge of 12 lb. The effect produced in comparison with the other guns was immediately perceptible. The shell made a determined but vain endeavor to go through, and after forming a gouging but much deeper indentation (from 30 to 40 per cent.) than the spherical shots, broke into fragments in front and around the target, which still exhibited no perceptible signs of weakness.

The Armstrong rifled gun was tried with a spherical cast shot of 151 lb., fired with 35 lb. of powder. This struck, with a velocity of 1,570 ft. per second, on the edge of the upper plates, making an indent of 3½ inches, breaking one bolt, slightly bulging the inner skin of the target, and cracked one of the ribs, but to a very insignificant extent. A steel spherical shot of the same weight was fired from the same gun with the same charge, and this struck between the slightly-parted edges of the upper and lower plates. It completely buried itself, and was pronounced to be as fair a shot as ever had been fired at a plate. It stuck fast in the iron as a marble would have in a piece of putty. A bolt or two gave way under the concussion, but no inconvenience would have been experienced on board a ship in action from this circumstance. A shot from a 7-inch muzzle-loading gun of the Ordnance Select Committee was fired with a 120 lb. steel shell loaded with 2 lb. of powder, but this did nothing but to spread in all directions a shower of splinters. A shot from the rifled 300-pounder (a cast iron projectile), fired with 35 lb. of powder, did very little, in spite of its weight. It made a jagged indent of 3¼ in. deep, and bent back the upper plate a little more than 2 in., and produced a slight crack. Mr. Whitworth then claimed to fire one of his steel shells which, about a year ago, did so much damage. The gun was the 150-pounder, and the shell had a bursting charge of 5 lb. This struck the lower plate, and exploding, buried itself deeply; but though it had evidently penetrated the plates, it had failed to make any perceptible impression on the inside of the target itself beyond having bulged out the skin within which it was apparently confined by a slight tenure. The victory, therefore, fairly rested with the target; but Mr. Whitworth in about three months will be ready with a 9-inch gun, from which he asserts he will send a steel shell as easily through the Bellerophon target as he did on a former occasion through the slighter erections which defied his powers as an artillerist. It would appear that it is only necessary to increase the calibre of the shell and the gun to penetrate the *Bellerophon* as easily as the *Warrior*.

On the 16th of December, also at Shoeburyness, the smashing powers of the Armstrong 600-pounder were tested against the "Warrior floating target," a much more vulnerable one than the Bellerophon. This target, which is an exact counterpart of a section of the *Warrior's* side, measures 18 ft. long by 10ft. in height. It is constructed of iron plates of the best homogeneous metal 4½ inches thick, bolted to a backing of teak 18 inches in depth. Behind this come two sets of ¾-inch plates, rivetted to massive ribs of T iron, the whole being shored up by slanting beams of fir of immense thickness. The target was moored at 1,000 yards distance from the firing points of the 600 and 300-pounder Armstrongs, and wooden targets for ascertaining the correct elevation for this range floated close by, a little clear of the iron one.

The first shot was a dummy cast-iron shell weighing 600lb., and was levelled with such unerring aim at the wooden target as to smash it literally to powder. The elevation of the piece in this instance was 2 deg. 5 min., and the charge 70lb. The next shot was a steel shell with a cast-iron head weighing 610lb., and containing 24lb. of powder, which is only four-fifths of its normal charge. Before firing this shot a consultation took place among the artillerists present as to the elevation to be given; it having been discovered that the wooden target demolished by the first shot had been moored at 1020 yards instead of at 1,000 as had been originally intended. After some discussion the gun was fired at 2 deg. 10 min. elevation, the shell passing just over the top of the target a little to the right of the central line. The next two shots—live steel shells similar in all respects to No. 2—demonstrated the accuracy of the gun in obeying the slightest change in elevation. For shot No. 3 the piece was depressed to 2 deg. 3 min., the shell passing through the exact center of the top of the target, and carrying away a piece of the wood framing of a semi-circular shape. The fourth shot was fired at only 3 minutes less elevation, and struck the target as near the centre as possible, making daylight through it, and exploding at the very moment of impact. On boarding the target the havoc made by the ponderous missile was found to have surpassed expectation. A hole 2 feet by 20 inches yawned in the 4½ inch plate, level with and a few inches on the left of the bull's eye. The teak backing was splintered into fragments from the size of a cocoa nut to the merest fibre, and the ¾ inch plates and one of the ribs were completely torn away like so much paper. In front, below the hole, there lay a huge mass of iron plate, weighing three or four hundred weight. The plate above the one which was pierced was started from its place and bulged outward, nearly the whole of the bolts holding it to the target being broken away. The initial velocity of the 600-pounder projectiles was 1150 feet per second. The victory was decidedly with the gun.

At first it had been intended to try the effects of the 600-pounder upon the Warrior target at 2,000 yards, but the first blow at 1,000 yards so disabled it as to render a new target necessary.

On returning to the firing point the 300-pounder was next tried, four shots being fired, but owing to several causes only one of them took effect.

REGULATIONS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

A military commission has been at work for the last three years in France, drawing up fresh regulations for the army and navy. Those which affect the former are not of especial importance; the principal points of those for the navy are these: Youths and men between sixteen years of age and twenty-one may enter the navy under the title "novice" to serve for four years; and from sixteen to twenty-three years of age may enter for a term of seven years as sea-apprentices. After receiving a certain amount of instruction and being a year at sea, those who have passed their eighteenth year, are to be rated as seamen of the third class. If there are not sufficient volunteers for naval service, the deficiency will be made up by levy, according to the existing law. Every person liable to serve is bound to present himself for service directly he has completed his twentieth year, but it is optional for him to do so as soon as he is eighteen. Formerly, upon the completion of his first term of service of three years, if the exigencies of the State allowed him, he could return home. He generally availed himself of this right, married and took to fishing, the coasting trade, or entered a merchant ship trading with distant ports. As it was found that this gave rise to great inconvenience when it became necessary to call upon them to perform their second term of three years, the Minister proposes that they shall in future fulfil the whole six years of service from the date of their entry, after which they shall be free from further compulsory service, except in the event of a great State emergency. If, however, it should happen that the number of volunteers for the naval service should be so great as to admit of it, this term of six years may be abridged, and a certain proportion of the service-men liberated on furlough. Substitutes are to be allowed: and the eldest of a family of orphans, and the only son, or the eldest son of a widow, or a blind father, or a father over seventy years of age; or in default of a son or son-in-law the sole or eldest grandson of such persons; and the sailor who has a brother serving his time, are exempt from service. In case of the ground of exemption being removed before the six years have expired, the individual hitherto exempted, is to present himself for service for the remainder of the term.

The volunteer who has completed three years of service, is entitled to an increase of pay of thirty centimes a day on renewing his engagement, with two months' leave of absence on full pay, or four months on half pay. The effect of the changes above mentioned will be the substitution as far as possible of voluntary for compulsory service, to render the system of maritime inscription more tolerable, inasmuch as those on the register will find themselves free to enter on any occupation after they are twenty-six years of age, or earlier if they like,, without fear of being torn away from it, unless a war should arise in which France is concerned; and ship-owners can enter into arrangements with sailors without risk of being compelled to release them from their engagements at any moment.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

The Report of Major-General Thomas details the operations of the Fourteenth Corps from the 1st to the 30th of September, 1863. The operations of the first seventeen days are of but secondary importance, and we therefore omit General Thomas' history of them, and commence with the report of the operations of September 18th:—

September 18—At 4 P. M., the whole corps moved to the left along Chickamanga Creek to Crawfish Springs. On arriving at that place, I received orders to march on the cross-road leading by the Widow Glenn's to the Chattanooga and Lafayette Road, and take up a position near Kelley's Farm, on the Lafayette Road, connecting with Crittenden on my right at Gordon's Mills. The head of the column reached Kelley's Farm about daylight on the 19th, Baird's division in front, and took up a position at the forks of the road, facing toward Reid's and Alexander's Bridges over the Chickamauga. Colonel Wilder having informed me that the enemy had crossed the Chickamauga at those two bridges in force the evening before, and driven his brigade across the State Road to the heights on the east of the Widow Glenn's house, this position of Baird's threw my right into close proximity to Wilder's brigade. The interval I intended to fill with the two remaining brigades of Reynold's division on their arrival. General Brannan, closely following Baird's division, was placed in position on his left, on the two roads leading from the State Road to Reid's and Alexander's Bridges. Colonel Daniel McCook, commanding a brigade of the reserve corps, met me at General Baird's headquarters, and reported that he had been stationed the previous night on the road leading to Reid's Bridge, and that he could discover no force of the enemy except one brigade, which had crossed to the west side of Chickamauga at Reid's Bridge the day before, and he believed it could be cut off, because he had destroyed the bridge after they had crossed. Upon this information I ordered General Brannan to post a brigade within supporting distance of Baird, on the road to Alexander's Bridge, and with his other two brigades to reconnoitre the road leading to Reid's Bridge, to see if he could locate the brigade reported by Daniel McCook, and if a favorable opportunity occurred, to capture them. His dispositions were made according to instructions by 9 A. M. General Baird was directed to throw forward his right wing so as to get more nearly in line with Brannan, but to watch well on his right flank. Soon after this disposition of these two divisions, a portion of General Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps took position to the right of General Baird's division. About 10 A. M., Croxton's brigade of Brannan's division became engaged with the enemy, and I rode forward to his position to ascertain the character of the attack. Colonel Croxton reported to me that he had driven the enemy nearly half a mile, but that he was then meeting with obstinate resistance. I then rode back to Baird's division and directed him to advance to Croxton's support, which he did with his whole division, Starkweather's brigade in reserve, and drove the enemy steadily before him for some distance, taking many prisoners.

Croxton's brigade, which had been heavily engaged for over an hour with greatly superior numbers of the enemy, and being nearly exhausted of ammunition, was then moved to the rear to enable the men to fill their boxes, and Baird and Brannan having united their forces drove the enemy from their immediate front. General Baird then halted for the purpose of readjusting line, and learning from prisoners that the enemy were in heavy force on his immediate right he threw back his right wing in order to be ready for an attack from that quarter. Before his disposition could be completed the enemy in overwhelming numbers assaulted Scribner's and King's brigades, and drove them in disorder. Fortunately at this time Johnson's division of McCook's corps, and Reynold's division of my corps, arrived, and were immediately placed in position, Johnson's preceding Reynold's, his left connecting with Baird's right, and Palmer's being immediately placed on Johnson's right, Reynold's was placed on the right of Palmer, with one brigade of his division in reserve. As soon as formed they advanced upon the enemy, attacking him in flank and driving him in great confusion for a mile and a half, while Brannan's troops shot them in front as they were pursuing Baird's retiring brigades, driving the head of their columns back and retaking the artillery, which had been temporarily lost by Baird's brigades. The enemy at this time being hardly pressed by Johnston's, Palmer's and Reynold's divisions in flank, fell back in confusion on his reserves, posted in a strong position on the West side of Chickamanga Creek, beyond Reid's and Alexander's Bridges. Brannan and Baird were then ordered to reorganize their commands and take position on commanding ground on the road from McDaniel's House to Reid's Bridge, and hold it to the last extremity, as I expected the next effort of the enemy would be to gain that road and our rear.

This was about 4 P. M. After a lull of about an hour, a furious attack was made on Reynold's right, and he having called upon me for reinforcements, I directed Brannan's division to move to his support, leaving King's brigade of Baird's division in the position at which Baird and Brannan had been posted, the balance of Baird's division closing up to the right on Johnson's division. It will be seen, by reference to Major-General Reynold's report, that a portion of Brannan's division reached his right just in time to defeat the enemy's efforts to turn Reynold's right and rear. About 5 P. M., my lines being at that time very much extended in pursuing the enemy, I determined to concentrate them on more commanding ground, as I felt confident that we should have a renewal of the battle the next morning. I rode forward to General Johnson's position, and designated to him where to place his division; also to General Baird, who was present with General Johnson. I then rode back to the cross roads to locate Palmer and Reynolds on the prolongation of Johnson's line, and on the crest of the ridge. Soon after Palmer and Reynolds got their positions, and while General Brannan was getting into his position on the ridge to the west of the State Road, near Dyer's House, to the rear and right of Reynolds, where I had ordered him as a reserve, the enemy assaulted first Johnson and then Baird in a most furious manner, producing some confusion; but order was soon restored, and the enemy repulsed in fine style, after which these two divisions took up the positions assigned them for the night. Before adjusting the line satisfactorily, I received an order to report at headquarters, and was absent from my command until near midnight.

After my return, and about 2 A. M. on the 20th, I received a report from General Baird that the left of his division did not rest at the Reid's Bridge Road, as I had expected. I immediately addressed a note to the General commanding, requesting that General Negley be sent me to take position on General Baird's left and rear, and thus secure our left from assault. During the night the troops threw up temporary breastworks of logs, and prepared for the encounter which all anticipated would come off the next day.

Although informed by note from General Rosecrans that Negley's division would be sent immediately to take post on my left, it had not arrived at 7 A. M. on the 20th, and I sent Captain Willard, of my staff, to General Negley, to urge him forward as rapidly as possible, and to point out his position to him. General Negley, in his official report, mentions that he received this order through Captain Willard at 8 A. M. on the 20th, and that he immediately commenced withdrawing his division for that purpose, when the enemy was reported to be massing a heavy force in his front, sharply engaging his line of skirmishers, and that he was directed by General Rosecrans to hold his position until relieved by some other command. General Beatty's brigade, however, was sent under guidance of Captain Willard, who took it to its position, and it went into action immediately—the enemy at that time having commenced a furious assault on Baird's left, and partially succeeded in gaining his rear. Beatty, meeting with greatly superior numbers, was compelled to fall back until relieved by the fire of several regiments of Johnson's reserve, which were placed in position by General Baird, and which regiments, with the co-operation of Vandever's brigade of Brannan's division, and a portion of Stanley's brigade of Wood's division, drove the enemy entirely from Baird's left and rear.

To prevent a repetition of this attack on the part of the enemy, I directed Captain Gaw, my Chief Topographical officer, to go to the commanding officer of these troops and direct him to mass as much artillery on the slopes of Missionary Ridge directly west of the State Road as he could conveniently spare from his lines, supported strongly by infantry so as to sweep the ground to the left and rear of Baird's position. This order General Negley mentions in his report having received from Captain Gaw, but from his description of the position he assumed he must have misunderstood my order, and instead of massing the artillery near Baird's left, it was posted on the right of Brannan's division, nearly in rear of Reynold's right.

At the same time the assault just described was made on Baird, the enemy attacked Johnson and Palmer and Reynolds with equal fierceness, which was continued at least two hours, making assault after assault with fresh troops, which were met by my troops with a most determined coolness and deliberation. Having exhausted his utmost energies to dislodge us, he apparently fell back from our front and we were not disturbed again until toward night after the withdrawal of the troops to Rossville commenced.

Just before the repulse of the enemy on our left, General Beatty came to me in person and asked for fresh troops, stating that most of those I had sent to him had gone back to the rear and right, and he was anxious to get at least another brigade before they attacked him again. I immediately sent Captain Kellogg to hurry up General Sheridan, whose division I had been informed would be sent to me. He soon after returned, reporting that in attempting to hurry up the troops that were ordered to report to me, he had met a large force of the enemy in the open corn field to the rear of Reynold's position, advancing cautiously, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown out. He had met Colonel Harker, whose brigade was posted on a ridge a short distance to the rear of Reynold's position, who also saw this force advancing upon him, but, with Captain Kellogg, was of the opinion that they were Sheridan's troops coming to our assistance.

Hearing heavy firing to my right and rear through the woods, I rode to the slopes of the hill to ascertain its cause. Just as I left the woods, I met Colonel Harker and Captain Kellogg with the above information. I told Colonel Harker that I was expecting Sheridan's troops from that direction, but if these troops fired on him, seeing his flag, that he was to return their fire, and resist their further advance. He immediately ordered his men to commence firing, and skirmishing with them from that point to the crest of the hill slightly in his rear, placing his right in connection with Brannan's division, and portions of Beatty's and Stanley's brigades of Negley's division, which had retired from the extreme left to that point. I rode toward the crest of the hill when I saw a body of our troops assembled in line of battle. On the way I met General Wood, who confirmed me in the opinion that the troops advancing upon us were the enemy, although we were not then aware of the disaster to the centre and right of our army. I then directed him to place his division on the prolongation of Brannan's, who, I had ascertained from Wood, was on the top of the hill above referred to, and to resist the further advance of the enemy as long as possible. I sent my aide, Captain Kellogg, to notify General Reynolds that our right had been turned, and that the enemy was in his rear in force. General Wood barely had time to dispose his troops on the left of Brannan before another of those fierce assaults, similar to those made in the morning on my lines, was made on him and Brannan combined, and kept up by the enemy throwing in fresh troops as fast as those in their front were driven back, until near nightfall.

About the time that Wood took up his position, Gen. Gordon Granger appeared on my left flank at the head of Steedman's division of his corps. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to him with orders to push forward and take position on Brannan's right, which order was complied with with the greatest promptness and alacrity, Steedman moving his troops into position with almost as much precision as if on drill, and, fighting his way to the crest of the hill on Brannan's right, moved forward his artillery, driving the enemy down the southern slope, inflicting on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. This opportune arrival of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men on the right, and inspired them with more ardor for the contest. Every assault of the enemy from that time until nightfall was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line. By this time the ammunition in the boxes of the men was reduced on an average to two or three rounds per man, and my ammunition trains having been unfortunately ordered to the rear by some authorized person, we should have been entirely without ammunition in a very short time had not a small supply come up with Gen. Steedman's command. This being distributed among the troops gave them about ten rounds per man.

Gen. Garfield, Chief-of-Staff of Gen. Rosecrans, reached his position about 4 P. M., in company with Col. Houston, of McCook's staff, and Capts. Gaw and Barker, of my staff, giving me the first reliable information that the center and right of our army had been driven. Soon after I received General Rosecran's dispatch from Chattanooga, directing me to assume command of all the forces, and with Crittenden and McCook take a strong position and assume a threatening attitude at Rossville, sending the unorganized forces to Chattanooga for reorganization, stating that he would examine the ground at Chattanooga and make all necessary dispositions for defense and then join me; also that he had sent out rations and ammunition to meet me at Roseville. I determined to hold the position until nightfall, if possible—in the meantime Captains Barker and Kellogg to distribute the ammunition, Major Lawrence, my Chief of Artillery, having been previously sent to notify the different commanders that ammunition would be supplied to them shortly. As soon as they had reported the distribution of the ammunition, I directed Captain Willard to inform the division commanders on the left to withdraw their commands as soon as they received orders. At 5:30 P. M. Captain Barker, commanding my escort, was sent to notify General Reynolds to commence the movement and I left the position behind General Wood's command to meet Reynolds and point out to him the position where I wished him to form line to cover the retirement of the other troops on the left. In passing through an open wood, bordering the State road, and between my last and Reynold's position, I was cautioned by a couple of soldiers, who had been to hunt water, that there was a large rebel force in these woods drawn up in line and advancing toward me. Just at this time I saw the head of Reynold's column approaching, and calling to the General himself, directed him to change the head of his column to the left, and form line perpendicular to the State road, his right resting on that road, and to charge the enemy, who were then in his immediate front. This movement was made with the utmost promptitude, and facing to the right while on the march, Turchin threw his brigade upon the Rebel force, routing them and driving them in utter confusion entirely beyond Bayard's left. In this splendid advance more than two hundred prisoners were captured and sent to the rear. Colonel Robinson, commanding 2d Brigade, Reynold's Division, followed closely upon Turchin, and I posted him on the road leading through the ridge to hold the ground while the troops on our right and left passed by. In a few moments General Willich, commanding a brigade of Johnson's Division, reported to me that his brigade was in position on a commanding piece of ground to the right of the ridge road. I directed him to report to General Reynolds and assist in covering the retirement of our troops. Turchin's Brigade, after driving the enemy a mile and a half, was reassembled and took its position on the ridge road with Robinson and Willich.

These dispositions being made, I sent orders to Generals Wood, Brannan and Granger to withdraw from their positions. Johnson's and Baird's Divisions were attacked at the moment of retiring, but by being prepared retired without confusion or any serious losses. I then proceeded to Rossville, accompanied by Generals Granger and Garfield, and immediately prepared to place the troops in position at that point. One brigade of Negley's Division was posted in the Gap on the Ringgold Road and two brigades on the top of the ridge to the right of the road, adjoining the brigades in the road; Reynold's Division on the right of Negley's and reaching to the Dry Valley Road; Brannan's Division in the rear of Reynolds's right as a reserve; McCook's corps on the right of Dry Valley Road and stretching to the west, his right reaching nearly to Chattanooga Creek. Crittenden's entire corps was posted on the heights to the left of the Ringgold Road with Steedman's Division of Granger's corps as a reserve behind his left. Baird's Division in reserve and in supporting distance of the brigade in the Gap. McCook's Brigade of Granger's Corps was also posted as a reserve to the brigades of Negley's on the ridge to the right of the road. Minty's Brigade of cavalry was on the Ringgold Road about one mile and a-half in advance of the Gap.

About 10 A. M. on the 21st, receiving a message from Minty, that the enemy were advancing on him with a large force of infantry and cavalry, I directed him to retire through the Gap, and post his command on our left flank, and throw out strong reconnoitring parties across the ridge, to observe and report any movements of the enemy on our left front. From information received from citizens, I was convinced that the position was untenable in the face of such odds as we had opposed to us, as the enemy could easily concentrate on our right flank, which, if driven, would expose our centre or left to be cut entirely off from our communications. I therefore advised the General commanding to concentrate the troops at Chattanooga. About the time I made the suggestion to withdraw, the enemy made a demonstration on the direct road, but were soon repulsed. In anticipation of this order to concentrate at Chattanooga, I sent for the corps commanders, and gave such general instructions as would enable them to prepare their commands for making the movement without confusion. All wagons, ambulances, and surplus artillery carriages were sent to the rear before night. The order for the withdrawal being received about 6 P. M., the movement commenced about 9 P. M. in the following manner:

Strong skirmish lines, under the direction of judicious officers, were thrown out to the front of each division, to cover their movement, with direction to retire at day-light, deployed and in supporting distance,—the whole to be supported by the 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, assisted by Minty's brigade of cavalry, which was to follow after the skirmishers. Crittenden's corps was to move from the hills to the left of the road at 9 P. M., followed by Steedman's division; next Negley's division was to withdraw at 10 P. M.; then Reynolds' division. Reynolds' and McCook's corps, by division, left to right, moving within supporting distance, one after the other. Brannan's division was posted at 6 P. M. on the road about half way between Rossville and Chattanooga, to cover the movement. The troops were withdrawn in a quiet, orderly manner, without the loss of a single man, and by 7 A. M. of the 22d were in the position in front of Chattanooga, which had been assigned to them previous to their arrival, and which they now occupy, covered by strong intrenchments, thrown up on the day of our arrival, and strengthened from day to day until they were considered sufficiently strong for all defensive purposes. It affords me great pleasure to refer to the reports of the various division and brigade commanders for the names of those distinguished for bravery and good conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo B. Thomas, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Com'g

Brig-Gen. S. A. Garfield,

Chief of Staff Dep. of the Cumberland.

AMBULANCES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We referred last week to the Ambulance Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which we consider the best model of such a corps. The following General Order, issued last August, explains the system, and will be of interest at this time, when the subject is receiving so much attention. The original order, of which the following is amendatory, was issued in August, 1862, when the Army was at Harrison's Landing.

The following *revised* regulations for the organization of the Ambulance Corps, and the management of the Ambulance Trains, are published for the government of all concerned, and will be strictly observed:—

1. The Army Corps is the unit of organization for the ambulance corps, and the latter will be organized upon the basis of Captain as the commandant of the corps, one 1st Lieutenant for each division, one 2d Lieutenant for each Brigade, one Sergeant for each regiment.

2. The Privates of this corps will consist of two men and one driver to each ambulance, and one driver to each medicine wagon.

3. The two-horse ambulances only will be used, and the allowance, until further orders, to each corps, will be upon the basis of three to each regiment of Infantry, two to each regiment of cavalry, one to each battery of artillery, to which it will be permanently attached, and two to the Head-Quarters of each Army Corps, and two army wagons to each Division. Each ambulance will be provided with two stretchers.

4. The Captain is the commander of all the ambulances, medicine and other wagons in the corps, under the immediate direction of the Medical Director of the Army Corps to which the ambulance belongs. He will pay special attention to the condition of the ambulances, wagons, horses, harness, &c., and see that they are at all times in readiness for service; that the officers and men are properly instructed in their duties, and that these duties are performed, and that the regulations for the corps are strictly adhered to by those under his command. He will institute a drill in his corps, instructing his men in the most easy and expeditious method of putting men in and taking them out of the ambulances, lifting them from the ground and placing and carrying them on stretchers, in the latter case observing that the front man steps off with the left foot and the rear man with the right, &c.; that in all cases his men treat the sick and wounded with gentleness and care; that the ambulances and wagons are at all times provided with attendants, drivers, horses, &c.; that the vessels for carrying water are constantly kept clean and filled with fresh water; that the ambulances are not used for any other purpose than that for which they are designed and ordered. Previous to a march he will receive from the Medical Director of the Army Corps his orders for the distribution of the ambulances for gathering up the sick and wounded; previous to, and in time of action, he will receive orders from the same officer where to send his ambulances, and to what point the wounded are to be carried. He will give his personal attention to the removal of the sick and wounded from the field in time of action, going from place to place to ascertain what may be wanted; to see that his subordinates (for whose conduct he will be responsible,) attend faithfully to their duties in taking care of the wounded, and removing them as quickly as may be found consistent with their safety to the field hospital, and see that the ambulances reach their destination. After every battle he will make a report in detail, of the operations of his corps to the Medical Director of the Army Corps to which he belongs, who will transmit a copy, with such remarks as he may deem proper, to the Medical Director of this Army. He will give his personal attention to the removal of sick when they are required to be sent to general hospitals, or to such other points as may be ordered. He will make a personal inspection, at least once a month, of everything pertaining to the ambulance corps, a report of which will be made to the Medical Director of the Corps, who will transmit a copy to the Medical Director of this Army. This inspection will be minute and made with care, and will not supersede the constant supervision which he must at all times exercise over his corps. He will also make a weekly report according to the prescribed form, to the same officer, who will forward a copy to the Medical Director of this Army.

5. The 1st Lieutenant assigned to the ambulance corps for a Division, will have complete control, under the Captain of his corps and the Medical Director of the Army Corps, of all the ambulances, medicine and other wagons, horses, &c., and men in that portion of the ambulance corps. He will be the Acting Assistant Quartermaster for that portion of the corps, and will receipt for and be responsible for all the property belonging to it, and be held responsible for any deficiency in anything appertaining thereto. He will have a traveling cavalry forge, a blacksmith and a saddler, who will be under his orders to enable him to keep his train in order. His supplies will be drawn from the Depot Quartermaster, upon requisitions approved by the Captain of his corps, and the Commander of the Army Corps to which he is attached. He will exercise a constant supervision over his train in every particular, and keep it at all times ready for service. Especially before a battle will he be careful that everything be in order. The responsible duties devolving upon him in time of action, render it necessary that he be active and vigilant and spare no labor in their execution. He will make reports to the Captain of the corps, under the forms prescribed, every Saturday morning.

6. The 2d Lieutenant will have command of the portion of the ambulance corps for a Brigade, and will be under the immediate orders of the commander of the ambulances for a Division, and the injunctions in regard to care and attention and supervision prescribed for the commander of the Division he will exercise in that portion under his command.

7. The Sergeant will conduct the drills, inspections, &c., under the orders and supervision of the Commander of the ambulances for a Brigade, be particular in enforcing all orders he may receive from his superior officer, and that the men are attentive to their duties.

The officers and non-commissioned officers will be mounted. The non-commissioned officers will be armed with revolvers.

8. Two Medical Officers, and two Hospital Stewards will be detailed, daily, by roster, by the Surgeon-in-Chief of Division, to accompany the ambulances for the Division, when on the march, whose duties will be to attend to the sick and wounded with the ambulances, and see that they are properly cared for. No man will be permitted, by any line officer, to fall to the rear to ride in the ambulances, unless he has written permission, from the senior Medical Officer of his regiment, to do so. These passes will be carefully preserved, and at the close of the march be transmitted by the senior Medical Officer with the train, with such remarks as he may deem proper, to the Surgeon-in-Chief of his Division. A man who is sick or wounded, who requires to be carried in an ambulance, will not be rejected, should he not have the permission required; the surgeon of the regiment who has neglected to give it, will be reported at the close of the march, by the senior surgeon with the train, to the Surgeon-in-Chief of his Division. When on the march, one-half of the privates of the ambulance corps will accompany, on foot, the ambulances to which they belong, to render such assistance as may be required. The remainder will march in the rear of their respective commands, to conduct, under the order of the Medical Officer, such men as may be unable to proceed to the ambulances, or who may be incapable of tak-

ing proper care of themselves until the ambulances come up. When the case is of so serious a nature as to require it, the surgeon of the regiment, or his assistant, will remain and deliver the man to one of the Medical Officers with the ambulances. At all other times the privates will be with their respective trains. The medicine wagons will, on the march, be in their proper places, in the rear of the ambulances for each Brigade. Upon ordinary marches, the ambulances and wagons belonging to the train will follow immediately in the rear of the Division to which it is attached. Officers connected with the corps must be with the train when on the march, observing that no one rides in any of the ambulances except by the authority of the Medical Officers. Every necessary facility for taking care of the sick and wounded upon the march, will be afforded the Medical Officers by the officers of the ambulance corps.

9. When in camp, the ambulances will be parked by Divisions. The regular roll-calls, reveille, retreat and tattoo, will be held, at which at least one commissioned officer will be present and receive the reports. Stable duty will be at hours fixed by the Captain of the corps, and at this time, while the drivers are in attendance upon their animals, the privates will be employed in keeping the ambulances to which they belong in order, keeping the vessels for carrying water filled with fresh water, and in general police duties. Should it become necessary for a regimental Medical Officer to use one or more ambulances for transporting sick and wounded, he will make a requisition upon the commander of the ambulances for a Division, who will comply with the requisition. In all cases when ambulances are used, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men belonging to them, will accompany them; should one ambulance only be required, a non-commissioned officer as well as the men belonging to it, will accompany it. The officers of the ambulance corps will see that ambulances are not used for any other purposes than that for which they are designed, viz.: the transportation of sick and wounded, and in urgent cases only, for medical supplies. All officers are expressly forbidden to use them, or to require them to be used, for any other purpose. When ambulances are required for the transportation of sick or wounded at Division or Brigade Head-quarters, they will be obtained, as they are needed for this purpose, from the Division train, but no ambulance belonging to this corps will be retained at such Head-Quarters.

10. Good serviceable horses will be used for the ambulances and medicine wagons, and will not be taken for any other purpose except by orders from these Head-Quarters.

11. This corps will be designated for Sergeants, by a green band 1½ inches broad around the cap, and chevrons of the same material, with the point towards the shoulder, on each arm above the elbow. For Privates, by a band the same as for Sergeants around the cap, and a half chevron of the same material on each arm above the elbow.

12. No person except the proper Medical Officers, or the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this corps, will be permitted to take or accompany sick or wounded to the rear, either on the march or upon the field of battle.

13. No officer or man will be selected for this service except those who are active and efficient, and they will be detailed and relieved by Corps Commanders only.

14. Corps Commanders will see that the foregoing regulations are carried into effect.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

At this Yard the following arrivals and departures have been recorded during the past week: The *Vicksburgh* sailed Dec. 22; the *Honeysuckle*, (formerly the tug-boat *William Fargo*), Cyrus Sears, Acting Ensign commanding, sailed Dec. 23; the *Grand Gulf* arrived Dec. 23; the *Chenango* arrived Dec. 30; the *Union* sailed Dec. 31. The following vessels are now preparing at this port for the Mosquito Fleet, under Rear-Admiral Farragut: Side-wheel steamers *Tritonia*, *Carlres*, *Heliotrope* and *Cowslip*; propeller *Pink*; steam-lighter *Buckthorn*, tugs *Narcissus*, *Rose* and *Althea*. The last three are small, and have very little storage capacity. All these vessels are of light draft, and no more provisions are to go on board than is necessary, in order to keep them as light as possible. The gunboat *Peterhoff*, (put in commission Dec. 21), is now on guard duty at Throg's Neck, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Pickering commanding. The *Kensington*, 5, W. Flye, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant commanding, goes into commission this week, and will go South about the same time as the *Hartford*. She belongs to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander E. M. Yard has been ordered to ordnance duty at this Yard, vice Captain Percival Drayton, detached, and ordered as Admiral Farragut's Fleet Captain.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Affairs at this Yard have been unusually quiet during the past week. There are no new vessels undergoing repairs; those on the gunboats *Sassacus*, *Western World*, *Primrose* and *Fuscia*, and the supply steamer *Baltimore*, are being rapidly driven to completion.

The gunboat *Eutaw*, since her return from Philadelphia, has again been experimenting in super-heated steam.

The only arrival at the Yard this week was that of the gunboat *Resolute*, from the Potomac Flotilla, for coal.

Repairs on the gunboat *Mount Washington* have been completed, and she has left for her station on the Potomac Flotilla. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the birthday of the Russian Emperor. The difficulties among the plumbers relative to wages have been adjusted, and the men have returned to their work at increased wages. Experiments are being made with the Dahlgren 12-pound howitzer.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Lieutenant Walker, ordnance officer of this Yard, has been ordered to command the *Saco*. The *Osceola* (new) has made a satisfactory trial of her engines, and will sail between the 15th and 30th of January. Captain Charles Green, formerly ordnance officer of this Yard, for two years past on the retired list, has assumed command of the receiving ship *Ohio*, and his son will act as his clerk. Commander Edmund Lanier, the late commander, proceeds to Baltimore, to the receiving ship *Alleghany*, the one General Hunter experimented on with submerged wheels. There are now about 800 men on the *Ohio*, including coal heavers and firemen. The steamer *Acacia*, from Halifax via Portland, arrived on the 25th of December.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The U. S. supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Captain West commanding, arrived on Monday. The gunboat *Kansas* sailed on Sunday morning. Her destination is not definitely known. A new side-wheel gunboat, built at Chester, made a successful trial trip last Saturday. She then came to the Yard to receive her armament.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Spanish war-steamer *Alara* has burst her boilers and been destroyed by fire in a port of the Canary Islands.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota* sailed, Dec. 27th, from Fortress Monroe, for the North Carolina Blockading Fleet.

Side-wheel steamer *Rhode Island*, 11, and sailing ship *National Guard*, 7, were at Cape Haytien on the 7th December.

A court of Inquiry has been in session on the *Ironsides*, to ascertain the cause of the recent disaster to the *Weehawken*.

In the United States District Court at Boston, before Judge Sprague, the steamer *Robert E. Lee* and cargo were condemned as prizes, no claimants having appeared.

A pamphlet entitled "the cruises of the *Alabama*" has been published in England. It sketches the history of that craft from July, 1862, to September, 1863.

The steamers *Banshee* and the *Margaret and Jessie*, captured by the *Fulton*, together with their cargoes, have been condemned by the United States District Court in this city.

The flag of Admiral Dahlgren is now hoisted on the *South Carolina*, lying inside the bar at Charleston. The *Philadelphia* was too frail to withstand the heavy seas, and she is again in Lighthouse Inlet.

The steamer *Tubal Cain*, when off Bermuda, was taken for a Federal cruiser by the rebel steamer *Flora*. The latter, in her efforts to escape, ran ashore and damaged her hull so badly that she has been obliged to go to Halifax to repair.

According to Mr. Mallory's report, "the proud spirit" of the officers of the rebel navy chafes at the inaction they are compelled to endure. It seems that there are 383 commissioned officers to 877 seamen, not including those seamen on board vessels now at sea. The petty officers number one hundred and ninety-one.

A Naval Court-Martial assembles this week at Philadelphia, to try I. D. Storer, of New York, a contractor, for having endeavored to bribe Geo. H. Jacobs, a clerk at Charlestown Navy Yard, to certify to a delivery of ten thousand pounds of ingot copper more than was actually delivered.

The rebel schooner *Marshal J. Smith*, laden with cotton and turpentine, and bound from Mobile to Havana, was captured off Mobile Bay, after a brisk chase and several ineffectual subterfuges in hopes of escape, by Lieutenant Commander McCann, of the gunboat *Kennebec*. Her manifest was thrown overboard; but it was understood that her cargo included two hundred and sixty bales of cotton.

On the 30th ultimo the gunboat *Huron*, on the blockade of Doboy Sound, (Ga.) captured the Anglo-rebel blockade runner *Chatham*. She is about three hundred tons burden, and laden with over three hundred bales of cotton and a lot of tobacco, rosin, &c. The *Chatham* had been lying up the Altamaha river for several months, fitting out and waiting for a favorable chance to run out.

The prize steamer *Ella and Anna*, which has been distinguished by the recapture of the *Chesapeake*, will hereafter be known as the *Malvern*, in commemoration of the battle of Malvern Hill. The *Margaret and Jessie* is now called the *Gettysburgh*. Lieutenant R. H. Lamson, late commanding *Nansemond*, has been ordered to the command of her.

The privateer *Alabama* has captured and burned the ship *Winged Racer* and the bark *Amanda*, off Java Head, on the 16th of November—both with valuable cargoes. The *Winged Racer* was built at Boston in 1852. She was owned in New York, and rated A 1½ at Lloyds, 1,767 tons. The *Amanda* measured 595 tons, was rated A 1½, built in Bangor, in 1861, and owned by J. T. Stewart, of Boston.

Letters for the following Navy Officers are advertised as remaining in the New York post office: Commander H. A. Adams, Rear-Admiral S. L. Breese, Third Assistant Engineer Jasper H. Drummond, U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, Lieutenant Erving, U. S. frigate *Niagara*, Acting Assistant Paymaster C. D. Harvey, First Assistant Engineer O. H. Lackey, U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, Commander R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. steamer *Proteus*, Surgeon L. Traver, U. S. steamer *Proteus*, Paymaster Jas. H. Walmaugh, U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*.

Ensign H. Kloeppel, who has charge of the shot and shell division of the monitor *Patapsco*, furnishes a transcript from his record of the expenditure of shot, shell and powder by that vessel during less than a year that she has been in service off Charleston. Up to November 4th the *Patapsco* expended, for her 200-pound rifle, 44 tons, 640 pounds shot, or, altogether, 109,200 pounds. Expenditures of powder for rifle gun, 6 tons, 1,530 pounds, or 14,970 pounds. Expenditure for 15-inch gun, 7 tons, 1,430 pounds, or 17,130 pounds of shot. Expenditure of powder 54 tons, 895 pounds, or 12,095 pounds. In the amount of powder expended is included the bursting charges of the shells. The total of this expenditure amounts to fifty-two tons of shot and twelve tons of powder—a pretty large amount, it must be admitted, to be fired from one vessel, carrying only two guns. The expenditure in other monitors has been nearly or quite as large as that of the *Patapsco*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

PRIZES AND PRIZE MONEY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.

The sixth section of the act for the better government of the Navy of the United States, approved July 17, 1862, provides: "That any armed vessel in the service of the United States which shall make a capture, or assist in making a capture, under circumstances which would entitle a vessel of the Navy to prize money, shall be entitled to an award of prize money in the same manner as such vessel belonged to the Navy, and such prize money shall be distributed and apportioned in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided for persons in the naval service, and paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy."

As the meaning and scope of this law appear to be misunderstood, it is proper for the Department to state that the design of the enactment was not to create an independent navy, exempt from the control of this Department, or to give to every armed vessel in the service of the Government the privileges of a commissioned cruiser, but merely to grant such armed vessels making or assisting in a capture a right to prize money, to which previous to this law they were not legally entitled.

It is to be understood, therefore, that such armed vessels, so far as it respects captures, will be subject to the control of this Department and to the laws and regulations established for the government of the navy, and any violation of such laws and regulations will render their officers and crews liable, in the same manner as persons in the naval service, to a forfeiture of their right to any prize money to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Complaints having been made to this Department of irregular and illegal proceedings with respect to captures made by vessels not in the naval service, it is directed that hereafter, whenever a vessel is within sight or signal distance of a United States vessel, the senior navy officer present shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the prize while present, and shall detail the prize master and crew, and adopt the necessary measures to prevent the commission of any irregularities or violations of law, and he will report fully to the Department the circumstances attending the capture.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon George T. Shively, to the *Wateree*.
Assistant Surgeon J. T. Knight, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Wells, to the Receiving Ship at Boston.
Assistant Surgeon Walter B. Dick, to the Receiving Ship at Philadelphia.
Second Assistant Engineer Francis G. Smith, to the *Ascutney*.

DETACHED.

Lieut.-Commander John G. Mitchell, from the command of the *Commodore Jones* and ordered North.
Lieutenant C. L. Franklin, from the *James Adger* and waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineer Alfred S. Brower, from the *Onondaga* and ordered to special duty at Brooklyn, N. Y.
Third Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook, from the *Hunchback* and ordered to the *Onondaga*.
Commander James H. Spotts, from the command of the *South Carolina* and ordered North.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Wright, to the *Pocahontas*.
Acting Ensign Jabez T. Chase, to the *Augusta*.
Acting Gunner William A. Ferrier, to the *Augusta*.
Acting Master's Mate James Wiley, to the *Savannah*.
Acting Master Nathaniel S. Morgan, to the *Tacony*.
Acting Ensign John Cullaton, to the *Galena*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Hosford, to the *Tacony*.
Acting Master Phineas Lynch, to the *North Carolina*.
Acting Ensign R. Sommers, to temporary duty on board the Receiving Ship *North Carolina*.
Acting Master George Munday, to the *Hartford*.
Acting Ensign Stephen Bolles, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Master George Taylor, to the *Proteus*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. Kennison, to command the *South Carolina*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William C. Rogers, to command the *Atlanta*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles F. Behn, to command the *Cornubia*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mates William Tompkins and Thomas J. Pray, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Ensign Horace T. Draper, from the *Juniata*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master Henry Readey, from the *Courier*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Ensign Raymond Rabodan, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master E. Lewis, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master William McGraw, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. D. Merritt, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Rufus O. Mason, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Reuben Rich, from the *Juniata*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Moyler, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, and ordered to the *Augusta*.
Acting Master Henry S. Wells, from the *New London*, and ordered North.
Acting Master J. R. Randall, from the *Tahoney*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master James H. Simpson, from the *Juniata*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.
Acting Master W. O. Lundt, from the *Arthur*, and ordered North.
Acting Ensign George C. Wingate, from the *Osceola*, and ordered to the *Arthur*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William K. Cressy, from the command of the *Gertrude*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master Stephen Connell, from the *Minnesota*, and granted thirty days leave of absence.
Acting Master Roland S. Coffin, from the *North Carolina*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. S. Cashman, from the *Restless*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Master's Mates Alfred F. Hagen and Frank Kimball, from the *Agawam*, and ordered to the *Flag*.
Acting Master's Mates Wallace W. Read and George Couch, from the *James Adger*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead, from the *Albatross*, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Stevens, from the *Fort Henry*, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Bigelow, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Albatross*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Philon G. Whiddon, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Fort Henry*.
Acting Master George W. Casewell, Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, Acting Ensign Charles F. Keith, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Carren, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William R. Nuty and Andrew McTurk, from the *James Adger*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master George W. Frost, from the *Flag*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master William L. Bowers, from the Receiving Ship *North Carolina*.
Acting Gunner John H. Pennington, from the *James Adger*, and ordered to the *Flag*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Richard G. Bruce, from the *James Adger*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Master Francis G. Prior, from the *Hartford*, (sick), and awaiting orders.
Acting Ensign Farley Hopkins, from the command of the *Narcissus*, and ordered to command the *Hartford*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon James Stevens, from the *J. S. Chambers*, and ordered North.
Acting Master John W. Dicks, from the *Proteus*, and ordered to command the *Pink*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Chase, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign John C. Cox, to the grade of Acting Master.
Acting Ensign James S. Williams, of the *Dale*, to the grade of Acting Master.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed.
Acting Master's Mates George P. Abbott and Samuel W. Lewis, of the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Unadilla*.
Acting Master's Mate James T. Hughes, of the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Unadilla*.
Acting Master's Mate William J. Lewis, of the *Passaic*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Weaver, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward H. Burton, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Henry D. Green, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates Nathaniel P. Jacobs, Nathan F. Brown, Jules Segendree, and Charles F. Clarkson, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Milton Jacobs, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Chief Engineer William Mills, of the Mississippi Squadron
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Speir, of the *Poppy*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Gaylord, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensigns Henry Dinsmore and Charles H. Weld, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Settler, and ordered to the Receiving Ship *North Carolina*.
Acting Ensign Richard Bates, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Lockwood, of the *Jackson*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph Watts, of the *Southfield*.
Acting Master's Mates John C. Winslow, Ralph S. Van Ness and James W. Hambrick, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Cyrus Campbell and Ambrose Kimball, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers William S. Milligan, Jacob Herber and William S. Tolle, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineers Thomas Donnell and William Doyle, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon R. F. Sawyer, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham, for duty in the Boston Navy Yard.
Acting Ensigns John L. Brown, M. I. Smith, Paul Ware, Charles M. Anthony, Simpson Jenney, Robert Henderson and Thomas McLeavey, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mates George W. Goodmanson, Charles C. Bamford, Octavius H. Robbins, James H. Delano, Brenton B. Cook and John Ramsdell, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensigns John M. Farmer and William Hammot, Jr., Acting Master's Mates Samuel McKee and Henry B. Purdy, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John J. Suor, of the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:
Acting Ensign R. M. Williams, of the *Eastport*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. D. Hoffman, of the *Marmora*.
Acting Master's Mate Clarence Laird, of the *Kenwood*.
Acting Master's Mate Fred. M. Clarke, of the *Hastings*.
Acting Master's Mate M. O. Pickering, of the *Rattler*.
Acting Master's Mate Richard Stillwell, of the *Brilliant*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph T. Newton, of the *Lockwood*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George C. Taylor.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked
Acting Ensign Horace O. Alexander, of the *Queen City*.
Acting Master's Mate J. C. Burnett, of the *Robb*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William C. Swift.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Frisbie, of the *Honduras*.

APPOINTED.

William Charlton, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

William A. Gladding and John B. Lawrence, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

John H. Linscott, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Henry M. Chase, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

James Magee, Isaac J. Smith, John S. Hill, Duncan McIntyre and Samuel Livingston, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Bailey, for duty in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

John H. Dinsmon, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Osceola*.

Daniel Garman and Robert Henry, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

David T. Garrish, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham.

John Bishop, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Benjamin H. Franklin and George Hudson, Acting Assistant Paymasters, John Thompson, Jr., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Lee, for duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

David Hennesey, Joseph McRinley, F. Benton Brown, Jerome Haas, Wm. G. Bughes and William McEwan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Bell, for duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

John F. Reilly, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, for special duty in the Potomac Flotilla.

George W. Latham, George E. Allen, Charles H. Lawrence, John H. Burchmore, George H. Brown and George W. Russell, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Lee, for duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Edward T. Barker and Charles H. Hill, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and awaiting orders.

James Read, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Wateree*.

Cornelius Case, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Calypso*.

Thomas B. Green, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nahant*.

James Samsey, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Alexander McDonald and Bryce Wilson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

R. M. Miller, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding.

DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Honnard, of the *Paw Paw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George M. Voice and Acting Master's Mate David B. Lawrence of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Aldridge, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. Goldsborough, of the *St. Lawrence*, one week.

Acting Ensign Henry F. Darton, of the *Sophrina*, fifteen days.

Acting Ensign W. H. Otis, of the *Mystic*, ten days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. K. Boyce, three weeks.

Acting Ensign E. S. S. Shurtliffe, of the *Commodore Read*, two weeks.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. W. Pennington, of the *Jackson*, thirty days.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. G. Worden, of the *Carondelet*, thirty days.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Bowler, of the *Osage*, forty days.

Acting Ensign Daniel D. Bond, of the *Marmora*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign Robert Wilkinson, of the *Silver Cloud*, twenty days.

Acting Ensign Freeman Vincent, of the *Pittsburgh*, thirty days.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Mills, of the *Pittsburgh*, thirty days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lewis R. Jones, of the *Thistle*, thirty days.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward W. Goble, of the *Forest Rose*, thirty days.

Acting Carpenter Charles Poplar, of the *Forest Rose*, twenty days.

Acting Ensign John Bishop, of the *Alert*, ten days.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James Farren, of the *Anacosta*, fifteen days.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending December 26, 1863.

George T. Taylor, first class fireman, scalded, July 21, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

James Smith, ordinary seamen, remittent fever, August 13, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

George W. Branch, landsman, pneumonia, August 15, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Henry C. Hope, third assistant engineer, typhoid fever, November 20, Fort Pike.

John C. Cottingham, second class fireman, yellow fever, November 30, U. S. steamer *Princess Royal*.

Joseph Kent, acting master's mate, enteritis, December 5, U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

Anthony McColton, landsman, small-pox, December 7, Memphis.

M. J. Fitch, quartermaster, chronic diarrhœa, December, 11, U. S. steamer *Kenwood*.

Oscar B. Pratt, acting master, December 13, U. S. steamer *New National*.

Henry Smith, contraband, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

Addison White, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

Cornelius Russell, marine, apoplexy, December 19, Naval Hospital, New York.

William Johnson, seaman, peritonitas, March 7. U. S. steamer *Estrella*.

John Barry, ship's cook, drowned, February 23, U. S. steamer *Kinsman*.

Patrick McGowan, fireman, drowned, February 23, U. S. steamer *Kinsman*.

John Kirby, second class fireman, drowned, February 23, U. S. steamer *Kinsman*.

Isaac Deer, coal heaver, drowned, February 23, U. S. steamer *Kinsman*.

William Parker, coal heaver, drowned, February 23, U. S. steamer *Kinsman*.

Arthur J. Dillon, acting assistant paymaster, consumption, December 16, St. Louis, Mo.

William Bowran, marine, apoplexy, December 22. Naval Asylum

John Eeily, second class fireman, consumption, December 22, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

ARMY GAZETTE.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, December 26, 1863.

Captain John R. Page, 6th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to date December 22, 1863, for disobedience of orders, in failing to report before a Military Board of Examination, convened by Special Orders, No. 228, dated August 22, 1863, from Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, he having received due notice from said Board to appear.

First Lieutenant George L. Mochel, 11th Missouri Cavalry, to date December 23, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, "for violation of the 14th, 15th and 17th Articles of War," in signing the names of fifteen citizens on the muster-roll of his company, as enlisted men, in order to make it appear full for the purpose of having it mustered, and causing said citizens to stand in the ranks of said company while being mustered, and answer to their names, he knowing they never had been enlisted; "and for conduct grossly fraudulent and prejudicial to good order and military discipline," in allowing the names of said citizens to be entered on the muster-roll of his company for pay as enlisted men, and accounting for their absence in the column of remarks as "deserted."

First Lieutenant John G. Chase, 1st Missouri Cavalry, to date December 26, 1863, having absented himself from his command in the Department of the Missouri, in April, 1863, and having been arrested as a deserter in Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1863, and returned to Headquarters of said Department.

First Lieutenant James M. Wiley, 88th Ohio Volunteers, to date December 24, 1863, for being beastly drunk in the streets of Columbus, Ohio.

Second Lieutenant V. B. S. Reber, 2d Missouri Artillery, to date December 21, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for mutiny, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and desertion while under arrest.

Second Lieutenant August Knittle, 174th New York Volunteers, to date November 30, 1863, for absence without leave.

Second Assistant Surgeon Albert S. Mitchell, 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date December 26, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for cowardice, misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and disobedience of orders.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Second Lieutenant Robert E. Bayne, 40th New York Volunteers, to date December 19, 1863, on tender of resignation on account of incompetency on the battle-field.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders for dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:

Surgeon James Fisher, United States Volunteers, and he is reinstated with pay from the date of dismissal.

Captain B. J. T. Hanna, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Lieutenant L. King, 7th Ohio Volunteers, discharged on tender of resignation.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain George L. Guthrie, 5th New York Volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

Captain John Graham, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from December 28, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant John Kaufman, 46th N. Y. V.

Second Lieutenant Horace M. Butler, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.

Fraudulent conduct—Receiving a bribe of fifty dollars to exempt a horse from impressment into the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant B. E. Guiteau, 6th Illinois Cavalry.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

First Lieutenant Francis M. Doble, 23d Mass. Vols., to be dismissed the service for contemptuous and disrespectful behavior towards his superior officers, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disobedience of orders. General Butler, in reviewing the sentence of the Court, disapproved of it, on the ground that the proceedings and findings are not supported by the evidence, and therefore orders that the sentence be remitted and the accused returned to duty.

First Lieutenant John A. David, Co. F, 1st U. S. Colored Troops, to be dismissed the service for cruelty to the men of his command. General Butler disapproves of the sentence on account of irregularity in the proceedings of the Court; but the accused having been found guilty of a very grave series of offences, and upon evidence quite satisfactory, he orders Lieutenant David to be dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President.

First Lieutenant F. P. Robinson, Adjutant 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Peter Cummings, Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Privates Edward Rookey, 82d N. Y. V., and George M. Sullivan, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, to be shot to death for desertion. Sentences in the above cases approved by Major-General Butler, and ordered to be carried into execution.

First Lieutenants Henry J. Cauley, 99th N. Y. V., and E. N. Pierce, 5th Mass. Vols., and Captain Ferdinand L. Clark, 99th N. Y. Vols. have been found guilty of absence without leave, but the Court do not attach any criminality thereto, and therefore acquit them. Sentences approved by Major-General Peck.

Lieutenant Daniel Davis and Major Thomas A. Armesey, of the rebel army, have been found guilty of recruiting for the so-called Confederate States within the lines of the United States Army, and have been sentenced to confinement at hard labor at Fort Warren for the term of fifteen years. Sentence approved by the Secretary of War.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RELIEVED.

In consequence of the amount of other duties which he has to perform, Surgeon John F. Hammond, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as President of the Army Medical Board now in session at New York City, for the examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops. In relieving Surgeon Hammond from this responsible duty, the Acting Surgeon-General expresses his gratification at the manner in which the duty has been performed.

DISSOLVED.

The Army Medical Board for the examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops has been dissolved, and a Board to consist of Surgeons Horace R. Wirtz and Alexander Mott, and Assistant Surgeon H. M. Sprague, U. S. A., will assemble at New York City on Monday, December 28th for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops, Contract Physicians and Medical Cadets.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Horace R. Wirtz, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to Surgeon C. McDougall, U. S. A., Medical Director, Department of the East, for duty as President of the Board, and for such other duties as he may assign him to.

VIA California we have dates from Mexico as late as December 7th. The French troops entered Morelia on the 30th ult., without opposition. The Governments of Holland and Spain have recognized the new Mexican Government. Twelve thousand French troops under Bazaine had been concentrated at Calieya.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS. History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862; with an account of the capture of New Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military, by JAMES PARTON. New York: MASON BROTHERS.

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, Duke of Burgundy. By JOHN AUSTEN KIRK; Vols. 1 and 2. J. B. LIPPINCOTT, Philadelphia.

SYSTEMS OF MILITARY BRIDGES in use by the United States Army, those adopted by the Great European Powers, such as are employed in British India, with directions for the preservation, destruction and re-establishment of bridges. By Brigadier-General GEORGE W. CULLUM. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION. A Sketch of its Purposes and its Work. Compiled from documents and private papers. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDAT; The Runaway Match; and Squire Trevlyn's Heir, by MRS HENRY WOOD; The Gold Seekers, by GUSTAVES AIMARD; The Days of Shoddy, by HENRY MORFORD; and The Rejected Wife—all from T. B. PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia.

PATTEN'S Manual for Officers; Patten's Infantry Tactics; Patten's Artillery Drill; Patten's Cavalry Drill; Patten's Cavalry Tactics; and Sergeants Roll Book, all from JAMES W. FORTUNE, New York.

WELLS' ARMY AND NAVY HANDY BOOK; or Every Soldier and Marine his own Counsellor. Being a full and complete guide to the soldier and marine in all matters relating to his duties, his obligations and his rights, and how to obtain them without legal assistance; together with everything of interest connected with the Army and Navy Departments, and a complete historical record of events connected with the War.

WELLS' ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL HAND BOOK, embracing a complete compendium of the political history of the United States, from the original formation of the Government to the present time. New York: JOHN G. WELLS, 165 William Street.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF ENGAGEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

JANUARY.

1..Hunt's cross roads, Tenn.
1..Galveston, Texas.
2..Stone River, Tenn.
3..Moorfield, W. Virginia.
3..La Grange, Ark.
8..Springfield, Mo.
8..Hurton's mills, Tenn
9..Springfield, Mo
10..Batesville, Mo.
10..Arkansas Post, Ark.
11..Galveston, Texas (naval eng.)
12–13..Pattersonville, La
26..Woodbury, Tenn
27..Bloomfield, Mo.
29..Bear river, Utah (Indians).
30..Blackwater river, Va.
31..Charleston, S. C. (naval)

FEBRUARY.

2..Warrenton, Va.
3..Fort Donelson, Tenn.
4..Batesville, Ark.
7..Burnt ordinary, Va.
8..Lebanon, Tenn.
10..Lake Providence, Miss.
11..Carrville, Tenn.
25..Tipton, Ky.

MARCH.

1..Bradyville, Tenn.
5..Thompson's station, Tenn.
7..Unionville, Tenn.
7..Springhill, Ark.
11..Rutherford creek, Tenn.
13–14..Newbern, N. C.
17..Kelly's ford, Va
20..Milton, Tenn.
22..Blue Springs, Mo.
23..Brentwood, Tenn.
30..Point Pleasant, W. Virginia.
30..Moscow, Tenn.
30..Washington, N C
30..Somerset, Ky.

APRIL.

1..Snow Hill, Tenn
4..Williamsburgh, Va.
6..Green Hill, Tenn.
7..Charleston, S. C. (naval).
9..Pascagoula, Miss.
10..Franklin, Tenn.
12..Pattersonville, La.
13..Suffolk, Va.
13..Pattersonville, La.
14..Nansemond River, Va
15..Daybreak, Utah (Indians).
16..Suffolk, Va.
17..Bear Creek, Miss,
17..Bayou Vermillion, La.
18..Nansemond River, Va. (nav.)
18..Moncona, Miss.
18..Lafayette, Ark.
18..Bear Creek, Miss
20..Nansemond River, Va.
20..Paterson, Mo.
23..Tuscumbia, Ala.
24..Birmingham, Miss
25..Greenland Gap, Va
26..Cape Girardeau, Mo.
27..Franklin, Tenn.
28..Town Creek, Ala.
28..Grand Gulf, Miss. (naval).
28..Gordon's Land'g, Ark. (nav.)
29..Fairmont, W. Va.
29..Spottsylvania C. House, Va.
30..Fairmont, W. Va.
30..Grand Gulf, Miss. (naval).
30..Sand Mountain, Ala.

MAY.

1..Fort Gibson, Miss.
1..Rapidan Station, Va.
1..Bluntsville, Ala.
2–3..Chancellorsville, Va.
3..Nansemond, Va.
4..Rome, Ala. (near).
4..Shell Creek, Utah (Indians).
4..Fort De Russy, Ark.
6..Soda Springs, Utah (Indians)
9..Horse-Shoe Bend, Tenn.
9..Crowley's Ridge, Ark
12. Linden, Tenn
12..Raymond, Miss.
13..Tallahatchie, Ala.
13..Germantown, Miss.
14..Jackson, Miss.
16..Champion Hills, Miss.
16..Berry's Ferry, Va.
17..Big Black River bridge, Miss.
18..Cottonplant, Ark.
19..Winchester, Va.
20..Arkansas River, Ark
21..Port Hudson.
24..Austin, Ark
25..Seutobia, Tenn.
26..McMinnville, Tenn.
27..Florence, Ala
27..Port Hudson, La.
30..Catlett's Station, Va.

JUNE.

4–5 .Franklin, Tenn.
4–5..Sartoria, Miss.
6–7..Milliken's Bend, Miss
9..Beverly Ford, Va. (cavalry).
9..Monticello, Ky.
9..Triune, Tenn.
11..Poolsville, Md.
11..Triune, Tenn.
12..Middletown, Va.
13–14..Winchester, Va.
13–14..Berryville, Va.
14..Port Hudson, La.
16..Richmond, La.
17..Aldie, Va.
17..Ossabaw Sound, Ga. (naval).
19 Harrison County, Mo.
20..Lafourche, La.
21..Middlebury, Va.
23..Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
23..Big Black River, Miss.
24..Hover's Gap, Tenn.
27..Hover's Gap, Tenn.
28..South Anna River, Va.
29..McConnellsburg, Pa.
30..Hanover, Pa.

JULY.

1–2–3..Gettysburg, Pa.
Vicksb'g, Miss. (losses, siege)
4..New Market, Ky.
4..Helena, Ark.
5..Big Black River, Miss.
8 .Hagerstown, Md.
Pt Hudson, La. (losses, siege)
10..Morris' Island, S. C.
11..Morris' Island, S. C
11..Jackson, Tenn.
14..Falling Waters, Va.
16..James' Island, S. C
16..Honey Springs, Indian Ter
17..Berlin, Ohio.
17..Fort Gibson, Ark.
18..Rienzi, Miss.
18..Morris Island, S. C.
18..Canton, Miss.
19..Cooleyville, Ohio.
23..Eaglesport, Ohio.
24..Ashby's Gap, Va.
24..Big Mound, Ind. Ter. (Indians)
24..Wytheville, Va.
Tennessee.
26..Salineville, Ohio.
26..Dead Buffalo Lake, Ind. Ter
27..Richmond, Ky.
28..Lexington, Tenn
28..Stony Lake, Indian Ter.
28..Fort Canby, Texas (near).
29..Paris, Ky.

AUGUST.

9..Sparta, Tenn.
15..Pineville, Mo
17..Granada, Miss
25..Brownsville, Ark.
26..Fort Wagner, S. C
26..White Sulphur Springs, Va.
27..Hanover, Tenn.
27..Bayou Metoir, Ark.

SEPTEMBER.

1..Charleston harbor (naval).
1..Devil's Backbone, Ark
3..Diamond Gap, Tenn.
3..Whitestone Hall, Min., Ind'ns
4..Fort Gregg, S. C.
5..Fts. Gregg and Wagner, S. C
5..Moorfield, Va.
8..Bath, Va.
8..Fort Moultrie, S. C. (naval)
8..Fort Sumter, S. C (naval)
8..Sabine Pass, Texas.
9 .Tilford, Tenn
9..Dardanelle, Ark
11..Dalton, Ga.
11..Moorfield, Va.
13..Culpepper, Va.
13..Bird's Gap, Ga
14..Bird's Gap, Ga.
15..Enterprise, Indian Ter.
18..Bristol, Tenn.
19–20..Chickamauga, Ga.
19..Fort Smith, Ark. (near).
22..Carter's Station, Tenn.
23 .Donaldsonville, La.

OCTOBER.

1..Anderson's cross roads, Ten.
1..Franklin, La.
6..Shelbyville, Tenn.
6..Baxter Springs, Kansas.
8..Farmington, Tenn.
10..Robertson's Ford, Va.
10..Blue Springs, Tenn.
11..Colliersville, Tenn.
12..Ingham's Mill, Miss.
13..Wyatts, Miss.
13..Big Black River, Miss.
14..Bristoe Station, Va.
14..Blountsville, Tenn.
16..Blackburn's Ford, Va.
17..Charlestown, Va
20..Philadelphia, Tenn.
21..Cherokee Station, Ala.
22..Columbia, Ky.
24..Danville, Ky.
25..Philadelphia, Tenn.
25..Pine Bluff, Ark.
27..Lookout Mountain, Ala.
28..Wauhatchie, Ala.
29..Warm Springs, N. C.
31..Fort Sumter.

NOVEMBER.

2..Motley's Ford, Tenn.
3..Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
3..Colliersville, Tenn.
5..Colliersville, Tenn.
5..Lewisburg, Va.
5..Carrion Crow Bayou, La.
6..Rogersville, Tenn.
7..Kelly's Ford, Va.
7..Tazewell, Tenn.
12..Droop Mountain, Va.
12..Cumberl'd Gap, Tenn. (near).
14..Loudon, Tenn.
15..Raccoon Ford, Va.
16..Lenoir Station, Tenn.
17..Knoxville.
20..Knoxville.
23–25..Chattanooga, Tenn.
27..Raccoon Ford, Va.
29..Fort Saunders, Tenn.
30..Fort Esperanza, Texas

DECEMBER.

2..Walker's Ford, Tenn.
3..Raccoon Ford, Va.
3..Colliersville, Tenn.
10..Morristown, Tenn.
13..Catlett's, Va.
14..Bean Station, Tenn
20..Fort Gibson, Ark.

MR. Frank Moore has collected, and G. P. Putnam, of New York, published, under the title of "Lays of Loyalty," a little pocket volume of the poetry of the war. It contains lyrics by Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Tuckerman, Pierpont, Whittier, Lowell, Mrs. Howe, Boker, Taylor, Read, Leland, Stoddard, Mrs. Stowe, and a variety of other well known poets, besides a large number of anonymous pieces of merit. A second series is promised, containing "Songs of the Soldiers and Ballads of the Rebellion," and a third, devoted to "Political and Personal Poems." The publisher calls the series "The Red, White and Blue."

CAPTAIN Thomas Wilson, C. S. A., has been appointed Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, in place of A. F. Clark, who has been relieved and ordered to report at New York.

Mr. George B. Butler, Jr., who lost his right arm at Gettysburgh, and in consequence resigned his commission as Lieutenant in one of the New York Regiments, has resumed his former profession of artist. With his remaining arm he has lately painted a picture, which is now on exhibition in this city, and is attracting much attention. Its homely subject is a rough looking specimen of a cat crouched on a barrel, with a dingy wall as a background; but it has been so handled as to show great original talent, and make an interesting picture. Mr. Butler was a pupil of Mr. Thomas Hicks, and afterwards of Conture. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that a fellow pupil in Mr. Hick's studio, a Southerner, who enlisted in the rebel army, has lost both of his legs in action.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Foster—Howell.—In Canandaigua, N. Y., December 24, Major Benjamin E. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, to Miss Sarah Gibson, daughter of Thos. M. Howell, Esq.

Abinger—Magruder.—On the 23d December, 1863, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal, William Frederick, Lord Abinger, to Helen, second daughter of Capt. G. A. Magruder, late of the U. S. Navy.

Brooke—Roberts.—Thursday morning, Dec. 24th, by Rev. Thomas G. Clemson, Colonel John R. Brooke, 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss H. Louisa Roberts, daughter of Leonard F. Roberts, Esq., of Chester County, Pa.

Doolittle—Post.—At Lodi, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863, by the Rev. George J. Van West, assisted by the Rev. B. Bassler, Jas. K. Doolittle, of New York City, to Sarah S., daughter of Lewis Post, Surgeon U. S. Army. No cards.

Moyer—Wilson.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23d, at the St. Nicholas, by the Rev. Dr. Wardle, Capt. J. M. Moyer, to Miss Maige P. Wilson, both of Lewisburgh, Pa.

Smith—Smith.—At Smith's Ferry, Mass., Captain C. V. Smith, of Company B., 28th Massachusetts regiment, to Gertrude M., daughter of Hervey Smith.

Gurney—Roberts.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, at Morrisania, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, Major A. L. Gurney, Second Veteran Cavalry, N. Y. Volunteers, of Saratoga Springs, to Addie Van Winkle Roberts, of New York City. No cards.

Hunt—Pratt.—In Boston, Dec. 25, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., William F. Hunt, of Roxbury, Acting Master U. S. Navy, to Miss Carrie E. Pratt, of Boston.

Hunt—Sheldon.—In Providence, R. I., Dec. 23, by the Rev. J. D. Butler, assisted by the Rev. William Mc Donald, Lieutenant Josiah D. Hunt, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, to Miss Jennie Sheldon, daughter of James Sheldon.

Wilson—Egerton.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at Trinity Church, Carbondale, Pa., by the Rev. R. D. Abbott, Dr. Charles H. Wilson, Surgeon of the 40th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Maria A., second daughter of Lebbeus Egerton, Esq., of Carbondale.

Beamish—Martin.—On the 18th of December, by the Rev. Mr Patterson, Major John W. Beamish, of the Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, both of Philadelphia.

Birney—Stratton.—December 25, at the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. William H. Furness, Major Fitzhugh Birney, U. S. Volunteers, to Laura, daughter of the late Jacob Stratton, of Philadelphia.

Schafuss—Urban.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at Zion Church, by the Rev. Mr. Steinele, George C. Schafuss, to Eliza, only daughter of Major C. Urban, U. S. Army, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Tappin—Higgins.—On Wednesday, December 30, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., Mr. John D. Tappin, U. S. Navy, to Miss Susie V. Higgins, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

Smith.—At Germantown, Pa., Dec. 23, Rev. L. Ward Smith, Chaplain U. S. Army, and late rector of St. Michael's Church, in the 44th year of his age.

Ives.—In New York City, at the St. Denis Hotel, Lieutenant Samuel J. Ives, commanding Company H, 1st regiment Excelsior Brigade, in the 22d year of his age.

Collins.—On board U. S. S. *Eastport*, Nov. 7, suddenly, of diptheria, Charles L., only child of Charles W. and Mary N. Collins, of Richmond, aged 16 years and 6 months. He died while nobly serving his country, far away from those he held most dear, and we humbly trust he sleeps in the bosom of his Saviour.

Young.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Va., Dec. 22, in the 23d year of his age, Major Edward F. Young, 4th Heavy Artillery, N. Y. S. V., youngest son of Benjamin F. and Helen M. Young, of Brooklyn.

McAllister.—At the U. S. Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., Nov. 21, Francis Butler, only son of Captain Julian McAllister, U. S. A., aged 10 years.

Montgomery.—At Bristol, Pa., on Sunday morning, Dec. 27, Wm. W. Montgomery, youngest son of General Wm. R. Montgomery, in his 19th year.

Williams.—At the Marine Hospital, Common street, New Orleans, the Rev. John W. Williams, Chaplain 131st N. Y. S. V.

Lombard.—On the 8th of March, at Danville, Va., after a very short illness, of typhoid-pneumonia, Lieut. George H. Lombard, Company B. 18th Va. Infantry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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From the numerous expressions of approval the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 14th, 1863.

W. C. CHURCH, Esq., 192 Broadway—

DEAR SIR.—I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

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From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

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SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot S in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 89; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

FIVE-TWENTY LOANS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
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Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
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Leave Washington at 8 and 11·50 A. M., and 5 and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Washington at 6·35, 8, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·10, 5, and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 8·10 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

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COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4·30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 8·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·15, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·50 A. M., and 3·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
do Baltimore at 8.50 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

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Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

SAMUEL V. NILES,
(Late of the General Land Office,)
MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL AGENCY.
(Established in 1857.)
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Washington, D. C.

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Any business before the *General Land Office, Indian Office,* or other Departments, *Congress,* or the *Court of Claims,* requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, U. S. Senate, *late Com. G. L. O., Shelbyville, Ind.*; Hon. John Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Chicago, Ill.*; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Washington City*; Hon. George C. Whiting, *late Com. Pen., Washington City*; Riggs & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*

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The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some Regular Medical College—non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

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and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE position of affairs in Virginia continues unchanged, the soldiers being occupied in making themselves as comfortable as possible in their winter quarters. Little of importance has occurred to break the dull monotony of the situation. Some excitement was created on the first instant at Winchester by the driving in of our pickets as far as Bunker Hill, and by rumors of an extensive rebel raid under General EARLY, in retaliation for General AVERILL's recent successful expedition into Virginia. But it soon transpired that the movement was nothing more than a scouting advance in more than ordinary force. It is supposed that FITZHUGH LEE's cavalry, perhaps 1,000 strong, supported by three small brigades under Gen. EARLY, with IMBODEN and other local leaders, with detachments numbering perhaps 6,000 or 7,000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, and will make an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. The latest indications point to the Moorfield Valley, west of the Mountains, as the probable theatre of operations for the rebels. No fears are entertained for the safety of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on which the trains are moving regularly.

A reconnoissance has been made by General GREGG's cavalry division, under command of Colonel TAYLOR, of the First Pennsylvania regiment. The division left on the first inst. for the purpose of proceeding to Front Royal, taking three days' rations and forage. Owing to the condition of the roads the artillery attached to the division could proceed no farther than Warrenton. The command returned on the 4th, having travelled ninety miles during the three days' absence. Severe deprivations were endured in consequence of the intensely cold weather. No trace of the enemy was discovered.

A small body of Union troops, numbering about 280 men, stationed near Jonesville, Va., was attacked on the 3d inst. by a force of 4,000 rebels under General JONES, and after a desperate resistance was compelled to surrender, losing thirty killed, about the same wounded, and two small howitzers.

A GALLANT affair took place in Stono Inlet on Christmas morning, between the gunboat *Marblehead* and a battery which had been planted by the rebels on the shore, below Legareville, near which town the *Marblehead* has been for some time stationed. An accurate account of the engagement is given elsewhere, by a correspondent of the JOURNAL. The *Marblehead* is commanded by Lieutenant Commander R. W. MEADE, Jr., whose management of his vessel was every way admirable.

Legareville is a small village of about fifty houses on John's Island, facing Stono river, about five miles in a straight line from the sea-shore. It has been successively occupied at various times by the pickets of both armies.

A furious bombardment was opened upon Charleston at one o'clock on Christmas morning from the monster guns of Fort Putnam. For more than three successive hours were heard these terrible Christmas chimes. About three o'clock the sky over the fated city was illuminated by a kindling light, which disclosed to view the tall steeples of St. Michael's Church. The guns of Battery Chatfield were immediately trained upon that quarter of the city, adding their awful thunders to these of Fort Putnam. The bombardment was for a short time slowly answered from the guns of Fort Moultrie; but finding that they accomplished nothing, the enemy soon ceased firing altogether. The fire in Charleston continued burning until Friday noon, our batteries bombarding at intervals of five minutes. Fort Putnam threw eighty-four shells, and it is thought that few of them fell short.

WE have intelligence from Texas to the 27th of December. The military operations in that region were progressing favorably. The situation in the Teche country remained unchanged. Admiral PORTER had not yet made the projected ascent of Red River, and it was presumed that the expedition would be delayed until a land force was ready to co-operate with the gunboats. Indianola, at the entrance of Levacca Bay, in Texas, has been occupied by Brigadier-General WARREN. He reports that on his arrival there the inhabitants were much frightened, as great pains had been taken by General MAGRUDER to impress upon them the idea that the Northern troops would burn, ravish, and destroy wherever they went. By thus acting on their fears he endeavored to induce them to fly from their houses and destroy their property, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. As soon as their minds were disabused of this error, they began to exhibit a much more friendly disposition towards our troops.

In a proclamation dated Houston, General MAGRUDER says that the defence of Western Texas will not be given up, and he urges minute men, exempts, and all others capable of bearing arms, to organize at once and proceed to the camp of General BEE, at Victoria. He says that the confederate troops are working to repel the invaders, and that San Antonio and Austin are being rapidly fortified.

FROM the Southwest we receive additional particulars of the defeat of the guerrilla General WHEELER, whose rout appears to have been disastrous and complete. The decay of rebel resources is nowhere more clearly manifest than in the increasing inefficiency of their cavalry. Two years ago they had the field to themselves. We had no mounted men to compare with them. Their cavalry swept through Kentucky, cutting off the communications of our armies with a leisurely contempt for our forces which was extremely galling, to say nothing of the mischief which they committed. But from the day when the North turned its attention to this branch of military service, our cavalry has constantly increased in efficiency and numbers, while theirs has gradually diminished in numbers, force, and spirit, until their inferiority to ours has become an acknowledged fact.

GENERAL LONGSTREET still lingers in East Tennessee, subsisting his army, it is said, on supplies collected by General BURNSIDE for his own use. When these are exhausted he will probably move on.

The Rebel cavalry make frequent dashes on our line in the vicinity of Cleveland, and in several instances have ventured within a short distance of Chickamauga Station, on the line of General BRAGG's retreat. During one of these dashes they captured half a dozen cavalry pickets. General THOMAS will immediately take measures to prevent the repetition of this audacity. General FORREST, at the head of about 7,000 cavalry, menaces General GRANT's line of communications with his base of supplies. He is said to be far superior to General WHEELER as a fighter, and is likely to give our forces much trouble. With the exception of coast expeditions, it is highly probable that military operations on both sides will be confined this winter to the cavalry.

A VERY important service has been performed on the Florida coast by the blockading force at St. Andrew's Sound, under command of Acting-Master WILLIAM R. BROWNE, in destroying a very extensive and valuable series of salt-works, both at Lake Ocala and in St. Andrew's Bay. Three establishments were destroyed on the 2d ult. at Kent's salt-works on the Lake, which turned out on an average 130 bushels of salt daily. A large quantity of salt was thrown into the Lake. On the 10th ult. Acting-Master BROWNE proceeded, at the head of a small force, in the stern-wheel steamer *Bloomer*, to West Bay, where the rebel government salt-works, capable of producing 400 bushels of salt daily, were destroyed. At this place there were a large number of buildings, twenty-two large boilers, and 200 kettles, averaging 200 gallons each. These, with 5,000 bushels of salt, and several storehouses, containing provisions for three months, were entirely destroyed. From this point the expedition proceeded down the bay, destroying private salt-works, which lined each side for a distance of seven miles, to the number of one hundred and ninety-eight different establishments, averaging two boilers and two kettles each, together with a large quantity of salt. Five hundred and seven kettles were dug up and rendered useless, and over two hundred buildings were destroyed, together with twenty-seven wagons and five large flatboats. The entire damage to the enemy is estimated at $3,000,000. The town of St. Andrews, which had been occupied by a military force for the last ten months, was shelled and reduced to ashes.

A FIGHT occurred on the 18th ult. near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, between one thousand rebels, under QUANTRELL, and Colonel PHILLIPS of the Indian brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who scattered in all directions.

COL. MCCHESNEY'S EXPEDITION, which left Newbern, N. C., on the 30th ult., for Greenville, met the enemy on the 31st near Washington, and after a sharp fight routed them, killing a lieutenant and five men, and capturing ten men, one cannon, and the horses of a battery. Lieut. Adams was killed on our side, and five men were wounded.

ALL MATTERS relating to the exchange of prisoners have been placed in the hands of Gen. BUTLER, who, it is stated, has perfected arrangements which cannot fail to bring about the desired result. The refusal of the rebel authorities to treat with Gen. BUTLER, on the ground that he has been proclaimed an outlaw by Mr. DAVIS has not been allowed to influence the War Department in the selection of an agent to conduct the negotiations for an exchange. Thirty-eight thousand rebel prisoners now in our hands will be sent immediately to General BUTLER, for the purpose of effecting this object.

WE publish elsewhere in full General ROSECRANS' report of the battle of Chickamauga. Though it has great value as a military document, the events which it details have had so full and thorough a discussion in these columns that no further comments from us are needed.

THE HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD.*

The main subject of this work is the history of that long and terrible struggle between the French monarchy and the turbulent and ambitious dukes of Burgundy, in which feudalism and royalty strove for the last time against each other for the mastery. In the career of Charles the Bold, his fierce rivalry with Louis the Eleventh, the perpetual war which they waged against each other, by force, by intrigue, on the battle-field and in foreign courts, the author found material for one of the most interesting histories which American research has given to the world. His style, while more vigorous than Prescott's, exhibits all the clearness, the beauty and simplicity which are so conspicuous in the works of that eminent historian. He has availed himself of recent discoveries of material in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Austria, and other German States, which enable him to present a juster view of the chief characters and events of that stormy period than they have hitherto obtained. With the narrative he has interwoven descriptions of manners, of cities, and delineations of character, which lead an additional charm to the subject, and connect the reader more intimately with the events and persons of that turbulent age.

In place of an extended analysis of this work, we shall confine ourselves to a few extracts, which display, in strong colors, the descriptive and narrative powers of the historian. The state of France, after the treacherous murder of Louis of Orleans, by John the Fearless of Burgundy, is thus portrayed:

The crown rested on the head of a lunatic. The discord in the royal families and the royal counsels, prevented any serious effort to restore order and tranquility. The voice of authority was not merely unheeded but unheard.

The administration of the law, so far as the protection of life or property was concerned, was entirely suspended. Murder and rapine no longer sought their prey by stealth, or waited for the darkness to conceal their work. The country was covered with armed bands wearing the badges of Burgundy or the Armagnacs, but subject in fact to no other leader than him who could best scent the plunder and guide them in the pursuit. These brigands infested every highway, and ravaged villages and farms, pursuing the work of destruction without hindrance and without fear. The peasantry, driven to despair, abandoned at length their ruined homes and wasted fields, their wives and children, their life of industry and care, and fled in troops to the refuge of the thick forests, seeking sustenance with the wild beasts, crowding from the sunlight that shone upon an earth of which the devil, they exclaimed, was about to take entire possession.

France had never been a commercial country. It had few great market towns, few public fairs, and these were scarcely visited by the foreign merchant. But now, even domestic trade had disappeared. Production itself was at a standstill.

Those parts of the country which had the richest soil, and had formerly furnished the largest supplies of food, returned to the condition of wild lands. An eye-witness described the vast and fertile plains of Normandy, Picardy, Champagne, and La Brie as almost entirely depopulated, overgrown with bushes and wild branches, and even in many parts—so long did this state of things continue—with dense and lofty forests. The fields were tilled only within such a distance of towns or castles as allowed the laborers, when the enemy came in sight, to summon assistance with their horns; but the patches from which a furtive harvest was thus gathered, were as nothing compared with the immense region that lay sterile and deserted.

If we enter the walled cities, thus isolated by a perpetual blockade, a still more fearful spectacle presents itself. A citizen of Paris, who in the simplest language noted down from day to day the occurrences that came under his own observations, has left us the means of making this survey. Terror reigned in that capital where it has so often sat enthroned. Princes and ministers, the University and the Parliament, the nobles and the bourgeoisie, having successively failed in the attempt to devise a practicable system of government, to restore order and peace, to replace on its original foundations the structure that had been overturned, the task was undertaken by the lowest classes of the populace, the rabble and the outcasts of humanity, brought up by the strange convulsions from unmentionable depths to the surface and apex of society. The leaders were chosen for their physical strength, their superiority in courage or ferocity. The "short method" they adopted was massacre. At first it was practised with some form and regularity; every one suspected as a traitor or a foe was apprehended and put to death. But soon a thirst for blood was awakened that suffered no delay and no selection of the victims. While the frenzy raged the whole town presented the aspect of a slaughter-house; neither youth nor age was spared; neither church nor convent afforded shelter; and the bodies of men, women and children were seen scattered at short intervals throughout the principal streets.

But there was a panic in the hapless city greater even than that excited by the fury of the mob or the tyranny of faction. The armies that hovered incessantly around the walls had devastated the country within a circuit of twenty leagues. From month to month, from year to year, the price of bread contined to rise, until the scarcity was such that the baker's shops were daily besieged by crowds who struggled for admittance, and only those were supplied who had waited at the doors from dawn. Troops of destitute wretches wandered about the streets in search of offal which the swine had refused, or ran to the fields, without the walls, to devour the carcasses of slaughtered dogs. Winter—more rigorous in the same latitude than now—had no pity on this homeless, starving multitude. Every where, every hour, a terrible cry was heard, "I am dying of hunger; I am dying of cold!"

War and famine speedily generated pestilence. "With "this triple scourge of divine justice," says a contemporary, too young, indeed, at the time to know the full extent and import of these calamities, but writing while the evidence and the effects were still fresh before his eyes, "was the "country afflicted, not for a short period but during many "successive years." In 1418 fifty thousand persons were said to have died in Paris in less than four weeks. The bodies were flung by hundreds into large pits dug for their reception. Packs of famished wolves came at night and feasted in the cemeteries, and sometimes ventured, in the broad daylight, to seek their prey among the living. "Such "scenes of misery," says the diarist so frequently quoted, "the prophet Jeremiah saw not when Jerusalem was de-"stroyed." "Alas!" he exclaims, "never since the time of "Clovis, the first Christian king, was France so divided, so "desolate."

One of the most intensely interesting chapters in the work describes the fate of Dinant, a city devoted to destruction by Philip of Burgundy, father of Charles the Bold, in consequence of insubordinate and disloyal conduct on the part of its inhabitants. The city was invested and bombarded. The wall was breached, and the people, in order to avoid the horrors of an assault, surrendered unconditionally. It was resolved, however, to level the city to the ground, so that it should no longer be said in the borders of the Meuse, "There is Dinant," but "There Dinant was." The intention was probably to shelter the inhabitants from rapine; but the soldiery, who had been quartered on them, could not be restrained. We give the sad narrative in the words of the historian:

On the same day, after dinner, every man, on rising from the table, laid hands on the host with whom he was billeted, and threatened him with instant death unless he revealed the place where his most valuable possessions were concealed. From that hour the town presented the same aspect as if it had been taken by storm. During three days the sack was carried on with a systematic thoroughness that might have done credit to the *Ecorcheurs* of an earlier period. Every house, every apartment, in regular turn, was visited and ransacked. Even the roofs were invaded, and stripped of the lead then commonly used as a covering for the better class of buildings. The streets were filled with horses and with vehicles of every description, engaged in carrying away the booty to places of security beyond the walls. The river was covered with boats and small vessels employed in a similar manner. Often what had been taken from the enemy became an object of contention with the captors. Some were slain in defending their prizes, others in attempting to despoil their more fortunate comrades. Several of the nobles, gifted, it would seem, with a peculiar instinct for operations of this kind, instead of joining in the general rapine, stationed themselves, with their retainers, near the breach, and whenever a party inferior in strength sought egress with their plunder, ravished it from them and drove them empty-handed from the spot.

Amidst these scenes of tumult and disorder, the Burgundian commander still retained, to a remarkable extent, that control over his men that had been acquired by the exercise of a vigorous and invariable discipline. He issued a proclamation that any outrage to woman—a species of crime which he seems ever to have held in peculiar abhorrence—would be punished with death, whatever might be the rank of the offenders. To enfore obedience in this particular, he stationed sentinels at every door; and, being informed that three archers of his own guard were dragging away the wife of a citizen towards the cliff, he caused them to be arrested, led thence through the principal streets, and then gibbeted in a conspicuous situation.

But while thus vigilant in repressing private outrages, Charles was exciting terrible vengeance, for infamies cast upon his own name and his mother's reputation by some of the people of Dinant. Little care was exercised in the detection and identification of the guilty. On scanty proof, eight hundred men, according to an eye-witness, were bound hand and foot and thrown into the Meuse. Thus cruelly did Charles revenge an insult. The city itself was doomed to entire destruction. The men were regarded as captives, subject to ransom or to be sold into slavery. The women and children and all ecclesiastics, were exempted from these penalties, and ordered to quit the town without delay. They were not suffered to take with them any of their possessions. The mournful exodus is thus described:

The trumpets sounded the fatal signal; the gates were thrown wide. No more heart-rending scene of human suffering was ever witnessed; and even the most cold-blooded of the spectators gazed upon the spectacle with pallid countenances. As the despairing, helpless multitude went forth, —expelled from their homes, cast destitute upon the world, torn from their friends, their protectors, their beloved, with the full certainty that they were never to meet again, with as complete uncertainty of what was to befall those whom they left behind,—there burst from them "two or three cries," so piteous and terrible that all who heard the dismal sounds were thrilled with a sudden horror.

The two volumes of this history now presented to the public, will be soon followed by a third which is in course of preparation.

*History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. By John Foster Kirk. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The first iron-clad Ship-of-War.—In 1613, William Adams, in a letter from Japan, dated December of that year, in a mention of his voyage from Firando to Oosaka through the Inland Sea, by the strait of Simonoseki, writes thus:—"We were two days rowing from Firendo to Faccate. About eight or tenne leagues on this side the straightes of Xeminaseque we found a great towne, where there lay in a docke a juncke eight hundred or a thousand tunnes burthen, sheathed all with yron, with a guard appointed to keep her from firing and treachery. She was built in a very homely fashion much like that which describeth Noah's arke unto us. The naturals told us that she served to transport souldiers to any of the Islands if rebellion or warre should happen."

A FRENCH ADMIRAL ON AMERICAN IRON-CLADS.

In his late work on Contemporary Naval Architecture,* Admiral Paris has some interesting remarks on American iron-clads, for which we did not find space in our notice of the work in the 15th number of the Journal. To Mr. M. A. Stevens, the inventor of the Stevens battery, the Admiral in these remarks accords the honor of being "regarded "in England and America as the principal inventor of iron-"clad vessels"—an honor, the title to which the friends of Captain Ericsson will be quite ready to dispute with him. Mr. Stevens' idea of elevating and depressing a vessel by means of the introduction and expulsion of water is commended as very ingenious, but of very doubtful application upon the sea.

Of the *Monitor*, Admiral Paris remarks that her end was better suited to her name than her brilliant *entrée* upon the scene of war, as her fate gives forcible warning that it is impossible for a vessel to be heavy and low in the water and at the same time sea-worthy. The dimensions of the *Monitor*, it is argued, were sufficient to enable her to face any weather and even double stormy Cape Horn; since this is done by vessels of no greater size. It was not, therefore, on account of her diminutiveness that she perished, nor because the sea was of extraordinary violence; for the fact that it was possible to put out boats to save the crew shows conclusively that it was one of which ordinary vessels would have made light. Her loss under such circumstances is due to the fact that she was not sufficiently high in proportion to her weight; and from the exaggeration of this fault in the *Monitor* up to the perfect security of sea-going vessels, there is, we are told, a continuous series of gradations peculiar to vessels of different patterns, and which develop themselves according to the greater or less violence of the sea.

At the conclusion of a lengthened description of our iron-clad Navy which follows this, Admiral Paris refers to the noticeable fact that the more invulnerable vessels are constructed, the more powerful are the means invented for assailing them. In England we have a succession of remarkable inventions in this direction, each striving to give velocity and bulk to projectiles. In America attention is especially turned to the employment of enormous calibres. But "Are these terrible by their weight?" questions the Admiral. "For great initial velocity," he adds, "is not to "be counted upon with such balls. We hardly know "whether it is better to aim at a small surface with very "great rapidity, or at a large surface with a considerable "mass but with a less rapid movement. Certainly such "balls may do great harm and shatter everything. The "best proof of this is found in the thickness of the walls "intended to resist them; and to make this adequate to the "purpose it will be necessary sometimes to destroy the sea-"going qualities of the vessels. These enormous cannon "are only possible upon iron-clad vessels which are not "subjected to violent movements. Some of them weigh "27,385 kilogrammes, and are, it is said, to be managed by "three men. It is only behind impenetrable walls that we "can employ the mechanism which makes this possible. "It must be as free from exposure to derangement as in "the work-shop; for a broken or bent rod might suspend "the action of the machinery and leave the cannon useless. "It is then necessary to have an intelligent motive power; "men who can ward off accidents, who can be replaced as "they fall, and who will resist to the last. But it follows "then from those considerations, that although iron-clads "make it possible to use great calibres by affording protec-"tion to the necessary machinery, they also thus war "against themselves, and this fact adds itself to many "others to render the future of all these inventions doubt-ful."

"There is another important fact," adds Admiral Paris; "it is that by the manufacture in all countries of such invul-"nerable implements of war much money is expended, and "the number of combatants and their danger is diminished "in proportion to the value of the machine. Thus for the "sixty cannon of every broadside of a three-decker there "were between eight and nine hundred men employed, and "the vessel was worth three million francs, the ratio of the "material to each combatant being 3,333 or 3,750 francs. "It would be curious to ascertain what is the proportion on "the various iron-clad vessels, particularly upon the Stevens' "Battery, which has cost eight millions of francs for eight "cannon. If these are manœuvred by three men, like the "cannon of 27,000 kilogrammes, it follows that, indepen-"dently of officers and firemen, each cannonier will be "represented in the total value by 333,000 francs. The "natural consequence of this is that naval warfare is now "more than ever a warfare conducted with money rather "than with men, who are the only means with savages, "and it is remarkable that this war of dollars should have

* L'Art Naval, a l'exposition Universelle de Londres de 1862. Description et discussion, de tout ce que l'exposition présentait de plus remarquable, dans la Marine. Par M. Le Comte, Admiral Paris. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, Editeur. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

"its birth in America." Which hit at our alleged devotion to the Almighty dollar gives proof that the Admiral has a turn for humor as well as a taste for iron-clads.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WAGON BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In July, 1862, I had the honor to submit to the War Department a plan for raising, arming, equipping and drilling a regiment of Mounted Rifles, with battery of horse artillery attached. The Department was pleased to order such a regiment and battery, and the proposed organization was received with such favor that, notwithstanding enlistments were but slow for other branches of the service, in the unprecedentedly short period of twelve days thirteen hundred and sixty of the very best men of the State of Michigan were mustered into the service, forming the 5th Michigan Cavalry and Daniels' celebrated horse battery. This organization was immediately followed by the enlistment of two other regiments in almost as short a time; and the result was the Michigan Brigade of Cavalry, which has during the past season performed such excellent service in the Army of the Potomac.

The original idea of the Mounted Rifle regiment was really mounted infantry; and it was not the intention to use the horses save as a means of rapid transportation, the men fighting exclusively on foot; but from the wants of the service they have been used as cavalry, although much of their most effective fighting has been done when dismounted. Mounted infantry has ever been recognized as a most important arm of the service, and must he especially useful when such prominence is given in the operations of the army, as in the present war, to extensive raids into the rich country of the enemy; destroying his dépôts of supplies, harrassing his rear, cutting his lines of communication, &c., and in repelling similar incursions of his cavalry, which has heretofore been so active. But mounted troops are expensive—exceedingly so, and they can be used, or at least could make their horses of but little avail only upon expeditions; and expeditions occupy but a small portion of the year, and the balance of the time all the expense of regular cavalry must be incurred with the advantage only of ordinary infantry.

To produce an active command possessing all the advantages of cavalry or mounted infantry, with but little more expense than ordinary infantry, is the object of the following plan, for which I request a careful consideration as the result of much thought:—

I propose to raise a brigade of infantry, consisting of four regiments, having the regular infantry organization, enlisting for it mainly veteran soldiers, familiar with all the duties of the soldier, and capable of effectively using and properly preserving a first-class weapon. I will arm them with the Spencer Repeating Rifle and bayonet, and mount them in strong spring wagons (a pattern for which is being prepared), eighty to the regiment—eight to the company; each wagon carrying twelve men and driver when fully loaded, but ordinarily intended to carry but ten men, or eighty to the company, being the usual maximum strength for duty in the ranks of a company of infantry. These wagons to be drawn by four horses—wagons seated as an omnibus, with storage under-seats for the following implements:—Four axes, four hatchets, two spades, one pickaxe, one saw and one augur; also room for the men's knapsacks and shelter tents, ten days' forage for horses, ten days' rations for men, and two hundred rounds of ammunition. Thus the men will have directly with them supplies for ten days, and no trains whatever will be needed. The men will carry nothing when engaged but the rifle and cartridge-box, thus rendering them lighter for action than any infantry. Every company will be provided with all the tools necessary for an engineer or pioneer corps, and the men will be enlisted with a view to this. Each wagon will be loaded as follows:—

Ten men and driver, 11 men,	at 140 lbs.	each	1540	lbs.
" rifles	" 12	"	120	"
Rations, 11 men, 10—110 rations	" 2	"	220	"
Forage 4 horses, 10—40 rations	" 12	"	480	"
Eleven knapsacks	" 12	"	132	"
2,000 rounds ammunition			100	"
Pioneer tools			50	"
Total load			2,642	lbs.

—which is a very moderate load for four horses, considering that on bad roads most of the load may be quickly taken off. With this load these wagons can march even further in a day than cavalry, especially so in a long-continued march. They will occupy in extent of column only half the distance of the same number of cavalry by twos, and where cavalry can march by fours wagons could ordinarily move in double-file; thus the regiment would have but half the depth in column of a cavalry regiment, and then there are no trains to look after.

There are few roads in this country where cavalry is used at all that these wagons could not travel over with facility. They could ordinarily be brought as near to place of action as it is regarded safe to bring the horses of cavalry to be dismounted, or if kept even farther back; the men being unencumbered by any load except the rifle, and not fatigued by marching, will, at the double-quick, move up to battle-line as quickly as cavalry. Thus they can be used wherever mounted rifles or mounted infantry are used, can be marched as far and as fast, are less fatigued at any moment, and more of them can be brought into action; for of mounted infantry one in every four must hold horses—here only the driver need remain. They can do more than mounted infantry and all that cavalry can, except to charge with sabre. Of course they are not intended to operate aside from cavalry, but to be attached to the cavalry corps—a part of it to accompany it on all expeditions; thus giving the cavalry ever present a strong infantry support with the bayonet, the use of which they are taught, or a force of dismounted skirmishers, leaving all the cavalry for the charge at the propitious moment. They also form an engineer or pioneer corps, ever ready. Often the cavalry on expeditions have seen their need, to destroy bridges, railroads, canals, obstruct passes, &c.

In almost every cavalry regiment more or less are dismounted as skirmishers, so that taken *with* cavalry this force is as good as so much more cavalry. I will now show that our cavalry *strength* may be increased at half the cost of ordinary cavalry. We have as the cost of a cavalry regiment which shall have say eight hundred men for duty, as follows:

800 horses, at $120	$96,000
800 set horse equipments, at $.0	24,000
800 pistols, at $25	20,000
800 sabres, at $7	5,600
800 carbines, at $20	16,000
15 wagons, at $200	3,000
60 horses for same, at $120	7,200
60 set harness, at $25	1,600
2 battery forges, at $500	1,000
12 horses and harness, at $145	1,740
Cost cavalry regiment	$176,040

For regiment wagon troops, 800 effective men, we have cost:—

80 wagons, at $250	$20,000
320 horses, at $120	38,400
320 set harness, at $25	8,000
2 battery forges, at $500	1,000
12 horses and harness, at $145	1,740
800 rifles, at $40	32,000
320 axes, at $1.50	480
320 hatchets, at $1.00	320
100 spades, at $1.00	100
80 saws, 80 pickaxes and 80 augurs	250
Total cost wagon regiment	$102,350
Total cost cavalry regiment	$176,040
Balance favor wagon regiment	$73,600

This in original cost. Now for the cost of maintenance we have:—

800 horses forage, at $215 per year	$172,000
800 horses shoeing, at $12 per year	0,600
Average life of horse in service, at best not over two years; hence loss yearly 400 horses, at $120	46,000
Wear and tear of equipments, at least $10—800 set at $10	8,000
Cost to maintain one year	$237,000

For cost wagon regiment one year, we have:—

320 horses forage, at $215	$68,800
320 horses shoeing, at $12	3,840
160 horses lost by disability, at $120	10,200
320 set harness, wear and tear, at $10	3,200
80 wagons, wear and tear, at $50	4,000
	$99,040
Balance favor wagon regiment	$138,500

This leaves out cost of trains in cavalry. In round numbers $125,000 may be saved annually in maintenance of such a regiment over cavalry, or more than two to one. Then there will be a something of a saving on pay of troops. In summing up, we have troops equally mobile, equally effective as cavalry, and in connection with it even more useful put in the field, at but little more than half the expense, and maintained there at much less than half the expense.

And there is a still more important advantage, perhaps, in the fact that considering the novelty, the extreme ease of the service, no fatigue, no care of animals, no baggage to carry on person, the excellence of the armament, and the active, adventurous nature of the service, will all render the corps so attractive, that the best men—two years' soldiers, nine months men, &c.—will all very readily re-enlist. And I do not hesitate to undertake to raise a brigade in thirty days, having the choice of four States, in each of which to raise a regiment. In thirty days more the wagons can be completed, by which time the men will be drilled, and in sixty days a brigade more effective than any yet in the field will be all ready for active service. As the Government now speedily wants troops, I regard this the great feature of the plan. The sanitary condition of such troops would be far superior to any others, and therefore the numbers for duty could be better kept up. Two-thirds of the force would not always be back in convalescent or dismounted camps, as is generally the case with cavalry.

A COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

THE EFFECT OF MUSTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Many questions have arisen under the orders of the War Department relative to mustering into the Volunteer service. Among them are the following:—

1st. An officer who has received a commission higher than that which he now holds, must be mustered out of his present grade, and into that in which he has received a commission. Can such an officer after he has been mustered out refuse to be mustered in and so be discharged the service of the United States?

2nd. General Order No. 48 of the War Department, current series, prescribes that no muster once made shall in any case be altered, except by authority from the Adjutant-General of the Army. Suppose an officer mustered into a regiment as of a certain grade, when there is really no vacancy of that grade in the regiment as authorized by law (and this often happens from the carelessness of commissaries of musters, or from the inefficient evidence furnished them), can an officer so mustered exercise the command and draw the pay of the grado, till the muster is rectified by orders from the Adjutant-General?

I venture to suggest that these questions have arisen from an incorrect idea of the effect of muster. Mustering in is simply *evidence of acceptance* by the PRESIDENT, of the officer mustered.

1st. Congress authorizes the PRESIDENT to *accept* volunteers.

2d. Allowing officers and soldiers to be mustered into service is the mode and time of *acceptance*.

3d. Any other significant mode of acceptance is binding under the law.

4th. A gubernatorial commission, without acceptance by the PRESIDENT and assent by the acceptee, gives no authority over U. S. troops or "*accepted*" volunteers.

5th. Allowing a person with a gubernatorial commission to act in U. S. service is an acceptance and an assent.

6th. Mustering in is only one kind of evidence of acceptance and assent.

Applying these principles to the first case, mustering in is, as has been said, the method in which the Government signifies its acceptence of an officer; but in the case of an officer already in service this acceptance is signified by the double process of mustering in and mustering out, which is in reality two successive pieces of evidence to one and the same act, to wit, the acceptance. An officer presenting himself to the mustering officer signifies his acceptance of the commission, and when the Government has signified its acceptance of the officer, by commencing to furnish him with the evidence of the acceptance, it is too late for him to retract from his part of the agreement.

As to the second point, the act of mustering derives no force from any act of Congress; but acts of Congress do specify the organization of the Volunteer forces and the number of officers that shall be allowed in a regiment, and this number cannot be exceeded by the executive or his agents; and consequently no officer can exercise command or draw pay in a regiment if he is in excess of the number of officers of his grade allowed to the regiment by law, although he be mustered in. The muster-in rolls are merely *evidence* of his being accepted, and as the PRESIDENT has no power to accept him, the evidence of the muster rolls is false and the *fact* remains that he is not in service of the grade in which he has been wrongly mustered.

The reason why any change in the muster rolls is forbidden, is probably to induce care in making them out and to furnish a uniform means in the application to the Adjutant-General's Office, by which they may be corrected and made to correspond to the facts.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General commanding Division.
HEADQUARTERS, GORDON'S DIVISION,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 28, 1863.

A MANUAL FOR THE SWORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In answer to your correspondent "Line Officer's" request for information on this subject, I would say that I think there is a work published containing a manual for the sword; but as I cannot refer him to it by name at this time, I will endeavor to give the instruction required. I could, of course, make it much more easily understood by introducing plates, but cannot conveniently afford that for an article of this kind.

By way of preface let me remark that the third motion of "draw" and "salute" brings the sword to a "carry." In saluting on the march (the officer reviewing in his proper position, on the right of the passing column) when within six paces of him make the salute, retaining the sword in the position described in the 2d motion, until you have passed, or been passed four paces, looking him in the face the while, when make the third motion or carry. In a regimental parade the sword will be brought to the shoulder on the order being given to that effect. In "carrying" on the march let the sword-arm swing naturally with the other, keeping the point, however, firm against the shoulder. The officer should accustom himself to making all the motions given below, without perceptibly dwelling between them, except, as previously mentioned, in saluting.

DRAW SABRES—ONE TIME AND THREE MOTIONS.

First Motion.—Seize the scabbard, just below the upper band, with the left hand, turning its edge to the rear; bring the right hand across the body, passing it through the sword knot; make two turns to the right with the hand to take twist in the knot.

Second Motion.—Draw the sword straight up from the hip to the shoulder, clearing it from the scabbard; point to the front, by extending the arm upward and to the right of the body at an angle of 45 degrees; palm of the hand turned down.

Third Motion.—Bring the sword to the hollow of the shoulder, arm extended, guard resting against the hip, edge to the front; drop the left hand to the side.

SALUTE IN THREE TIMES.

First Motion.—Bring up the right hand as high as the breast, sword pointing up between the eyes and four inches from them, edge turned to the left.

Second Motion.—Drop the sword by extending the arm, making as nearly as possible a straight line from the shoulder to the point; the sword directed at the ground eighteen inches to the front and right.

Third Motion.—Bring the sword to the shoulder, as described in the 3d motion of drawing.

PARADE—REST—ONE TIME.

Bring the right hand to the front as high as the waist, sword pointing up; drop the sword into the hollow of the left arm, edge up; encircle it by bringing up the left hand and resting it on the guard; the sword to point upward and across the body at an angle of 45 degrees, guard resting against the waist belt.

CARRY SABRES—ONE TIME.

Bring the sword to the hollow of the right shoulder, as in the 3d motion of draw and salute; drop the left hand to the side.

RETURN SABRES—ONE TIME AND THREE MOTIONS.

First Motion.—Bring the sword to the front, as in the 1st motion of salute; grasp the scabbard with the left hand, turning it to the rear, as in drawing.

Second Motion.—Bring up the right hand over the left shoulder, reversing the sword; feel the point with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand; enter it in the scabbard.

Third Motion.—Send the sword home; make two turns to the left with the hand to release it from the sword-knot; drop the hands to the side.

INSTRUCTOR.

ATTACK UPON THE MARBLEHEAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The U. S. Steam Gunboat *Marblehead*, Lieut. Commander RICHARD W. MEADE Jr., of six guns and seventy-two men, (12 men short of complement) was attacked at 6 20 A. M. Dec. 25th, whilst anchored off Legareville, S. C. by the rebels on John's Island.

The attack was made by two batteries of field and siege pieces—one posted in a thick wood, and masked from view and the other in the open space to S. W. of the village. (where 100 Federal soldiers were quartered) and distant one mile from Legareville, and 1000 yards from the *Marblehead*.

The rebels only fired two shots when the *Marblehead* slipped her cable and replied. She then took a position distant 700 yards from the battery in the wood, and paying no attention to the light battery in the open, concentrated a fire of four guns on the siege pieces. The brass guns of the *Marblehead* from rapidity of fire, becoming heated, broke adrift—the vessel wore round, keeping up a rapid fire from

the two pivot guns and brought the port broadsides to bear. After a sharp and bloody contest of an hour, the rebels flinched from their guns and retired in disorder, leaving behind them on the field, two 8-inch howitzer iron guns and caissons—6 dead horses, 72 shovels for intrenching—1 dead man, and accoutrements of every description. The rebels fired over 300 rifled projectiles at the *Marblehead*. The *Marblehead* fired 256 shell and shrapnel, nearly all of which went straight to the mark. The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded it is impossible to ascertain; it must have been very great, as the ground is torn up in every direction as if ploughed.

The loss of the *Marblehead*, was 3 killed (cut almost in two by heavy projectiles) and 4 wounded seriously. Two other men were wounded slightly, but refused to report to the Surgeon. The Commander also was struck on the foot by an iron splinter from the starboard fore bitt, but uninjured, and Acting Ensign Harriman was knocked down at his gun but is also uninjured.

The coolness and courage displayed by the officers and men produced so creditable a result to the Navy.

The *Marblehead* is badly cut up—has 12 shot in the hull—18 through the upper works and spars, and has lost her main topmast. The running rigging was all cut to pieces and some of the standing rigging was shot away. The affair was decided by short range and rapidity of fire.

The U. S. Steamer *Pawnee* at the time the action commenced was anchored in Stono Inlet, about two miles from Legareville; owing to a leaky boiler and little speed, she did not get up until the fight was almost over; but by going up the Hiawah river and enfilading the rebels she contributed greatly to their demoralization. The rebels, however, did not fire a shot at her, as they had commenced to give way when the *Pawnee* opened fire. The mortar schooner *C. P. Williams*, Acting Master Freeman commanding, although anchored nearly five miles off in the Folly River, slipped her cable at the sound of the first gun, and came down gallantly under sail. She arrived in time to open fire on the retreating enemy.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—

Killed.—Robert Brown, Capt. Forecastle; Lorenzo S. Snow, Ordinary Seaman; Joseph Phillips, Ordinary Seaman.

Wounded.—John Hackett, Coal-heaver, seriously; Charles Moore, Landsman; Alexander Henderson, Landsman; Charles Semmes, Landsman; John Macavoy, Seaman, slightly.

The officers and men of the vessel are as follows:—Lieut. Commander R. W. Meade, Jr., Commanding; Acting Ensign George F. Winslow, Ex. officer; Acting Ensign G. A. Harriman; Asst. Surgeon, B. H. Kidder; A. Asst. Paymaster, James Winter; Master's Mate B. G. Low; Master's Mate Thos. L. Fisher; Master's Mate Frank Millet; 2d Asst. Engineer Frank Henderson; 3d Asst. Engineer H. W. Bulkeley; 3d Asst. Engineer A. P. Sutherland; 3d Asst. Engineer J. J. Bissett; Captain's Clerk Frederick Wilson.

WHY SEAMEN LEAVE THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—From the reports of the Northern papers, corroborated by the report of our most worthy Secretary of the Navy, we see what is too true a fact,—that there is a great scarcity of seamen for the Navy, and that, in consequence, vessels are detained at home. It is a well-known fact that many of our very best seamen and petty officers have left the service and joined the Army, or gone into the merchant service; and, unless Congress do something soon, more will leave it, and why so? Because, sir, the present rates of pay will hardly pay their bills to the paymaster. Any man who knows anything about the Navy well knows that every officer and man must dress according to the rules of the Navy, no matter how great the cost. Now, sir, every article in the paymaster's shops costs almost twice as much as it did two years ago. Yet the pay is the same. A seaman, to draw what he ought to have monthly from the paymaster, including tobacco, will cost him not far from twelve dollars, leaving him but fourteen dollars per month, out of which to buy his potatoes and other little luxuries, which Government does not allow him. A large number of the men in the Navy have families to support, and when they leave home they leave a half-pay for their support;—the consequence is that, when they have been absent on the blockade for two years or more, and return home, they are generally paid off with a very small amount; they find their families in debt,—they become disheartened, and quit the Navy, join the Army, or take to the merchant service, where they can get thirty dollars per month—almost double what they can get from Uncle Sam. Thus the Government loses the services of the best men—men whom she so badly needs in this her hour of trial.

To remedy this, Congress should at once increase the pay of officers and men comprising the Navy. We shall then see some of our old weather-beaten tars returning to their first love—naval service. But what is done, should be done quickly, as hundreds of good mens' time is weekly expiring.

The prices at the paymasters' shops are uncommonly high, as the following will show:—Tobacco, formerly 30 cts. per pound (or plug), now 90 cts.; flannel, formerly 33 cts. per yard, now 90 cts.; flannel shirts, formerly $1.00, now $3; satinet trowsers, formerly $2.55, now $3.30; sheeting, formerly 68 cts., now $1.36; shoes, formerly $1, now $1.75; and everything else in proportion. A landsman, at twelve dollars per month, must calculate pretty close to keep square with the paymaster.

By the way, there is no want of landsmen in the Navy. But the great difficulty is, that most of them ship for only one year; and when that time is out, they have just begun to be a little useful. I know by experience that no landsman can make a good naval seaman until he has been on a three years' cruise. And if they go on a second one, they never venture to ship higher than an ordinary seaman. Landsmen in time, if they stick to the service, will make good seamen; but seamen fit for petty officers, and fit to do seamen's duty in all its branches, are now wanted in the Navy, and every inducement should and must be given to encourage our noble tars to stick to the old flag that thousands of them have sailed under so many years.

It cannot be denied, as it is a fact well known to the majority of our naval officers, that the stopping of Jack's half a gill of whiskey per diem has driven hundreds of good men from the Navy. I don't intend to advocate the restoring of the grog ration, but let me say, if you can't give Jack his small allowance of grog, why not give him pay enough,—so that he can pay for the clothes which the laws regulating the Navy compel him to draw from the paymaster, and which he is bound to wear on board of every ship. Do this, and we shall again see some, if not all, of the old man-of-war's men returning to the Navy. W. F. P.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, which again threatens to embroil Europe in war, is too insignificant, in comparison with the questions which agitate our own country, to excite here the intense and fiery interest which it has awakened in Germany and other parts of Europe. Even the cause of it is but obscurely conjectured by the majority of our people, who know it only as an international quarrel of some centuries' standing, which has never approached a satisfactory and permanent solution. Yet, viewed apart from national prejudice and unreasoning partisanship, the grounds of this long-pending difficulty are sufficiently clear and simple; and, as present appearances indicate the assumption, at no distant day, of hostilities between Denmark and the German States, it becomes a matter of great interest to understand the cause, however trivial, which is fraught with consequences so momentous to the welfare of Europe.

The two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, although represented on the map as a part of Denmark, have never been incorporated into that kingdom. From the earliest time until the present day, with a single exception, their independence has been acknowledged. The kings of Denmark were also the hereditary dukes of Schleswig and Holstein; and, as long as the kingly and the ducal power were combined in the same person, but little difficulty was experienced in the administration of the affairs of both States. But the law of succession in the duchies excluded females from the throne, while that of Denmark did not; and, as the late King of Denmark, Frederick VII., was without male issue, it was forseen that at his death the monarchy would fall to pieces,—the duchies going to one relation of the King, and Denmark proper to another. To avoid this contingency, the King of Denmark proposed to transfer the right of succession to both parts of the monarchy to a prince who was entitled to succession in neither. By the celebrated protocol of 1852 the great powers set aside the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg, who was by the Salic law entitled to succession in the two duchies, in favor of Prince Christian, who was also designated as the successor to the Danish crown. The family of Prince Augustenburg accepted the decision of the Great Powers; their claim to the succession was formally relinquished by the Duke, and declared by the late King of Prussia to be forever set aside, on account of the inferior rank of his mother, the Countess Daneskiold.

This arrangement received the hearty approval of the people of Denmark proper, because it insured the integrity of the kingdom; but it was particularly distasteful to the German inhabitants of the two duchies, who have never cordially united with the Danes, and who naturally desired to avail themselves of the extinction of the Danish line, and to belong henceforth to Germany alone. They insist that foreign powers have no right to change their laws without their consent, and they call upon the German Federation, of which Holstein forms a part, to assist them in the maintenance of their rights and their independence.

This conflict has produced an extraordinary excitement in Germany, which seems to be every day upon the increase. The liberal victory involved in the repeal of the press ordinances in Prussia increased the difficulties of King Christian, by turning the energies of the Deputies, from a constitutional struggle, against the King of Denmark. Schleswig-Holstein became the only thought of all parties. The unanimity of the Germans on this question is acknowledged by all parties. Nearly every German legislature demands the protection of the two duchies. The Second Chamber of Prussia, by a vote of 261 to 63, adopted a resolution, declaring the duchies to be not separated from Denmark, and the Prince of Augustenburg entitled to the succession.

The powers which openly sympathize with Denmark are Russia, France, England, and Sweden; and, as Austria and Prussia signed the Protocol of 1852, it was supposed that these two powers would feel compelled to take part against the duchies. But, as members of the German Confederacy, both Austria and Prussia are, to some extent, bound by the action of the Federal Diet at Frankfort. In accordance with the decisions of the Diet, the troops of the German Confederacy have probably already entered Holstein. Advices to December 17th stated that the Saxon contingent was in the advance, to be followed by that of Hanover. Behind both were the Austrian and Prussian reserves, of 52,000 men, to act as supports, in case the Danes should attempt to offer any resistance to the Federal execution. It was hoped that the Danes would retire peaceably, without venturing to provoke a collision with the great military powers of Germany. But an accident may bring on a collision. Less threatening questions have filled Europe with bloodshed; and it is hardly to be expected that King Christian can look on with equanimity while his kingdom is being rent asunder, and the fairest portion of his possessions bestowed upon another. But alone, he is powerless against the combination of the German States, the very magnitude of whose preparations involves the submission of Denmark, or a general war between the great powers arrayed on opposing sides. There is as yet no indication that England or Russia will interpose with military force, although either of these powers may do so at the last moment, in order to save Denmark from utter ruin. Such interposition would probably be the signal for a war of greater magnitude than Europe has ever beheld.

THE SPANISH CAVALRY.

The school of the manœuvres and evolutions of the Spanish Cavalry is contained in three very rare volumes—so rare that it is almost impossible to procure them even at Madrid or at the great military centres of Spain. Many of the Spanish officers, not excepting those belonging to the cavalry, do not possess this work, which is published exclusively by the cavalry bureau, who suffer no one to reprint it. Besides these three volumes of cavalry tactics there is a book giving the formula for every command, from the first lesson up to the evolutions of a division, preceded by the general principles of intonation. Remarkably well-drawn plates accompany the text, which is clear, simple and concise. The greater part of the evolutions of regiments and of the line are copied, the Paris *Moniteur de l'Armée* asserts, from the *ordonnance* of the French Army; but the Spanish tactics do not admit the principle of natural order, and they consequently ignore the French "inversion," and which a portion of the French Cavalry officers have themselves sought to get rid of.

Before the adoption of their present system in 1850, the Spanish Cavalry were regulated by voluminous general orders, for the service, tactics and discipline of all the corps of the army. These orders, adopted in 1768, were based upon principles dating from the previous century; had they been vigorously followed, the Spanish Cavalry as late as 1849 would have been seen executing movements abandoned by the armies of the north of Europe since the time of Gustavus Adolphus. Until the adoption of the new school in 1850, they manœuvred by squadrons of 120 horse upon two open ranks, at a distance of one-half, one-third or one-fourth of their front, according to the will of the Commander-in-Chief of the line. Formations were effected by conversions in last rank. For a charge, the second rank approached to within four paces of the first. This distance of four paces between the ranks was also adopted for forming column by fours.

These principles of formation, as laid down in the general orders of 1768, were adhered to until 1788, when the officers of the Spanish Cavalry divided into two parties; one conservative, adhering to the royal *ordonnance*, the other adopting the French system which appeared in that year. Thenceforth a deplorable confusion ensued in their cavalry, each Colonel following out his own ideas in the corps he commanded. Somewhat later the appearence of partizans of the English school increased the confusion among the officers of the Spanish Cavalry. Some manœuvred in the French style, some in the Spanish, some in the English, and some confounding all three, arrived at the most singular combinations. This anarchy of ideas continued until the adoption of the present system of tactics in 1850, which the French claim as a copy of their own. It exhibits some variations, however, such as the adoption of school of the company or division instead of the French school of the platoon; a modification based upon the regimental organization of the Spanish Cavalry, which then formed eight companies—four squadrons of two companies each. The Spaniards have also substituted for the French *Course des tetes*, six fine lessons, comprising very curious and rapid movements, in which the management of arms plays an important part. The French school of sharpshooters has also been improved and formed into a series of progressive lessons by which the soldier is initiated into the varied accidents of war.

Counter-marching in Spain is not made by file, as in France, but by platoon, which gives greater celerity of movement, and enables the movement to be made while marching.

A very popular manœuvre is the march in line by columns in platoon. The regiment being in line of battle, the colonel commands—

"*In each squadron, by platoons, break the squadrons.*"

Then the regiment marches, the first four platoons to the same depth, and with full distance between the columns. This movement serves not only for the passage of the lines, but for a great number of evolutions. The plates of the Spanish theory reproduce this order several times, as if it were considered to be a fundamental one. This mass, with its extended front, occupies much ground, does not form promptly on the flanks in battle, and is an easy prey to pro-

jectiles. The Spanish ploying, deploying, change of front and formation into battalions, are all executed like the French.

There is indeed now a great similarity in the cavalry systems of the different European armies. Until the time of NAPOLEON improvements generally came from Prussia, who was in turn inspired by the Swedes. Since the impetus given to military improvement in France by NAPOLEON, the French cavalry it is claimed have been the guide and model of Europe—the general features of its system of manœuvres have been adopted, with various modifications.

In Spain, as well as elsewhere, the question of the utility of cavalry in future wars has of late come up for debate, with the same difference of opinion upon it as exists in other armies.

FRENCH MILITARY MATTERS.

FROM the Exposition of the Condition of the Empire, delivered to the French Chambers, we learn that the total effective force of the French army in active service is 436,986 men, distributed as follows:—

Interior	325,316
Algeria	59,651
Italy	15,560
China and Cochin China	1,878
Mexico	34,581

The reserves, liable to be called into active duty, number 217,261,—making the total effective force of the Empire 654,247 men.

The military operations of the past year have been confined almost exclusively to Mexico. The capture of Puebla was the most important military event of that campaign, as he entry into the city of Mexico was its most important political event. Notwithstanding several unimportant encounters with the elements of agitation, rather than of resistance, organized by JUAREZ, the French army is considered to have terminated its work, and proved that no task however remote, however surrounded with difficulties, can depress its courage, or overcome its spirit of endurance Already, the report states, under the genial influence of the banner of France, the towns occupied by the French troops have been transformed; order has been restored, and with it re-appears confidence in a brighter future. The eyes of the civilized world are turned towards Mexico; and, in spite of sinister prophecies, which had no effect upon the determination of the EMPERON, France looks confidently for the *renaissance* of that country, where her genius is represented by her gallant army.

The operations attending the call for the class of 1862 were completed, as usual, with perfect regularity. Of the 100,000 men composing the contingent of the class of 1862, the number of exemptions admitted by the Board of Revision amounted, in 1863, to 20,247, against 18,381 of the preceding class. This difference is probably owing to the fact that the exemption tax has been reduced from 2,500f. to 2,300f.

The French soldiers in garrison are to be furnished with roast meat, in imitation of the English practice. They are also to be allowed, as a measure of economy, to cultivate the grounds belonging to their barracks, for the purpose of supplying their kitchens with vegetables. An experiment of this kind has been made by the 43d line at Lille.

It was stipulated by the Congress which followed the capture of Sebastopol, that the graves of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates belonging to the allied armies should be placed under the protection of the Russian Government, until some definite disposition should be made of them. The French Government has not neglected the fulfillment of its duty towards its soldiers and sailors; and a commission has been dispatched to the Crimea for the purpose of collecting into one cemetery the fallen heroes, who now lie scattered in a great number of grave-yards. A cemetery will be established, in the centre of which will be placed a mausoleum, containing the bodies of the generals and the staff-officers, whose names will be engraved upon this monument. Other sepulchres, less monumental in appearance, to the number of eighty, will surround the central mausoleum. An old infantry officer, who was wounded at the siege of Sebastopol, will be placed in charge of these monuments, which will be surrounded by a massive wall.

GREEK FIRE.—The following extract from a private letter of Brig. Gen. SEYMOUR, of the Department of the South, we find in a Troy paper, and therefore feel at liberty to reprint it here: "You ask why it is, since the shells are being constantly thrown into Charleston, that the city is not destroyed. Simply because it cannot be done. To fire buildings with shells is not generally possible under favorable circumstances, and these circumstances are certainly as unfavorable as could possibly be. To keep up a heavy and continuous fire many guns would be required, and points that I cannot now explain, connected with this new condition of the service of artillery, have to be investigated and solved, and new material provided in accordance therewith, before such a bombardment as that now going on can be considered destructive—at least to the degree that the public hatred of Charleston seems to demand. And as you may suppose that Greek fire can do now what the journals have so generally reported as having already been done, I may add that Greek fire is only one of the numerous humbugs of the day, and that not a shell containing it is known to have entered Charleston. On the contrary, it has been a complete failure, from the premature explosion caused by its use. Such I understand to be the merits of the Greek fire question. Finally, there is probably no intention of *burning* Charleston, as such acts are not now considered quite as consonant with the spirit of Northern warfare (that is, of the highest type of civilized warfare) as even many folks consider admirable."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Congress, having adjourned over the holidays, reassembled on Tuesday, the 5th inst. On the same day the following Message was received from the President in relation to the question of bounties:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By a joint resolution of your Honorable Bodies, approved Dec 23, 1863, the paying of bounties to veteran volunteers, as now practised by the War Department, is, to the extent of $300 in each case, prohibited after the 5th day of the present month. I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost-Marshal General to him, both relating to the subjects above mentioned. I earnestly recommend that this law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are, at least until the ensuing 1st day of February. I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted, and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned, and it is now by a closer attention and a fuller knowledge of facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

Jan. 5, 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the Message, says no one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force for the suppression of the rebellion, and although much difference of opinion exists as to the merits of the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, yet it is certain that a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion to the military force by bounties to volunteers rather than a draft; and that veteran soldiers who have become inured to the service, even when paid bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty. Prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, there were indications that a very large portion of the forces now in service would have cheerfully reënlisted for three years. Such enlistments have been seriously checked by the action of Congress. A communication from the Provost-Marshal-General confirms the statements contained in the letter of the Secretary of War. These communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A petition was offered by Mr. GRIMES (Iowa), asking for such a modification in the Enrollment Law as will include all foreign residents; also a memorial from non-resistants praying for exemption from the $300 clause in the Conscription Act.

Mr. POWELL (Ky.) offered a bill to prevent army and navy officers and others in the military service from interfering in State elections.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill restoring the $400 bounty to veterans and $300 bounty to volunteers until the 15th of February, and a bounty not exceeding $100 to persons of African descent enlisting and resident in States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

On Wednesday, the 5th, the bill introduced by Mr. POWELL was warmly debated and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House bill extending the bounty to volunteers was passed to its second reading.

HOUSE.

ON Tuesday, the 5th, Mr. Smith, (Ky.) introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the pay of the bounty and pensions for soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky. Mr. Harrington—(Ind.) gave notice of the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers mustered into the United States service and who have been honorably discharged and have served for a period less than three years.

On Wednesday, Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) reported a joint resolution, which was passed, that the bounties heretofore paid under the regulation and order of the War Department to men enlisted in the regular or volunteer forces for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 5th of January, 1864, till 1st of March next. On motion of Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) the committee on Military affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of including in the draft, now ordered by the President, those who volunteered for the nine months service, and report by bill or otherwise.

CAMP-FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.—A writer in *All the Year Round*, thus writes of the brood of camp-followers who infest the British Army in India:

The native cooks, washer-men, grooms, tent-pitchers, and the hundred other natives who follow the soldier whenever he goes into camp—each individual native taking with him his wife and children, and often his father, mother, uncles, and brothers—exceed all belief; they seem to be more numerous than the sands of the sea. Nor is the evil of this immense following confined to the camp-followers themselves, for these, in their turn, must have their followers. In addition to the commissariat that feeds the troops, each corps must have a large bazaar establishment to feed its followers. The extent and ramifications of these hangers-on may be in some degree conceived when I mention that during one of our campaigns in Affghanistan, although the followers were reduced to the lowest possible numbers, there were European regiments that counted no less than seven native camp-followers to every effective English soldier. Many old Indians will say that our men could not dispense with those native servants, and that if they attempted themselves to do the menial work of the barracks, their health would suffer. Now, I am an old Indian, and have seen service in the Punjab, in Affghanistan, and in other countries; and I altogether deny that our English soldiers would suffer, even if deprived of all their native servants to-morrow. Surely our men are not more helpless than Frenchmen! And I have seen a brigade of the latter take the field for months in the burning plains towards the frontier of Morocco—a far hotter climate, with far fewer resources than I have marched through in India, from Peshawur to Calcutta—not having with them more camp-followers than they would have in Europe. The average number of non-combatants with a French column in the field of Algeria is less than 1 per cent. of the soldiers present, and these are nearly all sutlers or shopkeepers, who are allowed to follow the troops and sell odds and ends of comfort to the men. In our Anglo-Indian camps, the number of camp-followers is something like 700 or 800—I have known it as high as 1100—per cent. more than the fighting men! In other words, where the French in Algeria take one camp-follower in the field, we take from 700 to 1100.

A CIRCULAR calling attention to the investigation instituted into the official acts of Surgeon-General Hammond, and his subsequently being dispatched upon tours of inspection, which is claimed to be the duty of the Medical Inspector-General and staff, and asking that formal proceedings be taken that the real facts may be ascertained, or that he be reinstated in his office, has been circulated in Congress. The circular bears the name of President Hill and Professors Pierre, Agassiz, and Longfellow, of Harvard University; Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John Williams Draper, of University of New-York; Drs. J. Mason Warren Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston; Dr. James Anderson, President New-York academy of medicine and other prominent gentlemen of the medical profession.

NAVY OVERCOATS.—The following order relative to Navy overcoats has just been issued:—For all officers shall be a loose cabin overcoat and cape of dark blue beaver or pilot cloth, lined throughout with dark blue flannel, to be double breasted. pockets in side seam, buttons arranged as for frock coats. The cape is made so as to remove at pleasure and provided with an extra cloth collar to detach so as to form a separate garment. On each of the collars of the overcoat shall be the following devices: rear admiral, two silver stars; commodore, one star; captain, silver eagle; commander, a silver leaf; lieutenant commander, a gold leaf; lieutenant, two silver bars; master, one silver bar; ensign, a small gold cord on the front edge of the collar; staff officers of assimilated rank to wear the same designations. The overcoats of all the officers to be plain.

GENERAL McCLELLAN TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE following letter is said to form a part of the forthcoming report of General McCLELLAN:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
Monday, July 7, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT:—You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon mind and heart.

Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war: as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State on any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations.

All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes, all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relation of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.

A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous armies; but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist. In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a Commander-in-Chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me, and will do as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior. I may be on the brink of eternity, and, as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you, and from love for my country.

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

THE U. S. revenue cutter *Jackson*, Stephen Cornell commanding, boarded during the month of December the following vessels: Ships 3, barks 18, brigs 25, schooners 986, sloops 61. Total 1,093.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

The following synopsis of the lengthy official Report of Major-General McClellan is given by one of the New York daily papers. Though the report has not yet been published, we have every reason to believe that this summary is correct :—

The report is dated New York, August 4, 1863. It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Western Virginia, which, we learn, were not at all in connection with any general coöperative plan of action ; and then goes on to recite the arrival of the General at Washington after Bull Run ; the organization of the Army of the Potomac ; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-62 ; the final invasion of Virginia in 1862 ; the Peninsula movement : the seven days' battles ; and the short Maryland campaign of September, 1862. On the 1st of November, General McClellan was appointed to the chief command of all the forces of the Union, and at once began active operations. The theatre of war had now extended about the whole circumference of the South ; and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a large and sweeping combination of military operations.

An organization of New England troops for occupying the coast-line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been selected by General McClellan in September, 1861, took shape in January, 1862, as an expedition under General Burnside, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast-line of North Carolina, Gen. Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad as far west as Goldsboro', and, should circumstances favor, to push as far as Raleigh, Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about "politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true "issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of "the Union and upholding the laws of the General Govern-"ment." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck (appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri), to General Buell (in command of the Department of the Ohio), to General Sherman (commanding in South Carolina and Georgia), and to General Butler (commanding the Department of the Gulf). General Halleck was charged with the duty of "reducing chaos to order" in his Department. In respect to military operations he was ordered to hold the State by fortified posts and concentrate his force on the Mississippi. General Buell was instructed as to the vast importance of the military occupation of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In Kentucky itself he was advised "The conduct of our military affairs is perhaps "more important than that of our military operations," and he was urged to bear in mind "that we shall most readily "suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the "Government by religiously respecting the constitutional "rights of all." In accordance "with the feelings and "opinion of the President," General McClellan requested General Buell to assure "the people of Kentucky that "their domestic institutions will in no manner be interfered "with ;" and "to allow nothing but the dictates of military "necessity" to cause him to "depart from the spirit of his "instructions." In respect to Tennessee, General Buell was ordered to throw the mass of his troops "by rapid "marches by Cumberland or Walker's Gap, on Knoxville, "in order to occupy the railroad at that point," and "cut "the communication between Eastern Virginia and the "Mississippi." General Buell was further counselled to avoid "widening the breach existing between us and the "rebels" by "causeless arrests and persecutions of indi-"viduals." "I have always found," adds General McClellan, "that it is the tendency of subordinates to make "vexatious arrests on mere suspicion."

General Sherman was advised that the favorable moment for a *coup de main* against Savannah had been lost, and that the best course before him would be "to isolate and reduce "Fort Pulaski." But the "reduction of Charleston and its "defences" was held up as the great moral advantage to be sought for, and this was stated to be an object for which General McClellan was actively maturing his combinations. General Butler was instructed as to the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible after the fall of that city, to "seize all "the approaches leading to it from the East," and particularly "Jackson, in Mississippi," with an ultimate view as well to the capture of Mobile, as to the opening of the Mississippi. The instructions thus issued to the Generals named comprehend the entire scope of the plans of General McClellan, of which plans the movement of the Army of the Potomac, under his own orders, was the central feature. It was considered by him necessary to the success of these plans that they should be carried out simultaneously, or as nearly so as possible, and the advance of the Potomac Army upon Richmond beyond the lower Rappahannock, was kept in hand by him, to be delivered as the decisive blow, in conjunction with all the rest of the general movements.

Passing over General McClellan's full and elaborate account of the consultations and operations which preceded the advance to Manassas, March 9th, 1862, we find that this advance was intended by him merely to occupy the troops during the preparations for the Peninsula campaign, then fully decided upon. The enemy's force at Manassas was estimated at 115,000, with 500 field guns and 300 siege guns. General McClellan reached the Peninsula with 85,000 effectives early in April. He gives his reason for not assaulting the works at Yorktown, describes the battle of Williamsburgh, with special praise of General Hancock, and recites the advance to Richmond. The siege of that city is narrated at length, and the "change of base," with its attendant battles at Mechanicsville, fought June 26th, to Malvern Hill, fought July 1st, 1862. "This closed," says General McClellan, "the hard fighting, which had contin-"ued from the afternoon of the 26th of June, in a series of "engagements wholly unparalleled on this continent for de-"termination and slaughter on both sides." July 4th the General telegraphed to the President that he occupied, at Harrison's Bar, positions "which could be carried only by "overwhelming numbers." "The spirit of the army," he added, "is excellent ; stragglers are finding their regi-"ments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of disci-"pline." He sums up the results of the brief, but fierce campaign :—"I cannot now approximate to any statement "of our losses ; but we were not beaten in any conflict. "The enemy were unable, by their utmost efforts, to drive "us from the field. * * * We have lost no guns, except "twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one of which "were lost by the giving way of McCall's division, under "the onset of superior numbers. When all the circum-"stances of the case are known, it will be acknowledged by "all competent judges that the movement just completed by "our army is unparalleled in the annals of war. Under "the most difficult circumstances we have preserved our "trains, our guns, our material, and, above all, our honor." To this the President replied :—"Be assured the heroism "and skill of yourself, officers, and men is and forever will "be appreciated. If you can hold your present position, we "shall have the enemy yet." On the 7th General McClellan telegraphed :—"If not attacked to-day, I shall laugh "at them. Flag-Officer Goldsborough is confident he can "keep open my communications with the James."

Early in August the army was ordered to Acquia. The condition of affairs at Washington during the campaign of Pope is described. September 2d the President directed General McClellan to take command of his own and General Pope's armies, and find the enemy. On the 17th of September Antietam was fought,—South Mountain and Crampton's Gap having been already won by us. Not a gun or color was lost by us in these battles, and our total loss in men at Antietam is stated by General McClellan at 12,469. The advance into Virginia after Antietam is related, with an account of the causes by which that advance was delayed. On the night of November 7th General McClellan was relieved, and the command transferred to General Burnside.

LETTER TO THE HON. HENRY WILSON.

ON STAFF PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman Military Affairs, U. S. Senate :

Sir :—Previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion, from twelve to fifteen years of service were deemed essential to making a "Veteren" soldier. In the English service, if I am not mistaken, fifteen consecutive years' service under a peace status are required of a soldier before he can claim the honor and title of a "veteran." But it is well known, and probably by no one better than yourself, sir, that the experience of a state of war advances the efficiency of an army—field, staff, line, rank and file—as is never the case under a peace establishment. Hence there is no impropriety in calling a soldier who has served for three years, during the present war, a "veteran," as he is such in everything that constitutes an "old soldier." The glorious records of our armies during the present war abundantly prove this fact. A "veteran" upon re-enlisting gets ($400) four hundred dollars bounty, and who will say he is not entitled to it by the value of his services ; and that his experience and consequent increased efficiency do not fully justify the liberality of the Government ? What is true of the rank and file in this respect would seem to be not less true of the officers of the Army.

Probably during the same period of time no country can show a better *personnel* in the officers of its Army and Navy—indeed I had almost said men of so general capacity, intelligence, honesty, fidelity and all those qualities which make an officer proud of his profession—than our own. The history of our wars would seem to demonstrate the truth of this proposition, not less than our years of peace, when the arrivals of our Army and Navy officers at foreign ports were always occasions of just pride to our official representatives at those places, whose pleasure it was to meet and extend to them their best hospitality. Yet with an army officered by gentlemen whom we take a pardonable pride in contrasting with the cockneyed and privileged officers of foreign countries, whose gold procured what their brains did not entitle them to,—"when he gets promoted" has been a standing jest among our army officers and a reproach to Congress, in its apathy towards securing for them well-earned and deserved promotion. As far as field and line officers are concerned, a period of war like the present remedies the matter to a great extent. In looking over our Army Register, I find Captains in the line are now Major-Generals of Volunteers, whilst there seems to be no end to the Captains and Lieutenants who have been made Brigadier-Generals and Colonels. In our Volunteer service a Captaincy of the "right Company" is or has been considered good for a Colonelcy, and a Colonelcy good for the next promotion. But whilst the line officers have thus been rapidly and deservedly promoted, does it not seem that the various officers on duty in the Staff departments of the Army have been neglected ? Under the old Army organizations a period of fourteen years' continual service (I am referring to the Staff departments) was necessary for a Captain to attain to a Majority, other causes not supervening, as they seldom did. Excepting the provisions of act of Congress approved 17th July, 1862,* the same, may I not say unjust, rule continues to govern promotions ? I would not be understood, sir, as contrasting the relative merits of the services performed by staff and line officers : they work together harmoniously and efficiently in a common cause, and no such contrast is called for.

The field and line officers who incur the risk of battles are certainly entitled to its dearly-purchased promotion. At the same time Staff officers are expected to be on the field with their commanding General—indeed, to such an extent was this carried in his department, that General Buell, then commanding the Army of the Ohio, published a General Order expressly forbidding Staff officers, having Government funds or property to account for, from incurring any of the risks of the battle-field. The greater part of the Staff officers of our Army (especially those of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster, Subsistence and Ordnance Departments) have the rank and pay of Captains ; and it is upon these that, with very few exceptions, the management of large dépôts for furnishing the immense Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance supplies for our armies devolve. Not unfrequently Government property amounting to millions of dollars in value is disbursed by them every month—and for this can their rank be deemed adequate to the position they hold, or their pay ($130 per month) sufficient remuneration for the services performed and the responsibility incurred ?

The act of Congress referred to, though framed, as it would seem, with a view to secure the promotion of capable and efficient officers of the Staff departments, it is respectfully submitted, does not accomplish its object. Out of over twenty officers promoted under this act, in the Department of the Cumberland, about seven months since, sixteen (16) have reverted back to their previous rank, owing to the changes of corps commanders, which have become of such frequent occurrence.

In concluding this letter, already too long I fear, sir, I would respectfully ask whether, if the position assumed in reference to the promotion of Staff officers be correct, you cannot, sir, through your influence and the important position held by you as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the United States Senate, secure some consideration for such Staff officers as performing satisfactorily and efficiently their duties to Government, deserve some evidence that their zeal, their long service and their faithfulness are appreciated.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A Staff Officer.

Chattanoooa, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1883.

*The following is part of the 10th section of the act of Congress referred to :—"And be it further enacted that each Army Corps shall have the following officers, and no more, attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the Commander thereof :—one Assistant Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster, one Commissary of Subsistence, and one Assistant Inspector-General, who shall bear respectively the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and who shall be assigned from the Army or Volunteer force by the President."—A. G. O., War Dept., No. 91, '62, p. xxiii.

Launching Ships-of-War.—In the New York *Tribune* it was stated that the unsuccessful attempts to launch the *Dictator* and the *Saugus* "constitute the first occurrences "of the kind in the Navy of the United States," &c. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* corrects the statement, instancing the following unsuccessful attempts to launch navy vessels :—

The frigate *Constitution* (old *Ironsides*) built at Hart's shipyard, Boston, in 1797, was not launched till after several trials on three separate days ; but surely she has been pre-eminently the luckiest ship in the Navy. I knew several persons who were on board of her when launched.

The old frigate *United States* was built at Philadelphia in the same year. In launching, her false keel and rudder braces were so badly injured, she had to be thrown down for repairs. She was always a lucky and popular ship.

The *Independence*, seventy-four, was launched at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., Monday, 20, 1814, after great but unsuccessful efforts to get her off the ways on the Saturday and Sunday previous, in which at least one man was killed and several injured. The writer of this was present.

At the launching of the *Franklin*, seventy-four, at Philadelphia, in 1815, one of the carpenters was killed.

A steam frigate (I think the *Roanoke*) was so badly hogged in launching at Norfolk, a few years since, she was troubled with a "weak back" for a long time (like a distinguished Northern Senator when the Missouri Compromise was repealed).

There are undoubtedly many other cases where the attempts to launch our ships-of-war proved unsuccessful at the first trial ; but the above instances are sufficient to show that the late unsuccessful efforts to launch the *Dictator* and the *Saugus* do not "constitute the first occurrences of the "kind in the Navy of the United States."

General Grant's Congratulatory Order to his Army.—The following is General Grant's congratulatory order to his army. It is dated December 10, 1863 :—

The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave Armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon L[illegible]kout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga Valley, w[illegible]rom his determined grasp the possession of Missio[illegible]e, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assau[illegible] upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife ; and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can check your onward march.

Engines without Bed-Plates.—In the engines of the *Puritan* and *Dictator* we have observed a novelty, says the *Scientific American*, which is sufficiently important to warrant notice. These engines have neither bed-plates nor frames, properly speaking. The duty borne by these details usually found in other engines, is transferred to light but rigid wrought-iron kelsons, or bulkheads, running athwart ships. The entire machinery is upheld and retained in place by these kelsons ; girders they are in reality, for while they carry the engines they also form a chord to the arc of the ship's bottom and materially strengthen the hull. The absence of bed-plates dispenses with at least 40 tuns of iron, in round numbers ; for these details and their appendages would, with engines of the usual construction, weigh that amount, while the absence of heavy cast-iron frames is also a source of great advantage. This is particulary the case in a vessel-of-war, where every pound of extra weight is a positive injury, increasing the draft, the load,

and adding to the labor of the ship in a sea-way. The cylinders are bolted directly to the wrought-iron kelsons mentioned previously, and the power exerted within them is transferred to a short rock-shaft, supported on vertical pillow-blocks, bolted and braced firmly to the same kelsons: beyond this arrangement there is no other. Cumbrous and heavy frames which interfere with a thorough inspection of and access to the machinery, and massive bed-plates, are both wanting, and the other details of the engines, are equally sound from an engineering point of view. These improvements are important ones, and might be observed to advantage in the construction of other engines than those intended for war ships. Captain Ericsson is certainly entitled to much credit for the simple yet admirable plan of these engines. If they obtain a commensurate piston speed, they will certainly make the *Dictator* and *Puritan* what it is claimed they will be—the fastest war vessels in the world.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Captain James M. Moore has assumed charge of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster's Department in Washington.

Major-General Grant, in alluding to the use of his name in connection with the Presidency, says: "When the rebellion is suppressed and our country saved, it will be time enough to talk upon that subject.

The *brochure*, known as the petition of "Miles O'Rielly," and all compositions under that *nom de plume*, are by Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. G. Halpine, late A. A. Gen. on Major-General Hunter's staff.

General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, has ordered officers commanding volunteer companies to forward to his headquarters a correct list of all men of their commands who have not been mustered into service by an officer of the regular Army.

Major-General Stoneman has been relieved of his command as Chief of the Bureau of Cavalry, and been assigned to Major-General Grant, as Chief of his cavalry. Brigadier-General Girard, a cavalry officer of the Southwest, replaces General Stoneman.

On Christmas day a graud dinner was given on board the ship-of-war *Pensacola*—Commodore Bell's flag-ship—at New Orleans. The officers, sailors, and marines all partook of it—the tables being arranged on the berth decks. A large number of distinguished guests also attended.

Captain John Ellison, commander of troop 1, 12th New York cavalry, was presented with a splendid sabre, sash, belt, and pistol by the officers under his command, on Christmas day, at Plymouth, N. C. Lieutenant Wm. A. Irwin made the presentation in a neat speech.

Major-General Butler has issued an order dishonorably discharging from the service Lieutcant-Colonel G. G. Martin and Second Lieutenant Henry M. Day, both of the 1st U. S. Colored Troops, for intoxication and conduct unbecoming officers of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

Major-General Foster met with an accident a short time since, by the falling of his horse. One of the General's legs, which had been wounded before in battle, was caught under the animal, and considerably injured, though not dangerously. It is expected that the General will soon be on active duty again.

An order has been issued creating the Military Department of Kansas, including Fort Smith, and assigning Major-General Curtis to the command. No action has yet been taken with regard to the Department of Missouri; nor will there be, until the Senate shall have considered the nomination of General Schofield to be a Major-General.

At eleven o'clock on New Year's day the officers of the Army and Navy moved in a body from the departments, to pay their respects to the President; the army officers headed by Major-General Halleck and staff, and the naval officers by Admiral Davis and Commodore Montgomery, the new commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. Among the officers presen[illegible] were Generals Augur, Martindale, Griffin, Barry, [illegible]ers.

Of [illegible]dates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons United Sta[illegible] Volunteers, examined in 1863 before the Army Medical Board now in session in Washington, 75 were recommended for such appointment. Of this latter number about 20 have been promoted to be full surgeons. Of 30 candidates for appointments to be surgeons, or assistant surgeons of colored regiments, 12 were unsuccessful, only one of that number having been full surgeon, and he was colored.

Col. John J. Mudd, 2d Illinois Cavalry; Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs, of the 87th mounted Infantry; Maj. Robt. W. McClaugherty, 118th Infantry; Second Lieutenant James Samples, same regiment; Adjt. John D. Martin, 87th Infantry; Lieut. W. M. Clark and Captain Wm. A. Crandall, 87th, with thirty non-commissioned officers and privates, all from the Gulf Department, have been ordered to Illinois on recruiting service.

A severe injury occurred to Surgeon-General Hammond recently, during his tour inspections in the West. As he was going in a hurry out of a door, he struck his head violently against a beam that had escaped his sight. The blow prostated him insensible. On recovering his recollection it was thought he was recovering, but paralysis of the lower limbs soon after set in, though it was hoped he would soon improve.

Colonel Frederick E. Embick, dismissed the service of the United States by sentence of a general court-martial, of which Brigadier-General Henry Prince was president, on the 11th day of September last, for having addressed a contemptuous letter to a superior officer, commanding 3d division, 3d corps, has been re-appointed Colonel of the 106th Regiment of Infantry, N. Y. V., by Governor Seymour,—the President baving previously removed the disability under which be was resting by reason of his dismissal.

Captain Amos D. Combs, 14th N. H. Vols., has been dismissed the service for being engaged with his brother, a corporal in his company, in selling liquor and other articles to officers and soldiers of the command,—much of the materials sold having been purchased from the commissary, on the captain's certificate that they were for the use of his mass. The store was adjoining and connected with the Captain's quarters. The reviewing officer says, that the "length of time this continued does not speak creditably for the vigilance of the commanding officer, or for the soldierly tone of the officers generally."

The troops at Hilton Head were reviewed December 23d by Major-General Gillmore. In the evening the General gave a *soiree dansante* in a temporary structure adjoining his former quarters. The supper was sumptuous and plentiful, and the whole entertainment a success. Among the ladies present were Mrs. General Saxton, Mrs. General Lander, and the wife of Captain Allen, Provost-Marshal. Among the military gentlemen were General T. Seymour, General Saxton, General Turner, Chief of Artillery; Colonel Howell, Colonel Osborne, of the 39th Illinois; Colonel Pond, Colonel Montgomery, Colonel Hallowell, 45th Massachusetts; Colonel Alvord; Colonel J. J. Elwell, Chief Quartermaster; Colonel Serrell, of the Engineers; Colonel Bell, 4th New Hampshire; Captain Burger, A. A. G.; Captain Seeley, Captain Bragg, Captain F. H. Cruso, of the Engineers; and Captain W. V. Hutchings. The guests, about 500 in all, began to disperse at midnight,—ambulances and carriages being provided for their accommodation under the able management of Quartermaster G. C. Bingham.

A number of the friends of Brigadier-General Alexander Hays, of Pennsylvania, commanding the 3d division of the 2d army corps, took a recent occasion of expressing their appreciation of his bravery and skill, by presenting him with a magnificent sword. The hilt is of solid silver, being cast in the form of two Zouave soldiers with muskets at a shoulder arms. This is surmounted by an American eagle, in solid gold,—the guard of the hilt being also of gold. The scabbard is of gold, and is beautifully embossed with wreaths and crests, and terminating in the broad blunt end that we see in the Roman sword. On this scabbard is the following inscription:—"Presented to General Alexander Hays, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, 1863." Below is the following record expressive of his military history:—"Mexico, 1846–47; Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, The Orchard, Nelson's Farm, Malvern Hill, Bristoe, Groveton, Gettysburgh, Auburn, Bristoe, Locust Grove." The belt is of Russian leather, embroidered with solid gold, with representations of the eagle, the star, and the flag. There are also gold buttons, hooks, and snaps to match. The band uniting the belt to the body is of silver, surrounded with wreaths. The correspondence accompanying this sword is signed by citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, representing men of all parties. They are the townsmen and friends of the General.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio have been removed to Lexington, Ky.

Four Confederate prisoners were frozen to death on the cars last week, Thursday night, while en route from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Chicago.

Dispatches from Mr. Pruyn, the American Minister in Japan, announce that the Japanese Government has agreed to pay the claim for damages, $10,000, for intercepting the American steamer *Pembroke* last year.

Of the whole number of men held to service under the first draft, about one-seventh served in person, two-sevenths served by substitute, and four-sevenths paid the commutation money.

James E. Murdock, the actor, has presented to the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair an anchor, the flukes of which are made from the old *Alliance* frigate, the cross-piece of the Penn Treaty Tree, and the small coil attached to the anchor, of the old frigate *Cumberland*.

Those portions of Kentucky and Tennessee south of the Cumberland, and between the roads leading from Carthage to Clinton, Tennessee, and thence to Point Isabelta, are erected into the Department of Middle Tennessee, under command of General Jacob Ammen, with headquarters at Camp Talbott.

Mrs. Davidson, wife of Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and who left it at an early stage of the rebellion to join the rebl service, was captured a few days ago while crossing the Potomac in a skiff. Mrs. D. was on a visit to friends at Annapolis, and the skiff having become befogged she was captured as above stated, brought to Washington, and confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

An order has been issued from the Army of the Potomac prohibiting all newspaper correspondents connected therewith from publishing or causing to be published the number or designation of regiments reenlisting in the army or leaving the same, the number of reenlistments or the number of men furloughed. Another order from Provost-Marshal Patrick requires a correct enrollment made of all civilians or army followers, excepting actual residents, within the limits of their respective corps. This is designed to reach those who have sought refuge in the Army to avoid the draft.

The Minister from Sweden and Norway, Count Piper, in accordance with instructions from his government, lately had an audience with the President for the purpose of presenting him, on behalf of the King, a volume containing engravings of the Royal collection of arms. This is understood to be in reciprocation of a similar compliment of the President, who, a short time ago, presented to his Majesty a pair of pistols of American workmanship. Suitable acknowledgments were made and mutual good wishes exchanged for the continuance of the cordial relations now existing between the two governments.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following account of the recent explosion at Sumter, by which eleven men were killed and forty-one wounded:—"A small magazine in the southwest angle of the fort, containing about 150 pounds of powder, and a quantity of small arms and other ammunition, exploded about half-past 9 o'clock on Friday. The explosion ignited all the materials in the room attached, killing or wounding all those in the immediate vicinity. The wounded were burned with greater or less severity. The passages were instantly filled with dense volumes of smoke, introduced by a blast of great strength, which prevented any prolonged or successful attempt to extinguish the fire. A boat from the Navy, with a supply of water buckets, was promptly sent to the assistance of the garrison, and rendered all the aid in their power. The behavior of the garrison under their trying circumstances deserves the highest credit.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following commissions were issued during the week ending January 2, 1864, by direction of the Governor of Massachusetts:—

Nineteenth Regiment—First Lieutenant Wm. A. Hill, to be Captain, vice Plimpton, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Ephraim A. Hall, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, vice Adams, discharged.

First Sergeant Wm. A. McGinnis, to be First Lieutenant, vice Hill, promoted.

Twenty-First Regiment—Rev. John C. Payne, to be Chaplain, vice Ball, discharged.

First Lieutenant Alfred F. Walcott, to be Captain, vice Hill, discharged.

First Lieutenant Edward E. Howe, to be Captain, vice Aldrich, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Ira B. Goodrich, to be First Lieutenant, vice Wheeler, promoted.

Sergeant-Major George E. Davis, to be First Lieutenant, vice Walcott, promoted.

Sergeant George H. Bean, to be First Lieutenant, vice Howe, promoted.

Sergeant Felix McDermott, to be First Lieutenant, vice Sampson, promoted.

Sergeant Robert B. Chamberlain, to be First Lieutenant, vice Hayward, discharged.

Sergeant Jonas R. Davis, to be First Lieutenant, vice Gibson, dismissed the service.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment—Sergeant-Major Stephen B. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, vice Davis, discharged.

Thirty-First Regiment—First Lieutenant Luther C. Howell, to be Captain, vice Rockwell, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Albert M. Lee, to be First Lieutenant, vice Rice, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Sylvester B. Bond, to be First Lieutenant, vice Howell, promoted.

Thirty-Seventh Regiment—First Lieutenant John C. Robinson, to be Captain, vice Moody, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant George N. Jones, to be First Lieutenant, vice Robinson, promoted.

Fifty-Sixth Regiment—(First Veterans)—First Lieutenant James G. Carruthers, to be First Lieutenant, vice Carleton, resigned.

Fifty-Seventh Regiment—(Second Veterans)—Second Lieutenant John W. Sanderson, to be Captain.

Samuel M. Bowman, to be First Lieutenant.

Edward I. Coe, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sanderson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Gird, to be Captain.

E. Dexter Cheney, to be Second Lieutenant.

Julius M. Tucker, to be First Lieutenant.

Fifty-Ninth Regiment—(Fourth Veterans)—Second Lieutenant Samuel A. Bean, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry—Captain David B. Keith, to be Major.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—Assistant Surgeon George S. Osborne, to be Surgeon.

James S. Newell, to be First Lieutenant.

Jacob B. Cook, to be Second Lieutenant.

A. O. Swain, to be Second Lieutenant.

George A. Fisher, to be Second Lieutenant.

F. L. Gilman, to be Second Lieutenant.

Windsor Hatch, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourth Battery of Light Artillery—Sergeant George N. Jenkins, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dean, discharged.

Eleventh Battery of Light Artillery—Edward J. Jones, to be Captain.

Edward P. Morrill, to be First Lieutenant.

George W. Booth, to be First Lieutenant.

William Woodsum, to be Second Lieutenant.

George W. Sanborn, to be Second Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battery of Light Artillery—Second Lieutenant Lorin L. Dame, to be First Lieutenant, vice Kirk, discharged.

Sergeant Edward D. Morrill, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dame, promoted.

Joseph S. Grush, of Lowell, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Littlefield, discharged.

A New Breech-loading Gun.—R. B. Reynolds, of the U. S. Naval Academy, has invented a new breech loading gun, for which he claims peculiar advantages over the ordinary guns. The mechanism about the breech is new, and the piece is rifled and bored differently from most guns. The bore is not parallel, but is taper for a portion of its length. In the explosion chamber just forward of the breech block, the bore is large and the projectile fits rather easily, but at the muzzle the size is decreased, and here the shot just fills it; by this method, and that of rifling the weapon, it is claimed that great advantages are obtained; the rifles or grooves end at a short distance from the explosion chamber, and do not, consequently enter it at all, and they begin gradually to increase in depth from their starting point until they end at the muzzle, and here they assume their full pro portions. It is claimed by the inventor that the projectile will start easier and take the grooves with much less strain on the weapon than with the ordinary plan of rifling, also that windage is prevented by the thorough compression of the packing on the shot, as it enters the rifles easily at first; by this method of rifling, it is made to fill the grooves with less liability of stripping or tearing off the bands at the base, than shot as generally made; also that the metal packing on the projectile may be made much lighter, and answer its purpose much better.

The battle flags captured in General Grant's recent battles were presented to the New York Assembly on the 5th, by Colonel Barnum, of the 149th N. Y. regiment, who has just returned from the Army of the Cumberland. Five were captured by New York regiments and five by Western regiments.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR ANSWER to 7th P. R. V. C. has been called in question by correspondents, who deny that Army Surgeons are competent to sit on Courts-Martial. Notwithstanding the opinions quoted by BENNET and COPPEE, which, by the way, have never received the sanction of the War Department, we must adhere to the opinion that these officers are competent for such duty. The law requires that all members of a Court-Martial shall be commissioned officers. That it has not been "the custom of service" to exclude Surgeons from such details can be shown by the records in the Judge Advocate's office. Numerous instances can be cited where officers of Pay and Medical departments have been members of Courts-Martial, sitting thereon by virtue of their commissions, and taking precedence with line officers of the same rank, according to date of commission. Nor have the proceedings of such Courts ever been declared illegal because of their construction. The opinion of Attorney-General BERRIEN, given in answer to query "Whether Chaplains, Surgeons or Pursers" are competent to sit as members of Naval Courts-Martial, does not apply to a Surgeon of the United States Army, regular or volunteer. He decides "that non-combatants, whose duties do not lead them to acquire this species of information (the knowledge of military discipline and usage, etc.), *and who have no rank, either real or assimilated*, could not be deemed competent to sit on Courts-Martial." (BENNET p. 20). But Surgeons in our army do have *military rank*, which for the convenience of the service is restricted by regulations, so as to give them command only in their own department over other officers, "but, by virtue of their commission," they "may command all enlisted men, like other commissioned officers." The *advisability* of detailing medical officers on Courts-Martial must be decided by the nature of the case to be tried, and with that we have nothing to do in this question.

SICKLES.—A sentinel would challenge the officer of the day in the manner prescribed in Regulations, whether he were mounted or on foot....The manner in which camp and garrison equipage can be condemned and destroyed, or drawn, is so clearly stated in the Regulations that no explanation seems necessary.....A soldier who has been on guard the night before, may or may not be excused from Sunday morning inspection, just as the proper authority may decide. It is usual to have this inspection before the new guard marches on. If this were not done and the old guard were excused, *two* details would be absent from an inspection where a full attendance is desirable.

QUERIST.—I. If the line of skirmishers is marching in retreat, facing by the right flank or left flank, would mean their *present right* or *left*, and not the absolute right or left. II. As to a sentinel, he is only to salute as the Regulations require. The 421st paragraph Regulations of the Army explains when he is to bring up his hand. III. We should say that when a company of infantry is marching to dress parade, the 1st Sergeant should march with shouldered arms. IV. All forfeitures of pay by Courts-Martial or Field Officers, inure to the United States.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

PROBABLE REBEL COMBINATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

THE present lull in military operations is not without a certain impressive interest of its own, that has not marked any similar period in the history of the war. If we trace this to its source we shall probably find that it grows out of the general conviction of the momentous issues that hang on the Spring campaign. It is felt by the people, though but few perhaps would find themselves able to assign any precise reason for the sentiment, that, somehow, the coming campaign has in it an element of intensity, importance and *decisiveness* that the war has not hitherto seen.

There are excellent grounds for this impression. The opening of active operations last Spring, as well as the previous season, found our armies still planted on the circumference of the theatre of war, and too little progress had yet been made to authorize any forecasting of the future. But the stupendous work of the past year has changed all this. It leaves the rebel territory bisected by the opening of the Mississippi; it leaves the main Union Army planted in the centre of the Confederacy. The Spring campaign, therefore, will open under such relations that *any* move must entail stupendous consequences. The simple prolongation of General GRANT's line of operation must take in reverse the tier of seaboard States, and open an issue for the Union arms on the Atlantic or the Gulf.

No forecasting of the complexion of the coming campaign, however, can be of value which does not take into account the probable military policy of the rebels. It would be a simple problem were it merely a question of forming a plan of campaign against an enemy acting purely on the defensive; but against an enemy who, quite as often as we, has assumed the offensive, and who is very likely to do so again in the spring, it becomes a much more complex matter. The rebel leaders are compelled by the necessity of their position to carry into the conduct of the war all the vigor, energy and audacity it is possible to give it. It is evident that for them to take up the attitude of passively standing to receive blows delivered by the Union force must be fatal to the cause. Their resources are drained; three successive conscriptions have reaped the field bare of all the fighting population, and they have been compelled, in order to retain an armed force on foot, to *vote* the continuance of the present armies to the end of the war—an act of perfidy unmatched in military annals. It is therefore with them a question of turning to the best possible account what remains to them. They must endeavor to make up by faultless military action for their material inferiority. It is in the power of no man to say that the chiefs of the rebellion may not form such military combinations as will turn back the tide of victory to their side. And we may depend upon it that they will exhaust every resource of skill, energy and daring to do so.

In attempting to estimate what is the probable course of military action that will be taken by the rebel leaders, we are compelled to fall back on such theoretical considerations as are indicated by the relations, conditions and purposes of the two contending parties. What may be passing in the secret counsels of the rebel chiefs no man can know: and yet we have with them so much in common that essentially the same series of facts are presented to us for speculative consideration as are before them for the momentous issues of practical action.

It is obvious both to us and the rebels that the danger to them lies in the possible moves that may be made in the spring by the grand Union force now planted in the central citadel of Tennessee, and holding in its grasp the door of Georgia and the States of the Gulf. Any move which General GRANT can make must be into the vitals of the Confederacy; and whatever line of operations he may adopt, if he is allowed to continue his advance, the national force of this rebellion is forever broken.

The first dictate of military prudence, therefore, admonishes the rebels to look out for GRANT. They can only do so by concentrating in Georgia in force sufficient to bar his farther advance, and, if possible, strong enough and under such leadership as will enable them to drive the Union force back on its base. The rebels have not at present in Georgia a force adequate for either of these purposes. The highest figure which can be assigned to the rebel army of the Southwest, now under General JOE JOHNSTON at Dalton, is forty thousand men. We hope that General GRANT will be able to move in the Spring with triple that force.

The only resort left the rebel chiefs, therefore, is to make a thorough concentration of their forces, by drawing in detachments and isolated bodies and uniting them with the force in Georgia. But even after doing this there is no probability that they would have a sufficient force. It will therefore be found necessary to draw largely from the Army of Northern Virginia. With a view to offensive operations, LONGSTREET's corps, if it can maintain itself in the Virginia and Tennessee Valley for the next three months, is well posted, on the salient of their great line, ready to issue through the *débouchés* of the mountains for the purpose of operating against GRANT's communications. There is every likelihood that, in addition to LONGSTREET's corps, they will detach another of the remaining two corps of the Virginia army. But there is the strongest presumption that they will concentrate in Georgia not merely their material forces, but that they will give this army the very ablest leadership. In a word, they will send General LEE to take command of the army of the Southwest. If the combinations here anticipated are effected, it will reduce the force in Virginia to a very subordinate rôle, and it would be a pure waste of General LEE's military talent to confine him to the task of defending a barren strip of territory, when the very life of the Confederacy is threatened by the operations in the Southwest.

With an army of from eighty to a hundred thousand men in his hand, the rebels may hope that LEE will do much. And while appreciating to the full the talent which General GRANT has displayed in his great operations, it is incontestable that he has never had a man of LEE's calibre to meet. General GRANT will operate under the enormous disadvantage of being removed three hundred miles from his base, while every step he takes in advance but extends the line of communications he is compelled to keep open. What precise policy LEE will adopt—whether to remain on the defensive, covering Atlanta, or attempt an offensive movement on one of the flanks of the Union line—is very doubtful; but there is little doubt that it will be bold and energetic, and heaven only knows with whom victory shall rest.

This concentration in Georgia, made at the expense of a great decimation of the rebel force in Virginia, will, by consequence, bring about important changes in the military programme for the left zone. It is not necessary to suppose that the rebels will give up Richmond and Virginia. They may rely on the corps left behind to keep back the advance of the Union army, contesting the advance foot by foot, and then retiring behind the fortifications of Richmond, until they are able to strike a great blow at the West. But if commanding considerations should dictate the total abandonment of Virginia, we believe the rebel chiefs would do so. Richmond, stripped of its arsenals, workshops, factories, etc., would cease to be of any military importance.

There are two possible lines of operation that may be adopted by General GRANT for his Spring campaign. He may advance by Atlanta, for the purpose of destroying the rebel army opposed to him, and taking Charleston and Savannah in reverse; or he may turn back up the Virginia valley, for the purpose of compelling the abandonment of Richmond and Virginia. The latter is undoubtedly the *safer* plan; but we doubt if it will be consonant with General GRANT's plans. Without attempting, however, to push speculation beyond the warrant of fact, there cannot be a doubt that the operations of the Spring campaign will be characterized by a grandeur and momentous importance overtopping everything we have yet seen. If the rebels pursue the policy we have indicated, the Spring will witness a war of the Titans that must shake the continent to its foundations.

INCREASE THE CAVALRY.

THE rebels taught us at the first to look upon their raids as next to supernatural performances. STUART advanced to Chambersburgh, more than a year since, with such rapidity and secrecy, and got across the Potomac with such impunity, that we were inclined to agree with the general opinion of the world in considering the rebel cavalry far better than our own; in attributing better horsmanship to the riders, better bone and bottom to the horses, and better organization to the corps, in the rebel army than we could ever hope to obtain in our own. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* When we come to compare historic notes, we shall set the names of GRIERSON, ELLIOT, STONEMAN and AVERILL at an elevation never to be attained by STUART, LEE and MOSEBY. They must hide their diminished heads. Of course we now speak of raids. We are equally ready to demonstrate the superiority of our cavalry in other modes of service; and in doing so we should have a long and distinguished list of generals to mention. But this is all preliminary to a simple suggestion which we started to make. It is this: let us organize, during the present Winter, a large cavalry force, principally of *dragoons*, who, as we have informed our readers, are essentially mounted infantry; and let us keep these continually employed in cutting rebel communications. This important labor has been most successfully performed by detachments of our comparatively small cavalry force. *A fortiori*, how much should we be able to accomplish with a large force, organized expressly for these duties? It would be a popular service, because it is full of adventure, has immediate results, and its deeds are constantly blazoned in detail before an admiring public.

There is another consideration which we mention as

giving additional force to our suggestion: it is that while *we* can do this, we shall establish a great superiority over the rebels, who cannot maintain an increase of cavalry, for lack of horses, lack of men, lack of forage, increasing lack of everything.

The manner of increase would be easily indicated at the Cavalry Bureau in Washington, which has become so efficient under the command of General STONEMAN. Sorry as we are to hear of his withdrawal from so important a post, we hope the Government will supply his place with an officer who can proceed to a vigorous organization of a large number of cavalry—not for use now, but for special use in the Spring, to still further cut in pieces and isolate the already *disjecta membra* of "the Confederacy."

ONE of the most offensive features of the voluminous "Army correspondence" of the daily press, has been the freedom with which it has indulged in praise and censure of officers high and low. These letter-writers from the camp have been, as a class, entirely irresponsible persons, who have been transferred from the business of the collection of "city items" and from general sensational writing, to the task of "item-"izing" the movements of our armies. Very few of them have had the least conception of military strategy or any appreciation of the dignity of the profession of arms. Their letters have been crowded with exaltations of personal friends and personal favorers, and have lacked that grasp of the meaning of the movements they seek to describe, which would entitle them to attention. We would not make any sweeping condemnation of these certainly industrious, and very enterprising knights of the quill. There are descriptions of battles to be found in the files of our leading daily journals, which will become historical documents, and the respect which a few of the correspondents have been able to secure from our best military men, is evidence that the whole class is not of the character we have mentioned. But these exceptions only serve to make the majority appear the worse.

We have been induced to make these remarks by the perusal of the records of a recent court-martial in New Orleans. One BAKER, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at that city, some time since, in several letters wantonly charged Dr. FRANCIS BACON, a surgeon in the volunteer service, with disloyalty to his flag and unfaithfulness to his duty as an officer in the military service. Though an emphatic denial of the charges was sent to the *Tribune*, it failed to find a place in the columns of that paper, and the charges were not withdrawn. BAKER, the correspondent, was subsequently arrested and tried by a court-martial, which, with greater leniency than we could have wished to see shown—for we would that the maligner had been made an example of—let him off with a reprimand, while it entirely exonerated Dr. BACON of the gross charges made against him.

The most aggravating feature of the case is that the gentleman who was thus assailed, is known to us as an officer of the most unquestionable and uncompromising loyalty. His military record has been without a blemish, and his services have always been unwearying and unselfish. There was not a man among those who knew Dr. BACON, who did not feel himself to be personally insulted by the reiteration of the unfounded charges of this flippant writer. This is one case out of very many. The bravest and best men in the army have suffered in like manner. It is surprising that respectable journals will lend themselves to the propagation of such slanders, and that they are not more careful in choosing men to represent them to the Army.

INDICATIONS have been observed by the quick-witted, that General EARLY is coming up the Valley of Virginia to Winchester and beyond; indeed he has driven in our pickets in front of Winchester, and seems to mean mischief. Everything is on the *qui vive* in General KELLEY'S command to receive him, and AVERILL'S merry men are grooming their horses and cleaning their sabres for his special benefit. But if the secessionists of that region have been indulging in a new version of TENNYSON'S ballad, "You must "wake and call me EARLY"—we fancy that EARLY is rather late in the season for answering their call or doing his work. Rains, and snow, and Winter rigors, and no supplies, must give him pause, notwithstanding the depletion of our forces along the entire front. We have ventured, in days past, to point out that the rebels have but one grand, astute stratagem, which they have played upon us so often that we ought to understand it by this time. It is to make a great flurry in front, in order to make some movement in the rear; and this movement of EARLY'S is of that character, we think. Probably they are making great efforts to relieve LONGSTREET, and when EARLY has thrown enough dust in our eyes, he will suddenly take the back track and go down to Salem and beyond. Should it be more or other than this, we take it for granted that our forces are adequate and properly posted; as it would be a disgrace sufficient to awaken "inextinguishable laughter" should the rebels be able, whenever they choose, to march upon Winchester—to scatter our men like chaff, as they did MILROY'S command—and move "into the bowels of the "land without impediment."

THE success of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the subject of wondering exclamations on the part of the foreign military periodicals. They cannot understand the establishment of such a journal in the United States—a country which they have been accustomed to regard as utterly devoid of military taste and experience, where, as the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says, "a real soldier was as rare as a griffin three years "ago." "THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL AND "GAZETTE of the Regular and Volunteer Forces," it says, "gathers strength as its career lengthens. It "announces that 'we must be a military people, the "youth of the nation must be systematically and uni-"versally trained in the military art.'" To this quotation from one of our correspondents it adds: "This is not a promising future for the great repub-"lic. It looks as if they were preparing to fight all "the world, in case of inability to pay all the world at "home. No doubt the end of this war will see some "hundreds of thousands fit for little but soldiering, "and 'blue-moulded for want of a beating' like Neal "Malone, but that will not make the Americans a "military people. The traditions of years, and the "habits of mind conducing to respect for authority, "order, and obedience are wanting. But still the "Americans are becoming fonder of soldiering than "was their wont, and in time perhaps they will fur-"nish recruits for their regulars, instead of taking them "from the Irish and German population."

Colburn's *United Service Magazine* also remarks upon the fact that a weekly journal now appears at New York "which professes to be directed solely to the in-"culcation of sound military ideas, and to the eleva-"tion of the public service in all its departments. "What would President JEFFERSON think of this?"—"it exclaims: "He who used to declare that it was the "expense of the 'public service' that sent the Euro-"pean laborer supperless to bed, and who predicted "ruin to his darling Republic from the instant that a "standing army or a military manual found a foot-"ing in it."

THAT patriotic Thersites, the Count GUROWSKI, whose opinions are of interest, not only from their intrinsic strength, but from the fact that they are based upon his long experience as a soldier and statesman, and who has been residing for three years in Washington, watching closely and critically the political and military conduct of affairs, is about to publish a second volume of his "Diary." We have been favored with a glimpse at some of its early sheets, and we can only say that in the audacity of its assaults upon nearly every statesman and General of the present period, it surpasses even the first volume. As we turn over the leaves, our eye falls upon a sharp sentence that occurs in the course of a severe criticism upon a commanding officer's report of one of our great, lost battles, and which we may transcribe:—"The "report says, '*but for the fog*,' etc. All lost battles "in the world have had for cause some *buts*, except "the genuine *but* in the brains of the commander."

WE took occasion, in a recent issue, to give a decisive denial to the statements made from time to time in French and other European journals, and which were repeated on occasion of the recent decease of the French-Algerine General BEDEAU, that our Government, or any one speaking authoritatively in its name, ever offered him any such position as "Com-"mander-in-Chief of the Federal armies." We have now a note upon the subject from a very well-informed source in Washington, which may help make the matter clear. "I suppose," writes our correspondent, "that the statements concerning an offer having been "made to BEDEAU were based on the meddling ac-"tivity of certain amateur agents in Europe; but "certainly, as you say, upon no direct Government "action. I know that as early as 1861, shortly after "the bursting of the rebellion, Senator ——, at the "instigation of certain parties in Boston, wished to "import from Europe General DEMBINSKI, an old "Polish fool; and you recollect that Minister SAN-"FORD made proposals to GARIBALDI, which were "rejected. I strongly suspect that the same official "personage may have been officious in the case of "BEDEAU."

THE loss of the iron-clad steamer *Weehawken* was readily explained by her projector, and the blame thrown upon the officers of the vessel. A few days after she went down, a court of inquiry was ordered to be held on board of the flag-ship of Admiral DAHLGREN. That body has closed its labors, and from all we can learn, the facts brought forward at the examination, and those obtained from competent and reliable divers who have visited the vessel beneath the water, show that the cause of her foundering was a rupture between the overhang and the hull of the vessel. So great an aperture was made as to allow the water to enter the hull, with such rapidity that the combined pumping force of the vessel was not, nor could be, of any avail to save her.

It is very well known among naval men that every month adds to the weakness of this class of vessels, especially where they lie in a sea-way and are pounding their overhangs upon the waves. Oxydation is rapidly destroying the strength of the innumerable rivets by which the raft is fastened to the hull, while the immense weight of the engines, turret, guns and stores tend to no less serious a result than the dropping out of their bottoms. To make the vessels live a lengthened lifetime, the greatest care must be taken of them. The rust must be removed from their internal surface—a task of great difficulty, owing to their peculiar mode of construction—while the outside of the vessel must be covered with a paint which will prevent oxydation, and at the same time keep the bottoms clean.

The Monitors are adapted solely for defensive purposes, and their only proper sphere is inside a harbor, away from violent waves, ready at an hour's notice to go forth to attack a ship. When, however, they are sent to engage works either of sand or masonry, inadequately armed as they are, they go beyond their line of usefulness and serve simply as an invulnerable target, receiving more damage than they inflict. Rapidity of fire is the desideratum in an engagement with a land battery. It is the shower of shell, falling thick and fast, which gains the victory. It is not so much the weight of the projectile, but that incessant fire which embarrasses the enemy and quickly causes him to leave his guns, and thus close the engagement.

DURING the first two years of the war, our gunboats were a great terror to the rebels. Their great strongholds were upon navigable rivers, such as the Cumberland and Tennessee, the Mississippi, the lower Potomac, etc.; and in almost every action the gunboats rendered the most opportune aid to our land forces. So frequently did they turn the tide of battle, and so indispensable did their services appear on many occasions, that a facetious rebel suggested that our Government should furnish and equip every one of our soldiers with "a private gunboat," to be always used in case of attack or defence. As it is impossible that our gunboats should now pursue the rebels through the mountains of Georgia, or through Eastern Virginia, they seem to have lost part of their terrors for them; but with the disappearance of this danger another has sprung up no less intolerable; for a Richmond scribbler, commenting upon the late remarkable raid of General AVERILL, says that "LINCOLN'S "squadrons of horse now threaten to be as universal a "terror, as pervasive a nuisance, as his squadrons of "gunboats were some months since."

THE question of soldiers voting was brought up in both branches of the New York Legislature immediately upon the opening of its session, by the introduction of bills providing for the extension of the privilege to all New-York soldiers. This question is one of great interest and importance to military men.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE French iron-clad steam-frigate *Hermione* was safely launched at Lorient on the 10th of December.

IT is stated that the Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral S. C. DACRES, C. B., will, following the example set by the French, take a run to Madeira.

THE iron-plated screw steam-ship fitting for commission in the British Navy, will mount 35 guns, eight of which consist of the 110-pounder naval Armstrongs, and the remainder of the ordinary 68-pounders.

MARSHAL RANDON is about to open to the Parisian public a library containing 5,000 volumes and 6,000 maps, belonging to the war office, which have till now been hidden in the archives of that ministry. The collection is said to be of vast interest and value.

THE *Regina Maria Pia*, an iron-clad vessel, built at Toulon for the Italian government, has received on board her officers and crew. She will shortly be ready to join that fleet which is costing so large a sum to the Italian government.

THE Emperor of Russia has commanded a large supply of heavy steel shot and shell to be forthwith forwarded to the Imperial arsenals. The manufacture of these missiles is partly to be carried on in Russia and partly in England, Messrs. JOHN BROWN & Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, having already received directions to prepare with all dispatch for shipment 5,000 large shot, carefully prepared under the Bessemer process.

ADMIRAL Sir HENRY W. BRUCE died on the 14th of December, after a prolonged illness. The late Admiral was the only surviving son of the late Rev. Sir HENRY H. A. BRUCE, and was born in February, 1792. He entered the British Navy in 1803. Shortly before his death, the Admiral's good service pension was conferred upon him. By the demise of the gallant officer, Captain Sir FREDERICK W. E. NICHOLSON, Commodore and senior naval officer at Woolwich, obtains his flag rank.

DURING a recent violent storm, a lieutenant and 32 men of the iron-cased frigate *Couronne*, who were returning in the ship's launch from assisting a merchant vessel in distress in the roads of Cherbourg, were upset and drowned. The EMPEROR, wishing to honor the memory of these devoted men commanded that their funeral should be performed with great solemnity. All the troops and seamen in port were under arms, the ships of war carried their flags at half-mast high, and cannon were fired at intervals until all was concluded. All traffic was suspended in the town, and the entire population joined in the *cortége*.

THE four 20-ton guns cast at the Lowmoor Ironworks, to the order of Captain BLAKELY, for the Russian government, were proved on successive days at the butt in Woolwich Arsenal. Three of them withstood the test satisfactorily; the fourth was fired with the ordinary proof charges, viz.: 50 lbs. of powder, a wad, and a 600-lb. cylinder. The gun underwent the first round with apparent success; but on making the usual survey and examination it was discovered that the base section at the head of the breech, and into which the "button" appears to be screwed, had given way, and a large rent or split was clearly perceptible.

A LARGE military gymnasium has been erected at Chatham, England, and is in successful operation. The exercises of the gymnasium form a daily portion of the physical training of every officer and soldier at Chatham. The exercises include every kind of defensive exercise, fencing, sword exercise, and bayonet drill, besides those usual to gymnasiums. The most ample arrangements are made for light and ventilation, the necessity for a constant supply of pure air being especially required in a building where as many as 300 men will be engaged for several consecutive hours in active bodily exertion.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET gave the youngsters on board the training-ship *Worcester* some good advice, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes among them. He inveighed most strongly against drunkenness and other vices which youngsters, endowed with susceptible minds, so readily acquire on board ship; and he very properly impressed upon his hearers the necessity of their paying strict attention to their religious duties, as the best means by which they could hope to escape from the toils which would be spread to catch them during their career in a sea life, and by which they were likely to succeed in obtaining advancement.

THE works in connection with the enlargement and extension of the existing defences which protect the entrance to Chatham harbor are being augmented by the construction of a large fosse, so as to materially strengthen the batteries and bastions of the land defences. The work will extend from a position of about 1,700 yards from the salient angle of No. 1 bastion of the line of fortifications facing the sea, and will be of semi-circular form, its breadth varying from 100 feet at the extremities to 40 feet at its narrowest limits, with a mean depth of about 15 feet. The ditch will intersect the Isle of Sheppy, at the entrance to the Medway, in a westerly direction, terminating at a point of connection with the Swale, which borders the southwesterly portion of the island. At the northeast entrance to the fosse, from the sea, it is intended to erect a powerful casemated fort, which will mount a formidable armament. At the other extremity of the ditch a similar fort will be constructed, which will also mount an armament of equally heavy calibre. In addition to the two large forts at each end of the moat two land batteries are also to be built, the guns of which will sweep the entire length of the moat from the flanks to the centre. They will also serve for operating against any attack on the land side of the batteries. The works connected with the excavation of the ditch are expected to be completed in about twelve months; the forts and batteries will then be commenced.

SOLDIER'S TRICKS.

AN army correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, says that a voluminous book might be written on army legerdemain and jugglery. Every army brigade has had experience in them. This writer thus describes some of the tricks:—

"A surgeon of a New-York regiment in Gen. DAVIDSON'S brigade was much puzzled during the Winter of 1861, to account for so many of the men having coated tongues. It was almost a distemper in the regiment. After much diligent inquiry he discovered that among the privates was a druggist who furnished for a trifle his comrades with a white mixture, which they applied to their tongues whenever desirous of getting off from duty. The discovery was not made, however, until after nearly the whole regiment had deceived him at one time and another.

"When orders are received for an advance, then it is that the weak-kneed, those liable to the "cannon-fever," "dead beats," as they are called, set their wits most actively to work, to avoid the impending conflict. Numbers are suddenly taken sick before leaving camp, and others fall out by the way, and straggle in the fields or forests. Unless the surgeons are unusually shrewd and stern, they are extensively imposed upon by new troops in this manner. I recall one instance of this kind, which army doctors would do well to treasure up. When orders were received from Gen. HOOKER to move, last April, a large, stalwart fellow, belonging to the 33d New-York, was suddenly troubled with lameness in one of his limbs. Indeed, he was so "rheumatized" that he could with difficulty respond to the surgeon's call, on the morning prior to the advance. But Dr. CURRAN had marked the fellow before, and knew he was "playing off." As he approached his tent, he cried out to him, "Straighten up there, old fellow; you must walk lamer than that if you expect to get off." The entreaties of the soldier to be sent to the hospital were of no avail, and he was ordered to "fall into line." After hobbling along for about half a mile, he rolled over on his back, declaring that he could not walk another step to save his life. His comrades laughed heartily at him, and moved on. I turned back with the doctor, and endeavored to straighten the fellow up, but as often as we stood him on his feet, he would come down and stretch out like one in the agonies of death. Finally, the doctor remarked that he guessed he could bring him to, and proceeded to draw from his saddle bags a bottle of *sweet oil*. The sight of this nauseous liquid had a most exhilarating effect on the patient, and springing to his feet, he walked off with alacrity. But we had not gone more than a third of a mile before down came the lame man again. But a sight of the sweet-oil bottle again restored him, and we finally got him to the river bank. At length, despairing of success in his deception, he took his place in the ranks, gallantly stormed the Fredericksburgh Heights with his comrades, won a distinguished part in the terrible battles of the day succeeding, and escaped unharmed.

"When tobacco becomes very high and scarce, various expedients are resorted to for obtaining it from the rebels, who have always a plentiful supply. Notwithstanding the stringent orders against holding intercourse with the enemy the soldiers last Fall used to escape from the eye of their officers, and going down to the Rappahannock wade in and exchange sugar for tobacco, half-way across. They likewise frequently floated their staple back and forth on logs or chips of wood. In the same manner newspapers were exchanged unknown to the officers."

It is astonishing the craving which soldiers have for tobacco. I have seen them, regardless of the threats of an officer, leave the line of battle to ransack a tobacco-house, and return to their places loaded down with the weed. The sight of a tobacco warehouse will "stampede" a regiment of men, when a furious charge by the enemy has no effect upon them.

"The stringent regulations against the use of ardent spirits leads to many ruses for obtaining it. When the troops were encamped near Washington at the commencement of the war, they were found to have liquor constantly, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to keep it from them. After several weeks they were detected smuggling it into camp in their gun barrels. An amusing incident transpired last Winter at Falmouth. Gen. BURNSIDE ordered several hundred barrels of commissary whiskey to be sent down from Washington to Acquia creek, before his move in the mud. Lieut. ——, 89th New-York, acting brigade commissary in GETTY'S division, sent repeatedly to the creek for a supply; but every barrel that was furnished him would disappear from the cars before reaching Falmouth—rumor having it that the roguish Hawkin's Zouaves "gobbled" them. At length despairing of obtaining any of the stuff by order, he proceeded personally to Acquia creek for a supply. He obtained one barrel, and, standing it up in the car, seated himself upon the top, confident that no one could get that away from him. What was his dismay, on springing down to the platform at Falmouth, to find the barrel coming with him, empty. Some ingenious soldiers had bored a hole up through the bottom of the car, while the train halted at Potomac creek or Burke station, tapped his barrel, and drained it to the dregs."

A LETTER has been received from John M. Dillingham, one of the boat's crew of the *Housatonic*, captured at Fort Sumter, dated December 10, in which he says himself and comrades are in the Crow's Building, Richmond, where they have good quarters.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS.

THE rebel army, after its expulsion from Middle Tennessee, crossed the Cumberland Mountains by way of the Tantalon and University roads, then moved down Battle Creek, and crossed the Tennessee River on bridges, it is said, near the mouth of Battle Creek, and at Kelley's Ferry, and on the railroad bridge at Bridgeport. They destroyed a part of the latter, after having passed over it, and retired to Chattanooga and Tyner Station, leaving guards along the river. On their arrival at Chattanooga, they commenced immediately to throw up some defensive field works at that place, and also at each of the crossings of the Tennessee as far up as Blythe's Ferry.

Our troops, having pursued the rebels as far as supplies and the state of the roads rendered it practicable, took position from McMinnville to Winchester, with advances at Pelham and Stevenson. The latter soon after moved to Bridgeport in time to save from total destruction a saw-mill there, but not to prevent the destruction of the railroad bridge.

After the expulsion of Bragg's forces from Middle Tennessee, the next objective point of this army was Chattanooga. It commands the southern entrance into East Tennessee, the most valuable, if not the chief sources of supplies of coal for the manufactories and machine shops of the Southern States, and is one of the great gateways through the mountains to the Champaign counties of Georgia and Alabama.

For the better understanding of the campaign, I submit a brief outline of the topography of the country, from the barrens of the northwestern base of the Cumberland Range to Chattanooga and its vicinity.

The Cumberland Range is a lofty mass of rocks separating the waters which flow into the Cumberland from those which flow into the Tennessee, and extending from beyond the Kentucky line, in a southwesterly direction, nearly to Athens, Alabama. Its northwestern slopes are steep and rocky, and scalloped into coves, in which are the heads of numerous streams that water Middle Tennessee. Its top is undulating, or rough, covered with timber, soil comparatively barren, and in dry seasons scantily supplied with water. Its southeastern slope, above Chattanooga, for many miles, is precipitous, rough and difficult all the way up to Kingston. The valley between the foot of this slope and the river seldom exceeds four or five miles in width, and, with the exception of a narrow border along the banks, is undulating or hilly.

The Sequatchie Valley is along the river of that name, and is a cañon, or deep cut, splitting the Cumberland range parallel. It is only three or four miles in breadth and fifty in length. The sides of this valley are even more precipitous than the great eastern and western slopes of the Cumberland, which have just been described. To reach Chattanooga from McMinnville, or north of the Tennessee, it is necessary to turn the head of this valley by Pikeville and pass down the Valley of the Tennessee, or to cross it by Dunlap or Thurman.

That part of the Cumberland range between Sequatchie and the Tennessee, called Walden's Ridge, abuts on the Tennessee, in high, rocky bluffs, having no practicable space sufficient for a good wagon road along the river. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad crosses that branch of the Cumberland range, west of the Sequatchie, through a low gap, by a tunnel, two miles east of Cowan, down the gorge of Big Crow Creek to Stevenson, at the foot of the mountain, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, three miles from the Tennessee and ten from Bridgeport.

Between Stevenson and Chattanooga, on the south of the Tennessee, are two ranges of mountains, the Tennessee River separating them from the Cumberland. Its channel, a great chasm cut through the mountain masses, which in those places abut directly on the river. These two ranges are separated by a narrow valley through which runs Lookout Creek.

The Sand Mountain is next the Tennessee, and its northern extremity is called Raccoon Mountain. Its sides are precipitous and its top barren oak ridges, nearly destitute of water. There are but few, and these very difficult, wagon roads by which to ascend and descend the slopes of this mountain.

East of Lookout Valley is Lookout Mountain, a vast palisade of rocks rising 2,400 feet above the level of the sea, in abrupt, rocky cliffs, from a steep, wooded base. Its eastern sides are no less precipitous. Its top varies from one to six or seven miles in breadth, is heavily timbered, sparsely settled and poorly watered. It terminates abruptly upon the Tennessee, two miles below Chattanooga, and the only practical wagon roads across it, are over the nose of the mountain, at this point, one at Johnson's Crook, twenty-six miles distant, and one at Winston's Gap, forty-two miles distant from Chattanooga.

Between the eastern base of this range, and the line of the Chattanooga and Atlanta or Georgia State Railroad are a series of narrow valleys, separated by smaller ranges of hills or low mountains, over which there are quite a number of practicable wagon roads running eastward toward the railroad.

The first of these ranges is Missionary Ridge, separating the waters of Chickamauga from Chattanooga Creek.

A higher range with fewer gaps, on the south-east side of the Chickamauga, is Pigeon Mountain, branching from Lookout, near Dougherty's Gap, some forty miles south from Chattanooga. It extends in a northerly direction, bearing eastward, until it is lost in the general level of the country near the line of the Chattanooga and La Fayette road.

East of these two ranges and of the Chickamauga, starting from Ottowah and passing by Ringgold, to the west of Dalton, is Taylor's Ridge, a rough, rocky range, traversable by wagon roads only, through gaps generally several miles apart.

Missionary Ridge passes about three miles east of Chattanooga, ending near the Tennessee at the mouth of the Chickamauga. Taylor's Ridge separates the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad from the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad.

The junction of these roads is at Dalton, in a valley east of Taylor's ridge and west of the rough mountain region, in which are the sources of the Cossa River. This valley, only about nine or ten miles wide, is the natural southern gateway into East Tennessee, while the other valleys just mentioned terminate northwardly on the Tennessee to the west of it, and extend in a southwesterly direction toward the line of the Cossa, the general direction of which, from the crossing of the Atlanta road to Rome and thence to Gadsden, is southwest.

From the position of our army at McMinnville, Tullahoma, Decherd and Winchester, to reach Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee above it, it was necessary, either to pass north of the Sequatchie Valley, by Pikesville or Kingston, or to cross the main Cumberland and the Sequatchie Valley by Dunlap or Thurman and Walden's Ridge, by the routes passing through these places, a distance from sixty-five to seventy miles, over a country destitute of forage, poorly supplied with water, by narrow and difficult wagon roads.

The main Cumberland range could also have been passed, on an inferior road, by Pelham and Tracy City to Thurman.

The most southerly route on which to move troops and transportation to the Tennessee, above Chattanooga, was by Cowan, University, Battle Creek and Jasper, or by Tantallon, Anderson, Stevenson, Bridgeport and the mouth of Battle Creek, to same point, and thence by Thurman, or Dunlap and Poe's Tavern, across Walden Ridge. The University Road, though difficult, was the best of these two, that by Cowan, Tantallon and Stevenson being very rough between Cowan and Anderson, and much longer.

There were also three roads across the mountains to the Tennessee River below Stevenson, the best, but much the longest, by Fayetteville and Athens, a distance of seventy miles.

The next, a very rough wagon road from Winchester by Salem, to Larkinsville, and an exceedingly rough road by the way of Mount

Top, one branch leading thence to Bellefont and the other to Stevenson.

On these latter routes little or no forage was to be found, except at the extremities of the lines, and they were also scarce of water. The one by Athens has both forage and water in abundance.

It is evident from this description of the topography, that to reach Chattanooga, or penetrate the country south of it, on the railroad, by crossing the Tennessee below Chattanooga, was a difficult task. It was necessary to cross the Cumberland Mountains, with subsistence, ammunition, at least a limited supply of forage, and a bridge train; to cross Sand or Raccoon Mountains into Lookout Valley, then Lookout Mountain, and finally the lesser ranges, Missionary Ridge, if we went directly to Chattanooga; or Missionary Ridge, Pigeon Mountain and Taylor's Ridge, if we struck the railroad at Dalton, or south of it. The Valley of the Tennessee River, though several miles in breadth between the bases of the mountains, below Bridgeport, is not a broad alluvial farming country, but full of barren oak ridges, sparsely settled, and but a small part of it under cultivation.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

The first step was to repair the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to bring forward to Tullahoma, McMinnville, Dechard and Winchester, needful forage and subsistence, which it was impossible to transport from Murfreesboro to those points over the horrible roads which we encountered on our advance to Tullahoma. The next was to extend the repairs of the main stem to Stevenson and Bridgeport and the Tracy City Branch, so that we could place supplies in dépôt at those points, from which to draw after we had crossed the mountains.

Through the zeal and energy of Colonel Innis and his regiment of Michigan Engineers, the main road was open to the Elk River Bridge by the 13th of July, and the Elk River Bridge and the main stem to Bridgeport by the 25th, and the branch to Tracy City by the 13th of August.

As soon as the main stem was finished to Stevenson, Sheridan's division was advanced, two brigades to Bridgeport and one to Stevenson, and commissary and quartermaster stores pushed forward to the latter place, with all practicable speed. These supplies began to be accumulated at this point in sufficient quantities by the 8th of August, and corps commanders were that day directed to supply their troops, as soon as possible, with rations and forage sufficient for a general movement.

The Tracy City Branch, built for bringing coal down the mountains, has such high grades and sharp curves as to require a peculiar engine. The only one we had, answering the purpose, having been broken on its way from Nashville, was not repaired until about the 12th of August. It was deemed best, therefore, to delay the movement of the troops until that road was completely available for transporting stores to Tracy City.

The movement over the Cumberland Mountains began on the morning of the 16th of August, as follows:—

General Crittenden's corps in three columns, General Wood from Hillsboro by Pelham to Thurman, in Sequatchie Valley.

General Palmer from Manchester by the most practicable route to Dunlop.

General Van Cleve with two brigades from McMinnville, the third being left in garrison there, by the most practicable route to Pikeville, the head of Sequatchie Valley.

Colonel Minty's cavalry to move, on the left, by Sparta, to drive back Debrel's cavalry toward Kingston, where the enemy's mounted troops, under Forrest, were concentrated, and then, covering the left flank of Van Cleve's column, to proceed to Pikeville.

The 14th Army corps, Major-General George H. Thomas commanding, moved as follows:—

General Reynolds from University by way of Battle Creek, to take post, concealed, near its mouth.

General Brannan to follow him.

General Negley to go by Tantallon and halt on Crow Creek, between Anderson and Stevenson.

General Baird to follow him, and camp near Anderson.

The 20th corps, Major-General A. McD. McCook commanding, moved as follows:—

General Johnson by Salem and Larkin's Ford to Bellefont.

General Davis by Mount Top and Crow Creek to near Stevenson.

The three brigades of cavalry by Fayetteville and Athens, to cover the line of the Tennessee from Whitesbury up.

On his arrival in Sequatchie Valley, General Crittenden was to send a brigade of infantry to reconnoitre the Tennessee, near Harrison's Landing, and take post at Poe's Cross Roads. Minty was to reconnoitre from Washington down, and take post at Smith's Cross Roads, and Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry was to reconnoitre from Harrison's Landing to Chattanooga, and be supported by a brigade of infantry which General Crittenden was to send from Thurman to the foot of the eastern slope of Walden's Ridge, in front of Chattanooga.

These movements were completed by the evening of the 20th of August. Hazen's brigade made the reconnoissance on Harrison's Landing, and reported the enemy throwing up works there, and took post at Poe's Cross Roads on the 21st. Wagner with his brigade supported Wilder in his reconnoissance on Chattanooga, which they surprised and shelled from across the river, creating no little agitation.

Thus the army passed the first great barrier between it and the objective point, and arrived opposite the enemy on the banks of the Tennessee.

The crossing of the river required that the best points should be chosen, and means provided for the crossing. The river was reconnoitred, the pontoons and trains ordered forward as rapidly as possible, hidden from view in rear of Stevenson, and prepared for use. By the time they were ready, the places of crossing had been selected, and dispositions made to begin the operation.

It was very desirable to conceal to the last moment the points of crossing, but as the mountains on the south side of the Tennessee rise to precipitous rocky bluffs to the height of 800 or 1,000 feet, completely overlooking the whole valley and its coves, this was next to impossible.

Not having pontoons for two bridges across the river, General Sheridan began tressel work for parts of one at Bridgeport, while General Reynolds' division seizing Shellmont, captured some boats, and from these and material picked up, prepared the means of crossing at that point, and General Brannan prepared rafts for crossing his troops at the mouth of Battle Creek.

The laying of the pontoon bridges at Caperton's Ferry was very handsomely done by the troops of General Davis, under the direction of General McCook, who crossed his advance in pontoons at daylight, driving the enemy's cavalry from the opposite side. The bridge was ready for crossing by 11 o'clock A. M. the same day, but in plain view from the rebel signal stations opposite Bridgeport.

The bridge at Bridgeport was finished on the 29th of August, but an accident occurred which delayed its final completion till September 2.

The movement across the river was commenced on the 29th, and completed on the 4th of September, leaving the Regular brigade in charge of the railroad and dépôt at Stevenson until relieved by Major-Granger, who was directed, as soon as practicable, to relieve it and take charge of the rear.

General Thomas' corps was to cross as follows:—One division at Caperton's and one at Bridgeport, Reynolds at Shellmount in boats, and one division at Battle Creek, on rafts. All were to use the bridge at Bridgeport for such portions of their trains as they might find necessary, and to concentrate near Trenton, and send an advance to seize Frick or Cooper's and Stevens's Gaps, on the Lookout Mountain, the only practicable routes leading down the mountains into the valley, called McLemore's Cove, which lies at its eastern base, and stretches northwestwardly toward Chattanooga.

General McCook's corps was to cross: two divisions at Caperton's Ferry, move to Valley Head and seize Winston's Gap, while Sheridan was to cross at Bridgeport, as soon as the bridge was laid, and join the rest of his corps, near Winston's, by way of Trenton.

General Crittenden's corps was ordered down the Sequatchie, leaving the two advanced brigades, under Hazen and Warren, with Minty's Cavalry and Wilder's Mounted Infantry, to watch and annoy the enemy. It was to cross the river, following Thomas's corps, at all three crossings, and to take post on the Murphy's hollow road, push an advance brigade to reconnoitre the enemy at the foot of Lookout, and take part at Wauhatchie, communicating from his main body with Thomas, on the right, up the Trenton Valley, and threatening Chattanooga, by the pass over the point of Lookout.

The cavalry, crossed at Caperton's and a ford near Island Creek, were to unite in Lookout Valley, take post at Rawlingsville, and reconnoitre boldly toward Rome and Alpine.

These movements were completed by McCook's and Crittenden's corps on the 6th, and by Thomas's corps on the 8th of September. The cavalry for some reason was not pushed with the vigor nor to the extent which orders and the necessities of the campaign required. Its continual movement since that period and the absence of Major-General Stanley, the Chief of Cavalry, have prevented a report which may throw some light on the subject.

The first barrier south of the Tennessee being crossed, the enemy was found firmly holding the Point of Lookout Mountain with infantry and artillery, while our force on the north side of the river reported the movement of the Rebel forces from East Tennessee, and their concentration at Chattanooga. To dislodge him from that place, it was necessary to carry Lookout Mountain, or so to move as to compel him to quit his position, by endangering his line of communication. The latter plan was chosen.

The cavalry was ordered to advance on our extreme right to Summerville in Broomtown Valley, and General McCook was ordered to support the movement by a division of infantry thrown forward to the vicinity of Alpine, which was executed on the 8th and 9th of September.

General Thomas was ordered to cross his corps by Frick's or Cooper's and Steven's Gaps, and occupy the head of McLemore's Cove.

General Crittenden was ordered to reconnoitre the front of Lookout Mountain, sending a brigade upon an almost impracticable path, called the Nickajack Trace, to Summertown, a hamlet on the summit of the mountain, overlooking Chattanooga, and holding the main body of his corps, either to support these reconnoissances, to prevent a sortie of the enemy over the nose of Lookout, or to enter Chattanooga in case the enemy should evacuate it or make but feeble resistance. Simultaneously with this movement, the cavalry was ordered to push, by way of Alpine and Broomtown Valley, and strike the enemy's railroad communication between Resaca bridge and Dalton.

These movements were promptly begun on the 8th and 9th of September. The reconnoissance of Gen. Crittenden on the 9th developed the fact that the enemy had evacuated Chattanooga the day and night previous, and his advance took peaceable possession at 1 o'clock p. m.

His whole corps with its train passed around the point of Lookout Mountain on the 10th, and encamped for the night at Rossville, five miles south of Chattanooga.

During these operations Gen. Thomas pushed his corps over the mountains at the designated points, each division consuming two days in the passage.

The weight of evidence, gathered from all sources, was that Bragg was moving on Rome, and that his movement commenced on the 6th of September. Gen. Crittenden was, therefore, directed to hold Chattanooga with one brigade, calling all the forces on the north side of the Tennessee across, and to follow the enemy's retreat vigorously, anticipating that the main body had retired by Ringgold and Dalton.

Additional information, obtained during the afternoon and evening of the 10th of September, rendered it certain that his main body had retired by the La Fayette road, but, uncertain whether he had gone far, Gen. Crittenden was ordered at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 11th to proceed to the front and report, directing his command to advance only as far as Ringgold, and order a reconnoissance to Gordon's Mill. His report and further evidence satisfied me that the main body of the Rebel army was in the vicinity of La Fayette.

Gen. Crittenden was, therefore, ordered to move his corps with all possible dispatch from Ringgold to Gordon's Mill, and communicate with General Thomas, who had by that time reached the foot of Lookout Mountain. Gen. Crittenden occupied Ringgold during the 11th, pushing Wilder's Mounted Infantry as far as Tunnel Hill, skirmishing heavily with the enemy's cavalry. Hazen joined him near Ringgold on the 11th, and the whole corps moved rapidly and successfully across to Gordon's Mill on the 12th. Wilder, following and covering the movement, had a severe fight at Lett's tan-yard.

During the same day, the 4th U. S. Cavalry was ordered to move up the Dry Valley road, to discover if the enemy was in the proximity of that road on Crittenden's right, and open communication with Thomas's command, which, passing over the mountain, was debouching from Stevens' and Cooper's Gaps, and moving on La Fayette through Dry Gap of the Pigeon Mountain.

On the 10th, Negley's division advanced to within a mile of Dog Gap, which he found heavily obstructed, and Baird's division came up to his support on the morning of the 11th. Negley became satisfied that the enemy was advancing upon him in heavy force, and perceiving that if he accepted battle in that position he would probably be cut off, he fell back, after a sharp skirmish in which Gen. Baird's division participated, skillfully covering and securing their trains to a strong position in front of Stevens' Gap. On the 12th, Reynolds and Brannan, under orders to move promptly, closed up to the support of these two advanced divisions.

During the same day Gen. McCook had reached the vicinity of Alpine, and, with infantry and cavalry, had reconnoitred the Broomtown Valley to Summerville, and ascertained that the enemy had not retreated on Rome, but was concentrating at La Fayette.

Thus it was ascertained that the enemy was concentrating all his forces, both infantry and cavalry, behind the Pigeon Mountain, in the vicinity of La Fayette, while the corps of this army were at Gordon's Mill, Bailey's Cross-roads, at the foot of Stevens' Gap, and at Alpine, a distance of 40 miles from flank to flank, by the nearest practicable roads, and 57 miles by the route subsequently taken by the 20th Army Corps. It had already been ascertained that the main body of Johnson's army had joined Bragg, and an accumulation of evidence showed that the troops from Virginia had reached Atlanta on the 1st of the month, and that reinforcements were expected soon to arrive from that quarter. It was, therefore, a matter of life and death to effect the

CONCENTRATION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. McCook had already been directed to support Gen. Thomas, but was now ordered to send two brigades to hold Dogherty's Gap, and to join Gen. Thomas with the remainder of his command with the utmost celerity, directing his march over the road on the top of the mountain. He had, with great prudence, already moved his trains back to the rear of Little River on the mountain, but unfortunately, being ignorant of the mountain road, moved down the mountain at Winston's Gap, down Lookout Valley to Cooper's Gap, up the mountain and down again, closing up with Gen. Thomas on the 17th, and having posted Davis at Brooks', in front of Dog Gap, Johnson at Pond Spring, in front of Catlett's Gap, and Sheridan at the foot of Stevens' Gap.

As soon as Gen. McCook's corps arrived Gen. Thomas moved down the Chickamauga toward Gordon's Mill. Meanwhile to bring Gen. Crittenden within reach of Gen. Thomas, and beyond the danger of separation, he was withdrawn from Gordon's Mill on the 14th and ordered to take post on the Southern Spur of Missionary Ridge, his right communicating with Gen. Thomas, where he remained until Gen. McCook had effected a junction with Gen. Thomas.

Minty with his cavalry reconnoitred the enemy on the 15th, and reported him in force at Dalton, Ringgold, Letts and Rock Springs Church. The head of Gen. McCook's column being reported near the same day, Gen. Crittenden was ordered to return to his old position at Gordon's Mill, his line resting along the Chickamauga via Crawfish Springs.

Thus, on the evening of the 17th, the troops were substantially within supporting distance. Orders were given at once to move the whole line northeastwardly down the Chickamauga, with a view to covering the La Fayette road toward Chattanooga, and facing the most practicable route to the enemy's front.

The position of our troops and the narrowness of the roads retarded our movements. During the day, while they were in progress, our cavalry under Col. Minty was attacked on the left, in the vicinity of Reed's Bridge, and Wilders mounted infantry were attacked by infantry and driven into the La Fayette road.

It became apparent that the enemy was massing heavily on our left, crossing Reed's and Alexander's Bridges in force, while he had threatened Gordon's Mill.

Orders were therefore promptly given to Gen. Thomas to relieve Gen. Crittenden's corps, posting one division near Crawfish Spring, and to move with the remainder of his corps by the Widow Glenn's house to the Rossville and La Fayette road, his left extending obliquely across it near Kelly's house.

Gen. Crittenden was ordered to proceed with Van Cleve's and Palmer's Divisions to drive the enemy from the Rossville road, and form on the left of Gen. Woods then at Gordon's Mill.

Gen. McCook's corps was to close up on Gen. Thomas, occupy the position at Crawfish Springs and protect Gen. Crittenden's right while holding his corps mainly in reserve.

The main cavalry force was ordered to close in on Gen. McCook's right, watch the crossing of the Chickamauga, and act under his orders.

The movement for the concentration of the corps more compactly toward Crawfish Springs was begun on the morning of the 18th, under orders to conduct it very secretly, and was executed so slowly that McCook's corps only reached Pond Spring at dark, and bivouacked, resting on their arms during the night. Crittenden's corps reached its position on the Rossville road near midnight.

Evidence accumulated during the day of the 18th that the enemy was moving to our left. Minty's cavalry and Wilder's mounted brigade encountered the enemy's cavalry at Reed's and Alexander's bridges, and toward evening were driven to the Rossville road. At the same time the enemy had been demonstrating for three miles up the Chickamauga. Heavy clouds of dust had been observed three or four miles beyond the Chickamauga, sweeping to the north-east.

In view of all these facts the necessity became apparent that Gen. Thomas must use all dispatch in moving his corps to the position assigned it. He was therefore directed to proceed with all dispatch, and Gen. McCook to close up to Crawfish Springs as soon as Thomas' column was out of the way. Thomas pushed forward uninterruptedly during the night, and at daylight the head of his column had reached Kelley's house on the La Fayette road, where Baird's division was posted. Brannan followed and was posted on Baird's left, covering the roads leading to Reed's and Alexander's bridges.

At this point Colonel McCook, of General Granger's command, who had made a reconnoissance to the Chickamauga the evening before, and had burned Reed's Bridge, met General Thomas and reported that an isolated brigade of the enemy was this side of the Chickamauga, and the bridge being destroyed, a rapid movement in that direction might result in the capture of the force thus isolated.

General Thomas ordered Brannan with two brigades to reconnoitre in that direction and attack any small force he should meet. The advance brigade, supported by the rest of the division, soon encountered a strong body of the enemy, attacked it vigorously, and drove it back more than half a mile, where a very strong column of the enemy was found, with the evident intention of turning our left and gaining possession of the La Fayette road between us and Chattanooga.

This vigorous movement disconcerted the plans of the enemy to move on our left, and opened the

BATTLE OF THE 19TH SEPTEMBER.

The leading brigade became engaged about 10 A. M. on the 19th, on our extreme left and extending to the right, where the enemy combined to move in heavy masses. Apprehending this movement, I had ordered General McCook to send Johnson's division to Thomas' assistance. He arrived opportunely.

General Crittenden, with great good sense, had already dispatched Palmer's, reporting the fact to me and received my approval. The enemy returned our attack, and was driving back Baird's right in disorder when Johnson struck the attacking column in flank and drove it back more than half a mile, until his own right was overlapped and in imminent danger of being turned, when Palmer, coming in on Johnson's right, threw his division against the enemy and drove back his advance columns.

Palmer's right was soon overlapped, when Van Cleve's division came to his support but was beaten back, when Reynolds' division came in and was in turn overpowered. Davis' division came into the fight then most opportunely, and drove the enemy, who soon, however, developed a superior force against his line, and pressed him so heavily that he was giving ground, when Wood's division came and turned the tide of battle the other way.

About 3 P. M. General McCook was ordered to send Sheridan's division to support our line near Wood and Davis, directing Lytle's brigade to hold Gordon's Mill, our extreme right. Sheridan also arrived opportunely to save Wood from disaster, and the rebel tide was thoroughly stayed in that quarter.

Meanwhile the roar of musketry in our centre grew louder, and evidently approached Headquarters at Widow Glenn's house until musket balls came near and shells burst about it. Our centre was being driven.

Orders were sent to General Negley to move his division from Crawfish Springs and above, where he had been holding the line of the Chickamauga to Widow Glenn's, to be held in reserve to give succor wherever it might be required, at 4½ P. M. He reported with his division, and as the indications that our centre was being driven became clearer he was dispatched in that direction and soon found the enemy had dislodged Van Cleve from the line, and was forming there even while Thomas was driving his right. Orders were promptly given Negley to attack him, which he soon did, and drove him steadily until night closed the combat.

Gen. Brannan, having repulsed the enemy on our extreme left, was sent by Gen. Thomas to support the centre, and at night took a position on the right of Reynolds.

Col. Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry occupied during the day a position on the La Fayette road, one mile north of Gordon's Mill, where he had taken position on the afternoon previous, when, contesting the ground step by step, he had been driven by the enemy's advance from Alexander's bridge.

Minty's Cavalry had been ordered from the same position about noon of the 19th to report to Major-Gen. Granger at Rossville, which he did at daylight on the 20th, and was posted near Mission Mills, to hold in check the enemy's cavalry on their right from the direction of Ringgold and Greysville.

The reserve corps covered the approaches from the Chickamauga toward Rossville, and the extension of our left.

The roar of battle hushed in the darkness of night, and our troops, weary with a night of marching and a day of fighting, rested on their arms, having everywhere maintained their positions, developed the enemy, and gained thorough command of the Rossville and Dry Valley roads to Chattanooga, the great objects of the battle of the 19th of September.

The battle had secured us these objects. Our flanks covered the Dry Valley and Rossville roads, while our cavalry covered the Missionary Ridge, and the Valley of Chattanooga Creek, into which latter place our spare trains had been sent on Friday the 18th.

We also had indubitable evidence of the presence of Longstreet's Corps, and Johnson's forces, by the capture of prisoners from each.

And the fact that at the close of the day, we had present but two brigades, which had not been opportunely and squarely in action, opposed to superior numbers of the enemy, assured us that we were greatly outnumbered, and that the battle the next day must be for the safety of the army and the possession of Chattanooga.

THE BATTLE OF THE TWENTIETH.

During the evening of the 19th the Corps Commanders were assembled at headquarters at Widow Glenn's house, the reports of the positions and condition of their commands heard, and orders given for the disposition of the troops for the following day.

Thomas' Corps, with the troops which had reenforced him, was to maintain substantially his present line, with Brannan in reserve.

McCook, maintaining his picket line till it was driven in, was to close on Thomas, his right refused, and covering the position at Widow Glenn's house, and Crittenden to have two divisions in reserve near the junction of McCook's and Thomas's lines, to be able to succor either.

Plans having been explained, written orders given to each, and read in the presence of all, the wearied Corps Commanders returned about midnight to their commands.

No firing took place during the night. The troops had assumed position when day dawned. The sky was red and sultry. The atmosphere and all the woods enveloped in fog and smoke. As soon as it was sufficiently light, I proceeded, accompanied by Gen. Garfield and some aides, to inspect the lines.

I found Gen. McCook's right too far upon the crest, and Gen. Davis in reserve on a wooded hill-side west of and parallel to the Dry Valley road. I mentioned these defects to the General, desiring Davis's Division to be brought down at once, moved more to the left and placed in close column by Division doubled in the centre in a sheltered position.

I found Gen. Crittenden's two Divisions massed at the foot of the same hill, in the valley, and called his attention to it, desiring them to be moved further to the left.

Gen. Thomas's troops were in the position indicated, except Palmer's line was to be closed more compactly.

Satisfied that the enemy's first attempt would be on our left, orders were dispatched to Gen. Negley to join Gen. Thomas, and to Gen. McCook to relieve Negley. Returning to the right I found Negley had not moved, nor were McCook's troops coming in to relieve him. Negley was preparing to withdraw his two brigades from the line. He was ordered to send his reserve brigade immediately and follow it with the others, only when relieved on the line of battle. Gen. Crittenden, whose troops were nearest, was ordered to fill Gen. Negley's place at once, and Gen. McCook was notified of this order growing out of the necessity of promptly sending Negley to Thomas.

Proceeding to the extreme right, I felt the disadvantages of its positions, mentioned them to Gen. McCook, and, when I left him enjoined on him that it was an indispensable necessity that we should keep closed to the left, and that we must do so at all hazards.

On my return to the position of Gen. Negley, I found to my astonishment that Gen. Crittenden had not relieved him, Wood's division having reached the position of Negley's reserves. Peremptory orders were given to repair this and Wood's troops moved into position, but this delay subsequently proved of serious consequence. The battle began on the extreme left at 8½ A. M., and it was 9¾ o'clock when Negley was relieved.

An Aide arriving from Gen. Thomas requesting that Negley's remaining brigades be sent forward as speedily as possible to succor the left, Gen. Crittenden was ordered to move Van Cleve with all possible dispatch, to a position in the rear of Wood, who closed in on Brannan's right. Gen. McCook was ordered to move up to close in on Wood, and fill an opening in the line.

On my return from an examination of the ground in the rear of our left centre, I found to my surprise that Gen. Van Cleve was posted in line of battle on a high ridge, much too far to the rear to give immediate support to the main line of battle, and Gen. Davis in line of battle in rear of

the ridge occupied by Gen. Negley's reserve in the morning. Gen. Crittenden was ordered to move Van Cleve at once down the hill to a better position, and Gen. Davis was also ordered to close up the support of the line near Wood's right.

The battle, in the mean while, roared with increasing fury and approach from the left to the centre. Two Aides arrived successively within a few minutes from Gen Thomas, asking for reinforcements. The first was directed to say that Gen. Negley had already gone and should be nearly at hand at that time, and that Brannan's reserve brigade was available. The other was directed to say that Gen. Van Cleve would at once be sent to his assistance, which was accordingly done.

A message from Gen. Thomas soon followed that he was heavily pressed. Capt. Kellogg, A. D. C., the bearer, informing me at the same time that Gen. Brannan was out of line, and Gen. Reynolds' right was exposed. Orders were dispatched to Gen. Wood to close upon Reynolds, and word was sent to Gen. Thomas that he should be supported, even if it took away the whole corps of Crittenden and McCook.

Gen Davis was ordered to close on Gen. Wood, and Gen. McCook was advised of the state of affairs, and ordered to close his whole command to the left with all dispatch.

Gen. Wood, overlooking the direction to "close up" on Gen. Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing to the rear of Gen. Brannan, who, it appears, was not out of line, but was in echelon, and slightly in rear of Reynolds' right. By this unfortunate mistake a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and striking Davis in flank and rear, as well as in front, threw his whole division in confusion.

The same attack shattered the right brigade of Wood before it had cleared the space. The right of Brannan was thrown back, and two of his batteries, then in movement to a new division, were taken in flank and thrown back through two brigades of Van Cleve, then on the march to the left, throwing his division into confusion, from which it never recovered until it reached Rossville.

While the enemy poured in through this breach, a long line, stretching beyond Sheridan's right, was advancing. Lerbold's brigade shared in the rout of Davis. Sheridan's other two brigades in movement toward the left, under orders to support Thomas, made a gallant charge against the enemy's advancing column, but were thrown into disorder by the enemy's line advancing on their flank, and were likewise compelled to fall back, rallying on the Dry Valley road, and repulsing the enemy, but they were again compelled to yield to superior numbers, and retired westward of the Dry Valley, and by a circuitous route reached Rossville, from which they advanced by the La Fayette road to support our left.

Thus Davis's two brigades, one of Van Cleve's, and Sheridan's entire division were driven from the field, and the remainder, consisting of the divisions of Baird, Johnson, Palmer, Reynolds, Brannan and Wood, two of Negley's brigades, and one of Van Cleve's, were left to sustain the conflict against the whole power of the Rebel Army, which, desisting from pursuit on the right, concentrated their whole effort to destroy them.

At the moment of the repulse of Davis' division, I was standing in rear of his right, waiting the completion of the closing of McCook's Corps to the left. Seeing confusion among Van Cleve's troops, and the distance Davis' men were falling back, and the tide of battle surging toward us, the urgency for Sheridan's troops to intervene became imminent, and I hastened, in person, to the extreme right, to direct Sheridan's movement on the flank of the advancing Rebels. It was too late. The crowd of returning troops rolled back, and the enemy advanced. Giving the troops directions to rally behind the ridges west of the Dry Valley road, I passed down it, accompanied by General Garfield, Major McMichael, and Major Bond of my staff, and a few of the escort, under a shower of grape, canister and musketry for two or three hundred yards, and attempted to rejoin Gen. Thomas and the troops sent to his support, by passing to the rear of the broken portion of our line, but found the routed troops far toward the left, and hearing the enemy's advancing musketry and cheers, I became doubtful whether the left had held its ground, and started for Rossville. On consultation and further reflection, however, I determined to send Gen. Garfield there, while I went to Chattanooga, to give orders for the security of the pontoon bridges at Battle Creek and Bridgeport, and to make preliminary disposition either to forward ammunition and supplies, should we hold our ground, or to withdraw the troops into good position.

Gen. Garfield dispatched me from Rossville, that the left and center still held its ground. Gen. Granger had gone to its support. Gen. Sheridan had rallied his division, and was advancing toward the same point, and Gen. Davis was going up the Dry Valley road to our right. Gen. Garfield proceeded to the front, remained there until the close of the fight, and dispatched me the triumphant defence our troops there made against the assaults of the enemy.

The fight on the left after 2 P. M., was that of the army. Never, in the history of this war at least, have troops fought with greater energy and determination. Bayonet charges, often heard of, but seldom seen, were repeatedly made by brigades and regiments, in several of our divisions.

After the yielding and severance of the division of the right, the enemy bent all efforts to break the solid portion of our line. Under the pressure of the Rebel onset, the flanks of the line were gradually retired until they occupied strong, advantageous ground, giving to the whole a flattened crescent shape.

From 1 to 3½ o'clock, the unequal contest was sustained throughout our line. Then the enemy, in overpowering numbers, flowed around our right, held by Gen. Brannan, and occupied a low gap in the ridge of our defensive position, which commanded our rear. The moment was critical. Twenty minutes more and our right would have been turned, our position taken in reverse, and probably the army routed.

Fortunately Major-Gen. Granger, whose troops had been posted to cover our left and rear, with the instinct of a true soldier and a General, hearing the roar of battle on our left, and being beyond the reach of orders from the General Commanding, determined to move to its assistance. He advanced and soon encountered the enemy's skirmishers whom he disregarded, well knowing that, at that stage of the conflict, the battle was not there. Posting Col. Daniel McCook's brigade to take care of anything in the vicinity and beyond the left of our line, he moved the remainder to the scene of action, reporting to Gen. Thomas, who directed him to our suffering right.

Arrived in sight, Gen. Granger discovered at once the peril, and the point of danger—the gap, and quick as thought he directed his advance brigade upon the enemy. Gen. Steadman, taking a regimental color, led the column. Swift was the charge and terrible the conflict, but the enemy was broken. A thousand of our brave men, killed and wounded, paid for its possession, but we held the gap.

Two divisions of Longstreet's corps confronted the position. Determined to take it, they successively came to the assault. A battery of six guns, placed in the gorge, poured death and slaughter into them. They charged to within a few yards of the pieces, but our grape and canister and the leaden hail of our musketry, delivered in sparing but terrible volleys from cartridges taken in many instances, from the boxes of their fallen companions, was too much even for Longstreet's men. About sunset they made their last charge, when our men being out of ammunition rushed on them with bayonet, and they gave way to return no more.

The fury of the conflict was nearly as great on the fronts of Brannan and Wood, being less furious toward the left. But a column of the enemy had made its way to near our left and to the right of Col. McCook's position. Apprised of this, Gen. Thomas directed Reynolds to move his division from its position, and, pointing out the Rebels, told him to go in there.

To save time, the troops of Reynolds were faced by the rear rank, and moved with the bayonet at a double quick, and with a shout walked over the Rebels, capturing some 500. This closed the battle of the 20th. At nightfall the enemy had been repulsed along the whole line, and sunk into quietude, without attempting to renew the combat.

Gen. Thomas, considering the excessive labors of the troops, the scarcity of ammunition, food, and water, and having orders from the General commanding to use his discretion, determined to retire on Rossville, where they arrived in good order, took post before morning, receiving supplies from Chattanooga, and offering the enemy battle during all the next day, and repulsing his reconnoissance. On the night of the 21st we withdrew from Rossville, took firm possession of the objective point of our campaign—Chattanooga—and prepared to hold it.

The operations of the cavalry during the battles on the 19th were very important. General Mitchell with three brigades covered our right flank along the line of the Chickamauga, above Crawfish Springs, against the combined efforts of the great body of the Rebel cavalry, whose attempts to cross the stream they several times repulsed.

Wilder fought dismounted near the centre, intervening two or three times with mountain howitzers and Spencer rifles very opportunely.

On the 20th Minty covered our left and rear at Missionary Mills, and later in the day on the Ringgold road.

General Mitchell with his three brigades covered our extreme right, and with Wilder, after its repulse, extended over Missionary Ridge, held the whole country to the base of Lookout Mountain, and all our trains, artillery, caissons, and spare wagons, sent there for greater safety, retiring from the field. He was joined by Post's Brigade of Davis's Division, which had not closed on the army, and was not in action.

On the 21st the cavalry still covered our right as securely as before, fighting and holding at bay very superior numbers. The number of cavalry combats during the whole campaign have been numerous, and the successes as numerous, but the army could not have dispensed with those of the 19th, 20th and 21st.

OUR ARTILLERY

fired fewer shots than at Stone river, but with even greater effect. I cannot but congratulate the country on the rapid improvement evinced in this arm of the service. Our loss of pieces is in part attributable to the rough wooded ground in which we fought and the want of experience in posting artillery, and partly to the unequal nature of the contest, our infantry being heavily outnumbered.

For the details of these actions, the innumerable instances of distinguished bravery, skill and gallantry, displayed by officers of every rank, and above all for self-reliant, cool and steady courage displayed by the soldiers of the army, in all arms, in many instances even shining above that of their officers, I must refer to the accompanying reports of the corps, division, brigade, regimental and battery commanders. The reports of the cavalry command are not in, for the best of all reasons, that they have been out nearly ever since, writing with their sabres on the heads and backs of the enemy.

The Signal Corps has been growing into usefulness and favor daily for the last four months, and now bids fair to become one of the most esteemed of the staff services. It rendered very important service from the time we reached the valley of the Tennessee. For its operations I refer to the report of Captain Jesse Merill, Chief Signal Officer.

Our Medical corps proved very efficient during the whole campaign, and especially during and subsequent to the battle. A full share of praise is due to Dr. Glover Perin, Medical Director of the Department, ably assisted by Dr. Grose, Medical Director of the Fourteenth, Dr. Perkins, Twentieth, and Dr. Phelps, Twenty-First Army Corps.

A very great meed of praise is due Captain Horace Porter of the Ordnance, for the wise system of arming each regiment with arms of the same calibre, and having the ammunition wagons properly marked, by which most of the difficulties, in supplying ammunition where troops had exhausted it in battle, were obviated. From this report will be seen that we expended 2,650,000 rounds of musket-cartridges, 7,325 rounds of cannon ammunition. We lost 36 pieces of artillery, 20 caissons, 8,450 stand of small-arms, 5,834 infantry accouterments, being 12,675 rounds less of artillery, and 650,000 rounds more of musketry than at Stone River.

From the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wiles, Provost Marshal-General, it will be seen that we took 2,003 prisoners. We have — missing, of which some 600 have escaped and come in, and probably 700 or 800 are among the killed and wounded. Of our wounded about 2,500 fell into the hands of the enemy, swelling the balance of prisoners against us to about 5,500

It is proper to observe that the battle of Chickamauga was absolutely necessary to secure our concentration and cover Chattanooga. It was fought in a country covered with woods and undergrowth, and wholly unknown to us. Every division came into action opportunely, and fought squarely on the 19th. We were largely outnumbered, yet we foiled the enemy's flank movement on our left, and secured our own position on the road to Chattanooga. The battle of the 20th was fought with all the troops we had, and but for the extension and delay in closing in our right, we should probably have driven the enemy, whom we really beat on the field. I am fully satisfied that the enemy's loss largely exceeds ours.

It is my duty to notice the services of those faithful officers who have none but myself to mention them.

To Major General Thomas, the true soldier, the prudent and undaunted commander, the modest and incorruptible patriot, the thanks and gratitude of the country are due for his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga.

Major-General Granger, by his promptitude, arrived and carried his troops into action in time to save the day. He deserves the highest praise.

Major-General McCook, for the care of his command, prompt and willing execution of orders, to the best of his ability, deserves this testimonial of my approbation.

I bear testimony, likewise, to the high-hearted, noble Major-General Crittenden. Prompt in the moving and reporting the position of his troops, always fearless in the field of battle, I return my thanks for the promptness and military good sense with which he sent his division toward the noise of battle on the 19th.

To Brigadier-General James A. Garfield, Chief of Staff, I am especially indebted for the clear and ready manner in which he seized the points of action and movement, and expressed in orders the ideas of the General commanding.

Colonel J. C. McKibben, A. D. C., always efficient, gallant and untiring, and fearless in battle.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Ducat, brave, prompt, and energetic in action.

Major Frank S. Bond, Senior A. D. C.; Captain J. P. Drouillard, A. D. C.; Captain R. S. Thoms, A. D. C.; deserves very honorable mention for the faithful and efficient discharge of their appropriate duties always, and especially during the battle.

Colonel James Barnett, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel S. Simmons, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hodges, Chief Quartermaster; Dr. G. Perin, Medical Director; Captain Horace Porter, Chief of Ordnance; Captain Wm. E. Merrill, Chief Topographical Engineer; Brigadier General J. St. Clair Morton, were all in the battle and discharged their duties with ability and to my entire satisfaction.

Colonel Wm. J. Palmer, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and his command, have rendered very valuable services in keeping open communications and watching the movements of the enemy, which deserve my warmest thanks.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Ward, with the 10th Ohio, Provost and Headquarter Guard, rendered efficient and valuable services, especially on the 20th, in covering the movement of retiring trains on the Dry Valley Road, and stopping the stragglers from the fight. Captain Garner and the escort deserve mention for untiring energy in carrying orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard, A. A. G.; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. M. Wiles, Provost-Marshal-General; Major Wm. McMichael, A. A. G.; Surgeon H. H. Sexes, Medical Inspector; Captain D. G. Swaim, A. A. G., Chief of the Secret Service; Captain Wm. Furear, A. D. C.; Captain J. B. Young, Chief Commissary of Musters; Captain A. S. Burt, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain Hunter Brooke, Acting Judge Advocate; Captain W. C. Margeudant, Acting Topographical Engineer; Lieutenant George Burroughs, Topographical Engineer; Lieutenant Wm. Porter, Acting A. D. C.; Lieutenant James Reynolds, Acting A. D. C.; Lieutenant M. J. Kelley, Chief of Couriers; Assistant Surgeon D. Bache, were on the field of battle, and there and elsewhere discharged their duties with zeal, and ability.

I must not omit Colonel J. P. Sanderson of the Regular Infantry, who, having lately joined us, on those two days of battle acted as Aid-de-Camp, and carried orders to the hottest portions of the field.

Of those division and brigade commanders whose gallantry, skill, and services were prominent, individual special mentions accompany this report. A list of names of these, and others of every grade, whose conduct, according to the reports of their commanders, deserves special praise, is also herewith sent.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

DEFEAT OF WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

Chattanooga, Dec. 29, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Colonel Long, 4th Ohio Cavalry, commanding 2d division cavalry, reports from Calhoun, December 28, that rebel General Wheeler, with twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Colonel Liebert, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga to Knoxville about ten this A. M., at Charleston, on south bank of Hiawasse. The train escort had reached encampment at Charleston last night, and Colonel Liebert's skirmishers were wholly engaged with the enemy this A. M., before Colonel Long was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp at the time—150 men—and crossed the river to Colonel Liebert's support.

The rebels shortly afterwards gave way, Long pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right, he charged them with sabres, completely demoralizing and scattering them in great confusion and in every direction. Several of the enemy—number not known—were killed and wounded. One hundred and twenty-one prisoners, including five commissioned officers, were captured. The main rebel column fled, and was pursued for five miles on the Dalton road, and when last seen was fleeing precipitately. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded.

For this and many other gallant acts of Colonel Long since serving in this department, I earnestly recommend him for promotion to Brigadier General of Volunteers.

The officer in command of the courier station at Cleveland also reports he was attacked "early this morning, December 28, by a force of about one hundred rebels." He drove them off.

George H. Thomas, Major General

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, December 2, 1864.

Captain S. K. Williams, 2d Ohio Cavalry, to date November 1, 1863, for the unlawful assumption of military authority, for absence without leave and continued neglect of duty, for the cruel treatment of soldiers under his command, and other acts inconsistent with the character of an officer.

Captain Alfred O. Brooks, 29th Massachusetts Vols., to date December 7, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Captain J. J. Weiler, 17 Indiana Vols., to date December 31, 1863, for having left Columbus, Ohio, contrary to the orders of the President of the Board for the examination of sick officers.

First Lieutenant James Casey, 96th Pennsylvania Vols., to date October 15, 1863, for desertion.

First Lieutenant William S. Fisher, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date December 7, 1863, for altering his pass, and having defrauded various enlisted men of money intrusted and lent to him.

Second Lieutenant S. H. Bauder, Invalid Corps, to date December 23, 1863, for drunkenness and worthlessness.

Lieutenant D. M. Doub, 13th New York Cavalry, to date December 31, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, 16th New York Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, is restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made in their respective cases:—

Captain William C. Conrad, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Joseph Marshal, 13th United States Infantry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from January 4th, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Major Michael D. Smith, 164th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant John W. Reikerd, 4th Maryland Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon John Calvin Carter, 4th Maryland Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Louis Schenck, 41st New York Volunteers.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant William B. Johnson, 50th New York Engineers
First Lieutenant Ramsay M. Kilgore, 18th Illinois Volunteers.

Absence without leave, as officially reported by the rolls of the regiments and otherwise.

Captain W. H. Orton, independent company District of Columbia Cavalry.
Captain W. A. Comi, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
First Lieutenant W. H. Jones, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
First Lieutenant J. K. Treux, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon E. W. Buck, 81st New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant J. A. Greeley, 17th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Surgeon J. R. Leal, 144th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant George Williams, 11th Maine Volunteers.
Captain W. W. Mayne, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. W. Gibson, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

Major E. A. Anderson, 8th New York Cavalry, to be dismissed the service for absence without leave, misbehavior before the enemy, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Porter, Co. A, 3d Indiana Cavalry, to be dismissed the service for drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain H. H. Hasbrouck, 5th New York Cavalry, to be dismissed the service with loss of all pay, for selling Government horses.

Captain B. L. West, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Reuben R. Weed, 104th N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Galpin, 14th Connecticut Vols., to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders, violation of the 44th Article of War, and drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Uriel D. Belles, Co. G, 126th N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances due him since July 2d, 1863, for misbehavior before the enemy.

Captain Wm. Paulding, 59th N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Lafayette Cameron, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania Vols., to be cashiered for knowingly making a false return of the clothing of his company.

First Lieutenant John Galvin, Co. A, 71st N. Y. V., to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentences in all of the above cases have been approved by Major-General Meade.

Privates Joseph Richardson, Co. A, 49th Penn. Vols.; Christopher L. Sampson, Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery; Peter Chatennet, Co. F, 20th Mass. Vols, and Corporal David McGhan, Co. D, 49th Penn. Vols., to be shot for Desertion. Sentences in these cases have been approved by Major-General Meade, who orders them to be executed in presence of so much of the Division to which the prisoners severally belong as the Division Commanders can assemble, on the 4th of January, 1864.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DESTRUCTION OF IMPORTANT SALT WORKS—CAPTURE OF REBEL VESSELS.

United States Flagship San Jacinto,
Key West, December 28, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—

Sir:—I have the gratification of reporting a very important service performed by the blockading force at St. Andrew's Sound, under command of Acting Master Wm. R. Browne, in destroying a very extensive and valuable quality of salt works, both at Lake Ocala and in St. Andrew's Bay. The circumstances are as follows:—

On the 2d of December, a boat was dispatched from the bark *Restless*, then lying at St. Andrew's, bound to Lake Ocala, some 20 miles to the westward where Acting Ensign James J. Russell landed with his men, and marched some five miles inland to Kent's Salt Works, consisting of three different establishments, and utterly destroyed them. There were six steamboat boilers at this place, cut in half lengthwise, and seven kettles made expressly for the purpose, each holding 200 gallons. They were in the practice of burning out 130 gallons of salt daily. Beside destroying these boilers, a large quantity of salt was thrown into the lake. Two large flat-boats and six ox-carts were demolished, and 17 prisoners were taken, who were paroled and released, as the boat was too small to bring them away.

On the 1st of December, Acting Ensign Edwin Cressy arrived at St. Andrew's Sound, from the East-Pass of Santa Rosa Sound, with the stern-wheel steamer *Bloomer*, and her tender, the sloop *Carolina*, having heard of the expedition to Lake Ocala, and placed his command at the disposal of Acting Master Browne for more extensive operations near St. Andrew's; and accordingly three officers and 45 men were sent from the *Restless* to the *Bloomer*, and she proceeded to West Bay, where the Rebel Government's saltworks were first destroyed, which produced four hundred bushels daily. At this place there were twenty-seven buildings, twenty-two boilers, and some two hundred kettles, averaging 200 gallons each, all of which were destroyed, together with 5,000 bushels of salt and some storehouses con-

taining some three months' provisions—the whole estimated at half a million of dollars. From this point the expedition proceeded down the bay, destroying private salt works, which lined each side for a distance of seven miles, to the number of 198 different establishments, averaging two boilers and two kettles each, together with a large quantity of salt; 507 kettles were dug up and rendered useless, and over two hundred buildings were destroyed, together with 27 wagons and 5 large flatboats.

The entire damage to the enemy is estimated by Acting Master Brown at $3,000,000.

Thirty-one contrabands employed at those works gladly availed themselves of this opportunity to escape, and were of great service in pointing out the places where the kettles were buried for concealment. In the meantime, while these operations were going on, Acting Master Browne got under way in the bark *Restless*, and ran up up to within 100 yards of the town of St. Andrews, which had been reported by deserters to him as being occupied by a military force for the last ten months, and commenced shelling the place and some soldiers, who made a speedy retreat to the woods.

Selecting the weathermost houses for a target, the town was fired by the third shell, and thirty-two houses were soon reduced to ashes. No resistance was offered to our people throughout the affair. Acting Master Browne speaks in high terms of Acting Ensigns James J. Russell and Charles N. Hicks, and the 48 men from the *Restless*, as also of Acting Ensign Edwin Cressy and the six men belonging to the *Bloomer*, for the prompt manner in which they carried out his orders. Respectfully,

THEODORUS DAILEY,
Acting Rear-Admiral Commanding E. G. B. Squadron.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SAN JACINTO,
KEY WEST, Dec. 28, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to call the attention of the Department to a very important service performed by the schooner *Fox*, a tender of the *San Jacinto*, under the command of Acting Master George Ashbury. The circumstances are as follows:—

On the 20th of December a steamer was discovered in the mouth of the Suwance River, apparently at anchor or aground. The *Fox* immediately beat up toward her until, when within about three-quarters of a mile of the steamer, she grounded in 8½ feet of water, and opened upon her with the howitzer, at the same time sending an armed boat in to capture the steamer. An attempt was made to intimidate our people by mounting a piece of stovepipe on a chair to represent a forecastle gun, and a log of wood on a camp-stool for a stern gun, but this device of the enemy failed in its object; and Acting Ensign Marcellus Jackson boarded the steamer, from which everybody had made their escape to the shore. She proved to be a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color, with black smoke-stack, two masts, and a walking-beam engine. Neither cargo, personal effects, papers, nor anything to indicate her name was found on board, but from the description, she is supposed to have been the *Little Lila*, formerly the *Nan Nan*, and before that the *Flushing*. The water was found running rapidly into the engine-room. None of our people were competent to stop the leak or work the engine. The channel was exceedingly intricate and narrow, and night was rapidly coming on. Under these circumstances, Acting Ensign Jackson set fire to the vessel, agreeably to orders from Acting Master Ashbury, and in returning to the *Fox*, pulled up all the stakes by which the channel was marked out, for about a mile and a half.

Again, on December 24, a vessel was discovered by the *Fox* standing in for the Suwanee River, and after a chase of two hours, and the firing of several shells, she hove to. Being ordered by Mr. Ashbury to send a boat on board, the stranger put his helm up with the intention of running the *Fox* down, and came down upon the starboard quarter, carrying away the boat davits, but doing little damage, as the *Fox* was immediately kept away.

While his vessel was passing off, Mr. Ashbury directed a rifle shot to be fired for the purpose of intimidation; but a heavy sea was running at the time, and the bullet took effect upon the captain of the strange vessel, who was at the wheel, passing through his leg, but without touching an artery. The vessel was then boarded and found to be the British schooner *Edwin* from Havana, bound to the Suwance River, with a cargo of lead and salt, and was accordingly seized as a prize. In addition to these achievements, I would remind the Department that the *Fox* was one of the three tenders that assisted the *Honduras* in the capture of the British steamer *Mail*.

Respectfully, THEODORUS BAILEY,
Acting Rear-Admiral, com'g E. G. B. Squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Longshawre, Jr., from the *Lehigh*, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Assistant Surgeon W. T. Plant, from the *Housatonic*, and ordered to the *Lehigh*.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Burbank, from the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and ordered to the *Housatonic*.

Assistant Surgeon A. Matteson, from the *Minnesota*, and awaiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Commons, from the Receiving Ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Assistant Surgeon James Hugg, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to the Receiving Ship *North Carolina*.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel D. Flagg, from the Naval Laboratory, (sick,) and awaiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Casper Schenck, from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered North.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Weldon, from the *Sacramento*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Commander R. F. R. Lewis, from special duty at Baltimore, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieutenant Commander A. F. Crossman, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Lieutenant Lloyd Phoenix, from the *Wabash*, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign A. H. Wright, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Ensign B. F. Haskins, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*,

Second Assistant Engineers George W. Rogers and H C. McIlvaine, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Assistant Engineer D. M. Egbert, from the *Gwasco*, and ordered to the *Ascutney*.

Lieutenant Edward A. Walker, from the *Maratanza*, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

has been granted to the following officer:

Assistant Paymaster M. H. Plunkett, returned prisoner-of-war, for an indefinite period of time.

RESIGNED.

The resignation of the following officer has been accepted:

Assistant Surgeon F. Minot Weed.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon T. Wolverton, to the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Assistant Paymaster Edwin Putnam, to the *Portsmouth*.

Levi S. Stockwell, to the *Seminole*.

Assistant Paymaster J. P. Woodbury, to the *Sacramento*.

Ensigns Charles H. Craven and Charles W. Tracy, to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles F. Hollingsworth, to the *Winona*.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert M. Scott, to temporary duty in New York.

Lieutenant Charles E. Hawley, to temporary duty in the New York Navy Yard.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Batchelder, of the *Dai Ching*.

Acting Ensigns Joseph Sheppbard, William H. D. Grosse, Samuel S. Smoks, Eugene Biondi, James H. Rogers and Charles Putnam, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Christian S. Lawrence, Robert Sheppbard and D. B. Hallett, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Robert Pendleburg, John Greenhalgh, Alfred S. Eaton, C. W. Snow, 2d, Samuel Edgerty, William S. Upton, W. J. Kirkley, Elisha W. Souave and Henry Baker, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Ramsey, of the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Acting Ensign Wm. A. Ordway, of the *Massachusetts*.

Acting Ensign Jacob Cochran, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John King, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Hiel S. Dickerson and M. Milligan, Acting Carpenter John A. Stowart, and Acting Master's Mates Richard D. Punch Charles W. Dunlap, Henry R. Ferris, Frank M. McCord, Lewis W. Sidam, Alfred V. Forgey, Julius A. Coleman, Andrew S. Thompson, Charles H. Seaman, Peter Lake, Charles S. Wells, Andrew Donaldson, Wm. C. Frost, Joseph F. Ruton and Wm. Edgar, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John Scott, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert C. Taylor, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Francis Tuttle, A. J. Kane, W. H. Gelton, John D. Carnell, Jr., and John L. Gallop, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate Wm. H. Howard, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph Wilbur, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

APPOINTED.

William B. Loomis, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tacony*.

George B. Whittmore, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

C F. Wamating, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Winona*.

Theodore Scudder and Wm. Gaul, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Flag*.

W. B. Brounell, Acting Master, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:

Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Davis's appointment as Assistant Engineer in the Regular Engineer corps of the Navy, has been revoked, and he has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer. Acting Master's Mate Francis G. Prior, Acting Gunner William Sordan, Acting Master's Mate Lawton Coggshall.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Moore's orders to the *Pocahontas*, and ordered to the *Malvern*.

DETACHED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas F. Lewis, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting Master Willis, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Flag*.

Acting Ensign Wm. Betts, from the *Conemaugh* (sick), and waiting orders.

Acting Master Roland S. Coffin, from the *Pocahontas*, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G'Callaghan, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Niphon*.

Acting Master P. J. Hargons, from the *Galena*, and awaiting orders.

Acting Master Jeremiah Chadwick, from the *Braziliera*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign W. Walton, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to the *Flag*.

Acting Ensign Wm. F. Dolliver, from the *Wyalusing*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Master's Mates Frederick S. Lock and Andre S. Rounds, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to the *Flag*.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George Wiggin, to duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers:—

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Pollett, of the *King Phillip*, fifteen days.

Acting Ensign W. K. Owens, of the *Louisville*, twenty days.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin A. Hoffman, of the *Curlew*, thirty days.

RESIGNED.

Acting Ensign W. S. Slocum, of the *Little Rebel*.

Acting Master's Mate Henry B. Rowe, of the *Estrella*.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending January 2, 1864.

Edward Diamond, 2d class fireman, yellow fever, November 24, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

John C. Horton, landsman, pneumonia, August 8, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Greenbury Thompson, 1st class boy, chronic diarrhœa, December 15, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

S. S. Allen, surgeon steward, chronic diarrhœa, December 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas Brown, landsman, consumption, December 21, Naval Hospitol, Memphis.

Edward G. Wells, yeoman, gunshot wound, U. S. steamer *Memphis*.

Harry Bross, quartermaster, disease of heart, March 12th, Houston, Texas,

Daniel Morris, carpenter's mate, old age, July 19th, Camp Grace, Texas.

Sam. Leonard, landsman, erysipelas, December 24, Naval Hospital, New York.

Sam. Johnson, landsman, consumption, December 25, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Jas. Cummings, carpenter's mate, typhoid fever, December 8, U. S. steamer *Antona*.

Hy. Waters, ordinary seaman, pneumonia, December 25, Receiving ship *Ohio*.

Emmanuel Devannes, seaman, pneumonia, December 25, U. S. steamer *J. Bell*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Medical Inspected Coolidge, U. S. A., has been ordered to repair to Knoxville, Tenn., and report upon the sanitary condition of the United States troops at or near that place. Upon the completion of this duty, to report in person to the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C.

Surgeon George L. Holland, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, now in session at Wilmington, Del., for examination.

ASSIGNED.

Captain John Short, now commanding the 99th, 100th, 102d, 104th and 112th companies, 2d battalion Invalid Corps, has been ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of Washington, for assignment to duty on the 1st, 2d and 3d Division Hospital at Alexandria, Va.

Hospital Steward Nathaniel Hunter, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at the Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Farwood, U. S. A., on account of a severe wound, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty in the Satterlee General Hospital.

Surgeon Sylvanus D. Freeman, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Northwest, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon S. Palmer, U. S. Vols., now waiting orders at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., has been ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of Missouri, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon John H. Ranch, U. S. Vols., now on duty in the Department of the Gulf, as Medical Director of the 19th Army Corps, has been relieved from duty in that Department, and ordered to report in person without delay to the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C., for orders.

Surgeon J. C. Fisher, U. S. Vols., recently restored, has been ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Joel Seavems, U. S. Vols., recently appointed, has been ordered to report by letter without delay to the commanding General Department of the East, for duty at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.

DISCHARGED.

Surgeons B. Bettleheim, 106th Illinois Vols., and D. W. Robinson, 40th Penn. Vols., have been discharged the service for incompetency.

Assistant Surgeon W. Boholby, 2d New Jersey Cavalry, has been honorably discharged the service, at the request of the Governor of New Jersey, to enable him to accept an appointment as officer of an other regiment.

Assistant Surgeon George Cornwall, U. S. Vols., having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged the service.

Assistant Surgeon George L. Cornell, 1st Michigan Vols., having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States.

REVOKED.

The acceptance of the resignation of Hospital Chaplain Frederick H. Wines, U. S. A., has been revoked.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Permission to visit Washington City, D. C., for the purpose of attending the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, of which he is a member, has been granted Medical Inspector John La Conte, U. S. A.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE only arrivals reported at this Yard during the past week are the steamer *Niagara* and the Italian steamer *Re d'Italia*. The coal is being taken out of the latter, preparatory to her removal into dock. The *Narcissus*, which has been lying for several weeks past at Polley's wharf, Williamsburgh, for repairs, and the *Mattabesset*, preparing for sea at the foot of Delancey street, New York, were expected at the Yard on Friday. The *Grand Gulf* has been taken over to New York. The *Chenango*, Lieutenant-Commander T. Scott Fillebrown commanding, is now taking in stores and armament, and expects to sail soon. The *Neptune* sailed on Thursday. The main-deck battery of the *Niagara* is being landed. The *Hartford*, with Admiral Farragut on board, sailed on Monday last for the headquarters of the West Gulf Squadron at Mobile. Since her arrival at this port, Aug. 10, she has been thoroughly overhauled and her armament increased by the addition of several Parrott guns, which will be placed on her forecastle when she next goes into action. She was put in commission Dec. 15, and since then has been waiting for a crew, which she completed from that of the *Niagara*.

The following is a list of the officers:—Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut; Commodore J. S. Palmer; Fleet Captain Percival Drayton Lieutenant Commander L. A. Kimberg; Fleet Lieutenant John C. Watson; Lieutenant H. B. Tyson; Surgeon John C. Gibson; Assistant Surgeon Wm. Commons; Paymaster W. T. Meredith; Chaplain, Fitch W. Taylor; Acting Master George Munday; Marine Officers, Captain Charles Heywood, First Lieutenant C. L. Sherman; Ensigns C. D. Jones, H. F. Crafton; Acting do., W. H. Whitney, G. B. Glidden, La Rue P. Adams, C. W. Snow; Acting Master's Mates T. T. Tinnelli, W. H. Hatherne, W. H. Childs, R. P. Herrick, G. P. Avery, H. Brownell; Engineers—Chief, Thos. Williamson; Second Assistant do., E. B. Latch, F. A. Wilson, John Wilson, J. De Graff, C. M. Burchard; Third, H. L. Pilkington, J. E. Spieghts; Acting Third A. Hoyt; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, J. L. Staples; Carpenter, G. F. Stinson; Sailmaker, T. C. Herbert; Admiral's Secretary, A. Vanden Heuvel; Admiral's Clerk, Theo. L. Davis; Commodore's Clerk, F. T. Mason; Paymaster's Clerk, H. N. Wood; Fleet Captain's Clerk, W. B. Higenbotham. The departure of the *Hartford* will be followed by a fleet of vessels which, together with vessels on the station, will make up a fleet for offensive operations larger than any yet participating in any of our naval engagements.

The *Algonquin* was launched successfully on Thursday of last week. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She will carry eight broadside guns and be schooner-rigged. Her engines will be very powerful for a vessel of her size. In other respects she is an exact prototype of the twenty-seven double-enders which were commenced some months since, and all of which are now afloat. The *Madawaska* and *Wampanoag*, now building, are progressing rapidly. In No. 2 ship-house the keel of a new iron-clad, to be called the *Kalamazoo*, is now being laid. The *Peoria* is still in dry-dock.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The change in commanders at the Washington Navy Yard, took place on the last day of the year, Commodore Montgomery relieving Commodore A. A. Harwood, who, for some time past, has ably and acceptably filled the position of commandant. Prior to Commodore Harwood's departure the clerks and master-workmen at the Yard addressed him a letter, expressing their high respect and attachment. The Commodore responded in a warm and grateful letter.

The British schooner *Ella*, with a cargo of salt, captured on the 26th of November last, off Wilmington, by the steamer *James Adger*, has been brought up to the Yard, by Acting Ensign W. D. Maddox, prize master. The *Ella* lies at the Navy Yard, with the British flag flying.

On Sunday evening the United States gunboat *Commodore Read* returned to the Yard from down the river for repairs, having been injured by the ice. The injured parts of the vessel are being plated with iron, and she will soon be ready for service.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE steamer *Vanderbilt* was at St. Thomas, on the 21st ult.

THE total number of disasters to vessels on the Western lakes during the last year, was about 350—an increase over the year previous of 50.

THE number of enlistments in New Bedford, Mass., during the past month was 10; during the year 412; and the total since the establishment of the rendezvous, 2,995.

THE North Carolina *Times* says the British schooner *G. O. Bigelow*, which was captured by the U. S. transport *Fulton*, and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro', near Wilmington, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast, when she was captured and burned by one of the U. S. steamers.

ARRIVED at Eastport, Me., from a cruise of twenty days on the coast, the U. S. revenue cutter *J. S. Black*, A. L. Hyde commanding. During the time she spoke 102 vessels, and experienced very heavy weather. On the return of the cutter, she received orders to remain in the harbor for protection, to board and examine all vessels and boats immediately on their arrival or departure from the port.

THE schooner *Sallie*, which was captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, has arrived at Washington, in charge of a prize crew. They bring a part of the cargo of the rebel steamer *Antonica*, which was driven on to Frying-Pan Shoals by the steamer *Connecticut*. The *Antonica* was a total wreck. Thirty of her men were captured, and have arrived in Washington.

THE Wilmington *Journal* learns that on last Saturday night or Sunday morning (the 19th or 20th ult.), a large steamer, supposed to be the *Antonica*, got aground on Frying-Pan Shoals, and that the enemy sent a tug after her, and took all hands prisoners. It is reported that the enemy had succeeded in towing the ship off; but of this there seems to be no certainty. It is pretty certain that the vessel, whatever she is, is gone, and the opinion that it is the *Antonica* is general.

THE Navy Department have official information of the capture of the schooner *Raton del Nilo* (with Mexican colors flying), on the morning of the 3d of December ultimo, ten miles east of Podres Island, on the coast of Texas, by the U. S. steamer *New London*, W. N. Allen, Lieutenant Commanding. She had neither papers nor log-book. She was loaded with coffee, sugar, codfish, wine, percussion caps, etc. The person in charge of her alleged that she had been blown from her anchorage off Matamoras.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Brown—Tyler.—On the 29th ult., in St. Michael's church, Brattleboro', Vt., by Rev. A. P. Morris, Ensign Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., to Gertrude, daughter of Hon. Royall Tyler. No cards.

Lowry—Young.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15th, by Rev. Washington Roosevelt, of New Rochelle, Lieutenant Horatio B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles C. Young, Esq., of Geneva.

Seibert—Wagley.—In Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday evening, Dec. 31st, by Rev. W. A. Davidson, Edward J. Seibert, late Captain Co. F, 136th Regiment P. V., to Miss Maggie J. Wagley, of Alleghany City.

DIED.

Sturgis.—In New York, Jan. 2, 1864, James P. Sturgis, Acting Master's Mate U. S. Navy, son of Henry P. Sturgis, of Boston, aged 22 years.

Weston.—In Boston, 5th inst., Lieutenant George Weston, Co. I, 18th Regiment Mass. Vols., formerly of the 44th Regiment, aged 24 years.

Waldron—On the 4th inst., N. Senafe Waldron, son of the late Major N. S. Waldron, U. S. M. C., in the seventh year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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EXPRESS LINE—At 2 o'clock P.M., by the steamboat JOSEPH BELKNAP, for South Amboy, thence by cars, stopping at Spotswood, Jamesburgh, Hightstown, Bordentown, Burlington, and Beverly only, arriving at 6 o'clock. Fare, $3.

WAY ACCOMMODATION LINE—At 2 o'clock P.M., by the steamboat JOSEPH BELKNAP, for South Amboy, thence by cars at 4:30 P.M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at about 8½ o'clock. Fare, $2 25.

EMIGRANT LINES—At 1 and 6 o'clock daily (Sundays excepted), from Pier 1 North River.

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Each adult passenger will be allowed fifty pounds of baggage. Freight will be charged for any excess over that weight. The company limits its responsibility on baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount exceeding one hundred dollars, except by special engagement.

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Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 16, 1863.

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Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard or to the Bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Officer.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the Yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

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The Philadelphia *Press* of Oct. 26, 1861, thus speaks of it: "During the trial in the United States Circuit Court, which terminated yesterday in the conviction of William Smith for piracy, as one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis*, a great deal of documentary evidence to show the reality of secession was offered in evidence by the counsel for defence, taken from Frank Moore's 'Rebellion Record,' and received by Judges Grier and Cadwallader, who presided. This is a remarkable compliment to the work in question, but not higher than it merits, from the fulness and fairness of its varied information respecting the origin and progress of the Rebellion. It is the first time in legal and literary history, that a book not yet completed has been so stamped with authenticity, as to be admitted as evidence in a court of law, and on a trial for a capital offence."

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PART XXXIX., being the first of the 7th Volume, will be ready on Thursday.

N. B.—The interest of Mr. C. T. EVANS in this work and works connected with it, ceased on the 15th of December, 1863. All orders, therefore, should be addressed direct to the publisher,

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A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the Journal complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and wardroom. The Journal is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the Journal early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the Army and Navy Journal has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General George G. Meade.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
September 14th, 1863.

W. C. Church, Esq., 192 Broadway—

Dear Sir:—I have received several numbers of the Army and Navy Journal, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

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GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

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From Major-General G. H. Thomas, *Commanding 14th Army Corps.*

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the Army and Navy Journal to officers in my portion of the Army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands."

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Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press, we have room only for the following:

The Army and Navy Journal is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers; and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest. Its articles are from the pens of students of military science, Army and Navy officers, and professors in our Military and Naval academies. Its proprietor is Capt. W. C. Church, lately of Major-General Casey's staff, and its publisher is D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.—*New York Times.*

From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

(Nor'wester).

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ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New York, Nov. 16, 1863.

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SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot S in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 89; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

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The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

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Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE situation of the past week presents few features deserving of comment. It is reported that LONGSTREET has been heavily reinforced from the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, and also largely increased by conscripts. His headquarters are at Red Bridge, and his army is said to occupy a very strong position, the picket lines of the two armies fronting each other at Blair's Cross Roads, twenty miles northeast of Knoxville.

A heavy cavalry fight occurred on the 10th inst. near Strawberry Plains, in which the enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

General EARLY'S attempted raid in the Shenandoah Valley has proved a complete failure, and he is now falling back. His latest attempt was to capture the Union garrison at Petersburgh, Western Virginia, which was surrounded on the 8th by a formidable force consisting of three brigades, under command of General FITZHUGH LEE, which however speedily retreated without accomplishing the object of their attack. An empty wagon train returning from Petersburgh was captured by a portion of the enemy's troops; but with this exception they were unable to inflict any damage upon our forces.

MAJOR COLE, in command of a battalion of Maryland Cavalry, encamped in Loudon county, was attacked on Sunday morning, the 10th, by the guerrilla MOSEBY, at the head of nearly four hundred men. After a severe fight of an hour's duration MOSEBY was compelled to retreat, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

The noted guerrilla MCCOWN was captured, with three of his men, on the 9th inst. near Culpepper Court House by the Forrester New York Cavalry Regiment.

A NAVAL expedition left New Orleans on the 30th ult., the strength and destination of which were not divulged. Little doubt was entertained, however, that its ultimate destination was Mobile.

Information had reached New Orleans, from several different directions, that all the rebel troops which have been operating in Western Louisiana and on the Mississippi are concentrating in Central Texas, and uniting to form a large army to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of that State. The most ample preparations have been made to meet this threatened movement.

THE situation at Charleston remains unchanged; but if it be true, as reported, that the rebels have constructed two iron-clad rams, closely resembling the *Dictator* and the *Dunderberg*, we may expect to hear of more active operations in that quarter before long. The recent storm has washed ashore another rebel obstruction. It was a novel iron cable, composed of entire T-rails, linked very securely together. The high tides, rapid currents, and strong wind have accomplished more than human ingenuity could do in the removal of those obstructions. The bombardment of the city still progresses. Twenty shells were thrown into the city on the 7th inst., with what result was not known.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COLONEL CRAWLEY.

A COURT-MARTIAL of extraordinary interest has just closed its labors at Aldershot, in England. Its proceedings extended over five weeks, and occupied twenty-one days of actual session. The prisoner was Colonel CRAWLEY, a stern and rigid disciplinarian, commanding the Inniskilling Dragoons in India, who was accused of extreme harshness and cruelty towards three non-commissioned officers of his regiment, against whom he was supposed to entertain a feeling of personal animosity. So great was the popular excitement produced against Colonel CRAWLEY by this accusation, that he was tranferred from India to England for trial. Public opinion and the press were almost unanimously against him, and it was supposed that it would be impossible for him to obtain an acquittal. Nevertheless, after full investigation of the evidence, Colonel CRAWLEY was honorably acquitted upon all the charges which were brought against him. The gratification of the Colonel at this result is somewhat marred, it is stated, by the fact that the expenses of the trial have eaten up his entire fortune, and his personal friends are considering how the loss can be made up to him.

The court-martial commenced its sitting about the middle of November, and throughout its whole progress excited the most extraordinary interest in England. The daily newspapers were filled with the excessively voluminous evidence, and the weeklies were obliged to issue extras in order to satisfy the craving of their readers for a full report of the proceedings. As an important and interesting illustration of military rule in the English colonies, we lay before our readers a brief account of the circumstances that led to the arrest of Colonel CRAWLEY, and of his subsequent trial.

In the early part of 1862, the Colonel, then commanding the Inniskilling Dragoons at Mhow, India, placed his Paymaster on trial before a court-martial. In the course of this trial—which involved an investigation into the character of Colonel CRAWLEY as a commanding officer—it was discovered by the court that the Sergeant-Major of the regiment had read a report of a part of their proceedings to other non-commissioned officers at his quarters. The court forbade the publication of the evidence until the case was closed; and Colonel CRAWLEY, after investigating the circumstances of this transaction, forwarded the evidence which he obtained respecting it to his superiors, Generals FARRELL and MANSFIELD. General FARRELL immediately gave an order for the close arrest of the regimental Sergeant-Major LILLEY and the troop Sergeant-Majors WAKEFIELD and DUVAL, and forbade any one to have access to them, except through special permission. Shortly afterward, General MANSFIELD issued an order to the officer that the Sergeant-Majors were not to be released from confinement until the proceedings of the court-martial were entirely closed. The three Sergeant-Majors were accordingly placed under close arrest. LILLEY was first confined in a bungalow, containing five rooms, which he occupied with his wife, then very ill from consumption, but the Sergeant was subsequently removed to others less commodious. He seems to have been subjected to great annoyance from the continued presence of the sentries, who were ordered never to lose sight of him, day or night. After having been kept several weeks in strictest confinement, the Sergeant died of an illness caused, it was charged, by the undue severity of his arrest.

The account of these proceedings produced intense excitement in England, and Colonel CRAWLEY was accordingly brought to trial, on the charge of having caused the orders under which Sergeant-Major LILLEY was confined in close arrest, to be carried into effect with unnecessary severity.

The full and honorable acquittal of Colonel CRAWLEY does not entirely satisfy the public. The evidence shows that beyond all question, illegal proceedings took place in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and that these proceedings tended to cause the death in confinement of a non-commissioned officer who had always borne a blameless character, and who had been guilty of no crime. Nor can it be questioned that, although sheltered by the orders of his superior officers, he was the instigator of the illegal confinement to which LILLEY and the other Sergeants were subjected. As Colonel CRAWLEY stated in his defence, neither General FARRELL nor General MANSFIELD had any animosity against these men; but the action of these Generals was the result of his own representations, and if it is true, as has been charged, that he knew that these non-commissioned officers were to be damaging witnesses against him, he certainly might be suspected of animosity against them. The evidence appears to show that at Colonel CRAWLEY'S instance, an illegal proceeding was harshly carried out, with his full knowledge, though not upon his legal responsibility. His acquittal was based upon purely technical grounds, and does not relieve him of the charge of harsh, cruel, and unjustifiable proceedings towards men whom he wished to have out of the way.

The result of the trial seems to justify the rather startling conclusion of one of the English military journals, that the law may sometimes be violated against a British soldier with impunity, provided the legal responsibility can be distributed between two or three officers of high rank.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter we insert in another place, makes the excellent suggestion that the officers of the Regular Army raise by subscription a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument in the National Cemetery, at Gettysburgh, to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army, killed during the war. We have already called attention to the fact that while the different States are, with praiseworthy zeal, providing for the commemoration of the services of their troops, the brave soldiers of the old National Army, who have fallen during the war, have no place and no monument in the Cemetery. We shall be very glad to receive and appropriate to the object suggested by our correspondent, any sums that may be sent us.

THE Stafford projectiles have recently had a successful trial at West Point. An iron target 6 and 8 inches thick, backed with 15 inches of live oak, was perforated and set on fire by two shells containing one gallon of Greek fire each. The aperture made in the iron was 14 inches in diameter, and the wood and bolts were terribly broken. The gun used was an 8-inch Parrott rifle.

WHILE our daily papers are busy discussing the status of the rebels who seized the *Chesapeake*, news comes that the Nova Scotia authorities have settled the matter for them, by determining to treat their prisoners as pirates and not as honorable combatants. This decision will be welcome to all who are interested in maintaining sound principles of international law.

ABOUT PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the question, what has mainly contributed to the wonderful development of the resources of the United States, covered the land with railroads and telegraphs and advanced so many of our citizens to wealth and position, the answer is undoubtedly to be found, in a great measure, in the sound policy of throwing open all business to general competition; while on the other hand Government monopoly has had a very large share in keeping back more than one of the countries of Europe in the general march of improvement.

Competition, by inviting individual enterprise, and stimulating that strongest incitement to exertion, the desire of self-advancement, has brought us up to our present proud eminence; while some of the old countries have made but little progress, comparatively, since the days their adventurers first sought these shores.

The desire to apply the same principle to another question, it is hoped, will be sufficient excuse for stating this well-known proposition. Competition has the same vitalizing effect in the Navy. The English Channel Fleet was for a long time the best naval school in existence, reckoning among its many hundred scholars, Admirals, Post Captains, scores of Lieutenants, seamen of every degree, and boys. Such was the competition among the ships of this fleet that we read of the manœuvres and evolutions performed by them with great incredulity, and yet the accounts are for the most part literally true. Soon after it was determined to build up the French Navy the same system—a squadron of instruction—was adopted there. To Admiral LALANDE is generally ascribed the credit of commanding the first of these *squadrons of evolution*, and it was in his squadron where was first started what is now known as the "Règlement sur le Service Intérior,"* rules which, like those of grammar, were not arbitrary, but deduced from the most approved usage under his flag. This squadron gave rise to a new school of officers, and the present admirable organization of the French marine. LALANDE was followed by DE JOINVILLE, DUCAS, and HAMELIN, each in turn adding something to the discipline of the squadron, until finally when the two fleets met in the Black Sea it was a mooted point which bore off the palm of excellence, that of England or France. Indeed, one writer goes so far as to say that everything connected with manœuvering, evolutions and gunnery was beyond comparison more smartly, quickly and exactly executed by the French than by the English; "and the "spectator must have observed the brilliant prestige, which "had so long surrounded England's tars, pale beside the "rising glories of her rival." "It is not an unusual per-"formance," it is related, "on board of a line-of-battle "ship (French) not six months in commission to heave in "ninety fathoms of chain and make all sail within fourteen "minutes after the signal has been made to weigh. "A topsail will be shifted in little more than seven "minutes and a half; and a whole squadron have been "known in a gale, with a heavy sea running, to strike top-"gallant masts in nine minutes." It is mentioned particularly that one screw line-of-battle (*La Bretagne*, 130 guns) took a single reef in her topsails in something less than two minutes and twenty-five seconds, from clearing down to hoisting the sails to a taut leech. In gunnery, fitting out boats, and all exercises pertaining to a man-of-war the same alacrity prevailed.

So much for competition, which with the French operated in a three-fold degree: among the officers of the same ship, among the ships of the squadron, and between the entire Navy of one country—France—and that of another—England.

Where such "squadrons of evolution" have not existed, such extraordinary proficiency has been unknown. True, there are a few isolated cases where the crews of single ships (ships cruising singly) have been flogged into a certain degree of activity, but those are exceptions which strengthen the rule; and in view of present laws it would be scarcely expedient, even were it desirable, to try such an experiment in our service.

The tide of promotion in the English Navy sets steadily upwards, but without any fixed law; so that the upper grades get filled to overflowing, and little bayous of "retire-"ment" and "half-pay" have to be formed to hold the surplus. The system of promotion in that navy (if that can be called system which no system is) creates much discontent, and is productive of no good.

The French, who seem to think such matters of sufficient importance to be studied out carefully, and when a good plan is devised, adopt it forthwith, have introduced into their scheme of advancement of officers somewhat of that rivalry which was so successful in promoting the discipline of the navy at large. As applied to officers, this rivalry might rather be termed a spirit of generous emulation. To begin at the beginning: The standard of admission into the French Naval School is much higher than in ours. At the expiration of two years spent in professional studies and exercises, the graduate goes into active service with a well-cultivated mind, which enables him to apply himself without effort to the more extended branches of his profession. This state of mental culture, however, is not allowed, as with us, to run to waste, or be maintained only according to the bent of the individual; but the whole theory of promotion has a direct influence in keeping it up, and carrying it to the highest state of perfection, so that the best of them—those who have energy, ambition and intellectual power—push ahead, and in time fill, as they should, the highest positions in the navy; while the indolent, the vain, and the frivolous rarely have the destiny of the country or the honor of the flag entrusted to their keeping. Our graduates on leaving the Academy naturally enough consider their studies over, and that they have nothing more to do in that way. They have attained a position on the Navy list, from which they cannot be raised by any exertion of their own, or lowered by the superior excellence of others. Their relative rank, however unchangeable, is at least secure, and there is no stimulus to improve it, for it is simply impossible.*

The graduate from the French Naval School becomes an *élève* of the second class, and goes to sea for two years, at the end of which time he must be examined for promotion to an *élève* of the first class. In this latter position they must serve two years longer before becoming ensigns; thus they have to serve six years, four of which must be at sea, and undergo two rigid examinations before they can be considered as officers.

The promotion from *élève* of first class to ensign is by seniority. In the promotions from ensign to lieutenant two-thirds are made by seniority and one-third by *selection*. Hence the lowest ensign on the list may by exertion effect his own promotion, and all are stimulated to try.

From the grade of lieutenant to that of commander, one-half of the promotions are made by seniority and one-half by selection; so that the lowest ensign who achieved his advancement to a lieutenancy may have won by perseverance the epaulettes of a commander. After an officer has arrived at this latter rank, the record of his professional life is so complete that there is little difficulty in coming at a tolerably accurate estimate of his ability; so that all promotions from commander to captain and so on up are made by selection.

Four years service in command of a corvette qualifies an officer for the command of a frigate, and two years must be spent in the latter capacity before he can get a line-of-battle ship.

Rear-admirals are eligible only from captains of line-of-battle ships of eight years' standing, at least four of which must have been passed afloat.† A rear-admiral must have had the entire command of a squadron of not less than five vessels before he can become a vice-admiral.

Such is a rough outline of the French system of promotion. But this system imposes upon every commanding officer an onerous and delicate task. He is obliged to make out once a year a special report on each one of his officers, and send it, through the flag officer, to the Minister of Marine. For these reports printed forms are supplied containing ten or more columns—for example: "Health," whether strong and robust, or delicate and feeble, "Aptitude for profession," "General bearing as an officer," "Habits," "Proficiency in languages," ditto "in sciences," ditto "in drawing or painting," &c.; and in the last column the captain nominates, as his judgment may dictate, for "pro-"motion by selection." These reports are examined by the admiral, who makes his own remarks and nominations, and the whole are sent to headquarters. Here they are all recorded, and a list, made from all the nominees, is prepared and published in the annual register. In this manner a complete record is kept of every officer in the service.

The captain, in order to discover the minds of his officers, is continually encouraging them to various pursuits, while they, on their part, embrace every opportunity for improvement, knowing its direct tendency on their advancement. Hence industry, studiousness, that "generous rivalry" we spoke of, and a superior staff of officers, are the natural results. It is not uncommon to find these officers, while abroad, making surveys of harbors, determining astronomical points, constructing charts, drawing or painting, making mineral, or vegetable collections, &c., and while at sea taking daily observations and keeping the run of the ship.

Every lieutenant is obliged by the regulations to keep his own reckoning and his own journal. Officers thus kept constantly employed on professional subjects are generally found to have a higher and a more serious range of thought, more elevated and refined tastes; while those who are left in idleness must seek in doubtful pleasures a relief from the tedium of a long cruise. In the one case time and talents are devoted to the service of the country, and a just return is made for the care bestowed on their education. Whereas, in the other, the service is altogether secondary, and only thought useful as it enables one to see the world and provide a subsistence.

On foreign stations may frequently be seen two distinct classes of officers. Those who can, on their return from abroad, tell something of the society of the countries they have visited, of the politics, the natural productions, peculiarities of climate, and such general information as would prove interesting and instructive in conversation or reading, and those whose observations seem to have been limited to the cafés and places of amusements. The majority of French officers belong to the former class, a fact which is due to their education.

Having endeavored to show the value of competition, we would now propose the plan of introducing a small measure of it into our naval service; for, however conscientious our officers may be in the discharge of their duty—when there is something worth striving for they more than satisfy their conscience, their duty is more than well done, their ships in more than good order—active service afloat will be more sought after, and marriages—but here we burn our fingers.

With the incentive of winning one's own way up, the graduate will not leave the Academy with a sigh of relief, as if his work was over—it will be but then commenced; a fact which all valedictory addresses tell them, but which they do not realize, will then be clear, and they will set out with all the glowing aspirations of health and youth.

Our young officers are now justly regarded with great favor, but could such a policy be introduced into our system of promotion, and which would at the same time be free from what is so much and so justly dreaded—political influence—they would in a short time become, as a body, vastly superior, and the Navy and the country would soon reap the benefit—which would be very great.

* This little work may be obtained at Van Nostrand's, and should be read by every officer desirous of professional improvement.

* The policy now adopted of promoting for gallantry in action is inevitable in time of war, and may be said to belong to every system of promotion equally; but it need not be considered in discussing a plan which is intended for a time of peace as well as war.

† The EMPEROR reserves the right of reducing these times one-half during a period of war.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT OF THE NORTH.

WE frequently find, in English newspapers, the expression of a very tender though, we fear, not altogether unselfish concern, least we should emerge from this war a thoroughly military people, so deeply imbued with the love of carnage and glory, with such an unquenchable thirst for conquest, as to be a foe to peace and a perpetual terror to all the rest of mankind. We are kindly admonished that the seductive pursuit of martial glory is very apt to bring a nation to grief. The dreary consequences of a war for empire are spread before our eyes in the most lurid colors. We are twitted with the supposed loss of our liberties, with the burdens of taxation which we are laying upon our own shoulders, and warned against an almost inconceivable number of dangers, some of which are real and others mere phantoms of the imagination, which lie before us in the pathway we are treading.

While we are exceedingly obliged to our friends for their interest in our welfare, we beg leave to say in reply that they take a wrong and partisan view of the spirit which animates the people of the North in this struggle. It is perfectly true that the war-spirit is predominant and powerful, and that the North means to fight it out to the bitter end. Sooner than submit to the dismemberment of the Union, we would continue the struggle a score of years. But not because the people have become enamored of war. There probably never was a time when as a nation we felt a more sincere appreciation of the inestimable blessings of peace than now. We fight for victory as the precursor of peace and permanent union, and the day when our battle-worn veterans shall be permitted to lay aside the implements of war and return to the common avocations of civil life will be glorious in our annals. The impulse that, as if by magic, transformed half a million of citizens into soldiers, was not an ebullition of military ardor and frantic ambition, like that which has so often made France the terror of Europe. To characterize the uprising of a great people in defence of its liberties, its cherished institutions, and in fact its national existence, as a war-madness, is to give utterance to what every soldier in the Union armies know to be an untruth. We may remark, in passing, that English ideas of the wrongfulness of war, and the folly of engaging in it, probably originated in the character of the wars which have been waged by their own country. They could not have been suggested by ours.

It is easy to denounce war. It is pleasant to descant upon the sweets of peace, and to chant the praises of the pen at the expense of the sword. But it is useless to deny that war, in all ages, has been the constant auxiliary of civilization and intellectual and material progress. The philosophy of Greece was planted in distant lands by the soldiers of ALEXANDER. CÆSAR's legions carried the civilization of Rome into every corner of tha ancient world. The cross of PETER THE HERMIT gave the signal for a new crusade against barbarism. The flaming march of civilization through the night of history is, indeed, marked chiefly by war. The mighty epochs flash upon us and disappear, as lightning is swallowed up in darkness. Doubtless war has often filled the land with tears. But it is one of the conditions of human advancement that through the sorrow and travail of

the generations which pass away is born the good of those which are coming. Every glorious age which has ever dawned upon the world has been preceded by one of turbulence and upheaval. Society stagnates easily in peaceful times, and, as has been shrewedly remarked, requires to be well stirred and shaken every few years to keep it from spoiling.

It is in this spirit that the North has accepted the necessity of the time, and thrown itself with unprecedented ardor into a fiercely-contested, expensive and protracted war. But having taken up the sword only when the alternative was national death, it will lay it aside as soon as the moment arrives when it can do so with safety to its imperilled interests.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERALS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A remarkable letter of General McCLELLAN, which is incorporated in the, as yet, unpublished report of the operations of the Army of the Potomac while under command of that officer, has seen the light during the last week. The letter is not very fresh, being dated eighteen months ago, while our army was at Harrison's Landing, on the Peninsula. It is addressed to the PRESIDENT. As you have published it in these pages, no general analysis of its contents is necessary.

I have characterized the letter as remarkable. It is so no less on account of the circumstances under which it was written than of its character and object. It was written, we are informed, at its opening, while the condition of the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing "could not "but be regarded as *critical*," while the rebel army was in our front "with the purpose of overwhelming us by attack- "ing our positions or reducing us by blockading our river "communications," and the fact that at such a moment the commander of the army thought fit to lay his views on public politics before the PRESIDENT, "in view of possible "contingencies" (to his army), indicates not only the perils of the hour, but the unhappy doubts that pervaded his mind as to what would be the upshot of affairs. It was this critical moment which General McCLELLAN seized to communicate his ideas as to the "civil and military policy "covering the whole ground of our national trouble" that should be determined upon by the Government. The fact that the letter was avowedly written for the "private con- "sideration" of the PRESIDENT, and that it was confessed that the topics discussed did not "strictly come within the "scope of the writer's official duties," might seem to remove it beyond the range of public or professional criticism; but this view is altered by the fact that the writer has seen fit to incorporate it in an official and public report of the operations of the army which he commanded.

The military views of General McCLELLAN, so far as they relate to the purely military policy of the war, are given very briefly and favorably in a couple of sentences toward the close of the letter. These are his words: "The policy "of the Government must be supported by *concentrations of* "*military power*. The National forces should not be dis- "persed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous "armies; but should be mainly *collected into masses* and "brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate "States." The sagacity and comprehensiveness of these views should have been as apparent then as they are now; but there is no doubt that in proportion as they are realized and acted upon by the controlling military authorities at this day, they were ignored or discredited two years or eighteen months ago.

With the exception of the sentences quoted, the letter is occupied with the political ideas entertained by General McCLELLAN, and which he was anxious should be upheld by the Administration. Of the ideas themselves I need say but little now. There is no doubt that they were based upon patriotism, that they were as sincerely held as they are earnestly expressed, and that his anxiety for their establishment as the guiding national policy was because he believed they would be most conclusive to the country's welfare. Some of them have been carried out with profit; others have been disregarded with loss. Some have been tested by time, which has but added to their strength, while others have crumbled away under the same terrible test, and now only stand as evidence how hard it is to divine the course of events, or the course of public sentiment, in revolutionary times like these.

But the main question suggested to me by this letter and its political philosophy, is not the validity or invalidity of the latter, then or now, but the relation and attitude of military commanders to the policy of the Government. Has any one General, or any two Generals, or have all our Generals combined, the right to express, singly or in concert, their dissatisfaction with the political measures of the Government they serve, and to dictate to the constitutional authorities the measure of public policy which, in any event, they shall adopt? The question is a very wide one, and, beside its direct issue, has collateral bearings upon the entire public political conduct of military commanders. May a General exercise his authority in such a way as to affect the political action of his subordinates or his army as a whole? Should a General, while in the service, "take "the stump" in a political campaign, and "electioneer" for or against those candidates or principles supposed to represent the views of the Administration in power? In short, should the activities of an officer be exclusively professional and military, or should he, like other citizens, exercise his privilege of "dabbling in politics"—of controlling the policy of the Government and stating the sentiment of the country?

The question, I confess, is not without its embarrassments,—embarrassments so great as almost to preclude the possibility of passing anything like a fixed judgment upon it. The political life of this country and the relations of citizens in the Army to their Government, are unlike those which exist in any other nation under heaven. We have no precedents, no experience, to guide or warn us. We must simply in this, as in so many other matters that come up for practical decision in America, "experiment," and we must do it at our own cost, taking all the risks. There are great dangers in having our armies commanded by men, however patriotic, who would attempt to control the action of the Government or the country; and it would seem that this danger could only be surpassed by that of having an army as gigantic as ours composed of officers and men who took no active, intelligent interest in the political relations of the country.

Fortunately, at this time, the question can be weighed dispassionately and impersonally, without reflecting in any way upon a single prominent officer in the field. I believe the question as to General MEADE's politics has never yet been solved, and as to General GRANT's, I believe it has never been asked. Generals BANKS and BURNSIDE, though well known as adherents of conflicting political parties before the war, have been purely soldiers since they assumed the uniform. General GILLMORE has proclaimed his public views only through his artillery, and so with Generals HOOKER and THOMAS, and nearly every distinguished name I can recall—while the same may be said of our Vikings, FARRAGUT and DUPONT.

And perhaps this simple fact, that our greatest and best soldiers and sailors have uniformly abstained from all attempts to dictate to the Government its policy, or to interfere with the political action of their armies or to influence the political sentiment of the country—perhaps this furnishes the best index and guide as to the true course to be pursued by all military commanders in their relations to the politics of the country. ETAT-MAJOR.

CHAPLAINS COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of Jan. 2d, "R. D. M." supposes that "Chaplain" made a mistake in asserting that chaplains are commissioned officers. He proceeds to say, "Though mustered into service, he (Chaplain) has neither "commission nor warrant—nothing but the appointment of "the commanding officer upon the recommendation of the "company commanders and field officers."

Now, permit me to say that those of us who are in the service ought to know whether we have been commissioned or not; and when we take up our parchments, read along until it is said we are officers with the rank of chaplain, and find the whole subscribed by the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State, we begin to think that it looks a little as if we had *some kind* of a warrant. Furthermore, our experience has taught us that no chaplain can be "mus- "tered into service" *until he has a commission*. Let me then state the precise forms to be observed before any one can be a chaplain in the volunteer service.

He must be nominated by the colonel and approved of by at least two-thirds of the officers of the regiment. His name is then forwarded to the Governor of the State from which the regiment came, with a request that he be commissioned as chaplain. Before the Governor can commission him, regard must be had for the following law, viz.: "That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United "States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of "some religious denomination, and who does not present "testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, "with a recommendation for his appointment as an Army "chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, of not "less than five accredited ministers belonging to said re- "ligious denomination." Having been nominated by the officers of the regiment, upon presenting the testimonials required by the above law to the *Governor of the State*, the candidate is commissioned as much as any other officer in the service. No action on the part of officers constitutes a man a chaplain, any more than the nomination of any one by the colonel makes him a captain; in both instances the Governor of the State must *commission* the nominees. The chaplain being a commissioned officer, does not retain his position at the option of the officers of the regiment, but is amenable to military law; and hence, can retain his place for the time mentioned in his commission, unless a court-martial has found him guilty of violating the Articles of War.

These being the precise facts with regard to the appointment of chaplains, it is a marvel to us how "R. D. M." came to speak so positively against the view here presented. It is gratifying to find him one of our friends, though we are not down quite so low in rank as the sutler. Formerly, a chaplain ranked as captain, but by a late act of Congress his rank has been taken away, so that, as his commission says, he is appointed to "rank as chaplain." We have not objected to this, and yet, as our experience enlarges, we begin to think the old law better than the new in this regard. That the present Congress will do something to relieve us of some wrongs is to be hoped, but we discover nothing in any measure yet proposed, which recognizes the chaplain as an honorable man, entitled to equal rights with other officers in the same circumstances. CHAPLAIN.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I desire to call the attention of the public, through the columns of your valuable journal, to a subject that is now before Congress. I allude to the question of increase in rank and pay of Hospital Stewards. I venture to say there is no class of men in our Army whose rank and pay are less commensurate with the responsibilities imposed upon them than the class I have just named. A Hospital Steward has no hope of promotion. He may be ever so attentive to his duties, watching with unceasing diligence everything that pertains to the interest of the service, but he can never look forward to anything higher, nor does his pay bear any relation to his labors or responsibilities. In a first-class hospital—say one of 1,500 or 2,000 beds—the stores under the care of a steward are equal in extent to the entire stock of the medical surveyor in any of the departments prior to the rebellion, while the clerical work greatly exceeds the labor in any of the department headquarters at the same time. By General Order No. 212, A. G. O., 1861, the preparation of muster rolls, care of descriptive list, &c., is made the duty of the invalid officer; but, so far as my observation has extended, the only part of the order complied with is "to reside within the hospital limits," while the labor which it was intended he should perform is still done by the steward, who has the care and dispensing of the medicines, hospital stores, furniture, and, in many hospitals, the quartermaster and subsistence stores and ordnance property. Unless the steward is very careful, and exercises the utmost diligence in the duties entrusted to him, how many of our surgeons are there but would have some trouble in settling their accounts in Washington? The surgeon has all he can attend to, in looking after the sick and wounded entrusted to his care, and he must rely on his stewards to look after his property, accounts and returns. Now, for all this labor and responsibility the steward receives the magnificent sum of thirty dollars per month! In a post hospital, prior to the rebellion, where the number of beds rarely exceeded fifty, the steward had little work, and the compensation was equivalent to the responsibilities imposed and the labor performed. The authorities, in establishing the rate of pay, had no idea of hospitals with accommodations for 1,500 or 2,000 beds, of the responsibilities of the steward, or of the class of men required for the position. My acquaintance with stewards is somewhat limited; but of the men I know, there is not one who could not command from eight to twelve hundred dollars per annum in civil life. It is a fact that no sane man will dispute, that the services of Hospital Stewards are worth as much to the Government as that of a private physician under contract, who receives a hundred dollars per month, and whose daily service will not average five hours, and whose only knowledge of discipline or regulations may be what he learns from the steward.

I trust I have said enough to awaken thought on this subject, the result of which may lead to an increase of rank and compensation to a class of men heretofore neglected, and who, by their services, are entitled to a better position than that they now hold.

NON COM.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE END.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—We have lately heard the intelligence brought from Richmond by a "reliable gentleman," but still needing corroboration by an "intelligent contraband," that JEFFERSON DAVIS will cut his throat when the crisis of the rebellion arrives. At first one felt like counselling him differently, but on sober second thought it will make a fitting end; for his throat is the part in danger if he falls into the hands of the Government, and it will save us some trouble if he will add to his crimes the final and unpardonable one of suicide. Besides, it will be a good historic parallel; JUDAS went out and hanged himself, and his later type could not do better. But bad as it is, it argues to us something like a late repentance, a self-immolation, because the good has triumphed. Of course, J. D. does not intend to acknowledge this. His secret, if his heart is bold enough, and his hand steady enough, will die with him, and we can only fancy his real remorse at the evil he has done.

But to speak with a little more gravity, JEFFERSON DAVIS means to do no such thing. It is not for this that he has been sending his money to England and France; not for this that he has been keeping some ports open as a means of escape. No, no; DAVIS will display the same unscrupulous sagacity in this matter that he has always shown. When the collapse is about to come, when the crisis is inevitable, he will attempt to make good his escape; and it is an even chance if he do not succeed. But we should destroy that chance, if energy, vigilance and forecast can; for to catch JEFFERSON DAVIS would be capping the climax of all our success. This story of cutting his throat is made up to deceive the people; but the inhabitants of Saguntum and Numantia were made of different stuff from that which enters into the corporal matter of JEFF; and the "bhoys" of Richmond are the very ones to turn against him and the rebellion, and hail the coming of the Union hosts, when the grand collapse takes place.

TROOPS ON SNOW-SHOES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is not a rare thing in that land of snows, Canada, to see a body of men at drill on snow-shoes. As such a thing is a novelty in this country, it will not be uninteresting to your readers to read a short description of the drill. A clear day is, of course, selected for the drill, and the men, in their dark-grey overcoats and fur caps, with mocassins on their feet, and a pair of snow-shoes slung over their back, march out at double-quick to the drill ground. They then halt, and each man puts on his snow-shoes. His trowsers are tucked into his mocassins, which are tied round the ankle with deer-skin strings, and his feet are attached to the snow-shoes by strong thongs of the same skins. All being ready, they file into the ground, form column by company, and if the men be armed, a skirmish drill follows. A company is sent out to clear the ground of an imaginary enemy. In doing this, it deploys in two ranks at intervals of six to ten paces. Of course, the rear rank men do not move so close to their file leaders as they would on foot, the snow-shoe being at least three feet long. In this order the company moves on, and in time opens fire. A second company follows the first at about two hundred yards, as a "support." In this the men can move only in a sort of loose order, the files not being close, and the rear rank men at "open order." If there are other companies they stand in column, until those sent out shall have gained ground; then they move on. After the first company has been out a little time, it is relieved. To do this the support deploys in the rear, and then moves up at the double-quick, passing through the files of the other. On this the men of the latter lie down—or kneel, if the snow be soft—to avoid the enemy's fire, while the new line of skirmishers opens fire, and moves on. In this way the little body advances, passing over the deep snow and sunken fences. Again, the two companies out may be called in, and two others be sent out from the main body. It is done in this way:—One company is sent to relieve the support, which then retires, and another is moved to support the first. The latter then deploys, runs up to the line of skirmishers, and relieves them in the way before described. In this mode the two old companies fall to the rear and take their place in column. The drill being over, the body marches to the road, the men sling their snow-shoes, and after a

short rest, they march in. Such is a brief description of a drill on snow-shoes.

Would it not be well for our militia corps in Maine and Vermont to go out on snow-shoes now and then, in order to drill, for the sport of the thing, if for no other reason, though it is easy to understand how useful proficiency in the drill may be in time of war?

THE DEATH OF THACKERAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The news comes to us in camp that "THACKERAY, "the author, is dead." That is the whole of the brief announcement; but it is enough to bring sadness to many of us to whom death is a not uncommon sight, and the loss of friends and companions a constant and almost daily incident of our lives. THACKERAY can but be dear to all who reverence generosity, independence, gentle and genial humor; and as a master of a pure and graceful style, our English letters lose in him one of their brightest ornaments. To the soldier, who loves his profession, and would seek to dignify it by all manly virtues and graceful chivalries, this man, whose death saddened the gaieties of the Christmas tide in thousands of English homes, seemed especially near and sympathetic. Where in all literature do we find such faithful portraitures of the soldier as in THACKERAY's writings? O that we had more Colonel NEWCOMES, and more of those soldiers whom the great satirist delighted to hold up in contrast to the shams and snobs of civil life!

There has been much said about the treatment THACKERAY gave WASHINGTON, in the "Virginians." I never could share the feeling of dissatisfaction and regret. It has always seemed to me that the author sought to do him honor and to magnify his praise; and I know well that no man in history was an object of greater admiration to THACKERAY than our *Pater Patriae*.

It is not for me to discuss his works; I would merely offer a soldier's tribute to his memory, and express a soldier's sympathy with those who knew him and mourn his loss.

STAFF.

A MONUMENT FOR THE REGULAR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An article in your paper relative to the Regulars killed at Gettysburgh, and their burial, leads me to offer a suggestion. It is to raise a fund by subscription among the officers of the Regular Army to erect a monument in the National cemetery to the memory of the "Officers and Soldiers of the Regular Army" killed during the war. From Sumter to Chattanooga, and from Val Verde to Gettysburgh, they have been giving their best efforts for their country's cause, and now but a handful remains.

Their services have been rendered in every way that the public necessities demanded, and I think I may safely assert that they have never failed in any capacity. In the field, in the bureau, in the council, in the hospital, the duties of line and staff have been performed zealously, creditably, and from a motive of devotion to "our whole country."

The thinned ranks bear sad, but striking, testimony to the sacrifices of the rank and file, and every officer can bear witness to the bravery and discipline of the enlisted men of the Regular Army. It may be that the living remnant will need a memorial stone as well as the dead. I hope not; but let us at least do something for our fallen comrades, and rescue their names from oblivion. If any officers feel disposed to coöperate with me I will be happy to hear from them.

HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Captain 10th U. S. Infantry.

No. 388 19TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor the of Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The ladies of this city, with that practical energy which has ever been the characteristic of the Great West, are perfecting their arrangements for the establishment of a SOLDIERS' HOME, where sick and wounded soldiers, from every quarter of the Union, may find a temporary or permanent place of refuge. The necessity for such an institution must be apparent to every one. The casualties of war have thrown upon the community a class of helpless sufferers, common enough in Europe, but until recently almost unknown to the present generation of Americans, whose claims upon the gratitude of the people can scarcely be overstated. Our border conflicts with the Indian tribes, and even our war in Mexico, sent back to us but few witnesses to the miseries of war. The few who returned sick or wounded were speedily lost sight of, and made no permanent impression on the popular mind. But the present war has produced a different aspect of affairs. We not only hear of the horrors of the battle field and the sufferings of the hospital, but we see them. At every turn we meet with the scarred and maimed children of the Union, returning in honor from the well-fought field of battle.

While thousands of those who have been stricken down with sickness or disabled by wounds while in the service of their country, will recover and return to the active duties of life, thousands will be thrown entirely helpless upon the community for support. This imposes a new duty upon the people. These noble men must not be left to the precarious support of private charity. Their wants must be provided for by the country. Homes must be established for them, on the plan of the great military hospitals of Europe, where they can pass the remainder of their days in that honorable ease to which their patriotic sacrifices have entitled them.

Such a home the ladies of our city have taken measures to establish for them here. It is intended to be a thank-offering of the Great West to the soldiers. A society has been organized to canvass the entire West for subscriptions, and the ladies, refusing to expand any of the funds thus obtained upon agents,—those cormorants of public charities,—have taken upon themselves the labor of collecting the necessary amount. Although the enterprise has just been started, a large sum has already been obtained, and contributions for this truly national work are flowing in from every Western State. The plan has been adopted of sending a circular to every minister throughout the West, soliciting his influence with his people in favor of this enterprise. Thousands will be enlisted in this way who could have been reached by no other means.

The plan of the establishment has not yet, I believe, been fully determined upon. It is the intention to secure a spacious plot of ground in the immediate vicinity of the city, for the erection of a massive and commodious building, of noble but simple architectural proportions and design, in which there will be accommodations for several hundred invalid and disabled soldiers. The surrounding grounds will be transformed into a handsome park and gardens, to be placed under the care of the inmates, who will find both pleasure and healthful occupation in the work.

It is proposed to devote a suite of apartments to the formation of a National museum, in which shall be deposited trophies of the battle-fields of the war, relics, and curiosities of every kind relating to the war. In their appropriate departments will be placed models of all our vessels of war, of various forts and fortifications, maps, plans and sketches. A niche of honor is to be prepared for the reception of the original manuscript of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, which was purchased for this purpose by a patriotic Virginian now residing in this city.

This Home will be national. It will be open to soldiers from every part of the Union. Hundreds of invalid Union soldiers, belonging to the East, are now in this city, who are unable, from sickness or want of means, to reach their homes. Many, indeed, are homeless, and were they not provided for here, they would be thrown upon public charity. Here they will find a home, temporary if they recover, permanent if they do not.

The certainty that, if sick or disabled, they will be provided with a comfortable and cheerful home, will lighten the hearts of many of our brave soldiers in the distant South. It will assure them that those for whom they are fighting have not forgotten them, and do not undervalue their gallant services.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 6th, 1864.

THE MONITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The national interest attaching to the above class of vessels, induces me to submit through the JOURNAL some facts with reference to their history and achievements.

The Secretary of the Navy invited the earnest attention of Congress at its extra session in 1861 to the subject of armored vessels, and under the authority then granted public competition was invited. The board of naval experts to whom all all proposals were submitted, selected for their recommendation the *New Ironsides*, the *Galena* and the *Monitor*. The *New Ironsides*, built upon well-established principles persevered in abroad, is a success, with the exception of her speed. The *Galena*, with no new principle involved, and having but a slight covering of iron miserably supported, failed in keeping out ordinary calibres at one thousand yards. Her iron has been stripped off, and she is now ready for sea as a wooden corvette.

The *Monitor*, invented by Captain JOHN ERICSSON, is a raft with a revolving fort upon it. Any one who has seen a raft amongst rapids will comprehend the principle. A raft in a sea-way is steady, because the waves go over it. Dispensing with the heavy sides which require such enormous weights of iron, he obtained cheapness of construction and an insignificant target opposed to the enemy, with power to strengthen the small line of the side and the turret to any desired thickness. It will be recollected that an enormous raft of timber made a safe winter passage from Canada to England, travelling like a Monitor, mostly under water, instead of nearly one-half above, where all the violence of the waves exist.

The application of this principle is due entirely to Captain ERICSSON, and is totally at variance with Captain COWPER COLE's system, now being tried in the British Navy. He places his turret upon an ordinary armored vessel high out of water, and thus invites the difficulties which are met in all vessels constructed on that principle, which is simply the ordinary form with armor applied to its sides. The result of the memorable iron-clad contest in Hampton Roads, in 1862, decided the Secretary of the Navy to adopt the Monitor class for harbor and coast defence, with the fifteen-inch gun as an armament. The vessel was adopted because four first-class frigates and one razee were defeated by the *Merrimac*, and only saved from utter annihilation by the arrival of the *Monitor*, which succeeded in driving her formidable antagonist crippled from the field of battle. The fifteen-inch gun of RODMAN's invention was adopted because it would strike a heavier blow than the eleven-inch, which was the heaviest calibre then in use in the naval service. The next information we obtain of the Monitors is due to Commodore JOHN RODGERS' faith and courage. This officer put to sea in the *Weehawken* with the usual towing steamer in company, and near the Capes of the Delaware finding a gale coming on, he sent his consort into the Breakwater for safety, and stood boldly off shore in the *Weehawken* to test her in a winter's gale. His report is enthusiastic in praise of the vessel's behavior in this hurricane. Subsequent passages of other Monitors down the coast in winter weather confirmed Commodore RODGERS' favorable opinion of them.

The next trial was at the Ogeechee sand batteries, a distance of eight hundred to twelve hundred yards, obstructions preventing a nearer approach. Several gunboats and mortar boats assisted, and though the fort was literally torn to pieces in the daytime, it was easily repaired at night. A land force not having been sent with the naval force to threaten the rear of the fort, it was not to be expected that the enemy could be driven out from the distance of eight hundred yards. The privateer *Nashville* attempted to pass the Monitors in this river, and was destroyed by a fifteen-inch shell. The next attack was upon Fort Sumter, and for the first time seven Monitors were brought under a concentrated fire of two hundred and fifty guns. The result was the death of one man and the temporary disabling of five Monitors. A careful examination showed that the injuries were not fatal or even injurious to the principle involved in the construction of these vessels. Weaknesses were discovered to be remedied in the vessels afloat, and guarded against in those under construction. The next contest was a legitimate one for the Navy. It was iron-clad against iron-clad—the *Weehawken* against the *Atlanta*. Both the Federals and the Rebels had produced their champion vessel and champion gun, and the *élite* of Savannah came out to witness the contest. The first fifteen-inch shot decided the battle against the *Atlanta*, and in favor of the little *Weehawken*.

In the brilliant operations of General GILLMORE, these vessels have played a subordinate but important part. Their flank operations along Morris Island enabled that General to run his sap past Wagner without a single sortie from its garrison—neither could the enemy increase his works or make additions to his garrison. Evacuation followed, and the possession of Morris Island by the army enables the Monitors to lie inside the Bar, which effectually closes the port of Charleston. The daily endurance of these vessels under the heaviest fire, not one of which has been disabled, the position they hold on an inclement coast at the worst season of the year; the powerful blow given by the 15-inch gun, and the confidence and courage of the brave men on board of them—has been a timely and impressive lesson across the water. The EMPEROR of Russia is building a fleet of Monitors, and the English have thrown away their famous 68-pounder for a 600-pounder. For the favorable turn of our foreign relations, we are more indebted to the Monitors than anything else, for with the fleet now nearly ready, no maritime Power, not even proud England, could approach our shores. As Commodore JOHN RODGERS says, "I would ask no better vessel than the *Canonicus* to go out "and meet the *Warrior*."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

JOINT resolutions were offered on Thursday, the 7th, by Mr. HOWE, authorizing the President to call out one million of volunteers, to serve for ninety days, to be employed in carrying food and freedom to every captive in Rebel hands, and that the forces so raised to be placed under the command of Gen. GRANT. Referred to the Military Committee. On Friday, a bill was introduded reducing the pay of officers of the army, and referred to the same committee. On Tuesday, the 12th. the House bill continuing bounties to volunteers to March 1st, 1864, was taken up and passed

On Thursday, the 14th, the original amendment of the Military Committee to the Enrollment bill, striking out the $300 clause, was rejected. Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, providing that persons furnishing substitutes or money shall be liable to draft in future calls, and raising the commutation to $500, was rejected, and Mr. HOWARD's motion, retaining the $300 clause of the old bill, was adopted by a vote of 23 to 14.

HOUSE.

ON Thursday, the 7th, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard for iron clads; also to inquire into the facts relative to the alteration in the plans of Marine engines. On Monday, the 11th, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD moved the appointment of a committee to investigate certain charges of fraudulent practices against Gen. BUTLER. Laid on the table. Mr. BROOMALL offered a resolution to further the enlistment of colored soldiers, by offering full pay and bounties to slaves yet under Rebel control. On Wednesday, the 13th, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the enrollment act so as to make the term of service one year, leaving the commutation law as it now stands. Mr. SPALDING (Ohio,) reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain reports showing the service and efficiency of iron clads, as exhibited in former engagements, with a view to intelligent legislation on the subject.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL STORER.

REAR-Admiral GEORGE W. STORER, died at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 8th inst., in the 75th year of his age. A few days before his death he had retired from the Naval Retiring Board, in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, illness preventing him from continuing his duties, as a member of the Board. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ailing for some time. Admiral STORER was born near the town of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1789, and obtained a Midshipman's warrant in 1809. His immediate classmates were SKINNER, NEWTON, SMITH and ROSSEAU. Rear-Admiral GREGORY, at present Superintendent of Iron-clads at New York, was also a school-fellow of his. He served at sea 21 years and nine months, and was on shore about 20 years. He was Governor of the Naval Asylum in 1855, and since that time has not performed any active duty afloat. Although he had been sitting on courts-martial and acting as member of various Boards within the last six years, Admiral STORER's health was anything but good. He was always beloved by his officers and crew, and has left on record some of the kindest acts.

A friend writes of him:

"He was a native of Portsmouth—a gentleman in the highest sense of that term, exerting a Christian influence wherever the light of his countenance shone. He was a nephew of Colonel TOBIAS LEAR, the private Secretary of GEORGE WASHINGTON. In 1789, when General WASHINGTON was in Portsmouth, he visited the house of Colonel LEAR, on Hunking street. The whole family were present in the room of reception; among them was a babe presented who had been christened 'GEORGE WASHINGTON.' The President placed his hand upon the infant's head, and expressed the wish that he might 'be a better man than the one whose name he bears.' In early life Admiral STORER entered the Navy, and has been an efficient and successful officer in the various grades through which he has passed to the highest rank—enjoying the confidence of the Government, which he has at all times patriotically sustained. He has honored the name he received, and that early personal blessing of WASHINGTON has seemed to have had an influence on his whole life."

GENERAL Order No. 6 of the War Department, January 4th, 1864, cancels so much of General Order No. 327 as dismissed Col. James A. Tait, 1st Dist. Columbia Vols., from the 21st day of September, 1863, he having been mustered out of service May 31st, 1863.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE WAR.*

THE editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD, in spite of his persistent prophecies of the perpetuity of the "Confederacy," has evident premonitions that its history is to be a brief one, to judge from the industry with which he is taking advantage of it while it continues. Not content with the daily record of events with which he entertains the readers of the *Examiner*, he is occupying his intervals of leisure with a "Popular History of the Southern "War for Independence,"—a history following so hard upon the events described that we already have from a Northern publisher a reprint of the Richmond edition of the second volume,—bringing the record down to the battle of Gettysburgh and the fall of Vicksburgh. Though not sufficiently critical in its statements to be valuable in a military point of view, it furnishes us with some facts which are of service in forming a more complete idea of the operations of the year than we could do from the reports of our generals alone. Even though the knowledge come too late to be of any practical value, it is always interesting to pass from doubt and conjecture in regard to your enemy's movements, and to view them with an eye-witness. It is interesting too, to know what your enemies have to say of you, even though, as in this case, their opinions are by no means complimentary.

In his opening chapters, Mr. POLLARD adds his testimony to the evidence we already have of the essential weakness of the South at a time when we were extending to them all the consideration and caution due to a vigorous and powerful enemy. When our forces in Virginia, he tells his readers, had reached the highest state of efficiency, in the spring 1862, the rebel army was passing through "successive "stages of disorder to dissolution." Its organization was defective, its discipline was retarded by bad laws, the spirit of volunteering was so dead that there was no prospect of supplying the places of the troops whose terms of enlistment were rapidly expiring,—one hundred and forty-eight regiments going out of the service within a period of thirty days. These were dark days for the "Confederacy." The capture of New Orleans following in the train of disasters, found them "with scarcely more than three entire States—"Texas, Alabama, and Georgia"—and the destruction of the *Merrimac* or *Virginia* had put an end to their hopes of meeting us on the water, and opened the way for the passage of our gunboats up the James, to coöperate with MCCLELLAN on his advance on the rebel capital. It was a time of excitement and alarm in Richmond; and "the visible tremor of "the Confederate authorities in that city, we are told, was not "a spectacle calculated either to nerve the army, or assure the "citizens." They evidently despaired of the safety of their capital, and were making preparations to leave it; and the members of the Congress, without waiting for ceremony, "adjourned in haste, and left the city." "The air was filled with those rumors of treason and disloyalty which grow out of a sense of insecurity. Men who had been loudest in their professions of resistance and self-devotion when the Yankees were at a distance, were now engaged in secreting their property. * * * The railroad trains were crowded with refugees. At the railroad dépôts were to be seen piles of baggage, awaiting transportation. But the most abundant and humiliating signs of the panic were to be seen in the number of pine boxes about the departments, ticketed 'Columbia, South Carolina,' and which contained the most valuable of the public archives."

But with the delay in the advance of our army, the sunken spirits of the rebels revived; public confidence was restored, and vigorous preparations were made to complete the work of defence, too long neglected. "The James was rap-"idly filled up, the works at Drewry's Bluff were strength-"ened, and a steady defiance offered to the Yankee gunboats, "which had appeared within a few miles of the city, at a "moment when the last gap in the river obstructions was "filled up by a scuttled schooner." Our opportunity for striking a decisive blow had passed unimproved, and the fortunes of the Confederacy were once more mending. The action at Drewry's Bluff assured the safety of Richmond from an assault by water, and the successful diversion effected by JACKSON in the valley of Virginia had thrown the plans of the authorities at Washington into confusion, and destroyed MCCLELLAN's hope of coöperation from the North.

The position of the two armies in front of Richmond at this time is described as entirely to the advantage of the rebels. MCCLELLAN, having divided his army on the two sides of the Chickahominy, and operating apparently with the design of half circumvallating Richmond, had spread out his forces to an extent that impaired the facility of concentration, and had made a weak and dangerous extension of his lines. It was to take advantage of this fault that General LEE, on the return of JACKSON from his campaign up the valley, assumed the offensive, and brought on the engagements of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill. The situation of the rebel forces on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy—where, after these battles, General MCCLELLAN had succeeded in massing his forces for the withdrawal to the James—is described by General MAGRUDER, in an official report, as one of the gravest peril. "He states that "a large portion of the enemy was on that side of the "Chickahominy; that the bridges had all been destroyed, "and but one rebuilt—the New Bridge—which was com-"manded fully by the enemy's guns; and that there were "but twenty-five thousand men between MCCLELLAN's army "of one hundred thousand and Richmond. Had MCCLEL-"LAN," he says, "massed his whole force in columns and "advanced it against any point of our line of battle, as was "done at Austerlitz, under similar circumstances, by the "greatest captain of any age, though the head of his column "would have suffered greatly, its momentum would have "insured him success."

The facts, however, are contrary, Mr. POLLARD asserts, to this theory of General MAGRUDER; as communication between the two wings of the rebel army had been reëstablished before the battle of Gaines' Mills, by the occupation of the position near New Bridge. In the account, which follows, of the battles of the seven days, he says:—

The battle of Tuesday, properly known as that of Malvern Hill, was perhaps the most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts which had taken place on the lines about Richmond. Although not a defeat, it broke the chain of our victories. It was made memorable by its melancholy monument of carnage, which was probably greater than General MAGRUDER's estimate, which states that our loss fell short of three thousand. But it has given the enemy no advantage, except in the unfruitful sacrifice of the lives of our troops; and the line of his retreat was again taken up, his forces toiling towards the river through mud, swamp, and forest.

The skill and spirit with which MCCLELLAN had managed to retreat was, indeed, remarkable, and afforded no mean proofs of his generalship. At every stage of his retreat he had confronted our forces with a strong rear-guard, and had encountered us with well-organized lines of battle, and regular dispositions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Turning from his description of the Peninsula campaign, Mr. POLLARD grows eloquent and enthusiastic over the series of engagements with the army under General POPE, which, we are told, "at last confronted it with an army of "avengers on the historic plains of Manassas; and culmin-"ated there in a victory which liberated Virginia from the "invaders, broke the 'line of the Potomac' from Leesburg "to Harper's Ferry, and opened an avenue for the first "time into the territory of the North." No new facts of interest are furnished in the account of these engagements, which are mainly occupied with dramatic descriptions of the invincible prowess of the rebels,—sweeping away "the "choicest veterans of the Federal army," and marching resistlessly on to the final victory at Manassas, where the appearance of the field of battle after the engagement attested in the most terrible and hideous manner the carnage they had made in the ranks of their enemies.

Over the gullies, ravines, and valleys, which divided the opposite hills, the dead and wounded lay by thousands, as far as the eye could reach. The woods were full of them. In front of the Chinn House, which had been converted into a hospital, the havoc was terrible. The ground was strewn, not only with men, but arms, ammunition, provisions, haversacks, canteens, and whatever else the affrighted Federals could throw away to facilitate their flight. In front of the ground occupied by JACKSON'S men, the killed were more plentiful. In many instances as many as eighty or ninety dead marked the place where had fought a single Yankee regiment. Around the Henry and Robinson Houses the dead were more scattered, as if they were picked off, or killed while running. The body of a dead Yankee was found lying at full length upon the grave of the aged Mrs. HENRY, who was killed by the enemy's balls at the old battle that had raged upon this spot. Three others were upon the very spot where BARTOW fell, and within a few feet of the death-place of General BEE was still another group. A little further on a wounded Federal had lain for the last two days and nights, where, by extending his hand on either side, he could touch the dead bodies of his companions;—his head was pillowed on one of these. Confederate soldiers were also to be found in the midst of these putrefying masses of death; but these were comparatively rare. The scenes of the battle-field were rendered ghastly by an extraordinary circumstance. There was not a dead Yankee in all that broad field who had not been stripped of his shoes or stockings, and in numerous cases been left as naked as the hour he was born. Our bare-footed and ragged men had not hesitated to supply their necessities even from the garments and equipments of the dead.

The purpose of General LEE in crossing the Potomac, after the defeat of POPE, is distinctly declared to have been "to hold and occupy Maryland;" and his enforced return to Virginia is ascribed, not to the stress of any single battle, but "to the force of many circumstances, some of which his-"tory should blush to record." In this respect Mr. POLLARD gracefully acknowledges the Maryland campaign to have been a failure; but consoles himself with the reflection that it was "a failure relieved by brilliant episodes, mixed with "at least one extraordinary triumph of our arms (in the "surrender of Harper's Ferry), and to a great extent com-"pensated by many solid results." The battle of Antietam is asserted to have been "as level and drawn a battle as his-"tory exhibits,"—fought "for half the day with 45,000 "men on the Confederate side, and for the remaining half "with no more than an aggregate of 70,000 men, against a "host which is admitted to have consisted of 130,000, and "may have been more." In General MCCLELLAN's failure to advance after the battle, evidence is found that the claim of victory was a mere pretence.

Leaving the field of operations in Virginia, with the rebel army again on the backward tramp toward Richmond, attention is next called to the movements which were meanwhile transpiring in the West; where the brief retirement of General BEAUREGARD from active command, on account of ill health, had left the way open to the promotion of General BRAGG,—"a favorite of the administration, who had a "certain military reputation, but, as an active commander "in the field, had the confidence neither of the army, nor "of the public." The first steps of the campaign were easily decided by this commander;—it was to use the forces of General KIRBY SMITH, to threaten Cincinnati, and thus distract the attention and divide the forces of the enemy; while General BRAGG himself, coöperating with SMITH, was to fulfill the great purpose of the campaign, which was the expulsion of the enemy from Kentucky, and the capture of Louisville.

The successful advance of General BRAGG, almost within sight of Cincinnati, excited cheerful dreams at the South "of the speedy capture of this great city of the West, with "its valuable stores and yards for building gunboats"—dreams, which, like the high hopes awakened in Virginia, were but the prelude to bitter disappointment. In commenting on the causes of the failure of this campaign, from which so much was expected, Mr. POLLARD says:—

For the failure of General BRAGG's campaign in Kentucky, the excuse was offered that the people of that State had been unfriendly, that they had not joined his standard in considerable numbers, and that they had disappointed his own and the common expectation of the Southern people with respect to their public sentiments. It is scarcely necessary to remark how little applicable such an excuse is to positive blunders in the conduct of an army, and to those imperfections of judgment and faults of strategy which, whatever may be their remote connection, are the immediate occasions and responsible causes of disaster.

But it is to be admitted that the South was bitterly disappointed in the manifestations of public sentiment in Kentucky; that the exhibitions of sympathy in this State were meagre and sentimental, and amounted to but little practical aid of our cause. Indeed, no subject was at once more dispiriting and perplexing to the South than the cautious and unmanly reception given to our armies, both in Kentucky and Maryland. The references we have made to the sentiment of each of these States, leaves but little room to doubt the general conclusion, that the dread of Yankee vengeance and love of property were too powerful to make them take risks against these in favor of a cause for which their people had a mere preference, without any attachment to it higher than those of selfish calculation.

In the Southwest the view was still more discouraging to Confederate hopes,—the story being one of almost unbroken disaster,—"owing less, perhaps, to inadequate numbers than "to the blind and romantic generalship, which carried them "into the jaws of destruction." The fall of New Orleans, the failure in the attack made by General BRECKINRIDGE on Baton Rouge, and by General PRICE at Iuka, and the defeat at Corinth, were sad blows to hopes, for a time revived by the events in Virginia. Again the sky was overcast.

The defeat of Corinth was followed by swift news of disaster and discouragement. The military prospect was not dark, but it had lost much of the brightness it had only a few weeks before. Kentucky had been gloomily abandoned. In Virginia the hopes of conquering a peace on the Potomac had for the time been given up; the Kanawha Valley had again been mostly surrendered to the enemy; and MARSHALL'S forces, back again in Southwestern Virginia, were consuming the substance of the country, with but little return of other service. In other parts of the Confederacy, the prospect was not much relieved.

"At the thrilling tidings of Fredericksburgh" the hopes of the South again rose high, and they had full faith that they were at last to realize some important and practical consequence from "the prowess" of their arms. But again did disappointment succeed to promise; and the army of BURNSIDE, supposed to be at the mercy of their invincible hosts, after having remained entirely at their leisure for one day in Fredericksburgh, on the next crossed the Rappahannock without accident or interruption, and quietly reorganized in perfect security on the north side of the river. "It was the old lesson to the South, of a barren victory." From Murfreesboro' too came the news of a great victory, with the message from General BRAGG that "God has "granted us a happy new year,"—a report which was followed fast by the news of the disaster of the 2d of January, "the ill-omened Friday," which compelled the rebels to retreat from Murfreesboro'. Many of the Federal generals, Mr. POLLARD states, at the close of the first day felt despondent; some favored retreat; but the constancy of ROSECRANS remained untouched. One of his staff officers remarked, "Your tenacity of purpose, General, is a theme of "universal comment." "I guess," he replied, "that the "troops have discovered that BRAGG is a good dog, but "'hold-fast is better"—a truth which the rebels, as Mr. POLLARD confesses, soon learned, to their bitter sorrow; and "the vivid recollection of the 'bloody crossing of Stone's "'River,' in which in less than one hour two thousand of "our men were killed and wounded, long survived," he tells us us, in their army. The joy awakened by the news of MAGRUDER's recapture of Galveston was equally short-lived; the surrender of Arkansas Post, with its garrison, following hard upon it, and overshadowed their prospect in the region beyond the Mississippi.

And thus the second year of the war closed as it had opened, with gloom and disappointment shrouding the "Confederate cause." Though it gave them victories, to "fire anew the Southern heart," it brought them no substantial conquests, and left them with no better proof of the prowess with which they make their boast than boundaries still further circumscribed. But, on the whole, their prospects were better than at the opening of the year, when the worst of all disasters—the disbandment of their army—was impending over them. The conscription act had established a military system for the South, and given that solidity and efficiency to their armies to which they owed such successes as they had, and which have been their only salvation from utter ruin.

* THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR. By EDWARD A. POLLARD, Editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, author of the "First Year of the "War." New York: CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, 596 Broadway.

THE amount of prize money distributed last month was over $300,000 among 1100 persons, averaging to each man $300.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISION.

THE case of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, recently decided in the United States District Court, by Judge SPRAGUE, presents several points of interest to naval men. The facts of the capture were as follows:—On the morning of the 5th of May last, the *Cherokee* ran out of the port of Charleston. She was first discovered by the steamer *Flag*, which fired one or more guns at her, as she was passing by, and also threw up a rocket. She was then discovered by the *Canandaigua*, a steamer lying outside of the *Flag*, which immediately got under way in pursuit. This was about eleven o'clock at night. The pursuit was continued about three and a half hours, when the *Canandaigua*, having come within cannon range, fired a gun, and the *Cherokee* hove-to and surrendered. The commencement of the chase was seen by several of the blockading vessels, but no one of them started in pursuit. All remained at their anchorage. Both pursuer and pursued were entirely lost sight of about one hour after the chase began; and the place where the capture was actually made was thirty-five miles from the blockading squadron. No vessel of the squadron was within signal distance of either the *Canandaigua* or *Cherokee* at the time of the capture. But the *Flag* and nine other of the blockading vessels, the *New Ironsides*, *Stettin*, *Wamsutta*, *Paul Jones*, *Lodona*, *Marblehead*, *Huron*, *Powhatan*, and *Housatonic*, made application to share in this prize.

All prizes made by our ships-of-war belong primarily to the United States, and any person who claims to participate therein must show a grant from the Government. There have been three Acts of Congress making such grants, that of 1779, that of 1800, and that of 1862. The fifth section of the Act of 1800 says that "the proceeds of all ships and "vessels, and the goods taken on board of them, which shall "be adjudged good prizes, shall * * * * when of inferior force be divided equally between the United States "and the officers and men making the capture." The 6th section provides that "whenever one or more public ships "or vessels are in sight at the time any one or more ships "are taking a prize or prizes, they shall all share equally in "the prize or prizes." The Act of 1862, section 2d, preserves the first of the foregoing provisions verbatim, but it deviates from the phraseology of the second. In section 3d it says: "When one or more vessels of the Navy shall "be within signal distance of another making a prize, all "shall share in the prize."

Judge SPRAGUE then says:

This appears to be a substitute for the corresponding provision in the Act of 1800. But it is unnecessary to consider whether it be so or not, it being immaterial in the present case whether the former is superseded by the latter, or whether both may stand and be enforced together.

These petitioning vessels do not come within either clause. No one of them was within either sight or signal distance of the *Canandaigua* when she was taking or making this prize. This is not contended for. They rest their claim wholly upon the fact that they, together with the *Canandaigua*, composed the blockading squadron. Does that fact bring them within the first provision of the statutes of 1800 and of 1862, which have already been quoted? The question, then, is reduced to this: Are the officers and men who were on board these vessels to be deemed "officers and men "making the capture," within the meaning of the statute? That the capture was actually made by the *Canandaigua* when and where no other vessel was in sight or in a condition then to render any aid whatever, is certain.

Those on board other vessels, therefore, were not actual captors.

The question is,—are they to be deemed captors by construction of law, by reason of their being a part of the blockading squadron?

If we look only at our own statutes the present question might be solved without much difficulty. They manifestly provide for two classes of ships,—

First, those making the capture;

Second, those within signal distance of a vessel making a capture. The second section of the Act of 1862 gives one-half to the "officers and men making the capture." The third section gives a share to any vessel of the Navy which "is within signal distance of another making a prize."

Thus the statute in the first place gives half of the prize to those making the capture, and then provides that another class shall share with them, viz., vessels not themselves making the prize, but within signal distance of those that do make it. From this it seems clear that the first class are those who actually make the capture, and that none others can participate except those provided for in the second class.

This construction would be adopted without hesitation were it not for certain English doctrines which have been supposed by some to have a direct and even controlling application to our law. It becomes necessary to bestow some attention upon the decisions in which those doctrines are to be found.

The Judge then proceeds to review at length the decisions of the English Courts, under the prize acts of Parliament, and comes to the following conclusions:—

From the foregoing review it appears that the judicial doctrine of constructive capture by association has not been uniform, and is not well defined and well settled. It has encountered the decided disapprobation of the profession, and the Courts have not unfrequently indicated that it was not satisfactory even to themselves, and seems finally to have been discarded by royal proclamation. It is by no means commended to our understanding as founded on sound principles of interpretation.

I do not think that it could be rationally presumed that Congress intended to adopt it by their act of 1862, even if the provisions of that act were the same throughout as those of the British acts.

But they are not the same. Our statute contains a new and highly important provision. The third section says, that "when one or more vessels of the Navy shall be within "signal distance of another making a prize all shall share in "the prize." It is contended, on the side of these petitioners, that Congress did not intend merely to follow our prize act of 1800, but that they must have known and had in view the British doctrine and decisions. Assuming that to be so, then they knew that one part of the doctrine of constructive capture was well defined and well settled upon rational ground, while another part was not well defined and was not sustained by uniformity of decision or just principles of construction, and had been discountenanced by the profession.

Thereupon they expressly adopt the first part but do not so adopt the second.

Does not this clearly show that they did not intend to leave it to the Courts to determine how far the doctrine of constructive capture should be deemed or made a part of our law, but chose to determine it themselves and fix the limits by express enactments? And, having so introduced the first part of such doctrine and not the second, must we not infer that they did not intend to adopt both?

It is not a case for the application of the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, especially as we see good reason both for the adoption of the one and the exclusion of the other. There is another view. By our statutes there are two classes of ships, and two classes only, which are to participate in the prize. The first are those who make the capture, or, in other words, those making the prize. The second class are those within signal distance of one of the first class. The language is, any ship within signal distance of another making a prize. If, then, one of a blockading squadron comes within the first class, and is a vessel making a prize within the meaning of the statute, then any vessel that is within signal distance of her is one of the second class, and entitled to share by the express words of the statute, and the result would be that a ship of a blockading squadron lying at anchor, and not herself being within signal distance of another making a prize, and having no knowledge of the capture until sometime after it was effected, will not only share herself but bring in another vessel not associated in the blockade, but which merely happened to be within signal distance of her at the time when a capture was made, of which both were wholly ignorant. This is an absurdity which no one can believe the legislature intended. It may be asked why did not the same result follow from the English decisions. The answer is, that the whole doctrine of constructive capture was the creature of the Courts, and in their hands all its parts were flexible. They moulded it at pleasure by limitations or alterations, according to their views of expediency. They did not build construction upon construction. Thus, where a ship became a constructive captor by being in sight, they did not permit one associated with her, but not in sight, to be a captor by construction, although it was by obeying an order to pick up the boats of the first that she was prevented from being also in sight.

(*The Financier*—1 Dod. 67).

But our legislature, having provided that one class of those who had been decreed constructive captors shall be entitled to share, and thus given them an express statute right, if the Court shall introduce another class of constructive captors and hold that they are "ships making the prize," within the meaning of the statute, then the result, which has already been stated, will follow. This, as we have seen, Congress could not have intended. Their first class of grantees, therefore, can embrace only actual captors; and this conclusion is in accordance with a fair and natural import of their language.

The result is that no vessel is entitled to share with the *Canandaigua*.

No counsel appeared for any party, but suggestions were made in communications from some of the vessels claiming as joint captors.

FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT.

IN order to avert the public indignation from the treatment which Union prisoners have received in the military dungeons of the South, the Richmond *Examiner* of the 31st of December gave what purported to be a true account of the sufferings of Rebel prisoners at Point Lookout. We need not say that the whole account is not an exaggeration merely, but entirely untrue. After asserting that the prisoners were half starved, that Union officers not only winked at murder, but offered the guard ten or fifteen dollars a piece for every prisoner they would shoot "consistently" with the discharge of their duty, the *Examiner* extracts at random, from the note books of several confederates who "purchased their freedom," the following instances of the barbarous treatment of which they complain of having been subjected while in charge of Union officers at Point Lookout:—

The prisoners are the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the whole prison post. On one occasion the prisoners detailed for wood pressed too closely upon the gateway before it was opened. A brute, named SIDES, with the title of "captain" prefixed, who was outside, ordered them to "fall back," but not being obeyed in a moment, he drew a five-shooter and discharged each of its five barrels through the aperture into the crowd gathered at the gate, shooting one through the head, another through the arm, and a third in the leg. No more notice was taken of the bloody occurrence by the authorities in charge than if SIDES had fired into a flock of birds. The individual instances of shooting and maiming are literally too numerous to mention.

The rations of the prisoners consisted of five hard crackers per day, with a piece of meat that resembled a shrimp in proportion, in retaliation, they said, for the treatment of the prisoners in Richmond. The Provost Marshal, J. N. PATTERSON, took all the money from the prisoners and gave them checks to its value on the sutler. Pretty soon that sutler was closed up and another opened, who dispensed nothing but tobacco, envelopes and writing material. A few weeks before Christmas the reception of boxes from friends to the prisoners was stopped, as it was feared the influx of Christmas presents would be too great. The goods received after that were parted by lot and fell among the Yankee officials and guards.

The hospital was wretchedly managed, or rather not managed at all. With two hundred and upwards of patients down with the small-pox, the apothecary was oftener without medicine than with it. The dead accumulated at the rate of 20 per day, and were buried in the blankets on which they gasped their life out, with no coffin except the earth into which they were huddled. It is not known that even a record of their names was kept. When it was known among the prisoners that a certain number of them were to be sent to City Point, then came the hours of anxious hope and fear to all. Money was then all-powerful, and extorted from those authorized to make up the lucky list the erasure and substitution of many a name. Gold watches, rings and other trinkets of value, were freely bartered for the release which all so much craved. Those selected had heavy sums offered to them for a substitute. Apart from the influence of money, the list was principally made up from those who gave the officials the most trouble by their frequent attempts to escape, and occasioned them the most fear by their incitement to revolt. This class included the Marylanders and a few of the Louisianians. The Marylanders compose the *élite* of the camp, from the fact that their friends had opportunities of supplying them with clothing, food, and other comforts not enjoyed by the others.

ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

In the same paper we find the following abstract of the estimates made in some of the departments of the appropriations necessary to cover the period from January 1st, 1864, and June 30th, 1864. These figures, says the *Examiner*, give an interesting idea of the issues of paper money that will be necessary to keep pace with the expenditures of the Government, especially when the fact is considered that these estimates are only for the public offices here enumerated, and by no means include all sources of expense:—

Quartermaster-General..........	$320,028,745
Commissary-General..........	57,988,000
Surgeon-General..........	17,020,000
Engineer Bureau..........	10,000,000
Ordnance Bureau..........	23,000,000
Nitre and Mining Bureau......	9,500,000
Adjutant-General's Office......	50,000
Bureau of War..........	242,125
Conscript Service..........	....
Contingent fund..........	250,000

THE REBEL SITUATION.

The *Examiner* gives the following gloomy picture of the position of affairs within the rebel territory:—

To-day *closes the gloomiest year of our struggle.* No sanguine hope of intervention buoys up the spirits of the confederate public as at the end of 1861. No brilliant victory like that of Fredericksburgh encourages us to look forward to a speedy and successful termination of the war, as in the last weeks of 1862. MEADE has been foiled and LONGSTREET has had a partial success in Tennessee; but MEADE's advance was hardly meant in earnest, and Bean's Station is a poor set-off to the loss of the gallant men who fell in the murderous assault on Knoxville. Another daring Yankee raid has been carried out with comparative impunity to the invaders, and timorous capitalists may well pause before they nibble at eligible investments in real estate situated far in the interior. That interior has been fearfully narrowed by the Federal march through Tennessee, and, owing to the deficiencies of our cavalry service, LINCOLN's squadrons of horse threaten to be as universal a terror, as pervasive a nuisance, as his squadrons of gunboats were some months since. The advantages gained at Chancellorsville and Chickamauga have had heavy counterpoises. The one victory led to the fall of JACKSON and the deposition of HOOKER, the other led first to nothing and then to the indelible disgrace of Lookout Mountain. The Confederacy has been cut in twain along the line of the Mississippi, and our enemies are steadily pushing forward their plans for bisecting the eastern moiety. No wonder, then, that the annual advent of the reign of mud is hailed by all classes with a sense of relief—by those who think and feel aright, as a precious season to prepare for trying another fall with our potent adversary. Meanwhile the financial chaos is becoming wilder and wilder. Hoarders keep a more resolute grasp than ever on the necessaries of life. Non-producers, who are at the same time non-speculators, are suffering more and more. What was once competence has become poverty, poverty has become penury, penury is lapsing into pauperism. Any mechanical occupation is more profitable than the most intellectual profession; the most accomplished scholars in the Confederacy would be glad to barter their services for food and raiment; and in the complete upturning of our social relations, the only happy people are those who have black hearts or black skins. The cry of scarcity resounds through the land, raised by the producers in their greed for gain, re-echoed by the consumers in their premature dread of starvation and nakedness. We are all in the dark, and men are more or less cowards in the dark. We do not know what our resources are—and no one can tell us whether we shall have a pound of beef to eat at the end of 1864, or a square inch of leather to patch the last shoe in the Confederacy. Unreasoning confidence has been succeeded by depression as unreasoning, and the Yankees are congratulating themselves on the result, which they hawk about as the "beginning of the end." Theologians will tell us that the disasters of the closing year are the punishment of our sins. This is true enough; but a cheap penitence will not save us from the evil consequences. There is no forgiveness for political sins, and the results will as certainly follow as if there had been no repentance. As all sins are in a higher sense, intellectual blunders, we must strain every fibre of the brain and every sinew of the will if we wish to repair the mischief which our folly and corruption have wrought.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Meade has been to Philadelphia to visit his family.

MAJOR-General Grant and staff arrived at Louisville on the 11th from Knoxville.

MAJOR-General Frank Blair has taken his seat in the House of Representatives.

KIT Carson has been appointed Colonel of the 2d Regiment of volunteers in New Mexico.

COLONEL Bruce, of the 20th Kentucky, has succeeded Colonel Holeman to the command of the post of Louisville.

BRIGADIER-General Brown, in command at Norfolk, will be transferred to a command in the Army of the Potomac.

THE following nominations of Navy officers have been made by the President:—Captain Rodgers to be Commodore; Captain Rowan to be Commodore.

THE chaplain of the 169th New York, Rev. Mr. Taylor, has had constructed on Folly Island, under his own eye, a unique and beautiful rural church.

LIEUT.-Col. Greene has been promoted to the coloneley of the Eighth Regulars, and is, it is said, to be provost marshal of Wisconsin.

MAJOR-General Dix has returned to New York from Washington, having completed some important business with the President and War Department.

THE almost entire cessation of active operations enables many of our commanding officers to obtain short leaves from the field.

MAJOR-General Blunt, of Kansas, has obtained leave to visit Washington to consult with the Indian Bureau on the subject of Indian affairs in the Southwest.

CAPT. GEORGE P. EDGAN, late additional A. D. C., to Major-General Lew Wallace, has been reinstated, and ordered to report to Major-General Butler.

CAPT. L. L. Livingston, formerly Military Disbursing Officer, has succeeded Brig.-Gen. Quinby to the command of the Elmira Military Depot. From two to three thousand rations are now issued daily.

MAJOR-General Hancock has come North with a view, it is said, to arrange in the several States wherein his corps was recruited, measures to increase its numbers by new enlistments to fifty thousand, the whole destined for special service.

MAJOR-General Burnside has taken rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, where he will await orders from Washington. The report that he is about to resign are untrue. The general is in good health and spirits, and anxious for service.

GENERAL Meigs has returned to Washington and resumed charge of the Bureau of the Quartermaster's Department, under orders of the Secretary of War, the suspension of active operations in the West rendering the General's services unnecessary in that quarter.

SURGEON-General Hammond has been presented by the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia with an elegant silver medal, "as a mark of respect and a testimonial of their appreciation of his distinguished services to our country in the most perilous days of her history."

THE Union League of Philadelphia have presented to Adjutant-General Thomas a silver medal "as a mark of their respect and a testimonial of their appreciation of his distinguished services to our country in the most perilous days of her history."

MAJOR Allen G. Brady has been assigned by Colonel Jeffries, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, at Baltimore, to the command of the Camp of the Invalid Corps, at Lafayette Square, in place of Capt. Shaffer, who assumes the command of his company in the same corps.

A WASHINGTON paper says that "the President has ordered a court-martial for the trial of Surgeon-General Hammond, under charges of fraud and mal-practice brought by the commission that not long since examined into the affairs of his office."

CAPTAIN A. H. Plummer, 19th U. S. Infantry, being unable to perform active mounted service, on account of ill-health, is relieved by Captain G. M. L. Johnson, 2d Indiana Cavalry, as Acting Assistant-Inspector-General, and announced as Ordnance Officer for the District of Nashville.

COLONEL Adam B. Underwood, 33d Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed a brigadier-general by President Lincoln for his bravery at the assault upon Lookout Mountain under General Hooker. Colonel Underwood was dangerously wounded at that fight, and still continues in ill health.

MAJOR-General Rousseau commanding, announces the following additional staff officers:—Major T. O. Bigney, 13th Wisconsin Volunteers, Provost Marshal; Captain E. D. Baker, U. S. Army, A. Q. M.; Lieutenant H. C. Blackman, 8th Kansas Volunteers, Judge Advocate; Lieutenant H. W. Barr, 3d Tennessee Cavalry, Assistant Provost Marshal.

COLONEL H. A. Barnum, 149th New York Volunteers, 12th Corps, and Sergeant-Major M. B. Birdseye of the same regiment, selected for the purpose by Major-General Thomas, have presented to the War Department ten stands of colors, captured in the assault upon Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold during the recent fight of the Army of the Cumberland.

MAJOR-General Peck publishes a brilliant affair, under Captain Blakely, of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, with one hundred infantry, marched forty miles in twenty hours, and captured one captain, one lieutenant, and thirty-three men, thirty horses and saddles, four mules, and much valuable property, without the loss of a man. These officers and the guide will be presented for promotion, as well as such others as shall do likewise.

COLONEL McChesney, commanding Pamplico Sub-District, of the District of North Carolina, while reconnoitering on the night of the 30th ultimo, within six miles of Greenville, with about 140 men of the 12th New York Cavalry, 1st North Carolina Volunteers, and 23d New York Artillery, was attacked by a superior force under Major Moore, who attempted to cut off his return to Washington. After a hand to hand conflict the enemy retired, leaving one lieutenant and five men dead, with one piece of Starr's fine battery, caisson, and horses. Darkness prevented further knowledge of the injury sustained by the rebels. Our loss was one killed, six slightly wounded, one missing, and three horses disabled. Lieutenant Wm. K. Adams, of Co. L, 1st North Carolina Volunteers, a gallant and dashing officer, fell while making a charge at the head of his command. The commanding general thanks Colonel McChesney, the officers, men and guides, for this bold and successful affair.

MAJOR-General Peck, commanding Army and District of North Carolina, announces in General Orders a successful expedition to Bear Inlet under the direction of Colonel Jourdan, commanding Sub-District of Beaufort, by which several very extensive salt manufacturing establishments were effectually destroyed, as well as large quantities of salt and some prisoners taken. Colonel Jourdan fully realized his expectations in this affair. His thanks are due to Colonel Ripley, 9th Vermont Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McNary, 158th New York Volunteers, and their gallant commands, including the cannoniers of the 2d Massachusetts Artillery, who suffered intensely from cold in consequence of having been obliged to wade a long distance from the boats to the shore. The General desires to add his acknowledgments to Colonel Jourdan's for the earnest and efficient naval coöperation of Commander Dowe, and especially to Lieutenants McDermott and Wells, and the officers and crews of the gunboats *Hanquah* and *Daylight*.

At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, a letter from Rear-Admiral Farragut was read, acknowledging the receipt of complimentary resolutions passed by that body. The Admiral expressed his thanks "for this and other distinguished marks of their high appreciation of the services I have rendered our common country, and particularly its commerce, both internal and external, by what they are pleased to consider 'the most celebrated achievements of any time, the capture of New Orleans.' That we did our duty, to the best of our ability, I believe; that a kind Providence smiled upon us and enabled us to overcome obstacles, before which I fear the stoutest of our hearts would have quailed, I am certain, and I trust that the recipient of these honors will ever remember the injunction of the poet, 'If thou hast strength, it was Heaven that strength bestowed; for know, vain man, that valor belongs to God. 'Tis man to fight, but God to give mercy.' Being on the eve of departing for my station, I fully feel and shall gratefully cherish their kind sentiments of interest and hope for the success of the fleet which I have the honor to command, and that these hopes may be realized, is the prayer of your obedient servant."

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

GEN. Van Renssalaer has called a meeting of the Veterans at Albany, N. Y., for the 15th, to petition the Legislature for the final settlement of their adjudicated and certified claims for contingent expenses and clothing advanced by themselves in the war of 1812.

BY General Order from the War Department, dated Jan. 2d, 1864, the percentage of men allowed to be absent at one time under the authority given in General Orders, No. 391, of 1863, to grant furloughs to enlisted men in hospitals, is changed from five to twenty per cent.

THE following batteries will constitute the artillery reserve of the 8th army corps:—Baltimore light artillery, Captain F. W. Alexander; battery "H" 3d regiment Pennsylvania vol. artillery, Captain Rank; battery "A" junior artillery Maryland vol., Captain Bruce; battery "B" eagle artillery Maryland vol., Captain Jos. H. Audoun.

A NUMBER of ladies, possessing large influence in New York society, have organized an "Ambulance and Sanitary Commission," with the following single and definite object in view:—To procure the passage by Congress of a law authorizing the formation of a properly organized ambulance and sanitary corps. We hope and believe their humane object will be realized.

MR. C. W. S. Heaton, of Illinois, has invented a new system of armor-cladding for war vessels. The system consists in overlaying iron armor with wood or other yielding facing. The inventor's theory is that the exterior yielding coating offers a gradual resistance to the blow of the shot, and that the penetrative force of the same is thereby greatly lessened, by being distributed over a larger surface of iron.

BY General Orders from the War Department, dated January 4th, 1864, the hospitals and ambulance flags of the army are established as follows:—For general hospitals, yellow bunting 9 by 5 feet, with the letter H, 24 inches long, of green bunting, in centre; for post and field hospitals, yellow bunting 6 by 4 feet, with letter H, 24 inches long, of green bunting in centre; for ambulances and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals, yellow bunting 14 by 28 inches, with a border, one inch deep, of green.

THE bill of Senator Grimes reducing the pay of officers when not in the field, though on duty or under orders, gives Brigadier-Generals, $3,200; Colonels, $2,800; Lieut-Colonels, $2,250; Majors, $1,875; Captains, $1,500; Lieutenants, $1,200. When absent on leave—Brigadier-Generals, $2,500; Colonels, $2,100; Lieut-Colonels, $1,680; Majors, $1,500; Captains, $1,200; Lieutenants, $960. The pay of Major-Generals has been reduced to $4,000 when on duty, and $3,000 when on leave.

MAJ.-GEN. Heintzelman's Court-Martial has now before it, on trial, Hazell Magruder, a wealthy planter of Prince George's County, Maryland, who is charged with violating the fifty-sixth Article of War, (harboring enemies.) This is, strange to say, only the second case of the kind that has come before a court-martial since the commencement of the rebellion. The evidence thus far proves conclusively that the prisoner did harbor and entertain rebel officers in his dwelling, and that his sympathies were with the rebellion. The prosecution is being conducted by Col. Hastings, Judge-Advocate; the defence, by C. M. Zulich, Esq., a lawyer from New-Jersey.

A SUFFICIENT number of men from the Second Battalion companies of the Invalid Corps are being received by transfer from active regiments, and the enlistment of men for *this battalion* will be discontinued. Hereafter, only those capable of performing duty in the First Battalion companies will be enlisted in the Corps. Recruiting officers are required to use the utmost diligence in obtaining recruits for the First Battalion of the Corps, but must be careful to select men of good character, who fulfil the required conditions.

COL. James B. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has issued an order, under date of the 6th instant, addressed to one of the Assistant Marshals engaged in recruiting volunteers, directing that recruits must be credited to the localities from which they receive local bounties, provided the muster-in-rolls show them enlisted and mustered in as of the said localities. The muster-in-rolls must show the facts of the case, and will be the evidence for awarding credit Veterans in service, re-enlisting, are to be credited to the localities to which the re-enlistments and muster-in-rolls show them as belonging; and hence until such veterans have been re-mustered, it cannot be determined to what particular locality they will be credited.

THE following troops of the 8th army corps will hereafter constitute the 1st separate brigade:—3d regiment Delaware vol. infantry, Colonel S. H. Jenkins; 3d regiment P. H. B. Maryland vol. infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gilpin; "Purnell Legion" Maryland vol. infantry, Colonel Samuel A. Graham, and such other troops as may be assigned to duty in that section of country within the department lying west of the Chesapeake Bay, south of, and adjacent to, the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, except the command of Colonel C. A. Waite, U. S. A., and the hospitals at Annapolis Junction. Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the first brigade, with his headquarters at the Relay House, B. & O. R. R.

NEW WORK ON THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THERE has just appeared in Paris a new work, entitled "Les Etats Confédérés, Visités en 1863." It is in the form of a *mémoire* to NAPOLEON III., and was written by Dr. CHARLES GIRARD, formerly Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The author reached Charleston on the 8th of July, and remained there long enough to witness the desperate assault of the 19th on Fort Wagner. He then proceeded to Richmond, where he obtained an interview with Mr. DAVIS, and received permission to visit the army of Virginia, under General LEE. We cannot follow the Doctor through all his wanderings, in which he sees everything *couleur de rose*, and will therefore merely extract a portion of his statements in regard to the treatment of rebel prisoners at the North. Of course, he takes the extreme Southern view, which Mr. DAVIS and his partisans are so anxious to impress upon the public mind of Europe, and which is so utterly false and preposterous that any attempt to refute it would be a work of supererogation. Our readers will be very much amused by the following:—

In one of my conversations with the President (DAVIS) reprisals were talked of. I had been often present at warm discussions on this subject on the part of men in various ranks of life and of various instruction. The newspapers treated the question in all its aspects. General LEE, in one of his orders of the day, had summed it up in such noble words that they brought conviction to almost the entire nation. "The question," said he, "is not as to what our "enemies deserve, but what is worthy of us." The President, in the interview to which I allude, exclaimed, "I am "forced to do myself violence to prevent being carried away "by the just feelings of hatred and vengeance which the "conduct of our enemies inspires me with,—men without "faith or law, with no principles of morality, depraved and "abject beyond all that language can express." * * * * It often happened also, that when a cartel had been agreed to between the belligerents, instead of forwarding those who were included in it by the most direct road, as was always done in the South, they marched them long round-about streets from penitentiary to penitentiary, through pestilential districts, until disease, fatigue, and privations of all sorts had decimated their numbers. It was thus that 5,000 prisoners were five months in coming from Arkansas to Virginia. I need hardly add that the prisoners for whom the South received them had long since returned to their homes, and many were again enlisted in the Federal service.

Another detachment of some hundreds of prisoners, who, after their exchange was agreed to, had been thus marched from prison to prison across the United States, passed lately through Washington, where Mr. LINCOLN reviewed them. The men who composed the detachment were only the remnant of a large number, who had survived the misery and disease under which their fellows had sunk during their long captivity. This tells sufficiently what their present state must have been. One of them saw a negro in the crowd who had once been his servant. "Master," said the negro, "you seem ill and in want of the most necessary "things. Here are $100, and as soon as the war is over, "when I can get out of this uniform, I will come back to "the plantation." * * * * * I, one evening, at General COOPER's, heard the Governor of North Carolina tell how, in their numerous incursions into his State, the enemy carried off by force whole families of negroes; that on several occasions, being surrounded at the moment of embarkation by the local militia, the negroes took the opportunity of escaping, to return to their masters; and that then the Yankees turned their fury on the negro children, whom they tore from their mothers' arms and flung into the water. On other occasions they drowned the negroes by wholesale, when they resisted the attempt to carry them off.

The Yankees exercised similar cruelty on the whites. In one detachment of prisoners, of whom a great part was ill of small-pox, caught in the miserable huts in which they had been lodged, they *amused* themselves with fastening them two and two, a sick man to a healthy one, to spread the disease; and then, when the disease reached its height, they would throw them overboard with loud cheers.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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SHOULD SOLDIERS VOTE?

TO those who ask the question doubtfully, we would put another:—What are soldiers? what are the soldiers concerning whom the question is asked? Are they citizens, serving their country, for a while—for a special occasion—under arms? or are they professional men-at-arms? Are they men who will, as soon as the present war closes, return to their homes, and to civil pursuits; or are they homeless rovers? Are they men who serve their country for love of its institutions, and because they desire to perpetuate these? or are they men who take the recruiting sergeant's bounty, for lack of better pay, and whose interest in the country is satisfied by the account of their pay and rations?

A professional soldier, in truth, may be rightly and even prudently denied the privilege of voting; though even with the private soldiers of our Regular Army, patriotic and soldierly devotion to the flag, seems to have been a shining virtue; scarcely a single private among the regulars deserted, or could be corrupted by the rebels at the beginning of the war; even VAN DORN, a favorite officer, who had done much to ingratiate himself with certain companies, failed to secure a recruit, in his special effort in Texas. Men so genuinely patriotic should make us ashamed to speak of their class as mercenaries.

But the real question at issue, and now before the Legislature of the State of New York, is: "Shall volunteers vote?" We think they should, and for several reasons. In the first place, they do not give up their citizenship by taking up arms; they are volunteers for a particular service; the country is attacked; they go to its defence; they go because they believe it is unjustly attacked; they voted first for the Congress which calls for volunteers, and they now support in arms the measures they approved at the polls. It is absurd to tell these men that the moment they take this patriotic step, they shall lose all influence in the country; and that the condition on which they shall serve it in arms is, that they shall give up all share in framing the political future. It is fixing a penalty on patriotism; and not only that—it is asking them to give themselves helplessly into, they cannot beforehand tell, what hands. Once in the service, they must of course obey. Now, it may happen, that a war begun for just and righteous cause, shall be perverted from its true objects; if you disfranchise the volunteers, they are powerless in such cases; but let them have the right to vote, and they will presently express their opinions, and help their fellow-citizens at home to put a stop to wrong.

Again, the volunteers, in a case like this, form a large portion of the voting population; in some of the States probably a third of the voters have gone to the war: now, if we deprive them of votes, the opposition, who may be in a clear minority at the beginning of the war, may get the control of the Government, and change the purposes of the war before its close, simply by the drain into the army, of the men who represent the real sentiments of the country.

A war, in a free country, must be a popular war; if the majority of the nation, after fair and full discussion does not want to fight, the Government has no right to make war. But clearly in such a case, the majority must be of the whole people, and not of the part—the least patriotic and least deserving part—who stay at home.

Lastly, the laws which prevent votes being cast except by those present at the polls, within the State and district, were not intended to disfranchise volunteers: they were intended to prevent fraudulent voting.

DICKERSON vs. ISHERWOOD.

THE proposition which has been made in Congress for an investigation into the conduct of the Bureau of Steam Engineering by the Committee on Naval Affairs, is a good one, and we shall be glad to see the work undertaken. We know, also, that the Navy Department itself is desirous of such an investigation, and is not disposed to shield any official who may seem to deserve censure. The opponents of the Bureau, however, are as unfortunate in their self-appointed champion, as the department can be in the officer in charge of the Bureau; and to those who understand the merits of the case, and know the facts involved, the wordy combat between the Messrs. DICKERSON and ISHERWOOD affords no small amount of amusement. Of course the public cannot separate the chaff from the grain—they have no means of telling the facts from the fiction, except the statements of the antagonists. But to those who have watched the engineering career of the rival *amateur* engineers, the case is quite different.

To obtain the best results from the fuel consumed in a steam-engine may require an unusual degree of engineering ability; but, nevertheless, it is rare to find engineers within the past four or five years who have constructed marine engines which are really inefficient. The only exception to this which we can call to mind, are the gentlemen who are now engaged in a sharp controversy over the merits of their respective systems—DICKERSON and ISHERWOOD.

The former inaugurated his professional career (in the engineering line, not the law) by applying his inevitable "cut-off" to a Long Island Sound steamer, the *Empire State*, shortly after which that steamer collapsed the lining of her steam-chimney, thereby scalding half a dozen people to death. The inference is fair that the miraculous "cut-off" had a great deal to do with this terrible catastrophe; for by endeavoring to increase the speed of the vessel by increasing the measure of expansion, the boiler pressure of course had to be correspondingly augmented. Next, after the failure of ALLEN's patent plug-cock valves on the COLLINS' steamer *Adriatic*, he obtained the job of applying the "cut-off" to that vessel, and he and his *confreres* tinkered with her engines until they resembled the inside of a JURGERSEN watch. Before this ship went to sea, DICKERSON & Co. were relieved of the job, and the engines rejuvenated by other engineers.

Next in order comes the Detroit pumping engine, designed by DICKERSON & Co. to perform an amount of work unheard of in the annals of pumping engines. The bungling engineering of the Cornish engineers was to be exhibited in bold relief; but alas! DICKERSON's improved Cornish pumping engine performed only about one-third the duty it contracted to do. For further particulars in regard to this well known land-mark in DICKERSON'S engineering practice, the report of the Detroit Water Works Commissioners should be read.

Finally, come the engines of the U. S. steamers *Richmond* and *Pensacola*—the former with valve-gear, combining, of course, the "cut-off" designed by DICKERSON & Co., and the latter with the entire steam machinery designed by the same concern. The history of the performance of these two vessels is too well known to require comment.

Mr. ISHERWOOD commenced his steam engineering career by doctoring the machinery of the U. S. steamer *Princeton*. If our memory serves us, we believe that among his other "improvements" he applied the "Sickles cut-off;" this was, however, before it had been modernized so as to cut off the fraction of an inch. Next came the machinery of the U. S. steamer *Alleghany*, which was a sad failure; then he designed a new-fangled rudder for the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, about which he wrote an article, but it would not steer her, notwithstanding.

Mr. ISHERWOOD is an author whose writings would fill many ponderous volumes. He has ransacked the "classics" and collated experiments with the most assiduous industry, to prove that if the engine *per se*, *en rapport* with its propeller had been proportioned differently the result would have been different. Mr. ISHERWOOD has made experiments also in relation to the friction of large unbalanced slide-valves, which may be exceedingly valuable in pointing out to young engineers what *not* to make.

On the whole, were he not so violent in his attacks, the country might be greatly benefited by the efforts of Mr. DICKERSON, and the career of Mr. ISHERWOOD as "designer-in-chief of the steam machinery "for the Navy," with its results in cramming our new vessels with proverbially bad engines, be brought to a happy close.

THE PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

AMONG the propositions for change in the existing regulations of the army, already before Congress, is one introduced by Mr. GRIMES, a representative from Iowa, who undertakes to recast the table of officers' pay. By the bill as reported, the present rule of half pay for officers when on leave is done away with, and the plan introduced of graduating their pay according to their presence or absence from the field, when on duty, and the nature of their leave when off duty. The principle of this change is well enough, but we cannot see what system Mr. GRIMES has followed in drawing up his scale. Thus, the pay of Major-Generals, of Brigadier-Generals, of Colonels, and of Lieutenants, "on duty not in the field," is made considerably less than their pay for field service, while the pay of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains, is increased, under the same circumstances. The following table exhibits the present rate of pay for officers in the Army, as at present, and as proposed by Mr. GRIMES, compared with the rates of pay for officers in the Navy of corresponding rank:

Present rates of Pay.	Pay per annum.	Present rates of Pay.	Pay, rations and servants, per annum.	Rates of Pay for the Army, as proposed by Mr Grimes	Pay per annum.
REAR-ADMIRALS.		MAJ.-GENERALS.		MAJ.-GENERALS.	
When at sea ...	$5,000	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	$5,340	When on duty with commutation for incidentals	$4,000
" on shore duty	4,000	On leave for other couses	2,670	On leave or waiting orders.....	3,000
On leave or waiting orders......	3,000				
COMMODORES.		BRIG.-GENERALS.		BRIG.-GENERALS.	
When at sea ...	4,000	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	3,594	When on duty in the field.......	3,594
" on shore duty	3,200	On leave for other causes......	1,797	On duty not in the field	3,200
On leave or waiting orders....	2,400			On leave or waiting orders	2,400
CAPTAINS.		COLONELS.		COLONELS.	
When at sea....	3,500	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	2,328	When on duty in the field...	2,328
" on shore duty	2,800	On leave for other causes.....	1,164	On duty not in the field. ..	2 800
On leave or waiting orders.	2,100			On leave or waiting orders...	2,100
COMMANDERS.		LT.-COLONELS.		LT.-COLONELS.	
When at sea....	2,800	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	2,040	When on duty in the field	2,040
" on shore duty	2,240	On leave for other causes... .	1,020	On duty not in the field.......	2,240
On leave or waiting orders... ..	1,680			On leave or waiting orders......	1,680
LT.-COMMAND'RS.		MAJORS.		MAJORS.	
When at sea....	2,343	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	1,812	When on duty in the field...... .	1,812
" on shore duty	1,875	On leave for other causes......	906	On duty not in the field. . ..	1,875
On leave or waiting orders......	1,500			On leave or waiting orders......	1,500
LIEUTENANTS.		CAPTAINS.		CAPTAINS	
When at sea....	1,875	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	1,392	When on duty in the field.......	1,392
" on shore duty	1,500	On leave for other causes	711	On duty not in the field.......	1,500
On leave or waiting orders.... .	1,200			On leave or waiting orders.. ..	1,200
MASTERS.		1ST LIEUTENANTS.		1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
When at sea....	1,500	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	1,302	When on duty in the field	1,302
" on shore duty	1,200	On leave for other causes	657	On duty not in the field.......	1,200
On leave or waiting orders......	960			On leave or waiting orders.. ...	960
ENSIGNS.		2D LIEUTENANTS.		2D LIEUTENANTS.	
When at sea....	1,200	When on duty or on leave for wounds or sickness	1,242	When on duty in the field.......	1,242
" on shore duty	960	On leave for other causes.. ..	621	On duty not in the field..	960
On leave or waiting orders......	768			On leave or waiting orders	768

By this table it will be seen that an attempt has been made in the new bill to graduate the pay of the Army according to that of officers in the Navy of the same assimilated rank. But while the pay of officers "on duty not in the field," and "on leave of absence" has been changed or increased accordingly, there has been no corresponding increase in the pay of officers on duty in the field. An injurious discrimination is thus made against those most of all entitled to consideration. We can think of no good reason why the pay of officers in the Army should not be made, under all circumstances, equal to that of officers of corresponding grades in the Navy. Their duties, as a whole, are not less exacting, and their privations and hardships are, if anything, greater. As it stands now, besides their rations and servants, whose wages are paid by the Government, the pay of Naval officers is greater than the total compensation—including rations and servants—given to officers of the same assimilated rank in the Army. This does not, of course, apply to Navy pay

for shore duty, and we must except Rear-Admirals and Ensigns, whose pay is less than that of Major-Generals and Second Lieutenants, respectively. It is true that up to the grade of Colonel, Army officers get no extra ration, thirty cents per day, for every five years service; but there are comparatively few in our Army, as at present constituted, who derive any profit from this regulation.

We are not aware that there is any general demand for a change in the pay of our Army officers. Though they suffer more, perhaps, than most others from the increased cost of living and the depreciation of the currency, they do not urge an increase of pay, for they understand that our finances are not in a condition to admit of liberality to them or others. They are laboring for something beside a mere stipend, and as they can exist under present circumstances, they will not complain if they are left as they are. Above all do they scorn to be made a party to any such bid for influence as has been made in the proposition to pay them in gold in place of greenbacks. They accept at its true valuation the friendship of those who thus seek to embarrass the Government under the guise of consulting their interest, and wish no favors from them. But if a change is to be made, it should be some just plan of equalizing the pay of the two services according to the present assimilation of rank. This Mr. Grimes' bill does not do.

OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS.

It has been the last hope of the Rebel leaders and their sympathizers in Europe that by the expiration of the term of enlistment of our soldiers now in the field the Government would be deprived of its military power, and become unable to continue the war against the rebellious States. Volunteering was supposed to have proved a failure, and it was hoped that the Government would not again venture upon the experiment of a draft. The patriotic action of our veterans in reënlisting for another term of service, has disappointed these sinister expectations. Taking place at the present juncture of affairs, when everything betokens the final lapse of the Confederacy into ruin, it may be said to ensure the success of the Government in its vast military undertakings. No event of the war has been fraught with greater consequences to us. It will not only ensure to the Government a numerous and effective army of veterans with which to commence military operations in the Spring, but the depressing effect of this certainty upon the rebels will in itself be equal to the loss of fifty thousand men from their armies. Nor will its influence stop here. The fact that the men who have already been three years in the service are ready to reënlist for another term, cannot fail to have a cheerful moral effect on the country. It will be felt in the accelerations of the enlistments of volunteers, and in the strengthened faith of the people in the final suppression of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the Union. The action of our soldiers is thus, in every aspect, one of the most hopeful tokens of the approaching termination of the war.

The reënlisting regiments are returning North, on short furloughs, for the purpose of recruiting decimated ranks. Let their welcome be heart-felt and enthusiastic. It is discreditable to this city that none of the returning regiments have met with any reception, either by the authorities or through any association of citizens. During the past two or three weeks several regiments have returned from the field of battle, their flags rent and torn with rebel bullets, and the soldiers have gone so quietly to their homes that but for an item in the newspapers their arrival could have been scarcely known to the public. This ought not to be. Although the country has become so much accustomed to military pageants that the march of ten thousand soldiers through our streets would not attract more attention than a single militia company three years ago, yet special pains should be taken everywhere to show our returning veterans that the country appreciates their services and does not undervalue the worth of their patriotic sacrifices in defence of liberty and government.

We hope the question of competitive examinations of candidates for admission to West Point, to be substituted for the present method of Congressional appointments, will not be allowed to drop. The last Board of Visitors to the Academy—which, by the way, left from its inspection of the institution, thoroughly converted of any prejudices against it—recommended that the number of cadets be increased to four hundred, that the age of admission be advanced, that the standard of attainments, which is substantially the same as that of sixty years ago, be also advanced, and the competitive examinations, to which we have referred, be substituted for the appointment system. These recommendations commend themselves to general favor, and we know they are entirely in accordance with the views of the able officers of the Academy. A few changes of this kind will add very much to the usefulness of our Military School, and do a great work in the elevation of the Service.

The report that Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston, is probably in the main correct. His railroad communications with Richmond, interrupted by General Averill's raid, were promptly repaired within a week after the departure of that General from Salem; and as Lee could count with certainty upon the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac for several weeks to come, he could safely detach from his army a force of fifteen or twenty thousand men for the purpose of enabling General Longstreet to strike a sudden and effective blow for the recovery of East Tennessee. But it is hardly reasonable to suppose that General Longstreet's force has been much increased from the beaten and disorganized army now said to be under the command of General Johnston. That General will find sufficient occupation for all his troops in defending his own position at Dalton, and any decided weakening of his army would ensure a repetition of the terrible punishment which Grant inflicted upon Bragg at Chattanooga. It is not improbable that Longstreet has called in all the scattered commands which were recently operating on the line of Burnside's advance along the frontier of North Carolina and Virginia. A rumor to this effect was circulated several weeks ago by the rebel newspapers.

From all sources the effective strength of Longstreet's army may have been increased, with a view to spring operations. But there is no reason to fear that, even with so large a force as this at his disposal, he will be able to jeopard our position in East Tennessee. To be successful, a rebel movement upon Knoxville must be executed with an army sufficiently strong to cope with all the forces under the command of General Grant. For that General, moving upon interior lines of communication, could leave a small force to impede a rebel advance from Atlanta, and concentrate all his forces for an attack upon Longstreet, and immediately turn, if it were necessary, to fight the rebel army under Johnston. His position enables him to observe both armies, and to hold himself in readiness to inflict a crushing blow upon either.

By the pamphlet edition of the annual report of the General-in-Chief which we have received from Washington, we observe that a typographical error occurred in the report, as at first printed in the newspapers, which destroyed something of the force of General Halleck's commendation of the operations of General Gillmore before Charleston. "General "Gillmore's operations," said the report, "have "been characterized by great professional skill and "boldness. He has overcome difficulties almost unknown. Indeed, his operations on Morris Island "constitute a new era in the science of engineering "and gunnery." The word "almost," which is to be found before the words "a new era" in the newspaper copies of the report, has no place in the original.

Some excitement has been occasioned among the New York papers during the past week, by certain discoveries in regard to the wretched character of the accommodations furnished to soldiers passing through the city, in the barracks in the City Hall Park. As they seem to be very much in doubt as to where the responsibility of the matter rests, it is proper that we should inform them that the municipal authorities of New York are the parties at fault. One of the first acts of General Hays, as Provost Marshal of this department, was an attempt to induce the local authorities to coöperate with him in providing better accommodations for our soldiers and for the prisoners in his hands, for whom we had no ready place of confinement but the miserable City Hall Barracks. The attention of the Common Council was called to the matter by Mayor Opdyke, who promptly coöperated with General Hays; but with the Common Council the matter stopped, they refusing to give permission to use the ground asked for at the Battery, except on condition that the buildings should be erected at the expense of the Government, and made the property of the State, to be controlled by State authority. We understand that the Quartermaster's estimates for buildings are already made, and the work will be begun as soon as the Common Council furnish permission to use the ground selected.

A private letter to us from a cavalry officer on duty in Southwestern Tennessee says:—

"I have been out with my regiment scouting for three "weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and "Mississippi Rivers, northeast of Memphis. For the first "few days, we were after a guerrilla company, who were "engaged in hunting up, or hunting down, conscripts with "dogs. Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, and you may rely on it, that at this very "hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, are being hunted down with bloodhounds. I could not realize it until by the most positive "evidence I find it true. We were once almost within "hearing of the baying of the hounds, and sent out a scouting party who came very near catching some of the "devils. If they had been caught, they would have received short shrift."

If any confirmation of these statements were required—and it certainly is not for us—it could be given in the advertisements for dogs for this purpose published in the Southwestern rebel States, and in the admissions which we ourselves have seen in Southern newspapers that the bloodhounds formerly used in hunting down fugitive black slaves were now used in hunting fugitive or recusant white conscripts. It is the guerrilla gangs under the rebel Forrest who have been for months carrying on these operations in the quarter referred to; and the latest advices from that region indicate that they are in no wise abated, though various small bodies of our troops have from time to time made efforts to check them. We are glad to be able to say that one or more expeditions, composed of forces sufficiently strong to be effective, set out shortly before Christmas from different points in Western Tennessee for the purpose of putting an end to these infamous doings.

Before a party caucus of certain members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Representative Brooks, of New York, introduced a resolution that the officers, soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, be paid in gold or its equivalent. Mr. Brooks may have thought in offering such a resolution, to gain the sympathy of the class he proposed to benefit. But though they don't essay to be politicians, our soldiers and sailors understand very well the animus of such a proposition, and that it is offered to make political capital. To show the feeling on the subject, we make the following extract from a private letter we have just received from one of our most distinguished Naval officers—a sailor who has earned better pay than gold or silver—the gratitude of the Nation for duty well and gallantly done. Our correspondent refers to the resolution of Mr. Brooks, and says:

"Now, I take it, no officer of the Navy or Army wishes to receive any preference over the rest of the people. I do not wish to be paid in any other currency than the Government paper, so long as our Government is obliged to pay in paper—greenbacks are as good for me as for "any other man." Much less do I ask any aid or sympathy from any one whose good-will is an *insult* to patriotic men. If you will get up a counter memorial, I and others will sign it. Put the ball in motion."

By direction of the President, Major General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Vols., has been placed in command of the Northern Department, which will be composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. Major Granville E. Johnson and Captains C. P. Horton and Henry Norton, of his staff, will accompany him

By order of the President, Major General Steele, U. S. Vols., has been put in command of the Department of Arkansas, which is to consist of the State of Arkansas, except Fort Smith. The troops of General Steele's command will constitute the Seventh Army Corps, and will be subject to he orders of General Grant.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

IT is stated upon undoubted authority, that the Messrs. LAIRD have refused several *bonâ fide* offers for their celebrated iron-clad rams from friendly powers who are at peace with themselves and all the rest of the world.

AN English paper says that a naval officer has come to America, in the service of the British government, to see with his own eyes, and report upon the artillery which the respective belligerents are using in their work.

THE shipwrights at Chatham Dockyard have commenced laying the keel for Mr. REED'S new iron-cased frigate *Lord Worden*. The following are the principal demensions of the new vessel:—Length between the perpendiculars, 280 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 233 ft. 11 in.; extreme breadth, 59 ft. 2 in.; breadth for tonnage, 58 ft.; depth in hold, 20 ft. 9 in.

IT is reported in the London clubs that Rear-Admiral, the Hon. CHARLES ALBERT JOHN BRYDONE ELLIOT has declined the appointment of naval Commander-in-Chief on the Southeast Coast of America, in succession to Rear-Admiral RICHARD LAIRD WARREN; and that the command has been offered to and accepted by Rear-Admiral of the Blue, the Hon. GEORGE FOWLER HASTINGS.

JOHN GILES, of London, has invented a novel steamship for express use as a blockade runner. Starting out with the proposition that, in water propulsions there are two chief points to be considered—the one, *resistance to the vessel*, the other *resistance to the screw*; the first, or resistance to progress, to be as small as possible; the second, or resistance to propulsion, as great as possible,—he claims to have constructed the model of a vessel which will attain a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour! His model has no keel except amidships, and there the screw is placed to secure depth of immersion.

THE London *Engineer* thinks the British navy needs more than anything else a fleet of really serviceable gunboats, armor-plated, sea-worthy, carrying large guns, and yet drawing but little water. "Had "we 200 such crafts now we should find them worth "their cost and keep. We need, too, a number of "very swift vessels which might be employed as dis-"patch boats, or as an 'ocean police,' vessels which "should be capable of sixteen knots in calm weather. "We should, in time of war, doubtless have a com-"mand of many swift steamers now in the merchant "service, but none of these are suited to the real pur-"poses of war, except after extensive changes."

NUMEROUS experiments have just taken place through France with the *canons rayés*. All the schools of artillery were called upon to lend their aid. They have testified to the correctness in firing, and to the advantages of these pieces for either level ground or siege operations. But all the experiments have produced the same result with regard to the durability of these new guns. After 11,000 or 12,000 shots the rifling deteriorates, and the cannon is found unfit for further service. To remedy this grave defect, steel was used instead of bronze, but steel was found to be much less durable, and artillery officers are now in search of a metal capable of resisting both heat and pressure.

THE NAVAL POWER OF ITALY.

NOT more than two centuries ago, Italy was complete mistress of the Mediterranean. The fleets of Venice and Genoa denominated its whole extent and monopolized its trade. It was virtually an Italian lake. Had Italy remained free and united, her supremacy had never been lost. But falling under the domination of powers whose interest it was to keep her weak and divided, in order that they might monopolize the Mediterranean themselves, her naval power gradually declined, until even her merchant fleets almost entirely disappeared, and she remained so long dethroned from her maritime supremacy that few traces are left of her ancient glorious tradition.

The war of independence, which restored the unity of Italy, and re-awkened the long-slumbering sense of nationality, at once revived the maritime ardor of her people, and gave a new impulse to the development of their naval forces. Italy already possesses a respectable fleet. At the recent naval review in the Bay of Naples there were present seven screw frigates, with an average of from 40 to 50 guns each, a sloop of 12 to 15 guns, six paddle-wheels and three sailing corvettes, three sailing brigs, and three four-gun dispatch boats. This was not, it is true, an extraordinary display for sea-girt Italy, a power which aspires to the position of the Queen of the Mediterranean. With the exception of the seven frigates and the screw sloop, all the vessels were of antiquated models, long abandoned as all but useless. But neither was the display a fair test of the present naval power of Italy. The two-decker, *Re Galantuomo*, now in our own waters, and two small iron-clads in the harbor joGenoa, were wanting to complete the spectacle. Besides these, two iron-clads are on the stocks at Genoa, rapidly approaching completion, there are others constructing in Spezzia, one, the *Re d'Italia*, expected from this country, several have been ordered in England, and some are building in a private yard at Toulon. A naval review six months from now may show that Italy has resumed her old position as mistress of the seas that wash her eighteen hundred miles of coast. The spirit of her people is still thoroughly maritime. The coast population has never lost its taste for the sea. When drawn for the conscription, the recruits, especially in Southern Italy, endeavor to qualify themselves for entering the naval service by going on board a coaster or fishing craft and obtaining the necessary certificate that they are sailors. And though the ships are mostly old and of antiquated models, in appointments they are said by competent authority to be equal to the first-class British men-of-war. The old Piedmontese army was organized on French and Austrian models, while in the ships the pattern adopted was exclusively English. This pattern has passed from the Piedmontese to the Italian navy, and the imitation has been more successful than in any other navy, except perhaps that of Denmark.

In view of the unfriendly attitude of the unmaritime powers of Germany, the Italian Government has felt the necessity of developing the land forces at the expense of the naval. The ordinary and extraordinary yearly expenditure for the army amounts to about fifty millions of dollars, while that for the navy amounts to only about twelve millions. But with her army augmented, consolidated, and as well appointed as that of any European power, she is now at liberty to give almost exclusive attention to the development of her maritime resources.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST IRON-CLADS.

THE recent launch of the iron-clad *Minotaur* affords a Navy correspondent of the London *Herald*, the occasion for giving expression to some pretty radical views on the subject of iron-clad vessels. His reasoning will, however, find many supporters among our own Navy men, who will read with interest the following extract from his letter:

Respecting, then, the theory of these iron-clad brutes, I venture to record my opinion that the whole thing will ere very long prove to be a failure, as we now have it, save and excepting Captain COLES' cupola ships, which for harbor and coast defence are, beyond any question whatever, almost the perfection of what ships for that particular service should be, and, moreover, as much superior on other grounds to the *Warrior*, &c., as the trim 40-gun screw of to-day is to the *Henri-Grace-a-Dieu* of the 16th century. Among hundreds of good reasons of every description why I consider these iron-clads a failure may be cited one or two chief ones; as for instance:

1. Too great length to beam, and consequent slow or difficult veering power.

2. Too much complexity of material and workmanship.

3. Want of sufficient stability to ensure a proper platform, on which heavy guns can be worked and fired with precision in anything but smooth water.

4. Incapacity to carry at most coals for over 15 days' continuous steaming, thereby rendering it necessary, if sent any distance from home, to establish coal dépôts every 2,000 miles. and to maintain a regular fleet of armed coal transports for keeping up the supply.

5. Too great draught of water, ranging from 25 to 32 feet, rendering it impossible for such a craft to get into but very few ports in the world where it would be any object to enter, and as they are essentially a class of vessels that cannot winter and summer in the open sea, as can other ships, it thence becomes necessary to construct any number of dockyards abroad to harbor them, and to meet the indispensable necessity which exists almost every month for cleansing their bottoms of weeds and barnacles that diminish their speed by a third or more. A staff of artificers and workmen, too, will have to be kept constantly in these yards, with plant and stock for executing necessary repairs.

6. The tendency of such immense masses of iron acting chemically on the vegetable matter of the wood-work to generate gases detrimental to health, and presenting a fatal basis on which any contagious disease would spread rapidly, especially in hot climates; as well as, beyond doubt, unfavorable results to the very principle of life itself, from the magnetic effects of being walled in by from 5,000 to 10,000 tons of iron.

7. The greater specific gravity of iron than wood renders such huge masses of iron when disabled either in hull or machinery just the more unmanageable, and difficult to be saved from foundering, under circumstances where a wooden vessel or less heavily plated ship could readily be preserved; for it is not possible to conceive anything of the ship kind that would so completely defy human efforts to do anything with her as would such a vessel as the *Minotaur*, lying with her machinery disabled or coals expended, in a seaway, out of reach of other help; she would so surge and heave as literally to tear herself to pieces by the mere pendulistic momentum of her iron sides. The *Prince Consort*, wrap the matter up as the Admirality may, barely escaped from foundering by the excellence of her machinery—a means of salvation that the dropping of a sixpenny nail in certain parts of her machinery, or the loosening of a screw, would utterly have extinguished.

8. Increase in first cost of 5 or 6 to 1 over wooden ships, and increase in ordinary wear and tear of 2 to 1 or more; for where the keel and general frame of a wooden ship would be sound, or for the most part available at the age of thirty years on an average, it will be found that after 15 years' service or less not one of these iron-clads but will be used up by corrosion of salt-water, or literally shaken to pieces by the vibration of her machinery at high speed, aided not a little by the elastic working (for all ships must have elasticity) of plates against bolts, and of both these in efforts to tear themselves adrift from the wood work. The comparative cost of one *Warrior* or *Minotaur* would build three first-class 120-gun screws, or six 50-gun frigates, or eight first-class sloops.

These, sir, are a few good reasons why iron-clads will not answer. Now for a glance at the fighting side of the question.

First and foremost, the theory of making men whose trade is to kill too secure from danger, whatever be the wit of it on shore, will not answer on sea, because that the very life and soul of a good seaman is his indifference to the ever open grave which yawns for him during every minute of his sea life, barely a plank 'twixt him and oblivion, so that to shut up this child of peril in an iron safe, implying that henceforth a sea fight is to be unattended with any probable danger to his carcass, is to metamorphose the old stamp of dare-devil man-o'-war's-man, who has always courted rather than shrunk from danger, into a sort of Shaftesburyian biped that won't be worth the soul of a tailor. As the last of our sea-kings, NAPIER, used to say (and he was not the fool the sapient *Times* tried so shamefully to make him appear), "Take the devil out of a man, sir, and he's no seaman for me." If, then, British men-o'-war's-men are to be carefully preserved from all danger we may have some hope of Dr. CUMMING'S long-a-coming Caledonian Millennium, that his "blue-books" have foretold fruitlessly, like MURPHY'S almanac, these past 20 years; adverse ships meeting will signal to each other their respective strength, the one proving to be the weaker terminating by "politely declining "a fight," or, like JONATHAN'S coon, civilly "coming down to "be cotched."

Suppose, however, for argument, that fight is the word; JONES with his *Warrior*, Captain B. with his half-dozen frigates, carrying each 10 100-pounders and 2 200-pound pivots, built low, broad, long-floored, quick ends, and steaming 15 knots. B. forms "line of battle" by getting J. in the centre, a manœuvre that cannot be prevented, while J. steams head-on for the nearest of B.'s squadron. If B. finds he cannot get out of the way he prepares to receive the *Warrior* with full broadside double-shotted, meanwhile keeping his ship lively on her helm, so that at the moment of concussion he may, by a powerful turn of the wheel, receive the blow at an acute angle or in a fore-and-aft line, at the same time throwing out grapplings, and planting 100 well-trained boarders on to his opponents' decks. While this is going on signal is made to the other ships to "Close "aboard the enemy" (a battle order that should be carved on the drumhead of every British man-of-war), they bearing down from different points of the compass, and when at short range delivering a concentrated murderous fire from starboard and port, which no man of war afloat could either reply to or resist, whether from behind wood, iron, or whatever else. Suppose that J. sinks one or two of B.'s ships (hardly probable in such a *melée*), some of the others are meanwhile busy picking off the iron-clad's officers, while one broadside directed against his screw and sternpost will render the gigantic brute helpless if not send her down all standing. From this it will be seen that though the iron ships have the advantage in strength, yet its opponent has double the number of men, can more easily handle his ships, has twice as many guns, but above all, possesses the overwhelming superiority of opening fire or boarding from six or eight different points, odds that almost defy human computation; this suppositious engagement I submit to the criticism of advocates for *Warriors* and *Minotaurs*.

Now, as to the penetrability of these iron ships, the *Minotaur* on her straight broadside of say 350 feet has 25 ports, each, we will say, 2 feet wide, making an aggregate of 50 feet open to 300 feet of plated side, that is 0 to 1. Now, will some clever calculator of the Armstrong school favor me with the rule by which to estimate precisely, or approximately, the probable spot where an enemy's shot shall always strike, whether between two ports, or in through one? If he can do this so that mathematical tables shall appear in the Gunnery Manual indicating the exact pointing of a gun to ensure unfailing precision seaway or no seaway, and shall, beside, get an international law passed that ships shall not fire in at one another's ports, as they uncivilly do, then I reply that, put on to the sides of a ship 18 inches, if you can and choose to, of iron, and there shall speedily be produced guns that will pierce them like matchwood, as Mr. WHITWORTH is doing here even now, and Captain BLAKELEY elsewhere. But failing such reliable practice, if a built-up live shell do come in at a port, the very solidity of the ship's side opposite will prevent its egress, and strinking against the solid mass would, in bursting, literally sweep the deck from end to end; whereas, had it an ordinary barrier to contend with, it would either bury itself, and so narrow the sphere of destruction, or, if not exploded, pass clean through.

Again, shot even if they cannot penetrate into iron plating will at least indent it, so that a number hitting on the same spot will make the *Minotaur* look as though convalescent from the small-pox, and not at all improve her sailing qualities. I admit possible indentation or battering without penetration, while reserving to myself grave doubts if one plate in twenty, as supplied from the sample put up for His Grace to wonder at down at Shoebury, is at all equal to said sample, for "trade is trade." However, after a fight the iron-clad is docked, and of course plates with indenting from two to three inches deep must come off, leaving inevitably the wooden frame behind broken or displaced; so that a whole plate must come off, because of one big bruise eight or ten inches in diameter. But if a shot or shots have struck at the line of junction of two plates, not only must those two plates come off, but probably others contiguous to them; so that a superficies of from 100 to 400 feet of side must be unstripped to plaster up a sore only a hundreth part of that area. Now, a shot or a shell penetrating a wooden side either cuts clean, so that a plug will stop the hole, or at the most makes a jagged hole of not over four to five feet diameter, making it necessary to cut away for repairs only one-fourth or one-twentieth the surface as in the iron-clad.

To take my argument out of a purely technical field, and put it on ground that non-professional persons may judge, it will suffice to remember that half-a-dozen resolute lads of fifteen or sixteen will, in a breef space, so worry, however powerful, a man by persistent and simultaneous attacks, that they will eventually master him. Just so with the *Warrior* under the circumstances I have cited; and invent, destroy, rebuild, or design what sort of ships you please, stout hearts and strong arms ever will carry the day against all else in the long run; two indispensable qualifications in good men, that the iron-clad "safety" system will be fatal to, in the long run.

Her Majesty's navy, therefore, should be a working navy, for use, not show, composed of medium-sized, well-built, 15 knot, quick-turning, seaworthy ships, armed with powerful artillery, combining safety, simplicity, and precision, the first requirement being to have officers and men well trained to their guns and small arms; for improve upon that splendid weapon, the Blakeley (miscalled Armstrong) gun, as you may, with all the matchless science of a WHITWORTH to boot in perfecting great guns, yet if crews are lacking in the essential qualities of good seamen, and slovenly in handling their guns and cutlasses, why better trained opponents will overcome them with far inferior ships and weapons. It is an old experience with artillerymen that your aim is good so long as your fire is not returned; so that, however splendid may be the achievements of Big Will (or,

as I think, Wesk Bill) at Shoeburyness, giving a good appetite for the customary "Admiralty lunch," after the "powder-play," as ths Arabs call it, it is all a horse of another color on the deck of an unwieldly iron-clad, that rolls from 13 to 38 degrees off the plane, with a dozen waspish, fleet, and wide-awake, though wooden opponents, buzzing about her ears.

Pay less attention, then, to ships and more to the crews, for you may rely on it that it is less a question of tools, and more a matter of the sort of men you have to handle them; *apropos* of which, discipline has almost taken its leave of her Majesty's navy.

ARMY GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate the persons named in the accompanying communication for appointment to the Army of the United States, as proposed by the Secretary of War.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1863.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major-General Ulysses S. Grant of Volunteers, to be Major-General, July 4, 1863.
Major-General George G. Meade of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, July 3, 1863.
Major-General William T. Sherman of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, July 4, 1863.
Major-General James B. McPherson of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, August 1, 1863.
Major-General George H. Thomas of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 27, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Samuel F. Chalfin, Fifth Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, June 17, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain John C. McFerran, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with rank of Major, July 17, 1863.
Captain Henry W. Janes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, Oct. 30, 1863.
Captain Austin C. Woolfolk, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, Dec. 5, 1863.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Inspector Joseph K. Barnes, to be Medical Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel, Aug. 10, 1863.
Surgeon John Wilson of Volunteers, to be Medical Inspector, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 10, 1863.
Surgeon John L. LeConte of Volunteers, to be Medical Inspector, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 29, 1863.
Assistant Surgeon James M. Ghiselin, to be Surgeon, June 14, 1863.
Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Alexander, to be Surgeon, Feb. 9, 1863.
Assistant Surgeon Bennett A. Clements, to be Surgeon, Feb. 27, 1863.
Assistant Surgeon Lewis Taylor, to be Surgeon, August 14, 1863.

To be Assistant Surgeons.

Harvey E. Brown, New York, April 13, 1863.
James T. Calhoun, New Jersey, April 13, 1863.
Edward J. Darken, Connecticut, April 13, 1863.
William E. Whitehead, New Jersey, April 13, 1863.
William F. Norris, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1863.
Edward Cowles, Vermont, June 13, 1863.
Michael Hillary, New York, June 13, 1863.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel James D. Graham, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Delafield, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Major Daniel P. Woodbury, to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Major James H. Simpson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863.
First Lieutenant Orlando M. Hoe, of Topographical Engineers, to be Captain, March 3, 1863.
Cadet John B. Meigs, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
Cadet Peter S. Michie, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
Cadet James D. Rabb, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
Cadet William J. Twining, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
Cadet Wm. R. King, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
Cadet Wm. E. H. Benyaurd, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
Cadet Charles W. Howell, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
Cadet Asa H. Holgate, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1863.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Ramsey, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Maynadier, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. A. Thornton, to be Colonel, Sept. 15, 1863.
Major Robert H. K. Whitley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Major Peter V. Hagner, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Major Robert A. Wainwright, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 15, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieut. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, to be Captain, June 9, 1863.
First Lieut. Edwin V. Sumner, to be Captain, Sept. 23, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry Oglivie, to be First Lieutenant, June 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. William Dean, to be First Lieutenant, June 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Reuben F. Barnard, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. William T. Pennock, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Thomas Burns of Co. I, April 1, 1863.
Sergeant Robert J. Ward of the general service, June 1, 1863.
First Sergeant Camille C. C. Carr of Co. F, Oct. 31, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Innis N. Palmer, of the 5th Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 23, 1863.
First Lieut. David S. Gordon, to be Captain, April 25, 1863.
First Lieut. Robert S. Smith, to be Captain, April 27, 1863.
First Lieut. Charles McK. Leoser, to be Captain, June 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Frederick W. Schaurte, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Robert Lennox, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edward J. Spaulding, to be First Lieutenant, June 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Michael Lawless, to be First Lieutenant, June 9, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Private George De V. Selden, April 6, 1863. (Since died of wounds received in battle.)
Cadet Charles H. Lester, June 11, 1863.
Ordnance Sergeant James Cahill, August 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Charles McMaster of Co. I, 4th Cavalry, August 10, 1863.
Sergeant James Egan of Co. E, 4th Cavalry, August 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Patrick W. Horrigan of Co. B, Oct. 31, 1863.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Capt. Joseph H. McArthur, of the 6th Cavalry, to be Major, Sept. 25, 1863.
Capt. Kenner Garrard, of the 5th Cavalry, to be Major, Nov. 11, 1863.
First Lieut. Le Roy S. Elbert, to be Captain, March 11, 1863. (Since dead.)
First Lieut. Andrew J. Alexander, to be Captain, Sept. 13, 1863.
First Lieut. Elisha W. Tarlton, to be Captain, Oct. 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. John E. Phelps, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Frederick J. James, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant-Major Alexander Sutorius, April 22, 1863.
Private William J. Cain of the 2d Artillery, April 23, 1863.
Sergeant-Major George Harrington, Oct. 31, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Capt. John P. Hatch, of the 3d Cavalry, to be Major, Oct. 27, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Wirt Davis of Co. L, April 22, 1863.
Sergeant Francis C. Wood of Co. K, May 12, 1863. (Since died of wounds received in battle.)
Commissary Sergeant Sebastian Gunther, Aug. 10, 1863.
First Sergeant James Callahan of Co. D, Aug. 10, 1863.
Corporal William Bayard of Co. G, Oct. 31, 1863.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Emory, 6th Cavalry, to be Colonel, Oct. 27, 1863.
Capt. David H. Hastings, 1st Cavalry, to be Major, Sept. 23, 1863. (Since retired.)
First Lieut. Julius W. Mason to be Captain, Dec. 6, 1863.
First Lieut. Edward H. Leib, to be Captain, April 13, 1863.
First Lieut. Joseph P. Ash, to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1863.
First Lieut. Leicester Walker, to be Captain, Nov. 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry Baker, to be First Lieutenant, April 13, 1863.
Second Lieut. James Hastings, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. Robert Sweetman, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. James T. Baden, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Joseph P. Henley of Co. G, April 22, 1863.
Private Robert P. Wilson of the 12th Infantry, June 1, 1863.
Cadet Kenelm Robbins, June 11, 1863.
First Sergeant Richard Fitzgerald, Cavalry Recruiting Service, Oct. 31, 1863.
Private Alfred B. Taylor of Co. K, Oct. 31, 1863.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Samuel D. Sturges, 4th Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 27, 1863.
Capt. Robert M. Morris, 3d Cavalry, to be Major, March 11, 1863.
Capt. Samuel E. Starr, 3d Cavalry, to be Major, April 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. Christian Balder, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1862. (Since dead.)

To be Second Lieutenant.

First Sergeant Joseph Bould of Co. A, June 1, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Israel Vogdes, 5th Artillery, to be Colonel, Aug. 1, 1862.
Major Wm. F. Barry, 5th Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 1, 1863.
Capt. James B. Ricketts, to be Major, June 1, 1863.
Capt. John M. Brannan, to be Major, August 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Cornelius Hook, Jr., to be Captain, June 1, 1893. (Since retired.)
First Lieut. Samuel S. Elder, to be Captain, August 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. Theophilus B. Von Michalowski, to be First Lieutenant, May 23, 1863.
Second Lieut. Redmond Tully, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edwin L. Garvin, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. Horace L. Pike, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863
Second Lieut. Philip D. Mason, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Tully McCrea, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cadet Thomas Ward, June 11, 1863.
Cadet Jacob H. Counselman, June 11, 1863.
Cadet George D. Ramsay, Jr., June 11, 1863.
Sergeant Edward W. West, of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, Oct. 3, 1863.
First Sergeant Michael Leahy, of Co. C, October 31, 1863.
First Sergeant John D. Wilson, of Co. H, October 31, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major Lewis G. Arnold, 1st Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 1, 1863.
Capt. Harvey A. Allen, to be Major, Aug. 1, 1863.
First Lieut. George D. Hartsuff, to be Captain, May 23, 1863.
First Lieut. Thomas M. Vincent, to be Captain, July 25, 1863.
First Lieut. Henry C. Symonds, to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Henry A. Smalley, to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Oliver D. Greene, to be Captain, Oct. 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Thomas Grey, to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. James S. Dudley, to be First Lieutenant, May 23, 1863
Second Lieut. Theodore Bradley, to be First Lieutenant, July 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. William Borrowe, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863
Second Lieut. William P. Graves, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Joseph C. Breckenridge, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. James E. Wilson, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. John H. Calef, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. John McGilvrey, 4th Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. William Egan, 5th Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cadet Henry C. Dodge, June 11, 1863.
Sergeant John H. Smith, of Co. L, Aug. 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Gustav Dey, of Co. F, Oct. 31, 1863.
First Sergeant John Fitzgerald, of Co. M, 4th Artillery, Oct. 31, 1863.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Sherman, 5th Artillery, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Major Henry J. Hunt, 5th Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 1, 1863.
Capt. Augustus A. Gibson, 2d Artillery, to be Major, July 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. William C. Cuyler, to be First Lieutenant, April 17, 1863.
Second Lieut. Louis H. Fine, to be First Lieutenant, June 25, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. James Chester, 1st Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 17, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. Robert James, 4th Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 21, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. Robert Floyd, 4th Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Ordnance Sergeant Richard Wilson, Aug. 10, 1863.
Sergeant James Smith, of Co. L, Oct. 31, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Colonel Horace Brooks, 2d Artillery, to be Colonel, Aug. 1, 1863.
Major Henry S. Burton, 2d Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 25, 1863.
Major Joseph Roberts, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 11, 1863.
Captain Albion P. Howe, to be Major, Aug. 11, 1863.
First Lieut. Thomas R. Tannat, to be Captain, August 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry A. Huntington, to be First Lieutenant, May 3, 1863.
Second Lieut. John M. Stephenson, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. James Stewart, to be First Lieutenant, July 3, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry B. Beecher, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edward Field, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. Terrence Reilly, 2d Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 19, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cadet John G. Butler, June 11, 1863.
Ordnance Sergeant Nicholas Redmond, Aug. 10, 1863.
First Sergeant John Mitchell, of Co. B, Aug. 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Frederick Fuger, of Co. A, Oct. 31, 1863.
First Sergeant Claus Steiges, of Co. D, Oct. 31, 1863.
Private Howard B. Cushing, Nov. 30, 1863.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. George Nauman, 1st Artillery, to be Colonel, Aug. 1, 1863.
Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Burton, 4th Artillery, to be Colonel, Aug. 11, 1863.
Major Israel Vodges, 1st Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Major Bennett H. Hill, 2d Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 1, 1863.
Capt. Wm. Hays, 2d Artillery, to be Major, Aug. 1, 1863.
Capt. George W. Getty, to be Major, Aug. 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Francis L. Guenther, to be Captain, July 2, 1863.
First Lieut. Norman J. Hall, to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Howard M. Burnham, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Jas. Gillies, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Lloyd M. Harrison, to be First Lieutenant, June 16, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edmund D. Spooner, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. E. Van Reed, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Charles C. McConnell, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Horatio B. Reed, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 19, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. Richard Metcalf, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Brevet Second Lieut. James E. Wilson, 1st Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 29, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cadet Robert Catlin, June 1, 1863.
First Sergeant Benjamin F. Nash, of Co. F, Aug. 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Lemuel Smith, of Co. I, Oct. 31, 1863.
First Sergeant Thomas Burns, of Co. L, Oct. 31, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Anderson D. Nelson, 10th Infantry, to be Major, March 13, 1863.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Sterling, to be Captain, July 2, 1863.
First Lieut. Charles H. Fletcher, to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. William N. Tisdall, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Albert Sabin, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863. (Since dead.)
Second Lieut. Edgar M. Cullen, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant John Hamilton, of Co. A, May 12, 1863.
Sergeant Daniel F. Callinan, of Co. B, Aug. 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Samuel B. Wallace, of Co. B, Aug. 10, 1863.
Sergeant Major Thomas Dry, Oct. 31, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. James W. Long, to be Captain, Feb. 9, 1863.
First Lieut. Wm. F. Drum, to be Captain, May 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. William Falck, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Francis E. Lacy, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Thomas Byrne, to be First Lieutenant, June 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Daniel W. Burke, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Drury, Aug. 10, 1863.
Ordnance Sergeant William W. Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1863.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Fred. Steele, 11th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 25, 1863.
Capt. Cuvier Grover, 10th Infantry, to be Major, Aug. 31, 1863.
First Lieut. Andrew Sheridan, to be Captain, Feb. 9, 1863.
First Lieut. William H. Penrose, to be Captain, Sept. 11, 1863.
First Lieut. Joseph A. McCook, to be Captain, Oct. 3, 1863.
First Lieut. Dangerfield Parker, to be Captain, Oct. 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. Charles B. Atchison, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. John Whitney, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. Isaac A. Helm, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. James A. Snyder, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1863.
Second Lieut. George K. Pumroy, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant William Mitchell, of Co. D, 2d Infantry, April 25, 1863.
Private John A. Winebrener, of the Ordnance Department, Nov. 24, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Fred. T. Dent, 9th Infantry, to be Major, March 9, 1863.
First Lieut. Abner B. Benedict, to be Captain, June 8, 1863.
First Lieut. Thomas A. Martin, to be Captain, July 14, 1863.
First Lieut. Avery B. Cain, to be Captain, Oct. 19, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Patterson, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1863.
Second Lieut. Samuel J. Crowley, to be First Lieutenant, June 8, 1863.
Second Lieut. George Williams, to be First Lieutenant, July 14, 1863.
Second Lieut. John Miller, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant-Major Thomas F. Quinn, Oct. 31, 1863.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Reynolds, 14th Infantry, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863 (Since dead.)
Lieut.-Col. Daniel Butterfield, 12th Infantry, to be Colonel, July 1, 1863.
Major Abner Doubleday, 17th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 16, 1863.
Capt. Thomas C. English, 9th Infantry, to be Major, Aug. 27, 1863.
First Lieut. Simon Snyder, to be Captain, July 1, 1863.
First Lieut. John T. Price, to be Captain, August 26, 1863.
Second Lieut. Samuel L. Barr, to be First Lieutenant, April 30, 1863.
Second Lieut. Nelson Thomasson, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Charles Newbold, to be First Lieutenant, August 26, 1863.
Second Lieut. Hugh Johnson, to be First Lieutenant, October 21, 1863

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant-Major Edward Walsh, August 10, 1863.
Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Porter, Oct. 31, 1863.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Edward A. King, 19th Infantry, to be Colonel, August 1, 1863.
Major Franklin F. Flint, 16th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 4, 1863.
First Lieut. Daniel D. Lynn, to be Captain, July 14, 1863.
First Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, to be Captain, Oct. 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. Clarence M. Bailey, to be First Lieutenant, July 14, 1863.
Second Lieut. Chas. M. Pyne, to be First Lieutenant, August 8, 1863.
Second Lieut. George B. Drake, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. Abram W. Bickley, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1863.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Henry M. Black, of the 9th Infantry, to be Major, July 25, 1863.
First Lieut. John W. Magruder, to be Captain, July 4, 1863. (Since retired.)
First Lieut. Samuel A. Russell, to be Captain, August 28, 1863.
First Lieut. Charles C. Rawn, to be Captain, November 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. John Jackson, to be First Lieutenant, May 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Richard B. Crawford, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. George McGown, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edwin B. Ames, to be First Lieutenant, August 28, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edwin C. Woodruff, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1863.
Second Lieut. Richard Combs, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant-Major Frederick E. Grossman, April 22, 1863.
Cadet James M. Sanno, June 11, 1863.
Private Constant Williams, June 29, 1863.
Ordnance Sergeant Daniel Robinson, August 10, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. James D. Greene, 17th Infantry, to be Colonel, Oct. 20, 1863
First Lieut. Alfred T. Smith, to be Captain, Oct. 16, 1863.
Second Lieut. Otis Fisher, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant-Major Joseph E. Wilson, May 7, 1863.
Quartermaster Sergeant Bishop Aldrich, October 31, 1863.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Jordan, to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1862.
First Lieut. John D. Davin, to be Captain, March 9, 1863.
First Lieut. Chas. O. Wood, to be Captain, May 30, 1863.
First Lieut. David W. Biddle, to be Captain, July 25, 1863.
First Lieut. Frederick Mears, to be Captain, August 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edwin Pollok, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1862.
Second Lieut. Samuel Munson, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1862.
Second Lieut. Samuel G. Penney, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1862.
Second Lieut. Edward D. White, to be First Lieutenant, March 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. John E. Yard, to be First Lieutenant, May 30, 1863.
Second Lieut. George W. Walker, to be First Lieutenant, July 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. John H. Boyce, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant John H. Boyce 11th Infantry, April 22, 1863.
Ordnance-Sergeant Timothy Connolly, June 1, 1863.
Hospital Steward Michael J. Fitzgerald, June 1, 1863.
Private C. Lamson Smith, 5th Artillery, June 11, 1863.
Private John H. Darple, Sept. 28, 1863.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Edward G. Bush, to be Captain, March 13, 1863.
First Lieut. William G. Jones, to be Captain, June 2, 1863.
First Lieut. Robert H. Hall, to be Captain, August 31, 1863.
First Lieut. George W. Vanderbilt, to be Captain, Sept. 19, 1863.
First Lieut. George S. Lauman, to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. William I. Fisher, to be First Lieutenant, March 4, 1863. (Since dead.)
Second Lieut. William L. Kellogg, to be First Lieutenant, March 13, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edwin K. Sellers, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Claude S. Robertson, to be First Lieutenant, June 12, 1863.
Second Lieut. Uniacke C. Mackay, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863
Second Lieut. Jesse A. P. Hampson, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1863
Second Lieut. George Hamilton, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 19, 1863.
Second Lieut. Richard Skinner, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Adolph Luning, Co. C, June 1, 1863.
Cadet James R. Reid, June 11, 1863.
First Sergeant John L. Smyth, Co. K, Aug. 10, 1863.
Sergeant John P. Macey, general service, Aug. 10, 1863.
Quartermaster's Sergeant Theodore Schwan, Oct. 31, 1863.
Sergeant-Major William Stanley, Oct. 31, 1863.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major John T. Sprague, 1st Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 18, 1863.
Captain Daniel Huston, Jr., 1st Infantry, to be Major, August 1, 1863
Captain Thomas E. Neill, 5th Infantry, to be Major, Aug. 26, 1863.
First Lieut. John C. Bates, to be Captain, May 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Guido N. Lieber, to be Captain, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edward S. Huntington, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Francis A. Field, to be First Lieutenant, June 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. Edward A. Guthrie, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Abram A. Harbach, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863. (Killed in battle.)
Second Lieut. Richard Robbins, to be First Lieutenant, July 25, 1863. (Died of wounds.)
Second Lieut. Wright Staples, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Corporal Richard Robbins, Co. D, 1st Battalion, June 27, 1863.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Christopher C. Augur, 13th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 1, 1863
Captain Dickinson Woodruff, 9th Infantry, to be Major, May 30, 1863.
First Lieut. Walter S. Franklin, to be Captain, Feb. 6, 1863.
First Lieut. Henry C. Morgan, to be Captain, June 10, 1863.
First Lieut. Benjamin B. Perkins, to be Captain, July 17, 1863.
First Lieutenant Henry E. Smith, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Thomas D. Ormston, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1863.
Second Lieut. Richard H. Pond, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1863.
Second Lieut. George Lamonion, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1863.
Second Lieut. August Teleman, to be First Lieutenant, April 10, 1863.
Second Lieut. Madison Earle, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Emerson H. Liscum, to be First Lieutenant, May 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. Silas A. Miller, to be First Lieutenant, June 3, 1863. (Since dead.)
Second Lieut. W. W. Pattison, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Jean P. Wagner, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1863.
Second Lieut. James Jackson, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Thomas Alston, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant James Jackson, Co. C, 2d Battalion, April, 22, 1863.
First Sergeant Thomas L. Alston, Co. C, 2d Battalion, June 1, 1863.
First Sergeant Anton Meyer, Co. E, 14th Infantry, August 10, 1863.
Sergeant James E. Putnum, Co. F, 2d Battalion, August 10, 1863.
Corporal James D. May, Co. A, 11th Infantry, August 10, 1863.
First Sergeant August Eggenmeyer, Co. H, 2d Battalion, Oct. 31, 1863.
First Sergeant Jacob L. Stough, Co. O, 1st Battalion, Oct. 31, 1883.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Sanderson, 15th Infantry, to be Colonel, July 4, 1863.
Captain Henry B. Selden, of the 5th Infantry, to be Major, July 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Joseph L. Horr, to be First Lieutenant, May 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry L. Bedk, to be First Lieutenant, June 26, 1863.
Second Lieut. Stevens T. Norvell, to be First Lieutenant, July 12, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Charles S. Newlin, April, 22, 1863.
Quartermaster's Sergeant John A. Gates, 1st Battalion, April 22, 1863
First Sergeant Roman H. Humphrey, Co. A, 1st Battalion, June 1, 1863.
Sergeant Robert Nelson, Co. B, 1st Battalion, August 10, 1863.
Sergeant James W. Paschal, August 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Wm. H. Keeling, Co. H, 1st Battalion, Oct 31, 1863.
Sergeant-Major Richard Roman, 1st Battalion, Oct. 31, 1863.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major John D. King, 16th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863.
Captain Lewis C. Hunt, 4th Infantry, to be Major, June 8, 1863.
Captain Levi C. Booles, 6th Infantry, to be Major, Oct. 20, 1863.
First Lieut. James F. Millar, to be Captain, Sept. 17, 1863.
First Lieut. John McClintock, to be Captain, April 30, 1863.
First Lieut. Philip Schuyler, Jr., to be Captain, July 11, 1863.
First Lieutenant David Krause, to be Captain, July, 13, 1863.
Second Lieut. Alonzo J. Bellows, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1863.
Second Lieut. Frank W. Perry, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1863
Second Lieut. George L. Choisy, to be First Lieutenant, April 30, 1863.
Second Lieut. Patrick H. Moroney, to be First Lieutenant, July 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. Thomas S. Doebler, to be First Lieutenant, July 31, 1863.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Samuel K. Dawson, 19th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 4, 1863.
Captain Albert Tracy, 16th Infantry, to be Major, June 1, 1863.
First Lieutenant Edward W. Smith, to be Captain, Feb. 17, 1863.
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Honey, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. H. Hellman, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Theodore Kendall, of the U. S. Engineers, May 13, 1863.
First Sergeant Samuel Burness, of Co. B, 2d Battalion, June 2, 1863.
First Sergeant John Williams, Co. C, First Battalion, June 1, 1863.
Sergeant Alfred Hedberg, July 21, 1863.
First Sergeant James P. Brown, Co. E, First Battalion, August 10, 1863
Sergeant Major Orson C. Knapp, 2d Battalion, August 10, 1863.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Louis H. Marshall, 10th Infantry, to be Major, Nov. 4, 1863.
First Lieut. Wm. J. Stewart, to be Captain, May 5, 1863.
First Lieut. Louis M. Hosea, to be Captain, Oct. 19, 1863.
Second Lieut. Samuel E. St. Onge, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Patrick W. Houlihan, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1862.
Second Lieut. Charles A. M. Estes, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. G. Wedemeyer, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. Mills, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1863.
Second Lieut. P. H. Torbett, to be First Lieutenant, May 5, 1863.
Second Lieut. J. A. Hearn, to be First Lieutenant, August 31, 1863.
Second Lieut. John K. Schiffler, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1863.
Second Lieut. M. Mahan, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant-Major John R. Schiffler, 1st Battalion, June 1, 1863.
First Sergeant Martin Mahan, Co. D, 2d Battalion, June 1, 1863.
Sergeant John F. Mackey, June 1, 1863.
Sergeant-Major Walter Clifford, 1st Battalion, August 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Peter J. Coenzler, Co. B, 2d Battalion, August 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Charles W. Holsenpiller, Co. A, 2d Battalion, Aug. 10, 1863

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major G. Sykes, 14th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 20, 1863.
Captain T. G. Pitcher, 8th Infantry, to be Major Oct. 16, 1861,
First Lieut. J. D. Carney, to be Captain, May 1, 1863.
First Lieut. T. H. Carpenter, to be Captain, May 4, 1863.
First Lieut. Edward Collins, to be Captain, May 5, 1863.
Second Lieut. E. S. Abbott, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863. (Since dead.)
Second Lieut. James H. Bradford, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. James J. Emerson, to be First Lieutenant, May 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. George Lancaster, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861.
Second Lieut. Frank E. Stimpson, to be First Lieutenant, May 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. Richard W. Hargrave, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. Ewing, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863.
Second Lieut. John W. Carter, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Frank E. Stimpson, Co. B, 2d Battalion, March 27, 1863.
Sergeant Richard W. Bargrave, Co. A, 2d Battalion, April, 22, 1863.
Quartermaster's Sergeant Wm. Ewing, 2d Battalion, May 12, 1861.
Quartermaster's Sergeant John W. Carter, 1st Battalion August 10, 1863.
J. Carbery Lay, of District of Columbia, Oct. 30, 1863.
First Sergeant John T. Dowling, Co. E, 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, Oct. 31, 1863.
First Sergeant James A. Hopkins, Co. F, 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, Oct. 31, 1863.
Sergeant Henry F. Rice, Co. F, 2d Battalion, Oct. 31, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Anson Mills, to be Captain, April 27, 1863.
First Lieut. Andrew S. Burt, to be Captain, May 30, 1863

First Lieut. Morgan L. Ogden, to be Captain, August 12, 1862.
First Lieut. Thomas T. Brand, to be Captain, Sept. 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. John T. Adair, to be First Lieutenant, March 22, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry O. Litchfield, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Alfred Townsend, to be First Lieutenant, May 30, 1873.
Second Lieut. Wilbur F. Arnold, to be First Lieutenant, June 30, 1863.
Second Lieut. Reuben F. Little, to be First Lieutenant, August 12, 1862.
Second Lieut. John S. Lind, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. E N. Wilcox to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. Samuel C. Williamson, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant John Lane, Co. E, 1st Battalion, June 1, 1863. (Since dead.)
First Sergeant Henry C. Pohlman, Co. C, 2d Battalion, August 20, 1063.
Sergeant Major Isaac D'Isay, 1st Battalion, Oct. 31, 1863.
Sergeant-Major John U. Gill, 2d Battalion, Oct. 31, 1863.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major De Laney Jones, 11th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. August 1, 1863.
Captain Joseph B. Potter, 7th Infantry, to be Major, July 4, 1863.
First Lieut. Thomas Cummings, to be Captain, Feb. 9, 1863.
First Lieut. Robert W. Barnard, to be Captain, July 16, 1863.
Second Lieut. Alfred Curtis, to be Second Lieut, Feb. 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Charles F. Miller, to be First Lieutenant, July 16, 1863. (Since dead.)
Second Lieut. George W. Johnson, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1863.
Second Lieut. Arthur B. Carpenter, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant James B. Ongeby, Co. O, June 1, 1863.
First Sergeant Ezra P. Ewers, Co. E, 1st Battalion, Oct. 31, 1853.
First Sergeant Thomas Davis, Co. C, 1st Battalion, Oct. 31, 1863.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, January 9, 1864.

Major A. G. A. Constable, 1st Virginia Artillery, to date January 8, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for extorting money from prisoners under his charge while Provost-Marshal on the staff of Major-General Wool, and for general bad character unfitting him to hold any office under the Government.

Captain J. A. McCool, 3d U. S. Infantry, to date January 9, 1864, for drunkenness and absence without authority.

Captain Milton C. Dove, 1st Maryland Cavalry, to date December 22, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Surgeon Michael D. Benedict, 75th New York Vols., to date December 14, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Palmer, 9th Michigan Vols.

First Lieutenant B. B. Eggleston, 11th Michigan Vols., to date January 9, 1864, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military propriety.

First Lieutenant Michael Feeney, 73d New York Vols., to date December 14, 1863.

First Lieutenant John T. Vankuren, 6th Tennessee Cavalry, to date December 14, 1863.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. L. Bishop, 100 New York Vols., to date Dec. 22, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

First Lieutenant S. H. Meredith, 19th Indiana Vols., to date January 9, 1864, for being in the City of Washington without proper authority, and failing to report at Headquarters Provost-Marshal under arrest.

First Lieutenant J. R. Salla, 12th Massachusetts Battery, to date August 12, 1863, for violation of the 57th article of war.

Lieutenant H. Livingston, 7th New Jersey Vols., to date August 31, 1863, for absence without proper authority; published September 29, 1863, as Lieutenant H. Livingston, 7th New York Vols.

Second Lieutenant L. D. Potter, 0th Missouri Cavalry, to date January 4, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for mutinous conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, offering violence to his superior officer, and disobedience of orders.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked, and the officers honorably discharged as of the dates of dismissal:—

Major E. L. Lawrence, 61st New York Vols.
Captain Patrick Duffy, 6th New York Vols.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the dates at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Captain Wm. H. Weaver, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Captain Wm. J. Howe, 7th Ohio Vols..
Assistant Surgeon J. C. Ferguson, 7th Ohio Vols.
Lieutenant H. Livingston, 7th New Jersey Vols.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from January 11, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Lieut. C. S. Smith, 1st Maine cavalry.
Lieut. M. S. Smith, 16th Maine cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon W. Westcott, 17th Maine Volunteers.
Chaplain M. E. Wilson, 10th New York Artillery.
Lieutenant T. H. Boyce, 5th New York cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon U. Gilman, 12th New Jersey Volunteers.
Adjutant R. S. Sewers, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Stevens, 55th Ohio Volunteers.
Major A. Paldi, 1st Michigan cavalry.
Colonel T. S. Allen, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers.

Absence without leave, as officially reported by the rolls of the regiments and otherwise.

First Lieut. E. S. Foster, 1st Iowa cavalry.
First Lieut. F. Skeete, 42d New York Volunteers.
First Lieut. L. L. Dyer, 14th Connecticut Volunteers.
First Lieut. F. B. Hawley, 14th Connecticut Volunteers.
Captain G. W. Smith, 7th New Jersey Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant A. A. Moore, 126th Ohio Volunteers.
Captain Peter Casey, 90th Illinois Volunteers.

Desertion.

Assistant Surgeon Coriden Morrow, 43d Ohio Volunteers.

Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, advising paroled men of his command to visit their homes without furloughs.

Colonel J. F. Stanton, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

First Lieut. H. T. Lee, 4th New York Artillery, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission, instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

First Lieutenant Husbands, 6th Md. Vols., has been cashiered for drunkenness, for intimidating the guard, and for breaking his arrest. Sentence confirmed by General Schenck.

Second Lieutenant John R. St. Felix, 158th N. Y. Volunteers, to be cashiered, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudial to good order and military discipline, and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant James Cain, 158th N. Y. Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay now due, or which may become due, for absence without leave.

The sentences in the above cases have been approved by Major-General Butler.

First Lieutenant John K. Brooker, Co. C, Provost Guard, Philadelphia, charged with violation of the 39th article of war, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and breach of arrest. Sentenced to be cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Michael Dougherty, of the 69th Pennsylvania, charged with absence without leave and breach of arrest. Sentenced to be cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Isaac Keesey, of the Columbia Troop, Independent Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, charged with absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer, and found guilty of both charges. Sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Midshipman H. R. Bigelow, to the Boston Navy Yard.
Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, to the Pacific Squadron.
Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. Lyman, to duty in the Naval Hospital at New York.
Assistant Surgeon Frederick E. Potter, to the Receiving Ship *Ohio.*
Chief Engineer John W. Moore, to report for duty at Boston, Mass.
Commander Thomas H. Patterson, to temporary duty at Washington, D. C.
Third Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, to the *Mackinaw.*
Lieut.-Commander John Irwin, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, to the *Dacotah.*

DETACHED.

Boatswain Edward Kane, from the Practice Ship *Constellation* and waiting orders.
Lieut.-Commander O. C. Badger, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineer James Wylie, from special duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the *Pequot.*
Assistant Surgeon George R. Brush, from the *Potomac* and ordered North.
Acting Ensign Roland C. Irvin, from the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *Niagara.*
Acting Ensign P. F. Harrington, from the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *Niagara.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Jenser, from the *Chippewa* and ordered home.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gunning, from the *Thoma* and ordered home.
Lieut.-Commander Joseph E. De Haven, from the *Sebago* and ordered North.
Third Assistant Engineer Howard D. Petts, from the *Tioga* and ordered to duty at New York.
Boatswain Phillip J. Miller, from the *Marion* and waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Eugene S. Olcott.
Midshipmen A. H. Cole and H. C. Lain.

DISMISSED.

Ensign H. T. Grofton.

DISSOLVED.

The Board of Chief Engineers in session at Philadelphia, of which Chief Engineer F. C. Dade is President, has been dissolved.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master's Mate W. F. Harten, to the *Malvern.*
Acting Master's Mate D. B. McKenzie, to the *Chenango.*
Acting Master's Mate W. W. Read, to the *Ceres.*
Acting Ensign F. G. Adams, to the *Chenango.*
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. K. Cressy, to the *Malvern.*
Acting Ensign Charles F. Keith, to the *Malvern.*
Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Van Cleve, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master Wm. McGloin and Acting Ensign George B. Mott, to the *Chenango.*
Acting Assistant Paymaster Bailey Hascall, to the *Chenango.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Cavren, to examination.
Acting Master's Mate John Utter, to the *Massasoit.*
Acting Master's Mate George Couch, to the *Midnight.*
Acting Master C. H. Warren, to command the *A. Houghton.*
Acting Master J. A. Hannum, returned prisoner of war and late of the *Harriet Lane*, to the receiving ship *North Carolina.*
Acting Master's Mate Wm. G. Tompkins, to the *Wateree.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Andrew McTurk, to examination.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. R. Winslow, to the *Massasoit.*
Acting Assistant Paymaster A. B. Poor, to the *Malvern.*
Acting Ensign E. Farry Walkeys, to temporary duty in the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. R. Nutz, to examination.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George Hudson, to the *Nansemond.*
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Woodville Sands, to the *Valley City.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Copeland, to the *Buckthorn.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Brooks, to the *Tutonia.*
Acting Master George W. Frost, to the *Massasoit.*
Acting Ensign Horace T. Draper, to the *Magnolia.*

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign John Boyle, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to command the *Arthur.*
Acting Master George Martin, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Bruce, from the *Niphon* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign George B. Mott, from the Mississippi Squadron and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Joseph Conner, from the *Genesee* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Carlton A. Trundy, from the *Cowslip* and ordered to command the *Narcissus.*
Acting Master's Mate Allen K. Noyes, from the *Midnight* and ordered to the *Massachusetts.*
Acting Master's Mate John Utter, from the *Owasco* and ordered to report to Commodore Stringham.
Acting Master Charles R. Harris, from the *Pursuit* and ordered to return North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Solis Cohen, from the *Vermont* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign David H. Daniell, from the *Pocahontas* and ordered to the *Arthur.*
Acting Ensign Theodore F. De Luce, from the *Montauk* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign E. F. Rowe, from the *Pocahontas* and ordered to the *Somerset.*
Acting Ensign H. W. Mather, from the *Fuscia* and ordered the *Kineo.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Burrington, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Winona.*
Acting Master Newell Graham, from the command of the *A. Houghton* and ordered North.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas J. Woodward, from the *Commodore Perry* and ordered to command the *Atlanta.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Little, from the Receiving Ship *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Winona.*
Acting Master A. McFarland, from the *Sciota* and waiting orders.
Acting Master John C. Hamlin, from the *Nereus* and ordered to command the *Cactus.*
Acting Master's Mate J. F. Hughes, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Massasoit.*
Acting Master's Mate Wm. H. Algier, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Maratanza.*
Acting Master's Mate A. K. Brown, from the *Valley City* and ordered to the *Nansemond.*
Acting Master Wm. H. Cole, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Malvern.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Snyder, from the *Nansemond* and ordered to the *Gettysburgh.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer David F. Gerrish, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the *Cornubia.*
Acting Ensign Jefferson Staram, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Massasoit.*
Acting Ensigns John A. French and George W. Conner, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Maratanza.*
Acting Master Jacob Kimball, from the *Maratanza* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert N. Gillette, from the *Nansemond* and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward J. O'Callaghan, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Malvern.*
Acting Ensign F. G. Adams, from the *Quaker City* and ordered to the *Chenango.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon David P. Goodhue, from the *Ohia* and ordered to the *North Carolina* until the *Chenango* is ready for sea, and then to that vessel.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Rufus P. Sawyer, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Massasoit.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, from the *Morse* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Whittemore from the *Valley City* and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George P. Wright, from the *Kineo* and ordered to the *Chippewa.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Sturtevant, from the *Calypso* and ordered to the *Tahoma.*
Acting Ensign Walter D. Maddocks, from the *Release* and ordered to command the *Rose.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Hickey, from the *Commodore Perry* and ordered to the *Iroquois.*
Acting Master Charles W. Lee, from the command of the *Victoria* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Lynford Gardner, from the *Flag* and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Master's Mate Henry Wyman, from the *Vanderbilt* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Smith, from the *Nansemond* and ordered to the *Potomac.*
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. H. Eaton, from the command of the *Circassian* and ordered to command the *Admiral.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. Catlin, from the *Bermuda* and granted permission to report for medical treatment at the Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Pa.
Acting Master J. A. Hannum, from the *North Carolina*, and granted leave of absence for three weeks, at the expiration of which to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham for duty in the Boston Navy Yard.
Acting Master Henry Churchill, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Admiral.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George S. Tyler, from the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *Gregory.*
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Hultze, from the *Shockokon* and ordered to the *Kineo.*
Acting Master George Ferris, from the *Circassian* and waiting orders.
Acting Master George Potter, from the command of the *Rachel Seaman* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Edward N. K. Place, from the *Osceola* and ordered to the *Sacramento.*

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed.—
Acting Ensign Thomas J. Rollin, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Anthony Gale, of the *Stettin.*
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Vancant, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Collier, of the *Ossipee.*
Acting Master's Mates Wm. H. Smith, C. Nye, John A. Whiteside and Wm. W. Rumsey, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensigns Edward H. Smith and Oscar F. Nixon, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate George H. White, of the *Gem of the Sea.*
Acting Master's Mates Henry P. Arbecam, Francis H. Brown, Seth H. Bryant, Norman F. Jenks, James R. Grove, Sewall F. Graves, Frederick A. Gross, Jr., Wm. Earl, Isaac F. Atkins and Wm. F. Chatfield, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensigns Albert F. Dill and Thomas A. Waltham, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate Joshua Cook, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate Frederick W. Cotton, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Moxley, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Edgar, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuel S. Patterson and Edward Costello, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Jayne, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers George W. Shellenberger and John C. Barr, and Acting Master's Mates James A. McCreary, Geo. E. Hall and James B. McClung, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Wm. H. Potter, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Hendley, of the *Jacob Bell.*
Acting Master's Mate Eldridge G. Caswell, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mates John S. Carpenter and Henry Lynch, of the *Supply.*
Acting Master's Mate Benjamin C. Carpenter, of the *Wabash.*
Acting Master's Mates John N. Peabody, Edward A. Morse, John R. P. Atkins, Robert Price and Alfred N. Beck, of the New York Navy Yard.

APPOINTED.

John Jordan of the *Neptune*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Neptune.*
Daniel M. Spangler and Wm. Dougherty, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Massachusetts.*
George R. Watkins, Acting Assistant Paymaster, David P. Goodhue, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Receiving Ship *Ohio.*
Edwin M. Goodwin, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina.*
Leonard Pratt, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Sacramento.*
William Sardan, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Massasoit.*
John W. Harnett, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Malvern.*
John L. Powers, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Commodore Perry.*
George A. Dean, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ceres.*
William A. Russell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iroquois.*
Charles G. Conkling, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Canonicus.*
Edward Ewel, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iroquois*
John R. Sherman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ceres.*
George H. Lowrence, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Malvern.*
Levi Colt, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Malvern.*
John McKenney, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Heliotrope.*
William Raynor, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nereus.*
Lawrence Hart, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neptune*
Robert Reilly, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Michigan.*
Alfred H. Parry and Edwin Bond, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Malvern.*
William S. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Canonicus.*
Thomas Peters, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Chenango.*
John H. Luck, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain attached to the *Portsmouth.*
Frank M. Ferrer, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Admiral.*
G. W. Shank, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Grand Gulf.*
William J. Barrington, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Winona.*
John Peters and Oratus S. French, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Pink.*
Lewis Rush, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pink.*
James D. Vanzandt, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Admiral.*
George H. Butler, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Kineo.*
Ansel H. Besse, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Merrimac.*
Samuel S. Pettingell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pink.*
Edward R. Hubbard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Buckthorn.*
Andrew J. Homan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Augusta.*
Edward H. Parke, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ozark.*
James T. Wildman, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Daniel C. Burleigh, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.
James Barron, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pink.*
Alfred Osgood Tilden, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Buckthorn.*
John E. Edwards, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Hunchback.*

PROMOTED.

Acting Masters Henry Brown, Commander of the *John Griffiths*, Abraham Christian, Commander of the *Sarah Burns*, and D. C. Woods, Commander of the *Sea Foam*, have been promoted to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, for gallant conduct in the battle of Port Hudson.

Acting Ensign H. Walton Grinnell, of the *Monongahela*, has been promoted to the grade of Acting Master, for good conduct while in charge of the navy howitzers at the capture of Aranzas, Texas.

Acting Ensign Alexander McIntosh, of the *Keokuk*, to the grade of Acting Master.

DISMISSED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward McCarrick, Acting Master's Mate Jacob Hahn, Acting Ensign Felix McCann, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Clarke, Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert Moore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Leave of absence have been granted the following officers:—

Acting Master's Mata David B. McKenzie, two weeks.

Acting Master Charles H. Hamilton, returned prisoner of war, and late of the *Harriet Lane*, has been granted leave of absence.

Acting Ensign Wm. C. Turner, of the *Hastings*, thirty days.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Gillies, of the *Pansy*, and Acting Carpenter John J. Hays, of the *Conestago*, Mississippi Squadron, thirty days.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

The appointment of the following officer have been revoked:—

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John W. Hartnot, of the New York Navy Yard.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster O. B. Segram's orders to the *Kennebec*, and ordered to the *Flag*.

Acting Master Foster Willis's orders to the *Flag* have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the *Pursuit*.

Acting Ensign Charles S. Barney's orders to the *Somerset* revoked to the *Buckthorn*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. C. Rogers' orders to command the *Atlanta* revoked, and waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master Sumner Withington, of the *Arthur*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles M. Holmes, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Plant.

Acting Master's Mate James A. Cook, of the *Sacramento*.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending January 9, 1864.

Andrew Wallace, seaman, September 26, 1863, U. S. steamer *Jamstown*.

Henry S. Carmack, landsman, hæmoptysis, December 39, 1863, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

William Ryan, landsman, pneumonia, January 1, 1863, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

John H. Turner, landsman, January 2, 1864, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

James Worrall, seaman, gunshot wound, October 17, 1863, Tampa, Florida.

Jas. O'Donnell, ordinary seaman, gunshot wound, October 18, 1863, U. S. steamer *Adela*.

John Roddy, seaman, gunshot wound, October 18, 1863, Tampa, Florida.

Adolphus J. Johnson, Jr., first-class boy, contusion, November 9, 1863, U. S. steamer *Adela*.

Alonzo Wells, first-class fireman, cholera morbus, December 25, 1863, U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*.

Samuel Coling, landsman, December 26, 1863, U. S. steamer *Saratoga*.

Peter Cain, boatswain's mate, apoplexy, December 24, 1863, U. S. steamer *Katahdin*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

C. A. Mack, Aide-de-Camp and Captain 13th U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to duty as Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, to relieve Surgeon H. King, who has been ordered to turn over to him all the records, funds, and property pertaining to the Home, under his charge.

Surgeon Thomas McMillan, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person to the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, for duty.

Surgeon J. H. Baxter, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in Campbell General Hospital, in Washington, D. C., and ordered to report without delay to the Provost-Marshal General, for special duty with the Invalid Corps, relieving Medical Inspector Coolidge, who has been ordered to report to the Acting Surgeon General for duty.

Surgeon Cyrus N. Chamberlain, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to report to the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Surgeon Charles O'Leary, U. S. Vols., Medical Director 6th Army Corps. Surgeon O'Leary, on being relieved, to report to the commanding General, Department of the Susquehanna, for duty.

Surgeon Charles L. Allen, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty as member of the Army Medical Board, now in session in Washington, D. C., and ordered to report to the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Surgeon Thomas Sim, U. S. Vols., Surgeon Sim, on being relieveved, to report to the commanding General of the Middle Department, for assignment to hospital duty at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Pease, U. S. Volunteers, now on duty at Baltimore, Md., has been ordered to report to the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Surgeon George L. Pancoast, U S. Volunteers, Medical Director Cavalry Corps, Surgeon Pancoast, on being relieved, to report in person to the Surgeon-General for orders.

Assistant Surgeon A. B. Chapin, U. S. Volunteers, now on duty at the General Hospital at Annapolis Junction, has been ordered to report to the commanding General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to relieve Assistant Surgeon H. C. Parry, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon Parry, on being relieved, to report in person to the commanding General, Department of the Susquehanna, for hospital duty.

Surgeon George Suckley, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to repair to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Assistant-Surgeon J. T. Reily on the Examining Board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Assistant-Inspector-General, is President.

Assistant-Surgeon King, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri, for duty with the Army of the Arkansas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

W. P. Johnson, 18th Ohio Volunteers, to enable him to attend the Legislature of Ohio, of which he is a member.

Permission to visit Washington has been granted Surgeons L. A. Edwards and Charles Sutherland, U. S. A.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward Peter Gabrielson, U. S. A., to enable him to accept the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the First Minnesota Volunteers.

The following enlisted men have been honorably discharged the service with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army: Corporal Francis Twitchell, Co. C., 104th N. Y. Vols., and Private Morgan Neville, Co. G, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion, Invalid Corps.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:

Surgeon A. P. Meylert, U. S. Volunteers.

Chaplain Edward D. Neill, U. S. Army.

Medical Inspector Wm. H. Mussey, U. S. Army.

Surgeon D. W. Hartzern, U. S. Vols.

DISMISSED.

Surgeon Michael D. Benedict, 75th N. Y. Volunteers, for failing to appear before the Military Commission now in session at Washington, D. C., for the examination of Delinquents.

REVOKED.

So much of the Special Order of the War Department as assigned Hospital Steward Charles H. Thomas to duty in the Department of New Mexico, has been revoked.

AMENDED.

So much of the Special Order of the War Department as honorably discharges Surgeon Melson L. Rowland, has been so amended as to read Nelson L. Rowland.

BOARDS OF INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

A Board of Inspection, to consist of Colonel D. Ruggles, A. A. D. C., and Surgeon R. B. McCoy, U. S. Volunteers, has been appointed to inspect the men at the draft rendezvous, Mason's Island, D. C., and report by name those unfit for service at the time they were accepted, together with the cause and degree of disability.

A Board to consist of Colonel Brown, Invalid Corps, and Surgeon J. H. Baxter, U. S. Volunteers, has been appointed to meet on the 6th instant, at the Convalescent Camp near Alexandria, Va., for the purpose of examining all men sick at said camp, with a view to their being sent to their regiments, transferred to the Invalid Corps, discharged, or sent to General Hospitals, as may be proper.

The Board will be governed by General Orders, No. 112, Adjutant General's Office of 1863, and in their selection of men and organization of Invalid Companies by such special instructions as they may receive from the Provost-Marshal General. Such enlisted men as may be found by the Board unfit for field service, or not proper subjects to be sent to General Hospitals for treatment, and unfit for the Invalid Corps, will be discharged by the Department Commander on surgeon's certificate of disability. All men found fit for field service will be sent to their regiments at once.

RELIEVED.

Captain C. P. Horton, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been relieved from duty with the Examining Board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Assistant-Inspector-General, is President; and Captain J. Berkhrad, Jr., has been assigned to duty with said Board, in his place.

Assistant-Surgeons C. Irving Wilson and Thomas McMillan U. S. A., have been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

The Acting-Surgeon-General has ordered General Hospitals Nos. 3, 13 and 21 to be closed.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The trial, condemnation and dismissal of Mr. Steel, Master Carpenter of the Navy Yard, has excited much comment during the past week. Neither the evidence against him, nor even the charges, have been given to the public in any official form. The decision of the court-martial which tried the case is, however, received generally, we believe, with satisfaction. Commander Sandford and Lieutenant-Commander T. Scott Fillebrown were engaged in the investigation. Mr. H. D. Sterer, a contractor, has been arrested for defrauding the Government, and Lieutenant-Commander T. S. Fillebrown and Commander Baldwin have been ordered to Philadelphia to assist in his investigation and trial, which are to take place there.

The prize steamer *Banshee* arrived at this Yard Jan. 8. The *Neptune*, which sailed Jan. 8, for the West Indies, had to put back, on account of some defect in her machinery. The survey steamer *Vixen* sailed for Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 9. The *Kensington* sailed Jan. 12, to do guard duty at the mouth of the harbor, in place of the *Vicksburgh*, which returned Jan. 13. The *Re d'Italia* was taken into dry dock on Monday evening. The next day her bottom was examined, when it was ascertained that only a few sheets of copper had been scraped off, and that the metal on her keel was torn up. Otherwise the vessel is uninjured. The whole expense of her repairs, &c., will not exceed seven hundred dollars. The *Neptune*, *Glaucus* and *Galatea* will require about a month longer for repairs. The *Shamrock*, *Nyack* and *Maumee* are waiting for engines. The schooner *Rachel Seaman*, a supply vessel, will be ready for sea in a few days. The *Pearia* is waiting for engines, also the *Algonquin*, recently launched. The *Courier* is waiting orders, and can be ready for sea within a week. The steamer *Merrimac* will be ready for officers in about two weeks, and for sea in three weeks. The new double-ender *Metacomet*, 9, put in commission recently, will sail in a few days. No other vessel is expected to sail during the next two weeks. Lieutenant Hawley, late executive officer on board the *North Carolina*, is now an ordnance officer in the Yard. The new double-turreted, iron-clad vessel, the *Kalamazoo*, is to be of the same size as the two others now building, the *Madawaska* and the *Wampanoag*, viz.: 332 feet 6 inches between the perpendiculars; 52 feet moulded; 23 feet 6 inches deep; 44 feet beam, and 18 feet 10 inches depth of hold. A board is now sitting in the Lyceum to examine boys proposing to become apprentices in the Yard. Lieutenant-Commander Paulding, Mr. Cecil, Master Carpenter of the Yard, and Dr. Eversfield are members.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The Yard is pretty busy. There are ten vessels undergoing repairs, including the monitor *Sangamon* and ram *Atlanta*. The latter has received her armament, viz., two 200-pound and two 100-pound rifles—and will make a very formidable vessel. The general opinion is that she will be fully as seaworthy as the monitors. The new iron double-ender *Wateree* is nearly ready, and will sail for the Pacific, via Hampton Roads. The *Ticonderoga* will have her new foremast and bowsprit very soon. The double-ender *Conemaugh* will sail soon. The sloop-of-war *Wachuset* is also nearly ready. She is delayed only by the work on her engines and boilers. It is expected that before the 1st of February the *Ticonderoga*, *Monticello*, *Sangamon*, *Wachuset*, *Wateree*, *Wyalusing* and *Conemaugh* will be off, and the *Galena* and *Atlanta* will soon follow. In the lower ship-house the gunboat *Yantic* is nearly ready for launching, and in the upper, most of the frame of the *Neehsoming*, one of the large and hoped-to-prove fast vessels, is up. The *Wateree* and *Wachuset* are fitting for foreign service, and seem to be the favorite vessels for recruits. Jack does not fancy the cold work of blockading without grog. The sectional dock is frozen up, and it is feared that the ice will prevent its being hauled into its Winter berth—the basin.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Affairs in this Yard remain in almost the same condition as for the past few weeks. The ice blockade renders it impossible for vessels to go out or come in, and there have been no arrivals or departures for about ten days. The repairs to the gunboat *Sassacus* have been completed, and she will join the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron as soon as she can get out of the ice. The repairs to the steamer *Baltimore* are so far advanced that it was decided to take her off the ways, but that decision was soon revoked, as it was found that she was so tightly frozen up as to defy all attempts to loosen her. There has been no artillery target practice since the river has been closed by ice. The gunboat *Ella* is being refitted, preparatory to being used as Captain Parker's flag-ship. The estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year (from June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865,) for this Navy Yard, under the head of yards and docks, is $229,000. The estimates for the Naval Observatory for the same period are $20 900. The objects of the estimates for the Yard are as follows:—For extension of copper rolling mill, $16,500; marine railway in west ship-house, $89,000; machinery and tools, $61,000; storehouse for provisions and clothing, $11,000; dredging channels, $5,900; repairs of all kinds, $46,000; rail tracks in yard, $8,000. The estimates for repairs at the Yard are for the following objects:—On Yard buildings, $11,000; officers' quarters, $2,000; walks, &c., $3,000; furnaces, forges, &c., $7,000; docks and wharves, $4,200; miscellaneous, $18,000.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The iron-clad, double turretted monitor *Agamenticus* is taking on her boilers, and is progressing favorably. The old *Alabama*, now called the *New Hampshire*, is all ready to launch; but she is detained for the purpose of having her upper works well advanced, under the cover of the ship-house. The steamer *Alabama* is being painted, and is nearly ready for sea. She will probably leave in a few weeks. The steamer *Dacotah* is undergoing some slight repairs, and it is thought that she will leave very soon. Her officers and crew are all here. The new double-ender *Agawam* makes a fine appearance, and will probably have great speed. Her officers are all here, and she is nearly ready for sea. The receiving ship *Vandalia* has about two hundred men on board at this time. A fine new building is appropriated for the inspector of provisions, and is well supplied with provisions, clothing, &c. Everything is progressing as rapidly as possible, and the Yard is alive with workmen.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Nineteen schooners have been captured or destroyed off Wilmington since July 19, 1863.

The Western papers are disputing as to whether Cairo or Memphis is the better place for the proposed Navy Yard on the Mississippi.

The Board of Naval Inspectors have reported in favor of the purchase by the Navy Department of the screw steamer *Swamp Angel*, just completed at Mystic, Conn., by Charles Mallory. This vessel can be very easily converted into a war ship.

The Navy Department has been advised of the capture of the rebel schooner *Marshall J. Smith*, by the gunboat *Kennebec*. She was from Mobile, bound to Havana, with a cargo of 200 bales of cotton and some turpentine. Her manifest and other papers were thrown overboard.

The bark *Kingfisher*, Acting Master Commanding J. C. Dutch, still lies in St. Helena Sound, with no prospect of a removal. The injury received in crossing a bar about a year since disables her for sea service, and, it is thought, prevents her coming North for repairs. She leaks considerably, and the pumps are used three times a day. She is one of the fastest sailing vessels in the Navy.

The British schooner *Ella*, with a cargo of salt, was captured on the 28th of November last, off Wilmington, N. C., for a violation of the blockade, by the U. S. steamer *James Adger*, attached to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was brought to this port this morning by Acting Ensign Walter D. Maddock, prize-master, and is now in the hands of the Prize Commissioner. It appears that the *Ella* had partially succeeded in running the blockade, and, on being discovered, her crew abandoned the vessel and succeeded in making their escape. She cleared at Nassau.

The total cost of the monitors built and being built, will be $22,169,-900. The *Tecumseh*, built by Secor, of Jersey City, and the *Canonicus*, at Boston, by Loring, will be in commission by the 1st of February. Nine other monitors of the *Tecumseh* class, now under construction, will speedily follow each other into service after that date. The magnitude of our iron-clad fleet may be imagined from the fact that over 74 vessels of that class are either afloat or in process of construction, and these all built under the supervision of officers of the United States Navy. There will be nearly 390 regular war vessels described on the Register.

The revenue steamer *Reliance*, Captain Thomas W. Dungan, reached Baltimore last week from a cruise down the bay. The *Reliance* will probably have her machinery overhauled and put in order while in Baltimore. Captain Dungan had a very narrow escape from being drowned a few nights since, while at one of the wharves at Alexandria. Deceived by the appearance of the water, which, owing to a strong light bearing on it made it appear like the continuation of the wharf, he walked overboard and sank twice below the surface. He fortunately observed a log in the water, which he swam to, and though much exhausted, succeeded in attracting the attention of persons in the vicinity and was rescued.

The monthly table of marine losses for the month of December, 1863, shows an aggregate of forty-two vessels. Of this number eight were ships, five were barques, seven were brigs, eighteen were schooners, two were steamers, and two were sloops. Of the above two were captured and burned; one was captured—fate unknown; seven were burned; one is missing—supposed lost; seven were abandoned, and two foundered. The total value of the property lost, destroyed and missing is estimated at two million and eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars, for the twelve months ending the 31st ultimo, twenty million five hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred dollars. During the year 1863 the losses foot up to four hundred and fifty-two vessels, valued at $29,531,000.

On the 3d instant, Admiral Lee, on the U. S. gunboat *Fahkee*, entered Lockwood's Folly Inlet, about ten miles to the south of Wilmington, hoisted out his boats and examined the blockade-runner *Bendigo*, a vessel run ashore by the captain about a week before to prevent her being captured by our blockaders. While making these examinations the enemy's sharpshooters appeared and opened fire upon the boats' crews, which was returned by the *Fahkee's* guns, when the enemy opened fire from a battery, and our troops returned to the ship. The *Fahkee* continued her fire until the *Bendigo* was well riddled. The *Fahkee's* battery was light, and in consequence of her draft of water and the shoals inside, her fire was at long range. Night coming on, the Admiral returned to the fleet, and the following morning dispatched three vessels to the Inlet, and made the work of destruction complete.

In the United States District Court in New Orleans, on the 19th ultimo, argument was had in reference to taking testimony in the matter of the prize vessels *Dashing Wave* and *Volante*, which were captured by the United States arms near the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is not shown what the cargoes consisted of, but that they are English craft; and doubts exist as to the waters in which they were taken, whether American or neutral, concerning which the evidence taken in *preparitorio* is not explicit. The District Attorney asked that he be allowed to advance proof that the vessels had on board rebel uniforms, as well as some bales of cloth suitable for army wear, and blankets; also, that they were in American waters at the time of capture. The case was postponed for further consultation in reference to the additional testimony of the Commissioner. The same court, on the 23d ultimo, had before it the case of the steamboat *Sallie Robinson*. She had been libelled as a prize, captured by Admiral Farragut's fleet, at the time of the taking of the city. District Attorney Waples, for the Government, contended that the vessel was rightfully a prize, because her owner, Mrs. Hannah Schiller, was a rebel, and the vessel had been employed by the rebel government to collect plantation bells, called for by General Beauregard for the purpose of making cannon. Messrs. Durant & Horner, for the claimants, contended that the steamer had never been captured; and even if such had been the case, still the owner was a loyal citizen of the United States, having taken the oath of allegiance within the sixty days prescribed by the President's proclamation, thereby availing herself of the amnesty offered, and saving her property from confiscation. The last point was held by the Judge to be an extremely important one. After argument the case was taken under advisement, and the court adjourned till the first Monday in January.

The U. S. General Hospital at Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, has been discontinued by order of the Secretary of War. The Medical and Hospital property is to be turned over to the Medical Purveyor of New York, and the pavillion wards converted into barracks for men and convalescents returned to duty from the General Hospitals in and near New York City.

General Order No. 152, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 28th, 1863, is so modified as to appoint Captain R. N. Scott, Fourth U. S. Infantry, from that date, Senior Aid-de-camp to the Major-General commanding the Army, under Section 3d of the Act approved September 26th, 1850.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMORED VESSELS.—The French semi-official *Pays*, in an article on plated vessels, examines the positions of England and France in respect to naval armaments. "The opinion of all competent men," says the writer, "is that ships drawing but little water, with sharp lines which, coming to a point, may serve as a spur, are the best ships of war, for they combine speed and other nautical qualities with invulnerability. Such a vessel is *La Gloire*. M. LAIRD, an English builder of great merit, looks upon the plated fleet of England as quite unfit for military service. We are not quite of his opinion; the *Defence*, for example, is a veritable ship of war, and the *Achilles*, constructed entirely of iron, escapes defects resulting from a mixture of that metal with wood. England possesses to-day a fleet of 820 vessels of all sorts, whilst France has only about 435. But this difference in numbers proves nothing. England has immense colonies to guard, and most of her vessels are engaged in protecting her coasts and her colonies. A great portion of her fleet is composed of sailing and other vessels quite unfit for naval warfare. France has but a small colonial empire; her commerce is less considerable, and she possesses the nucleus of a squadron, and ships of all qualities for the defence of her coasts. In this respect she has no reason to envy England. It is now known how the *Normandie*, the *Couronne*, the *Invincible* the *Magenta*, and *Solferino* behaved in all weathers during their recent experiments. To these demerits of military force must be added *La Gloire*, which has so fully answered all the expectations conceived of her, and the *Provence* and *Heroine*, recently launched. To these will soon be joined the *Flandre*, *Gauloise*, *Guyenne*, *Magnanime*, *Revanche*, *Savoie*, *Surveillante*, and *Valeureuse* frigates and 16 floating batteries, either afloat or being constructed. To conclude, we can place in line of battle 119 vessels, *cuirassés* or *mixtes* (wooden frame plated over), and 26 gunboats. England has not more vessels, nor better ones, to oppose us at present, and we should congratulate ourselves on the activity which has lately been displayed since it has completely equalized the maritime forces of two great powers."

"THE RIFLE AND THE MAN" is the title of a curious little book lately published in England. The high art of musketry is no longer treated of in simple prose, but explains its theoretical principles in the form of a didactic poem; as a specimen, the following extract will answer. It is supposed to embody useful instructions to the rifleman as to being careful when loading:—

"Meanwhile, whene'er you find your grease has flown,
Rotate the bullet in your mouth—saliva's known
To do as well as aught the porker's own.
And if, spite of saliva and of lard,
You find your bullet always rams down hard—
Or should it drop, as money in the till,
Loose in the barrel which it cannot fill—
Forthwith report th' unconscionable *bore*,
And get a slimmer creature from the store."

The work is, it appears, brought out under high military patronage.

LIEUTENANT J. F. Nickels, whose name has been brought before the public by the recapture of the steamer *Chesapeake* in Sambro harbor, Nova Scotia, was one of the first to leave a lucrative business in the merchant service, and enter the Navy, to assist in putting down the rebellion. In command of the U. S. ship *Onward*, off the coast of South Carolina, he was an active and a strict disciplinarian. Afterwards he visited the English Channel, the Western Islands and the coast of Brazil, in pursuit of the *Florida* and the *Alabama*. Upon the return of the ship to Boston, he was detached from the *Onward*, and was subsequently ordered to command the steamer *Cherokee*. While waiting for this vessel to be fitted up at the Charlestown Navy Yard, he heard of the capture of the *Chesapeake*, applied for permission to go in pursuit of her, was ordered to the temporary command of the *Ella and Annie*, and succeeded in recapturing the *Chesapeake*.

COMPLAINTS having been made to Major-General BANKS that peaceable private families have been frequently annoyed by visits of unauthorized persons, officers and soldiers of the Army and civil employees of the Government, he has ordered that persons residing within the limits of his Department, shall not be disturbed in the possession of their houses without the exhibition of written ord rs from proper military authority, or from an authorized agent of the Treasury Department.

A PAIR of shears weighing twenty-four tons has been built at Birmingham, England, for the Russian Government, to be used in a large iron works in the neighborhood of St. Petersburgh.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

ABBOTT—SULLIVAN.—In Woburn, Mass., on the 7th instant, by Rev. J. S. Kennard, Dr. SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, U. S. N., to Miss MARTHA W. SULLIVAN.

STONE—MULVANY.—On Tuesday morning, January 5, by the Rev. John Woart, VAL. H. STONE, U. S. A., to Miss JULIA L. MULVANY, daughter of Daniel H. Mulvany, of Norristown, Pa.

SPENCER—HORN.—In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, Lieut. THEODORE NELSON SPENCER, of the United States Revenue Service, to Miss ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip H. Horn, of Philadelphia.

CROFTON—SHUBRICK.—At Louviers, Del., by the Rev. M. F. Martin, Captain R. E. A. CROFTON, 16th Infantry U. S. A., to GABRIELLE JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Captain Irvine Shubrick, U. S. N.

CALDWELL—LOVE.—January 6, 1864, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Baltimore, Assistant Surgeon JOHN J. CALDWELL, U. S. A., of McDougall General Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to Miss ANNA RIDGLEY LOVE, of Baltimore, Md.

LAY—ROACH.—In Washington, on the 5th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Lieut. THOMAS W. LAY, to Miss ANNIE E. ROACH, both of Washington.

POMEROY—BURNET.—In Cincinnati, 29th ult., by Rev. Dr. Thompson, Captain CHARLES COOLIDGE POMEROY, U. S. A., to EDITH, daughter of Robert W. Burnet, Esq., of Cincinnati.

BUCKLYN—YOUNG.—In Providence, R. I., 9th inst., by Rev. Leonard Swain, D. D., 1st Lieut. John K. BUCKLYN, commanding Battery E, 1st R. I. Light Artillery, and Miss MARY M., daughter of Edward R. Young, all of Providence.

LUBEY—MELDON.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, January 7, 1864, at St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father McCarthy, Captain T. LUBEY, 15th regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, to Miss MARIA MELDON, adopted child and niece of Mr. John Farrell.

MANN—MARKS.—On Thursday evening, January 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. L. H. Monroe, D. D., Col. WM. D. MANN, on the 7th Michigan Cavalry, to MARY E., daughter of L. A. H. Marks, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

GREEN—LOMAX.—In Baltimore, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Coskrey, THOMAS GREEN, of Washington, D. C., to NANNIE LOMAX, daughter of the late Major Lomax, U. S. A.

FLAGG—BOGART.—On Wednesday, January 6, by the Rev. P. P. Irving, Dr. SAMUEL D. FLAGG, Jr., U. S. N., to MARY O., daughter of Dr. S. N. R. Bogart, of New Brighton, Staten Island.

NAFEW—READ.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, January 5, by the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector of Grace Church, SYLVESTER W. NAFEW oldest son of Alderman Nefew, and Second Lieutenant of Co. I, 5th regiment New Jersey Vols., to MARY ANN, second daughter of Christopher Read, Esq.

LOOMIS—ARMSTRONG.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Tuesday evening, December 29, by Chaplain George P. Van Wyck, Lieut. HARRY LOOMIS, Adjutant of the 56th regiment N. Y. S. V., to Miss MARY D. ARMSTRONG, of New York city. No cards.

DIED.

WESTON.—January 6, Lieut. GEORGE F. WESTON, Co. I, 18th Massachusetts Volunteers (formerly of the 44th), aged 24.

JOHNSTON.—In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., Mrs. SUSAN JOHNSTON, relict of the late Captain Thomas Johnston, U. S. A., and daughter of the late General Andrew Buchanan, of Baltimore.

LEVERINO.—At Sioux City, Iowa, on the 16th of December ult., Lieutenant ANDREW LEVERINO, U. S. A., in the 40th year of his age.

DEHAVEN.—In New York, on the 6th inst., AMELIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Commodore Bigelow, and wife of Lieut.-Commander J. F. DEHAVEN, U. S. N.

ROWE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of typhus fever, contracted while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital, EUGENE O. ROWE, M. D., youngest son of James Rowe, Esq., of Sing Sing, in the 22d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—302 H street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 26 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Army Medical Board.

Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor cor. 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. R. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 19th street.

Major-General George Stoneman, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demeneux or Chain Buildings.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, northside of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and-a-half street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

EMERSON AND SILVER,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
PRESENTATION AND REGULATION SWORDS, MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS, AND EDGE TOOLS.
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Particular attention paid to PRESENTATION SWORDS, of new patterns, unsurpassed in richness and design. BLADES or SCABBARDS ornamented with Camp or Battle Scenes, or correct Likenesses from Photographs, put up in rosewood, mahogany, ebony, or any other fancy wood; cases lined with velvet, with room on top for Belts, Gloves, &c. All kinds of REGULATION SWORD BELTS, BANNERS, &c., and MASONIC SWORDS, JEWELS AND REGALIA on hand and made to order. We manufacture every part of our goods within our own establishment, and warrant our SWORDS to stand Government proof. We have made over 30,000 Swords for Government. Are sole manufacturers of PRICE'S PATENT SWORD HANGER.

EMERSON & SILVER.

GOVERNMENT SALE BY AUCTION, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

WILL be Sold at Auction on the 8th of FEBRUARY, 1864, the property recovered from the channel in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, consisting of the wrecks of the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth*, two Gunboats (of wood), and a small vessel, formerly used as a water-boat, with all the contents belonging to and remaining on them at the day of sale.

Also, the following lots of recovered property:—
3,584 pounds (more or less) Copper, (bolts).
4,424 pounds (more or less) Copper, (sheet).
A small quantity of Composition.
679 pounds of Lead.
326 sheets Boiler Iron, (various sizes) weighing about 45,482 pounds.
30 tons (more or less) old Wrought Iron, principally bolts.
5 tons (more or less) loose Cast Iron.
A quantity of Chain Cables, various sizes, estimated at —— pounds.
Twelve (12) Cast Iron Guns, various calibre, estimated at —— tons.
Large Anchors, averaging about 4 tons.
10 small do.
8 Water Tanks.
1 old Hawser.
A lot of Round Shot and Conical Shells.
And some other small articles which will be collected ready for examination previous to the day of sale.

Each vessel and lot of articles above-named will be sold separately, and, where practicable, the metal will be sold by the pound.

Thirty days will be allowed the purchaser to remove the wrecks from the Navy Yard beach, and fifteen days for the removal of all other property purchased at the above sale.

The sum of 10 per cent of the amount of sale must be deposited with the Commandant of the Yard at the time of sale, as a guaranty that the articles will be promptly removed; which sum, in case of failure, will be forfeited to the Government.

Payment to be made in Government funds before any articles can be removed.

For further information, or permission to examine the property, apply to the Commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.
FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 11th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and an act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 6; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 36; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 65; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 89; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 126, 131 and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and Revenue and Police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

NAVAL AND MILITARY
CLOTHING,
OFFICERS' SHIRTS AND UNDER WEAR
in great variety.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, cor. Grand st.,
AND
Broadway, cor. Warren st.,
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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall street.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall street.

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On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
Leave Washington at 8 and 11·50 A. M., and 5 and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Washington at 6·35, 8, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·10, 6, and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 8·10 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Leave Washington at 6·35 and 8 A. M., and 8·30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4·30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 8·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·15, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·50 A. M., and 3·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.
Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
do Baltimore at 6.50 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

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30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED!!!

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY—cash down......... $300 00
STATE BOUNTY..................$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY—to new Recruits...................... 302 00
Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers.........100 00— 477 00
Total......................................$777 00

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
} County Com.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New York, Nov. 10, 1863.

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N. B.—A large assortment of Solid Leather Trunks, Valises, &c., on hand.

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SWORDS, BELTS and SASHES in great variety, GOLD and SILVER EMBROIDERY, of every description and quality; MILITARY GOODS, of the finest quality; PRESENTATION SWORDS, of original design, made to order at the shortest notice; WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted.

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Approved and adopted by the Billiard Congress of 1863. The best and only reliable Billiard Tables manufactured, Balls, Cues, and every article relating to Billiards for sale by

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Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulettes, Straps, Cap Ornaments, Caps, Laces, Presentation Swords, Camp Chests, and all other articles usually kept in a military store.

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Semi-weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Steamships *BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR* and *JAS. S. GREEN.*

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to

MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER WARE.

PALMERS & BACHELDERS,

162 Washington-st., Boston.

M. D. WAUD & CO.,

103 Washington street, Boston,

Invite the attention of the Military Public to their complete assortment of all articles, including an entire outfit for ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS.

The only store in this city *exclusively* for the sale of Military Goods, Camp Setts, Army Valises, Camp Cots and Stools. Presentation Swords of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Also Wholesale Agents for the Ridgewood Smoking Case and Tobacco.

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75,000 WATCHES, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, Vest, Guard and Neck chains, Chatelaine Chains and Pins, Engraved Bracelets, Engraved Spring Lockets, Seal Stone Rings, California Rings, Chased Rings, Masonic Rings and Pins, Gent's California Diamond Pins, California Diamond Ear Drops, Beautiful sets of Jewelry, New Styles Studs and Buttons, etc., worth $400,000—to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send $1, take the article or not.

Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2, thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for $1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or either Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved upon it.

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ACCOMMODATION LINE—At 6 o'clock A.M., by the steamboat JOSEPH BELKNAP, Captain Charles Gaunt, for South Amboy, thence by cars, stopping at all way stations. Fare, $2 25.

EXPRESS LINE—At 2 o'clock P.M., by the steamboat JOSEPH BELKNAP, for South Amboy, thence by cars, stopping at Spotswood, Jamesburgh, Hightstown, Bordentown, Burlington, and Beverly only, arriving at 6 o'clock. Fare, $3.

WAY ACCOMMODATION LINE—At 2 o'clock P.M., by the steamboat JOSEPH BELKNAP, for South Amboy, thence by cars at 4:30 P. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at about 8½ o'clock. Fare, $2 25.

EMIGRANT LINES—At 1 and 6 o'clock daily (Sundays excepted), from Pier 1 North River.

1 o'clock, First Class, fare $2 25; Second Class, $1 50.

5 o'clock, First Class, fare $2 25; Second Class, $1 75.

RULES FOR BAGGAGE.

Each adult passenger will be allowed fifty pounds of baggage. Freight will be charged for any excess over that weight. The company limits its responsibility on baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount exceeding one hundred dollars, except by special engagement.

L. BLISS, Agent, 7 Battery Place.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

SAMUEL V. NILES,

(Late of the General Land Office,)

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL AGENCY.

(Established in 1857.)

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Having had the exclusive charge of the "*Revolutionary, and War of* 1812, *Bounty Land Bureau, General Land Office*, for several years, and being familiar with the business of the various branches of the Department and of the Bureau of the "*Commissioner of Pensions*," offers his services to the public as an Attorney and Solicitor in the adjustment and collection of

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in all departments, especially claims growing out of the present war.

Particular attention given to Pensions due to Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the widows, children, mothers and sisters of those who have been killed, or died from wounds and sickness contracted in the service.

Claims for indemnity for property destroyed, and claims of Contractors, Quartermasters, and for recruiting and subsistence, &c., and for horses (lost, died, or killed in the service), and for the Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money due Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of the United States, or their heirs at law.

Any business before the *General Land Office, Indian Office*, or other Departments, *Congress*, or the *Court of Claims*, requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, U. S. Senate, *late Com. G. L. O., Shelbyville, Ind.*; Hon. John Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Chicago, Ill.*; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, *late Com. G. L. O., Washington City*; Hon. George C. Whiting, *late Com. Pen., Washington City*; Riggs & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., *Bankers, Washington, D. C.*

Correspondence solicited from Attorneys at Law, and respectable Agents from all sections of the Country, for the purpose of establishing branch agencies for the prosecution of Military and other claims.

Detailed information will at all times be furnished correspondents in relation to claims, together with the necessary forms, and such instructions as may be required to conform to any modifications of the laws, or the requirements of the Departments in relation thereto.

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All letters, to secure prompt attention, should enclose postage stamps.

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All Printed Books sent by mail free of postage.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 15th day of January next for furnishing the requisite supply of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the Navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the balance of the year ending the 30th of June, 1864.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard or to the Bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Officer.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the Yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs, or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and wardroom. The JOURNAL is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the JOURNAL early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 14th, 1863.

W. C. CHURCH, Esq., 192 Broadway—

DEAR SIR:—I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, $5.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant
GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Department of Susquehannah*

"It would seem that the country requires such a paper and I trust it will meet with such success as to secure the very best talent, military and naval, in the Republic. A work of the kind—one that shall be a standard—has been needed. My best wishes are with all connected with the enterprise."

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From Major-General G. H. THOMAS, *Commanding 14th Army Corps.*

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From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 22. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

NO important changes in the position of military affairs have taken place during the past week; but rebel papers contain intimations of an intended Union expedition from Charleston, to be composed of land and naval forces, which may soon break up the dull monotony of the siege. The object and destination of this expedition have not yet been made public, and it is useless to speculate upon them. It appears from Southern papers that the rebels anticipate an attack upon Wilmington, or an attempt to sieze some point on the railroad between that city and Charleston, to serve as a base for land operations against the latter.

Richmond papers of the 15th inst., state that up to the 14th the bombardment of Charleston was progressing with increased vigor, several new Parrotts having been opened upon the city from Fort Gregg. During the 12th and 13th, 47 shells had been fired at the city, but with what effect is not mentioned.

ON the 30th ult., a skirmish occurred near St. Augustine, Fla., between a small guard of the Tenth Connecticut and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and DICKENSON's rebel cavalry. The guard was protecting a body of men employed in cutting wood for the garrison, but allowed themselves to be surprised and defeated. Lieutenant WALKER, the commandant, was killed, together with twenty-one of the Connecticut regiment and four of the Massachusetts.

A FORCE of about 200 rebels, on the night of the 14th inst., attacked a small body of Union Cavalry at Three Mile Station, near Bealton, Va., but were repulsed, after several desperate charges, and retired, leaving three dead and twelve wounded.

A UNION force, consisting of 300 infantry and 130 cavalry under General MANSON, started on the 12th from Point Lookout for a raid into Westmoreland, Northumberland and Richmond counties, Va., on which they were gone three days. In that time they destroyed large quantities of rebel supplies, several tanneries with all their stock, burned a bridge at Farnham's Creek, and returned with twenty-five prisoners, and a number of horses, mules, cattle and sheep, losing only one man killed. Commodore PARKER, of the Potomac Flotilla, rendered essential service to the expedition.

THE rebel General VANCE made a raid on the 14th inst., towards Temsville, Tenn., and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Colonel PALMER, who recaptured the wagons, took an ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle-horses and 100 stand of arms. General VANCE himself, his Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, were among the number taken prisoners.

THE town of Madisonville, La., on Lake Ponchartrain, has been captured from the rebels without resistance, and is now garrisoned by our troops.

THE new first-class rebel steamer *Dove*, was on the 6th inst., run ashore by her captain, off Wilmington, in order to avoid capture by the United States steamers *Montgomery* and *Aries*. The *Dove*, which was on her first voyage, makes the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington since last July.

THE SPEED OF NAVY VESSELS.

MR. DICKERSON must be congratulating himself upon the success of his newspaper controversy with the Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department; for he has accomplished what he doubtless sought—personal notoriety. Captain FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has so far noticed the assailant as to propose, in a letter to Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, which was read before the New York Chamber of Commerce on Saturday of last week, a trial of speed between the *Eutaw*, one of the new navy-built double-enders, and the "fastest side-wheel steamer in the "country—foreign or American." The Chamber did not receive the proposition with favor, and gave no encouragement that the challenge would be accepted. But Mr. DICKERSON, of course, seized the opportunity to inflict another of his letters upon the public. He offered, if the owner should consent, to run against the *Eutaw*, the *Kin Kiang*, a fast boat, built for Messrs. OLIPHANT & Co., and whose engine he claimed was "made from his drawings where it differs "from other engines in common use." His stake he fixed at $10,000, and the Sanitary Commission was to receive the money. With some talk about his "cut-"off" his letter closed. Unfortunately, however, for this attempt to make capital out of the *Kin Kiang*—which is certainly a vessel of fine speed, built by Messrs. SECOR & ENGLIS—Mr. JOHN BAIRD, the superintendent of construction for the owners of the *Kin Kiang*, publishes a letter in which he says that the speed of the boat is due "to the happy accom-"modation of the various improvements in the engine "department and model of her hull;" that though she has the "SICKLES cut-off," the merit of speed does not attach to that, except in proportion to other things introduced; and that finally "Mr. DICKERSON never "made a drawing of any kind for the *Kin Kiang*." To this Mr. DICKERSON must reply, and explain that though he did not make the particular drawings, he did make the originals, which were reduced and from them a set of patterns made. His arrangement he claims saves the vessel one-quarter in the consumption of coal, and is the only improvement in the engine. The value of this claim the general public may not know; those who are acquainted with the engineering history of Mr. DICKERSON will not be misled by it.

Commodore CRAVEN appears in the controversy by the publication of a card, in which he defends the Navy steamers from the sweeping charge of entire deficiency of speed. He avers that there are many steamers belonging to the Navy which can steam eleven and twelve knots per hour with ease. The *Tuscarora*, recently commanded by him, would steam eleven knots with sixty revolutions, and could keep up that rate as long as he wished. Though he never had occasion to try her maximum speed, the Engineer believed she could make seventy-five revolutions. The *Kearsage* could make thirteen knots, and so with a number of other ships of same class, which could be mentioned if necessary. He adds that in a race with a Spanish squadron of nine vessels, both side-wheel and screw, the *Tuscarora* beat all but the side-wheel frigate *Isabella II.*

A special agent of the Navy Department—Mr. E. A. RUTHERFORD—was sent to inquire of the owners of the *Kin Kiang* as to the construction of her engines and the probability of their allowing a trial of her speed with that of the *Eutaw*. He was told by them that Mr. DICKERSON had never at any time been entrusted with the getting-up of the drawings of any portion of the vessel's machinery; that Mr. DICKERSON had nothing whatever to do with superintending any portion of the engines of the ship; that he was merely the agent or present patentee of the "SICKLES cut-off," which was introduced by Mr. BAIRD without consultation with anybody; that they knew nothing of Mr. DICKERSON personally; and finally, that it would not be convenient to spare the vessel for the trial trip proposed.

Mr. DICKERSON had called the *Eutaw* and the other double-enders mere "ferry-boats." To this Mr. RUTHERFORD responds, "that they are very large "side-wheel steamers, 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, and "12 feet deep. The fact of their having a rudder at "each end seems to me to be the only attribute of a "ferry-boat possessed exclusively by them."

And here the matter rests, and we hope it will go no further. Let the Navy Department build its vessels on the best models it can find, thoroughly and honestly test the different theories of construction, and then leave the actual performance of the steamers at sea to be their judge and vindication.

COMMANDER SCOTT, of the British Navy, denounces the principle on which armor is applied to ships, contending that the plates should be affixed to the inside, and not outside, of the vessel. He claims that by this arrangement the teak, which now forms the backing, would serve to check the impulse of the projectile, and avoid the splinters which are so destructive at present. Mr. SCOTT advocates a very plausible theory, but late experiments in this country do not sustain his position. A system of armor-plating ships like that proposed by Mr. SCOTT, invented by Mr. HEATON, of Illinois, has been tested by the Government, and the report is unfavorable. A single shot striking wooden planking would undoubtedly carry a splinter before it, and prevent penetration into the iron plate behind; but in a contest of some duration, outside wooden planking, we judge, would be torn off by shells, leaving the plate behind completely exposed. The British armor ships are all double-plated; the thick plates are outside, then comes a backing of teak wood, and lastly a plating of ⅝-inch iron. It has also been found, by experiment, that with a backing of 18 inches of teak, with plates of 4½-inch iron, greater resistance is offered to shot than with plates 5½ inches in thickness, with 9 inches of teak behind. The wooden backing acts as a cushion in resisting the impact of heavy shot. The question of armor-plating, however, is one respecting which much has yet to be learned.

THE speed attained by navy-built vessels has been contrasted unfavorably with that reached by those of private construction. In some cases there may be ground for the charge; but it cannot with truth be asserted against all navy-built vessels. Official reports shew that the *Sassacus* has attained a maximum speed of fifteen knots an hour, at a time when she had on board a full battery, was full of coal, and had over two months' provisions; that the *Eutaw* has made the same time against the tide; and that the *Agawam*, under unfavorable circumstances, has attained a speed of twelve knots; and that the *Wateree* averaged ten knots when passing through ice several inches thick, and constantly obstructing her passage in large fields.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GUNS.

When our present war commenced, three years ago, there was not a single rifled cannon in the American service, and with the exception of a very limited number of bronze field pieces, all the others were cast-iron smooth-bore guns, the largest for the Navy being of 11-inch calibre and chiefly designed for shells. They were cast solid and afterwards bored out in the lathe. The only change lately made in the fabrication of such ordnance has been to increase their size and give them a bore of fifteen inches; making their length fifteen feet, and weight twenty tons. Instead of being cast solid, however, they are made with a core, and cooled from the interior with a current of water, upon Rodman's principle. It would scarcely be possible to obtain a sound casting of such a size, unless it were cooled in this manner. Such guns are certainly the largest modern cast-iron ordnance in the world; but as to their being the best and most destructive cannon for practical warfare, is not pretended. One object sought to be secured in constructing them was to obtain a large area of projectile to be exposed to the expansive force of the powder; but as the weight of spherical projectiles increases according to the cube, the 15-inch guns are comparatively weaker than our eleven, ten, nine and eight inch cast-iron smooth-bores; hence proportionately smaller charges of powder must be used in them. For shell firing at short ranges and against wooden vessels, however, they are most destructive engines of war, while they are not so effective against fortifications and armored vessels.

The only other American guns now requiring special notice are the rifled Parrott, because the smooth-bores and these are almost exclusively used in the Army and Navy. This gun is well known, and scarcely needs description. It consists of a cast-iron tube or barrel, having a wrought-iron band shrunk on it for the reinforce, and a solid screw breech-plug at the rear. The cast-iron body or cylinder is bored through, and while the band is being shrunk on, the body is rotated and cooled within by a current of water. This mode of constructing banded guns is according to two patents granted to Captain R. Parrott in 1861 or 1862, and the system is undoubtedly excellent. Such banded guns are very strong in proportion to their weight, and for range and accuracy they far surpass the smooth-bores. A 10-pounder of 2.9 inches bore has a range of 600 yards at an elevation of one degree; a 100-pounder of 6.2 inches bore has a range of about 1,450 yards at an elevation of three and a quarter degrees. The 200-pounder Parrott is an 8-inch bore, and the 300-pounder a 10-inch bore. The 150 and 200-pounder Parrotts constitute very superior siege guns, as their ranges exceed three miles, and they are much esteemed.

As in our Army and Navy, so in the British, there are only two classes of guns generally used. These consist of cast-iron smooth-bores, ranging from twelve pounders up to ten inch cannon, but the 8-inch or 64-pounders have hitherto been considered the very best in the British Navy. It is generally admitted that British cast-iron ordnance is much inferior to the American. The Armstrong guns is the other class now to be noticed, because these and the smooth-bore cast-iron guns only are used in the British Army and Navy. Each Armstrong is constructed with coils of wrought-iron formed into cylinders and built upon an interior tube, and each has a moveable breech piece for charging at the rear. More than two million pounds sterling have been expended by the British Government in the manufacture of these guns, and they have been extensively introduced into the Army and Navy. But after a thorough trial, they have lost their former reputation, as their breech pieces blow out; and as regards penetrating power, they are inferior to the smooth-bore 68-pounders. So far really as it relates to the two classes of guns that are used almost exclusively in the armies and navies of both countries, there can be no question of the fact that the American guns are superior to the British.

Quite recently Sir William Armstrong has constructed a 13½-inch gun, which has been called "Big Will," but it is a muzzle-loader, and not a genuine Armstrong. It seems to be very strong, as it has been fired with 70 lb. charges of powder and 600 lb. elongated projectiles. At a distance of 1,000 yards it smashed the *Warrior*, a target of 4½ inch plates and a thick backing of teak, as if it had been pasteboard, and there can be no question about its destructive powers; but as to its endurance, this has yet to be tested. It undoubtedly far excels our 15-inch cast-iron ordnance, but a gun constructed upon the banded principle of the Parrott pattern, of the same calibre and weight, would, in our opinion, equal if not surpass it in destructive energy, range and accuracy.

In England there are several manufacturers of cannon, who have not had the good fortune to receive Government patronage, and consequently their guns have not been introduced into the British service. Mr. Whitworth, of Manchester, has lately adopted the Parrott system, in forming his guns with a screw plug on the breech, and a tube bored from end to end for the barrel; but these require no further notice. Captain Blakeley is the most distinguished private manufacturer of rifled guns in Europe. In almost every respect his guns resemble those of the Parrott class, each being formed with a strong banded reinforce. In some respects his guns are superior to all others. The tube of each is formed of soft steel, as also is the band, and the lathe is much stronger than those of any other large hooped guns. Wrought iron does not possess the strength or elastic quality of steel; hence it is liable to stretch and take a permanent set when exposed to severe pressure. The Brooke gun of the Confederates is made upon the Blakeley pattern, with inferior materials.

In constructing guns, the strongest metal should be employed, and as steel surpasses iron, it is certainly the best material for the purpose. A manufacturer of small arms would be considered insane who would use cast-iron for his musket or rifle barrels. In Prussia, H. Krupp has lately made a number of steel cannon for the Russian and the Prussian Governments. We understand that they are first cast hollow, then each is placed upon a mandril and subjected to the action of a powerful steam hammer. This mode of construction will make very superior steel guns, especially if they are tempered in oil. But the Blakeley guns appear to be equally as good, and as several 600 and 700-pounders have been made, it is reasonable to conclude, without a trial, that they would smash the *Warrior* target as effectively as Sir William Armstrong's new 13½-inch shunt rifle.

We have thus described all the prominent American and English guns, and there can be no doubt but our Army and Navy are at present furnished with the greatest number of the best ordnance. At the same time, it appears to us that as good guns are made in England as here, but Captain Blakeley is not in the Government ring.

A GLANCE ABROAD.

To judge from the threatening aspect of affairs in almost every part of the world, it would seem as if mankind had come to the conclusion that the only way to settle national difficulties was to fight them out. In Europe, the peaceful methods of conferences and congresses appear to have become entirely obsolete. This is the popular, and not the royal view, and may have been caught from our own example, as the first French revolution was kindled from the American. Glancing at Germany, we behold the singular spectacle of peoples harassing their monarchs into wars, which those monarchs are striving by every expedient to avoid. Take, for instance, the Schleswig-Holstein question, which appears to be as far from settlement as ever. But for popular interference, it could have been amicably adjusted by the parties to the treaty of 1852, and the affairs of the turbulent little Duchies could have jogged along in the old monotonous way, and nobody would have been any the worse. But the national sentiment of the German people was so suddenly and so powerfully awakened by the prospect of the complete union of the Duchies with the German Federation, that their rulers became alarmed for their own safety, and resolved to fall in with the movement, in order to control it for their own advantage, and for the sake of preserving the peace of Europe. To satisfy the popular desire for national unity, Austria and Prussia consented to the Federal execution in Holstein, but placed the troops sent into the Duchy under the control of their own Generals, with strict injunctions to avoid a collision with the Danish forces. The volunteer bands which had collected at Hamburg and other places near the border, for the purpose of assisting a revolutionary movement in the Duchies, received a significant warning that no such interference would be tolerated. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, so far from sharing in the popular enthusiasm for the Duchies, have probably deferred to the general unanimity only to prevent a popular outbreak, which might result in a complete revolution, and the formation of a great German Empire or Republic. But all their efforts to restrain their subjects may yet prove unavailing, for Germany is in that feverish, unsettled state which has always been the premonition of a popular outbreak.

Hungary, also, appears to be upon the verge of revolution. Bad harvests, heavy taxes, and the oppressive administration of an unpopular government, have contributed to swell the national discontent and prepare the people for revolt. Kossuth has issued one of his eloquent proclamations—at a safe distance from the scene of probable danger—in which he urges his countrymen to rise and shake off the detested yoke of German domination. More than this, a National Committee has been formed in Hungary, similar in character to the secret government in Poland, and this committee has already caused a national manifesto to be placarded in all the towns in Hungary and Transylvania. It has produced an immense sensation in Austria, as well as in Hungary, and stringent measures are being taken by the Emperor to avert the threatened calamity. But with all his energy and all his ample means for the repression of a revolutionary movement, the situation of his Empire is grave. The *Presse* of Vienna admits that Austria is threatened by the storm from every side. In the east it is an insurrection; in the west a conqueror under a peaceful mask; in the south, Italy, her longing eyes fixed on Venice; in the north, Russia, and in the midst of Germany an extraordinary popular ferment.

If we cast our eyes towards India, we shall find that English rule in that country is again seriously threatened, this time by an insurrection among the warlike mountain tribes of the North-western provinces. The English accounts state that the British troops have lost heavily in several engagements with the insurgents, and that the insurrection continues to spread with alarming activity. Though these accounts are too meagre to justify speculation as to the extent to which the movement may spread, we may safely assume that it will be eventually put down as mercilessly and as effectually as was the Sepoy rebellion. The English never handle rebels with gloved hands.

We need only allude to the civil war in Japan, which the Daimios, who represent the popular hostility to foreigners, are waging against the Tycoon, who is willing to cultivate friendly relations with the outside world; to the sanguinary strife which desolates the vast Empire of China, the ferocious brutality of which seems to increase with every year; or to the petty but fierce contest in New Zealand.

In Mexico, we can as yet discern no signs of the approaching reign of peace and good will which was promised by the French as soon as they obtained possession of the country. On the contrary, the Mexicans appear to resist with as much bravery as at first the attempt of the invaders to trample their independence in the dust. Even the ecclesiastical party are behaving unhandsomely towards their deliverers, and the Archbishop has placed the French army under his ban. On one Sunday, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, he ordered the principal entrance of the Cathedral to be closed against the French soldiers, and the French commandant only obtained the keys by threatening to burst in the doors with cannon shot!

Thus, whichever way we turn, we hear the din of battle, or see the work of hostile preparation. The spirit of war appears to be as prevalent now among the nations as at any previous time in the history of the world.

THE MILITARY EXHAUSTION OF THE SOUTH.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, in a recent letter, derided the idea that the military and other resources of the Confederate States are becoming exhausted, and asserted with great confidence that as far as material was concerned, they were in a condition to resist for years. But the Richmond papers tell a different story. Their comments on the situation of affairs in the South tend to confirm the impression, which has been received through other sources, that in the approaching campaign the rebels will not only have to contend with the replenished armies of the North, but also with domestic embarrassments of a very serious and perplexing nature. By their own confession they are beset with dangers from which there seems to be no way of escape except by expedients which threaten to end in worse evils than those from which they seek to fly.

One of the most serious dangers to which the Confederates are exposed is the failure of the supply of shoes and clothing. The reënlistment of our veterans excited so much alarm throughout the South, that the cry was universal for larger armies, and it was proposed to force the whole population into the ranks, with the exception of those detailed for civil and industrial duties. But the Richmond *Whig* of January 1st shows that it is with the utmost difficulty that the present armies can be even scantily clothed. Three thousand men in Longstreet's corps alone are shoeless; and there is untold distress in the armies of Lee and Johnston resulting from the lack of blankets and socks. The stringency of the Wilmington blockade, reluctantly acknowledged, precludes the hope of obtaining supplies from abroad, and domestic resources are rapidly decreasing. Younger cattle are slaughtered every year, and it is feared that they will have to fall back upon milch cows. As the supply of cattle diminishes, more mutton will be used, and hence wool as well as leather will continue to become scarce.

The food question is not less threatening. Besides losing East Tennessee, on which they relied mainly for supplies, the South has feared to compel the slaves to labor. The discipline of the plantations, entrusted to boys and aged men, has become so lax that production has sensibly diminished during the past year. As the *Whig* confesses, the prospect of feeding the army already in the field, much less one twice or thrice the size, is not encouraging.

More than this, there is an enormous deficiency in *matériel*. With great difficulty a sufficient number of horses to barely serve the existing army is obtained. Pemberton's enormous loss of guns at Vicksburg, added to Bragg's at Chattanooga, and Lee's loss of muskets at Gettysburgh, must have left a bare sufficiency of both to supply present needs, and to make good the annual wear and tear. There has never been a superabundance of ammunition at the South; and since the effective blockade of Charleston and Wilmington, and the loss of the nitre beds of Tennessee, it is not likely that the rebels will ever have more than a sufficient supply for their present armies.

The present condition of the railroads in the South is a further source of alarm. Subjected, without repairs, to con-

stant and heavy service ever since the war commenced, these great arteries of communication are giving indisputable signs of decay. The rate of speed has been reduced to five or eight miles an hour, and their condition is so precarious, that nothing but prompt action will save them from becoming worthless.

In view of all these facts, we are not surprised that the proposition to increase the army to three times its present size should create alarm in the rebel States. The Richmond *Whig* concludes a most sombre view of the situation, with reflections which find an echo in every considerate mind at the South:—

"Thus, in the last analysis, we find we have an army poorly clad, scantily fed, indifferently equipped, badly mounted, with insufficient trains, and with barely enough ammunition. To remedy the evil, we are going to double, and if possible, quadruple the number of men and horses,—taking away every efficient master from the agricultural districts, and leave the laborers, on whom both men and horses depend for existence, a prey to natural idleness, and with every inducement to revolt. If this be not judicial madness, the history of desperate measures adopted by feeble and affrighted councils does not present an example."

But, notwithstanding these evidences of exhaustion, we are not to expect that the South will make a weak defence. Her leaders are preparing with all the energy of despair for the approaching campaign, on which, there is every reason to believe, they have resolved to stake the fortunes of the Confederacy. Whatever may be the amount of distress among the people, the rebel army will be clothed and fed, and its diminished ranks will be filled up by a merciless conscription. Late advices from Richmond bring us intelligence of the repeal of the substitute clause,—an act which renders every man in the States now under rebel control, capable of military service, liable to draft; and, though thousands will in various ways avoid the demands of this act, yet it cannot fail to increase the rebel armies in an effective manner. The disaffected portion of the unorganized populace will not be able to resist successfully the military arm of the Government. We must expect, therefore, that the spring campaign will find the South, as a military power, no less united and formidable than she was when LEE made his first advance into Maryland; but with this great difference in circumstances, that the resources of the South have so near reached the point of exhaustion that a decisive Union victory over LEE or JOHNSTON would prove more disastrous to the rebel cause than any defeat which they have hitherto sustained; and it might prove to be its overthrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROBERTS' SHOT AND SHELL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A pamphlet, descriptive of this so-called invention, is now before me, and I would like through your columns to inquire how far the claims of this inventor have been substantiated by experiments.

As I understand the claim for improvement, it consists in a compound shot, the after part being composed of lead and antimony, and driven by the force of the explosion on the inclined face of the cast iron head, securing adhesion to it by the shape of the parts, and presenting an elongated surface to the grooving operation of the rifling of the gun, which is effected through the expansive action of the gas acting on the rear of the shot.

Wherein this differs from other patented shot, SAWYER'S, for instance, I cannot see. In the latter, a soft metal for the whole length of the cylindric portion of the shot, takes the grooves of the gun, precisely as this does, to prevent wabbling motion, contra-distinguished from the PARROTT and other shot, which is rifled only at the extreme rear end. As to the rear and holding to the cast head, it appears to me no more certainly effected by this than by other plans. If experiments have established its superiority, that is another matter, but without the result of experiment to sustain this claim, there is nothing so new in the forms as shall beyond all question prove its greater efficiency. But to examine the claims in course. They are:

"First—A more perfect check on windage." This is by no means the fact. The HOTCHKISS and SAWYER shot have not failed in this respect, and the methods used by these inventors are equally efficacious with the ROBERTS' shot.

"Second—A more effective hold in the grooves of the gun, securing with unerring certainty rotary motion." This claim is met in the answer to the first. The HOTCHKISS shot was first used with lead alone, subsequently a composition of greater tenacity.

"Third—Greater precision of fire, effected by the more perfect check on windage, and the avoidance of any wabbling motion, as in other shot that take the grooves at the base or at the centre. This jacket takes the grooves the whole length of the cylindrical portion of the shot which it covers, so that it leaves the gun with its long axis in exact coincidence with the axis of the gun, and rotates around its own long axis, without the slightest mutation or other inequality that can cause drift or deviation from the plane of fire."

There is nothing new in this. The PARROTT shot and some forms of STAFFORD'S projectile, rifle only at the end, and may be liable, theoretically, to this objection of a wabbling motion, but if so, it is inappreciable in practice; and as to the claim that there can be no horizontal drift, or deviation from the plane of fire, General ROBERTS should be better read than to make such a claim, as it is well known that all rifled projectiles, by the action of the rifling principle *alone*, have what is called *drift* in the direction of the twist of the grooves in the gun, and irrespective of any imperfection in the rifling, or stoppage to the windage. The more perfect the rifling and accuracy of the fit in the bore of the gun, the more certain the horizontal *drift* or deviation.

"Fourth—No portion of this shot except the leaden jacket comes in contact with the lands and grooves of the gun, or its chase, and of course causes them tittle or no wear and tear."

This is also true of the HOTCHKISS and SAWYER shot.

"Fifth—It can be used in guns of the softest composition, and avoids the necessity of cast steel or wrought iron material, a consideration of great importance in the economy of the manufacture and cost of rifled guns."

General ROBERTS *ought* to know that the necessity for the use of cast steel or wrought iron in the manufacture of guns, has no reference whatever to the wear of the guns, but is wholly with a view to obtain *greater strength* against the explosive force, with either the same or a less weight of gun.

"Sixth"—This claim is a deduction from the last, in enabling the Government to use our light guns reinforced and rifled, but wherein the advantage is confined to such as may use this shot, does not appear.

"Seventh—This shot effectively ranges as long distances as projectiles can be made to fly, *because* it closes perfectly all windage, and requires as great a force to drive it through the gun as the strength of the piece will bear without danger of bursting, by the compression of the gases before they overcome the resistance of the hold of the jacket in the grooves."

It would appear from this, that General ROBERTS is of the opinion that the windage may be reduced to such a degree as to endanger the bursting of the gun. If this be so, the shot becomes at once a dangerous improvement—may become jammed in the gun, and be productive of more mischief than it is designed to obviate.

"Eighth—Greater economy." This is of no consequence unless it has other advantages.

This shot of ROBERTS *may be* as efficacious as others, which use alone can determine, but it has nothing, as before remarked, to recommend it beyond many others now in use.

THE ROBERTS' SHELL.—This is similar to the shot in its general proportions and arrangements, but it is provided with a steel point or cone, communicating with the charge, and capped after it is put within the muzzle of the gun; this latter fact forming the basis for a claim in its favor over all others. More than five years ago, I saw precisely this arrangement for shell, and it is neither novel, nor in practice is it found of any value whatever. The percussion shell is no longer in favor, from the fact that not one shell in twenty will probably strike on its point, let the rifling be as perfect as possible. The *concussion* shell has taken its place, and no improvement suggested by General ROBERTS will give the precision necessary for the absolute efficiency of percussion shell; and as to the security of caissons, magazines, &c.; is the General ignorant that a shell can be exploded by the striking of a solid shot on any part of its surface? This is the fact, however, and his shell uncapped will be just as liable to explosion in the ammunition boxes from the shocks of a shot, as if it were capped. All the advantages of this shell claimed, such as its peculiar adaptability to the destruction of iron-clads and defensive works of masonry, amount to nothing whatever; the peculiarities claimed consist in points in common with other projectiles now in use.

ROBERTS' CUPPED CYLINDRIC SPHEROIDAL BULLET for firing in smooth-bore muskets. This bullet is essentially the half of a spherical ball placed upon a thimble, whose length appears to be about half the calibre of the piece. The thimble affords room for three or four buckshot, and so far as it furnishes a buck and ball cartridge, is all well enough for that kind of fire at short range; but when he claims that the expansive action of the gas upon the inside of the thimble, forcing it out, and closing the windage of the piece, will in its use in a smooth-bore musket, result in greater range and precision of fire than in a rifle, owing to the fact that its centre of gravity is in the head of the bullet, and as he scientifically calls it, *bears up*, he claims what all experience in the use of smooth-bores, falsifies.

The range of the bullet will be greater than an ordinary bullet in a musket, and of greater precision, but that it will preserve its point foremost with more certainty and precision, is, as before remarked, falsifying all the established principles of projectiles, both theoretical and practical. If General ROBERTS' claim be a sound one, and as he says "he "has but to increase the hardness of the jacket of his shot "and shell, to multiply the projectile power to any desired "degree," and another centre of gravity being placed in the head will alone suffice to prevent the shot from tumbling, and insure accuracy of fire, why does he not dispense with rifling his cannon? If the principle be correct in the one case, it is so in the other. There is one thing General ROBERTS appears to have lost sight of in this smooth-bore bullet. The rotary motion of a bullet provides for irregularities in its flight, occasioned by the varied density and solidity of different parts of the ball, which no accuracy in their manufacture will obviate, and hence any ball which does not rotate around the axis of the line of flight is *liable* to acquire some other rotation, by reason of its varying weight in parts, and the action of the air against its surface. Precision of fire cannot be depended upon in any such shaped bullet, and General ROBERTS has made no invention in projectiles, nor stated a single fact in connection with his bullet not well known before. INQUIRER.

MR. GRIMES' PAY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Do defend us against MR. GRIMES—not the good old man who is supposed to be dead, but he who proposes an Army Pay Bill intended to cut us off from commutation for fuel and quarters, and making a distinction in rates of pay for different kinds of duty. Such distinction is certainly unfair. Officers are needed for Bureau duty, some corps are specially created for such duties, and it is rarely the case that these officers are required to serve with troops or in the field. MR. GRIMES would give the Commanding-General of our armies, all heads of Bureaus, most Engineer and Ordnance officers and Paymasters, less pay in comparison with their necessary expenses, than officers of similar grades, whose duties require them to serve with troops in the field.

It is certainly an officer's duty to serve wherever the Government sees fit to place him. Certainly when *on duty*, no distinction should be made against him, whether in the Army or the Navy. The expenses of an officer are largely increased when he is stationed in a city, and for this reason we have heretofore been allowed a commutation for fuel and quarters, the first being governed by the market price of fuel and the last by rates fixed by the Secretary of War, according to rates of rent at different stations. Even this allowance is insufficient to provide an officer with the necessary rooms and fuel in any city of the Union, and yet it is deliberately proposed to deprive us of it. If officers are kept from the field unnecessarily, it is the fault of the Government and not of the law.

We have not asked to have our compensation increased, and it would seem that a patriotic silence on this subject has been taken as evidence that we are over-paid. Laborers, mechanics and clerks have received an advance of wages that was rendered absolutely necessary by advancing prices; and yet it is proposed to reduce the very moderate stipend allowed the only bulwarks between armed treason and civil liberty. In the British Army, the pay is so small that only men of independent means can afford to hold commissions. If our Government desires that the Army shall be officered by a moneyed aristocracy, they need only reduce our pay, so that men whose only fortune is their brains will be obliged to seek other employment affording more suitable compensation for their talent.

Officers of the Army have been rendering noble service in and out of the field, wherever duty called them, and while they do not ask increase of pay, they have a right to hope that Congress will not reduce a compensation barely sufficient for their support. ARMY.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The abuses which have characterized some features of the Medical Department of our Army induce me to offer through your columns the following suggestions for the consolidation and better management of that Department.

I. Army Surgeons cannot be *improvised*, neither can any system of education, or years of service compensate for the absence of certain qualities of mind and heart. In war the Army Surgeon is constantly called upon to exercise all the functions and perform all the duties of Generals, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Staff officers and company commanders. Upon his correct understanding of these multiform duties depend the health, comfort and efficiency of his men. Upon him devolve not only the medical treatment, but the procuring of proper food, medicine and clothing, the proper payment, and in a word, the entire well being of the patients under his charge. His duties properly performed are more difficult, delicate and arduous than are those of any subordinate General in the service.

II. Much evil arises daily from there being different classes of medical officers in the service, thus:

1st. The Regular Army Surgeon is jealous of the Volunteer, because in some instances he is outranked by the latter, and also because that his long service of years at frontier posts, while giving him strong claims upon our consideration, has not fitted him for the exegencies of this present time.

2d. The Surgeon of the U. S. Volunteers is constantly annoyed by the class-feeling of the Regular Army, and by the fact that in many instances his junior in rank is, by virtue of his Regular Army commission, placed over his head. He also feels that every year he now remains in the Army is detrimental to his future prospects by destroying his "connection" at home, and unsettling his whole life. He wishes some *certainty*, some *permanence*.

3d. The "Contract Surgeon" enters the service only for so long as it pleases him. He can at any time throw up his contract, and is entirely irresponsible. He is usually a very young man, thus avoiding the draft and trying experiments in surgery upon the life and limb of our soldiers, or he is an old, broken-down man, choosing this method of replenishing his purse; truly Uncle Sam feeds many at his crib.

4th. The Regimental Surgeon has the rank of the Staff Surgeon, which is an anomaly. However, let them keep their rank, only confine them strictly to their regiments, requiring them to wear regimental uniform, to distinguish them from Staff Surgeons.

III. You can harmonize these classes thus:

1st. Consolidate the corps of Surgeons of the Regular Army and the corps of Surgeons of the U. S. Volunteers in one, by commissioning as Surgeons of the Regular Army those Surgeons of U. S. Volunteers and those Assistant Surgeons of the Regular Army who have been in service two years, letting them take rank after those now Surgeons of the Regular Army who have all been in the service more than five years. The date of the commission should be decided by a board of three Surgeons of the Regular Army and three of the Volunteer Army, and they should rank wholly according to merit.

2d. The system of employing contract surgeons should be entirely abandoned. Only those men who can pass a severe examination should be employed, and they should be commissioned as assistant surgeons of the Regular Army, of the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. Placed thus, weeding could be effectually done, and idleness, incompetency, drunkenness, debauchery and brutality could be checked by military courts-martial. Promotions should be made from this rank as merit deserved them and the service demanded, and all should in future be required to pass through this grade.

Finally, give us for Surgeon-General a progressive man, one who has a strong, well-balanced mind and a humane heart.

NOTES.—1st. I am doubtful whether a man of ordinary abilities does not do more harm than good during his *first six months* of service in the Army.

2d. Those of the Regular Army and of U. S. Volunteers who have been proved incompetent and inefficient, should be at once mustered out, dishonorably discharged or retired, according to the circumstances of each particular case. Illness contracted while in the line of duty should retire on full pay.

3d. One hundred surgeons of the Army should be em-

ployed to examine for the draft. Then the efficiency *of the draft* would be seen. It has thus far failed only because of the worthlessness of the examining surgeons.

4th. The surgeons of the Regular Army, after making all the additions I recommend, would only amount to one hundred and fifty in number, while there are now employed near fifteen hundred contract surgeons. One surgeon geon of two years' experience in the Army, is entirely equivalent to, and would do his work much better than any four (4) contract men. Which is the cheaper for the United States, and which is the most humane?

Rely no longer on such temporary make-shifts.

MAJOR-GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES.

Up to the 26th of June, the operations against Richmond had been conducted along the roads leading to it from the east and northeast. The reasons (the President's anxiety about covering Washington from Fredericksburg, McDowell's promised co-operation, partial advance, and immediate withdrawal) which compelled the choice of this line of approach, and our continuance upon it, have been alluded to above.

PREPARATIONS TO CHANGE BASE.

The superiority of the James River route, as a line of attack and supply, is too obvious to need exposition. My own opinion on that subject had been early given, and need not be repeated here. The dissipation of all hope of the co-operation by land of General McDowell's forces, deemed to be occupied in the defense of Washington, their inability to hold or defeat Jackson, disclosed an opportunity to the enemy and a new danger to my right, and to the long line of supplies from the White House to the Chickahominy, and forced an immediate change of base across the Peninsula. To that end, from the evening of the 26th, every energy of the army was bent But such a change of base in the presence of a powerful enemy is one of the most difficult undertakings in war. I was confident of the valor and discipline of my brave army, and knew that it could be trusted equally to retreat or advance, and to fight the series of battles now inevitable, whether retreating from victories or marching through defeats; and, in short, I had no doubt whatever of its ability, even against superior numbers, to fight its way through to the James river, and get a position whence a successful advance upon Richmond would be again possible. Their superb conduct through the next seven days justified my faith. On the same day General Van Vliet, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, by my orders telegraphed to Colonel Ingalls, quartermaster, to the White House, as follows:

"Run the cars to the last moment and load them with provisions and ammunition. Load every wagon you have with subsistence and send them to Savage station, by way of Bottom's bridge. If you are obliged to abandon White House, burn everything that you cannot get off. You must throw all our supplies up the James river as soon as possible, and accompany them yourself, with all your force. It will be of vast importance to establish our depots on James river, without delay, if we abandon White House. I will keep you advised of every movement, so long as the wires work; after that you must exercise your own judgment."

All these commands were obeyed. So excellent were the dispositions of the different officers in command of the troops, depots, and gunboats, and so timely the warning of the approach of the enemy, that almost everything was saved, and but a small amount of stores destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. General Stoneman's communications with the main army being cut off, he fell back upon the White House, and then to Yorktown, when the White House was evacuated. On the 26th orders were sent to all the corps commanders on the right bank of the Chickahominy to be prepared to send as many troops as they could spare on the following day to the left bank of the river, as will be seen by the appended telegrams. General Franklin received instructions to hold General Slocum's division in readiness by daybreak of the 27th, and if heavy firing should at that time be heard in the direction of General Porter, to move it at once to his assistance, without further orders. At noon on the 26th the approach of the enemy, who had crossed above Meadow bridge, was discovered by the advanced pickets at that point, and at 12 30 P. M. they were attacked and driven in. All the pickets were now called in, and the regiment and battery at Mechanicsville withdrawn.

THE BATTLE AT MECHANICSVILLE.

Meade's brigade was ordered up as a reserve, in rear of the line, and shortly after Martindale's and Griffin's brigades, of Morrell's division, were moved forward and deployed on the right of McCall's division, toward Shady Grove church, to cover that flank. Neither of these three brigades, however, were warmly engaged, though two of Griffin's regiments relieved a portion of Reynolds' line just at the close of the action. The position of our troops was a strong one, extending along the left bank of Beaver Dam creek, the left resting on the Chickahominy, and the right in thick wood beyond the upper road from Mechanicsville to Coal harbor The lower or river road crossed the creek at Ellison's mills. Seymour's brigade held the left of the line from the Chickahominy to beyond the mill, partly in woods and partly in cleared ground, and Reynolds' the right, principally in the woods, and covering the upper road. The artillery occupied positions commanding the roads and the open ground across the creek. Timber had been felled, rifle-pits dug, and the position generally prepared with a care that greatly contributed to the success of the day. The passage of the creek was difficult along the whole front and impracticable for artillery, except by the two roads where the main efforts of the enemy were directed. At 3 P.M. he formed his line of battle, rapidly advanced his skirmishers, and soon attacked our whole line, making, at the same time, a determined attempt to force the passage of the upper road, which was successfully resisted by General Reynolds After a severe struggle he was forced to retire with very heavy loss. A rapid artillery fire with desultory skirmishing was maintained along the whole front, while the enemy massed his troops for another effort at the lower road about two hours later, which was likewise repulsed by General Seymour, with heavy slaughter. The firing ceased, and the enemy retired about 9 P. M., the action having lasted six hours. But few, if any, of Jackson's troops were engaged on this day. The portion of the enemy encountered were chiefly from the troops on the right bank of the river, who crossed the Meadow bridge and Mechanicsville. The information in my possession soon after the close of this action, convinced me that Jackson was really approaching in large force. The position on Beaver Dam creek, although so successfully defended, had its right flank too much in the air, and was too far from the main army to make it available to retain it longer. I therefore determined to send the heavy guns at Hogan's and Gaines' houses over the Chickahominy during the night, with as many wagons of the Fifth corps as possible, and to withdraw the corps itself to a position stretching around the bridges, where its flanks would be reasonably secure, and it would be within supporting distance of the main army. General Porter carried out my orders to that effect. It was not advisable at that time, even had it been practicable, to withdraw the Fifth corps to the right bank of the Chickahominy. Such a movement would have exposed the rear of the army, placed us between two fires, and enabled Jackson's fresh troops to intercept the movement to James river, by crossing the Chickahominy in the vicinity of Jones' bridge, before we could reach Malvern hill with our trains. I determined then to resist Jackson with the Fifth corps, reinforced by all our disposable troops in the new position near the bridge heads, in order to cover the withdrawal of the trains and heavy guns, and to give time for the arrangements to secure the adoption of the James river as our line of supplies, in lieu of the Pamunky. The greater part of the heavy guns and the wagons having been moved to the right bank of the Chickahominy, the delicate operation of withdrawing the troops from Beaver Dam creek was commenced shortly before daylight, and successfully executed. Meade's and Griffin's brigades were the first to leave the ground; Seymour's brigade covered the rear, with the horse-batteries of Captain Robertson and Tidball; but the withdrawal was so skillful and gradual, and the repulse of the preceding day so complete, that although the enemy followed the retreat slowly and some skirmishing occurred, he did not appear in front of the rear line in force till about noon of the 27th, when we were prepared to receive him. About this time General Porter, believing that General Stoneman would be cut off from him, sent him orders to fall back on the White House, and afterward rejoin the army as best he could.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

On the morning of the 27th of June, during the withdrawal of his troops from Mechanicsville to the selected position already mentioned, General Porter telegraphed as follows:

"I hope to do without aid, though I request that Franklin's, or some other command, be held ready to reinforce me. The enemy are so close that I expect to be hard pressed in front. I hope to have a portion in position to cover the retreat. This is a delicate movement, but relying on the good qualities of the commanders of divisions and brigades, I expect to get back and hold the new line."

This shows how closely Porter's retreat was followed. Notwithstanding all the efforts used during the entire night to remove the heavy guns and wagons, some of the siege-guns were still in position at Gaines' house after sunrise, and were finally hauled off by hand. The new position of the Fifth corps was about an arc of a circle, covering the approaches to the bridges which connected our right wing with the troops on the opposite side of the river. Morrill's division held the left of the line in a strip of woods on the left bank of the Gaines' mill stream, resting its left flank on the descent to the Chickahominy, which was swept by our artillery on both sides of the river, and extending into open ground on the right toward New Coal harbor. In the line, General Butterfield's brigade held the extreme left, General Martindale's joined his right, and General Griffin, still further to the right, joined the left of General Sykes' division, which, partly in woods and partly in open ground, extended in rear of Coal harbor. Each brigade had in reserve two of its own regiments. McCall's division having been engaged the day before, was formed in a second line in rear of the first, Meade's brigade on the left, near the Chickahominy, Reynolds' brigade on the right, covering the approaches from Coal harbor and Dispatch station to Sumner's bridge, and Seymour's in reserve to the second line. Still further in the rear General P. St. George Cooke, with five companies of the Fifth regular cavalry, two squadrons of the First regulars, and three squadrons of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry (Lancers), was posted behind a hill in rear of the position and near the Chickahominy, to aid in watching the left flank and defending the slope to the river. The troops were all in position by noon, with the artillery on the commanding ground, and in the intervals between the divisions and brigades. Besides the division batteries, there were Robertson's and Tidball's horse batteries, from the artillery reserve; the latter posted on the right of Sykes' division, and the former on the extreme left of the line, in the valley of the Chickahominy. Shortly after noon, the enemy was discovered approaching in force, and it soon became evident that the entire position was to be attacked. His skirmishers advanced rapidly, and soon the firing became heavy along our whole front. At 2 P. M. General Porter asked for reinforcements. Slocum's division, of the Sixth corps, was ordered to cross the left bank of the river, by Alexander's bridge, and proceed to his support. General Porter's first call for reinforcements, through General Barnard, did not reach me, nor his demand for more, through the same officer. By 3 P. M. the engagement had become so severe, and the enemy were so greatly superior in numbers, that the entire second line and reserves had been moved forward to sustain the first line against repeated and desperate assaults along our whole front. At 3: 30 P. M. Slocum's division reached the field, and was immediately brought into action at the weak points of our line. On the left the combat was for the strip of woods running almost at right angles to the Chickahominy in front of Adams' house, or between that and Gaines' house; the enemy several times charged up to this wood, but were each time driven back with heavy loss. The regulars of Sykes' division on the right also repulsed several strong attacks. But our own loss, under the tremendous fire of such greatly superior numbers, was very severe, and the troops, most of whom had been under arms more than two days, were rapidly becoming exhausted by the masses of fresh men constantly brought against them. When General Slocum's division arrived on the ground it increased General Porter's force to some thirty-five thousand, who were probably contending against about seventy thousand of the enemy. The line was severely pressed in several points, and as its being pierced at any one would have been fatal, it was unavoidable for General Porter, who was required to hold his position until night, to divide Slocum's division, and send parts of it, even single regiments, to the points most threatened. About 5 P. M., General Porter having reported his position as critical, French's and Meagher's brigades, of Richardson's division (Third corps), were ordered to cross to his support. The enemy attacked again, in great force, at 6 P. M., but failed to break our lines, although our loss was very heavy. About 7 P. M., they threw fresh troops against General Porter with still greater fury, and finally regained the woods held by our left. This reverse, aided by the confusion that followed an unsuccessful charge by five companies of the Fifth cavalry, and followed as it was by more determined assaults on the remainder of our lines, now outflanked, caused a general retreat from our position to the hill in the rear overlooking the bridge. French's and Meagher's brigades now appeared, driving before them the stragglers who were thronging toward the bridge. These brigades advanced boldly to the front, and by their example as well as by the steadiness of their bearing, reanimated our own troops and warned the enemy that reinforcements had arrived. It was now dark. The enemy; already repulsed several times with terrible slaughter, and hearing the shouts of fresh troops, failed to follow up their advantage. This gave an opportunity to rally our men behind the brigades of Generals French and Meagher, and they again advanced up the hill, ready to repulse another attack. During the night our thinned and exhausted regiments were all withdrawn in safety, and by the following morning all had reached the other side of the stream. The regular infantry formed the rear guard, and about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, crossed the river, destroying the bridge behind them. Our loss in this battle, in killed, wounded, and missing, was very heavy, especially in officers, many of whom were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners while gallantly leading on their men, or rallying them to renewed exertions. It is impossible to arrive at the exact number lost in this desperate engagement, owing to the series of battles which followed each other in quick succession, and in which the whole army was engaged. No general returns were made until after we had arrived at Harrison's landing, when the losses during the whole seven days were estimated together. Although we were finally forced from our first line after the enemy had been repeatedly driven back, yet the object sought for had been obtained. The enemy had been held at bay, our siege guns and material were saved, and the right wing had now joined the main body of the army. The number of guns captured by the enemy at this battle was twenty-two, three of which were lost by being run off the bridge during the final withdrawal. Great credit is due for the efficiency and bravery with which this important arm of the service (the artillery) was fought, and it was not until the last successful charge of the enemy that the cannoneers were driven from their pieces or struck down, and the guns captured. Diedrich's, Knierim's, and Grimm's batteries took position during the engagement in front of General Smith's line, on the right bank of the stream, and with a battery of siege-guns, served by the First Connecticut Artillery, helped to drive back the enemy in front of General Porter.

THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

So threatening were the movements of the enemy on both banks of the Chickahominy, that it was impossible to decide, until the afternoon, where the real attack would be made. Large forces of infantry were seen, during the day, near the old tavern, on Franklin's right, and threatening demonstrations were frequently made along the entire line on this side of the river, which rendered it necessary to hold a considerable force in position to meet them. On the 26th a circular was sent to the corps commanders on the right bank of the river, asking them how many of their troops could be spared to reinforce General Porter, after retaining sufficient to hold their positions for twenty-four hours. To this the following replies were received:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD CORPS,
June 26—4 P. M.

General R. B. Marcy:

I think I can hold the intrenchments with four brigades for twenty-four hours. That would leave two brigades disposable for service on the other side of the river; but the men are so tired and worn out that I fear they would not be in a condition to fight after making a march of any distance. * * * * * * *

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Telegrams from General Heintzelman, on the 25th and 26th, had indicated that the enemy was in large force in front of Generals Hooker and Kearney, and on the Charles City road (Longstreet, Hill, and Huger), and General Heintzelman expressed the opinion, on the night of the 25th, that he could not hold his advanced position without reinforcements.

General Keys telegraphed: "As to how many men will be able to hold this position for twenty-four hours, I must answer, all I have, if the enemy is as strong as ever in front, it having at all times appeared to me that our forces on this flank are small enough."

On the morning of the 27th, the following dispatch was sent to General Sumner:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 27—8: 45, A. M.

General E. V. Sumner, commanding Second Army Corps:

General Smith just reports that six or eight regiments have moved down to the woods in front of General Sumner.

(Signed) R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

At II o'clock, A. M., General Sumner telegraphed as follows: "The enemy threaten an attack on my right, near Smith." At 12:30, P. M., he telegraphed: "Sharp shelling on both sides." At 2:45, P. M.: "Sharp musketry firing in front of Burns; we are replying with artillery and infantry. The man on the lookout reports some troops drawn up in line of battle about opposite my right and Smith's left; the number cannot be made out."

In accordance with orders given on the night of the 26th, General Slocum's division commenced crossing the river, to support General Porter, soon after daybreak on the morning of the 27th; but, as the firing in front of General Porter ceased, the movement was suspended. At 2, P. M., General Porter called for reinforcements. I ordered them at once, and 3:25, P. M., sent him the following:

"Slocum is now crossing Alexander's bridge with his whole command. Enemy has commenced an infantry attack on Smith's left. I have ordered down Sumner's and Heintzelman's reserves, and you can count on the whole of Slocum's Go on as you have begun."

During the day the following dispatches were received, which will show the condition of affairs on the right bank of the Chickahominy:

JUNE 27, 1862

To Colonel A. V. Colburn, A. A. G.:

General Smith thinks that the enemy is massing heavy columns in the clearings to the right of James Garnett's house and on the other side of the river, opposite it. Three regiments are reported to be moving from Sumner's to Smith's front. The arrangements are very good; made by Smith.

(Signed) W. B. FRANKLIN,
Brigadier-General.

Afterwards he telegraphed: "The enemy has begun an attack on Smith's left with infantry. I know no details." Afterward the following: "The enemy has opened on Smith from a battery of three pieces to the right of the White House. Our shells are bursting well, and Smith thinks Sumner will soon have a cross-fire upon them that will silence them." Afterward (at 5:50 P. M.) the following was sent to General Keyes:

"Please send me one brigade of Couch's division to these headquarters without delay. A staff officer will be here to direct the brigade where to go."

Subsequently the following was sent to Generals Sumner and Franklin:

"Is there any sign of the enemy being in your front? Can you spare any more forces to be sent to General Porter? Answer at once."

At 5: 15, P. M., the following was received from General Franklin.

"I do not think it prudent to take any more troops from here at present."

General Sumner replied as follows:

"If the General desires to trust the defense of my position to my front line alone, I can send French with three regiments and Meagher with his brigade to the right—everything is so uncertain. I think it would be hazardous to do it."

These two brigades were sent to reinforce General Porter, as has been observed.

At 5: 25, P. M., I sent the following to General Franklin:

"Porter is hard pressed. It is not a question of prudence, but of possibilities. Can you possibly maintain your position until dark with two brigades? I have ordered eight regiments of Sumner's to support Porter, one brigade of Couch's to this place. * * * Heintzelman's reserve to go in rear of Sumner. If possible, send a brigade to support Porter. It should follow the regiments ordered from Sumner."

At 7.35, P. M., the following was sent to General Sumner:

"If it is possible, send another brigade to reinforce General Smith. It is said heavy columns of infantry are moving on him."

From the foregoing dispatches it will be seen that all disposable troops were sent from the right bank of the river to reinforce General Porter, and that the corps commanders were left with smaller forces to hold their positions than they deemed adequate. To have done more, even though Porter's reverse had been prevented, would have had still more disastrous result of imperiling the whole movement across the Peninsula.

CONCENTRATION OF THE ARMY.

The operations of this day proved the numerical superiority of the enemy, and made it evident that while he had a large army on the west bank of the Chickahominy, which had already turned our right, and was in position to intercept the communications with our depot at the White House, he was also in large force between our army and Richmond. I therefore effected a junction of our forces. This might probably have been executed on either side of the Chickahominy, and if the concentration had been effected on the left bank, it is possible we might, with our entire force, have defeated the enemy there, but at that time they held the roads leading to the White House, so that it would have been impossible to have sent forward supply trains in advance of the army in that direction, and the guarding of those trains would have seriously embarrassed our operations in the battle we would have been compelled to fight, if concentrated on that bank of the river Moreover, we would at once have been followed by the enemy's forces upon the Richmond side of the river, operating upon our rear, and if, in the chances of war, we had been ourselves defeated in the effort, we would have been forced to fall back to the White House, and, probably, to Fortress Monroe. And as both our flank and rear would then have been entirely exposed, our entire supply train, if not the greater part of the army itself, might have been lost. The movements of the enemy showed that they expected this, and as they themselves acknowledge, they were prepared to cut off our retreat in that direction. I, therefore, concentrated all our forces on the right bank of the river. During the night of the 26th, and morning of the 27th, all our wagons, heavy guns, &c., were gathered there. It may be asked why, after the concentration of our forces on the right bank of the Chickahominy, with a large part of the enemy drawn away from Richmond, I did not, instead of striking for James river, fifteen miles below that place, at once march directly on Richmond. It will be remembered that at this juncture the enemy was on our rear, and there was every reason to believe that he would sever our communication with the supply depot at the White House. We had on hand but a limited amount of rations, and if we had advanced directly on Richmond, it would have required considerable time to carry the strong works around that place, during which our men would have been destitute of food, and even if Richmond had fallen before our arms, the enemy would have still have occupied our supply communications between that place and the gunboats and turned the disaster into victory. If, on the other hand, the enemy had concentrated all his forces at Richmond during the progress of the attack and we had been defeated, we must, in all probability, have lost our trains before reaching the flotilla. The battles which continued day after day in the progress of our flank movement to the James River, with the exception of the one at Gaines's mill were successes to our arms, and the closing engagement at Malvern Hill was the most decisive of all.

THE MOVEMENT TO JAMES RIVER.

On the evening of the 27th of June I assembled the corps commanders at my headquarters and informed them of my plans, its reasons, and my choice of route and method of execution. Gen. Keyes was directed to move his corps, with its artillery and baggage, across the White Oak swamp bridge, and to seize strong positions on the opposite side of the swamp, to cover the passage of the other troops and trains. This was executed on the 28th by noon. Before daybreak on the 28th I went to Savage's station, and remained there during the day and night, directing the withdrawal of the trains and supplies of the army. Orders were given to the different commanders to load their wagons with ammunition and provisions and the necessary baggage of the officers and men, and to destroy all property which could not be transported with the army. Orders were also given to leave with those of the sick and wounded who could not be transported, a proper complement of surgeons and attendants, with a bountiful supply of rations and medical stores. The large herd of 2,500 beef cattle was, by the chief commissary, Colonel Clarke, transferred to the James river without loss On the morning of the 28th, while General Franklin was withdrawing his command from Golding's farm, the enemy opened upon General Smith's division from Garnett's hill, from the valley above, and from Gaines' hill on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, and shortly afterward two Georgia regiments attempted to carry the works about to be vacated; but this attack was repulsed by the Twenty-third New York and the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on picket, and a section of Mott's battery. Porter's corps was moved across White Oak swamp during the day and night, and took up positions covering the roads leading from Richmond toward the White Oak swamp and Long bridge. McCall's division was ordered on the night of the 28th to move across the swamp and take a proper position to assist in covering the remaining troops and trains. During the same night the corps of Sumner and Heintzelman, and the division of Smith, were ordered to an interior line, the left resting on Keyes' old intrenchments and curving to the right, so as to cover Savage's station. General Slocum's division of Franklin's corps was ordered to Savage's station in reserve. They were ordered to hold the position until dark of the 29th, in order to cover the withdrawal of the trains, and then to fall back across the swamp and unite with the remainder of the army.

LETTER TO SECRETARY STANTON.

On the night of the 28th I sent the following to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
SAVAGE'S STATION,
June 28, 1862—12 20, A. M.

I now know the full history of the day. On this side of the river—the right bank—we repulsed several strong attacks. On the left bank our men did all that men could do, all that soldiers could accomplish; but they were overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, even after I brought my last reserves into action. The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the most terrible battle of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men, those battalions who fought most bravely, and suffered most, are still in the best order. The regulars were superb, and I count upon what are left to turn another battle in company with their gallant comrades of the volunteers. Had I twenty thousand (20,000) or even ten thousand (10,000) fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat and save the material and *personnel* of the army. If we have lost the day, we have yet preserved our honor, and no one need blush for the Army of the Potomac. I have lost this battle because my force was too small. I again repeat that I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a general who feels in his heart the loss of every brave man who has been needlessly sacrificed to-day. I still hope to retrieve our fortunes; but to do this the Government must view the matter in the same earnest light that I do. You must send me very large reinforcements, and send them at once. I shall draw back to this side of the Chickahominy, and I think I can withdraw all our material. Please understand that in this battle we have lost nothing but men, and those the best we have. In addition to what I have already said, I only wish to say to the President that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungenerous when I said that my force was too weak—I merely intimated a truth which to-day has been too plainly proven. If, at this instant, I could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh men, I could gain the victory to-morrow. I know that a few thousand more men would have changed the battle from a defeat to a victory. As it is, the Government must not, and cannot, hold me responsible for the result. I feel too earnestly to-night—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise, than that the Government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost. If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other person in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army.

G. B. MCCLELLAN.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

The headquarters camp at Savage's station was broken up early on the morning of the 29th, and moved across the White Oak Swamp. As the essential part of the day's operations was the passage of the trains across the swamp and their protection against attack from the direction of New Market and Richmond, as well as the immediate and secure establishment of our communications with the gunboats, I passed the day in examining the ground, directing the posting of the troops, and securing the uninterrupted movement of the trains. In the afternoon I instructed General Keyes to move during the night to James River, and occupy a defensive position near Malvern Hill, to secure our extreme left flank. General F. J. Porter was ordered to follow him and prolong the line towards the right. The trains were to be pushed on toward James River in rear of this corps, and placed under the protection of the gunboats as they arrived. A sharp skirmish with the enemy's cavalry early this day, on the Quaker road, showed that his efforts were about to be directed toward impeding our progress to the river, and rendered my presence in that quarter necessary.

"BATTLE OF ALLEN'S FARM."

General Sumner vacated his works at Fair Oaks on June 29, at daylight, and marched his command to Orchard station, halting at Allen's Field, between Orchard and Savage's station. The divisions of Richardson and Sedgwick were formed on the right of the railroad, facing towards Richmond. Richardson holding the right, and Sedgwick joining the right of Heintzelman's corps. The first line of Richardson's division was held by General French, General Caldwell supporting in the second. A log building in front of Richardson's division was held by Colonel Brooks with one regiment (Fifty-third Pennsylvania volunteers), with Hazzard's battery, on an elevated piece of ground, a little in rear of Colonel Brooks' command. At 9, A. M., the enemy commenced a furious attack on the right of General Sedgwick; but were repulsed. The left of General Richardson was next attacked, the enemy attempting in vain to carry the position of Colonel Brooks; Captain Hazzard's battery, and Captain Pettit's battery, which afterwards replaced it, were served with great effect, while the Fifty-third Pennsylvania kept up a steady fire on the advancing enemy, compelling them at last to retire in disorder. The enemy renewed the attack three times, but were as often repulsed.

BATTLE OF SAVAGE'S STATION.

General Slocum arrived at Savage's station at an early hour on the 29th, and was ordered to cross White Oak swamp, and relieve General Keyes' corps. As soon as General Keyes was thus relieved, he moved towards James river, which he reached in safety with all his artillery and baggage early on the morning of the 30th, and took up a position below Turkey Creek bridge. During the morning General Franklin heard that the enemy, after having repaired the bridges, was crossing the Chickahominy in large force, and advancing toward Savage's station. He communicated this information to General Sumner, at Allen's farm, and moved Smith's division to Savage's station. A little after noon General Sumner united his forces with those of General Franklin, and assumed command. I had ordered General Heintzelman, with his corps, to hold the Williamsburg road until dark, at a point where were several field-works, and a skirt of timber between these works and the railroad; but he fell back before night, and crossed White Oak Swamp at Brackett's ford. General Sumner, in his report of the battle of Savage's station, says:

"When the enemy appeared on the Williamsburg road, I could not imagine why General Heintzelman did not attack him, and not until some time afterward did I learn that General Heintzelman had left the field, and retreated with his whole corps (about fifteen thousand men) before the action commenced. This defection might have been attended with the most disastrous consequences, and, although we beat the enemy signally, and drove him from the field, we should certainly have given him a more crushing blow if General Heintzelman had been there with his corps." General Heintzelman, in his report of the operations of his corps, says:

"On the night of the 28th of June I received orders to withdraw the troops of corps from the advanced position they had taken on the 25th of June, and to occupy the intrenched lines about a mile in the rear. A map was sent me showing the positions General Sumner's and General Franklin's corps would occupy. About sunrise the next day, our troops slowly fell back to the new position, cautiously followed by the enemy, taking possession of our camps as soon as we left them. From some misapprehension, General Sumner held a more advanced position than was indicated on the map furnished me, there being a space of about three-fourths of a mile between the right of his corps and General Smith's division of General Franklin's corps.

* * * * *

"At 11, A. M., on the 29th, the enemy commenced an attack on General Sumner's troops, a few shells falling within my lines. Late in the forenoon reports reached me that the rebels were in possession of Dr. Trent's house, only a mile and a half from Savage's station. I sent several cavalry reconnoissances, and finally was satisfied of the fact. General Franklin came to my headquarters when I learned of the interval between his left and General Sumner's right, in which space Dr. Trent's house is. Also, that the rebels had repaired one of the bridges across the Chickahominy, and were advancing. * * * * * * * I rode forward to see General Sumner, and met his troops falling back on the Williamsburg road, through my lines. General Sumner informed me that he intended to make a stand at Savage's station, and for me to join him, to determine his position.

"This movement of General Sumner uncovered my right flank, and it became necessary for me to at once withdraw my troops.

* * * * * * * * *

"I rode back to find General Sumner. After some delay, from the mass of troops in the field, I found him, and learned that the course of action had been determined on; so returned to give the necessary orders for the destruction of the railroad cars, ammunition, and provisions still remaining on the ground.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The whole open space near Savage's station was crowded with troops, more than I supposed could be brought in action judiciously. An aid from the commanding general had, in the morning, reported to me to 'point out a road across the White Oak swamp, starting from the left of General Kearney's position, and leading by Brackett's ford.'

* * * * * * *

The advance of the column reached the Charles City road at 6½, P. M., and the rear at 10 P. M., without accident."

The orders given by me to Generals Sumner, Heintzelman, and Franklin were to hold the positions assigned them until dark. As stated by General Heintzelman, General Sumner did not occupy the designated position; but as he was the senior officer present, on that side of the White Oak swamp, he may have thought that the movements of the enemy justified a deviation from the letter of the orders. It appears from his report that he assumed command of all the troops near Savage's station, and determined to resist the enemy there, and that he gave General Heintzelman orders to hold the same position as I had assigned him. The aid sent by me to General Heintzelman, to point out the road across the swamp, was to guide him in retiring after dark. On reaching Savage's Station, Sumner's and Franklin's commands were drawn up in line of battle, in the large open field to the left of the railroad, the left resting on the edge of the woods, and the right extending down to the railroad. General Brooks, with his brigade, held the woods to the left of the field, where he did excellent service, receiving a wound, but retaining his command. General Hancock's brigade was thrown into the woods on the right and front. At 4, P. M., the enemy commenced his attack in large force, by the Williamsburg road. It was gallantly met by General Burn's brigade, supported and reinforced by two lines in reserve, and finally by the New York Sixty-ninth. Hazzard's and Petti's batteries again doing good service. Osborne's and Bramhall's batteries also took part effectively in this action, which was continued with great obstinacy until between 8 and 9 P. M., when the enemy were driven from the field. Immediately after the battle, orders were repeated for all the troops to fall back and cross White Oak swamp, which we accomplished during the night in good order. By midnight all the troops were on the road to White Oak swamp bridge, General French, with his brigade, acting as rear-guard, and at 5 A. M., on the 30th, all had crossed, and the bridge was destroyed.

OPERATIONS ON THE 30TH.

On the afternoon of the 29th, I gave to the corps commanders their instructions for the operations of the following day. As stated before, Porter's corps was to move forward to James river, and with the corps of General Keyes, to occupy a position at or near Turkey bend, in a line perpendicular to the river, thus covering the Charles City road to Richmond, opening communication with the gunboats, and covering the passage of the supply trains, which we pushed forward as rapidly as possible upon Huxall's plantation. The remaining corps were pressed onward and posted so as to guard the approaches from Richmond, as well as the crossings of White Oak swamp, over which the army had passed. General Franklin was ordered to hold the passage of White Oak Swamp bridge, and cover the withdrawal of the trains from that point. His command consisted of his own corps, with General Richardson's division, and General Naglee's brigade, placed under his orders for the occasion. General Slocum's division was on the right of the Charles City road. On the morning of the 30th I again gave the corps commanders within reach instructions for posting their troops. I found that, notwithstanding all the efforts of my personal staff and other officers, the roads were blocked by wagons, and there was great difficulty in keeping the trains in motion. The engineer officers whom I had sent forward on the 28th to reconnoiter the woods, had neither returned nor sent in any reports or guides, and Generals Keyes and Porter had been delayed, one by losing the road, the other in repairing an old road, had not been able to send me any information. We then knew of but one road for the movement of the troops and our immense trains. It was therefore necessary to post the troops in advance of this road as well as our limited knowledge of the ground permitted, so as to cover the movement of the trains in the rear. I then examined the whole line from the swamp to the left, giving final instructions for the posting of troops, and the obstructions of the roads toward Richmond; and all corps commanders were directed to hold their positions until the trains had passed, after which a more concentrated position was to be taken up near James River. Our force was too small to occupy and hold the entire line from the White Oak Swamp to the river, exposed as it was, to be taken in reverse by a movement across the lower part of the swamp, or across the Chickahominy below the swamp. Moreover, the troops were then greatly exhausted, and required rest in a more secure position. I extended my examinations of the country as far as Huxall's, looking at all the approaches to Malvern, which position I perceived to be the key to our position in this quarter, and was thus enabled to expedite very considerably the passage of the trains, and to rectify the positions of the troops.

Everything being then quiet, I sent aids to the different corps commanders to inform them what I had done on the left, and to bring me information of the condition of affairs on the right. I returned from Malvern to Huxall's, and having made arrangements for instant communication from Malvern by signals, went on board of Captain Rodgers' gunboat, lying near, to confer with him in reference to the condition of our supply vessels, and the state of things on the river. It was his opinion that it would be necessary for the army to fall back to a position below City Point, as the channel there was so near the southern shore that it would not be possible to bring up the transports, should the enemy occupy it. Harrison's Landing, was, in his opinion, the nearest suitable point. Upon the termination of the interview, I returned to Malvern Hill, and remained there till shortly before daylight.

BATTLE OF NELSON'S FARM OR GLENDALE.

On the morning of the 30th General Sumner was ordered to march with Sedgwick's division to Glendale (Nelson's farm). General McCall's division (Pennsylvania reserves) was halted during the morning on the New Market road, just in advance of the point where the road turns off to Quaker Church. This line was formed perpendicularly to the New Market road, with Meade's brigade on the right, Seymour's on the left, and Reynold's brigade, commanded by Colonel S. G. Simmons, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, in reserve; Randall's regular battery on the right, Kern's and Cooper's batteries opposite the centre, and Deitrich's and Kanerhun's batteries, of the Artillery reserve, on the left—all in front of the infantry line. The country in General McCall's front was an open field, intersected toward the right by the New Market road, and a small strip of timber parallel to it. The open front was about eight hundred yards; its depth about one thousand yards. On the morning of the 30th, General Heintzelman ordered the bridge at Brackett's ford to be destroyed, and trees to be felled across that road and the Charles City Road. General Slocum's division was to extend to the Charles City road. General Kearney's left to connect with General Slocum's left. General McCall's position was to the left of the Long Bridge road, in connection with General Kearney's left, and General Hooker was on the left of General McCall. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade upon the divisions of Smith's, Richardson's, and Naglee's brigades, at White Oak Swamp bridge. This artillery fire was continued by the enemy through the day, and he crossed some infantry below our position. Richardson's divisions suffered severely. Captain Ayres directed our artillery with great effect. Captain Hazzard's battery, after losing many cannoneers, and Captain Hazzard being mortally wounded, was compelled to retire. It was replaced by Pettit's battery, which partially silenced the enemy's guns. General Franklin held his position until after dark, repeatedly driving back the enemy in their attempts to cross the White Oak Swamp. At 2 o'clock in the day the enemy were reported advancing in force by the Charles City road, and at 2½ o'clock the attack was made down the road on General Slocum's left, but was checked by his artillery. After this the enemy, in large force, comprising the divisions of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, attacked General McCall, whose division, after severe fighting, was compelled to retire.

General McCall, in his report of the battle, says:

* * * "About 2½ o'clock my pickets were driven in by a strong advance, after some skirmishing, without loss on our part.

"At 3 o'clock the enemy sent forward a regiment on the left center, and another on the right center, to feel for a weak point. They were under cover of a shower of shells, and boldly advanced, but were both driven back—on the left by the Twelfth regiment, and on the right by the Seventh regiment. For nearly two hours the battle raged hotly here. * * * * At last the enemy was compelled to retire before the well-directed musketry fire of the reserves. The German batteries were driven to the rear, but I rode up and sent them back. It was, however, of little avail, and they were soon after abandoned by the cannoneers. * * * * The batteries in front of the center were boldly charged upon, but the enemy were speedily forced back. * * * * Soon after this a most determined charge was made upon Randall's battery by a full brigade, advancing in wedge shape, without order, but in perfect recklessness. Somewhat similar charges had, I have stated, been previously made on Cooper's and Kern's batteries by single regiments without success, they having recoiled before the storm of canister hurled against them. A like result was anticipated by Randall's Battery, and the Fourth Regiment was requested not to fire until the battery had done with them. Its gallant commander did not doubt his ability to repel the attack, and his guns did seem to mow down the advancing host, but still the gaps were closed, and the enemy came in upon a run to the very muzzle of his guns. It was a very torrent of men, and they were on his battery before the guns could be removed. Two guns that were, indeed, successfully limbered had their horses killed and wounded, and were overturned on the spot, and the enemy, dashing past, drove the greater part of the Fourth Regiment before them. The left company (B), nevertheless, stood its ground, with its Captain, Fred. A. Conrad, as did likewise certain men of other companies. I had ridden into the regiment and endeavored to check them, but with only partial success. * * * * * * * There was no running, but my division, reduced by previous battles to less than 6,000, had to contend with the divisions of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, considered two of the strongest and best among many of the Confederate Army, numbering that day 18,000 or 20,000 men, and it was reluctantly compelled to give way before heavier force accumulated upon them."

General Heintzelman states that about 5 o'clock, P. M., General McCall's division was attacked in large force, evidently the principal attack, that in less than an hour the division gave way, and adds:

"General Hooker being on his left by moving to the right, repulsed the rebels in the handsomest manner, with great slaughter. General Sumner, who was with General Sedgwick in McCall's rear, also greatly aided with his artillery and infantry in driving back the enemy. They now renewed their attack with vigor on General Kearney's left, and were again repulsed with heavy loss. * * * * * * This attack commenced about 4 P. M., and was pushed by heavy masses with the utmost determination and vigor. Captain Thompson's battery, directed with great precision, firing double charges, swept them back. The whole open space, two hundred paces wide, was filled with the enemy; each repulse brought forth fresh troops. The third attack was only repulsed by the rapid and determined charge of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Hayes, and half of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers."

General McCall's troops soon began to emerge from the woods into the open field. Several batteries were in position, and began to fire into the woods over the heads of our men in front. Captain DeRussy's battery was placed on the right of General Sumner's artillery, with orders to shell the woods. General Burr's brigade was then advanced to meet the enemy, and soon drove him back; other troops began to return from the White Oak swamp. Later in the day, at the call of General Kearney, General Taylor's First New Jersey's brigade, Slocum's division, was sent to occupy a portion of General McCall's deserted position, a battery accompanying the brigade. They soon drove back the enemy, who shortly after gave up the attack, contenting themselves with keeping up a desultory firing till late at night. Between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, General Heintzelman commenced to withdraw his corps, and soon after daylight both of the divisions, with General Slocum's division, and a portion of General Sumner's command, reached Malvern Hill. On the morning of the 30th, General Sumner, in obedience to orders, had moved promptly to Glendale, and upon a call from General Franklin for reinforcements, sent him two brigades, which returned in time to participate and render good service in the battle near Glendale. General Sumner says of this battle:

"The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks. About 3 o'clock, P. M., the action commenced, and after a furious contest, lasting till after dark, the enemy was routed at all points, and driven from the field."

The rear of the supply trains and the reserve artillery of the army reached Malvern Hill about, 4 P. M. At about this time the enemy began to appear in General Porter's front, and at 5 o'clock advanced in large force against his left flank, posting artillery under cover of a skirt of timber, with a view to engage our force on Malvern Hill, while, with his infantry, and some artillery, he attacked Colonel Warren's brigade. A concentrated fire of about thirty guns was brought to bear on the enemy, which, with the infantry of Colonel Warren's command, compelled him to retreat, leaving two guns in the hands of Colonel Warren. The gunboats rendered most efficient aid at this time, and helped to drive back the enemy. It was very late at night before my aids returned to give me the results of the day's fighting along the whole line, and the true position of affairs. While waiting to hear from General Franklin before sending orders to Generals Sumner and Heintzelman, I received a message from the latter that General Franklin was falling back, whereupon I sent Colonel Colburn, of my staff, with orders to verify this, and if it were true, to order in Generals Sumner and Heintzelman at once. He had not gone far when he met two officers sent from General Franklin's headquarters, with the information that he was falling back. Orders were then sent to Generals Sumner and Heintzelman to fall back also, and definite instructions were given as to the movement, which was to commence on the right. The orders met their troops already *en route* to Malvern. Instructions were also sent to General Franklin as to the route he was to follow. General Barnard then received full instructions for posting the troops as they arrived. I then returned to Huxall's, and again left for Malvern soon after daybreak. Accompanied by several general officers, I once more made the entire circuit of the position and then returned to Huxall's, whence I went with Captain Rodgers to select the final location for the army and its depots. I returned to Malvern before the serious fighting commenced, and after riding along the lines, and seeing most cause to feel anxious about the right, remained in that vicinity.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

The position selected for resisting the further advance of the enemy on the first of July, was with the left and centre of our lines resting on Malvern Hill, while the right curved backward through a wooded country toward a point below Huxall's, on James river. Malvern Hill is an elevated plateau, about a mile and a half by three-fourths of a mile in area, well cleared of timber, and with several converging roads running over it. In front are numerous defensible ravines, and the ground slopes gradually to the north and east to the woodland, giving clear range for artillery in those directions. Toward the northwest the plateau falls off more abruptly into a ravine which extends to James river. From the position of the enemy, his most obvious line of attack would be from the direction of Richmond and White Oak swamp, and would almost of necessity strike in upon the left wing. Here, therefore, the lines were strengthened by massing the troops and collecting the principal part of the artillery. Porter's corps held the left of the line—Sykes' division on the left, Morrell's on the right, with the artillery of his two divisions advantageously posted, and the artillery of the reserve so disposed on the high ground that a concentrated fire of some sixty guns could be brought to bear on any point in his front or left. Colonel Tylor also had, with great exertion, succeeded in getting two of his siege-guns in position on the highest part of the hill. Couch's division was placed on the right of Porter's; next came Kearney and Hooker; next Sedgwick and Richardson; next Smith and Slocum, then the remainder of Keyes' corps, extending by a backward curve nearly to the river. The Pennsylvania Reserve corps was held in reserve, and stationed behind Porter's and Couch's position. One brigade of Porter's was thrown to the left, on the low ground, to protect that flank from any movement direct from the Richmond road. The line was very strong along the whole front of the upper plateau, but thence to the extreme right, the troops were more deployed. This information was imperative, as an attack would probably be made upon our left. The right was rendered as secure as possible by slashing the timbers, and by barricading the roads. Commodore Rodgers, commanding the flotilla on James River, placed his gunboats so as to protect our flanks, and to command the approaches from Richmond. Between 9 and 10, A. M., the enemy commenced feeling along our whole left wing with his artillery and skirmishers, as far to the right as Hooker's division. About two o'clock a column of the enemy was observed moving toward our right, with the skirt of woods in front of Heintzelman's corps, but beyond the range of artillery. Arrangements were at once made to meet the anticipated attack in that quarter; but though the column was long, occupying more than two hours in passing, it disappeared and was not again heard of. The presumption is, that it retired by the rear and participated in the attack afterwards made on our left. About 3, P. M., a heavy fire of artillery opened on Kearney's left and Couch's division, speedily followed up by a brisk attack of infantry on Couch's front. The artillery was replied to with good effect by our own, and the infantry of Couch's division remained lying on the ground until the advancing column was within short musket-range, when they sprang to their feet and poured in a deadly volley, which entirely broke the attacking force, and drove them in disorder back on their own ground. This advantage was followed up until we had advanced the right of our lines some seven or eight hundred yards, and rested upon a thick clump of trees, giving us a stronger position and a better fire. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the firing ceased along the whole front, but no disposition was evinced on the part of the enemy to withdraw from the field. Caldwell's brigade, having been detached from Richardson's division, was stationed upon Couch's right by General Porter, to whom he had been ordered to report. The whole line was surveyed by the General, and everything held in readiness to meet the coming attack. At 6 o'clock the enemy suddenly opened upon Couch and Porter with the whole strength of his artillery, and at once began pushing forward his columns of attack, to carry the hill. Brigade after brigade formed under cover of the woods, started at a run to cross the open space, and charged our batteries, but the heavy fire of our guns, with the cool and steady volleys of our infantry, in every case sent them reeling back to shelter, and covered the ground with their dead and wounded. In several instances our infantry withheld their fire, until the attacking columns, which rushed through the storm of canister and shell from our artillery, had reached within a few yards of our lines. They then poured in a single volley, and dashed forward with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and colors, and driving the routed columns in confusion from the field. About 7 o'clock, as fresh troops were accumulating in front of Porter and Couch, Meagher and

Sickles were sent with their brigades as soon as it was considered prudent to withdraw any portion of Sumner's and Heintzelman's troops, to reinforce that part of the line, and hold the positions. These brigades relieved such portions of Porter's corps and Couch's division, as had expended their ammunition, and batteries from the reserve were pushed forward to replace those whose boxes were empty. Until dark the enemy persisted in his efforts to take the position so tenaciously defended, but despite his vast numbers, his repeated and desperate attacks were repulsed with fearful loss, and darkness ended the battle of Malvern hill, though it was not until after nine o'clock that the artillery ceased its fire. During the whole battle, Commodore Rodgers added greatly to the discomfiture of the enemy, by throwing shells among his reserves and advancing columns. As the army, in its movement from the Chickahominy to Harrison's Landing, was continually occupied in marching by night and fighting by day, its commanders found no opportunity for collecting data which would enable them to give exact returns of casualties in each engagement. The aggregate of our entire losses from the 26th of June to the 1st of July, inclusive, was ascertained after our arrival at Harrison's Landing, to be as follows:

List of killed, wounded and missing in the Army of the Potomac, from the 26th of June, 1862, to the 1st of July, 1862, inclusive.

Corps.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*	*Agg.*
1. McCall's division	253	1,200	1,581	3,074
2. Sumner's	137	1,476	848	2,111
3. Heintzelman's	189	1,051	833	2,073
4. Keyes'	69	507	201	777
5. Porter's	620	2,460	1,191	4,278
6. Franklin's	246	1,313	1,179	2,737
Engineers		2	21	23
Cavalry	19	60	97	176
Total	1,582	7,709	5,958	15,249

THE SUPPLY QUESTION.

Although the result of the battle of Malvern was a complete victory, it was nevertheless necessary to fall back still further, in order to reach a point where our supplies could be brought to us with certainty. As before stated, in the opinion of Captain Rodgers, commanding the gunboat flotilla, this could only be done below City Point. Concurring in his opinion, I selected Harrison's bar as the new position of the army. The exhaustion of our supplies of food, forage, and ammunition, made it imperative to reach the transports immediately. The greatest portion of the transportation of the army having been started for Harrison's landing during the night of the 30th of June and the 1st of July, the order for the movement of the troops was at once issued upon the final repulse of the enemy at Malvern Hill. The order prescribed a movement by the left and rear, General Keyes' corps to cover the manœuvre. It was not carried out in detail as regards the divisions on the left, the roads being somewhat blocked by the rear of our trains. Porter and Couch were not able to move out as early as had been anticipated, and Porter found it necessary to place a rear guard between his command and the enemy. Colonel Averell, of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, was intrusted with this delicate duty. He had under his command his own regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan's brigade of regular infantry and one battery. By a judicious use of the resources at his command, he deceived the enemy, so as to cover the withdrawal of the left wing without being attacked, remaining himself on the previous day's battle-field until about 7 o'clock of the 2d of July. Meantime General Keyes, having received his orders, commenced vigorous preparations for covering the movement of the entire army and protecting the trains. It being evident that the immense number of wagons and artillery carriages pertaining to the army could not move with celerity along a single road, General Keyes took advantage of every accident of the ground to open new avenues and to facilitate the movement. He made preparations for obstructing the roads after the army had passed, so as to prevent any rapid pursuit, destroying effectually Turkey bridge on the main road, and rendering other roads and approaches temporarily impossible, by felling trees across them. He kept the trains well closed up and directed the march so that the troops could move on each side of the roads, not obstructing the passage, but being in good position to repel an attack from any quarter. His dispositions were so successful that, to use his own words: "I do not think more vehicles or more public property were abandoned on the march from Turkey Bend than would have been left in the same state of the roads, if the army had been moving toward the enemy instead of away from. And when it is understood that the carriages and teams belonging to this army, stretched out in one line, would extend not far from forty miles, the energy and caution necessary for their safe withdrawal from the presence of an enemy vastly superior in numbers will be appreciated." The last of the wagons did not reach the site selected at Harrison's bar until after dark on the 3d of July, and the rear guard did not move into their camp until everything was secure. The enemy followed up with a small force, and on the 3d threw a few shells at the rear-guard, but were quickly dispersed by our batteries and the fire of our gunboats. Great credit must be conceded to General Keyes for the skill which characterized his performance of the important and delicate duties intrusted to his charge. High praise is also due to the officers and men of the First Connecticut Artillery, Colonel Tyler, for the manner in which they withdrew all the heavy guns during the seven days, and from Malvern Hill. Owing to the crowded state of the roads, the teams could not be brought within a couple of miles of the position: but these energetic soldiers removed the guns by hand that distance, leaving nothing behind.

THE ARMY AT HARRISON'S LANDING.

On the 1st of July I received the following from the President:

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862—3: 30, P. M.

Major-General Geo. B McClellan:

It is impossible to reinforce you for your present emergency. If we had a million of men we could not get them to you in time. We have not the men to send. If you are not strong enough to face the enemy you must find a place of security; wait, rest, and repair. Maintain your ground if you can, but save the army at all events, even if you fall back to Fortress Monroe. We still have strength enough in the country, and will bring it out.

A. LINCOLN.

In the dispatch from the President to me, on the 2d of July, he says: "If you think you are not strong enough to take Richmond just now, I do not wish you to. Try just now to save the army material and *personnel*, and I will strengthen it for the offensive again as fast as I can. The Governors of eighteen (18) States offer me a new levy of three hundred thousand, which I accept."

"On the 3d of July the following kind dispatch was received from the President:

EXTRACT.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862—3, P. M.

Major-General G. B. McClellan:

Yours of 5:30 yesterday is just received. I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men have done the best you could. All accounts say that better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

* * * * * * * * *

A. LINCOLN.

FOURTH OF JULY LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

On the 4th I sent the following to the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
HARRISON BAR, JAMES RIVER, July 4, 1861

To the President:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2d instant.

I shall make a stand at this place, and endeavor to give my men the repose they so much require.

After sending my communication on Tuesday, the enemy attacked the left of our lines, and a fierce battle ensued, lasting until night. They were repulsed with great slaughter.

Had their attack succeeded, the consequences would have been disastrous in the extreme. This closed the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th ult., in a daily series of engagements wholly unparalleled on this continent for determination and slaughter on both sides. The mutual loss in killed and wounded is enormous—that of the enemy certainly greatest. On Tuesday morning, the 1st, our army commenced its movement from Huxall's to this point, our line of defense there being too extended to be maintained by our weakened forces. Our train was immense, and about 2, P. M., on the 2d a heavy storm of rain began, which continued during the entire day and until the forenoon of yesterday. The roads became horrible. Troops, artillery and wagons moved on steadily, and our whole army, men and material, was finally brought safely into camp. The last of the wagons reached here at noon yesterday. The exhaustion was very great, but the army preserved its morale, and would have repelled any attack which the enemy was in condition to make. We now occupy a line of heights about two miles from the James, a plain extending from there to the river. Our front is about three miles long. These heights command our whole position, and must be maintained. The gunboats can render valuable support upon both flanks. If the enemy attack us in front, we must hold our ground as we best may, and at whatever cost. Our positions can be carried only by overwhelming numbers. The spirit of the army is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline. Our position is by no means impregnable, especially as a morass extends on this side of the high ground from our center to the James on our right. The enemy may attack in vast numbers, and, if so, our front will be the scene of a desperate battle, which, if lost, will be decisive. Our army is fearfully weakened by killed, wounded, and prisoners. I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses, but we were not beaten in any conflict. The enemy were unable, by any efforts, to drive us from the field. Never did such a change of base, involving a retrograde movement, and under incessant attacks from a most determined and vastly more numerous foe, partake so little of disorder. We have lost no guns, except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty one of which were lost by the giving way of McCall's division under the onset of superior numbers. Our communication by the James river are not secure. There are points where the enemy can establish themselves with cannon or musketry and command the river, and where it is not certain that our gunboats can drive them out. In case of this, or in case our front is broken, I will still make every effort to preserve at least the *personnel* of the army, and the events of the last few days leave no question that the troops will do all that their country can ask. Send such reinforcements as you can; I will do what I can. We are shipping our wounded and sick, and landing supplies. The Navy Department should co-operate with us to the extent of its resources. Captain Rodgers is doing all in his power in the kindest and most efficient manner. When all the circumstances are known, it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed was unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most difficult circumstances, we have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and, above all, our honor.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

LETTERS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862—7, A. M.

Major-General G. B. McClellan, commanding Army Potomac:

A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1, P. M., yesterday, gave me. Be assured, the heroism and skill of yourself and officers and men, is and forever will be appreciated.

If you can hold your present position, we shall hive the enemy yet.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1862.

I understand your position, as stated in your letter, and by General Marcy. To reinforce you so as to enable you to resume the offensive within a month, or even six weeks, is impossible. In addition to that arrived and now arriving from the Potomac (about 100,000, I suppose), and about 10,000 I hope you will receive from Burnside very soon, and about 5,000 from Hunter a little later, I do not see how I can send you another man within a month. Under these circumstances the defensive for the present must be your only care. Save the army first where you are, if you can, and secondly by removal, if you must. You, on the ground, must be the judge as to which you will attempt, and of the means of effecting it. I but give it as my opinion that, with the aid of the gunboats, and the reinforcements mentioned above, you can hold your present position, provided, and so long as you can keep the James river open below you. If you are not tolerably confident you can keep the James river open, you had better remove as soon as possible. I do not remember that you have expressed any apprehension as to the danger of having your communication cut on the river below you; yet I do not suppose it can have escaped your attention.

A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—If at any time you feel able to take the offensive, you are not restrained from doing so.

A. L.

TELEGRAM FROM M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 7, 1862—8: 30, A.M.

As the boat is starting I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of telegram by General Marcy. The enemy have not attacked. My position is very strong, and daily becoming more so. If not attacked to-day I shall laugh at them. I have been anxious about my communications. I had a long consultation about it with Flag-Officer Goldsborough last night. He is confident he can keep the river open. He should have all gunboats possible. Will see him again this morning. My men in splendid spirits, and anxious to try it again. Alarm yourself as little as possible about me, and don't lose confidence in this army.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

A. Lincoln, President.

While general-in chief and director of the operations of all our armies in the field, I had become deeply impressed with the importance of adopting and carrying out certain views regarding the conduct of the war, which, in my judgment, were essential to its objects and its success. During an active campaign of three months in the enemy's country, these were so fully confirmed that I conceived it a duty, in the critical position we then occupied, not to withhold a candid expression of the more important of these views from the Commander-in-Chief, whom the Constitution places at the head of the armies and navies, as well as the Government of the nation.

[Here follows the letter from Harrison's bar, July 7, already published.]

DR. GIRARD AMONG THE REBELS.

DR. GIRARD's *Mémoire* on the Confederate States, which was mentioned in our columns last week,* contains much interesting information on rebel military and naval affairs, and throws light on many matters which have been involved in obscurity. Thus the Confederate Secretary of War, in an interview with the author, after admitting that it would be idle to deny that the South committed a grave mistake in allowing Vicksburgh to be captured, accounted for the failure of the rebel generals on several occasions to follow up their successes, by the fact that the South is short of men. He said:—

If our country only counted a million souls more, the Federals would long ago have been taught a lesson they richly deserve. Unhappily in all our engagements we have had to struggle against double, and often against three times our number. When we snatch a victory from the North, we do so at such a sacrifice that we are unable to improve our success. We have never been able to muster sufficient means of transport, and consequently to provision an army on the march. The want of a *corps de reserve* has also been much felt by our generals; but this cannot be imputed to us as a fault. Our resources do not permit of it.

An entire chapter is taken up with Captain BROOKE's celebrated gun, and accounts of its performances. Captain BROOKE favored the author with a description of the sea-duel between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, which so startled Europe, and inaugurated a new system of naval warfare. We shall not transcribe the description of an encounter, the details of which are sufficiently familiar to our readers,—the only new fact brought out being that the *Merrimac*, expecting to deal with wooden vessels only, had not a single shot on board, and was merely provided with shells. The Confederates kept the secret of their repulse, and waited for another trial of strength. But when the *Merrimac*, a month later, steamed out to renew the engagement, the *Monitor*, for some unexplained reason, declined to accept the challenge; and the trial between the iron-clads and BROOKE's projectiles was first seriously made in the attack of April, 1863, upon Fort Sumter, when the *Keokuk* fell a victim to their precision and efficiency.

The attack on the fort is thus described in a letter, dated April 13th—the day after the repulse:—

When it became evident that the enemy was about to deliver battle, the old Sumter saluted with a salvo of 13 guns blank cartridge, and the air of Dixie. The attacking squadron advanced in perfect order. Four Monitors formed the first line, in the centre came the *Ironsides*, followed by four more Monitors. Their line was formed about 1400 yards from the fort. The *Passaic* opened the ball.

The garrisons of the fort and batteries were all at their posts. General TRAPIER walked the parapet of Moultrie, and Colonel RHETT that of Sumter. Both officers wore white gloves, and could be seen, each time the gun smoke cleared away, encouraging their men. Moultrie was the first to open fire by battery on the *Passaic*. Orders had been given to concentrate on the nearest vessel. After about twenty minutes the *Passaic* retired. She was forced to go round to Port Royal for repairs. The *Keokuk* next quitted the line, and advanced in a splendid manner, as if she were going to knock the fort clean out of the water. At the distance of about 900 yards, she delivered a broadside with her 15-inch mortars and 200-pounder rifled guns. Lieutenant-Colonel YATES, an officer of engineers, of great merit, who commanded the barbette battery on the east face, sprang upon the 7-inch Brooke, and, pointing it himself, sent four successive shots into the *Keokuk*. The first struck the pilot-house, and, ploughing down below, is supposed to have passed out below water; the second shot struck her poop, knocked away large plates of iron, and tore up her deck; the third hit her turret, and the fourth went clean through her. The other batteries had also been firing on her, and doing her more or less damage. The unhappy vessel only fired four broadsides, then floated away in the direction of Morris Island, with all her pumps going. She sunk at about nine the next morning.

The *Ironsides* next came on, venturing within about 1700 yards of Fort Sumter. Two discharges from Moultrie, Cumming's Point, and Wagner finished her, and she made off like a big dog struck in the hind leg by a stone. Then came a little black Monitor, firing 13-inch guns. Her turret was struck several times with 10-inch Columbiads, but without any apparent effect. They flew into atoms directly they struck the ship's flank, as if the projectiles had been made of glass. I do not think that this Monitor was struck by the Brooke gun.

After another Monitor had been seriously damaged, the forts struck up Dixie again, and again saluted; but this second time with shotted guns. Sumter was not seriously damaged. Three balls traversed the brick work, which was new and not well cemented; but the old works stood out bravely. The enemy fired 110 shots, two-thirds of which were directed at Sumter. "The smashing power of the "large shells used by the enemy is very considerable; and "if he could only come in, and not be nervous about seeing "half a dozen of his iron vessels sunk, he would probably "manage to knock over the fortifications. But the Yankees "have no predilection for this sort of fighting. I think "they have been nearer to Sumter than they will ever venture again."

But even the Brooke gun proved no defence against the engineering skill of General GILLMORE, and the crushing power of his monster Parrotts. There is no question, however, but that in the Brooke gun the rebels possess one of the most formidable engines of war. It is thus particularly described by Dr. GIRARD:—

There is nothing extraordinary in the aspect of these guns. An attentive observer would not fail to remark the circular bands closely united to the piece, and which are destined to give a better resisting force. With regard to their rifling, it is on the system of inclined planes, instead of grooves (*elle est en plans inclinés au lieu d'être sillonnée*). The projectiles are of forged iron. Those which I had an opportunity of examining were adapted to 7-inch guns. Their form is elongated, cylindrical nearly their entire length, with the exception of the front part, which is slightly conical and rounded off at its periphery. The two extremities are vertical. The hinder part, which presents itself to the breach of the piece, bears on its circumference a bell-mouthed groove, and receives a copper ring, whose ends nearly meet at the end of the projectile. The projectile has bands of copper running round it, one about four inches from the front, and the other close to the hind part. These bands alone are destined to take the rifling of the piece. The mean length of these bullets is 12 inches, their posterior diameter 6 94-100, their anterior diameter 6 87-100, and their weight from 116 to 120 lbs. At a distance of 260 yards, and with a charge of 12 lbs. of powder, these projectiles penetrate four iron plates of two inches each, backed with 18 inches of oak—the whole fixed against a clayey cliff.

Another chapter describes a visit to the encampment at Drewry's Bluff, on the James River, nine miles below Richmond:—

It is this locality which the Federals have decorated with the pompous name of Fort Darling. There never was a fort at this place; it is only an ordinary cliff, rising about 80 feet above the level of the river, and which commands a radius of between four and five miles. When the Federal fleet, under the command of Commodore RODGERS, advanced, in May, 1862, upon Richmond, the cliff at Drewry's Bluff was in its natural state. It was covered with thick forest vegetation. The Confederates had only just time to make a few openings and lay three guns, when the Federals made their appearance. The river was defended with three guns,

* In our last week's notice of Dr. GIRARD's book, we were in error in speaking of him as formerly Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. We accepted his own claim, but now find that he was at one time an assistant of Professor AGASSIZ, at Cambridge, and afterwards was employed by Professor JOSEPH HENRY, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, in the museum and the library, while he attended medical lectures. GIRARD left the Institution and the city some time before the rebellion, to go to France on some private speculation.

and barred by means of a few ships. The enemy was repulsed with great damage, and it was probably owing to this circumstance that "Fort Darling" was invented. It was necessary to find a plausible pretext for defeat. After the engagement several tons of projectiles were picked up. The Confederates have now, however, made of Drewry's Bluff a most formidable position, which is guarded by a naval encampment.

Richmond is now defended from assault by way of the James River by more than one iron-plated battery, and the plated steam frigate *Richmond*—an improved pattern of the *Merrimac*—armed with Brooke guns, and manned by 150 sailors. Dr. GIRAUD also mentions two other vessels, which were being constructed when he left the Confederacy, about three months ago, on the plan of the *Richmond*,—the *Fredericksburgh* and the *New Merrimac*, both of them sufficiently advanced to be able to take part in a naval combat. In all, six plated vessels are ready on the James to defend the capital, in case of need.

Dr. GIRAUD gives the following estimate of losses on both sides, which we give as interesting, although the rebel losses are undoubtedly as much under-estimated proportionally, as the Union losses are over-estimated:—

Up to the 1st of January, 1863, 250 engagements, more or less important, had taken place, and of these about two-thirds had been favorable to the Confederates.

The losses were estimated, on the side of the Confederates, at 102,677, as follows:—

Killed	20,891
Wounded	59,616
Prisoners	22,169

On the side of the Federals, in all, 209,116:—

Killed	43,874
Wounded	97,029
Prisoners	68,213

It is calculated that the number who have fallen victims to disease, or their wounds, were 120,000 on the side of the Confederates, and 250,000 on that of the Federals.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

GENERAL H. D. Terry, with a brigade of the 6th Corps from the Army of the Potomac, is now at Johnson's Island, Sandusky, guarding the rebel prisoners.

CAPTAIN J. D. Garrard, of Cincinnati, has been commissioned as Colonel of the First United States colored cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Samuel McKelvy will shortly be relieved of the command of the convalescent camp, Va., and proceed to Columbus as Chief Commissary of the Northern Department.

ACTING Master J. O. Barclay has been ordered to command the U. S. steamer *Commodore Jones*, North Atlantic blockading squadron.

MAJOR-General Stoneman left Washington for Nashville on the 15th. He is ordered to report to Major-General Grant for duty.

THE large cavalry dépôt at Giesboro', Md., has been added to the command of Major-General Augur, Department of Washington.

CAPTAIN Frank W. Marston, of the Signal Corps of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to New Orleans, as the Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the South.

MR. John Hay, Assistant Private Secretary to the President, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, to report to General Gillmore.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. C. Easton has been announced by Major-General Thomas as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. P. Porter, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Vols., has been announced by Major-General Thomas Chief Commissary of the Army of the Cumberland.

CAPTAIN John Cassels, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Butler, and Provost-Marshal at Department Headquarters.

COL. Joseph Gebhardt, Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, and Second-Lieut. John K. Tufman, of the same regiment have been dismissed the service.

MAJOR Joseph M. Bell, having been seized with severe illness rendering him unable to sit as a member of the Military Commission to which he was detailed, has been relieved from duty by order of General Butler.

WILLIAM H. White, convicted by court-martial of fraud in furnishing haversacks, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $3,000, or be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary until the fine is paid, not exceeding two years.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel T. C. English, 1st Washington Territory Infantry, has been ordered from Fort Steilacoom to Portland, Oregon, as acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for the District of Oregon and Washington.

THE order from the Adjutant-General's office dismissing from the service Surgeon W. Fandenberg, 178th Pennsylvania Drafted Militia, has been rescinded, and he has been mustered out and honorably discharged.

COLONEL Egan and the officers of the 40th (Mozart) Regiment, N. Y. Vols., attended a complimentary dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, last week, given by Mr. C. Rogers, the sutler of the regiment.

COLONEL Peter C. Ellmaker of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having resigned to resume his business in Philadelphia, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke succeeds to the command.

LIEUTENANT Frank S. Livingston, 15th N. Y. Engineers, has been detached as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Benham, commanding Engineer Brigade, Army of the Potomac.

CAPTAIN C. H. Potter, A. A. G., and Major G. E. Johnson and Captains Henry Norton and C. P. Horton, aide-de-camps, accompanied Major-General Heintzelman to his new command, on the 18th instant.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, late Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, will probably be assigned to a like position in the Northern Department, under Major-General Heintzelman.

A COURT of Inquiry has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the manner in which the publication of Commodore Wilkes' letter to Secretary Welles was effected. The letter first appeared in the *Times*.

CAPT. W. W. White, Provost Marshal of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District, Williamsport, has been dismissed the service, and arrested and lodged in the Old Capital Prison, for alleged frauds in the business of his office.

SECOND Lieut. Charles Frazier, Fifth New York cavalry, by order of Brigadier General Lockwood, commanding the Middle Department, has been dismissed the service for unofficerlike conduct and violation of military discipline.

LIEUTENANT Colonel C. C. Suydam, of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, on Major-General Pleasonton's staff, has resigned his position, and accepted the lieutenant-coloneley of the Third New Jersey cavalry, commanded by Colonel A. J. Morrison.

COLONEL John A. Nelson, 10th U. S. Colored Troops, has been dismissed the service for having authorized and permitted the impressment of negro recruits into his regiment, thereby hindering recruiting and spreading distrust and alarm among the negroes.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel James O. Broadhead, 3d Missouri State Militia, has been relieved, at his own request, from duty as Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Marsh, A. A. G., has been appointed in his place.

THE following military promotions have been made in Ohio Regiments:—Third Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. B. Sidel to Colonel; Major Horace Howland to Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Thomas D. McClellan to Major; Infantry, Sergeant-Major B. J. Fay to First Lieutenant.

BRIGADIER-General Saxton of the Department of the South, was on New Year's Day presented with a handsome sword by the negro troops of the Department, "as a testimonial of the gratitude of the freedmen for his sacrifices and labors to procure their liberty, protection and elevation."

THE Naval Retiring Board have passed resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the bereaved family of the late Rear-Admiral Storer, and expressive of their respect and esteem for an officer "blending the amenities of the gentleman with whatever decision was necessary to maintain the dignity of the officer."

LIEUTENANT H. W. Benton, formerly of Major-General Rosecrans' staff, now of the invalid corps, was married in St. John's church, Troy, on the 12th instant to a daughter of Anson Atwood, Esq., of that city, Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter officiating. The bride was given away by Major-General John E. Wool, of the United States Army.

BY order of Major-General Gillmore, First Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. S. Rohlman, Independent Battalion, N. Y. Vols., has been dismissed the service for having publicly exposed himself in a state of gross intoxication on the cabin floor of the U. S. transport *Ben Deford*, while passing from Stono Inlet to Hilton Head, S. C., on the 15th inst., and again on the same day upon the pier at Hilton Head.

MAJ.-Gen. Grant had a hard journey over the Cumberland mountains from Knoxville, but was determined to see and understand the nature of the country. He arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 11th and was cordially received, but refused to make a speech, getting Gen. Leslie Coombs to say for him that he knew nothing about speech making and had no disposition to learn.

A GENERAL Order from the War Department under date of January 4th, calls the attention of Courts Martial and of reviewing officers to the impropriety and danger of associating with the honorable and important duty of guards any idea of punishment or degradation. These remarks are called forth in disapproving the sentence of a Court Martial directing that a prisoner shall do guard duty every other day for a year.

MAJOR-General Cadwalader having been detailed as a member of the Court of Inquiry to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, Brigadier-General O. S. Ferry assumes command of the city of Philadelphia during his absence. General Ferry announces the following as additional staff officers:—Captain Henry L. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant George C. Ripley, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

MAJOR-General Curtis arrived at Leavenworth on Saturday last to take command of the new Department of Kansas. The department embraces Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Indian Territory; all taken from the Department of the Missouri, there remaining in the latter only Missouri and a portion of Arkansas. The appointment of General Curtis to this post indicates, of course, his entire exoneration from the charges laid against him.

MAJOR-General Dix has made the following detail for a Military Commission to examine and investigate the cases of persons arrested and detained at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, and Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, other than prisoners of war and convicts:—Colonel Marshal S. Hows, Third United States Cavalry; Major F. S. Dent, Fourth United States Infantry; Captain Royal S. Frank, Eighth United States Infantry; Major John A. Bollers, A. D. C., Judge Advocate. The Commission was ordered to meet at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, January 19, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, taking up the cases of those confined at that post.

THE Examining Board now in session at the headquarters of the Marine Corps have examined and passed three candidates for appointment, leaving five more to come before it. Among those recommended by the Board to the Secretary of the Navy we notice the names of Mr. E. C. Gabaudane, late Private Secretary to Rear-Admiral Farragut, and of Mr. Israel H. Washburne, of Maine, son of the Ex-Governor, and until recently Inspector of Customs at Portland. They will be nominated to the Senate in a few days. Lieutenant Cochrane has been detached from the Board and ordered to Cairo, Ill., as Deputy Paymaster of Marines in the Mississippi squadron. Captain John C. Grayson, U. S. M. C., has been detached from the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. Lieutenant J. C. Harris has reported for duty in Philadelphia. Lieutenants P. G. Huston and Monroe are on leave of absence.

A LETTER to us from New Orleans, dated Jan. 9th, says: —General Banks is organizing a large force of cavalry to operate in Texas; several infantry regiments have already been mounted. The 1st battalion, 14th Rhode Island H. A. (colored), Major J. J. Comstock, Jr., commanding, arrived here last week. The 12th Connecticut Volunteers has reënlisted and will return home next week. Brigadier-General H. W. Birge goes North to-morrow. (He has arrived in New York.) The officers and men of his old regiment, the 13th Connecticut, presented him with an elegant sword, sash and belt on New Year's. I understand that Brigadier-General Weitzel, so long and favorably known in the Department, has been assigned a position on the staff of Major-General Butler. Mrs. General Banks' reception last evening was largely attended, and was the most brilliant affair of the season. Among those present were: Major-Generals Reynolds and Ord; Brigadier-Generals Stone, Arnold, Wilson, Clarke, and others, with hosts of staff officers of all grades—and in short all the *haut voler*. Major-General Reynolds has been assigned to the command of the defences of New Orleans.

BY direction of the President, a General Court-Martial met in Washington on the 20th, for the trial of Brigadier-General W. A. Hammond, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court:—Major-General R. J. Oglesby, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General W. S. Harney, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General W. S. Ketchum, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General G. S. Green, U. S. Vols.; Brevet-Brigadier-General W. W. Morris, Colonel 2d U. S. Artillery; Brigadier-General A. P. Howe, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General J. P. Slough, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General H. E. Paine, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General J. C. Starkweather, U. S. Vols.; Major John A. Bingham, Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate of the Court. All the members of the court were present but General Starkweather, who left Chattanooga on the 6th inst., but, owing to the detention of the trains, had not reached there. General Hammond was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. He asked for a postponement for four weeks, for the purpose of procuring witnesses from the West. His request was not granted, and the trial will proceed.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A WOOD procession to supply soldiers' families in Springfield, Ill., numbered one hundred and forty-seven wagons.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* remarks that the South is reduced to the following interesting situation:—"If the people are fed, the army must suffer: if the army is fed, the people will starve; and, if the people starve, what's the use of the army?"

ORDERS have been issued to remove from the defences of Washington all the serviceable twenty-four and thirty-two pounder guns to the Arsenal for the purpose of rifling them on the James pattern, thereby rendering them as effective as any rifled guns of the same calibre. Eight-inch howitzers will be substituted for them in the fortifications.

THE "Gettysburgh Battle-Field Memorial Association" has been organized in Pennsylvania. Its object is to purchase the principal portions of the battle ground, that they may be preserved in their original condition. Already Mr. D. McConaughy, who is the author of the project, has secured the purchase of the heights of Cemetery Hill; the granite spur of Round Top, with the stone defences constructed by the Pennsylvania Reserves; the timber breastworks on the right, extending for a mile along Wolf Hill, and other important points.

THE Naval Bill, as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates for the ordinary operations of the Navy proper, about $97,000,000, in addition to the usual appropriations for the several bureaus of the Department, and for navy-yards, docks, and miscellaneous expenditures. The pay of officers, seamen and engineers requires $10,423,000, and for construction and repairs $20,800,000. For armor-plated vessels, $3,600,000; hemp and other materials, $700,000; fuel, $3,840,000; equipment, $3,000,000; provisions, $6,416,000; construction and repairs of machinery, $20,312,000; surgeon's appliances and necessaries, $8,300,000; navigation apparatus and supplies, $126,000.

ON Tuesday, Jan. 12, a flag was raised upon the flag-staff in Fort Strong (formerly Wagner). Captain Strahan, 3d Rhode Island, in command of the Fort, entertained a party of officers and gentlemen, to do honor to the occasion. A collation was spread in the largest bomb-proof of the work. General Terry, in proposing the toast: "The Army and Navy of the United States," alluded in handsome terms to the joint action of both branches of the service, in reducing the fortifications upon Morris Island. A naval officer from the *Catskill* responded. General Eakin, Military Commissioner from the State of Connecticut; Mr. L. A. Stimson, of Adams' Express Company, and others, spoke pertinently.

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS.—The report of Brigadier-General Totten, in answer to the Senate resolution of the 5th inst., relative to the cadets appointed to the Military Academy during the past year, shows that one hundred and four have received appointments, of whom fifty-six are appointed from the eleven seceded States (residing in the loyal States), twenty-eight are from the military service. One (Hasler) is a nephew of the lamented General LYON; another (District of Columbia) a son of Captain CAPRON, killed in action; and another a son of Captain JONES (88th Pennsylvania Regiment), killed in action. District of Columbia, 4; Massachusetts, 5; New York, 19; Virginia, 4; Michigan, 3; Tennessee, 4; Missouri, 2; Pennsylvania, 13; Connecticut, 2; Indiana; Iowa, 5; Vermont, 3; Illinois, 5; Oregon, 1; Kentucky, 4; California, 1; Louisiana, 1; Ohio, 8; Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Maryland, 4; New Jersey, 2; Tennessee, 1.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

It is perhaps fortunate that the publication of General McCLELLAN'S Report has been delayed to this late day. Enough of time has elapsed since their occurrence to enable men to review the events it details with more of judicial calmness and unpartisanship than was possible two years, or even one year ago. The passions which once swayed men's minds have been quieted under the experience and discipline of war, and there is at length sufficient remoteness for us to look at things in their juster relations. It would be premature to attempt now a full review of the campaigns of General McCLELLAN, with only the fragmentary portions of his Report which have thus far appeared before us; but we have enough to understand his general strategic plans and to weigh the evidence they furnish of his merits as a military commander.

It has always been a mystery to those who have professed to see in this man nothing more than "the "greatest military humbug of the age," that his merits and his plans should have commanded so very generally the respect of educated military men, and that those who understood his strategy best always estimated it most highly. The explanation of this is found in those portions of the Report where his grand strategic combinations as General-in-Chief are expounded. In reading them we must consider at how early a stage of the war they were adopted, and how far in advance of the current ideas of the tenacity of the rebel leaders, of their ability and of their possible operations they were. Looking at them now in the light of subsequent history, it will be hard to deny to their author an appreciation of sound military principles, a sagacity of perception and a breadth of observation entitling him to a high place among military strategists. We find him invariably counselling that unity and concentration in the operations of our armies, so essential to success, and so long disregarded, and, in opposition to ignorant impatience, urging due delay for the combination of movements, instead of those partial and ineffective operations with which it was sought to appease the popular clamor. His plan comprehended in its broad scope the operations of all the armies of the Union, as well as that under his especial charge, and evinced a careful and intelligent study of the field of war. It was the necessity of the success of the plan that its various parts should be carried into execution simultaneously, or nearly so, and in coöperation along the whole line. It contemplated nothing less than the gigantic work of crushing the rebellion at one blow, and the termination of the main work of the war in a single grand campaign. The main army he proposed to concentrate under his immediate command in Virginia for an advance upon Richmond. To diminish the resistance, and compel a scattering of the forces of rebellion, movements were to be undertaken simultaneously all along the extended line of operations. An expedition for the possession of New Orleans was planned; Natchez and Jackson, Miss., were to be taken and the Mississippi opened. The importance of East Tennessee was duly appreciated too, and Kentucky once cleared of rebels, a movement was to be made thence to assist the Union men of East Tennessee and to seize the railroads leading from Memphis to the East. The importance of the possession of these roads in determining the fate of the rebel army in Virginia, was thoroughly comprehended at a time when it by no means attracted that public attention which has since been concentrated upon it. At the same time it was proposed to securely guard all the passes into Western Virginia from the East—and Baltimore and Fortress Monroe were to be occupied by sufficient garrisons.

The organization of a naval force was recommended, to coöperate with the army in its efforts to seize important sea board towns, and positions on the railways in the rear of the enemy's points of concentration. Another independent movement from Kansas and Nebraska through the Indian Territory upon Red River and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and free-state sentiment of that region, was also favorably considered.

The conception of this plan and its presentation in all of its details give evidence of a military sagacity which subsequent events are attesting. In its very extent and completeness, however, lay its chief danger, demanding as it did a perfection of instrumentalities and a degree of public faith and Governmental support hardly to be looked for in a country unfamiliar with war—self-willed and impatient. So General McCLELLAN found it. While busied with his plans and arranging his communications, he discovered "that "excessive anxiety for an immediate movement of the "Army of the Potomac had taken possession of the "minds of the Administration." A change had taken place in the War Department, and under the dispensation of Mr. STANTON the Army the Potomac was set in motion, and the time fixed by General McCLELLAN for his grand movement,—the 1st of April, —changed to the 22d of February. A difference of opinion arose with the PRESIDENT as to the proper line of operations for the Army of the Potomac, and though the Peninsula campaign was finally decided upon, the plans of General McCLELLAN suffered in their development by the failure to secure to him the supports he had counted upon. The Peninsula was abandoned contrary to his urgent protest, and when, after Antietam, his movements failed to be as rapid as the Government thought necessary, he was removed at a critical period from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

We have not hesitated to speak in praise of General McCLELLAN'S abilities as a cabinet strategist. We think him entitled to the highest praise in this respect. But when we come to consider him as a commander in the field, it is more difficult to render him exact justice. With all his ability, which is unquestionable, we find him lacking, at the start, something of the dash of a successful fighting general. We detect in his early campaigning a caution that argued a lack of self-confidence, and while his theoretical combinations and tactical movements evinced generalship, there was a deficiency of boldness and rapidity. But watching his career in the field it was easy for a close observer to see a growing confidence in himself and a greater ease in wielding large masses of men without confusion, and to produce desired results. The Seven Days' Battles were admirable in this respect, and at Antietam he evinced fine qualities as a fighting General. But it will be time enough to consider him in this light when the full official details of his campaign are before us.

AN ingenious but visionary rebel claims to have invented a flying machine, which may be used with terrible effect against an enemy. He calls it the "Artisavis," or "Bird of Art," and he believes that by the use of a considerable number of them all of the Yankee armies now upon Confederate soil and all their blockading fleets may be driven off or destroyed. To effect this, he proposes to station a thousand of these machines at a distance of five miles from the hostile camp or fleet, and send them thence into the air, each armed with a 50-pound explosive shell, to be dropped from a safe elevation upon the enemy! The Birds are then to return for the purpose of re-loading. The inventor believes that in this manner an army or fleet could be destroyed in a very few hours. The rebel Congress, however, is blind to the merits of his scheme, and, after vainly waiting in the halls of greatness, he appeals to the "officers, soldiers and citizens "of the Confederate States" for a more enlightened judgment and liberal contributions.

[Though some of the views expressed in the following article are divergent from those which were lately put forth in the JOURNAL, the sound military judgment and wide military experience of the author entitle whatever he may write to careful consideration, and warrant us in giving especial prominence to this article.—EDITOR.]

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

THERE is no duty more imperative upon those who aspire in any way to lead public opinion than that of checking those eager anticipations of easy victory which temporary success invariably produces, and of fixing the mind of the people on the task before them, rather than upon that which has already been accomplished; leading them, while finding encouragement in the past, and learning from it what to avoid, to consider nothing as accomplished so long as anything remains to be done. At no time was it necessary to insist upon this point more strongly than at the present. The signs of decay in both the military and political power of the Confederacy are too marked to be unnoticed; there is the more danger of their being exaggerated. It is the weak adherents of a cause who first give signs of its failing,—it is the strong, whom we have to meet in the field. The population may be starving, but a rebellion founded by a small but powerful aristocracy, holding all its high military positions, will not fail, even at this expense, to feed its army. Hardship and danger are the school of the soldier, and the greatest feats of arms have frequently been accomplished by armies destitute of the first necessaries of life. It is now that the seed must be sown for success in the spring, otherwise it will be useless then to expect the fruits. A careful review of the duty to be accomplished will be necessary, to know what means we must take to ensure success.

The force of events has been gradually compelling the rebel leaders to the occupation of military positions of the greatest strategical value. It has forced them to leave the extremities, and guard the vital points alone,—thus enabling them to accomplish a maximum of resistance with the troops at their disposal. They have now practically but one vital point to guard, and that, contrary to the generally received opinion, we maintain to be Virginia, which, besides being the seat of rebel government, is the only point from which any useful aggressive campaign against any vital point of the Northern States can be made. Virginia abandoned or taken, the defence of the other States admits of no offensive returns, and without them effective defence is impossible.

We have in previous articles laid down the geographical necessities and strategic considerations which have controlled and must always control the operations of the Army of the Potomac upon Richmond, of the Army of Northern Virginia against Washington, and of the rival armies of JOE JOHNSTON and GRANT against one another. It has been also shown that the advance of GRANT into Northern Georgia rendered possible operations upon his flank from the army of LEE; and that the movement of LONGSTREET was to be considered in this light, and not as a movement in any way connected with or dependent upon the force at Dalton. His manœuvres since his repulse at Knoxville, his reported and not improbable reinforcement, the strong force which AVERILL'S raid discovered protecting his communications, all point to this part of the field as that in which decisive operations may be expected; while the very necessities of the enemy, together with the character of their previous military combinations, look clearly to an aggressive military campaign on their part.

GRANT, whatever may be the force placed at his disposal, and with whatever skill it may be handled, cannot, even if entirely unopposed, penetrate further South than Atlanta; and it admits of very serious doubts whether, with the guerrilla warfare and inroads of rebel cavalry, mounted infantry, &c., to which his communications would be exposed, he could advance beyond Rome. He dare not take one step forward until LONGSTREET is removed to a position much further from his flank than that which he now holds. It is not, therefore, improbable that, if the rebel necessities as regards men are as great as they are generally believed to be, the force now opposed to GRANT may be still further reduced just previous to the opening operations of the campaign.

In addition to operations against GRANT by way of Knoxville—the Virginia armies being reduced to a

minimum, and placed upon the defensive—there is another aggressive movement possible for LEE, fraught with more serious danger to us, and capable of being carried on without its object being distinctly indicated, until it is very far advanced. We allude to an invasion of Ohio by Western Virginia, up the line of the Kanawha. If the cavalry now covering LONGSTREET'S communications, and EARLY'S corps, and the coöperating forces now in the Southern part of the Shenandoah Valley, were thrown out farther, such a movement would be completely masked, until the mountains had been crossed, and the attacking force were well under way. The invading column would be composed of LONGSTREET'S force, and all that could be spared from LEE, reinforced, if necessary, from JOE JOHNSTON. The recent cavalry operations of the enemy have every appearance of a reconnoissance of the mountain ranges, for the purpose of ascertaining the difficulties attendant upon their passage.

The possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, from Gordonsville to Lynchburgh, is the geographical fact which renders these operations possible. The possession of one of these points at least is necessary. Gordonsville, being the only immediately accessible one, becomes, therefore, temporarily an objective strategical point of immense importance. Its possession, threatening Lynchburgh, would recall LONGSTREET, and permit of the reducing of GRANT'S forces to a defensive *status*, while the Army of the Potomac was reinforced, to secure the possession of Virginia and North Carolina, which should be on our part the object of the spring campaign.

The difficulty of attacking Gordonsville by the present line of operations, is very much increased by the elaborate defensive works which the rebels have been enabled to construct along the Rapidan. It is, however, a maxim of war that long lines of entrenchments can always be turned or broken by proper manœuvres. Almost the only instance of the successful defence of such a system of lines—that of Torres Vedras—owed its success entirely to the mountain range which bisected the territory occupied by the enemy, and prevented his manœuvring. The line of the Rapidan has its flanks *en l'air*, and there is nothing to prevent our moving with the necessary rapidity between Fredericksburgh and the Blue Ridge. To operate by this line, it is almost an essential of success that our force should exceed that of the enemy. The turning of his position, by a strong infantry column, down the Shenandoah valley to Port Republic, and along the Blue Ridge, would be more in accordance with correct principles than any other mode of forcing the passage of the Rapidan. This would throw LEE back upon Lynchburgh or Richmond. In either case, LONGSTREET would probably be recalled—his line of operations, 340 miles long from Lynchburgh, and 430 from Richmond, being then accessible at all points—and the aggressive campaigns would be prevented,—there being no base of operations giving sufficient security for an advance of such length as would be necessary to secure any decisive or even temporary advantage.

Without the possession of Gordonsville, it does not appear that any good result could be expected from an attack upon Richmond, by way of the James River, in the present combination of circumstances. The time when that line of operations was capable of producing the greatest results has passed.

In the event, however, of LEE being driven from Gordonsville, and LONGSTREET consequently withdrawn, GRANT'S force could safely be reduced, and by this means an army obtained which could then operate with undoubted success against the rebel capital; for, once LONGSTREET removed 400 miles from GRANT, the army attacking Richmond would become the main army of operations, and that holding Gordonsville, as well as that of GRANT, reduced to a defensive rôle. Further operations would, of course, take place from Richmond, or rather Petersburgh, as a base.

If these views be correct, we have to prepare in the ensuing spring against operations on GRANT'S flank by way of Knoxville in force, at a period earlier than that at which it has hitherto been possible to move in Virginia, or an invasion of Western Virginia and Ohio under cover of such an attack. To be safe against the first we must leave with GRANT a force quite equal to that which can be brought against him, until the cessation of the spring rains enables movements to be commenced in Virginia. To render both impossible, we must then attack and capture Gordonsville. This done, we are enabled to resume the aggressive by a strong force upon Richmond, which should be done by the James River, so as to avoid wasting it, in occupying unnecessarily long lines of communications, all other columns being reduced to a defensive *status* so as to secure the possession of the rebel capital in the shortest possible time. Any other combination of our forces will probably be fatal to immediate success, as it will enable the enemy to operate with nearly the whole of his available field force upon vital points in our system, while we are repeating over again the blunders of the past.

THE newspapers have been giving great prominence to a paragraph quoted from a letter said to have been written, to a New Hampshire paper, we believe, by a Rev. Mr. HALL, who pretended to report a conversation with General MEADE, as to the cause of the failure of his last campaign, and made that General attribute it to the drunkenness of one of his corps commanders, the reverend letter-writer explaining that the officer referred to was General FRENCH. We did not give that letter notice in our columns; in the first place, because we put no faith in its statements; and secondly, because if it were true we would give no encouragement to this miserable habit of reporting confidential and private conversations with gentlemen in official positions. It will be time enough to consider such charges, when they are made officially by General MEADE, if that time ever come. We have no words of censure and contempt too severe for such maligners of officers as this man who writes an ecclesiastical title before his name. We are glad to hear from Mr. STUART, the Secretary of the Christian Commission, that this HALL is not and has never been an agent of that excellent organization, to which it has been said he was attached; and we take pleasure in saying that General SEDGWICK has written to General FRENCH a letter in which he says that though he was with the latter during a considerable portion of the action, he saw nothing in his manner or management of affairs to give ground for the suspicion that he was in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. We of course cannot tell what General MEADE in his official report may have to say of General FRENCH, but we do know that he must censure as much as any one this effort to pre-judge an officer of such long and conspicuous services as General FRENCH.

GENERAL SCOTT is another of the victims of newspaper correspondents. We have scarcely taken up a paper for a week without finding a paragraph from the letter of an enterprising correspondent of a Boston paper, in which we are treated to the private views of the veteran commander upon the conduct of the war, and upon different Generals. Those who knew the careful reticence of General SCOTT upon these subjects, and his aversion to discussing, even with intimate friends, the events of the present war, could of course laugh at the presumption and impertinence of this scribbler; but doubtless many were deceived by the boldness of the assertions, and really believed that General SCOTT had opened his mind to the man. The final clause of the following characteristic card is doubtless called out by the letter to which we have referred:—

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT, a third time, entreats the forbearance of correspondents. He still receives thrice the number of letters he can read, and a multitude more than he can acknowledge. To open applications for autographs alone he finds oppressive, though it is long since he has answered one, and he hopes to be pardoned for adding that his observations on men and events are often misrepresented by letter writers he has not seen.

WE learned with pleasure, the other day, that the civil administration of the Chinese Government was undergoing internal modification; and that the Imperial authorities had, through the influence of our minister, ordered a translation of the great American work, WHEATON'S "International Law," which they intended to adopt for the future as the basis of their intercourse with "outside barbarians." But the same letter which conveys this news of civil progress and reform, furnishes knowledge of a recent occurrence at Pekin, which may be thought, by some of our officers, to indicate that there is room also for improvement in the military customs and administration of the Celestial Empire. We quote from the letter, which is dated at Pekin:—"A few weeks ago, a general, who "had been unsuccessful against the Taeping rebels, "received from the Emperor the present of a white "scarf, with which he hanged himself, after thanking "His Majesty. By the rule of contraries, hanging is "honorable in China."

THE blockade runners continue to have a hard time of it. The list furnished by Admiral LEE to the Navy Department shows that since July 12th, eight have been captured off Wilmington, viz., the *Merrimac*, *Juno*, *Margaret and Jessie*, *Robert E. Lee*, *Ella and Anna*, *Ella*, *Cornubia*, and *Banshee*. Besides these, twelve others have been beached and destroyed—the *Kate*, *Hebe*, *Arabian*, *Phantom*, *Elizabeth*, *Druro*, *Venus*, *Ceres*, *Beauregard*, *Antonica*, *Bendigo* and *Dove*. Still, with all the vigilance exercised some continue to slip out, the arrival of four blockade runners from Wilmington being announced at Nassau from the 3d to the 6th instant. They report that the difficulty of escaping our cruisers is increased, but are confident of their ability to always succeed. Admiral LEE may have a word to say to them about this when they next attempt the passage. Their names are the *Syren*, *Fannie*, *Scotia* and *Hansa*.

A CORRESPONDENT with whom the suggestion for a monument to the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army, killed during the war, finds favor, thinks that some other place than the Cemetery at Gettysburgh, should be chosen for its erection. He suggests Washington or West Point, and says with some bitterness:

"I am led to this, from the fact, that not a single foot of ground in that cemetery was devoted to the burial of the fallen dead, belonging to the Regular Army—who fought on that fatal field; their bodies being thrown *en masse* into the plots, to the right and left of the State plots, among the unknown. State Governments are, and have been very liberal in their appropriations and bounties to volunteers, and as Congress has the Regulars under their especial care it would be only just that they, before reducing our pay, which is now insufficient to support a family on, should appropriate a sum sufficient, not only to erect a monument, but, to provide a burial place, for those who have been less fortunate, than we who still live."

TEXAS presents a sad picture of the ravages of civil war. A Rebel secret society, called the "Sons of the "South," are actively engaged in ferreting out Union men, whom they murder or drive into exile across the Rio Grande. Indian raids are of frequent occurrence in the border counties; but these excite less terror than the rebel conscription, to avoid which many of the German settlers have fled to the woods. Not fewer than seventy-five thousand Texans have been called to arms, of whom thirty-thousand have been seized or placed *hors de combat*. Many lie in Southern or Northern hospitals, and some are prisoners. The advent of General HAMILTON is hailed by the Union men with a joy that only those can appreciate who have been made the victims of rebel persecution.

THE unusual pressure of important matter upon our columns compels us this week to abridge the space allotted to advertisers.

ONE of SATAN'S peers in Pandemonium announced the aphorism—

"Fallen cherub, to be weak is to be miserable."

This is eminently true; but the weak, and therefore miserable, often attempt to conceal both the weakness and misery, and hold out to the public view a cheerful face, as did the Spartan youth, under whose cloak the fox was gnawing at his vitals. One prominent reason why the rebels will not treat is, that no man in high station among them as yet dare propose it. They keep each other in countenance thus far by lying words which conceal their real agony. "Never "surrender;" "Die first;" "Cut their throats when the "crisis comes;" "The last ditch;"—such are hackneyed phrases by which they yet conceal their anxiety. But as times grow harder; as they become more strictly hemmed in; as the impossibility of success becomes even more manifest than now, a voice will be heard, like that which echoed like a trumpet-call through Old Jerusalem; a voice demanding submission, or proclaiming woe! Let but one such voice be heard; let it have but one echo, and we are sure that a thousand will catch the sound and make it ring from Virginia to Texas. If the patrician pride of the great men prevents them, in spite of their true sentiments, from uttering it, a *tribune* will spring up among the people; and our word for it, whenever a clear invitation is uttered by an authoritative rebel voice to receive the amnesty, and submit to the Government, the great work will not only be begun, but speedily consummated. At present the magnates lie to each other and to the people in sonorous words, and they know that they are doing so. The time must soon come when the mask will be thrown off, and the truth uttered, notwithstanding the shame and sorrow. Who will begin? Is JEFFERSON DAVIS man enough for this?

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A statement that the 9-inch Krupp gun at St. Petersburgh had burst, is confirmed. A dispute has arisen as to whether it was the shot or the gun which was in fault. Pootuloff's shot has penetrated the two 4½-inch plates, nine inches in all, while Krupp's shot would not do so.

In accordance with Admiralty instruction, the paddle steam-vessels *Banshee*, *Flying Fish*, *Spiteful* and *Rhadamanthus* have been cleared out and condemned as unfit for further service in the British Navy. The *Rhadamanthus*, which for many years has been employed in the conveyance of machinery between Woolwich and the western yards, is ordered to be broken up forthwith, and the other vessels will be sold out of the service.

The French have introduced a new system of building sea-walls which promises satisfactory results. They form gigantic blocks of concrete, weighing about 25 tons each, which are deposited in the sea along the line of a breakwater, to afford protection to their sea-walls. A new mole at Algiers consists of a base of rubble 17 feet in height and 156 feet in width, and the concrete blocks are deposited in the sea until they rise to a height of 33 feet above the rubble, making a total height of 50 feet. A new harbor has been enclosed at Marseilles, surmounted by a sea-wall and protected by such concrete blocks.

A Mr. Leetch has invented a new composition for preserving the bottoms of iron ships from the accumulation of barnacles and seaweeds which clog and damage the ship's rate of speed. His plan is to apply a coating of gutta-percha cement in a liquid state, and while it is hot to place over it sheets of glass, bent to the required form, which are pressed on and firmly secured by iron bolts. The injurious contact of the iron and glass is prevented by an adhesive solution with which the bolt-heads are covered. The preservative properties of gutta percha have been so fully proved, and the smooth and hard surface of glass, it is claimed, renders it impossible for any living matter to adhere permanently to it under a ship's ordinary speed at sea. The new composition is now being tried on the iron steam store-ship of the British navy.

A new steam yacht, built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, has lately had a very successful trial trip. Her speed was tried at the measured mile, with these results:—Against tide, 16·216 knots; with tide, 19·251 knots; giving an average of 17·75 knots, or 20½ miles an hour. The Sultan may thus congratulate himself on possessing one of the swiftest vessels afloat. Her burden is over 1,100 tons. The engines, which are by Penn, have a double set of boilers; the nominal horse-power is 350, but that indicated on the trial was 2,700. The whole object of the vessel is speed. Space is sacrificed to machinery, and she is built on the finest possible lines. On the return home she ran from the Nore to Blackwall (45 miles) in two hours and five minutes, the tide being part of the way against her. Her speed is that of an average railway train, and she rushes through the air at such a pace that it is not easy to keep a hat on, even in a calm.

The new regulations adopted by the French Minister of Marine fix the height required for young men who desire to volunteer for the navy at 4 feet 6 inches after 16 years of age, at 4 feet 10 inches after 18 years of age, and at 5 feet 1 inch after 20 years of age. Voluntary engagements for seamen are to be made for four years, and for apprentices seven years. They cannot be contracted, except by young men having completed their 16th year and under 21 years for apprentices, and under 23 years for seamen. Operative engineers, blacksmiths and coppersmiths are permitted to contract voluntary engagements for seven years as engineers and stokers in the Imperial navy from the age of 18 to 30, if they have never served on board a ship-of-war, and until 35 if they have served five years. The height of operatives must be at least four feet ten inches. The period for which leave of absence is to be granted to naval conscripts is also fixed and regulated according to the length of the voyage accomplished. The shortest is six months. The leave of absence may be withdrawn previous to the expiration of the period granted by an order from the Minister of Marine, and under the direction of the maritime prefects—the councd for regulating the Imperial fleet.

"A Gunner" writes to a London paper that the 600-pounder Armstrong gun did not come out of its late target practice altogether victorious. He says:—"*Big Will* certainly destroyed the *Warrior* target at "1,000 yards, but only at the cost of damaging his "own constitution, for *Bill's* inside is now unmistak-"ably strained, and the brass buttons in his feed have "shunted the fastenings of his throat. Your corres-"pondent mentioned that the smaller Armstrong—"the 300-pounder—had failed to hit this floating *War-*"*rior* target, which was affirmed by his backers to be "owing to the reduction of the powder charge to 35 "lbs. having impaired the accuracy. As, however, "one of the shells burst in the gun, at the shunt nip, "and the three other projectiles were said not to have "been forced home, owing to the jamming of the "studs, it may be considered fortunate that the full "charge of 40 lbs. was not, from prudential motives, "used, or the gun, instead of being damaged, might "have been destroyed. The rapid decay of these "muzzle-loading Elswick productions seems to indi-"cate that the nation has gained as little from encour-"aging the cod system to the detriment of the mild "steel manufacture, as it has from Sir William "Armstrong's latest complicated shunt-rifling and "previous finely-grooved breech-loading artillery."

The Austrian screw steamer *Marco Polo* will leave Trieste on the 5th of March next, "on a voyage round "world." It has been calculated that a period of eight months will be amply sufficient for the purposes of the voyage, in the course of which thirty different seaports will be visited, or five more than called at in the famous Novara expedition. About two hundred days will necessarily be spent on the sea, while there will be fifty days to be availed of on land for the visiting and inspecting of various points of great interest in different parts of the globe. The following are the places which it is intended to visit during the expedition:—Algiers, Gibraltar, Maderia, Liberia, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Ceylon, Nicobar, Singapore, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Sandwich Islands, Acapulco, City of Mexico, Panama, Lima, Valparaiso, Falkland Isles, Monte Video, Rio Janerio, Canary Isles, Ionian Isles, two Dalamatian and two Italian ports; thence home to Trieste, to arrive about the middle of November. The expedition, which is being formed under the auspices and superintendence of the Austrian Government, will be provided with influential letters of recommendation to the various consulates in different parts of the world.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ORDNANCE.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives two tables, by which to compare the guns of this country and England. The first is a table of the heavy smooth-bore guns of the two nations; and, for the sake of readier comparison, guns of the same description are, where there is any similarity, placed in juxtaposition.

—	Denomination.	Construction.	Calibre.	Weight of Gun.	Charge.	Weight of Projectile.
			in.	tons.	lb.	lb.
English..........	68-pounder	cast iron	8	4¾	16	68
American..........	8-in. gun	cast iron	8	4	10	68
American..........	9-in. gun	cast iron	9	4	10	93
English..........	10-in. gun	cast iron	10	4¾	12	86
American..........	10-in. gun	cast iron	10	5¾	12½	100
English..........	100-pounder	built up	9¼	6	25	100
American..........	125-pounder	cast iron	10	8½	30	125
American..........	10-in. Rodman	cast iron	10	7	15	127
English..........	150-pounder	built up	10½	12	45	150
American..........	11-in. gun	cast iron	11	7¾	15	170
American..........	13-in. Rodman	cast iron	13	14	20	280
American..........	15-in. Rodman	cast iron	15	20	35	430

The second contains a list of the principal heavy rifled guns in use in the two countries:—

—	Denomination.	Construction.	Calibre.	Weight of Gun.	Charge.	Weight of Projectile.
			in.	tons.	lb.	lb.
English..........	110-pounder....	built up	7	4	14	110
American..........	100-pr. Parrott..	cast iron hooped	6½	4½	10	100
English..........	150-pounder....	built up	8	7	30	150
American..........	8-in. Parrott....	cast iron hooped	8	7½	16	160
English..........	300-pounder....	built up	10	12	45	300
American..........	10-in. Parrott...	cast iron hooped	10	12	25	300
English..........	600-pounder....	built up	13½	22	70	600

THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIC.

The *Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitchrift*, in a biographical notice of Prince Charles, of Schwazenberg, publishes the following letter from the Field-Marshal to his wife on the eve of the memorable battle of Leipsic, which sealed the fate of Napoleon. It is not only interesting but important as an historical document:—

"Pegau, 15th October, 1813.—I wished to have written to you yesterday, but I had no time to spare, and was worn out. A few hours' sleep have quite restored me; I stood in need of them, for daybreak to-morrow will usher in an important day. The plains of Leipsic will be the scene of a fearful conflict. I have just made arrangements with Blucher. He will advance to-morrow from Merseburg and Halle on Leipsic; with him Gyulai, who is actually concentrated at Lutzen. Merveldt will attack on the road which leads from Zwenkau towards Kunewitz, and will be supported by the Austrian *corps de reserve*. The corps of Wittgenstein, Kleist and Klenau form the *corps de bataille* between the Pleisse and the Pratha, and the enemy opposed to them; the Russian grenadiers, curassiers, foot and horse guards, and Colloredo's corps, I have ordered to act as reserves. I have ordered Benningsen to take up a position near Grimma, and to leave an equal force to blockade Dresden. Whether the Crown Prince will take the field or not is still an open question. If the Almighty will lend us His arm, for He is the God of battles, I will risk everything—God knows it; but a failure at the present moment would be fatal. This battle will last for some days, for the position is a peculiar one, and may lead to endless consequences.

"As I look out of my window and see the countless watch-fires in the plains before me—when I consider that I have opposed to me the greatest commander of our times, the greatest of all times, a real 'battle-emperor,' I feel, my dear Nanni, as if I was scarcely equal to the task, and that I shall succumb under the Herculean labor. But glancing upwards at the stars, I fancy that He who organized them has decreed my path. If it be His will that the just cause should conquer—and I believe that ours is the just cause—His wisdom will enlighten me and give me strength. If it should be the will of Providence that I should fall, my personal misfortune will be the smallest of the sad consequences. If I survive I know, dearest Nanni, that I shall not appear less worthy in your opinion. In case of success or of failure, I have beforehand cast aside all personal considerations, and the judgment of the world may praise me or condemn me. If all goes well I will join you and the children, and will tend our trees and flowers. I have this moment received your letter of the 9th, and in a few hours the thunder of cannon will inaugurate the auspicious day. One of brave Blucher's Adjutants has just come in to say that according to agreement he is already on the move, and will be at the appointed place at the hour agreed upon. I must now bid you good-bye to take a few hours' sleep, happy at having thus conversed with you. Good night, then, dearest. I will put my trust in God, and I know that your prayers will meet mine there. Charles."

[After the Battle.]

"Rothe, 20th October, 1813.—At thy feet, dearest Nanni, I lay the sacred laurels which the Almighty has granted me. God has blessed our arms; the defeat of the enemy is complete; I never beheld so terrible a battle-field! Colloredo, Louis Liechtenstein, Bianchi, Hardegg, Nostitz, fought like heroes. Our loss is very great, but the enemy may be said to have lost everything. We pursued him hotly yesterday. He made a vain attempt to make a stand at Leipsic, but was driven back on every point. The King of Saxony, Generals Regnier, Bertrand, Lauriston, and many other Generals are prisoners, with more than 200 guns; and I returned here to-night from Leipsic to make further arrangements so as to follow up this victory. The Emperor, my master, has conferred upon me the Grand Cross of Theresa, the Emperor of Russia that of St. George, and the King of Prussia that of the Black Eagle. I simply mention this as news, as you know, my dear Nanni, I am satisfied with having done my duty, more than with any compensation crowned heads can give me. I fancy a bright star has arisen in my horizon, and so, dearest beloved, I hope soon, when my task is done, to enjoy the rest I yearn for in your society at our beloved Worlik. Nanni, I have acted honorably and faithfully, and Heaven has given its blessing. Send some little token—no matter what—to remind me of the events in the plains of Leipsic.

Ever yours, Charles."

INSIDE VIEW OF FORT SUMTER.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* embodies in his last letter the following extract from a letter written by an English officer, giving a description of a visit to Fort Sumter. It was written November 13th:—

"I went yesterday evening to Fort Sumter. It was a most interesting expedition. The Federals use a powerful calcium light at Battery Gregg, with which they illuminate Sumter to such a degree that it is impossible for steamers to go up to the wharf at night, as they used to go; and we had to land in row boats. They were shelling very rapidly, and it became most exciting when we neared the fort, especially when we came into the glare of the calcium light, and they could see us. No accident befell us, however, as we went in; and once inside the place, and in the bomb-proofs, we were perfectly safe. The bomb-proofs are lofty and spacious, and well ventilated. The last bombardment has not injured them in the slightest degree; indeed, they are, if anything, really stronger than before, from the amount of *debris* knocked down upon them. Major Elliot, the commandant, was kind enough to take me out into an area, and on to the parapet, to show me the effects of the bombardment—a courtesy, by the by, which, considering the lively way in which shells were flying about us, was indicative of very genuine politeness. We had not been half a minute in the area when one of the lookouts got his jaw broken with a bit of shell; and we had hardly got back, when another poor fellow was brought out, with two-thirds of his head knocked off. Under the circumstances, we did not stay long; still, I had time enough to take a good look around and see all I wished. The place is undoubtedly very much injured; indeed, it is hardly possible to do the walls any further damage. The sea front is almost entirely knocked into the area, and you can now walk up from the area to the top of the walls that once faced the sea. The wall which they battered so in August is now the best one left; it retains pretty well its original height. It is the part of the building which originally contained the officers' quarters, and was made pretty solid between April and August by filling up every vacuum with sand. The side towards the city has also, comparatively, suffered little. The casualties in the fort are seldom heavy, and arise from the men exposing themselves carelessly. The sentinels, most of whom have to be posted at night, have mostly a shelter, into which they can dodge when they see a shell coming. The men are very anxious that the Federals should try another assault. On our return from the fort we were again pelted with all kinds of missiles, even with grape this time; and one of our boatmen got hit in the hand, and another in the back, though very slightly. You must not suppose that the Federals are always so attentive to visitors calling at Fort Sumter; it was only my particular luck that they should be so on the night in question."

Mr. Dickerson's Detroit Pump.—We alluded last week to Mr. E. N. Dickerson's famous pumping-engine for the Detroit water-works. A late Detroit paper says of that matter, that "in July, 1856, he contracted to furnish our "city water-works with a pumping engine of a new model "and wonderful capacity. The engine was not delivered "for acceptance until May, 1861, when it entirely failed to "meet the specifications, was abandoned by the contractors, "and our Board of Water Commissioners were compelled "to take it down and order a new engine of an approved "pattern. This machine was constructed upon false prin-"ciples, and was an entire failure." The facts about this business are as follows:—Mr. Dickerson contracted to put up an engine which would exceed the working of any other engine by fifty per cent. His machinery, when finally completed, instead of producing the promised 150,000,000 gallons as it should have done according to the terms of the contract, yielded only 40,000,000—a rate of performance which fell so far below the programme that the Water Commissioners looked elsewhere for a machinist and entered legal proceedings against Mr. Dickerson to recover damages in the premises.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENT.

The President has sent to the Senate the following list of nominations for promotion and appointment in the Volunteer Army of the United States:

Capt. Quincy A. Gillmore, of the Corps of Engineers, to be a Brigadier-General, April 11, 1862, for distinguished skill, ability, and gallantry displayed in the reduction of Fort Pulaski, Savannah Harbor, Georgia.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.

Brig.-Gen. John Newton, U. S. Vols., March 30, 1863.
Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Vols., May 3, 1863.
Brig.-Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Vols., July 3, 1863.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Col. Joseph D. Carr, 2d N. Y. Vols., September 7, 1862.
Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota, September 29, 1862.
Joseph J. Bartlett, of New York, October 4, 1862.
Col. Joshua T. Owen, 67th Penn. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.
Col. Patrick E. Connor, 3d Cal. Vols., March 30, 1863.
Capt. John P. Hawkins, Commissary Subsistence, U.S.A., April 30, 1863, to command colored troops.
Lieut.-Col. Gabriel R. Paul, 6th Infantry, April 18, 1863.
Col. Edward A. Wild, 35th Mass. Vols., April 24, 1863, to command colored troops.
Col. Edward Ferrero, formerly 51st N. Y. Vols., May 6, 1863.
First Lieut. Adelbert Ames, 5th Regiment Artillery, May 20, 1863.
Col. William Birney, 2d U. S. colored troops, May 22, 1863, to command colored troops.
Col. Daniel H. Rucker, Additional Aide-de-Camp, May 23, 1863.
Col. Robert Allen, Additional Aide-de-Camp, May 23, 1863.
Lieut.-Col. Rufus Ingalls, Additional Aide-de-Camp, May 23, 1863.
Capt. Gustavus A. De Russy, 4th Artillery, May 23, 1863.
Col. Alexander Shaler, 65th N. Y. Vols., May 26, 1863.
First Lieut. Edmund Kirby, 1st Artillery, May 28, 1863. (Since dead.)
Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry, June 3, 1863.
Capt. Stephen H. Weed, 5th Artillery, June 6, 1863. (Since dead.)
Col. Robert S. Foster, 13th Indiana Vols., June 12, 1863.
First Lieut. Judson Kilpatrick, 1st Artillery, June 13, 1863.
Capt. Alexander S. Webb, 11th Infantry, June 23, 1863.
Col. Alfred N. Duffie, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, June 23, 1863.
Col. Walter C. Whitaker, 6th Kentucky Vols., June 25, 1863.
Col. Edward P. Chapin, 16th N. Y. Vols., June 27, 1863. (Since dead.)
Capt. Wesley Merritt, 2d Cavalry, June 29, 1863.
First Lieut. George A. Custer, 5th Cavalry, June 29, 1863.
Capt. E. J. Farnsworth, 8th N. Y. Cavalry, June 29, 1863. (Since dead.)
Col. Strong Vincent, 83d Pa. Vols., July 3, 1863. (Since dead.)
Lieut.-Col. William D. Whipple, Additional Aide-de-Camp, July 17, 1863.
Col. John C. Starkweather, 1st Wisconsin Vols., July 17, 1863.
Capt. Kenner Garrard, 5th Cavalry, July 23, 1863.
Capt. Chas A. Woods, 9th Infantry, August 4, 1863.
Col. John B. Sanborn, 4th Minnesota Vols., August 4, 1863.
Col. Giles Smith, 8th Mass. Vols., August 4, 1863.
Col. Samuel A. Rice, 33d Iowa Vols., August 4, 1863.
Col. Jasper A. Maltby, 45th Illinois Vols., August 4, 1863.
Capt. Alexander Chambers, 18th Infantry, August 11, 1863.
Col. Thomas K. Smith, 54th Ohio Vols., August 11, 1863.
Col. Walter Q. Gresham, 53d Indiana Vols., August 11, 1863.
Col. Manning M. Force, 20th Ohio Vols., August 11, 1863.
Col. Robert A. Cameron, 34th Indiana Vols., August 11, 1863.
Col. John M. Corse, 6th Iowa Vols., August 11, 1863.
Major J. A. Rawlins, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Vols., August 11, 1863.
Capt. A. C. Gillem, Assistant Quartermaster U.S.A., August 17, 1863.
Col. James C. Rice, 44th N. Y. Vols., August 17, 1863.
Col. John W. Turner, Additional Aide-de-Camp, Sept. 7, 1863.
Col. Henry L. Eustis, 10th Mass. Vols., Sept. 12, 1863.
Col. Henry E. Davies, 2d N. Y. Cavalry, Sept. 16, 1863.
Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas, Sept. 18, 1863.
Col. Henry W. Birge, 13th Conn. Vols., Sept. 19, 1863.
Capt. William P. Sanders, 6th Cavalry, Oct. 18, 1863. (Since dead.)
Col. Stephen Miller, 7th Minnesota Vols., Oct. 26, 1863.
Col. James H. Ledlie, 3d N. Y. Artillery, Oct. 27, 1863.
Col. Isaac F. Shepard, 3d Mass. Vols., Oct. 27, 1863, to command colored troops.
First Lieut. James H. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, August 30, 1863.
Col. William A. Pyle, 33d Mass. Vols., Dec. 26, 1863, to command colored troops.
Col. A. L. Chetlain, 12th Illinois, Dec. 18, 1863, to command colored troops.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL GALLANTRY.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS

Col. C. G. Harker, 65th Ohio Volunteers, Sept. 20, 1863.
Col. John F. Miller, 29th Indiana Volunteers, January 5, 1864.
Col. C. C. Andrews, 3d Minnesota Volunteers, January 5, 1864.
Col. Gustar Kaemmerling, 9th Ohio Volunteers, January 5, 1864.
Col. John W. Fuller, 27th Ohio Volunteers, January 5, 1864.
Col. Regis de Trobriand, 55th New York Volunteers, January 5, 1864.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

First Lieut. Lot S. Willard, 11th Illinois Cavalry, April 18, 1863, for Major-General McPherson.
Capt. H. E. Tremaine, 23d New York, April 25, 1863, for Major-General Sickles.
Charles A. Whittier, Mass., April 25, 1863, for Major-General Sedgwick.
Charles H. Howard, Me., April 25, 1863, for Major-General Howard.
First Lieut. Eugene W. Guindon, 2d New Jersey, May 7, 1863, for Major-General Slocum.
John F. Anderson, Mass., June 3, 1863, for Major-General Forest.
First Lieut. William G. Mitchell, 49th Pennsylvania, June 25, 1863, for Major-General Hancock.
Capt. James C. McCoy, Aide-de-Camp, July 3, 1863, for Major-General Sherman.
Capt. Thomas B. Brooks, N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, August 17, 1863, for Major-General Gillmore.
Capt. Granville E. Johnson, Aide-de-Camp, August 14, 1863, for Major-General Heintzelman.
Capt. Samuel S. Seward, additional Aide-de-Camp, Aug. 28, 1863, for Major-General Ord.
First Lieut. Thomas G. Beaham, 2d Iowa Cavalry, Nov. 6, 1863, for Major-General Granger.
Peter Haggerty, Mass., Nov. 9, 1863, for Major-General Butler.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Alfred F. Puffer, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1862, for Major-General Butler.
First Lieut. David H. Gile, 4th Illinois Cavalry, April 18, 1863, for Major-General McPherson.
First Lieut. George H. Steele, 41st Illinois, April 18, 1863, for Major-General McPherson.
Lieut. Addison G. Mason, 5th Pennsylvania, April 25, 1863, for Major-General Meade.
Capt. Richard F. Halsted, 42d New York, April 25, 1863, for Major-General Sedgwick.
First Lieut. Harry M. Stinson, of ——, April 25, 1863, for Major-General Howard.
First Lieut. William W. Moseley, 149th New York, May 7, 1863, for Major-General Slocum.
Second Lieut. W. G. Tracy, 122d New York, May 7, 1863, for Major-General Slocum.
First Lieut. Eugene B. Beaumont, 4th U. S. Cavalry, May 13, 1863, for Major-General Sedgwick.
Second Lieut. George Meade, 6th Penn. Cavalry, May 22, 1863, for Major-General Meade.
Alexander Moore, New York, May 30, 1863, for Major-General Sickles.
J. Schuyler Crosby, New York, June 3, 1863, for Major-General Banks.
Capt. George E. Gourand, 3d New York Cavalry, June 3, 1863, for Major-General Foster.
First Lieut. Isaac B. Parker, 49th Pennsylvania, June 25, 1863, for Major-General Hancock.
First Lieut. William D. W. Miller, 66th New York, June 25, 1863, for Major-General Hancock.
First Lieut. Henry M. Bragg, 130th New York, August 17, 1863, for Major-General Gillmore.
Capt. Charles P. Horton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Vols., August 24, 1863, for Major-General Heintzelman.
First Lieut. Hugh G. Brown, 15th Iowa, August 23, 1863, for Major-General Ord.
Alexander B. Sharpe, Penn., August 28, 1863, for Major-General Ord.
First Lieut. Joseph C. Audenried, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1863, for Major-General Sherman.
William L. Avery, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1863, for Major-General Granger.
Capt. Jeremiah G. Taylor, 71st Ohio, Nov. 6, 1863, for Major-General Granger.
First Lieut. David K. Cross, 5th New Hampshire, Nov. 6, 1863, for Major-General Howard.
Charles G. Hutton, New York, Oct. 30, 1863, for Major-General Burnside.
Haswell C. Clarke, Mass., Nov. 9, 1863, for Major-General Butler.
First Lieut. James H. Wright, 52d Indiana, Nov. 17, 1863, for Major-General Hurlbut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL WITH RANK OF MAJOR.

Frank J. White, New York, March 15, 1863.
Harvey Baldwin, Jr., of New York, March 21, 1863.
Capt. John Hancock, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., March 2, 1863.
First Lieut. William Russell, Jr., 18th N. Y. Vols., April 15, 1863.
First Lieut. William D. Green, 10th Illinois Vols., April 21, 1863.
Capt. Robert R. Townes, Ass. Adj.-Gen. Vols., April 23, 1863.
Major Charles Hamlin, 1st Maine Artillery, April 27, 1863.
Lucius V. Beirce, of Ohio, May 5, 1863.
Capt. John Levering, Assistant Quartermaster of Vols., May 7, 1863.
Lieut. James O. Pierce, 29th Wisconsin Vols., May 8, 1863.
Capt. William H. Sinclair, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., May 8, 1863.
Capt. William H. Morgan, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., May 3, 1863.
Capt. James A. Lowrie, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., May 13, 1863.
Alexander S. Diven, of New York, May 14, 1863.
Capt. John O. Cravens, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., May 15, 1863.
Capt. Thomas J. Anderson, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., May 25, 1863.
William L. Marshall, of Maryland, May 27, 1863.
Charles A. Dana, of New York, June 1, 1863.
George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts, June 13, 1863.
First Lieut. Carrington H. Raymond, 7th N. J. Vols., June 23, 1863.
Capt. Boswell M. Sawyer, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., July 4, 1863.
Capt. Charles W. Foster, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., August 24, 1863.
Capt. Wickham Hoffman, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., August 26, 1863.
Capt. Jacob R. Muhlman, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., Sept. 4, 1863.
Capt. Gates P. Thurston, 1st Ohio Vols., Sept. 4, 1863.
Capt. Fitzhugh Birney, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., Sept. 15, 1863.
Capt. William H. Clarke, Ass. Adj.-Gen. of Vols., Sept. 15, 1863.
Capt. Edward C. Baird, Ass. Adj. Gen. of Vols., Sept. 18, 1863.
Joseph M. Bell, of Massachusetts, November 7, 1863.
Capt. Robert S. Davis, Aide-de-Camp, November 9, 1863.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Thomas C. Mentyard, of Illinois, March 30, 1863.
First Lieut. Henry F. Brown, 3d U. S. Artillery, April 3, 1863.
Second Lieut. Henry Stone, 1st Wisconsin Vols., April 4, 1863.
Samuel B. Ferguson, Indiana, April 17, 1863.
Capt. Gordon Lofland, 30th Ohio Vols., April 23, 1863.
John Crowell, Jr., Ohio, May 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Frederick Whitehead, 7th Missouri Vols., May 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Cyrus E. Dickey, 11th Illinois Vols., May 1, 1863.
First Lieut. C. Cadle, Jr., 11th Iowa Vols., May 1, 1863.
Capt. Joseph H. Linsey, 11th Indiana Vols., May 5, 1863.
First Lieut. Buford Wilson, 120th Illinois Vols., May 5, 1863.
Capt. Channing Clapp, 1st Mass. Cavalry, May 8, 1863.
Lieut. George P. Corts, 63d Pa. Vols., May 3, 1863.
Freeman Norvell, Michigan, May 8, 1863.
Capt. John F. S. Gray, 24th N. Y. Vols., May 13, 1863.
First Lieut. John Hough, 27th Illinois Vols., May 15, 1863.
First Lieut. Charles A. Leonard, 6th N. Y. Artillery, May 15, 1863.
Private Clement G. Laurant, 4th U. S. Cavalry, May 15, 1863.
Capt. Charles H. Haues, 72d Pa. Vols., May 15, 1863.
Lieut. Joseph F. Bennett, 1st California Vols., May 15, 1863.
Lieut. William H. C. Clapp, 42d Ohio Vols., May 15, 1863.
Lieut. Charles H. Whittlesey, 1st Conn. Artillery, May 15, 1863.
First Lieut. Charles H. Hurd, 32d Mass. Vols., May 22, 1863.
Capt. Wilberforce Nevin, 79th Pa. Vols., May 22, 1863.
Lieut. John Williams, 11th Kansas Vols., May 22, 1863.
Lieut. Henry C. Tinney, 40th Indiana Vols., May 22, 1863.
Lieut. Samuel E. Pittman, 1st Michigan Vols., May 22, 1863.
Capt. Oscar O. Miller, 19th Ohio Vols., May 22, 1863.
Capt. Louis Seibert, 1st N. Y. Rifles, May 22, 1863.
Lieut. William S. Whitten, 1st Nebraska Vols., May 25, 1863.
Ely S. Parker, New York, May 25, 1863.
Lieut. Hudson Burr, 9th Illinois Vols., May 25, 1863.
Lieut. Charles E. Pease, ——, May 25, 1863.
Capt. J. H. Pell, 1st Minnesota Vols., May 25, 1863.
Capt. Augustus C. Paul, 23d Kentucky Vols., June 1, 1863.
First Lieut. James T. Wilson, 3d Ohio Vols., June 1, 1863.
First Lieut. S. L. McHenry, 85th Pa. Vols., June 1, 1863.
William Goodloe, Kentucky, June 1, 1863.
First Lieut. Lewis H. Everts, 52d Illinois Vols., June 1, 1863.
Thomas Thompson, Rhode Island, June 2, 1863.
Arnold H. Bank, Massachusetts, June 3, 1863.
Samuel Wright, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1863.
Private Thomas H. Bradley, Co. F, 2d Missouri Cavalry, June 6, 1863.
Robert Le Roy, New York, June 8, 1863.
Lieut. William B. Howe, 14th Pa. Cavalry, June 12, 1863.
Lieut. Oscar F. Hervey, 21st Indiana Artillery, June 12, 1863.
Charles A. Booth, New York, June 20, 1863.
Lieut. Archis C. Fisk, 23d Ohio Vols., June 23, 1863.
Lieut. John C. Douglas, 28th Ohio Vols., June 23, 1863.
Private John H. Munroe, Co. H, 14th Iowa Vols., June 13, 1863.
Lieut. William Roger, 13th Wisconsin Vols., June 23, 1863.
Lieut. John M. Brown, 20th Maine Vols., June 23, 1863.
Lieut. Stephen R. Reynolds, 99th N. Y. Vols., June 23, 1863.
Capt. William Pratt, 24th Mass. Vols., June 26, 1863.
Lieut. Edward T. Parkinson, 17th Maine Vols., July 7, 1863.
George H. Franklin, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1863.
Capt. Micajah G. Lewis, 3d Conn. Vols., July 21, 1863.
Lieut. Joel F. Hoffman, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, July 21, 1863.
Lieut. Samuel L. Woodward, 6th Illinois Cavalry, July 23, 1863.
William W. Harral, Connecticut, July 21, 1863.
First Lieut. Joseph H. Metcalf, 14th Maine Vols., Sept. 4, 1863.
Capt. Septimus Carncross, Aide-de-Camp, September 4, 1863.
Lieut. Henry L. Johnson, 5th Conn. Vols., September 4, 1863.
Lieut. Charles T. Greene, ——, September 4, 1863.
Capt. L. O. Estes, 1st Maine Cavalry, September 4, 1863.
Jacob L. Green, Michigan, September 4, 1863.
First Lieut. B. P. Crawford, 57th Pa. Vols., September 4, 1863.
James B. Steger, Maine, September 4, 1863.
First Lieut. Albert Woodbury, 2d Battery Minnesota Vols., Sept. 4, 1863.
First Lieut. Andrew J. Davis, 17th Ohio Vols., September 4, 1863.
Sergeant Samuel L. Taggart, Co. K, 3d Iowa Vols., September 4, 1863.
Lieut. Robert S. Seabury, 71st Pa. Vols., September 12, 1863.
First Lieut. Will Ramsey, 1st N. Y. Artillery, September 12, 1863.
Robert Morrau, Tennessee, September 14, 1863.
Charles A. Gould, Massachusetts, September 14, 1863.
First Lieutenant A. F. Rockwell, N. Y. Chasseurs, September 15, 1863.
Capt. Phineas A. Davis, 7th Mass. Battery, September 16, 1863.
William H. Weigel, Maryland, September 17, 1863.
Lieut. Henry C. Whippel, 2d Michigan Cavalry, September 19, 1863.
Rowland Cox, 14th Pa. Vols., September 19, 1863.
Samuel R. Beardsley, 24th N. Y. Vols., September 28, 1863.
Capt. Charles H. Kibler, 76th Ohio Vols., September 28, 1863.
First Lieut. James Walker, 20th Conn. Vols., September 29, 1863.
Edward Robinson, Jr., New York, September 30, 1863.
Private George K. Leet, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Oct. 3, 1863.
Capt. Henry P. Cooke, 2d New Jersey, Oct. 7, 1863.
First Lieut. J. Warren Miller, 45th Illinois, October 9, 1863.
William A. La Motte, Delaware, November 9, 1863.
Lieut. Frederick L. Tremain, 8th N. Y. Artillery, November 11, 1863.
First Lieut. Horace H. Thomas, 8th East Tennessee, November 2, 1863.
Lieut. George V. Massey, 1st Delaware Cavalry, November 13, 1863.
Lieut. J. W. Barnes, 118th Illinois, November 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. Robert H. Ramsay, 45th Pa. Militia, Dec. 5, 1863.
Lieut. John S. Butler, Adjutant 13th Kentucky, Dec. 5, 1863.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE JUDGE-ADVOCATES WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Capt. John Mendenhall, 4th U. S. Artillery, March 17, 1863, for the Fourth Army Corps.
Capt. Joseph L. Stackpole, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, July 11, 1863, for the Army in North Carolina.
Henry L. Burnett, Ohio, August 10, 1863, for Army in the Department of the Ohio.
Capt. Edward R. Platt, Second Regiment U. S. Artillery, November 2, 1863, for the Army of the Potomac.
Capt. Addison A. Hosmer, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Nov. 24, 1863, for the Eleventh Army Corps.
John A. Bingham, Ohio, for the Department of the Susquehanna.

TO BE SURGEONS

Thomas F. Parley of Florida, October 23, 1861.
Benjamin B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, March 26, 1863.
Henry Janes of Vermont, March 26, 1863.
Bernard J. Vanderkieft of New York, March 26, 1863.
Edward B. Dalton of New York, March 26, 1863.
William S. Thompson of Pennsylvania, March 26, 1863.
John W. Foye of Massachusetts, March 26, 1863.
Samuel D. Turney of Ohio, March 26, 1863.
George L. Sutton of New York, April 13, 1863.
Andrew F. Sheldon of New York, April 12, 1863.
Peter H. Cleary of New York, April 13, 1863.
Robert R. Taylor of Iowa, April 13, 1863.
Caleb W. Hornor of Pennsylvania, April 13, 1863.
Edward J. Whitney of New York, April 13, 1863.
S. D. Carpenter of New York, April 13, 1863.
Robert S. Kenderdine of Pennsylvania, April 13, 1863.
John E. McDonald of New York, April 13, 1863.
Cyrus N. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, April 13, 1863.
William A. Conover of New Jersey, May 8, 1863.
Frederick A. Keffer of Pennsylvania, May 3, 1863.
Lewis D. Harlow of Pennsylvania, May 8, 1863.
Elmore Y. Chase of Ohio, May 27, 1863.
Conrad C. Dumreicher of Illinois, May 27, 1863.
David B. Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, May 17, 1863.
Henry B. Schofflin of the District of Columbia, May 27, 1863.
James W. Pettinos of Pennsylvania, May 27, 1863.
John Bradley of Pennsylvania, June 13, 1863.
Alexander M. Speer of Pennsylvania, June 13, 1863.
Robert Reyburn of Pennsylvania, June 13, 1863.
S. E. Fuller of Connecticut, June 13, 1863.
George F. French of New Hampshire, June 13, 1863.
Patrick A. O'Connell of Massachusetts, June 13, 1863.
John W. Dawson of Massachusetts, June 29, 1863.
Lieut. John W. Mintzer of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1863.
Joseph B. Morrison of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1863.
Abraham M. Wilder of Massachusetts, June 29, 1863.
Philip Harvey of Iowa, June 29, 1863.
James B. Bellangee of New Jersey, June 29, 1863.
John L. Teed of Illinois, June 29, 1863.
Louis W. Read of Pennsylvania, June 25, 1863.
Jacob J. De Lamater of Pennsylvania, July 9, 1863.
Adam C. Swartzwelder of Ohio, July 9, 1863.
William Thelkeld of Kentucky, July 9, 1863.
Frank Meacham of Massachusetts, July 9, 1863.
George W. Hogeboom of Kansas, July 9, 1863.
John H. Bayne of Maryland, July 28, 1863.
Charles E. Swasey of New Hampshire, August 15, 1863.
Lewis J. Rice of Pennsylvania, August 15, 1863.
James H. Peabody of the District of Columbia, August 15, 1863.
William R. De Witt of Pennsylvania, August 15, 1863.
Henry W. Ducachet of Pennsylvania, August 15, 1863.
William Watson of Iowa, September 2, 1863.
Richard O. Lynde of New York, September 2, 1863.
William Grinstead of Missouri, September 2, 1863.
James H. Curry of Maryland, September 2, 1863.
Nathan P. Rice of New York, September 2, 1863.
Silas A. Holman of Massachusetts, September 9, 1863.
Charles S. Wood of New York, September 9, 1863.
Samuel Kneeland of Massachusetts, September 9, 1863.
Michael K. Hogan of New York, September 9, 1863.
Enoch Pearce of Ohio, September 9, 1863.
Abel D. Benedict of Connecticut, Sept. 16, 1863.
Edward F. Bates of Michigan, October 8, 1863.
John Trenor, Jr., of New York, October 13, 1863.
Jabez Perkins of Michigan, October 27, 1863.
Francis Greene of New York, November 10, 1863.
Frederick Lloyd of Iowa, November 14, 1863.
Robert Fletcher of Ohio, November 20, 1864.
Augustus C. Van Duyn of New York, December 4, 1863.
Lincoln R. Stone of Massachusetts, December 3, 1863.
William C. Bennett of Connecticut, December 4, 1863.
Edward P. Morong of Maryland, December 4, 1863.
Otis M. Humphrey of Massachusetts, December 4, 1863.
James U. Thompson of Maine, December 4, 1863.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Henry T. Legler of New York, March 27, 1863.
William Carroll of Pennsylvania, May 14, 1863.
William O. McDonald of New York, May 14, 1863.
William A. Banks of Maine, May 14, 1863.
Charles A. Kipp of New Jersey, May 14, 1863.
George McC. Miller of Delaware, July 6, 1863.
Washington B. Trull of Massachusetts, July 6, 1863.
George B. Parker of New York, August 7, 1863.
Frank Reynolds of New York, August 7, 1863.
Solomon S. Schultz of Pennsylvania, August 7, 1863.
John H. Doughty of Connecticut, August 7, 1863.
J. A. White of Massachusetts, August 7, 1863.
Frederick Lloyd of Iowa, August 15, 1863.
James K. Rogers of Pennsylvania, August 15, 1863.
George S. Courtwright of Ohio, August 15, 1863.
William S. Ely of New York, September 2, 1863.
Henry C. Roberts of Pennsylvania, September 2, 1863.
Henry S. W. Burritt of Connecticut, September 2, 1863.
Gerhard Saal of Ohio, September 9, 1862.
Waldo C. Daniels of Ohio, September 9, 1863.
John C. Norton of Illinois, September 9, 1863.
Robert McGowan of Tennessee, September 9, 1863.
Rudolph Tanszky of New York, September 24, 1863.
George S. Ross of Canada West, September 24, 1863.
Roger W. Pease of New York, October 2, 1863.
Norman S. Barnes of New York, October 9, 1863.
James M. Leepe of New York, October 9, 1863.
George A. Mursick of New York, October 9, 1863.
Nathan F. Marsh of Pennsylvania, October 13, 1863.
H. Everaman of Illinois, October 13, 1863.
James M. Study of Indiana, October 13, 1863.
Charles B. White of Louisiana, October 21, 1863.
Edwin D. Buckman of Pennsylvania, October 21, 1863.
Charles F. Brisbane of New York, October 21, 1863.
John F. Huber of Pennsylvania, November 7, 1863.
Henry M. Kirke of Ohio, November 7, 1863.
Charles H. B. Hood of Ohio, November 7, 1863.
A. M. Sigmund of Pennsylvania, November 11, 1863.
Joel Leaverns of Massachusetts, December 4, 1863.
Theodore Artaud of Maryland, December 4, 1863.

TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

James Gubby of New Jersey, April 1, 1863.
Henry Stevens of West Virginia, April 13, 1863.
S. M. Beatty of Ohio, April 17, 1863.
John M. Green of Maryland, April 22, 1863.
Rodney Gage of Massachusetts, April 22, 1863.
John A. Spooner of Maryland, April 22, 1863.
Simeon P. Ives of Illinois, April 22, 1863.
James B. Crane of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.
Thomas H. W. Monroe of District of Columbia, April 22, 1861.
Jacob Frankel of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.
Peter McIlrane of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.
Edward McGlynn of New York, April 22, 1863.
Griffith Owen of Maryland, April 22, 1863.
D'Crump Ormsby of New York, April 22, 1863.
D. B. McKee of Indiana, April 22, 1863.
John W. Arthur of Delaware, April 22, 1863.
William C. Smith of Alabama, April 22, 1863.
William K. Talbot of Kentucky, April 22, 1863.
Almon Gregory of Indiana, April 22, 1863.
William L. Mather of Massachusetts, April 22, 1863.
William Earnshaw of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.
Franklin W. Olmstead of Vermont, April 23, 1863.
William M. Daily of Indiana, May 9, 1863.
William C. Hubbard, of New York, May 11, 1863.
Joseph A. Stephan of Indiana, May 18, 1863.
Thomas Willett of New York, May 20, 1863.
Norman W. Camp of New Jersey, May 29, 1863.
William H. Paddock of Pennsylvania, June 19, 1863.
Charles W. Heisley of New Jersey, August 1, 1863.
J. Agnew Crawford of Pennsylvania, August 5, 1863.
Robert Day, of New York, August 13, 1863.
Mordecai J. W. Ambrose of Kentucky, September 23, 1863.
William J. Potter of Massachusetts, September 30, 1863.
Patrick F. McCarthy of District of Columbia, October 2, 1863.
J. A. Hryden of Tennessee, October 6, 1863.
Manuel J. Gonsalves of Pennsylvania, October 17, 1863.
Alexander Shiras of Pennsylvania, October 19, 1863.
Philip McKim of Missouri, October 19, 1863.
James Schofield of Iowa, October 19, 1863.
Chauncey W. Fitch of Indiana, October 26, 1863.
John Vahey of Illinois, November 2, 1863.
D. D. Antwerp of North Carolina, November 19, 1863.
James H. Brown of Pennsylvania, November 12, 1863.
William Wilson of Ohio, November 17, 1863.
Alfred Nevin of Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863.
Herman Eggers of Tennessee, December 2, 1863.

GENERAL OFFICERS WITHOUT COMMANDS.

Secretary Stanton last week sent to the Senate the names of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals without commands equal to a brigade; the number of their Staffs, their pay, commutations and rations, of Departments and Districts, together with his opinion if they were needed. The list is as follows:

Officers of the Regular Army and of Volunteers, together with their respective Staffs, without commands, or commands equal to brigades.

George B. McClellan, Major-General, $355; relieved Nov. 7, 1862. No staff.

John C. Fremont, Major-General, $355; relieved Aug. 12, 1862. Staff—Anselme Albert, Colonel, $164; John T. Fiala, Colonel, $164; Chas. Zagonyi, Colonel, $164; John Pilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, $140; Leonidas Haskell, Major, $110; R. W. Raymond, Captain, $104.

David Hunter, Major-General, $445; relieved June 12, 1863. No staff. On a tour of inspection through military division of the Mississippi.

E. A. Hitchcock, Major-General, $445; has had no command nor staff; Commissioner for exchange of prisoners.

Irwin McDowell, Major-General, $445; relieved Sept. 6, 1862; President of a Retiring Board since July 12, 1863. Staff—Franklin Haven, Jr., Captain, $129 50, Recorder for Retiring Board; Windislis Leski, Captain, $129 50; J. De W. Cutting, Captain, $129 50.

W. S. Rosecrans, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 19, 1863; F. S. Bond, Major, $163; Charles R. Thompson, Captain, $129 50; R. S. Thoms, Captain, $129 50.

Don Carlos Buell, Major-General, $355; relieved Oct. 30, 1862. No staff.

John A. McClernand, Major-General, $355; relieved June 18, 1863. No staff.

Lewis Wallace, Major-General, $445; relieved Nov. 10, 1862; on Court Martial duty until Nov. 5, 1863. No staff.

Geo. Cadwallader, Major General, $445; relieved from a command equal to a brigade, Aug. 16, 1862; commanding post at Philadelphia since July 18, 1863. Staff—I. Harwood, First Lieutenant Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, $119 50.

E. O. C. Ord, Major-General, $456, relieved Oct. 28, 1863, on account of sickness. Has since gone to join his army corps.

Samuel P. Heintzleman, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 13, 1863; President of General Court-Martial in Washington, D. C. Members of his staff serving with Major-General Augur.

Erastus D. Keyes, Major-General, $445; relieved July, 1863. No staff. Member of Retiring Board at Wilmington, Del.

A. McD. McCook, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 9, 1863. Staff—Caleb Bates, Major, $163; E. D. Williams, Captain, $129 50; F. J. Jones, Captain, $129 50.

T. L. Crittenden, Major General, $445; relieved Oct. 7, 1863. Staff—L. M. Buford, Major, $163; J. J. McCook, Captain, $129 50; G. G. Knox, Captain, $129 50.

Daniel E. Sickles, Major-General, $445; relieved July 3, 1863, severely wounded at Gettysburgh—lost a leg. Staff—H. E. Tremaine, Major, $163; Alexander Moore, Captain, $129 50.

R. H. Milroy, Major-General, $455; relieved June 20, 1863. No staff.

A. Doubleday, Major-General, $445; relieved July 1, 1863; wounded, on Court-Martial duty. Staff—P. Martin, First Lieutenant Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, $119 50; H. T. Lee, First Lieutenant Fourth New York Artillery, $119 50.

R. J. Oglesby, Major-General, $355; relieved July 27, 1863. No staff.

Geo. L. Hartsuff, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 3, 1863. Ordered before Retiring Board. Staff—E. D. Brown, Major, $163; J. M. Howard, Captain, $129 50; Samuel A. Russell, Captain, $129 50.

Andrew Porter, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved in July, 1862. No staff.

T. W. Sherman, Brigadier-General, $232, relieved May 27, 1863; severely wounded at Port Hudson. No staff.

Wm. R. Montgomery, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved in June, 1862; commanding post of Philadelphia, Pa., until March 11, 1863. Staff—J. H. Livingston, Lieutenant Seventh New Jersey Volunteers; J. H. Montgomery, Lieutenant Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

James B. Ricketts, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved November, 1862; on Military Board to try officers in Washington. Staff—B. W. Richards, $129 50.

James S. Wadsworth, Brigadier-General, $ 99 50; relieved July 17, 1863. Member of Court of Inquiry. Staff—H. Meneice, Major, $163; T. Ellsworth, Captain, $129 50.

Geo. W. Morell, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved in February, 1863. Commanding depot for drafted men at Indianapolis, Ind. No staff.

John J. Abercrombie, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved December 9, 1863. Staff—Wm. N. Waterbury, First Lieutenant Fourth New York Artillery, $119 50.

L. P. Graham, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved August 19, 1862; President Board for examination of sick officers at Annapolis, Md. No staff.

Willis A. Gorman, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved June 27, 1863. No staff.

John G. Barnard, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command; Chief

Engineer defences of Washington. Staff—B. E. Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, $187; Assistant Engineer; F. R. Monther, Captain, $129 50.

John P. Hatch, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved August 30, 1862—wounded at second battle of Bull Run. Commanding Cavalry depot at St. Louis, Mo. No staff.

Alvin Schoepf, Brigadier-General, $290 50; relieved Oct. 15, 1862. Commanding Fort Delaware No staff.

George W Cullom, Brigadier General, $299 50. He has no command nor staff. Is Chief of General Halleck's staff.

G. B. Tower, Brigadier General, $232; relieved August 31, 1862; severely wounded at Second Bull Run. No staff.

L. G Arnold, Brigadier-General, $332; relieved May 23, 1863—no staff—sick—is ordered before Retiring Board.

Wm S. Ketchum, Brigadier-General, $299 50, has had no command nor staff. On duty in War Department.

Daniel Tyler, Brigadier-General, 292 50, relieved June —, 1863, is commanding District of Delaware—troops not equal to a brigade. Staff—E. L. Taylor, Second Lieutenant First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

R. B. Mitchell, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved October 23, 1863. On general Court-Martial at Washington, D. C. No staff.

E. R S Canby, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved September 10, 1863, on duty in War Department. No staff

Chas. Devens, Jr., Brigadier-General, $299 56; relieved May 26, 1863, on account of sickness; commanding depot for drafted men, Lovell's Island, Boston Harbor. Staff—D. W Hughes, Captain, $129 50

Max Weber, Brigadier-General, $299 50, relieved Sept. 17, 1832, wounded. No staff. On general Court-Martial at Washington, D. C.

Neal Dow, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved May 27, 1863. No staff. Wounded and prisoner at Richmond, Va.

Charles S. Greene, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved October 29, 1863. No staff Badly wounded. On general Court Martial at Washington, D. C.

John Gibbon, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 3, 1863 Wounded at Battle of Gettysburgh. No staff Commanding depot for drafted men at Philadelphia,

Charles Griffin, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved October 23, 1863, on account of sickness. On general Court Martial at Washington, D. C.

Green C. Smith, Brigadier-General, $2 99 50; relieved Aug. 28, 1801. No staff. Member House of Representatives.

D. S. Roberts, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved December 2, 1863, by General in Chief. No staff.

Francis C. Barlow, Brigadier-General, $299 50, relieved July 4, 1863 Wounded at battle of Gettsburgh. No staff.

Mason Brayman, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved May 31, 1863. Commanding Camp Dennison, Ohio. Staff—C. B. Smith, First Lieutenant, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, $119 50.

N. J. Jackson, Brigadier General, $299 50; relieved April 17, 1863 No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Riker's Island, New York Harbor.

F. B Spinola, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 23, 1853—wounded. No staff On recruiting service at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Solomon Meredith, Brigadier-General, $291 50; relieved October 10, 1863. Absent on sick certificate Staff—Samuel H. Meredith, First Lieutenant Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, $119 50.

H B Carrington, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command or staff. On duty with Governor of Indiana.

Wm Hays, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Sept. 15, 1863. Assistant Provost Marshal General Southern Division of New York No staff.

Adam K Slemmer, Brigadier General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff President of Board of Examination of Sick Officers, Cincinnati, O.

P. G. Pitcher, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Assistant to Provost Marshal-General at Brattleboro', Vt.

S A Meredith, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Agent for exchange of prisoners.

E. W Heath, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved March 26, 1863. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Concord, N. H.

Wm. W Orme, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved August 31, 1863. No staff Commanding at Chicago, Ill.

J. T. Copeland, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 14, 1863. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. O. Chaplin, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Grand Rapids, Mich

T. A. Rowley, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 3, 1863. Wounded at battle of Gettysburgh; commanding depot for drafted men at Portland, Me. No staff.

Charles T. Campbell, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 30, 1363 No staff On general Court-Martial at Milwaukee Wis.

H. E Paine, Brigadier-General, $299 50, relieved July 3, 1863. Lost a leg at Port Hudson. On general Court Martial at Washington, D. C. No staff.

G. R Paul, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 3, 1863. Severely wounded at Gettysburgh, and nearly blind No staff.

Robert Allen, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Chief Quartermaster Department of the West.

D. H. Rucker, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Chief Depot Quartermaster at Washington, D. C.

RECAPITULATION.—Number of Major-Generals without command equal to brigade, 20; number of Brigadier-Generals, 47; number of staff-officers serving on the staffs of General officers without a command equal to a brigade—Colonels, 3; Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 7; Captains, 17; Lieutenants, 0. Total monthly pay of Major-Generals, $8,340; total monthly pay of Brigadier-Generals, $14,071-50; total monthly pay of Colonels, $490; total monthly pay of Lieutenant-Colonels, $527; total monthly pay of Majors, $1,004; total monthly pay of Captains, $2,178; total monthly pay of Lieutenants, $1,070 50. Total. $5,181 50. Grand total, $27,193.

Number of Major and Brigadier-Generals Commanding Departments, Districts and Posts.

Departments—Major-Generals, 4; Brigadier-Generals, 4. Districts—Major-Generals, 2, Brigadier-Generals, 7. Posts—Major-Generals, 1; Brigadier-Generals, 14. Total — Major-Generals, 7; Brigadier-Generals, 25.

In regard to the question whether it is necessary to assign officers of such high rank, with their numerous staff, to such duties, Secretary Stanton says:—"First—The Department commands, as that of the East, the Southwest, the Ohio, etc., involve great responsibility, and require the authority of a general officer to act upon questions of military jurisdiction. Second—The Generals assigned to temporary duties, such as commanders of draft, rendezvous, Courts-Martial, etc., are generally disabled by wounds or sickness incurred in the field. Their Staff officers in such cases are generally employed at the depots as Commissaries, Quartermasters, Adjutants, etc., and supersede the necessity of detailing others.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from January 18, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper authority.

Assistant Surgeon Jonathan E. Davis, 27th Michigan Vols.
Assistant Surgeon H. S. Taft, 105th Ohio Vols.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1864.

Colonel Joseph Gerhardt, 46th N. Y. Vols., to date December 14, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disobedience of orders, not reporting at Camp Chase under the regulations for disabled officers, prescribed by general orders No. 61, of 1862, from the War Department, visiting the city of Washington without authority, and absence without leave.

Captain James Elder, 11th U. S. Infantry, to date January 6, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain Edward H. McCaleb, 131st Illinois Vols., to date October 10, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for leaving his command, and absence from it without proper authority.

Captain Wm. B. Manning, 32d Wisconsin Vols., to date December 8, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering a false and fraudulent account against the Government. Erroneously published December 8, 1863, as Lieutenant Wm. B. Manning, 32d Wisconsin Vols.

First Lieutenant B. F. Guiteau, 6th Illinois Cavalry, to date December 28, 1863, for fraudulent conduct, receiving a bribe of $50 to exempt a horse from impressment into the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Holmes, 88th Ohio Vols., to date January 14, 1864, for being beastly drunk in the streets of Columbus, Ohio.

Second Lieutenant John Kaufman, 46th New York Vols.

Second Lieutenant Horace M. Butler, 1st Mass. Cavalry, to date December 28th, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

CORRECTION.

The notice of dismissal, published January 12, 1864, in the case of Captain J. A. McCool, 3d U. S. Infantry, should read "to date January 9, 1864," instead of "to date January 9, 1863."

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal to the following cases have been revoked·

Captain L. Reily, 127th Illinois Vols., and he is honorably discharged on tender of resignation.

First Lieutenant Hiram C. Walker, 10th Illinois Cavalry, and he is honorably discharged as of date of the order of dismissal.

The order of dismissal in the case of Second Lieutenant Nott Smith, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him as of the date of said order.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Surgeon Matthew McEwin, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Simon C. Sanger, 8th New York Cavalry.
Chaplain Robert Kellen, 71st Penn. Vols.

The order which dishonorably mustered out of service Surgeon George W. Avery, 11th New York Artillery, has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged, to date from the consolidation of his regiment, and the disability for his re-appointment removed.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant Charles Frazier, 5th New York Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence confirmed by Brigadier-General Lockwood.

First Lieutenant George H. Ostrum, 94th N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. Sentence confirmed by Major-General Meade.

Second Lieutenant G. Edward Hine, Co. G, 15th Conn. Vols., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of fifteen days, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders. Sentence confirmed by Major-General Butler.

Assistant Surgeon E. O. Cowles, 15th Conn. Vols., to be reprimanded by his commanding officer in the presence of the officers of his regiment, for lying out of camp and quarters without the permission of his commanding officer. Sentence disapproved by Major-General Butler, who orders that he be returned to duty.

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Way, 97th N. Y. V., to be cashiered with loss of all pay now due, and to have his name and offence published in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the county in which he resides, for misbehavior before the enemy, cowardice and disobedience of orders.

Captain Frank A. Donaldson, 118th Penn. Vols., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, mutinous language and conduct, contemptuous and disrespectful language to his superior officer and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain Jesse Simcox, Co. B, 28th Penn. Vols., to be cashiered, for drunkenness on duty.

Captain Edward Hough, Co. F, 98th Penn. Vols., to be dismissed the service for drunkenness on duty, disrespect and contempt towards his commanding officer and disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant O. W. Garrett, 17th Penn. Cavalry, to be cashiered for breach of arrest, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Isaac N. Whitemeyer, Co. E, 19th Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service for misbehavior before the enemy and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Albert Reinert, Co. I, 52d N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances now due him and that may become due him, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Darwart, Co. B, 119th Penn. Vols., to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him, and to be dishonorably discharged the service, the crime, finding of the Court and sentence to be published in the *Inquirer* and *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, Pa., for cowardice in face of the enemy and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Edward F. Conway, Co. G, 71st N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant John B. Hare, Co. G, 72d N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders, and disrespect and contempt to his superior officer.

First Lieutenant Thomas McNamee, Co. A, 40th N. Y. V., to be dismissed the service for drunkenness, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The sentences in the above cases have been approved by Major-General Meade.

Surgeon J. H. Hereford, 30th Kentucky Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and neglect and violation of duty. Sentence approved of by Major-General Foster.

First Lieutenant James B. Rodgers, quartermaster 109th Penn. Vols., and Acting Assistant Quartermaster 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 12th Army Corps, to be dismissed the service for absence without leave. Upon the recommendation of the Division Commander, the President has directed that the sentence be commuted to loss of pay for the whole period of his absence, and a reprimand in general orders.

Privates Daniel P. Byrnes, Co. A, 98th Penn. Vols., Samuel Tyler, Co. H, 3d New Jersey Vols., and Robert Gill, Co. D, 6th New York Vols., to be shot to death with musketry for desertion. By order of Major-General Meade the sentences in the above cases will be carried into effect on Friday, the 29th inst., in presence of so much of the Divisions to which the prisoners severally belong as can properly be assembled.

Privates Albert A. Lacy, Co. H, 4th Rhode Island Vols., James C. Grattan, Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry, and Henry Woading, Co. C, 8th Conn. Vols., to be shot to death with musketry. Sentences in the above cases have been approved by Major-General Butler and ordered to be carried into effect near Portsmouth, Va., at such time as shall be designated by Brigadier-General Getty.

Privates John Wilson, Co. D, 71st Penn. Vols., James Lane, Co. D, 71st New York Vols., Joseph W. Clifton, Co. F, 6th New Jersey Vols., Ira Smith, Co. I, 11th New Jersey Vols., and Allen G. Maxson, Co. D, 1st Michigan Vols., to be shot to death for desertion. Major-General Meade approves of the sentences in the above cases, and has ordered them to be carried into effect on Friday the 29th inst., in presence of so much of the Divisions to which the prisoners severally belong as the Division Commanders can properly assemble.

Private Wilson B. Kerns, to be shot to death for desertion and repeated desertion. Sentence approved of by Major-General Butler, who has ordered it to be carried into effect forty-eight hours after the sentence shall be read to him.

Captain J. S. Matthews, 112th New York Vols., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Thodore V. Bremsen, Adjutant 103d New York Vols., to be cashiered for breach of arrest, disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain F. W. Schmidt, Co. G, 103d New York Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain Wm. C. Knowlton, 7th New Hampshire Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant Ebenezer Spooner, 100th New York Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant R. P. Quinn, 47th New York Vols., to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay now due or that may become due, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The sentences in the above cases have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Gillmore.

Captain James A. J. Waites, 4th Penn. Reserves, to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders and contempt and disrespect to his superior officer. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Augur.

Captains E. Schubert, 9th New York Independent Battery, and Nathan A. Pennypacker, 4th Penn. Reserves, and First Lieutenants Wm. N. Benedict, 109th New York Vols., Moses B. Robbins, 109th New York Vols., and Isaac L. Buntingdon, 10th New York Artillery, have been tried upon various charges and acquitted.

First Lieutenant Edward Bird, 23d Mass. Vols, to forfeit two months of his pay proper and to be reprimanded by the Major-General commanding, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders and breach of arrest. Sentence approved by Major-General Butler.

Private Henry C. Fuller, 118th New York Vols., to be shot for desertion. Sentence approved by Major-General Butler.

Private George Bofier, a soldier in the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay now due or that may become due him, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for ten years, with a ball attached to his leg by a chain four feet long. Sentence approved by the Secretary of War.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Baynes, U. S. V., now on duty at the Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Franklin Grace, U. S. V. Assistant Surgeon Grace, on being relieved, to report to the Medical Director at Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon O. S. DeGraw, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Campbell General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Tennessee for assignment to duty to the 1st Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. V., now on duty at the Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Horatio B. Buck, U. S. V. Assistant Surgeon Buck, on being relieved, to report to the Medical Director at Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wythes, U. S. V., now on duty at the General Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., has been ordered to report to the General commanding the Department of the Ohio, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Edwin Freeman, U. S. V. Assistant Surgeon Freeman, on being relieved, to report to the Medical Director at Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty.

Hospital Stewart John E. Murphy has been relieved from duty at Philadelphia, Pa., and has been ordered to proceed without delay to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of New Mexico, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Daniel W. Jacobs, U. S. A., now in Washington, D. C., has been ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon R. H. Alexander, U. S. A., Medical Director at New Orleans, La., for duty.

RESTORED.

Surgeon Matthew McEwen, 2d West Virginia Cavalry, dismissed by special orders No. 427 of the War Department, series of 1863, has been restored to his command, with pay from the date of which he joins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled

REVOKED.

So much of special orders No. 438 of the War Department, series of 1863, as dishonorably mustered out of service Surgeon George W Avery, 11th New York Artillery, have been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged the service, to date from the consolidation of the regiment to which he then belonged, and the disability for his re-appointment has been removed.

APPOINTED.

M. Vincent, of Lapeer, Michigan, Surgeon of the 1st Michigan Colored Vols.

Thomas Howley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Surgeon of the 25th U. S Colored Troops.

O. S. Beldon, of New Jersey, and David Stevens, of New York, Assistant Surgeons of the 20th U. S. Colored Troops.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DISMISSED FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 4, 1864.

General Order No. 27.

The Department has received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, enclosing a report from Acting Master Gregory, commanding the brig *Perry*, from which it appears that three officers and twelve seamen of that vessel were captured on shore by the rebels on the 5th of December.

Acting Master Gregory states that this untoward occurrence was the result of the disobedience of his instructions by Acting Ensign William B. Arrants, who was at the time in command of a boat expedition from the *Perry*, and who was one of the officers captured. Mr. Arrants had been specially instructed to retain his men in the boats, with the exception of two or three, to be sent cautiously on shore, but chose to disregard these instructions, and land all but two of the crew of the first cutter, who were immediatly surrounded by rebel cavalry and taken prisoners.

For this flagrant disobedience of orders, attended by such results, Acting Master William B. Arrants is dismissed from the service.

The Department has no wish to discourage enterprise or acts of daring, properly executed; but for a direct disobedience of orders, or for a senseless disregard of danger and of warning, without motive or purpose, and resulting in failure and public loss, no lenity can be manifested. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 7, 1864

General Order No. 28.

At a Naval General Court-Martial, assembled at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Law, of the Navy, was recently tried upon the following charges preferred against him by the Department:—

Charge I.—Not doing his utmost to capture or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter.

Specification—In this; that on or about the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the said Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Law being in command of the U. S. steamer *Clifton*, stationed at Galveston, Texas, failed to do his utmost to capture or destroy the steamer *Harriet Lane*, then in the possession of the rebels, at Galveston.

Charge II.—Leaving his station, in time of war, before being regularly relieved.

Specification—In this; that on or about the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the said Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Law being then in command of the U. S. steamer *Clifton*, and stationed at Galveston, Texas, on blockading duty, left the said station without permission, and without having been regularly relieved.

Upon which charges and specifications the finding and sentence of the Court were as follows:—

Of the specification of the first charge, proven. Of the first charge, guilty. Of the specification of the second charge, proven. Of the second charge, guilty. And the Court does therefore sentence the said accused Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Law, of the United States Navy, to be dismissed the Naval service.

Having passed this sentence, the Court adopted and entered upon the record a recommendation in the following terms:—

It appearing from the evidence that Lieut.-Commander R. L. Law behaved with gallantry in his attack upon the battery at Fort Point and the batteries of the town, and, from the testimony of Rear-Admiral Farragut, that he bore a high character as an officer and a gentleman during the whole course of his professional career, up to January 1, 1863, the Court do unanimously recommend him to the clemency of the revising power.

W. K. LATIMER, Presiding Officer.
FRANCIS B. ELLISON, Captain.
T. D. SHAW, Commander.
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Commander.
CHARLES THOMAS, Lieutenant.

H. B. GOODMAN, Judge Advocate.

Upon a revision of the record in this case, the finding and sentence of the Court have been approved. The offences of which the accused was convicted, when committed in time of war, are made punishable, by the act for the better government of the Navy, by death "or such other punishment as a Court-Martial shall adjudge." An officer could not well be convicted of offences more derogatory to his professional character, nor more imperatively requiring an example of severe punishment.

In consideration, however, of the facts stated in the recommendation of the Court, and of other mitigating circumstances which appear in the case, the President has been pleased to yield to the appeal to his clemency, and to mitigate the punishment awarded to suspension from rank and duty for three years, the first six months of the said term without pay.

Lieut.-Commander Law will accordingly be considered as so suspended from this date.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Paymasters J. George Harris and T. M. Taylor, to duty as members of the Board for the examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Paymasters in the U. S. Navy, now in session at the New York Navy Yard.

Gunner Cornelius Dugan, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Paymaster Rufus Parke, to the *Admiral*.
Gunner Wm. Cope, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Frederick Pearson, to the *Brooklyn*.
Gunner George Feuse, to the *Nerus*.
Carpenter George E. Anderson, to the *Sacramento*.
Third Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Winedar, to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer E. T. De Luce, New York Navy Yard.

DISMISSED.

Midshipman Frederick Haines, of the Newport, R. I., Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Benj. H. Franklin. to the *Sciota*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. T. Barker, to the *Kennebec*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. F. Browning, to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert T. Ewing, to the *Proteus*.
Acting Master's Mates J. N. Pease and T. J. Pray, to the *Admiral*.
Acting Master Thier N. Myers, to the *Admiral*.
Acting Ensigns Robert Pendlebury and Raymond Rabadan, to the *Admiral*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. D. Merritt, to the *Helitrope*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Andrew McTurk, to the *Cactus*.
Acting Master's Mate Henry Wyman, to the *Metacomet*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Ramsey, to the *Niphon*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. R. Nutz, to the *Rose*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. Gaines Bruce, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Rufus G. Mason, to the *Chippewa*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Pynchon, to the *Octarora*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to the *Alleghany*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Le Roy Jones, to the *Admiral*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Passmore Treadwell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted permission to appear before the Naval Medical Board now in session in Philadelphia, Pa., for examination as to his qualifications for the position of Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Goodwin, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William T. Warrell, from the *Emma* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Ensign John Bartlett, Jr., from the *Kineo* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward D. Merritt, from the *Heliotrope* and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

Acting Ensign Paul Barnes, from the *Victoria* and ordered to the *Kineo*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David F. Gerrish, from the *Cornubia* and ordered to the *Flag*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Lewis H. Flonrey, from the *Flag* and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Chasles Wines and Acting First Assistant Engineer D. A. Lockwood, from the *Sacramento* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James J. Ashman, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Malvern*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Andrews, from the *Mohawk* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. S. Mallary, from the *Mercedita* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Wm. Tipton and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Mogan, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Sacramento*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. E. Martindale, from the *Valley City* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Campbell McEwen, from the *Grand Gulf* and ordered to the *Flag*.

Acting Master E. G. Turner, from the *Commodore Read* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Wm. H. Bullis, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the *Somerset*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Y. Hanson, from the *Delaware* and ordered to the *Pinola*.

Acting Ensign Henry Oakley, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Admiral*.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—
Acting Ensign J. A. Montague, of the *Two Sisters*.
Acting Ensign A. H. Ostrander, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign John D. Ellis, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to special duty on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.
Acting Ensign J. C. Wentworth, of the *Daffodil*.
Acting Master's Mates John N. Davis, of the Washington Navy Yard; John E. Plander, John F. Van Nest and Charles F. Fisher, of the New York Navy Yard; James F. Silva, of the *Hendrik Hudson*; P. B. Sullivan, John Davis, Z. T. Tibbalts, David H. Ziegler, Henry Bunstable, B. F. Craig, Jonathan W. Wickwire, Wm. H. Dobell and Benjamin R. Baker, of the Mississippi Squadron; Wm. S. Fearing, Bradford E. Treat, Charles C. Wilbur and Abraham A. Very, of the New York Navy Yard; and Wm. C. Howard of the *Canandaigua*.
Acting Ensign Robert W. Brown, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Israel Marsh, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Cyrus B. Adamas and Acting Carpenter Byard Martin, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Augustus C. Savage, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mates Francis J. Dill and Heman G. Holmes, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensigns Francis H. Brown, E. G. Blanchard and Cephas R. Waite, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Thomas West, Acting Master's Mate Wm. N. Bock, and Acting First Assistant Engineer Abram J. Sypher, of the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTED.

Enam B. James, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

William Henry, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Samuel V. Stillings, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Grand Gulf*.

Charles M. Slocum, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Trilonia*.

Alvin Lawrence, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Samuel W. Tanner, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

James Kelven, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, John F. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and Frederick Henriques, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Althea*.

Isaac A. Chandler, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Charles Allenbrand, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Malvern*.

Alpheus Nichols, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rose*.

Charles E. Black, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Narcissus*.

Granville C. Willey, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rose*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

The appointment of the following officer has been revoked:—
Acting Master Alex. Waugh, of the *Somerset*.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:—
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edmund F. Maxfield, of the *Delaware*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Higbee, of the *Octarora*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Brickly, of the *Neptune*.
Acting Master's Mate Wm. S. Ward, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Charles A. Homans.
Acting Assistant Surgeon De J. Solis Cohen.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Leave of absence have been granted the following officers:—
Acting Master J. O. Johnson, of the *Commodore Hull*, thirty days.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. L. Bouchard, of the Mississippi Squadron, thirty days.
Acting Ensign E. McKeever, of the *Louisiana*, thirty days.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign N. M. Dyer, commanding the *Eugenia*, to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Ensign George F. Winslow of the *Marblehead*, to the grade of Acting Master, for gallant conduct in the face of the enemy.

Acting Ensign Thomas Moore of the *Pawnee*, to the grade of Acting Master.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George P. Wright's orders to the *Chippewa* have been revoked, and he has been granted permission to report to Surgeon Greene at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, for examination as to his qualifications for the position of Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, after which to await orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. E. Martindale's orders to the *Chippewa* have been revoked, and ordered back to the *Valley City*.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending January 16, 1864.

David V. Porter, Acting Master's Mate, pneumonia, Dec. 29, 1863, Mississippi Squadron.
George W. Storer, Rear-Admiral, Jan. 8, 1864, Portsmouth, N. H.
Ed Williams, second class boy, typhoid fever, Dec. 27, 1863, U. S. steamer *Keywest*.
James Miller, landsman, typhoid fever, Dec. 29, 1863, Point Lookout, Md.
John Caunter, remittent fever, Dec. 22, 1863, hospital, Memphis.
E. Runnels, ordinary seaman, consumption, Dec. 29, 1863, U. S. steamer *Niagara*.
Henry Buckley, marine, dysentery, Jan. 7, 1864, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
George Gentray, landsman, intermittent fever, Dec. 30, 1863, hospital, Memphis.
George Nichols, ordinary seaman, consumption, Dec. 30, 1863, hospital, Memphis.
Michael Scott, marine, pneumonia, Jan. 9, Naval Asylum, Phila.
Charles Stone, landsman, jaundice, Jan. 7, Naval Hospital, N. Y.
John Thomas, landsman, fever, Jan. 9, Naval Hospital, N. Y.
Hebert Brown, captain forecastle, gunshot wound, Dec. 25, 1863, Stono River, S. C.
Joseph Phillips, ordinary seaman, gunshot wound, Dec. 25, 1863, Stono River, S. C.
Lorenzo S. Snow, ordinary seaman, gunshot wound, Dec. 25, 1863, Stono River, S. C.
John Shaugenessy, landsman, typhoid fever, Jan. 5, U. S. steamer *Peterhoff*.
J. P. Sturgis, Acting Master's Mate, disease of kidneys, Jan. 2, U. S. steamer *Metacomet*.
Robert McWhinnie, ordinary seaman, January 8, Naval Hospital, Washington.
Kenneth Beel, ordinary seaman, acute gastritis, Dec. 28, 1863, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Michael McCanaghy, landsman, yellow fever, Oct. 10, 1863, Naval Hospital, N. O.
William Brown Second Assistant Engineer, yellow fever, Oct. 17, 1863, Naval Hospital, N. O.
William West, seaman, yellow fever, Oct. 8, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John Doyle, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Sept. 18, 1863, Santa Rosa Island.
Walter West, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Sept. 23, 1863, Santa Rosa Island.
John E. Washburne, clerk, yellow fever, Sept. 23, 1863, Santa Rosa Island.
Francis Perkins, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Sept. 24, 1863, Santa Rosa Island.
Andrew Green, boatswain's mate, yellow fever, Sept. 25, 1863, Santa Rosa Island.
William Curwin, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Sept. 26, 1863, Santa Rosa Island.
James Queen, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Aug. 30, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Henry Hammill, boatswain's mate, yellow fever, Oct. 16, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
A. Morringston, seaman, yellow fever, Oct. 3, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Hugh McGuire, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 5, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Thomas Brown, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 7, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John Dainey, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 8, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
George Manning, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 11, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
George E. Smith, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 11, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Thomas Walsh, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 15, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John Donovan, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 12, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Ephraim Wiley, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 15, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John C. Spofford, marine, yellow fever, Oct. 16, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Frank Enduly, marine, gunshot wound, Oct. 15, Black Water River, Fla.
Martin Fisher, carpenter's mate, yellow fever, Oct. 24, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Wm. S. Ferman, paymaster's clerk, yellow fever, Oct. 31, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Patrick Donovan, coal-heaver, yellow fever, Nov. 5, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Michael McGinnis, marine, yellow fever, Nov. 8, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Samuel Parker, marine, yellow fever, Nov. 5, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Fred Norton, marine, yellow fever, Nov. 6, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Michael Harney, marine, yellow fever, Nov. 16, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
C. F. Brown, surgeon's steward, dysentery, Sept. 25, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Wm. Thompson, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Sept. 30, 1863, Santa Rosa Island.
John Thomas, acting master's mate, yellow fever, October 2, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
George Robinson, landsman, yellow fever, Oct. 6, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
James Jackman, seaman, yellow fever, Oct. 8, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
George H. Benson, acting ensign, yellow fever, Oct. 9, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Robert McLellan, seaman, yellow fever, Oct. 15, 1863, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Albert C. Clark, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Sept. 10, 1863, U. S. steamer *Sarah Brown*.
Thomas Doyle, landsman, yellow fever, Sept. 10, 1863, U. S. steamer *Horace Beales*.
Henry Hampstead, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, Sept. 12, 1863, U. S. steamer *Sarah Brown*.
John McManus, landsman, yellow fever, Sept. 1, 1863, U. S. steamer *Orvetta*.
Geo. Russell, boy, drowned, Dec. 17, 1863, U. S. steamer *Geranium*.
—— Davis, acting master's mate, drowned, Dec. 17, 1863, U. S. steamer *Clover*.
Wm. Miller, seaman, drowned, Dec. 17, 1863, U. S. steamer *Clover*.
I. Steele, ordinary seaman, drowned, Dec. 17, 1863, U. S. steamer *Clover*.
Frank Brown, landsman, drowned, Dec. 17, 1863, U. S. steamer *Oleander*.
Benj. Brown, landsman, drowned, Dec. 17, 1866, U. S. steamer *Oleander*
James Sugh, acting master's mate, Dec. 25, 1863, Naval Hospital, Beaufort.
H. P. Carr, acting master's mate, consumption, Dec. 25, 1863, Naval Hospital, Beaufort.
Morris Steptoe, first class boy, inflammation of brain, Jan. 12, 1863, Naval Hospital, New York.
Frank Luscombe, seaman, drowned, Jan. 6, U. S. steamer *Nansemond*.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE supply steamer *Rachel Seaman* sailed from this Yard January 16. The *Thomas A. Scott*, Captain O'Brien, from Port Royal on the 15th, arrived at this port January 19. The *Narcissus* and the *Sweet Briar* have been brought from Pelley's wharf, Williamsburgh, to the Yard. The *Admiral* and the *Merrimac* are expected daily at the Yard, also the *Peterhoff* and the *Kensington*. The *Vanderbilt* arrived on the 17th, from an absence of upwards of a year, cruising after rebel privateers; first to Fayal, then to the Western Ocean; back to Fortress Monroe, thence to the East of Africa, west of Brazil, &c. She has captured one vessel, the barque *Saxon*, having aboard the cargo of the *Conrad*, captured by the *Florida*, and has seized 400 tons of coal left on one of the small islands off the African coast for the privateers. She brings 61 bales of cotton thrown overboard by a blockade runner which she chased without success, owing to the bad state of her boilers. She returns for repairs to her boilers, machinery, &c., which are in a very bad condition. No death or serious case of sickness occurred during her cruise.

On Thursday last about 200 firemen and coal-heavers left the Yard for Baltimore, under command of Lieut.-Commander Paulding. The *Newbern* sails next Wednesday for the North Atlantic Squadron. Letters, &c, will be forwarded by her. She arrived on the 17th from the North Atlantic Squadron. The work at the Yard is proceeding with the utmost vigor, and it is hoped that the vessels ordered at the last session of Congress will be ready before the specified time. Rear-Admiral Gregory has appointed a board of officers to convene for the purpose of investigating the justice of the claims made by iron-clad contractors for extra charges in altering armed vessels.

OTHER NAVY YARDS.

Our space compels us to dismiss the other Navy Yards, with a brief mention of the fact that there is little to report from them this week. At Philadelphia, the vessels in the Yard have been so completely ice-bound as to greatly interfere with work on them. The iron-plating on the *Tonawanda* has been begun. The *Yankee*, it is thought, will not be launched before next spring. The screw steamer *Pequot* sailed on the 17th from the Charlestown Yard on her trial trip. At Portsmouth, N. H., the old line of battle-ship *Franklin* has been launched as the *New Hampshire*, the work of changing her to a steamer having been completed at a cost of some $300,000. She is now nearly ready for sea, and is expected to be fit for active service on the 10th of February.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ON Friday, the 15th, the House bill, appropriating $600,112 for the payment of the officers and men of the Western Department of Missouri, was passed. The consideration of the Enrollment bill was resumed, and an amendment, prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes, except in regiments belonging to the State from which they first enlisted, and also one increasing the commutation tax to four hundred dollars, were adopted. On Saturday the 16th, further amendments to the Enrollment bill were passed, providing that veterans reënlisting shall be credited to the districts from which they originally joined the service; that the commutation money shall be applied to filling the quotas of districts in which it is paid; and that colored troops shall be credited to the States from which they enlist. On Monday, the 18th, several other amendments were adopted, and the bill was then passed. Mr. WILSON (Mass.) on the 20th reported the bill for the establishment of a uniform ambulance. Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) introduced a bill to facilitate proceedings in courts of admiralty, and other judicial proceedings in the courts of New York. This bill contemplates the separation of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, and constitutes a new district, to be called the Eastern District of New York.

HOUSE.

On Friday, the 15th, a bill was passed, providing that articles of clothing manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and compressed within limits not exceeding two pounds in weight, being addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, may be sent by mail at eight cents, and above that weight according to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General. On Monday, the 18th, a resolution was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, giving to army chaplains the rank of captains of cavalry. Mr. Cox offered a resolution, which was tabled, withdrawing the negotiations for an exchange of prisoners from the hands of General BUTLER. On Wednesday, the 20th, a bill was introduced to amend the act establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers of the Navy. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

AN order has been promulgated from the Headquarters of the Department of the East, confirming the finding of the Court-martial, of which Major F. T. DENT, Fourth United States Infantry, was President, relative to Assistant Surgeon WARREN WEBSTER, U. S. A., who was charged with refusing to deliver up a patient in the hospital of which he had charge, to an officer bearing an order for his arrest, from General BROWN. He was sentenced by the Court to be confined to the limits of his Post for six months, and to be reprimanded by General Orders, by the General commanding the Department. In consideration, however, of his high standing, and his reputation for subordination anterior to the events which led to his trial, the Major-General remitted the sentence to sixty days confinement within the limits of his Post. Dr. WEBSTER's offence would seem to be due more to an error of judgment than any attempt at insubordination. He was mistaken enough to assume a control over his hospital which his rank and position did not give him.

THE report of Captain CRAWFORD on his operations in conducting an expedition for the protection of emigrants overland to the Pacific States and Territories, says:—The settlements have extended so far up the Snake River, on the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains, that the journey between the Eastern and Western settlements is materially shortened, and the recent establishment of military posts and camps leaves but comparatively a short distance for emigrants to travel unprotected. There was only one instance of molestation by Indians last year. From personal observation of the mines of the Boise River, Captain CRAWFORD is satisfied they are fully equal in richness to any ever discovered in California, and he has no doubt that by next June there will be within the limits of Idaho Territory a population of ten thousand souls.

MAJOR-General Burnside made a flying visit to Albany, N. Y., on Saturday last, attended by a single aide-de-camp. He had a brief interview with the Governor and State military authorities with reference to the recruiting service, he having been authorized by the Government to recruit the Ninth Army Corps to the number of 50,000 men, for detached service.

ART AND THE WAR.

AMONG the reports presented to the New York Historical Society at its recent annual meeting was one by the Committee on the Fine Arts, which felicitously describes the progress of art in the United States during the war. It was read on behalf of the committee by WILLIAM J. HOPPIN. After some preliminary observations relating to ordinary subjects, the committee reported as follows:—

Before closing their report the committee desire to say a word upon the relations between the subject which they have to some extent in charge, and the great war in which the nation is engaged. So far, the arts of design have very inadequately expressed the heroism, patriotic devotion, the noble charities of the North, or—what, alas! must in numberless cases perish from the remembrance of men without any record—the unimaginable sufferings and the glorious martyrdoms of the loyalists of the South. The pencil and the chisel have done infinitely less than the pen in perpetuating all these things. Indeed, no war which was ever waged has been so thoroughly described in a literary way as will be this gigantic struggle. No war ever enrolled among its soldiers so many men who are skilled in the art of composition. The vast numbers of private letters, diaries, communications to newspapers, official reports, pamphlets, apologies of this or that general, besides the more ponderous and formal histories, will make the literature of this revolution more copious and affluent than that of any war that was ever waged. A distinguished gentleman of a neighboring State has already completed between thirty and forty thick folio volumes entirely filled with clippings from newspapers alone, and many other persons are making similar collections.

But the pictorial method of preserving memorials of this war has been either neglected or abused. It is true that the illustrated newspapers are full of sketches, purporting to be pictures of important scenes; but the testimony of parties engaged shows that these representations are, when they are not taken from photographs, not always reliable. The desire of producing striking effects sometimes overcomes all other considerations, and the truth is now and then sacrificed to the demand for dramatic action or a pleasing play of light and shadow. Many of these designs are of little value, excepting as studies of costume. Some of them are positively lying and fabulous. If all the terrific hand-to-hand encounters which we have seen for two or three years displayed in the pages of our popular weeklies had actually occurred, the combatants on each side would long ago have mutually annihilated each other, like the famous cats of Irish history.

The photographers have made by far the most important additions to the pictorial history of the war. They have prosecuted their undertakings under circumstances of great difficulty, and even danger, running the risk of having their dark chambers converted into ambulances, or destroyed by hostile shells. But the caution and deliberation required for successful views of this sort are obviously impracticable in the confusion of a battle, and, therefore, it is not surprising that what we have hitherto obtained in this way has been little besides a representation of that awful "still life" which the plain shows after the conflict is over.

We hope that more attention will be paid by the higher artists to subjects of this sort in future. It is well known that HORACE VERNET, who has given the most valuable pictures of the French campaign in Algiers and elsewhere, made personal studies of the scenes he painted. We are glad to hear that one of our own distinguished painters has the intention to illustrate the famous battle of Chattanooga by visiting the spot and seeing with his own eyes the remarkable natural features of the scenery, which made that conflict not only one of the boldest, but also the most pictorial in the history of the war.

But so far, as we have already said, but little has been done in this way. With the exception of LEUTZE's clear portrait of BURNSIDE, a few excellent groups in plaster by RODGERS, and two or three spirited drawings by DARLEY and EASTMAN JOHNSON, scarcely anything has been produced of an enduring character illustrating the war.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

THE *North American Review*, in an able article on the Sanitary Commission, thus alludes to Surgeon-General HAMMOND:—

"From the date of a prospective reform, they had given three months' conscientious attention to the inquiry who the man was in the whole Medical Staff who united in himself the largest measure of medical, military, administrative and general qualifications for the office of Surgeon-General? Without personal acquaintance, much less personal friendship, with Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, then an assistant surgeon on the Medical Staff, all the inquiries they made ended in concentrating their preference upon him. They found him a man in the prime of life, who had passed eleven years in the medical service of the United States Army, and was thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the Department. His scientific propensities had not slumbered or slept while on the Medical Staff, though a life there is eminently unfavorable, in time of peace, to professional or medical ambition. He had distinguished himself abroad and at home by his original investigations,—was known as no other man on the Medical Staff was known in the civil-medical profession throughout Europe and the United States. Quitting the Army to take a professorship in the University of Maryland, he had, in spite of his loss of grade, immediately abandoned his professorship and returned to the Medical Staff when the war broke out. From the beginning of the war, in his hospitals at Baltimore, Wheeling, and Cumberland, and in his various communications to the public journals, he had commended himself to the Sanitary Commission inspectors as the ablest and most enlightened medical officer with whom they met. First induced by their representations to think of him, competent medical investigators were put upon his track; his pretensions thoroughly explored; his views and purposes carefully inquired into, and a solid and settled conclusion arrived at, into which no grain of personal predilection or bargain, or mutual understanding entered, that this was the man for Surgeon-General, and of course the man to be urged upon the Secretary of War. * * * * *

"Notwithstanding a late Commission of Inquiry, composed in part of personal enemies, sent by the War Department to scrutinize the conduct of the Medical Bureau, and notwithstanding newspaper rumors to the prejudice of Dr. HAMMOND's honor, the Sanitary Commission, whose opportunities are equal to anybody's for observing and judging the conduct of affairs, regard Dr. HAMMOND's administration with the most perfect confidence and admiration, believing him to be a personally incorruptible man, a man of high administrative qualities, and a true and great benefactor in his department to medical and sanitary science, to the homes of the land, the soldiers themselves, and the National cause."

RECENT PRIZE CASES.

AMONG the recent prize cases sent by the Navy Department to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury for the distribution of the prize money according to the capture, is that of the steamer *Kate Dale*, captured on the 14th of July last, by the U. S. steamship *R. R. Cuyler*.

This case was condemned in the Prize Court at Philadelphia on the 25th of September last, and a decree of distribution entered December 30th, decreeing that the *R. R. Cuyler* was the only vessel entitled to share in the said prize, and that the amount for distribution was $355,798 12, to be distributed between the United States and the Naval captors. Each seaman in this case will receive $711 76; 1st class firemen, each $1,187 93; 2d class firemen, $989 94; coal heavers, each $712 77; landsmen, $475 18, and 1st class boys, each $395 97.

The large amount of prize money which is being paid to the officers and men of our Navy, presents one of the greatest inducements for young men to enter the Naval branch of the service. Nothing is left undone by the Navy Department which will tend to facilitate the adjudication of the cases pending in the several courts, or that will insure a prompt distribution of the money decreed to be distributed among the captors. Delay is often occasioned for want of the prize lists of the capturing vessels, which the commanding officers have neglected to send to the Navy Department, and in so doing make themselves liable to a forfeiture of all prize money that would otherwise accrue to them as commanding officers. Final decrees of distribution have been rendered in the case of the 120 bales of cotton captured by the U. S. steamer *Kittatinny*, and in the case of the steamer *Calypso*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Florida*. These cases were adjudicated in the Philadelphia court, and will soon be ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Should there be no appeal from the recent important decision of Judge SPRAGUE of Boston, in reference to the rights of vessels to share as joint captors, in the case of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, which was captured on the 8th of May last by the U. S. steamer *Canandaigua*, and sent to Boston for adjudication, this, together with some other large cases pending in that court, will soon be ready for distribution.

GENERAL MEADE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Major-General MEADE was serenaded in Philadelphia last week by the convalescent soldiers belonging to Broad and Cherry streets Hospital, and in response to calls spoke a few words. He said:

"I am glad to see that you are all so well, and able to leave your quarters to-night. I hope to find you soon in the ranks where I am obliged to return. We are making every effort to improve the present, and as soon as the weather moderates and the season will allow, active operations will be commenced anew and in earnest. We want you all to be there. We want you all to return, and bring all you can with you; and may you all live to see what we want to see—this struggle brought to a speedy and glorious end. It is a question of numbers and of time. You all know that if we but bring the men to the work, it will be ended speedily. I have nothing further to say, except that I return you my thanks for the welcome you have this night extended me."

He was serenaded later in the evening by the Union League, and said:

"What we need is men. I want you here, all of you, every man of you, however small may be his influence, to use that influence to send recruits to the Army. The more we get the better will it be for that Army, and the quicker will the war be ended. The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field, and when that is done I trust that summer will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happiness, contentment and prosperity pervading the entire country."

THE WORTH OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.—During a recent discussion in Congress as to the best method of giving power and efficiency to our armies by the enlistment of veterans, Senator CONNESS, of California, said:

"The General-in-Chief, in a conference to which I was a party, and to which I believe the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs was a party, stated that they are having reports from the commanders in the field constantly touching the condition of the armies in the field, their efficiency, and so on, and that those commanders have in some instances stated in communications to the headquarters, to the General-in-Chief, that a veteran soldier was worth two recruits—two new men; others that they were worth three; and some estimate a veteran as worth ten raw recruits, and they go through all the intermediate proportions. They would sooner have one veteran trained soldier who was inured to camp life, who had been under fire again and again, than ten new men in carrying on this war."

SPECIAL orders from the War Department, dated Jan. 12th, assign Major-General Hancock to recruit and fill up the Second Corps, of which he is commander, to the number of fifty thousand men, for such duty as may be specially assigned to said corps by the War Department. General Hancock has accordingly established his headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa., whence he has issued an order appealing to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid him in the work of recruiting. The following regiments and batteries of General Hancock's corps are from Pennsylvania:—81st, 140th, 116th (battalion), 148th, 43d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th and 106th, Regiments of Infantry, and batteries F and G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and C and F, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery.

By Special orders of the same date, Major-General Burnside is assigned to recruit and fill up the Ninth Army Corps, of which he is commander, to the number of fifty thousand men. General Burnside is actively engaged in the work designated.

PRIZE MONEY.—The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th inst., asking a reason for delays in distribution of prize money, replies as follows:

"The action of this Department in matters of prize, is merely ministerial. When captures are made, the officer in command sends his prize to the court for adjudication, and the vessel and cargo pass from the prize master and naval control, into the custody of the court and its officers. The delays incident to judicial proceedings arising from contesting claimants, the interposition of foreign officials in behalf of such of their countrymen as may be interested or implicated, appeals to the higher judicial tribunals for revision and final judgment, are matters which cause in many cases prolonged delay. The avails derived from the sales of condemned prize property on final decrees are deposited in the Treasury by the officers of the court, and are never received into the possession of the Navy Department, though passed to its credit."

He further says that in a few exceptional cases delays have resulted from the negligence of captors in not forwarding prize lists to the Department, but such officers have been admonished and required to do their duty. Upon receipt of decrees of courts for final distribution prize lists have been immediately forwarded to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, by whom the awards and payments have been made. It is suggested that if the resolution is intended to reach the delays from contested questions and similar causes, the information must come from the judicial authorities, over whom the Navy Department has no control.

DR. JOHN CHAPMAN, editor of the *Westminster Review*, well known by scientific and literary gentlemen in this country, is reported to have made an important medical discovery,—namely, the cure of epilepsy, and other diseases hitherto deemed incurable, by means of the external application of ice and hot water, in india-rubber bags, at various parts of the body,—acting thus upon the sympathetic nerve, and through it upon the most important and vital organs of the body. Cases are reported where a man for six years had three fits (on an average) daily; a girl who had two from the ages of fourteen to seventeen, had been entirely cured by ice. Just as wonderful have been the cures of paralysis. Many of the worst and most inveterate diseases have yielded to the new cure. The treatment is as simple as it is grand. Any one who is troubled by the pressure of blood on the brain will find that, by holding a bag of ice on the nape of the neck ten minutes, an equable flow of blood can be secured. Those who are troubled with habitual cold feet may find relief by applying ice to the small of the back in the lumbar region.

THE superiority of the Union over the rebel cavalry has been frequently acknowledged of late by the Southern press. The following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of January 8th gives further confirmation of the deterioration of this important branch of the rebel service:—

"We hear one invariable story of the bad management and demoralization of our cavalry in the West. Many of the cavalrymen are rather freebooters and speculators than soldiers. It is said to be not unusual to see, in Tennessee, a cavalryman leading his beast laden with spoils like a sumpter mule, and flanked with sides of leather, &c. A reorganization of our entire cavalry force in the West has been recommended to the Government on the highest authority, and it is reported that the whole force will be united under BUCKNER."

MAJOR-GENERAL Thomas has ordered that a National Cemetery be founded at Chattanooga, Tenn., in commemoration of the Battles of Chattanooga, fought November 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27, and to provide a proper resting place for the remains of the brave men who fell upon the fields fought over upon those days, and for the remains of such as may hereafter give up their lives in that region in defending their country against treason and rebellion.

The ground selected for the Cemetery is the hill lying beyond the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in a southerly direction from the town. It is proposed to erect a monument upon the summit of a hill of such materials as are to be obtained in that vicinity. When the grounds is prepared notice will be given, and all interments of soldiers will thereafter be made in the Cemetery, and all now buried in and around the town removed to that place.

AN examining board has been appointed to examine all officers now in the Invalid Corps, with special reference to morality, officer-like conduct, and service in the field. Those who may prove deficient in tactics will be afforded an opportunity to prepare themselves for another examination at a future period. It is the design of the War Department to admit none to the Corps who have not been wounded in action; and it is probable that those now suffering from disability arising from other causes will be tranferred back to their regiments for discharge,—thereby rendering the organization strictly one of honor for meritorious conduct in battle. The following officers constitute the court:—Colonel Wisewell, Colonel Rush, Colonel Sewell, Colonel Morgan, Colonel Stevens, Colonel Sweet, Colonel Provost, Lieutent Morris, recorder.

GENERAL Orders, No. 12, from the War Department, dated Jan. 5th, say: In the settlement of the clothing accounts of volunteers whose periods of service have been less than one year, they will be entitled to the following credits for the different periods of service, viz.: Three months' service, $23,93; six months' service, $35,32; and nine months' service, $40,34.

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Large Anchors, averaging about 4 tons.
10 small do.
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1 old Hawser.
A lot of Round Shot and Conical Shells.
And some other small articles which will be collected ready for examination previous to the day of sale.
Each vessel and lot of articles above-named will be sold separately, and, where practicable, the metal will be sold by the pound.
Thirty days will be allowed the purchaser to remove the wrecks from the Navy Yard beach, and fifteen days for the removal of all other property purchased at the above sale.
The sum of 10 per cent of the amount of sale must be deposited with the Commandant of the Yard at the time of sale, as a guaranty that the articles will be promptly removed; which sum, in case of failure, will be forfeited to the Government.
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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
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Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 8·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·15, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·50 A. M., and 8·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

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The THIRD has the name
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Army and Navy Journal;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
and to the
DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

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All letters should be addressed to THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster, Paymaster or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the proprietor.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 24. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 1.

Ordered, That a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years or during the war be made on the tenth day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

IN the lull which "winter and rough weather" have produced in land military operations, several coast and river expeditions have been organized, from which speedy and important results may be confidently anticipated. Without prematurely violating the secrecy which the Government has prudently maintained as to the destination and object of these expeditions, we may say that their operations will not be confined to the Atlantic seaboard. A newspaper correspondent in Memphis has already, and perhaps indiscreetly, apprised the public that a large force of Union troops have been collected in that city, and organized for special service in the Southwest; but the precise quarter where the blow will fall could not be disclosed at present without exposing the object of the expedition to failure. Our private advices from the Department of the South tend to confirm the rumors of newspaper correspondents that the rebel apprehensions of expeditionary movements from that quarter are not entirely without foundation. But we will not follow the example of the daily press in making premature disclosures. It will content us to record the accomplished facts. In the meantime the rebels are employed in strengthening the fortifications of Wilmington, which they have chosen to consider a point aimed at, the possession of which is of equal importance to them and to us. As the most accessible Confederate port for blockade-runners, connected, by two lines of railway, with the two military centres of the rebel States, it is for their interest to hold it at all hazards and at almost any sacrifice of life against an attack by our forces. Well aware of its importance, they have spared no pains to render its fortifications as formidable as a naturally defensive position and the ingenuity of military science could make them. Within a few weeks they have erected numerous batteries along the river, and at last accounts were employed in adding to the number, as well as strengthening those already built.

THE retreat of the rebels under JOHNSTON from Ringgold and Dalton is still involved in some obscurity. It is surmised that a part of their forces have been sent to LONGSTREET, while a large force was hurried to Mobile in view of the demonstrations made against that city from New Orleans. An important rumor from Ship Island would make it appear that their presence was necessary to prevent the city from being surrendered to the Union forces by its own garrison. It is stated that the troops in Fort Morgan revolted, and fired upon the rebel gunboats which were sent to reduce them. But though they succeeded in driving off the gunboats, they allowed themselves to be surprised and captured during the night. Seventy of the mutineers were condemned to be shot. This important information was brought to Ship Island by one of the mutineers, who managed to make his escape in a sail-boat. It is also reported, on the doubtful authority of deserters, that the rebel army in and around Mobile have organized secret societies, and determined to fight no longer. We leave the reader to put his own estimate upon these reports.

A TRAIN of about eighty wagons, accompanied by an escort of nearly eight hundred men, under command of Colonel J. W. SNYDER, was on Friday, the 29th, attacked near Williamsport, Va., by a rebel force, estimated at two thousand, and after a stubborn resistance our men were compelled to retreat, leaving most of the train in the hands of the enemy. The disaster is attributed to the panic of some of the drivers, by which the train was thrown into disorder.

THE Baltimore and Ohio railroad was attacked on the 2d, at Patterson's Creek bridge, by about 500 rebel cavalry under Colonel ROSSER. They captured the greater part of the guard, and after setting fire to the bridge, retreated with their prisoners. The employees of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire before the bridge had sustained serious damage. The next day General AVERILL with his command overtook the rebels near Springfield, and a severe engagement ensued. The rebels were driven through Springfield and thence to and south of Burlington. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures are large, including the recovery of our own men taken at Patterson's Creek and many horses. The attempted raid has thus happily ended in the discomfiture and rout of the rebels.

THE report, apparently well authenticated, of an advance upon Knoxville by LONGSTREET, is followed this week by a counter report of his retreat. His advance guard was signally defeated on the 27th ult., by our cavalry under General STURGIS, near the Fair Gardens, ten miles east of Sevierville. The fight was stubborn, lasting from daylight until 4 P. M., and ending in the retreat of the rebels, who left two steel rifled guns and over 100 prisoners in our hands.

At a previous skirmish near Strawberry Plains, instead of making a stand at that position, our forces made a rapid retreat to Knoxville, and permitted the rebel cavalry to cross the river and capture 400 head of cattle and 7,000 hogs, within four miles of the city.

GENERAL RHODDY's raid in Tennessee has come to grief. On the 24th ult., our forces under Colonel PHILLIPS drove the rebel General to the south side of the Tennessee River, captured all his trains, consisting of over twenty mule teams, 200 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 head of horses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill which had largely supplied him.

THERE is nothing new from Charleston. The firing on the city still continues at short intervals.

WE chronicle the success of a small expedition sent out by General PALMER on the 26th ult., from Newbern, to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones and Onslow counties. They succeeded in routing the enemy, captured twenty-three men, with their horses and equipments, destroyed one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand pounds of pork, seventy bushels of salt, ten thousand pounds of tobacco, thirty-two barrels of beef; also captured several mules, horses, &c.

THE most important news of the week comes from the Old North State. General PALMER reports to General BUTLER that our outposts at Bachellor's Creek were attacked early on the morning of the 1st inst., by the enemy in force, represented to be about 15,000 strong, consisting of HOKE's brigade and PICKET's entire division. It being impossible to make a successful defence, our forces fell back in good order, destroying their camps and abandoning only a few stores. They lost from fifty to one hundred men, and a section of light artillery, which, as it did not fall into the hands of the enemy, may yet be recovered. Almost simultaneously with this attack, the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent and was gallantly repulsed. The enemy threatened to cut the communications with Morehead City, whence a large portion of General PALMER's supplies are drawn; but at last advices the railroad was still unobstructed, and the commander at Beaufort would use every effort to keep it open. Although seriously threatened, General PALMER is confident of making a successful resistance.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

THE Proclamation of the President, calling out half a million of men, and ordering the draft to take place on the tenth of March, was a measure of obvious military necessity. There are many urgent reasons for the immediate reinforcement of all our armies. The rebels, exhausted as they must be by three years of war, which have drawn more heavily upon their resources than upon ours, will still be able to take the field on the opening of the spring campaign with armies considerably augmented by means of a merciless conscription. Conscious of the rapid exhaustion of their military resources, they will undoubtedly strike a sudden and powerful blow for the recovery of the important territory which has been wrested from their grasp. They cannot afford to wait; neither can we. Unless we desire to see the war prolonged into another year, we must furnish the Government with a sufficient number of men to enable our generals to cope successfully with the rebel combinations. To secure the permanence of our conquests in Tennessee, the army under General GRANT should be doubled, and General MEADE should have a largely augmented force to enable him vigorously to assume the offensive against LEE and Richmond in the spring.

Such being the imperative necessity for a rapid augmentation of our armies, the only course open to the Government was not only to call for more men, but to order a draft. Although volunteering has been very brisk for a few weeks past, this method was entirely inadequate to the requirements of the hour. Should we depend solely upon it, the spring would find our armies not many thousands stronger than they are at present.

Our views on the subject of conscription have been so recently set forth, that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here. We would only say to those who are opposed to the draft, that it is not yet too late to volunteer. By proper management, a goodly share of the five hundred thousand men may be enlisted before the tenth of March, and the draft rendered proportionately less onerous.

THE Senate in executive session has confirmed the following nominations: Commodore D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral of the Navy from July 4, 1863; Captain JOHN RODGERS, Commodore in the Navy from June 17, 1863; Captain STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Commodore in the Navy from July 16, 1863.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL AT NEWPORT.*

In directing public attention to the subject of proper professional education for those to whom is committed the National defence, consideration has very naturally been given almost exclusively to our Military Academy at West Point. The associations that have gathered about it since the days of the Revolution, the influence it has exerted upon the conduct of this and of previous wars, as well as the high character of the institution itself, have made it a peculiar object of National thought and care. But while we give to West Point what is so justly its due, we should not overlook the claims of the kindred institution for the education of our Naval officers. Even more than West Point, the Naval Academy, now located at Newport, R. I., has had to contend with popular prejudice and National indifference; owing its very existence to the enlightened foresight of the Navy Department, and not to the favor of Congress or its constituents.

A "School of the Navy" was included in the plan for a Military school drawn up by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, when Adjutant-General of the Army, and out of which grew the institution at West Point. But it was not until long after that institution had made a history for itself that the idea of a Naval Academy took definite form. The war of 1812 indeed awakened attention to the importance of providing for a more thorough education of our Naval officers, and under the act of Congress to increase the Navy, passed January, 1813, some provision was made for the education of midshipmen by the employment of Naval schoolmasters. But with the return of peace, popular interest in the matter subsided, and through a long course of years no advance was made upon the imperfect provision for supplying our Navy with educated officers. Appointments of midshipmen were made by the Secretary of the Navy in answer, for the most part, to personal or political influence. Their scientific education commenced "at sea or in a foreign port, amidst "the noise and distraction of a crowded ship, and the in- "terruptions of various calls of duty. Having been five "years in the service, three of which must have been pass- "ed in active duty at sea, and having reached the age of "twenty years, the midshipman might be examined for pro- "motion. To prepare for this examination, he spent a few "months at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, where a "school was established for that purpose. This meagre "course of instruction furnished the sum of his attain- "ments. Such were the provisions for the training of this "important branch of officers" (*vide Report of Hon.* RICHARD H. BAYARD).

Various unsuccessful attempts were made to arouse Congress to action in the matter, their attention being called to the subject by recommendations from the Navy Department in 1814, 1824, 1827, and 1841. Nothing definite was accomplished, however, until the administration of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who fortunately discovered that he had the power to establish a Naval School without special enactment. At his request Fort Severn at Annapolis, was transferred for this purpose from the War Department to the Navy Department, with the consent of the PRESIDENT, and the present Naval Academy was formally inaugurated on the 10th of October, 1845, under the superintendence of Commodore FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, a native of Maryland. The School was opened with fifty-six students, thirty-six of whom were midshipmen of 1840, who were preparing for examination; thirteen of 1841, who were to pursue their studies and attend lectures until drafted for service at sea, and seven acting midshipmen, appointments of that year.

The laws of the United States did not at that time sanction a preliminary school for the Navy, providing only for the instruction of officers already in the Navy. The pupils of the Naval School being therefore officers in the public service, were liable at all times to be called from their studies and sent on public duty. This necessarily interfered with the thorough organization of the school, and made the arrangement of studies difficult at first. The course of study for a midshipman was two years at school, then three at sea, and two years again at school. Experience revealing the deficiencies of this plan, a board was appointed in October, 1849, to reörganize the school, conforming its organization as nearly as possible, to that of the Military Academy at West Point. In July, 1850, the new system and regulation went into effect; the course of study was extended to four years, with no interruption except a summer cruise of three months; the corps of professors was enlarged, and a practice-ship, the *Preble*, a sloop-of-war of the third class, was attached to the school. From this date the school was dignified in official documents with the title of "the Naval Academy." The pay of the Superintendent was now fixed by Congress at the same rate as that allowed to an officer of the same rank in sea service. A board of examiners was also appointed to visit the Academy annually and report upon its condition.

The first cruise of the pupils was made in the summer of 1856 under the command of Midshipman-Lieutenant THOMAS T. CRAVEN. They embarked in the *Preble* after the June examination, and sailed to our northeastern boundary, touching at the principal ports between Portland and Virginia on their return. Since then cruises have been made during the successive summer vacations, to Fayal, Madeira, Santa Cruz, the Canaries, and St. Thomas, West Indies; Fayal again, to Corunna on the west coast of Spain, and Funchal; to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Brest; to Eastport, Maine, the Bay of Fundy, and Boston; to Boston again, Portland and Newport; to Cherbourg, Cadiz, and Madeira; to the Azores, Fayal, and Cadiz; to Madeira and the Island of Teneriffe. The cruises of the last three years were made in the *Plymouth*, a sloop-of-war of the first class, which had been added to the school for the accommodation of the pupils of the fourth class. It was subsequently superseded by the venerable *Constitution*. During the several voyages the pupils were drilled in all the branches of practical seamanship, from heaving the lead, steering, reefing, and furling, making and taking in sail, up to the most intricate evolution, exhibiting a proficiency which was the best commentary on the thoroughness of their instruction.

Commencing with but fifty-six midshipmen, the Academy had increased its number of pupils to ninety in 1847, one hundred and sixty in 1854, one hundred and seventy-six in 1857, one hundred and eighty-nine in 1858, and two hundred and eighty-one in 1860. From its narrow quarters in Fort Severn and the barracks adjoining, it had extended itself until the Academy grounds included some forty-seven acres, surrounded by a brick wall enclosing the buildings occupied by the institution. These comprised the Laboratory, Armory, Recitation Hall, Mess Hall, Chapel, Observatory, Boat House, Hospital, and twenty-six buildings occupied by the naval cadets and the Superintendent, Professors and officers. A library of some 10,000 volumes, besides maps, charts, manuscripts and engravings, had been added to the institution, which was also in possession of a very good chemical laboratory, a fine collection of philosophical instruments and apparatus, and a fine equatorial telescope and other astronomical instruments. A variety of historical relics and trophies of naval victories had also been transferred from Washington to the Lyceum, which contained likewise models of the principal ships of the United States Navy.

At the commencement of the rebellion, the Naval Academy became an object of excited interest. Of some 300 students, nearly one hundred from the Southern States resigned, as did several of the commissioned officers. After the capture of Norfolk and the breaking of communication with the North, its safety was for a time a matter of grave question. It was known that plots were on foot to seize the *Constitution*, as well as the public property of the Academy, including a fine howitzer battery, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. "*Old Ironsides*" was an especial object of covetous regard on the part of the rebels, who believed that a great moral advantage would accrue to their cause from the possession of this vessel, so identified with our naval history and its early glory. It was fortunate for the country that the Academy was in the hands of as true-hearted and loyal a man as any in our Navy. Shut out from his friends and surrounded by watchful enemies; without adequate means of defence, and scarcely knowing whom he might trust, Commodore BLAKE, the Superintendent, determined to defend his trust to the last extremity. The *Constitution* was put in fighting order. A close watch was kept on the movements of the secessionists on shore, and notification was given that the first movement of hostility would meet with a quick response from the batteries of the *Constitution*. "Large parties of secessionists," as the officers of the ship afterwards testified, "were round the ship "every day, noting her assailable points. The militia of the "country were drilled in sight of the ship in the day-time; "during the night signals were exchanged along the banks "and across the river, but the character of the preparation, "and the danger to the town, in case of an attack, as one "of the batteries of the ship was pointed directly upon it, "deterred them from carrying out their plans. * * * * "The *Constitution* drawing more water than there was on "bar, the secessionists thought she would be in their power "whenever they would be in sufficient force to take her." But their hopes were disappointed by the opportune arrival of General BUTLER with the 8th Massachusetts volunteers, by whose help the vessel was gotten over the bar. The arrival of General BUTLER with his regiment is thus described by his biographer: *

Rockets shot up into the sky. Swiftly moving lights were seen on shore, and all the houses in sight were lighted up. The buildings of the Naval Academy were lighted. There was every appearance of a town in extreme commotion. It had been General BUTLER's intention to land quietly while the city slept, and astonish the dozing inhabitants in the morning with a brilliantly executed reveille. Noting these signs of disturbance, he cast anchor, and determined to delay his landing till daylight.

The sound of oars was heard, and a boat was descried approaching the steamer. A voice from the boat said:

"What steamer is that?"

The steamer was as silent as though it were filled with dead men.

"What steamer is that?" repeated the voice.

No answer. The boat seemed to be making off.

"Come on board," thundered General BUTLER.

No reply from the boat.

"Come on board, or I'll fire into you," said the General.

The boat approached, and came alongside. It was rowed by four men, and in the stern sat an officer in the uniform of a lieutenant of the United States Navy. The officer stepped on board, and was conducted by General BUTLER to his cabin, where, the door being closed, a curious colloquy ensued.

"Who are you?" asked the lieutenant.

"Who are *you?*" said the General.

He replied that he was Lieutenant MATTHEWS, attached to the Naval Academy, and was sent by Captain BLAKE, commandant of the post, and chief of the Naval Academy, who directed him to say that they must not land. He had, also, an order from Governor HICKS to the same effect. The United States quartermaster, too, had requested him to add from Lieutenant-General SCOTT, that there were no means of transportation at Annapolis.

General BUTLER was still uncommunicative. Both gentlemen were in a distrustful state of mind.

The truth was, that Captain BLAKE had been, for forty-eight hours, in momentary expection of an irruption of "plug uglies" from Baltimore, either by sea or land. He was surrounded by a population solidly hostile to the United States. The school ship *Constitution*, which lay at the academy wharf, was aground, and weakly manned. He had her guns shotted, and was prepared to fight her to the last man; but she was an alluring prize to traitors, and he was in dread of an overpowering force. In these circumstances Captain BLAKE, a native of Massachusetts, who had grown grey in his country's service, as loyal and steadfast a heart as ever beat, was tortured with anxiety for the safety of the trust which his country had committed to him. Upon seeing the steamer, he had concluded that here, at last, were the Baltimore ruffians, come to seize his ship, and lay waste the academy. Secessionists in the town were prepared to sympathize, if not to aid in the fell business. All Annapolis, for one reason or another, was in agony of desire to know who and what these portentous midnight voyagers were. Captain BLAKE, his ship all ready to open fire, had sent the lieutenant to make certain that the new-comers were enemies, before beginning the congenial work of blowing them out of the water.

General BUTLER and the lieutenant continued for some time to question one another, without either of them arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the loyalty of the other. The general, at length, announced his name, and declared his intention of marching by way of Annapolis to the relief of Washington.

Though the arrival of General BUTLER, with his timely aid, had defeated the secession plots against the Academy, it was deemed expedient to remove it to a more congenial locality, where the midshipmen could pursue their studies undisturbed by civil commotion, or the seductive influences of secession society. The Academy buildings were turned over to the War Department, to be devoted to hospital purposes, and the institution was transferred to Newport, Rhode Island. In three days the extensive library, philosophical apparatus, and other property of the institution were packed and shipped on board the *Baltic*, in which the officers and professors took passage. The *Constitution*, with the midshipmen, sailed at about the same time. At Newport the Academy was at first located in Fort Adams, the use of which had been tendered by the War Department. The Atlantic Hotel was subsequently rented, and the midshipmen quartered there, and on board of the *Constitution* and *Santee*. At present 208 of those highest in academic rank occupy the hotel,—the remainder, 253 in all, being on board ship.

The *Constitution* and *Santee* are anchored off Goat Island, with which they are connected by a temporary wooden pier. Shanties are thrown up on the island for recitation rooms, and there are also located bath-rooms, and the steam engine by which the school ships are heated. The whole school is divided into three crews, for practice on the *Marion*, which is very well suited to the purpose, owing to her light rig. The midshipmen are also divided, for discipline and practice, into boats crews, numbering about eighteen each, under the command of captains chosen from their own number. The captains are required to report all infractions of the regulations among their respective crews, and all the movements of the crews are made under their lead and in military order. On board the school-ships the midshipmen are required to turn out at *reveille*, lash up their hammocks, and march with them to the place allotted for them; after which they march, under the lead of the captains of their respective crews, to the wash-room. Then follows the morning roll-call; after which they march to breakfast, and from breakfast to the gun-deck for prayers. A similar routine is followed among the pupils on shore. All movements are made with military order and precision, and at the word of command. Throughout the institution, from eight o'clock in the morning to one o'clock, and from about two to four o'clock, P. M., are devoted to study and recitation. The guns crews are then assembled for exercise at the "great guns," for one hour or one hour and a half; or for exercise in infantry drill, practical seamanship, "including exercises with boats, the lead, log, &c. Evening parade intervenes; and after supper the classes are called to "their studies again, at a few minutes before eight o'clock." Tattoo follows at 9,30, P. M.; taps, 9,53, P. M.; 4 bells, 10, P. M. At tattoo on board the school-ships, the midshipmen prepare to retire to their hammocks, or amuse themselves, but at "taps" they must all turn in, and all noise must close at four bells.

Breaches of discipline on the part of the midshipmen are punished by demerits, by confinement to limits, private reprimands, confinement to room, reprimand read on parade, confinement in guard-room, dismissal with privilege of resigning, and public dismissal. A student who receives more than two hundred demerits during the academic year is dropped from the Navy. The breaches of discipline are comparatively few, though many of the midshipmen are from that class of unruly youths over whom family government has no power.

The principal officers of the Academy, as at present organized, are a Superintendent, of rank not lower than that of a Commander, and a Commandant of Midshipmen, whose rank must be at least that of Lieutenant-Commander. The latter is the chief executive officer of the institution, and has

* MARSHALL'S History of the United States Naval Academy. D. VAN NOSTRAND.

* History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf, by JAMES PARTON. MASON BROS., New York.

the immediate direction of the instruction and exercises in seamanship, naval gunnery and howitzer drill, naval and infantry tactics, art of defence, and boat armament. He is entitled to such number of assistants as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary, each of whom is to rank not below a master. To the Superintendent is committed the command and general direction of the institution, and he is held responsible for its discipline and good management. He is assisted in the direction of the institution by the Academic Board, consisting of the Commandant of Midshipmen and the heads of the different departments of instruction. Of this Board the Superintendent is the presiding officer, and its assembling and adjournment is under his exclusive control. To it is committed all matters relating to the admission and examination of pupils, the system of instruction, and the selection and purchase of text-books, models, and apparatus. Every candidate for admission to the Academy is required to pass a satisfactory examination before the Board, and to present evidence of the possession of a sound and well-formed person, and a constitution sufficiently robust to endure the arduous labors of an officer of the Navy.

The system for the selection of candidates is the same as is pursued at West Point,—two being nominated by each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, two for the District of Columbia, ten at large, ten from the sons of officers of the Army or Navy, and three from boys enlisted in the Navy, who have been at least one year in the service, six months of which shall have been sea service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The attention of the public has been specially directed to this Corps of late, by the publication of the order authorizing it to be filled up to 50,000 men for special service, under Major-General HANCOCK.

This Corps has a history as honorable as that of any organization which has ever borne arms. It was formed in the winter of '61–'62 of the divisions of SEDGWICK and RICHARDSON, and placed under the command of that noble soldier, the late Major-General SUMNER. SEDGWICK's division had been for a long time under the command of General CHARLES P. STONE, at Poolsville, Md., who retains to this day the respect and affection of what is left of his old command. The unfortunate battle at Ball's Bluff led to the removal of General STONE, and General SEDGWICK, now commanding the Sixth corps, was assigned to the command. General RICHARDSON succeeded to the command of General SUMNER's division on the formation of the Corps. General BLENKER's division for a short time was attached to the Corps, but did not go to the Peninsula with it.

On the Peninsula this Corps took a prominent part in the laborious siege of Yorktown. Its first vigorous encounter with the enemy, after Ball's Bluff, was at Fair Oaks. On the afternoon of the 30th of June, the Corps was on the north bank of the Chickahominy. Hearing the heavy firing at Seven Pines, where CASEY was engaged, General SUMNER formed his command, in order of march, and with the true instinct of a soldier, waited impatiently for the order to cross the river to the succor of the Fourth corps. When it came, there was no delay; the column was at once pushed across the bridge, and marched toward the sound of the enemy's guns. The unprecedented rise of the Chickahominy had swept away a portion of the bridge, and the artillery was drawn over only by the most tremendous exertions. A little before dark the head of the column reached the scene of action, then transferred to Fair Oaks. The line of battle was soon formed, and five guns of the battery commanded by the lamented KIRBY were placed in position. The victorious enemy were met by such a deadly fire that their triumphal advance was soon changed into a disastrous repulse, and night gave to them a welcome opportunity of suspending the conflict. It was renewed with the greatest vigor the next morning; but the Second Corps, under the lead of the indomitable SUMNER was victorious at every point, and shortly after noon JOHNSTON's army, broken and discouraged, was in full retreat toward Richmond.

On this field Major General HOWARD, now of the Eleventh corps, then commanding a brigade of RICHARDSON's division, won his national reputation for intrepidity and daring. The Corps continued to hold a portion of the defensive line near Fair Oaks, engaged daily in skirmishing with the enemy, until the day of the battle of Gaines' Mills, when FRENCH's and MEAGHER's brigades were sent to the assistance of General PORTER. They arrived on the ground too late to take part in the fight; but by their steady front they did much toward deterring the enemy from pursuing his advantage. On the following day came the short but sharp fight at Peach Orchard, where the enemy signally failed to make an impression on the line held by the same Corps.

In all the subsequent engagements on the retreat to Harrison's Landing, this Corps bore a conspicuous part. At that place it was strengthened by the addition of the fine brigade of Western troops under General KIMBALL.

General SUMNER arrived at Centreville with his command, only in time to see the disastrous close of POPE's campaign. At the battle of Antietam the Second Corps arrived on the ground when HOOKER's command was for all offensive purposes a cipher. Whatever may be said of the disposition made of the Corps on that day, the heroism of officers and men cannot be denied. Over five thousand dead and wounded gave testimony to the desperate nature of the struggle. General SEDGWICK, twice wounded, stood like a lion on the field, and saw, in the short space of half an hour, over two thousand of his brave division killed or disabled. General FRENCH's gallant command added new laurels to those won on other fields. The brave General RICHARDSON was mortally wounded on the ground his division had wrested from the enemy, and held against all odds. Immediately after he was wounded, General HANCOCK, then commanding a brigade in the Sixth corps, was assigned to the division.

Shortly after the battle of Antietam, the Second Corps was sent to Harper's Ferry; and the month of October was spent in the process of reorganization. A third division was formed and placed under the command of General FRENCH, while HOWARD assumed the command of SEDGWICK's division.

During the latter part of October, a portion of the Corps under General HANCOCK, made the reconnoissance to Charlestown. A few days previous to this General SUMNER having availed himself of a leave of absence, General COUCH was assigned to the command of the Corps.

A quiet and unassuming man, he was not popularly known. But in his old command, a division of the Sixth corps, his reputation for exalted courage was in no way inferior to that of General SUMNER in the Second Corps. At Fair Oaks and Seven Pines he had established his reputation and at the battle of Malvern Hill had won the credit that an apparently insignificant actor on the field wore without blushing. On COUCH's division fell the brunt of the fighting, and to him reported most of the troops actively engaged. He is the true hero of that fight, let official gazettes say what they may.

At the first Fredericksburgh, the Second Corps again gave evidence of the heroism and tenacity of its material by leaving nearly five thousand dead and wounded on the little plain in front of Marye's Heights. The dead of HANCOCK's division, and of KIMBALL's brigade of FRENCH's division lay at the very foot of the stone wall held by the enemy. More determined but unavailing courage has never been shown than exhibited by the Second Corps that day; and though they retired from the field unsuccessful, they were not beaten.

In the ensuing march General HOWARD was transferred to the Eleventh corps, and General GIBBON, then commanding a division of the First Corps, was assigned to his division.

At Chancellorsville, the First and Third divisions only of the Corps were present, the Second, under General GIBBON, having been left opposite Falmouth. In this action the Corps bore a most distinguished part, losing over two thousand men. HANCOCK's division held the cross-roads near the Chancellorsville house until the second line was formed near the Chandler house, and retired in perfect order, the last troops from the field, dragging with them the disabled guns of LEPINE's battery. General COUCH had his horse killed and was twice struck by pieces of shell. General HANCOCK lost his horse also.

On the invasion of Pennsylvania General COUCH was ordered to the Department of the Susquehanna, and General HANCOCK was assigned by the President to the command of the Second Corps. During the march of the army from Falmouth to Occoquan, his command formed the rear guard.

At Gettysburgh it again was the lot of this Corps to meet the enemy's most impetuous attack. It was indeed rumored that it was to be in reserve, but the hardy veterans in the ranks received this intelligence with the remark, "Yes, "reserved for the hard fighting."

Full justice has never been done this Corps for the part it took in that memorable engagement. Going into action with barely 10,000 muskets, it lost over 4,300 in killed and wounded, a greater proportionate loss than any corps in the army sustained. Behind the rudest temporary defence of sticks and stones, it sustained the assault of LONGSTREET's corps on the 3d, and captured from it over thirty colors, and several thousand prisoners. The individual heroism of the private soldiers, those who make up the "unknown dead," won the battle. Commanding and subaltern officers did their duty nobly, but the men fought with an individual courage rarely seen.

The losses among officers were great and irreparable. Generals HANCOCK and GIBBON were both so severely wounded as to be still sufferers. General ZOOK, Colonels CROSS, MERWIN, O'KANE, SHERRILL, WILLARD, REVERE, ROBERTS, STEELE and WARD; Captain RORTY, Lieutenants CUSHING and WOODRUFF, of the artillery, were killed, and so many field officers wounded as to leave nearly every regiment under command of a Captain.

From Gettysburgh, until some time in August, the Corps was commanded by General WM. HAYS, who was relieved by General WARREN, who still retains command.

At Bristoe's Station, in October last, while acting as rear guard to the army, then concentrating at Centreville, the Corps was again attacked by a part of HILL's corps. It was a brief and decisive affair. Skillfully posted by General WARREN behind the railroad embankment, and in the cut, our men waited the advance of the enemy. They came, gallantly enough, but soon abandoned the field in confusion, leaving over 1,200 killed, wounded, and missing to account for a battery of five guns and two stand of colors.

It has not been possible to give a detailed account of the various operations of the Corps. Enough has been written, however, to show that it has performed well its part, at least. Its list of casualties in action swells far beyond that of any other corps in the army, reaching the large number of 25,000. Its trophies of guns and colors captured on the field are perhaps as numerous as those of any other organization, while it still has the proud satisfaction of knowing that the enemy has never wrested from it a token of victory.

It is not contended that this Corps is superior in fighting qualities to others in the army of the Potomac, but it has oftener passed through the fiery furnace than any other corps, and has always emerged with its honor brightened by the trial.

THE AFFAIR AT LEGAREVILLE, S. C.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Injustice has been done the United States steamer *Pawnee*, inadvertently, perhaps, by your correspondent in your issue of January 9th, 1864; much greater injustice by an imaginative "engineer" and "another officer" of the *Marblehead*, whose fabulous and frightful pictures from "private letters" were published in the Baltimore *Sun* of January 6th, in relating the part taken by the *Pawnee* in the action with the rebels on Stono River, December 25th, 1863. I beg, therefore, to correct the inaccuracy of your correspondent, not that the action was of paramount importance, but that the fair record of this ship during this rebellion may not be sullied by ascribing tardiness in action to "leaky boilers and slow speed." At 6.20 A. M., the rebel batteries opened upon the *Marblehead*, her position as well as that of the *Pawnee* being rightly given in your paper of the 9th. At 6.35 A. M., the *Pawnee* opened fire upon the batteries from her position in the Kiawah River, at which time it was observed that the rebels had not in the slightest degree abated their fire. Fifteen minutes is by no means a lengthened period to get up steam, get under way and assume a position full three-quarters of a mile from the one occupied when the firing commenced, and the fight would not have been "nearly over" had not the broadside guns of the *Pawnee* flanked and been worked with accuracy and rapidity upon the enemy.

To the imaginative "engineer" and the other officer, I beg to suggest a careful perusal of the selections from the public and private correspondence of Vice-Admiral Lord COLLINGWOOD, where they will find excellent examples of truth and modesty in writing.

To the combined fire of the three vessels, *Pawnee*, *Marblehead*, and *C. P. Williams*, so admirably handled by her commander, S. W. FREEMAN, Acting-Master, is due therefore the credit of silencing the guns of the enemy.

Pawnee, January 21st, 1864.

THE CLEANLINESS OF TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you please call the attention of Headquarters to the necessity of a general order on the matter of personal cleanliness in the Army? Every correspondent of London journals has sneered at our Army in this respect. One of the first essentials to this is a compulsory order that the hair should be cropped short, at least every two months. The long hair, as worn in our Army, detracts from the military aspect of the men, as well as from cleanliness. In our work-houses and prisons the hair is cut short less as a humility than for cleanly purposes. Look at even the sailors of Russia; the close-cut hair and the military-shaped whiskers show their soldierly qualities as a people. In the English army soldiers are never allowed to wear whiskers on the chin without leaving a space at least an inch bare between them, and, if the whiskers are not strong, they are ordered to shave clean off the face. It is only since the Crimean war that the British infantry have been allowed to wear moustaches. Goatees are entirely too much of the "shoemaker" to be allowed in the army. It cannot be expected that our Army in the field will equal European soldiers in barracks; but, as an English correspondent remarks, our Invalid Corps, quartered as European soldiers, do not come up to them in *esprit de corps* and personal cleanliness,—our veterans rejoicing in the long hair of the shop-boys and "counter-jumpers," and seldom polishing their boots. I observed a detail of soldiers escorting recruits to the dépôt the other day, and they seemed to be only a burlesque of what a soldier should be. One wore a fur cap without a peak, or visor,—the better, I presume, to display his hair, which was soap-locked in the Ionic style; another sported a cigar in his mouth; another was dressed as an artilleryman, so far as head-gear went,—wearing the "bonnet" slouched, with the number of his regiment *behind*, the position being reversed, and his trowsers being of corduroy, while a flashy neck-tie was suspended from his neck.

Bathing should be encouraged in warm weather. Prof. LIEBIG has determined by experiment that a beleaguered garrison can hold out and subsist longer by half whenever the men bathe daily.

In the English army the soldiers wear the cap-strap always under the upper lip or chin, and it, with the leather stock, adds to their appearance. But it can hardly be considered necessary for our Army to use a stock, or to wear the cap strapped all the time, unless on parade. Boots should be polished in garrison, and company officers should see that their men do not wear dirty locks and long wigs, which soil the coat collar, detract from appearance, injure the health, breed vermin, and are a loss of time and money to the wearer, in combing and cleaning and oiling.

MILES.

STEEL FOR HEAVY ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In a late number of the JOURNAL, a very readable article on "English and American Guns" contains several valuable suggestions on the manufacture of cannon, and important facts regarding foreign improvements. Having been led to believe (and not, perhaps, without good reasons) that our Parrotts and Rodmans are perfection, and superior to anything of foreign manufacture, and that Armstrongs and Whitworths are failures, we must not lose sight of the fact that ARMSTRONG's and WHITWORTH's experiments are developing important scientific facts connected with gun manufacture and iron-clads that are beyond our reach and profit.

Captain BLAKELY, who is regarded by professional military men as the most scientific gunmaker in Europe, and a very dangerous competitor, is experimenting with steel. What will be the result of these experiments remains to be proved. That a stronger gun can be made from steel than iron, is beyond a doubt; though when we take into consideration that the disposition of material is of almost as much importance as its strength, we find it easier to suggest improvements than to carry them out practically. As few persons not gunmakers are expected to understand the scientific principles on which heavy ordnance is constructed, many will suppose with our friend from the Emerald Isle, that to make a cannon it is only necessary "to take a hole and put some "iron around it." Others of a more inquiring mind may ask why ARMSTRONG builds his cannon by piecemeal, or why PARROTT puts on the iron bands, or why RODMAN ejects cold water into the bore of his guns while they are in the melted state. This we will endeavor to explain.

Iron is not capable of receiving a tensile strain without stretching, or a crushing strain without being compressed. According to the best authority, we may consider that the elastic power of good iron is equal to about ten tons per inch, and that this force varies from eight to ten tons in indifferent and bad iron. It appears, also, that a bar of iron is extended one-ten-thousandth part of its length by every ton of direct strain per square inch of its section; and, consequently, that its elasticity will be fully excited when stretched to the amount of the one-thousandth part of its length. It is a property of fluids, not possessed by metals, that when confined, as in the cylinder of a hydrostatic press, if a power be exerted on any square inch of its surface, that power is multiplied and distributed to every square inch of surface in the

cylinder. Not so with metals. The strain or power exerted at the circumference of the bore of a 15-inch gun is ten times as great as at the external circumference of the gun, where there is more metal to diffuse it and enough elasticity in the metal between the two circumferences to prevent the strain from being fully imparted to the exterior of the gun. Thus, a gun may be fractured near the circumference of the bore before the exterior of the gun has received a tenth part of the strain producing the fracture.

The resistance to compression in good cast-iron is four times as great as its elastic power. As a cannon undergoes a combined strain of compression and tension, various methods of construction are sought to diminish the tension, and thereby increase the compression on the weakest part of the gun which is nearest the bore. This is effected more or less in various ways by advantagous dispositions of the comparatively idle material near the surface of the gun. Captain PARROTT's plan is to place on the breech, where nearly all the strain takes place, a wrought-iron band, or reinforce, of peculiar construction, which is shrunk on by heating in such a manner that it takes a great tensile strain upon itself, thus decreasing the tension and increasing the compression of the iron surrounding the bore, which being cast, it is better able to bear. Captain RODMAN, by his process, constructs a gun of enormous strength entirely of cast-iron. By ejecting cold water into the bore while it is in a melting state, the iron immediately surrounding it becomes cold and forms a nucleus on which the adjoining parts progressively collect themselves, exerting a tension greater and greater as the circumference increases. The effect of this is to throw the particles of metal around the bore more into compression and the outer or idle parts more into a state of tension, thus accomplishing the desired object almost perfectly. Captain RODMAN makes the strongest cast-iron gun in the world. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's method of construction has undoubtedly produced the strongest gun that has yet been made. Though it is expensive and complicated, no one can deny that it is a formidable weapon. He commences at the bore, and by successive layers or rings of wrought-iron and steel, builds up, adhering to the principle of increasing the tension in each successive layer. By employing steel for the outer layers, they are capable of being made to exert nearly three times the tension of wrought-iron, and more than eight times that of cast-iron.

Why, then, is not steel the best material for heavy guns? The cohesion or tensile capacity of steel, is greater than the compressive capacity of cast-iron, and its elasticity three times as great, and nearly twice as great as wrought-iron. If our ordnance engineers do not think it worthy of experiments, Captain BLAKELY, of England, and H. KRUPP, of Prussia, do; and when they have constructed steel guns that will penetrate more armor than our iron-clads can float, a thing not at all impossible, *we* may prefer guns that will throw smaller balls with greater velocity. J. C. B.

A PLAN OF HARBOR DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The importance and necessity of an efficient system of harbor defence are universally acknowledged. The great improvements that have within the past few years been made in heavy artillery, together with iron-clad vessels of war, have filled many of our best officers with anxiety, lest the fortifications on which the safety of our sea-coast towns depend, should in case of war with foreign nations prove inadequate to their protection. It seems also a matter of probability, that the course pursued by foreign nations in regard to the building and equipping of iron-clads and steam rams will sooner or later embroil us in a war that might prove extremely disastrous. It is therefore prudent that we provide ourselves as quickly as possible with the necessary means of averting this danger. But the expense attending the building and keeping up of such fortifications, while all the money that can be raised is so urgently needed to maintain the armies now in the field, is a temptation to postpone such enterprises. If, however, a means of defence could be provided that would be self-sustaining, one of the greatest objections to their immediate erection would at once be removed. This object can be effected by the erection of a strong fort by private enterprise, assisted by appropriations from the City, State and National authorities—such fort to be used as an independent military institute, where young men from all parts of the Union may be afforded unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a thorough military, scientific and collegiate education. An annual charge, not exceeding that of our first-class institutions, would provide an income sufficient to pay all expenses.

The necessity and utility of military academies have been taught us by dear experience, and are now admitted by all. Should it be determined to erect a fortified military institute, the buildings in which the students are to be quartered, and the facilities for study and recitation should be provided for before the permanent fortifications are begun, in order to enable the students to obtain a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of building them, by seeing the progress made, day by day, from the laying of the foundation stone to the mounting of the last Parrott. The instruction thus obtained would be more highly appreciated than all gained from the text books and lectures of the ablest authors. It would make the students familiar with the latest improvements in the tools, machinery and appliances used in the construction and equipment of forts. The students might be sworn in for a certain length of time, and would make an efficient force for manning the guns and defending the place in time of danger, thus saving the expense of regulars for that purpose only. The terms of admission, course of study and the rules and regulations for the government of the academy can be laid down after the erection of such an institution shall have been determined upon.

The advantages of this plan are therefore: A cheap and reliable means of Harbor Defence requiring no large annual appropriations for its maintenance after being once built and finished; a lasting benefit to all the students by qualifying them for positions of trust and usefulness in their country's service, and a benefit to the city and State by insuring its safety. J. H. D.

THE Thirty-sixth Ohio regiment has presented a sword, costing seven hundred dollars, to Brigadier-General George Crook, now commanding a division of cavalry.

GENERAL POPE'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A communication in your issue of January 2d, discussing lines of operation against Richmond, refers in disparaging terms to the generalship of Pope, in what the writer terms his "short and unfortunate campaign;" classes that campaign as an offensive one against Richmond; assumes that it failed, and that this failure is "fully explained," because "the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is a defensive one," and Pope "endeavored to make it an aggressive one, with an insufficient force."

Following the full official records of the campaign, let us ascertain, so far at least as is necessary to correct the assumption, the real objects of the campaign of Virginia, and what ground there is for assuming that General Pope failed.

The Army of Virginia, to which Pope was assigned as commanding General, June 26, 1862, was made up of and succeeded to the three Department commands, of the Mountain (Fremont), the Shenandoah (Banks), and the Rappahannock (McDowell). The office of the Army of the Department of the Rappahannock was to cover and defend the front of Washington; that of the two others to hold the Shenandoah Valley and the region west of it. The attitude of these three armies, after the failure of the Peninsula campaign, was defensive merely. To the office of these three the Army of Virginia succeeded. It was Pope's opinion that these different offices could be better performed by uniting the three armies in a new position. He accordingly assembled these dispersed forces, and placed them on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, northwest of Culpepper, so as to command the passes leading through the Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley. His entire force was thus in hand to cover Washington, and at the same time he sealed the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy, since he was "within striking distance of the lines of their access to the valley," so that, should any of their troops penetrate it, he would "occupy a position such that, by marching upon Gordonsville, he would have a shorter distance to march than they would have in turning back, and would be able to cut them off completely." It was his opinion that "the mistake had hitherto been in keeping the troops at the lower end of the valley, instead of interposing them between the enemy and the valley itself."

These views are not only expressed in General Pope's official report, but they can in no way be regarded as the result of after-sight. They are to be found distinctly set forth, as may be seen by above quotations from it, in his evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, July 6, 1862, and thus entirely antedate his campaign. On the same occasion General Pope expressly disavows any purpose of moving upon Richmond with the Army of Virginia.

The writer in the JOURNAL adopts and enforces the above views in so many words. Speaking of Jackson's operations in the valley in June, he says: "General McDowell at Fredericksburgh in no way covered the valley route, which was for the enemy the only aggressive one. His forces should have been combined with those of Fremont and Banks and the garrison of Washington, and placed at Warrenton or Culpepper. In this position Jackson's raid and subsequent operations would have been impossible."

After the above plan of operations had been adopted, and the troops were being posted accordingly, "it was determined at Washington that the union of the Armies of Virginia and of the Potomac was absolutely essential both to the safety of the National capital and to the further successful prosecution of the operations against Richmond." The mission, then, of the Army of Virginia, in addition to covering the front of Washington and securing the Shenandoah Valley, was to "so operate upon the enemy's lines of communication to the west and northwest of Richmond as to force him to make such heavy detachments from his main force as would enable the Army of the Potomac to withdraw" from its imperiled and inoperative attitude at Harrison's Landing, "and take shipping for Acquia Creek or for Alexandria." "If, as was feared, the enemy should throw his whole force in the direction of Washington, Pope was to resist his advance at all hazards, and so to delay and embarrass his movements as to gain all the time possible for the arrival of the Army of the Potomac behind the Rappahannock." This statement of General Pope in his official report, gives the key to the active operations of his campaign. He was to demonstrate but not to advance. No movement of his army beyond the Rapidan is anywhere shown to have been contemplated. The movements beyond that river were confined to *reconnoissances* or flying expeditions, mostly mounted, directed against the enemy's communications. It is hardly necessary to say that such operations not only do not militate against the idea of the defence, but are the best means to make defence successful. Jackson's advance towards Culpepper was indeed resisted, and he was pushed beyond the Rapidan. But no attempt was made to follow him. And that none was proposed appears not only from the report of the General-in-Chief for 1862, and from Pope's report, but also from his contemporaneous dispatch of August 8th, to Halleck, just before the battle of Cedar Mountain. "Sigel will be here," he says, "to-morrow morning, when I shall push the enemy again behind the Rapidan, and take up a strong position, as you suggest in your dispatch of this date. I will be very careful that my communications with Fredericksburgh are not interrupted." McDowell says in his report, "it was not intended that we should go beyond the Rapidan."

Can any one believe that these demonstrations against the enemy's lines were in any proper sense an aggressive campaign, or constituted a movement against Richmond "with an insufficient force?" Or will it be assumed that a position so far advanced as that near the Rapidan, coupled with the raids beyond, was an aggressive movement, and thus unsafe, and therefore constituting the campaign a failure? It is a sufficient answer that Pope, by these active movements, kept himself informed in regard to his enemy, made his position safe, and was thus able, as soon as they had moved their whole army from Richmond upon his front, to draw back, as he did, behind the Rappahannock without the slightest loss in men or *materiel*.

We are thus brought to the third stage of Pope's Virginia campaign, viz., that in which, in the execution of positive orders, he held the line of the Rappahannock, while the desired junction of the Army of the Potomac with his own upon that line was attempted. That this attempt failed is true, but an examination of the facts will show that this failure in no way appertained to the Army of Virginia, and that the generalship of its commander was not at fault. The Army of Virginia performed, and more than performed, its allotted part. The Army of the Potomac did not arrive. The circumstances of its non-arrival we will consider in another connection. At present we have to do with Pope's part in the matter.

He arrived on the Rappahannock on the 19th of August. On the 20th, the enemy, who had marched in hot haste from the Rapidan, drove in the pickets opposite Rappahannock Station; and Pope was again confronted. The line of the Rappahannock was weak, being crossed by fords at every mile or two, and at the railroad crossing it was commanded from the opposite bank, requiring the maintenance of a position against Lee on his own side of the river. Pope's army, compared with the forces which confronted him, was diminutive. It was essential to the plan, of which his stay on that line made a part, that he should preserve his communications with Fredericksburgh, and in no event allow the enemy to interpose by gaining the lower fords. He was also instructed to maintain this position at all hazards and contest every inch of ground.

That Lee could and would turn his right, Pope foresaw from the commencement. And this is distinctly and repeatedly set forth in his dispatches. He at first thought, the better to keep his army in hand, to refuse his right above the station along the line of Marsh Run. But his stringent instructions required corresponding risks, and he threw his right forward, commanding the fords as far up the river as his numbers could with safety allow. On his left, he obeyed his instructions, and kept good his communications with Fredericksburgh by holding in force the lower fords, keeping watch of the enemy by cavalry and heavy infantry reconnoissances beyond the river. These dispositions were successful. The line was steadily maintained, and though there were several determined assaults of the enemy, much heavy skirmishing, and continuous artillery fire, there occurred no losses other than such as of necessity belonged to the situation, and to the duty the army so resolutely and gallantly performed.

General Halleck, who was urging in every way the Potomac army forward to the required point, had counted on making Pope strong enough within three days after his arrival on the Rappahannock to enable him to take the offensive, and had so informed him. But with the exception of 2,500 of Reynolds' Pennsylvania Reserves, not a man of the reinforcements arrived up to the 25th.

Various estimates of the great army which had been collected at Richmond for an aggressive campaign, and which now confronted Pope, have been made. At the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Harrison's Landing, it had been computed at 200,000. In view of the definite information collected by Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff, and others, and after making due allowance for over-estimate, the odds against Pope were probably, at no part of the campaign, less than three to one, and when first confronted at the Rapidan, four to one. The pressure of such superior forces could not long be resisted. After some demonstrations towards the lower fords, and after failing in his assaults in front, Lee moved to turn Pope's right, and, by the 22d had crossed a heavy force by Fox's Ford and Sulphur Springs. Situated as he was, Pope could not stand still and await the result of such a movement. He decided that he must either fall back to Cedar Run, or cross the river, and assailing the enemy's flank and rear, delay them, and thus gain time for the development of the Union campaign about being lost by the failure of the Potomac army to arrive. Halleck preferred the latter alternative, and Pope issued orders to make the movement the ensuing day. A fortunate accident, however, intervened and relieved this situation. A heavy thunder shower on the afternoon and night of the 22d swelled the river, swept away the bridges, and made impassable the fords on Pope's front. Immediately availing himself of this, he moved with his whole force up the river, and pushed the enemy beyond it; they retiring by night over a pontoon bridge constructed for the purpose.

The fighting was now transferred to the fords at Sulphur Springs and above. Lee's vast superiority of numbers enabled him to keep a force equal to Pope's on the opposite side of the river, while the remainder of his column moved up on his left.

By the 25th, Lee's movement up the river had so developed that it was necessary while watching his main force at Waterloo, and while still preserving connection with Fredericksburgh, to at the same time face in observation of the heavy forces of the enemy seen marching above. Warrenton was accordingly made Pope's main position, and he directed the reinforcements then coming and the next day, to be placed in support of this position and on its right.

The position at Warrenton was one of great strength, and seems to have been well taken, whether as regards the movements of the enemy or the nature of Pope's instructions. While held, it forced Lee to a detour beyond the Piedmont Ridge, or a withdrawal into the Shenandoah Valley. If it had not been taken, Lee would have had opportunity for a direct advance on Washington.

The line of march of the head of the enemy's column on the 25th and 26th, turning northward behind the Piedmont Ridge, indicated the possibility of a movement through Thoroughfare Gap, and Pope directed Reno to Greenwich, throwing out four regiments of infantry and a battery to Gainesville, and Kearney to support Reno. Any detached movement, however, by Thoroughfare, so long as Lee's main force was so far to the rear, was looked on with little uneasiness, as it would be certain to bring destruction on the force which executed it. McDowell well said in his dispatch on the 26th:—"If you fear any attack in force by the enemy's coming through Thoroughfare Gap, and you should not get your force in time at Gainesville, I wish to remark that Centreville and Manassas are fortified, the former sufficiently so to offer a stout resistance, and the latter enough to materially aid raw troops. If the enemy are playing that game on us, and we can keep down the panic which their appearance is likely to create in Washington, it seems to me the advantage of position must be all on our side."

It was certainly to be expected that the great numbers of troops reported as at Alexandria and on their way out would make good these calculations in regard to a temporary defence of the railroad at Manassas. The enemy's progress up the river made known at Washington had caused Alexandria and no longer Acquia to be made the point of debarkation for the troops arriving from the Peninsula. As early as the 22d Pope had advised that Franklin be brought to Alexandria. The troops that were to join the Army in front in fact exceeded the numbers Pope had with him. Thirty thousand or more as early as the 24th were reported from Alexandria as demanding transportation, and each day should have been bringing a corps there. Cox, by Pope's orders, brought 7,000 from Western Virginia; Sturgis, commanding the reserves at Alexandria, had been ordered forward with 10,000. But a fragment of Cox and Sturgis' commands got forward. These were directed by Pope to Warrenton Junction. Franklin he advised should be sent to Gainesville. A glance at his dispatches will show that he was fully alive to the hazard of maintaining a position so far to the front, and that he felt, to use his own words, that "time was everything." He was, however, not the less aware that the nature of his instructions demanded the hazard. These instructions still looked to the junction of the Potomac Army with the Army of Virginia on the Rappahannock. General Pope had nothing to do with the general direction of the movements for effecting this junction, and knew nothing of their progress. He was but the executive of one part of the operation; he was but the lieutenant under the direct and daily orders of a superior. No more clear and positive instructions were ever given in the history of war. He was to be sure "his communications with Fredericksburgh were not interrupted." He was to "stand fast" on the line of the Rappahannock. He was to "fight like the devil, and contest every inch of ground." If the question arose between giving back or assaulting his enemy, he was to assault him—to cross the river against an enemy three times his force and assault him in flank and rear, in order by this desperate expedient to gain time for the assembly of forces behind him to save the capital.

To recur, then, to the situation on the 26th, it was this:—Pope was massed at Warrenton, with his reinforcements directed in support of that position and on his right; on his left he still observed the Rappahannock below; the railroad to Alexandria was guarded against cavalry raids; a regiment of cavalry was thrown out toward Thoroughfare Gap; heavy bodies of troops were, as he was led to believe, on the way from Alexandria, among which Franklin's corps was to move to Gainesville, a position which covered Manassas Junction and watched the gaps in Piedmont Ridge. Had Franklin been a day's march on his way, Jackson's enterprise would have been abortive.

On the night of the 26th, Jackson, who had come down rapidly from Thoroughfare by Gainsville, and found nothing of all the forces coming from Alexandria to oppose him, struck the line of the railroad at Manassas Junction, broke up Pope's communications with Alexandria, and the question of the further stay of the Army of Virginia on the Rappahannock was solved. The junction there of the Army of the Potomac with it had failed, and its duty now was to open of itself its communications, and in doing this, to punish, if possible, the detached column which had been permitted to interfere between it and the capital.

That Lee should permit an important portion of his army to be detached three days beyond support, and within a day's march of superior forces on its either flank, massed and ready to move, would seem strange, unless some other element entered into his calculations. No such movement has ever been permitted by that General, and on safer principles than such as these must this have been based. Jackson's column might, failing the movement of either of the opposing columns, hope to elude or successfully, until reinforced, contend with the other. On which side did he expect inaction? The events which now follow show on which side he found it.

Jackson's movement found Pope with his troops well in hand, and prepared to take advantage of it. He might indeed have fallen back towards Fredericksburgh, avoiding battle. That another might have made such a change of base is indicated among those remarkable dispatches in regard to things in front which now began to be transmitted from Alexandria to Washington. Such a course on Pope's part would certainly have been extremely safe. It would have avoided all risks from the enemy as well as all opportunity to assail them, and the responsibility could have been thrown on the authorities at Washington, who had been endeavoring to sustain him. But

It was not the course for a soldier fighting to save the capital of his country, and suddenly made uncertain whether the forces that had been counted on to come from it to aid him in defending it well in front, had even assembled at its walls in sufficient force to defend it there.

As soon as it was ascertained that the interruption was no mere cavalry raid, but the work of a heavy column of infantry, Pope's forces were at once directed against the enemy at Manassas, leaving Lee three days' march behind, on beyond Waterloo and by Orleans, pursuing a detour no longer necessary, since the force which at Warrenton confronted him, was withdrawn. While Pope with 25,000 men (for Porter had come up from Fredericksburgh) moved along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, McDowell, with an equal force, was ordered to march from Warrenton toward Centreville.

These two routes, beginning with an interval of some twelve miles at Warrenton, converged as they proceeded, till, as they approached the enemy, they were in a direct line, less than five miles apart. The two columns were thus within good supporting distance of each other, for the country was so practicable that most of their march was pursued off the roads.

It does not belong to our purpose to follow in detail the tactical movements of the series of battles which now followed. It is conceded, we believe, that the combinations to envelope and destroy Jackson were well formed and directed, that the battles were well fought, and that the consummation aimed at only failed because of flagrant disobedience of orders and open treachery. A high military court, after a patient investigation of forty-five days, found in so many words that the flank attack which the officer they convicted disobediently failed to make would have resulted "in a decisive victory and the capture of the enemy's army."

On the morning of the 27th, Hooker, the head of Pope's immediate column, began his march from Warrenton Junction upon Manassas. It may be mentioned incidentally, that it was on the same forenoon that Halleck directed Franklin to be pushed forward from Alexandria. On the afternoon of the 27th, Hooker encountered Ewell at Bristoe, and after a sharp action, drove him from the field,—he leaving his dead and wounded behind. Before day, Jackson drew off his entire forces from the railroad, retreating northward. During the day he was hotly pursued, and several thousand prisoners taken. Late in the afternoon of the 28th, King's division, of McDowell's corps, intercepted his retreat toward Thoroughfare Gap, at a point on the Warrenton and Centreville turnpike, near Gainesville. A severe engagement ensued, with a loss of nearly 1,000 on each side. Night closed the fight, and Jackson was left encumbered with wounded, and brought to bay, in the position from which he fought during the great battle of the two succeeding days. The result of the fight on the 29th was a handsome success for the Union arms; though not decisive, because of Porter's defection. By the afternoon of the 30th, Lee had got the bulk of his forces on the field; and for a while the Union forces, to whose aid came none of the expected reinforcements from Alexandria, were overpowered, and suffered heavy losses. The main attack was made by Longstreet's fresh troops on the left. The last half of the action, however, he was held in check, and suffered great loss in repeated, but vain assaults. The Union troops, however, were without food, and had been denied rations at Alexandria; and again, the disparity of numbers was too great to be any longer remedied by Franklin, whose arrival at Centreville was reported about the close of the action. At dark Pope withdrew without molestation to Centreville,—leaving Lee, whose losses had been over 20,000, so badly crippled by his encounters with an army less than half his force, that he was unable to follow up his success, till it was too late, and the whole Army of the Potomac had been gathered in front of the capital. After his feeble assault at Chantilly, he abandoned any further attempt upon Washington, or on the army which covered it, and moved to the upper Potomac.

What, then, in brief, were the objects of this campaign? First, to cover Washington, defend the Shenandoah Valley, and to demonstrate upon the enemy, so as to draw their attention, induce heavy detachments from Richmond, and thus insure the safe withdrawal of the Peninsula forces. Was this accomplished? It was. Again, if the enemy should march his entire army upon Washington, the object of the campaign was to so delay and embarrass his advance, and defend the line of the Rappahannock, as to give time for the Army of the Potomac to assemble upon that line. Was time gained sufficient for this? It was, and more. The delay in leaving the Peninsula, and the subsequent delays after arrival on the Potomac, prevented the consummation of the plan within what was a sufficient time. For these delays Pope was in no way responsible,—he not being charged in any way with the execution of that portion of the operations. Finally, the substantial object of the campaign was attained. The Potomac Army was assembled at the capital, and so assembled only by the labors and sacrifices of the Army of Virginia, and those of the few but gallant troops added to it—the commands of Heintzelman, Reno, and Reynolds.

It is unnecessary to say to those at all acquainted with the facts, that the Union Army in sufficient force occupied a strong position at Chantilly and Fairfax, was not pressed by the enemy, and was under no military necessity of withdrawing to the intrenchments around Washington. It was drawn back to that position by orders from the General-in-Chief, after the receipt of a dispatch from the commanding General, dated September 2d, communicating a state of feeling among officers of high rank in the Army, calculated to paralyze its operations, and render abortive any attempt at an aggressive movement. This state of things had for some days previously been known to the Government from other sources.

There are two principal points in the plan of this campaign that will suggest themselves as subjects of military criticism. The first has been raised by Colonel Schalk, in his original and striking treatise on military operations in this war,—viz., that the true direction to which Pope should have drawn his army, on the occasion of Jackson's advance across the Rapidan, was toward the Blue Ridge, and not towards Fredericksburgh.

The answer to this, so far as Pope is concerned, is, that he was tied to Fredericksburgh by specific instructions. His operations, as we have shown, were not those of an untrammelled General, or with an independent army. His reinforcements also were to arrive by way of Acquia, and an important portion of his command he had been obliged to leave at Fredericksburgh, to cover the chosen point of debarkation for the Potomac Army. His allotted direction, in which to fall back, if assailed by superior numbers, was to the line of the Rappahannock. It may be mentioned, however, that, as is shown in his evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Pope's own plan for independent operations, where he supposed he was to conduct such, was, to concentrate on the left of an enemy advancing by Gordonsville; and, if it were the whole rebel army, to check their advancing column by operations from the Blue Ridge on their flank; if they then turned upon him, to draw them into the valley, and thus divert them from the capital.

A second point has been raised against the plan of the campaign. It is that the proposed junction of the two armies on the line of the Rappahannock neglected that which is the first principle to be consulted in every campaign, and lies at its threshold,—viz., that the point of concentration for the forces that are to make its army, must not be chosen so near an enemy as to enable him to defeat it by reaching that point first, and thus crushing in detail the assembling forces.

That Pope feared, from the time of his arrival on the Rappahannock, that the line was too far to the front to safely accomplish the junction, was well known to those in his counsels at the time. He expressed this apprehension to McDowell, and dictated a dispatch to Washington on the matter, which he withheld, perhaps, because of the assurances, positive and definite, of speedy reinforcements,—perhaps because he felt it out of place, in view of the determined nature of his instructions, to show doubt or hesitancy.

How far Pope or Halleck either is responsible for the situation of a position so far in front for the junction of the two armies, we are not aware. No doubt, political considerations urged, and perhaps demanded it. The country had not as yet fully understood the consequences that must, of necessity, follow the failure on the Peninsula. We have since then twice seen the Potomac crossed by an invading army. But in July, 1862, this humiliation had as yet been spared us, and we were not ready even to see the theatre of war in Virginia brought back to the same ground on which it had opened in July, 1861. Such a result of all the vast array of men and expenditure of treasure by the Federal Government, might well be dreaded in its effect, both on minds at home and abroad, as affording striking evidence that no impression had as yet been made on the power of the rebellion, and that the contest, except by the acknowledgment of the independence of the seceding States, was interminable.

It is well to notice in this connection that, as information has accrued, it has become more and more probable that Lee's entire army was moving, and well on its way toward Gordonsville, for a campaign of invasion, before the Potomac Army began its withdrawal from Harrison's Landing, though subsequent to the date at which it was ordered to withdraw. Whether this movement of the great rebel army was in consequence of information in this instance, as so strangely in many others, received in regard to our secret intentions and orders at Washington, or whether it was a movement made without such information, and with the intent to move upon Washington, in disregard of the Potomac Army—knowing that such a movement would at once induce its withdrawal—will never be known till the secret records of the war office at Richmond are revealed.

The Army of the Potomac was ordered to withdraw from the Peninsula on th 4th of August. Its movement did not commence till the 14th—an interval occupied by vain expostulations, without compliance with the orders. Thus at the very outset enough time was lost to have moved the entire army from Harrison's Landing to Acquia. When, at length, the army did arrive on the Potomac, delays inexplicable on any military principles continued to occur.

Of the movements of Porter, his promptness in leaving the Peninsula, and in all his movements, up to the time that he learned he was to join Pope, contrasted with his subsequent delays, evidence was given at his trial.

Franklin's corps Halleck directed to be sent forward to Manassas at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. The Army of Virginia first found it on falling back to Centreville on the night of the 30th.

Sumner testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that, if he had been pushed out on his arrival at Alexandria, he should have been at the battle of Bull Run. Although he lost two days before marching, he arrived at Centreville close on the rear of Franklin's corps.

The dispatches which passed between the President and General-in-Chief on one hand, and the commander of the Army of the Potomac on the other, in regard to forwarding Franklin's corps, are published in Vol. I. of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, beginning at page 456.

We think a fair judgment on the facts will be, that such failures or disasters as grew out of the attempt at a junction of the two armies on the Rappahannock, were owing to influences such as no military mind can recognize as elements to be considered in forming a plan of operations. Not to speak of good faith,—for if personal jealousies are to be carried to the extent of deliberate treachery, or purposed supineness, then no scheme of operations can be relied on as at all safe,—and not to speak of obedience to clear and positive orders—it is also plain that a reasonable energy on the part of those intrusted with the subordinate operations is to be presumed on. If time is given, with every ordinary allowance for accident sufficient for the subordinate operations to be carried out, then those who fail in this ordinary accomplishment, and not the authors of the plan, must be held responsible.

If a mistake was committed, it was in not immediately abandoning the attempt to make the junction on the Rappahannock, and selecting a line nearer the capital, when it was found that Lee's main army was on the Rapidan; or again, when it was found to have already arrived at the proposed line, while the Potomac Army was still in transit.

Such, in brief review, was the campaign of the Army of Virginia. It served the purposes of the men whose jealousy operated to defeat its complete success, and who betrayed its commander, and in him betrayed the country, to decry it, and the generalship of the greatly earnest soldier who conducted it. Another General, whom we will not here characterize, nor the means which induced command to be yielded to him, was permitted to reap the fruits of the General and the army which had been deliberately deprived of support. He was permitted with that army which had been withheld, joined by that which had been all but sacrificed, and with these, added to by vast accessions and new levies, to fall upon the wasted columns of the enemy, then retiring before him, and win a quasi victory. But, even while attaining this barren accomplishment, a loss to our arms was, by delays, suffered to occur, equal in men, and far greater in materiél, than supineness and treachery had previously cost to the Army of Virginia. It will continue to serve the purposes of many, will be necessary to the military reputation of some, and what is more sad for some, will be needed to save for them the semblance of truth to their country, that there be kept afloat a cloud of inconsistent and baseless assumptions to obscure the real features of the campaign, and cover up the real causes of such disasters as befell it, and their own part in them. Its merits will stand, however, and will, we are confident, became more apparent the more it is examined.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE SHIP.

In offering this communication, the object of the writer is simply the benefit of those who tendered their services to the Government as volunteer officers for the naval service at the commencement of the existing rebellion. As it cannot be expected that these officers, educated only to the peaceful pursuits of commerce, should have given their attention to the delicate and beautiful system of military government, it may be a friendly act, as some of them now hold important commands in the service, to give for their guidance the views of one who thoroughly understood the subject to which his remarks, in the following extracts, refer.

The frequent misunderstandings between commanders and their officers, and subordinates and their commanders; and much of the absence of discipline—occasioning discontent and lack of harmonious action between them, extending even to the crew—is, undoubtedly, the result of ignorance on this subject; and the writer must infer that where this condition of things obtain, the fault may be traced to the commander. It is his duty to know and to direct the administration of every department of his vessel. If officers are ignorant, he is to instruct; if harsh and irritating in the government of those under them, to kindly express his disapprobation, and guide them aright by the expostulations of reason and the force of his authority; if juniors are captious, to probe the cause;—in short, to perform his responsible duties as an honest man and the head of a military body.

There is no reason why the commander of a public vessel should not possess the confidence and kind feeling of his officers and crew, nor is it incompatible with the dignity of his position that he should seek to hold this mighty lever of control. The law was made for him as well as for those under him, and his office is made honorable by the very confidence and trust which his country places in him. Let all who are called to command remember that Justice is represented by the figure of a gentle woman *blindfolded*, firmly grasping evenly-balanced scales; and let them frequently read over and ponder *well* those expressive words of their warrants and commissions: "Reposing *special* trust in their *honor, virtue,* "*patriotism* and *fidelity*."

Every man whose destiny has called him to rule over others, should bear always in mind that he rules over those of his kind; and, with these prefatory remarks, the writer submits the following extracts as helps to further thought on the subject of which they treat, and in the hope that they may benefit all who peruse them:— S. O. P.

The power of command was given for wise and useful purposes connected with the general good of the service, and not as a means by which the inferior may be punished at the arbitrary will of the commander. * * * * * It is delightful to contemplate the commander of a ship as the friend of all who are under his authority; and as the protecting father of the young, and giddy, and inexperienced, whom the confidence of their friends or of their country has placed under his care. * * * The authority of a commander is not that of a legislator over his ship and crew; he has no arbitrary discretion to do what he will with those under his command. * * * * The necessity for strict and vigorous discipline in the naval service is felt by all; but it is proper that we should *correctly* understand what *is* discipline, in order that we may know by what means it is to be enforced. It does not consist in mere obedience to *all* orders; for that might involve not only an utter servility of spirit, but also a breach of all law. The whole subject may be reduced to a few simple principles.

It is the duty of the inferior to obey all *lawful* orders emanating from his superior. What is or is not a lawful order depends almost exclusively upon the subject to which it relates. Every order in the usual routine of the service, or touching the correct conduct of it, according to the usages of the sea, is to be received as lawful by the inferior, and he is not at liberty to question it. It is his absolute duty to obey; but this obligation on his part does not necessarily render the order itself lawful. The commander gives it at his peril; and as it is his indispensable duty to understand the precise extent of his own authority, he should be held strictly responsible for transcending it. The fact that the power of the commander is in a great degree arbitrary and without control, should render him cautious in the exercise of it; and the fact that it is the duty of the inferior to obey, without question, entitles him to expect that no order will be given which he ought not to be required to obey.

As the power is centered in the commander, and as he so far represents the power and authority of his country, he should be duly sensible of the dignity of his position. If he be worthy of his place, there is enough in the higher trust with which he is clothed to occupy all his faculties and employ all his time. A proper respect for himself should forbid him to enter unnecessarily into trifling and minute details of duty. He should leave such matters, so far as possible, to his subordinates, reserving his own power for occasions demanding a higher order of qualification. In this way he asserts his own proper dignity; and, on the other hand, he necessarily lessens his dignity when he proclaims, by useless intermeddling with *little things,* that he considers his faculties adapted to them. *He* cannot hope to receive *from others* the respect and consideration which he *does not pay* to *himself*. * * * * * * * *

The commander adds to his own importance precisely in proportion as he adds to the importance of his subordinates. There is no necessity that he should concentrate every department of duty in himself. He holds his power by a slippery tenure, if he cannot call it up whenever the occasion may require that he should exert it. He who finds it necessary to be always exerting his authority, lest those who are under him should forget that he possesses it, gives proof that he is deficient in that true dignity of character which impresses itself silently and without effort upon all who behold it.

This rule of conduct is still more important with reference to the just claims of the subordinate officer. If his superior will not trust him, his inferior will not respect him. It is impossible to maintain a commander in the authority which properly belongs to him, when those under his immediate command are in the habit of seeing his orders unnecessarily superceded, his plans of discipline set aside, and his official conduct controlled and directed in matters to which he ought to be supposed to be perfectly competent. Whenever this state of things is found, a correct system of discipline cannot be established—indeed, there can be no system at all, and no discipline, when rightful authority in the subordinate is thus checked and controlled. The young officer and the sailor soon learn to despise an authority which their commander himself has no assurance that he can maintain, and from which the transgressor is constantly encouraged to appeal. The surest means by which a commander can strengthen his own authority is to strengthen that of those under him. * * * * The only safe rule of discipline is to trust each, fully, in his own peculiar department of duty, holding him strictly responsible for a proper discharge of it. He who has full power to do right, cannot complain that he is censured or punished when he does wrong; but where that power is limited or restrained, or controlled, he is not justly responsible at all. Indeed, no one is responsible; for while the subordinate must be excused on the ground that his discretion was taken away from him, the superior can rarely be reached, because the error was not committed in his peculiar department of duty. There is no reason that the commander should assume the duties of his subordinates. If the captain may assume the duties of the lieutenant, why may not the lieutenant assume and wear the whistle of the boatswain? Let each one be confined to the appropriate duties of his own position; let him be duly trusted in them, subject only to the superintendency and correction of the superior authority. Reponsibility will thus be fixed and concentrated, and, as a necessary consequence, a proper performance of duties will be ensured.

It follows from what I have said, that the commander should hold the reins of government with a firm and steady hand, but he should not draw them unnecessarily. Let his eye be over every part of his command, and let his hand be ready to correct whatever he sees that is wrong. But he should at the same time trust his subordinates in all things, so far as possible, and never interpose his authority except in cases which certainly require it; and whenever it is necessary so to interpose, he should do it quietly and privately, so that others may not perceive the correction. This will secure the commander the respect and confidence of his officers, while it will preserve to those officers themselves the respect and confidence of those under *their* command.

It is a prevailing error in commanders of all grades to prescribe too many rules for the internal police of their commands. This inordinate love of *regulating everything,* even to minute trifles, is not always restrained by a proper respect for the laws of the country. The captain of a ship is not an autocrat, authorized to do whatever he pleases with his vessel and crew. His power is only so far absolute that no one under his command can question it; but it is limited by the law, and qualified by the very nature of his duties. He has a right to prescribe rules, necessary to the good order and good government of his command, and within the usages of the sea service; but this right is to be exercised in good faith, when it is really necessary, and not capriciously, under the pretence of enforcing discipline. Commanders should remember that the restraints and privations of the sea are very great, even under the most favorable circumstances; and, therefore, that it is a duty of *common humanity* to alleviate them as far as possible. This is necessary in order to prevent the service from becoming odious, causing all men to shun it. There is, therefore, little wisdom in multiplying restraints and hunting up new means of teasing and annoyance. Every indulgence should be allowed, compatible with good order and a sound and wholesome discipline; and no restraint should be imposed and no observance exacted, which is not clearly necessary.

Complaints are often made against subordinates for what is termed insubordination and disrespectful conduct. Certainly such conduct is wholly inexcusable, and cannot be too severely rebuked and punished; but care should be observed not to suspect such disrespectful conduct, when no disrespect is intended. Every officer on board ship, whatever his grade, is to be regarded as a gentleman, and is to be addressed in language becoming a gentleman; not indeed in the conventional forms of polite society, but in terms of respect, suited to the place and the relation of the parties. The relation which the inferior holds to his superior is not that of the slave to his master. The observances required of him are those of deference and respect, and not those of humility and subservience. Mere freedom of address is not disrespectful; a temperate assertion of his own rights is not insubordinate in an inferior officer. The proper deportment of officers toward one another is simply that of well-bred gentlemen in society, modified by the necessary forms of the service, arising from the relations of rank and authority. It is true, the forms of the drawing-room are unsuited to the ship's deck, but authority may be stern without being harsh; respect may be enforced, without exacting servility along with it; orders may be given with firmness and decision, and prompt obedience to them may be enforced, without breaking the laws of good breeding. The dignity of lawful authority will preserve itself, if it be not brought into discredit by arrogance which claims too much, or by vanity which concedes too little. * * * *
A little good temper, a little self-command, a due self-respect, and an ordinary regard for the laws and for the proprieties of official station are all that is required to preserve the harmony of the service. I cannot be insensible to the fact that there is, among junior officers, too captious a spirit and too great an aptitude to question the legality and propriety of orders. Formerly this was not the case; and I incline strongly to think that the change has been produced, in a great degree, by the vexation to which they have been subjected by unnecessary restraints, useless orders and ill-timed interference on the part of their superiors. It is true, as a general rule, that so long as a superior does not assume, the inferior will be willing to obey. There is an inherent dignity in all lawful authority, judiciously exercised, which commands the ready respect of all mankind. The order, and system, and regularity, and promptitude of true discipline are extremely beautiful; and such is the comfort which they confer, that there are very few who feel the restraints which they impose. Nothing is easier than to enforce discipline, because discipline is desirable in itself. It is, in other words, the wholesome action of wholesome laws, giving order to all efforts and security to all rights. The military man should feel that there is a positive dignity in his submission to authority, and should place his chief pride in his ready obedience to command. He should also feel respect for his superior, confidence in his justice, reliance upon his honor, and an assured hope in his skill, vigilance and wisdom. The commander who can inspire these feelings is *worthy* of command. But he can never do this by acting as if he regarded himself as the only person worthy of consideration. There is no necessity that the weight of his power should be constantly pressing upon those beneath him. On the contrary, it is the chief excellence so to impress his authority upon his inferiors, that they may obey without feeling it. This is discipline, truly worthy of the name. There is an instinct of obedience in all men, which renders harshness in the exercise of authority altogether unnecessary. There is a quiet dignity and a tempered firmness in the laws, which should always appear in the conduct of the commander, and which will never fail to secure ready submission and obedience whensoever they may be manifested.

THE FUTURE OF OUR NAVY.

THE permanent prosperity of this country, and the rank and position which it is to hold amongst other nations, depends much more upon the efficiency of our Navy than upon that of our Army. For temporary purposes, and with certain specific objects alone in view, we have created a Navy with which we have been enabled to secure the blockade of a coast line longer, more difficult to hold, and more dangerous to navigate than any ever before blockaded by a naval power. We have sent naval expeditions of greater strength than any that have ever been equipped by any other power, and they have been attended with almost invariable success. We have opened up thousands of miles of river navigation, and by means of the large streams which intersect them we have carried terror into the heart of the rebel territory, protected our armies when overpowered and driven back, secured their lines of communication and supplies, and enabled them to operate at distances from their original *points de depart* hitherto deemed impossible. In doing this we have drawn largely upon the inventive powers and extreme adaptability of our people. We have employed with great success every means which came to our hands. We have acted, perhaps unknowingly, upon a few clearly-defined principles which must regulate the future of all navies, and which we now propose to point out. We have created nothing essentially new except the Monitors, destined to accomplish certain duties; and when employed within these defined limits they have been entirely successful.

The battle of Sinope first developed in its full power, and made evident in a way not to be disputed, the results which PAIXHANS, Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS and DAHLGREN had long predicted would follow the introduction of horizontal shell firing from ships-of-war. Realizing this problem in its entirety with a theoretical knowledge no whit inferior to his French rival, and a much greater practical ability, DAHLGREN had, previous to the breaking out of this war, armed the few fast, powerful steam frigates of the United States Navy, of which the *Niagara* and *Merrimac* were samples, with shell guns which European powers have not yet been able to equal, and which would necessarily ensure the destruction of any wooden vessel opposed to them in a few minutes. It is a matter of but little importance what the nature of the wooden vessel is, whether a double-ended ferry boat, a fast but slight blockade runner, or a strong-built man-of-war, if exposed to a heavy fire of shells at close quarters it must inevitably be destroyed. In fact, next to preventing a projectile from entering a vessel altogether, the best thing is to let the projectile pass through as easily as possible; a half protection, which only retards the projectile, is the worse alternative. The degree in which the engines and steering apparatus are exposed or protected is the only point of importance; it is, however, a very vital one.

The strength of an unprotected vessel must depend entirely upon her aggressive power and her speed. She must be safe, not by being made partially strong, but by carrying an armament much superior to that of her opponent, or by presenting a small and rapidly-moving target. Between such a vessel and one capable of completely resisting any shot that may be thrown against it there would seem to be no useful medium.

A really good sea-going iron-clad has not yet been constructed by any nation. But even if the *Warriors* and *Normandies* of England and France are sea-going vessels, it is absolutely certain that not one of them carries a target capable of resisting the impact of a 15-inch shot or a 200-pounder or 300-pounder Parrott bolt. The effect of such a projectile upon their targets would be even greater than upon a simple wooden vessel; in the latter case it would make a hole and pass through; in the former, as in the *Atlanta*, it would break in the side, driving the imperfect defensive armor in pieces through the ship, and converting it into weapons more destructive than any shell. Vessels of this class are enormously expensive; the construction of a large number of them must tax the resources of any nation. We hope, therefore, that our Navy Department will abstain from any attempt to build a sea-going iron-clad until it is clearly established that a vessel can be constructed combining an efficient battery, and good-speed and sea-going qualities, with real protection. Whether or no such a vessel can be constructed at all we are not prepared to say; but in the face of recent developments of gunnery we believe it certain that it cannot be constructed by an adherence to the present type. It would seem that the weight of metal necessary to give a vessel protection, not only above but below water mark —for both are now necessary—cannot be carried in such a manner and at such a speed as to give an efficient war vessel.

For harbor defence the Monitor leaves little to be desired above water. Recent experiments in England and in this country have, however, shown that cannon can be fired under water as well as above, and, within certain limited ranges, with considerable effect. Such cannon could be easily carried in sea-going vessels. This is, therefore, one of the main points to which attention should be given as affording a prospect of developments which may very much modify existing naval types.

In the defence of Cronstadt by the Russians, of the James River and Charleston by the Confederates, great use has been made of subaqueous explosions. They have never, however, been so directed as to produce an effect commensurate with the means expended. But it does not follow that they cannot be used with such effect. The *Nautilus* is a vessel well-known to civil engineers. There is one, we believe, in this country. The mole of the naval harbor of Cherbourg was partially if not entirely constructed by means of one. In its essential features it is simply a vessel capable of being moved under water at a depth which can be regulated from the vessel itself. Rumor says that the EMPEROR of the French, the first constructor of an iron-clad battery, has ordered a vessel of this class to be built, so arranged that from it torpedoes can be attached to any vessel and fired. In this direction we anticipate great results. The probability that the successful defence of harbors and shallow waters will mainly depend upon a proper system of subaqueous explosions must be of great importance to the future of our Navy.

Having rejected the construction of sea-going iron-clads as useless, in the present state of our knowledge of artillery and the means of protection against it, and pointed to subaqueous explosions as the probable future means of successful harbor defence, there remains to be considered one type of vessel essential to our future naval welfare,—vessels to protect our extended commerce, and prey upon that of our enemies. Such vessels should, above all be *fast*. To this all other considerations must be sacrificed. To this end, it is essential that the armament they carry do not exceed in weight the cargoes of the merchant vessels they are to protect or to capture. A few long-range, powerful guns are all the armament which such vessels should have. The essential points in their construction are, a minimum of top hamper, very economic engines, so as to enable coal to be carried for a large number of days; the engines and steering apparatus to be as little exposed as possible, perhaps to be protected, if consistent with the speed of the vessel.

Within these limits and in these directions, we believe that all progress will be real progress. Without them, we think everything is too uncertain to justify the expenditure of much public money. Nor do we anticipate at any time any developments which will render it advisable to construct vessels to rival the iron-clad fleets of European powers The day is gone by when it was possible, by great naval actions, to determine who shall control the seas. The commerce of the world flows in too many channels to be protected by any iron-clad fleets, however numerous. The ocean possesses no decisive strategical points, the possession of which would secure that of the surrounding seas. Such vessels as the iron-clads of France and England would be of value only to cover great naval expeditions. The power of the defensive Monitors, especially if assisted by subaqueous explosive vessels, is such that we need fear nothing from the aggression of our naval rivals, separate or combined. Nor would it be possible to land any force upon these shores which could do any permanent injury. We have no desire to obtain a foothold upon foreign soil. Our country suffices for us. Let other nations, then, build their sea-going iron-clads, if they choose, and lavish their hard-earned wealth in prodigious but useless constructions. Our wisdom, our policy, and our safety lie in avoiding their extravagant and expensive example; in depending, for security at home, upon vessels designed purely for harbor defence,—combining efficient protection with great aggressive powers; and in relying, for our effect on foreign powers upon well-designed ocean guerrillas. We shall thus, with small expenditure, achieve great results, and, without rushing headlong into the extravagancies of our neighbors, know how to make ourselves safe at home and respected abroad.

LATE INVENTIONS.

MR. W. K. STEVENS, of Worcester, Mass., has lately patented a certain novel construction, and mode of applying the movable breech-block, and certain means of operating the same, whereby he claims the construction of the breech-loading fire-arm is simplified, and the use of a large number of small pieces, such as screws and pins, which are liable to be lost, is avoided, and the gun is enabled to be taken apart enough to clean all the working parts without the removal of a single screw. It also consists in certain means whereby provision is made for loading at the muzzle, when the supply of ammunition suitable for loading at the breech has been exhausted. And it further consists in certain improved means of withdrawing the discharged metallic shells of the ammunition used for breech loading.

Captain JOHN ERICSSON has patented an improvement in ordnance. It relates to the manufacture of ordnance of a central core or barrel containing the bore and a system of bands, hoops or rings of wrought iron, surrounding the said core from the breech to within any desirable distance of the muzzle; and it consists in a certain novel construction of and mode of combining the several parts, whereby the fibrous character of the wrought-iron is preserved, and the union of the several parts is rendered such that their proper relation will not be disturbed by the firing of the piece, or by the heating and cooling to which it is subject in use, and, in short, to so construct ordnance as to obtain the necessary strength, with the least weight of metal.

Messrs. JEFFERSON BROWN, of New York, and S. R. BROOKS, of St. Louis, are the inventors of a new ash-ejector for steam vessels. The invention consists in the employment of a receiver provided with a valve, so arranged as to admit of a communication being formed between the receiver and the water at the exterior of the vessel, and to admit of said communication being cut off when desired; a pump or steam pressure, one or both, being used in connection with the receiver, and all arranged in such a manner as to effect the desired end.

A BATTLE MONUMENT AT WEST POINT.

THE propriety of erecting a monument to the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army who have fallen or shall fall during the present war, was some time ago suggested in these columns. The subject has been for months under consideration; and the following Circular explains the plan which has been matured for securing the necessary contributions for the memorial, and the place which has been selected for its erection. It is not necessary that we should commend such an object to the interest of soldiers. Where the plan has been made known among the officers it has found sympathy, and the appeal for contributions a ready response. We may add that the Battle Monument is designed to be commemorative of the enlisted men as well as the officers of the Regular Army:

CIRCULAR.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1864.

SIR:—In response to what is believed to be the wish of all who have an interest in the subject, the officers now stationed at West Point have effected an organization for the purpose of erecting at that post, a monument, to be called the Battle Monument, upon which shall be inscribed the names of all officers of the Regular Army, who, during the present war, shall have been killed, or died of wounds received, in the field.

It is not deemed necessary that any elaborate argument should set forth the propriety of earnest action in behalf of this object. It is an admitted fact, that while in other countries and other ages, places are assigned in the historic mausoleum of the Nation's illustrious dead for those who have fallen for the public good, the soldiers of the American Army are often permitted to rest among the unknown dead, while their names find no place in the annals of the stormy scenes in which, perhaps, they were the most exalted actors. Is it not fit, therefore, that at West Point, the great central post around which cluster some of the richest associations of the Regular Army—to which would cheerfully resort all who wish to pay a tribute to the gallant dead—under the shadow of the Academy which at last receives her sons and all who fight, or fall beside them, should be erected a monument which shall supply the want that now exists? To the dead, it would offer the grateful homage of fraternal hearts—to the living, still another inspiration to heroic virtues and sublime self-devotion.

The plan of action that is proposed has been carefully sought out, and it is trusted that, with a favorable response, a sufficient sum may be raised to make the Battle Monument, in design and durability, entirely worthy of its purpose. It seems unnecessary that those who have undertaken to initiate this project should disavow any undue assumption in regard to it, since they earnestly ask from their brother officers in the field, or elsewhere, such instructions or suggestions as may tend to forward the purpose that is held in view.

For the purpose of indicating a standard of subscription, the following rates are proposed; every one, however, will feel at liberty to offer a greater or less sum, as circumstances permit:—Major-General, $27; Brigadier-General, $18; Colonel, $13; Lieutenant-Colonel, $11; Major, $10; Captain, $8; Lieutenant, $7. (Approximating to six per cent of monthly pay, for one month.)

Besides your personal subscription, your coöperation with your associates in the field is also solicited, since this circular may not otherwise reach them, on account of the difficulty of obtaining correct addresses.

Should subscriptions be forwarded in aggregate, the officer so forwarding will please enclose the names of the several subscribers. Subscriptions may be remitted to the Treasurer.

Prof. A. E. CHURCH, West Point, N. Y.
A. H. BOWMAN, Colonel Engineers, President.
A. E. CHURCH, Prof. Math. U. S. M. A., Treasurer.
CHAS. C. PARSONS, 1st Lieut., 4th Art., Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—H. B. Clitz, Lieutenant-Colonel and commandant of Cadets; W. P. Chambliss, Captain 5th Cavalry; S. V. Benet, Captain Ordnance Corps; H. B. Noble, 1st Lieutenant 8th Infantry; M. D. McAlester, Captain Engineers; L. Lorain, Captain 3d Artillery; A. T. Smith, Captain 8th Infantry; W. A. Elderkin, 1st Lieutenant, 1st Artillery.

Favorable responses to this circular have been received from Major-Generals MCCLELLAN, WOOL, GRANT, THOMAS, BUELL, MEADE, HOOKER, and many others.

THE Bureau of Ordinance desires to impress upon all officers who may be placed in charge of Naval Batteries on shore, whether coöperating with the Army or otherwise, the importance of exercising great care to prevent sand or dirt from being blown into the muzzles of rifled guns, and the exposure of rifled projectiles to sand or dirt before loading. To guard against the drifting or whirling of sand into the bore, after the piece has been sponged and cleaned, a mask of cloth or canvas should immediately be placed over the face of the muzzle; and after the projectile is introduced, the same course should be adopted until the word "ready" is given, when the mask is to be withdrawn.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN C. E. Baldwin, Company B., unassigned Pennsylvania Volunteers is dismissed.

MAJOR-General Herron arrived in Washington this week from Arkansas.

BRIGADIER-General Robert B. Potter, of the Ninth army corps, arrived in New York last week, on a short leave.

MAJOR-General McDowell was in Boston on Monday, and called on Governor Andrew.

ASSISTANT-Secretary of War Watson has gone North to recruit his health.

MAJOR-General Hunter was at Vicksburg, at last accounts, accompanied by General's McPherson and Leggett.

MAJOR George B. Drake has been assigned to duty as Assistant-Adjutant-General, by Major-General Banks.

MAJOR-General Pope has issued instructions to Generals Sibley and Sulley for a spring campaign along the frontier.

BRIGADIER-General Corse, of Iowa, has been placed in charge of the depot for drafted men at Springfield, Illinois.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel John L. Elwell has been relieved from duty as Quartermaster of Tenth Army Corps.

COLONEL A. V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavy., has been assigned to duty in Cavalry Bureau, Washington.

COLONEL Burton, Fifth United States Artillery, has been temporarily assigned to the command of the artillery reserve, Army of the Potomac.

LIEUTENANT S. C. Williamson, Eighteenth U. S. Infy., and Lieutenant James Davidson, Fifth U. S. Artillery, have been retired.

BY direction of the President, Major-General George Stoneman has been assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

COLONEL S. M. Bowman, of Major-General Casey's Examining Board, has been sent to inspect the colored recruits at Bryantown, Maryland.

CAPTAIN Chas. E. Fuller, A. Q. M. Volunteers, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Tenth Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ENSIGN Henry Waters, of the gunboat *Reliance* when she was captured in August last on the Rappahannock, has been honorably reinstated in the service.

MAJOR-General McClernand, of Illinois, has not been assigned to any army corps, but merely ordered to report for duty to Major General Banks.

FIRST Lieutenant Eugene Frossard, Fifth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and second Lieutenant W. J. C. Willison, of same regiment, have been cashiered.

GENERAL Lockwood has assigned Captain George V. Massey, Assistant Adjutant-General, to duty as Assistant-Inspector-General of this Middle Department.

CAPTAIN Augustus Shimmel, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, who was relieved from duty some time since, is in Washington arranging to settle his accounts.

MAJOR-General Foster has changed the numbers of enlisted men allowed to be absent at one time on furlough, from General Hospitals, from five to twenty per cent.

MAJOR G. P. Thurston, Assistant-Adjutant-General, has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland as Judge Advocate.

LIEUTENANT Samuel J. Bachtell, Acting Signal Officer, has been announced by Major-Gen. Thomas as Inspector for the Signal Corps of his Department.

MAJOR-General Thomas has rescinded so much of the General Order, date of Nov. 6, 1863, from his headquarters, as dismissed Captain Francis J. Mattler, Company B, eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

MAJOR C. H. Raymond, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been relieved from duty with Major-General Casey and assigned temporarily to Headquarters Department of Washington.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Conrad, additional A. D. C., has been mustered out as aide-de-camp, and ordered to his regiment, second United States Infantry now with the Army of Potomac, in which he is Captain.

IN a personal quarrel lately between Colonel Vincent and Major Bradley, both of the seventh Kentucky regiment, the latter was shot dead. The quarrel was concerning returns made by Colonel Vincent.

BRIGADIER-General Geary, of the Twelve Corps, who was in Washington in the early part of the week, reports that eleven of the regiments in his command have re-enlisted, and are being recruited up to the maximum.

THE leading citizens of Bath, New York, gave a dinner in honor of Brigadier-General W. W. Averill on the 28th ult. General Averill is a native of Steuben County, and was for a long time a resident of Bath.

BRIGADIER-General Wright, of the Sixth Army Corps has been called to Washington on special duty. Brigadier-General Russell commanding the division during his absence.

CAPTAIN E. L. Hartz, Assistant-Quartermaster United States Army, has been ordered to proceed at once to Chattanooga, and report to Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster, for service in the field.

CAPTAIN C. H. Hoyt, Assistant-Quartermaster volunteers, having, in compliance with Special Order No. 80, Headquarters First Division Second Army Corps, reported in person to the Quartermaster General, has been assigned to temporary duty in the Quartermaster, General's office.

BRIGADIER-General Getty has been appointed Inspector-General, (and not chief of artillery, as reported) on Major-General Meade's staff. Major Siddle, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Commandant at headquarters, *vice* Major Ludlow, ordered to his regiment.

CAPTAIN T. M. Saunders, of the Regular Army, and a resident of Virginia, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 20th ultimo. During the Crimean war he obtained a furlough and joined a British regiment. He was twice wounded at the battle of Inkermann. He was afterwards appointed to various posts and duties in the army.

BRIGADIER-General Stephen G. Champlin died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, last week. He entered the service as Major of the Third Michigan, was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, participated in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburgh, and was made a Brigadier Nov. 29, 1862. He was in command of the Grand Rapids camp of conscripts at the time of his death.

MAJOR-General Burnside has written a letter to Major-General Granger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, in which he says: "Permit me to express to you and to the officers and men of the Fourth Corps, my sincere thanks and gratitude for the promptness and willingness with which you hastened to our assistance while we were menaced by a powerful force of the enemy."

BY General orders No. 34, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Major-General J. G. Foster is, at his own request, and on account of his disability for service in the field arising from wounds, relieved from command of the Department of the Ohio. Major-General J. M. Schofield, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

AN enthusiastic reception was given to Rear-Admiral Farragut, on his arrival at New Orleans on the 22d of January. As the *Hartford* rounded the bend in the river, and moved gracefully up to her former anchorage, opposite the heart of the city, receiving the Rear-Admiral's salute from the *Pensacola*, a large crowd collected on the levee and welcomed the Admiral with cheer after cheer. In the evening at Major-General Banks' residence the Admiral received his friends.

GENERAL Wright, Commanding the Department of the Pacific, has appointed the following named Officers Assistant Commissaries of Musters: Captain J. Ives Fitch, fourth Colorado Volunteers, for the District of Southern California, comprising the following stations: Drum Barracks, New San Pedro, Forts Mojave, Yuma and Tejon, and Camp Babbit, Visalia, California, and such troops as may be operating within the limits of that District. Captain Edward R. Theller, second Colorado Volunteers, for the District of Humboldt.

MAJOR-General Howard, in an address at a meeting held in Philadelphia, in behalf of the Christian Commission, said he "was a professor at West Point when the war broke out. He was educated not by a State, but by the United States. He didn't claim to represent a single little State, but to be a son of the republic. He had intended to enter the ministry; but when this war broke out he said it was no time for a man, who has been educated by his country, to see that country's liberty in peril."

A COURT of Inquiry is in session to investigate the case of Colonel A. A. Gibson, of the Second Pennsylvania heavy artillery, who is charged with refusing to accept a flag presented to his regiment by the State of Pennsylvania, assigning as a reason therefor that his regiment "was not fighting for the State of Pennsylvania, but for the United States." The court is composed of Brigadier-General De Russey, President; Captain Chandler, of General Larkin's staff, Recorder; Colonel Abbott, First Connecticut Volunteers; and Colonel Welling, Ninth New York Volunteers.

THE whole number of examinations before the board of which Major General Casey is President, is 1,349, of which number 707 have been recommended, and 642 rejected. The number of applicants last week amounted to 62, 27 of whom were recommended and 35 rejected. The recommendations were as follows: Lieutenant Colonel—1 of the 2d class. Majors—None. Captains, 5—4 of the 1st class and 1 of the 3d class. First Lieutenants, 11—7 of the 1st class, 1 of the 2d class, and 3 of the 3d class. Second Lieutenants, 10—4 of the 1st class, 5 of the 2d class, and 1 of the 3d class.

MAJOR-General Thomas has ordered commanding officers of regiments, in that Department to furnish upon application of Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horn, thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, in charge of the mortuary Record of the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tennessee, full information in regard to the full name, rank, company, native State, date, age, marital state, date of enlistment, address of nearest friends, number of engagements participated in, soldierly character, special circumstances of death, if killed in action, and whatever else is worthy of their history of record, of all soldiers who may be interred therein.

W. C. DODGE, acting examiner at the patent office, has addressed a pamphlet memorial to the Secretary of War in favor of supplying the troops with breech-loading or repeating rifles. He argues that the efficiency of our armies would thus be increased, and a great saving made in the expenses of the war, because fewer men would be needed.

THE Count of Paris, a young nobleman very favorably known among our officers, is now at Seville, and is engaged to be married to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, the Infanta Isabel. May next is stated as the period fixed for the wedding; but in the meantime the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have gone to Madrid to seek the consent of the Queen.

THE President has accepted the resignations of the following officers:

Brigadier-General J. T. Boyle, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General John Beatty, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General J. M. Shackleford, U. S. Vols.; Brigadier-General Stephen Miller, U. S. Vols.; Colonel Joseph E. McKibben, A. D. C.; Major Joseph Dickinson, A. A. G., U. S. Vols.; Captain J. E. Reynolds, Seventeenth U. S. Infy.; Lieutenant S. H. Brown, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Captain E. G. Parker, A. A. G.

General PLEASONTON, of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, has issued an order to the effect that no excuse will hereafter be accepted for surprise or capture under plea that the enemy is in our uniform, as no persons will be allowed to approach within rifle shot until their character is ascertained. Officers surprised will be recommended for dismissal, and privates will be tried by court-martial, should they prove responsible. Rebels wearing our uniform, caught in the act of making war against our forces, are ordered to be hung on the spot.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

THE *Annuaire Encyclopédique* for 1863 publishes the following table, showing the military force of the different States of Europe, and the consequent expenses:—

Countries.	Army.	Populat'n.	Expenses. francs.	Cost per Man. francs	Inhabitants for one Soldier.	Proportion per cent. of military expenses to the total ones.
Germany.......	178,670	16 080,512	82,608,087	463	95	20
Austria..	467,211	35,010,058	336,564,200	720	75	37
Belgium.......	40,115	4,671,183	32,252,630	804	117	23
Spain..........	120,000	15,500 000	125,661,871	1040	120	25
Roman States..	8,845	684,306	4,434,826	500	77	—
France.........	513,340	37,500,000	688,645,395	1341	73	33
Greece.........	10,021	1,096,000	5,422,500	498	100	32
Holland	59,431	3,569 456	46,907,920	701	60	25
Italy...........	314,285	21,920,269	329,671,141	1040	70	27
Prussia........	214,482	18,500,446	156,733,672	738	86	30
Great Britain..	300,823	29,108,310	177,429,375	2231	97	39
Russia.........	1,000,285	64 000,000	529,240,000	520	64	42
Denmark.......	50,000	2,605,024	17,538,618	357	105	37
Sweden........	67,867	2,655,888	17,086 604	252	56	45
Norway	18,157	1 433,734	8,447,700	465	70	32
Turkey........	420,000	39,000,000	150,000,000	380	91	—
Roumania.....	20,000	4,000,000	11,800,000	590	200	—
Servia..........	2,600	085,000	864,400	357	304	—
Switzerland....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3,815,847	289 495,105	3,221,400 545	844	76	32

The British soldier costs the most. After England comes France with her conscription, paying little more than half the sum paid by Great Britain. Italy is next on the list, and then Spain. All the other Powers pay less than $200 per man. Sweden, it will be seen, has more soldiers in comparison to the number of inhabitants than any other country—1 in 56. Holland comes next, with 1 out of 60. Between France and England a considerable difference exists, France taking 1 man out of 73 inhabitants, England but 1 out of 97.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—On this important subject Admiral PARIS, of the French Navy, has addressed to the Academy of Sciences a paper, in which he shows that iron-clad vessels have succeeded perfectly in still waters, but not so in a heavy sea, owing to the violent motion to which they are exposed, which causes them to roll more than vessels built on the old model. In consequence of this, instead of having their upper tiers at a safe distance from the action of the waves, their main force is situated at a very small elevation from the water line, six feet at the utmost. Hence it does not require a very heavy sea to render the closing of the port-holes necessary; and, what is worse, every five or six seconds the rolling exposes the parts which are not protected by armor. It is therefore not surprising that these serious drawbacks should recal to mind the old models which were less subject to heaving and rolling than the present models. The old ones, instead of presenting circular vertical sections cut horizontally by a rectangular plane, usually repeated the same curves below water that they had above. A raft assumes a horizontal position of its own accord, but on the other hand it yields to every impulse of the waves; but a barrel floating on the water will rise and fall, always preserving the same angle. The latter is the case of the old models: then why have they been abandoned? Because, although advantageous in other respects, they had the inconvenience of requiring much ballast. At present the engine and boiler are a permanent ballast, and there is no longer any fear of capsizing with three small sails. An iron-clad vessel requires little working; with engines of 4000 horse-power boarding a vessel becomes impossible, and three light masts may be easily kept. But it is most important that the ship should roll as little as possible. To arrive at this desirable result, Admiral PARIS, after a mature examination of the form and dimensions of all the old models, has selected the *Royal Louis*, built by OLLIVIER in 1740, for his type, but with some modifications, increasing the weight of the vessel from 4730 tons to 7600, which exceeds the weight of the iron-clad frigate *Couronne* by 1200 tons. The keel he has made horizontal, like those of the best packet-boats, instead of making it four feet deeper aft, as in most men-of-war. He adopts twin screw-propellers, whereby he diminishes the efforts of each, and secures the advantage of working with one, in case the other should chance to become unserviceable.

MR. JOSEPH S. TOWNSEND, the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, writes that a lot in which the soldiers of the Regular Army were to be interred, was set apart at the time the cemetry was laid out, and that upon the day it was dedicated quite a number had already been buried therein. The belief that the Regulars had been forgotten, he says, must have originated in a sketch of the ground, made before the design was completed, and published as a correct representation. "It is lamentable," adds Mr. Townsend, "that there are so many unknown "dead (about one-fourth of the whole), but that was owing "to the fact that those who fell in the first day's fight were "stripped by the rebels. An authenticated map of the "cemetery will soon be published, which will correct the "misapprehensions in regard to it."

A PUBLIC dinner was given to Major-General GRANT, on the occasion of his recent visit to St. Louis, to see his son, who was considered dangerously ill, but soon became convalescent. About two hundred guests were present at the dinner, including Generals SCHOFIELD, ROSECRANS, OSTERHAUS, TOTTEN, MCNEIL, and other military gentlemen. The first toast, "To the President of the United States," was responded to at length by Judge DUNN; but in answer to the second, which was—"Our distinguished guest, Major-"General GRANT,"—the General said only: "In response, "it will be impossible for me to do more than to thank you." Speeches by Generals SCHOFIELD and OSTERHAUS and by other gentlemen followed.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give as early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Publication Office 192 Broadway, corner of John street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. U. S. C. T.—A sentinel salutes an officer below the rank of Major, by standing faced to the front at *shoulder arms*. Corporals out of the ranks, and privates *not sentries* salute as sergeants, by bringing the left hand across the body so as to strike the musket near the right shoulder. Read Par. 255, 257, 420 and 421, Revised Regulations.

Pilot.—The purchase of gloves would be a legitimate charge against a Company Fund. This fund is solely for the benefit of the *enlisted men* of the company. See page 30, Revised Regulations.

X.—I. A company or battalion is not always *left in front* when the guide is *right*. Your question betrays your ignorance of tactics. II. No answer necessary. Read Par. 424, Revised Regulations. III. It has been customary for a sentinel to stand at *arms-a-porte* when receiving instruction.

Subalterns.—Regimental Field and Staff Officers at inspection, are formed from right to left, in order of *seniority*, or, in other words, *rank* in the service; and date of regimental appointment is immaterial. At review the regimental Staff are posted on the same principle.

New York.—It is not possible for an inferior to place his superior before a Board of Examination. If a superior is tyrannical or capricious, your proper means of redress is to appeal to his superior officer, through the prescribed channels. If he is incompetent, you could report him or prefer charges; but it is a delicate matter for a *junior* to pronounce judgment of the capacity of his commanding officer. His superior may be more competent to judge in such matters than yourself.

T. W. B.—The First Sergeant of any company ranks all other sergeants of the company, irrespective of date of appointment. The other sergeants rank according to date of appointment.

Answers to a large number of questions are necessarily laid over.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

No subject possesses greater practical importance in connection with the recent call for half a million of men than the comparative ability of the North and South to reinforce their respective armies. In 1860, according to the figures given in the forthcoming volume of the eighth census report, the aggregate number of white males in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 was 5,624,065. Subtracting from this aggregate 80,000 men as the number recruited by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Missouri, and the white males between the ages named in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas—a total of 984,890—and there will remain as the number of arms-bearing men in the loyal States who are subject to the draft 4,719,-175. Our armies, however, control one-half of Virginia and of Arkansas, at least one-fourth of Louisiana, and one-tenth of Mississippi and of Texas. Deduct only those proportions of the white population of the States named, throwing out of the account entirely the whites recruited for our armies in Alabama and North Carolina, and there will remain to the Confederates as the capital they had upon which to start the war 817,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45. Competent judges estimate that they have had in the field during the campaigns of 1862 and 1863 at least 750,000 men. During that time they have undoubtedly suffered heavier losses than our forces. In nearly all, if not in all, the great battles of the war their charges upon our batteries have been made in column, and the lives of the soldiers have thus been sacrificed with a reckless prodigality which has made their greatest victories fruitless. The scarcity, if not the absolute want, of the most necessary medicines which we have had in abundance, has cost the Confederates thousands of valuable lives; and defective sanitary regulations have run up their camp mortality to extraordinary figures. At present, moreover, the balance of prisoners in our favor is at least 40,000; and it must be remembered not only that immigration, which has given us thousands of recruits, has been entirely closed to the Confederates, but that by the immense exodus of aliens and refugees from the conscription, they have lost more than they have gained by the accessions of white males to the military age since 1860.

The difference between the aggregate military strength of the South, which was estimated at 817,-000, and 750,000—the number who have been in the service—is but 67,000. After making the deductions named, there will be left as a reserve in the present emergency certainly not more than 50,000 men, and not all of these can be regarded as available. By the confession of the Richmond authorities, Arkansas and Texas are so completely severed from the States on this side of the Mississippi that they can hardly be considered as part of the Confederacy. Together with Mississippi and Louisiana they will not yield more than fifteen thousand men. General Lee's army has denuded Virginia of every available soldier within its reach, and General Bragg's army has done the same service for Alabama and Georgia; while North Carolina is already so restive that any attempt to enforce the Conscription law within her limits will assuredly lead to a revolt, which Mr. Davis will take good care not to provoke. Florida is partly under the "invader's heel," and can furnish but few more men to the Confederate ranks. South Carolina has guarded her chivalric sons so carefully that she will be compelled to furnish more men, proportionately, under the present Conscription, than any of the other Southern States—say thirty-five hundred in all. In the aggregate, therefore, upon this basis, the Confederates may recruit their ranks before the opening of the spring campaign to the extent of 30,000 men, and to this reserve we can oppose at least four million men from which we can draw as necessity may require. It seems to be the generally accepted opinion, as regards the forces actually in the field, that the Confederates have not more than 260,000, while our armies embrace 400,000.

In this estimate, which we have given substantially as it was originally made by the Census Department, several elements seem to have been overlooked. The only important one, however, is the fact that the rebels have not limited the practical operation of their Conscription to those of the accepted military age. Boys and old men alike have been forced into the ranks, but it may be doubted whether the increase which the Confederate Army has thus gained in numbers has not been more than counterbalanced by its impaired efficiency.

Estimates based upon figures derived from our own sources of information exclusively, cannot, however, be implicitly accepted. They have misled us before, and they may do so in the present instance; but very few will question the reliability of figures furnished by the Confederate authorities to the Congress now in session at Richmond. As a general rule, the Southern journals have displayed a reticence in the statement of facts of possible utility to the enemy, which our own newspapers might well have imitated more closely; but in a recent issue of the Richmond *Enquirer* we find some figures which let a flood of light upon the important question we have under discussion. That journal says that, according to an official report made to the Confederate Congress by the Secretary of War, there are now in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—four States which furnish an excellent basis for calculation—64,834 exempts. Of this aggregate, 19,905—a fraction less than one-third—were physically disabled. These, of course, can never be made available. About one-fifth of the number (13,080) have substitutes in the service; this is the class which is now to be added to the army; and 610—a fraction too small to affect the result of the calculation—were non-combatants. The rest of the 64,834—or 31,239, nearly one-half—were employed in industrial occupations, which are regarded as so important to the integrity of the Confederacy, to the support of the people, and the maintenance of the army, that those employed in them are exempted by law from conscription. Included in this class are 2,390 shoemakers, 2,020 blacksmiths, 2,193 millers, 2,277 railroad employees, 1,464 physicians, and 833 ministers of the Gospel. The *Enquirer* frankly asserts that "these exempts are of more service to the cause "and the country out of the ranks than they would "be in; because, though they number in the aggregate "60,000, yet without them, the army itself and the "country could not be supported."

The States which these statistics cover—not including the half of Virginia under the control of our armies—contained, according to the last census, 2,110,540, and it follows, therefore, that a fraction over one-thirtieth of this aggregate will represent the entire proportion of males exempted from military service. Apply this proportion to the Confederate States not embraced in this calculation—first deducting from the population of Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi, one-tenth each, and from that of Louisiana one-fourth, to represent the part of those States held by our armies—and we find that, in their aggregate population of 1,760,756 souls, there will be 56,798 exempts, or a total, in the entire Confederacy, of 121,632. Deduct from these only one-third, to represent those physically disabled, and there would remain 81,089 males of all ages, who might be forced into the ranks, if a *levy en masse* should be determined upon. The present conscription, however, as we have already stated, only applies to those who are represented in the army by substitutes, and these comprise but one-fifth of the number of exempts in the four States first named. If the same proportion holds good throughout the entire Confederacy—as it is but fair to infer that it does—22,326 will measure the entire amount of reinforcements upon which Mr. Davis can safely calculate until his Congress takes the next and last step, the expediency of which it is already debating, and orders a *levy en masse*.

The result, it will be observed, is even more unfavorable to the Confederates than that which we arrived at, taking our own figures as a basis for calculation; but the agricultural and industrial elements of the community may be compelled to furnish enough men to make up the deficiency. From the very conditions of the problem, and the partially imperfect data which we have been compelled to accept, the attainment of perfect accuracy is, in such a calculation, impossible; but the slight discrepancy between the two results, which are arrived at independently, is satisfactory proof that they cannot be rejected as entirely inaccurate, in spite of the glittering generalities of the Richmond *Examiner*, which jauntily asks in its issue of January 21:—"Can a people, possessing an army "of at least 400,000 brave men, to meet the advances "of invasion, with a reserve of 600,000 behind them, "at home, ready to assist in the last resort—all well "armed—can such a people be conquered by any foreign power, unless they choose to be?"

In estimating the number of men the North can yet put in the field, due allowance must be made for the radical difference between our social organization and that of the South; but, while the disparity in the reserve forces of the respective sections is so enormous, it is not necessary to discuss this branch of the subject.

The figures which we have given upon Confederate authority present a startling exhibit of the devastation which the war has brought upon the South, as well as of the demoralization which has sapped the strength and diminished the numbers of its armies. The organized rebel forces in the Confederacy can certainly not comprise more than three hundred thousand men; and the entire number of able-bodied citizens of military age, still out of the service, is less than one hundred thousand. Already this last element has been drawn upon to such an extent that, in the rebel Congress and out of it, in the daily journals and among the people, the question is openly discussed, whether the limit has not been reached, a transgression of which will involve in utter ruin the entire social fabric of the South. Thus that element in this vast military problem—the possibility of a negro insurrection—to which such prominence was assigned in the earlier days of this struggle, may, at the very moment that it appears to have become an idle dream, assert its true importance by assuming the form of a dread reality.

Putting entirely out of view all other than the purely military bearings of this possible event, and assigning to the facts we have presented only their true significance and importance, none can doubt that, if Congress should pass a stringent conscription law, so that our armies in the field could be promptly and efficiently re-

inforced, this call for five hundred thousand men would be the last that the PRESIDENT would be compelled to make; for the complete overthrow of the Confederate military power could not, in that event, be postponed beyond the next campaign.

ARBITRARY DISMISSALS.

ON the 28th ult., Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS introduced into the House of Representatives the following bill, which after being twice read was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A BILL to regulate the dismission of officers in the Military and Naval Service.

Be it enacted, &c., That the PRESIDENT shall dismiss no officer in the Military or Naval Service of the United States, unless upon the finding of a Court-Martial convened according to law.

2. Any officer who shall be reported by his commanding officer absent without leave for twenty days, in time of war or active hostilities, may be dropped from the Military or Naval service by the PRESIDENT for that cause assigned by proclamation; but on the application of the officer so reported and dropped, stating a sufficient defence under oath against such charge during the whole absence till the day of application, the PRESIDENT shall convene a Court-Martial to try him on that charge; and if it aquit him, on approval of the sentence, he shall stand *ipso facto* reinstated; and if the sentence be disapproved for a legal cause, another Court shall be ordered for his trial, by the order disapproving the former finding.

3. The PRESIDENT may suspend any officer in the Military and Naval Service without pay or emoluments, in time of war, or active hostilities, who shall be reported by his commanding officer or the Secretary of War for any flagrant offence for which under the Articles of War, dismissal or death is a legal punishment, and in the opinion of the PRESIDENT ought to be so punished; but the order of suspension shall specify the charges and convene a Court-Martial for the trial of the officer thereon within *ten* days from the date of the suspension: and if the court shall not assign dismission or death as the punishment, the officer shall stand restored to his rank, pay and emoluments from the date of the suspension.

Officers in both branches of the Service will appreciate the full importance of the legislation here contemplated. We trust it may engage the immediate attention of Congress, and that the act of justice it aims at may be incorporated in the revision of the Rules and Articles of War—now in progress before a special Board in Washington.

The power of summarily dismissing from the Service officers of the Army and Navy, though nominally belonging to the PRESIDENT, has really throughout the war rested in the hands of the Secretary of War, who has not scrupled to make a very extensive use of it. We are convinced that in many instances substantial justice has been done in the exercise of this arbitrary authority; but it is notorious that in many other instances it has been used hastily and injuriously, while in still other cases it has been grossly abused. We conceive this could hardly be otherwise, even in the hands of one of far more judicial calmness of temper than Mr. STANTON. But we believe justice compels us to go farther, and say that such sweeping power cannot safely be entrusted to any *one* man, be he Secretary, or be he PRESIDENT. A very few considerations will, we think, serve to place this in as clear a light as could be desired.

And in the first place there is no *necessity* for such arbitary proceedings, if *justice* be the end desired. It is beyond a doubt a matter of vital moment that means should exist of promptly putting misbehaving officers out of the power of doing mischief; for otherwise occasion might arise where the Service would suffer severe detriment. But full provision is already made for such contingencies as this. Not only has the PRESIDENT, but so also have commanders in the field the power to *suspend* officers by placing them under arrest. This perfectly satisfies the exigency of the moment. But beyond this, in the question of an officer's guilt, and involving a measure so severe to any man of honor as his dismissal from the service, we say it is unjust to go; and we submit it to the judgment of any right-minded person whether it is just that, because a man is in the service of his country, he should therefore be denied a fair trial. The courts-martial are the proper judicature before which all military offences are to be brought, and ample provision exists by law for bringing offenders to a speedy trial. A summary dismissal by the Executive, on his own decision, or, as it more frequently happens, arbitrary dismissal by the PRESIDENT's subordinates, acting in his name but without his knowledge, is a gross abuse of power, and tends to lower the tone of the Army by depreciating the value of a commission.

Perhaps there could be no more striking proof of the unjust practical action which this power too often induces than is presented by the frequency with which we read of such an one who is officially restored to his commission, *provided the vacancy caused by his dismissal was not filled.* This is justice with a vengeance! A more beautiful bit of *reductio ad absurdum* it would be impossible to find. It is admitted that an officer has been hastily and wrongfully deprived of his commission; but if another man has not been put in his place, as is the case ninety-nine times out of a hundred, he must still suffer all the ill effects of such a trial. Trying a man after he is hanged is mild treatment in comparison. We trust Congress will speedily see to it that this great official abuse is "reformed altogethe r."

THE House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate a Bill which greatly simplifies the necessary proof to enable a wounded soldier or the heirs of one deceased to obtain his bounty or arrears of pay. The Bill, which was drawn at the suggestion of the proper accounting officers, requires his commanding officer, upon the death of an enlisted man, immediately to make out triplicate statements thereof, specifying the date, place, and cause of death, embracing the full military history of the deceased; one of these statements to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, one to the Surgeon-General, and one to the Second Auditor of the Treasury. The latter officer will cause the statement to be filed and entered in alphabetical order books covering all the data contained in such statements. Upon the death of an officer the commanding officer is to make similar statements. Upon proper proofs of heirship, the Second Auditor of the Treasury is to issue immediately a certificate of the sum found to be due to the deceased for bounties, arrears of pay, clothing, &c., which certificate will be paid by any paymaster of the Army. Where the death takes place in a hospital, away from the command of the deceased, the surgeon in charge is to make the triplicate statement, and also notify the command to which deceased belonged. The second section makes it the duty of the commanding officer, on pain of dismissal, to furnish a full descriptive list to the officer or soldier detached from his command, furloughed, or sent to hospital sick or wounded. The third section makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to adjust all claims for bounty, under rules and upon proofs, as required in cases of invalid pensions, and to issue certificates therefor, payable by any paymaster of the Army.

WE give place this week to an interesting account of the history and present condition of our Naval Academy at Newport—an institution whose importance is not now, as it has not hitherto been, sufficiently understood; its history bearing testimony to that indifference to the subject of military education against which all such institutions have heretofore had to contend in the United States. Denied an existence by Congress, and owing its establishment to the Navy Department, it has vindicated its title to the care and consideration of the country. Its hasty removal from its former situation at Annapolis to the present extemporized quarters, has subjected it, for the past three years, to the disadvantages of insufficient accommodation, and uncertainty as to its location. It should not be left in its present unsettled state one hour longer than is absolutely necessary. Whether or no a return to Annapolis is advisable, is not yet clear. That situation possesses a decided advantage in the fact that it is so identified with the history of the Academy thus far, and that provision has already been made there for the accommodation of the school. The neighborhood of a quiet city, like Annapolis, is preferable also to that of a watering-place, like Newport, though the secession influences of the former are by no means an advantage. Whether there be any advantage of climate, in favor of the more Southern city, seems to be disputed; and the position and character of Maryland is not, perhaps, yet sufficiently settled to make a return expedient.

But this question we leave to those whose province it is to determine it,—contenting ourselves with directing public attention to the importance of the institution, to which is committed the education of our naval officers. The necessity of a thorough professional education in this branch of the service forces itself upon our attention as never before. Its necessity should be as well understood by Congress and the country, as, we are glad to know, it has been from the first, by the Navy Department under the present administration. Every attention has been given by Secretary WELLES to the Academy, and the requirements of its officers have in all cases received the most prompt consideration. It is fortunate, too, that, in this trying period of its history, it has been under the charge of men thoroughly devoted to its interests, and conscientious in the discharge of duties presenting few attractions to naval officers in these days of active sea service, promotions, and prize-money.

RECENT English papers refer in very serious terms to the trifling and now almost forgotten disturbance among the negro troops at Fort Jackson. The *Times* and the *Index*, the rebel organ published in London, magnify the occurrence into an ominous sign of widespread disaffection among the colored soldiers. The details of the affair are curiously misrepresented. A Rebel correspondent of the *Index* states that the negroes not only revolted, but with a truly barbaric taste for ghastly spectacles hung thirty of their white officers over the walls of the Fort. Two white regiments, which were sent down to suppress the mutiny, were repulsed, and at last accounts a fleet of gunboats was preparing to reduce the Fort by a regular bombardment! On these statements the *Index* founds the theory "that another great wall of defence will rise up "between the South and its assailants," and that the "negroes are rapidly catching the wild enthusiasm of "the white population in defence of their country." These statements require no refutation, and it would be cruel to deprive disheartened secession sympathizers in England the comfort they appear to find in them.

THE House has passed by a large majority, and sent to the Senate, the Bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general, and authorizing the PRESIDENT, with the Senate's concurrence, to appoint, whenever he shall see fit, a Commander of the Army, "to be selected "during the war from among those officers in the "military service of the United States, not below the "grade of major-general, most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, and who, being commissioned "as lieutenant-general, shall be authorized, under the "direction of the PRESIDENT, to command the armies "of the United States." Major-General GRANT is especially recommended in the Bill for the appointment. The pay and allowances and staff of the lieutenant-general are made the same as those fixed by the Acts of May 28, 1798, and August 22, 1842, with the provision that nothing in the Bill is to be construed in any way to affect the rank, pay, or allowances of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT. We understand that the Bill will encounter strong opposition in the Senate.

THE plan for a race between the United States steamer *Eutaw* and the *Kiu Kiang* has been definitely abandoned, and the *Kiu Kiang* has sailed from this port on a voyage. We were misled last week by the telegraphic report in the daily papers as to the amount required by the owners of the *Kiu Kiang* for her expenses while waiting for the race. It should have been stated at $12,000 for the first two weeks, and $300 a day for every day's detention after that. But even this amount proved to be more than the merchants of New York were willing to contribute to satisfy themselves as to the speed of our Navy. Meantime the *Eutaw* had a trial trip on the Potomac, showing an average speed of seventeen and a half miles an hour.

WE publish this week an elaborate defence of the Virginia campaign of General POPE. It is written by one thoroughly conversant with the plans and purposes of the General, in justice to whom its statements should be impartially considered. Though the letter is long and elaborate, and however some readers may dissent from its conclusions, it cannot fail to be of interest; while, at the same time, it is a document which must be of great historical importance, as throwing additional light on one of the gravest chapters in the history of this war.

WE must caution our subscribers against paying subscriptions for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to unauthorized persons. Receipts have been brought to us with the signature of C. W. HUBBELL. HUBBELL is not connected with this journal, and has no authority to receive subscriptions for us. We shall be obliged to any one who will inform us as to his whereabouts, that we may proceed against him as the law allows

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The work of demolishing the fortifications of Corfu was commenced on the 28th of December. It will result in the ruin of the fort, and the natives are terribly exasperated in consequence.

The expenses of Colonel Crawley at his trial amounted to between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. His friends have subscribed about ten thousand towards paying them, and the purpose is to make up the whole amount.

At last accounts troops were still leaving France for Mexico, and the steam-frigate *Darien* had been placed at the disposal of Prince Bonaparte to convey him, in his capacity of captain in the foreign legion, to Vera Cruz. The Prince was to embark from Algeria. M. Mercier had just arrived from Washington.

The ships launched last year at Cherbourg were the *Resolute* frigate and the iron tug *Patient.* The ships in construction are *La Flandre*, iron-plated screw, 1,000-horse power; *l'Aveyron*, stable-transport, 500-horse power; *La Cher*, screw transport, 150-horse power, and the *Cuniche*, screw tug, 20-horse power.

A Turkish military journal is about to be established at Constantinople, under the title *Djerielé Askerié.* It will be devoted exclusively to the military affairs of Turkey, and will be placed under the direction of Mahoud-Pacha, chief of the imperial staff.

There is a proposition in England to erect a monument to commemorate the long and most distinguished career as a soldier, of Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, who has entered upon his ninety-first year, and has served three-quarters of a century in the British Army.

It is said that the cheery signals and ejaculations common amongst sailors, and generally held to be their peculiar property, are, in fact, borrowed from the Italians—the Genoese more especially. Thus "Yeo-ho" is declared to be only a corruption of "io-ho" ("I have it"), and only imitated from the Mediterranean mariners of the Middle Ages.

On a recent Sunday there was a military banquet at the Tuilleries. Several marshals, and other officers of rank, dined with the Emperor. This dinner has of course given rise to warlike conjectures. There is a report that General Camou, who commands one of the divisions of the Guard, who is seventy years old, and who has seen hard service, is about to resign, and that General Vinoy will succeed.

In the Journal of December 26th, 1863, we alluded to a collossal submarine vessel which was reported to be in process of construction at Cronstadt. It was to be largely of iron; to have engines worked by compressed air; a powerful spur, and provisions for attaching to the bottom of vessels large cylinders charged with powder, to be fired by electricity. We now hear a report that a simliar vessel is building at Cherbourg for the French Emperor.

We alluded a week or two since to a steamship of novel construction proposed by a Mr. Giles, of London. The inventor claimed for his craft a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour. It appears that the idea is not entirely new. Some years ago a Mr. Lipscombe, in England, built a vessel, schooner-rigged, similar in form to that of Mr. Giles, the ordinary speed of which was only about four miles an hour. It is therefore highly probable that Mr. Giles' "idea" will remain an idea.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that a rifled steel cannon has been cast in one of the Imperial foundries which is superior to anything yet produced by Sir William Armstrong. It was tried at the Polygon of Gavre, near L'Orient, and the ball passed through a target as strongly plated as any frigate afloat at a distance of 1,000 yards. Its superiority over Sir William Armstrong's gun is said to consist in its comparative lightness and in the facility with which it can be manœuvred.

The German Bund, comprising thirty-five German States, has at its disposal a military contingent of 503,072 well-disciplined troops. But this does not represent the entire military strength of the German States, as Austria and Prussia alone can each bring into the field, at short notice, a force of from 400,000 500,000 trained soldiers. Bavaria maintains an army of 125,000 men, and the other States a force in proportion to their population. In case of a general war arising from the Schleswig-Holstein complications, Germany could enter the field with not less than a million of men, and a reserve of half a million.

It is urged upon Parliament to increase the pay of the executive officers of the British Navy, and the officers, from the junior lieutenant to the senior captain, are anxiously awaiting the result of the parliamentary action. It is declared that some of the best officers of the service cannot take commands, because their pay will not keep them in the position in which they would be bound to appear. The expense of the separate mess which the custom of the service requires a commander of a ship to keep of his entertainments to his fellow and foreign officers, and other necessities draw heavily on his purse, which he thinks should, in consequence, be filled fuller by the government.

By direction of the Lords of the Admiralty the officers belonging to the several branches of the British naval service are in future to be distinguished from each other by wearing distinctive colors between the gold lace stripes at present worn on the sleeves of uniform coats, as follows:—The military branches are to remain as at present, except that the staff captains, staff commanders and masters are to wear stripes of light blue velvet alternate with the gold lace now worn. Officers of the medical department to wear alternate stripes of scarlet velvet, those of the paymasters' department to wear white velvet, and those of the engineers' department stripes of purple velvet. The Queen's naval aides-de-camp are in future to be distinguished by a gold and scarlet shoulder-sash.

In the French and Russian Navies the expenses incidental to acts of courtesy and hospitality shown to foregners are paid, and very properly, by the government, but in the English Navy, as in the American, they fall on the captains, who must be prepared for them when they accept the command. The average full pay of captains in the English Navy is about $2,900; of commanders, $1,600. At present officers are paid according to seniority. It is desired that length of sea-service—the juster ground of preference—should regulate the pay. It is proposed to give captains of eighteen years sea-service, $4,000 a year: of fifteen years and less than eighteen, $3,500; of fifteen years, $3,000; commanders of less than nine years, $1,750; of more than nine and less than twelve, $1,900; of more than twelve, $2,050.

Rear-Admiral Halstead, of the British Navy, in a letter to the London *Daily News*, condemns the action of the Ordnance Select Committee in arming the fleet, more especially the new iron-clads, with smooth-bores of six tons, to be used with a service charge of 25 lbs. behind a 100 lb. round shot. It appears from the Admiral's letter that the Committee have not only rejected the rifle principle, but have introduced into the fleet a smooth-bore which has not been tested by firing from any distance at a representative target of any species of iron-clad whatever, and which, at 200 yards, has proved itself inferior even to the old 68-pounder. The Admiral fears that the same infatuating influences that forced into the navy the guns which produced such fatal results at Kagosima, have again set the forges and lathes of Woolwich at work in the manufacture of cannon which will prove to be worthless on the first trial.

The Italian Government has resolved to leave the port of Genoa to the use of merchant vessels, and to place the great station for the navy of Italy at Spezzia, with an arsenal, rivalling that of Toulon. A glance at the map will show that the locality is admirably fitted by nature for such a purpose. The gulf, ten miles long by about six miles wide, has, through its entire length, good anchorage for ships, and shelter under the adjacent hills. At the upper end of the bay, near the town of Spezzia, the works now in progress will form a harbor wherein the largest vessels may ride safely close to the shore. The sand is being removed so as to deepen the water; and at the same time, large moles and docks are being formed, and lined with fine cut stone. It is calculated that the cost of the whole, when completed, will be about $9,500,000. It will be remembered that Spezzia was a few years ago leased as a naval station to Russia, but was abandoned by that Power after having been held only a short time.

The Ordnance Select Committee have recommended that the grip at the muzzle of the Armstrong breech-loading guns shall be ground out, as the recent action at Kagosima has confirmed the experience gained by the experiments at Newhaven, of this being the principal cause of the frequent explosion of the Armstrong shells at the muzzles of the 110-pounders. This alteration will greatly lessen the severe jar which is thrown upon these guns through the projectiles being detained when at their highest velocity. In the case of the 12-pounders, the damage caused by the grip has been obviated by cutting off the muzzle. The trials of the rival 12-pounders of Armstrong and Whitworth have been delayed by the failure of one of these gentlemen to have his guns ready. Mr. Whitworth's three guns are made out of solid blocks of steel. Armstrong's six 12-pounders, viz., three muzzle-loading shunt-rifled, and three breech-loading polygröove-rifled, are also of steel, but finished with a thin trunnion and breech coil.

Some curious experiments were recently carried on at Shoeburyness, to test the power of steel shot over armor plates. A target had been erected for the purpose of enabling Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth to prove the destructive powers of their respective 70 and 12-pounders; but as they were not yet ready to take the ground, it was decided to try a few heavy steel balls against one portion of the construction. Messrs. John Brown & Co. of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, were requested to send some of their carefully manufactured shot, and at a range of 200 yards, with a charge of 16 pounds of powder, a 68-pounder smooth-bore was fired. The plates were 4½-inches thick. The first shot (a little over 68 pounds weight) flattened itself about an inch, but penetrated the plate to within a portion of its thickness. The next shot, of the same size, struck the first one, which it dislodged, and then went completely through the iron and lodged itself in the 18-inch backing of teak. The result was that all present were convinced that, in order to ensure a penetration of armor-plates as at present in use, steel shot will have to be employed.

The varieties of articles required for clothing and equipping the British army are nearly 9,000 in number. Of every one of these articles there are sealed patterns, which are the accepted standard of comparison of the goods furnished, and there is a distinct and separate specification required for each article before it is supplied and delivered. There are 600 varieties and patterns of buttons for the British army. No two regiments have a similar button, and for many of the regiments there are several varieties of these useful and ornamental appendages. The varieties of patterns of lace and embroidery are over 600 in number, and each of these has to be as watchfully guarded as the flags and colors of a regiment. To give to the soldier a coat which had not the braid or lace of exactly the same width, color and pattern as he had been accustomed to, would be a grievance as great as that of supplying greased cartridges to the Sepoys. The history of the formation of the British army could be told from the buttons and lace of the different regiments. Each regiment was raised in early times by some nobleman or person of great territorial influence, and he clothed the men whom he thus raised for the service of his country with his own livery or colors, and they still retain those distinguishing marks of their origin.

The following experiments have been made in England on the penetration of projectiles under water:—A Whitworth shot (flat-headed) after passing through 20 feet of water at an angle of depression of 8° 35 penetrated eight inches of oak three feet under water. These projectiles do not deflect on striking water. An Armstrong 110-pounder was fired under six feet of water. It passed completely through 18 inches of solid timber at 25 feet. It was fired at an old-fashioned timber man-of-war, at 25 feet distance, the side forming a horizontal angle of 42°. Solid shot penetrated both sides. Shell penetrated the first and burst. Another solid shot penetrated 21 inches of the timber, shook the ship's side to a considerable extent, and made a round hole through which the water poured with great violence, and filled the ship immediately. After the ship was sunk, a percussion shell was fired at it, which burst on passing through, destroyed the ship's side for a space of four feet by three feet five inches, making an open fracture three feet by two feet. The outer planking was more or less started for many feet round the fracture, a large portion of the deck immediately above the fracture blown up, the planks shivered and the beams broken. Three inches of iron, made of six half-inch boiler plates boilted together and fastened to the ship's side was broken by every shot, and the fragments driven into and sometimes through the vessel.

A 5½-inch plate manufactured by the Mersey Company, was recently tried at Portsmouth on the target-ship *Monarch.* Three 16-pound cast-iron shots were fired with the 68-pounder, producing the usual indents on the plates, but the shot flying into a thousand crangs. Two 113 pound and 114 pound steel shots, Bessemer, were then fired from the 100-pounder Armstrong smooth-bore, with a charge of 25 pounds of powder. Both these struck on the lower edge of the plate, one 4-inch the other 5-inch on, and, cutting through the plate's outer surface, broke away its back in large irregular pieces, driving the whole of the fragments into the ship. The inside of the ship was covered with wrecks and fragments. The succeeding shot was directed at the same plate from the same gun, and with a similar charge of powder, but the shot was somewhat differently manufactured. It had been supplied by Messrs. Frith & Co., of Sheffield, and weighed about 1 pound more than the Bolton Company's shot. It was of steel, but not of the Bessemer manufacture. This shot struck the plate fairly, and buried itself below the plate's outer surface in a hole with a diameter of 10-inches, opening a semi-circular fissure round the hole which extended right through the plate to its upper edge, and evidently tore away large slabs from the back of the plate. This was the most mischievous-looking shot of the whole, and it was a matter of wonder, on being first examined from the outside of the ship, that it had not gone right through the ship's side.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

The official annual statement of the numbers, name, tonnage, station, &c., of the steamers and sailing vessels composing the English Navy, was published on the 1st ult. The total strength of the effective ships of the navy was 975 of all classes, not including a number doing duty in the various harbors at home and abroad, the whole of which would be speedily converted into block ships for the defence of the coast, together with a numerous fleet of iron and wooden mortar boats, laid up at Chatham. Of this number there are 72 vessels ranking as line-of-battle ships, each mounting from 74 guns to 121 guns; 42 vessels of from 60 to 74 guns each; 94 steamers and other ships, carrying an armament of from 22 to 46 guns each, and the majority of which are of a size and tonnage equivalent to line-of-battle ships; 25 screw corvettes, each carrying 21 guns, and 500 vessels of all classes, including iron ships of great power and tonnage, carrying an armament from 4 guns to 21 guns each. Exclusive of the above, there is a squadron of 185 screw gunboats, each mounting two Armstrong guns. The total number of ships of all classes in commission and serving in nearly every part of the world is upward of 300, the remainder being attached to the reserve squadrons at various naval ports, and partially equipped in readiness to proceed to sea whenever their services may be required. During the past year the following vessels have been launched; The *Achilles*, iron-clad, 35, 6,085 tons, and the *Salamis*. 4,825 tons, at Chatham; the *Ocean*, 35, 4,045 tons armor-plated frigate, at Devonport; the *Research*, iron-ceased ship, 4 guns, 1,253 tons, at Pembroke; the *Minotaur*, iron-clad, 50, 6,621 tons, at Blackwall; the *Hector*, 32, iron-clad,

4,063 tons, at Glasgow; the *Valiant*, 34, iron-clad, 4,063 tons, and the *Tamar*, 3, 2,812 tons, iron troop-ships, at Millwall; and the *Wolverine*, 21, screw-corvette, 1,702 tons, at Woolwich. During the same period the following vessels, the whole of which are either of iron, or iron-ceased, have been commenced at the several dock-yards—viz: the *Lord Warden*, 36, 4067 tons, and the *Bellerophon*, at Chatham; the *Lord Clyde*, 36, 4,067 tuns, at Pembroke; and the *Pallas*, 6, 2,372 tons, at Woolwich. The iron-clads now building for the Admiralty, in addition to those above enumerated, are the *Northumberland*, 50, 6,621 tons, at Millwall; the *Agincourt*, 50, 6,021 tons, at Birkenhead; the *Royal Alfred*, 35, 4,045 tons, at Portsmouth; the *Zealous*, 20, 3,716 tons, at Pembroke, and the *Favorite*, 8, iron-clad corvette, 2,186 tons, at Deptford, together with the iron-clad shield ship *Enterprise*, 4, 990 tons, building at Deptford, and the *Royal Sovereign*, 3,963 tons, is being converted into an iron-clad cupola ship, at Portsmouth. The vessels now on the stock at the various Royal dock-yards, exclusive of the iron and iron-ceased ships, are the *Bulwark*, 91, 3,716 tons; the *Belvidera*, 51, 3,627 tuns; the *Menai*, 22, 1,857 tons; the *Reindeer*, 17, 951 tons, and the *Myrmidon*, 4,695 tons, at Chatham; the *Dryad*, 51, 3,027 tons; the *Harlequin*, 6, 950 tons, and the *Helicon*, 4, 836 tons, at Portsmouth; the *Dartmouth* 36, 2,478 tons; the *Repulse*, 89, 3,716 tons, and the *Sylvia*, 4, 695 tons, at Woolwich; the *Robust*, 89, 3,716 tons; the *Ister* 38, 3,027 tons, and the *Bittern*, 4, 669 tons, at Davenport: the *Endymion*, 36, 2,478 tons, at Deptford; the *North Star*, 22, 1,623 tons, at Sheerness; the *Tweed*, 51, 3,027 tons; the *Trent*, 0, 950 tons; the *Newport*, 5, 425 tons; the *Nassau*, 4, 695 tons; and the *Tartarus*, 695 tons, at Pembroke; and the *Prince Albert*, 5, 2,529 tons, iron-cased cupola ship, at Millwall. In addition to the above vessels there is a squadron of screw gunboats in course of construction at Portsmouth dock-yard. The number of line-of-battle ships and vessels of all classes, including gunboats, which compose the East India and China squadron, is 51; the North America and West India squadron consists of 29 vessels; the squadron in the Mediterranean, 29 ships and gunboats; squadron on the West Coast of Africa to aid in the suppressing of the slave trade is 22; the Pacific squadron, 13 vessels; and that on the southeast coast of America, 11 ships. There are 8 line-of-battle and other ships stationed at the Cape of Good Hope; 7 vessels compose the squadron in Australia. The following vessels compose the Channel squadron, viz: the *Edgar*, 71, 3,094 tons; the *Warrior*, 40, 6,109 tons; the *Royal Oak*, 35, 4,056 tons; the *Black Prince*, 41, 6,109 tons; the *Defence*, 16, 3,720 tons; and the *Trinculo*, 2, screw gunboat.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for Jan. 1st, contains an interesting and ably written account of an experimental cruise of the French iron-clads, from the pen of M. XAVIER RAYMOND, whose essays upon artillery and iron-clad ships have attracted much attention among military and naval men. Though not an official report, the account may be accepted with confidence as a truthful and intelligent record of the results of the cruise. It is, indeed, more impartial than an official report would be likely to be, as being free from those influences which ordinarily color Admiralty reports. We will, therefore, give a careful summary of its statements and conclusions.

The iron-clad squadron returned to Cherbourg on the 25th of November, 1863, after a cruise of two months, during which the ships were subjected to every trial which was necessary to establish their merits as sea-going as well as fighting engines. The squadron encountered all kinds of weather at sea, from a dead calm to the most violent gale; at every hour of the day, they were compared with each other, and with the best models of the old navy; and their behavior was witnessed by some three or four thousand seamen, and by one hundred and fifty officers. The commission appointed by the Minister to conduct the trial included the names of those especially interested in the success of the iron-clads, as well as of those who were not prepossessed in their favor. There were Vice-Admiral CHARLES PENAUD, President of the Council of Works (*i. e.* Surveyor and Controller) in the Ministry of Marine, as president and commander-in-chief of the experimental division; M. DUPUY DE LOME, Chief Constructor of the Navy (Directeur du Matériel de la Flotte); Rear-Admiral LABROUSSE, Captains BOURGOIS, CHEVALIER, and LEFEVRE, MM. MARIEL and ROBERT, naval engineers of the first class. Thus for each ship there was a Commissioner, who was in turn transferred from one ship to another, no ship being at any time without one, in order that the methods and results might be thoroughly compared by all.

The five iron-clads were accompanied by the old steam line-of-battle ships the *Napoleon* and the *Tourville*, and the steam corvette *Talisman*. The *Napoleon*, which ten years ago was the pride of the French navy, and was admitted to be the most beautiful as she was the swiftest and most powerful line-of battle ship that had ever figured in any squadron, is a two-decker, carrying 90 guns, a full complement of 920 men, the masts of an old sailing two-decker a spread of canvas of 2,800 *mètres*,* and engines of 900 horse-power, precisely similar to those of the iron-clads. Her length is 71 *mètres*, breadth 16 *mètres* 80 *centimètres*, her loaded draught of water 7 *mètres* 80 *centimètres*. She carried 600 tons of coal, provisions for three months, and water for one. The *Tourville*, though not as fast as the *Napoleon*, has less tendency to roll, and is manœuvred with great ease.

The five iron-clads were the *Invincible*, *Normandie*, *Couronne*, *Solferino*, and *Magenta*. The first two are reproductions of the *Gloire*, though the *Invincible* is more heavily rigged. The *Normandie* is the first iron-clad that ever crossed the Atlantic. Since her return the "block-house" on deck has been reduced from 50 to 15 tons, and the storage has been modified, so as to lower the centre of gravity by placing the heavier weight below.

The *Couronne*, is a 40-gun frigate of a peculiar model. She is more rounded at both ends than the *Gloire*, and more shapely to the eye. But what distinguishes the *Couronne* is that her hull is of iron, constructed of plates two *centimètres* thick. The armor-plating is fastened on the side by ribs and angle-plates, the spaces between being filled up with teak of 28 *centimètres*, upon which rests a thickness of iron of 34 *millimètres*, itself separated by a teak backing of 10 *centimètres* from the armor plates, which have a thickness of 10 *centimètres* at the water-line, and 8 at the top. The defensive armor thus consists of a double thickness of wood of 38 *centimètres*, and a triple thickness of iron at the water-line of 13½ *centimètres*, including the skin of the ship. This system of protection was tried at Vincennes in 1857, and gave satisfactory results as to its solidity; the only thing against it is the cost, the *Couronne* having cost from 20 to 25 per cent. more than the *Gloire*.

The *Solferino* and the *Magenta* are built on the same lines. They have wooden hulls, plated, like the *Gloire*, with armor varying from 4 to 4½ inches in thickness. Their length, 86 *mètres*; breadth, 17m. 30c., and their engines 1,000 horse-power, nominal. Their armament consists of 52 rifle breech-loading guns of the calibre 30 (corresponding to the Armstrong 100-pounder), furnished with 165 rounds each. Though styled frigates they are really two-deckers, carrying two tiers of guns, 26 in the lower, 24 in the upper, besides two chase guns on the upper deck. The upper tier of guns, besides being available in a sea which might prevent the use of the lower, also gives the power of delivering a plunging fire. These ships are armored at the water-line and over the whole of the spar-deck, but beyond this only their guns are protected, and both at the sterns and bows in the lower and upper tier there are parts not more protected than in the old ships, which offer a good chance to the incendiary projectiles of an enemy. They differ from the *Gloire*, in the form of the stern, which projects under water from the line of armor plates, of which it forms part. It is made of steel, weighs 12,000 kilogrammes, and projects about six *mètres* (nearly 20 feet) in the form of a hollow cone, with two long pieces like the neck pieces of a helmet, which fit the bows. No part of this spur-like prow is less than 12 *centms.* (4½ inches) thick. The *Solferino*, attempting to run down an adversary, would play the part of a projectile weighing 7,000 tons, and so great is her speed that few vessels could avoid the shock by flight. The only apparent defect of the prow is that in tacking at a low rate of speed it sensibly impedes the evolution.

The squadron left Cherbourg on the 27th of September in search of the equinoxtial gales. On the 30th, a hard northwest wind blowing, they sighted the Ushant lights, and immediately stood away toward the Scilly Isles, shaping their course so as to meet the full force of the gale. They were not able to join again till the next day (Oct. 2), so as to enter Brest on the 3d and repair any losses caused by the storm. The trial was all that could be wished. An Atlantic gale of the utmost violence had been encountered. After the most minute examination the hulls of all the iron ships were found to have suffered no straining whatever, while the *Napoleon* had her bows stove in, and was obliged to go into port to refit. The *Talisman* was unable to follow the manœuvres after the 28th, and was obliged to run into Brest to repair the damage which her screw had received. The iron-clads thus stood the test of the weather better than the wooden vessels.

Other important results were obtained. The objection made to iron-clad ships, that they do not keep the guns as high from the water as the old ships, is shown to be unfounded, the heights being for

WOODEN SHIPS.		IRON-CLADS.	
Napoleon	1 *mètre* 80 *cent.*	Normandie	1 *mètre* 82 *cents.*
Tourville	1 " 81 "	Invincible	1 " 82 "
		Couronne	1 " 98 "
		Solferino	1 " 82 "
		Magenta	1 " 82 "

The guns were fired nearly every day, and in states of the sea when fighting would have been all but impossible. With regard to the rolling and pitching of iron-clads, the testimony shows that they have a movement more easy than was known to the old ships. Running against a heavy sea, or before the wind, they roll very moderately. The trial has demonstrated that the stiffest ship is not that which rolls the least, and that it may be that which rolls quickest and heaviest. A ship may be considered as a pendulum which, according as it is weighted, has a constant number of oscillations proper to it, so that the force and rapidity of the waves has no influence upon the number but only upon the extent (amplitude) of the rolling. The question is reduced to the form of the ship and the position of the general centre of gravity of the ship, hull and cargo included. However, the following is the report of the rolling of the squadron in a heavy sea, made after many observations under equal conditions, and indicating the maximum observed in every hour:—

INCLINATIONS.

	Starboard.	Port.	Total.
Solferino	17·03	17·25	35·08
Magenta	18·42	17·58	36·00
Napoleon	19·83	17·29	37·12
Couronne	17·95	19·73	37·68
Tourville	20·85	19·72	40·57
Invincible	19·91	21·54	41·45
Normandie	21·33	22·50	43·83

As to the rapidity of the rolling, the *Solferino* rolled 9¾ per minute, the *Magenta* 10, the *Talisman* 15, and the other ships from 10 to 12 times.

With regard to the sea-going qualities of iron-clad ships it seems to be proved without doubt that if in a certain proportion the weight at present carried in the tops is increased, they are improved and their power increased. In sailing it has hitherto been considered that iron-clad ships would only use their sails as a last resource, when the screw was disabled, but to the astonishment of every one we see them sailing for days and nights together as a squadron at the distances regularly laid down without any disorder. They have sailed at every point, not excepting close-hauled. They have tacked, and wore ship going free with the greatest ease, more slowly with the wind aft, but yet with certainty, all without the aid of their engines. In the channel between the Azores and the Canary Isles, in the midst of dangers, the Admiral ordered the ships to be sailed in two lines, at distances of from 600 to 800 *mètres*, tacking night and day without any accident whatever. It was remarked that the *Tourville* repeatedly missed stays, when the iron-clads executed the manœuvre easily.

The rate of sailing was in favor of the *Napoleon* and *Tourville*; but under steam the former was beaten by the *Magenta* and *Solferino*. In all the trials these two ships took the lead, whether with two, four, six, or eight boilers. Experience seems to show that the most powerful engines, while giving great speed, are also the cheapest in practice, consuming less coal in proportion. The *Tourville*, of 650-horse power, and 4,650 displacement, was constantly compelled to have more boilers going than the other ships, and put into Lisbon for coal on the return voyage, while the rest of the squadron had abundance. The *Solferino*, with her eight boilers going, obtained a mean speed of 13·9 knots, consuming 138 tons of coal in twenty-four hours. At this rate she could steam for five days, and a distance of 1,668 nautical miles. At a full head of steam she sustained for more than an hour a speed of fourteen knots, the engines giving fifty-seven revolutions of the screw per minute. As to steering, the ships obeyed the helm in the most satisfactory manner. The shortest radius of the circle steered was 305 *mètres*, made by the *Couronne*. The *Solferino* and *Magenta* described a circle the radius of which was 330 *mètres*, and it was surprising to see that these ships with the projecting spur did not differ much from the others.

M. RAYMOND believes that the guns forming the armament of the French iron-clads are superior to those of all other navies; but he reports that little progress has been made for the last two years in naval artillery. He fears that a course leading to practical results will be abandoned for experimental guns of a calibre and weight which no engineer would dream of making, unless as instruments of study, devoid of all practical value. He refers with pride to the French naval breech-loaders, 100-pounders, which have stood 20.000 rounds without accident, except one caused by evident carelessness, and another gun with which the iron-clads are armed which pierces 4½-inch plates infallibly at 1,000 *mètres*. Of English and American gunnery M. RAYMOND entertains a very poor opinion; and after comparing the Monitors with the French iron-clads, he concludes that the former are not a model to be imitated.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LABORATORY at Philadelphia, at which are manufactured all the compounded preparations used in the armies of the United States, is under the charge of Dr. ANDREW K. SMITH, U. S. A. The work conducted gives employment to about 225 hands, male and female. The drugs are purchased in a crude state, and every specimen is tested by chemical analysis. The chemical and manufacturing apparatus, stills, &c., are all of the first order of excellence and completeness. So perfect are the resources of the laboratory that the glass stoppers of the bottles are ground upon the premises, and the bandages for wounds are woven in the establishment upon spindles provided for the purpose. The cellar is devoted to the storage and bottling of wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Whisky, brandy, and wines are the liquors employed. None but the best are procured The last purchase of whisky was selected from twenty-three samples, of which the rest were rejected. The first floor contains the analytical laboratory, the mill-rooms, and the packing-room. A long one-story building behind the mill-room is devoted to the preparation of tinctures and extracts. Of these the production is enormous. The second floor is a vast pill manufactory, where huge masses of mixtures are divided into globules by the delicate manipulation of soldiers' wives, and children. Plasters are also made here by the thousand, and about ten thousand bandages per day beside. The grinding of glass stoppers for bottles is here also performed. Nothing is wasted by leakage or evaporation, and corks are discarded in favor of ground glass. The third floor is the filling department, where all the fluid medicines and powders are bottled. A dumb-waiter conveys them to the packing-room below. Each bottle is packed in a separate paper box, surrounded by saw-dust. A fire-proof building in the yard, is appropriated solely to the distillation of ether and chloroform. Another long one-story building, in five apartments, is used for the preparation of articles requiring direct heat. Everywhere else thoughout the building steam is used.

A MIMIC BATTLE IN PASTRY.—Robert May, a gentleman of great eminence in his time, and who received his culinary education at the Court of France, in his "Accomplished Cook," published in 1664, gives a curious account of a mimic battle in pastry, to be used at festivals. After giving directions for "a preparation in paste of an artificial ship, and a castle with battlements, portcullises, drawbridges, &c., with guns, and a train of gunpowder to communicate with them, he says, a paste stag is to be made, and placed on the table between them, all to be gilt and ornamented with flags, &c.; his body is to be filled with claret wine, and a broad arrow stuck in it; and on each side of the stag two pies are to be served, the one filled carefully with live frogs, and the other with live birds; the whole to be garnished round with egg shells deprived of their meat, and filled with rose-water. The trains are to be let off, and the ship and castle are daintily to fire at each other in mimic battle; but before this, it is to be so ordered that some of the ladies may pluck the arrow out of the stag, and then will the claret wine follow as blood running out of a wound. This done, to sweeten the stench of the powder, let the ladies take the egg shells full of sweet waters, and throw them at each other. All danger being seemingly over by this time, you may suppose they will desire to see what is in the pies; when, lifting first the lid off one pie, out slip some frogs! which makes the ladies to skip and shriek! next after, the other pie; whence come out the birds, who, by a natural instinct flying at the light, will put out the candles; so that, what with the flying birds and skipping frogs, the one above, the other beneath, will cause much delight and pleasure to the whole company! At length the candles are lighted, and a banquet brought in; the music sounds; and every one, with much delight and content, rehearses his actions in the former passages."

A SPECIAL order from Major-General Butler, dated Jan. 24th, 1864, says: "Mrs. Jeannie Graves, of Norfolk, having "a husband in the rebel States, and having taken the oath "of allegiance on the 2d, as she says, to save her property, "and also having declared that her sympathies are with the "South still, and that she hopes they will be successful, is "to be sent through the lines and landed at City Point, "so that she may be where her hopes and sympathies are."

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* The reader will bear in mind that the French *mètre* is 39 inches and 3-10ths; the *centimètre* is of course the 100th of a *mètre*; the *millimètre* is the 1,000th of a *mètre*.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The tug-boat *Narcissus* sailed from this Yard Feb. 2, for New Orleans; the *Neptune* sailed the same day to join the West India Squadron, under command of Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner. The side-wheel steamer *Cowslip* sailed Feb. 3, to join the Mosquito Fleet, under Admiral Farragut. The *Sweet Brier* sailed Feb. 4. The *Rose*, which sunk in the stream opposite the Yard, has been raised. The *Courier* has left for Boston. The *Admiral*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. B. Eaton, late of the *Circassian*, commanding, was announced to leave on Thursday last, with the mails, supplies and passengers for the East and West Gulf Squadrons, but owing to some defect in her water tanks she was detained, and it is unknown when she will sail. The *Admiral* is a new steamer recently purchased by the Navy Department and converted into a supply steamer to take the place of the *Circassian*, which is now out of commission, and undergoing repairs at Boston. The *Admiral* is a screw steamer of about 1,000 tons burthen, 30 feet beam, and 17 feet depth of hold. Her model is exceedingly fine, and promises to give her a fair speed. Her engines were built at the Delamater Iron Works, and are direct acting and quite powerful. Her internal fittings and accommodations are equal to our first-class passenger steamers, and officers who will from time to time take passage in her for their respective ships will find her not only comfortable, but decidedly superior to some vessels now engaged in similar service. On deck she has houses which contain large and airy staterooms for the accommodation of the officers of the vessel, with some spare ones intended for invalid passengers. The accommodations below decks, in the ward-room and steerage, are first-class, and every modern improvement and comfort can be found there.

The U. S. supply steamer *Union*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Conway commanding, arrived Feb. 4, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons. She reports on Jan. 31, while off Charleston, heard heavy firing. Weather very foggy. Feb. 2, off Cape Henry, passed United States ship *Ino*. Landed at Key West one hundred and fifty refugees and a number of deserters from Bragg's army. On Jan. 14 the *Union* cut out and captured the rebel steamer *Mayflower*, in Sarasota Pass, coast of Florida, loaded with cotton. The steamer *Manhattan*, from Baltimore, put into Tampa Bay, Jan. 21, in good order. The *Union* brought North the bodies of Commander Newcomb, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander Cummings, U.S.N.; Acting Master Folger, U. S. N., and Captain's Clerk T. Bailey, U.S.N. She has also the following passengers:—Acting Master Samuel Withington, Acting Master W. O. Lunt, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Stevens, Acting First Assistant Engineer Perry Short, Acting Ensign Geo. Dunn, one hundred and fifty discharged seamen and a number of invalids.

The *Galatea* is waiting for a crew, when she will sail for the West India Squadron. The *Kensington* has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Charleston, and her commander, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. Flye, has been instructed to report to Admiral Dahlgren for further orders. The *Glaucus*, Commander Chas. H. B. Caldwell, goes into commission next Monday. The plating of the iron-clad *Miantonomah* (the only one of the Navy Yard iron-clads afloat) is going forward rapidly. The Quintard iron-clad battery *Onondaga*, which arrived at the Yard Jan. 26, to be docked, was examined Jan. 29 to ascertain the amount of damage caused by a recent accident. She can be put in order very soon, and will then make her trial trip. The most striking peculiarity of the *Onondaga* is her armor, which, unlike that of every other iron-clad vessel, consists of an exterior of wood, covering an inner armor of iron, four and a half inches thick—equal to the entire protection of the monitors of the *Passaic* class. Outside the wood is a light covering of iron, for the purpose of preventing the timber from falling out when it is perforated by projectiles.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Meade has been detached from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the gunboat *Iasco*. Lieutenant W. H. Parker, U. S. Marine Corps, has been detached from the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to the Marine Barracks at this Yard.

A marine general court martial convened at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, Jan. 23, for the trial of Captain John G. Grayson, U. S. Marines. The following are the court:—Colonel John G. Reynolds, President; Major Jacob Zeilin, Major Isaac T. Doughty, Major August S. Nicholson, Captain A. N. Brevoort, Captain James H. Jones, Captain John L. Broome.

The U. S. steam-transport *Prometheus*, from Port Royal, arrived at New York with dates to Jan. 27, on Jan. 31. The U. S. transport *Atlantic*, Captain Oliver Eldridge, arrived at New York Feb. 3. She made the trip from Port Royal in 55 hours and 30 minutes.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

A detachment of nearly three hundred rebel prisoners recently arrived at this Yard from the West, and were placed on board the U. S. Receiving Ship *Ohio* to undergo the preliminary preparations for service in the Navy of the United States. The men generally are well pleased with their new quarters, and manifest much delight at the prospect of warm clothing and an abundance of rations. They were divested of their "butternut" uniforms, which were cast recklessly into the stream, and after being treated to a generous bath, they were supplied with the blue uniforms of the Union Navy. Nearly one-third of the whole number are foreigners, the Irish and Germans predominating, and they are chiefly from Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama.

The screw steamer *Sacramento*, 11, Captain Henry Walker, which has been lying at the Yard for some time past, went to sea on the 2d. Her complement is 180 men, 30 marines, and 25 officers. The iron-clad *Canonicus*, 2, went on a trial-trip on the 2d, and returned in a few hours. She made about eight miles an hour. Commander Wise, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, visited the Yard on the same day, and was received with the customary salute of thirteen guns.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

On Monday, the prize schooners *Matthew Vassar* and *Wm. Bacon* were towed around to Philadelphia by the *King Philip*. The repairs on the *Baltimore* have been completed, and she is now shipping her crew preparatory to going into active service. A number of seamen have been transferred to her from this Yard. The gunboat *Commodore Read* left for the Potomac flotilla on Wednesday. The gunboats *Teazer* and *Resolute* arrived on Thursday from the Potomac flotilla for coal, and left again for their station on Friday.

On Saturday, twenty-five landsmen and fifty first-class boys were transmitted from the New York Navy Yard to the Potomac flotilla. The gunboat *Mount Washington*, of the Potomac flotilla, arrived on Monday for coal, and left again on Tuesday.

The new gunboat *Wateree*, Commander F. K. Murray, arrived at the Yard on Monday, from Chester, to receive her outfit. The *Wateree* is an iron vessel of 974 tons, and carries fourteen guns. She is evidently intended for ocean service. Her officers and crew, all told, number 175 men.

The *Wateree* is the only vessel of her class afloat, and was built at Chester, Pa., by Reanie & Archbald. On her trip from Chester to Washington she made thirteen knots an hour. Her officers claim that she can make fifteen knots an hour. She is furnished with inclined engines of one hundred horse power.

It appears from the log-book of the *Eutaw*, that in her trip down the river, last Saturday, she averaged about fourteen and a half knots, or seventeen and a half miles, an hour. Her engines developed fifteen hundred horse power. She is commanded by Commander H. C. Blake, and was to leave on Thursday to join the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE DEPARMENT OF MISSOURI.

ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo., January 30, 1864.

General Orders No. 18.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, I hereby relinquish the command of the Department of the Missouri to Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Vols. In doing so, I desire to express my thanks to the command for their good conduct while under my orders, and also to the loyal citizens within the limits of the Department, who have so generally accorded a cordial support to the measures instituted for their protection and the peace of the community. In relinquishing the command, I am proud of the honor of having as a successor the General whose brilliant deeds in command of the Army of the Cumberland have made his name illustrious.

J. M. Schofield, Major-General.

ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo., January 30, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

I. The following extract from General Orders No. 28, War Department, current series, is published for the information of those concerned:—

By direction of the President of the United States, Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, United States Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

II. In compliance with the above order, I assume command of this Department.

III. The officers of the Department Staff, except General Schofield's personal Aides, and Major J. A. Campbell, A. A. G., will continue as heretofore until further orders.

IV. The general orders and regulations now in force will continue to govern until altered or revoked.

V. Major Frank S. Bond, A. D. C.; Captain J. P. Drouillard, Additional A. D. C.; Captain R. S. Thomas, A. D. C., are announced as Aides to the General commanding.

VI. In relieving General Schofield, who, in assuming the arduous duties connected with this command, relinquished high prospects of a brilliant career as commander of Thomas' old division in the then opening campaign of the Army of the Cumberland, I tender him my compliments for the admirable order in which I have found the official business and archives of this Department, and my best wishes as well as hopes, that in his new field of duty he may reap that success which his solid merits, good sense and honest devotion to duty and his country so well deserve.

VII. While commander here I sincerely trust I shall receive the honest, firm and united support of all true national and Union men of this Department, without regard to politics, creed or party, in my endeavors to maintain law and re-establish peace and secure prosperity throughout its limits. The past should be remembered only for the lessons it teaches, while our energies should be directed to the problem of assuring our future, based firmly on the grandeur of our position, and on the true principles of humanity and progress to universal freedom, secured by just laws.

W. S. Rosecrans, Major-General Commanding.

TO SOLDIERS AND POSTMASTERS.

An act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

Post Office Department, Jan. 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—*eight ounces* for *four cents*—must be manufactured from *wool*, *cotton*, or *linen*, and not exceeding *two pounds* in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently a package addressed to a *commissioned* officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz.: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, January 30, 1864.

Major R. W. Caldwell, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, to date January 26, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct, obtaining the signature in blank of a contractor for subsistence, and then making out his accounts and presenting the same for payment.

Captain George A. Armstrong, 7th Michigan Cavalry, to date January 27, 1864, for marching while in command of a detachment of re-mounted men in transit from the city of Washington to the Army of the Potomac, seventy miles, in less than three days, over heavy roads, with green horses, on short forage, when there was no military necessity for it, thus showing a reckless disregard for the welfare of his animals and the good of the service.

Captain Lucien H. Southard, 2d New York Cavalry, to date January 28, 1864, for having left his regiment without proper authority, taking with him two Government horses and an orderly with his horse and equipments.

First Lieutenant Joseph Y. Vincent, regimental Quartermaster 1st Tennessee Volunteers, to date January 26, 1864, on the statement of his superior officers that he is an habitual drunkard.

First Lieutenant Samuel Taylor, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, to date January 26, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct, obtaining the signature in blank of a contractor for subsistence, and then making out his accounts and presenting the same for payment.

First Lieutenant John Van Stan, Michigan Provost Guard, to date January 27, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for habitual drunkenness.

First Lieutenant J. A. Greeley, 17th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date January 4, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John F. Trumbull, 21st Connecticut Volunteers, to date January 28, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

First Lieutenant George Friedlein, 4th Missouri Cavalry, to date January 28, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant George M. Rice, Jr., 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, to date January 26, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for drunkenness, breaking his arrest, and desertion.

Second Lieutenant James H. Berry, 14th Kansas Cavalry, to date January 27, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for seizing forage and refusing to give a receipt for it, indiscriminately plundering a farm-house and robbing its occupants.

The following officers, to date January 4, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave, as officially reported on the rolls of their regiments, and otherwise.

Surgeon J. R. Leal, 144th New York Volunteers.
Captain W. A. Comi, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain W. W. Mayne, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon E. W. Buck, 81st New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. R. Jones, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
First Lieutenant J. K. Treux, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
First Lieutenant W. W. Gibson, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant William B. Johnson, 60th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Ramsey M. Kilgore, 18th Illinois Volunteers.

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant John W. Reikerd, 4th Maryland Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Louis Schenck, 41st New York Volunteers.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain W. C. Goff, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Wiser, 2d New York Artillery, and he is discharged by resignation, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feburary 1, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders, failing to rejoin his regiment, as ordered September 7, 1863, *from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.*

Lieutenant J. I. J. Kierstead, 66th New York Volunteers.

Fraudulent conduct in enlisting certain recruits for 3d Rhode Island Cavalry.

Major George R. Davis, 3d Rhode Island Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Stephen L. Hubbard, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Violation of General Orders No. 48, *of* 1863, *from War Department, in taking up on the muster rolls of the regiment the name of an enlisted man as a commissioned officer, when said enlisted man had never been mustered into service as a commissioned officer.*

Colonel Henry L. Potter, 71st New York Volunteers.
Captain Patrick Nolan, Co. A, 71st New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave, as officially reported on the rolls of their regiments, and otherwise.

First Lieutenant F. P. Wylie, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant W. E. Foster, 1st Regiment United States Colored Troops.

Second Lieutenant A. E. Saviers, 1st Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Ezekiel A. Colman, 1st Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Ross, 45th Ohio Volunteers.
Major James E. Marsh, 45th Ohio Volunteers.
First Lieutenant George W. Sparks, 45th Ohio Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Almon Bradford, 45th Ohio Volunteers.
Captain Hugh Erwin, 24th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain D. C. Holdridge, 23d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Captain W. Roberts, 14th Maine Volunteers.
Captain Benjamin Warren, 26th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain G. W. Brown, 59th Indiana Volunteers.
Lieutenant H. J. Webber, 59th Indiana Volunteers.
Adjutant K. P. Fitkam, 20th Michigan Volunteers.
Adjutant G. E. Davis, 28th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain E. F. Boas, 26th Illinois Volunteers.
Captain T. H. Hedrick, 15th Iowa Volunteers.
Captain J. W. Hopkins, 93d Illinois Volunteers.
Lieutenant S. C. Collins, 23d Indiana Volunteers.
Lieutenant B. Hubbell, 32d Ohio Volunteers.
Lieutenant E. F. Hill, 1st Illinois Artillery.
Lieutenant J. H. Ewing, 28th Illinois Volunteers.
Captain F. Leguin, 78th Illinois Volunteers.
Captain A. F. F. Hall, 14th Maine Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Medical Cadet Joseph Welch, charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having for a consideration promised to procure soldier's discharges, to be dishonorably discharged the service.

Andrew Laypole, *alias* Isadore Lepold, charged with being a spy, to be hung. General Lockwood has approved the sentence and forwarded the case for the action of the President.

First Lieutenant Eugene Frossard, 5th New York Veteran Vols., to be cashiered, for threatening to shoot a citizen and breach of arrest.

Second Lieutenant Wm. J. C. Willison, 5th New York Veteran Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and breach of arrest. Sentences in both cases approved and confirmed by Major-General Augur.

Second Lieutenant F. B. Wakefield, Co. M, 10th Illinois Cavalry, has been acquitted upon the charge of shooting at with attempt to kill private Joseph Ambell, of the same regiment.

Corporal F. W. Lanfersick, Co. D, 106th Ohio Vols., to be shot to death at Gallatin, Tenn., for desertion. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Thomas.

Captain Richard H. Crupper, Co. H, 15th Kentucky Vols., to be cashiered and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, for refusing to obey the lawful command of his superior officer, conduct subversive to military discipline and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant Edward Clemmens, Co. H, 15th Kentucky Vols., to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances, and to be sent without the lines of General Thomas's Department under guard, and not to be allowed to enter it again during the war, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The sentences in both cases have been approved by Major-General Thomas.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Smith, 1st Nebraska Vols., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant John Dinsbier, 1st regiment Missouri State Militia, to be dismissed the service for the same offences as the above. Sentences in both cases approved and confirmed by Major-General Schofield.

Captain George L. Turner, Co. E, 170th New York Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. General Augur has confirmed the proceedings and findings in this case, but under the circumstances developed by the record he deems it best not to enforce the sentence, and has ordered Captain Turner to duty.

First Lieutenant Thomas Dunbar, Co. B, 155th New York Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain C. E. Baldwin, Co. B, unassigned Penn. Vols., to be dismissed the service with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, for absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and breach of arrest. Sentences in both cases approved and confirmed by Major-General Augur.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., has been ordered to return to Philadelphia and resume his duties there while not actually engaged as witness before the Hammond Court-Martial now in session in Washington, D. C., the Judge Advocate to be the judge as to the propriety of his proceeding to Philadelphia or remaining subject to call.

Medical Inspector John Wilson, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed to Detroit, Mich., on inspection duty.

Surgeon Henry Jones, U. S. V., has been relieved from duty in the

Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Susquehanna for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Frederick Hayden, U. S. V., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report in person without delay for duty to Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector of the Department of Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Adams, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty with Surgeon-General Hammond, and ordered to report in person to the Acting Surgeon-General for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant Lewis H. Bowen, 5th R. I. Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Holbrook, 5th Mass. Vols., have been appointed Assistant Commissaries of Musters by Major-General Peck, subject to the approval of the President.

Surgeon C. A. Cawgill, U. S. V., has been designated by the Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina as Acting Medical Inspector of the Army and District of North Caroline.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Surgeon Edward W. Owen, Sickles Cavalry, New York Vols., has been honorably discharged the service, to enable him to accept the appointment of Surgeon of the 16th New York Cavalry.

Hospital Steward R. D. Witt Birch, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Permission to remain in Washington City for fifteen days under medical treatment, has been granted Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Boward, U. S. A.

AMENDED.

So much of special orders of the War Department dated January 12, 1864, as honorably discharged Surgeon George Schoetzer, 82d Illinois Vols., on account of physical disability, has been so amended as to read Schloetezer instead of Schoetzer.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Wm. M. King, to the *Wachusel*.
Lieutenant Charles L. Franklin, to the *Iasco*.
Commander John P. Bankhead, to command the *Iasco*.
Lieut.-Commander Edward E. Potter, to the *De Soto*.
Second Assistant Engineer Wm. Musgrave, to special duty in New York.
Second Assistant Engineer Francis Cronin, to the *Chicopee*.

DETACHED.

Ensign Frederick Pearson, from the *Brooklyn* and ordered to the *Jamestown*, of the coast of East India.
Lieutenant William H. Barton, from the *Jamestown* and ordered home.
Second Assistant Engineer Mayland Cuthbert, from the *Pequot* and waiting orders.
Surgeon Stewart Kennedy, from the *Wachusel* and waiting orders.
First Assistant Engineer S. F. Savage, from the *Tacony* and waiting orders.
Captain F. B. Ellison, from the naval court-martial now in session at Philadelphia, Penn., and ordered to report to the Secretary of War for special duty.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Hill, to the *Saco*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Chase to the *Saratoga*.
Acting Master's Mate Theodore Comstock, to the *Iasco*.
Acting Ensign A. J. Brower, to the *Tritonia*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. O. Jube, to the *Kanawha*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster F. R. Morse, to the *Arizona*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. St. Clair Clark, to the *Aroostook*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert W. Allen, to the *Albatross*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster D. Leech, Jr., to the *Stars and Stripes*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Danforth Wight, to the *Pursuit*.
Acting Ensign Henry W. Wells, to the *Gem of the Sea*.
Acting Ensign Charles Moore, to the *Oneida*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederick A. Hutchinson, to the *Canonicus*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Joel T. Wildman, to the *Merrimac*.
Acting Third Assistant Engtneer Horace P. Brown, to the *Shamrock*.
Acting Master P. J. Hargous, to the *Admiral*.

DETACHED.

Acting Third Assistent Engineer William H. Tate, from the *Henry Brinker* and ordered to the *Winona*.
Acting Master Frederick T. Kteg, from the *Pensacola* and ordered North.
Acting Master's Mate David Axe, from the *J. S. Chambers* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Paymaster D. P. Shuler, from the *Pursuit* and ordered North.
Acting Assistent Paymaster Henry C. Meade, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Iasco*.
Acting Master Wm. Hedger, from the *Mattabesel* and ordered to the *Saco*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John L. Peake, from the *Memphis* and waiting orders.
Acting Second Assistent Engineer J. C. Mackabee, from the *J. P. Jackson* and ordered North.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Andrew J. Homan, from the *Augusta* and ordered to the *Sweet Brier*.
Acting Ensign G. G. Stuyter, from the command of the *Tulip* and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. L. Darling, from the *Arizona* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Martin, from the *Albatross* and ordered North.
Acting Assistent Paymaster L. L. Pennington, from the *Kanawha* and ordered North
Acting Masters A. M. Keith and C. E. Hawkins; Acting Ensign L. Wight, and Acting Assistant Surgeons L. H. Willard and J. W. Hamilton, from the *Vanderbilt* and waiting orders.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Warburton, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.
Acting Ensign Wm. H. McLean, from the *Commodore Perry* and ordered to the *Calypso*.
Acting Master Henry Eaton, from the *Lancaster* and ordered home.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. J. Pratt, from the *Stars and Stripes* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Lislie, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to the *Iasco*.
Acting Master's Mates W. G. Johns, C. Danenhower and J. W. Sanderson, from the *Vanderbilt* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Wm. Thompson, from the *Delaware* and ordered to the *Calypso*.
Acting Ensign E. S. Keyser, from the *Vanderbilt* and ordered to the *Iasco*.
Acting Ensign Samuel Balden, from the *Vanderbilt* and waiting orders.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel C. Chester, from the *Sangamon* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign Isaac J. McKinley, from the *Montauk* and ordered North.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Lewis H. Flowry, from the *Cornubia* and ordered to the *Cherokee*.
Acting Master Elijah Rose, from the *Oneida* and ordered North.
Acting Master Charles J. Washburn, from the *Kansas* and waiting orders.
Acting Master Wm. H. Winslow, from the *Gem of the Sea* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren for duty on board one of the iron-clads under his command.
Acting Master Henry Churchill, from the *Admiral* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign Hans J. Speen, from the *Grand Gulf*, sick.
Acting Master E. S. Goodwin, from the *St. Lawrence* and ordered to the *Kansas*.

APPOINTED.

Theodore M. Presto, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Iasco*.
J. R. Layton, Acting Assistent Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Benjamin F. Morse, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.
Henry C. Jowett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pink*.
Thomas H. Wheeler, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.
J. Q. Barton, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Charles A. Dorsett and Charles M. S. Gerry, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Iasco*.
John P. Farrer, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cannonicus*.
Robert C. Dennett, Acting Second Assistent Engineer, and ordered to the *Ceres*.
James W. Milstead, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *King Philip*.
George Work, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Henry L. Gibbs and P. H. Pursell, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the *Princeton*.
J. F. Alleyne, Acting Assistent Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
Horace S. Hopkins, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Benjamin James, Acttng Second Assistent Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Grand Gulf*.
Charles Cowley, George W. Allen and John C. Osterloh, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.
John M. Barron and George W. Dankley, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Lee.
John McCaffrey, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Mattabeset*.
James McNabb, Acting Third Assistent Engineer, and ordered to the *Iasco*.
A. Dean Tubbs, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty on the *North Carolina* until the *Neptune* is ready for sea, and then to that vessel.
Thomas A. Cunningham, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Merrimac*.
Henry P. Stults, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Magnolia*.
Albert R. Rice, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
Andrew A. Ward, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of the followtng officers have been confirmed:—
Acting Master's Mate James James, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Master's Mate Maria J. Burnet, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Gunner John D. Purdy; Acting Ensigns James A. Kilby, J. Couden and Mahlon G. Bailey; Acting Master Patrick Donnelly; Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. H. Tyler; Acting Ensigns Mortimer L. Wheeler and Wm. Sill, and Acting Master Stephen A. Park, of the Mississippi Squadron.
First Assistant Engineer Walker Y. Sedam, of the *Judge Torrence*.
Acting Ensingn Abraham A. Very, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Hugh Rafferty, of the *Kansas*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Henake, of the *Fort Henry*.
Acting Ensign P. J. Markoe, of the *Seneca*.
Thomas C. Harvey, of the *Daffodil*, F. A. O'Conner, of the *Minnesota*, and A. J. Brower, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benj. F. Sanborn; Acting Ensigns Philo P. Hawke, Charles Waller, Rodger Farrell and Isaac A. Abbott, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Braddock G. Studley, of the *Young Rover*.
Acting Ensign John J. Moule, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Second Assistent Engineer J. M. Middleton, Acting Master's Mates James G. Reddish and De Witt Clinton Morse, and Acting Carpenter Wm. C. Stiver, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign John Small, and Acting Master's Mates Benjamin F. Robinson, Harrison D. Packard, Henry A. Mayo, George Steen, John Wolstenholme and Frederick Heselwood, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Ritter, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Third Assistent Engineer Wm. Collier, of the *Ossipee*.
Acting Master John Powell, Acting Ensigns Howard Hale and Edward C. Higgins, Acting Master's Mates Thomas Crawford and Charles White, Acting Gunner, Wm. E. Keys, Acting Carpenter Charles Poplar and Acting First Assistent Engineer Wm. Paul, Jr., of the Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate George K. Knowlton, of the *Sacramento*.

RESIGNED.

The resignation of the following officers have been accepted:—
Acting Master's Mate Edward Hensley, of the *St. Lawrence*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Leach, Jr.
Acting Assistant Surgeons R. O. Mason and S. N. Fiske.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David L. Wteton, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Allen A. Pancoast.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel A. Dean.
Acting Master's Mate Guy Morrison.
Acting Ensign Stephen Bolles, of the *Vandalia*.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert De Cordy.
Acting Master's Mate W. F. Buel.
Acting Master Thomas W. Johnson.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Edward Eldridge, of the *Magnolia*.
Acting Master William H. Bullis, Acting Ensign Wm. Wardrop, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Livingston Cook, of the *Judge Turner*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Henry Wyman's orders to the *Metacomet* have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the *Iasco*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers:—
Acting Ensign Edward A. Ryder of the *Young Rover*, twenty days.
Acting Ensign R. M. Wagstaff of the *Morse*, fifteen days.
Acting Ensign Daniel J. Grant, three weeks.
Acting First Assistent Engineer Edward C. Peck of the *Fawn*, three weeks.
Acting Master's Mate H. A. Vaughan of the *Kenwood*, thirty days.
Acting Ensign R. R. Starr of the *Great Western*, fifteen days.
Acting Ensign John W. Lator of the *Tyler*, thirty days.
Acting Chief Engineer Amos G. Perkins, of the *Exchange*, thirty days.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. A. Glassford, commanding the *Reindeer*, fifteen days.
Acting Ensign Joseph H. Jackson, commanding the *Primrose*, ten days.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY and Saturday, the 29th and 30th ult., the Senate was not in session. On Monday, the 1st, Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for the examination of quartermasters and their assistants, commissaries and their assistants, and paymasters and assistant paymasters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. On Thursday, the 2d, Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the conduct of the war to inquire into the military administration of affairs in Alexandria. The joint resolutions complimentary to Commdore CADWALLADER RINGOOLD and the officers and men of his command, and also the joint resolution of thanks to General GEORGE H. THOMAS and the officers and men of his command, were taken up and passed. Mr. HARLAN (Iowa) introduced a bill providing for the mustering of the Sioux Indian captives into the service. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. The House bill, reviving the grade of lieutenant-general was received and referred to the same Committee. On Wednesday, the 3d, Mr. POMEROY (Kansas) presented memorials from the military storekeepers asking Congress to pass a bill defining their rank. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. WILSON (Mass.) reported back a bill providing for the examination of certain officers in the army. On motion of the same, the bill to establish a uniform system of ambulance was taken and passed, with an additional section providing for horse and mule litters. Mr. WILSON also asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider a joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States armies. An objection was made, and the resolution was laid over.

ON Monday, the 4th, the joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States Army was taken up and debated, Messrs. FESSANDEN and CONNESS opposing any retrospective legislation in behalf of the colored troops. Mr. CONNESS introduced an amendment placing the colored troops on a similar footing with the white troops after the passage of this act.

HOUSE.

ON Friday, Jan. 29th, Mr. FARNSWORTH (Ill.) offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the PRESIDENT, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the House whether brevet rank has been conferred in the volunteer forces, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of March, 1863, and if so, on whom; and if not, the reason why it has not been done. On Saturday, the 30th, the House was not in session. On Monday, the 1st, Mr. ARNOLD (N. H.) offered a joint resolution, which was referred, providing that when soldiers are placed on short rations there shall be given to them for the deficiency a commutation in money. On motion of Mr. ROSS (Ill.) it was resolved that the Committee on invalid pensions inquire into the expediency of increasing invalid pensions as due, owing to the increased expenses of living. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire what legislation is required to enable enrollments to be made under the direction of Governors of States, and report by bill or otherwise. The same Committee was also instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the same pay and allowances to those who have rendered military service, but who were not regularly mustered into the Army. A select Committee was ordered, on motion of Mr. KELLOGG (Mich.) on the subject of a national armory west of the Alleghany mountains. A resolution offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) proposing a suspension of the draft, as a measure opposed to the principle of self-government, was laid on the table by a decisive vote.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general. Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) was opposed to the measure on the ground that there was nothing for a lieutenant-general to do which would not be performed by the general-in-chief, and it would be better to wait until the war is over and then see what general towers above the rest. Mr. FARNSWORTH (Ill.) would vote for the bill because the general for whom the honor was intended stood head and shoulders above all the other generals in the Army. He supposed that General GRANT would still command the Army in person, and would hasten to points where his presence was required. Mr. SPAULDING (Ohio) and Mr. BOYD (Mo.) would vote for the bill, if it was intended that the lieutenant-general would actually take command and replace the general-in-chief.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) favored the passage of the bill, chiefly on the ground that it might be considered better for the organization of the army that the grade of lieutenant-general should exist. Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) professed himself unable to see the reason for reviving the grade, but warmly eulogized the distinguished general to whom the bill distinctly pointed. In reply to a remark from Mr. HUBBARD (Conn.) that the war was not yet ended, he said that it never would be brought to a close until we had a fighting general at the head of our armies. The passage of the bill was opposed by Mr. STEVENS (Penn.) on the ground that it was unnecessary; and by Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass.) because the appointment would tend to create sectional divisions in the Army. A resolution to lay the bill on the table was lost. An amendment, recommending Major-General GRANT for the position of lieutenant-general, was then adopted, and the bill was passed.

On Tuesday, the 2d, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the purchase of supplies. A bill was reported making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June, 1865. It was made the special order for Tuesday next. The enrollment bill was then debated, until the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the 3d, the amendment repealing so much of the old enrollment act as authorizes an exemption from military service on payment of $300, was rejected, and an amendment was adopted striking out the $400 clause, thus leaving the commutation $300, as before. The House also struck out the amendment providing that the payment of the commutation fee shall only operate to relieve a drafted person from the draft in filling the quota for which he was drawn, and that his name shall be retained on the roll for future calls.

On Thursday, the 4th, Mr. STEVENS reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of fortifications and defences for the year ending June, 1865.

THE marvellous rapidity of the growth of the science of photography, and the great service if has done in familiarizing the people with the finest works of art, are strikingly manifested in the bulky catalogue of photographic and stereographic pictures issued by Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, of this City. We have a list of thousands of pictures of celebrated authors, actors, soldiers, sailors, divines; with instantaneous views of battle-fields, city and country scenes; reproductions of renowned works of ancient and modern art; pleasant interiors; and domestic groups; with comic and tragic and dramatic scenes innumerable. A judicious selection of these views would enable those who can only indulge in "fireside travels" to become acquainted with the scenery of every country in either hemisphere, with the appearance of its cities and the character and occupations of their inhabitants. No books of travel tell their story so truthfully and so eloquently as these pictures, in which, as by enchantment, scenes and occurrences have been caught and fixed forever. In some of them our own battle-fields record the history of the war, and the battered walls of Pulaski and Sumter disclose the progress which has been made towards bringing siege-artillery to its present state of efficiency.

So much of General Orders, No. 163, of 1863, and of all subsequent orders, as authorizes the payment of a premium of $2 to or for accepted recruits for volunteer organizations, is annulled by general orders from the War Department, dated Jan. 11, 1864; and no payments of this premium to Veteran Volunteers or to recruits for volunteer organizations will in future be made.

[Advertisement.]

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. James Ristine, in another column, and recommend him to those who desire the services of a reliable and efficient Phonographic Reporter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Ross—Roget—At Newport, R. I., on the 25th ult., by Rev. Dr Balch, Mr O D. Ross to Miss Virginia A., daughter of Prof. E. A. Roget, of the Naval Academy.

Landergren—Hess—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan 21, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W T. Webbe, Adolphus Landergren, U S. N., to Miss Maggie A., second daughter of the late Leonard Hess

Chamberlain—Garland—At Lawrence, Mass., Jan 16, Dr C. N Chamberlain, of Northampton Medical Director of the Sixth Army Corps, late Surgeon of the 10th Massachusetts regiment, to Anna, daughter of Dr. Garland, of Lawrence.

Gorton—Carter—In Taunton, Jan 21, by Rev. Mr. Mo lao. Lieutenant George O. Gorton, of the 3d Rhode Island regiment, to Miss Mary M., second daughter of Henry Carter Esq., all of Providence, R. I.

Morrison—Scott—On the 2d ult., by Rev Thomas Murphy, Lieutenant Samuel Morrison, Ninety Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., to Miss Eliza B. Scott, of Frankford, Pa. No cards.

Wiseman—Merritt—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan 21, by Rev Dr. Littlejohn, Captain Theodore Wiseman, U.S A., to Miss Emily G., second daughter of Wesley Morritt, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bunker—Graupner.—In Boston, on the 24th ult., Captain Dumont Bunker, 19th Maine Vols, Army of the Potomac, to Miss Charlotte E. Graupner.

Manning—Walker.—In Boston, on the 20th ult., Captain S H. Manning, Quartermaster 1st Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, to Miss Sarah Walker.

Gird—Alden—In Worcester, Mass., on the 14th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hill, Captain James W. Gird, 57th Massachusetts Regiment, to Miss Ada A., daughter of the late Rev. Seth Alden.

Badger—Crosby—In New York, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev F. S Chauncey, D D., William Badger, M.D., U S.A., to Miss Mary Emily, daughter of the late Rev. A. H Crosby.

Payne—Goddard—In Washington, Jan. 17, by Dr Ryan, Surgeon R. E Payne, First Maine Artillery, to Miss Marion Goddard, of Washington.

Thompson—Gale—In Exeter, N. H., on the 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Learned, Paymaster William H Thompson, U. S. Navy, to Miss Medora E , daughter of S. F. Gale, Esq.

Eaton—Purdy—In New York, Feb. 1, by Rev. F C Ewer, Captain Samuel C. Eaton, New York Volunteer Engineers, to Miss Lavinia M. Purdy, all of New York. No cards.

Weller—Clark—In Pittsfield, Mass., on the 21st ult. Captain Israel C. Weller, late of the 49th Massachusetts regiment, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Henry W. Clark, Esq.

Duggan—Miller.—On Petit Bois Island, Alabama, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Commandant Morris, U.S N., John Duggan, Gunner's Mate of the U. S. steamer *J. P. Jackson*, to Miss Sophia, daughter of J. Miller, Esq., a refugee from Mobile. No cards.

DIED.

Stout—In Florence, Italy, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863 Mrs. Julia A , widow of the late Lieutenant E C. Stout, U S.N , a gallant officer, who lost his life in the service of his country, and daughter of Commodore John H. Aulick, U.S N.

Wallack—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the residence of his brother, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Deal, Long Branch, N. J., of diptheria, Lieutenant George Wallack, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, aged 24 years and 7 months.

Delavan—On the 27th ult , at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Edward C. Delavan, Jr , only child of Assistant Surgeon John S and Helen E. Delavan, of Albany, N. Y., aged 1 year and 20 days.

Orme.—At Jonesboro', Ill., Jan. 23, Captain Charles E. Orme, of the 91th Illinois Volunteers, a native of Washington, D. C , in the 30th year of his age.

Manton.—On the 13th instant, in Washington, of disease contracted in camp, First Lieutenant James Manton, of company B, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, aged 22 years, eldest son of Peter and Mary Manton.

Kirby.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the age of 55, Eliza Brown Kirby, widow of the late Col. Edmund Kirby, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

MR. EVERETT'S GETTYSBURGH ADDRESS.

This is the only edition whose publication is authorized by the Committee of Arrangements and Mr. Everett.

Revised by the author, with an Introduction containing a History of the Cemetery, an account of the Ceremony of Dedication, with President Lincoln's remarks and the other exercises of the occasion. Illustrated with a plan of the Cemetery and a map of the Battle-field. Copyrighted for the benefit of the Cemetery Monument Fund. 8vo. Price 37 cents.

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THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Under Special Charter from the State of New York.

At a meeting of Gentlemen for the establishment of "THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK," David Ogden having been called to the chair, and Francis H. Jenks appointed Secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the purpose of "The Safe Deposit Company of New York," the safe keeping of valuables, for which a special charter has been obtained by Francis H. Jenks and his associates, meets a great public want, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the Company, well managed, will pay a remunerative dividend upon a capital amply sufficient to command the confidence of the community.

DAVID OGDEN, Chairman.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, Secretary.

The undersigned, being prevented attending the meeting for the establishment of "the Safe Deposit Company of New York," cordially approve the above resolution passed thereat.

JOHN CRYDER,	GEO. D. LYMAN,
C. BARSTOW,	DANIEL BURTNETT,
WM. HURRY,	JOSEPH BATTELL,
COURTLANDT PALMER.	

The undersigned cordially add their names to the above approval:

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,	JNO. J. CISCO,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	T. TILESTON,
WM. WOOD,	R. WITHERS,
JOSEPH WALKER,	WILSON G. HUNT,
W. A. BOOTH,	E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
DAVID HOADLEY,	THOS. JEREMIAH,
JAS. F. DE PEYSTER,	J. J. CRANE,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,	BENJ. H. FIELD,
W. H. MACY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
F. S. WINSTON,	JNO. ELLIOTT.

The Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the above company, under special charter from the State of New York, will be opened at the Bank of America, on Monday, the first day of February next.

Its purpose is to receive for safe keeping, in Burglar-proof Safes, in an absolutely Fire-proof Building, valuables of every suitable description.

All deposits of Cash-Boxes or Trunks, contents unknown to the Company, will be received under Depositor's "Combination" Lock and Seal, and at a valuation; the risk of the Company confined to the return of the package, seal unbroken.

When desired by Depositor, the company will schedule the contents, and assume the risk of each item, each at a separate valuation, charging a percentage compensation.

The company will also rent to others small Burglar-proof Safes, say to contain a single Trunk or Cash-Box, or of any size desired; the Safe to be locked by the Renter; the "Combination" being thus known only to himself. These safes will be in the Company's Building, and for their safety the Company will be responsible.

Among the Sources of Business are the "Cash-Boxes" or Trunks of Retired Capitalists, Merchants Bankers, Brokers, Mechanics, and other business and professional men, as well as of families, widows, and single women, and of a large class of thrifty men among the masses, whose surroundings are unfavorable to the safe keeping of valuables. A place for reference to the contents of trunks will be provided. Family Plate will also be received for safe keeping during the absence of the owner from the city in summer, or while abroad.

The Company offers a place of absolute security for the deposit of Valuable Papers, all evidences of Property, and any valuables, to Lawyers and their clients, Officers of the Army and Navy, Seafaring men and others much from home; Holders of Government Securities, or other evidences of Government Indebtedness, both in this city and throughout the country, especially holders of the Coupon Bonds, and Interest bearing Currency; Importers and holders of Bullion and Specie; Border State Banks during the war; Residents of this city or other places going abroad; or to California, or temporarily from home; foreigners or others transiently in the city; Trustees of Deceased, Guardian or Insolvent Estates; Holders of Important Contracts, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Copartnership, Dissolution, or Assignment, Releases of Indebtedness, Deeds of Property, Abstracts of Title, Policies of Life and other Insurance, or Evidences of Marriage, Birth or Death; Makers of Wills, during the life of the Testator; Private Business of Members of Firms, etc., etc.

Besides the ample business that will press at once upon the Company, it is believed the supply will create a new and continually increasing demand for such a security, as the public becomes educated to its appreciation.

For further particulars apply to or address

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The most centrally located First Class Hotels in this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thorough manner, and for luxurious comfort and sumptuous living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Paran Stevens having retired from active business they are now under the superintendence of

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STETSON & CO.,
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New York.

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Cincinnati, Ohio.
S. P. SAUNDERS & CO.,
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The Burnet House has been thoroughly repaired, papered and painted this season, and the proprietors propose, by attention to business, to merit and obtain the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a liberal traveling public.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
R. B. Coleman, Proprietor.

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This elegant establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, is one of the curiosities of New York; and visitors to the city, who leave without witnessing its internal magnificence, and experiencing the exquisiteness of its *cuisine*, will have deprived themselves of a rare treat. It has very appropriately been termed an "Epicurean Palace;" for, we presume, there is scarcely a delicacy that the greatest epicure could desire, which is not to be found there, if it be possible to obtain it.

1864. FURLOUGHS. 1864.

Officers and soldiers, visiting the city on furlough, needing

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and other MILITARY EQUIPMENTS are invited to the very extensive Manufacturing Establishment of

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Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in every description of MILITARY GOODS, consisting of Caps, Belts, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword Knots, Embroidered Shoulder Straps and Cape Ornaments, and every variety of Staff, Field and Line Officers' Equipments. Presentation Swords of original design, and of the most costly elegance, on hand or made to order at the shortest notice. Horse Equipments complete, of the various grades and qualities. Bayonet Scabbards, Cartridge Boxes, Knapsacks, &c., always in store, and supplied by the quantity Every article appertaining to the Military, equal in quality, and as cheap as any house in the United States. The trade solicited, Sutlers supplied, Samples sent by Express.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction and Repair,
January 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 22d day of February next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States District attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, ME.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 11, white pine; No. 31, tin and zinc.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No 12, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 13, ash logs and planks; No. 14, ash oars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree nails; No. 26, iron; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints; No. 39, turpentine and varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 44, whale oil; No. 45, tallow, soap and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 11, white pine; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 22, mahogany; No. 25, iron, round, flat and square; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc and tin; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 38, colored paints, dryers; No. 39, varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 47, ship chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 10, white pine mast and spar timber; No. 12, white pine deck plank and stage plank; No. 18, locust; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree-nails; No. 25, iron, round, flat, square, &c.; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc, tin, and solder; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No 39, varnish; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 45, tallow, soap, sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No 58, ingot copper.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 30, pig lead; No. 33, hardware; No. 39, spirits of wine, varnish, &c.; No. 41, glass.

MILLER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Gilt, Gold Bullion and Metallic Bugles, Cannon, Sabres, Eagles, Wreaths, Stars, Leaves, Bars, Figures, Letters, Chevrons, &c. One, two and three-row Shoulder Straps, Belt Plates, Swivels, Loops, Studs, Hooks, Rings, Tent Racks, Pistols, Holsters, &c., &c.

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Field and Line officers supplied with all necessary articles for their equipment. Navy and Marine Officers supplied with Swords, Belts, Passants, Cap Devices, &c., &c.

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The eyes made from this new material have a universal reputation both in America and Europe for their durability and excellence of artistic workmanship. The faculty endorse them as the best in use. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulettes, Straps, Cap Ornaments, Caps, Laces, Presentation Swords, Camp Chests, and all other articles usually kept in a military store.

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For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

M. D. WAUD & CO.,

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Invite the attention of the Military Public to their complete assortment of all articles, including an entire outfit for ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS.

The only store in this city *exclusively* for the sale of Military Goods, Camp Setts, Army Valises, Camp Cots and Stools. Presentation Swords of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Also Wholesale Agents for the Ridgewood Smoking Case and Tobacco.

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75,000 WATCHES, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, Vest, Guard and Neck chains, Chatelaine Chains and Pins, Engraved Bracelets, Engraved Spring Lockets, Seal Stone Rings, California Rings, Chased Rings, Masonic Rings and Pins, Gent's California Diamond Pins, California Diamond Ear Drops, Beautiful sets of Jewelry, New Styles Studs and Buttons, etc., worth $400,000—to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send $1, take the article or not.

Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2, thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for $1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or either Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved upon it.

Address S. M. WARD & CO.,
Box 4876, New York. 208 BROADWAY.

GOVERNMENT SALE BY AUCTION, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

WILL be Sold at Auction on the 8th of FEBRUARY, 1864, the property recovered from the channel in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, consisting of the wrecks of the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth*, two Gunboats (of wood), and a small vessel, formerly used as a water-boat, with all the contents belonging to and remaining on them at the day of sale.

Also, the following lots of recovered property:—
3 584 pounds (more or less) Copper, (bolts).
4,424 pounds (more or less) Copper, (sheet).
A small quantity of Composition.
676 pounds of Lead.
326 sheets Boiler Iron, (various sizes) weighing about 45,482 pounds.
30 tons (more or less) old Wrought Iron, principally bolts.
5 tons (more or less) loose Cast Iron.
A quantity of Chain Cables, various sizes, estimated at —— pounds.
Twelve (12) Cast Iron Guns, various calibre, estimated at —— tons.
Large Anchors, averaging about 4 tons.
10 small do.
8 Water Tanks.
1 old Hawser.
A lot of Round Shot and Conical Shells.

And some other small articles which will be collected ready for examination previous to the day of sale.

Each vessel and lot of articles above-named will be sold separately, and, where practicable, the metal will be sold by the pound.

Thirty days will be allowed the purchaser to remove the wrecks from the Navy Yard beach, and fifteen days for the removal of all other property purchased at the above sale.

The sum of 10 per cent of the amount of sale must be deposited with the Commandant of the Yard at the time of sale, as a guaranty that the articles will be promptly removed; which sum, in case of failure, will be forfeited to the Government.

Payment to be made in Government funds before any articles can be removed.

For further information, or permission to examine the property, apply to the Commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 6 and 11·50 A. M., and 6 and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 6·30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Washington at 6·35, 6, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·16, 5, and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 8·10 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6·35 and 8 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4·30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 8·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·16, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·5? A. M., and 3·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 6 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
do Baltimore at 8.60 A. M. and 3·16 P. M.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

SAMUEL V. NILES,

(Late of the General Land Office,)
MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL AGENCY.
(Established in 1857.)
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Having had the exclusive charge of the "*Revolutionary, and War of 1812, Bounty Land Bureau, General Land Office*, for several years, and being familiar with the business of the various branches of the Department and of the Bureau of the "*Commissioner of Pensions*," offers his services to the public as an Attorney and Solicitor in the adjustment and collection of

DEMANDS AND CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,

in all departments, especially claims growing out of the present war.

Particular attention given to Pensions due to Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the widows, children, mothers and sisters of those who have been killed, or died from wounds and sickness contracted in the service.

Claims for indemnity for property destroyed, and claims of Contractors, Quartermasters, and for recruiting and subsistence, &c., and for horses (lost, died, or killed in the service), and for the Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money due Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of the United States, or their heirs at law.

Any business before the *General Land Office, Indian Office*, or other Departments, *Congress*, or the *Court of Claims*, requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

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Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 10, 1863, in pursuance of the eleventh section of an act entitled, "An act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and of the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, Parish of St. Helena, Beaufort District, State of South Carolina, commencing on the 18th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the disposal of the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

ON ST. HELENA ISLAND.

The Marion Chaplin Place, the Daniel Pope Place, Sea Side, the Ann Fripp Place, Littlewood Point, the Gabriel Capers Place, the Lawrence Fripp Place, the Pritchard Place, the Perry Place, Wassa Island, the Dathaw Inlet, and Dathaw Point.

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ON PORT ROYAL ISLAND.

The Henry Stewart Place, Spring Hill, Otaheite, the William Perryclear Place, Orangeburg, the Ann Perryclear Place, including Jack Island, the Lloyd Field, Murkle Bush, the Retreat, the Ellis Cherry Hill, the Tom Bayard Place, the Habersham Place, Prospect Hill, Grove Hill, Burlington, Woodward, Rice Park, the Campbell Pine Land, Woodland, and the Pine Land tract, except two hundred acres of the same heretofore redeemed from the tax sale by Frederick A. Eustis; Harbor Island, Fripp's Island, and Capers's Island. The last six tracts of land will be sold subject to the right of the United States to cut and remove the wood and timber therefrom, without compensation to the owners.

The lands to be sold comprehend in all about twenty-three thousand acres. They are to be sold in divisions or parcels, not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres to any one purchaser. Said sale will not be kept open longer than sixty days from the commencement of the same.

And we do further make known and declare that the said lands will be set up for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre each, and that the same will not be sold unless the bids advance beyond that sum, and that when any tracts or lots of land have erected thereon dwelling-houses, barns, and other out-houses, the same will be appraised at the cash value thereof; and in case any of the said lots or tracts of land on which the said buildings are erected shall fail, when offered as aforesaid, to be bid up to a sum equal to one third part of the appraised value thereof, the same will be withdrawn from this sale.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, on each parcel or tract of land offered for sale, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one-third of the appraised value.

Given under our hands, at the town of Beaufort aforesaid, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
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WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

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VOL. I.—NO. 25. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

In response to numerous requests, and to meet the very general demand for it, we have decided to reprint Major-General McClellan's Report entire, from the official copy just presented to Congress. In order to do this without depriving the Journal of its usual variety of reading, we shall issue the Report next week in a triple number. The Report will be printed on an extra sheet of 32 pages, uniform with the Journal. As this publication involves an additional expense of nearly one thousand dollars, we shall be obliged to charge extra for the sheet containing the Report, leaving it optional with each subscriber to take the extra with his Journal or not. To those of our subscribers who desire it, we will send the extra number on receipt of twenty cents. Those who purchase of newsdealers can obtain the Report with their weekly copy of the Journal, by paying twenty cents for the extra.

For copies of the extra sheet containing the Report, we have established the following rates:—

For 12 copies	$3
" 25 "	4
" 35 "	5
" 60 "	7
" 100 "	13

All above this at the same rate.

When ordered by mail, two cents a copy should be added for postage. Where the regular issue of the Journal is desired with the extra containing the Report, ten cents in additional to the above rates will be charged, including a double charge for postage.

It is proper that we should state that we publish this Report simply as a military document, relating to a most important period in the history of the war. As such there is very naturally a wide demand for it, which we purpose to supply. It has not yet appeared in any form placing it within the reach of all. The edition ordered by Congress can be obtained by but few, and the copy-right edition of Messrs. Sheldon & Co. is put at a price—two dollars and a half—quite beyond what most persons are willing to pay for but one of the many official reports resulting from this war. As an extra Army and Navy Journal, it may be obtained for a comparatively insignificant sum.

Orders should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York. Dealers will be supplied by the American News Co., No. 121 Nassau street, New York.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

WE chronicle this week another serious attempt to capture Richmond, and, are sorry to add, another failure. General Butler is the author of this last effort, which has certainly the merit of boldness in conception, if not in execution. The movement was intended to take advantage of the temporarily defenceless condition of Richmond consequent upon the withdrawal of a large portion of its garrison to reinforce General Pickett in North Carolina, who had gathered quite an army at Kinston to march on Newbern. It was while General Pickett was in the midst of his campaign, and when the Rebel Government would naturally suppose General Butler had as much as he could do to hold the eastern coast of North Carolina, that the latter put his scheme into operation. The plan, taken in connection with the movement of the Army of the Potomac, seems to have been to induce Lee to draw in his reserves from Richmond by a feint against him, and then swoop down on the Rebel capital, while it was bare of troops, with a cavalry raid from New Kent Court House.

For a time everything promised success. The weather had been so pleasant and the roads in such good condition, that General Lee seemed to be really deceived by the movement of General Sedgwick, and ordered up his reserves from Richmond and other points, to await the shock of battle. But the final movement was a failure. The cavalry force arrived at Bottom's Bridge, ten miles from Richmond, only to find the road to that city obstructed and guarded. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th inst. says the rebel authorities were forewarned by Yankee deserters and took timely precautions. From other sources we learn that a midnight panic prevailed in the city, when news was received that the dreaded Yankees were within a couple of hours' ride. This, so far as it goes, is evidence that there was good reason to suppose that the city was so inadequately protected as to promise success to a bold movement against it. But we find no proof of the necessary dash in the officer to whom the execution of General Butler's plan was entrusted.

From the particulars we receive, it appears that the force of cavalry and mounted infantry which marched up the Peninsula was under the command of Brigadier-General Wistar. The force left New Kent Court House on Friday, the 5th inst., and reached Bottom's Bridge on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock, having marched forty-seven miles in sixteen and a half hours. The obstructions and force was such at the bridge that, after waiting until 12 o'clock on Saturday, General Wistar concluded to return, which he did. In the meantime a heavy infantry force had come up to support him. On his way back his rear was attacked, but the enemy were easily beaten back. The force used on the Peninsula are reported to have come from General Gillmore's department.

The movement across the Rapidan also took place on the morning of Saturday, the 6th inst. It was not unexpected to the troops, and it found them prepared and in good spirits. No doubt the news of the movement had been made public so that it would get to the ears of the enemy.

General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, supported by battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery (Braxton Bragg's old battery), advanced on the extreme left and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford; after which the cavalry was divided into squads to scour the country in the direction of Richardson's tavern and Fredericksburgh, on the left. The duty was thoroughly performed, but no enemy was discovered in force. The cavalry re-crossed the Rapidan on Sunday.

The Second and Third divisions of the Second Army Corps were ordered to cross at Stevensburgh early on Saturday morning, but as the pontoons, which were ordered, had failed to arrive, the Second division boldly forded the deep stream in the face of the enemy's fire. The enemy held his ground, and the fight continued all day. The two divisions were withdrawn on Sunday, after having lost two hundred men in killed and wounded, most of whom were in the Second corps.

General Merritt's division of cavalry advanced on the right, and crossed at Barnett's Ford. They had a brisk skirmish with some of Stuart's cavalry, but drove them. After scouring the country, they also re-crossed on Sunday, the 7th inst. The conduct of all the troops was splendid. They were eager for a fight. The result of the reconnoissance does not, however, bear out the theory that Lee's army is partly demoralized or very much depleted.

It is reported from Washington that the War Department is not at all satisfied with the result of the raid on the Peninsula, and that it is to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry.

The Rebel forces threatening Newbern, N. C., retired to Kinston on the 2d, and General Palmer's troops were relieved from further danger. Telegraphic communication with Beaufort was soon renewed.

Acting-Master William R. Browne, commanding the bark *Restless*, who some time ago destroyed extensive Rebel salt works in the vicinity of St Andrew's Bay, Fla., has since completed the work so handsomely begun, by destroying, at a point ten miles above St. Andrew's, ninety additional works. The Rebels of their own accord destroyed two hundred more.

The blockade runners fare rather indifferently of late. On the 14th ult., the U. S. supply steamer *Union*, captured the Rebel steamer *Mayflower*, south of Tampa Bay. She was loaded with cotton, and bound for Havana. On the 28th of December, the *Stars and Stripes*, captured the Rebel schooner *Caroline Gertrude*, loaded with cotton, while she was aground in St. Mark's Bay, Fla. Only part of her cargo was saved, as our men were compelled to destroy the schooner to prevent her from falling into the enemy's hands. On the 18th ult., the *Stars and Stripes* captured in the same locality the steamer *Laura*, loaded with merchandize and cigars.

The Union forces under Colonel Mulligan on the 4th inst. had a severe fight, lasting six hours, with General Early, at Moorefield, and compelled him to retreat towards the Shenandoah Valley.

General Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of February 7th, that an expedition sent against Thomas and his band of Indians and whites at Quallatown, has returned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded two hundred and fifteen, took fifty prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our loss was two killed and six wounded.

Affairs off Charleston are still *in statu quo*. General Gillmore keeps up a slow but regular bombardment, the firing averaging three shells every five minutes. Fort Sumter is still tenable, and five guns have recently been erected among the ruins. The Rebel garrison are prevented from working much, by the steady surveillance of General Gillmore.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas has allowed for transportations of medical and hospital stores one additional pack mule for each regiment, the same to be selected with special reference to adaptability for the service, and not to be changed unless broken down or otherwise becoming unserviceable, and not to be used for any other purpose than that of carrying the medicine panniers, which are not to exceed three hundred pounds in weight. The allowance of camp equipage for the brigade hospital in each brigade to be as follows, viz:—One wall tent, one common tent, hospital tents in the proportion of one to every three hundred and fifty men present, and the camp kettles, axes and spades that are absolutely necessary.

In General rders, Odated February 2d, 1864, Major-General Rosecrans commanding Department of the Missouri, announces the decease of his Excellency Hamilton R. Gamble, late Governor of the State of Missouri, and Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, who expired at his residence in St. Louis at twelve o'clock, M., on the 31st ultimo. To the family of the deceased the Major-General commanding tenders his sincere sympathy in their great affliction and orders the usual marks of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Making a virtue of stern necessity, the Rebel soldiers avoid conscription by reënlisting for the war. The Rebel papers would make us believe that the movement was spontaneous and enthusiastic; and the Richmond *Examiner*, which has received the gratifying intelligence that "reënlistments progress slowly in the Yankee camps," discovers in the contrast a good augury for the success of the South in the approaching campaign. It is said that two entire brigades in Lee's army, and two in Johnston's, have already reënlisted for the war, and that their example will be eagerly followed by others.

The same papers which spread this intelligence before their readers, contain numerous accounts of desertions from the Rebel armies. The Richmond *Whig* says that the country is overrun with deserters and stragglers, who hide in the swamps and mountains, and in many instances confederate with bands of negro marauders in committing depredations upon the planters. The whole energy of the Confederacy, says the Richmond *Examiner*, "should be devoted to "bringing to the army the absentees and stragglers. Near- "ly half our military force is scattered over the country."

The popular opposition to the conscription act still continues, but the Government pays little heed to its clamors. Every Southern paper which comes to us contains a remonstrance or warning against the folly and crime of stripping the country of its able-bodied males. The Richmond *Whig* predicts that if the planters are removed the country will become an "easy prey to demoralized soldiers and skulkers, "and to the negroes, who will rapidly become rebarbarianiz- "ed." The same paper, in a later issue, says that the South is not so poor as to be under the necessity of grinding its seed corn, or looking to the aged fathers of the land to save it from subjugation.

But the Confederate Congress, probably basing its action upon more accurate knowledge of facts, appears to place no reliance upon the military enthusiasm of its soldiers or the people. If the Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th inst. was correctly informed, the Confederate House of Representatives has already passed its military bill. This bill, says the *Examiner*, "is described as wild and impracticable to the "point of insanity. After much discussion about exemp- "tions, they were all striken out, with the exception, we sup- "pose, of the members. Such a law as this means one of "two things, the destruction of society, or its subjection to "the holders of Executive offices. Either horn is sufficient "to deal the death-blow to the cause of the South. Now, "the only hope of the country is in the Senate."

An attempt was made in the Rebel Congress, and seconded by nearly all the Southern newspapers, to exempt planters and farmers from the operation of the draft. It was earnestly argued that to send all the able-bodied males into the army without reserving sufficient numbers to furnish the means of supplying them with food, was to send them out to starve. On the other hand Mr. Chambliss, of Virginia, declared that he would not give a groat for all the bills that were passed unless an army was speedily put into the field. He said it was a melancholy fact that the South has never regained an inch of territory from the North, simply from the want of men, not because the agricultural interests had not been properly attended to.

The Senate has passed a bill to establish a volunteer Navy. In the House a bill to conscript free negroes and impress slaves for various uses in the Army, was almost unanimously passed. Both Houses have passed a bill which forbids the purchase and sale of the "paper currency" of the United States, except within the enemy's lines. Postage stamps are not included in the provisions of this bill, and it does not apply to special agents of the Government.

The Richmond *Whig* ventures the prediction that a rout more disgraceful than the "Bull Run stampede" awaits the Northern soldiers in more than one of the conflicts likely to occur during the next campaign. It says:

> They will have to enter upon it with all the disadvantages of raw levies, who will present but a poor bulwark against the gallant veterans of Lee and Johnston. As to the contingent of the three years' men likely to remain in service, if we take the estimates of Yankee authorities, they will not constitute a force sufficiently large to impart an air of martial discipline to the new organization. The Bull Run stampeders were veterans compared with the material which will compose the new army. We do not desire to underrate in the least degree the fighting qualities of the Yankees. Recently they have done well—much better, indeed, than we ever thought them capable of doing. Our predictions as to what is to result from a conflict between the two armies are justified upon the plainest principles of military science. We therefore reiterate our expectation that the Bull Run scene will be reënacted with increased dramatic effect, in more than one conflict, during the ensuing summer.

Mobile is excited by rumors and apprehensions that the city is to be attacked immediately by Union troops. The Mobile *Tribune* says that it has received information that extensive operations are on foot at Ship Island. Heavy transports have passed southward down the Atlantic coast for some unascertained destination, but it was supposed to be Mobile. The Confederates await the result of the attack with considerable anxiety, as Admiral Farragut is reported to be in command of the Union fleet.

Mr. Davis has transmitted to the House of Representatives information relative to the collection and distribution of the tax in kind. We select the following items of interest:

> The value of the aggregate tax collected thus far, estimated according to the rates established in Virginia, believed to be lower than in any other State, is $5,130,057 25. The value of tax collected in Virginia is $752,200 60; in North Carolina, $948,225 32; in South Carolina, $202,021 23; in Georgia, $990 200 78; in Alabama, $1,202,063 76; in Mississippi, $536 934 21; in Florida, $351,090 30; in Tennessee, $16 526 62. The expense of the collection thus far in Virginia is 2 8-10 per cent. on the value of the whole tax collected—leaving a net value of 7 2-10 after deducting all expenses, including rent, erection of buildings, transportation, hire of laborers, etc. Of the tax collected thus far are 321,125 bushels of corn, 271,410 bushels of wheat, 104,850 bushels of oats, 10,561 bushels of rye, 55,145 lbs. of rice, and 67,179 lbs. of wool. There have been issued to the army 381,517 bushels of corn, 164,870 bushels of wheat, 55,874 bushels of oats, 3,783 bushels of rye, 19,711 lbs. of rice, and 20,553 lbs. of wool.

The efficiency of the Wilmington blockade is now pretty generally admitted at the South. A gentleman direct from that city informs the Petersburgh *Express* that

> The enemy now have 26 vessels blockading that port. These vessels are scattered for a mile or two off the mouth of the Cape Fear, and guard all the avenues of approach with the most sleepless vigilance. The consequences are that the chances of running the blockade have been greatly lessened, and it is apprehended by some that the day is not far distant when it will be an impossibility for a vessel to get into that port without incurring a hazard almost equivalent to positive loss.

The apostolical letter of the Pope to Mr. Davis, seems to have inspired the Rebel government with a new, though rather forlorn hope. It is proposed to send a commissioner to Rome, to see what his Holiness might do for the rebels in the way of recognition! All Catholic countries, says the Richmond *Whig*, would take it as a mark of distinguished consideration for the venerable head of their church, and their sympathies would flow more freely under the influence of such a manifestation. It goes on to say:

> Our cause must be just, else it could not command the approval of his Holiness Pope Pius, and we may well prediente upon that fact what is but a natural sequence—"Providential favor and inevitable success." Our government should lose no time in sending a commission to Rome, as a testimonial of our high appreciation of the kindness and sympathy which the Pope manifests for us. It would be a befitting compliment, and the bestowal of it will yield fruits which cannot fail to be advantageous to us. Measured by the world-wide influence which his Holiness is known to exercise, they might safely be presumed to counterbalance the adverse position assumed by England with reference to us.

Earl Russell will appreciate the high compliment conveyed in the concluding sentences of the above extract.

The Maryland rebels who have sought refuge in the Southern States, do not relish the idea of being forced into Rebel army. When this suggestion was made in the Confederate Congress, Mr. De Jarnette, of Maryland, was highly indignant. He compared the conscripted refugees from that State to "prisoners of war," and declared that the bill, if passed, would add many thousands of recruits to the Union Army.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes on the 29th of December some interesting gossip from the rebel capital. He says that Mr. Davis was compelled by public sentiment to supersede Bragg after the defeat at Lookout Mountain. In the choice of a successor, Hardee, who declined, was first thought of. Beauregard was not thought capable of commanding a large army, Longstreet was most valuable as a corps commander, and Joe Johnston was next talked of. The writer affirms that he is little thought of in Richmond. It is said there that he does nothing but retreat and assign plausible reasons for his failure to achieve success. He has had three large armies during the war and has had no victory except at Manassas. It was believed in 1862 that Richmond would have been taken by McClellan, had Johnston remained in command. The feelings of General Johnston are understood to be very hostile to Davis, who, on the other hand, does not rate highly the capacity of the General. He was averse to assigning him to any important command, after the lamentable experience of the Mississippi campaign last summer. On the other hand, General Lee, and many members of Congress, have confidence in Johnston, and in deference to them Davis has yielded his own deliberate judgment in committing to him the command in Georgia.

A resolution has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, in secret session, requesting the Confederate authorities to suspend the ban of outlawry against General Butler until an exchange of prisoners has been effected. The *Examiner* finds no language severe enough to express its indignation at what it calls a "deed without a name," which, it says, has brought disgrace upon the State of Virginia.

General Robert Toombs has been arrested at Savannah, for attempting to travel in the cars without a passport, and for using seditious language when compelled by the guard to leave the train. The General finds it difficult to restrain his disloyal tendencies, even to the government of his own choice.

The sum of $107,590 has been appropriated by the County Court of Mecklenburgh, North Carolina, for the support of soldiers' families, with authority to borrow $25,000 more, if necessary.

The health of Vice-President Stephens is said to be improving.

The Richmond *Examiner* of January 26th says, that several thousand of the Union prisoners now in that city were to be sent immediately to Georgia. Nine hundred prisoners were in hospital in Richmond at the above date.

General Lee has issued the following address to his soldiers:—

> Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Jan. 22—General Order No. 7.—The Commanding General considers it due to the army to state that the temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. Its welfare and comfort are the objects of his constant and earnest solicitude; and no effort has been spared to provide for its wants. It is hoped that the exertions now being made will render the necessity but of short duration; but the history of the army has shown that the country can require no sacrifice too great for its patriotic devotion.
>
> Soldiers! you tread with no unequal steps the road by which your fathers marched through suffering, privation and blood to independence.
>
> Continue to emulate in the future, as you have in the past, their valor in arms, their patient endurance of hardships, their high resolve to be free, which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appal, and be assured that the just God who crowned their efforts with success, will, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon you. R. E. Lee, General.

Important resolutions relative to the exchange of colored prisoners were recently introduced in the rebel House of Representatives, to the effect that the emancipation of negro slaves within the Confederate States by the enemy, is not among the acts of legitimate warfare; but it is properly classed by writers on public law, including the more eminent publicists of the United States, among such acts as "putting to death all prisoners in cold blood, and without "special cause, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to "assassinate;" and that Congress approve the action of the Executive in refusing to entertain any proposition for treating our own recaptured negroes, otherwise than as the property of those from whom they were abducted by the enemy, and to whom the laws require their restoration.

These resolutions are not to apply to such free colored persons and their officers as were not residents of the Confederate States at the commencement of the war.

A series of peace resolutions were offered on the 7th inst. in the House, by Mr. Wright, of Georgia, to the effect that the United States be requested to send commissioners to meet those of the South at some place not mentioned, to consider the following propositions:—

> *First*—Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America.
>
> *Second—In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States*; but if this cannot be done to consider,
>
> *Third*—Whether they cannot agree upon treaties offensive, defensive and commercial.

Before action could be taken on these resolutions, the House adjourned.

The attempted raid on Richmond, for the purpose of liberating the Union prisoners confined in that city, threw the rebels into a state of intense alarm and excitement. The alarm bell was rung, the local militia assembled, and every preparation was made for a vigorous defence. The regular garrison troops had been sent off to Lee a few days previous, under the impression that he was to be attacked. Richmond was evidently not prepared to resist an attack in force, and the rebels drew a long breath of relief when our troops turned their backs on a prize which was almost within their reach.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Those who have read the first edition of Mr. Wm. Swinton's *Rambles Among Words*, will not be surprised to learn that this popular work, after being reprinted in England, has attained the honor of a second and revised edition in this country. The subject itself is attractive to most readers, and it has been treated by Mr. Swinton with a geniality, with a fullness of illustration and richness of thought which could not fail to win attention. Without pretending to be very profound or exhaustive, the work is in the main correct. Some of the author's derivations are perhaps more fanciful and ingenious than well-founded, and his analogies are sometimes far-fetched. But though we may sometimes question his judgment, we cannot accuse him of that unpardonable infirmity—dullness. Of the fifteen hundred illustrations of the poetry, history and wisdom of words, which he has gathered into this volume, there is not one which is not suggestive and interesting, and many of them are presented in a new and striking light. Mr. Dion Thomas, of this city is the publisher.

The sketch of the *United States Sanitary Commission*, compiled from documents and private papers, and published in Boston by Little, Brown & Co., was written in aid of the Boston Santary Fair, by one who has served with the Commission from the first, and who claims to comprehend its purposes and its work, and to relate its facts with accuracy. It presents a full and interesting account of the operations of an organization which every soldier in the Army, and every soldier's family, will always hold in affectionate gratitude and honor. Thousands of valuable lives have been saved to the country through its means, and an amount of suffering alleviated which can hardly be appreciated. We bespeak for this little work a wide circulation among the friends of the Army.

Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, have published the *Police Record of Spies, Smugglers and Rebel Emissaries in Tennessee. By an Officer*. The service of which this work is the record, was organized by William Truesdail, Chief of Police of the Army of the Cumberland. At the time General Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of the Mississippi, the arrangements of the army mail and police service were so defective that an immediate reörganization was found to be necessary. Entrusted with this service, Mr. Truesdail established a system of military mail agents, and opened post-offices all along the route from Cairo to Corinth, and put into operation a police corps, which performed very effective service in ferreting out the lawless characters that swarmed within our lines. When General Rosecrans was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, he was accompanied by Mr. Truesdail, who found in the new Department ample opportunity for the operations of his system. A surprising amount of knavery and smuggling was detected by the police at Nashville. This city was full

of violent and open rebels, most of whom were both smugglers and spies, as opportunity offered; robbery and murder were of almost daily occurrence. The influence of the military police soon produced a salutary change. Order was established, life and property became secure, and many a rebel spy was brought to grief.

The narratives in this volume were compiled from the official records of the army police. Improbable as many of them appear, the compiler vouches for their truth, and states that they have been abbreviated rather than amplified for publication. The work is written in an easy style, and is replete with interest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT HUDSON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Previous to this rebellion probably few but plotting traitors and their military advisers foresaw that an insignificant railway station and a small collection of one-story wooden buildings, forming an obscure village on the Mississippi, might at a future day become the scene of one of the most famous contests recorded in our military annals—a contest making its survivors rich in the respect of their countrymen. Yet the locality of this obscure village afforded to the military engineer a wide field for the exercise of the defensive branch of his art in the construction of works which would prevent the navigation of the Mississippi and defy attack from land or water. At Port Hudson, the river bank, ordinarily almost level with the Mississippi, gradually rises, forming a high, level, wide-extended plateau, which again gradually declines to the water's edge at some distance north of the village. The river washing the foot of this plateau has formed a high, steep and, in some places, a slippery bank, along whose crest the enemy placed his frowning batteries of heavy guns. The river at this point forms an elbow, the village being at the angle. Thus these batteries had command of the river in every direction.

The plateau is commonly level, except in those places at and near the river bank where the action of the water, seeking channels to the river, has worn the soft clay soil into fantastically irregular systems of deep and precipitous valleys, or rather *cañons.* With small exception the trees upon the plateau have been cut away back from the river bank, forming a cleared semicircle bounded by a forest in which our line of investment or communication was formed. The river bank forms as it were the diameter of this semicircle. Almost at the left extremity of this diameter the village is situated. The rebel line of earthworks made an irregular arc concentric with, and at some distance from, the encircling forest. The rebel line thus conformed with the general direction of the forest boundary, and, like it, extended around the village from the river bank north to the river bank south. There was an extensive open space, in shape like a broad horse-shoe, between the earthworks and the forest. This open space constituted the debatable ground or battle-field of the place. In front of the enemy's line this space was perfectly level, and, except a few logs and stumps, offered no shelter from his fire. On the right and left of the enemy's line were those immense irregular gullies completely swept by his fire from works constructed upon every commanding point. Upon his extreme right, almost resting upon the river bank, was the enemy's great redan or citadel. Even at this day this work shows signs of an obstinate struggle. The ditches and outworks are thickly strewn with fragments of our projectiles. Towards the close of the seige the efforts of our engineers to take this work seemed about to be rewarded with success. GARDNER's capitulation, however, averted the bloody solution of the problem. Considerably to the left of the enemy's centre are two deep gullies or ravines. On one occasion General SHERMAN made an assault upon the place by one of these ravines, and at another time General PAINE commenced an attack by the other. Again General WEITZEL made an assault on the enemy's left amid what seems a labyrinthine entanglement of precipitous ravines, rugged with undergrowth. These assaults failed, not from want of courage in our men or skill in their immediate commanders, but because, in the humble opinion of the writer, no single attack was made in sufficient force. But the starving beseiged, seriously threatened in their citadel, completely hemmed in by land and by water, were forced by famine to proffer a capitulation, which was robbed of its usually attendant disgrace, by the obstinacy of the defence. That it was an obstinate defence no one who has visited the place will feel inclined to deny. The position, offering so many natural means of defence, was selected with excellent judgment. The earthworks are of great extent. The writer was four hours in merely walking on the parapet from one end of the line to the other. These works were skillfully planned, and executed with precision at the cost of what must have been an enormous amount of labor. GARDNER's force was continually harassed by our riflemen. The fear of instant death prevented his people from leaving for a moment during the day their muddy shelter, except on rare occasions by holes and extemporized covered ways. Upon the superior slope of the rebel parapet on the rebel left, the fragments of Union bullets are so thickly strewn that the writer's hand could cover ten of them at any place for fifty feet. Again, GARDNER's force was small to defend so vast an entrenched camp, and it would seem that an assault at any one point at an early day by the entire available force of the besiegers would have been successful without the expenditure of more blood than in the assaults already mentioned. Perhaps it would have been more prudent to have omitted altogether those fruitless attempts, and to have wisely confined the operations to close investment and gradual approaches—a legitimate method which deservedly brought about brilliant success, a success which justly extorts the tribute of genuine admiration from those who visit this place. The splendor and substantial importance of an achievement which won for our country a vast fortification, immense military spoil, and the freedom of the Father of Waters, cannot be too generously appreciated. With the admirable strategy of General BANKS in deceiving the enemy and unexpectedly appearing before Port Hudson, the readers of the JOURNAL are doubtless familiar. The plan bears a marked resemblance to General BANKS' late unexpected arrival in Texas, while the baffled foe awaited him in Western Louisiana. In both operations are discovered the presence of those invaluable military virtues, invention, secrecy and celerity.

The works at Port Hudson are, with trifling exception, in a state of complete repair, and are greatly strengthened by additions. The "stars and stripes" wave proudly over this stronghold, once constructed by unhappy slaves to perpetuate their servitude, but now defended by freedmen that they may be forever free. E. W. W.

PORT HUDSON, LA., January 20, 1864.

SENATOR HALE'S BILL—THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in calling your attention to the bill lately brought before the Senate of the United States by Senator JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, in relation to the appointments held by Volunteer officers in our Navy. In the latter portion of the bill are these words: "That all such appointments hitherto made shall cease and determine at the expiration of sixty days from the time of the return of the vessels in which those holding them are respectively employed." Now, Sir, I desire to call your attention and that of your numerous readers to the ingratitude shown towards the large class of Volunteer officers now manning our Navy. Men who have always and everywhere upheld our flag with honor, are now to be thrown aside by this bill, as if they have no claim on their country's gratitude. Senator HALE is regarded throughout our Navy as one of those gentlemen who are opposed to the Volunteer System in the Navy; but I would respectfully desire to ask if the Volunteer System is abolished and the Victors of Island No. 10, New Orleans, Hatteras Inlet, and the other heroes of the Volunteer Navy dismissed, who will officer our Navy with equal honor and ability?

VERITAS.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE "MINNESOTA,"
OFF NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ROBERTS' PROJECTILES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of 23d ult., you devote a column to strictures of "Inquirer" on a small pamphlet published by me, intended to describe my recently patented projectiles for rifled cannon and new bullet for use in smooth-bored small arms. I find myself embarrassed in responding to the questions of "Inquirer" in several ways, but principally to answer with propriety an unknown person, who assumes to be master of this science, and implies by suggesting what "General ROBERTS should know," that his claims are groundless and of no value.

Again, it is clear that "Inquirer" appears in two characters. First, as the advocate of HOTCHKISS, SAWYER and PARROTT, and secondly as the ready and willing opponent of my new inventions. It is certain, however, that he is not without understanding on the subject of projectiles; and it is not less certain that his understanding, like "a little "learning, is a dangerous thing." He has certainly read misunderstandingly my pamphlet, and I doubt not if he more carefully studies the new ideas it suggests, that he will satisfy himself of their reality and practical application.

"Inquirer" asks first, "how far the claims of the inventor "have been substantiated by experiments?" I will answer, that on 19th December, 1862, General BARRY, Chief of Artillery, through courtesy, tried several of my shot at the Washington Arsenal, with the same charges and under the same circumstances, with the HOTCHKISS and SHENKL shells. In his letter to me of 22d December, he says—"The flight "of all (meaning my projectiles) was comparatively "noiseless, the drift small and the range good. No other "solid shot were tried in comparison with yours, but as compared with HOTCHKISS' shell and SHENKL's case shot, "both of which were fired under precisely similar circumstances, the drift was smaller and the range a trifle "greater."

At Grafton, Western Virginia, in May, 1863, they were tried by Captain —— of Independent Ohio battery in competition with the PARROTT shell. Fired under exactly the same circumstances, the drift of my shot was less and the range materially greater than the dead shell.

At Ilion, New York, in June, 1863, my shot were tried to test their range, with jackets of different degrees of hardness. The ordnance gun was used, and at elevations indicated for the rules for practice with other elongated projectiles of the same calibre, my shot were far in excess of other ranges.

Yesterday, at this place, 12 of my shot were tried, under the supervision of Major KINGSBURY, of the Ordnance Department, and at the elevations indicated for the range of other similar shot, mine flew over and far beyond the targets. At 3½ degrees, they flew over and several hundred yards beyond the target placed at 1800 yards from the gun. At an elevation of a little over 8 deg. my shot flew by measurement on the ice 3,212 yards, the gun itself being on the same level. The charge was 1¼ lb. of cannon powder So much for range.

"Inquirer" has assumed that I have asserted that my shot flies without drift, and that I am ignorant of the fact that the grooving of guns with twist, necessarily causes more or less drift. But he has mistaken my pamphlet on this point, which was—that my shot leaves the gun with its long axis in exact coincidence with the axis of the piece, rotating without "nutation or other irregularity that can "cause drift or deviation from the plane of fire." It would have been more exact to have said, *without nutation or other irregularity that can increase drift, &c.* I intended to say, and repeat here, that shot rotating round their long axis without nutation, have less drift than others that have less length and hold in the grooves, and wabble more or less around some point along their long axis. And this, I am convinced, experiments and experience will show to be true, notwithstanding the opinion of "Inquirer," that "the more perfect "the fit in the bore of the gun, the more certain the horizontal deviation."

My claim to "greater economy" is disposed of by "Inquirer" by saying, "this is of no consequence unless it has other advantages." I had really supposed "Inquirer" to be an ordnance officer. His style having been toned to the ordnance pitch, was suggestive of the lore peculiar to that corps, but this process of ratiocination led me at once to the conclusion that he is attached to that outside department of the Army, subject to the rules and articles of war as "contractors": for with them economy is not policy. But, certainly, with the Government carrying on a war that draws daily from its exchequer two and a half millions, I had supposed economy in shot—all other things being equal—was of some "consequence."

As to the "cupped-cylindric-spheroidal bullet," "Inquirer" has so inaccurately described as a photograph of this bullet—in which I see no likeness—he says: "I claim what all "experience in use of smooth bores falsifies." I will ask "Inquirer" what experience with such a *bullet* in smooth-bores, he has ever had himself, or heard of? If he will make himself known to me in proper name or person, I will send him 20 or more of these bullets, and by using them in our smooth-bore muskets of ·69 calibre, he will satisfy himself by experiments, more convincingly than I can by reasoning, that I have established beyond peradventure, a principle theoretically understood, but never before practically illustrated.

I did not claim, as asserted by "Inquirer," that my "cupped-bullet" fired from a smooth-bored, muzzle-loading musket, "results in greater range and precision of fire than "in a rifle." On the contrary, I know it will not range as far, because it requires more force and stronger compression of the gases to drive expanding bullets through the grooves of a rifle, than to drive my expanding cup through the smooth-bored musket. Intensifying in this manner the strength of the gases by the increased resistance of the twisted grooves, the translation of the bullet from the rifle, will give the greater range, the charge of powder being the same in both.

My point was that my "cupped-bullet" fired from my patented smooth-bored breech-loading musket, so chambered that the hollow diameter of the cylindric portion of the bullet should be greater than the diameter of the bore, requiring a greater force of gas to drive it through the gun, than is required to drive the Minié bullet through the groove of the rifle, would *then,* and *fired* from this chambered breech-loader, outrange the rifle.

If this is claiming "what all experience in smooth-bores "falsifies," I can assure "Inquirer" that experience has not been broad enough to exhaust the science of projectiles, or to exclude the hope that in its progress many new and novel ideas may yet be found practical, not dreamed of in his philosophy or conceived by the disbelieving "hard to be "enlightened hearts" of the antiquated and old fogies.

Is it new or novel to "Inquirer" that powder, converted into gas, must find an outlet, and that the more you resist its expansion, the more you multiply its power?

If "Inquirer" were known to me as a person theoretically or practically versed in this science, I would ask him, where he finds authority for his unqualified assertion, that a bullet so constructed as to fix its centre of gravity forward of the long diameter, and having a cylindrical bearing in the bore of smooth-bored arms, so that it will preserve its point foremost with more precision and certainty than the rifle, "is "falsifying all the established rules, both theoretical or practical?" Has he ever seen or tried such a bullet, that he can so authoritatively declare such a thing, as falsifying established principles?

Theoretically the principle is as old as the law of gravity, and NESLER, famous for his improved bullets in the French army, not doubting that such a bullet for smooth-bores is practical, has labored long to perfect one. He has not yet succeeded. But his failure has not, as I presume, changed his faith in the immutable laws of gravitation governing the flight of projectiles. Because he has not yet constructed such a bullet, with its proper portions, and used it in a gun so constructed as not to disturb the law of translation, heavy end foremost, he probably will not be prepared to say it is an impossibility, simply because "it falsifies experience."

Is it a new principle in the laws of dynamics, that a cylinder projected with its heavy end foremost will continue its translation with that end foremost, until the force of translation is spent, or some disturbing cause changes it?

If "Inquirer" is in fact curious to know whether this principle, if "correct," can be applied to smooth-bored cannon as to smooth-bored small-arms, he can be gratified in that curiosity, if at his leisure, he will make a projectile conforming to shape and proportions as follows:—Make a casting of lead and antimony, with three part lead to one of antimony, long diameter 7 inches, short diameter 3—the curve of spherical end to be turned with a radius of 6 inches—the cylindrical bearing in the chase will be about 5 inches—the rear to be cupped out 3 inches, and the diameter inside cup to be 2½ inches. Fire this projectile with charge of 1¼lb. of cannon powder from any smooth-bored 3-inch gun. The experiment will satisfy him that this projectile will fly point foremost without tumbling, and range very far beyond the spherical cast-iron ball of the same calibre. He will also be convinced that he was in error, when he announced that "General ROBERTS has made no invention in projectiles, nor stated a single fact in connection "with his bullet not well known before."

B. S. ROBERTS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

DAVNPORT, IOWA, January 30, 1864.

THE PAWNEE AND THE MARBLEHEAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have observed an article emanating from the U. S. steamer *Pawnee* in reference to the part taken by that vessel in the action on the Stono, Christmas last. It is human nature, for one who has been prevented by accident from being first in anything, to imagine that he has achieved some great end in being second. Your correspondent of Feb. 6th endeavors to convey the idea (a false one) that the *Pawnee* opened fire with all her guns in 15 minutes after the action between the *Marblehead* and the rebels commenced. The *Pawnee's* own log-book, which is thought by the officers of the *Marblehead* not to be strictly accurate, states that the 100-pounder rifled gun (a long range gun) was the first gun fired at 6.35, A. M.; but the log book *does not* state when the first *broadside* gun was fired. That fact, however, may be readily surmised by a glance at the chart of the locality, and a simple calculation in arithmetic of how long it would take a vessel

whose greatest speed is about 7 knots (owing to leaky boilers and foul bottoms) to weigh (not slip) 30 fathoms cable, turn around and steam from Stono Inlet, two miles, to the position she assumed in the Kiawah River, where she anchored, swung around, and for the first time opened fire with her broadside battery at a range of 1600 yards. Her position was a very fine one; and, had she arrived there half an hour sooner than she did, the whole rebel force would have been cut off from retreat, and forced to surrender. Captain FREEMAN, of the *Williams*, cannot be too much praised for the commendable promptitude with which he brought his vessel down under sail from the Folly River—a distance of five miles—arriving almost as soon as the *Pawnee*. That the troops in Legareville fully appreciated the part taken by the different vessels in their defence, is shown in the significant fact that, on the 27th, as they passed down the river in the transport, on their way to Folly Island, they vociferously cheered the *Marblehead* and *Williams*, but passed the *Pawnee* in silence. Comment is unnecessary. With this remark your correspondent of January 9th finally dismisses the subject.

MARBLEHEAD, Feb. 8th, 1864.

REVIEW OF THE NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—That portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps, encamped on Bayou Teche, near the village of Franklin, was reviewed on Tuesday, Jan'y. 26, by its temporary commander, Brigadier-General W. H. EMORY. A lovlier morning never dawned. It was one of those bright winter days, so common in this latitude, which contrasts so strongly with the hoarse blasts and pelting storms of our Northern winters; and it seemed, rather that we were under the sun of July than that of January. The review took place on a large plain, about two miles above the town. At an early hour the troops were in motion, and on reaching the point took position, and were reveiwed in the following order:—First division, commanded by Colonel C. C. DWIGHT, 160th N. Y. Vols.; First brigade, composed of the 116th, 161st and 174th N. Y., and 30th Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel LOVE, 116th N. Y. Vols.; Third brigade, more generally known as "WEITZEL's Old Brigade," composed of the 114th New York, 8th Vermont, and 160th New York, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. MORSE, 114th N. Y. Vols. Of the Third brigade, two regiments, viz.: the 12th Connecticut, and 75th New York, having enlisted as "veterans," are on furlough to their respective States. This brigade has frequently been complimented as the best in the Department. The Second brigade, First division, was not present, being on duty in and about New Orleans. Second division was also absent, being on like duty. Of the Third division, known as General GROVER's, only a portion was present, under command of Brigadier-General MCMILLEN, as follows: First brigade, composed of the 26th Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel FARR; Second brigade, composed of the 110th New York, 162d New York, and 173d New York, commanded by Colonel BENEDICT, of the 162d N. Y. Vols. The 26th Massachusetts having, until the present campaign, been assigned to garrison duty in New Orleans, was of a strength nearly or quite equal to any brigade on review. The cavalry force was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel ROBINSON, and the artillery, of which NIM's famous battery found a prominent part, was commanded by Captain CLASSEN, Inspector-General of the Corps.

The troops presented a fine appearance, and the review was eminently satisfactory. As the reviewing officer rode down the lines, he was greeted with "Hail to the Chief," from all the bands present. The review occupied about one hour, and although the number of troops paraded was not equal to those on like occasions in the Army of the Potomac, yet the manner in which it was conducted, showed equally well for discipline and military appearance. This is the first review of the kind in which the Nineteenth Corps has participated in over one year. Perhaps I may here add, that since the 9th day of April, 1863, the corps, or a greater portion of it, has been on one unbroken campaign, and at times has occupied the whole of Western Louisiana, from Brashear City to, and even beyond Alexandria, on the Red River. And in all these various expeditions "WEITZEL's Old Brigade" has played a conspicuous part. Its gallant leader, though now absent, is not forgotten, and both officers and men of his late command look eagerly for his return to new labors and honors.

FRANKLIN, LA., Jan. 27th, 1864. *

THE FORBES RIG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would say a word on the subject of the rig of our war steamers of the larger class; that is, *all that carry yards*. The old-fashioned rig, with the topmasts fidded before the lower mastheads, is the most ingenious device that I know of to hamper a blockading or even a cruising ship. There is absolutely nothing in it to recommend it but its antiquity. No steamer with courses, topsails, and topgallant sails, should have any other rig than that known as the FORBES rig; which was well-known and long used in the North Sea before he was born, but which was never fully adopted in this country until the *Massachusetts* used it in 1846. In this rig, the topsail proper is of about the hoist of the usual double-reefed topsail; and its yard hoists on the lower masthead, where it is parided, just like any topsail, to a topmast. It follows from these dimensions, that the lower masthead is considerably longer than usual. The spar called topmast, on which sets the sail called by some upper topsail, and by myself the topgallant sail, "fids" abaft the masthead; and, if the vessel have separate upper masts for other sails called topgallant sails and royals, these separate masts also "fid" abaft; so that any mast can be "housed" without interfering with setting the sail next below it. But in no steam vessel of any size would I have more than a pole mast; and, on that, nothing but my topgallant sail and royal—called, by some, upper topsail and topgallant sail. The topmast of all steam vessels with square rig ought to be fitted with screw "fids," so that the masts may be quickly "housed" without "coming up" with the "lanyards."

In the ordinary rig, where the masts "fid" before, and where they cannot be "hauled" without materially interfering with the sailing properties of the ship, when it becomes necessary to get under way in chase, or to get an offing in a gale, the ship must depend almost altogether on her steam. But, in the FORBES rig, the topmasts may be "housed," and the ship still be quite ready to spread sail equal to courses and double-reefed topsails, jib and spanker. The HOWES rig has attained a prominent place in our mercantile marine, and the CUNNINGHAM rig, or rolling topsail, also; and they are very good rigs for merchant-ships, and, being cheaper than my rig, they will always have a preference with those who think much of the first cost and economy of managing. But they do not attain the object attained by my rig with the topmasts abaft; and as to the looks, which is a secondary matter, it is of no consequence compared to the utility. The proper proportions for a merchant-ship, rigged after my plan, should be to combine fast sailing, utility, and economy, by making all the sails on the foremast above the lower yard of a size to fit on the main, only on one stage higher up, and so as to the mizzen and fore. By this plan, the mizzen-sails are of the same size as those on the main also—two stages higher; but these proportions are arbitrary, and ought to be varied according to the model of the ship and the good taste of the rigger. The principal reasons, in a sailing-ship, in having so much more sail on the mainmast, are too obvious to be dwelt upon: still, I may say, that large sails on the mainmast propel better, are better supported, and altogether more useful, than those nearer to the extremities of the ship.

In the little steamer *Niphon*, designed to go to China, and to be sailed out, the funnel coming out abaft the mainmast, I rigged her with square-sails on the main, and fore and aft on the fore and mizzen. The rig is unique, and so far as I have heard, during about eight months' experience, is much approved, and I think is well adapted to both sailing and steam vessels; and were I to build a three-masted vessel of not over five hundred tons, to-day, I would rig her as just described.

R. B. FORBES.

RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—While the necessity of a draft, in case of failure to fill up the depleted ranks of our armies by volunteering, is generally acknowledged by patriotic citizens, it is certain that a new army of 50,000 willing recruits would exert a moral influence far beyond that of the same force composed, to a large extent, of conscripts. In view of this, is it not strange that the authorities fail to seize upon some of the most important means within reach for promoting enlistments? The presence of several veteran regiments in our midst is a grand opportunity, which, to a great extent, has been thrown away. Many of the officers of these regiments would be only too glad to spend most of their furlough in getting recruits; yet without authority from the proper sources they can do nothing. One officer—a captain—states that at least fifty veterans had applied to him tobe mustered into his company. That was their favorite regiment, and he was their friend, and they wished to join no other organization. But he had to tell them that he had no authority to enlist them, and that there was no recruiting station open where they could enlist for that regiment. I have a similar statement from a colonel. If he had authority, he could have added largely to his regiment while in the city. To be sure, a station is *going* to be opened, but the strong incentive which the presence of the regiment, and the fine, healthy appearance of the men, would afford, will soon be withdrawn.

Ought not this wrong to be speedily righted? T.

NEW YORK, Feb., 1864.

THE CASE OF THE ATLANTA.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZE MONEY.

THE prize case of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, which has been decided during the past week in the United States District Court at Boston, unfolds so many interesting points that we give the decision almost entire, as rendered by Hon. J. SPRAGUE, the presiding Judge. The points to be decided were whether the entire value of the prize ($350,829 26) was to go to the captors, under the act of 1862, which prescribes that where the prize is of equal or superior force to "the "vessel or vessels making the capture" it goes wholly to the captors; if of inferior force, it is divided between them and the captors; and second, what vessels were entitled to share in the distribution of the prize money under the section of the act giving an equal portion to all within signal distance. In considering these questions, Judge SPRAGUE enters into a full and exceedingly interesting account of the capture of the *Atlanta*, which he characterizes as "perhaps, in its bear-"ings on naval service, the most significant battle in modern "times, except that of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*." The particulars of the action, and the decision of the questions involved in it, are thus given by the Judge, as reported in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:—

The *Atlanta*, originally a British stemer, powerful and fast, called the *Fingal*, had, early in the war, run the blockade of Savannah, and been converted by the rebels into an iron-clad war steamer, at a vast expense. She had a long low deck, with a casemate or covered iron-plated house in the centre, with sloping sides and ends, in which was her battery. She had also a powerful ram, and, attached to her bow and carried under water, a torpedo charged with about fifty pounds of powder. Two steam vessels of our Navy, of the type so novel and yet already so universally known as Monitors, were guarding the Wassau Sound, to prevent the egress of the *Atlanta*. These were the *Weehawken*, commanded by Captain JOHN RODGERS, and the *Nahant*, commanded by Captain JOHN DOWNES. Captain RODGERS was the senior and commanding officer. Each Monitor had one revolving turret with two smooth-bore DAHLGREN guns, one of 15-inch and the other of 11-inch calibre. The rebels knew that these Monitors were there, and knew their size and force, and the *Atlanta*, when fully ready, was sent down the Sound for the purpose of capturing or destroying them. It would seem, too, that they had little doubt of their success. The *Atlanta* was accompanied by several steamers having passengers on board, to be spectators of the conflict. Two of these steamers were armed, and belonged to the rebel navy, but, being wooden vessels, they kept at a safe distance and took no part in the action. On our side, also, there was the wooden gunboat *Cimmerone* which was directed by Captain RODGERS to keep out of the action unless signalled specially.

It was at early dawn of the 17th of June, 1863, a little after 4 o'clock, that the *Atlanta* was descried coming down the Sound. The Monitors at once began to prepare for action. The *Weehawken* lay higher up than the *Nahant*. She slipped her cable. The *Nahant* weighed her anchor, Captain DOWNES thinking he might need it in the action, in case of injury to his motive power, and that he could prepare for action as well while weighing. To give themselves time to get fully ready, Captain RODGERS steamed slowly down the Sound, directing Captain DOWNES to follow in his wake, the *Weehawken* having the pilot. Captain DOWNES followed in the wake of the *Weehawken* as soon as he got his anchor. This left him for a time nearer to the advancing enemy than the *Weehawken*. When fully ready, the *Weehawken* turned toward the enemy. Just as she turned, the *Atlanta* opened her fire on the *Nahant*. Her shot did not take effect.

The *Weehawken* rounded and steamed towards the *Atlanta*, the *Nahant* following in her wake. It was then seen that the *Atlanta* was stationary and lying partly across the channel. When within between three hundred and four hundred yards, the *Weehawken* slowed and fired her 15-inch gun. Drifting with the tide, and under slow way, when within about two hundred yards, she fired both her guns, as nearly together as possible. Captain DOWNES acted on a different plan. He thought his fire would be most effectual close a-board, and made directly for the *Atlanta* at full speed, reserving his fire until he should be at close quarters. Captain DOWNES was never from the first more than a thousand yards separated from the *Weehawken*, and at this second discharge, was about the same distance from the *Atlanta* that the *Weehawken* was. Immediately after the second discharge from the *Weehawken*, the *Atlanta* hauled down her colors and ran up a small white flag, in token of surrender. This was mistaken by the *Weehawken* in the smoke for a white and blue flag, which was the rebel's battle flag, and the *Weehawken* fired both her guns again. By this time the *Nahant* was very near the *Atlanta* and ready to fire, but had discovered that she had surrendered.

Captain DOWNES ranged alongside, in natural disappointment, and asked why she surrendered so soon. The Monitors had dropped their boats overboard to clear for action. The *Nahant's* boats were nearest, and she steamed off for them and picked one of them up, and her executive officer boarded the *Atlanta* and took possession of her. In the meantime, however, the commander of the *Atlanta* had lowered his own boat and went on board the *Weehawken* and had surrendered his sword to Captain RODGERS before the *Atlanta* was boarded by the *Nahant*.

After the surrender, we learned the effect of our shot partly from observation and partly by statements of the rebel officers. The first shot from the *Weehawken*, a fifteen inch ball, cored, as it is termed, that is, with a hollow sphere in the centre, in this case of six inches, weighing four hundred pounds, and fired with thirty-five pounds of powder, at a distance of between three and four hundred yards, struck the *Atlanta* upon the side of her casemate, knocking a hole in it, but without going through, and scattering over the enclosed decks great quantities of wood and iron splinters, some of dangerous size, wounding several men, and prostrating on deck, insensible, many others. The rebel officers told our officers that as many as forty persons were knocked down and either wounded or stunned for the moment by the effects of this shot, and that it demoralized the entire crew. The next discharge, at about two hundred yards distance, was from both guns, a fifteen inch-cored shot, and an eleven inch solid shot, the latter weighing one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. One of these, it is thought the fifteen inch, struck the top of the pilot house, crushing and driving down the bars on the top and sides, wounding both pilots and one helmsman, and stunning the other helmsman as well as the wounded men. These men fell on the floor of the pilot house, and the rebel officers said prevented any one from getting up into it. The other shot struck the edge of the overhung knuckle, where the casement fits to the deck, doing little damage. In the words of Captain RODGERS, the first shot took away the desire to fight, and the second the ability to get away. One of the two guns fired at the last discharge struck a port stopper, breaking it in two, and driving its fragments through the port. No statement is made as to the effect of the fifth shot fired.

It is admitted by the officers of both Monitors that the gunboat *Cimmerone* was all the while within signal distance and acting under the orders of the senior officer, and consequently entitled to participate in the distribution, as being "within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the "prize." The only question as to her is whether she is to be counted in, as part of the capturing force; that is, whether she is to be deemed one of the vessels "making the "capture," within the meaning of the statute, when we are comparing the force of the captors with that of the prize, for the purpose of determining whether the proceeds belong wholly to the captors, or are to be divided between them and the Government. Upon grounds already asserted in his former decision in the case of the *Cherokee*, Judge SPRAGUE comes to the decision that he must exclude the *Cimmerone*, in determining the relative force of the captors and the prize. "In like manner," he says, "I exclude the "gunboats of the rebels which were within signal distance "of the *Atlanta*, but kept aloof."

It now becomes necessary to compare the force of the *Atlanta* with that of our Monitors.

Besides the depositions, complete drawings of the *Atlanta* have been annexed to Captain RODGERS's evidence, and a report from the Bureau of Construction. The *Atlanta's* dimensions were as follows:—

Length, 191 feet 2 inches; extreme beam, 40 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to top of beam, 13 feet and ½ inch. These dimensions make her measurement tonnage 927 6-10

tons, or if, as the egent of the captors contends, we mus include the thickness of the deck, 1,075 8-95 tons. She was plated with two layers of iron, one horizontal and one vertical, each two inches thick, making four inches of plating. At the knuckle, where the casemate was fastened to the hull, her sides were six feet in thickness, of solid wood. Her deck was two feet one inch in thickness of plank, beside the iron covering. Her casemate was a little over one hundred feet in length, fastened to the hull, in about the middle of the length of the deck, and covering its entire width, leaving an open deck of about forty-five feet at each end. This casemate had sloping sides and ends, at an angle of twenty-nine degrees from the horizontal, and three ports on each side, with heavy port-stoppers. The sides of the casemate were four inches of iron and thirty-six inches of solid wood. She mounted four guns, BROOKE's rifled ordnance, two of seven inch, throwing balls of one hundred and fifty pounds, and two of six inch, throwing balls of one hundred pounds, the six inch guns working in broadsides, and the seven inch guns, one at the forward and one at the after end of the casemate, working on pivots either as broadside on bow and stern guns, so that three of her four guns could be used on either broadside. She had a powerful ram of solid wood, strapped with iron bands, above water, and a torpedo at the end of a jointed crane, capable of being raised in the air or lowered under water, carried about twenty feet beyond the bow, and charged with some fifty pounds of powder, expected to explode on concussion. Her crew were one hundred and forty-three, all told.

The two Monitors were as nearly equal, indeed, as nearly identical as it is easy to suppose war vessels to be. They were each 844 tons measurement, armed and arranged alike, with the usual low deck of the Monitors, but little above the water line, with one revolving turret. Their guns were of the same calibre, one of fifteen inch, and one of eleven inch, smooth bore DAHLGRENS, the former throwing shots of 440 pounds solid, and 400 pounds cored, and the latter 168 pounds solid. The *Weehawken* had eighty-four men, and the *Nahant* eighty-five men.

In comparing the force of these novel engines of war, the old rules of naval science are superseded. Not only on the vessels extraordinary and experimental, but the ordnance scarcely less so. The first shot from the *Weehawken* is said to have been the first iron shot of that size ever fired in naval warfare. I entertain no serious doubt that the force of the two Monitors combined was superior to that of the *Atlanta* (I do not judge merely by the result), I am aware that a different course on either or both sides might have presented a different aspect. If the *Atlanta* had ran at the Monitors with her full force, instead of lying still to take and give fire, and her torpedo had exploded under one of them successfully; or, if she had struck both or either of them with the full force of her ram; or, if a better aimed or more fortunate shot had injured the turret or steering or motive power of either Monitor; or, if the first two shots from the *Weehawken* had been less skillfully directed or less fortunate, or the *Weehawken* had reserved her fire to the last, and thus the *Atlanta* been able to use her battery steadily until at close quarters;—under any or all these suppositions, the length of the contest, and the injuries on each side, might have been very different, if the final results had been the same. I am to consider the means the vessels possessed, and not the use they made of them.

I am satisfied that for offence and defence, the two Monitors with their batteries, acting together, at the same time and under one command must be considered of superior force to the *Atlanta*. They were each of 844 tons, and the *Atlanta* of about 1,000 tons. They had, one, eighty-four and the other eighty-five men, and the *Atlanta* one hundred and forty-three men. The effective power of large ordinance against iron-clads has not yet been fully tested by experience, and in the present state of our knowledge the actual effect of the shot of the *Weehawken* must have much influence in forming our opinion. I am constrained to think that two 15-inch and two 11-inch smooth-bore DAHLGRENS, mounted on two vessels, capable of taking separate positions, are superior for offence to two 7-inch and two 6-inch rifled BROOKE's, in one vessel. And in case of a fight on the decks, by boarding or otherwise, we had the superiority of men. As to defence, the *Atlanta* presented a larger surface than the Monitors, and could be more easily hit; and the result showed that the walls of her sides and pilot-house, however strong, were not in fact a protection against the shot of the Monitors at that range. We do not know by experiment how well our hulls and turrets would have resisted her shot, but a construction which avoids shots is an element to be calculated, as well as one which resists shot. Indeed, neither the agent of the captors, in his argument, nor the two commanders, in their depositions, appear to contend or to give an opinion that the *Atlanta* was equal or superior to the two Monitors.

This point being settled, the next question for decision was whether the *Weehawken* was not solely entitled to share in the prize money. The only shots fired were from this vessel, and to her the *Atlanta* surrendered. But it was the *Nahant* that the *Atlanta* fired at. The *Nahant* thus drew the fire of the enemy, and engaged its offensive force, so far aiding her consort. It was known on board the *Atlanta* that the *Nahant*, apparently uninjured by the fire, was coming down upon her at full speed, reserving her fire, though within easy range. This would have been enough, in the opinion of the Judge, to settle a doubtful question of surrender, if a doubt remained. One of the facts to be considered by the commander of the *Atlanta*, in determining whether to surrender, might well have been the demoralized state of his crew; and the knowledge that a second Monitor of the same force with that from which they had already suffered so terribly was within equal distance, must have contributed to that demoralization. The *Nahant* was therefore included with the *Weehawken* as one of the vessels making the capture, as was also, by a strict construction of the law in the case, the gunboat *Cimmerone*. Though she took no part in the engagement she was acting under orders from the senior officers, and was all the while within signal distance of the Monitors. The result is that half the net proceeds of the prize are to be given to the captors, and half to the United States, and that the vessels entitled to participate in the distribution are the *Weehawken*, *Nahant* and *Cimmerone*.

CONGRESS ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SENATE.

ON Friday and Saturday the Senate was not in session. On Monday, the 8th, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a memorial, asking for the establishment of a naval dépôt at Cairo. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER presented an important joint resolution to provide for submitting to the several States an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. It reads as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of such Legislatures, shall become a part of the Constitution, to wit:

Article—. Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and of each State or Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave.

After some debate, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for granting honorable discharges to coal-heavers and firemen in the naval service, as are now granted to seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the passage by the House, of a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested. The resolution was the next day referred to the Military Committee.

A message was received from the PRESIDENT transmitting the correspondence with the Rebel authorities relative to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill transferring Acting-Assistant Paymasters in the Navy to the Regular Naval Service, on their undergoing the regular examination. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. NESMITH introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling for a record of the proceedings of the court-martial in the city of New York for the trial of Assistant-Surgeon WEBSTER for refusing to permit a dangerously wounded soldier to be removed from the hospital in a cold storm of rain without permission of the Medical Director of the department.

A debate ensued on the amendment of Mr. HENDERSON to the bill to promote enlistments in the Army. The amendment provides for setting free all negroes mustered into the Army, together with their mothers, wives and children.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill, which was passed, for the examination of certain Army officers. It directs that every quartermaster and assistant quartermaster, and every commissary and assistant commissary of subsistence, and every paymaster and additional paymaster, shall as soon as practicable, appear for examination as to his qualifications before a board to be composed of three officers of the corps to which he belongs, of recognized merit and fitness, which board shall make a careful examination as to the qualifications of all officers who may appear before them in pursuance of the act, and shall also make a full and true record of the examination in each case.

On Wednesday, the 10th, Mr. BROWN (Mo.) submitted amendments to Mr. WILSON's bill to promote enlistments, which confirm the Emancipation Proclamation, abolish slavery, and subject colored men to enrollments and drafts under the same apportionment as other citizens. Mr. GRIMES' bill, proposing a scale of reduction of military salaries when officers are in command, not in the field, and when on leave or without command, was reported adversely from the Military Committee. Mr. WILSON (Mass.) called up the joint resolution for equalizing the pay of soldiers, the pending amendment of Mr. CONNESS, to strike out the section giving colored troops equal pay prior to the passage of the act, being under consideration. After a long debate, in which M. FESSENDEN (Me.) opposed the retrospective character of the bill, the Senate adjourned without taking action on the amendment.

HOUSE.

On Friday, the 5th, the House debated and passed the Confiscation Bill, and then adjourned over Saturday. On Monday, the 18th, Mr. COBB (Wis.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, tendering the thanks of Congress to General W. T. SHERMAN, and the officers and men under his command. Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment to the Enrollment Bill, which was not adopted, making all able-bodied persons of African descent, between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the draft. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing that chaplains shall not suffer diminution or loss of pay or allowance when absent on leave, sick, or held as prisoners; and that they and their families shall be entitled to pensions. Mr. WHALEY introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point; and to report by bill or otherwise.

The Conscription Bill was taken up, and numerous amendments were offered, among them one by Mr. RICE, providing that able seamen now in the Army may enlist in the Navy, under certain restrictions, for the term of his military service, and not for less than one year. Mr. SCHENCK proposed to amend by adding that any bounty money which a seaman may have received on entering the the Army shall, on his being transferred to the Navy, be deducted from any prize-money to which such seamen may become entitled. Mr. MALLORY proposed to exempt regularly licensed pilots from the draft. This amendment was rejected.

On Tuesday, among other amendments offered to the Conscription Bill, was one by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, to exempt from draft all who, from conscientious disbelief in the humanity, necessity, or eventual success of the war, are opposed to its further prosecution, until an effort has been made and failed, to end it by negotiation. This amendment was rejected by a large majority.

On Wednesday, the 10th, the debate on the Enrollment Bill was continued.

TO THOSE asking information, upon the subject, we would say that General Orders No. 90, dated October 23d, 1863, established a plan for paying the families of officers or enlisted men, prisoners in the hands of the enemy, by which payment will be made to persons presenting a written authority from a prisoner to draw his pay; or without such authority, to his wife; or the guardian of his minor children; or his widowed mother—in the order named. Application for such pay must be made to the senior Paymaster of the district in which the regiment of the prisoner is serving, and must be accompanied by the certificate of a Judge of a Court of the United States, of a District Attorney of the United States, or of some other party, under the seal of a Court of Record of the State in which the applicant is a resident, setting forth that said applicant is the wife of the prisoner, the guardian of his children, or his widowed mother, and, if occupying either of the last two relationships toward him, that there is no one in existence who is more nearly related, according to the above classification. Payment will be made to parties thus authorized and identified on their receipt made out in the manner that would be required of the prisoner himself—at least one month's pay being in all cases retained by the United States. The officer making the payment will see that it is entered on the last previous muster-roll for the payment of the prisoner's company; or will report it, if those rolls are not in his possession, to the senior Paymaster of the district, who will either attend to the entry, or give notice to the Paymaster General if the rolls have been forwarded to his office.

BY order of the War Department, Major-General GILLMORE is authorized to enlist and organize all the colored troops that can be recruited within his department; to appoint a board for the examination of white persons to officer the regiments and companies so raised by him, and to make provisional appointments of the persons passed by said board; to appoint a mustering officer, and have the officers and troops mustered in at such times as he may deem proper; the troops so raised to consist of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and in such proportion as General GILLMORE may deem most beneficial for the service; their pay and allowance to be in accordance with the act of Congress and the rules and regulations of the service respecting colored troops, but a bounty may be allowed, not to exceed the sum of $10, payable out of the fund for procuring substitutes. He is also authorized to procure recruits from Key West, or in the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, not, however, so as to interfere with the engineer service at Key West. The colored troops to be called United States troops, and be numbered by regiments, in consecutive order, as organized.

A CIRCULAR, issued by the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Western Division of the State of New York, cautions soldiers at home on furlough to return to duty within the time fixed by their respective leaves. The measures taken for the arrest of deserters will certainly lead to their arrest, if they fail to comply with this caution. In addition to the disgrace attending desertion, the following reasons are urged upon soldiers to return at the expiration of the furlough:—1st. Obedience requires every good soldier to return promptly at the time fixed. 2d. Duty to the country demands that these men be in the field again at the expiration of their furloughs. 3d. Duty to their fellow-soldiers requires it, as all could not be spared at once, and many good soldiers are waiting the return of those now at home, in order that they too may enjoy the same pleasure, before the campaign opens in the spring.

BY order of the War Department, the following is established as the ration for issue by the Subsistence Department to adult refugees and adult colored persons, commonly called "Contrabands" when they are not employed at labor by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, viz: ten ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of fresh beef; one pound of corn meal five times a week; and one pound of flour or soft bread, or twelve ounces of hard bread, twice a week; and to every one hundred rations ten pounds of beans, peas, or hominy; eight pounds of sugar; two quarts of vinegar; eight ounces of adamantine or star candles; two pounds of soap; two pounds of salt; and fifteen pounds of potatoes, when practicable. To children under fourteen years of age, half rations will be issued; and to women and children, roasted rye coffee at the rate of ten pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen ounces, to every one hundred rations.

THE original building of COLT's Pistol Factory at Hartford took fire on Friday morning, of last week and was destroyed, with all the machinery, and a large amount of other property. The building was 500 by 60 feet, with a wing 100 by 60. The office, a large three-story building was also destroyed. The new building in which the Minié rifles are made was saved. Seventeen hundred workmen are employed in all the shops, half of whom were thrown out of employment. The loss is over a million of dollars. It is insured for $750,000 in the New York and New England offices. It is decided by the owners of the capital of the Colt Patent Arms Company to rebuild the factory as soon as possible.

THE whole number of volunteers thus far sent to the war from Minnesota, is 12,574, and the number yet to be raised is 2,776. This is exclusive of all members of the old regiments who have re-enlisted, except forty-three men. Maine has already furnished 40,203 troops for the war. Connecticut has about 1,926 troops to be supplied before the 1st of March.

MAJ.-GEN. Banks has lately issued an order forbidding the practice of establishing stores and vending goods outside the guard lines of the commands to which they belong, pursued to some extent by sutlers within his Department, as the same is unauthorized by existing regulations or orders.

THE chief of the military detective force of the district of Washington, reports that during the month of January, sixty-two commissioned officers were arrested for various offences, and six hundred and twenty enlisted men.

OUR STEAM NAVY.

LETTER FROM DONALD M'KAY.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. Donald McKay to Hon. Mr. Grimes, of the Senate, was read by the latter in the course of a recent speech:—

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to the controversies now before the public in which our naval machinery has been severely criticised, and our naval steamers set forth as monstrous abortions and complete failures. I have watched with deep interest the course pursued by the Navy Department, both regarding the models of hull, and the style and power of the steam machinery used. I have ideas of my own on the subject of the proper requisites for a steam vessel-of-war, and do know that it is a difficult question to solve. Also, I know the fact that the present war has called for a class of steamers hitherto untried, and unknown to the great naval powers of Europe. The requirements of the blockade and offensive operations on the southern coast, have brought forth a class of naval steamers admirably fitted for such work; but, in my opinion, hardly the proper models for fast cruising ships. But I am surprised to see that there are people unpatriotic and selfish enough to use every effort, personal and through the press, to prejudice and poison the public mind with the belief that the recently constructed naval steamers are failures, and wholly unfitted for the work intended for them to do.

I have also taken pains to inquire into the merits of the steam machinery used in the naval service, and my conclusions are without prejudice, and entirely uninfluenced by any party or parties. I have fully conversed with engineers in civil life—also with our naval engineers; and I here remark that, from observation and experience with the Navy engineers, I believe them as a body to be an ornament to their country; and that they combine theory with practice, and are doing, and have done, much to elevate the standing of mechanical engineering in our country. They are, as a body, superior to the English engineers, but I think not quite equal to the French; and do not hold so high a position in our service as the corps of engineers do in the French navy. We must educate these young men as we do our midshipmen; give them the advantages of our dock-yard shops, and send them to sea on practice-ships; and, after this experience, then thoroughly examine them, and if they pass, make them third assistant engineers. I consider the organization of the imperial corps of French naval engineers to be complete. They rank first on the list of staff officers of the navy, are educated in the Government dock-yards, and the highest in rank—inspector-general of naval engineers, corresponding with our chief of bureau, &c.—ranks with a general of division (major-general); first-class engineers with captains of line-of-battle ships; and so down to engineer cadets, or apprentices. And I read with pleasure in our honorable Secretary's report, that it is the intention of the Navy Department to educate this important class of officers at Government expense.

I find, from reliable sources, that a Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, of New York, has been the author of most of the attacks on our steam navy, and has expended much time and money in spreading his newspaper articles and pamphlets all over the country; also that he is a lawyer by profession, having ample means, and interested in an important part marine steam engine, known as the "valve gearing." From evidence collected from naval engineers, and those in civil life, I do not find that he has any reputation as an engineer, and is considered as a sort of enthusiast, or perhaps monomaniac, on the subject of coal, expansion of steam, and his peculiar "cut-off;" also that his engineering operations so far have been complete failures.

On the other hand, the representative of the Steam Bureau, Chief Engineer Isherwood, although not a practical man in the strict sense of the word—that is, a machinist by trade —(and I do not think it necessary that a man must file and hammer iron for seven years to be a good engineer, for there are so many trades used in mechanical engineering that it would be impossible to learn them all), but a man of extensive engineering experience—understanding the working of metals; has had long practice at sea (and, while in foreign ports, as the English well know, improved his time in thoroughly inspecting the machinery of their war vessels); also having a good education, is a mathematician, and a sound, clear-headed thinker. This is the opinion of engineers and manufacturers generally; also of the members of his own corps. I know personally that his books have been read with interest in England, and that English engineers have a very high opinion of his capacity as a marine engineer, and believe his experiments were faithfully made (and not frauds, as the public had been led to believe); and it would have made any American engineer proud to have heard the warm approval they gave of his systematic and thorough way of experimenting and explaining causes, effects, &c. I will here add that the experiments made with engines and boilers by the Navy Department exceed anything of the kind ever tried in Europe, for they have been practical; and, if any experiments can give us light on such subjects, those that have been made are very valuable to the country at large, as well as the Navy. I have very little personal acquaintance with Mr. Isherwood, and know him only from others and by his deeds, and truly believe that he has not had fair play. He seems to be a hard-working man; while those attacking him, so far as I know, are idlers, and have not much else to do. Understanding that there was to be an investigation regarding Mr. Isherwood's machinery and his official course as an engineer, I present the following table of British war steamers, with their speeds at the measured mile; and I know full well what the delusion of a measured mile trial is, and know that at sea, under ordinary circumstances, they do not equal the measured mile time by at least fifteen per cent., and often more. In running the measured mile (and I have seen it done, and know all the jockeying) the sea must be perfectly smooth and no wind, the ship trimmed and made ready, boilers and fires clean, furnaces full of burning coal, and steam kept bottled up until they near the first "post;" then the valves are opened wide, and the mile is run. The tables of speeds of our own naval sloops are taken from the ship's logs in a seaway, with sea-sick firemen, and in some cases burning bad coal. I know that there are no steamers in the English and French navies of the size of the *Sacramento* class, that, under the same circumstances, are so efficient in point of speed, economy, and destructive powers. I think they admit this. We have no ships to compare with the *Mersey* and *Diadem* frigates—a class of vessels used in the British navy, which carry powerful batteries, have great steam power, and are very fast. For instance, the *Mersey* frigate, tonnage 3,726, draught of water 22 feet 7 inches, horse-power 4,000 (the length of the stoke hole, or boiler room, in this steamer is over 68 feet, having 32 furnaces); speed at measured mile, Stoke's Bay, 13.29 knots. The *Minnesota* class of frigates are their equals in armament, but not in speed.

Our side-wheel gunboats are far ahead of anything of the kind used in Europe, and with a light draught of about eight feet of water maintain a speed hardly, if at all, equalled by any of our fastest merchant steamers, and carry a very heavy battery. Also the screw gunboats are vastly superior to the English and French gunboats, both in speed, battery, and generally efficiency; also for operations on our coast, their very light draught of water makes them a valuable arm of offence.

Regarding the sloops of the *Sacramento* class, they combine high speed with powerful batteries, although their exceedingly light draught of water prevents their being good sea boats, as they will roll excessively, yet they have not their equals in the above good points in the British or any other navy. And these sloops have been presented to the public as complete failures, having very slow speeds. I will present a table of the fatest screw corvettes and sloops in the British navy, having nearly the same tonnage. This table is compiled from a list of forty-seven corvettes and sloops, and is the speed made at the measured mile, and not their full speed at sea, where the conditions are changed and speed much less:—

	Tons.	Speed per hour.
Racoon	1,467	10 knots.
Pearl	1,469	11.31 "
Pylades	1,275	10.11 "
Satellite	1,462	11 4 "

As I mention above, these are the fastest of a class that correspond with the *Sacramento* and other of our new sloops, and have an average draught of from twenty to twenty-two feet of water. These vessels would be entirely unsuitable for operations on our coast, owing to their great draught of water; and having this great draught a large propeller can be used, will be deeply immersed, and can be made more efficient than with a lighter draught. This is the opinion of engineers, and has been confirmed by experience.

The following table gives the speed of our new steam sloops of about 1,367 tons, and with the very light average draught of about fourteen feet of water:—

	Tons.	Knots per hour.
Sacramento	1,367	12.5
Adirondack	1,367	12
Shenandoah	1,367	12.25
Ticonderoga	1,367	12.5

The above speeds were made at sea, and, as their officers say, "under the usual condition of cruising ships." We can all see that at the measured mile trial (after the manner our English friends have of getting the maximum speeds) a much higher rate could be obtained.

Their machinery is much like the well-tried English plans, having the same valve gearing, but with "surface or "fresh-water condensers," and much higher steam can be carried by using fresh water in the boilers; also many other important advantages are gained by the use of a "surface condenser." And it seems that the "Sewall condenser" now in use on our naval steamers, is all that can be desired; at least the best in use.

Mr. Isherwood advocates the use of a smaller cylinder and higher steam, and is opposed to complicated machinery, made to expand the steam to its fullest extent, believing the end does not justify the means, and that it is safer and just as economical in the end to employ simple and always reliable valve machinery. The success of the English machinery is entirely due to extreme simplicity and strength. After the painful experience with the complicated machinery of the *Pensacola* and *Richmond*, it does seem that Mr. Isherwood is right in his views. We are a fast people, and want everything we have to do with to be fast. Our naval steamers are fast, yet they must go faster, even if they break down in so doing. This is the way the public feel in this matter, and the performances of the *Alabama* and her consorts have made us all crazy in matters of speed. It is one thing to see them at sea, then to overtake them, afterwards to capture them. I do not think any of these privateers steam thirteen knots, and believe they will yet be captured by our new sloops.

I hope our Navy will be efficient, as it always has done its duty, and desire that the best talent in the land shall be at the helm, but do not see that others can do any better than our present chiefs of bureaus have done; that our ships and machinery are failures; or that Mr. Isherwood is incompetent because he does not agree in all points with those assailing him.

The *Nypsic* gunboat came to the Navy Yard at Boston from Portsmouth, and her officers said "she made eleven knots under steam, and has since been very efficient on the blockade. The *Pequot*, a gunboat of the same class, has just returned from a trial trip, which, from all that I can learn, has not been entirely satisfactory, and did not give the speed of the *Nypsic*. Also, the *Saco*, of the same class, now fitting out at the Boston Yard, has, like the *Pequot*, new and peculiar machinery, in both cases experiments. I mention this to show that private establishments are engineering for the Navy, and without Mr. Isherwood's success.

In writing the above, I have been influenced by patriotic motives. I never have, neither do I expect to receive any favors from Mr. Isherwood or the Navy Department, but think he has been abused by men not his equals, and who cannot show equal success under equal circumstances. I have been a close observer of motive steam machinery, both at home and abroad, and look at this matter from a practical point of view, and desire to see fair play, and am confirmed in the above opinions after hearing the views of both sides.

I did intend to make my views known through the public press, but have concluded to adopt this method, of writing to influential persons, believing it to be more effectual.

The English are most happy to catch at the word failure when used in connection with our naval vessels, and are only too glad when our officials are abused. I know this from experience with them; and I think the authors of such wholesale abuse, and untruthful assertions concerning our chiefs of bureaus and others in authority in the Navy Department, should be punished and made an example of. Admitting the Department have made some mistakes, (and what engineer, shipbuilder, or manufacturer has not?) yet on the whole they have turned out the finest naval steamers of their class in the world; and it is with feelings of intense pride that I see there is a prospect of our assuming our proper position as a first-class Naval Power. I have repeatedly stated that we can only be respected abroad by having a powerful Navy, and if this had been the case when the rebellion was first instituted, the neutrality laws would have been better understood by England and France.

We are now building in our dock-yards a class of wooden cruising ships that in my opinion, after a careful examination, will excel in speed and sea-going qualities any steamers ever produced by any nation. I would guaranty the above statement to be correct, and believe (having built over one hundred sail of square rigged sailing ships) I have constructed the fastest sailing vessels ever built, and am prepared to say that the large cruising ships now building in our dock-yards can hardly be bettered, and we ought at once to lay the keels of fifty such ships, from one thousand five hundred tons upwards, and the machinery known as "Isherwood's" ought to be used to propel them.

. . . .

Excuse this long epistle. It is intended to do good, and if it will add any strength to the Navy Department, then my earnest wishes will be gratified.

I have always been considered as very unfriendly to the Navy Department, and in a professional point of view do not agree with all their plans, but at the same time do hope that nothing will be done to embarrass officials that have done and are doing much to make us respected abroad.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

Donald McKay.

Hon. J. W. Grimes, Member Senate Naval Committee, Washington, District of Columbia.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We extract from Gen. McClellan's Report the following paragraphs from his concluding remarks:

This report would be incomplete without a brief allusion to some general considerations which have been firmly impressed upon me by the events which have occurred.

To my mind the most glaring defect in our armies is the absence of system in the appointment and promotion of general and other officers, and the want of means for the theoretical instruction of the mass of officers. The expansion of the army was so great and so rapid at the commencement of the existing war that it was perhaps impossible, in the great scarcity of instructed officers, to have adopted any other course than that which was pursued; but the time has arrived when measures may be initiated to remedy existing defects, and provide against their recurrence. I think that the army should be regarded as a permanent one; that is to say, its affairs should be administered precisely as if all who belonged to it had made it their profession for life; and those rules for promotion, &c., which have been found necessary in the best foreign armies to excite honorable emulation, produce an *esprit du corps* and procure efficiency, should be followed by us. All officers and soldiers should be made to feel that merit—that is to say, courage, good conduct, the knowledge and performance of the duties of their grade, and fitness to exercise those of a superior grade —will insure to them advancement in their profession, and can alone secure it for them. Measures should be adopted to secure the theoretical instruction of staff-officers at least, who should, as far as possible, be selected from officers having a military education, or who have seen actual service in the field. The number of cadets at the Military Academy should be at once increased to the greatest extent permitted by the capacity of the institution. The regular army should be increased and maintained complete in numbers and efficiency.

A well-organized system of recruiting and of dépôts for instruction should be adopted, in order to keep the ranks of the regiments full, and supply promptly the losses arising from battle or disease. This is especially necessary for the artillery and cavalry arms of the service, which from the beginning of the war, have rendered great services, and which have never been fully appreciated by any but their comrades. We need also large bodies of well-instructed engineer troops.

In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns the direction should be left to professional soldiers. A statesman may, perhaps, be more competent than a soldier to determine the political objects and direction of a campaign; but those once decided upon, everything should be left to the responsible military head, without interference from civilians. In no other manner is success probable. The meddling of individual members of committees of Congress with subjects which, from lack of experience, they are of course incapable of comprehending, and which they are too apt to view through the distorted medium of partisan or personal prejudice, can do no good, and is certain to produce incalculable mischief.

I cannot omit the expression of my thanks to the President for the constant evidence given me of his sincere personal regard, and his desire to sustain the military plans which my judgment led me to urge for adoption and execution. I cannot attribute his failure to adopt some of those plans, and to give that support to others which was necessary to their success, to any want of confidence in me; and it only remains for me to regret that other counsels came between the constitutional commander-in-chief and the general whom he had placed at the head of his armies —counsels which resulted in the failure of great campaigns.

If the Nation possesses no generals in service competent to direct its military affairs without the aid or supervision of politicians, the sooner it finds them and places them in position the better will it be for its fortunes.

In this report I have confined myself to a plain narrative of such facts as are necessary for the purposes of history. Where it was possible, I have preferred to give these facts

in the language of dispatches, written at the time of their occurrence, rather than to attempt a new relation. The reports of the subordinate commanders, hereto annexed, recite what time and space would fail me to mention here: those individual instances of conspicious bravery and skill by which every battle was marked. To them I must especially refer, for without them this narrative would be incomplete, and justice fail to be done. But I cannot omit to tender to my corps commanders, and to other general officers under them, such ample recognition of their cordial co-operation and their devoted services as those reports abundantly avouch.

I have not sought to defend the army which I had the honor to command, nor myself, against the hostile criticisms once so rife. It has seemed to me that nothing more was required than such a plain and truthful narrative to enable those whose right it is to form a correct judgment on the important matters involved. This report is, in fact, the history of the army of the Potomac.

During the period occupied in the organization of that army, it served as a barrier against the advance of a lately victorious enemy, while the fortifications of the capital were in progress; and under the discipline which it then received it acquired strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active operations, and which enabled it afterwards to sustain itself under circumstances trying to the most heroic men. Frequent skirmishes occurred along the lines, conducted with great gallantry, which inured our troops to the realities of war.

The army grew into shape but slowly; and the delays which attended on the obtaining of arms, continuing late into the winter of 1861–'62, were no less trying to the soldiers than to the people of the country. Even at the time of the organization of the Peninsula campaign, some of the finest regiments were without rifles; nor were the utmost exertions on the part of the military authorities adequate to overcome the obstacles to active service.

When, at length, the army was in condition to take the field, the Peninsula campaign was planned, and entered upon with enthusiasm by officers and men. Had this campaign been followed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt that it would have resulted in a glorious triumph to our arms, and the permanent restoration of the power of the government in Virginia and North Carolina, if not throughout the revolting States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and originate another and new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support, at the most critical, and, as it proved, the most fatal moments. That heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the Nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days.

For me, now, it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors on every field save one, and the endurance of but little more than a single corps accomplished the object of the fighting, and, by securing to the army its transit to the James, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory.

GUN-COTTON.

MAJOR-GENERAL SABINE, in his opening address before the Royal Society of England, at its last anniversary meeting, made the following remarks in regard to gun-cotton:

The application of gun-cotton to warlike purposes and engineering operations, and the recent improvements in its manufacture, have been the subject of a report prepared by a joint Committee of the Chemical and Mechanical Sections of the British Association, consisting chiefly of Fellows of the Royal Society. The report was presented at the meeting in Newcastle in September last, and is now in the press. The Committee had the advantage of personal communication with General VON LENK, of the Imperial Austrain Artillery, the inventor of the system of preparation and adaptation by which gun-cotton has been made practicably available for warlike purposes in the Austrian service. On the invitation of the Committee, and with the very liberal permission of the Emperior of Austria, General VON LENK visited England for the purpose of thoroughly explaining his system; and we have in the Report of the Committee, the information, thus gained directly from the fountain-head, of the results of his experience in the course of trials extending over many years, together with additional investigations by individual members of the Committee.

The advantages which are claimed for gun-cotton over gunpowder for ordnance purposes and mining operations are so many and so important as to call imperatively for the fullest investigation. Such an inquiry, however, in its complete sense, is both beyond and beside the scope and purposes of a purely scientific body; and the British Association have done well (whilst re-appointing the Committee to complete certains experiments which they had devised with the view of clearing up some scientific points which are still more or less obscure) in pressing on the attention of her Majesty's Government the expediency of instituting under its own auspices a full and searching inquiry into the possible applications of gun-cotten in the public service.

The absence of smoke, and the entire freedom from the fouling of the gun, are points of great moment in promoting the rapidity of fire and the accuracy of aim of guns employed in cassmates or in the between decks of ships of war; to these we must add the innocuous character of the products of combustion in comparison with those of gunpowder, and the far inferior heat imparted to the gun itself by repeated and rapid discharges. With equal projectile effects, the weight of the charge of gun-cotten is but one-third of that of gunpowder; the recoil is stated to be reduced in the proportion of 2 to 3, and the length of the gun itself to admit of a diminution of nearly one-third. These conclusions are based on the evidence of long and apparently very carefully conducted courses of experiment in the Imperial Factory in the neighborhood of Vienna. The results appear to be especially deserving the attention of those who are engaged in the important problems of faciliating the employment of guns of large calibre and of great projectile force in the broadsides of our line-of-battle ships, and in reducing, as far as may be possible, the dimensions of the ports.

In the varied applications of explosive force in military or civil engineering, the details of many experiments which bear on his branch of the inquiry are stated in the Report of the Committee, and appear to be highly worthy of consideration and of further experiment.

It cannot be said that the advantages now claimed for gun-cotton are altogether a novel subject of discussion in this country. When the material was first intraduced by SCHONBEIN in 1846, its distinctive qualitias in comparison with gunpowder were recognized, although at that period they were far less well ascertained by experiment than they are at present. To the employment of gun-cotton as then known there was, however, a fatal drawback in its liability to spontaneous combustion. The elaborate experiments of General VON LENK have shown that this liability was due to imperfection in its preparation, and ceases altogether when suitable processes are adopted in its manufacture. Perfect gun-cotton is a definite chemical compound; and certain processes for the removal of all extraneous matter and of every trace of free acid are absolutely indispensable. But when thus prepared it appears to be no longer liable to spontaneous combustion, it can be transported from place to place with perfect security, or be stored for any length of time without danger of deterioration. It is not impaired by damp—and may be submerged without injury, its original qualities returning unchanged on its being dried in the open air and at ordinary temperatures.

A scarcely less important point towards the utilization of gun-cotton and the safety with which it may be employed in gunnery is the power of modifying and regulating its explosive energy at pleasure, by means of variations in the mechanical structure of the cartridge, and in the relative size of the chamber in which it is fired.

The experiments made by the Austrian Artillery Commission, as well as those for blasting and mining, were conducted on a very large scale; with small arms the trials appear to have been comparatively few.

There can be no hesitation in assenting to and accepting the concluding sentence of the Committee's report. "The "subject has neither chemically nor mechanically received "that thorough investigation that it deserves. There re-"main many exact measures still to be made, and many im-"portant data to be obtained. The phenomena attending "the explosion of both gun-cotton and gunpowder have to be "investigated, both as to the temperatures generated in the "act of explosion and the nature of the compounds which "result from them, under circumstances strictly analogous "to those which occur in artillery practice."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Keyes was in Boston on the 1st.

BRIGADIER-General Shackelford, who captured Morgan, has resigned.

BRIGADIER-General Krump and staff arrived in Louisville on the 4th.

MAJOR-General John A. McClernand was at St. Louis on the 3d.

MAJOR-General Burnside has been the recipient of a complimentary dinner at Boston.

MAJOR-General French was in New York on Saturday last, but left on Monday.

BRIGADIER-General McNeil has been relieved at Fort Smith, Arkansas, by Brigadier-General Thayer.

MAJOR-General Frémont will not accept the foreign appointment which it was proposed should be given him.

MAJOR-General Grant has returned to Nashville. While at Louisville, on the 3d, he was serenaded by the band of 33d Massachusetts regiment.

MAJOR-General Stoneman and staff, and Brigadier-General Chetlain left Louisville on the 3d for Nashville, from which place they were to proceed to the front.

ADJUTANT-General L. Thomas and Major-General Schofield arrived in Nashville on the 2d, and left on the 3d, for the front.

MAJOR Caldwell, lately of the First Ohio heavy artillery, has been placed under arrest by order of Major Heintzelman, commanding the department.

MAJOR-General Peck has returned to Newbern, throwing up his leave of absence on account of the critical state of affairs in his command.

MAJOR-General Rosecrans arrived in Louisville on the 2d. He came for the purpose of giving his testimony before the McCook and Crittenden Court of Inquiry.

MAJOR-General Meade, who has been ill in Philadelphia, is much improved in health, and will soon return to the field.

AT a reception of re-enlisted veterans in St. Louis, on Saturday night last, Generals McNeill, Fish, and others made speeches.

MAJOR-General Howard, while at his home in Augusta, Me., on a brief furlough, has received a splendid ovation from the Maine Legislature.

SURGEON-General Hammond has so far recovered from the effects of his fall at Nashville as to be able to walk again.

CAPTAIN Francis M. Cooley has recently been appointed Captain of the Eleventh infantry, regular army, stationed at Alexandria, Va.

BRIGADIER-General T. J. Wood, of the Army of the Cumberland, was at Louisville on the 6th, and gave his testimony before the McCook and Crittenden Court of Inquiry.

BRIGADIER-General Stevenson arrived at Cairo on the 5th from down the river. Brigadier-General Brayman arrived the same day *en route* for the South.

MAJOR-General C. C. Washburne has been on a visit to his relatives in New England. The General is the youngest of the three brothers who were members of the 34th and 35th Congress.

COLONEL Gaul, who has been in command at the Albany, N. Y., barracks, was lately presented with an elegant sword, sash, and belt, a pair of Colt's navy revolver, and field glass, as a token of respect, by the men under his command.

MAJOR-General Blunt has left Washington for Major-General Curtis' Department. He is to have command of the district of the Indian Territory, with his headquarters at Fort Smith.

COLONEL Kryzanowski, of the Fifty-eighth regiment N. Y. S. V., but lately in command of the Second brigade, Third division, Eleventh Army Corps, was lately presented with a handsome sword, by the officers of the brigade.

MAJOR-General Pleasonton was in New York last week. He has reported for duty, though still suffering from the effects of being frozen while on the late raid in Southwestern Virginia.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel William P. Brinton, of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been presented with a sabre, sash, and belt by the officers of his old regiment, the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry.

BRIGADIER-General Hinks has received intimation from General Butler that, at the request of the latter, he will be ordered by the Secretary of War to report for duty at New bern.

THE remains of Brigadier-General Samuel Zook, who was killed at Gettysburgh, have been removed to the receiving vault of Montgomery Cemetery, Philadelphia. The father of the fallen hero, Major Zook, is seriously ill at his residence at Port Kennedy.

COLONEL Clarence Buel, of the 169th New York regiment, has resigned, the state of his health and other circumstances of a personal character, inducing this determination on his part. Colonel Buel was a captain in the Harris Light Cavalry, and later colonel of the 169th reginment.

MAJOR-General Hancock visited the capitol at Albany, New York, on the 9th, on business connected with the recruiting of the New York State regiments belonging to the Second Army Corps. The Senate and Assembly passed resolutions complimentary to the General, and invited him to visit their chambers.

A NEW Grleans letter says:—"The social world has of late been flying about in a whirlwind of soirées, balls, and kindred festivities. The entertainments of General Banks and Colonel Holabird, together with the marriage of Miss Atocha, of Washington, D. C., to Captain Franklin, U. S. N., (brother to the Major-General of that name), have created quite an excitement.

MAJOR-General McDowell writes a letter to the press, denying an absurd and malicious charge that he, together with General McClellan, belonged to the secret organization, known as the "Golden Circle," where members were instructed and sworn to support "the Constitution as it is and "the Union as it was," to aid each other in evading the draft, and to discourage all efforts to raise men for the army.

THE Beaufort, S. C., *Free South* attempts to cast a slur upon a brave officer, in complaining that Lieutenant Guy V. Henry, of the Regular Army, has been appointed to the command of the 40th Massachusetts regiment, and saying that he is "an Arkansas man, and a slaveholder at that." On the contrary, we would commend the sagacity of the appointment. Colonel Henry is not only a fine soldier, but a true and loyal man, who refused to desert his flag in times treachery, and has won his eagle by gallant service.

THE military commission in the Department of the Cumberland has been re-organized by special orders from headquarters, and now consists of the following officers:—Colonel John F. Miller, 29th Ind. Inf., President; Colonel W. L. Stoughton, 11th Mich. Inf.; Lieutenant-Colonel James J. Davidson, 73d Ill. Inf.; Captain Jasper Partridge, 44th Ill. Inf.; Captain Thomas J. Rhodes, 60th Ill. Inf.; Captain Thomas Lewis, 59th Ohio Inf.; Second Lieutenant H. C. Blackman, 8th Kan., Judge Advocate.

A DISPATCH received in Cincinnati from Kanawha gives particulars of the capture of Brigadier-Generel Scammon and staff and the burning of the steamer *Levi* on the Kanawha River, Western Virginia, which was reported recently. It appears that the steamer was lying at Winfield, on the west side of the river, when thirty-five guerrillas appeared at night on the opposite side, thirteen of whom crossed in a skiff and took possession of the boat, capturing General Scammon and forty soldiers and officers, all of whom were asleep. The guerrillas afterward burned the boat. All on board were paroled except General Scammon and three other officers. The prisoners were mounted and sent off into the interior.

IN giving permission to the proprietors of the hotel at Hilton Head to enlarge their establishment, Major-General GILLMORE has fixed the rate of compensation for officers' board and lodging at two dollars per day, eleven dollars per week, and forty dollars per month; while in lieu of military tax the keepers are obliged to give enlisted men board and lodging at one dollar per day. The hotel is placed under the supervision of a board of officers, consisting of the commanding officer of the post at Hilton Head, and a Chief Commissary and Inspector-General of the Department. Any of these officers may visit and inspect the hotel at any time. Two members shall jointly visit and inspect all parts of the hotel at least once in two weeks, and see that the food is good and well cooked, that all parts of the house are kept clean, and that the rooms and bedding are kept in a condition suitable for officers to sleep in. By the same order the price of board upon all Government transports in the department is fixed at one dollar a day, and fifty cents a meal for officers, and half these rates for enlisted men.

THE Adjutant-General of Maine has furnished the Legislature with the number of men mustered into the United States service from the several cities and towns in that State under the several calls, from which we learn that Maine has furnished to the Army 40,149 men (and at least 10,000 more to the Navy) 744 of them under call of April 15, 1861, for three months, 16,608 for two and three years, under call of May 4, 1861, and 7,460 under call of May 25, 1862, for three years, 7,028 under call of August 4, 1862 for 9 months; 2,344 by draft, and 5,765 under the call of October. This does not include re-enlistments now going on in the field.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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THE REBEL MILITARY BILLS.

IN our last issue, taking as a basis figures furnished to the Rebel Congress by Mr. SEDDON, the Secretary of War, we argued that the substantial military strength of the Confederacy was virtually exhausted, and that the conscription of all who were represented in the ranks by substitutes could not add more than 25,000 men to Mr. DAVIS' armies. Remarkable as this conclusion appeared, its accuracy has received unexpected verification in recent proceedings of the Confederate Congress. The Senate, now in session at Richmond, has just removed the injunction of secrecy from the military bill with which it has been laboring, and the House of Representatives now has the measure under consideration. We find this document printed at length in a recent issue of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and its provisions are in every respect so remarkable that a brief summary of them will, we are confident, be acceptable, especially as an abstract of the bill given by the Richmond *Examiner*, which has been widely copied by the daily journals, contained many glaring inaccuracies and important omissions.

In the first place, then, the Rebel Senate, defying experience, has extended the limit of the military age to fifty-five years, declaring "all white men, residents "of the Confederate States," between that age and eighteen years, in the service "for the war." Mr. DAVIS evidently does not mean to be annoyed or trammelled by the inconvenient three years' alternative; perhaps because of the manifest absurdity of making provision for the withdrawal of any men from his service when there will be none to supply their places. The draft, under this conscription act, it must be remembered, is the last which can ever be made in the Confederacy. Those between forty-five and fifty-five years of age, with those younger, who are unfit for military service in the field by reason of physical disability, are to be detailed as provost and hospital guards for commissary, quartermaster and nitre bureau agents. Each individual who is not already enrolled is made his own provost-marshal by being compelled to report himself for duty within thirty days after the passage of the act, or to forfeit the privilege of performing department or bureau duty. At one stroke all laws granting exemptions are repealed, and in their place are substituted three or four provisions which are remarkable for their simplicity and comprehensiveness.

These exemptions are limited by the terms of this bill to the Vice-President of the Confederacy (the President is, of course, considered as in the service), the members of Congress and of the several State legislatures, with their respective officers, and such functionaries as the President or the Governors of the States may declare to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments. Ministers of religion; one skilled apothecary in each store, superintendents of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind, or insane, and one editor of each newspaper, with such journeymen printers as he may declare to be indispensable to the prosecution of his business, are also exempt; but members of each one of these professions must prove that they have been engaged in them since April 10, 1862. All physicians over thirty-five years of age, who have been in practice during the last seven years, and teachers of schools, containing over twenty scholars, which have been in operation for two years past, are also relieved from military service. One overseer is exempted on each plantation which is the sole property of a minor, person of unsound mind, *femme sole*, or of a person absent in the military service, on which there are twenty or more efficient hands. These overseers, however, must have been acting in that capacity since April 10th, 1862, and the owners of the slaves whom they superintend must pay into the public treasury $500 *per annum*, during the period of the exemption. There can be no other white male adult on such plantation, and Mr. DAVIS has the option of detailing "the owner of the plantation to oversee it, upon the "terms and in the cases where such owner would have "the right to claim the exemption of an overseer to "manage such plantation." Penalties sufficiently stringent, it would seem, to prevent any attempt to violate the provisions of this law are prescribed.

But the true significance of this extraordinary measure is to be found in its omissions; and we must therefore discover, if possible, how large a draft it will make upon the bone and sinew of the Southern States,—the active industrial elements. The statistics to which we alluded in our last, bear directly upon this important point. From them we learn that in the four States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—by far the most important members of the Confederacy—there were, before the recent draft was put in operation, 31,239 persons exempted from military service on account of their occupations, and these were divided as follows:

Shoemakers	2,339	Farmers	725
Tanners	937	Newspapers	546
Blacksmiths	2,020	Postmasters and clerks	172
Wagon-makers	956	Civil officers	1,277
Millers	2,193	Railroad employés	2,277
Mill engineers	16	Telegraph	71
Millwrights	366	Navigation companies	90
Druggists	133	Ministers of Gospel	833
Factory employés	956	Militia officers	3,871
Teachers	713	Details	1,913
Salt manufacturers	992	Treasury Department	361
Physicians	1,464	Small & useful employments	5,332
Magistrates	752		

It certainly needs no argument to demonstrate the sore straits to which the Confederacy must be driven when its legislators can find no other resource to strengthen its armies than to make still further drafts upon this alarmingly feeble array of mechanics and artisans. The Rebel House of Representatives has apparently discovered the social disorganization and anarchy which would inevitably result from the adoption of such a sweeping measure as this, and to which the Senate has given its sanction, and it has made a feeble attempt to counteract the evil by passing a bill amending the act by which representation in the army by substitution was prohibited. This measure relieves from the operation of that law farmers and planters engaged on January 5, 1864, in the production of grain and provisions, either by their own manual labor or in superintending the labor of others, provided that the person availing himself of this privilege shall devote himself, and the labor of which he has the control and superintendence, exclusively to the production of provisions and family supplies; that he shall contribute to the army, in addition to the tithe required by any tax law, an additional tenth of the pork or bacon he may produce; and that he will bind himself, if so required, to sell all his surplus provisions now on hand, or hereafter raised, for the use of soldiers' families, or for the use of the army, at prices no higher than those fixed, for the time being, by the commissioners appointed under the impressment act. This is a decided step backward from the fearful abyss of social anarchy into which these rebel legislators have taken a glance; and before the winter is over it would not be surprising if special exemption bills in favor of shoemakers and blacksmiths should be proposed, notwithstanding the statements made by Richmond journals that the House is, in other respects than that named, actually reducing the meagre list of exemptions authorized in the Senate bill.

The last and perhaps the crowning proof of the exhaustion of the fighting element of the white population in the South is found in a bill which the Confederate House of Representatives passed on February 1, after a most instructive discussion, the object of which bill, as set forth in the title, is "to increase "the efficiency of the army by the employment of free "negroes and slaves in certain capacities." This measure which was reported by Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, as Chairman of the Military Committee, declares all free negroes in the Confederacy between the ages of 18 and 50 years, except those made free by the treaty of Paris of 1803, or the treaty with Spain of 1815, liable to perform "such duties with "the army, or in connection with the military defences "of the country, in the way of work upon fortifica-"tions, or in government works for the production or "preparation of material of war, or in the military "hospitals, as the Secretary of War may, from time to "time, prescribe." And the bill further authorizes the employment, for the discharge of similar duties, of not more than twenty thousand male negro slaves, who are to be procured by impressment, if they are not volunteered by their owners. These auxiliaries are to receive the same pay as our own negro soldiers—eleven dollars per month—and the government assumes the responsibility of making good to their owners the value of any slaves which may be killed or captured while in its service. It is an interesting and important question whether this formal recognition of the status of negroes, as a component part of the omilitary forces f the Confederacy, does not remove one of the most prominent of the difficulties which have obstructed the exchange of prisoners. Certainly, if any of these black levies should fall into our hands, it would be impossible for the Confederacy to refuse to receive them as an equivalent for those of the same class in National uniforms who are now in similar prisons. But this is not the appropriate place for the discussion of this topic.

All the measures which we have thus succinctly sketched show conclusively that the Confederate authorities are mustering all their strength for a supreme struggle in the campaign which is soon to open. Every man who can be forced into the ranks will be compelled to shoulder his musket, whatever his age or occupation.

There is but one way in which this desperate struggle of the rebels can be made their last—but one way in which victories which shall be overwhelming and decisive can be achieved for the Union. Our Congressmen know very well that the crisis requires of them prompt, manly, energetic action. Can they not forego a little present popularity to secure the eternal gratitude of the Nation? They may pass a Conscription Bill which shall be inadequate to recruit our armies, and by doing so they will bring disastrous defeat upon the government. Are they willing to incur this fearful responsibility, even for the sake of achieving a reëlection to the seats which they will then have proved themselves unworthy to fill?

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STAFF.

A CAREFUL review of all that has been said upon the battle of Chickamauga shows that its partially disastrous result arose principally from one cause. It was reported to General ROSECRANS, by an *aide-de-camp*, that a division was out of line which was not out of line. Under this impression, he issued orders for his whole line to close to the left, to fill up the supposed gap. General WOOD, the first to move, could only obey the order by doing the very thing his order was issued to prevent—making a gap where he was to have closed one. The enemy poured in, and our right was routed. Who was to blame? Evidently, first, the *aide-de-camp* who gave the incorrect information,—who stated that a brigade was out of line which was merely retired a little *en échelon*,—who, if the report of General ROSECRANS conveys a correct idea, must have been either too ignorant to know what an *échelon* position was, or too excited to observe accurately; secondly, and not less, the *aide-de-camp* who carried the order. Why is an order in battle carried by an officer, and not by an orderly! Clearly, because the officer is supposed to know sufficient of the intentions of his commanding General to give such information as cannot be conveyed upon the face of the order, and to see that the order is executed according to his design,—modifying it, if necessary, that its spirit shall be carried out, when the alteration of circumstances may render a strict adherence to the letter impossible or injudicious. The tide of battle alters in a moment. A report is brought to the commanding General; he issues an order; but the time necessary to convey the one and issue the other may have changed the fortunes of the day. Who is to determine whether the order is now judicious? Clearly, the only person who knows with what views and under what information the order was issued—the *aide-de-*

camp. It is no exaggeration to say that the duties of an *aide-de-camp* attached to the headquarters of an army are more responsible and require much more military knowledge than the command of a brigade of infantry. Yet, with what recklessness of consequence, with what supreme indifference to the welfare of our cause, are our staff officers appointed. No officer is fit to hold a position upon the staff of an officer in independent command who is not thoroughly posted in the tactics of all three arms of the service, who has not a fair knowledge of military engineering, who cannot make a respectable topographical sketch, and, above all, who does not possess the rare gift of seeing no more and no less than what is really and distinctly before him.

There is no point in which the War Department could effect an easier reform than this. We have a Board of Examination to determine who shall be officers of negro troops; yet any boy fresh from college, whose idea of military duty is confined to wearing good clothes and riding a good horse, may be placed in a position to carry orders upon which the fate of a battle or the lives of thousands may depend.

THE most interesting military movement now under way is that under command of General SHERMAN, who at last accounts, was marching due east from Vicksburgh, with an army variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand men. A Rebel dispatch from Mobile, dated February 5th, says that two corps, under Generals MCPHERSON and HURLBUT, were across the Big Black River and were advancing, and that the Confederate General JACKSON was retarding their movements as much as possible. According to the very latest Rebel accounts the Union Army was encamped eight miles below Clinton. In conjunction with this reported movement of General SHERMAN east from Vicksburgh, another column is said to be on the march from Natchez, under the command of one of General BANKS' subordinate officers. A third column of cavalry and mounted infantry under General W. LONG SMITH, General GRANT'S Chief of Cavalry, is also marching southward from Holly Springs. To supply troops for these movements, Corinth and the line of the Memphis and Charleston road as far east as General LOGAN'S outposts, have been abandoned, the fortifications blown up and the public property removed. As a matter of caution, however, it would be well to remark that the reported movement from Natchez is not confirmed by any positive news as yet. The advance of a cavalry force south under Generals SMITH and GRIERSON is well authenticated, while of the advance of General SHERMAN east, with the 16th and 17th corps, under the command respectively of Generals HURLBUT and MCPHERSON, there can be no doubt whatever.

The Western newspaper correspondents have so far propounded two theories: one is that General SHERMAN has been ordered to flank JOHNSTON at Atlanta—which is too absurd for consideration; the other, that he is on his way to Mobile. As for ourselves, we have not yet sufficient data on which to base a matured opinion. It would seem probable, however, that an important object of the movement was to cover the great cavalry raid, which is to be made through the States of Alabama and Mississippi—and perhaps ultimately to move to the rear of Mobile. This latter would be a difficult undertaking, especially in view of the scarcity of water east of the Mississippi, and the long march through an enemy's country; but JOHNSTON was able to make the march from Mobile, and the movement is not impossible. We will not attempt, however, to speculate about a matter of which we have so little information.

THE Navy Department has discovered that the person who palmed himself off upon the owners of the *Kiu Kiang*, and upon the public, as "E. A. RUTHERFORD, special agent of the Navy Department," is none other than a Mr. PATRICK FORD, naval reporter of most of the New York daily newspapers, and an individual who seems to have a greater love of notoriety and sensationalism than of truth or propriety. He had even gone so far, we are informed, as to have a card printed, whereon his assumed name and pretended office were emblazoned. The Navy Department are at a loss, as are we, to understand the exact motive of the man in perpetrating such a piece of impudence, and, in spite of his championship of their cause, they do not perhaps feel as grateful to him as they ought. We are also informed on good authority that this same person is the one who furnished the New York daily papers some weeks ago with a sensation account of a "grand indignation mass-meeting," which he reported as having been held in the "Blue Anchor Tavern "in Cherry-street." Inasmuch as no such meeting took place, and no such hostelry is known to exist in Cherry-street, and the tendency of the fraud was to foment trouble among the seamen, the originator seems likely to get himself into trouble.

We deem this exposure to be due to the Navy and the public, that they may be on their guard against similar impostures.

THE recent active movements of Rebel armies and detachments in Central and Eastern Tennessee, Western Virginia, and on the North Carolina coast, are a somewhat curious commentary upon the stories of Southern despondency and military insubordination which have been published so widely at the North. There can be no question but that the South is suffering severely from a depreciated currency and inadequate supplies; but it is not safe in estimating the probabilities of the coming spring campaign, to count upon much smaller armies or a less determined spirit than the South has heretofore brought to bear in this great struggle. If the recent offensive movements of the Rebel forces will serve to give pause to the oversanguine expectations of the Northern people, the effect will be wholesome.

Yet, withal, these raids can scarcely be deemed indications of surplus military strength on the part of the Rebellion. The objects the Confederate generals seem to have had in view in authorizing them were, we should judge, threefold. (1) To prevent discontent by keeping a portion of their armies employed, and all of them interested. (2) To annoy and embarrass our forces, while the veteran regiments were away on furlough and the several armies were reörganizing with new recruits for the coming spring campaign. (3) To obtain needed supplies.

These considerations, especially the latter, will account for the activity of FORREST, LONGSTREET, EARLY and PICKETT, at a season when campaigning is alike difficult and unmilitary. Nothing but a most urgent necessity could have induced the Southern generals to sacrifice their men by forced marches in a broken country, at the most inclement season of the year. The report that EARLY lost two-thirds of his men in Western Virginia from the severity of the weather, is not improbable, in view of the character of the country his forces were operating in. It will be remarked that in all these vicious raids the capture of mule-trains, droves of cattle, forage and other supplies, were the main objects kept in view.

THE censure cast in General MCCLELLAN'S recently published report of the military operations in front of Richmond, upon General MCCALL'S division, the Pennsylvania Reserves, for alleged misconduct at the battle of Nelson's Farm (or New Market Cross Roads), fought June 30th, 1862, has called forth an elaborate statement in their vindication. The reports of General MCCALL, and his testimony before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, supported by the reports of the officers of his division, and also the testimony of the Rebel officers opposed to him on the field of battle, are given in evidence to show that the Pennsylvania Reserves fought on that day with the greatest gallantry. It is declared that it was LEE'S intention, in making an attack upon MCCALL'S division, to break through the Union Army, and cut off HEINTZELMAN'S and FRANKLIN'S Corps, forming the right wing; but that his attempt was defeated by the admirable steadiness displayed by the Reserves. On this point, General MCCALL, in his testimony before the Committee, cited the following authorities:—

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1862.

To General MCCALL— * * * "Had not MCCALL held his place on New Market road, June 30th, that line of march of the (Federal) army would have been cut by the enemy.
F. J. PORTER,
"[Signed] "Major-General Commanding Fifth Provisional Corps."

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, VA., Nov. 7, 1862.

To General MCCALL— * * * "It was only the stubborn resistance offered by our division (the Pennsylvania Reserves), prolonging the contest till after dark, and checking till that time the advance of the enemy, that enabled the concentration during the night of the whole army on James River, *which saved it*.
"[Signed] GEORGE G. MEADE, Brigadier-General of Vols."

This and other evidence is brought to sustain the statement that, had General MCCALL'S division been routed, a rebel force of seventy thousand men, according to LONGSTREET'S own statement, would have been thrust in between the right and left wings of the Federal Army, with disastrous consequences. LONGSTREET himself, it is said, in a conversation with a Union surgeon, attributed the failure of the attempt to the stubborn resistance of the Reserves, and asserted that, but for the check he received at New Market Cross Roads, he would have "captured the whole Union "Army." Thus, so far from meriting censure, the Pennsylvania Reserves claim to be entitled to the highest praise for gallant behavior before the enemy, at a time when upon their steadiness depended the fate of the Army.

THE action of the House of Representatives in stripping the new conscription of all the few improvements introduced by the Senate, gives promise that we are after all to have the same old defective and inconsistent bill that the last Congress gave us. We could have wished it had been otherwise; that wiser counsels had prevailed. But we must now make the best use of what means we have for filling up the ranks of our armies. The PRESIDENT'S new call for troops comes in at a timely moment; and volunteering may by proper effort be made to do much towards supplying the deficiency. In a previous issue we showed how large is the still unexhausted reserve of the North; but we must not content ourselves with boasting of that vast reserve. We must make it fruitful of recruits for actual service, and that speedily, else combination of forces, good generalship and desperation may do much to make up to the rebels their deficiency in men and resources. What the facts and figures in regard to the military strength of the South prove is this: if we are able to enter the spring campaign heavily reinforced, prepared to meet successfully the boldest combined movements of the enemy, the necessity of new conscriptions and new calls for troops will soon be over, and we may be able to proceed to the discussion of a peace establishment. But to reach this happy result we must *use* our resources.

THE speculations of the Richmond papers, touching the coming spring campaign, unwittingly betray the fact that the Confederates do not expect to largely increase their armies by raw conscripts. Thus the *Whig* of February 5th predicts that "Bull Run stam-"pedes await the Yankees in most of the conflicts "likely to occur during the next campaign. They will "have to enter upon it with all the disadvantages of "raw levies, who will present but a poor bulwark "against the gallant veterans of LEE and JOHNSTON." This confirms the view we took last week, that the sweeping conscription act of the Confederate Congress, can add but few new men to the armies of the Rebellion. While admitting that our armies will be largely reinforced by recruits, the Richmond press tacitly acknowledge that all they have to depend upon are theveteran soldiers.

IN accordance with the act of Congress, providing that where an armed vessel of the U. S. Navy destroys an enemy's vessel of equal force, the crew of the former vessel are entitled to $100 per head for each person on board of the enemy's ship, Captain JOHN L. WORDEN of the *Montauk*, has sent in a list of the crew of that vessel and laid his claim to the bounty or head money due to them for the destruction of the *Nashville*. At the time of her destruction the *Nashville* had on board one 80-pounder WHITWORTH rifle, four 32-pounders and one 24-pounder brass howitzer; and as the *Nashville* is entitled to a crew of the same number as the *James Adger* and vessels of her class which carry 180 men, the *Montauk* would be entitled to $18,000, which divided among her crew would give each a snug sum.

WE have received a handsomely printed pamphlet, containing a memorial to Congress, signed by all the Chief Engineers in the Navy, asking for an increase of pay, for the establishment of the grade of fleet-engineer, for a school for the education of engineers, and that first assistant-engineers may be admitted to mess in the wardroom. They can obtain much greater pay than the law now allows them at private machine shops, and unless their compensation is made more commensurate with their services they are of opinion that the Navy will lose some of its most valuable engineer officers. The objects sought to be obtained by the memorial are endorsed by all the leading ship builders and machinists in this and other cities.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The Elswick Ordnance Company are executing, with all possible haste, two 152 lb. breech-loading Armstrong guns for the Danish Government.

A complete return of the whole of the stores now available at the several departments of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, show that they are now fully equal to meet any sudden emergency.

The death of Sir James Robert Grant, at the patriarchal age of 91, is announced. He was a medical officer of the British army, and was chief of that department at Waterloo.

M. Domslain, of the Imperial navy, is said to have resolved a problem of extreme importance in steam navigation—the substitution of fresh for salt water in the boilers. This invention will cause economy as far as the engines are concerned.

The transport *Drôme* has sailed from Cherbourg for Mexico with 19 officers and 300 privates of the Algerian battalion called Zephirs. The costume of this regiment is light and airy; its conduct in a moral point of view is decidedly bad.

Brown's patent vitreous sheathing is proving very efficacious as a coating for the bottoms of iron-plated ships, and it is said that it will most probably supersede all pigment compositions for coating the bottoms of Her Majesty's ships.

The population of the Danish kingdom and Schleswig is a trifle over two millions. In a short time four per cent. of these will be under arms. A percentage larger than any European nation has known in this century, with the exception, perhaps, of Prussia in 1813.

The huge condensers and cylinders for the iron frigate *Achilles*, 35, 1,250-horse power, fitting at Chatham, England, have arrived at the dock-yard. The cylinders each weigh between 29 and 30 tons. The two condensers weigh 23 tons 5 cwt. each, and the 10 boilers nearly 22 tons each.

The French Minister of War has issued a circular address to the young soldiers of the second portion of the contingent, informing them that it will be useless to apply for permission to marry during the term of their service, as no such demands can be taken into consideration.

An unfortunate Irishman, who deserted from the British army before Sebastopol, and wandered off into Central Russia, was there arrested by the authorities, loaded with chains and sent to Siberia, where he was recently discovered by an English traveller. His severe treatment was owing to his ignorance of the language.

Admiralty instructions have been given for the millwrights' shop, at Chatham, England, to be used as an improving school for the junior engineers of the Navy, who will be required to devote a certain portion of their time to the practical study of machinery, in addition to their course of theoretical study at the dockyard school.

"France and England," says *La France*, "have "come to an understanding for the establishment of "a common system of night signals at sea. Captain "Richild-Grivel, of the French navy, has just left "for London, being appointed by the Minister of "Marine to regulate the details with the English Admiralty."

Admiral Richard Saumarez died on the 16th of January, at Clifton, England. The deceased was a midshipman on board the *Spartan* at the reduction of the Castles of Pesaro and Cesenatico. He also took part in the action with a Neapolitan flotilla in the Bay of Naples. As lieutenant of the *Bacchante* he was engaged in the sieges of Trieste and Cattaro.

There has been much outcry in England of late against the use of the lash in the military service; and it has not been without its effect. The War Department authorities, without absolutely banishing corporal punishment from the decision of courts-martial, have, it is stated, intimated that various terms of imprisonment and hard labor may be substituted until further orders.

La Patrie says that the epaulette was first brought into use in the French army, and subsequently adopted by other nations. The date of its introduction was 1759, and its form was settled by orders issued in 1767 and 1779. The object for which it was introduced, was to restrain the ruinous expenses, excited by a foolish attempt to outshine each other, by making the grade of the officer known at a glance.

Mr. Josiah Vavasseur, in a letter to the London *Times*, says that his firm in Gravel-lane, Southwark, has been making since 1862 quantities of spherical steel shot for 9 and 12-in. guns, the shot being respectively 104 lbs. and 198 lbs. He also says that he has reason to believe that during the first attack of the Monitors upon Charleston, the Confederates used steel shot and almost disabled the *Keokuk*.

The *Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift* publishes a comparative statement of the strength of the cavalry of the different powers of Europe. According to this calculation, Russia is strongest in this branch of the service, namely, 462 squadrons; France figures at 284 squadrons; Austria, 252 squadrons; Prussia, 248 squadrons; England, 112 squadrons; Italy (Sardinia), 104 squadrons; Bavaria, 48 squadrons; Hanover, 24 squadrons; Saxony, 20 squadrons; Wurtemburg, 16 squadrons; Baden, 12 squadrons; Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 squadrons; Electorate of Hesse, 10 squadrons; Mecklenburg, 4 squadrons; Oldenburg, 3 squadrons; Holstein-Lauenberg, 4 squadrons; Hamburg, 2 squadrons; the Netherlands, 21 squadrons; Spain, 80 squadrons; Belgium, 38 squadrons; Denmark, 25 squadrons.

A French soldier, named Cup, has lately been tried and condemned to death at Lyons for desertion to the enemy, in the Crimea. He gave them information of the intended attack on the Malakoff, on the 18th June, and thus prepared the way for the repulse of the French. Cup landed in Nice last June, probably unaware that he was entering French territory. He was arrested the same day, and immediately forwarded to Lyons. He declares his innocence, and has appealed from the sentence.

A special commission has been taking a cruise in the French steam dispatch-boat the *Castor*, to test the system of communicating between vessels afloat and the new electric semaphores. The most trying tests were made of the system, and it was found that it left little to be desired. It is hoped before long the whole of the coast will be supplied with them, and that vessels of all nations will be able to avail themselves of the advantages these posts offer.

Colonel Hussmann, pensioned from the Austrian Army, is now living at Brussels. Born in 1751, he retired on a pension in 1797 as Colonel of the Walloon regiment of the line, which now bears the name of Nugent. When he heard that his old corps was about to go to Holstein, the veteran, now in his 113th year, determined to proceed thither to see it. His strength, however, was not equal to his inclination, and he was obliged to content himself with writing a letter to the officers of the regiment.

The authorities at Woolwich Arsenal have received orders from the War Department to prepare for the immediate manufacture of 50 guns, each to weigh 7½ tons, with a bore of 7 inches. These weapons will be constructed with thick inner tubes of tempered steel; they are also to have solid ends, and the other recent improvements which were introduced into the construction of the four experimental guns made in the royal factories, with a view to enabling the Ordnance select committee to test the best known systems of rifling.

It having been shown that the system of proving the Armstrong guns with a single charge of powder and a shot of double weight is in some instances more trying to the vent-piece than the former system of proof with a double charge and a single shot, the use of lubricators in proof is to be discontinued, and wooden blocks are to be placed behind and next to the proof cylinder, such blocks to be nearly of the diameter of the charge chamber, and of such length that when placed in position they shall have no more space than will be filled by the service cartridge.

Another handsome square, to be called the Square of the King of Rome, is about to be opened in Paris. It will be situate on the highest point of the Trocadero, opposite the bridge of Jena. From this vast amphitheatre the population of Paris can command a full view of all that passes in the Champ de Mars. An approach from it to the quays will be facilitated by means of an inclined esplanade, with a gradual descent. A new boulevard, to be called the Boulevard Marcel, is likewise to be opened. It will be a great military road, which will place the Hôtel des Invalides in communication with the Château de Vincennes.

Napoleon I. created thirty-three princes or dukes. Eleven of these titles have now become extinct: the Prince of Eckmuhl (Davoust), Castiglione (Augereau), Dalmatia (Soult), Feltre (Clarke), Frioul (Duroc), Gaeta (Gaudin), Istria (Bessieres), Otranto (Fouché), Ragusa (Marmont), Danzic (Lefebvre), Abrantes (Junot). Three others, Padua, Valmy, and Rovigo, have only one representative without male issue. The title of Conegliano (Moncey) has passed to his son-in-law; the dukedom of Dalburg to the godson of the original holder of the title; that of Plaisance (Lebrun) to a relative. Napoleon III. has created five dukes, Malakoff, Magenta, Morny, Persigny and Montmoret, the last having been borne by the eldest son of Queen Christina, and is already extinct.

The lucrative post of Chancellor of the French Legion of Honor is vacant by the death of Admiral Hamelin. It is said to have been offered to Marshal Pelissier, who has already held it, but for a short time. Pelissier, it is said, refuses, the salary being only 100,000f., or thereabouts, whereas the Governorship of Algeria brings him in 250,000f. Pelissier, though a Marshal of France, and the very pink of Gallic chivalry, knows the value of 150,000f. Besides his laurels and ducal coronet, the gains of this successful soldier of a more homely but more solid kind are not contemptible. 250,000f. as Governor-General, 30,000f. for the active performance of senatorial functions—at a distance, 100,000f. dotation given by the nation, and, they say, a very large pension from the Sultan for "saving Turkey"—in all about $100,000 per annum—is a handsome provision.

Some armor-plate experiments took place at Copenhagen, commencing on the 27th of December, 1863, and continuing several days. Five plates were experimented upon—namely, one from Gaudet & Co., Lyons; one from the Lacefield Company, Glasgow; one from the Thames Ironworks, London; one from Messrs. Riody's works, Glasgow; and one from the Atlas Works of Brown & Co., Sheffield. All the plates were about the same size, 15 feet by 3½ feet; each was 4½ inches thick, and backed to resemble the *Warrior* target, upon 18 inches of teak beams. The guns used were the usual 95 cwt. 68-pounder naval ordnance, loaded with the full service charge of 16 lbs. After shots at each plate, the Danish Commission declared the order of merit to be—Messrs. John Brown & Co., Sheffield, first; Messrs. Riody & Co., Glasgow, second; and Messrs. Cammell & Co., Sheffield, third.

The strength of the Prussian Navy, when the vessels in hand are finished, which will be in the course of four or five months, will be six screw corvettes, carrying altogether 146 guns, and worked by steam engines of a nominal horse-power of 2,200; eight gunboats of the first-class, carrying a total of 24 guns, and engines of 580 horse-power; fifteen gunboats of the second-class, carrying 30 guns, and engines of a total horse-power of 900; one dispatch boat, and a steam transport of nine guns, and a nominal horse-power of 280; four iron-plated gunboats, one of which was paid for by the national contributions in aid of the fleet, carrying 16 guns, and engines of a combined strength of 1,600 horse-power; one paddle-steamer, with 12 guns; three sailing frigates, carrying 114 guns, and three brigs carrying 40 guns. For the defence of her coast, she has 40 row-boats, carrying altogether 76 guns. She has also an iron-plated frigate building in England, which is expected to be ready for sea at the end of next year.

A return has just been presented to the French Senators and Deputies concerning the number of guns and other weapons, and also the stores at the disposal of the government in the year 1860. The number of cannon of all kinds, including mortars, was 21,965. The greater part of these were not mounted, but the means of mounting nearly the whole of them were in readiness. There was an enormous quantity of ammunition in store, and also of small arms; the total number being 2,141,372 percussion weapons, and 980,033 flint weapons of various kinds. Of sabres there were 1,348,915; of axes, pikes, &c., 44,176; lances 58,719, and 34,577 cuirasses. The clothing stores were well filled, and forty-eight hours would have been sufficient notice to obtain all the clothing required for the 217,261 men forming the reserve; in fact, there was sufficient to clothe twice that number. On the last day of the year mentioned, the number of animals at the disposal of the government, was 41,643 troop horses, 29,576 draught horses, 645 used in the *manèges* of the military schools, 5,260 officers' horses, and 2,452 mules. Total 79,576. The estimated value of all this material of war, was 642,911,277 francs, or about $128,000,000, the clothing figuring for rather more than $15,000,000.

Mr. H. Bessemer says that two ships are being built in foreign waters entirely of Bessemer steel, and that the plates for a merchant vessel to be built in England, have been ordered. He thinks it would not be premature in the English Government to investigate this subject most fully, for if a ship can be enabled, as he contends, to carry 9-inch armor plates, they may rest assured that other nations will not be long without them. Thousands of Bessemer steel projectiles are now being made for Russia, and other orders for steel shots have been given to the extent of $600,000 in value. "Have we," he says, "a single "ship afloat that can keep out these simple round "steel shot fired from a common smooth-bored gun, if "ever directed against us? While our firm has "manufactured at Sheffield some 150 pieces of Bessemer steel ordnance for foreign service, guns made "of this material are still untried by our Government, "although it is well known that the strength of this "metal is double that of ordinary iron, while such is the "facility of production that a solid steel gun block of "twenty tons in weight can be produced from fluid "cast-iron in the short space of twenty minutes, the "homogeneous mass being entire and free from weld "or joint."

The British soldier, on enlisting, now receives his outfit free, whereas he formerly had to pay for it out of his bounty money, and his situation in other respects has improved within a short time. Instead of one pair of gloves in the year, he now has two pairs. Formerly he had only one pair of trousers in the year, now he has three pairs in two years. The alterations required in the soldier's clothing are now made at the expense of the public, previously he had to pay for the alterations himself. The necessaries, such as caps, brushes, gloves, mess-tins, straps, and other articles, which were bought of the regimental contractors, often at very exorbitant prices, are now supplied from the public stores, at a reduction of at least 25 per cent., with, at the same time, a great improvement in the quality of the articles. The British soldier has now a better and a warmer great-coat. The old stiff and heavy shako has been exchanged for a light and soft one; that instrument of torture, the old stiff high stock, has been abolished, and replaced by one made to fit the neck; and when serving in tropical climates, he is supplied with a useful serge frock in lieu of the tight-fitting tunic. Many other changes of a similar nature might be mentioned. These, however, are sufficient to indicate the increased attention which has been given of late years to the material comforts and the preservation of the health of British troops.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARTILLERY TRAINING.

In an article entitled "*Les Marines de la France et de l'Angleterre*," M. Xavier Raymond institutes a comparison between the artillery of France and that of England, and claims that practical experiments have proved the superiority of the former. The English, according to his view, have voluntarily pursued a course which has led to this result. The artillery, as elsewhere, is called a scientific department in their army; but up to the military reforms consequent upon the disasters in the Crimea, it was a designation of courtesy, and the artillery officers of England were recruited exclusively from the Academy at Woolwich, to which admission was obtained, not by competition, but by favor. The pupils were youths from fifteen to sixteen years of age, generally belonging to families of the middle class. At most of the stations whither they were sent after their two years' course, they had neither a practicing ground, nor workshops, nor even any guns equipped and horsed, to enable them to keep themselves *au courant* with the progress of their profession. Under this system, says M. Raymond, some officers passed year after year without seeing a gun fired loaded with ball. The inferiority of their knowledge to that of officers in other European armies should not be a matter of astonishment.

The artillery officers of the French Army are trained in a very different manner. Competitors for admission to the *Ecole Polytechnique* are compelled to undergo a most rigid examination, and another at the close of their course previous to their admission to the special school of Metz. They are next appointed either to the staff of the department charged with the manufacture of all the arms and the munitions of the army, or to one of the regiments for which all the garrisons are schools of artillery. There are eleven of these garrisons in France, where the study of artillery both in theory and practice is carried on incessantly, as it is also at the Polygons of Toulon, of Gavres, of Brest, of Châlons-sur-Marne, in the workshops of Paris, of Metz, of La Fère, of Châtellerault, etc. The studies and experiments at these schools are often conducted on a scale of magnitude far surpassing all that has been done in other countries. At Metz, the fort of Sainte-Croix was demolished, the fort of La Vitriollerie, at Lyons, besieged in form, and the walls of Calais and Fort Grenoble breached, to test the capabilities of new cannon. Two years ago investigations to determine the best form for artillery projectiles were spoken of, in carrying out which not less than 60,000 rounds were fired. The French batteries never quit the centres of study and intelligence, except to be attached to camps of instruction, or to march against the enemy. The reputation of the French artillery officers, as well as the indifferent fame of the English, not one of whom, says M. Raymond, figures among the inventors who have undertaken to give England a rifled artillery, is only the logical result of the different systems of training pursued in the two countries.

But, as M. Raymond observes, this mortifying state of affairs cannot long continue in England. She no longer permits the authorities to place their favorites at Woolwich, to which admission is now possible only on passing a thorough examination. The permanent camps which have been established at Aldershot and other places also offer now means of instruction to the officers, who, while their bravery and individual merit will not be greater than those of their predecessors, will certainly be far better informed in all that pertains to their department.

THE DANNEWERK.

Along the extreme Southern line of Schleswig lies a vast earthwork, stretching almost across the country, from the German Ocean to the Baltic. This border wall is said to have been erected in the ninth century; and, according to the accounts given of it in "Olaf Tryggveson's Saga," it was built of wood, stone, and earth. In the year 937 the wall, we are told, was strengthened by Queen Thyra, whom the people, in their thankfulness for the national defence, christened Danabod, which, literally translated, means the pride of the Danes; and, as a proof of the extreme antiquity of the structure, there exists at Flensburg a splendid collection of flint arrow-heads and axes, which have been collected from the barrows or earth mounds in the immediate neighborhood. There are spear points wrought out of splinters no thicker than paper knives, and worked sharper than the best steel. Here, too, are shown the knuckle-bone-like stones which had been used to separate the fine layers of siliceous earth from the solid mass, and which were found imbedded in these same barrows, with the very flint chip beside them that the people, thousands of years before, had broken from the integrel block. Here, moreover, may be seen the slabs of stone that the old Celts had used to grind their spear-heads on to the sharpest possible points, grooved with the toils of the workmen, and seeming as if they were destined to tell the present age how this wonderfully fine workmanship of the hardest possible material was executed. Indeed, this collection of works long precedent to history contains arrow-heads made out of flint hardly thicker than mother-of-pearl, and wrought as sharp as a needle.

The fortification consists at the present day of three enormous earthworks, stretching across the entire breadth of the land. Towards the Baltic, or East Sea, runs the "Oster "Wolden," or east rampart. It lies towards the "Ecken-"ferde," and is sometimes called the "Camel-Dannewerk." It is about two English miles long,—the earthworks being from four feet to five feet high, and sixteen yards broad, and be et with a ditch, the depth of which varies from six to ten feet. Beyond this is the great bay formed by the river Schley, which is so wide that no troops could possibly attempt to pass it. Stretching immediately in front of this is the "Kurgraben," which is upwards of a mile in length—beginning at the end of the Selker Lake; it is from 10 feet to 12 feet broad, and from 4 feet to 6 feet high. Behind this lies the great "Dannewerk" itself, which consists of an earthwork not less than 14 miles long. In some parts it is from 30 feet to 36 feet high, and the ramparts are from 16 feet to 20 feet broad. The whole of these earthworks are immediately in connection from one side of the peninsula to the other, with the river Treene, which falls into the Northern Ocean; so that the Danish forces have it within their power to flood not less than 64 square miles of land in front of the great bulwark of Schleswig at a moment's notice. The German soldiers who have occupied Holstein affect to regard this danger with very great contempt, under the impression that the cold weather has rendered the sluice ways unavailable; but the Danish engineers a short time ago flooded the entire country, and, after allowing a thin ice to form, let the water off again,—thus rendering it almost impossible for an army to march across. It has been estimated that, with the assistance of ice and flood, the Dannewerk could be held by 40,000 men against the largest army which Germany could bring against it.

Naval Artillery.—Under the title of *La Guerre des Cotes*, we find an interesting article by Captain Grivel, in the *Revue Contemporaine*, in which the results hitherto obtained in naval warfare are examined, and practical consequences deduced. In treating of the question of forcing a passage into a well-defended port, the writer shows that for instance, at a distance of 100 *mètres* from a battery, a vessel in going 300 *mètres* in a minute and a half, may receive two shots from each gun; and at a distance of 1,500 *mètres*, in going 3,100 *mètres*, the number of shots to be risked from each gun is ten. Now, supposing a fleet of 50 vessels to defile before a battery at a distance of 300 *mètres*, in a line of the extent of 2,800 *mètres*, the whole of this fleet will not receive more than 1,000 shots from a battery of 100 guns, many of which would not tell, since vessels may always protect themselves by a cloud of smoke. Under otherwise favorable circumstances, therefore, a powerful fleet may risk the forcing of a passage. As to the present powerful artillery brought into action for the first time in this country, Captain Grivel after a persual of official American reports on the subject, is of opinion that an 11-inch bore is the utmost practical limit for a gun in a covered battery. A rifled bore is preferable for distances beyond 1,200 *mètres*; but at shorter distances the smooth-bore does far better execution on iron-clads. The *Galena*, exposed at 550 *mètres* to the repeated shocks of some modest 30lb. round shot on a small surface, presented no trace of injury outside, but the whole of her hull was so shattered within, that she was quite disabled. The writer confirms the efficacy of the hollow ogive missile against stone walls, which he considers far inferior to earthworks. On the other hand the arming of coasts with rifled cannon will double the strength of land batteries, and render sieges by sea extremely difficult. Enormous calibres may be employed with impunity on land, while iron-clads, built as they are at present, can only have monster guns on deck, protected by turrets. Small iron-clads, the writer thinks, will soon be called for to protect ports and roads more effectually. In engagements at great distances he prefers Mr. Whitworth's perforating shot; but at small distances the advantage will remain with monster guns, which may sometimes decide the victory by a single shot. Hence there will probably be two types of iron-clads in future, viz., large sea-going vessels with rifled perforating guns on the Whitworth system, and coast-guard iron-clads with turrets armed with guns of extraordinary power.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT-WORKS.

United States Flag-Ship San Jacinto,
Key West, January 27, 1864.

Sir:—It affords me pleasure to report to the Department that the promise made by Acting Master William R. Browne, commanding the bark *Restless*, at the conclusion of his last report concerning the destruction of extensive salt-works in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Bay, namely, that he would complete the work so handsomely begun, appears to have been kept.

He reports that he went on board the stern-wheel steamer *Bloomer*, with two officers and forty-seven men belonging to the *Restless*, and proceeded up the bay, against very unfavorable circumstances of darkness, wind, and tide, some ten miles above St. Andrew's, where his force was landed, and destroyed some ninety additional salt-works, together with all the boilers, kettles, and buildings attached to them, whereupon the enemy commenced the destruction of some two hundred more, which were in advance of our party, and thus saved us from all further trouble, except skirting along the bay for the distance of fifteen miles to make sure that the work of destruction had been well performed by them.

Deserters from Captains Anderson's and Robinson's companies reported subsequently that both officers and men had broken up and gone home, as the destruction of the salt-works which they were ordered to guard had been so complete; and six of them have enlisted in the Navy, after taking the oath of allegiance.

Acting Master Browne again speaks in terms of commendation of the officers and men engaged in this service, including Acting Ensign Cressy and the five men composing the crew of the steamer *Bloomer*.

Respectfully, Theodorus Bailey,
Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding E. G. Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Magaw, to the *Mahaska*.

Commander A. J. Drake, to command the *Iasco*.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon John Rudenstein, to the *Roanoke*.

Ensign Charles F. Blake, to the *Brooklyn*.

Lieutenant-Commander James Stilwell to special duty at New York.

Commander James H. Spotts, to report for duty to Rear-Admiral Gregory.

DETACHED.

Assistant Paymaster A. S. Kinney, from the *South Carolina* and ordered home.

Surgeon George Moulsby, from duty as a member or the Retiring Board at New York and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Commander Johnston B. Creighton, from the command of the *Mahaska* and ordered to command the *Mendota*.

Gunner George Fouse, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Saranac*.

Midshipman E. T. Woodward, from the *Cyane* and ordered home.

Lieutenant-Commander J. E. De Haydon, from the *Sebago* and granted one month's leave of absence.

Lieutenant-Commander John S. Mitchell, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Gunner Joseph Swift, from the *Saranac* and ordered home.

Surgeon R. Woodward, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to duty as member of the Retiring Board now in session in New York City.

Assistant Surgeon N. L. Dace, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Second Assistant Engineers George W. Rogers and H. G. McIlvain, from the *Augusta* and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Commander John P. Bankhead, from the command of the *Iasco* and ordered to the *Otsego*.

Second Assistant Engineer A. Morray, from the *Mackinaw* and ordered to the *Chenango*.

Second Assistant Engineer S. Wilkins Cragg, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Shamrock*.

Third Assistant Engineer D. M. Egbert, from the *Ascutney*, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Lieutenant-Commander T. H. Eastman, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Assistant Surgeon N. H. Adams' orders to the *Cimarone* revoked and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

Commander J. B. Creighton's orders to command the *Mendota* have been revoked.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

has been granted Midshipman Horatio R. Bigelow, for four months, with permission to visit Europe.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Archibald McVay, to the *Kingfisher*.

Acting Master Washington Godfrey, to command the *Buckthorn*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel W. Tanner, to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. S. Hopkins, to the *Marigold*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Augustus Esenwein, to the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George B. Tripp, to the *Arizona*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Kendall, to the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. W. Gale, to the *Mattabesett*.

Acting Master William L. Hays, to the *Onondaga*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. N. Watmaugh, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster P. P. Lislie, the *Canonicus*.

Acting Master's Mate John H. Williams, to the *Wateree*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H. Marvin, to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel T. Browne, to the *Onondaga*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. N. Gould, to the Mississippi Squadron.

DETACHED.

Acting Master Nicholas Kirby, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. B. Kenny, from the *Marblehead*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William W. Tunis, from the *Peterhoff*, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Somerby, from the *Glaucus*, and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Burleigh, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Acting Gunner John McCaffrey, from the *Mattabesett*, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Acting Master H. J. Rogers, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. L. Scovel, from the *Mattabesett*, and ordered to the *Iosco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster N. W. Blake, from the *Kingfisher*, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Amos P. Foster, from the command of the *Delaware*, and ordered to command the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Master J. E. Stannard, from the *Commodore Perry*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Theodore S. Keith, from the *Peterhoff*, and ordered to the *Cimarone*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John P. Cloyed, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to the *Saco*.

Acting Master John J. Rogers, from the command of the *Buckthorn*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. A. Adams, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Southfield*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John J. Pratt, from the *Stars and Stripes*, and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Rodney Nichols, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *Otsego*.

Acting Master's Mate Henry Walters, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate George H. Disley, from the *Eugenie*, and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate Charles O'Neill, from the *Delaware*, and ordered to the *Valley City*.

Acting Master's Mate John Maddock, from the *Hunchback*, and ordered to the *Valley City*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. P. Baird, from the *Tyler*, and granted permission to report to Surgeon Greene, Philadelphia Navy Yard, for examination as to his qualifications for the position of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers:

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Denis Harrington, of the *Maine*, three weeks.

Acting Master's Mate John Dow, of the *Roanoke*, two weeks.

Acting Master's Mate G. G. Batchelder, three weeks.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Purse, of the *Wyandotte*, fifteen days.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Spalding, of the *Pesto*, thirty days.

Acting Master George F. Winslow, of the *Marblehead*, three weeks.

Acting Ensign Henry B. Fowle, of the *General Putnam*, twenty days.

Acting Ensign George R. Harriman, of the *Marblehead*, two weeks.

Acting Master Robert Barstow, of the *Minnesota*, fourteen days.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George R. Dunkley, of the *Wyandotte*, fifteen days.

Acting Ensign Alonzo Small, of the *St. Lawrence*, one week.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Padgett, of the *Hetzel*, twenty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Israel Burhong, of the *Valparaiso*, thirty days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Hutton, of the *Fah Kee*, one week.

Acting Master W. T. North, of the *Brandywine*, thirty days.

APPOINTED.

Albert Beyse, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Otsego*.

Charles Loucke, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders

Henry K. Opp, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

John M. Barren, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Britannia*.

William B. Allen, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Arthur W. Sawtelle, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Richard F. Goodwin and William C. Goodwin, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Samuel R. Bumnage, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

Alfred G. Lathrop, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns Thomas Tierney, of the *Wanderer*; Otis A. Thompson, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; James H. Barry, of the *Pursuit*; Woodward Carter, of the *Canandaigua*, and Jonathan W. Crocker, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mates George Mackay, Charles F. Hull, John W. Thode and Charles F. Purrington, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate John Evans, of the Potomac Flotilla.

REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Jessie Stapleton, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William G. Smoot.

Acting Master Thomas Andrews.

RESIGNED.

C. F. P. Hildreth, of the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. M. Gregory.

Acting Ensign Sidney S. Buck, of the *Sciota*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. Argyle Watson.

DISMISSED.

Acting Gunner James A. Cummins, of the *Ohio*.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending February 6, 1864.

Henry P. Edgar, seaman, pneumonia, Jan. 28, 1864, Naval Hospital, Chelsea; John Sloan, ordinary seaman, chronic diarrhœa, Aug. 1, 1863, Naval Hospital, New Orleans; John Stephens, seaman, drowned, Nov. 3, 1863, mouth of Rio Grande; Chas. W. Warrener, landsman, drowned, Nov. 3, 1863, mouth of Rio Grande; Thomas Ford, captain forecastle, wound of head, Jan. 10, 1864, Ship Island;

Wm. M. Young, landsman, angina pectoris, Jan. 15, 1864, frigate *Colorado*; Wm. Davis, ordinary seaman drowned, Jan. 27, 1864, U. S. S. *Minnesota*; Louis H. Rogue, seaman, drowned, Jan. 27, 1864, U. S. S. *Itasca*; Ed. Robinson, first-class boy, chronic diarrhœa, Jan. 21, 1864, Naval Hospital, Memphis; Thos. Smith, seaman, apoplexy, Jan. 21, U. S. S. *North Carolina*; Robert Williams, contraband, small-pox, Dec. 22, 1863, Naval Hospital, Memphis; Walter Williams, cabin steward, consumption, Jan. 28, 1864, U. S. S. *Neptune*; Robert G. McLane, landsman, inflammation of brain, Feb. 3, 1864, Naval Hospital, Chelsea; Christopher Graham, second-class fireman, drowned, Jan. 13, 1864, Tampa Bay.

ARMY GAZETTE.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feburary 6, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper authority.

Chaplain John H. Spooner, Hammond General Hospital.
Captain C. O. Bingham, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, 5th New York Veteran Volunteers.

Absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Captain Francis E. Tyler, 74th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Dessauer, 39th New York Volunteers.

Desertion.

Lieutenant William B. Johnson, 56th New York Engineers

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 6, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

For failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Farnsworth, 11th United States Infantry.

For failing to report at Cincinnati, O., as ordered.

Surgeon John E. McDonald, United States Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, current series, from the War Department having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Assistant Surgeon John C. Carter, 4th Maryland Volunteers.
Colonel T. L. Allen, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Major A. Paldi, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Lieutenant S. C. Smith, 1st Maine Cavalry.
Lieutenant T. A. Boice, 5th New York Cavalry.
Lieutenant M. S. Smith, 16th Maine Volunteers.
Lieutenant R. B. Sowers, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon U. Gilman, 12th New Jersey Volunteers.
Chaplain M. E. Wilson, 16th New York Artillery.
Second Lieutenant A. U. Moore, 126th Ohio Volunteers.
Colonel J. F. Stanton, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, February 6, 1864.

Captain William W. Eaton, 2d Iowa Cavalry, to date February 1, 1864, for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, cowardice, misbehavior in the face of the enemy, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and general inefficiency.

Captain Michael Ryan, 4th Missouri State Militia, to date February 1, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for allowing the plunder of private houses and destruction of property by his command, conniving at the theft of horses and other property from peaceable citizens, and selling pundered forage for his individual benefit.

Assistant Surgeon Caridon Morrow, 43d Ohio Volunteers, to date November 2, 1863, for desertion, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant F. B. Diffenbacher, Quartermaster 2d Iowa Cavalry, to date February 1, 1864, for gross neglect of duty in repeatedly failing to provide forage for the animals of his regiment.

Second Lieutenant Daniel Hall, 2d Iowa Cavalry, to date February 1, 1864, for drunkenness and general inefficiency.

The following officers, to date January 11, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

Failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Stevens, 55th Ohio Volunteers.

Absence without leave, as officially reported on the rolls of their regiments, and otherwise.

Captain Peter Casey, 90th Illinois Volunteers.
Captain G. W. Smith, 7th New Jersey Volunteers.
First Lieutenant F. Skeate, 42d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant E. S. Foster, 1st Iowa Cavalry.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonel Joseph Gerhardt, 45th New York Volunteers, he having been previously honorably discharged on tender of resignation.

Captain William D. Reitzel, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves.

Captain W. C. Newberry, 81st New York Volunteers; and they have been honorably discharged as of the date of the orders of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain Alexander H. McBenry, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain William R. Hays, 11th Illinois Cavalry.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE REVOKED.

The order dishonorably discharging Captain Ralph O. Ives has been revoked, and he is restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor his State.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Captain W. S. Granteyn, Co. H., 140th New York Volunteers, to be cashiered for making a false return of his company. Upon the recommendation of Major-General Meade, the President has commuted the sentence to forfeiture of pay proper for a period of six months.

Private Philip D. Atkins, to be shot to death with musketry, for desertion. General Gillmore has, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the accused, commuted the sentence to forfeiture of all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him, except his necessary food and clothing, to make good the time lost by his desertion, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of a guard at Fort Clinch, Florida, during the period for which his services are due the United States.

Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Hutchinson, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captains John H. Paynter and William H. Crockett, and Second Lieutenants E. J. Burrors and Luther D. Potter, 6th Missouri Cavalry, to be dismissed the service for mutiny, they having agreed together to march their forces against the Headquarters of Major Samuel Montgomery, same regiment (commanding the post at Bloomfield, Mo.), and forcibly seizing, unlawfully detaining and placing him in confinement.

First Lieutenant Robert Porter, Co. B, 7th Missouri Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disobedience of orders.

The sentences in the above cases have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Schofield.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Babcock, 75th New York Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. General Banks, upon the statements of his Brigade and Division commanders, has remitted the sentence, and has ordered him to be returned to duty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon D. L. Magruder, Medical Purveyer at Louisville, Ky., has been ordered to repair to Washington, D. C., to testify before the Hammond Court Martial, now in session in that city.

DISCHARGED.

Private James T. Evans, Co. G, 11th Regiment Invalid Corps, has been discharged the service, with a view to his enlistment as Hospital Steward, U. S. Army.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The steamers *Proteus*, *Nereus* and *Union* arrived at this Yard Feb. 4. The *Sweet Brier*, whose departure, Feb. 4, we recorded last week, was compelled to put back, and returned to the Yard Feb. 5. Something is said to have been wrong with her pumps. The gunboat *Flambeau*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. Cavondy commanding, arrived Feb. 6, from the South Atlantic Squadron. She left Charleston bar on the night of Feb 1. She comes here for repairs. She has been absent from this port for more than seventeen months, most of which time has been passed in blockade duty. She brings about fifty seamen, whose time has expired. The *Buckthorn* arrived Feb. 6. The supply steamer *Newbern* arrived Feb. 7, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe. The *Admiral* sailed Feb. 7. The *Vicksburgh* sailed Feb. 8. The U. S. gunboat *Chenango*, Lieutenant-Commander commanding T. S. Fillebrown, expected to go into commission Feb. 13. She is a new vessel, built by J. Simonson, Greenpoint: length, 240 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 13 feet; 374 tons burthen. Her engines are by the Morgan Iron Works; diameter of cylinder, 59 inches; stroke, 8 feet 6 inches. The *Glaucus* went into commission Feb 9. The *Grand Gulf* is expected to sail shortly. Also the iron-clad *Onondaga*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Meade, lately ordered to the *Iasco*, has been ordered to the *Matabesett*.

Captain Nicholson, late ordnance officer of this Yard, and who was for some time commander of the *Shamrock*, a double-ender, has now assumed command of the iron-clad *Manhattan*, which is preparing for sea at Jersey City. The Ericsson iron-clad steamer *Puritan*, now in course of construction at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, is very nearly finished, and can be launched in a few weeks if necessary.

Mr. Barney, Collector of this port, has convened a Board for the examination of officers in the Revenue Cutter Service, consisting of George W. Blunt, as President, with Captain H. B. Nones, of the Revenue Cutter Service, and Captain Ezra Nye, of the Merchant Marine, as members thereof. They are to meet forthwith. The previous board was composed of Captains Faunce and McGowan, of the Revenue Service, and Captain Charles H. Marshall, of the Mercantile Marine.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Since our last report of affairs in this Yard, the U. S. gunboat *Eutaw* has left for the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C. The U. S. gunboat *Resolute*, of the Potomac Flotilla, arrived at the Yard on Saturday last for coal, and left again the same day. The U. S. gunboat *Commodore Read* arrived here last Tuesday, from the Potomac Flotilla. Since she has been here she has taken in a supply of coal and provisions, and her two Dahlgren howitzers have been taken out to give place to guns of a larger calibre, which she will receive some time this week.

The Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, which has been lying at the Yard since June last, was put upon the ways on Monday. New boilers are now being built for her, which are in an advanced state of completion. Her engines are to be repaired, and she is to receive a general overhauling Second Assistant Engineer William H. Mapes is in temporary command of the vessel while she is undergoing repairs, which will take at least two months to complete.

The tug-boat *King Philip* left the Yard on Wednesday with a supply of provisions and a number of sailors for the Potomac Flotilla. The gunboat *Dragon*, of the Potomac Flotilla, arrived on Wednesday for a supply of coal. The transport *Wyandank*, lately used to carry provisions to the Flotilla, is now lying at the Yard, and is to have her boilers taken out, and will receive a general overhauling ere she again leaves for her station. Repairs to the gunboat *Fuschia* have at last been completed, and as soon as she takes in ballast she will rejoin the Potomac Flotilla. The gunboat *Freeborn* housed her new boilers this week, and very little yet remains to be done before she is ready for sea.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

On the 8th, pursuant to the orders of the Navy Department, and under the supervision of the commandant of this station, Commodore Livingston, took place the sale of an immense quantity of *materiel*, taken from the river by the wrecking company, who have been working for some eighteen months past under a contract with the Government to raise the vessels sunken in the Elizabeth River by our forces at the evacuation of the Navy Yard, on the 20th of April, 1861, and by the rebels when they evacuated the place on the 10th of May, 1862. The sale was very largely attended, its importance having drawn together from all the Northern cities a great number of contractors, iron and copper founders, speculators, and junk dealers. It has been the custom, at such sales as these, for the buyers to form combinations among themselves for the purpose of keeping down the prices, and enabling themselves to purchase the articles sold at a merely nominal value. But, with his usual vigilance and faithfulness to the interest of the Government, Commodore Livingston took such precautions that any such combinations in this instance would have proved futile had they been attempted. The gross amount received from the sales was $18,878, of which 10 per cent. was paid down by the purchasers, the remainder of the money to be paid when the articles are removed, which will be at the expiration of ninety days.

The wrecking company, which contracted to remove the wrecks above spoken of, have accomplished but a small portion of the work their contract called for, and, we believe, have forfeited it. There were ten vessels-of-war sunk by our forces when we evacuated, and when the rebels left the place they scuttled and sunk two gunboats which they had constructed. The contract of the wreckers obliged them to raise all these vessels, and also the sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, which was sunk by the *Merrimac*, near Hampton Roads. They have raised but three of the smaller vessels, and after laboring for months at the *Cumberland*, have given her up as a hopeless undertaking. They have, however, removed from all of these vessels great numbers of guns, anchors, chains, etc., which composed a portion of the articles sold on the 8th.

The work of re-building the Navy Yard progresses slowly—but with the very insufficient facilities now at command here, a vast quantity of work, in the line of repairing vessels, is accomplished. There are about six hundred men now employed in the Yard, and it is no unusual sight to see ten or twelve war-steamers of the first class lying at the Yard, undergoing repairs or alterations. The following vessels are now in the hands of the workmen, viz.: *Montgomery, Keystone State, Fah Kee, Kineo, Crusader, Kansas, Calypso, Young America, Alert.*

As soon as the repairs on the dry-dock are completed, which will probably be about the middle of April, much more work can be done than now. The new caisson for this dock is an immense piece of work, containing almost as much timber as there is in a schooner of 100 tons. It will be so strong as to dispense with the necessity of outside gates, and is so ingeniously constructed as to be easily moved and controlled.

About the year 1761 the government of Great Britain sent a naval commission to this country with instructions to critically examine the entire Atlantic coast, from Maine to Georgia, and select the best site for a naval station and dock-yard. This commission, which consisted of three officers of distinction in the British Navy, performed that duty, and unanimously reported that the ground upon which the Norfolk Navy Yard now stands was incomparably the best site for the purpose in view. In this report they set forth, among the advantages which this site possessed over all others, that the river was open all the year; that the mildness of the climate would allow work to be prosecuted here at any season; and that its proximity to Cape Hatteras, the worst cape on the coast, pointed it out as the natural harbor for vessels on the north Atlantic coast. These considerations prevailed; the British government sent an agent here, who purchased the ground on which the Yard now stands, and a dock-yard was commenced. It remained in the hands of the British government until the Revolutionary War, when they evacuated it, as we did at the breaking out of the rebellion.

All these natural advantages, which weighed so powerfully in the mind of the British cabinet one hundred years ago, still exists; and in addition to them, are works upon which our Government has expended years of time and millions of money. If a new Navy Yard were to be commenced by the Government now, at any point, it would require ten years of labor and the expenditure of many millions of money to make it even what the Norfolk Navy Yard now is—and then the natural advantages of this point would be forever wanting.

In the timber docks of this Yard are immense stocks of magnificent timber, in value amounting to perhaps $300,000, and some of which has been "in pickle" for fifteen years. Some of this timber is being used in the construction of the caisson for the dock. Some of it consists of ship's knees, of the most excellent quality. A great number of these have been sent to the Northern Navy Yards.

The store-ship *Brandywine* has recently been brought from Hampton Roads to this Yard, where she will remain for the future.

There have been some changes recently in the officers of this station, and the following is a correct list:

Commandant—Commodore John W. Livingston.
Commander of Receiving Ship—Captain J. J. Glasson.
Surgeon-in-Chief—Solomon Sharp.
Surgeon—Albert C. Gorgas.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—John J. Quinn.
Assistant Surgeon—I. O. Burnett.
Naval Constructor—Isaiah Hanscom.
Paymaster of Receiving Ship—William H. Thompson.
Paymaster in charge of Provisions and Clothing on board Store-Ship—Washington Irving.
Paymaster of the Station—Acting Paymaster Louis Sands.
Acting Master—Samuel F. Holbrook.
Carpenter—John McFarlane.

A large number of seamen are discharged from the service at this station. I am sorry to say that very few of these men express a willingness, on being discharged, to re-ship. The universal reason which they assign is the abolition of the grog ration. If that were restored they would, in almost all cases, re-enlist. D. S. N.

The Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York for the past year shows, that since January 1, 1863, 25,324 men had been organized for the field; 7,206 commissions had been issued. Three regiments of artillery, eight of cavalry, and twenty-five companies of infantry were recruiting. With these exceptions, recruiting had been under direction of the United States Provost-Marshal General since September 22, and exclusively for regiments in the field. It is thought the quota under the call of October 17, 1863, will shortly be filled. The total number of troops which have been organized and sent from the State, commencing April 15, 1861, and ending December 31, 1863, is 292,982. Of these, 196,569 were organized and sent to the field by the State authorities; 32,653 were sent to regiments in the field as recruits; 11,060 were enlisted by provost-marshals; 10,000 (an estimate) were re-enlistments; 9,176 were drafted men and substitutes; 3,961 were organizing in the State December 31, 1863; and 29,893 were militia sent as "emergency" troops. There is a discrepancy in the accounts of the number of men furnished between the War Department and the State authorities, the former admitting a surplus of 4,651 up to June 11, 1863, the latter claiming 12,850. An adjustment is in progress. The number of persons liable to military duty in the State, after deducting exempts, as returned by the officers appointed to make the enrollment for the draft ordered in July, 1862, was 586,959.

The Secretary of War has informed the Governors of the several loyal States that all men enlisted into the regular army since September 3, 1862, will be credited upon the quota of the State in which they were enlisted. The superintendents of regimental recruiting service have been directed to forward to the different State capitals, as soon as possible, a list of all men enlisted in the regular army by recruiting officers under their commands from September 3, 1862, to January 1, 1864, giving the names of the men, and whenever they can do so, the districts in which they were enlisted. Hereafter, also, tri-monthly reports of men thus enlisted will be forwarded to the several Governors, giving the names of the men, State, district of enrollment, town and county in which they were enlisted, such reports to commence from January 1, 1884.

A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN SEMMES.—A Southern paper publishes a letter from Captain SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, dated at Cape Town, August 8th, 1863, in the course of which he says:—

"I had no idea when I left New Orleans in the Summer that the war would last over twelve months, and lo! we are in its third year, and as yet I see but faint hopes of its conclusion. * * * * * I wrote you last from Bahia, in Brazil, by the way of England, and directed my letter to you at Cincinnati; since which, seeing that the Yankee brute, BURNSIDE, had warned you to quit, I have feared that my letter did not reach you. I hope that you have at length all safely reached our lines, where I doubt not you have found kind friends to welcome you. * * * I have nothing to add in respect to my cruise which would be of much interest to you, since the busy public doubtless keeps you pretty well informed of my whereabouts and doings. * * * * * I feel now practically what is meant by "times "that try men's souls;" but we must not give way to weakness. We must school ourselves to these trials like Christian philosophers. We must be brave men and women for our country's sake, and trust all the rest to God. As for the internal arrangements of my ship—her inner life—it is satisfactory. I have some clever gentlemen with me as officers, and have had but little difficulty in the government of my crew. I have every reason to be satisfied with my success against the enemy. I believe I have rendered as good service to my country as I could possibly have rendered in any other direction, and the world is kind enough to talk of me and in a friendly spirit, and to put a higher estimate upon my labors than I think they deserve. If I estimate them by the abuse which the Yankees heap upon me, they are certainly very great."

LARGE ARMY SUPPLIES.—The vastness of the work of supplying rations, is shown in part by the following statement of stores issued to the Army of the Potomac, from Brandy Station, in the single month of December:

Pork, bbls	6,288
Ham, pounds	24,646
Turnips, "	20,833
Carrots, "	3,840
Molasses, gallons	7,275
Whiskey, "	19,953
Flour, bbls	12,057
Hard Bread, pounds	1,416,743
Onions, "	102,798
Beans, "	395,308
Rice, "	64,386
Potatoes, "	1,203,828
Cabbage, in cure, gallons	2,178
Coffee, pounds	237,945
D. Apples, "	154,431
Tea, "	5,206
B. Sugar, "	623,627
W. Sugar, "	31,639
Vinegar, gallons	11,798
Pepper, pounds	7,032
Candles, "	58,979
Soap, "	93,771
Salt, "	97,565

A REBEL officer gives the following statement of his monthly expenses:

Servant's hire, $25; my own and servant's rations, $55; cabbage, potatoes and other vegetables, at sutler's, $27; daily newspaper, $5; envelopes and writing paper, $7; pair of boots, $125; pair of pants, $60; soda, black pepper, &c., at sutler's, $8; hat, $50; water bucket, $4. Making a total of $356.

GENERAL Orders from the War Department, dated February 10, 1864, direct Lieutenant E. P. BIGELOW, U. S. A., now under arrest, to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and from that point make explanation to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in reference to his neglect of duty and violation of the mustering regulations of the Army, in mustering boys and men unfitted for the military service into the Sixteenth New York Artillery. A precisely similar order has been issued in the case of First Lieutenant ROBERT B. SMITH, Eleventh United States Infantry. The pay of all regimental officers connected with the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery has been stopped until further orders, awaiting the explanation of the matter of these improper enlistments.

ACCORDING to the *Scientific American*, two mills, which supply our troops at Pulas, Pennsylvania, are under the superintendence of Captain W. H. HILL, Eighty-first Ohio, a practical miller and driving business man. In less than a month, during half of which time only one mill was running, he has furnished to Captain CARPENTER, Commissary of Subsistence, over 100,000 pounds of flour. This has been done, too, by grinding usually only at night—the saw being run during the day. It is a novel sight to go through these mills. How perfectly at home are our sturdy sergeants, corporals, and privates, all covered with dust and flour, as they walk about the mill on their various duties.

COLONEL M. S. LITTLEFIELD, 21st U. S. Colored Troops, has been appointed President, and Lieutenant JAMES S. DUNGAN, same regiment, Recorder of the Board for the examination of white persons for officers of colored regiments, organized or to be organized, in the Department of the South. Major-General GILLMORE has also appointed Colonel LITTLEFIELD General Superintendent of the recruiting service for colored regiments in his department, and charges himself with the duty of paying all bounties to colored recruits.

CAPTAIN W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been relieved from duty connected with the engineer department, and assigned to duty in charge of the Bureau for enlisting and organizing colored troops in the Department of the South. Major J. W. ABERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been announced by Major-General GILLMORE as his successor.

A WALL-street speculator made a bold attempt to influence the gold market on Monday, by procuring the printing of a bogus "Extra" *Herald*, in which was inserted a pretended dispatch from General BANKS, announcing the capture of Mobile, with 8,000 prisoners, 130 cannon, and 400,000 bales of cotton. The hoax was soon exposed, and the newsboys who were selling the "Extras" were arrested. But meantime gold had fallen one per cent.

BRIGADIER-Generals BARNARD, CULLUM, and WRIGHT, and Colonels ALEXANDER and ABBOTT, constitute a Board of Engineers, which, by order of the War Department, have been authorized to investigate the present condition of our sea-coast defences, and to report what in their judgment should be remedied or constructed for our greater safety.

MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS has ordered Surgeons of regiments and detachments of troops in his department, to make an immediate and minute inspection of all enlisted men in that department, and report all those who are fit subjects for transfer to the Invalid Corps.

THE report of the present Committee on the Conduct of the War promises to rival its bulky predecessor in length. The Committee has been giving especial attention to the subject of ordnance, and has had before it a number of our ablest Army and Navy officers, whose opinions have been carefully sought and recorded.

THE Italian iron-clad *Re d'Italia* is soon to go on a trial trip for the purpose of testing her speed; and as soon as this is fairly ascertained she will leave for Italy. The repairs to her engine have been made and she has been working for several days at the dock.

MAJOR D. C. FITCH, of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, Provost-Marshal of Louisville, Ky., has, by order of Major-General FOSTER, been relieved and ordered to report to the commanding officer of his regiment. Captain TUBIBN will officiate in the office until Major FITCH's successor is appointed.

BY command of Major-General HURLBUT, the troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps have been organized into four divisions, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals J. M. TUTTLE, G. M. DODGE, A. J. SMITH, and J. C. VEATCH.

Two volumes of NAPOLEON III.'s "Life of Cæsar" are now ready, but they are, according to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, not to appear as yet, since His Majesty is going to revise them, for the sixth or seventh time, from documents furnished by a learned Captain in the Genie Corps.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE WM. J. M'CLUNEY, U. S. N.

COMMODORE WM. J. McCLUNEY departed this life at Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at an early hour. The Commodore had been unwell for some time past, and of late has been a great sufferer. His disease was dropsy and enlargement of the heart. He has been a faithful servant of his country over half a century, having entered the naval service Jan. 1, 1812. He saw considerable service both in the war of 1812, and the Mexican war. He was on the *Wasp* in her brilliant engagement with the British sloop *Frolic*, and at that time he received a very commendatory notice for his bravery and skillful seamanship.

He was commissioned as a lieutenant on the 1st of April, 1818, and was attached to the U. S. brig *Saranac*. During the same year he was detached and ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard. In 1821 he was ordered to the schooner *Dolphin*, and served on board of her for a whole cruise. He returned to New York in 1825, and the following year was ordered to the *Constellation* frigate, and in her made a two years cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico. He next sailed in the *Fairfield* sloop, and then was ordered to the *Warren* sloop.

In 1832 he was again stationed at the New York Navy Yard, and was a lieutenant on board of the Receiving Ship at that place.

On the 9th day of November, 1839, he was commissioned as a commander, and was employed on shore duty from that time until 1846, when he was ordered to command the *John Adams* sloop. He remained in her over a year, participating in some of the hard naval work of the Mexican war. In 1850 he was placed in command of the Naval Rendezvous at New York, where he remained for a few months, until ordered to duty at the Navy Yard at Washington.

His commission as captain was dated October 13, 1851, and with it came his detachment from that station. He remained off duty until 1853, when he was ordered to command the *Powhatan*, of Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition. He returned to the United States in February, 1856. After a brief respite he was ordered to duty at New York as general supervisor of the construction of the war steamer now known as the "Steven's Battery."

In 1858 he was placed in command of the Home Squadron, at that time the finest fleet of ships in the American Navy. This important position he retained until early in May, 1860, when Captain G. J. Pendergrast relieved him. On the breaking out of the rebellion his health would not permit him to enter upon active service.

He was commissioned a Commodore on the 16th of July, 1862, and placed upon the retired list. Although born in, and appointed from Pennsylvania, he settled in Brooklyn where he quietly looked upon the rapid rise of the power and beauty of a profession to which he was so proud to belong. For over fifty-two years he has been enrolled on the books of the Navy Department; for over twenty-one years of that time he has been at sea; seven years and over he has been on shore and other duty, the remaining twenty-two years he was unimployed.

He leaves behind him an interesting home circle, and a host of warm personal friends, with whom his memory will be green. He was generous, brave and benevolent.

Arrangements are being made for the funeral at which will be a large concourse of naval officers to follow the remains of the beloved old Commodore to his last resting place. B.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

ORWIG—SIPP.—In Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, by Rev. Thomas Chadwick, Captain THOMAS G. ORWIG, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, to Miss MARY E. SIPP, of Walkill Academy, Middletown.

HORTON—ROBBINS.—In Boston, Feb. 2, by Rev. J. A. Buckingham, Lieutenant CHARLES S. HORTON, 99th New York Volunteers, to Miss MELINDA E., eldest daughter of Samuel E. Robbins, Esq., of Boston.

BLANCHARD—WALKER.—In Boston, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Dr. Huntington, Lieutenant JAMES A. BLANCHARD to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of the late Commodore William S. Walker, U.S.N., both of Boston.

SWAIN—GARCELON.—In Baltimore, Feb. 5, by Rev. J. Riley Johnson, Lieutenant JULIUS M. SWAIM, Signal Corps, U.S.A., to Miss ROSE J. GARCELON, of Lewiston, Me.

MINER—WHEATON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 4th inst., by Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Lieutenant ADDISON C. MINER, U.S.A., of Massachusetts, to Miss MARGARET WHEATON, of Philadelphia.

WAMSLEY—PURSLY.—In New York, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. Dirkson, Lieutenant ANDREW WAMSLY, U.S.A., to Miss KATE, second daughter of James Pursly, Esq., of New York.

ROBERTS—MARTIN.—In Chelsea, Mass., Feb. 1, by Rev. I. P. Langworthy, Lieutenant HORATIO ROBERTS, U.S.A., formerly Lieutenant in Co. H, 1st Massachusetts Regiment, to Miss HELEN M. MARTIN, both of Chelsea.

CHARTER—GALLAGHER.—In East Somerville, Mass., on the 4th inst., Mr. FRANK H. CHARTER to Miss NELLIE S., only daughter of J. G. Gallagher, U.S.N.

BOULDIN—GOUGH.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the Charles Street M. E. church, by Rev. L. F. Morgan, Captain RICHARD E. BOULDIN, of the 7th Maryland regiment, to Miss MARTHA C., daughter of Henry H. Gough, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BURNHAM.—Killed in battle, at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, while in command of Battery H, 5th N. Y. Artillery, First Lieutenant HOWARD M., only son of Roderick H. and Katharine L. Burnham, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The funeral services of Lieutenant Burnham were held Wednesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at his father's house in Longmeadow, Mass. The services were highly interesting, and the attendance large. Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Harding, of Longmeadow, bestowing worthy testimony to the noble character of young Burnham. The prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, of Springfield, after which a beautiful dirge was sung. The casket containing the body was swathed in the national colors, and a beautiful wreath of flowers was placed upon it, while about the house were several relics of the young soldier's career, not the least touching of which was the head-board of his grave on the bloody field, with its rude and simple inscription. A large number of persons from Springfield were present.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Major JOSIAH WATSON, U. S. Marine Corps.

KENZIE.—In Barre, Vt., on the 6th inst., ROBERT A. KENZIE, Jr., son of Major R. A. Kenzie, Paymaster U.S.A., aged 15 years.

DEFRIES.—In Pensacola, Florida, Sept. 25, 1863, of yellow fever, FERDINAND W., son of Captain Henry J. Defries, of Nantucket, Acting Ensign of U. S. ship *Vincennes*, aged 28 years.

WEIR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, ANNIE, wife of Lieutenant G. V. Weir, U.S.A., and only daughter of Oscar Coles, Esq., aged 20 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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From COMMODORE CADWALADER RINGOLD, U. S. N.
Having occasion recently to use professionally the various proclamations promulgated by the European Powers, touching the "Rights of Neutrals," etc., in my search for copies I could not find them until I was directed to the numbers of your valuable work, the REBELLION RECORD. While recently at sea, the opportunity more carefully to examine several numbers was afforded me. I find them replete with information useful to the officers and men of the Navy. If, therefore, copies of your valuable work were freely circulated on board of our public ships, I am satisfied the happiness of the crews would be increased and encouragement given to a devotion to duty. To make honorable mention of acts of heroism and merit by our seamen or soldiers, would be appreciated by their having the advantage of a perusal of its pages, and would have the effect to stimulate them to emulation.

From GENERAL HARRY.
It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I consider the REBELLION RECORD a most valuable publication. As a depository of the documents and statistics of the rebellion, official and unofficial, arranged and indexed as they are in so systematic a manner, it is not only of great *present* service, but must prove of incalculable benefit to the future historian.
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N. B.—The interest of Mr. C. T. EVANS in this work and works connected with it ceased on the 15th of December, 1863.

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Headquarters 11th and 12th Corps,
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Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
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At a meeting of Gentlemen for the establishment of "THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK," David Ogden having been called to the chair, and Francis H. Jenks appointed Secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the purpose of "The Safe Deposit Company of New York," the safe keeping of valuables, for which a special charter has been obtained by Francis H. Jenks and his associates, meets a great public want, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the Company, well managed, will pay a remunerative dividend upon a capital amply sufficient to command the confidence of the community.

DAVID OGDEN, Chairman.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, Secretary.

The undersigned, being prevented attending the meeting for the establishment of "the Safe Deposit Company of New York," cordially approve the above resolution passed thereat.

JOHN CRYDER,	GEO. D. LYMAN,
C. BARSTOW,	DANIEL BURTNETT,
WM. HURRY,	JOSEPH BATTELL,
COURTLANDT PALMER.	

The undersigned cordially add their names to the above approval:

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,	JNO. J. CISCO,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	T. TILESTON,
WM. WOOD,	R. WITHERS,
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JAS. F. DE PEYSTER,	J. J. CRANE,
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1864. FURLOUGHS. 1864.

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PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction and Repair,
January 23, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 22d day of February next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States District attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, ME.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 11, white pine; No. 31, tin and zinc.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No 6, yellow pine plank stock logs, No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No 12, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 13, ash logs and planks; No. 14, ash oars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree nails; No 25, iron; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 33, hardware; No 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints, No. 38, colored paints; No. 39, turpentine and varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 44, whale oil; No. 45, tallow, soap and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 11, white pine; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings, No. 22, mahogany; No. 25, iron, round, flat and square; No. 27, iron spikes, No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc and tin; No. 33, hardware; No 34, tools for stores; No. 38, colored paints, dryers; No 39, varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 47, ship chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 10, white pine mast and spar timber; No. 12, white pine deck plank and stage plank; No. 18, locust; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree nails, No. 25, iron, round, flat, square, &c.; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc, tin, and solder; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39, varnish; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 45, tallow, soap, sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 58, ingot copper.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 30, pig lead; No. 33, hardware, No. 30, spirits of wine, varnish, &c.; No. 41, glass.

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Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2, thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

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PROPOSALS FOR RAISING WRECKS AT NORFOLK, VA., AND IN THE VICINITY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department until the 3d day of March, 1864, for raising or wrecking and removing the materials, and delivering at the United States Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., the wrecks of the following ships, viz:

Frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, at Newport News; and *Merrimack*, near Craney Island.

The small steamer *Whitehall*, at Old Point.

Frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, and Line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

Bidders for this contract will take into consideration that the Government requires the Frigate *Cumberland*, and whatever may be on board of her, either public or private property, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., or at any other convenient place which the Government may designate, without any further mutilation than may be absolutely necessary to raise her.

It will be required by the Government that the contractors commence as soon as practicable on the *Cumberland*, and not to engage or commence on any other wreck, without permission from the Government, until she is disposed of.

The Government will also claim the right of designating the order in which, after the *Cumberland*, the wrecks are to be raised; also to determine whether a wreck shall be blasted or raised whole.

No sale or appraisement can be claimed by the contractors on any wreck until all the vessels named shall have been removed, and duly received by the commandant, unless by authority of the Navy Department.

No wreck will be considered removed while any portion of keel or floor timbers remain.

All the wrecks, as well as fragments of timber and other material (which may be the result of blasting), must be deposited at the Navy Yard, at such place or places as the commandant may designate. And such property, after having been received by the commandant, shall be considered in charge of the United States Government, until disposed of agreeably to the specifications of the contract to be made.

All the appliances used in raising the wrecks must be furnished at the expense of the contractors.

The offer must state the rate per centum, or salvage for raising and delivering each vessel, also for wrecking, the value to be ascertained and determined by two persons to be appointed by the Department, and one person to be appointed by the contractors, or on the actual proceeds of a sale at public auction, for the whole or any part, as the Department may elect. The offer must be accompanied by the guarantee of responsible parties that the contract will be executed if awarded. The Department reserves the right to reject all bids of parties who have not the proper means provided for executing the work, and of annulling the contract if the work is not executed in due proportion to the time fixed for completion. The proposition must also state the time required to do the work.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for raising wrecks at Norfolk," &c., so as to prevent them being opened with other letters.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

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Leave Washington at 6·35, 8, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·10, 5, and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 8·10 and 8·30 P. M.

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FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

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COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

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For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

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$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

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Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold, at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, and at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounds of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy Yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase-money is to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale, and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1864.

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WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
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ORISON BLUNT,
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PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS IN THE PARISH OF ST. HELENA, BEAUFORT DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 10, 1863, in pursuance of the eleventh section of an act entitled, "An act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and of the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, Parish of St. Helena, Beaufort District, State of South Carolina, commencing on the 18th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the disposal of the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

ON ST. HELENA ISLAND.

The Marion Chaplin Place, the Daniel Pope Place, Sea Side, the Ann Fripp Place, Littlewood Point, the Gabriel Capers Place, the Lawrence Fripp Place, the Pritchard Place, the Perry Place, Wassa Island, the Dathaw Inlet, and Dathaw Point.

ON LADIES' ISLAND.

Bluff Farm, Palmetto Island, the Wigg Place, the Joe. Johnston Place, the Porter Place, Wood Lawn, Fair Lawn, Brickyard, the Pine Land Place, Laurel Hill, Lucy Point, Eolus Point, Ashdale, Bythewood Pine Land, the Sam's Pine Land, and the Jenkins' Pine Land. The last three tracts of land will be sold subject to the right of the United States to cut and remove the wood and timber therefrom, without compensation to the owners. Also Pine Island.

ON PORT ROYAL ISLAND.

The Henry Stewart Place, Spring Hill, Otaheite, the William Perryclear Place, Orangeburg, the Ann Perryclear Place, including Jack Island, the Lloyd Field, Murkie Bush, the Retreat, the Ellis Cherry Hill, the Tom Bayard Place, the Habersham Place, Prospect Hill, Grove Hill, Burlington, Woodward, Rice Park, the Campbell Pine Land, Woodland, and the Pine Land tract, except two hundred acres of the same heretofore redeemed from the tax sale by Frederick A. Eustis; Harbor Island, Fripp's Island, and Caper's Island. The last six tracts of land will be sold subject to the right of the United States to cut and remove the wood and timber therefrom, without compensation to the owners.

The lands to be sold comprehend in all about twenty-three thousand acres. They are to be sold in divisions or parcels, not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres to any one purchaser. Said sale will not be kept open longer than sixty days from the commencement of the same.

And we do further make known and declare that the said lands will be set up for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre each, and that the same will not be sold unless the bids advance beyond that sum, and that when any tracts or lots of land have erected thereon dwelling-houses, barns, and other out-houses, the same will be appraised at the cash value thereof; and in case any of the said lots or tracts of land on which the said buildings are erected shall fail, when offered as aforesaid, to be bid up to a sum equal to one-third part of the appraised value thereof, the same will be withdrawn from this sale.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, on each parcel or tract of land offered for sale, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one-third of the appraised value.

Given under our hands, at the town of Beaufort aforesaid, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—

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5 o'clock, First Class, fare $2 25; Second Class, $1 75.

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The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE grand military movements by which General GRANT has opened the Spring campaign in the Southwest, are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. General SHERMAN, at the head of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, on the 5th instant, took possession of Jackson, Miss. It is hardly necessary to say that Jackson is an important military point, not only as the capital of the State, but as the point of intersection of the Mississippi and Memphis and New-Orleans Railroads. The rebels, after a slight resistance, retreated across the Pearl River. Yazoo City has also been successfully occupied. The force sent to accomplish this object was under the command of Colonel COATES, and consisted of the Eleventh Illinois infantry, the Fourth Illinois cavalry and Eighth Louisiana infantry, Corps d'Afrique. No resistance was offered to oppose the advance of this small column until it reached Satartia. Here a brisk fight occurred on the morning of the 4th, in which we lost nine men killed of the Eleventh Illinois and Eighth Louisiana. Both regiments acted with the greatest gallantry, and the rebels were soon compelled to retire, with what loss is unknown. After this repulse of the enemy, in which Colonel OSBAND'S Fourth Wisconsin cavalry took an active part, the force moved forward to the occupation of Yazoo City, which was effected without opposition on the 5th. The region about Yazoo City will probably be permanently occupied, as it abounds in corn and forage, which can be readily collected and shipped to Memphis for the use of General SHERMAN'S army.

A coöperative force under General LOGAN advanced from Huntsville, Ala., about the 9th instant, and crossed the Tennessee River at Larkin's Ferry. We leave it for events to reveal to the public the purpose of this important movement.

A cavalry expedition under General W. S. SMITH, left Memphis on the 11th instant, in the direction of Colliersville, and on the 13th the entire line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was abandoned by our troops. It has been held for several months merely for the purpose of enabling General SMITH to arrange his plans for the present expedition.

Communication between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap is at present interrupted; but the situation in that quarter is not to be considered as precarious. Generals SCHOFIELD and STONEMAN arrived at Knoxville on the 9th. There is said to exist much disaffection in LONGSTREET'S army, especially among the Tennessee regiments. Advices from Cumberland Gap say that the average number of deserters who report at that post, is five per day. Whole lines of Rebel pickets sometimes desert at night, and scatter themselves over the country. The main force of General LONGSTREET is at Strawberry Plains, to which place, it is said, the Tennessee Railroad is now in running order.

ADVICES from North Carolina to the 13th instant, say that Major-General PECK had arrived at Newbern, and had resumed the command so efficiently held during his absence by Brigadier-General INNIS N. PALMER. He immediately took measures for strengthening the defences of the city, and making other preparations to receive the Rebels should they renew their attack. He has issued an order forbidding officers to take their wives or any member of their families to any of the outposts in the State. Officers and soldiers who are living away from their commands without special authority, are ordered to return without delay. The report of the Rebel Major-General PICKETT, who commanded in the late attack upon Newbern, calls the movement a reconnoissance. It gives our loss as one hundred killed and wounded, and states that the Rebels captured thirteen officers and two hundred and eighty prisoners, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and two flags. The Rebel loss is put at thirty-five killed and wounded.

On the 7th the Rebels made a second demonstration on Newport Barracks, at Shepherdsville, their object being to obtain possession of the railroad. There is apprehension in some quarters of an attack from a formidable iron-clad which is lying at Kinston, on the Neuse, about thirty-five miles above Newbern; but our forces are in perfect readiness to receive and repulse the monster. The Rebels will undoubtedly make a vigorous effort to dislodge our forces from North Carolina, and the Wilmington *Journal* admits that if they fail in this attempt they will lose the State.

THE intelligence from Charleston Harbor is still unimportant. The bombardment is continued as usual, and by the confession of the enemy is productive of no small amount of damage to the city. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that "gradually the "constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is "beginning to tell upon the lower portion of the city "of Charleston. Their chief spite, from what we can "learn, appears to have been turned against Broad "street; at least, its effects are most apparent in that "vicinity. The street is considerably encumbered "with bricks and other debris knocked out by the "enemy's projectiles. It will take much time and "money to repair the damage."

Several times the Rebels have endeavored to reinforce the worn-out garrison in Fort Sumter; but have been prevented by the calcium lights with which our men nightly illuminate the harbor, with such brilliancy, that no steamer can venture toward the ruins even after dark. An attempt was made on the night of the 1st inst., by a Rebel ram, in company with a cigar-shaped torpedo-boat to destroy the gunboats *Housatonic* and *Nipsic*, which were doing guard duty in the south channel near Beach Inlet. The design was frustrated by the sinking of the torpedo. This is the third infernal machine which the Rebels have lost in Charleston Harbor.

A blockade runner attempted to pass our fleet on the night of the 1st, but ran ashore under the guns of Sullivan's Island, where she was discovered at sunrise. The *Nahant*, *Passaic*, and *Lehigh* immediately opened on her with their rifled guns, at a range of from 2,500 to 2,700 yards. Several shells were seen to explode in her, and she was soon entirely disabled. During the firing the *Nahant* was obliged to drop astern and take on board a howitzer; it being impossible for her to obtain the elevation with her rifled gun, on account of the size of her port-hole.

The expedition, consisting of three brigades, and one light battery, which left Port Royal on the 5th inst., under command of General SEYMOUR, for Jacksonville, Fla., arrived at its destination on the 8th. The forces effected a landing without opposition from the enemy, and will immediately enter upon the work to which they have been assigned. Although there is no strong Rebel force in the State, it is of importance to the Confederacy on account of its fertility and its supplies of cattle.

A refugee, who recently entered our lines at Hilton Head, brought the important information that General BEAUREGARD had removed his headquarters from Charleston to Savannah, in anticipation of an attack upon the latter city. The rebels had one hundred and fifty torpedoes ready to float down the river in case our fleet should attempt to approach the city. The number of troops in garrison there was reported to be eight thousand. The Savannah *Republican*, of the 1st inst., admits that these troops are reduced to one month's rations, and urges the farmers in the vicinity to send all the provisions which they do not absolutely require to keep themselves from starvation.

AN express passenger train was captured Thursday night, the 11th inst., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry, by a band of guerrillas. A switch was turned, and one of the raiders made the usual night signal with a lantern for the train to stop. The train was then surrounded, and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom the appearance of the guerrillas created no small consternation, were more or less mulcted in the shape of ransoms, in money, watches, and other valuables. They were robbed, it is estimated, of not less than 30,000 dollars. Ten of this gang were arrested the following day, and General SULLIVAN hopes to take them all.

A LEAVENWORTH dispatch says that advices from New Mexico to January 31 state that Colonel KIT CARSON has pursued the Navajo Indians through Cañon de Chelle, killing 23, and taking 150 prisoners. The expedition was very successful.

WE commence this week the publication, in a supplement to the JOURNAL, of General McCLELLAN'S Report, and shall complete it in a similar supplementary sheet next week. Though it is a document of great length, it was necessary that we should publish it to render the files of the paper complete, and to satisfy the requirements of a comprehensive military gazette. Though the events to which the Report relates are somewhat remote from the present, there are, happily, still living and serving their country in the field, thousands of the actors in the campaigns to which it relates, who will have an interest in the Report, and will be glad to have it in a form convenient for preservation and reference.

CAPT. Alan Ramsay, U. S. Marine corps, son of Captain Wm. Ramsay, U. S. N., died at headquarters Marine corps, on the 15th inst. Capt. Ramsay entered the Marine corps as lieutenant in 1857, was on the U. S. steamer *Richmond* during all her fights on the Mississippi, and was recommended for three brevets. He was buried with military honors, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse both civil and military. His brother, Lt. Douglas Ramsay, was killed at the first battle of Bull Run.

TEN millions of dollars, in one and two year five per cent. legal tenders, have been sent to pay the Army of the Cumberland.

OUR CAVALRY.

This important arm of the service, increasing in importance as our campaigns lengthen and our armies penetrate further into the vitals of the Confederacy, peremptorily demands a large share of the attention of the War Office. Our Cavalry, though much improved since the beginning of the war, are far from being what they ought to be, and, with proper management, could be.

In the first place, the *personnel* of our Cavalry needs improving: while the nominal standard by regulation governing the enlisting of mounted troops is proper and sensible, yet in how few instances do our Cavalry Colonels, who have "authority to raise a Regiment of Cavalry," in their anxiety to fill their ranks, regard these regulations. Our Cavalry needs *reorganizing*, it should be composed of the *élite* of our Army, and Government should in enlisting reserve the power of transferring those unqualified for the mounted service to the infantry, and drawing from the latter to fill these vacancies. No arm of the service requires so much individual power of endurance, intelligence and judgment; or, in other words, the cavalry soldier must be adapted in mind and body to the service to which he belongs. How many new regiments do we see with a large proportion of boys, some of them pale, sickly, narrow-chested and scrofulous, scarcely able to stride their horses, and how many round-shouldered, gray-bearded men, taken indiscriminately from any occupation, both soon destined to crowd our hospitals and fill not a soldier's but an invalid's grave. Then these men with but a few weeks' drilling or preparation under inexperienced, and in many cases incapable, officers are sent into the field. Of what value can such men be to the service?

For variety of equipment and uniform our cavalry are noted; and yet though the writer has seen and served with our cavalry since the organization of the first regiment, he does not remember ever having seen a single squad or a set of fours who were uniform in uniform, equipment or arrangement of accoutrements.

While the Government is liberal and generous in her equipment of our troops, individual fancies and peculiarities more than the much abused regulations govern our equipment. In the way of hats—we see them in every known and conceivable variety—the regulation hat, the same minus feather and cord, then the burlesque on the inverted coffee pot, fatigue cap, then the kepi, then comes the Kossuth, Monitor, Straw, Wide Awake and in variety *ad infinitum*, all represented in one squadron. The jacket and trousers approach somewhat nearer to regulation; the former with the absurd collar razéed to suit the fancy of the wearer, and many, having an aversion to yellow, carefully strip it of all the trimming and ornament. The sky-blue vest, unknown to the regulations, is in peculiar favor, and seems to afford great pleasure to the wearer, to gratify his taste for leaving his jacket open—a taste by the way as unmilitary as popular; and occasionally a citizen's coat and trousers are considered great ornaments by the wearer, as they at once show that in becoming a soldier he has not forgotten that he was once a citizen.

And as for boots, we have often shoes (to use a Celticism), then Jefferson, Napoleon, Wellington all contribute to assist the variety; plain legs, shiny legs, and black legs, each have their advocates. All this may be supposed trifling, and, comparatively speaking, we grant it. Would this were our only source of complaint.

The McClellan saddle seems to be the general favorite, and inasmuch as it is prescribed by the regulations and as nearly adapted to our cavalry as any can be, it is a correct and proper taste, though many of our troopers freely exchange for an English or jockey saddle found in a Virginia stable. The manner of adjusting and packing the saddle is left to the individual pleasure of each, and the consequence is that our cavalry can have horses with backs more galled in the same length of time than any cavalry in existence, and we would earnestly pray on behalf of these much abused animals that General Pleasonton issue and enforce a General Order on this subject.

The saddles are not properly fitted to the horses' backs; many use no blankets, some a piece of carpet, a sheepskin, in fact anything that comes handy, and many, thinking that the friction and heat would be less on the back, or perhaps not having a blanket convenient, go without, and allow the hard saddle bars to rest on the bare back. The mode of packing and the different articles carried on the saddle generally depend upon the taste and pleasure of the rider: while in an exceptional case we see one content with the great coat and blanket, many practically advocate the carrying of different household articles of comfort and convenience. Hence a cavalry regiment on the march resembles more the migration of a tribe of nomads than anything else; the pommel and cantle covered with blankets, shelter tents, and other articles of comfort, and pendant on the numerous rings are the frying pan, gridiron, coffee pot, tin cups, canteen, occasionally a pair of boots and many articles gathered in the course of a campaign, while hung around the horse's neck and oscillating as he goes is the "nose bag."

Now, imagine the regiment on a "trot" (and inasmuch as the "trot" is unpleasant to the riders generally, their horses soon learn to have but three gaits—the walk, cantor or "lope" and the gallop, and we shall have to imagine the trot, as we never see it), and imagine the noise and jingling of such a body, like a flock of "bell wethers." Ah, my gay cavaliers, how long would it take you to pack after you had heard "boots and saddles" or "to horse?" Do you not sometimes find the frying pan between the saddle and the horse when you pack in a hurry, or do you not catch your leg in some of your tin ware when you mount in haste? or does not the man on your right object to your gridiron being pressed into his leg when you dress to the right or guide right on the march?

Many slack officers permit their men to strap their sabres to their saddles—a habit much to be reprobated. To say nothing of its being unsoldierly, there is a great risk of the sabre being bent and the scabbard broken by the horse lying down and in many other ways, as many officers can testify.

The regulations allow two buglers or trumpeters to a company, or twenty four to a regiment, exclusive of the principal musicians or chief buglers. Now, how many regiments can muster six buglers who can sound the "re-"veille" or know it from the assembly?

And now a word to you, officers—not all, but most of you: Are you not to blame, and is not the fault with you? You have good men, good horses, good equipments, in fact, everything is good. Now, are you not indolent and indifferent? Is your own uniform according to regulation? Is your coat always buttoned on parade? Do you always set a good example to your men? Do you always see that your men get their proper rations? Do you insist on cleanliness and hair cutting, and beard trimming? Do you have and attend every roll call ordered? Are you present during "stable duty?" Do you see that all the horses are blanketed this cold weather? If so, why are their coats so rough and staring? I might ask you a thousand such questions, but you know your delinquencies.

We want active, intelligent, zealous, enterprising young men for our cavalry officers; it is no place for a stick who has succeeded in getting a commission through wire-pulling with the men or through political influence. We want officers, loyal men, who love the service, who study, who are proud of their uniform and have some *esprit du corps*; men who are temperate, and respectful, and obedient to orders; men who look to the interests of the Government as well as their own; and until we have them our cavalry service will be inefficient, greatly wanting in *morale* and terribly expensive.

What is the remedy? We see the evil, and there must be some remedy, and while our cavalry is comparatively inactive, it is the time to apply it. Let commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments attend to the purging of the service of the inefficient, ignorant, intemperate, careless and incompetent officers, either by sending them before the examining board or court martial to discharge or dismiss them if found wanting. Do not allow the noble, dashing, and, in fact, choicest arm of the service to be hampered, tethered and degraded by these incompetents. Our foes are equal to us in nothing but bravery, zeal and dash; in everything else they are inferior. Give us good officers and a well-organized cavalry, and before the summer solstice we can scatter or annihilate their cavalry. For the good of the country and of the service let us hope it may be so.

Sabreur.

HARBOR DEFENCE.

In an interesting lecture upon "Spithead and Harbor Defence," recently read at the Royal United Service Institution, Captain Tyler, R. E., stated that the waters of Spithead and the harbor of Portsmouth were still without sufficient means of protection against either direct attack or distant bombardment, and that it was still a problem to be solved how an enemy might be prevented from entering the channel between the Isle of Wight and the South coast of England, without obstruction to friendly navigation. Entering into details, he discussed at some length the various kinds of defences available at Portsmouth. There are three passages by which an enemy might attempt to force an entrance:—1. By the Needles, of which the entrance is 1,000 yards wide near Hurst Castle; 2. By the main channel into Spithead, which is about 1,200 yards wide near the Warner Light; 3. By floating over the Horse Sands at high water, where the passage is 3,600 yards wide. No mode of defence could be considered perfect which did not provide for all the modes of attack. In connection with this part of his subject, Captain Tyler exhibited a chart of the harbor of Charleston, and referred at considerable length to the siege of that city. Though not a place of first-rate importance, Charleston, he thought, had been defended with extraordinary skill and gallantry. But Charleston harbor was a small port compared with Portsmouth and Spithead. The Confederates were therefore able to obstruct their channels without inconvenience. They were narrow and shallow and were not required for their own use, except for the passage of a peculiar class of vessels, and afforded facilities for defence by a succession of forts and batteries, which left no haven in the interior for any vessel which might succeed in passing the entrance. The distance between the Isle of Wight and the main land was, on the other hand, much too great to admit of a similar system of defence. The succession of forts and batteries in progress to defend the Needles passage was analogous to those of Charleston; but this passage was not suitable for obstructions, in consequence of the strong tide running through it, even if it were desirable to employ them; and the entrance to Spithead could not be defended in the same manner, because the distance from Southsea Castle and Gillkicker Point on the north, to Nettleston Point and Southsea Castle on the south, were respectively 7,000 and 5,000 yards.

Captain Coles' project for harbor defence was pronounced to be inefficient. It had been proposed by that officer, as a ubstitute for fortifications, to defend all the dockyards and roadsteads, and all the assailable coast of Great Britain, by one fleet, consisting of 20 iron-clad ships and 10 small ones: and these were to be ordered from point to point by telegraph. This plan was open to several objections. If, on the one hand, these were scattered round the coast, and had no harbors to resort to, they would inevitably be cut off, and beaten in detail. If, on the other hand, they were kept together, they would be sure to be in the wrong place when they were wanted. If two admirals telegraphed "approaching hostile vessels" from Plymouth and Sheerness at the same moment, it would be difficult to decide upon the proper destination of the fleet. Sir John Dalrymple Hay proposed to station 12 ships chained to each other behind a boom, as an obstruction to the harbor, with 12 manœuvring ships behind them. But the ships chained together would possess all the disadvantages of forts and floating batteries, without the advantages of either. They could not use their broadside guns, and were badly situated for an attack upon the enemy at the proper moment. The boom would be four miles long and enormously costly; and, even if adopted, it would be better supported by a fort at each end than by vessels, which, if the boom were once broken, would be thrown into inextricable confusion.

Captain Tyler's plan included a combination of forts and vessels. Three forts situated on the Warner Shoal, No-man's-land and the Horse-Sand, would form an equilateral triangle with sides of 2,000 yards. The forts must be backed by six powerful and heavily armed steam-rams of great speed, with beaks at each end, twin screws, and every appliance to enable them to manœuvre rapidly. Stationed behind the forts, they would dash, one after another, at the hostile vessels as they came through. By checking the foremost vessels, they would obstruct the passage for the remainder, and, retaining them all in the neighborhood of the forts, they would lead in this manner to the repulse of the enemy.

In the discussion that followed the reading of Captain Tyler's paper, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Belcher opposed the construction of forts on the ground that the forts would act as beacons, and by causing a scour of the tide, would serve to deepen the channel between them, and so actually increase the facilities for the passage of the enemy's fleet. Colonel Collison, on the other hand, contended that they would serve to accumulate sand, and so impede the passage still more. The effect of the sinking of the stone fleet in the harbor of Charleston would seem to favor Sir Edward's theory. Subsequently, Sir Edward wrote to the Institution in defence of his objections to forts, and to assert the skill and ability on the part of the navy not only to protect Portsmouth and Spithead, but also to seek and meet the enemy outside, defeat him there, and chase and confine him to his own ports.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

In a recent lecture before the Washington Lecture Association, Dr. Henry Barnard advocated the following changes in the law and regulations relating to admission to the Military Academy, which he stated were recommended by the last Board of Visitors, of which he was a member:—

I. The cadet corps of the Army of the United States shall consist of four hundred members, to which each State and Territory shall be entitled to a number equal to its representation in the Congress of the United States, and the remainder shall be designated by the President from the country at large, including the District of Columbia; and he shall also fill, in the same way, any vacancy which for any cause may remain unfilled, for three months after the annual examination in each year.

II. No person shall be appointed to the cadet corps until he has been found qualified in the particulars designated by law, after a public examination, conducted in such places, at such times, and in such manner as Congress shall prescribe; from which examination no person resident of that portion of the country for which the same is held shall be excluded who shall present credentials from the teacher or teachers whom be had last attended that he is over seventeen and under twenty-one years of age, of unblemished moral character and personal habits, of good physical strength and constitution, and has given evidence of aptitude and vigor of

mind for the studies and duties of a military career. The examiners shall make return under oath to the Secretary of War of the persons so presenting themselves, examined, and found qualified, arranged in the order of merit, specifying the residence and school or schools which they have attended in the two years previous, and the degree of merit exhibited in each subject of the examination. And all appointments to fill vacancies for any State or Territory, or for the country at large, shall be made from these returns, and in the order of merit as assigned by the examiners, until the same shall be revised by new regulations of the Department.

III. No person shall be returned to the Secretary of War as a suitable candidate for admission to the cadet corps unless he—

1. Shall be *over* seventeen and under twenty-one years of age.

2. Shall possess an unblemished moral character and correct personal habits.

3. Shall be in good health, and in no way incapacitated by want of vigor and elasticity of physical constitution for military service.

4. Shall possess vigor and aptitude of mind for the studies of the Military Academy, and shall give evidence, oral and written, of a good English education.

5. Shall make a written declaration of his desire to obtain admission to the cadet corps for the purpose of qualifying himself for the military service of the United States, which service he assumes from the date of his appointment as cadet, to continue in the same for the period of at least sixteen years—bearing true faith and allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and paramount to all obligations to any State government, authority, or constitution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONGRESS AND GENERAL HOWARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The passage of the resolution of Congress thanking Major-Generals Meade, Hooker and Howard, for their services with the Army of the Potomac, is certainly a matter of great surprise to persons familiar with the history of that Army. As far as Generals Meade and Hooker are concerned, there will not be much difference of opinion. The former commanded the Army and was successful, in the most momentous battle of the war; and the latter commanded the Army during most of the manœuvering preceding the battle. But by what strange process of reasoning or distortion of facts is the name of Major-General Howard placed in the resolution? On what ground is he alone of all the corps commanders selected for this high honor? General Howard succeeded to the command of the 11th corps but a short time previous to the battle of Chancellorsville. The services of his corps in that battle are too well known to be commented upon now.

The next action in which they were engaged was that of Gettysburgh; and it seems that his services there are considered by Congress to have been greater than those of any other corps commander, and but little, if any, inferior to those of the Commanding General.

I now propose to compare the services of General Howard with those rendered by another general on this occasion.

General Howard's corps arrived at Gettysburgh, in support of the 1st corps, about one o'clock on the 1st of July. General Reynolds, that brilliant soldier, had already fallen, and his corps, after some desperate fighting, was nearly overpowered. Steinwehr's division, of the 11th corps, was placed in position on Cemetery Hill, while the other two divisions were sent forward towards the Mummasburgh road. General Howard, who had preceded his corps, took command of his own corps and what was left of the 1st, by virtue of his superior rank. The fighting that took place after the arrival of the 11th corps, was not like that which preceded, as the report of the casualties in the two corps will show.

While these dispositions were being made, the news of General Reynolds's death had been communicated to General Meade, who immediately ordered General Hancock, of the 2d corps, to proceed to the front, and *by virtue of General* Meade's *order* to assume command of the 1st, 11th and 3d corps, the latter being then at Emmittsburgh. It should be known that General Howard is senior in rank to General Hancock, and hence the necessity of this order. The written instructions to General Hancock directed him to advise General Meade whether he considered the ground at Gettysburgh better for delivering battle than that previously selected near Pipe Clay Creek, and stated that the general would order up the rest of the troops if General Hancock so advised. Under his instructions General Hancock had full power to fall back to any position beyond Gettysburgh—or even as far as Pipe Clay Creek.

General Hancock arrived on the field about 5 p. m., and the following was the condition of affairs:—The cavalry, under the late General Buford, was in position to the left of Cemetery Hill, firm and steadfast. Every where else on the field was a scene of confusion. The 11th corps was falling back through the town of Gettysburgh in great disorder. The broad turnpike was filled with fugitives, hundreds of whom were arrested by the Provost Guards of the 12th corps, miles in the rear. Feeble and often unsuccessful efforts were being made to form the 11th corps behind the stone walls and along the ridge near the gate of the Cemetery. The 1st corps, disorganized by heavy fighting and its severe losses, were still the most reliable troops on the field. In short, matters resembled in an uncomfortable degree, the state of affairs at Chancellorsville about dark on Saturday night.

No man who witnessed the advent of General Hancock on the field will forget the almost magic change his arrival created. Visiting every part of the field, his practiced eye caught at a glance the necessary dispositions to be made. His energy communicated itself to subordinate commanders. His manly bearing inspired the troops with new courage.

A division of the 1st corps under the brave General Wadsworth was placed with a battery at the point of danger, connecting Cemetery and Culp Hills, where it remained during all the succeeding fight. The line was continued to the left towards Round Top, and on the identical lines selected by General Hancock, then, was fought the battle of Gettysburgh. He retained command until the arrival of General Slocum at about six o'clock.

Before General Slocum's arrival, General Hancock had communicated by letter and by a staff officer with the Commanding General, and on his representations, General Meade immediately ordered up the remaining corps.

On the 2d July, after the accident to General Sickles, General Hancock was sent to command the corps, and his services that day were of greater value, perhaps, than on the next.

On the night of the 2d, General Howard was attacked by a part of Ewell's corps, and the truth demands the plain statements, that except for Major-General Hancock, the attack would have been successful in all probability, and the 11th corps driven from the key point to the position pell-mell.

Hearing the heavy firing, General Hancock sent seven regiments, including the fine brigade of Colonel Carroll, to report to General Howard.

The enemy were already in Stewart's and Rickett's batteries, where the brave cannoneers were fighting over their guns. The 11th corps was not equal on that occasion to the task of driving back the enemy. The regiments from the 2d corps went forward with a run, and retook the guns and position. General Howard has privately stated his opinion of the extreme value of this unexpected reinforcement.

General Howard's services at Gettysburgh may be said to have closed here. Not so with General Hancock. On the following day the grand attack was made by Longstreet's corps, and, as is well known, was met by two divisions of the 2d corps, and a few regiments from the 1st and 12th. Under its indomitable commander, this corps sustained nobly its high reputation, and was gloriously victorious, capturing over thirty stand of colors and five thousand prisoners. General Hancock was badly wounded, and has not yet entirely recovered.

He was, next to the Commanding General, the prominent man at Gettysburgh. The Army gave to him the credit which Congress has given to Major-General Howard.

The passage of the resolution may be the means by exciting discussion, finally of correcting a current but erroneous opinion; but the injustice done to General Hancock can hardly be remedied. Happily his reputation is fixed on too substantial a basis to be dependent on any action of Congress. The injustice lies in the fact that Congress has perpetuated what has always been a perversion of an impartial history of Gettysburgh; the statement that Major-General Howard was in any sense entitled to honors not shared by other corps commanders.

Truth.

CONSTRUCTION OF WINTER QUARTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Having had considerable and varied experience in the construction of winter quarters for infantry regiments in the field, please allow sufficient space to present a few practical, and, I trust, valuable suggestions in regard to the very important matter of erecting suitable shelter from the inclemencies of a Virginia winter.

I will start upon the supposition of a regiment of four or five hundred men (10 companies), with two officers to a company, which is a fuller roll than the most of the regiments in the field can present. In the plan of a camp as laid down in "Regulations," I would make a few alterations. For instance, the houses (stockaded huts) should be in one line instead of two, and all face toward the centre of the camp. I would have the houses three feet apart. The hospital should be on the right flank, and the sutler's tent on the left, provided there be sufficient room. The men's sinks should be on the right and left, but well to the front. By this plan we should have a wide street (60 paces) from the colonel's tent to the parade ground.

So much for the general plan. Now let us see what each house is to be. To begin with, all the men's houses must be after one established model. The moment that individual taste or individual laziness is indulged, the beauty of any camp is at once destroyed.

Every soldier is supposed to own half a shelter tent. Then put four men into a nice stockade four feet high, and 8 by 10 on the base, and they are comfortably housed for the winter. The ends can be "logged up," or if "shelters" are abundant, they can be used. I would have all the chimneys upon the same side (by the points of the compass) except upon the sides of the parallelogram, where no chimney should be in sight, but built upon the other side of the huts. A good snug chimney, a foot and a half from front to rear (outside) will draw finely, and afford sufficient warmth to the inmates of a tent. The ground should be covered with flooring of some kind, either split logs or common corduroy. The quickest, but perhaps on the whole, not the most elegant, or best way to stockade, is to cut large pine or oak, where it can be obtained, and split it into planks of two or three inches thickness, and then "stick" them, as the soldiers say, just as you would make a palisade. A still better way is to put up the stockade "log-house" fashion, and apply to the cracks and crevices a bountiful supply of Virginia mud.

This house when completed will be warm and tight, and have no small pretentions to Army "architecture." The same plan may be used for the officers, as it cannot well be improved, with shelter tents and a lot of woodland for a capital. Small round logs may be used as well as "split stuff," but of course there would be less room inside, as all the measurements must be taken from the inside.

I have seen this plan carried into execution with complete satisfaction in various regiments. No excavations of earth beyond what is necessary to level the ground should be allowed for evident sanitary reasons. Each cook-house should be supplied with a barrel for the reception of "waste," which should be carried away and deposited in the regimental sinks daily.

With a camp constructed upon this plan, there need be but little sickness among troops that have seen service enough to be thoroughly acclimated, and it is but a small trouble to make all the men of a regiment conform to one accepted plan. The habit of allowing men to act upon such matters, just as their own fancy leads them, at once destroys all harmony, and must cause more or less sickness, as some will not exert themselves sufficiently to erect a suitable shelter against the weather. Houses constructed upon this plan are cool in summer and warm in winter; and there is no reason why any troops should not construct them where there is abundance of material to do it with.

Let those regiments who have had no general system in the matter try my plan once, and I think they will never depart from it. A very good way is to lot a company build the stockade together, and then let the squads throw lots for them. A greater uniformity is thus obtained, and all the houses will go up in less time.

I trust that you and your numerous readers may see some good points in my suggestions.

Engineer.

Camp near Brandy Station, Va., January 18th, 1864.

A LEGION OF LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In all the wars of modern times, among military nations, orders of merit have been considered as necessary to the establishment of a proper *morale*, and, for the encouragement of the soldier, have been deemed eminently proper. Even amongst the warlike Romans also, decorations were conferred for military merit, as the curious may see in the museum of the Louvre and elsewhere.

Such decorations stimulate the pride of the soldier, and incite his comrades to emulate his deeds, and these decorations have always been eagerly sought after as momentoes of high and daring emprise, and proudly worn by those who have attained them. One of the wisest measures of Napoleon the Great, was the establishment of the Legion of Honor, and to it were attributed many of the successes of the French army, while the Emperor himself viewed it as one of the greatest institutions of his reign.

This, indeed, is the model order of the kind of the present day, for while its organization and administration are wholly military, the class of civilians is still eligible to its honors and benefits.

All classes are thus united in the support of the Government, of which it is one of the principal pillars, for it has been retained, since its foundation by the first Emperor, by all the succeeding governments which have, in turn, been established by the French people, and at the present day stands as the permanent example to the army and to the people, of his wisdom and knowledge of mankind.

These orders have been submitted to the test of ridicule,—which is about the hardest one after all—by the philosophers: those who have read Zschokke will remember one of his inimitable stories founded upon the absurdity of the gift of a little cross as a reward of a great feat of arms.

Garibaldi also is said to have refused the order of the Anunziata, when presented by King Victor Emanuel, styling it a piece of "*quincaillerie*," with what truth we know not.

Those institutions of knighthood, however, have stood all these tests, and now remain as proofs of the eagerness of mankind to be distinguished from the common herd, or of their folly—the reader may choose which he pleases; but the fact remains that they are among the most prominent, and even venerated, institutions of the present day.

To enumerate the instances of men who have devoted their lives to secure the glittering prize of the cross of honor in France, would be to write the history of the French army, while we remember that since the establishment of the "Victoria Cross," in England, some civilians have entered the army as volunteers in India, solely to obtain that mark of distinction, and it was one of the most ardent wishes of the gallant Captain Hodson, of Hodson's horse, an irregular body of cavalry in India, to obtain the cross of valor. Poor fellow, he died shortly after he had captured the King of Delhi, which would have ensured it to him, although previously he had performed deeds which have scarcely been equalled since the days of chivalry.

The longing after some sort of decorations is seen since the war began here, in the demand for corps badges of all kinds, and marks of distinction to commemorate the association of the wearer with some particular gallant deed or action in which he has taken part, and those marks of service are proudly worn by the soldiers as a distinction to be prized. These medals, however, have not the legal value which would be conferred by a regularly established order of merit, being open to the charge of being a sort of "mutual admiration, vote yourself a medal," concern, and not at all comparable to the distinctive mark of an institution known to be of Government origin, established for the reward of military merit, and a very effective and also cheap one.

It is for this and other reasons, too obvious to be here particularized, that we advocate the immediate establishment by Congress of a regular order of military and civil merit, on the plan of the French Legion of Honor somewhat, but with certain modifications, to be called the Legion of Loyalty of the United States of America.

Such an institution, under proper government and with a proper organization, would be a useful adjunct and a powerful aid to the Government, by encouraging a feeling of loyalty and devotion to it among the people, amidst whom its members would be widely disseminated; it would commemorate the deeds done in the quelling of this great rebellion, and materially aid the seeker after historical truth; it would guard the traditions of the army with jealous care, and would introduce a healthful sentiment of chivalry and geniality into its ranks; it would improve the manners of the army in courtesy and good breeding, which is now much wanting, while it would stimulate the youthful and generous spirits of the service to emulate the most daring feats of arms.

After all, it cannot be denied that there is much to elevate the soul in the feudal institutions of ancient chivalry, although we admit their unsuitability to the business-like and commercial habits of the present day, in points of govermental policy; still there is much that is ennobling in the devotion to "God and the ladies," of the true knight of old.

We can do no more than sketch an outline of such an institution here, to be filled up by the wisdom of our legislators into its full proportions as a model order of merit, and first, we would recommend that this order be legalized, and

its headquarters established at the seat of Government; that it should be presided over by a grand master chosen from among the generals of the Army for his fitness, and *not for other reasons*, political or otherwise.

The grand master should be assisted by a council composed of eight grand officers of the order, including a chancellor, almoner, treasurer, and a recorder, and this council should regulate all the officers of the order, prescribe its rules, and preserve its archieves.

The President of the United States should be, *ex officio*, commander-in-chief of the order, as he is already, constitutionally, of the armies and navies of the United States, and his supreme authority thus properly acknowledged.

The grand master and council should recommend to the President such persons as should prove their merit to be admitted into the order, for his nomination and appointment, and should be in correspondence with the different commanderies in the United States for that purpose.

The Legion of Loyalty should consist of one hundred thousand members, all of whom should be distinguished for their meritorious services to the republic, either in the field or in the civil walks of life, combining the brave in arms, the distinguished in the Legislative Assembly, and those who have aided the good cause in any way, by philanthropic and other meritorious acts—acts rather than words being taken as the scale of merit in this particular.

There should be a commandery of the order in every State in the Union, all subservient to the grand commandery at the seat of Government.

These grades of rank in the order should be as follows: Grand Master, Grand Officer, Grand Cross, Commander, Centurion, Soldier, and these should be apportioned in numbers as should be deemed best for the proper organization of the order. In case it were necessary to increase the number of the members, another Legion, to be called the Second Legion, might be added at the proper time.

The decorations should be different for the different officers, in order to distinguish rank amongst them.

Thus, the grand master should wear his cross of gold, and an additional star or *plaque* on the breast; the grand officers in the same manner, with part of the cross gilt only, and the grand crosses by a large cross suspended across the shoulder by a wide ribbon. The commanders a small cross around the neck, and all others on the left breast.

The grand council should have jurisdiction over all military decorations and the mode and manner of conferring and wearing them. Thus, a medal should be struck for all engaged in the war who had served three months in the Army or Navy, of bronze, with suitable devices, and this would include a large number who might be recognized as acolytes of the order, aspiring to be soldiers of the order, who might attend the meetings at the commanderies in their respective States, and be allowed to have a voice in the proceedings, but not a vote.

The soldiers should be selected from the meritorious of the Army, the Navy, and from civilians, as above recommended, for some very especial act of gallantry only, and the officers in the same manner from amongst the soldiers of the order.

The highest decoration to which all should aspire might be one to be called the Washington Cross, to be conferred only for some very distinguished act of service in the field of battle or deed of gallant personal daring, like that for which the Victoria Cross is conferred in England. But above all, it would be necessary not to make these distinctions too common among the people, and to this end, a judicious course should be pursued in the selection of the grand council.

Having made the institution a national one, the cross might be conferred upon regiments who have distinguished themselves in the field, by attaching it to their colors, and the same with batteries, &c. The institution might also be made a self-sustaining one by a proper system of fees and taxation of the members, and even to have a revenue from such sources as our legislators might advise, and then it would be most advisable to pension off indigent members and their families, the wounded and helpless, &c., which is practiced in Europe, and would be eminently proper.

In establishing a constitution, rules, and by-laws for the governance of such an order, all pass-words, grips, signs, or affectation of secrecy should be rejected as unworthy of true loyalty, which is open, frank, and unreserved, and the same spirit should be observed in the forms of its proceedings.

A disbelief in God, disloyalty to the United States, or unworthy conduct offending against good morals or military discipline in any respect, should be grounds of exclusion from membership of the order, and the rules should be constructed to this end.

That some such institution has become necessary, we think, has become self-evident, and we, therefore, invite those interested to come forward and use their influence for its immediate establishment, in the conviction that it will prove a bulwark and an additional barrier against both domestic rebellion and foreign war. R.

MILITARY MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

A memorial from the boatswains, carpenters and sailmakers of the Navy was presented by Mr. Anthony on the 11th, asking assimilated rank with the line officers. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Claims, to ascertain the amount of the losses sustained by the loyal States during the war, and especially those sustained by the citizens of Kentucky. Mr. Wilson called up the House bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army, with the amendments adopted by the Military Committee. These amendments strike out the clause of the House bill authorizing the Lieutenant-General appointed under the Act to command the Armies of the United States, and the clause recommending the appointment by the President of Maj.-Gen. U. S Grant for the position. A long debate ensued upon these amendments. Messrs. Trumbull, Doolittle, Richardson, Sherman and Howe supported the original House bill, as an act of justice to General Grant. They characterized the bestowal of the title without the command incident to it as an empty honor conferred upon one who received the homage of the people. The amendments were supported by Messrs. Johnson, Anthony, Nesmith, Wilson, Grimes and others. Mr. Conness moved to amend the bill by adding: "who shall be General-in-Chief of the United States, under the direction of the President, and who shall remain in chief command during the pleasure of the President."

Mr. Riddle (Del.) on the 12th, moved that 1,000 additional copies of Gen. McClellan's Report without the accompanying maps and documents be printed for the use of the Senate. Referred to the Printing Committee. On motion of Mr. Fassenden the House Deficiency bill was taken up, as reported with amendments by the Senate Finance Committee, which, with a few slight exceptions, were agreed to. These amendments strike out all the House provisions for an increase of a clerical force of the Departments, and authorize the appointment in the various bureaus, for a term not exceeding one year after the close of the Rebellion, of about 1,000 clerks and employees of various grades. The Senate's amendment appropriates the amount necessary to pay the salaries of these additional employees to June 30, 1864, and provides for the employment of females instead of males at a salary not exceeding $600 per year. It also repeals the act limiting the office of Assistant Register of the Treasury to one year. Several amendments from the Naval Committee were also concurred in. They appropriate $150,000 for repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard, $144,000 for works at Port Royal, and $47,000 for repairs at Brooklyn Navy Yards. Mr. Fessenden also presented amendments, which were adopted, appropriating $80,000 for deficiencies in the Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Commissary Departments. These amendments were based upon the estimates of the chiefs of these bureaus, as transmitted, with an explanatory letter, from the Secretary of War. Several additional amendments were adopted on Monday, and the House bill, as amended, was then agreed to.

A communication was received, on the 13th, from the Secretary of War, showing that there are three hundred and eighty-seven officers, of all grades, drawing commutation for quarters and fuel. The consideration of the bill increasing the pay of colored soldiers being resumed, Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the clause in the bill of the committee giving colored troops the same pay, &c., except bounty, during the whole time they have been in the service, and insert, "after the 1st day of January, 1864." This amendment was adopted. That of Mr. Doolittle provided that from the monthly pay of colored troops, mustered into the service in insurrectionary districts, the sum of three dollars per month shall be reserved to reimburse the expenses incurred by the United States in feeding and clothing the widows, children, and parents of deceased colored troops, was rejected after some debate. A substitute for the bill as amended was offered by Mr. Cowan, "that from and after the passage of this act all soldiers of the United States of the same arm of the service shall receive like compensation." This bill was further considered on the 10th, but the Senate adjourned without reaching a vote upon it.

Mr. Forster (Conn.) on the 15th, presented a bill to define the rank, pay, duties and emoluments of Chaplains in the United States Army. The bill gives them the pay of a Major of infantry. It allows them acceptance and retention of pastoral charges, and requires them to preach once a week, hold religious meetings twice a week, and keep the libraries for the soldiers' use. The bill appoints a Chaplain-Inspector to each department. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Ramsay (Minn.), to promote the efficiency of Army chaplains. Both were referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Howe (Wis.), the bill granting a pension to John L. Burns, for patriotic services at Gettysburgh, was passed. The Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces came up for consideration, and as the Senate refused, by a decided vote, to recede from its provisions, the bill was sent back to the House.

On the 16th, on motion of Mr. Harding (Oregon), several bills granting land to aid in the construction of military roads from the Dalles of the Columbia River to a point at or near the mouth of the Owyhee River, and from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon, were passed. On motion of Mr. Harris (N. Y.), the Senate proceeded to consider the bill repealing the Statute of Limitations in certain cases. The bill, which was passed, provides that whenever, during the existence of the present rebellion, any action, civil or criminal, shall accrue against any person who, by reason of resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the interruption of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings cannot be served with process for the commencement of such action or the arrest of such person, or whenever after such action, civil or criminal, shall have accrued, such person cannot, by reason of such resistance of the laws, or such interruption of judicial proceedings, be arrested or served with process for the commencement of the action at the time during which said person shall so be beyond the reach of legal process, shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such action.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) introduced on the 17th, a bill giving public lands to the several States for the support and education of orphan children of soldiers and sailors who die in the military and naval service of the United States. The bill appropriates the same amount of land that was given for colleges, namely: 30,000 acres for each representative and senator; one-fourth of the land scrip may be applied for homesteads for such orphans as desire them; acceptance within two years secures the benefits of the proposed act.

On Thursday, the 18th, Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, reported, and the report was ordered to be printed and made the order for Friday. The report agrees to the House amendment for the $300 commutation, with the proviso that it shall exempt for no longer period than one year, and that, at the expiration of that time, persons so exempted shall be liable to the draft. Colored persons who may be drafted are freed, and it is provided that such persons shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into the service as United States colored volunteers.

HOUSE.

On the 11th Mr. Stevens' amendment to the Enrollment Bill providing that all able-bodied persons of African descent between the years of twenty and forty-five, whether citizens or non-residents in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the act to which this bill is a supplement, and form part of the national forces, and when a slave is drafted and mustered into the service, his master shall receive a certificate thereof for $300, and the drafted man shall be free; *provided* the slaves of loyal men only shall be paid for. Mr. Davis (Md.) moved to amend as follows: The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each loyal owner of any slave who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money when the master frees the slave. Mr. Webster (Md.) offered the following amendment: That the bounty of $100 now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States, on freeing the person. These amendments were both agreed to. Mr. Fernando Wood called attention to the peace propositions contained in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th.

On the 12th, the Senate Enrollment bill as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was considered, further amended, and passed. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Windam (Minn.), on the 15th, introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with a view to prohibiting slavery throughout the United States and Territories. Mr. Davis (Md.) from the select Committee on Insurrectionary States, reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed, giving to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a Republican form of Government. Among other things it provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, charged with the civil administration of the States until the State Governments can, by means of elections, be re-established. All slaves within the Territory are declared free, and any person hereafter in the rebel public service is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

The 16th was occupied with a debate on the credentials of Mr. Johnson, who claims to have been elected as representative from Arkansas, by four or five thousand votes The credentials were finally referred to the Committee on Elections, and after a brief discussion of the Internal Revenue Bill, the House adjourned.

On the 17th, the following joint resolutions were unanimously passed without debate: *Be it resolved, &c.*, That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those noble and brave men, who, having already so gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war for more than two years in support of the country and flag, present the sublime spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the Army of the Union for another three years' campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

Second, That the Secretary of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the veteran regiments which have re-enlisted or shall re-enlist in both the volunteer and regular forces of the United States. The Senate joint resolution of thanks to Major-General G. H. Thomas, and the officers and men under his command at the battle of Chickamauga, being under consideration, Mr. Garfield moved to add the name of General Rosecrans, and supported his motion in a very earnest speech. The motion was referred to the Military Committee.

On Thursday, the 18th, a bill was passed, providing for obtaining possession by the Government from private owners of Rock Island, Illinois, of land on which to erect the arsenal, before provided for by law. On the earnest appeal of Mr. Fernando Wood, the subject of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, was discussed.

INSPECTION OF CAVALRY HORSES.

Brigadier-General Wilson, in charge of the Cavalry Bureau, directs that at each depot for the inspection of horses, a register shall be kept, in which contractors shall register their names, the number of horses they have contracted to deliver, the beginning and end of each contract, and the number presented for inspection each day. Inspections will be heard in the order of the registry; the horses must be placed in the inspection-yard at least twenty-four hours before they are inspected, and until the inspection is completed and the horses branded, no other person besides the senior-inspector and his assistants will be permitted to enter the yard or handle the horses. With a view to make it for the advantage of contractors to present, none but sound, serviceable horses, all horses presented with the manifest attempt at fraud upon the Government, because of incurable disorder, or purposely concealed defect, will be branded with the letter "R" on the left shoulder. Horses rejected for being under age, in poor condition or temporarily injured by transportation or otherwise, will be branded with the letter "R," not to exceed in length three-fourths of an inch, in the front part of the fore hoof, near the coronet. If such a horse becomes fit for service before the expiration of a month, he may be again presented for inspection, on the contractors notifying the inspector of the fact. Inspectors will be particularly careful in making these reinspections, as presenting a horse once rejected, without warning, will be considered as evidence of fraud, and he will be branded on the left shoulder with the letter "R." Rejected horses will be removed, as soon as they pass from the hands of the inspector, from the immediate vicinity of the corrals in which the accepted ones are kept. When horses are doubtful, before branding, they may be kept three or four days under guard at the expense of the contractor, be again rigidly examined, and then finally disposed of, as in accordance with the foregoing rule. In the inspection of horses, the proceeding to be as follows:

The horses will be led one by one as fast as needed from the receiving yard by a halter or snaffle bridle, without blinds or saddle, then ascertain his height by actual measurement. He should be between fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) hands high. Examine his mouth to ascertain his age, and that his teeth are sound. When the teeth have been filed or otherwise tampered with to conceal his age he shall be treated as an attempt at fraud. No horse under size or less than five years of age or over nine should be received, ex-

cept when he is in every other way suitable for cavalry purposes. In no case will horses over 10 years of age be received. Look at his eyes and see that they are sound. Examine his ears and see that they are clear of disease, particularly in the inside. Examine his head carefully in other respects, and see that there are no diseases or material imperfections. Inspect his legs closely for sprains, splints, spavins, curbs, and other imperfections. Each foot should be carefully examined to see that there are no cracked, split, or pumiced hoofs, corns, or evidence of acute founder. The feet should be sound in all respects. Next examine the general appearance of the horse that his coat is sound and good withers not too high nor too straight and heavy; that the length of the loins is in proportion to the rest of the body; the back sound and free from knots and old sores temporarily healed; the belly large and not pinched up. After having gone through with the foregoing the horse should be led off at a walk, then at a trot; observe how he moves, that his motion is free from all stiffness. He should then be turned short around to the right and left to ascertain any injury to the chest or shoulders. He should then be mounted and vigorously exercised for several minutes, to see that his wind is good; that he has strength to carry his rider; does not stumble, and has been broken.

These means having been resorted to and no serious defect discovered, the horse must be returned to the stand of the inspector, and under his observation branded on the left shoulder with U. S. in the usual manner. The initials of the name of the inspector, together with that of the contractor, shall also be branded on the neck under the mane, in such a manner that each horse can be traced to the inspector and contractor by whom he was brought into service. This brand should not be too large; should be placed upon the flat of the neck; the inspector's name first; then that of the contractor.

All branding-irons when not in use must be kept under lock and key, in charge of the quartermaster receiving the animals. Every precaution must be taken to prevent rejected horses being shipped among the good ones and branded as passed. Gates of corrals should be secured at night by locks, and military guards, when practicable, be stationed so as to prevent tampering in any way with the horses.

Horses will be fed at the expense of the contractors till they have been branded and accepted. A complete record of all inspections will be kept at the office of each receiving quartermaster by the inspector on duty at that post. A copy of this record will be forwarded at the close of each contract, and give detailed information concerning the entire range of duties involved in the purchase, care, and inspection of horses for the cavalry at that place. The inspection report must contain a sworn certificate that the horses have been inspected in accordance with these instructions.

THE DIARY OF COUNT GUROWSKI.*

IN this second volume of his "Diary" Count GUROWSKI appears again in the character of a public scold. His book from the beginning to the end is written in a style of virulent fault-finding, the tone of which unavoidably suggests personal ill-will as the cause of his censure and vituperation. If it were a matter of the smallest consequence, we should be induced to regret this unfortunate tendency of the Count's mind; but there is nothing in his military knowledge or in his political judgment to warrant his assumption of superiority over our generals and our public men. This Diary is a succession of attacks upon nearly every man who occupies a prominent position in the Army or in civil life. Almost the only men who have the ill-fortune to be praised unreservedly throughout the book are Mr. STANTON and Generals WADSWORTH and BUTLER. Secretary CHASE is characterized as a passive and pompous patriot, General HALLECK as a military charlatan, and President LINCOLN as an imbecile. He is always in extremes. With him a man is either god or devil; and occasionally, as in the case of General HOOKER, he plunges a man down from the higher extreme to the lower, without the least concern to break the fall.

He thus comments on the failure of General BURNSIDE at Fredericksburgh:

Dec. 7.—BURNSIDE complains of the manner in which he is victimized, and explains his inactivity by the fact that the War Department neglected to furnish him with the necessary pontoons. How, in fact, was BURNSIDE to move a great army without pontoons? But it was the duty of HALLECK, and his lazy, or incompetent, or traitorous staff, to have seen to the sending on of the pontoons. However, supposing BURNSIDE and *his* staff to have as much wit as an average twelve-year-old schoolboy, they could have found in the Army not merely hundreds, but even thousands, of proficient workmen in a variety of mechanical trades, who would have constructed on the spot, and at the shortest notice, any number of bridges, pontoons, &c. Oh, how little are those wiseacre generals, the conceited and swaggering West Pointers; oh, how very little, if at all, are they aware of the inexhaustible ingenuity and resources, the marvellous skill and power of such intelligent masses as those of which they are the unintelligent, the unsympathizing, and the thoroughly unblessed leaders!

On a Sunday, exactly four weeks back from the day I wrote these lines, McCLELLAN was dismissed, and was succeeded by BURNSIDE. But, after the established McCLELLAN fashion, the great, great Army was marched 30 to 50 miles, and then halts for weeks up to its knees in mud, and occupies itself in throwing up earthworks. And this is called making war! and the Hallecks are great men in the sight of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and of all those who profess and call themselves Lincolnites, and the rest stand around wondering and agape:

Conticuere omnes intentique ora (asinina) terebant.

STANTON's magnificent Report states that there are about 700,000 men under arms; yet this tremendous force is paralyzed by the inactivity of most of the generals; those in the West, however, forming a bright and truly honorable exception. But, to be candid, how can activity and dash be expected from generals who have at their head a shallow brained pedant like SALLECK? NAPOLEON had about 500,000 men, when, in between four and five months, he marched from the Rhine to Moscow. Yet he had the aid of no railroad, on land; no steam, that practical annihilator of distance; no telegraph, with which to be in all but instantaneous communication with his distant generals; and had no similar material resources.

Dec. 15.—Slaughter and infamy! Slaughter of our troops, who fought like Titans, though handled in a style to reflect nothing but infamy upon their commanders. When the rebel works had become impregnable, then—but not until then—our troops were hurled against them! The flower of the Army has thus been butchered by the surpassing stupidity of its commanders. The details of that slaughter, and of the imbecility displayed by our officers in high command—these details, when published, will be horrible. The Lincoln Seward-Halleck influence gave BURNSIDE the command, because he was to take care of the Army. And how BURNSIDE has fulfilled their expectations! It seems that the best way to take care of an army is to make it victorious.

My brave and patriotic WADSWORTH has gone in the field—also his two sons; one of them (TICK) was at Fredericksburgh, and his bravery was remarkable, even among all the heroism of that most glorious and most accursed day. How many such patriots as WADSWORTH can we boast of? Yet the miserable HALLECK had the impudence to say—"WADSWORTH "may go wherever he pleases, even if he pleases to go to hell!"

Hell itself would be too good a place for HALLECK; imbeciles are not admitted there!

Dec. 17.—The details are coming in. The disaster of our Army is terrible—indescribable; the heroic people bleeds, bleeds! And all this calamity, and all this suffering and humiliation, are brought on by the stupidity of BURNSIDE and HALLECK, or both of them. The curse of the people ought to rest for centuries upon the very names of the authors of such frightful disaster. They are fiends,—yea, worse even than the very fiends themselves.

Why, even the very rabble in Constantinople would storm the seraglio after such a massacre. But here—oh, here, it just reminds Mr. LINCOLN of a little anecdote.

Of Mr. Secretary STANTON he has much to say in praise. We select a few passages:

Dec. 27.—I wish I could succeed in bringing about the organization of a good Staff for the Army. *Etat Major-General de l'Armée* STANTON seems to understand it, but the HALLECKS and other West Pointers have neither the first idea of it, nor the will to see it done.

Patriot STANTON is earnestly at work concerning the organization of Africo-Americans on a mighty scale; busy against him, likewise, are the intriguers, the traitors, the cavillers, the Sewardites and the McClellanites, all being of the same kidney. SEWARD sighs for McCLELLAN. But STANTON will override the muddy storm. He has at his side men as pure, energetic and devoted as WATSON, a patriot without a flaw.

STANTON surrounds himself and selects young men—as far as he can, he crowds out the remains of SCOTT, so tenderly protected by LINCOLN. Could he only have swept out the rest of the old fogies! Undoubtedly these young men in the War Department would give new life to it.

All kinds of lies against STANTON have been elaborated by McCLELLAN and his partisans, and circulated in the public. The truth is, that when STANTON became McCLELLAN's superior, STANTON tried in every friendly and devoted way to awake McCLELLAN to the sense of honor and duty, to make him fight the enemy, and not dodge the fight under false pretences. STANTON implored McCLELLAN to get ready, and not to evade from day to day; and only when utterly disappointed by McCLELLAN's hesitation and untruthfulness, STANTON, so to say, in despair, forced McCLELLAN to action. STANTON was a friend to McCLELLAN, but sacrificed friendship to the sacred duty of a patriot.

June 7.—How I sympathize with STANTON, and admire his rude—others call it coarse—contempt of all that is said about him. That impure, lying McCLELLAN-copperhead motley crew, accuse STANTON of all the numberless criminal mistakes in the conduct of the war committed by the generals, &c. STANTON never interferes with Mr. LINCOLN nor with HALLECK in the matters that exclusively relate to pure warfare, as where and how to march the respective armies, how and what way to attack the enemy, &c.

Reliable patriots coincide with me that STANTON as clearly sees every thing to-day, as he saw it when entering on his thorny duty. I only wonder that he holds out in such an atmosphere. STANTON's energy is indomitable. BLAIR's party says that "STANTON goes off at half-cock." It is not true; but even if true, better to go off at half cock than not at all. Many say that STANTON ought to retire, if he is hampered by others in the exercise of his duties. But if he were to retire, he could not at this moment reveal to the people the causes of such a step, and by remaining at his post, STANTON prevents still greater disasters and disgraces. He never asks any of his friends to say or to write a word in his defence, or rather to dispel the lies with which McClellanites and copperheads poison the atmosphere all around them.

American Generals are accused of a want of spontaneity on the field of battle:

Dec. 20.—The American generals, at least those in the Army of the Potomac, for the sake of shirking responsibility, maintain that when once in line of battle, they must rigidly abide by the orders given to them. No doubt, such is the military law and rule, but it is susceptible of exceptions. The generals of the Potomac shun the exceptions, and thus deprive their action of all spontaneity. Perhaps, indeed, spontaneity of action is not among their military gifts. Thus we have from them, none of those *coups d'eclat*, those sudden, brilliant, and impetuously improvised dashes, which so often decide the fate of the day, and turn imminent defeat and partial panic into glorious and crowning victory. We find none such, if we except some actions of HOOKER and KEARNEY, on a small scale, and at the beginning of the campaign in the Chickahominy, or the Peninsula. The most celebrated *coups d'eclat* in general military history, have mostly been, so to speak, the children of inspiration, seizing Time by the forelock—thus using opportunity which sometimes exists but for a few minutes, and thus a doubtful struggle terminates in a brilliant success. At such critical moments, the commander of a wing, or a corps, nay, even a division, ought to have the courage, the lofty self-abnegation, and firm confidence in his star or good luck, and still more in the enduring pluck of his men, and boldly strike for the accomplishment of that which the "Orders" have not mentioned or foreseen. Such a general acts on his own inspiration, and at the same time reports to the Commander-in-Chief, what he has determined upon. If instead of acting thus promptly, he sends and waits for further orders, the auspicious opportunity may pass away; the decisive moments in a battle are very rapid, and a single hour lost, loses the day, or reduces the results of a victory.

The Count's remarks on the absolute necessity of a competent staff are more just; but he is always ungentlemanly and outrageous. He says:

Dec. 22.—Utterly incapable as is McCLELLAN, and absolutely unfitted by nature to be a great captain as is BURNSIDE, yet I think it quite clear that neither of them would have blundered quite so terribly if he had been provided with a really competent, zealous, and faithful staff, as the generals of continental Europe invariably are. But it seems that here neither the generals nor the Government even desire to understand the true nature, duty, and value of the staff of an army, or what the chief of such a staff ought to know and ought to do. What, in fact, can we at all reasonably expect from a HALLECK? After all, however, and shallow as are his brains, this mock CARNOT must have read books on military science; and yet he has not learned either the use or the composition of a staff for an army! Had he done so, he would have organized a staff for himself, and one for each of the commanders in the field. It is true that in this country there is no school of staffs, and West Pointers are generally ignorant on that point. Nevertheless, with a little good will and care, it would be easy enough to find intelligent officers of all grades fit for staff duties, as arranged for staff officers in Europe. But then, the necessary good will and good judgment are wanting in the head of this military organization. And this HALLECK, this HALLECK is a mere mockery, a mere sciolist, a shallow pretender to military science. He may have the capacity to translate a book, but nothing of all that he translates effects any hold upon his brain, or he would, long before now, have done something towards organizing the Army. A general inspector is the first necessity. Then establish the necessary proportions of each arm of the service—*i. e.*, of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, for each division. Then organize the cavalry as a body. When you do this, or even a considerable part of this, oh, sham-CARNOT, HALLECK! then your chance to be considered a military authority will be established. Oh, science! oh, insulted science! how desecrated is thy name in the high places here, and especially on the right and left of the White House. And oh! you really great and intelligent American PEOPLE, how ignominiously you are cheated of your blood, your time, your money, and most of all, of your so recently magnificent national reputation!

What your military wiseacres show you as an organized army, would actually thrill, as with the death-shudder, any European military organizer.

June 3.—Poor HOOKER! He is now the laughing-stock of Europe. I wish he may recover what he has lost or squandered. But alas! even now HOOKER makes no attempt to surround himself with a genuine staff. I wrote to STANTON, imploring him, for the country's and for his own sake, to compel HOOKER to reform his staff, and not to allow science to be any longer trodden under foot. I implored STANTON that either the PRESIDENT or he would select and nominate a chief of staff for HOOKER, or rather for the Potomac Army, as it is done in Europe. STANTON understands well the disastrous deficiency, and if he could, he would immediately go at it and change. But, first, the statutes or regulations, obligatory here, leave it with the commander to appoint his own staff and its chief. Stupid, rusty, fogyish, and fogyish regulations, so perfectly in harmony with the general ignorance of what ought to be the staff of an army! Second, STANTON must yield to another will, and to what is believed here to be the higher knowledge of military affairs.

Here is a brief reminiscence of the Peninsula:

January 23.—General FITZ JOHN PORTER, McCLELLAN's pet, told me to-day, that after the battle at Hanover Court House, he supplicated McCLELLAN to attack Richmond at once—which in PORTER's opinion could have been taken without much ado,—and not to change his base to James River; and even FITZ JOHN could not prevail on this demigod of imbeciles, traitors, and intriguers.

He says of General McCLELLAN:

If in February, 1862, STANTON had not urged McCLELLAN to move, probably the Potomac Army would have spent all the year in its tents before Washington. McCLELLAN's henchmen and minions thrusted and still thrust the grossest lies down the throat of a certain public, eager to gulp slander as sugar plums. McCLELLAN's stupidity at Yorktown and in the Chickahominy is vindicated by his crew with the following counter accusation: that all disasters have been generated because McDOWELL with his twenty thousand men did not join McCLELLAN. If McCLELLAN had in him the soldiership of a non-commissioned officer, on his knees he ought to implore his crew not to expose him in this way. When a general has in hand about one hundred and ten thousand men, as McCLELLAN had on entering the peninsula, accomplishes nothing, then it is a proof that he, the general, is wholly unable and ignorant how to handle large masses. If McCLELLAN could not manage one hundred thousand men, still less would he have been able to manage the twenty thousand more of McDOWELL's corps.

The stupidity of attempting to invest Richmond is beyond words, and for such an operation several hundred thousand men would have been necessary. If twenty thousand men arrive not a certain day or hour when a battle is raging, most surely this failure may occasion a defeat—GROUCHY at Waterloo—but in McCLELLAN's Chickahominy operations twenty thousand men more would have served only still more plainly to expose his incapacity, and to be a prey to fevers and diseases.

The bulk of the rebel army in Richmond was always less numerous than McCLELLAN's; the rebels always understood to have more troops than McCLELLAN when they attacked him. During that whole cursed and ignominious (for McCLELLAN) Chickahominy campaign, McCLELLAN never fought at once more of his men than about thirty thousand. It was not the absence of twenty thousand men that prevented a commander of one hundred thousand from engaging more of his troops, and for quickly supporting such corps as were attacked by the enemy.

We select a few miscellaneous entries, referring to prominent men and events, not because they express our opinions, but to show the spirit and temper of the Diary, and because they are amusing:

August 15. *L. B.*—Weeks ago GRANT sent his Report, embracing the various operations connected with the fall of Vicksburgh. GRANT did not want a year to make a school-boy like composition, as did McCLELLAN with his quill-holders. Every word of GRANT's Report resounds with military spirit and simplicity. GRANT has not to put truth on the rack and thrown dust into people's eyes. Three cheers for McCLELLAN! GRANT has confidence in the volunteers; not so McCLELLAN, who had only confidence in shams. GRANT and his army, at the best, were the second sons of the administration—not of the people; to the last day McCLELLAN was the pet, the spoiled child, and as such he disgraced his parents, tutors, &c., and ruined his parents' house.

August 18. *L. B.*—General MEADE is absent from the Army, and HUMPHREYS, his Chief of Staff, is temporarily in command. I notice this fact as a proof that a more rational, intelligent comprehension prevails in the military service. A chief of staff is the only man to be the *locum-tenens* of the commander. At Williamsport HUMPHREYS voted for fight. It would be well if MEADE should not return to again take the command.

Sept. 16.—In the West everything is action, operation, and victory. GRANT, ROSECRANS, BANKS, their officers and soldiers, honor the American name; even good BURNSIDE acts and succeeds;—but here the Army of the Potomac is watching and observing LEE's brow! McCLELLAN's spirit seems still to permeate these blessed generals, and then Halleckiana, and then God knows what. The fear of losing won laurels probably palsies the brains of the commanders; at any rate, it is certain that the inactivity of the Potomac Army throws unsurpassed splendor on the annals of this war. Oh, the brave, brave soldiers and officers! how they are maltreated!

September 25.—It seems that with a little, a very little dash, we could go in the rear of LEE, who is weakened by sending troops to crush ROSECRANS. But we have given LEE time to fortify his position, and of course we will wait until LEE is again strong, either by position or by numbers. Then we march a few miles onwards, more miles backwards, and what not? What splendid combinations coruscate from the head quarters here, or in the Army! CÆSAR, NAPOLEON, FREDERICK, bow your heads in dust before our great captains!

September 26.—It seems that at Chattanooga the rebels massed their infantry in columns per battalion, and CRITTENDEN's and McCOOK's troops could not withstand the attack. It was not at West Point that the rebel generals learned the late continental tactics. It seems that the rebels like to learn.

The above extracts will more than justify our characterization of the Count as a public scold. The impression which the Diary will leave on the mind of every impartial reader will be, not that our Generals are either charlatans or fools, or that our public men are political imbeciles, but that Count GUROWSKI is a very crusty old gentleman, whose only delight consists in fault-finding.

* Diary, from November 18, 1862, to October, 18, 1863, by ADAM GUROWSKI. New York: Published by CARLETON.

CAPTAIN John F. Porter, 14th N. Y. Cavalry, has arrived in Washington, having escaped from Libby Prison two weeks since.

LT.-COL. Charles Sawtelle, late Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, is ordered to report to Major-General Banks for duty at Brownsville, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Hollock, who feigned to be affected with the small-pox, has deserted from the United States steamer *Brandywine*.

THE Atchison (Kansas) *Champion* says that Fitz John Porter, once a Major-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, passed through Atchison on the 4th inst., en route to Colorado.

THE prize steamer *Ceres*, captured off Wilmington some time since, and the schooner *Ann Hamilton* have arrived at the Washington Navy Yard for condemnation.

ALL the officers of Scott's nine hundred cavalry have united in an application to Governor Seymour of New York to commission Major J. P. Sherburne, of the regular infantry, as the Colonel of the regiment.

THE rebels lament bitterly the loss of the blockade running steamer *Vesta*, with a very valuable cargo of much needed supplies for the South. She escaped our cruisers by her fleetness, though pursued by several of them, and was wrecked by the drunken captain on the Wilmington coast. Besides a large lot of English made shoes, she had a splendid uniform intended as a present to General Lee. Mrs. John Mitchell and daughter were passengers. This was the *Vesta's* first trip.

THE STORY OF THE GUNS.*

The object which Sir Emerson Tennent had in view in the preparation of "The Story of the Guns," was not to interfere between the rival manufacturers as a military commentator or an amateur theorist, but as one of the nation at large, who look to obtain an effective armament in return for the expenditure incurred. He has scrupulously shunned, as he says, the never-ending claims of inventors to priority of discovery, having found during the course of his inquiry, that every feature in every one of the recently patented improvements in guns, from the metal employed to the form of the bore and the configuration of the projectile, has been the object of contested claims and the source of vituperative animosity. He has drawn his information from the Parliamentary reports of inquiry, the proceedings of scientific societies, and from the daily journals. From these sources he has made up a very readable and valuable book.

Into the merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth controversy, now raging in England, and fully recorded in this book, we do not now propose to enter. We shall only cull here and there such information as may interest our readers by its novelty or its importance.

Up to the year 1852, "Brown Bess" was the principal weapon of the British Army. It was little, if any, more effective than the old clumsy arquebus of the time of good Queen Bess, and the weapon with which the men of Marlborough's army achieved their victories. At long range it was entirely worthless. During the wars with Napoleon, the British soldier was taught to reserve his fire until he could see the whites of the Frenchman's eyes; but even then not more than one shot in 437 took effect. To bring down one man, the weight of his body had to be shot away in lead. At Salmanca, 3,500,000 bullets and 6,000 cannon balls were fired with the result of 8,000 killed and wounded; and in a fight in the Kaffir war, 80,000 bullets were expended in killing and wounding twenty-five Kaffirs! A first-rate marksman armed with "Brown Bess" could not put one shot out of twenty in a target eighteen feet square, at a distance of 200 yards! The old instructions told the soldier to aim at a man 600 yards off 130 feet in the air. It was a difficult task, even when other nations had tested the superiority of the rifle, to drive this clumsy weapon from the British service. In 1851 the Duke of Wellington approved the Minié rifle; but the British Army was not wholly provided with rifles even in the Crimean war, one entire division being armed with "Brown Bess." The order to provide the whole army with the Enfield rifle was not issued till 1855.

The liability of the Enfield rifle to become unserviceable from fouling proved a serious offset to its great precision. A great improvement on this weapon was perfected by Mr. Whitworth, who adopted the hexagonal rifling, with its corresponding bullet, a system which he afterwards applied on a large scale to artillery, without making any changes in the essential principles. The fire of the Whitworth rifle is as accurate at 1,600 yards as that of the Enfield at 800, and its penetrating power is as 17 to 4 in its favor. It will pierce a sand bag and a half, while the Enfield will pierce only one. It will send a bullet through a three-feet gabion, the Enfield only half-way through. But notwithstanding all these things in its favor, the Whitworth rifle will probably have as hard a fight to banish the Enfield as the latter had to supersede "Brown Bess."

Such was the enormous range and precision of the rifle that field artillery ran considerable danger of becoming obsolete. Formerly an enemy might be approached to within from 250 to 300 yards without much danger of loss from infantry fire. Under such circumstances the artillery took up its position at pleasure in front of infantry, within easy range. But when the range of the infantry fire became as long as that of artillery, the occupation of the latter seemed to be gone. The application of the rifle system to cannon restored in part only the comparative superiority of artillery.

The idea of rifling artillery is not of recent origin. As long ago as 1745 an Englishman named Robins experimented with rifled cannon. M. Ponchara, at Paris in 1819, and others at subsequent periods carried on experiments in rifling in combination with inventions for breech-loading, but their plans did not obtain practical adoption. Mr. Lancaster's invention, making the outline of the bore slightly elliptical with an increasing twist, was used practically in the Crimea, but failed of success as applied to artillery, though answering well in small arms.

Among the many men of mechanical ability who in the course of the next few years directed their attention to rifled ordnance, Mr. Britten, Sir William Armstrong, Mr. Whitworth and Capt. Blakely have become prominently known. Desirous of turning to some account the immense stock of cast-iron guns, amounting to about 17,000, Lord Herbert directed an inquiry to be instituted into the various systems of rifling proposed by different inventors, to ascertain which was best adapted for rifling cast-iron guns. The systems compared were those of Sir William Armstrong's shunt, the French *canon de 30 rayée*, Mr. Lynall Thomas, Mr. A. Jeffery, Mr. J. C. Haddan, Mr. C. W. Lancaster, Commander R. A. E. Scott, R. N., and Mr. Bashley Britten. The committee state in their report that "they have no hesitation in awarding the first place "to Mr. Bashley Britten, on the ground of the comparatively little strain on the gun caused by projectiles on his "system with the moderate charge he advocates, as shown "by the great endurance of a large number of guns rifled "for him and by the high initial velocity attained viz; with "charges one-tenth of the weight of the projectile. Britten, "1213.5; Armstong's shunt, 1172.7; Armstrong, 40-"pounder, 1081.4; service 32-pounder, 993.7. Such guns "would be capable of firing an elongated common shell "containing three times the bursting charge of the round "shell, and weighing twice as much, with half the service "charge or perhaps less, but attaining ranges exceeding "those of the service round shot, and possessing much "greater precision."

As to their adaptation for firing round shot, the committee arrived at the conclusion that the result of comparative practice with smooth-bored 32-pounder and a shallow grooved rifled gun (Britten's), both firing round shot with the service charge of 10lb. is decidedly in favor of the rifled gun. This is more than could be generally expected, but it makes it probable that little or no disadvantage would accrue from the grooving. With regard to safety and durability of the guns, including the non-liability of the projectiles to join the bore, the committee ranked Britten's first and Armstrong's fourth.

Mr. Britten claims that on his system—shallow grooves making one turn in 90 calibres, with lead to take the channels of the rifling—any gun may be rifled without materially weakening it, or impairing its qualities as a smooth-bore. In support of his position he adduces the fact that out of nine experimental guns rifled on his system by the government, some of which fired upward of 1000 rounds, not one burst or suffered any unusual injury. A Britten rifled service 32-pounder, in 56 rounds, at 1000 yards range gave an average deviation of 1 yard 7 inches; in 19 rounds at 2,035 yards, 2 yards 2 feet; and in 25 rounds at 3,100 yards the average deviation was under 4 yards. At nearly 6,000 yards range the rifled service guns have considerably more precision than the smooth-bores command at less than 3,000 yards range, and consequently they have a serviceable degree of efficiency at more than twice the distance that these guns at present can be used for. Fully equal to the Armstong in all the essential requisites of a rifled gun they superadd the advantages of being capable of being used as smooth-bores if desired. Multiplying the weight of the projectile in lbs. by the square of the velocity, as a comparison of the work done by equal charges of powder fired from the Armstong 40-pounder and Britten's rifled 32-pounder service guns, we obtain work done by 5lb. of powder in the Armstrong, 54,233,094, in the Britten, 73,108,232 The cost of rifling these guns at Woolwich is under 20s. each. The guns are loaded by means of the ordinary rammer as easily with the rifled projectiles as with round shot, as they have a windage of nearly ⅛ of an inch. They do not require to be fitted into the bore in any particular way, as there are no projections on the shot to be adjusted in the rifling. The action of the powder causes them to expand so as to cut off the escape of gas, and fill the grooves. They are not expensive, and no objection is raised to their employment by any practical artillerist.

One of the most effective rifled cannon which has been constructed is that of Mr. Whitworth. It has been treated with neglect and injustice by his Government. When the committee on rifled cannon made the report of Nov. 16, 1858, upon which the War Department under General Peel, accepted the Armstrong gun as having "probably the greatest range and penetra-"tion on record," it had already been on record for several weeks in that very War Department, that 4-inch plates of iron on the *Alfred* had been pierced through, as well as the ship's side, by a gun rifled by Mr. Whitworth for this express purpose—a feat which to this day has never been done by any Armstrong gun of double the calibre and four times the charge. The Armstrong gun was adopted by the Government on a very inadequate trial. The committee, who had already pronounced in favor of the Armstrong cannon, refused Mr. Whitworth's request to have the superintendence of his own gun on a practice ground equally new to both sides, in the presence of the scientific and military public, and the trials to be continued without any intermission, so as to prevent opportunity to either party to reconsider, alter, or adapt, according to the results then obtained. This course of action left Mr. Armstrong master of the situation. But Mr. Whitworth's confidence in the correctness of his principle was not for a moment shaken. He completed his guns, which were tried on Southport sands with astonishing success as to range, and subsequently with still more surprising effect as to penetration of iron plates, in comparison with the Armstrong gun, when the *Trusty* at the Nore would have been sunk had she not been shielded by the Lords of the Admiralty present. As it was impossible for the Government to ignore so effective a weapon, it was determined to damage it as much as possible. It was sent to the gunnery ships at Portsmouth, where it was fired with an air-space between the shot and the charge. The result was, it was cracked; but the same gun was next sent to Woolwich to be "tested to destruction," but it remains to this day unburst; the crack in the inner tube was increased, but the main structure of the gun is sound.

The end of this system of favoritism is that the 100-pounder Armstrong has been at last cast aside as untrustworthy, and the authorities at Woolwich arsenal have received orders to prepare for the immediate manufacture of fifty guns, on an entirely different principle. Even the 600-pounder, which has recently been tried at Shoeburyness, is considered a doubtful experiment by military men. So far from being a 600-pounder, it is only a 13.3-inch bore, carrying a round shot of 300 pounds. It may be loaded with elongated projectiles of double the weight of the spherical shot, for which they are calculated; but this fact does not alter the nature of the gun. A source of weakness has been discovered in the studs to the shunt ribs. A single stud becoming detached in the rapid rotation of the projectile in the gun, might jam the shot and damage the rifling. In fact, at the recent trial at Shoeburyness, the 10-inch gun was put *hors de combat*, by the loosening of a stud. Guns of such large calibre as the Armstrong should unite the utmost simplicity with strength. Delicate mechanical arrangements are too liable to derangement to be relied on, in weapons which are necessarily subjected to the most violent strain.

We will bring this somewhat extended notice to a close by briefly summarising the principal facts in relation to the adoption of rifled ordnance on the European continent:—The French have adopted a gun with six-rounded grooves, and *ailettes*, or studs, to correspond, are cast on the circumference of the projectile. These guns are capable of firing ordinary spherical as well as elongated projectiles. Austria, profiting by her dearly bought experience during the Italian war, immediately on its close diligently applied herself to the study of the subject, and after numerous comparative trials of lead-coated projectiles against the French system, selected the latter. She has also been experimenting with a new alloy to supersede gun metal, and also with great success on gun cotton, having succeeded in rendering it perfectly manageable for artillery, the cotton for the cartridges being spun into a circular form, like argand lamp wick. The Russians have followed the Austrian example, and grooved their artillery on a plan very much resembling that of the French. Sweden, Holland, Spain, Sardinia, Portugal and Switzerland have done the same, while Prussia adheres to breech-loading and leaden-coated projectiles, making her guns of the steel produced by the celebrated Krupp at Essen. Belgium also uses breech-loaders, employing Bessemer steel in their manufacture, and adopting a slight modification of the Wahrendorf plan for closing the breech.

*The Story of the Guns. By Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K. C. S., D. With Illustrations. *London:* Longman & Co.

CASTING OF A MONSTER GUN.

A twenty-inch Rodman gun, the largest piece of ordnance in the world, was successfully cast on the 11th inst., at the Fort Pitt works, Pittsburgh. The arrangements for this extraordinary casting were on the most ample scale. The furnaces are three in number. Two of them are calculated to reduce twenty-five tons of metal each, and the third, forty tons at a single heat. They are so arranged as to pour the metal into a reservoir with the shortest length of "runners" possible. The flask in which the gun was cast is a massive piece of cast-iron. It is of octagonal shape, formed of iron of an inch-and-a-half in thickness, and thickly studded with supporting ribs of six by four inches. It was cast in several sections, fitted together into halves, the opposite sides being left open for the filling of the mould. The entire casting weighs about twenty tons, and the mould, with sand and brackets, probably about forty. The construction of the patterns alone, of the flask and gun occupied many weeks.

The core-barrel used in the manufacture of all guns of Rodman's patent, is a long fluted cylinder of iron, semi-circular at one end and closed at the other by a cap, through which a pipe enters and passes nearly to the bottom of the cylinder. Through this pipe a stream of water is conducted to the bottom of the barrel during the process of casting, and rising around it to within a few inches of the top, is carried off by a waste-pipe. This barrel is rather smaller in diameter than the rough bore of the gun, and is prepared for the casting by wrapping it with a layer of hard cord, which is then coated with a peculiar refractory composition. This casting of the barrel "vents" the metal—that is, affords an exit to the gases generated during the casting, which pass along the flutings of the barrel and burn fiercely at the top; the barrel when coated is also subjected to the drying oven, before being lifted into the mould. The centoring of the core in the mould is a task of extreme delicacy, but with constant practice, the employés in the works have become so expert as to insure almost perfect accuracy. The barrel is supported at the upper end by a massive tripod lifting its head some two feet above the upper edge of the flask, and enabling the workmen to observe the rise of metal in the mould. During the operation of casting a constant stream of water pours through the barrel, keeping down its temperature, and cooling the gun from the interior.

The arrangements for the casting were all completed on Wednesday. The three furnaces were charged, one with thirty-nine tons, and each of the others with twenty-three and a half tons of metal. One of the smaller furnaces in the old foundry was also charged with twelve tons of metal as a reserve, in case of accident. From each of the four furnaces lines of open troughs of cast-iron, known as "runners," led to the "pool" or reservoir beside the pit, from which two shorter lines connected with the mould. In moulding, two long cylindrical bars are laid beside the pattern, forming, when the flask is closed, a circular opening on each side of the mould, leading to the bottom, and connected with the mould by openings all the way to the top, breaking the fall of the heavy flood of metal before reaching the gun bottom. With each of these openings or "gates" is connected one of the runners from the pool. The furnaces were fired at an early hour on Thursday morning, and everything working most admirably, the charges were reduced before twelve o'clock.

At twenty minutes past twelve the furnaces were tapped, and three fiery streams of metal poured into the pool, and thence into the mould. The reduction of the metal had been so successfully performed that no difference was perceptible in the character of the iron flowing from the several furnaces. The filling of the mould proceeded with the same success, and at a quarter to one, twenty-five minutes after the furnaces were tapped the mould was filled, and they were stopped off, 170,000 pounds of metal having in the meantime passed through the pool,—nearly 7,000 pounds per minute. The operation passed off very successfully, no difficulty arising at any stage, notwithstanding the immense weight of iron used.

The gun will be reduced in the iron lathe from a rough weight of 170,000 pounds to a finished weight, calculated, of 115,000. The whole length from breech to muzzle will be 243.33 inches; length of bore 210 inches. The maximum diameter will be 64 inches, minimum, 34 inches. The solid round twenty-inch shot will weigh one thousand pounds, and the shell about seven hundred. The charge of powder will vary according to circumstances from sixty-five to eighty pounds. Some two weeks must elapse before the gun will be lifted from the pit, and many weeks before it will leave the lathe in a partially finished condition, to be chipped, filed, and fitted ready for mounting.

The lathe, in which the gun is to be turned, is one of the most massive ever constructed. For its foundation, an excavation about sixty-five feet in length, twenty in width, and thirteen in depth, was filled for three feet in depth by a thoroughly grouted mass of stone work. Upon this foundation were secured an immense bed-plate, and the bases of thirty cast-iron columns, arranged in pairs, and supporting in turn the caps upon which the "shears" of the lathe rest. These columns are eight feet high and ten inches in diameter, and the "shears," cast in two pieces, are eighteen inches high, about twelve inches face, and sixty-five feet long. They were placed about five feet apart, coupled by caps, and strung together by the shears. As soon as the immense castings were fitted and securely bolted to their places, the interior of the pit was solidly built up with brick laid in cement, forming a rigid mass from top to bottom, with a longitudinal pit extending from end to end. Nothing less than

this rigid foundation could be used in the heavy work for which the lathe is designed. Upon the shears rests the ordinary tool slides, massive pieces of cast-iron. The lathe will be driven by a pair of six inch cylinders, twelve feet stroke, and working at right angles. The driving wheel and face-plate is nine feet in diameter, and so geared as to exert an enormous power. The weight of metal in the principal pieces composing the lathe is 209,086 pounds.

ESCAPE OF UNION OFFICERS FROM RICHMOND.

The regret which loyal citizens felt at the failure of General Butler's attempt to release the suffering Union prisoners at Richmond, is alleviated by the escape, on the 10th instant, from the Libby prison, of one hundred and nine Union officers, of whom only about twenty-five were recaptured, as far as heard from. The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest; but for prudential reasons many particulars are withheld from publication at present. They were fifty-one days making a tunnel. Having managed to find access to the cellar they commenced work, relieving one another as opportunity offered. Their instruments were case-knives, pocket-knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon their work and commence anew on account of impassable obstructions. After getting through the wall they disposed of the excavated soil by drawing it out in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord. This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel, and pulled out into the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, concealing it beneath the straw. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel that they could remain in it but a few minutes at a time, and their candles would go out. At one time they got so near the street that a small hole, about the size of a stove-pipe, broke through, but fortunately this was not discovered by the guard, and was a great service, admitting air, enabling them to prosecute their work more rapidly. The tunnel, when completed, was about sixty feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed beyond the line of guards. As soon as they found the way clear they emerged slowly, in small squads of two or three, and sauntered off until they got clear of the guards, making their way towards the Williamsburgh road by the shortest route. The darkness favored them, and the fact that all the rebel soldiers whom they met were habited in the army coats of "Uncle Sam," which they had stolen from the supplies sent to our prisoners by our Government, was of great help to them. In order to elude the pursuers who they knew would soon be on their track, they scattered as much as possible. Many were their hardships and sufferings, and frequent were their narrow escapes from the rebel cavalry, who, the next morning, were bushwacking in every direction for them.

The following is a list of escaped officers known to have reached our lines. There is good reason to hope that many more will yet arrive in safety:

Col. Streight, Col. McCreary, 21st Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin; Capt. Wallack, 51st Indiana; Lieut. Harris, 9th Ohio; Col. W. P. Kendrick, 3d Tennessee cavalry; Lieut.-Col. George G. Davis, 4th Maine; Lieut.-Col. Alex. Von Witzel, 14th Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Boyd, Major J. G. Collins, 29th Indiana; Major J. W. Fitzsimmons, 30th Indiana; Lieut. William Reynolds, 73d Indiana; Lieut. T. P. Williams, 73d Indiana; Capt. Matthew Boyd, 73d Indiana; Capt. Morton Tower, 13th Massachusetts; Capt. Michael Gallaher, 2d New York cavalry; Capt. A. G. Hamilton, 12th Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. J. C. Fislar, 7th Indiana battery; Capt. J. F. Gallaher, 2d Ohio; Lieut. N. S. McKeen, 21st Illinois; Capt. Isaac N. Johnston, 6th Kentucky cavalry; Capt. W. S. B. Rundell, 2d Ohio; Lieut, R. Y. Bradford, 2d Tennessee cavalry; Capt. D. J. Jones, 1st Kentucky infantry.

The following officers, reported in the Richmond *Examiner* as having escaped, have not yet been heard from:

Col. W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut; Col. Thomas E. Ross, 77th Pensylvania; Col. C. W. Fidden, 16th Maine; Col. T. S. West, 24th Wisconsin; Col. D. Miles, 19th Pennsylvania; Maj. J. H. Hooper, 15th Massachusetts; Maj. B. B. McDonald, 100th Ohio; Maj. J. N. Walker, 73d Indiana; Maj. J. Henry, 5th Ohio.

The following are known to have been retaken:

Col. J. P. Spofford, 91st New-York; Capt. J. Yates, 3d Ohio; Capt. J. Stair, 104th New-York; Capt. F. Irah, 45th New-York; Lieut. H. Hinks, 67th Pennsylvania; Lieut. W. N. Daily, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieut. A. B. White, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieut. E. Schroeder, 14th Pennsylvania; Lieut. W. L. Watson, 21st Wisconsin; Lieut. F. Moran, 73d New-York; Lieut. C. H. Morgan, Lieut. H. S. Chivester, 82d Illinois; Lieut. W. B. Pierce, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. A. Moore, 4th Kentucky; Lieut. P. S. Edmonds, 67th Pennsylvania; Second-Lieut. P. B. White, 83d Pennsylvania; Second-Lieut. J. M. Wilson, 40th Ohio: Second-Lieut. S. P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania; Second-Lieut. G. S. Gord, 84th Pennsylvania; Second-Lieut. S. P. Brown, 15th U. S. cavalry; Adj. M. R. Small, 6th Maryland; Isaac Johnson, Engineer steamer *Satellite*.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Major-Generals Schofield and Stoneman arrived at Knoxville on the 9th.

Major-General Burnside arrived in Providence, R. I., on the 14th, for a few days' stay at his home.

Major-General Foster and staff left Knoxville on the 9th, *en route* for Baltimore.

Colonel F. McGilvery, of the Artillery Reserve, has been authorized to raise a new regiment in Maine.

Major-General Meade returned to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 15th.

Major-General Grant is to have a fine set of horse equipments sent him from Newark, N. J.

Major-General McDowell arrived in New York on the 15th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard B. Irwin, A. A. G., has resumed his duties in the Department of the Gulf.

Colonel Andrew of the 3d Minnesota regiment, at Little Rock, has been appointed a Brigadier-General. His regiment has re-enlisted.

Brigadier-General Quimby has resigned from the service, and resumed his position as Professor of Mathematics in Rochester, N. Y., University.

Captain Wilson, Chief-Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army.

Major-General Butler made a flying visit to New York to attend the funeral of his brother, returning immediately to his command.

Major-General Q. A. Gillmore and staff sailed from Port Royal on Sunday morning, 7th inst., in the transport *Cosmopolitan*, to join the expedition to Florida.

Lieutenant George C. Russell, 6th Ohio Cavalry, was shot while on picket near Warrenton, Va., on the 9th, by a guerrilla.

Brigadier-General Hatch has been relieved from the command of the cavalry depot at St. Louis, and ordered to report to Major-General Gillmore.

Lieutenant Charles C. Keeney, Medical Inspector U. S. A., has been assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Wright, as Medical Inspector of the Department of the Pacific.

Colonel Bowman, of Major-General Casey's Examining Board, has been ordered to the command of colored troops in Maryland, vice General W. Birney, who takes the field at the head of a colored brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hammon has been appointed by Major-General Grant, to take command of all the drafted men and conscripts in the Division of the Mississippi. Colonel Hammon's headquarters will be in Louisville.

By order of Major-General Butler, Brigadier-General Charles Graham has been placed in command of the gunboat fleet in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Major-General Banks has issued an order to Captain Miller, U. S. A., acting mayor of New Orleans, under appointment from Governor Shepley, relieving him from duty as mayor, and ordering him to join his regiment.

The officers of the Ninth New Jersey regiment have raised a fund of six hundred dollars, with which to have a handsome monument erected over the grave of their late commander, Colonel Allen.

Captain Theodore A. Bacon, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Merritt, has resigned, and Captain George B. Sandford, 1st United States cavalry, has been appointed his successor.

Colonel Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, recently commanding a brigade in front of Washington, has been placed in command at Camp Stoneman, Point Giesboro.

Colonel T. Ingraham, 38th Massachusetts volunteers, has been detailed as Provost-Marshal of the Military District of Washington, in place of Captain Todd, who has been placed under arrest on charges not yet made public.

By statements from the War Department, furnished the Senate, it appears that there are 70 major-generals, the number allowed by law, in service and drawing pay, and 274 brigadier-generals, one less than the number provided for by law.

By order of the War Department, First Lieutenant John A. David, Company F, First United States Colored Troops, has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for "cruelty to the men of his command."

Major Larmer, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve regiment, Acting Inspector-General on General Crawford's staff, was shot dead on the 14th, in a skirmish with guerrillas, about two miles east of Brentville, Va.

Captain John R. Howard, formerly of Major-General Fremont's staff, has been relieved of court-martial duty in Washington, transferred to the Judge-Advocate's Department, and ordered to Arlington as Judge-Advocate upon the staff of Brigadier-General De Russey.

The death of Acting Assistant-Surgeon H. T. Kimball, of the *Pequot*, is announced. He died on the 6th inst., quite suddenly, on the voyage from this port to Fortress Monroe, without the opportunity even to leave a parting message for his friends, who reside in Enfield, N. H.

Brigadier-General G. A. Custer, commander of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, was married on the 9th inst., at Monroe, Michigan, to Mrs. Libbie C. Bacon. Among the bridal presents were two handsome silver sets, one presented by the officers of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, and the other by the officers of the 7th Michigan Cavalry.

Fifty-three applicants were examined last week by the Board for the Examination of officers for negro regiments, of which number thirty were recommended for commissions, as follows:—One Major, 10 Captains, 9 First Lieutenants, and 10 Second Lieutenants. The whole number examined by the Board up to the present time has been 1,460, of which 775 have been recommended and 685 rejected.

A general court-martial is convened at Fort Trumbull, New London, for the trial of all cases that may be brought before it from Headquarters Department of the East. The detail for the Court is Colonel Wm. Gates, U. S. A., Captain John D. O'Connell, Lieutenant Daniel Loosely and Lieutenant C. S. Cushman, 14th U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant Lewis Smith, 3d U. S. Artillery, and Lieutenant O. L. Hatch, 7th C. V., Judge Advocate.

Captain Rollo Gleason, Provost Marshal of the Third District of Vermont, and Dr. J. L. Chandler, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the same district, have been suspended from duty awaiting an investigation, for enlisting into the United States service men physically disqualified for military duty. Captain Isaac Platt, Provost Marshal of the Twelfth District of New York, and Dr. Wm. H. Pitcher, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the same district, have been suspended in like manner and for the same reason.

Major-General Rosecrans visited Jefferson City, Mo., on the 15th, and was formally received by Governor Hall, General Brown, and a committee of both Houses of the Legislature, and escorted to the Hall of Representatives, where he made a speech to the joint session of the Assembly upon the condition of affairs in Missouri. He said the great object to be obtained in the State now was the restoration of law and order; and he invited the members to give him information of the condition of affairs in their respective sections, and their judgment as to the best means for the accomplishment of that end.

In accordance with General Orders No. 3, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, February 10, 1864, the following officers have been dismissed the service of the United States:—Captain John Harlan, 96th Pennsylvania, drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, to be cashiered. First Lieutenant Albert E. Chester, 1st Ohio cavalry, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, dismissed. Captain P. W. Utter, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, dismissed. Lieutenant B. F. Campbell, 18th Pennsylvania, absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, dismissed. Second Lieutenant Aaron J. Goodrich, 126th New York, drunkenness and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, dismissed.

The bill reported to the Senate establishes the annual pay of clerks to paymasters in the navy as follows: Clerks to paymasters at each navy yard, excepting Mare island, one thousand two hundred dollars. At Mare island, one thousand five hundred dollars. Clerks to inspectors of provisions and clothing at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cairo, one thousand two hundred dollars. At other inspections, one thousand dollars. Clerks to paymasters or assistant paymasters of receiving ships at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cairo, one thousand two hundred dollars. Of other receiving ships and in store vessels, one thousand dollars. Clerks to paymasters or assistant paymasters in vessels having complements of five hundred and over, one thousand dollars. In vessels having complements of three hundred and over, and less than five hundred, eight hundred dollars. In other vessels, seven hundred dollars. *Provided*, That no paymaster or assistant paymaster shall be allowed a clerk in vessels having complements of less than one hundred persons, excepting in supply steamers and storeships.

By order of Major-General Peck, commanding Army and District of North Carolina, officers and soldiers are forbidden to take their wives or any member of their families to any of the outposts in North Carolina. Officers and soldiers are not to bring any member of their family into the field without express permission from Headquarters, District of North Carolina. All officers and soldiers who are living away from their proper commands without special authority are ordered at once to join such commands. All surplus baggage must be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department in compliance with orders from Army Headquarters. The troops are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to act offensively or defensively at a moment's notice, by night or by day.

By command of Brigadier-General Palmer, a General Court-Martial, met at Washington, N. C., on Tuesday, the 2d day of February, for the trial of Major Henry Metcalf, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and such other prisoners as were brought before it. Detail for the Court.—Colonel Thomas I. C. Amory, 17th Mass. Vols.; Colonel Charles H. Stewart, 3d N. Y. Artillery; Colonel James W. Savage, 12th N. Y. Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Fellows, 17th Mass. Vols.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Tew, 5th R. I. Artillery; Major Thorndike C. Jameson, 5th R. I. Artillery; Major J. B. Honstain, 132d N. Y. Vols; Major Edwin S. Jenney, Judge Advocate.

Major-General Peck returns his thanks to General Palmer, and Colonels Jourdan, Amory and Claassen, and to all the officers and men of their commands for the gallant repulse of Major-General Pickett with more than twice their numbers. The moment was seized upon for executing a long and well prepared plan, when many of the troops were on furlough as veterans. On this occasion the enemy found, by bitter experience, that all our men were veterans.

Paragraph 1422, Revised Army Regulations, is amended by General Orders, No. 40, February 1, 1864, to read as follows:—"Enlisted men who lose or dispose of revolver pistols entrusted to their care, will hereafter be charged twenty dollars in each case, that being the amount of pecuniary damage sustained by the United States as estimated by the Ordnance Department."

The following named staff officers, etc., were discharged the service during the past week, from the Naval Academy Hospital at Annapolis, Md.:—Captain G. B. Hammer, 12th Pa. Cavalry; A. J. Bolar, 12th Pa. Reserve Corps; Louis Voltaire, 98th Pa.; Assistant Surgeon H. C. Steadman, 81st Pa., and Lieutenant G. Williams, 11th Maine.

Major-General Butler has ordered commanding officers of forts and permanent batteries in his department, to report to his headquarters the exact number, kind and calibre of the guns with which they are armed; the number of rounds of ammunition for each gun on hand and the capacity of the magazines in number of rounds of ammunition.

With a view to an equitable and just draft for the military service, Major-General Gillmore has ordered to be made at once in his Department a complete census of all males between the ages of 18 and 45 not now in the military or naval service.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, officers of the Quartermaster General's Department are informed that they are not authorized to pay rent for vacant and unoccupied lots which have been or may be taken and used for military purposes during the exegencies of this war.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

3D ARMY CORPS.—The position of the conducting sergeant in a "company of "skirmishers marching by the flank," is as given in CASEY'S "Tactics." Paragraph 665, Vol. 2, of the "Tactics," is also correct. A line of skirmishers "firing in retreat" is considered to be facing to the *rear*. It is not usual or proper to wear a belt or sash outside the overcoat. "When a battalion in line "faces by the rear rank," the file closers of the color guard pass around the right of the company, the same as the other file closers of the color company. It is not proper "for a company without arms to face to the right to break "ranks." "When a company faces to the right (or left) abreast," the sergeants occupy the same position as when facing to the front. CASEY'S formation of eight companies in line is correct, as given in Volume 1 of his Tactics "When a company marches at support arms," it has been the custom for the guides to remain at a *carry*; but, inasmuch as they require relief, as well as the men, we can see no good reason why this should be. A sentinel should not "present arms to a field officer when he passes in the rear of him." "At "the funeral of a captain," the coffin should be carried to the rear of the column. There is no authority for colors at a dress parade. "An officer com- "manding an armed party" should acknowledge the present arms of a sentinel with his sword. "When a battalion of ten companies is closed in mass, by "division, left in front," the advanced division is the *fifth*. The Color Guard on drill should carry their bayonets the same as the battalion. The Colonel of a regiment has no authority to assign a 1st Lieutenant "to the command of a "company with a ranking 1st Lieutenant serving under him." "Instructor" was not correct in his instruction for presenting arms on a march.

"VOLUNTEER OFFICER."—When the Colonel of a regiment at review, or on dress parade, commands, "To the rear, open order—march," the Lieutenant-Colonel should, we think, pass around, at the command, from the right, and the Major around the left flank of the battalion, and in front of the company officers. In counting off files from the right, as many files of fours should be completed as possible. After this you may have remaining a broken file of either one, two, or three men. When the company is marched to the front, and has an odd man, he should be in the rear rank, and near to the left file. When the company is faced to the left, and has a broken file of four, that broken file should lead; should the broken file have but one man, in case the company faces to the left, the man of the rear rank, who covers him, will step back to his own file. Should the broken file have two men, when the company faces to the left, they will face and remain on their ground. Should the broken file have three men, when the company forms to the left, the rear rank man of the left file will face to the left, and make a side step to the left. Paragraph 1,026, Vol. 2, CASEY'S Tactics, applies to a simple, as well as a double column; and so far as the senior officer of the front is concerned, modifies par. 1,015.

O. O. H., Salem, Mass.—An acting Third Assistant Engineer is appointed, after passing an examination, by a Chief Engineer of a navy yard, upon purely practical matters connected with running engines in sea-going steamers.

PILOT.—A more careful study of your tactics would have saved us the trouble of your question. Though, by paragraph 112, page 203, of CASEY'S Tactics, skirmishers are instructed to load before advancing, paragraphs 113, 114, and 118 direct that, under some circumstances, they load while marching. It is with reference to this that paragraph 120 directs that skirmishers be habituated to load while marching.

Answers to several other questions are necessarily laid over.

The Editor would respectfully inform correspondents that he cannot furnish lists of regiments, or give their strength or location.

In answer to many correspondents, the Publisher would explain that the press of work upon the printing office has delayed the reprinting of Number 4 of the Journal, for which a large number of subscribers are waiting, to complete their files. It will, however, be ready by the 4th of March, and will be mailed to all who may desire it.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

THE concentration of the several armies occupying the vast theatre of war from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, under the supreme control of General GRANT, gave that commander the opportunity, which no other of our generals has yet had—the opportunity, namely, of effecting a combination in what the French call *la haute stratégie*. We can well believe that the military movements reported as under progress at several points in the Southwest, form the preliminaries of a gigantic system of operations, looking to the occupation of important strategic positions, the division of the enemy's force and his consequent destruction in detail. We can say this without formally committing ourselves to any of the speculations which newspaper critics, *docti indoctique*, have been pleasing themselves with weaving.

It may, perhaps, afford a clue to the nature of General GRANT'S designs to consider for a moment the kind of agencies which promise the most powerful effect in crushing the remaining strength of the Rebellion. Now, we believe these to be two-fold—first, the dealing of severe blows at the hostile forces in the field, and secondly the occupation of lines that cover and cut off from the Rebels extensive areas of productive territory. It is not easy to say which is at the present juncture of the war the more important. If, beyond a doubt, the supreme duty, in its earlier steps, when the Rebellion swelled out in the pride of its strength, was the destruction of the Rebel armies, it is a question whether their cause has not now reached a crisis, when depriving them of their sources of supply must tell quite as powerfully against them. "*You* "*take my life,*" they may well say with SHYLOCK, "*when you do take the means whereby I live.*" And certainly we have already had blood enough to make us willing to welcome any plans that look to accomplishing the work with as little more of it as possible. If we may assume that General GRANT has kindred views, and means to operate against their sources of supply as well as against their armed forces, we will have a key to the explantion of some late movements that are not so clear on the simple theory of *strategic* combinations.

If we suppose JOHNSTON induced either by direct pressure on the part of GRANT on his front, or by diversions elsewhere, or by both combined, to fall back from the line he has taken up to hold the key to the States bordering on the Gulf, there are but two lines by which he can retire. He can retire northward and *eastward* for the purpose of covering Atlanta, &c., or southward and *westward* for the purpose of covering Montgomery, &c. Now let us see what is involved in each of these courses respectively. By falling back to Atlanta he is able to keep open his communications with the zone east of the Alleghanies, in which the main force of the Confederates is massed—he preserves his connections with BEAUREGARD and with LEE. This he does by holding the double lines of railroad—the upper one by Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Richmond, the lower one by Montgomery, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond. By the other course, that is by falling back to Montgomery, he is able to retain possession of that rich productive region—the great water-shed towards the Gulf, comprising the corn-growing districts of Western and Middle Georgia, Northern Alabama, and Eastern Mississippi, the beef-producing tracts of Northern and Western Florida (on which the Rebels now mainly depend for that supply), and the rich cotton bottoms of the rivers emptying into the Gulf.

Now it is equally important to the Rebels to hold *each* of these districts—the former deriving its importance from military, the latter from material considerations. The dilemma in which General GRANT'S combinations will place them is that they will be imperatively compelled at the outset to choose which side of this puzzlingly unpleasant alternative they will take. All-important though the material considerations be, however, we presume that there is little doubt that the military motives will be found supreme. The Rebels *must*, at all hazards, keep up their now single remaining line of communications with the Atlantic States—they must *not* allow themselves to be separated from the forces in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. There is every likelihood, therefore, that JOHNSTON, when forced back, will take the line to cover Atlanta. What will be the effect of this move, and what seem to be General GRANT'S designs in the matter?

It is no longer a secret that a strong column composed of the 16th and 17th Army Corps, under command of General SHERMAN, has taken up an easterly line of march from Vicksburgh, following the line of the Southern Mississippi Railroad. By following the prolongation of this line, this column will strike Meridian (140 miles), Selma (250 miles), Montgomery (300 miles)—and double railroad and double river communications will be opened up with the Gulf. The Pearl, the Tombigbee and the Alabama—rivers leading into the heart of Mississippi and Alabama—will be thrown open to our gunboats. In a word, the great centre of productive forces will be seized, and with it all that it involves of fatality to the Rebel cause. At the same time that SHERMAN'S force is pursuing the line indicated, another very powerful cavalry column, twelve thousand strong, under Generals SMITH and GRIERSON, has set out from Corinth and Holly Springs with the manifest intent of following the Mobile and Ohio railroad southward. This force will be available presently for the double purpose of covering SHERMAN'S front and flanks, and of making a series of raids on the most extended scale.

We would not be understood, in the indication of this programme as going beyond simple speculation; but we do say that it assigns an *adequate* theory for the operations of the forces employed, and if successfully executed must produce consequences of the very highest moment. The development of this plan, however, must necessarily be much more tardy than is conceived by our contemporary critics, who whisk columns about with the ease and rapidity of prestidigitation. General SHERMAN will be compelled to restore the railroad as he advances, and if he reaches Meridian within a month it will be good work. Neither is there any indication that the forces at Chattanooga are to take part so promptly as has been supposed. General GRANT, we imagine, has still much to do in the way of accumulating supplies before he can make the kind of advance he would like. We conceive, too, that he will await the further development of SHERMAN'S operations before he lets slip the dogs of war from Chattanooga. It is a summer's job he has undertaken; but it is in the highest degree encouraging that the opening movements of the spring campaign show that General GRANT has no intention of lying by to let the rebels work their will, but is boldly taking the initiative into his own hands.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

BOTH Houses of Congress have at length finished their consideration of the Enrollment Act, and the result of their labors is before us, in the two bills they have respectively matured. It only remains for a Committee of Conference to reconcile the difference between these bills, and the Act will be ready for the signature of the PRESIDENT. As the discrepancy between the action of the two Houses relates only to subordinate provisions, we may regard the essential features of the law as settled. Considering it as it stands it is still lacking that important feature of compulsory service which we have pointed out as so vital to its efficiency. After spending three precious months of the short time we have for recruiting our armies, in considering how it should be done, we did hope that Congress might give us a bill which would be immediately effective for this purpose. But perhaps it was too much to expect that a body so directly dependent upon popular favor would venture upon a measure so repugnant to popular selfishness as a thoroughly impartial enforcement of the obligation of personal service would be. Though they have passed by the most essential amendment to the bill, we must be thankful that they have given us so much as they really have, and that they have after much tinkering succeeded in stopping some of the enormous leaks exhibited in it as originally passed. If the Committee of Conference are reasonably prompt in their action we may hope that we shall soon have a law which will furnish the men needed for our armies by the time we have fairly entered upon the coming campaign. We ought, in prudence, to have them now in process of drill and preparation, but may be thankful if they are forthcoming in season to follow up some of our prospective victories or to retrieve our possible disasters.

The most important point upon which the two Houses differ is as to the amount of commutation which shall be exacted, the Senate fixing it at four hundred dollars, and the House reducing it to the sum of three hundred dollars, at which it originally stood. The difference is hardly worth disputing over. If the commutation clause must be retained, it matters but little whether the sum required be three or four hundred dollars. In either case it amounts to the virtual exemption of a very large class, in a country where the distribution of wealth is so very general as it is here. If we must barter with our citizens for the service which it is their imperative duty to render, it is hardly worth while to spend much time in a debate as to the amount to be demanded. Be it little or much, the cost of replenishing our armies must come out of the wealth of the country, and it is better perhaps, that as much as possible of it should be obtained by a general tax instead of by a special and discriminating one.

In regard to other features of the bill, both Houses agree in declaring that the quotas of each township

or district shall be proportionate to the number of residents; that so far as practicable, the number previously furnished shall be taken into account in determining the quotas. Both measures agree, of course, in ordering a draft for any deficiency which may exist when the time for volunteering shall have expired, and both provide for repeating the draft until the quotas shall be filled—the Senate bill, directing explicitly that the War Department shall first apply the commutation money which may be received in endeavoring to accomplish this object. Individuals who have been enrolled may at any time previous to the draft furnish an acceptable substitute not liable to the draft, and they shall be exempt during the time for which such substitute shall be exempt—not of course, exceeding three years. The Senate bill prohibits any individual in the service of the United States from becoming a substitute to serve in any regiment or company except among the troops of the State whence he originally entered the service, and the House bill declares that no private soldier, musician, or non-commissioned officer already in the service can be accepted as a substitute. With reference to furnishing substitutes subsequent to the draft, the two bills vary in some particulars, as will be seen by a comparison of the sections which relate to this important point.

Senate Bill.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted into the military service of the United States may furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and this exemption shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has so served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the troops of the State in which he enlisted; and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft on future calls, and the maximum of commutation under said act shall hereafter be four hundred dollars, instead of three hundred dollars.

House Bill.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the drafting rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas. And if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provision of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be returned to the roll for filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year: but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section.

Mariners who may be drafted are permitted by both bills to enter the Navy. The House judiciously, but perhaps unnecessarily, limits the number who may avail themselves of this privilege to ten thousand. Exemptions were granted by the Senators to "such "as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for "the service; the Vice-President of the United "States, the judges of the various courts of the "United States, the heads of the various executive "departments of the Government, the governors of "the several States, and all persons actually in the "military or naval service of the United States at the "time of draft, or who have been in such service for "the term of two years during the present war, and "been honorably discharged therefrom," but the representatives insisted on holding liable the Vice-President, judges of the United States Courts, heads of the Executive Department and Governors of the several States.

The House bill provides explicitly for the enrollment of all able bodied male persons of African descent, between the ages of 20 and 45; loyal masters of slaves to receive the bounty of $100 due the slave; the Secretary of War to appoint a commission in each slave State represented in Congress, to award compensation not to exceed three hundred dollars to the masters of colored volunteers. Both Houses agree in consigning to duty in hospitals, or in superintending the freedmen, persons conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, who may be drafted, unless they prefer to pay the exemption fee of three hundred dollars (the Senate says four hundred dollars), which shall be appropriated to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Both bills provide for the non-exemption upon the plea of alienage of foreigners who have exercised the right of suffrage; for the amendment of the enrollment lists by the addition of those who may become of the military age, and the exclusion of those who may pass beyond the legal limit while the draft is in progress; for the examination into the physical qualifications of drafted persons, and for the thorough inspection of all claims to exemption which may be preferred.

The provision regarding the punishment of those who may resist the enforcement of the draft is so explicit that no judge can hereafter allow his sympathies to betray him into conniving at the escape of a culprit, however strong his sympathies with the Confederates may be, but the House bill is much more thorough than is that matured by the Senate in all that relates to the duties of examining surgeons, as well to those of provost marshals and their assistants. It also guards more carefully against the perpetration of those numberless frauds which experience has taught us unprincipled vagabonds will not hesitate to practice, if opportunity and "volunteer committees" offer a convenient opportunity. There are other minor points of difference between the two measures to which we have not space to refer here.

Now that our National Legislature has made such progress toward the settlement of this vital question of conscription, we trust they will promptly dispose of the minor differences between the two houses, and hasten the Enrollment Act to its final passage. The provost marshals throughout the country should know speedily the precise basis upon which the draft is to be enforced. To accommodate Congress, President Lincoln has already postponed action, January 5th to March 10th, and further delay in enforcing it is utterly impossible. In a speech recently delivered before the Produce Exchange in this city, General Hancock expressed his apprehensions lest the recruits whom this draft was expected to bring into the field might be added to the armies too late to take part in the approaching momentous spring campaign, and unless our representatives can be aroused to an appreciation of necessities it may yet have to sustain the responsibility of disastrous defeats to our Army. It has already taken them nearly three months to bring into form the amendments to the enrollment act, which we have sketched above, and the bill apart from the radical omission we have noted, is now probably as near perfection as any similar measure which has ever been enforced. It combines the best features of the law which other Governments have matured, and has been modified so as to obviate the objections which actual experience has demonstrated existed in the old bill. While we would acknowledge the conscientious and careful labors of the respective military committees, as well as the skillful manner with which the friends of the measure have carried it through both branches of Congress, we would earnestly urge upon our legislators the fact that the law is not only to govern the nation in the future, but it must meet the emergency now before us. We trust that we shall be able to publish in our next issue the Enrollment Act matured into a law, bearing the signature of President Lincoln.

The English still persist in testing the plates designed for armored ships, with projectiles thrown by the 68 and 100-pounder smooth-bore guns. On January 27, we notice, that plates 15 feet 6 inches in length, 3 feet 3 inches in width, and 5½ inches in thickness, designed for the frigates *Agincourt* and *Northumberland*, were tested in this manner at Portsmouth. In one plate the maximum indent was 2 inches, and the minimum 1 1-16th inch, and in the other, although four shots struck in a semi-circular line that measured but 32 inch through the greatest extent of the curve, but one small surface crack was produced. This closed the official test, and then additional experiments were made. An improved cast-iron spherical (crucible) shot from the Elswick 100-pounder smooth-bore with a charge of 25 lbs. of powder produced an indent of 4 inches, with a diameter of 9½ inches, with only a surface crack around the indent. Another shot from the same gun made an indent 3 8-10 inches deep and 10 inches in diameter. Both balls were shattered by the concussion. Steel shot from the same gun, with an equal charge of powder, were next tried upon one of the plates. The first one struck some distance from any damaged part, broke through and buried itself and the broken parts of the plate in the ship's side 12 inches beyond the inner surface of the plate. The second passed through the plate and 3 inches into the ship's side; the third cut its way in with 9½ inches diameter for about one-third of the plate's thickness, and then took everything before it, increasing the diameter of the hole to 3 feet at the inside of the plate and demolishing the wood backing next it, strewing the lower deck of the target-ship with pieces of wood and iron. The fact that these steel shot were but little changed in form after doing such damage, is the only additional proof of their vast superiority which is needed. There is one test to which these plates have not yet been put. How would the sides of the frigates which they cover resist the fearful impact of a 1000 lb. ball thrown from the 20-inch gun just cast at Pittsburgh?

The Bill submitting to the people of the State of New York, an amendment to the Constitution, extending to soldiers the right of suffrage, has passed the Legislature of the State, and, we are happy to say, has received the signature of the Governor. The second Tuesday in March next is appointed as the day for the special election, and the ballot to be voted is to be endorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to "absent electors," with the words thereon, "For the "proposed amendment allowing absent electors in the "military service of the United States to vote," or, "Against the proposed amendment allowing absent "electors in the military service of the United States "to vote." Inasmuch as no provision is made in the Act for the furnishing of ballots by State or County authorities, the printing and distribution of the ballots will fall upon citizens in the several counties. We trust every patriotic man will interest himself to see that the affirmative ballots are properly distributed and voted. The passage of the amendment is a duty the people owe to their soldiers in the field, who eminently deserve the right to a voice in the election of the rulers of the country they are hazarding life to defend.

The managers of the Metropolitan Fair, to be held in this city for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, have issued a circular, requesting officers in the Army and Navy to contribute to their collection any trophies, autographs, autograph manuscripts, and other valuable relics they may have in their possession. The autographs of the General officers of the Army seem to be in especial request, so that at a very small expense of trouble to themselves they may make glad the hearts of the worshippers of greatness, and contribute to the funds of a most worthy society, by donating them to the Fair. We shall take great pleasure in transmitting to the proper committee anything that may be sent to us for the Fair. There are a thousand of valuable mementoes of this war, scattered throughout the Army, which the owners, we are sure, would take great pleasure in transferring to the managers of the Fair, did they but understand the appreciation in which they would be held by them.

An important decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court, in answer to the petition of Vallandigham asking that the writ of *Certiorari* be directed to the Judge-Advocate-General for a revision of the proceedings of the Military Commission which tried him, the jurisdiction of which was denied, as extending to the case of a civilian, the object being to have the sentence annulled on the ground of illegality. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing the writ on the ground that, even if the arrest, trial and punishment of Vallandigham were illegal, there was still no authority in court to grant relief in this mode, and that there is no law by which any appeal, or proceedings in the nature of an appeal, from a Military Commission to the Supreme Court can be taken.

Since the repairs upon her engines, the *Re d'Italia*, the Italian iron-clad has had two excursions around the bay, passing in and out among the shipping. On the first trip, she ran five hours, attaining a speed of about eleven knots. On Monday, the 15th, she was again under way for six hours, with engines running from 35 to 52 revolutions. At 51 and 52 revolutions, she attained a speed of twelve knots. Her performance was, in all respects, highly satisfactory, she proving herself as manageable as a wooden vessel, and obeying her helm so promptly that she was turned completely around within one-quarter of a mile. She was to have started on a trial-trip of several days on Tuesday, but was detained by a storm, and had not left the harbor up to Thursday.

The Minister of War of Spain has ordered the organization of four battalions to be dispatched to St. Domingo in March. The Turkish government is said to be strengthening all the defences of the Danube. Great agitation is said to prevail in the Moldo-Wallachian provinces.

Major J. C. Willard, A. D. C., has resigned—the resignation to take effect from March 1st.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

Russian official reports state that the total number of Poles killed in battle during the year 1863 amounts to 40,000 men, and of those taken prisoners to 20,000, while the Russians only lost 200.

Three of the old cast-iron guns, strengthened on the principle of steel and iron tubes, have been tested at the proof butt in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, with much success. The bore of each gun was enlarged so as to admit an inner tube 2½ inches thick throughout, constituting the increased strength.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, of the Royal Engineers, and a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, and Captain Alderson, of the Royal Artillery, and assistant Superintendent of Experiments at Shoeburyness, have been dispatched across the Atlantic by the British War Office, for the purpose of gleaning such information as may be useful.

Mr. William Rumble, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery afloat at Sheerness, England, has been put on trial, at the instance of the government, on a charge of aiding in the equipment and manning of the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*, which was some time ago sold out of her Majesty's service.

A new description of iron-clad is being constructed with prodigious activity at Toulon. Her keel was only laid down on the 1st of January, and it is hoped to launch her towards the end of April at least. This hurry is explained by the great curiosity evinced to know whether the result will answer the anticipation of the inventor, who has promised to produce an armor-plated vessel capable of destroying an entire fleet.

A son of Mouravieff lately took upon himself to protect a Polish lady who had been sentenced to Siberia, and only sent her there on paper. When his father heard of this act, he sent for his son to Wilna, and in the presence of several persons inflicted upon him certain paternal chastisement, such as is not usual between men and generals. "C'est du Pierre le "Grand" was somebody's remark on this subject.

The official military journal of Russia up to the 13th of January states that there are now no organized bands in the governments of Plotsk and Warsaw. The number of the marauders who take advantage of the almost impenetrable forests of the latter province to escape from pursuit has considerably diminished, and whenever the peasants meet them they immediately apprehend and deliver them up to the authorities.

It is rumored in Paris that Archduke Maximilian still hesitates to accept the Mexican throne, and that in order to "hasten a solution" the Emperor will name a Viceroy to take the government of the country in hand. The Viceroy, *dit-on*, is to be Captain Bonaparte (the grandson of the late Prince Jerome by hisa mrriage with Miss Patterson), but the names of Marshal Pelissier General Bazaine, and other military dignitaries have also been put forward.

Egyptian ophthalmia has broken out to a serious xtent among the Austrians in the Hamburg garrison. There are already more than fifty sufferers in the hospital just established in the neighboring village of Eimsbatter. Some surprise was excited, on the first arrival of the Austrian troops, at seeing them so often assembled on muster. This precaution appears to have been inspired by the fear that the Hungarian soldiers might profit by their stay in Hamburg to desert.

The Minister of the Interior at Turin has addressed to all the prefects of this kingdom a circular, in which he calls upon them to promote rifle societies as much as possible, keeping in view the decree of October 11, 1863. He adds that rifle practice is not to be a privilege of the few, not to be limited to the national guard only, but to be open to all on certain days, because "the government does not fear the military instruc-"tion of the masses, but, on the contrary, relies most "particularly thereon, when directed by intelligent "prudence."

At a recent court ball in Vienna a young officer of artillery, of plebeian birth, asked a lady of high rank to dance with him. All the lady's blood flushed into her face as she refused with marked disdain. The Emperor, who had seen the insult offered to his guest and his uniform, came up and said, "Captain, "my mother wishes to dance with you!" And a minute after the gunner was clasping the hand, and perhaps the waist, of her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Frederick Sophia Dorothea Wilhelmina, mother of his Imeprial Majesty Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

Travelling in Sicily at present is not unattended with danger from brigands. A letter received recently in Malta mentions that an English gentleman, travelling in the mail-coach, and with an escort, was fired on by brigrands, on the road between Catania and Caltanisetta. One of the armed escort was severely wounded. The same gentleman was attacked in October last, near Licata, robbed of everything he had about him, and much maltreated. The heavy rains have done much damage to the roads, and destroyed many bridges, rendering communication between the different towns and villages very difficult.

The cultivation of vegetable gardens attempted by several French regiments having been attended with success, the French Minister of War has given orders to have the system tried on a more extensive scale. In fortified towns, where there is military ground fit for cultivation, any regiment making an application will be allowed a space sufficient for the formation of a kitchen garden. In garrison towns, where no such ground exists, the engineers are to rent a sufficient space in the name of the State, the charge, however, as well as all the attendant expenses, to be placed to the account of the food of the regiment. The care of the gardens is to be confided to soldiers, placed under the superintendence of a sub-officer or corporal. These military gardens will receive a fixed daily allowance of 23 cents for the sub-officers, 18 cents for corporals, and 13 cents for privates.

The Fiord, or arm of the Baltic, that penetrates the country up to the city of Schleswig, and known as the Schlei, presents at this moment, writes a correspondent, a most animated appearance, as in several places thousands of persons are busily occupied in sawing through the ice and heaping up the blocks lifted out of the water, by which an open channel of some thirty feet wide is obtained. The sawing is chiefly done by the soldiers, and the ice is taken out by civilians, the local fishermen, who receive for their day's labor two rigsdalers and four marks (about 5s. 6d. sterling) each, which is not only good pay, but fully indemnifies them for not being able to pursue their usual avocation of fishing.

A London military gazette, in an article on the British Army, says:—"In no country in the world is "the soldier so little thought of socially as in this. "There is a sense of shame or reproach in the admis-"sion by any respectable father or mother that a son "has enlisted for a soldier. The Crimean war broke "down much absurd prejudice and ignorant antip-"athy, but much of both still remain." Much the same kind of feeling existed in this country towards the army, previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. But the war has changed all that, and made the position of a private soldier honorable in the sight of every patriotic person. The probable reason why the British Army is not held in higher estimation is that it has had so little to do which could possibly excite respect or enthusiasm among the people. Blowing Sepoys from the muzzles of cannon, and hunting naked savages in New Zealand, is hardly the work to make an army respected.

The Bordeaux journals publish the following story:—"The garrison here has its adoptive child, in the "person of a boy named Peter, aged eight or nine "years. About two years ago the soldiers had re-"marked a child, who was continually wandering "about near the barracks, now getting a morsel of "bread from a soldier or a meal from a charitable "inhabitant, sleeping in doorways, and crying when "he was hungry and cold—which occurred frequently "enough. The hearts of the soldiers were moved at "this abandonment, and for a long time they shared "with him their frugal repast, but at length in May, "1862, at a meeting of the musicians of the regiment, "a proposal was made to adopt the boy, which was "cordially agreed to. A bed was made up for him "in one of the rooms of the barracks, and every five "days each member of the band contributes a certain "sum from his pay, and the soldiers a sou each, to "clothe him and pay his board at the canteen. One "of the band has undertaken the child's education, "and it is remarked that, however licentious the lan-"guage of soldiers in camps and barracks may be, all "are most circumspect in their conversation when he "is present."

NEW IRON-CLADS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

The new iron-clads ordered recently for the British Navy show a great change from all that had gone before. Instead of vessels of from 5,000 tons and upwards, there are constructed small sloops of less than 1,000 tons, built of wood, yet carrying their batteries encased in 4½ inches of solid iron. The *Research*, recently launched at Pembroke, is a sloop of only 1,250 tons, draws no more than 14 feet of water, yet is more completely plated than even the *Warrior*, and will throw a broad side equal in weight with that of the renowned iron frigate. The ten new iron-clads, on the plans of Mr. Reed, chief constructor to the Navy, who was the earliest to deny the necessity for monster ships of war, are now building, and some are nearly finished. These vessels are the *Enterprise*, sloop, four guns, 900 tons, builders' measurement; the *Research*, sloop, 1,250 tons, seven guns; the *Favourite*, corvette, 2,372 tons, eight guns; the *Pallas*, 2,372 tons, five guns; the *Zealous*, 3,715 tons, 16 guns; the *Lord Clyde* and the *Lord Warden*, sister ships, each 4,067 tons, 32 guns; and the *Bellerophon*, 4,246 tons, 12 guns, and 1,000-horse power. Of these eight ships, the *Enterprise* was originally designed as a wooden sloop, named the *Circassian*, and so also were the *Research*, *Favourite*, and *Zealous* respectively a wooden sloop, corvette, and frigate actually in frame, which Mr. Reed had to adapt as he best could; and the forms of these, therefore, he contends are not such as he entirely approves for iron-going vessels, especially in the shape of the bows, which are much too fine beneath not to render them liable to pitch. The *Lord Warden* and the *Lord Clyde*, the *Pallas* and the *Bellerophon*, are entirely, from stem to stern, of Mr. Reed's design. The two former are improvements on vessels of the *Royal Oak* class; the two latter are quite new, both in principle of construction and in the purpose they are intended to fulfill. The *Bellerophon* is in point of strength intended to be a monster among these monsters, to be in fact as terrible an assailant to iron-clads as an iron-clad would be to wooden ships. The length of this vessel is to be 300ft. and her breadth 56ft.; her tonnage will be 4,246 tons, her displacement 7,053 tons; and though carrying the heaviest armor and armament ever sent afloat, her draught will be only 21ft. forward and 26ft. aft, less than the draught of ordinary two-deckers. The armor of the *Bellerophon* is to be 6in. thick, and this is to rest on 10in. of solid teak beams. The inner skin consists of two plates, each of ¾in. thickness, with a stout layer of painted canvas between, to deaden the concussion. Outside this skin come angle-iron stringers of the tough steel we have already spoken of. These angle-iron stringers project from the inner skin 9½in. and 10in. alternately. Thus they form so many longitudinal shelves, which run from stem to stern of the ship, two under each row of plates, and in these the teak beams are laid, the longitudinal layers of the angle-irons keeping the beams up to their work and preventing their lateral splintering, while they also support the plates with their edges and prevent their bending in unfairly on the teak. This tremendous armor protects the centre and for 90ft. of her broadside, from 5ft. below the water line to the level of the upper deck. In this space are her guns, five 300-pounders, with one 600-pounder at each side. For the rest of her length there is only a belt of this massive armor, which goes to the same depth beneath the sea to six feet above it, so that she cannot be hit in any part where the water could enter. The two ends above this belt are built of tough light plates of steel. The cost of this formidable iron-clad is estimated at £90,000 less than the *Warrior*. The *Pallas* is designed for great speed, both in sailing and steaming, to carry only five guns, all 100-pounders, of the longest range—a bow chaser forward and two at each side. Her length is to be 225ft., her breadth 50ft. and her tonnage 2,372, with a draught of water of 18ft. forward and as much as 24ft. aft, in order to enable her to turn very quickly. She is to be of wood, but to be entirely coated from end to end with 4½in. armor. Fourteen knots per hour seagoing speed is what is anticipated from this frigate.

JEFF. DAVIS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Mr. Jeff. Davis has issued the following address to his soldiers:—

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States:—In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier.

To all these you have lately added another triumph—the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves. As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defence—a free offering, which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received separate acknowledgments were returned; but it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service.

It is therefore deemed appropriate, and it is hoped will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers, by your will—for you and the people are but one—I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement; yet never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in the last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours; already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defence of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy as well as our own, will silence the vainglorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers, the coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of representatives who give earnest of their purpose to add by legislation largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign of 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources of men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the names of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Fredericksburgh, and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers, assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children, in long generations to come, will enjoy the blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizen defenders of the homes, the liberties and altars of the Confederacy—that the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with His fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the associations of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WASHINGTON AND TRAITORS.

THE following "order" of General WASHINGTON, during our Revolutionary struggle, for all disaffected persons either to go beyond the lines or take the oath of allegiance, is of interest at this time:

"And, whereas, it has become necessary to distinguish between the friends of America and those of Great Britain, inhabitants of these States; and that every man who received a protection from, and is a subject of any State, (not being conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms), should stand ready to defend the same against any hostile invasion.

"I do, therefore, in behalf of the United States, by virtue of the powers committed to me by Congress, hereby strictly command and require every person having subscribed such declaration, taken such oaths, and accepted such protection and certificates from Lord or General HOWE, or any other person acting under their authority, forthwith to repair to headquarters, or to the quarters of the nearest general officer of the Continental Army or militia (until farther provision can be made by the civil authority), and there deliver up such protections, certificates and passports, and take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America.

"Nevertheless, hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the interest and protection of Great Britain to the freedom and happiness of their country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and families within the enemies' lines. And I do hereby declare, that all and every person who may neglect or refuse to comply with this order within thirty days from the date hereof, will be deemed adherents to the King of Great Britain, and treated as common enemies of these American States.

"Given at headquarters, Morris-Town, January 25, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

"By his Excellency's command,
"ROBERT H. HARRISON, Sec'ry."

A SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.—A letter from Toulon gives some curious details relative to a scientific voyage about to be undertaken by the Duke de LUYNES. Lieutenant VIGNES, of the Imperial Navy, has been appointed to the command of a steam gunboat belonging to the duke, which is to sail towards the end of the month on this voyage of discovery. After having visited the most interesting places in the Mediterranean, and particularly the coast of Syria, the boat is to be carried on the backs of mules across the mountains of Judea to be launched on the Dead Sea, of which the waters are to be analyzed, as chemists are not agreed as to their quality. The gunboat is to be again carried to the Mediterranean, whence it will proceed to the Black Sea, ascend the Don, cross the Steppes of Dolgo in a wagon to reach the Volga, which it will descend to the Caspian Sea, that immense conglomeration of water and of oil of petroleum, continually agitated with storms. After having carefully studied these phenomena, as well as the various inhabitants of that little known region, the travellers will cross on camels the deserts of Asia Minor to the town of Mossoul, where they will explore the course of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and examine the ruins of the great cities which flourished on their banks. After having accomplished that prodigious journey across seas, rivers, mountains, and deserts, the gunboat will return to France by the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. All the difficulties attending such a dangerous journey have been well considered and carefully anticipated. Even the construction of the boat is a *chef d'œuvre* of naval architecture and of comfort. All the pieces into which the boat is divided when taken asunder are accurately numbered so that it may easily be put together in 24 hours. It will be for the first time that a steamboat shall have been carried across the precipices of Daghestan and the scorching sands of Mesopotamia. A picked crew have been placed under command of Lieutenant VIGNES by the French Government for the navigation and transport of the gunboat. The Duke de LUYNES is to be accompanied by several friends, as well as by *savans* and artists of the greatest merit, who have solicited the honor to share with him the dangers of this hazardous enterprise.

ATTITUDES OF THE SLAIN.—A prominent officer attached to the ambulance corps of the French army in Italy, Dr. ARMAND, has published the result of some curious and interesting observations made by himself and others upon the battle-fields of the late Napoleonic war with Austria. The position which the bodies of the slain assume, under the effect of mortal wounds produced by different missiles of death, and the effect of such wounds in various parts of the body upon the expression of the features, as well as upon the general attitude, were the subjects of somewhat novel investigation, which might have been pursued on a grand scale in this country for the past two years. In a number of cases the dead soldier was found almost in the speaking attitude of life. A Hungarian hussar, killed at the same moment with his horse, was only slightly moved in his saddle, and sat there dead, holding the point of his sabre in advance, in the position of charging. A parallel case occurred in the death of an Austrian artilleryman. Those wounded in the head, it was remarked, generally fell with the face and abdomen flat to the ground. Wounds in the chest and heart produced a like posture of the body, though in the latter cases modifications of the position and expression more frequently took place than in the former. A zouave struck full in the chest was "doubled upon his musket, as if taking a position to charge bayonet, his face full of energy, with an attitude more menacing than that of a lion." In wounds of the abdomen the agony seemed to have been prolonged; the face was contracted, the hands crossed and closed upon the stomach, the body doubled upon itself and lying partially on the side.

A PARIS correspondent of an English paper, writes:—"A Confederate naval officer now resides at Paris to direct the operations of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS's rather limited navy during its stay in European waters. A land admiral may be a title of new creation, but the desirability of such an appointment may be seen at a glance in these telegraph days. The Confederate officer, living close to a line of wires connected with nearly every part of Europe, has great facilities for learning the position of the enemy's forces, the harbors they may be found in, and where they are, or intend cruising. The different ports furnish him all the information he requires, and this information he immediately dispatches to those whom it may concern. It is not improbable that in all future wars land admirals will be accredited to neutral powers, and that telegraphic lines will play a prominent or rather an unseen part in naval warfare. By this means, too, great damage may be done to the commerce of an enemy. The delegate of Mr. DAVIS may learn in Paris that a Northern vessel richly laden,is leaving Havre; he sends off a dispatch to Cherbourg, and the next day the unsuspecting property of Uncle Sam changes owners, or spreads a glare over the Channel."

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The London *Spectator* concludes a long article on our Sanitary Commission as follows: "In every way we cannot help thinking the existence and success of this Commission is most creditable to the American people. It shows not only with what a resolution they entered this struggle, but with what a fund of good sense they are endowed. We doubt whether even in England a voluntary society could be entrusted with so much power, and yet so carefully abstain from trenching on the province and duties of the Executive. In America they can do these things, and the same Cabinet Minister, who originally gave the Sanitary Commission a six-months' span of life, now admits "that it has been of the greatest service to the country; that it has occasioned none of the evils expected from it; and that it has lived down all the fears and misgivings of the Government."

PARAGRAPH 1068, Revised Army Regulations, is so amended by General Orders, No. 39, dated February 1, 1864, as to authorize the issue of fuel, by the Quartermaster's Department, to the civil employees of that and the Subsistence Department, upon the requisition of the officers under whose direction the men are employed, when said employees are allowed to draw in kind from the Subsistence Department not less than one ration each of subsistence per day, and when the agreement with them stipulates that fuel shall be furnished by the United States in addition to other compensation. The allowance will be the same as in the case of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service of the United States. The fuel issued will be considered as public property, and will not be sold or given away by the employees; but, if not consumed, shall be returned to the Quartermaster, and taken up on his property return.

NAVY GAZETTE.

WINES, ALES AND OTHER LIQUORS.

NAVY DEPARMMENT, February 1, 1864.

General Order, No. 29.

Wines, ales, and other liquors not prohibited by law on board vessels of the Navy, shall be regarded as private stores, belonging to individuals only, and shall not be brought on board without the sanction of the commanding officer. In no case shall they form a part of the outfit or stores of any mess, and no member thereof shall be required to pay any share towards their purchase.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant Weld N. Allen, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry W. Buckley, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

Gunner J. M. Ballard, from the Naval Magazine, New York, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

REVOKED.

Lieutenant Commander Samuel Magaw's orders to command the *Mahaska* revoked, and waiting orders.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Barbour, to the *Ioco*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. M. Whittemore, to the *Cherokee*.
Acting Master's Mate W. S. Johns, to the *Mendota*
Acting Master J. E. Saunard, to command the *Arthur*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. W. McColley, to the *Iuka*.
Acting Ensign John B. Trott, to the *Mendota*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William C Rogers, to command the *Iuka*.
Acting Master Nowell Graham, to the *Iuka*.
Acting Ensign L. Wight, to the *Mendota*.
Assistant Ensigns Thomas T. De Luce and A. F. Parsons, to the *Cherokee*.
Acting Master's Mate William Rose, to the *Cornubia*.
Acting Master Henry Churchill, to command the *Circassian*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. Webber, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Commodore Barney*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles S. Carty, from the *Maratanza* and ordered to the *Patuxet*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer J. W. Farrell, from the *Wyandotte* and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Kmuler, from the *Commodore Barney* and ordered to the *Brandywine*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Doyle, from the *Somerset* and ordered North.

Acting Master Henry L. Sturgis, from the *New London* and ordered to report for duty to Major General Butler.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Macdermid, from the command of the *Howquah* and ordered to command the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon K. H. Bancroft, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Iasco*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Dinsmore, from the *Osceola* and ordered to the *Saco*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Pallett, from the *Saco* and ordered to the *Osceola*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George S. Eddy, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *North Carolina* until the *Iuka* is ready for sea and then to that vessel.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas L. Savory, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry B. Green and Robert Wallace, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Acting Master Thomas T. Wade, from the command of the *Arthur* and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate William Farley, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to the *Iasco*.

Acting Master's Mate Leon Bryant, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Acting Master's Mates W. G. Perry, C H. Littlefield and A. D. Child, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Acting Master's Mate John L. Vennard, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Columbia*.

Acting Master's Mates C. H. Neil and Thomas C. Barton, from the *Henry Brinker* and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Cable, from the *Marigold* and ordered North.

Acting Master Charles T. Langley, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John T. Pick, from the *Monticello* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Thomas Hanrahan, from the *Colorado* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Henry Arry and B. B. Knowelton, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensign Charles Goodwin, from the *Commodore Barney* and awaiting orders.

Acting Master W. O. Luncett, from the *Arthur* and waiting orders.
Ateing Ensign John B. Trott, from the *Tennessee* and waiting orders.
Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant W. D. Roath, from the command of the *Bohio* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Charles B. Dahlgren, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Acting Master D. S. Murphey, from the command of the *Fearnot* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Ohio* until the *Cherokee* is ready for sea, and then to that vessel.

Acting Master Phineas Leach, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Acting Ensigns Frank Millette and George A. Harriman, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

Acting Master A. S. Megathlin, from the *Flambeau* and waiting orders.
Acting Master Robert G. Lolar, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frank H. Thurber, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Cherokee*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Matthew Kullock, from the *Brandywine* and ordered to the *Pequot*.

Acting Ensign John Parry, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Cherokee*.

APPOINTED.

James H. Dignon, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Iuka*.
Charles Smith, Acting Assistant Paymaster and waiting orders.
James Blake, Acting Gunner and ordered to the *Mendota*.
Charles H. Littlefield, Acting Ensign and ordered to the *Nereus*.
Henry C. Van Given, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the *Montgomery*.
John G. Dearborne, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the *Ohio* until the *Cornubia* is ready for sea, and then to that vessel.
Edward D. Merritt, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Cornubia*.
Frederick W. Race, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.
Daniel R. McElroy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Mendota*.
George W. Grier, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Somerset*.
George S. Eddy, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the *Ohio*.
E. M. Hensley, Acting Master's Mate and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.
William McFaul, Acting Third Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Proteus*.
Thomas Kerr, Acting Gunner and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.
Phineas S. Towle and John C. Sawyer, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.
Rodney Nichols, Acting First Assistant Engineer; William H. Tate, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Thomas Dobbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Henry S. Wolcott, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cherokee*.
William Otley, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Otsego*.
Patrick Maloney, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Circassian*.
John Gilmore, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cherokee*.
Samuel H. Linn, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Shamrock*.
George Kein Offermar and Ferdinand E. Thoung, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Otsego*.
Albion F. Sanborn, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cherokee*.
Oren F. Hill, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cornubia*.
W. H. Pearce, Assistant Gunner, and ordered to the *Proteus*.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—
Acting Ensign J. Walter Merriman, of the Boston Navy Yard.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John McEwen, of the *Montgomery*.
Acting Ensign C. H Packer, of the *Samuel Rotan*
Acting Ensign Jacob E. Van De Vautes, of the *Philadelphia*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Doreamer, of the *Resolute*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Cornelius Carr, of the *Calypso*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Keller, of the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin T. Sanborn, Acting Master's Mate Edward A. Sibell, of the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.
Acting Master's Mates Charlton Race, Allen W. Snow, Isaac H. Houston and Benjamin Heath, Jr., of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate William Clark, of the *Poppy*.
Acting Master's Mate John Deshields, of the *Sophronia*.
Acting Master's Mate Wm. W. Gregg, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward T. Marsh, of the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master W. R. Browne, commanding the *Restless*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Master Charles W. Wilson, of the *Metacomet*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Master Charles J. Gibbs, of the *Richmond*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign W. F. Redding, of the *Glaucus*, to the grade of Acting Master.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Lislie's orders to the *Iasco* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry C. Meade's orders to the *Iasco* and ordered to the *Mattabesett*.
Acting Ensign Charles Moore's orders to the *Oneida* and awaiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank K. Moore's orders to the *Augusta* and waiting orders.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—
Acting Master's Mate Joseph T. Morse, of the *Wateree*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Curran, Acting Ensign John W. Lewis, of the *National Guard*.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:—
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert H. Shultis.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Richard G. Bance.
Acting Masters Charles Folsom and Thomas King.
Acting Ensign Sprague J. Butler of the *Arizona*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officer:—
Acting Master W. Wright, commanding the *Mystic*, twenty days.

ARMY GAZETTE.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless, within eleven (11) days from February 15, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

First Lieutenant William H. Ashford, 12th New York Cavalry, fraudulent proceedings in having credited to the thirtieth congressional district of New York certain recruits enlisted by him in the twenty-ninth congressional district.

Captain R. M. Taylor, 12th New York Cavalry, for being an accessory to fraud in the disposition and credit of certain recruits enlisted by Lieutenant Ashford, of his regiment, in the twenty-ninth congressional district of New York.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from February 15, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without proper authority.

Captain William Messiner, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Henry Bradley, 71st New York Volunteers.
Captain William H. Floyd, 62d Ohio Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant T. D. Smith, 142 New York Volunteers.
Captain James Durgine, 7th New Hampshire Volunteers.
Captain Granville P. Mason, 7th New Hampshire Volunteers.
First Lieutenant G. W. Cornwall, 3d South Carolina Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant A. Herne, 3d South Carolina Volunteers.

Drunkenness while on duty.

Second Lieutenant Anderson Dawson, 1st Virginia Cavalry.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain Edward Tracy, 3d United States Cavalry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from February 6, 1864, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending February 13, 1864.

Colonel James B. Swain, Scott's 900 cavalry, New York Volunteers, to date February 12, 1864, for making false musters, neglect of duty, and repeated and perseverent disobedience of orders.

Captain James Murphy, 6th Regiment Invalid Corps, to date February 12, 1864, for absence without leave, leaving camp in citizen's clothes, and conduct unworthy an officer and gentleman.

Captain John Hopper, 21st Regiment Invalid Corps, to date February 10, 1864, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant L. L. Dyer, 14th Connecticut Volunteers, to date January 11, 1864, for absence without leave, as reported by the rolls of his regiment and otherwise.

Lieutenant L. Denny, 20th Kentucky Volunteers, to date February 8, 1864, for neglect of duty in the care of prisoners under his charge, by which neglect several escaped.

Second Lieutenant J. M. Tasker, 1st Regiment Invalid Corps, to date February 8, 1864, for drunkenness while on duty as provost-marshal of a general court-martial.

Second Lieutenant James McMillan, 35th New Jersey Veteran Volunteers, to date February 8, 1864, for neglect of duty, drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Second Lieutenant George W. Arndt, Invalid Corps, to date February 12, 1864, for breach of arrest, drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals in the following cases have been revoked:—

Captain Lucien H. Southard, 2d New York Cavalry, he having been previously discharged on tender of resignation.

Surgeon Michael D. Benedict, 75th New York Volunteers, and he is restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officer, heretofore dismissed, is restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State:—

Captain W. W. Mayne, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

First Lieutenant N. B. Gilbert, First Connecticut Artillery, to be dismissed the service, for neglect of duty, disrespect towards his commanding officer, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Henry L. Smith, Company E, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders.

Sentences in both cases approved and confirmed by Major-General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington.

Captain Joshua F. Reynolds, Company F, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, to be cashiered for drunkenness, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain John Harlan, Company A, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be cashiered, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Albert E. Chester, First Ohio Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain F. W. Utter, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant B. F. Campbell, Company A, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Aaron J. Goodrich, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Sentences in the above cases have been approved, and confirmed by Major-General Sedgwick, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Privates George W. Enterline, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Benjamin Van Horn, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, to be shot to death, for desertion, in presence of so much of the divisions to which the accused severally belong, as the Division Commanders can properly assemble on Friday the 26th inst.

Sentences approved, by Major-General Sedgwick,

First Lieutenant M. O. Darling, Fifth Rhode Island Artillery, to be suspended from command for the period of one month, and during that time to be confined to the limits of his garrison.

Sentence approved, and confirmed by Major-General Peck, commanding the Army and District of North Carolina.

First Lieutenant Peter Fox, First Washington Territory Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Fraud, and selling and misapplying provisions of the United States.

Sentence approved by Major-General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific

Col. O. H. Moore, 25th Michigan Vols., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty, disobeying the lawful commands of his superior officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Major-General Foster disapproves of the sentence of the Court in this case, and has ordered Col. Moore to be returned to duty.

Captain Jefferson Hall, Co. F, 14th Kentucky Vols., to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay now due or that may become due him, for selling government property and converting the proceeds of the same to his own use and benefit, and refusing to report the same, and for cowardice in the face of the enemy.

First Lieutenant John A. David, 1st U. S. Colored Troops, to be dismissed the service for cruelty to the men of his command.

Sentences in both of the above cases approved by the Secretary of War.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Alexander Hoff, U. S. Vols., now in charge of hospital steamer *Charles McDougall*, at Louisville, Ky., has been ordered to report to the commanding general of the Department of the East for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Levi Holden, U. S. A., has been ordered to resume his duties in the Department of the Monongahela.

The board of officers ordered to convene by paragraph 11, of special orders of the War Department, date of October 27, 1863, consisting of Surgeon Wm. J. Sloane, U. S. A; Captain R. C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster of Vols., and Assistant Surgeon J. W. S. Gouley, U. S. A., have been ordered to assemble in New York City as soon as practicable, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon what portion of public property at McDougall Hospital, New York harbor, shall be transferred to the De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y.

Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., Medical Purveyor of Louisville, Ky., has been ordered to join his proper station, his services before the Hammond Court Martial having been dispensed with.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew McClatchie, 79th New York Vols., now on duty at Annapolis, Md., has been ordered to rejoin his regiment without delay.

Surgeon F. H. Gross, U. S. Vols., now on duty in the Army of the Cumberland, has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., and report to the commanding officer of the Middle Department, to relieve Surgeon J. W. Pittinus, U. S. Vols., now in charge of Camp Parole Hospital, at Annapolis, Md. Surgeon Pittinos on being relieved to proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood for assignment to duty.

DETAILED.

Surgeon David J. McKilben, U. S. Vols., has been detailed for duty on a board of officers to meet in Washington as soon as practicable, for the examination of applicants for appointments in the Invalid Corps, and of such officers and enlisted men of the corps as may be brought before it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence granted by Major-General Banks to Surgeon E. S. Hoffman, 90th New York Vols., has been extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon George W. Sternberg, U. S. A., by Major General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has been extended twenty days.

CONFIRMED.

The order of Brigadier-General Slemmer, President of the Examining Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, directing Surgeon F. H. Gross, U. S. Vols., to rejoin his command without delay, has been confirmed.

HOSPITALS CLOSED.

Branch 10 of General Hospital No. 2, Branch 12 of General Hospital No. 1, at Louisville, Ky., and General Hospitals 1, 2 and 3 at New Albany, Ind., have been closed.

APPOINTED.

Rev. W. W. Woods, of Iowa, has been appointed Hospital Chaplain, and assigned to duty at Camp Nelson, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By order of the Secretary of War, a gratuitous issue of necessary clothing will be made to soldiers returning to duty from small-pox hospitals.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Privates Oscar W. Sears, Co. K, 15th regiment Invalid Corps, and Sergeant Harvey Williams, Co. I, 98th Ohio Vols., have been honorably discharged the service with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. A.

ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward D. H. Hastings, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty with the 20th U. S. Colored Troops, and ordered to report in person without delay to Col. Samuel Bowman, Mustering and Recruiting Officer for Colored Troops, at Bryantown, Md.

Surgeon Wm. A. Conover, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as Surgeon-in-Chief, Sub-District of Pamlico, at Washington, N. C.

Surgeon W. S. Thompson, U. S. Vols., 16th regiment Invalid Corps, at Elmira, N. Y., has been assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at that place.

Surgeon W. F. Edgar, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as a member of a board of officers ordered to convene at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, to examine into the physical ability, moral character, qualifications and general fitness for promotion of certain officers of the U. S. Army.

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of special orders of the War Department as dismissed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Wiser, 2d New York Volunteer Artillery, have been revoked, and he has been discharged by resignation.

So much of special orders of the War Department as honorably discharged Assistant Surgeon David H. Silver, 111th Ohio Vols., on account of physical disability, have been revoked upon the recommendation of his commanding general, and he has been restored to his command with pay from the date of which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

The order granting Surgeon Josiah Curtis, U. S. Vols., permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been revoked.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The steamer *Hydrangea* was brought to this Yard from Polley's Wharf, Williamsburgh, where she was undergoing repairs, Feb. 13. On the same day the schooner *Horace Beals* arrived. The steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which had been at the foot of 12th street, New York, was brought over to the Yard Feb. 15. The *Winoaska* has been taken from foot of 27th street, E. R., to foot of Delancey street. The supply steamer *Newbern* sailed Feb. 18, for the North Atlantic Squadron. The supply steamer *Union* is expected to sail March 1, for the South Atlantic Squadron. The iron-clad *Onondaga* will make her trial trip on Monday next.

Within the past few months several important improvements have been made at this Yard, a brief notice of which will be interesting.

In the first place three new buildings have recently been put up on Flushing avenue for such officers of the Navy doing business in the Yard as had not residences there. The buildings are constructed of brick and are connected—unlike those of the Admiral, Commodore and Commander of the Yard. They are, nevertheless, very neatly executed and will make comfortable homes for their occupants. The new foundry in process of construction on Flushing-avenue, near the Marine Barracks, is also an object worthy of notice. It is three hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred and five feet wide, and will be furnished with iron and brass furnaces of sufficient capacity to produce the largest ordnance of modern times as well as other castings. The construction and repairing of vessels of war, and the transportation of a large portion of our merchant marine into naval vessels, developed the inefficiency of the joiners' department of the Navy Yard to perform the labor required of it. Hence it became a matter of necessity to build a shop of greater dimensions than the original one. The new one has been completed, and is now in active operation. A building, 100 by 60 feet, for preparing the armor for iron-plated ships and repairing those injured in battle, has been supplied with the proper machinery.

The consumption of immense quantities of munitions of war on the blockade fleets, and the limited capacity of this station to supply the requisitions made, rendered it necessary to increase the facilities of the ordnance department by erecting upon Ellis Island a "loaded" ware-house, 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, for the reception of shell and connected with the magazine at this place by a system of railways, which enables vessels to discharge and receive their armament with the utmost dispatch. The magazines in the cob-dock have been very much improved by the addition of a shot park and the construction of a coal depot, for filling shells and preparing ammunition of all descriptions. This place up to the present time has had but little importance attached to it from its isolated position; but the present improvements, and those contemplated, in supplying it with Ridgewood water by a submarine pipe, &c. render it a valuable auxiliary. The introduction of water will remove the annoyance of the present method of supplying vessels with fresh water and prove to be a measure of accommodation. This development necessitated the construction of a machine shop, 200 by 60 feet, the foundations of which are completed. It has been constructed for the fabrication of howitzers, repairing of small arms and accoutrements.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The side-wheel steamer *Malvern* sailed on the 12th. The side-wheel steamer *Harvest Moon*, 3, returned to the Yard last Friday from a trial trip. Everything worked admirably, and the steamer made fifteen knots an hour. She was purchased by the Government on the coast of Maine She has sailed for the South.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The rebel ram *Atlanta*, which was captured by the iron-clad *Weehawken* some months since, and re-fitted at this Yard, left for the South on the 12th inst She was accompanied by the double-ender *Wyalusing*, which vessel, however, having come in collision with another craft, was so seriously injured that she was compelled to return The *Atlanta* arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th. The side-wheel steamer *Tacony*, 8, Lieutenant-Commander Truxton commanding, sailed on the 13th

IRON-CLAD *Chickasaw*, 4, was launched at Carondelet on the 10th inst. An accident marred the occasion, a coil of rope spinning out so rapidly as to carry four ladies overboard, one of whom was drowned. The *Milwaukee* was launched at the same place on the 4th. She is an iron-hull gunboat with two revolving turrets, one of which is invented and patented by the proprietor of the works, Mr. James B. Eads, and the other is after the plan of Captain Ericsson. Both mount two eleven-inch Dahlgren guns. In Mr. Eads' turret the guns are moved entirely by steam and are loaded in the hold of the vessel, and raised on a column of steam to be fired. They are run out by steam and recoil against steam, one man being all that is needed to work the guns, with the exception of loading them. The port holes are only the size of the muzzles of the guns, yet twenty-two degrees of elevation and five degrees of depression can be obtained by them. Among those present at the launch were Commodore J. B. Hull, Chief Engineer J. W. King, and Constructor J. R. McGee. The *Chicasaw*, the mate to the *Milwaukee*, was to be launched in a few days, and will soon after be followed by the *Kickapoo*.

A BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.—The Adjutant-General of Ohio, in his last Report, called the attention of the Legislature to the importance of creating a Bureau of Military Statistics, in which the army history of every regiment from Ohio should be recorded, preserved, and made accessible to the people. An attempt was made to provide such a bureau last year, but it failed for some cause. The Adjutant-General, however, urges the matter so strongly, and presents so many substantial reasons for the creation of the Bureau, that it is presumed that the Bill which has been presented in the State Senate will meet with little opposition and will pass both branches of the Legislature immediately. This Bill establishes the Bureau in the office of the State Surgeon-General, and makes that officer the Chief of the Bureau. It is to be his duty to collect and preserve in permanent form, the name, residence, and as far as practicable the military services of every person from the State, who has enlisted into the service of the General Government since the 15th day of April 1861, noting particularly those who have died, or been wounded or disabled, together with the time, place and circumstances of all such casualties; and likewise a history of the organization and service of each regiment, battery and battalion, and such other statistics as to the officers and privates from the State, in such service, and the aid the several cities, towns, and counties have given in the war, as the said Chief of the Bureau, by and with the advice of the Governor, shall deem proper and necessary.

A DISPATCH from Rear-Admiral LEE, dated Newport News, February 14th, anounces the destruction of four blockade-running steamers, viz: The *Nutfield*, Feb. 4th, by the *Sassacus*; the *Dee*, Feb. 5th, by the *Cambridge*; the *Emily*, and *Fanny and Jenny*, on the 10th, by the *Florida*. The *Nutfield* is an iron paddle-wheel steamer, of about 400 tons, new; a fine and powerful boat. Sailed from London in December last, with pork, biscuit, &c. The *Dee* is a double screw iron steamer, built especially for the Southern trade, at London. New vessel, light draft, and said to have been very fast—18 or 20 miles an hour—sister vessel to the *Kate*. Draft, 10 feet. The *Fanny and Jenny* is the old prize *Scotia*, captured in October, 1862; condemned and sold to outside parties, not being considered fit for service. Her name was changed to *General Banks*; taken to Halifax, and sailed from there in July, 1864, to engage in blockade running, under the name of *Fanny and Jenny*. The *Emily* is a new screw steamer built in London last fall; owned by Bigbie. A handsome boat of about 500 tons.

A TRAVELLING office wagon for the Adjutant-General's Department of the Cumberland has just been completed at the Government shops in Washington. It is a new invention, and accommodates seven clerks and a driver, is drawn by four horses, and can be taken apart and put together in five minutes. A similar one will be shortly completed for General Pleasonton, Army of the Potomac.

THE President has sent to Congress a message, accompanied by the papers in the case of the ship *La Manche*, captured in August last by the *Ino* as a blockade runner, with a recommendation from Secretary Seward of an appropriation in payment of the award of 141,000 francs made by the arbitrators to Messrs. Rouxfrers & Co., the owners.

THE Sanitary Commission in devising ways and means for the proper expenditure of the $220,000 already derived from the Cincinnati Fair, and the $20,000 more in prospect, have decided to send two special agents to the front. These agents are to investigate closely into the wants of the troops, so that the goods may be sent to points where most needed.

THE San Francisco papers state that the government has directed the military occupation of the large island of Santa Catalina, which fronts the bay of Santa Pedro, on the southern coast of California. The island has of late become important from the fact that numerous rich mines have been discovered there. It possesses a fine harbor, which will no doubt be made available as a naval as well as military dépôt. It has been rumored for some time past that this island was to be made the rendezvous of rebel pirates, who were to make an attempt at capturing some of the treasure laden Panama steamers and then strike a blow at our whole commerce on the Pacific; and it is not impossible that this circumstance may have led to the occupation of the island.

THE fourth of the monster BLAKELY guns manufactured for the Russian Government, is a muzzle-loading rifled gun, weighing 12 tons 6cwt., and having a 9-inch bore. It has been subjected to every description of proof at the government practice range with complete success. A similar gun, tested during the same week, gave way in consequence of a slight flaw in the metal; but on examination it was found that the defect can be remedied by a new coil, and the gun is therefore to be removed to the foundry for that purpose.

FOUR experimental rifled guns of various patterns have been manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, and will be tested in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, the object being to obtain more information as to the best system of rifling.

BRIGADIER-General ROBERT ALLEN, has offered a reward of five thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the arrest of the person who fired and destroyed the *Daniel G. Taylor*, while lately lying at the wharf in Louisville. General ALLEN states, in his card, that the boat was burned by some incendiary, who was instigated by promised reward from the rebel authorities. He has authority from the War Department at Washington to offer rewards for the detection of those guilty of such crimes.

AFTER eight years' delay, the prize-money of the *Kertch*, a Russian vessel, captured by the British Navy during the Crimean war, is to be distributed. The flag officers' share amounts to something less than $15,000; and will be divided between Lord LYONS—the British Minister at Washington, who is the son and representative of Admiral LYONS, the commander of the naval forces—Admirals STEWART, BOXER, GREY, and STOPFORD. Each captain will get about $1,200, and each commander $620.

UPON the recommendation of the Acting Surgeon-General, permanently disabled soldiers, who are furloughed from various sections of the country, are permitted to report at the nearest Medical Director, who are hereby authorized to place them in United States Hospitals until further action in their cases can be taken.

PRUSSIA is putting her fortresses on the French frontier—Nimden and Saarlouis—into a complete state of defence for active warfare. The works are being hurried on.

A LETTER from Natchez, Mississippi, dated the 27th ultimo, says:—"General CORMEA, of "the Confederate army, came in yesterday, "and voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner of war. The cause, I understand, assigned by him for the act, was that he thought "the Confederacy was about played out."

SURGERY is a subject which now receives deserved attention at Richmond. The *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal* is published monthly; a special treatise on bandages, author not named, is in the press; and the Surgeon-General has issued a "Manual of "Military Surgery."

THE Commission who have been investigating into the management of the Freedmen's Camp, near Washington, have finally concluded their report, which has been sent through the War Department to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. They report the general arrangements and management of the camp good, but recommend the removal of two overseers, which has been carried into effect.

IN reply to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of War has furnished a list showing the number of officers of each grade belonging to the regular and volunteer service in the Army of the United States, now stationed in and around Washington, and drawing commutation for quarters and fuel, or commutation for either quarters or fuel, furnished in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 7th of January, 1864. The following is a recapitulation: Major-Generals, 8; Brigadier-Generals, 16; Colonels, 34; Lieutenant-Colonels, 18; Majors, 24; Captains, 126; Lieutenants, 43; Surgeons, 24; Assistant-Surgeons, 12; Paymasters, 79; Total, 387. Of these 73 belong to the Regular Army, including one Major-General, four Brigadier-Generals, thirteen Colonels, &c.

THE National Academy of Sciences has advised the Navy Department that Maury's "Sailing Directions" and "Wind and Current Charts" ought no longer to be issued in their present form. This advice is given on account of the existence of "much which is "unsound in philosophy and little that is practically useful," in the so-called scientific works of Maury.

BY order of the Provost-Marshal-General, Provost-Marshals are forbidden to grant furloughs to recruits enlisted by them, unless by special authority, in each case, of the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State or Division.

COLONEL Durbin Ward, of the Seventeenth Ohio, mustered out of service for physical disability, has been restored to active service.

MAJ.-Gen. Meade, in Philadelphia, speaking of the Potomac Army, stated as a statistical fact that, since March, 1861, when that Army left its lines in front of Washington, not less than one hundred thousand men have been killed and wounded.

BY order of the War Department no volunteer recruit shall be rejected on account of height, who is at least five feet.

THE crew of screw-steamer *Colorado*, 52, were paid off and discharged at the Portsmouth Yard on the 17th.

SLOOP-of-war *St. Marys*, 23, arrived at Talcahuano Dec. 29, in forty-five days from Panama, and sailed Jan. 11, for Valparaiso.

THE prize steamer *Minna* and cargo have been sold in Boston. The steamer was sold for $71,000.

THE famous *Kin Kiang* has left for China with a cargo, going down the harbor at a handsome speed.

THE steam-frigate *Idaho* now in course of construction at Mr. Henry Steers' yard, at Greenpoint, for the Navy, is progressing rapidly.

THE Department has given Mr. John Ericsson a contract to furnish the machinery for screw-steamer *Wampanoag*, 13, now building at the Brooklyn Yard. The Delmater Iron Works have already begun the construction of her engines.

THE Ericsson battery *Mahopac*, now in course of construction at the yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., Jersey City, will be launched in a few weeks. The *Mahopac* is a sister-ship of the *Manhattan* and *Tecumseh*.

ADMIRAL Dahlgren has changed his flag-ship from the *Philadelphia* to the *Pawnee*, and sailed for St. Johns, Florida. Three vessels-of-war have sailed for Jacksonville, viz: flagship *Pawnee*, *Water Witch* and *Wachusett*.

WE have intelligence of the capture recently by the gunboat *De Soto* of the steamer *Cumberland*, while on her way from Havana to Mobile. The *Cumberland* had a very valuable cargo, consisting principally of arms and ammunition. She was taken to Key West.

ON the night of the 11th instant the rebels at Charleston sent an iron infernal machine out from Charleston, accompanied by a ram-boat, down the creek at the rear of Sullivan's Island, to destroy the United States gun-boats *Housatonic* and *Nipsic*. The machine sprang a leak before getting into action, and turning back, sank.

BRITISH ship-of-war *Petrel* arrived off Charleston bar on the evening of the 5th inst., wishing to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah, Ga. She also brought extensive dispatches to J. F. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of War. State messages were sent to Admiral Dahlgren, who was then at Port Royal, to get permission to enter the harbor. The request was not granted, and the vessel put to sea at once.

FROM Fair Haven, Ct., we have intelligence of the launch, on Tuesday of last week, of the *Admiral Foote*, at the yard of S. H. Pook. She was to be towed to New York to receive her engines at Delmater's. She has a capacity for 10,000 barrels, and has two upright cylinders 26 by 30. Her screw is 10 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 14 feet. She has sufficient boiler power to drive her 10 knots an hour.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—302 H street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 25 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Brigadier-General Jas. H. Wilson, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demeneux or Chain Buildings.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Augur, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding Mississippi squadron.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

PHILIPS—CADWALADER.—At New Albany, Feb. 10th, 1864, by Rev. N. P. Heath, Major GEO. PHILIPS, U.S.A., of Illinois, to Miss MARTHA CADWALADER, of New Albany, Ind.

SMITH—ANDREWS.—At Hudson, N. H., 28th ult., Capt HARVARD P. SMITH, 2d Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and MARY JENNIE, daughter of Gilman Andrews.

TILFORD—DEAN.—In St. Louis, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Father Ryan, at the residence of the bride's mother, Captain J. G. TILFORD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to CORNELIA V., youngest daughter of Harriet and John Dean.

CAMP—WINN.—In Providence, at Grace church, 13th inst., by Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island, assisted by Rev. N. W. Camp, D.D., Chaplain U.S.A., N. HENRY CAMP, 1st Lieutenant U. S. Signal Corps, Army of the Potomac, to EMMA ALICE, eldest daughter of Capt. Theodore Winn, 7th Regiment R. I. V.

JANEWAY—JONES.—On Thursday, Feb. 11th, in the First Presbyterian church, Jersey City, by Rev. Charles K. Imbree, D.D., Major HUGH H. JANEWAY, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, to ELIZA GARNAUT, daughter of William Llewellyn Jones, Esq., of Jersey City.

DOUGHERTY—FENTON.—At Mansfield, Ct., 24th ult., by Rev. Charles L. Ayer, AMBROSE M. DOUGHERTY, Quartermaster of the 8th Connecticut Regiment, to SARAH PALMER, daughter of Isaac P. Fenton.

DICKMAN—STAYLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Hill, CHARLES B. DICKMAN, U.S.N., to EMMA A., eldest daughter of George Stayley, all of Brooklyn.

DEMANGEAT—BARBIER.—On Monday, Jan. 25th, at the church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, in Paris, ARISTIDE DEMANGEAT, First Lieutenant in the Dragoons of the Empress, to NATALIE, daughter of Adolphus le Barbier, of New York.

LEMONT—BARRELLE.—In Greene, Me., on Saturday, Jan. 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Walter T Sargent, Capt. F. L. LEMONT, 5th Maine Vols., to NELLIE R., daughter of the Hon. Elijah H. Barrello, all of the above named place.

SHERMAN—BURGESS.—In Cranston, R. I., 11th inst., by Rev. Heman Lincoln, JAMES L. SHERMAN, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 23d Mass. Regiment, to Miss EUNICE O BURGESS, of Cranston.

TAYLOR—JACKSON.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 11th, 1864, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W. D. Walker, WM. C TAYLOR, of New York, to MAGGIE, third daughter of John Jackson, Esq., of County Longford. Port Royal, S. C., papers, please copy.

DIED.

LAWS.—At Libby Prison, Richmond, January 23d, Lieutenant WILLIAM L. LAWS, 18th Penn. Cavalry.

MAGEE.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 14th instant, JAMES J. MAGEE, M.D., United States Navy, aged 27 years.

MAGNIN.—On the morning of the 10th instant, at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital of Philadelphia, of injuries received at Wilmington, Del., on Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, JULES A F., Surgeon of the 9th Regiment Invalid Corps, in the 24th year of his age, son of Hilarius and Charlotte Magnin, deceased.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14th, of consumption, HENRY M. HYDE, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N., late of gunboat *Tennessee*.

SMALL.—On the 9th, Captain WM. SWAIN SMALL, of the 26th Regt. Pa. Vols., in the 20th year of his age.

MOSS.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, 11th inst., of disease contracted in the service, Captain WILLIAM O. MOSS, 119th Regiment Pa. Vols., aged 25 years.

BUTLER.—In New York, on Thursday, Feb. 11th, at the St. Denis Hotel, Colonel A. J. BUTLER, only brother of Major-General Butler, in the 49th year of his age.

BRADLEY.—Swept overboard and drowned, at the launching of the gunboat *Chickasaw*, at Carondelet, Missouri, February 10th, MINNIE LANDRUM, wife of William P. Bradley, formerly of Cincinnati, and sister of Lieutenant George W Landrum; missing since the battle of Chickamauga.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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PROPOSALS FOR RAISING WRECKS AT NORFOLK, VA., AND IN THE VICINITY.

Navy Department, February 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department until the 3d day of March, 1864, for raising or wrecking and removing the materials, and delivering at the United States Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., the wrecks of the following ships, viz:

Frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, at Newport News; and *Merrimack*, near Craney Island.

The small steamer *Whitehall*, at Old Point.

Frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, and Line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

Bidders for this contract will take into consideration that the Government requires the Frigate *Cumberland*, and whatever may be on board of her, either public or private property, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., or at any other convenient place which the Government may designate, without any further mutilation than may be absolutely necessary to raise her.

It will be required by the Government that the contractors commence as soon as practicable on the *Cumberland*, and not to engage or commence on any other wreck, without permission from the Government, until she is disposed of.

The Government will also claim the right of designating the order in which, after the *Cumberland*, the wrecks are to be raised; also to determine whether a wreck shall be blasted or raised whole.

No sale or appraisement can be claimed by the contractors on any wreck until all the vessels named shall have been removed, and duly received by the commandant, unless by authority of the Navy Department.

No wreck will be considered removed while any portion of keel or floor timbers remain.

All the wrecks, as well as fragments of timber and other material (which may be the result of blasting), must be deposited at the Navy Yard, at such place or places as the commandant may designate. And such property, after having been received by the commandant, shall be considered in charge of the United States Government, until disposed of agreeably to the specifications of the contract to be made.

All the appliances used in raising the wrecks must be furnished at the expense of the contractors.

The offer must state the rate per centum, or salvage for raising and delivering each vessel, also for wrecking, the value to be ascertained and determined by two persons to be appointed by the Department, and one person to be appointed by the contractors, or on the actual proceeds of a sale at public auction, for the whole or any part, as the Department may elect. The offer must be accompanied by the guarantee of responsible parties that the contract will be executed if awarded. The Department reserves the right to reject all bids of parties who have not the proper means provided for executing the work, and of annulling the contract if the work is not executed in due proportion to the time fixed for completion. The proposition must also state the time required to do the work.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for raising wrecks at Norfolk," &c., so as to prevent them being opened with other letters.

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PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction and Repair,
January 23, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 22d day of February next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States District attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, ME.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 11, white pine; No. 31, tin and zinc.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs, No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No. 12, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 13, ash logs and planks; No. 14, ash oars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree nails; No. 26, iron; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints; No. 39, turpentine and varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 44, whale oil; No. 45, tallow, soap and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 11, white pine; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 22, mahogany; No. 25, iron, round, flat and square; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc and tin; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 38, colored paints, dryers; No. 39, varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 47, ship chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 10, white pine mast and spar timber; No. 12, white pine deck plank and stage plank; No. 18, locust; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree-nails; No. 25, iron, round, flat, square, &c.; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc, tin, and solder; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39, varnish; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 45, tallow, soap, sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 58, ingot copper.

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Capital and Surplus	$582,810 45

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NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

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We manufacture four styles of Watches—

The FIRST has the name
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The SECOND has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name "American Watch Co." painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the 'Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co;" others the "P. S. Sart*ley*," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

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The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

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Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers	100 00	— 477 00
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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
} County Com.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New York, Nov. 10, 1863.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

IT is a gratifying circumstance that the destination of General SHERMAN's expedition is even a greater puzzle to the Rebels than it is to the people of the loyal States. It has been their boast that so extensive and perfect was their system of spies all through the Union lines, that every movement was known at Rebel headquarters almost as soon as it was planned; and it is saying no more than truth to confess that in too many instances they have made good their boast. The piles of Rebel papers now before us, declare the fact that his "mysterious movement," as they call it, is creating the utmost apprehension and alarm throughout the Rebel States. They are entirely in the dark in respect even to his whereabouts. He is reported now here, now there. At one time he is supposed to be moving rapidly upon Mobile; at another it is thought to be his intention to execute a grand flank movement on JOHNSTON's army. It is known that General SHERMAN's army passed through Jackson on the 5th inst., in two columns, the enemy retreating across Pearl River so precipitately, that his pontoons, two pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners fell into our hands. Our forces seized provisions of all kinds, and swept on, reaching the vicinity of Meridian in eleven days after leaving Vicksburgh. From this point, we are unable, were it admissible to do so, to lay before our readers at present, any accurate account of his progress through the enemy's territory, and can only give such scanty information as may be gathered from Rebel newspapers.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 11th inst., says that General SHERMAN's forces were at Morton on the 9th; whether they were to proceed from that point towards Meridian or Enterprise, or some point further down on the railroad, was not known. It was conjectured that one of the main objects of the expedition was the capture of Mobile; and the *Tribune* urged upon the citizens the duty of preparing for the worst. It was admitted that the city was not in a defensible state. Unlike Charleston and Vicksburgh, its natural position is not one of security against a regular seige with heavy artillery, and Major-General MAURY, who holds command there, on the 10th inst., issued an order based on information derived from General POLK, requesting all persons who could not take part in the defence of the city to leave it without delay, but the Mobile *Register*, of the same date, discredits this information, on the ground that the natural difficulties in his way were too great to overcome. The distance from Morton to Mobile is at least 160 miles; and if he should march in a direct line, he would be compelled to open new roads for the greater part of the way. The country is destitute of supplies, and he must therefore carry all his subsistence, and one day's heavy rain would effectually stay his progress.

An official dispatch to the Rebel War Department announced, on the 18th inst., that General SHERMAN had reached Quitman, a village on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 100 miles from Mobile; but a close reconnoissance by General MAURY disclosed the fact that the Union forces at that place did not probably number over a thousand men, and the movement was thought to be nothing more than a raid for the purpose of destroying the tresslework of the railroad in that vicinity, while the main body of the army was thrown upon Meridian. A later report, through Union sources, says that Selma in Alabama, had fallen into the possession of our troops, though it is a matter of doubt whether they belonged to SHERMAN's or to SMITH's expedition.

Our readers will find the subject of this great movement more fully discussed in our editorial columns. For its results, they must await with patience the developments of time.

ADVICES from General SMITH's cavalry expedition up to the 17th, represent that he found the Tallahatchie River guarded for fifteen miles in front of Holly Springs, as FORREST expected that he would attempt to effect a passage near that place. While his advanced brigade of infantry occupied the enemy's attention from the side, he moved east with cavalry to New Albany, where he expected to cross on the 16th, but was delayed twenty-four hours by the movements of General WARING's brigade. On the 17th he entered Potonac, where skirmishing was still in progress when the couriers left with dispatches. His command were in excellent condition, and felt confident of achieving a complete success.

THE Rebel War Department has received an official dispatch from Mobile stating that the Union forces had made a bloodless demonstration with gunboats and a land force at Grant's Pass, about 35 miles from Mobile. Grant's Pass is an artificial cut into Pascagoula Bay, and there was an apprehension that the Union forces were attempting this approach from BANKS' lines and from the Mississippi River. Stormy weather appears to have intervened and occasioned a delay in active operations; but there is no question that Admiral FARRAGUT was prepared for an attack upon Mobile, and that he was only waiting for favorable weather to give the Rebels a taste of the dash and fire which carried him past the Rebel forts on the Mississippi and compelled the surrender of New Orleans.

GENERAL GILLMORE and staff returned to Port Royal on the 15th from the Florida expedition. The expedition was a complete and important success. We learn from General GILLMORE's official report that a portion of his command under Brigadier-General SEYMOUR, convoyed by the gunboat *Norwich*, Captain MERRIAM, ascended the St. John's River on the 7th inst. and landed at Jacksonville on the afternoon of the same day. The advance, under Colonel GUY V. HENRY, pushed forward into the interior on the night of the 8th, passed by the enemy, drawn up in line of battle at Camp Vinegar, seven miles from Jacksonville, surprised and captured a battery three miles in the rear of the camp about midnight and reached Baldwin about sunrise. At the approach of our troops the enemy fled, sunk the steamer *St. Mary's*, and burned 270 bales of cotton a few miles above Jacksonville. Our forces captured, without the loss of a man, about 100 prisoners, eight pieces of artillery in serviceable condition, and a large amount of other valuable property. The forces were still pushing on through the State, and no portion of the expedition had returned.

THERE was some skirmishing with the enemy before Chattanooga on the 23d inst. General PALMER succeeded in driving him to Tunnel Hill, Georgia, when he made a stand, opening heavily upon our troops with field-pieces.

A BATTALION of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry, stationed on the Virginia road about five miles east of Cumberland Gap, were surprised and surrounded by a large force of Rebel cavalry at daylight on the 22d inst. Most of the command were captured. At the same time the Rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's Bridge on Tazewell road, five miles south, consisting of 50 men in charge of Captain PICKERING, 24th Kentucky Infantry, supported by a block house. The Rebels were repulsed three times, when Captain PICKERING with his men were withdrawn to prevent their being cut off from the Gap.

WE regret to find that some misapprehension has been occasioned by the incautious wording of a sentence in the article on the Naval Academy at Newport, which appeared in this journal a few weeks since. In speaking of the difficulties surrounding the Superintendent of the Academy, at the commencement of the Rebellion, owing to the fact that he scarcely knew whom he could trust, we did not suppose that we should be thought to refer to officers of the Academy Among them were men whose history, both before and since this Rebellion, has shown how worthy they were of confidence, both as officers and as citizens; and it was to their coöperation with the plans of the Superintendent that the safety of the Academy was, in alarge measure, owing. We regret that anything in our article should have been construed to convey a different impression.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAWSON PHENIX, U. S. N., died on the 20th, in Philadelphia, aged 38 years. His funeral took place on Monday, from the Washington House, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of naval officers and others. Lieutenant Commander PHENIX entered the naval service on the 30th of September, 1841, having been appointed from Maryland, his native State. His first orders were to the razee *Independence*, 54, then attached to the Home Squadron. In 1843, he joined the frigate *Savannah*, 44, Captain ANDREW FITZHUGH, of the Pacific Squadron. Subsequently he was transfered to the frigate *Brandywine*, 44, making the cruise in her. He returned in November, 1845, and awaited orders until 1846, when he was ordered to the steamer *Princeton;* he was detached from her in July, 1847, and ordered to the naval school preparatory to promotion. He was a passed midshipman in 1848, and in 1849 he was ordered to the store ship *Relief*. From her he was detatched in April, 1849, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey, where he remained until July, 1850, when he was ordered to the frigate *Raritan*, 44, but was transfered to the sloop *St. Marys*. In 1852 he was detatched from that vessel and ordered to the Observatory at Washington, where he remained until October, 1853, when he was sent to the receiving ship, at Philadelphia. From her he was again ordered to Coast Survey duty. He was promoted to a lieutenant, September 15, 1855. In 1856 he received orders to the store ship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso, and he remained in her until ordered to the steam sloop *Lancaster*, in 1860, on which he served until ordered home in 1861, when he was promoted to be a lieutenant commander, and ordered to ordnance duty at Old Point Comfort, Va. He served his country faithfully for twenty-one years, and out of that time was at sea over thirteen years. He was ordered a few months ago to the command of the gunboat *Pocahontas*. He has left behind him a large circle of friends, and the Navy will feel his loss deeply.

THE MILITARY SYSTEMS OF EUROPE.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

The lectures of Prof. J. Vial before the French "Ecole "Militaire d' application d'Etat-Major," of which a second edition was published in 1863, furnish the latest and most comprehensive information concerning the existing military institutions of Europe and the principles on which they are founded. Our own war has largely increased the study of foreign military systems, and the imminence of great conflicts between the European powers excites additional interest in them. We propose to give, in a few articles, an abridged translation of those parts of M. Vial's lectures which will furnish the most desirable information concerning the vast permanent military organizations and the accumulations of resources which these powers possess.

M. Vial divides military history into two great periods—the ancient and the modern—the line of division being the middle of the 14th century. It is unnecessary to review the former period; in the latter, the existing system of modern armies has been gradually created. A regular organization succeeded the feudal system, and the infantry, which had been despised by the Knights of the middle ages, again rose into importance. In 1445, Charles VII. formed the first regular army establishment. Some years later Charles VIII. marched into Rome with a powerful and well-organized army, accompanied by a large train of artillery. Artillery acquired a prominent importance; although the pieces were clumsy they made great havoc among infantry, which was still armed with pikes, and formed masses many ranks in depth. Small arms were still less manageable than the cannon, and at the commencement of the 16th century the proportion of arquebuses to lances was only 1 to 10.

Improvements continued in the 16th century. The musket succeeded to the arquebuse; the number of ranks of infantry was reduced from ten to six; regiments were organized by Henry II., and brigades by Gustavus Adolphus. Finally, in the 18th century, bayonets were invented and pikes were abandoned. This is the true epoch of the modern military system which, under the wars of the French Republic and Empire acquired nearly its present perfection. The number of ranks in the line of battle was gradually diminished, until Napoleon at Leipsic reduced them from three to two—the formation since retained.

The military systems of nations are based on these seven principal elements:—A permanent army, national reserves, methods of recruiting, means of discipline, principles of instruction, rules of administration, and military establishments. Each of these is discussed. The strength of a permanent army for any power is to be deduced from considerations of the population and its pursuits, the revenues, extent of frontiers, the strength and disposition of neighboring powers, and the qualities of the people. Experience has shown that the computation of a proper strength for a permanent army varies among the nations of Europe from 1-60 to 1-200 of the population; the best proportion is about 1-100, and is the one adopted in France, Austria and Prussia. The strength of the armies of the principal powers is about 400,000 on the peace footing. The effective "mean" for war is one-third more, or 600,000: while the maximum strength to be drawn from the population must be determined by the nature of the emergency. The highest proportion is about one-fifth or one-sixth, but in France it has never reached above 1-25 or 1-26. This was in 1793, when the nation had 1,200,000 men under arms.

It is unnecessary to follow the author in the discussion of the remainder of the seven elements noted. We will proceed to give a detailed account of the composition of the French army.

The population of France, according to the census of 1862, is 37,382,225; including Algeria, it can be called 40,000,000. The frontiers, except upon the north, are designated by nature, and covered by respectable obstacles. The annexation of Nice and Savoy gives upon the side of Italy a natural frontier. The State is compact and homogeneous, the inhabitants speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and habituated for a long time to live under the same Government.

The public force of France presents three principal elements:—The permanent army, the reserve, and the national guard.

The effective of the permanent army is about 400,000 on the peace footing, and on the war footing 600,000—the reserve being about 200,000.

The *Etat-Major-General* comprises the Marshals of France, of whom the number is six in time of peace and twelve in time of war; eighty generals of division and 160 generals of brigades. These three classes of generals command the great fractions of the army—armées, army corps, divisions and brigades. In most European armies there are special generals for the corps, but in the French system the corps are commanded indifferently by either the marshals or generals of divisions.

Then comes the *Etat-Major*, comprising 580 officers, as follows:—35 colonels, 35 lieutenant-colonels, 110 chefs d' escadrons, 300 captains, 100 lieutenants. The *Etat-Major-General* and the corps of *Etat-Major* form the head of the army, and connect themselves with all the arms. They form the frame (cadre) of the grand units of organization—the brigades, divisions, corps and armées.

The Imperial Guard is composed of two divisions of infantry of two brigades each, and one division of cavalry. The first division of infantry comprises—

One regiment of gendarmerie (foot).
Three regiments of grenadiers.
One regiment of zouaves.

The second division comprises—

Four regiments of voltigeurs.
One battalion of chasseurs (foot).

The cavalry division forms three brigades, as follows:—

1. A squadron of gendarmerie and two regiments of cuirassiers
2. A regiment of dragoons and one of lancers.
3. A regiment of chasseurs and one of guides.

The artillery of the Guard is composed as follows:—

One division of foot artillery.
One regiment of mounted artillery.
One regiment of horse artillery.
One squadron of artillery train.

There is also a division of engineers, and a squadron of the train of equipages.

The French infantry (of the line) comprises—

One hundred regiments of the line.
Twenty battalions of chasseurs (foot).
Three regiments of zouaves.
One battalion of "sapeurs-pompiers" (firemen).
Three battalions light infantry (d'Afrique).
Five companies of "fusiliers de discipline."
Two companies of "pionniers de discipline."
Five companies "disciplinaires des colonies."
One regiment of foreigners.
Three regiments of Algerian tirailleurs.
One company of veteran "sous-officiers."
One company of veteran fusiliers.

Each regiment comprises four battalions of six companies, of which three are active and one at the dépôt.

The *Etat-Majors* of the regiments are:—A colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, three chiefs of battalions, a major, four captains, "adjutant-majors," a captain paymaster, a captain of the "habillement," an assistant to the treasurer, a standard bearer, associated with the "habillement," a surgeon of the 1st and the 2d class, an adjutant, a chief of music, having the rank of sous-lieutenant. There is also a "petit état-major" composed of four adjutants, a drum major, two drum corporals, one corporal sapper, an under chief of music, and a wagon master.

The *cadre* of a company comprehends:—A captain, a lieutenant, a sous-lieutenant, a sergeant-major, a quartermaster, four sergeants, eight corporals. Its effective is from 50 to 60 men in time of peace, and from 100 to 120 in time of war.

The French cavalry is composed as follows:—Two regiments of carbineers and twelve of cuirassiers, forming the cavalry of the reserve; twelve regiments of dragoons and eight of lancers, forming the cavalry of the line; twelve regiments of chasseurs, eight of hussars and three of chasseurs d'Afrique, forming the light cavalry. There are also three regiments of Spahis for service in Algeria, and ten companies on the re-mounting service.

The *état-major* of the regiments is similar to that of the infantry, except that there are a "captain instructor," veterinary surgeons, and some other slight differences. In the squadron there are two captains, two lieutenants, three sous-lieutenants, with other subordinate officers. The effective of the squadron is from 100 to 120 men and 75 or 100 horses in time of peace, and 150 to 175 men and 125 or 150 horses in time of war. There are more officers in the cavalry than in the infantry, on account of the nature of the service, and because the officers are themselves combatants.

The *état-major* of the artillery is eight generals of division, sixteen generals of brigade, fifty colonels and fifty lieutenant-colonels, with subordinate officers. The force is composed of five regiments of foot artillery, one of pontonniers, ten of mounted artillery, four of horse artillery, twelve companies of workmen, two of armorers, six squadron of the train, and four companies of veteran cannoneers. The foot regiments have sixteen batteries, the mounted ten, and the horse eight. The *état-majors* are similar to those of the infantry and cavalry. A mounted battery on the war footing has two captains, two lieutenants, an adjutant, and the subordinate officers The effective of the battery is about 200 cannoneers and 200 horses.

The engineers have 4 generals of division, 8 generals of brigade, 26 colonels, and 26 lieutenant-colonels, with subordinate officers. The force is composed of three regiments of two battalions each, and two companies of workmen.

The *gendarmerie* is composed of 26 departmental legions, and one for Algeria; four companies of colonial *gendarmerie*; the guard of Paris and a company of veterans.

The "*troupes d'administration*" are composed of fifteen sections—one of workmen, one of clothing and encampment, and 13 others for clearing lands, baking, hospital attendance, &c. There is also a corps of military equipages, comprising five squadrons of four companies each, and four companies of workmen for repairs and construction.

The *état-major* of places comprises 144 commandants, 12 majors, 173 adjutants, 34 secretaries, 5 almoners.

The corps of intendance, charged with the administration of the army, comprises 8 intendant inspecter-generals, 26 intendants, 150 sous-intendants, 80 assistants.

The service of health comprises 8 inspectors, 90 principals, 638 majors, and 570 aides-majors.

There are 385 veterinarians. Finally, there are officers of administration, of whom 350 are for the hospitals, 80 for clothing and encampment, 400 for subsistence, and 400 in the bureau of the intendance.

The reserves comprise the reserves of the army and the National Guard. The yearly contingent is about 100,000 men, and of this number a portion is immediately taken into the army and the remainder receive military instructions for three years (six months in all), and are then liable to be called out. The age of liability to service is twenty years, and the time of service seven years. Experience has shown that the best age for soldiers is from twenty to twenty-five years.

Horses are provided at fourteen "dépôts de remonte," which have many branches, where, under the direction of cavalry officers, horses are purchased. There are seven companies of "cavaliers de remonte" in attendance on these dépôts. Horses are also raised for the service, the Government owning several dépôts of stallions. There are also two schools for training.

The military schools are:—

1. Of La Flèche for the education of the sons of officers without fortunes, and of sous-officers killed by the enemy.
2. Of St. Cyr, for the instruction of officers for the infantry, cavalry, and marine corps.
3. The school of the cavalry, to form instructors in that arm.
4. The staff school.
5. The polytechnic school to educate young men for different public services and for the artillery, engineers, and marine service.
6. The school of application of artillery and engineering at Metz, composed of scholars selected from the polytechnic schools, and destined to service in those branches.
7. School of medicine and pharmacy at Paris.
8. Veteninary school.
9. School of firing at Vincennes.
10. Normal gymnastic school near Vincennes.

Besides various public buildings devoted to the uses of the military department, the hotel des invalides, &c., there are the following establishments of material:

1. A central dépôt of artillery at St. Thomas d'Aquin.
2. A directory of powder and saltpetre.
3. Fourteen schools of artillery.
4. Five manufactories of arms.
5. Various forges under the inspection of artillery officers.
6. Three foundries, at Douay, Strasbourg, and Toulouse.
7. Eight powder manufactories and five refineries of saltpetre.
8. A cap factory at Paris.
9. A school of of pyrotechny at Metz.
10. Arsenals where are constructed and preserved *matériel*.

The engineers charged with the barracks and military places have—

1. Barracks at various points, with grounds for manœuvres. It is necessary to have them for 400,000 men and 80,000 horses in time of peace.
2. Hotels for ministers and general officers.
3. An arsenal of engineering, three regimental schools, a depôt of fortifications, and a gallery of plans.
4. The engineers have also charge of fortified places, of which there are about 350.

MOBILE AND ITS DEFENCES.

The important operations now in progress for the capture of Mobile, in the gathering of a large fleet of gunboats off Mobile harbor, and the march of General Sherman from Vicksburgh, make that place a point of so much interest at this time, that the following account of its defences and its condition will be of value and interest:

The land defences of Mobile consist of three lines of strong earthworks, extending five or six miles to the rear of the city. The first is on the southeast side, and is curved, stretching around from near the river to a considerable distance in the rear of the town. The second line is on the east side of the river, between Blakely and Mobile. Near the dépôt of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, a little way down the river, is located Spanish battery, consisting of one ten-inch gun, and three rifled thirty-two pounders. The third line is believed to be to the northwest of the city, and intended for defence against an overland force, marching towards the city from an inland direction. Along the east coast of Mobile Bay, are Pinto's battery, batteries Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell and Lighthouse battery, each of which consists of thirty-two pound rifled cannon mounted in earthworks. The land is, however, level and low, and presents no natural advantages for a defence. Forts Morgan and Gaines, commanding the entrance to Mobile Bay, are the first obstacles that a fleet will encounter in attempting to enter from the gulf. Fort Morgan is situated on the southwestern extremity of a long spur of land, that separates Bon Secour Bay from the Mexican Gulf. This commands the two easterly channels of entrance, while the western one, and Grant's Pass, are immediately under the guns of Fort Gaines, a casemated fortification. Between the forts and the city, the channels are obstructed by lines of stout spiles driven in the mud, and a sloop loaded with stone is stationed immediately in the centre of the channel that runs through Dog River Bar, ready to be sunk on the passage of the forts. In the Mobile River, considerably above the city, an iron-clad ram and four wooden gun-boats are afloat. The iron-clad, according to the Confederate journals, is a failure, and little reliance is placed upon it.

The harbor of Mobile is generally shallow, and it was customary for heavy shipping to anchor just inside of Dauphine's Island, near the entrance to the bay, and some twenty-eight miles from the city. Steamers, however, being more easily managed, were admitted under the guidance

of skillful pilots, and even sailing vessels of six or seven hundred tons could approach the city.

Commercially considered, Mobile is the natural entrepôt and dépôt for the great cotton and agricultural district drained by the Alabama, Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers and their tributaries, and of the country traversed by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, including a great part of Alabama and Mississippi, and a part of south eastern Georgia. Before the war broke out, Mobile ranked as the third exporting city of the United States, New York and New Orleans only taking precedence. The valley of Alabama is one of the most fertile regions of North America, and the mineral resources of the State include vast beds of iron ore, bituminous coal, gold, manganese, marble, galena, limestone and ochres.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There is occasionally something irresistibly droll about the legislation which the Rebel Congress takes the trouble to perpetrate. A few days ago, for instance, it passed a bill prohibiting the exportation of cotton, tobacco, naval and military stores, molasses, sugar or rice, under the penalty of forfeiture "of any vessel, or vehicle, or any slaves or "animals engaged in the transportation thereof;" and inasmuch as it is a poor rule which does not work both ways, the same sapient legislators soon followed up this measure with a bill prohibiting the importation of certain luxuries out of the Confederate States, after the first of March next. By a curious coincidence the very day the Richmond papers containing these measures reached the North, we received information that Admiral LEE's Squadron off Wilmington, N. C., had, during the first fortnight of February, destroyed four of the fleetest blockade runners in the Rebel service—the *Dee*, the *Nutfield*, the *Wild Dayrell*, and the *Fanny and Jenny*. Putting these facts together, it looks very much as if the Rebel Congress had been devoting its leisure lately to the study of ESOP's fables, and had just reached that of the "Fox "and the Grapes." With more than lupine sagacity, however, the Confederates not only declare these "luxuries" "sour grapes"—they go so far as to make the plucking of them through the blockade "a high misdemeanor," punishable by fine and imprisonment. The laws to which we refer authorize Mr. DAVIS to grant permits for the shipment of cotton and other Southern staples; but if our cruisers off Wilmington maintain their vigilance, we apprehend that permits to run the blockade which may bear Mr. DAVIS's signature, will have to be countersigned by Admiral LEE before they can be made available; and then the destination of the vessels will be changed to New York or Boston from Nassau or Liverpool. By the way, how is it that the daily journals, which are so ready to abuse Secretary WELLES when a blockade runner slips through our squadrons along the Southern coast, can never find opportunity or space to praise his efficiency and that of his Admirals?

THE REGULARS ENLISTED IN 1860.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Just now when Congress is doing all it can to legislate bounties and increase of pay to colored soldiers, which is nothing more than justice, and should have been allowed them when first accepted as soldiers, cannot there be found one Congressional individual who still retains some little sympathy for the white soldiers, to propose that justice shall be done a certain class of soldiers of the regular army? I allude to the men who enlisted in 1860, before the rebellion. These men enlisted for five years, and have now served between three and four years; have fought through nearly all the heavy battles in the different sections of the country, cheerfully and bravely sustaining the honor of their country's flag on every hostile occasion; and have suffered every hardship incident to the active life of the soldier in the field. For all this, I am sorry to say, they have gained nothing more than the rather unsubstantial satisfaction of knowing that they have faithfully served their country in her hour of need. It may be said that this is all the true soldier and patriot could desire; and I would agree with that assertion, were all of our benevolent uncle's nephews left to find the same sentimental reward. But such is not the case, as the following will show:—Our brethren who enlisted in 1861 obtained the one hundred dollars bounty, besides the advantage of a shorter term of service (three years); and, in addition, all those whose term of service expires this year are permitted by a late order to re-enlist and obtain the Government, State and local bounties, amounting in the aggregate to $777, while we of '60, who have served nearly twice as long as these fellows, and have gone through much more service than many of them, are denied the privilege of re-enlisting, whereby we would at least be placed on a footing with our more favored brothers in arms, and that because we are fast and cannot help ourselves. We appeal to you, Mr. Editor, in the hope that you may be able to bring the matter before the proper authorities, so that while justice is being done the negro soldiers, the old '60 men may obtain the same.

ONE OF THE '60 MEN.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1864.

THE GROG RATION IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In looking over your valuable paper of the 30th ult., I find an excellent article from the pen of "Quarter Deck," in which he says, he and others approve of my former letter, with one exception; what that is I know not. In regard to the grog ration he says that I give him to understand that I do not advocate its restoration in the Navy. That as far as my own person is concerned is true, as my duties are such that I do not require much stimulants. But I most heartily agree with "Quarter Deck," that the men, the seamen, the bone and sinew of our ships of war, ought to be allowed to have their gill of whiskey per day. During fifteen years' sea-service in our ships of war, I have seen our old tars encouraged to endure these hardships by a friendly act of the captain calling all hands to splice the main brace. I have seen my ship ashore for days. I have ridden out hurricanes and gales in all the oceans known in the world. I have seen my ship-mates wet through and through off Cape Horn and other places. I have seen them kept up all night while riding out a hurricane at sea, with no sails set, and have seen them cheerfully submitting to all other hardships and suffering; and why? because they knew that their captain appreciated such noble conduct, and the old iron-bound gray tub was got up and all hands invited to take a glass (one half gill) of whiskey,—this put new life into the men, and their duties were quickly and well done without a murmur. This is not the case now-a-days, as "Quarter-Deck" states. I repeat, that nearly all of the "old men" of wars-men have left the Navy, and the larger part of the men now in the Navy are hardly fit to man a common mud scow, and how is this? Because time after time, and by little at a time, all the little privileges which were formerly allowed them have been taken away. 1st, the gill of whiskey is taken away. 2d, the men always were allowed to go on shore as often as once in three months, now they are very fortunate if they get a chance to go once during an absence of one and two years, even in the ports which are firmly held by our forces; and again, the pay for a common seaman which is only eighteen dollars per month, is hardly enough to furnish him with decent clothing (in a former letter by some error the pay $18 per month read as if it was $26 per month, this was either an error of the printer or my own which escaped my eye.)

I now give "Quarter-Deck" to understand that I do not ask for the grog ration to be restored for my own personal benefit. But in behalf of our noble old tars who have grown gray in the service, I say to Congress, and to all, to give the old sailors their grog. I defy any officer or man, to say that he ever saw a sailor drunk or getting into difficulty from drinking the paltry amount of one gill of whiskey per day. Again, I say that the restoring of the grog and the increase of the pay will be the means of bringing back hundreds, yea, thousands, of our best old men-of-warsmen to their first love, the Navy. If this is not done, I fear that as fast as the ships come home the old veterans, the bone and sinew of the Navy, will leave it and join the merchant service, or join to the Army, where thousands of these are now serving; men too who are sadly missed, and are now badly wanted by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, to man his fleets of ships. Therefore, I say to "Quarter Deck," that with all my heart I should be glad to see Jack's grog restored, and his pay increased. I fear that unless this is done soon, the Navy will lose hundreds of good men. Give Jack his little whiskey—give him fair wages, and our ships will not long lie at the Navy Yards idle. A quick settlement of the prize cases will also have a very beneficial effect to induce seamen and good men to re-enlist. Do these things and our receiving ships will soon be filled up with good men.

W. F. P.

PAY OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having noticed frequently that you have kindly devoted a space in your journal to the various grievances of persons connected with the Army and Navy, I take the liberty of adding one more to the general catalogue of *growls*. The officers of the Pacific Squadron that have had the misfortune to be stationed at this port have been paid in greenbacks, and, consequently, suffered much loss, owing to the depreciation thereof—averaging at least one-third of their pay; and where, as in the case of the officers of the *Saranac*, they have had to remain nearly a year, the loss is very considerable, taken in connection with the extravagant prices charged for every article necessary for subsistence and clothing. In San Francisco, U. S. legal tenders are not taken as a currency; and it is necessary, in order to pay mess, wash and clothing bills, to *sell* the greenbacks to brokers at a discount of about 35 per cent., thus reducing the pay of officers more than one-third. The employés of the navy yard, receiving a high rate of wages, do not take the greenbacks at par value, but at the rate of discount quoted in the San Francisco money market; thus, even the *laborers* receive much higher pay than many of the naval officers. The papers in this State have been teeming with statements of the liberality of Uncle Sam in advancing the pay of mechanics and others in his employ; also increasing the pay in the Revenue Service 25 per cent.; but as yet that liberality has not extended itself to officers of the Navy. Knowing that the above statements are concurred in by the officers of this Squadron, and having been desired by some of them to forward this, I trust it may find a place in your valuable journal.

AN OFFICER OF THE SARANAC.

MARE ISLAND, Jan. 22, 1864.

GENERAL McCALL'S DIVISION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your JOURNAL of February 13th notices an "elaborate statement," supporting the conduct of McCALL's Division, at Glendale, against the purported censure cast by McCLELLAN's Report. It is painfully unpleasant to detract from the services claimed by any troops that participated in the Peninsula campaign. The practice has become so prevalent, however, (and I am sorry to add, it often meets success) to make up by popular clamor and newspaper notoriety for the shortcomings in the field, and thereby drown the voice of modest merit and grasp its credit, that it is absolutely necessary, not only for self-defence, but for the sacred truth of history, to put some check on the system. General McCALL's report of Glendale, which he supports by General PORTER's letter, giving him credit for doing that of which PORTER could know nothing, being miles away, at Malvern, and also by General MEADE's sub-report, which claims for the division what could only be true of MEADE's brigade (being on the extreme right, while the attack was made on the extreme left, the line there pierced, and crumbled from left to right). All of this worked up in the "elaborate statement" makes a piece of Mosaic more confusing to the mind's eye than faithful in historic fact.

General MEADE says:—"It was only the stubborn resist- "ance offered by them (McCALL's Division), prolonging the "contest till after dark, and checking, till that time, the "advance of the enemy, that enabled the concentration, dur- "ing night, of the whole Army on James River, which "saved it. General PORTER says: Had McCALL not held "his place on New Market Road, *the line of march of the "Army would have been cut by the enemy.*"

The "elaborate statement" says that "McCALL repulsed "twenty thousand rebels under LONGSTREET and HILL;" and if McCALL did all this, I will add, that he suffered in addition, "*an attack in his rear*," about half-past three o'clock from BURNS' brigade, Dr. RUSSY's, KIRBY's and TOMPKINS' batteries, in the open field of Nelson's Farm; supported, about half-past four o'clock, by the two other brigades of SEDGWICK's division; which attack lasted till long after dark, with "heavy loss on both sides." If the "elaborate statement" claims for McCALL's Division, "the "routing of seventy thousand rebels, notwithstanding this "fire in the rear," he should bear with the report of the commanding general for simply mentioning the services of those who must have kept the division up to its work and received them, exhausted, in their arms at the moment of *victory*, after almost an hour of fighting.

The *number* of regiments thus received was ascertained by the number of regimental colors collected for the purpose of rallying the troops.

The *time* when the panic-stricken horses and men rushed pell mell to the rear, commenced about half-past three o'clock and continued until other matters called off the attention, such as a *victorious enemy's* yell. It was, in fact, the fighting of the troops at Nelson's Farm, in *rear* of the position *lost* by McCALL's left and centre, that PORTER heard at Malvern. These troops, despite the demoralizing effect of a stampede of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in such vast numbers, breaking wildly through their lines, rendering all the attempts to rally them futile,—rushed forward to meet the advancing victorious enemy in full career,—and drove them back after McCALL's "stubborn resistance" was overcome, and, as far as he was concerned, "the line of march "was already cut"—the "two wings separated," and, but for SEDGWICK's Division, the Army of the Potomac was in a perilous position. This credit so bravely won, and but barely given, in the commanding general's report, should not be stripped from them even to patch the cloak of charity. There is nothing so stubborn and sometimes so impolite as *truth*. One dislikes to write and feels more loth to publish it, when it inflicts pain on others. If no claims had been made prejudicial to justice, the veil of oblivion might have fallen over the misfortunes of the past.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

GENERAL WISTAR'S EXPEDITION.

THE following account of the recent Peninsula Expedition is sent to us by a reliable correspondent, who took part in the events he describes. It will be seen that it differs from and corrects the account published in the JOURNAL of the 13th inst. In writing at that time we had nothing to guide us but the daily newspaper reports, upon which, in the absence of just such especial and accurate information as our correspondent now sends us, we were compelled to rely. We would here suggest that officers in the Army may do much to assist us in our laborious effort to publish accurate information in regard to military movements, by sending to us either privately or for publication correct statements of facts. We are indebted to many correspondents for such information, but would be glad to receive a brief and authentic history of every military movement. Our correspondent with General WISTAR says:—

The facts are, that the expedition started from near Williamsburgh on the morning of Saturday, the 6th. The infantry and artillery commenced their march at 9 A. M., and the cavalry (under Colonel SPEAR, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry) at 11 A. M., passing the infantry on the way, and arriving at Bottom's Bridge, fifty-four miles from their starting point, before 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 7th inst.—that is, in less than sixteen hours. The infantry and artillery under General WISTAR reached New Kent Court House, thirty-three miles from their starting point, at 3 A. M., or in eighteen hours, and, having halted only three hours, pushed on towards Bottom's Bridge. But it soon became evident from the sound of firing in front, and the reports sent back by Colonel SPEAR, that the plan to surprise the rebels at the bridge had failed, and that nothing was to be gained by forcing a passage, and General WISTAR therefore sent word to Colonel SPEAR to return. The cavalry returning met the infantry and artillery still advancing to their support, at Baltimore Cross Roads, only seven miles from the bridge, and forty-seven miles from their camp near Williamsburgh, at exactly noon on the 7th —so that the infantry column had reached forty-seven miles in twenty-seven hours, including a halt of three hours.

It is believed that this was one of the most remarkable marches of the war, having been accomplished in the middle of winter, over poor roads, and a great part of it during a cloudy and excessively dark night. The failure of the expedition was due to the discovery of our plans by the rebels through a soldier under sentence of death, who escaped from Williamsburgh, and from other sources, and not to any lack of courage or endurance on the part of the troops, to whom you will do a simple act of justice by correcting your report. I may here say that none of them came from General GILLMORE's department.

P. F. CARR, Company B, 14th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, has invented a device for cleaning guns. It consists of a cylindrical plunger which has its periphery composed of india-rubber or other soft elastic material, coated with, or having incorporated into it, emery or other scouring or polishing material, and which is fitted with a screw and nut, by which it may be expanded circumferentially to make it fit as tightly as desired into the bore of the arm; and is furnished with a screwed socket, by which it is screwed to the ramrod when the gun requires to be cleaned.

SUBMARINE ORDNANCE.

Just as we had laid the flattering unction to our souls that though our Monitors were not available as ocean vessels, they were nevertheless very nearly perfect as harbor batteries, the practical realization of an old idea, once deemed chimerical, has deprived us of even this small measure of consolation. Till within a recent period it was supposed that the bottom of a ship was sufficiently protected against the penetration of shot by the surrounding body of water. Six feet of plating below the water line was considered amply sufficient to guard against danger in that direction; for though frigates and ships of the line have been struck in action, the damage which caused the disaster was seldom inflicted more than a foot below the water line. The experience of several centuries of naval warfare had only served to confirm the general opinion on this point. It was demonstrated in hundreds of naval engagements that round shot—and no other was in use—was unable to penetrate the water for any distance, unless fired in a direction so nearly vertical that its power as a projectile against the side of a ship was entirely neutralized. As it was clearly impossible to overcome the glancing propensities of round shot, when fired down upon the surface of the water, it became a question whether a submerged battery could not be made available. One of the first to experiment on this idea was Robert Fulton. This gentleman placed a five-pounder gun in a water-tight box, only the muzzle, which was protected by a water-tight tompion, protruding outside. This apparatus was deposited three feet under water, and the gun was then fired by means of a live coal dropped upon the vent through a tin tube. It was ascertained that the shot struck the bottom of the river at a distance of forty feet from the muzzle of the gun, imbedding itself in the mud and sand. No injury at all was sustained by the gun. Fulton subsequently made another trial with the same gun, using a charge of twenty-four ounces of powder. The ball penetrated a target constructed of pine logs eleven and a half inches thick, and placed at the distance of twelve feet from the muzzle of the gun. Equally favorable results were subsequently obtained with a gun carrying a hundred pound shot.

The failure to follow up these experiments, which seemed to promise results of vast importance, was due to several causes. Until quite recently it was supposed to be impossible to fire a gun under water without danger of its bursting; and even should this difficulty be overcome, it was evident that with the round shot the submerged gun could be used with effect only at very close quarters, a condition not always to be obtained with ease. But the invention of rifled cannon and elongated projectiles, introduced a new phase of the question. In swift rivalry with other nations we have built vessels which we fondly deemed impregnable; we loaded our *Monitors* our *Ironsides*, our *Roanookes* with as a heavy burden of mail as they could carry, and it seemed at last as though the plates, under the ordinary conditions of naval warfare, could bid defiance to any guns which could be practically worked on ship-board. It was yet to be shown that the enormous guns which are capable at short ranges of smashing plates 4½ inches thick, can be used at sea, though it would be rash to say that the difficulties in the way of their use may not be overcome in time. It requires an excellent gun to penetrate such armor even at a short range, while at 700 or 800 yards, the heaviest projectiles in practical use are scarcely able to make a scar upon its surface. But while the sides of our vessels were thus amply protected, thin sheathing was regarded as sufficient protection to their bottoms. An inch of iron plating, it was thought, could laugh to scorn the force of submarine shots even at shot range. This sense of security was first seriously impaired by Mr. Whitworth. We learn from the recently published Ordnance reports in England that this gentleman, in the winter of 1857 and the spring of 1858, carried out a series of experiments, with one of his 24-pounder howitzers to ascertain whether, when fired above water, its flat-headed shot would penetrate beneath the surface. The gun used was a brass howitzer of between 13 cwt. and 14 cwt., and but 4 ft. 8 in. long. The projectile, a shell, weighed exactly 24 lbs.; the charge employed was 2½ lbs.; the target, consisting of a wooden butt, 9 ft. high and 8 ft. wide, formed of 4 in. oak plank nailed to two vertical piles, and distant 32 yards from the battery. After the third round, the plank was doubled, making it 8in. thick. The gun was 15 ft. above a horizontal plane passing through the foot of the butt. The shell held over a pound of powder. Disregarding the first three rounds, before the targer was thick enough to enable us to draw a fair comparison between the damage done to it, and that which a ship's bottom of the ordinary strength would have suffered if in the same place, we find, in the succeeding rounds, the projectile invariably entered the water, although striking it at an angle of only 7 deg.; in most cases penetrating the target, ranging beyond it, and sinking into the mud. Take the eighth round as a specimen. The official report states, that "the shell entered the water 17 ft. from "butt, passed through the butt about 3 ft. 8 in. from the bot- "tom, in the same direction as it was fired, entered the mud "17 ft. 6 in. beyond, and penetrated 18 ft. 8 in. into it, to a "depth of 2 ft. below the surface. Total penetration through "water, wood, and soft mud, 53 ft."

The results of these experiments sink into comparative insignificance before those obtained from the Armstrong 110-pounder gun, fired under somewhat similar conditions. On the 20th of June, 1862, this gun was placed on a platform erected on the beach, in such a position that when the tide rose it was submerged to the depth of six feet. When the tide was out, it was loaded with service charges and service shot, the powder being enclosed in a bladder. When the gun was entirely submerged to the above depth, it was discharged, by means of a fuse, at a submerged target, distant twenty-five feet from the muzzle. The projectile, during the first few rounds, consisted of the ordinary Armstrong segment shell, charged sometimes with sand, sometimes twelve pounds of powder. These missiles proved at first to be very inefficacious, the resistance of the water apparently breaking them up soon after they quitted the gun. After a while, care was taken to exclude water from the bore of the gun, by covering the muzzle with an old drum-head and canvas, well luted with white lead. The result obtained was decisive. In the language of the official report the shell, an empty one, "struck the butt 2 ft. below "the point aimed at, *cutting through a pile* 13½ *in. thick*, and "was picked up 3 ft. from the opposite side. The next "round but one consisted of a solid shot, 17lbs. charge. "Shot struck 6 in. to the left of the point aimed at, 4 ft. 6 "in. below the surface of the water, and passed through a "butt consisting of 13½ in. piles with 5 in. oak plank bolted "on in front. Shot could not be found, having probably "sunk to a considerable depth in the soft mud."

The subject of submarine ordnance is of great importance, not only in regard to the results already obtained, but as threatening a total revolution in the method of naval warfare, and more especially in the present system of harbor defence. In another article we shall discuss in detail the subsequent experiments with the Armstrong gun, recently alluded to in the Journal, upon a submerged hulk, which demonstrated the fact that armored vessels can be penetrated by means of rifled guns below the water line, and also explain some of the contrivances proposed in this country and in England, for faciliating the firing of guns from the lower deck of a vessel beneath the surface of the water.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Several weeks before the recent advance of the allied German armies into the northern duchy, the Danes, in pursuance of a policy which bears every mark of English dictation, evacuated Holstein, and assembled all their means of defence in Schleswig. This duchy, which has now become the theatre of war, comprises an area strangely insignificant when compared with the vast territories over which our own military operations are extended. It contains but thirteen towns, of which Flensburg, containing 18,000 inhabitants, is the most important, and its area comprises 6,750 square miles. In 1860 the population consisted of 378,000 inhabitants, of which 52,000 were Germans.

In this duchy the Danes concentrated a force of 40,000 to 45,000 men, under the command of Lieutenant-General de Meza, an accomplished but aged soldier, in whom the fire of youthful enterprise had long since turned to ashes. His head-quarters were established at Flensburgh. The Danish line of defence rested on the Eider. This river takes its rise in a small lake at about ten miles from Kiel. It traverses several other lakes, among them the Westen-See and the Fiembourde-See, directs its course to the west near Kluvensick, washes Rendsburg, forms the northern boundary of the German duchies, and after a course of about sixty miles falls into the Northern Ocean near Tönningen. The Eider being navigable from Rendsburg, it was expected that the Danish gunboats would render great service in the spring in defending the line.

Previous to this advance the Austrian forces, 25,000 strong, were concentrated in front of Rendsburg. At daybreak, on the morning of the first of February, the Austrians commenced moving, intending to make a rapid march across the river and attack the Dannewerke before the Danes could form their troops in their defences. The crossing was accomplished without loss, the fortifications of Rendsburg being too weak to admit of a vigorous resistance on the part of the Danes, who retired precipitately on the approach of the Austrians.

The Prussians appear to have crossed the Eider canal at about the same time, and on the 2d of February attacked the Danes at Missunde, a fortified town east of the Schlei, and a few miles distant from Schleswig. In front of Missunde were some strong works, which were connected with the town by a *tête de pont*. The Prussians, 9,000 strong, under command of Prince Frederick Charles, attacked these works at 10 a. m., but after repeated assaults were compelled to retreat, having sustained a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. The Danish force is said to have been 2,000 men.

On the 3d instant, the Austrian vanguard with the vanguard of the Prussian guards, advanced against Schleswig, repulsed the Danes between Lotterf and Gottorf, and continued to advance until they came under the fire of the guns mounted on the Dannewerke. The Danes made a desperate resistance, but were compelled to retreat, leaving two hundred prisoners, six heavy guns and a portion of their ammunition and baggage trains, in the hands of the Austrians. It was expected that they would make a determined stand at the Dannewerke, but General de Meza decided that his 40,000 to 45,000 men, even behind such a bulwark, could not successfully oppose a force of 75,000 Prussians and Austrians; and on the 6th inst. he evacuated Schleswig and the Dannewerke, blew up the fortifications at Missunde, and retreated through Flensburg in full haste towards Duppel, and thence, after a severe battle, to the island of Olsen, leaving behind, it is said, 120 pieces of artillery. The greater portion of the Prussian army crossed the Schlei near Amis, by means of fishing boats and pontoons, and immediately pushed northward to cut off the retreat of the Danes. The roads are said to be lined with abandoned cannon, which the exhausted horses were unable to draw further. The Danish army is said to be in a state of complete dissolution.

The news of this retreat created the greatest excitement at Copenhagen, and the king felt constrained to recall General de Meza from the command of the army. So great was the popular indignation and foment that the Rigsraad felt the necessity of taking steps to allay the excitement. An address to the army was voted on the 9th, declaring for the energetic prosecution of the war, and the following resolution was passed by both Houses:

> The Rigsraad fully recognizing the extreme gravity of the time, expects that the nation will perceive the necessity of upholding tranquility and order. The people may rely on the Rigsraad maintaining the honor and independence of the country by all the legal means at its command, and on its calling on the government to take all measures for the most energetic defence for the purpose.

It has been decided by the allied Germans to raze the Dannewerke, and the disarmament had already commenced on the 9th. The Austrians and Prussians had divided the captured cannon between them.

But though the London *Times* asserts that the Danes have lost everything but honor, and believes that henceforth the kingdom of Denmark will be limited to Jutland and the islands, it is by no means positive that the war is at an end. It is indeed unlikely that the Danes will succeed in recovering Schleswig by force of arms, and it is certain that the incomprehensible strategy of General de Meza has deprived them of their strongest line of defence; but they are still capable of making a very determined resistance, and by means of their fleets may do an infinite amount of damage to the maritime interests of Prussia and Austria. The latest advices from England say that that Power has proposed an armistice, preliminary to a conference. The proposition, which is supported by France, Russia and Sweden, is said to be the evacuation by the Danes of Schleswig, with the exception of the Island of Olsen, to which their army had retreated after the evacuation of Duppel. But if the German Powers refuse to assent to this proposal and persist in violating the treaty of 1852, it would seem to be impossible that England and France should avoid being drawn into the quarrel. Should this take place, the war may attain vast dimensions before summer, and be transferred from Denmark to the Rhine and Venetia.

Major-General Fremont writes to Major-General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, that he requested to be relieved from the Army in Virginia because he "regarded the order which reduced him to serve under General Pope as an unmerited insult;" that since then he has been waiting orders; he was promised a command but did not get it; that he has kept part of his staff, to have their services when he should be recalled to active service; and that he has drawn his pay, "since the close of last session of Congress, to be applied where it might alleviate distresses resulting from the war, and it has been used accordingly."

Mr. George Snencor, of New York, has patented an improved turret for iron-clad vessels, his object being to furnish a shot proof, easily-constructed turret, without having a bolt necessarily employed in the sheets which compose it. This is effected by making the several sheets or plates with dovetailed grooves and tongues. It would seem that the main defect of the invention is the difficulty of repairing the effects of shot. The three plates of which the turret is formed are interlocked and being of material of equal hardness, damage would be communicated from the outer to the inner ones. Thus all the three plates would be injured and repairs rendered complicated.

The Revenue Service Commission, consisting at present of Messrs. Geo. W. Blunt, Ezra Nye, and Thomas B. Stillman, have held their first sessions and organized. Their duties are the same as those of their predecessors—to select and recommend for appointment applicants for positions in the revenue service. The grades to be filled are principally those of first and second lieutenants and assistant engineers.

MILITARY MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The great feature of the week was the passage through both Houses of the Enrollment bill. The closing debate in the Senate was sharp and personal. Mr. Lane of Indiana, opposed the passage of the bill, because of the commutation clause which it retained. Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, also voted against it, because in his opinion the House had not improved the clause for the procuring of substitutes for the army. It provides that we shall pay the legal owners of slaves $300 for every slave enlisted, and proposes to credit these slaves to the quota of the State to which they belong. The commutation money paid in a free State is to be taken to pay the slaveholder for his slave, and the state is to be credited with the slave so paid for. Mr. W. did not see, if the law takes the son of aged parents, the apprentice boy of eighteen, without compensation to parents or masters, why the slaveholder should be paid whose slave was taken. In a year from now slave property would be so depreciated that $300 would be an extravagant price for a slave. But in giving freedom to the enlisted slave the bill was a great advance on the former one. Objections of a different character were offered by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky. He objected, first, to the surrender into the hands of the President of the power to raise armies, holding that Congress had no power to make and the President no power to accept such a surrender; secondly, that the bill recognized the enrolling of negro troops; thirdly, that it declares the liberation of slaves immediately upon their being mustered into the service of the United States. These provisions of the bill were defended by Messrs. Grimes, Wilson, and others, and the bill as reported by the Committee of Conference was finally passed by a vote of 26 to 16.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the case of H. C. De Alma, asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Mr. De Alma complains that he has been grievously misused by the Senate in being rejected as a Brigadier-General, and by General Halleck, who, he says, has prevented him from gianing distinction in the Army or an honorable death. The request was granted, and the consideration of the case was indefinitely postponed.

Another applicant for a Navy Yard has appeared. Mr. Riddle, of Delaware, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a yard at Newcastle, in that State. He briefly set forth the advantage of this location in respect to its facilities for obtaining coal and materials required in naval construction. The resolution was agreed to.

The following important joint resolutions were introduced by Mr. Conness, of California:

Be it Resolved, &c. First, that the Provost-Marshal-General be and he is hereby directed to enlist such persons as may desire to enter the naval service of the United States under such directions as may be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy, which enlistment shall be credited to the apropriate district; provided, nevertheless, that inasmuch as persons enlisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisted shall not be entitled to receive any bounty upon their enlistment.

Second—That the President of the United States may, whenever in his judgment the public service requires, authorize and direct the transfer of persons who have been employed in service and are now enlisted in regiments for land service, from such regiments to the naval service upon such terms and according to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; provided, nevertheless, that the number of transfers from any company or regiment shall not be so great as to reduce such company or regiment below the minimum of strength required by the regulations of the military service; and provided further, that such sum as may have been paid to persons so transferred as bounty for enlistment to the military service, shall be transferred from the recruiting fund of the naval service to the credit of the proper appropriation for the land service.

Mr. Conness explained that the joint resolutions give discretionary power to the President to transfer seamen enlisted in the Army to the Navy, and to make up crews for ships of war to be sent to the Pacific coast. The Navy Department was ready to send ships to that coast for its protection, but by reason of the great bounties paid to soldiers the Department was unable to obtain sailors, and this provision was intended to meet the difficulty and enable the Government to send a fleet to the Pacific. Mr. Grimes offered the following amendment:

Be it further Resolved, That there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted into the naval service an advance of three months' pay as a bounty to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted seaman may be entitled

The amendment was adopted, and the resolutions were then agreed to. The same resolutions were also passed by the House.

The subject of a standing army is beginning to attract attention. It was brought to the consideration of the Senate, not in a very imposing manner, by Mr. Sumner, who presented the petition of a citizen of Arkansas, which sets forth that he believes that the African material is the best for a soldier, and asking that Congress shall establish, after the close of the present war, a regular army of 200,000 men, composed entirely of negroes, to be officered by white men entirely. The petition was referred to the Military Committee.

The joint resolution to equalize the pay of soldiers being under discussion, Mr. Wilson presented a modification of his amendment previously offered, making it discretionary with the President to allow bounties to negro troops previous to the passage of the act. The amendment as modified was reported. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, then called up the amendment to disarm the colored troops and to provide for their enlistment as teamsters and laborers. The amendment was rejected by a decisive vote. In reply to a question by Mr. Clark of N. H., why black men should not be armed, Mr. Davis merely said that he had answered that question forty times already in the Senate. Mr. Clark contended that this was not merely a question about the pay of colored troops, but a question whether we shall put black men into the field to save our white men. It was a matter of interest to the country that the black man should be employed, because it saved the blood of the white man. When we put arms in the hands of the black man, and he uses them in the service of our country to advantage, he should not therefore be enslaved. The mere fact of his having been in the service should be a protection from bondage. A further amendment was offered by Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, which provides that all persons enlisted into the service under the call of 1863 for 300,000 volunteers, shall receive the same pay and bounty. The consideration of the subject was postponed.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets in the Military Academy to the number of four hundred, and requiring the age of the candidates to be not less than seventeen years; also for raising the standard of qualifications and for changing the manner of their appointment, so as to provide that the examination for admission shall be based upon the merits of the candidate.

A debate on the 24th inst., on the amendment to the joint resolution to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General, striking out of the House bill the provision recommending General Grant for the position, was very animated. In the course of the debate Mr. Sherman criticised the General-in-Chief, who was defended by Mr. Johnson, who said, that he was not always consulted, and when consulted his opinion has not always been adopted, as is well known. So far as the Army of the Potomac was concerned, victory had always perched upon their banners when opposed against equal numbers; and if General Halleck's advice had been taken after the splendid victories of South Mountain and Antietam, and a column sent up on the Virginia side to intercept them, the rebel army would have been captured by General McClellan.

HOUSE.

With the exception of the passage of the Enrollment bill, little business of importance connected with military affairs was transacted during the week by the House. Mr. Odell, of New York, reported a joint resolution, explanatory of certain acts of Congress, to the effect that the nine months' militia called out under those acts, were entitled to a bounty of $25. A debate arose on the Navy Appropriation bill, in the course of which Mr. White of Ohio argued that the war was wrong, and therefore ought to be terminated as speedily as possible. Ten thousand additional copies of General McClellan's Report were ordered to be printed.

The amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, that seamen be paid in gold, was disagreed to. Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, moved to increase the appropriation for the construction and repair of vessels from $22,800,000 to $26,300,000. He explained the necessity for this appropriation, and incidentally stated that provision would be made in another bill for iron sea-going vessels so that we may be somewhat on a par with the navies of France and England. The amendment was agreed to. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendment to the lieutenant-general bill.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Jacob R. Ludlow, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report in person at the expiration of his leave of absence to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Harvey E Brown, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Department of New Mexico for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Wm. R. De Witt, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

Surgeon L. H. Holden, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Monongahela and ordered to proceed to Chicago, Ill., without delay, and relieve Surgeon J. B. Porter (retired) in his duties at that place.

TRANSFERRED.

Assistant Surgeon Rector Pierson, now serving in the 115th New York Vols., has been transferred to the 127th New York Vols., his original regiment, and has been mustered into service in that regiment, to date July 19, 1863, the day he reported for duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Surgeon W. D. Stewart, U. S. Vols.

APPOINTED.

Dr. A. M. Peables, of Auburn, Me, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 30th U. S. Colored Troops

John H. McMinagh, of California, Hospital Chaplain.

HOSPITAL CLOSED.

The General Hospital at Point Pleasant, Va., has been closed.

DISSOLVED.

The board of examination convened at Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va., by special orders No. 7, current series, of the War Department, having completed the duties for which it was organized, has been dissolved, and the officers named therein has been ordered to report to the Provost-Marshal General for instructions.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following enlisted men have been honorably discharged the service, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army:—

Sergeant George Hohn, Co. E, 6th Minnesota Vols.
Hospital Steward Milton C. Wilcox, 104th Ohio Vols.
Corporal Henry B. Calahan, Co. D, 149th Pennsylvania Vols.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward James A. Cadagan, U. S. A., has been dishonorably discharged the service on account of utter worthlessness.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

On February 18, the *Mendota*, which has been lying for some time past at the Atlantic dock, was brought to this Yard. On February 19, the *Tritonia*, which has been undergoing repairs at Polley's wharf, Williamsburgh, was brought to the Yard. The *Newbern* sailed February 18. The *Galatea*, J. Guest commanding, sailed February 19. The *Grand Gulf* sailed February 22. She has been North for some time, receiving extensive repairs to her engines and boilers. She has had a new screw put in her. She sailed from here a new vessel in September, and was but a short time on the Wilmington blockade before she was obliged to be sent home for repairs. The double-turret iron-clad *Onondaiga*, Captain Melancthon Smith, Commander, made her first trial trip on February 23, attaining a speed of about six and a half knots. Her engines and turrets worked in the most satisfactory manner. Her guns—two 15-inch and two 200-pounder Parrott—were fired at the sand heaps on Coney Island to test the gun carriages, with excellent results. Mr. Heaton, the inventor of a patented system of iron-plating, which he claims is infringed upon in the construction of this vessel, has commenced a suit to recover damages, which he fixes at a heavy amount.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Captain M. P. Jones has been detached from the command of this Yard and ordered to the *Pocahontas*. Captain Russell, of the Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty in his stead. The gunboat *Flowquah*, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, arrived here on Wednesday last with 25 prisoners, captured on board the Rebel blockade runners *Dee*, *Ella and Anna* and *Nutfield*. After taking in a supply of coal, she left again on Saturday.

The gunboat *Eureka*, which has been lying at the Yard since December last, has been ordered to coal up, and will again go into active service on the Potomac. This vessel all along has been deemed too small for service; but at length the Department have found work for her in the Potomac Flotilla. The repairs to the gunboats *Furchia* and *Freeborn* have at last been completed, and they left for their stations the early part of this week. The iron-clad *Wateree* is still lying at the Yard, waiting for the rest of her crew. Two Dahlgren howitzers and a Parrott gun have been added to her armament, and she is now fully equal to cope with any vessel afloat. She will receive sailing orders in a few days. The coast survey steamer *Bibb* will be taken off the ways next week.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

A correspondent writes:—The Russian fleet, under Admiral Popoff, consisting of the following vessels: The *Bogatyre* (flag-ship), *Kalavala*, *Huidamack*, *Abyrck* and *Rynda*, have been for some time past at the Yard undergoing thorough repairs, and, with the exception of a few light repairs to the *Rynda*, are all in a seaworthy condition. The *Saranac* is still in the hands of the constructor; but her repairs will probably be completed in less than a month. The *Lancaster*, at last accounts, was at Acapulco, and the *Saginaw* at Manzanilla. The *Narragansett* was sent to the waters of Puget Sound, on account of representations from the headquarters of the Pacific Department of the reported fitting out of a Rebel privateer to prey upon the commercial interests of this coast, and to destroy the valuable property in mills and lumber belonging to loyal American citizens in the vicinity of the Sound. Her return is expected daily.

Major-General Scammon and staff have arrived in Richmond and been lodged in the Libby prison.

Adjutant-General Thomas arrived at Knoxville on December 14th.

Colonel Orland Smith, of the 73d Ohio, has resigned. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dehass, of the 77th, has been dismissed.

Brigadier-General George Crook arrived at Charleston, West Virginia, on the 13th, to take a command in the Department of West Virginia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur C. Ducat, Inspector-General of the Tennessee Departmental staff, has resigned on account of ill health.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, 18th Michigan, Provost Marshal of Nashville, has resigned, in order to accept a coloneley of a Tennessee regiment.

Major-General Burnside arrived in Portland, Maine, on the 22d, and was escorted through the city by a civic and military procession.

Major-General Dana, in a letter, dated Matagorda Bay, January 27th, to the Governor of Rhode Island, pays a high compliment to drill, discipline, and efficiency of the First battalion 14th (colored) Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, commanded by Major Comstock.

A Lisbon telegram of the 25th ultimo says the United States corvette *St. Louis* left there that day to intercept an English bark with guns and stores for the rebel cruiser *Rappahannock*.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:—We are glad to announce that two vessels, the *Pet* and *Heroine*, have run the blockade, and arrived safely in a Confederate port with valuable cargoes.

General John Morgan and his two staff officers who escaped with him have been made the recipients of a grand ovation and testimonial from the State of North Carolina. The testimonial consists of a magnificent horse to each and seven sets of elegant and costly caparisons.

Mr. Charles M. Scammon has been confirmed by the Senate as First Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service; Myrick Snow as Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service; and William Walker as Third Lieutenant in the same service.

Brigadier-General Augustus L. Chetlain, accompanied by Lieutenant George Mason, Aide-de-Camp, has arrived at Memphis, and General Chetlain has assumed command, by order of Adjutant-General Thomas, of all regiments and detachments of colored troops in Tennessee, and all officers in command are ordered to report to him.

The inquiry into the cases of Major-Generals Crittenden and McCook, by the Court in session at Louisville, has been closed, and it is reported that a decision favorable to them has been reached. The case of General Negley, which was being investigated at the same time, was to be closed with the testimony of General Brannan. The friends of General Negley were confident of a decision entirely favorable to him.

Screw steamer *Kearsage*, 9, was blockading the *Florida* at Brest on the 17th ult. Captain Winslow had been informed from several sources that the *Georgia*, *Florida* and *Rappahannock* had combined, and were to meet at a certain point to attack the *Kearsage*. The *Kearsage* was the only United States man-of-war on the lookout for the pirates; but she had kept them in port and prevented all burning operations in the channel.

The following joint resolution has been introduced into the Maryland Senate: *Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State are hereby tendered to Commodore John Rodgers, of Maryland, for his distinguished services during the rebellion, and particularly in organizing the iron-clad fleet on the Western waters, in the attack on Fort Darling, in the heroic attempt on Fort Sumter under Admiral Dupont, and the memorable capture of the *Atlanta*, which fitly crowns his past career, at once the pledge and inspiration of the future.

STEEL GUNS.

The following interesting article is from the *Mechanic's Magazine*, of London:

The first essential in any gun is strength. This is true of the lightest field-piece made, as well as of the heaviest ordnance found in our ships or our forts. The accuracy of aim and extent of range on which the efficiency of the first depends, can only be secured by the use of a material capable of sustaining the strain due to sharp rifling; while the power of punching and smashing plates, and throwing heavy shot to great distances—the characteristics of a good naval gun—depends directly on the quantity of powder which may be burned within it without injury to the metal of which it is composed. In comparing guns of a class—rifles with rifles, and smooth-bores with smooth-bores—the quantity of powder burned is invariably the measure of their efficiency to a great extent. A variation in the system of grooving, or the length of chase, may produce some difference in the results obtained; but this difference is small when compared with that produced by heavy, instead of light charges. The construction of a good 12-pounder field-piece is no very difficult problem. Moderate charges of powder secure a sufficiently extended range; and, as very large masses of metal are not required in the formation of this class of artillery, the material of which it is composed, whether it be wrought or cast iron, steel, brass, or gun-metal, can always be worked up into a gun still retaining its powers of endurance unimpaired. With heavy ordnance the case is different. The manipulation of such masses of metal as are found in a 100-pounder or 150-pounder, taxes the utmost skill of the engineer. The process of welding wrought iron into the necessary shape, is uncertain to a degree; one part of the mass is burned, or partially fused, while another can scarcely be raised to the welding temperature. With cast iron we are no better off. All the evils of contraction, crystalization, and chemical action throw themselves in our path, and arrest all progress to a satisfactory result. Nor is this all. In order to punch or smash—the more effectual operation of the two—a 4½ in. armor plate, a high initial velocity is absolutely essential; and hitherto this has only been obtained by the use of excessive charges of powder. Now, the destructive effects of this material on a gun, increase far more rapidly than the quantities ignited. We thus find that the metal required to sustain incomparably the heaviest strain, is that which is uniformly in a state of greater or less deterioration, from the injurious effects induced by the processes of manufacture which it has undergone in order that it might assume the shape of a gun. All attempts at an increase in quantity of metal, in order to compensate for defects in quality, are more or less failures. The best artillerists of the day, unite in admitting that nothing is gained in the cast-iron gun by increasing its thickness much above one diameter of the bore; and as to wrought-iron, heavy masses and uncertain welding go hand-in-hand. The destruction of a gun is seldom or never an instantaneous process. Flaws, too minute to be visible without the aid of a microscope, arise first within the chase; these extend with each succeeding round; and the gun finally tumbles to pieces. We have before now pointed out that the effect of a heavy charge is, in the first instance, percussive; and the theory, if such it can be called, gathers proof from the history of every gun which has been tested *à l'outrance*. A mass of granite or a lump of cast-iron, may be struck repeatedly with a heavy hammer, without fracture at once ensuing; but if the percussion is continued for a sufficiently long time, small cracks begin to appear, the outer surface crumbles and disintegrates under repeated blows, and, finally, the mass falls into pieces. Precisely the same thing takes place in a gun; and the effect is one which we venture to say no amount of pressure, however intense or long continued, can produce. If we moderate the force of our blows, or increase the dimensions of the blocks struck, the granite or cast-iron, will sustain these effects for an indefinite period; but no increase in the weight of the mass can prevent that portion of it which receives the direct impact of the blow, from being more or less beaten down, destroyed, or crumbled, unless it is so hard that the hammer face is incapable of producing such an effect. Now it is on this very qualification of hardness that the success of a heavy gun materially depends; and it is not too much to say that, in its absence, no amount of metal, however disposed, will produce a cannon sufficiently indestructible to answer as it should, the requirements of our naval service.

No material found in reasonable quantities possesses such a combination of enduring powers as steel. It may be brought to a degree of hardness rivalling the diamond, or made so tough that, while working like lead, it will sustain a tensile strain half as great again as that of the best wrought iron ever forged. In small quantities, it can be welded with moderate ease, while leading, drilling, and turning present no difficulties. A careful consideration of its leading characteristics inevitably brings us to the conclusion that no other material exists, so admirably adapted to the construction of guns, as a moderately hard steel. We find all the first artillerists of the day uniting in bearing testimony to its applicability to ordnance purposes. Even Sir W. Armstrong, the patron of wrought iron, in his evidence before the Ordnance Committee says, "From the "the very first, I saw, and I still feel, that steel is the "proper metal for the barrel of a gun, if it can be obtain-"ed." He can scarcely be said to have made even an attempt to obtain it; and the encouragement given by our Government to other inventors who brought forward steel guns, is a matter of history to which we need scarcely advert. Sir W. Armstrong summed up the gist of the whole question, when he said, "If it can be obtained." A mass of steel, of good or even fair quality, weighing even a ton, would have been regarded as a curiousity ten years ago. Thanks to private enterprise, both here and abroad, masses of ten times the weight may be had now. The use of steel is a thing of yesterday, and improvements in its manufacture and production crop up around us year by year. There is little doubt that any demand for steel in quantity, suitable for ordnance, can be satisfied now; and before ten years elapse, it is probable that the use of the material will become as habitual as that of wrought iron. The splendid ingots exhibited by Krupp were not so much the result of particular ores, accurate mixtures, or a careful attention to chemical affinities, as of a system of organized labor scarcely to be met with elsewhere than at Essen. The whole secret of their production consisted in the simultaneous pouring of a great number of small quantities of melted steel, The men of Essen are so drilled that a hundred crucibles are withdrawn at once from their furnaces, and emptied of their contents into a common receptable, at the same moment, by signal; a slight error in the time of bringing all the pots to the same temperature might ruin the whole process—such mistakes seldom occur, however. The apparatus for forging the ingots so produced, are not less remarkable than the order and system which gives them existence. The steam hammer at Krupp's works is now the largest in the world; the cast-iron anvil-block, sunk deep in the earth, weighing not less than 800 tons, cast in huge masses bolted and toggled together into one stupendous whole. It is not remarkable that the Essen guns are popular all over the Continent; all the defects induced by imperfect rifling, &c., being much more than compensated for by the splendid quality of the metal of which the gun is composed.

It is not necessary to the production of a good steel gun, that it should be formed of a homogeneous mass. The Blakely steel gun, for naval and battery use, consists of a central steel core, 3 in. or 4 in. thick in the 10-in. gun, reinforced for about half its length with steel hoops accurately turned inside to a fixed diameter, regulated to the thousandth part of an inch, and shrunk on the central tube previously prepared for their reception in the lathe. Two, and sometimes three, thicknesses of these hoops are superimposed; and so accurately is the quality of the steel known, and the amount of shrinkage provided, that the Blakely gun deserves to rank among the most enduring ever produced. The construction of the Whitworth gun is almost the same; the rings being forced on to a slightly-tapered internal tube, instead of being shrunk on hot; a method of formation which possesses many important practical advantages. The merits of the magnificent Whitworth 70-pounders are too-well known to need comment.

There appears to be a peculiar resilience about steel, not possessed by any other material, to which much of its success when worked into guns is attributable. The inner rings of a steel gun probably expand, the bore dilating, under the strain of the exploding charge; and the force tending to produce rupture is thus diffused through every portion of the structure of the gun far more effectually than when wrought or cast iron is used. Cast-iron scarcely admits of sufficient expansion; while wrought-iron, although dilating more easily than steel, does not possess the same power of returning to its original dimensions, suffering a molecular disturbance, fatal to the durability of the gun. It is so essential that the superficies of the chase should be exceedingly hard, that it might be found worth while to case-harden the interior of even wrought-iron guns. The process would be so easy, that the expense of an experiment of the kind would be very trifling. Even when mild steel is used, the case-hardened process might possibly be used with advantage, the gun being tempered, as it were, from excessive hardness within to a moderate softness without.

WHITWORTH AND ARMSTRONG.

We gave last week a somewhat extended notice of the last work of Sir T. Emerson Tennant upon the progress of experiments and construction in artillery during the last seven years. The subject is stated in so interesting a manner that we will re-open the book to make a few extracts relating to the two prominent gun-makers, Mr. Whitworth and Sir William Armstrong.

First, of Mr. Whitworth:—

It is the belief of Mr. Whitworth that the superiority of all machinery is dependent on two elements—the power of measuring with unerring precision, and, associated with it, the faculty of producing a true plane surface, that is one so absolutely level that, when opposed to another of equal truth, their contact must be in all parts complete. The Astronomer Royal, Mr. Airey, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Lords, in 1855, stated that the degree to which Mr. Whitworth had succeeded in "making "perfect the planing of surfaces was entirely unknown be-"fore his time." To such a pitch of excellence has he brought it by a process peculiar to himself, that a plate of metal prepared by him, when opposed to the face of another similiarly treated, exhibits a contact so intimate as to enable the operator to lift the under one with it, as if by its actual adhesion to the other; or if closely applied, so that the thinnest possible layer of atmospheric air may still remain between, the upper plate will rest on the unexcluded particles, as if floating on quicksilver. With similar devotion to accuracy Mr. Whitworth, in the search for a means of determining dimensions with precision, constructed a machine, so accurately and delicately made, as to measure objects which differ even by the millionth part of an inch—a division so minute as to be perceptible only by touch after it has ceased to be discernible by the eye. So nice is the adjustment, that in using it an inch of steel can be held to be an inch, only so long as the thermometer stands at 62 degrees, the slightest excess of temperature producing an appreciable elongation; and the standard yard, a square bar of steel, when placed in the machine is so expanded by the slightest touch of the finger as to show an appreciable lengthening even under the influence of the infinitesimal amount of heat thus imparted. It might be supposed that the value of measures so minute must be but abstract and visionary, and that it could be only in the larger quantities that their use might be available. In practice, however, the importance of aiming at such accuracy has been visibly demonstrated. The former habit of being contented with approximate measurements engendered a positive inability to duly estimate superior correctness; and mechanics became accustomed to look on considerable variations in size, often productive of serious mischief, as not only venial, but even as a result of necessity. But like the Sybarite, whose sleep was disturbed by the inequality of his couch, occasioned by a ruffled rose leaf, Mr. Whitworth was impatient of even infinitesimal inexactitudes; and has accustomed the men in his employment to work to the 20,000th part of an inch, till measures so diminutive have become as familiar as those of larger dimensions. In the most celebrated workshops in England, thirty years ago, mechanics were chary of criticising work which was "out" by the 32d part of an inch; whereas in his works an error of "division" is at once noticed and corrected, a division being the 10,000 part of an inch. The influence of these improvements in mechanical means has imparted a distinctive character of accuracy to the machinery of the United Kingdom, which places it in advance of all other countries; and to this nothing has more signally contributed than the standard gauges, graduated to a fixed scale as constant measures of size, for which practical engineers are indebted to the studious labors of Mr. Whitworth.

Mr. Whitworth was applied to, by the authorities of the day, to furnish designs for a complete set of new machinery for the Enfield rifle establishment:—

It would not have been difficult for him to have undertaken to supply the machines required, adapting those of known construction and making the necessary modifications suggested by himself; and it is manifest that the simple execution of such a commission on the terms proposed would have been of great commercial profit to his firm. But actuated by a higher motive, he did not feel himself justified in complying with the request; and in explanation of his scruples, he "urged," says Lord Hardinge, "the import-"ance of ascertaining what the first principle of this un-"known secret is, before any machine could be constructed, "to make a rifle that shall require no further alteration." It was next proposed to him to undertake the construction of machinery for producing the rifle barrel only; but to the barrel, above all others, his objection more especially applied; and in the absence of the requisite knowledge, he stated frankly that before giving an answer he wished to visit the establishments of the principal gun-makers in London and Birmingham, and to obtain from them all the information he could collect. "I found," he says in a report to the Secretary for War, "great difference of opinion "among them, and statements I received were so contra-"dictory, that I was unable to come to any satisfactory con-"clusion." The truth was that the gun trade generally in England at that time was described in the House of Commons as being in "a rude and unsystematic" condition. The most skillful mechanics engaged in it worked by "knack" rather than by system, and the making of two rifles of equal excellence was almost entirely dependent on the dexterity of the mechanic, who had no defined laws for reproducing them alike. It is only just, however, to men of such eminence as many of those engaged in that trade to state that this adherence to working by hand instead of by machinery was almost a compulsion of the period; since the demand was too limited to justify the erection of apparatus so costly as that which would have been required to supersede hand labor.

In this dilemma Mr. Whitworth, instead of grasping at the order for new machinery for Enfield, offered to the Board of Ordnance to conduct a preliminary series of scientific experiments in order to determine the true principle on which rifle barrels ought to be constructed; provided a shooting gallery was erected for him near Manchester, under his own direction, in which to carry on the necessary trials, and thus obtain data for his guidance. The actual expense was of course to be defrayed by the Treasury; but he intimated his readiness to devote his time and attention to the subject gratuitously, actuated only by the interest with which it had inspired him. The gallery, he said, must be enclosed, in order to insure the protection of the experiments from the influence of winds, and other disturbing causes. In it he proposed to commence a series of trials with the most accurately made rifles which could then be produced. To those which proved the best he would apply certain tests, to determine the precise form of the barrels, and arrive at the knowledge of the particulars in which they severally excelled, and of the sources to which that excellence was due; and thus, by combining results, he hoped to ascertain the conditions required for producing the most perfect instrument. The information so acquired was to be at the service of the Government, to whom, in order to facilitate manufacture, he would supply graduated gauges, with directions for their use. For eventual success in constructing machinery to produce and reproduce rifles giving the greatest possible range and accuracy without the minutest variance in excellence and quality, he had the firmest reliance, not on speculative theories but on the teachings of experience derived from his accomplishment of the two great mechanical desiderata—"The production of "true surfaces and perfectly straight lines, and the power "of making measurements with any required exactitude, "even to the millionth part of an inch."

After some delay this offer was accepted. A gallery was erected at Mr. Whitworth's residence, near Manchester, and the result of the experiments there made was the now famous Whitworth rifle. The "unknown secret" was found to consist in an "improved system of rifling; a turn "in the spiral four times greater than the Enfield rifle; a "bore in diameter one fifth-less; an elongated projectile, "capable of a mechanical fit; and last, but not least, a "more refined process of manufacture":—

The Whitworth rifle was formally tried in competition with the best Enfield muskets at Hythe, in April, 1857, in the presence of the Minister of War and a large assemblage of the most experienced officers, including amongst others, the superintendent of the Enfield factory, and General Hay the chief of the School of Musketry for the Army. The success was surprising. In range and precision it excelled the Government musket three to one. Up to that time, the best figure of merit obtained by any rifle, at home or abroad, was 27; that is to say, the best shooting had given an average of shots within a circle of 27 inches mean radius, at 500 yards distance; but the Whitworth lodged an average of shots within a mean radius of four inches and a half from the same distance; thus obtaining a figure of merit of 4½. At 800 yards its superiority was as 1 to 4, a proportion which it maintained at 1,000 yards and upwards. At 1,400 yards the Enfield shot so wildly that the record ceased to be kept; and at 1,800 yards the trials with it ceased al-

together, whilst the Whitworth continued to exhibit its accuracy as before.

Sir William Armstrong is thus introduced:—

Sir William George Armstrong, a descendent of one of the old Border families, was educated for the profession of the law. His own tastes inclined him to be an engineer rather than a jurist, but unlike many another similarly circumstanced, who "penned a stanza when he should engross," he devoted himself resolutely to his adopted pursuit; and till he was 37 years of age, he practiced with success as member of one of the most eminent legal firms in Newcastle. Still, the portion of his life which he passed in his office forms but an episode in his career; the passion for mechanical science which he manifested even in his boyhood, he continued to cherish concurrently with his legal pursuits, and eventually he withdrew from the one to devote himself exclusively to the study of the other. His earliest distinction as an engineer he achieved while still practicing as a solicitor. It is connected with an incident, the influence of which is highly indicative at once of the bent and the capacity of his mind. During an excursion in a mountainous district of Yorkshire about the year 1835, his attention was attracted to the waste of power in a stream which, after descending from a considerable height in successive cascades and rapids, exhausted the last remnant of its power in turning a mill-wheel at the foot of the hill. Although the force required was dependent on the altitude or "head" from which the water came, he observed that the portion in use was taken from a level which formed less than a twentieth part of the whole descent. Struck with the inadequacy of a single wheel as a means of realizing the full power of such a fall, and perceiving the practicability of rendering the entire head available by conducting the water in an iron pipe, and causing it to act upon suitable machinery below, he applied himself to devising an engine to be worked by water pressure.

Such was the origin of the hydraulic crane, and other forms of machinery of the same class, of which he became the author; and although the idea had previously occurred to others, and attempts had been made to render water subservient to like objects in Hungary, as well as in the mines of Saxony and Cornwall, former appliances for this purpose were not only unknown to Sir William Armstrong, but they were so entirely different from his own, that his merit as an inventor remains incontestable. From the first idea of taking advantage of mountain streams, he proceeded to avail himself of the force residing in town supplies of water drawn from considerable elevations, and this led eventually to the construction of towers into which water was raised by the steam engine, in order to give the required "head." In addition to cranes for loading and unloading ships in the great docks at Liverpool, London, and elsewhere, the newly organized power has been applied, amongst many other purposes, to the opening and closing of dock gates, swing bridges, and sluices, which it effects with a rapidity limited only by considerations of safety or convenience. "At the foot of every crane," says a writer in a recent number of the *Quarterly Review*, "under the piston of every hoist, at every dock gate, unseen and noiseless, the power lies dormant; but a woman's hand, applied to a small handle, will set in motion a force sufficient to raise a mass weighing fifty or one hundred tons, and either to place it in the hold of a ship, or deposit it in any spot within reach of the arms of the crane. With equal ease the gates of locks 100 feet in width are opened or shut, and the smallest as well as the heaviest works of the dockyard done without a stranger being able to perceive what it is that sets everything in motion." The success of this invention was the turning point in Sir William Armstrong's career. "Up to this period," says a local journal, in a biographical sketch of its distinguished townsman, "he had been following the profession of a solicitor, but his strong bias for mechanical and scientific pursuits, and the successful results of his hydraulic crane led him to relinquish that profession, and, in conjunction with a few friends who coöperated with him, to commence the Elswick Engine Works, which have since grown into one of the largest and most important establishments in the kingdom."

General Garfield on General Rosecrans.—General Garfield, member from Ohio, recently made a spirited speech in the House in defence and praise of General Rosecrans, with whom he served as chief of staff. He said:—

The thanks of Congress had become a cheap thing. The time was when the thanks of Congress were bestowed only for great deeds, and then in the most solemn manner. But thanks are now given not only to chiefs, but to subordinates, and no one inquired whether in thanking one man somebody else was not robbed. He had been so willing to thank any man, that he had not seen fit to interpose any objection. Now, however, when it came so close to his own history, he could not permit such a resolution to go through without protest. He appealed to the House not to do an injustice by singling out a subordinate in battle (General Thomas), and give to him the thanks of Congress, without saying a word about the principal, not only in the battle of Chickamauga, but in a series of important campaigns. Some one had said that Congress had already voted thanks to General Rosecrans, but that was last year, for his conduct at Murfreesboro. He was ready to meet with a denial any man who might say that General Rosecrans was not entitled to thanks for his conduct at Chickamauga. It had been the custom of the press to treat the battle as a defeat. If that was a defeat we might welcome all such disasters. If our Army continued to suffer such defeats the rebel armies would soon be destroyed, and the great campaigns terminated. The object of the movement at Chickamauga was to drive the enemy beyond the Tennessee River, and lay the base for future operations. The Army of the Cumberland met and repulsed the rebels, and gained the key of the Cumberland Mountains, and held it. If there had been a greater success against such odds since the war began, he had not heard of it. Our Army on that day, not more than 42,000, met not less than 75,000 of the enemy, who threw the weight of their mighty forces upon us, and in the afternoon not more than 25,000 of our troops met that mighty host, and at the last charge the rebels were driven from our border. The history of the country would tell us that Rosecrans won the battles in Western Virginia at the commencement of this war, but another had carried away the honor.

Mr. Garfield rapidly traced the military operations of General Rosecrans, at Bowling Green, Murfreesboro, and at other points, and said at Chattanooga we had numbers superior to the enemy, while at Chickamauga the rebels outnumbered us. He would honor General Thomas, but General Thomas would not desire to be honored at the expense of General Rosecrans. General Thomas' name deserved to be written in letters of gold. Before he parted with General Thomas, the latter said to him in the most solemn manner after the battle of Chickamauga, "By all means prevent the removal of Rosecrans from the command of the Army." This general, said Mr. Garfield, you would burden with thanks at the expense of his superior office.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Major-General Meade was in Washington last week, returning to the Army of the Potomac on the 21st.

Assistant Secretary of War Watson and Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, have returned to Washington from their visit North.

Major-General Gillmore and staff arrived at Port Royal from Florida on the morning of February 16.

Brigadier-General Willich reached Nashville direct from Knoxville on February 14.

Captain Stephen O. Hoyt, of St. Louis, has been appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans.

Captain James Crass and Lieutenant Abram Seiley, 97th Pa., have been honorably discharged the service.

General McArthur is in command of the District of Vicksburgh, Major-General McPherson having accompanied General Sherman, with most of his corps.

Major W. Y. Stevens has been ordered to Nashville, Tenn., as superintendent of United States military roads at that point.

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, chief quartermaster of the dépôt of Washington, has asked to be relieved from duty in Washington and sent into the field.

Captain Charles R. March, of the 13th Maine Regiment, was accidentally shot on Matagorda Island, on the 21st of January, and died instantly.

Captain H. R. Clum, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has been announced as Chief Signal officer of the Department of the South.

Brigadier-General R. S. Granger, commanding the post at Nashville, Tenn., has been designated as the military commander of that city.

Captain Hunter Brooke, Additional Aid-de-camp, U. S. A., has been announced as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Cumberland.

Major-General Thomas has appointed Acting Aides-de-camp Lieutenant William L. Porter, 56th Ohio Vols., and Lieutenant James K. Reynolds, Assistant Adjutants General upon his staff.

Leaves of absence and furloughs are now granted to officers and enlisted men of the Army of the Cumberland, at the rate of five per cent. of the aggregate strength of the Army.

Captain J. Bates Dickson, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at the Headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to report for duty at the Headquarters, Department of the Ohio.

Major-General Gillmore has announced the following named officers as Assistant-Commissaries of Musters, of the Department of the South: Captain T. E. Lord, 3d New York Vols., Captain G. R. Lennard, 52d New York Vols., and 1st Lieutenant James A. Crazet, 75th Ohio Vols.

Colonel E. A. Parrott, Provost Master-General of Ohio, has been temporarily relieved, at his own request, by the Secretary of War. Colonel Patten, of a New Hampshire regiment, succeeds him.

Colonel William Moore of the 73d Pennsylvania Regiment, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. The cause of his resignation is on account of severe gunshot wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, which render him unfit for field duty.

Brigadier-General Davidson has been relieved of his command of the First division of Major-General Steele's Army, and ordered to Cairo to report to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington. Brigadier-General Carr succeeds General Davidson, and Brigadier-General Kimball takes command of General Carr's old division.

The Second Corps, on the evening of the 22d, gave a ball, at the headquarters of Major-General Warren. Among the guests were Vice-President Hamlin, Senator Wilson, Senator Sprague, Senator Howard, O. A. Brownson, Governor Ramsey; Generals Meade, Warren, Pleasonton, Sedgwick, Sykes, Kilpatrick, Newton, Merritt, Davies. On the 23d, General Meade reviewed the Second corps and General Kilpatrick's cavalry division. The review was highly satisfactory.

On the night of the 22d, Major Malone, Paymaster in the United States Army, was robbed in Washington of $70,000, which he had drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of carrying to the front to pay certain regiments there. It appears that after drawing the money he took it to his home and put it in a trunk under his bed, and supposed it safe. Some time during the night the trunk was taken from his room, and this morning a servant in the house found the trunk in the stable, broken open, and an amount of postage currency scattered around. A number of arrests have been made on suspicion.

The U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, A. V. Lt. W. H. West, commanding, arrived at Philadelphia, February 22d, from her sixteenth trip, since March 11th, 1863. The following statistics of the trips made by the *Massachusetts* to and from the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons from March 11th, 1863, to February 22d, 1864, will be interesting. The trips to and from the North Atlantic Squadron concluded August 3d, 1863;

For the first six months she stopped at the following stations:—Old Inlet, N. C.; New Inlet, N. C.; Shalotte Inlet, N. C.; Mursell's Inlet, S. C.; Georgetown, S. C.; Bull's Bay, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Stono River, S. C.; Edisto River, S. C.; Port Royal Harbor, S. C.; Tibee Roads, Ga.; Wassaw Sound, Ga.; Assabaw Sound, Ga.; St. Catherines, Ga.; Sapelo Sound, Ga.; Dobey Sound, Ga.; St. Simons Sound, Ga.; Fernandina, Fla.; St. Johns River, Fla.; Musquito Inlet, Fla. The last five months she has stopped only at Charleston, and all the above stations south of it.

Amount of cargo carried:—Fresh beef, 341,690 lbs.; ice, 3,520,000 lbs; vegetables, 10,378 bbls.; lemons, 50 boxes; express matter and mess stores for officers and men, 5,000 packages; ordnance stores, powder, &c., for the fleet, 150 tons; clothing and provisions (other than fresh supplies), 2,206 packages; suttlers stores, 19,200 packages; several prize cargoes cotton, &c., &c. She has steamed 32,072 miles; stoppages, 220; vessels supplied, 826; passengers carried, 2,905; invalids, 509; prisoners, 258.

Great credit is due the Navy Department for the energy and perfection with which the system of supplies has been carried out. Constant and regular communication has been maintained by means of the supply squadron along a far more extensive coast than was ever before blockaded by any nation, and the dates of arrival of a supply steamer are looked forward to with great anxiety and pleasure, every one being sure of receiving letters and packages from friends at home, as well as that indispensable article, a newspaper.

There are four other supply ships running to the different blockading squadrons on the coast, besides several schooners.

The following organization of the Engineer Department of the Army of the Cumberland has been announced by Major-General Thomas. The Department consists of the following branches: The Military Engineers of the Staff, the Topographical Engineers of the Staff, and the Engineer troops of the line. The military engineers of the Staff of the General commanding consists of the following officers: Captain William E. Merrill, U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer, and First Lieutenants George Burroughs, Henry Wharton and William J. Twining, U. S. Engineers.

The Topographical Engineers of the Department Staff are Captain William E. Merrill, Captain W. C. Margedant, 10th Ohio Volunteers, Superintendent T. E. Office, and Lieutenant G. Bawers, 15th Missouri Volunteers.

The Engineer Troops of the Line are as follows: The Pioneer Brigade, commanded by Colonel George P. Buell, 58th Indiana Volunteers, the Engineer Brigade (18th Ohio Volunteers, 13th, 120th and 22d Michigan Volunteers), command by Colonel T. R. Stanley, 18th Ohio Volunteers, and the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, commanded by Colonel Innes.

Lieutenant Keller, A. A. Q. M., Engineer Brigade, in addition to his other duties, has been ordered to act as Depot Engineer Quarter Master until such an officer can be appointed.

A Sharp Recruiting Officer.—In the course of some remarks on the joint resolution to equalize the pay of soldiers, Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, related the following anecdote of the war of 1812:—

We had a lieutenant by the name of Bezeau, who was a famous recruiting officer. I say "we," because I was then in the service. He was sent down to Middleburgh, in Vermont, to recruit in the winter of 1812–13. In the spring the recruits were brought in. There were about seventy or eighty of them. When we came to muster them in according to their enlistment, it was found on examining the men that he enlisted one as a major, two as chaplains, about twenty men to each bass drum, and three or four as lieutenants. When we came to take off the citizens clothes and put the soldier's uniform on them and place them in the ranks, there was distress and trouble enough. If we had been compelled to carry out the assurances they had received, I do not know how we should ever have done it. I will only add that Bezeau took care to stipulate that he should never serve with his own recruits.

Major-General Schofield, in his order, upon assuming the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio, announces that the Department Staff will remain unchanged with the following exceptions: Major J. F. Anderson, Aide-de-Camp; Major E. N. Strong, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Louis Fitzgerald, Aide-de-Camp; and Captain George E. Gouraud, Aide-de-Camp, of the personal staff of Major-General Foster, are relieved from duty in the Department. Major J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major William M. Wherry, Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. H. Engle, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain G. W. Schofield, Aide-de-Camp, are announced on the staff of the Major-General commanding.

The following gentlemen constitute a permanent committee appointed by the Navy Department to examine new inventions pertaining to naval warfare:—C. H. Davis, Rear Admiral and Chief of Bureau of Navigation; Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers; Joseph Saxton, Assistant Superintendent of Weights and Measures. The headquarters of the committee are in Washington; and all communications should be addressed to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

A correspondent writes:—An interesting ceremony took place in the village of Franklin, La., on the 3d inst. A beautiful flag was given to the breeze from the flag-staff, in centre of the town. The troops in and around were assembled, and amid the playing of bands, the booming of cannon, and the huzzas of the multitude, the National ensign was hoisted to the mast-head. This flag-staff was erected by the Confederates, previous to the occupancy of the Teche country by our Army. This is the first United States flag, which has been formally raised in Franklin. The 10th Army corps was reviewed on the 6th, by its commanding officer, Major-General Franklin. It was a highly successful performance.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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In answer to many correspondents, the Publisher would explain that the press of work upon the printing office has delayed the reprinting of Number 4 of the Journal, for which a large number of subscribers are waiting, to complete their files. It will, however, be ready by the 4th of March, and will be mailed to all who may desire it.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

IT is one of the consequences of SHERMAN'S rapid and brilliant march into the heart of the Gulf States that he has caused a panic in the mind of the Rebel people and papers extremely unfavorable to anything like accuracy of reports as to his movements. We hear of him at one and the same time moving in diametrically opposite directions—he is reported as advancing southward on Mobile, and as advancing eastward on Montgomery. In one Richmond telegram he is announced at Quitman; in another at Selma. The explanation of this probably is that SHERMAN is moving in more than one column, and is sending out raiding parties in various directions, while it is not improbable that the force moving eastward belongs not to SHERMAN'S column, but to the cavalry command of SMITH and GRIERSON who have not been authentically heard from since they set out from Corinth and Holly Springs. The result of this admirable policy is that SHERMAN'S advance has thrown the whole Rebel Southwest into the wildest excitement and made each one of a dozen points expect his advent. From *expecting* it, there is an easy step to reporting it be an *actuality*. We ought therefore to receive all current reports with heavy grains of allowance. Neither can we expect any more credible reports through our own sources, for SHERMAN having like CORTEZ, when he burnt his boats behind him, destroyed bridges in his rear and cut loose from his communications with his base, we have nothing to do but wait with patience the achievement of some decisive result, when communications will be opened up.

In this condition of things we have no disposition to outrun by profitless speculation the actual development of General SHERMAN'S plan. And yet, this is in no wise inconsistent with our having perfectly well defined ideas as to the general object to be accomplished in this campaign. In this regard we have seen nothing to conflict with, while there has been everything to confirm, the theory set forth in the last issue of this JOURNAL. The supreme object to be accomplished by such a campaign as that which General SHERMAN is now making, is the seizure of the great strategic line formed by the two affluents of the Mobile river—the possession of which give us a water base on the Gulf, water highways to the heart of Alabama and Mississippi, cuts one main line of rebel inter-communication, threatens JOHNSTON'S force, and practically expels the Rebels from the centre zone. Holding their ultimate conception clearly in mind, we see that the prime and indispensable desideratum—the condition precedent to the profitable occupation of any of the strategic points on the prolongation of the line from Vicksburgh, is the opening of the Tombigbee by the seizure of its key, which is Mobile. Whether, therefore, General SHERMAN will make a march on the rear of Mobile will depend on conditions of which we can necessarily have no information; and whatever the original intention in this regard may have been, the actual course pursued will, as a matter of course, be controlled by the upshot of affairs in the other arts of the general combination.

There is no longer any doubt now that the naval force of FARRAGUT and a military expedition from BANKS' command are lending their coöperation in the general plan of campaign of which we regard the operations of SHERMAN as but one portion. The specific purpose to be accomplished by this expeditionary force is of course the capture of Mobile. Through Rebel sources we have intelligence of the presence of the fleet in the immediate vicinity of Mobile—namely at GRANT'S Pass—where the Rebel works seem to have been less of an obstacle to the advance of our bold sailor, than contrary weather.

We are not blind to the fact, that, like all acts of "grand war," such a combination as seems to be indicated between SHERMAN'S column and the force of FARRAGUT and BANKS is hazardous. It demands for its successful execution the utmost boldness, energy, and rapidity, and, with all said and done, must still depend partly on the fortune of war. Certainly the execution of the project could not have been entrusted to better hands than those that have it in their keeping. SHERMAN'S march to the Mobile and Ohio railroad—a hundred and forty miles in eleven days—is well characterized by the Rebels as the most rapid and brilliant feat of the war. In discussing the question before the fact, last week, we said it would be good marching if he struck this line in three weeks or a month. We then, indeed, were going on the theory that he would restore the Southern Mississippi railroad as he advanced. But instead of doing so, he has destroyed it, thus abandoning his base on the Mississippi. This shows conclusively that it is the purpose to open up a new base on the Gulf. The system of operations aiming to effect this stands out as altogether the boldest conception of the war. Its development will be watched with the greatest interest, both by the public and by professional soldiers.

FLORIDA AND THE REBEL ARMIES.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S expedition into Florida has brought to light a curious document, the authenticity of which is vouched for by Generals GILLMORE and SEYMOUR. This is a secret circular, dated November 2d, 1863, issued by Major P. W. WHITE, Chief Commissary of Florida, to his subordinate officers throughout the State, impressing upon them the positive necessity of gathering together all the cattle possible, and sending them forward promptly to the respective armies. He strengthens his appeal by quoting from letters which he had received from the different quartermasters in the rebel States, urging him to use every energy to relieve their pressing necessities. The officer who supplied General BRAGG'S army, declared it "absolutely and "vitally important" that all the cattle that could possibly be supplied him should be forwarded at once; that all "other resources were exhausted," that "bacon was almost exhausted"; that beef was "their only hope," and that for this they were dependent upon Florida. The Chief Commissary of Georgia announces that "the troops in Charles- "ton are in great extremity." "We look alone to "you," he says, "for cattle; those in Georgia are "exhausted." The Chief Commissary of South Carolina reports that that State furnishes "not one "tenth of what is required" for the 40,000 troops and laborers in the neighborhood of Charleston, and Major MILLEN, of Savannah, writes, "starvation "stares the army in the face; the handwriting is "on the wall." Upon these statements Major WHITE founds his appeal to the citizens of Florida, and he concludes by requesting those who might receive this circular, not to allow it to go out of their possession, but to read it to such persons as they know to "be prudent."

There is not so much danger of exaggerating the importance of this singular circular, as of inferring that the rebel resources must be virtually exhausted, when those who have to provide for the sustenance of the armies, are compelled to fall back upon so small a State as Florida, as their main source of supply. In fact, the comments which some of the daily journals make upon this document would induce the belief that Florida ranks the lowest among the beef-producing States of the Confederacy, and the census returns for 1860 may probably have served to strengthen the impression, for they furnish the following figures, which show at a glance the proportion of cattle in Florida to that in the other States, upon which the main armies in the South are compelled to rely:

	Sq. M's.	W'k'g Ox'n.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cows.	Other Cat.
Florida........	59,268	7,787	18,857	47 848	92 704	44,022
Alabama......	50,722	92,495	369,061	1,736,050	234,045	683,549
Georgia........	58,000	74,487	512,618	2,036,116	299,688	863 547
S. Carolina....	24,000	22,629	233,509	695,779	163,933	457,780

Comparatively to its area, therefore, it is plain Florida is by no means as well stocked as the States in its immediate vicinity; but it is to be remembered that these figures do not represent the resources which would be first drawn upon for meat supplies. The quartermasters throughout the Confederacy have already been compelled to slaughter milch cows and working oxen, and when they were so hard pressed as at Vicksburgh, mule meat was furnished them, but all these quadrupeds, are, of course, the last resort of a starving army. Major WHITE undoubtedly wished first to gather up the animals grazing upon the prairies of Florida, for the public seem to have overlooked or forgotten a fact familiar to Army officers, who have served in Florida,—that there are 2,273,008 acres of unimproved territory in that State, a large proportion of which is prairie land, and that especially in the central parts of the State, live stock of every kind abound, for no shelter is needed to protect animals from the weather, and beeves and swine find an abundance of natural food. It is of course impossible to estimate, with any accuracy, the number of animals which run at large in these districts. One correspondent gives 2,000,000 as the aggregate, and says that they average but 400 pounds each; but these figures are altogether too general to be regarded as reliable. Until last November, however, it is safe to infer that these resources were comparatively untouched, for then no large armies had occupied the State, absorbing every thing within their reach, and leaving devastation in their track; and while the Mississippi was under Confederate control it was more convenient to draw from the exhaustless supplies of the Southwest.

It is generally understood that during the last four months large droves of cattle have been drawn from Florida, but the limited facilities for transportation which that State possesses have seriously checked the rapid transfer of these supplies, and the presence of General GILLMORE'S forces will only be likely to expedite their movement toward his own lines. It will of course be virtually impossible at present for our forces to cut off all communication between Florida and the rest of the Confederacy, but they can, even with the positions they now hold, put an extensive embargo upon the transfer of these supplies, and it is evident from the tone of Major WHITE'S appeal that this will bring serious embarrassment and perplexities upon the quartermasters at Atlanta, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. When an individual of limited means has exhausted the bank bills which he may have been fortunate enough to possess, he counts his small change carefully; and this circular, as well as numerous other indications which we have been receiving from the South for the last six months, shows clearly that the resources of the Confederacy are so reduced that the loss of every ox or hog which can be kept from going forward to the forces in the field tells upon the efficiency of the respective armies.

HARBOR DEFENCE IN ENGLAND.

WE gave some account last week of a lecture recently delivered before the Royal United Service Institution of England by Captain TYLER, R. E., and of the discussion which followed. The lecture suggests a curious change in the public confidence heretofore reposed by England in her Navy. There was a time when she wrote with honest and well-founded pride,

"Britannia needs no bulwarks,
"No towers along the steep;
"Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
"Her home is on the deep."

But Captain TYLER proposes that the entrance into the Solent Sea should be defended by forts on the Warner Shoal, No-Man's Land, the Horse-Sand, &c., thus confessing that the time has come when England requires "towers along the steep" to render that march upon the mountain waves secure, whose sweep was once the proudest boast of England's chivalry. For a part of Captain TYLER'S proposed new method of matching another foe on his native seas, is to station behind these forts, and under their protection, the new Navy of Great Britain—there to watch an op-

portunity of making a successful dash upon the vessels of a hostile fleet. This proposition of Captain TYLER is not more curious than the fact that, although there were Navy officers present, his problem was discussed upon its merits; and there was not one gentleman in the room who seemed to remember that it was with the thunders from her native oak that she once met the gallant Frenchman, and that it was from the mast-heads of her ships of war that "the meteor "flag of England once burned through danger's trou-"bled night."

And again, we may place under the head of strange things the proposition of Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE HAY, to station twelve ships chained to each other behind a boom, as an obstruction to the harbor, with twelve manœuvring ships behind them; that is, to resort to that very method of defence which the French employed in the Basque Roads, when a Scotch Captain led with such remarkable gallantry where an English Admiral, with an equally remarkable prudence, did not think it safe to follow, leaving the harvest ungarnered, which a bolder man had reaped. And it may be mentioned as another noteworthy circumstance, that Sir EDWARD BELCHER's mind on this occasion, was employed on the *scour* of the tide, when one would suppose an English Rear-Admiral's thoughts would have been turned towards the inquiring of—figuratively speaking—

"What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug
"Would *scour* these Frenchmen hence?"

But so far as our cousins across the water are concerned, it is satisfactory to perceive that, however doubtful and anxious they may be about the French, they feel perfectly comfortable with regard to ourselves, if we may judge by the following recent annunciation of a braggart Englishman: "With iron-clad "ships of war of small tonnage this country would ef-"fectually overawe America, because such ships could "ascend the St. Lawrence River and the Lakes, de-"scend into Lake Champlain, and even threaten the "upper Mississippi across the Illinois Canal!"

THE REBEL MILITARY BILL.

A LATE number of the Richmond *Enquirer* contains the Military Bill which passed the Rebel Congress a few days previous to its final adjournment. As it differs in several important points from those to which we have previously alluded, we will give a brief abstract of its principal provisions. It declares that all white men between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in the military service of the Confederate States "during the war," and that all between the ages of 18 and 45 "shall be retained during the "present war" in the same organization in which they were serving at the time of the passage of this act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred. Taking it for granted that the empty thanks of Congress are not enough to compensate the soldiers who go through the form of "re-enlisting" under this clause, the law generously votes one hundred dollars bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private who shall be in the service on October 1st; but this bounty is payable only in a six per cent. government bond, and as it takes twenty-two dollars of Rebel currency to purchase one dollar in specie, it is probable that a lively imagination will be required to discover any pecuniary value in one of those promises to pay seven months from the present time.

The law also provides for forming all between 17 and 18 years of age into a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State in which they reside, but prohibits the assignment of any of this class to duty in any of the bureaus, departments, or hospitals. Those who are declared physically disqualified for active service, and persons between 45 and 50 years of age, are to attend to this kind of work. The President is also authorized to make details of artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform "indispensable duties "in the different departments."

The exemptions which this law authorizes differ in some respects from those permitted by the bill which the Rebel Senate framed. The public printer and such journeymen as he shall certify on oath to be indispensable to the performance of the work of his office are added to the list of favored ones, and the clause in the old law shielding professors and teachers was allowed to stand. One person as owner or agriculturist is to be exempted on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on January 1, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 60. This is a trifle more liberal than the bill we sketched a short time since, which named twenty as the number of slaves necessary to exempt an owner, but the conditions are much more stringent. In no case is more than one person to be exempted for one farm or plantation, and he is required to execute a bond pledging himself to deliver at such place as the Secretary of War may designate, within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in pork, if the government elects, and one hundred pounds of nett beef (on foot) for each able-bodied slave on the plantation. In certain cases the Secretary of War is empowered to direct a commutation of this meat to two-thirds in grain, which shall be delivered at equivalent rates. The person exempted under this clause of the law also binds himself to sell his marketable surplus of provisions and grain at the prices fixed under the impressment act.

The Secretary of War is authorized, under the direction of the President, to detail such persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted "on ac-"count of public necessity," and to ensure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and for the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters "as he "may be satisfied will be more useful to the country "in the pursuit of agriculture than in the military "service;" but these are to be revoked whenever those exempted shall fail diligently to employ in good faith their own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and other provisions, to be sold to the government at the prices which it shall name.

Inasmuch as experience has demonstrated that there are not now enough men at home to properly attend to their agricultural duties, it is hard to see how Mr. DAVIS can comply with this permissory provision of the law without disorganizing the armies now in the field. In any event, he may hereafter be held responsible by the press and people for any scarcity of supplies, and it is further probable that he will wish before the next campaign is ended that Congress had not conferred these dictatorial privileges upon him. Certainly, it seems as if no more stringent law than this could well be devised, and the members of the Congress which has just dissolved will probably have the satisfaction of reflecting that they have done all in their power to "develope" as well as to exhaust the resources of their Confederacy. The Rebel army, however, will entertain the conviction that its Congress has gone as far as it was possible for it to do in recruiting the shattered ranks of the regiments in the field, and strengthening them to open the spring campaign vigorously. Has the Federal Congress done as well by its Army? We think not.

IN the New York *Times* of the 21st inst., we find an account of the performance at sea of the fine new iron-clad, the *Re d' Italia*, and under the head of "Introductory" this remarkable paragraph occurs:

Since Noah's ark was made, the bulwarks of ships have been high and straight. When iron-clads came in vogue these features were preserved, and iron laid plainly on the old-fashioned sides. The *Re d' Italia* is the first broadside armored vessel with newly-shaped bulwarks. Her sides illustrate an attempt to counteract the oscillatory influence of armor, by inclining the upper portion of her bulwarks toward the centre of her hull. The idea is American, and its first practical test is over. Nothing hitherto written about this craft has touched this point—to which every other attribute is secondary. Hence the importance of the trial trip, just concluded.

Now, since the days of NOAH's ark very many improvements have been made in ships' models, and their bulwarks have not by any means been made high and straight, as witness nearly every war ship afloat. When iron-clads "came in vogue" these features were *not* preserved, as every body knows who has seen or read of the *Merrimac*, or the gunboats on the Western waters: the sides of these ships are inclined at various angles with the hulls. The *Re d' Italia* is *not* the first broadside vessel with newly shaped bulwarks; for the *Keokuk*, the *Ironsides*, the *Galena*, and any number of British armored ships are built thus, and the sides of the *Re d' Italia* illustrated nothing new in this respect. The idea is *not* American, and is *not* an important advantage. Shot fired at long range are received by inclined sides at, or nearly at, right angles, the most favorable situation for penetration. In attempting to pass Fort Darling the *Galena* was riddled, as the elevation of the guns in the Fort gave a right line to the angle of her sides. The reporter is undoubtedly correct in observing that nothing has hitherto been written about this point of the *Re d' Italia*, and, he might have added, for the reason that those familiar with the subject see nothing in it to provoke comment. The remainder of the article consists of the reporter's "opinions" about the seaworthiness of the ship, and is a pattern of style as regards obscurity and opaqueness. If those who are unfamiliar with nautical and engineering science would confine themselves to the narration of facts on such occasions, and leave speculation to those who are competent for it, they would not bring journalism of this character into disrepute or mislead the public by false information.

ON the 7th of August, 1862, Brigadier-Genera HENRY W. BENHAM, an officer of long and distinguished service in the Corps of Engineers of the Regular Army, and who was made a brigadier-general of Volunteers on the 3d of August, 1861, was reduced from this latter rank, through a conception that he had broken positive orders in making an unsuccessful attack upon the Rebel works at Secessionville, on James Island, S. C. This attack was made June 16th, 1862, and was believed by General BENHAM to be indispensable to the holding of his position, which he had been ordered by Major-General HUNTER, his commanding officer, to "secure," at the same time that he was directed not to advance against Charleston. The attack was ordered to be made at the earliest daylight, but did not actually take place till after sunrise; and to this delay General BENHAM attributed the severe loss which followed. Without preferring charges against him, General HUNTER ordered his arrest, and sent him out of the Department. It may be remembered that the newspaper correspondents—who had no kindly feeling towards General BENHAM, who never sought to conciliate their favor—were severe in their criticisms. Influenced by a misconception of facts, and in accordance with the hasty judgments of the time, the Government revoked General BENHAM's commission as brigadier-general of Volunteers, and he was returned to duty as a field officer of Engineers.

After several months delay—in January, 1863—during which time this officer had no trial and could not obtain even a notice of any charges preferred against him, the matter was brought to the attention of the PRESIDENT, who did him the justice to order an examination of the case by Colonel HOLT, the Judge-Advocate of the Army. On the 26th of January, 1863, Colonel HOLT returned a report of his investigations, which entirely exonerated General BENHAM from blame: he was restored to his rank and assigned to the command of the Engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac, which position he has since held with credit to himself and to the country.

Meantime there have gone out among the people, in hasty and crude histories of the war, utterly false and injurious accounts of the affair on James Island. It is to correct these mis-statements, and, at this late day, to do justice to an officer of twenty-seven years' gallant service, that the report of Colonel COLT is now made public. As for ourselves, we are glad of the opportunity to assist in righting the wrong, and we think it due to General BENHAM to say that we write without his solicitation and without having communicated with him on the subject. There are one or two other officers to whom a similar wrong has been done, and who deserve a similar public exoneration.

It is not necessary that we should draw the moral of this history, but we would ask the public to remember it and give it heed when they are disposed to pass hasty judgments in regard to military movements about which they have no trustworthy information.

IT is reported that a Danish and a Swedish man-of-war were at St. Thomas on the 6th, coaling, preparatory to visiting New York, and it is suggested that their intention is to lie in wait for the Prussian and Austrian vessels now in this port.

BY order of the Secretary of War, Alton, Illinois, attached to the Department of the Missouri, in General Orders No. 135, September 10th, 1862, has been retransferred to that Department from the Northern Department.

THE iron-clad *Canonicus* made a second trip from Boston on the 23d, and returned in such a state that she will be detained several weeks for repairs. The gun carriages were damaged under circumstances which proved their inefficiency. One of the boilers was also damaged.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

Captain Blakely is engaged in manufacturing steel field guns for Denmark.

The *Royal Sovereign*, cupola ship, is ordered to be completed so far as to be able to be undocked on the 8th March. Every exertion has been made for some time to expedite the work on board this ship.

The British War Department has given orders for the supply of an 800-pounder gun to be manufactured by Captain Blakely, to be fired at the Royal Arsenal butt with an increased charge, and to be proved "to "destruction."

It is currently reported that a suspension of arms has been ordered by the National Committee of Warsaw. Advantage would be taken of the period of voluntary inaction, to prepare fresh forces, in order to resume the struggle against the Russians in the spring.

Another soldier has been tried at Lyons. A man named Brosse, excited by ghost stories, got up and declared he would go in search of one. He took his musket with him, met another soldier, and shot him dead. The defence was, eight campaigns and a wound in the head. The sentence was five years' imprisonment and military degradation.

An examination of the iron screw steam troop-ship *Megaera* at Devonport, England, disclosed the fact that one of the plates was so nearly eaten through with rust that it has been regarded as a matter of wonder how she reached England without some serious mishap having occurred to her. An extraordinary quantity of weeds, barnacles, and other filth had accumulated on the bottom of this vessel.

The *Amphion*, 26, 1,474 tons, 300-horse power, screw steamer, the name of which has been removed from the list of vessels of the Royal British Navy, is to be sold out of the service. Every precaution will be taken, it is said, to prevent the *Amphion*, as well as other vessels which are ordered to be sold, falling into the hands of persons who might use them in committing an infraction of the English neutrality laws.

The British Admiralty has ordered six pairs of engines with twin screws, similar in design and power to the engines of the screw launch *Experiment* recently fitted by the steam factory department of Portsmouth Dockyard, and the experimental trials of which, both as regarded speed and steering power or capabilities of towing, have been attended with the most satisfactory results. The engines thus ordered will be fitted to the launches of six first-class ships in commission.

Recent experiments at Shoeburyness and Portsmouth have proved that spherical steel shot fired from any smooth-bore gun at short range against armor-plates of 5½ inches in thickness are so destructive that our present armor-plating must be worse than useless at close quarters. The spherical steel shot may, however, be fired from a simply rifled gun, and its effect when so fired from this description of weapon upon armor-plates has yet to be ascertained.

New regulations, dated January 1, 1864, which took effect from the beginning of this year, have been issued in regard to the examination of candidates for commission in the British Army. They take the place of the regulations issued on September 1, 1863, and on previous dates. By the former regulations the age of candidates examined for direct appointments was required to be not under 18, the latest limit for the infantry being 23, for the cavalry 25, and for colonial corps 28 years. The age of candidates is now until further notice from 18 to 20 years for the infantry, from 18 to 22 for the cavalry, and from 18 to 26 years for colonial corps.

A partial trial was made recently at Portsmouth dockyard of a folding boat, intended by the inventor for use with troop or emigrant ships. The boat is flat-bottomed, with pointed ends, and will carry fifty people at a very light draught of water. In receiving passengers from any ship under circumstances of abandonment at sea it would require to be heavily weighted in addition to its human freight, in order to render it safe. Its great merits appear to be the very small space twenty such boats would occupy when folded up and stowed away on board ship, and the large amount of boat accommodation which would thus be available in the event of disaster.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Whitworth and Armstrong Committee, appointed at Woolwich by the War Department to decide on the competitive merits of the two rival gunmakers, have received a notification from the Whitworth Company stating that their arrangements are still incomplete, and that no definite time can be fixed at present for the trial to take place. The whole of the Armstrong guns have been in readiness for some time past and are as follows:—Three 12-pound muzzle-loaders, rifled on the shunt principle; three 12-pound breech-loaders, and six 70-pound breech-loaders. The Whitworth guns proposed to be furnished for the trial are six 12-pounders, as above, and three 70-pounders.

According to the report of a British Army Surgeon the healthfulness of the various foreign military stations has much improved within a few years. The mortality in the regiments stationed at Jamaica formerly ran as high as 260 in 1,000 of strength per annum, or a British regiment was entirely destroyed in about three years and a half. At a later period the mean of four healthy years gave in the same colony sixty-seven deaths in 1,000 of strength per annum. Up to 1855 it was as high as 60·8 per 1,000 of strength; it is now reduced to 20·4 per 1,000. In Bengal, mortality has been 73·8 per 1,000 (a regiment destroyed in eleven years); Bombay mortality has been 50 per 1,000; Madras mortality has been 38·6 per 1,000, or nearly twice as healthy as Bengal. The highest in Bengal was 96 per 1,000 men; lowest ditto, 51 per 1,000; the highest in Bombay was 80 per 1,000 men; lowest ditto 48 per 1,000.

An East Indian newspaper speaks of a new species of rifle bullet on the shell principle, invented by Captain Fosberry, of the British Army. The bullet, according to our authority, is much the same in shape as the conical one at present in use by the British Army, but is not quite so long nor so pointed. It is hollow of course, and the inner surface is cut into three divisions by means of circles described upon the sides. In this receptacle the explosive composition—which remains a mystery with the inventor—is placed. "It "is said that upon striking an object, the diminutive "shell will explode and shatter the object. Should "this invention prove a success, and should the bullet "be introduced into the service, to get wounded will "in most cases be to get killed."

The Glasgow *Mail* says that a formidable ram, now approaching completion in one of the ship-yards of that city, has been purchased for the Danish Government. This is the second armor-clad vessel which the Danes have obtained from the Clyde. The former one, a cupola ship, built according to the plan of Captain Coles, of 1,246 tons burden, and having engines of 240-horse power, was commissioned from the Messrs. Napier, and now forms part of the Danish fleet under the command of Captain Rolfe Krake. The present is a much more powerful ship. Her burden is 3,500 tons; her engines are 500-horse power, and she has a prow which it would be a very awkward thing for another vessel to come into collision with.

General Krzywanowsky, as we learn from the *Invalide Russe*, has been appointed Governor of Lithuania in place of General Mouravieff. The *Invalide Russe* believes that the new governor will not find his task a difficult one. Lithuania, it says, except some small bands which are wandering in the forests, and exist only by plunder, is completely pacified, and the new governor will have only to regulate the civil administration, and heal the wounds that the insurrection has inflicted on the country. Every day deputations of priests and nobles present themselves at Wilna to abjure their error, and to take the new oath of fidelity. The address brought by the last deputation, which arrived at Wilna on the 1st of January, was covered by 1,500 signatures.

A Blakely cast-steel gun, while being proved previously to its being shipped for the Russian Government, cracked one of its outer hoops at the back of the trunnions, and on the following day, by desire of Captain Blakely, the charge was increased to 50 lb. of powder, and the usual cylinder—viz., one of 3 cwt. and 1 qr. Notwithstanding the increased charge of 5 lb. of powder and the injury to the hoop, the proof was perfectly satisfactory. The 9-inch bore is surrounded by four tubes of cast steel, each nearly 4 inches thick, and appears capable of resisting any amount of shock. The successful proof, after an outer tube had split, shows that three of these tubes suffice to resist the explosive force of any requisite charge; and in future the outer ring, which was 3 in. broad by 3 in. thick, will be dispensed with. Great doubts are expressed, however, whether these guns can resist the concussion of gun-cotton, with which it is stated they are intended to be charged.

A new iron-clad vessel of the smaller class, which is about to be introduced into the British Navy, will soon be commenced at the Chatham dockyard. Admiral Sartorius writes to the London *Times* on the subject of the English iron-plated ships. He says that Mr. Reed has now confessed what he himself always held, that the vessels of the *Warrior* and *Royal Oak* class are a mistake. They are too large and unhandy for service, and are utterly unfit for coast service. The Monitors, also, he considers erroneous in principle. He would have small, speedy vessels, which shall themselves be the gun-carriage, movable by the twin-screw. This twin-screw, he believes, in contradiction to Mr. Reed, to be a most important invention, since it gives the power of turning round and round without going ahead or astern. In the contest between guns and ships he thinks the guns have won the day. These are still capable of infinite improvement, but the limit of progress has been reached with ships.

A correspondent of an English paper writes that the iron-ship *Black Prince*, on her recent voyage from Santa Cruz to Gibraltar Bay, proved herself to be the "finest ship in the world." One day, about 9:30 A. M., he writes, Admiral Dacres made a signal for us and the sister ship, the *Warrior*, to have a sailing match till 1 P. M. Consequently we crowded on the canvas, and there being a stiff breeze we soon ran the admiral and the *Defence* both down. At 11:30 the breeze freshened, and became a gale, accompanied by a heavy surging sea; still, nothing daunted, Captain Wainwright, assisted by Commander Rich, carried out the admiral's order, and kept the canvas on her to see what the iron fleet was made of. She acted remarkably well, and having once obtained a fair heel over, she was as steady as if lying at Spithead. We had a few casualties, split two jibs, stay sails and foretop sail, carried away jib-boom, and sprung foretop gallant mast. With all we had a dry deck, as she rode the seas like a duck, quite contrary to all expectations of so heavy an iron ship.

The iron masts of the *Achilles*, the largest ever constructed for a vessel-of-war, were successfully fitted on the 6th January last by means of the massive floating sheers, which were towed down from the dockyard to Gillingham Reach for that purpose. The mainmast weighs no less than 21 tons 12 cwt.; its length being 121 feet 9 inches, diameter 3 feet 4 inches, and length of head from hounds 20 feet. Each mast is formed of three curved plates half an inch in thickness, which form the skin or outside shell of each, the joint where the vertical edges of the plates meet being so formed that the outsides of the masts show no ridges. Under each of the vertical joints three strong tie-irons are placed, to which are riveted the plates forming the mast; the rivets on the outside being countersunk or let in flush, the exterior of the mast consequently presenting a round and perfectly smooth surface. The masts are parallel from the heel to the hounds, where a horizontal plate is introduced, which is made to carry the top, and this plate facilitates the reduction of the size of the mast from the hounds to the cap. Where the shrouds pass over the masts the plates are double, to resist the extra strain and wear.

The London *Times* boasts that in spite of the start the French got in launching *La Gloire* and *La Normandie*, the English are now ahead of them in the number of iron-clad ships afloat, the number launched and fitting, and in the number building, while in the still more important particulars of strength, size, and speed the French possess no ships whatever that can be even named in comparison with those of the *Warrior* or *Minotaur* class of frigates. It is claimed that the English have ten iron frigates afloat as against six of the French; three launched and fitting as against two of the French; six nearly ready for launching against two nearly ready for launching in France; and five in various stages of building, while the French have six in the same condition—a total in all of twenty-four English iron frigates against only sixteen belonging to France. It is believed also that the French Marine intend to commence no new vessels this year; while it is to be hoped that at least two more on the plan of the *Bellerophon* will be begun in England. The *Times* proceeds to praise its *Warriors* and *Minotaurs* at the expense of the ships of every other country, declaring in its usual boastful tone that they have never been equalled or even approached. It closes a very complacent article by saying:—"On the whole, "on a comparison of the iron-clad fleets of the two "countries, we have every reason to feel proud of our "own, and—what is better than feeling proud—to feel "secure while we have got them."

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the *Index*, the rebel organ in England, writing under date of January 9th, thus refers to the preparations for an attack upon Mobile:

Regiments are arriving at Ship Island from Pensacola, while others are being transferred from there and from this city to East Pascagoula, and other points on the Mississippi Sound, south-west of Mobile. Banks cannot mean to threaten seriously Mobile with the forces at present at his disposal, though should he advance inland from East Pascagoula towards the city, even on a raid or for a reconnoissance in force, I am assured the Confederates will attack him vigorously. Banks may have the co-operation of a column moving across the State of Mississippi from some point—Port Hudson, Natchez, or Vicksburgh—on the river. I have heard a rumor to that effect, and the arrival here of General M'Pherson, the Federal commander of all the forces on the river between Port Hudson and Memphis, gives some show of color to the report. He has been here now going on a week, consulting and planning, doubtless with Banks. The extraordinary and unprecedented weather which has prevailed here during the last ten days would have prevented any movement by either Banks or M'Pherson. General Dabney U. Maury, who commands in Mobile, has doubtless reaped the full benefit of the term of grace vouchsafed by the weather, and is now ready for the enemy. I take for granted that he is fully aware of the intended move, for the Federal commander here has never yet been able to make even the least significant movement without its being promptly communicated to the nearest Confederate post. The spy system of the Confederates in this department is vast beyond precedent and almost wholly voluntary. Should General Maury need them, General Polk, who commands in Mississippi, will be able to spare him fully 10,000 men, and retain at the same time sufficient force to hold in check any Federal column advancing from the river, unless, indeed, that column should turn out to be much larger than General M'Pherson could at present spare for such an expedition. I am assured that a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men can be concentrated at Mobile in twenty-four hours, and from what I have learned of the extent and nature of the city defences on the land side, this force would be more than enough to hold it against twice its numbers. There is no talk of a fleet co-operating by an attack on the forts in the harbor, I opine the Federals know well enough that there would be just as little glory or profit in such a venture as in their vindictive, protracted, and bootless siege of Charleston. If a fleet does attack Mobile, you need not be surprised to hear of Admiral Buchanan, the hero of the *Merrimac*, receiving his late brothers-in-arms of the United States Navy with a very warm welcome. The navy yards in the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers have not been idle, and if the blockade fleet does not keep a bright lookout, both night and day, Buchanan may repeat the lesson of Hampton Roads. The Confederate navy is growing large and formidable in the former river, in the waters of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, and it will prove itself ere long.

THE ARMSTRONG SHUNT.

THE prestige of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's guns is steadily on the decline in England. The heavy breech-loading guns constructed on his system have been irretrievably condemned, and it is questionable whether those up to 40-pounders will be retained for field service. Even the monster "shunt" gun, which was ushered before the world with such a flourish of trumpets, has disappointed the expectations of the public. As we mentioned last week, its denomination as a 600-pounder was calculated to create a false impression; but this is an old trick. For the past two or three years the wonder of the British public has been excited by statements of the extraordinary performance of the 7-inch ARMSTRONG breech-loader, which was denominated a 100-pounder or a 200-pounder at pleasure, when, in fact, classed according to a spherical shot of the same diameter as the bore, it was only a 50-pounder. The much vaunted 600-pounder in the same way turns out to be only a 300-pounder, which, used as a rifled gun, is not more effective up to a range of 600 yards than a 300-pounder smooth-bore. The peculiar system of rifling adopted by Sir WILLIAM not only weakens the gun, but occasions a loss of initial velocity of about one-fifth. The term "shunt" applied by him to his method of rifling, would seem to convey the idea that the projectile shifts from one set of grooves to another. But that is not the case. The ribs on the projectile, when the charge explodes, jump from the driving to the bearing sides of the grooves, as all rib-rifled projectiles do. The rifling consists of ten grooves in the bore, and ten corresponding ribs in the shot. To the ribs zinc studs, six to each rib, are affixed on the bearing sides. Yielding to the pressure of the gas, the soft metal studs are intended to equalize the friction of the bearing surfaces, and relieve the gun from the strain which might arise from the inequalities of the surfaces in contact, as the projectile passes through the bore.

At the recent trial, the large "shunt" gun, weighing twenty-two tons, was fired alternately with cast-iron cylindrical rifled shot of 512 pounds and a charge of 70 pounds, and with cast-iron round shot of 304 pounds and the same charge. At 120 yards from the mouth of the gun, the velocity of the rifled shot was 1,265 feet per second, and that of the round shot, 1,565 feet per second. Fired as a smooth-bore, and loaded with a 300-pound round shot, the gun could bear without strain a much heavier charge of powder than when loaded with a 500-pound rifled cylinder, thus giving the smooth-bore system a decided superiority over the rifled. Sir WILLIAM, who was unable to manufacture a breech-loader more powerful than a 7-inch bore—the equivalent of a 50-pound smooth-bore—has only succeeded in producing a 13-inch rifled muzzle-loader, which, though called a 600-pounder, is in fact less powerful than a 300-pound smooth-bore. This system of rifling has been proved to be inferior to that of BASHLEY BRITTEN, which in the recent trials gave with a charge of one-tenth a greater initial velocity than the ARMSTRONG with a charge of one-eighth.

At a recent meeting of the United Service Institution, Captain FISHBOURNE, R. N., read a paper on Naval Ordnance, in which he asserted that the ARMSTRONG rifling system was an utter failure, and supported his statement by undeniable facts. He believed that at no distant day the whole of the coil-manufactured guns (ARMSTRONG's) would become old stores; they were all in a state of disintegration, and had to be treated as a fragile and unhealthy article. Only one thing was wanted to complete the programme of putting these guns on board ship, and that was to send the invalid artillerymen with them. Among other defects, they were unable to stand the firing of round shot with high charges, and this was one of their greatest defects. They burst, or blew out their breeches. So much for tension. Then as to time. With low charges, which saved tension, a much slower discharge took place than from a smooth-bore; and this, in many cases at sea, would be a fatal failure. With respect to the projectiles coated with lead, he said that the lead in the course of a short time exfoliated without being used at all; the effect of other climates might be conceived on this point, and in use the fouling of the gun was certain from this cause, and the flight of the projectile was most uncertain.

As we intimated last week, the English Government have been compelled to acknowledge, in a halting way, the inferiority of the ARMSTRONG breech-loader; but the fate of the ARMSTRONG "shunt" remains to be decided. While Captain BLAKELY, and other constructors, are manufacturing for foreign nations guns confessedly superior in every respect to the ARMSTRONG, that government voluntarily adopts the latter. The science of artillery is yet in its infancy; but of all the systems before the world, the English have adopted the one which seems to promise the least satisfactory results at the greatest cost.

THE HISTORY OF RIFLED ARTILLERY.

THE following remarks in regard to the history of rifled artillery we extract from Sir J. E. TENNANT's book, entitled "The Story of the Guns:"—

The idea of rifling artillery was far from being new; it had been tried in Germany more than a century before our time, and ROBINS, the accomplished inventor of the "ballistic pendulum" for determining the relative velocity of projectiles, experimented on rifled field-pieces in England so far back as 1745. M. PONCHARA at Paris in 1819, and MONTIGNY at Brussels in 1830, and again at St. Petersburgh in 1836, had in succession renewed the attempt. Colonel CAVALLI in Sardinia, and Baron WAHRENDORF in Sweden, each carried on experiments in rifling, and combined with it inventions for breech-loading; but the measure of their success was not attested by the practical adoption of any of their plans. Colonel TREUILLE DE BEAULIEU made more than one effort between 1840 and 1852 to revive the subject in France, and at length, in 1854, NAPOLEON III., himself an authority on artillery, convinced by the protraction of the operations before Sebastopol of the insufficiency of smooth-bore siege guns to meet the requirements of modern warfare, directed the resumption of experiments on rifled cannon. Uniting in one piece various suggestions of previous inventors, amongst others of Baron WAHRENDORF and Lieutenant ENGSTROEM, some brass guns were grooved under the direction of Colonel TREUILLE DE BEAULIEU, and sent for immediate service to Algeria. With further improvements, suggested by their trial there, and afterwards in Cochin China, France was the first to possess herself of rifled field guns, and the earliest opportunity for the display of their destructive forces was afforded by the Italian campaign of 1856. The guns there employed were rifled with six rounded grooves, and being capable of firing ordinary ammunition as well as elongated projectiles from long distances, they scattered the reserves of the Austrians, rolled back the charges of cavalry, and ploughed through squadrons at close quarters with case shot and canister. This result was a signal for the re-construction of all the artillery of Europe. Impressed with its importance, England was the first of the great powers to follow the lead of France, and so rapid was her advance upon it, that specimens of her newly-developed skill in the manufactory of rifled cannon, displayed at the Great Exhibition in London in 1862, called forth the unrestrained admiration of M. TREUILLE DE BEAULIEU, who acted as the commissioner of France. Fascinated by the beauty of the English guns, and passing the most cordial eulogium on the surpassing quality and splendor of their workmanship, "un "luxe et une puissance d'outillage merveilleux," he accompanied his phrase by the consoling reflection that although no examples of French artillery were exhibited in competition with those of ARMSTRONG and WHITWORTH, still its paramount influence was apparent, in these magnificent productions of its rivals. The remark, however true, embodied only a part of the truth; for England, though thus suddenly stimulated to exertion, was impelled less by the performance of the "canons rayées" of France than by the recently developed powers of the rifle. The coöperation of artillery with infantry in the field rendered each a constituent element in our system of tactics; and the alteration which raised the qualities of the one necessitated a corresponding change in the other.

THE DEFENCE OF COASTS.—We noticed, two weeks ago, an article by Captain GRIVEL in the *Revue Contemporaine*, entitled "*La Guerre des Côtes*." The article is continued in a subsequent number of the same periodical, and especial attention is given to the subject of the defence of coasts. After remarking on the excellence of earth-works for the defence of coasts and ports, and on the necessity of supporting such works by flotillas of iron-cased gunboats, Captain GRIVEL says that the large iron-clads, built with a view to engagements between fleets in the open sea, may sometimes contribute to the defence of coasts in deep roadsteads of sufficient extent to allow of their evolutions, especially if armed with Admiral LABROUSSE's powerful spur. Floating batteries, drawing but a few feet of water, but mounted with powerful artillery, are slow to move, but formidable in the defence of ports, acting like squares of infantry in the field-tactics of former days. The old vessels which now encumber the ports, may, in default of new gunboats and rams, do good service in the defence of ports, if cut down to the lowest tier, and protected, like a siege-battery, with sacks of earth. They may also be armed with spurs, and driven, at a small risk, against the enemy's vessels. Every military port, according to our author, should be provided with boarding-rams, for the spur, he thinks, will soon rival the cannon, and become the great specific of coast defence. Rams need hardly be mounted with guns, but they must be covered with armor all over, fast-goers, and easy to work. They must draw but little water, and be able to turn within a small compass. Ready by day and by night to make vigorous sallies, chained together at the entrance of a port, these rams will become the terror of the besieger. They may occasionally be rendered more formidable by a turret armed with a heavy gun. In case of their springing a leak, catching fire, or any other serious disaster, they must be able to run into some safe creek or river whither the enemy cannot follow them. Captain GRIVEL then passes to gunboats, which, in his opinion, are what light cavalry is to armies on land. They may throw themselves into skirmishing order, watch the enemy from secure ambuscades, and harass the enemy's larger vessels; they offer but an uncertain target to the guns of a ship, and can take refuge in any small port or inlet, until an opportunity offers for capturing the enemy's merchant shipping or breaking a blockade.

ARMY GAZETTE.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless, within fifteen (15) days from February 23, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without proper authority.

First Lieutenant William G. Ashton, company G, 100th Pennsylvania volunteers.
First Lieutenant Andrew J. Dingman, company G. 126th Ohio volunteers.
Lieutenant Gustave Scharf, 119th New York volunteers.
Surgeon William F. McCurdy, 87th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Second Lieutenant George W. Moore, company G, 118 Pennsylvania volunteers.
Captain William T. Wiggins, company C, 49th New York volunteers.
Second Lieutenant William Tindal, company H, 49th New York volunteers.
First Lieutenant L. Herrick, 9th New York cavalry.
Captain W. P. Dye, 5th New York cavalry.
First Lieutenant D. B. Merriman, 5th New York cavalry.
Lieutenant W. R. Russell, 4th Vermont volunteers.
Second Lieutenant G. W. McColloch, 8th Maryland volunteers.
First Lieutenant R. Q. M. C. C. Adrian, 8th Maryland volunteers.
Captain D. H. Connor, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves.
Major Joseph S. Smith, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Captain J. C. Nebarger, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Lieutenant G. A. Bruce, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Captain Lyman Richardson, 1st Nebraska cavalry.
Captain Henry Clayborn, 38th Iowa volunteers.
First Lieutenant O. S. Brown, 160th New York volunteers.
Second Lieutenant James J. Glynn, 174th New York volunteers.

Desertion.

Captain Daniel H. Connors, company A, 2d regiment infantry, Pennsylvania reserves.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant R. M. Cross, 36th Massachusetts volunteers.
Chaplain W. Gibson, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers.
First Lieutenant Samuel Haynes, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers.
First Lieutenant L. D. Seely, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers.
First Lieutenant R. P. Craven, 100th Pennsylvania volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. G. Ashton, 100th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Abraham Maas, 100th Pennsylvania volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain N. H. Owings, Commissiary Subsistence of volunteers, having been reported at headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 20th 1864, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

EXEMPT FROM APPEARING.

Captain Edward Treacey, 3d United States cavalry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army as having failed to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, for which he was published officially February 15th, 1864, is hereby notified that he is exempt from appearing before the commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President; satisfactory explanation having been made in his case to this office.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED AS DELINQUENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
February 8, 1864.

SIR: I have respectfully to state, that from information received from the Third Auditor, it appears that the disbursing officers named in the annexed list have been erroneously reported to this office as delinquent in the rendition of their accounts for the months set opposite their names.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Captain L. W. Peirce, June, July, August, 1863.
Lieutenant J. H. Donaldson, June, July, August, 1863.
Captain S. Sturgeon, August, 1863.
Lieutenant R. Daley, June, July, 1863.
Captain G. H. Swartwout, November, 1863.
Lieutenant. J. R. Roberts, August, September, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
February 16, 1864.

SIR: I have respectfully to state, that from information received from the Third Auditor it appears that the officers named in the annexed list have been erroneously reported to this office as delinquent in the rendition of their accounts for the months set opposite their names.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Lieutenant W. P. McCleary, June, July, August, September, October, 1863.
Captain F. M. Sanders, June, July, August, September, October, 1863.
Lieutenant W. H. Gill, June, July, August, September, October, 1863.
Lieutenant Frederick C. Ogden, September, 1863.
Captain Lyman Bissell, June, July, August, 1863.
Captain A. W. Shipley, June, August, September, October, 1863.
Captain C. Hopkins, July, August, 1863.
Captain D. W. Porter, June, July, August, September, 1863.
Captain Samuel P. Low, June, July, August, September, 1863.
Assistant Quartermaster General Thomas Swords, October, 1863.
Captain Robert Graham, September, 1863.
Lieutenant Jesse Robinson, June, July, August, September, October, 1863.
Lieutenant R. Dalley, (Cal.,) June, July, 1863.
Major J. W. Gordon, June, July, August, September, October, November, 1863.
Lieutenant B. S. Tucker, July, August, September, October, 1863.
Lieutenant B. W. Livermore, November, 1863.
Captain W. E. Hall, (Cal.,) June, July, August, 1863.
Captain J. E. McLusick, September, 1863.
Captain L. B. Norton, July, August, September, October, 1863.
Captain W. G. Rankin, October, 1863.
Lieutenant J. C. Rutan, June, July, August, 1863.
Captain E. T. Reed, October, 1863.
Captain Samuel W. Fordyce, August, September, October, 1863.
Captain M. C. Garber, June, July, August, September, October, November, 1863.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending February 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wills De Hass, 77th Ohio Volunteers, to date December 7, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Captain John Mann, 31st Ohio volunteers, to date February 15, 1864, for drunkenness.

Assistant Surgeon A. L. Williams, 74th Ohio volunteers, to date January 26, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Jonathan E. Davis, 27th Michigan volunteers; and

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Taft, 105th Ohio volunteers, to date January 18, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant James Martin, 31st Ohio volunteers, to date February 15, 1864, for drunkenness.

First Lieutenant Levi Sergent, 135th Illinois volunteers, to date January 26, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant W. D. Halbert, 1st Pennsylvania reserves, to date February 20, 1864, for attempting to visit the city of Washington without authority, and to pass the guard with a citizen's pass.

Second Lieutenant James R. Elliott, 76th Illinois volunteers, to date February 17, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for deserting his command.

Second Lieutenant Anderson Dawson, 1st Virginia cavalry, data February 18, 1864, for drunkenness and disgraceful conduct.

Second Lieutenant Lafayette McCarty, 23d regiment invalid corps, to date February 19, 1864, for intemperance.

DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case has been confirmed:

Captain Converse G. Morgan, 11th New Hampshire volunteers, to date April 10, 1863, for renewed neglect of duty, while on picket, after having been previously reprimanded for the same offence.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:
Captain Thornton Smith, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers.
Captain Elias Combs, 5th New York artillery, and he is honorably discharged as of the date of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Colonel A. Moore, 28th Ohio volunteers.
Captain George A. Yeager, 50th Pennsylvania volunteers.
Major Martin J. Byrne, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Major William M. Mabry, 11th Illinois volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Stein, 58th New York volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.
First Lieutenant Samuel C. Sloan, 33d Missouri volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Foster, 30th Wisconsin Vols., to be dismissed the service for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Pope, commanding the Department of the Northwest.

Private Thomas A. Haynes, Co. L, 3d Missouri Cavalry, to be shot for desertion. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Missouri, who has ordered it to be carried into execution on the 18th of March next, under the direction of the commanding general of the St. Louis District, Missouri.

Captain Orlando C. Farquhar, 122d Ohio Vols., to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances, and to be forever disqualified for holding any office in the military service, for disobedience of orders, misbehaviour before the enemy, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, to the *Iuka*.

Paymaster W. A. Ingersoll, to temporary duty in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Boatswain Charles Miller, to the *Seminole*.

Boatswain Edward Kenney, to the *Saranac*.

Lieutenant Lloyd Phenix, to the *Niagara*.

Sailmaker John C. Herbert, to the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting Ensign William S. Dana, to the *Brooklyn*.

Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, to special duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon Adrian Hudson, to the Philadelphia Naval Asylum.

Lieutenant Bentley P. Smith, to the *Mackinaw*.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Morgan, to the *Roanoke*.

Commander J. C. Beaumont, to command the *Mackinaw*.

Assistant Paymaster Mc C. Bishop, to the *Mendota*.

Lieutenant Henry W. Miller, to the *Nereus*.

Captain Wm. M. Walker, to command the *Ossipee*

Ensign Charles S. Colton, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign W. W. Hendrickson, from the *Brooklyn* and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign William Dunn, from the *Brooklyn* and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Lieut.-Commander W. P. Jones, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to command the *Pocahontas*.

Lieut.-Commander John H. Russell, from ordnance duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to report to Commodore Montgomery for duty in the Washington Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, from the *Minnesota* and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stein, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward Farmer, from the *Kanawha* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. Hopkins, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Carpenter Oliver H. Gerry, from the Practice Ship *Marion* and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Commodore Henry K. Thatcher, from the command of the *Colorado* and waiting orders.

Lieutenants Benjamin F. Day and Henry W. Miller; Assistant Surgeons A. W. H. Hawkis and Matthew Chambers; Paymaster Wm. H. H. Williams; Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman; Second Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison; Gunner R. M. Cross; Sailmaker Wm. N. Maul; Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy and Carpenter John A. Dixon, from the *Colorado* and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer T. J. McDavid, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the *Maumee*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Stone, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer H. D. Sillman, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

Ensigns Wm. R. Bridgman and A. S. Baker, from the *Niagara* and ordered to duty in the Pacific Squadron.

Commander Edward Donaldson, from the command of the *Keystone State* and ordered to command the *Seminole*.

Lieutenant Albert Kautz, from the *Nereus* and ordered to duty in the Pacific Squadron.

Boatswain Zachariah Whitmarsh, from the Receiving Ship *Princeton* and waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Sailmaker Charles Lawrence, of the *Pensacola*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Wm. C. Robbins, P. S. Towle and A. G. Lathrop, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master D. S. Murphy, to the *Canonicus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Whittemore, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George Work, to the *Tecumseh*.

Acting Master W. W. Crowninshield, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. P. Goodman, to the *Cornubia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Phineas S. Towle, to special duty in New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Wines, to the *Maumee*.

Acting Masters Charles E. Hawkins and S. H. Cornell, to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick S. Hill, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master Henry McGathlin, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Mater Jacob Kimball, to the *Niagara*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters George Work, George W. Allen, Abram P. Eastlake and Charles Cowley, to special duty at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John C. Osleriah, to the *Cherokee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. R. Sherwood, to the *Cornubia*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master J. H. Eldridge, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to command the *Delaware*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Gale, from the *Matabesett* and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Acting Master D. P. Heath, from the *Horace Beals* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Henry S. Young, from the *Saranac* and ordered home.

Acting Master's Mate Z. Predmore, from the *Horace Beals* and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Howard, from the Mississippi Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Master E. Lewis, from the *Canonicus* and ordered to the *Saranac*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Sands, from the Norfolk Naval Station and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Ichabod Norton, from the *Horace Beals* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. S. Redfield, from the *Circassian* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas P. Jones, from the *Arizona* and ordered North.

Acting Master Robert Spavin, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Hineline, from the *Anacostia* and ordered to the *Victoria*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. S. Musgrave, from the *Governor Buckingham* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Ansel B. Besse, from the *Merrimac* and ordered to the *Pink*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Powers, from the *Pink* and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

Acting Master's Mate E. M. Hensley, from the *Mackinaw* and ordered to the *Victoria*.

Acting Master Nelson Provost, from the command of the *Anacostia* and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. H. Jackson, from the command of the *Primrose* and ordered to command the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Gregory, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer C. W. Pennington, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

Acting Ensign George Dunn, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Rose, from the *Henry Brinker* and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. McLane, from the *Galatea* and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. S. Ruckley, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. Veitch, from the *Emma* and ordered to the *Maumee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Marrow, from the *Primrose* and ordered to the *Shawsheen*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis Dykes, from the *Ella* and ordered to the *Victoria*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Moyles, from the *Augusta* and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Master B. F. Hoffner, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Ensign A. J. Brower, from the *Tritonia* and ordered to the *Heliotrope*.

APPOINTED.

James L. Rhoades, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Henry Brinker*.

John P. Cloyd, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saco*.

Charles F. Hirsch and Isaac H. Borden, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Circassian*.

John Albert Pancoast, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Henry Brinker*.

William Rush, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ella*.

James W. Hardman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Primrose*.

Charles Lawrence, Acting Master, and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

James Callahan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report for duty to Commodore Darnin, at Baltimore, Md.

Richard L. Evans, George F. Bean, Wm. C. James, Elias F. Crane, Wm. H. Mott, Richard Hopkins, John M. Russell, Franklin Chance, Lucius A. Cole, John B. Pratt, Cornelius Dewels, Jr., and Robert M. Hawkis, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Cecil A. Calver, James S. De Forrest and Charles F. Stanton, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Lucien B. Kerns and John Thompson, Acting First Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Michael F. Fitzpatrick, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

William H. Wilson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Theodore F. Lewis, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Galatea*.

John Reilly, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Maumee*.

Thomas C. Taylor, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Wyandank*.

Henry T. Wright Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Daniel L. King, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tullahoma*.

Robert Mulready, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordrred to remain attached to the *Philadelphia*.

William H. Leonard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Bailey for duty in the Squadron under his command.

Henry Greatorex and Enoch H. Carter, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Tullahoma*.

Samuel R. Heaton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Algonquin*.

Spencer Dervees and David McDonald, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Wamsutta*.

J. H. Moses, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Frank H. Thurber, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Cherokee*.

Thomas Walker, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Primrose*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master John L. Bryant; Acting Ensigns Charles W. Spooner and Albert Diserens; Acting Master's Mates James C. Campbell, James H. Jacoby, Wm. H. Aurnish, James C. Holloway, Benjamin A. Hines and George A. Ege; Acting First Assistant Engineers Aaron H. Armstrong, Richard Irwin and Washington Tenley; Acting Second Assistant Engineers Francis M. Peak, John Adkins and J. M. Marathan; Acting Third Assistant Engineers Franklin C. Warrington, Frank Royce and Wesley Royce, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Conclusion of General McClellan's Report, from page 447 of Supplement.

every field save one, and there the endurance of but little more than a single corps accomplished the object of the fighting, and, by securing to the army its transit to the James, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory.

The army of the Potomac was first reduced by the withdrawal from my command of the division of General Blenker, which was ordered to the Mountain Department, under General Fremont. We had scarcely landed on the Peninsula when it was further reduced by a dispatch revoking a previous order giving me command at Fortress Monroe, and under which I had expected to take ten thousand men from that point to aid in our operations. Then, when under fire before the defenses of Yorktown, we received the news of the withdrawal of General McDowell's corps of about 35,000 men. This completed the overthrow of the original plan of the campaign. About one third of my entire army (five divisions out of fourteen, one of the nine remaining being but little larger than a brigade) was thus taken from me. Instead of a rapid advance which I had planned, aided by a flank movement up the York river, it was only left to besiege Yorktown. That siege was successfully conducted by the army, and when these strong works at length yielded to our approaches, the troops rushed forward to the sanguinary but successful battle of Williamsburg, and thus opened an almost unresisted advance to the banks of the Chickahominy. Richmond lay before them, surrounded with fortifications, and guarded by an army larger than our own; but the prospect did not shake the courage of the brave men who composed my command. Relying still on the support which the vastness of our undertaking and the grand results depending on our success seemed to insure us, we pressed forward. The weather was stormy beyond precedent; the deep soil of the Peninsula was at times one vast morass; the Chickahominy rose to a higher stage than had been known for years before. Pursuing the advance, the crossings were seized, and the right wing extended to effect a junction with re-enforcements now promised and earnestly desired, and upon the arrival of which the complete success of the campaign seemed clear. The brilliant battle of Hanover Court-house was fought, which opened the way for the first corps, with the aid of which, had it come, we should then have gone into the enemy's capital It never came. The bravest army could not do more, under such overwhelming disappointment, than the army of the Potomac then did. Fair Oaks attests their courage and endurance when they hurled back, again and again, the vastly superior masses of the enemy. But mortal man could not accomplish the miracles that seemed to have been expected of them. But one course was left—a flank march in the face of a powerful enemy to another and better base—one of the most hazardous movements in war. The army of the Potomac, holding its own safety, and almost the safety of our cause, in its hands, was equal to the occasion. The seven days are classical in American history; those days in which the noble soldiers of the Union and Constitution fought an outnumbering enemy by day, and retreated from successive victories by night, through a week of battle, closing the terrible series of conflicts with the ever-memorable victory of Malvern, where they drove back, beaten and shattered, the entire eastern army of the confederacy, and thus secured for themselves a place of rest and a point for a new advance upon the capital from the banks of the James. Richmond was still within our grasp, had the army of the Potomac been reinforced and permitted to advance But counsels, which I cannot but think subsequent events proved unwise, prevailed in Washington, and we were ordered to abandon the campaign. Never did soldiers better deserve the thanks of a nation than the army of the Potomac for the deeds of the Peninsula campaign, and although that meed was withheld from them by the authorities, I am persuaded they have received the applause of the American people.

The army of the Potomac was recalled from within sight of Richmond, and incorporated with the army of Virginia The disappointments of the campaign on the Peninsula had not damped their ardor nor diminished their patriotism. They fought well, faithfully, gallantly, under General Pope; yet were compelled to fall back on Washington, defeated and almost demoralized.

The enemy, no longer occupied in guarding his own capital, poured his troops northward, entered Maryland, threatened Pennsylvania, and even Washington itself. Elated by his recent victories, and assured that our troops were disorganized and dispirited, he was confident that the seat of war was permanently transferred to the loyal States, and that his own exhausted soil was to be relieved from the burden of supporting two hostile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which animated the soldiers of the Union I shall not, nor can I living, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the capital, the soldiers, with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety, and pain, and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, discipline, and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged height of South Mountain, pursued him to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disappointed, across the Potomac into Virginia.

The army had need of rest. After the terrible experiences of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of leaving for the Peninsula; the return to Washington; the defeat in Virginia; the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam, it was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty. Shoes were worn out, blankets were lost; clothing was in rags: in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory, when, in the midst of the movement, while my advance guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command.

I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone. I have not accomplished my purpose if, by this report, the army of the Potomac is not placed high on the roll of the historic armies of the world. Its deeds ennoble the nation to which it belongs. Always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast, and trustworthy, I never called on it in vain; nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success, under myself, or under other commanders, to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers.

No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the commanding general to the private, any lack of devotion to the service of the United States Government, and to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. They have proved their fealty in much sorrow, suffering, danger, and through the very shadow of death. Their comrades dead on all the fields where we fought have scarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reverence than their survivors to the justice of a nation's gratitude.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.

Brigadier-General L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General United States Army

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, December 22, 1863.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original report on file in this office.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS closed a recent speech to the Missouri Legislature by saying, "I am no prophet and therefore do not predict an early conclusion; but I take great pleasure in saying that I have a profound conviction that the struggle will be concluded soon, that the contest will be over, that we shall have peace, that we shall have national security and a free republican government, notwithstanding anything that may now threaten us. I think the days are now brighter than they ever have been before; but we have yet, without remitting a single effort, to prepare for another struggle, and of course in that portion of my duties I shall be simply a military man, but in all other respects you may count upon me as one of the people, very desirous of bringing about the ends which I have thus explained; and I hope and trust we may all live to enjoy the benefits of that course and see it perfectly succeed."

THE Commission, consisting of Major-General HITCHCOCK, Brigadier-General CANBY, and Major HALPINE, who have been revising the articles of war, have completed their labor and made a report to the Secretary of War. This report has been referred to the Judge-Advocate-General, and will soon be laid before Congress.

DIED.

LINGLE.—Killed at the battle of Mossy Creek, East Tenn., on December 29th, 1863, HARVEY S. LINGLE, First Lieutenant Co G, and Acting Adjutant 15th Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D B Sackett—302 H street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain J. M Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue

Major M. S Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office. 28 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

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Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor 19th and I Sts

Captain R. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. E B Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—143 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Brigadier-General Jas. H. Wilson, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demeneus or Chato Buildings.

Captain R. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Augur, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

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Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

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Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
February 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock of the 21st day of March next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846,—the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional securities, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

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Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 8, Metallic Oil; No. 10, Engineer Stores; No. 15, Tubing, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 19, Zinc.

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No. 1, Boiler Iron; No. 3, Boiler Felting; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Lubricating Oils; No 6, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Alcohol, No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts, &c; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, Zinc, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 23, Stationery; No. 25, Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; No. 26, White Pine, No. 29, Lanterns; No. 30, Lignum-vitae.

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Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 3, Boiler Felting; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine: No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints and Dryers; No. 23. Stationery.

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94 BROADWAY.

The receipts of the Company for the fiscal ending the 31st day of January, 1864, have been as follows:

For Premiums and Annuities (all cash)..	$1,438,324 80
For Interest on Investments..........	652,976 83
Total..........................	$2,091,301 62

During the year the Company has paid for Claims by Death, $444,028, and for Dividend Additions to same, $177,625 20.

The amount paid for Surrendered Policies, Annuities, and Reductions of Premium, during the year, was $125,062 18.

The Cash Assets of the Company are invested as follows:

Cash in hand and in Bank...	$828,449 67
Bonds and Mortgages.......	4,409,154 30
United States Stocks.......	4,370,262 50
Real Estate...............	407,613 79
Balance due from Agents...	13,184 55
	$10,029,264 81

The Gross Assets of the Company, including Accrued Interest, Accrued Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums, etc., amount to......................	$10,384,676 10
Increase in net Cash Assets during year.	$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during the year..........	2,842	$8,604,175
Net increase during the year....	2,063	6,366,575

Dividends to the amount of $12,500,000 have been added to the sums originally insured, under Policies issued by this Company to Feb. 1, 1863.

The following descriptions of Policies are issued by this Company, the premiums on which are payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, by a single payment, or by a definite number of annual instalments, at the option of the party assured:

1st—LIFE POLICIES.—Payable, together with the declared profits, after the death of the party assured.

2d—LIFE POLICIES on which the premiums are made payable in ten annual installments.

The rates of such premiums charged by this Company are LOWER, while the dividends are GREATER, than in any other Life Company in the United States. As an additional inducement, the Company will, on surrender of such policy, at any intermediate time after the second year, issue a paid-up policy for an equitable sum, which they will guarantee SHALL EXCEED the proportionate amount.

This plan obviates one of the greatest objections to life insurance, namely, the uncertainty of being able to continue the customary payments of premiums during the later years of life.

3d—ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES.—These are issued to persons desirous of making a provision for advanced life, or any other purpose, and are payable, together with dividends on same, to the assured party on attaining a certain age, say 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65, or in case of his death before arriving at that age, to his heirs or assigns.

4th—ENDOWMENT POLICIES FOR CHILDREN.—These are payable when a child attains the age of 18, 21, or 25 years, or upwards, either with or without the return of the total premium paid, in case the party assured does not attain the specified age.

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NOTE.—All Policies now issued by this Company participate in the surplus, the whole of which is divided in the most equitable manner among the policy-holders.

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AND

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Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

"I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance.

From Major-General W. H. FRENCH.

"To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General GEORGE SYKES.

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PROPOSALS FOR RAISING WRECKS AT NORFOLK, VA., AND IN THE VICINITY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department until the 3d day of March, 1864, for raising or wrecking and removing the materials, and delivering at the United States Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., the wrecks of the following ships, viz:

Frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, at Newport News; and *Merrimack*, near Craney Island.

The small steamer *Whitehall*, at Old Point.

Frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, and Line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

Bidders for this contract will take into consideration that the Government requires the Frigate *Cumberland*, and whatever may be on board of her, either public or private property, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., or at any other convenient place which the Government may designate, without any further mutilation than may be absolutely necessary to raise her.

It will be required by the Government that the contractors commence as soon as practicable on the *Cumberland*, and not to engage or commence on any other wreck, without permission from the Government, until she is disposed of.

The Government will also claim the right of designating the order in which, after the *Cumberland*, the wrecks are to be raised; also to determine whether a wreck shall be blasted or raised whole.

No sale or appraisement can be claimed by the contractors on any wreck until all the vessels named shall have been removed, and duly received by the commandant, unless by authority of the Navy Department.

No wreck will be considered removed while any portion of keel or floor timbers remain.

All the wrecks, as well as fragments of timber and other material (which may be the result of blasting), must be deposited at the Navy Yard, at such place or places as the commandant may designate. And such property, after having been received by the commandant, shall be considered in charge of the United States Government, until disposed of agreeably to the specifications of the contract to be made.

All the appliances used in raising the wrecks must be furnished at the expense of the contractors.

The offer must state the rate per centum, or salvage for raising and delivering each vessel, also for wrecking, the value to be ascertained and determined by two persons to be appointed by the Department, and one person to be appointed by the contractors, or on the actual proceeds of a sale at public auction, for the whole or any part, as the Department may elect. The offer must be accompanied by the guarantee of responsible parties that the contract will be executed if awarded. The Department reserves the right to reject all bids of parties who have not the proper means provided for executing the work, and of annulling the contract if the work is not executed in due proportion to the time fixed for completion. The proposition must also state the time required to do the work.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for raising wrecks at Norfolk," &c., so as to prevent them being opened with other letters.

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Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for $1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or either Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved upon it.

Address S. M. WARD & CO., Box 4876, New York. 208 BROADWAY.

WALDEN & WILLARD, (Late of U. S. Navy,) ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE, 187 YORK STREET BROOKLYN, and 54 WATER STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Prize Money, Bounties and Pensions Secured and Paid—Pay, Accounts and Allotments Cashed.

☞ All Government Claims promptly adjusted. Communications by mail will receive immediate attention.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS, Of the best INDIGO BLUE CLOTH AND KERSEYS, READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER. —BY— MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, 192 Washington Street, Boston.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

Scrip Dividend for 1861..................60 per cent.
Scrip Dividend for 1862..................60 "
Scrip Dividend for 1863..................60 "

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., 172 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital, $400,000.

Assets February 1, 1864..................$585,136 45
Less Unsettled Claims..................2,326 00

Capital and Surplus..................$582,810 45

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to Stockholders. Also, an

INTEREST DIVIDEND OF (6) SIX PER CENT. on Outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

—ALSO A—

SCRIP DIVIDEND OF (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March proximo.

G. C. SATTERLEE, President. HENRY WESTON, Vice-President. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

CALL AND TUTTLE, TAILORS, BOSTON, Call the attention of the Officers of the ARMY AND NAVY

To their Stock of Goods, suitable for Regulation and Fatigue Uniforms. Officers retiring from the service can always find a Choice Assortment of FINE GOODS, which will be MADE TO ORDER at SHORT NOTICE.

162 Washington St., Corner of Franklin.

CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products,—to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches—

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name "American Watch Co." painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co;" others the "P. S. *Bartley*," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, New York.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO., 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES.

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

Dec. 18, 1863.

SCRANTON & CO., No. 130 Atlantic street (cor. Henry).

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also Officers' Mess Stores put up for the Navy, in the best style and at the lowest prices.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn for Guinness' Celebrated DUBLIN PORTER. Also, William Younger & Co.'s SCOTCH ALES.

HEWINS AND HOLLIS, 209 WASHINGTON, CORNER OF BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON, Manufacturers of FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER, and Dealers in MENS' FURNISHING GOODS. FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY AND TRAVELLING SHIRTS constantly on hand.

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Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, October 31, 1863, entitled, "An Ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the city and county of New York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after Tuesday, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive the bonds of the county, for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FRICK'S UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

Commissioner for all the States.

Established in 1846.

Bounty, Pay, Pension and Prize Money Office. JOHN H. FRICK, Office, No. 223 Dock St., op. Exchange, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Pension, Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, Claims, For Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Mothers, Orphan Sisters, Widows, and others, promptly collected. CHARGES MODERATE.

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30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED!!!

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY—cash down......... $300 00
STATE BOUNTY..................$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY—to new Recruits...................... 302 00
Do. do. do. additional to Veteran Soldiers.........100 00— 477 00

Total...........................$777 00

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller, ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor, WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor, WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor, } County Com. ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New York, Nov. 16, 1863.

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, No. 121 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all issues purchased and for sale. Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Steamships *BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR* and *JAS. S. GREEN.*

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, foot of High street, Georgetown, or JAMES HAND, Agent, 117 Wall street, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

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STATIONERY, &c., &c., FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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174 and 176 Pearl street, NEW YORK.

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The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntlets,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons,
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

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Wholesale and Retail by A. W. POLLARD & CO., No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

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On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 8 and 11·50 A. M., and 5 and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

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Leave Washington at 6·35, 8, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·10, 5, and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 8·10 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6·35 and 8 A. M., and 8·30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4·30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 6·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·15, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·50 A. M., and 3·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

do Baltimore at 5.50 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

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Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over

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110 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
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270 Colonels,	140 Authors,
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232 Other Officers,	123 Stage,
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2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.

Including Re-productions of the most Celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp.

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Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully, and returned uninjured.

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Passenger Trains leave, via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers street, as follows, viz:

•00 a. m., Express, for Buffalo and principal intermediate Stations.

8·30 a. m., Milk, *daily* for Otisville, and intermediate Stations.

10·00 a. m., Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate Stations.

4·15 p. m., Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5·00 p. m., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The Train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk

7·00 p. m., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. CHA'S MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

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Hathaway's patent is an indispensable article for the Soldier's knapsack, comprising, in a small compass, Paper, Envelopes, Inkstand, Pens, Writing Board, and a full assortment of Sewing Materials. Twenty thousand have already been sold. For sale at wholesale or retail by

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Send for a descriptive circular.

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(Late James S. Smith,)

Nos. 15 Dutch-st., 664 Broadway,

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Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Cords, Spurs, Caps, Hats, and in fact, everything required by the Officers of the Army and Navy.

Medals, Checks, Stamping and Press Work, done at short notice.

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Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

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Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulets, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Camp Chests, Camp Stools, Blanket-Straps, Haversacks, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

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Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description of Military Goods, consisting of Caps, Belts, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword-knots, Embroidered Shoulder-straps and Cap Ornaments, and every variety of Staff, Field and Line Officers' Equipments.

Officers of the Army and Navy, visiting Boston, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

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SUPPLEMENT.

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REPORT

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac, and its campaigns in Virginia and Maryland, from

July 26, 1861, to November 7, 1862,

Reprinted entire from the copy transmitted by the Secretary of War, to the House of Representatives; with the addition of a complete index.

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(Concluded from Supplement in Number 26).

enabled it to act a prominent part in this severely contested battle. It therefore affords me great satisfaction to withdraw the expression contained in my first dispatch, and I cordially give my indorsement to the conclusion of the division commander, "that those parts of his command which behaved discreditably were exceptional cases."

On the 31st, when the battle of Fair Oaks commenced, we had two of our bridges nearly completed; but the rising waters flooded the log-way approaches and made them almost impassable, so that it was only by the greatest efforts that General Sumner crossed his corps and participated in that hard-fought engagement. The bridges became totally useless after this corps had passed, and others on a more permanent plan were commenced.

On my way to headquarters, after the battle of Fair Oaks, I attempted to cross the bridge where General Sumner had taken over his corps on the day previous. At the time General Sumner crossed this was the only available bridge above Bottom's bridge. I found the approach from the right bank for some 400 yards submerged to the depth of several feet, and on reaching the place where the bridge had been, I found a great part of it carried away, so that I could not get my horse over, and was obliged to send him to Bottom's bridge, six miles below, as the only practicable crossing.

The approaches to New and Mechanicsville bridges were also overflowed, and both of them were enfiladed by the enemy's batteries established upon commanding heights on the opposite side. These batteries were supported by strong forces of the enemy, having numerous rifle-pits in their front, which would have made it necessary, even had the approaches been in the best possible condition, to have fought a sanguinary battle, with but little prospect of success, before a passage could have been secured.

The only available means, therefore, of uniting our forces at Fair Oaks for an advance on Richmond soon after the battle, was to march the troops from Mechanicsville, and other points, on the left banks of the Chickahominy down to Bottom's bridge, and thence over the Williamsburg road to the position near Fair Oaks, a distance of about twenty-three (23) miles. In the condition of the roads at that time this march could not have been made with artillery in less than two days, by which time the enemy would have been secure within his intrenchments around Richmond. In short, the idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant from the field of battle, is simply absurd, and was, I presume, never for a moment seriously entertained by any one connected with the army of the Potomac. An advance, involving the separation of the two wings by the impassable Chickahominy, would have exposed each to defeat in detail. Therefore I held the position already gained, and completed our crossing as rapidly as possible.

In the meantime the troops at Fair Oaks were directed to strengthen their positions by a strong line of intrenchments, which protected them while the bridges were being built, gave security to the trains, liberated a larger fighting force, and offered a safer retreat in the event of disaster.

On the 2d of June I sent the following dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"NEW BRIDGE, June 2, 1862—10.30 A. M.

"Our left is everywhere advanced considerably beyond the positions it occupied before the battle. I am in strong hopes that the Chickahominy will fall sufficiently to enable me to cross the right. We have had a terrible time with our communications—bridges and causeways, built with great care, having been washed away by the sudden freshets, leaving us almost cut off from communication. All that human labor can do is being done to accomplish our purpose.

"Please regard the portion of this relating to condition of Chickahominy as confidential, as it would be serious if the enemy were aware of it. I do not yet know our loss; it has been very heavy on both sides, as the fighting was desperate. Our victory complete. I expect still more fighting before we reach Richmond.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

On the same day I received the following from the Secretary of War:

"WASHINGTON, June 2, 1862.

"Your telegram has been received, and we are greatly rejoiced at your success—not only in itself, but because of the dauntless spirit and courage it displays in your troops. You have received, of course, the order made yesterday in respect to Fortress Monroe. The object was to place at your command the disposable force of that department. The indications are that Fremont or McDowell will fight Jackson to-day, and as soon as he is disposed of, another large body of troops will be at your service.

"The intelligence from Halleck shows that the rebels are fleeing, and pursued in force, from Corinth. All interest now centres in your operations, and full confidence is entertained of your brilliant and glorious success.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

"Major-General McCLELLAN."

On the 3d I received the following from the President:

"WASHINGTON, June 3, 1862.

"With these continuous rains, I am very anxious about the Chickahominy—so close in your rear, and crossing your line of communication. Please look to it.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President.*

"Major-General McCLELLAN."

To which I replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"NEW BRIDGE, June 3, 1862.

"Your dispatch of 5 P. M just received. As the Chickahominy has been almost the only obstacle in my way for several days, your Excellency may rest assured that it has not been overlooked. Every effort has been made, and will continue to be, to perfect the communications across it. Nothing of importance, except that it is again raining.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"A. LINCOLN, *President, Washington.*"

My views of the condition of our army on the 4th are explained in the following dispatch to the President:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"NEW BRIDGE, June 4, 1862.

"Terrible rain-storm during the night and morning—not yet cleared off. Chickahominy flooded; bridges in bad condition. Are still hard at work at them. I have taken every possible step to insure the security of the corps on the right bank, but I cannot re-enforce them here until my bridges are all safe, as my force is too small to insure my right and rear, should the enemy attack in that direction, as they may probably attempt. I have to be very cautious now. Our loss in the late battle will probably exceed (5,000) five thousand. I have not yet full returns. On account of the effect it might have on our own men and the enemy, I request that you will regard this information as confidential for a few days. I am satisfied that the loss of the enemy was very considerably greater; they were terribly punished. I mention these facts now merely to show you that the army of the Potomac has had serious work, and that no child's play is before it.

"You must make your calculations on the supposition that I have been correct from the beginning in asserting that the serious opposition was to be made here.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"A. LINCOLN, *President.*"

And in the following to the Secretary of War, on the same day:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"NEW BRIDGE, June 4, 1862.

"Please inform me at once what re-enforcements, if any, I can count upon having at Fortress Monroe, or White House, within the next three days, and when each regiment may be expected to arrive. It is of the utmost importance that I should know this immediately. The losses in the battle of the 31st and 1st will amount to (7,000) seven thousand. Regard this as confidential for the present.

"If I can have (5) five new regiments for Fort Monroe and its dependencies, I can draw (3) three more old regiments from there safely. I can well dispose of four more raw regiments on my communications. I can well dispose of from (15) fifteen to (20) twenty well-drilled regiments among the old brigades in bringing them up to their original effective strength. Recruits are especially necessary for the regular and volunteer batteries of artillery, as well as for the regular and volunteer regiments of infantry. After the losses in our last battle, I trust that I will no longer be regarded as an alarmist. I believe we have at least one more desperate battle to fight.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

Also in my dispatch to the Secretary of War, on the 5th:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEW BRIDGE, June 5, 1862.

"Rained most of the night; has now ceased, but is not clear. The river still very high and troublesome. Enemy opened with several batteries on our bridges near here this morning; our batteries seemed to have pretty much silenced them, though some firing still kept up. The rain forces us to remain in statu quo. With great difficulty a division of infantry has been crossed this morning to support the troops on the other side, should the enemy renew attack. I felt obliged to do this, although it leaves us rather weak here.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

On the 5th the Secretary telegraphed me as follows:

"WASHINGTON, June 5, 1862—3.30 P. M.

"I will send you five (5) new regiments as fast as transportation can take them; the first to start to-morrow from Baltimore. I intend sending you a part of McDowell's force as soon as it can return from its trip to Front Royal, probably as many as you want. The order to ship the new regiments to Fort Monroe has already been given. I suppose that they may be sent directly to the fort. Please advise me if this be as you desire.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

"Major-General McCLELLAN."

On the 7th of June I telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1862—4.40 P. M.

"In reply to your dispatch of 2 P. M. to-day, I have the honor to state that the Chickahominy river has risen so as to flood the entire bottoms to the depth of three and four feet. I am pushing forward the bridges in spite of this, and the men are working night and day, up to their waists in water, to complete them.

"The whole face of the country is a perfect bog, entirely impassable for artillery, or even cavalry, except directly in the narrow roads, which renders any general movement, either of this or the rebel army, entirely out of the question until we have more favorable weather.

"I am glad to learn that you are pressing forward re-enforcements so vigorously.

"I shall be in perfect readiness to move forward and take Richmond the moment McCall reaches here, and the ground will admit the passage of artillery. I have advanced my pickets about a mile to-day, driving off the rebel pickets and securing a very advantageous position.

"The rebels have several batteries established, commanding the debouches from two of our bridges, and fire upon our working parties continually, but as yet they have killed but very few of our men.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

As I did not think it probable that any re-enforcements would be sent me in time for the advance on Richmond, I stated in the foregoing dispatch that I should be ready to move when General McCall's division joined me; but I did not intend to be understood by this that no more re-enforcements were wanted, as will be seen from the following dispatch.

"JUNE 10, 1862—3.30 P. M.

"I have again information that Beauregard has arrived, and that some of his troops are to follow him. No great reliance—perhaps none whatever—can be attached to this; but it is possible, and ought to be their policy.

"I am completely checked by the weather. The roads and fields are literally impassable for artillery, almost so for infantry. The Chickahominy is in a dreadful state; we have another rain-storm on our hands.

"I shall attack as soon as the weather and ground will permit; but there will be a delay, the extent of which no one can foresee, for the season is altogether abnormal.

"In view of these circumstances, I present for your consideration the propriety of detaching largely from Halleck's army to strengthen this; for it would seem that Halleck has now no large organized force in front of him, while we have. If this cannot be done, or even in connection with it, allow me to suggest the movement of a heavy column from Dalton upon Atlanta. If but the one can be done, it would better conform to military principles to strengthen this army. And even although the re-enforcements might not arrive in season to take part in the attack upon Richmond, the moral effect would be great, and they would furnish valuable assistance in ulterior movements.

"I wish to be distinctly understood that, whenever the weather permits, I will attack with whatever force I may have, although a larger force would enable me to gain much more decisive results.

"I would be glad to have McCall's infantry sent forward by water at once, without waiting for his artillery and cavalry.

"If General Prim returns via Washington, please converse with him as to the condition of affairs here.

"GEO. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

Our work upon the bridges continued to be pushed forward vigorously until the 20th, during which time it rained almost every day, and the exposure of the men caused much sickness.

On the 11th, the following was received from the Secretary of War:

"WASHINGTON, June 11, 1862.

"Your dispatch of three-thirty (3.30), yesterday, has been received. I am fully impressed with the difficulties mentioned, and which no art or skill can avoid, but only endure, and am striving to the uttermost to render you every aid in the power of the Government. Your suggestions will be immediately communicated to General Halleck, with a request that he shall conform to them. At last advice he contemplated sending a column to operate with Mitchell against Chattanooga, and thence upon East Tennessee. Buell reports Kentucky and Tennessee to be in a critical condition, demanding immediate attention. Halleck says the main body of Beauregard's force is with him at Okolona. McCall's force was reported yesterday as having embarked, and on its way to join you. It is intended to send the residue of McDowell's force also to join you as speedily as possible.

"Fremont had a hard fight, day before yesterday, with Jackson's force at Union church, eight miles from Harrisonburg. He claims the victory, but was badly handled. It is clear that a pretty strong force is operating with Jackson for the purpose of detaining the forces here from you. I am urging, as fast as possible, the new levies.

"Be assured, general, that there never has been a moment when my desire has been otherwise than to aid you with my whole heart, mind, and strength, since the hour we first met; and whatever others may say for their own purposes, you have never had, and never can have, any one more truly your friend, or more anxious to support you, or more joyful than I shall be at the success which I have no doubt will soon be achieved by your arms.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

"Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN."

On the 12th and 13th General McCall's division arrived.

On the 13th of June two squadrons of the 5th United States cavalry, under the command of Captain Royall, stationed near Hanover old church, were attacked and overpowered by a force of the enemy's cavalry, numbering about fifteen hundred men, with four guns. They pushed on towards our depots, but at some distance from our main body, and, though pursued very cleverly, made the circuit of the army, repassing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. The burning of two schooners laden with forage, and fourteen government wagons, the destruction of some sutlers' stores, the killing of several of the guard and teamsters at Garlick's landing, some little damage done at Tunstall's station, and a little eclat, were the precise results of this expedition.

On the 14th I sent the following to the Secretary of War:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"CAMP LINCOLN, June 14, 1862—midnight.

"All quiet in every direction. The stampede of last night has passed away. Weather now very favorable. I hope two days more will make the ground practicable. I shall advance as soon as the bridges are completed and the ground fit for artillery to move. At the same time I would be glad to have whatever troops can be sent to me. I can use several new regiments to advantage.

"It ought to be distinctly understood that McDowell and his troops are completely under my control. I received a telegram from him requesting that McCall's division might be placed so as to join him immediately on his arrival.

"That request does not breathe the proper spirit. Whatever troops come to me must be disposed of so as to do the most good. I do not feel that, in such circumstances as these in which I am now placed, General McDowell should wish the general interests to be sacrificed for the purpose of increasing his command.

"If I cannot fully control all his troops, I want none of them, but would prefer to fight the battle with what I have, and let others be responsible for the results.

"The department lines should not be allowed to interfere with me; but General McG., and all other troops sent to me, should be placed completely at my disposal, to do with them as I think best. In no other way can they be of assistance to me. I therefore request that I may have entire and full control. The stake at issue is too great to allow personal considerations to be entertained; you know that I have none.

"The indications are, from our balloon reconnoissances and from all other sources, that the enemy are intrenching, daily increasing in numbers, and determined to fight desperately.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

On the 20th the following was communicated to the President:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"*Camp Lincoln*, June 20, 1862—2 P. M.

"Your excellency's dispatch of (11) eleven A. M., received, also that of General Sigel.

"I have no doubt that Jackson has been re-enforced from here. There is reason to believe that General R. S. Ripley has recently joined Lee's army, with a brigade or division from Charleston. Troops have arrived recently from Goldsboro'. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the enemy intend to evacuate Richmond; he is daily increasing his defenses. I find him everywhere in force, and every reconnoissance costs many lives, yet I am obliged to feel my way, foot by foot, at whatever cost, so great are the difficulties of the country; by to-morrow night the defensive works, covering our position on this side of the Chickahominy, should be completed. I am forced to this by my inferiority of numbers, so that I may bring the greatest possible numbers into action, and secure the army against the consequences of unforeseen disaster. I would be glad to have permission to lay before your excellency, by letter or telegraph, my views as to the present state of military affairs throughout the whole country. In the meantime I would be pleased to learn the disposition, as to numbers and position, of the troops not under my command, in Virginia and elsewhere.

"GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"His Excellency A. LINCOLN, *President.*"

To which I received this reply:

"WASHINGTON, June 21, 1862—6 P. M.

"Your dispatch of yesterday, two (2) P. M., was received this morning. If it would not divert too much of your time and attention from the army under your immediate command, I would be glad to have your views as to the present state of military affairs throughout the whole country, as you say you would be glad to give them. I would rather it should be by letter than by telegraph, because of the better chance of secrecy. As to the numbers and positions of the troops not under your command, in Virginia and elsewhere, even if I could do it with accuracy, which I cannot, I would rather not transmit either by telegraph or letter, because of the chances of its reaching the enemy. I would be very glad to talk with you, but you cannot leave your camp, and I cannot well leave here.

"A. LINCOLN, *President.*

"Major-General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN."

To which I sent the following reply:

"CAMP LINCOLN, June 22—1 P. M.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of

3 P. M., yesterday. Under the circumstances, as stated in your dispatch, I perceive that it will be better at least to defer, for the present, the communication I desired to make.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"His Excellency the PRESIDENT."

All the information I could obtain, previous to the 24th of June, regarding the movements of General Jackson, led to the belief that he was at Gordonsville, where he was receiving re-enforcements from Richmond *via* Lynchburg and Stanton; but what his purposes were did not appear until the date specified, when a young man, very intelligent, but of suspicious appearance, was brought in by our scouts from the direction of Hanover Court-house. He at first stated that he was an escaped prisoner, from Colonel Kenley's Maryland regiment, captured at Front Royal, but finally confessed himself to be a deserter from Jackson's command, which he left near Gordonsville on the 21st. Jackson's troops were then, as he said, moving to Fredericksburg, along the Virginia Central Railroad, for the purpose of attacking my rear on the 28th. I immediately dispatched two trusty negroes to proceed along the railroad and ascertain the truth of the statement. They were unable, however, to get beyond Hanover Court-house, where they encountered the enemy's pickets, and were forced to turn back without obtaining the desired information. On that day I sent the following dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 24, 1862—12 P. M.

"A very peculiar case of desertion has just occurred from the enemy. The party states that he left Jackson, Whiting and Ewell, (fifteen brigades,) at Gordonsville on the 21st; that they were moving to Fredericksburg, and that it was intended to attack my rear on the 28th. I would be glad to learn, at your earliest convenience, the most exact information you have as to the position and movements of Jackson, as well as the sources from which your information is derived, that I may the better compare it with what I have.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*"

The following is his reply:

"WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

"We have no definite information as to the numbers or position of Jackson's force. General King yesterday reported a deserter's statement that Jackson's force was, nine days ago, forty thousand men. Some reports place ten thousand rebels under Jackson, at Gordonsville; others, that his force is at Port Republic, Harrisonburg, and Luray. Fremont yesterday reported rumors that Western Virginia was threatened; and General Kelly, that Ewell was advancing to New creek, where Fremont has his depots. The last telegram from Fremont contradicts this rumor. The last telegram from Banks says the enemy's pickets are strong in advance at Luray; the people decline to give any information of his whereabouts. Within the last two (2) days the evidence is strong that for some purpose the enemy is circulating rumors of Jackson's advance in various directions, with a view to conceal the real point of attack. Neither McDowell, who is at Manassas, nor Banks and Fremont, who are at Middletown, appear to have any accurate knowledge of the subject. A letter transmitted to the Department yesterday, purporting to be dated Gordonsville on the fourteenth (14th) instant, stated that the actual attack was designed for Washington and Baltimore as soon as you attacked Richmond, but that the report was to be circulated that Jackson had gone to Richmond, in order to mislead. This letter looked very much like a blind, and induces me to suspect that Jackson's real movement now is towards Richmond. It came from Alexandria, and is certainly designed, like the numerous rumors put afloat, to mislead. I think, therefore, that while the warning of the deserter to you may also be a blind, that it could not safely be disregarded. I will transmit to you any further information on this subject that may be received here.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

"Major-General McCLELLAN."

On the 25th, our bridges and intrenchments being at last completed, an advance of our picket line of the left was ordered, preparatory to a general forward movement.

Immediately in front of the most advanced redoubt on the Williamsburg road was a large open field; beyond that, a swampy belt of timber, some five hundred yards wide, which had been disputed ground for many days. Further in advance was an open field, crossed by the Williamsburg road and the railroad, and commanded by a redoubt and rifle-pits of the enemy.

It was decided to push our lines to the other side of these woods, in order to enable us to ascertain the nature of the ground, and to place Generals Heintzelman and Sumner in position to support the attack intended to be made on the Old Tavern, on the 26th or 27th, by General Franklin, by assailing that position in the rear.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, the advance was begun by General Heintzelman's corps. The enemy were found to be in strong force all along the line, and contested the advance stubbornly, but by sunset our object was accomplished. The troops engaged in this affair were the whole of Heintzelman's corps, Palmer's brigade of Couch's division of Keyes' corps, and a part of Richardson's division of Sumner's corps. For the details I refer to the report of General Heintzelman.

The casualties (not including those in Palmer's brigade, which have not been reported) were as follows: officers killed, 1; wounded, 14; missing, 1; enlisted men killed, 50; wounded, 387; missing, 63; total, 516.

The following telegrams were sent to the Secretary of War, during the day, from the field of operations:

"REDOUBT No. 3, June 25, 1862—1 30 P. M.

"We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably, under sharp resistance. Our men behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON."

"REDOUBT No. 3, June 25, 1862—3.15 P. M.

"The enemy are making a desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's and one-half of Hooker's are where I want them.

"I have this moment re-enforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This is not a battle; merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps, supported by Keyes, and thus far all goes well. We hold every foot we have gained.

"If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained. Loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by General Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual—that is, most splendidly.

"On our right, Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

"REDOUBT No. 3, June 25, 1862—5 P. M

"The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Captain De Russey brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from the camps in front of this place, and is now quiet.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

Also, on the same day, the following:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"*Camp Lincoln June* 25, 1862—6.15 *P. M.*

"I have just returned from the field, and find your dispatch in regard to Jackson.

"Several contrabands, just in, give information confirming the supposition that Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court-house, and that Beauregard arrived, with strong re-enforcements, in Richmond, yesterday.

"I incline to think that Jackson will attack my right and rear. The rebel force is stated at two hundred thousand (200,000,) including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds if these reports be true. But this army will do all in the power of men to hold their position and repulse any attack.

"I regret my great inferiority in numbers, but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of re-enforcements, that this was the decisive point, and that all the available means of the Government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a general can do with the splendid army I have the honor to command, and, if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it and share its fate. But if the result of the action which will probably occur to-morrow, or within a short time, is a disaster, the responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulders; it must rest where it belongs.

"Since I commenced this I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard's arrival. I shall probably be attacked to-morrow, and now go to the other side of the Chickahominy to arrange for the defense on that side. I feel that there is no use in again asking for re-enforcements.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

The report of the chief of the "secret service corps," herewith forwarded, and dated the 27th of June, shows the estimated strength of the enemy, at the time of the evacuation of Yorktown, to have been from 100,000 to 120,000. The same report puts his numbers, on the 26th June, at about 180,000, and the specific information obtained regarding their organization warrants the belief that this estimate did not exceed his actual strength. It will be observed that the evidence contained in the report shows the following organizations, viz.: two hundred regiments of infantry and cavalry, including the forces of Jackson and Ewell, just arrived; eight battalions of independent troops; five battalions of artillery; twelve companies of infantry and independent cavalry, besides forty-six companies of artillery; amounting, in all, to from forty to fifty brigades. There were undoubtedly many others whose designations we did not learn.

The report also shows that numerous and heavy earthworks had been completed for the defense of Richmond, and that in thirty-six of these were mounted some two hundred guns.

On the 26th, the day upon which I had decided as the time for our final advance, the enemy attacked our right in strong force, and turned my attention to the protection of our communications and depots of supply.

The event was a bitter confirmation of the military judgment which had been reiterated to my superior officers from the inception and through the progress of the Peninsula campaign.

I notified the Secretary of War in the following dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"*Camp Lincoln, June* 26, 1862—12 *M.*

"I have just heard that our advanced cavalry pickets on the left bank of the Chickahominy are being driven in. It is probably Jackson's advanced guard. If this be true, you may not hear from me for some days, as my communications will probably be cut off. The case is perhaps a difficult one, but I shall resort to desperate measures, and will do my best to out-manœuvre, out-wit, and out-fight the enemy. Do not believe reports of disaster, and do not be discouraged if you learn that my communications are cut off, and even Yorktown in possession of the enemy. Hope for the best, and I will not deceive the hopes you formerly placed in me.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"*Camp Lincoln, June* 26, 1862—2 30 *P. M.*

"Your dispatch and that of the President received. Jackson is driving in my pickets, &c., on the other side of the Chickahominy. It is impossible to tell where re-enforcements ought to go, as I am yet unable to predict result of approaching battle. It will probably be better that they should go to Fort Monroe, and thence according to state of affairs when they arrive.

"It is not probable that I can maintain telegraphic communication more than an hour or two longer.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*"

On the same day I received the following dispatches from the Secretary of War:

"WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862—11.20 P. M.

"Your telegram of 6 15 has just been received. The circumstances that have hitherto rendered it impossible for the Government to send you any more re-enforcements than has been done, have been so distinctly stated to you by the President, that it is needless for me to repeat them.

"Every effort has been made by the President and myself to strengthen you. King's division has reached Falmouth, Shields' division and Ricketts' division are at Manassas. The President designs to send a part of that force to aid you as speedily as it can be done.

"E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

"Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN."

"WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862—6 P. M.

"Arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible to send you five thousand (5,000) men as fast as they can be brought from Manassas to Alexandria and embarked, which can be done sooner than to wait for transportation at Fredericksburg. They will be followed by more, if needed. McDowell, Banks, and Fremont's force will be consolidated as the army of Virginia, and will operate promptly in your aid by land. Nothing will be spared to sustain you, and I have undoubting faith in your success. Keep me advised fully of your condition.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

"Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN."

But 5,000 of the re-enforcements spoken of in these communications came to the army of the Potomac, and these reached us at Harrison's bar, after the seven days.

In anticipation of a speedy advance on Richmond, to provide for the contingency of our communications with the depot at the White House being severed by the enemy, and at the same time to be prepared for a change of the base of our operations to James river, if circumstances should render it advisable, I had made arrangements more than a week previous (on the 18th) to have transports with supplies of provisions and forage, under a convoy of gunboats, sent up James river. They reached Harrison's landing in time to be available for the army on its arrival at that point. Events soon proved this change of base to be, though most hazardous and difficult, the only prudent course.

In order to relieve the troops of the 6th corps, on the 19th of June General Reynolds' and General Seymour's brigades, of General McCall's division (Pennsylvania reserves), were moved from Gaines' farm to a position on Beaver Dam creek, General Meade's brigade being held in reserve in front of Gaines' farm. One regiment and a battery were thrown forward to the heights overlooking Mechanicsville, and a line of pickets extended along the Chickahominy river, between the Mechanicsville and Meadow bridges. As has been already stated, I received, while engaged on the 25th in directing the operations of Heintzelman's corps, information which strengthened my suspicions that Jackson was advancing with a large force upon our right and rear. On this day General Casey, at the White House, was instructed to prepare for a vigorous resistance, and defensive works were ordered at Tunstall's station. Early on the 25th General Porter was instructed to send out reconnoitring parties towards Hanover Court-house to discover the position and force of the enemy, and to destroy the bridges on the Totopotamoy as far as possible.

Up to the 26th of June, the operations against Richmond had been conducted along the roads leading to it from the east and northeast. The reasons (the President's anxiety about covering Washington from Fredericksburg, McDowell's promised co-operation, partial advance, and immediate withdrawal) which compelled the choice of this line of approach, and our continuance upon it, have been alluded to above.

PREPARATIONS TO CHANGE BASE.

The superiority of the James River route, as a line of attack and supply, is too obvious to need exposition. My own opinion on that subject had been early given, and need not be repeated here. The dissipation of all hope of the co-operation by land of General McDowell's forces, doomed to be occupied in the defense of Washington, their inability to hold or defeat Jackson, disclosed an opportunity to the enemy and a new danger to my right, and to the long line of supplies from the White House to the Chickahominy, and forced an immediate change of base across the Peninsula. To that end, from the evening of the 26th, every energy of the army was bent. But such a change of base in the presence of a powerful enemy is one of the most difficult undertakings in war. I was confident of the valor and discipline of my brave army, and knew that it could be trusted equally to retreat or advance, and to fight the series of battles now inevitable, whether retreating from victories or marching through defeats; and, in short, I had no doubt whatever of its ability, even against superior numbers, to fight its way through to the James river, and get a position whence a successful advance upon Richmond would be again possible. Their superb conduct through the next seven days justified my faith. On the same day General Van Vliet, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, by my orders telegraphed to Colonel Ingalls, quartermaster, to the White House, as follows:

"Run the cars to the last moment and load them with provisions and ammunition. Load every wagon you have with subsistence and send them to Savage station, by way of Bottom's bridge. If you are obliged to abandon White House, burn everything that you cannot get off. You must throw all our supplies up the James river as soon as possible, and accompany them yourself, with all your force. It will be of vast importance to establish our depots on James river, without delay, if we abandon White House. I will keep you advised of every movement, so long as the wires work; after that you must exercise your own judgment."

All these commands were obeyed. So excellent were the dispositions of the different officers in command of the troops, depots, and gunboats, and so timely the warning of the approach of the enemy, that almost everything was saved, and but a small amount of stores destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. General Stoneman's communications with the main army being cut off, he fell back upon the White House, and then to Yorktown, when the White House was evacuated. On the 26th orders were sent to all the corps commanders on the right bank of the Chickahominy to be prepared to send as many troops as they could spare on the following day to the left bank of the river, as will be seen by the appended telegrams. General Franklin received instructions to hold General Slocum's division in readiness by daybreak of the 27th, and if heavy firing should at that time be heard in the direction of General Porter, to move it at once to his assistance, without further orders. At noon on the 26th the approach of the enemy, who had crossed above Meadow bridge, was discovered by the advanced pickets at that point, and at 12 30 P. M. they were attacked and driven in. All the pickets were now called in, and the regiment and battery at Mechanicsville withdrawn.

THE BATTLE AT MECHANICSVILLE.

Meade's brigade was ordered up as a reserve, in rear of the line, and shortly after Martindale's and Griffin's brigades, of Morrell's division, were moved forward and deployed on the right of McCall's division, toward Shady Grove church, to cover that flank. Neither of these three brigades, however, were warmly engaged, though two of Griffin's regiments relieved a portion of Reynolds' line just at the close of the action. The position of our troops was a strong one, extending along the left bank of Beaver Dam creek, the left resting on the Chickahominy, and the right in thick wood beyond the upper road from Mechanicsville to Coal harbor. The lower or river road crossed the creek at Ellison's mills. Seymour's brigade held the left of the line from the Chickahominy to beyond the mill, partly in woods and partly in cleared ground, and Reynolds' the right, principally in the woods, and covering the upper road. The artillery occupied positions commanding the roads and the open ground across the creek. Timber had been felled, rifle-pits dug, and the position generally prepared with a care that greatly contributed to the success of the day. The passage of the creek was difficult along the whole front and impracticable for artillery, except by the two roads where the main efforts of the enemy were directed. At 3 P.M. he formed his line of battle, rapidly advanced his skirmishers, and soon attacked our whole line, making, at the same time, a determined attempt to force the passage of the upper road, which was successfully resisted by General Reynolds. After a severe struggle he was forced to retire with very heavy loss. A rapid artillery fire with desultory skirmishing was maintained along the whole front, while the enemy massed his troops for another effort at the lower road about two hours later, which was likewise repulsed by General Seymour, with heavy slaughter. The firing ceased, and the enemy retired about 9 P. M., the action having lasted six hours. But few, if any, of Jackson's troops were engaged on this day. The portion of the enemy encountered were chiefly from the troops on the right bank of the river, who crossed the Meadow bridge and Mechanicsville. The information in my possession soon after the close of this action, convinced me that Jackson was really approaching in large force. The position on Beaver Dam creek, although so successfully defended, had its right flank too much in the air, and was too far from the main army to make it available to retain it longer. I therefore determined to send the heavy guns at Hogan's and Gaines' houses over the Chickahominy during the night, with as many wagons of the Fifth corps as possible, and to withdraw the corps itself to a position stretching around the bridges, where its flanks would be reasonably secure, and it would be within supporting distance of the main army. General Porter carried out my orders to that effect. It was not advisable at that time, even had it been practicable, to withdraw the Fifth corps to the right bank of the Chickahominy. Such a movement would have exposed the rear of the army, placed us between two fires, and enabled Jackson's fresh troops to intercept the movement to James river, by crossing the Chickahominy in the vicinity of Jones' bridge, before we could reach Malvern hill with our trains. I determined then to resist Jackson with the Fifth corps, reinforced by all our disposable troops in the new position near the bridge heads, in order to cover the withdrawal of the trains and heavy guns, and to give time for the arrangements to secure the adoption of the James river as our line of supplies, in lieu of the Pamunky. The greater part of the heavy guns and the wagons having been moved to the right bank of the Chickahominy, the delicate operation of withdrawing the troops from Beaver Dam creek was commenced shortly before daylight, and successfully executed. Meade's and Griffin's brigades were the first to leave the ground; Seymour's brigade covered the rear, with the horse batteries of Captain Robertson and Tidball; but the withdrawal was so skillful and gradual, and the repulse of the preceding day so complete, that although the enemy followed the retreat slowly and some skirmishing occurred, he did not appear in front of the rear line in force till about noon of the 27th, when we were prepared to receive him. About this time General Porter, believing that General Stoneman would be cut off from him, sent him orders to fall back on the White House, and afterward rejoin the army as best he could.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

On the morning of the 27th of June, during the withdrawal of his troops from Mechanicsville to the selected position already mentioned, General Porter telegraphed as follows:

"I hope to do without aid, though I request that Franklin's, or some other command, be held ready to reinforce me. The enemy are so close that I expect to be hard pressed in front. I hope to have a portion in position to cover the retreat. This is a delicate movement, but relying on the good qualities of the commanders of divisions and brigades, I expect to get back and hold the new line."

This shows how closely Porter's retreat was followed. Notwithstanding all the efforts used during the entire night to remove the heavy guns and wagons, some of the siege guns were still in position at Gaines' house after sunrise, and were finally hauled off by hand. The new position of the Fifth corps was about an arc of a circle, covering the approaches to the bridges which connected our right wing with the troops on the opposite side of the river. Morrell's division held the left of the line in a strip of woods on the left bank of the Gaines' mill stream, resting its left flank on the descent to the Chickahominy, which was swept by our artillery on both sides of the river, and extending into open ground on the right toward New Coal harbor. In the line, General Butterfield's brigade held the extreme left, General Martindale's joined his right, and General Griffin, still further to the right, joined the left of General Sykes' division, which, partly in woods and partly in open ground, extended in rear of Coal harbor. Each brigade had in reserve two of its own regiments. McCall's division having been engaged the day before, was formed in a second line in rear of the first, Meade's brigade on the left, near the Chickahominy, Reynolds' brigade on the right, covering the approaches from Coal harbor and Dispatch station to Sumner's bridge, and Seymour's in reserve to the second line. Still further in the rear General P. St. George Cooke, with five companies of the Fifth regular cavalry, two squadrons of the First regulars, and three squadrons of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry (Lancers), was posted behind a hill in rear of the position and near the Chickahominy, to aid in watching the left flank and defending the slope to the river. The troops were all in position by noon, with the artillery on the commanding ground, and in the intervals between the divisions and brigades. Besides the division batteries, there were Robertson's and Tidball's horse batteries, from the artillery reserve; the latter posted on the right of Sykes' division, and the former on the extreme left of the line, to the valley of the Chickahominy. Shortly after noon, the enemy was discovered approaching in force, and it soon became evident that the entire position was to be attacked. His skirmishers advanced rapidly, and soon the firing became heavy along our whole front. At 2 P. M. General Porter asked for reinforcements. Slocum's division, of the Sixth corps, was ordered to cross the left bank of the river, by Alexander's bridge, and proceed to his support. General Porter's first call for reinforcements, through General Barnard, did not reach me, nor his demand for more, through the same officer. By 3 P. M. the engagement had become so severe, and the enemy were so greatly superior in numbers, that the entire second line and reserves had been moved forward to sustain the first line against repeated and desperate assaults along our whole front. At 3: 30 P. M. Slocum's division reached the field, and was immediately brought into action at the weak points of our line. On the left the combat was for the strip of woods running almost at right angles to the Chickahominy in front of Adams' house, or between that and Gaines' house; the enemy several times charged up to this wood, but were each time driven back with heavy loss. The regulars of Sykes' division on the right also repulsed several strong attacks. But our own loss, under the tremendous fire of such greatly superior numbers, was very severe, and the troops, most of whom had been under arms more than two days, were rapidly becoming exhausted by the masses of fresh men constantly brought against them. When General Slocum's division arrived on the ground it increased General Porter's force to some thirty-five thousand, who were probably contending against about seventy thousand of the enemy. The line was severely pressed in several points, and as its being pierced at any one would have been fatal, it was unavoidable for General Porter, who was required to hold his position until night, to divide Slocum's division, and send parts of it, even single regiments, to the points most threatened. About 5 P. M., General Porter having reported his position as critical, French's and Meagher's brigades, of Richardson's division (Third corps), were ordered to cross to his support. The enemy attacked again, in great force, at 6 P. M., but failed

to break our lines, although our loss was very heavy. About 7 P. M., they threw fresh troops against General Porter with still greater fury, and finally regained the woods held by our left. This reverse, aided by the confusion that followed an unsuccessful charge by five companies of the Fifth cavalry, and followed as it was by more determined assaults on the remainder of our lines, now outflanked, caused a general retreat from our position to the hill in the rear overlooking the bridge. French's and Meagher's brigades now appeared, driving before them the stragglers who were thronging toward the bridge. These brigades advanced boldly to the front, and by their example as well as by the steadiness of their bearing, reanimated our own troops and warned the enemy that reinforcements had arrived. It was now dark. The enemy, already repulsed several times with terrible slaughter, and hearing the shouts of fresh troops, failed to follow up their advantage. This gave an opportunity to rally our men behind the brigades of Generals French and Meagher, and they again advanced up the hill, ready to repulse another attack. During the night our thinned and exhausted regiments were all withdrawn in safety, and by the following morning all had reached the other side of the stream. The regular infantry formed the rear guard, and about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, crossed the river, destroying the bridge behind them. Our loss in this battle, in killed, wounded, and missing, was very heavy, especially in officers, many of whom were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners while gallantly leading on their men, or rallying them to renewed exertions. It is impossible to arrive at the exact number lost in this desperate engagement, owing to the series of battles which followed each other in quick succession, and in which the whole army was engaged. No general returns were made until after we had arrived at Harrison's landing, when the losses during the whole seven days were estimated together. Although we were finally forced from our first line after the enemy had been repeatedly driven back, yet the object sought for had been obtained. The enemy had been held at bay, our siege guns and material were saved, and the right wing had now joined the main body of the army. The number of guns captured by the enemy at this battle was twenty-two, three of which were lost by being run off the bridge during the final withdrawal. Great credit is due for the efficiency and bravery with which this important arm of the service (the artillery) was fought, and it was not until the last successful charge of the enemy that the cannoneers were driven from their pieces or struck down, and the guns captured. Diedrich's, Knierim's, and Grimm's batteries took position during the engagement in front of General Smith's line, on the right bank of the stream, and with a battery of siege guns, served by the First Connecticut Artillery, helped to drive back the enemy in front of General Porter.

THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

So threatening were the movements of the enemy on both banks of the Chickahominy, that it was impossible to decide, until the afternoon, where the real attack would be made. Large forces of infantry were seen, during the day, near the old tavern, on Franklin's right, and threatening demonstrations were frequently made along the entire line on this side of the river, which rendered it necessary to hold a considerable force in position to meet them. On the 26th a circular was sent to the corps commanders on the right bank of the river, asking them how many of their troops could be spared to reinforce General Porter, after retaining sufficient to hold their positions for twenty-four hours. To this the following replies were received:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD CORPS,
June 26—4 P. M.

General R. B. Marcy:

I think I can hold the intrenchments with four brigades for twenty-four hours. That would leave two brigades disposable for service on the other side of the river; but the men are so tired and worn out that I fear they would not be in a condition to fight after making a march of any distance. * * * * * * *

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General

Telegrams from General Heintzelman, on the 25th and 26th, had indicated that the enemy was in large force in front of Generals Hooker and Kearney, and on the Charles City road (Longstreet, Hill, and Huger), and General Heintzelman expressed the opinion, on the night of the 25th, that he could not hold his advanced position without reinforcements.

General Keyes telegraphed: "As to how many men will be able to hold this position for twenty-four hours, I must answer, all I have, if the enemy is as strong as ever in front, it having at all times appeared to me that our forces on this flank are small enough."

On the morning of the 27th, the following dispatch was sent to General Sumner:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 27—8:45, A. M.

General E. V. Sumner, commanding Second Army Corps:

General Smith just reports that six or eight regiments have moved down to the woods in front of General Sumner.

(Signed) R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., General Sumner telegraphed as follows: "The enemy threaten an attack on my right, near Smith." At 12:30, P. M., he telegraphed: "Sharp shelling on both sides." At 2:45, P. M.: "Sharp musketry firing in front of Burns; we are replying with artillery and infantry. The man on the lookout reports some troops drawn up in line of battle about opposite my right and Smith's left; the number cannot be made out."

In accordance with orders given on the night of the 26th, General Slocum's division commenced crossing the river, to support General Porter, soon after daybreak on the morning of the 27th; but, as the firing in front of General Porter ceased, the movement was suspended. At 2, P. M., General Porter called for reinforcements. I ordered them at once, and 3:25, P. M., sent him the following:

"Slocum is now crossing Alexander's bridge with his whole command. Enemy has commenced an infantry attack on Smith's left. I have ordered down Sumner's and Heintzelman's reserves, and you can count on the whole of Slocum's. Go on as you have begun."

During the day the following dispatches were received, which will show the condition of affairs on the right bank of the Chickahominy:

JUNE 27, 1862.

To Colonel A. V. Colburn, A. A. G.:

General Smith thinks that the enemy is massing heavy columns in the clearings to the right of James Garnett's house and on the other side of the river, opposite it. Three regiments are reported to be moving from Sumner's to Smith's front. The arrangements are very good; made by Smith.

(Signed) W. B. FRANKLIN,
Brigadier-General.

Afterwards he telegraphed: "The enemy has begun an attack on Smith's left with infantry. I know no details." Afterward the following: "The enemy has opened on Smith from a battery of three pieces to the right of the White House. Our shells are bursting well, and Smith thinks Sumner will soon have a cross-fire upon them that will silence them." Afterward (at 5:50 P. M.) the following was sent to General Keyes:

"Please send me one brigade of Couch's division to these headquarters without delay. A staff officer will be here to direct the brigade where to go."

Subsequently the following was sent to Generals Sumner and Franklin:

"Is there any sign of the enemy being in your front? Can you spare any more forces to be sent to General Porter? Answer at once."

At 5:15, P. M., the following was received from General Franklin:

"I do not think it prudent to take any more troops from here at present."

General Sumner replied as follows:

"If the General desires to trust the defense of my position to my front line alone, I can send French with three regiments and Meagher with his brigade to the right—everything is so uncertain. I think it would be hazardous to do it."

These two brigades were sent to reinforce General Porter, as has been observed.

At 5:25, P. M., I sent the following to General Franklin:

"Porter is hard pressed. It is not a question of prudence, but of possibilities. Can you possibly maintain your position until dark with two brigades? I have ordered eight regiments of Sumner's to support Porter, one brigade of Couch's to this place. * * * Heintzelman's reserve to go in rear of Sumner. If possible, send a brigade to support Porter. It should follow the regiments ordered from Sumner."

At 7.35, P. M., the following was sent to General Sumner:

"If it is possible, send another brigade to reinforce General Smith. It is said heavy columns of infantry are moving on him."

From the foregoing dispatches it will be seen that all disposable troops were sent from the right bank of the river to reinforce General Porter, and that the corps commanders were left with smaller forces to hold their positions than they deemed adequate. To have done more, even though Porter's reverse had been prevented, would have had still more disastrous result of imperilling the whole movement across the Peninsula.

CONCENTRATION OF THE ARMY.

The operations of this day proved the numerical superiority of the enemy, and made it evident that while he had a large army on the west bank of the Chickahominy, which had already turned our right, and was in position to intercept the communications with our depot at the White House, he was also in large force between our army and Richmond. I therefore effected a junction of our forces. This might probably have been executed on either side of the Chickahominy, and if the concentration had been effected on the left bank, it is possible we might, with our entire force, have defeated the enemy there; but at that time they held the roads leading to the White House, so that it would have been impossible to have sent forward supply trains in advance of the army in that direction, and the guarding of those trains would have seriously embarrassed our operations in the battle we would have been compelled to fight, if concentrated on that bank of the river. Moreover, we would at once have been followed by the enemy's forces upon the Richmond side of the river, operating upon our rear, and if, in the chances of war, we had been ourselves defeated in the effort, we would have been forced to fall back to the White House, and, probably, to Fortress Monroe. And as both our flank and rear would then have been entirely exposed, our entire supply train, if not the greater part of the army itself, might have been lost. The movements of the enemy showed that they expected this, and as they themselves acknowledge, they were prepared to cut off our retreat in that direction. I, therefore, concentrated all our forces on the right bank of the river. During the night of the 26th, and morning of the 27th, all our wagons, heavy guns, &c., were gathered there. It may be asked why, after the concentration of our forces on the right bank of the Chickahominy, with a large part of the enemy drawn away from Richmond, I did not, instead of striking for James river, fifteen miles below that place, at once march directly on Richmond. It will be remembered that at this junction the enemy was on our rear, and there was every reason to believe that he would sever our communication with the supply depot at the White House. We had on hand but a limited amount of rations, and if we had advanced directly on Richmond, it would have required considerable time to carry the strong works around that place, during which our men would have been destitute of food, and even if Richmond had fallen before our arms, the enemy would have still have occupied our supply communications between that place and the gunboats and turned the disaster into victory. If, on the other hand, the enemy had concentrated all his forces at Richmond during the progress of the attack and we had been defeated, we must, in all probability, have lost our trains before reaching the flotilla. The battles which continued day after day in the progress of our flank movement to the James River, with the exception of the one at Gaines's mill were successes to our arms, and the closing engagement at Malvern Hill was the most decisive of all.

THE MOVEMENT TO JAMES RIVER.

On the evening of the 27th of June I assembled the corps commanders at my headquarters and informed them of my plans, its reasons, and my choice of route and method of execution. Gen. Keyes was directed to move his corps, with its artillery and baggage, across the White Oak swamp bridge, and to seize strong positions on the opposite side of the swamp, to cover the passage of the other troops and trains. This was executed on the 28th by noon. Before daybreak on the 28th I went to Savage's station, and remained there during the day and night directing the withdrawal of the trains and supplies of the army. Orders were given to the different commanders to load their wagons with ammunition and provisions and the necessary baggage of the officers and men, and to destroy all property which could not be transported with the army. Orders were also given to leave with those of the sick and wounded who could not be transported, a proper complement of surgeons and attendants, with a bountiful supply of rations and medical stores. The large herd of 2,500 beef cattle was, by the chief commissary, Colonel Clarke, transferred to the James river without loss. On the morning of the 28th, while General Franklin was withdrawing his command from Golding's farm, the enemy opened upon General Smith's division from Garnett's hill, from the valley above, and from Gaines' hill on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, and shortly afterward two Georgia regiments attempted to carry the works about to be vacated; but this attack was repulsed by the Twenty-third New York and the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on picket, and a section of Mott's battery. Porter's corps was moved across White Oak swamp during the day and night, and took up positions covering the roads leading from Richmond toward the White Oak swamp and Long bridge. McCall's division was ordered on the night of the 28th to move across the swamp and take a proper position to assist in covering the remaining troops and trains. During the same night the corps of Sumner and Heintzelman, and the division of Smith, were ordered to an interior line, the left resting on Keyes' old intrenchments and curving to the right, so as to cover Savage's station. General Slocum's division of Franklin's corps was ordered to Savage's station in reserve. They were ordered to hold the position until dark of the 29th, in order to cover the withdrawal of the trains, and then to fall back across the swamp and unite with the remainder of the army.

LETTER TO SECRETARY STANTON.

On the night of the 28th I sent the following to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
SAVAGE'S STATION,
June 28, 1862—12 20, A. M.

I now know the full history of the day. On this side of the river—the right bank—we repulsed several strong attacks. On the left bank our men did all that men could do, all that soldiers could accomplish; but they were overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, even after I brought my last reserves into action. The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the most terrible battle of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men, those battalions who fought most bravely, and suffered most, are still in the best order. The regulars were superb, and I count upon what are left to turn another battle in company with their gallant comrades of the volunteers. Had I twenty thousand (20,000) or even ten thousand (10,000) fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat and save the material and *personnel* of the army. If we have lost the day, we have yet preserved our honor, and no one need blush for the Army of the Potomac. I have lost this battle because my force was too small. I again repeat that I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a general who feels in his heart the loss of every brave man who has been needlessly sacrificed to day. I still hope to retrieve our fortunes; but to do this the Government must view the matter in the same earnest light that I do. You must send me very large reinforcements, and send them at once. I shall draw back to this side of the Chickahominy, and I think I can withdraw all our material. Please understand that in this battle we have lost nothing but men, and those the best we have. In addition to what I have already said, I only wish to say to the President that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungenerous when I said that my force was too weak—I merely intimated a truth which to day has been too plainly proven. If, at this instant, I could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh men, I could gain the victory to-morrow. I know that a few thousand more men would have changed the battle from a defeat to a victory. As it is, the Government must not, and cannot, hold me responsible for the result. I feel too earnestly to-night—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise, than that the Government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost. If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other person in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

The headquarters camp at Savage's station was broken up early on the morning of the 29th, and moved across the White Oak Swamp. As the essential part of the day's operations was the passage of the trains across the swamp and their protection against attack from the direction of New Market and Richmond, as well as the immediate and secure establishment of our communications with the gunboats, I passed the day in examining the ground, directing the posting of the troops, and securing the uninterrupted movement of the trains. In the afternoon I instructed General Keyes to move during the night to James River, and occupy a defensive position near Malvern Hill, to secure our extreme left flank. General F. J. Porter was ordered to follow him and prolong the line towards the right. The trains were to be pushed on toward James River in rear of this corps, and placed under the protection of the gunboats as they arrived. A sharp skirmish with the enemy's cavalry early this day, on the Quaker road, showed that his efforts were about to be directed toward impeding our progress to the river and rendered my presence in that quarter necessary.

"BATTLE OF ALLEN'S FARM."

General Sumner vacated his works at Fair Oaks on June 29, at day light, and marched his command to Orchard station, halting at Allen's Field, between Orchard and Savage's station. The divisions of Richardson and Sedgwick were formed on the right of the railroad, facing towards Richmond. Richardson holding the right, and Sedgwick joining the right of Heintzelman's corps. The first line of Richardson's division was held by General French, General Caldwell supporting in the second. A log building in front of Richardson's division was held by Colonel Brooks with one regiment (Fifty-third Pennsylvania volunteers), with Hazzard's battery, on an elevated piece of ground, a little in rear of Colonel Brooks' command. At 9, A. M., the enemy commenced a furious attack on the right of General Sedgwick, but were repulsed. The left of General Richardson was next attacked, the enemy attempting in vain to carry the position of Colonel Brooks; Captain Hazzard's battery, and Captain Pettit's battery, which afterwards replaced it, were served with great effect, while the Fifty-third Pennsylvania kept up a steady fire on the advancing enemy, compelling them at last to retire in disorder. The enemy renewed the attack three times, but were as often repulsed.

BATTLE OF SAVAGE'S STATION.

General Slocum arrived at Savage's station at an early hour on the 28th, and was ordered to cross White Oak swamp, and relieve General Keyes' corps. As soon as General Keyes was thus relieved, he moved towards James river, which he reached in safety with all his artillery and baggage early on the morning of the 30th, and took up a position below Turkey Creek bridge. During the morning General Franklin heard that the enemy, after having repaired the bridges, was crossing the Chickahominy in large force, and advancing toward Savage's station. He communicated this information to General Sumner, at Allen's farm, and moved Smith's division to Savage's station. A little after noon General Sumner united his forces with those of General Franklin, and assumed command. I had ordered General Heintzelman, with his corps, to hold the Williamsburg road until dark, at a point where were several fieldworks, and a skirt of timber between these works and the railroad; but he fell back before night, and crossed White Oak Swamp at Brackett's ford. General Sumner, in his report of the battle of Savage's station, says:

"When the enemy appeared on the Williamsburg road, I could not imagine why General Heintzelman did not attack him, and not until some time afterward did I learn that General Heintzelman had left the field, and retreated with his whole corps (about fifteen thousand men) before the action commenced. This defection might have been attended with the most disastrous consequences, and, although we beat the enemy signally, and drove him from the field, we should certainly have given him a more crushing blow if General Heintzelman had been there with his corps." General Heintzelman, in his report of the operations of his corps, says:

"On the night of the 28th of June I received orders to withdraw the troops of corps from the advanced position they had taken on the 25th of June, and to occupy the intrenched lines about a mile in the rear. A map was sent me showing the positions General Sumner's and General Franklin's corps would occupy. About sunrise the next day, our troops slowly fell back to the new position, cautiously followed by the enemy, taking possession of our camps as soon as we left them. From some misapprehension, General Sumner held a more advanced position than was indicated on the map furnished me, there being a space of about three-fourths of a mile between the right of his corps and General Smith's division of General Franklin's corps.

* * * * *

"At 11, A. M., on the 29th, the enemy commenced an attack on General Sumner's troops, a few shells falling within my lines. Late in the forenoon reports reached me that the rebels were in possession of Dr. Trent's house, only a mile and a half from Savage's station. I sent several cavalry reconnoissances, and finally was satisfied of the fact. General Franklin came to my headquarters when I learned of the interval between his left and General Sumner's right, in which space Dr. Trent's house is. Also, that the rebels had repaired one of the bridges across the Chickahominy, and were advancing. * * * * * * * I rode forward to see General Sumner, and met his troops falling back on the Williamsburg road, through my lines. General Sumner informed me that he intended to make a stand at Savage's station, and for me to join him, to determine his position.

"This movement of General Sumner uncovered my right flank, and it became necessary for me to at once withdraw my troops.

* * * * * * * * *

"I rode back to find General Sumner. After some delay, from the mass of troops in the field, I found him, and learned that the course of action had been determined on; so returned to give the necessary orders for the destruction of the railroad cars, ammunition, and provisions still remaining on the ground.

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"The whole open space near Savage's station was crowded with troops, more than I supposed could be brought in action judiciously. An aid from the commanding general had, in the morning, reported to me to 'point out a road across the White Oak swamp, starting from the left of General Kearney's position, and leading by Brasket's ford.'

* * * * * * *

The advance of the column reached the Charles City road at 6½, P. M., and the rear at 10 P. M., without accident."

The orders given by me to Generals Sumner, Heintzelman, and Franklin were to hold the positions assigned them until dark. As stated by General Heintzelman, General Sumner did not occupy the designated position; but as he was the senior officer present, on that side of the White Oak swamp, he may have thought that the movements of the enemy justified a deviation from the letter of the orders. It appears from his report that he assumed command of all the troops near Savage's station, and determined to resist the enemy there, and that he gave General Heintzelman orders to hold the same position as I had assigned him. The aid sent by me to General Heintzelman, to point out the road across the swamp, was to guide him in retiring after dark. On reaching Savage's Station, Sumner's and Franklin's commands were drawn up in line of battle, in the large open field to the left of the railroad, the left resting on the edge of the woods, and the right extending down to the railroad. General Brooks, with his brigade, held the woods to the left of the field, where he did excellent service, receiving a wound, but retaining his command. General Hancock's brigade was thrown into the woods on the right and front. At 4, P. M., the enemy commenced his attack in large force, by the Williamsburg road. It was gallantly met by General Burn's brigade, supported and reinforced by two lines in reserve, and finally by the New York Sixty-ninth. Hazzard's and Petti's batteries again doing good service. Osborne's and Bramhall's batteries also took part effectively in this action, which was continued with great obstinacy until between 8 and 9 P. M., when the enemy were driven from the field. Immediately after the battle, orders were repeated for all the troops to fall back and cross White Oak swamp, which we accomplished during the night in good order. By midnight all the troops were on the road to White Oak swamp bridge, General French, with his brigade, acting as rear-guard, and at 5 A. M., on the 30th, all had crossed, and the bridge was destroyed.

OPERATIONS ON THE 30TH.

On the afternoon of the 29th, I gave to the corps commanders their instructions for the operations of the following day. As stated before, Porter's corps was to move forward to James river, and with the corps of General Keyes, to occupy a position at or near Turkey bend, in a line perpendicular to the river, thus covering the Charles City road to Richmond, opening communication with the gunboats, and covering the passage of the supply trains, which we pushed forward as rapidly as possible upon Haxall's plantation. The remaining corps were pressed onward and posted so as to guard the approaches from Richmond, as well as the crossings of White Oak swamp, over which the army had passed. General Franklin was ordered to hold the passage of White Oak Swamp bridge, and cover the withdrawal of the trains from that point. His command consisted of his own corps, with General Richardson's division, and General Naglee's brigade, placed under his orders for the occasion. General Slocum's division was on the right of the Charles City road. On the morning of the 30th I again gave the corps commanders within reach instructions for posting their troops. I found that, notwithstanding all the efforts of my personal staff and other officers, the roads were blocked by wagons, and there was great difficulty in keeping the trains in motion. The engineer officers whom I had sent forward on the 28th to reconnoiter the woods, had neither returned nor sent in any reports or guides, and Generals Keyes and Porter had been delayed, one by losing the road, the other in repairing an old road, had not been able to send me any information. We then knew of but one road for the movement of the troops and our immense trains. It was therefore necessary to post the troops in advance of this road as well as our limited knowledge of the ground permitted, so as to cover the movement of the trains in the rear. I then examined the whole line from the swamp to the left, giving final instructions for the posting of troops, and the obstructions of the roads toward Richmond; and all corps commanders were directed to hold their positions until the trains had passed, after which a more concentrated position was to be taken up near James River. Our force was too small to occupy and hold the entire line from the White Oak Swamp to the river, exposed as it was, to be taken in reverse by a movement across the lower part of the swamp, or across the Chickahominy below the swamp. Moreover, the troops were then greatly exhausted, and required rest in a more secure position. I extended my examinations of the country as far as Haxall's, looking at all

the approaches to Malvern, which position I perceived to be the key to our position in this quarter, and was thus enabled to expedite very considerably the passage of the trains, and to rectify the positions of the troops.

Everything being then quiet, I sent aids to the different corps commanders to inform them what I had done on the left, and to bring me information of the condition of affairs on the right. I returned from Malvern to Haxall's, and having made arrangements for instant communication from Malvern by signals, went on board of Captain Rodgers' gunboat, lying near, to confer with him in reference to the condition of our supply vessels, and the state of things on the river. It was his opinion that it would be necessary for the army to fall back to a position below City Point, as the channel there was so near the southern shore that it would not be possible to bring up the transports, should the enemy occupy it. Harrison's Landing, was, in his opinion, the nearest suitable point. Upon the termination of the interview, I returned to Malvern Hill, and remained there till shortly before daylight.

BATTLE OF NELSON'S FARM OR GLENDALE.

On the morning of the 30th General Sumner was ordered to march with Sedgwick's division to Glendale (Nelson's farm). General McCall's division (Pennsylvania reserves) was halted during the morning on the New Market road, just in advance of the point where the road turns off to Quaker Church. This line was formed perpendicularly to the New Market road, with Meade's brigade on the right, Seymour's on the left, and Reynold's brigade, commanded by Colonel S. G. Simmons, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, in reserve; Randall's regular battery on the right, Kern's and Cooper's batteries opposite the centre, and Deitrich's and Kanerhun's batteries, of the Artillery reserve, on the left—all in front of the infantry line. The country in General McCall's front was an open field, intersected toward the right by the New Market road, and a small strip of timber parallel to it. The open front was about eight hundred yards; its depth about one thousand yards. On the morning of the 30th, General Heintzelman ordered the bridge at Brackett's ford to be destroyed, and trees to be felled across that road and the Charles City Road. General Slocum's division was to extend to the Charles City road. General Kearney's left to connect with General Slocum's left. General McCall's position was to the left of the Long Bridge road, in connection with General Kearney's left, and General Hooker was on the left of General McCall. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade upon the divisions of Smith's, Richardson's, and Naglee's brigades, at White Oak Swamp bridge. This artillery fire was continued by the enemy through the day, and he crossed some infantry below our position. Richardson's divisions suffered severely. Captain Ayres directed our artillery with great effect. Captain Hazzard's battery, after losing many cannoneers, and Captain Hazzard being mortally wounded, was compelled to retire. It was replaced by Pettit's battery, which partially silenced the enemy's guns. General Franklin held his position until after dark, repeatedly driving back the enemy in their attempts to cross the White Oak Swamp. At 2 o'clock in the day the enemy were reported advancing in force by the Charles City road, and at 2½ o'clock the attack was made down the road on General Slocum's left, but was checked by his artillery. After this the enemy, in large force, comprising the divisions of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, attacked General McCall, whose division, after severe fighting, was compelled to retire.

General McCall, in his report of the battle, says:

* * * "About 2½ o'clock my pickets were driven in by a strong advance, after some skirmishing, without loss on our part.

"At 3 o'clock the enemy sent forward a regiment on the left center, and another on the right center, to feel for a weak point. They were under cover of a shower of shells, and boldly advanced, but were both driven back—on the left by the Twelfth regiment, and on the right by the Seventh regiment. For nearly two hours the battle raged hotly here. * * * * At last the enemy was compelled to retire before the well-directed musketry fire of the reserves. The German batteries were driven to the rear, but I rode up and sent them back. It was, however, of little avail, and they were soon after abandoned by the cannoneers. * * * * The batteries in front of the center were boldly charged upon, but the enemy were speedily forced back. * * * * Soon after this a most determined charge was made upon Randall's battery by a full brigade, advancing in wedge shape, without order, but in perfect recklessness. Somewhat similar charges had, I have stated, been previously made on Cooper's and Kern's batteries by single regiments without success, they having recoiled before the storm of canister hurled against them. A like result was anticipated by Randall's Battery, and the Fourth Regiment was requested not to fire until the battery had done with them. Its gallant commander did not doubt his ability to repel the attack, and his guns did seem to mow down the advancing host, but still the gaps were closed, and the enemy came in upon a run to the very muzzle of his guns. It was a very torrent of men, and they were on his battery before the guns could be removed. Two guns that were, indeed, successfully limbered had their horses killed and wounded, and were overturned on the spot, and the enemy, dashing past, drove the greater part of the Fourth Regiment before them. The left company (B), nevertheless, stood its ground, with its Captain, Fred. A. Conrad, as did likewise certain men of other companies. I had ridden into the regiment and endeavored to check them, but with only partial success. * * * * * * *

There was no running, but my division, reduced by previous battles to less than 6,000, had to contend with the divisions of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, considered two of the strongest and best among many of the Confederate Army, numbering that day 18,000 or 20,000 men, and it was reluctantly compelled to give way before heavier force accumulated upon them."

General Heintzelman states that about 5 o'clock, P. M., General McCall's division was attacked in large force, evidently the principal attack, that in less than an hour the division gave way, and adds:

"General Hooker being on his left by moving to the right, repulsed the rebels in the handsomest manner, with great slaughter. General Sumner, who was with General Sedgwick in McCall's rear, also greatly aided with his artillery and infantry in driving back the enemy. They now renewed their attack with vigor on General Kearney's left, and were again repulsed with heavy loss. * * * * * *

This attack commenced about 4 P. M., and was pushed by heavy masses with the utmost determination and vigor. Captain Thompson's battery, directed with great precision, firing double charges, swept them back. The whole open space, two hundred paces wide, was filled with the enemy; each repulse brought forth fresh troops. The third attack was only repulsed by the rapid and determined charge of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Hayes, and half of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers."

General McCall's troops soon began to emerge from the woods into the open field. Several batteries were in position, and began to fire into the woods over the heads of our men in front. Captain DeRussy's battery was placed on the right of General Sumner's artillery, with orders to shell the woods. General Burr's brigade was then advanced to meet the enemy, and soon drove him back; other troops began to return from the White Oak swamp. Later in the day, at the call of General Kearney, General Taylor's First New Jersey's brigade, Slocum's division, was sent to occupy a portion of General McCall's deserted position, a battery accompanying the brigade. They soon drove back the enemy, who shortly after gave up the attack, contenting themselves with keeping up a desultory firing till late at night. Between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, General Heintzelman commenced to withdraw his corps, and soon after daylight both of the divisions, with General Slocum's division, and a portion of General Sumner's command, reached Malvern Hill. On the morning of the 30th, General Sumner, in obedience to orders, had moved promptly to Glendale, and upon a call from General Franklin for reinforcements, sent him two brigades, which returned in time to participate and render good service in the battle near Glendale. General Sumner says of this battle:

"The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks. About 3 o'clock, P. M., the action commenced, and after a furious contest, lasting till after dark, the enemy was routed at all points, and driven from the field."

The rear of the supply trains and the reserve artillery of the army reached Malvern Hill about, 4 P. M. At about this time the enemy began to appear in General Porter's front, and at 5 o'clock advanced in large force against his left flank, posting artillery under cover of a skirt of timber, with a view to engage our force on Malvern Hill, while, with his infantry, and some artillery, he attacked Colonel Warren's brigade. A concentrated fire of about thirty guns was brought to bear on the enemy, which, with the infantry of Colonel Warren's command, compelled him to retreat, leaving two guns in the hands of Colonel Warren. The gunboats rendered most efficient aid at this time, and helped to drive back the enemy. It was very late at night before my aids returned to give me the results of the day's fighting along the whole line, and the true position of affairs. While waiting to hear from General Franklin before sending orders to Generals Sumner and Heintzelman, I received a message from the latter that General Franklin was falling back, whereupon I sent Colonel Colburn, of my staff, with orders to verify this, and if it were true, to order in Generals Sumner and Heintzelman at once. He had not gone far when he met two officers sent from General Franklin's headquarters, with the information that he was falling back. Orders were then sent to Generals Sumner and Heintzelman to fall back also, and definite instructions were given as to the movement, which was to commence on the right. The orders met their troops already *en route* to Malvern. Instructions were also sent to General Franklin as to the route he was to follow. General Barnard then received full instructions for posting the troops as they arrived. I then returned to Haxall's, and again left for Malvern soon after daybreak. Accompanied by several general officers, I once more made the entire circuit of the position and then returned to Haxall's, whence I went with Captain Rodgers to select the final location for the army and its depots. I returned to Malvern before the serious fighting commenced, and after riding along the lines, and seeing most cause to feel anxious about the right, remained in that vicinity.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

The position selected for resisting the further advance of the enemy on the first of July, was with the left and centre of our lines resting on Malvern Hill, while the right curved backward through a wooded country toward a point below Haxall's, on James river. Malvern Hill is an elevated plateau, about a mile and a half by three-fourths of a mile in area, well cleared of timber, and with several converging roads running over it. In front are numerous defensible ravines, and the ground slopes gradually to the north and east to the woodland, giving clear range for artillery in those directions. Toward the northwest the plateau falls off more abruptly into a ravine which extends to James river. From the position of the enemy, his most obvious line of attack would be from the direction of Richmond and White Oak swamp, and would almost of necessity strike in upon the left wing. Here, therefore, the lines were strengthened by massing the troops and collecting the principal part of the artillery. Porter's corps held the left of the line—Sykes' division on the left, Morrell's on the right, with the artillery of his two divisions advantageously posted, and the artillery of the reserve so disposed on the high ground that a concentrated fire of some sixty guns could be brought to bear on any point in his front or left. Colonel Tyler also had, with great exertion, succeeded in getting two of his siege-guns in position on the highest part of the hill. Couch's division was placed on the right of Porter's; next came Kearney and Hooker; next Sedgwick and Richardson; next Smith and Slocum, then the remainder of Keyes' corps, extending by a backward curve nearly to the river. The Pennsylvania Reserve corps was held in reserve, and stationed behind Porter's and Couch's position. One brigade of Porter's was thrown to the left, on the low ground, to protect that flank from any movement direct from the Richmond road. The line was very strong along the whole front of the upper plateau, but thence to the extreme right, the troops were more deployed. This information was imperative, as an attack would probably be made upon our left. The right was rendered as secure as possible by slashing the timbers, and by barricading the roads. Commodore Rodgers, commanding the flotilla on James River, placed his gunboats so as to protect our flanks, and to command the approaches from Richmond. Between 9 and 10, A. M., the enemy commenced feeling along our whole left wing with his artillery and skirmishers, as far to the right as Hooker's division. About two o'clock a column of the enemy was observed moving toward our right, with the skirt of woods in front of Heintzelman's corps, but beyond the range of artillery. Arrangements were at once made to meet the anticipated attack in that quarter; but though the column was long, occupying more than two hours in passing, it disappeared and was not again heard of. The presumption is, that it retired by the rear and participated in the attack afterwards made on our left. About 3, P. M., a heavy fire of artillery opened on Kearney's left and Couch's division, speedily followed up by a brisk attack of infantry on Couch's front. The artillery was replied to with good effect by our own, and the infantry of Couch's division remain lying on the ground until the advancing column was within short musket-range, when they sprang to their feet and poured in a deadly volley, which entirely broke the attacking force, and drove them in disorder back on their own ground. This advantage was followed up until we had advanced the right of our lines some seven or eight hundred yards, and rested upon a thick clump of trees, giving us a stronger position and a better fire. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the firing ceased along the whole front, but no disposition was evinced on the part of the enemy to withdraw from the field. Caldwell's brigade, having been detached from Richardson's division, was stationed upon Couch's right by General Porter, to whom he had been ordered to report. The whole line was surveyed by the General, and everything held in readiness to meet the coming attack. At 6 o'clock the enemy suddenly opened upon Couch and Porter with the whole strength of his artillery, and at once began pushing forward his columns of attack, to carry the hill. Brigade after brigade formed under cover of the woods, started at a run to cross the open space, and charged our batteries, but the heavy fire of our guns, with the cool and steady volleys of our infantry, in every case sent them reeling back to shelter, and covered the ground with their dead and wounded. In several instances our infantry withheld their fire, until the attacking columns, which rushed through the storm of canister and shell from our artillery, had reached within a few yards of our lines. They then poured in a single volley, and dashed forward with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and colors, and driving the routed columns in confusion from the field. About 7 o'clock, as fresh troops were accumulating in front of Porter and Couch, Meagher and Sickles were sent with their brigades as soon as it was considered prudent to withdraw any portion of Sumner's and Heintzelman's troops, to reinforce that part of the line, and hold the positions. These brigades relieved such portions of Porter's corps and Couch's division, as had expended their ammunition, and batteries from the reserve were pushed forward to replace those whose boxes were empty. Until dark the enemy persisted in his efforts to take the position so tenaciously defended, but despite his vast numbers, his repeated and desperate attacks were repulsed with fearful loss, and darkness ended the battle of Malvern hill, though it was not until after nine o'clock that the artillery ceased its fire. During the whole battle, Commodore Rodgers added greatly to the discomfiture of the enemy, by throwing shells among his reserves and advancing columns. As the army, in its movement from the Chickahominy to Harrison's Landing, was continually occupied in marching by night and fighting by day, its commanders found no opportunity for collecting data which would enable them to give exact returns of casualties in each engagement. The aggregate of our entire losses from the 26th of June to the 1st of July, inclusive, was ascertained after our arrival at Harrison's Landing, to be as follows:

List of killed, wounded and missing in the Army of the Potomac, from the 26th of June, 1862, to the 1st of July, 1862, inclusive.

Corps.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*	*Agg.*
1. McCall's division	253	1,200	1,581	3,074
2. Sumner's	137	1,470	818	2,111
3. Heintzelman's	189	1,051	833	2,073
4. Keyes'	60	507	201	777
5. Porter's	620	2,460	1,191	4,278
6. Franklin's	245	1,313	1,179	2,737
Engineers		2	21	23
Cavalry	19	60	97	176
Total	1,582	7,700	5,958	15,249

THE SUPPLY QUESTION.

Although the result of the battle of Malvern was a complete victory, it was nevertheless necessary to fall back still further, in order to reach a point where our supplies could be brought to us with certainty. As before stated, in the opinion of Captain Rodgers, commanding the gunboat flotilla, this could only be done below City Point. Concurring in his opinion, I selected Harrison's bar as the new position of the army. The exhaustion of our supplies of food, forage, and ammunition, made it imperative to reach the transports immediately. The greatest portion of the transportation of the army having been started for Harrison's landing during the night of the 30th of June and the 1st of July, the order for the movement of the troops was at once issued upon the final repulse of the enemy at Malvern Hill. The order prescribed a movement by the left and rear, General Keyes' corps to cover the manœuvre. It was not carried out in detail as regards the divisions on the left, the roads being somewhat blocked by the rear of our trains. Porter and Couch were not able to move out as early as had been anticipated, and Porter found it necessary to place a rear guard between his command and the enemy. Colonel Averell, of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, was intrusted with this delicate duty. He had under his command his own regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan's brigade of regular infantry and one battery. By a judicious use of the resources at his command, he deceived the enemy, so as to cover the withdrawal of the left wing without being attacked, remaining himself on the previous day's battle-field until about 7 o'clock of the 2d of July. Meantime General Keyes, having received his orders, commenced vigorous preparations for covering the movement of the entire army and protecting the trains. It being evident that the immense number of wagons and artillery carriages pertaining to the army could not move with celerity along a single road, General Keyes took advantage of every accident of the ground to open new avenues and to facilitate the movement. He made preparations for obstructing the roads after the army had passed, so as to prevent any rapid pursuit, destroying effectually Turkey bridge on the main road, and rendering other roads and approaches temporarily impossible, by felling trees across them. He kept the trains well closed up and directed the march so that the troops could move on each side of the roads, not obstructing the passage, but being in good position to repel an attack from any quarter. His dispositions were so successful that, to use his own words: "I do not think more vehicles or more public property were abandoned on the march from Turkey Bend than would have been left in the same state of the roads, if the army had been moving toward the enemy instead of away from. And when it is understood that the carriages and teams belonging to this army, stretched out in one line, would extend not far from forty miles, the energy and caution necessary for their safe withdrawal from the presence of an enemy vastly superior in numbers will be appreciated." The last of the wagons did not reach the site selected at Harrison's bar until after dark on the 3d of July, and the rear guard did not move into their camp until everything was secure. The enemy followed up with a small force, and on the 3d threw a few shells at the rear-guard, but were quickly dispersed by our batteries and the fire of our gunboats. Great credit must be conceded to General Keyes for the skill which characterized his performance of the important and delicate duties intrusted to his charge. High praise is also due to the officers and men of the First Connecticut Artillery, Colonel Tyler, for the manner in which they withdrew all the heavy guns during the seven days, and from Malvern Hill. Owing to the crowded state of the roads, the teams could not be brought within a couple of miles of the position; but these energetic soldiers removed the guns by hand that distance, leaving nothing behind.

THE ARMY AT HARRISON'S LANDING.

On the 1st of July I received the following from the President:

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862—3:30, P. M.

Major-General Geo. B. McClellan:

It is impossible to reinforce you for your present emergency. If we had a million of men we could not get them to you in time. We have not the men to send. If you are not strong enough to face the enemy you must find a place of security; wait, rest, and repair. Maintain your ground if you can, but save the army at all events, even if you fall back to Fortress Monroe. We still have strength enough in the country, and will bring it out.

A. LINCOLN.

In the dispatch from the President to me, on the 2d of July, he says:

"If you think you are not strong enough to take Richmond just now, I do not wish you to. Try just now to save the army material and *personnel*, and I will strengthen it for the offensive again as fast as I can. The Governors of eighteen (18) States offer me a new levy of three hundred thousand, which I accept."

"On the 3d of July the following kind dispatch was received from the President:

EXTRACT.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862—3, P. M.

Major-General G. B. McClellan:

Yours of 5:30 yesterday is just received. I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men have done the best you could. All accounts say that better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

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A. LINCOLN.

FOURTH OF JULY LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

On the 4th I sent the following to the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
HARRISON BAR, JAMES RIVER, July 5, 1861

To the President:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2d instant.

I shall make a stand at this place, and endeavor to give my men the repose they so much require.

After sending my communication on Tuesday, the enemy attacked the left of our lines, and a fierce battle ensued, lasting until night. They were repulsed with great slaughter.

Had their attack succeeded, the consequences would have been disastrous in the extreme. This closed the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th ult., in a daily series of engagements wholly unparalleled on this continent for determination and slaughter on both sides. The mutual loss in killed and wounded is enormous—that of the enemy certainly greatest. On Tuesday morning, the 1st, our army commenced its movement from Haxall's to this point, our line of defense there being too extended to be maintained by our weakened forces. Our train was immense, and about 2, P. M., on the 2d a heavy storm of rain began, which continued during the entire day and until the forenoon of yesterday. The roads became horrible. Troops, artillery and wagons moved on steadily, and our whole army, men and material, was finally brought safely into camp. The last of the wagons reached here at noon yesterday. The exhaustion was very great, but the army preserved its morale, and would have repelled any attack which the enemy was in condition to make. We now occupy a line of heights about two miles from the James, a plain extending from there to the river. Our front is about three miles long. These heights command our whole position, and must be maintained. The gunboats can render valuable support upon both flanks. If the enemy attack us in front, we must hold our ground as we best may, and at whatever cost. Our positions can be carried only by overwhelming numbers. The spirit of the army is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline. Our position is by no means impregnable, especially as a morass extends on this side of the high ground from our center to the James on our right. The enemy may attack in vast numbers, and, if so, our front will be the scene of a desperate battle, which, if lost, will be decisive. Our army is fearfully weakened by killed, wounded, and prisoners. I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses, but we were not beaten in any conflict. The enemy were unable, by any efforts, to drive us from the field. Never did such a change of base, involving a retrograde movement, and under incessant attacks from a most determined and vastly more numerous foe, partake so little of disorder. We have lost no guns, except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by the giving way of McCall's division under the onset of superior numbers. Our communications by the James river are not secure. There are points where the enemy can establish themselves with cannon or musketry and command the river, and where it is not certain that our gunboats can drive them out. In case of this, or in case our front is broken, I will still make every effort to preserve at least the *personnel* of the army, and the events of the last few days leave no question that the troops will do all that their country can ask. Send such reinforcements as you can; I will do what I can. We are shipping our wounded and sick, and landing supplies. The Navy Department should co-operate with us to the extent of its resources. Captain Rodgers is doing all in his power in the kindest and most efficient manner. When all the circumstances are known, it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed was unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most difficult circumstances, we have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and, above all, our honor.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

To which I received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862—7, A. M.

Major-General G. B. McClellan, commanding Army Potomac:

A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1, P. M., yesterday, gave me. Be assured, the heroism and skill of yourself and officers and men, is and forever will be appreciated.

If you can hold your present position, we shall hive the enemy yet

Major-General G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

The following letters were received from his Excellency, the President:

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1862.

I understand your position, as stated in your letter, and by General Marcy. To reinforce you so as to enable you to resume the offensive within a month, or even six weeks, is impossible. In addition to that arrived and now arriving from the Potomac (about 100 000, I suppose), and about 10,000 I hope you will receive from Burnside very soon, and about 5,000 from Hunter a little later, I do not see how I can send you another man within a month. Under these circumstances the defensive for the present must be your only care. Save the army first where you are, if you can, and secondly by removal, if you must. You, on the ground, must be the judge as to which you will attempt, and of the means of effecting it. I but give it as my opinion that, with the aid of the gunboats, and the reinforcements mentioned above, you can hold your present position, provided, and so long as you can keep the James river open below you. If you are not tolerably confident you can keep the James river open, you had better remove as soon as possible. I do not remember that you have expressed any apprehension as to the danger of having your communication cut on the river below you; yet I do not suppose it can have escaped your attention.

A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—If at any time you feel able to take the offensive, you are not restrained from doing so.

The following telegram was sent on the 7th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 7, 1862—8:30, A.M.

As the boat is starting I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of telegram by General Marcy. The enemy have not attacked. My position is very strong, and daily becoming more so. If not attacked to-day I shall laugh at them. I have been anxious about my communications. I had a long consultation about it with Flag-Officer Goldsborough last night. He is confident he can keep the river open. He should have all gunboats possible. Will see him again this morning. My men in splendid spirits, and anxious to try it again. Alarm yourself as little as possible about me, and don't lose confidence in this army.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

A. Lincoln, President.

While general-in-chief and director of the operations of all our armies in the field, I had become deeply impressed with the importance of adopting and carrying out certain views regarding the conduct of the war, which, in my judgment, were essential to its objects and its success. During an active campaign of three months in the enemy's country, these were so fully confirmed that I conceived it a duty, in the critical position we then occupied, not to withhold a candid expression of the more important of these views from the Commander-in-Chief, whom the Constitution places at the head of the armies and navies, as well as the Government of the nation.

[Here follows the letter from Harrison's bar, July 7, already published.]

The following is a copy of my letter to Mr. Lincoln

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in the front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blocking our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of this army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State.

The time has come when the government must determine upon a civil and military policy, covering the whole ground of our national trouble.

The responsibility of determining, declaring, and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power, even for the present terrible exigency.

This rebellion has assumed the character of a war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State, in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organizations. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment.

In prosecuting the war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations; all private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military towards citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist; and oaths, not required by enactments, constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received.

Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political right. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves, contraband, under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves of a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty.

Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the government must be supported by concentration of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation, and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses, and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.

In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a commander-in-chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders, by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me, and I will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior.

I may be on the brink of eternity; and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity towards you and from love for my country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Commanding.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN, *President.*

H. Ex. Doc. 15——10.

I telegraphed the President on the 11th as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 11, 1862—3 *p. m.*

* * * * *

We are very strong here now, so far as defensive is concerned. Hope you will soon make us strong enough to advance and try it again. All in fine spirits.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Commanding.*

A. LINCOLN, *President.*

These telegrams were sent on the 12th, 17th, and 18th, to his excellency the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 12, 1862—7.15 *a. m.*

Hill and Longstreet crossed into New Kent county, *via* Long Bridge. I am still ignorant what road they afterwards took, but will know shortly.

Nothing else of interest since last dispatch. Rain ceased, and everything quiet. Men resting well, but beginning to be impatient for another fight.

I am more and more convinced that this army ought not to be withdrawn from here, but promptly reinforced and thrown again upon Richmond. If we have a little more than half a chance we can take it.

I dread the effect of any retreat upon the morale of the men.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Commanding.*

A. LINCOLN, *President.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 17, 1863—8 *a. m.*

I have consulted fully with General Burnside, and would commend to your favorable consideration the general's plan for bringing (7) seven additional regiments from North Carolina by leaving Newburn to the care of the gunboats. It appears manifestly to be our policy to concentrate here everything we can possibly spare from less important points, to make sure of crushing the enemy at Richmond, which seems clearly to be the most important point in rebeldom. Nothing should be left to chance here. I would recommend that General Burnside, with all his troops, be ordered to this army, to enable it to assume the offensive as soon as possible.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Commanding.*

A. LINCOLN, *President.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 18, 1862—8 *a. m.*

No change worth reporting in the state of affairs. Some (20,000) twenty thousand to (25,000) twenty five thousand of the enemy at Petersburg, and others thence to Richmond.

Those at Petersburg say they are part of Beauregard's army. New troops arriving *via* Petersburg. Am anxious to have determination of government that no time may be lost in preparing for it. Hours are very precious now, and perfect unity of action necessary.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Commanding.*

A. LINCOLN, *President.*

The following was telegraphed to General Halleck on the 28th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 28, 1862—8 *a. m.*

Nothing especially new except corroboration of reports that reinforcements reaching Richmond from south. It is not confirmed that any of Bragg's troops are yet here. My opinion is more and more firm that here is the defence of Washington, and that I should be at once reinforced by all available troops to enable me to advance. Retreat would be disastrous to the army and the cause. I am confident of that.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

On the 30th I sent the following to the general-in-chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, July 30, 1862—7 *a. m.*

I hope that it may soon be decided what is to be done by this army, and that the decision may be to re-enforce it at once. We are losing much valuable time, and that at a moment when energy and decision are sadly needed.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

About half an hour after midnight, on the morning of August 1, the enemy brought some light batteries to Coggin's point and the Coles house, on the right bank of James river, directly opposite Harrison's landing, and opened a heavy fire upon our shipping and encampments. It was continued rapidly for about thirty minutes, when they were driven back by the fire of our guns; this affair was reported in the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 2, 1862—8 *a. m.*

Firing of night before last killed some ten (10) men and wounded about (15) fifteen.

No harm of the slightest consequence done to the shipping, although several were struck. Sent party across river yesterday to the Coles house, destroyed it and cut down the timber; will complete work to-day, and also send party to Coggin's point, which I will probably occupy. I will attend to your telegraph about pressing at once; will send Hooker out. Give me Burnside, and I will stir these people up. I need more cavalry; have only (3,700) thirty-seven hundred for duty in cavalry division.

Adjutant General's office forgot to send Sykes's commission as major-general, with those of other division commanders; do me the favor to hurry it on.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

To prevent another demonstration of this character, and to insure a debouche on the south bank of the James, it became necessary to occupy Coggin's point, which was done on the 3d, and the enemy, as will be seen from the following dispatch, driven back towards Petersburg:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 3, 1862—10 *p. m.*

Coggin's point was occupied to-day, and timber felled so as to make it quite defensible. I went over the ground myself, and found that Duane had, as usual, selected an admirable position, which can be intrenched with a small amount of labor, so as to make it a formidable tête de pont, covering the landing of a large force.

I shall begin entrenching it by the labor of contrabands to-morrow. The position covers the Coles house, which is directly in front of Westover. We have now a safe debouche on the south bank, and are secure against midnight cannonading. A few thousand more men would place us in condition at least to annoy and disconcert the enemy very much.

I sent Colonel Averill this morning with three hundred (300) cavalry to examine the country on the south side of the James, and try to catch some cavalry at Sycamore church, which is on the main road from Petersburg to Suffolk, and some five (5) miles from Coles house. He found a cavalry force of five hundred and fifty (550) men, attacked them at once, drove in their advance guards to their camp, where we had a sharp skirmish, and drove them off in disorder.

He burned their entire camp, with their commissary and quartermaster's stores, and then returned and re-crossed the river. He took but (2) two prisoners, had one man wounded by a ball, and one by a sabre cut.

Captain McIntosh made a handsome charge. The troops engaged were of the (5th) fifth regulars, and the (3d) third Pennsylvania cavalry.

Colonel Averill conducted this affair, as he does everything he undertakes, to my entire satisfaction.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major General Commanding.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.

On the 1st of August I received the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, *July* 30, 1862—8 *p. m.*

A dispatch just received from General Pope says that deserters report that the enemy is moving south of James river, and that the force in Richmond is very small. I suggest he be pressed in that direction, so as to ascertain the facts of the case.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 30, 1862—8 *p. m.*

In order to enable you to move in any direction, it is necessary to relieve you of your sick. The Surgeon-General has, therefore, been directed to make arrangements for them at other places, and the Quartermaster General to provide transportation. I hope you will send them away as quickly as possible, and advise me of their removal.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN.

It is clear that the general-in-chief attached some weight to the report received from General Pope, and I was justified in supposing that the order in regard to the removing the sick contemplated an offensive movement rather than a retreat, as I had no other data than the telegrams just given, from which to form an opinion as to the intentions of the government.

The following telegram strengthened me in that belief:

WASHINGTON, *July* 31, 1862—10 *a. m.*

General Pope again telegraphs that the enemy is reported to be evacuating Richmond, and falling back on Danville and Lynchburg.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN.

In occupying Coggin's point, as already described, I was influenced by the necessity of possessing a secure debouche on the south of the James, in order to enable me to move on the communications of Richmond in that direction, as well as to prevent a repetition of midnight cannonades.

To carry out General Halleck's first order of July 30, it was necessary first to gain possession of Malvern Hill, which was occupied by the enemy, apparently in some little force, and controlled the direct approach to Richmond. Its temporary occupation, at least, was equally necessary in the event of a movement upon Petersburg, or even the abandonment of the Peninsula. General Hooker, with his own division, and Pleasonton's cavalry, was therefore directed to gain possession of Malvern Hill on the night of the 2d of August.

He failed to do so, as the following dispatch recites:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 3, 1862—10.20 *p. m.*

The movement undertaken up the river last night failed on account of the incompetency of guides.

The proper steps have been taken to-day to remedy this evil, and I hope to be ready to-morrow night to carry out your suggestions as to pressing, at least to accomplish the first indispensable step.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Commanding.*

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *Commanding United States Army.*

On the 4th General Hooker was reinforced by General Sedgwick's division, and having obtained a knowledge of the roads, he succeeded in turning Malvern Hill, and driving the enemy back towards Richmond.

The following is my report of this affair at the time:

MALVERN HILL, *August* 5, 1862—1 *p. m.*

General Hooker, at 5.30 this morning, attacked a very considerable force of infantry and artillery stationed at this place, and carried it handsomely, driving the enemy towards Newmarket, which is four miles distant, and where it is said they have a large force. We have captured 100 prisoners, killed and wounded several, with a loss on our part of only three killed and eleven wounded; among the latter, two officers.

I shall probably remain here to-night, ready to act as circumstances may require, after the return of my cavalry reconnaissances.

The mass of the enemy escaped under the cover of a dense fog; but our cavalry are still in pursuit, and I trust may succeed in capturing many more.

This is a very advantageous position to cover an advance on Richmond, and only 14¾ miles distant; and I feel confident that with reinforcements I would march this army there in five days.

I this instant learn that several brigades of the enemy are four miles from here on the Quaker road, and I have taken steps to prepare to meet them.

General Hooker's dispositions were admirable, and his officers and men displayed their usual gallantry.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Com'ng.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

MALVERN HILL, *August* 5, 1862—8 *p. m.*

Since my last dispatch, Colonel Averill has returned from a reconnoissance, in the direction of Savage's Station, towards Richmond. He encountered the 18th Virginia cavalry near White Oak Swamp Bridge, charged and drove them some distance towards Richmond, capturing 28 men and horses, killing and wounding several.

Our troops have advanced (12) twelve miles in one direction, and (17) seventeen in another, towards Richmond to-day.

We have secured a strong position at Coggin's Point, opposite our quartermaster's depot, which will effectually prevent the rebels from using artillery hereafter against our camps.

I learn this evening that there is a force of 20,000 men about six miles back from this point, on the south bank of the river. What their object is I do not know, but will keep a sharp lookout on their movements.

I am sending off sick as rapidly as our transports will take them. I am also doing everything in my power to carry out your orders, to push reconnoissances towards the rebel capital, and hope soon to find out whether the reports regarding the abandonment of that place are true.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-General.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

To the dispatch of 1 p. m., August 5, the following answer was received:

WASHINGTON, *August* 6, 1862—3 *a. m.*

I have no reinforcements to send you.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN.

And soon after the following:

WASHINGTON, *August* 6, 1862.

You will immediately send a regiment of cavalry and several batteries of artillery to Burnside's command at Aquia Creek. It is reported that Jackson is moving north with a very large force.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN.

On the 4th I had received General Halleck's order of the 3d, (which appears below,) directing me to withdraw the army to Aquia, and on the same day sent an earnest protest against it. A few hours before this, General Hooker had informed me that his cavalry pickets reported large bodies of the enemy advancing and driving them in, and that he would probably be attacked at daybreak.

Under these circumstances I had determined to support him; but as I could not get the whole army in position until the next afternoon, I concluded, upon the receipt of the above telegram from the General-in-Chief, to withdraw General Hooker, that there might be the least possible delay in conforming to General Halleck's orders. I therefore sent to General Hooker the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 6, 1862—10 *p. m.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I find it will not be possible to get the whole army into position before some time to-morrow afternoon, which will be too late to support you, and hold the entire position, should the enemy attack in large force at daybreak, which there is strong reasons to suppose he intends doing.

Should we fight a general battle at Malvern, it will be necessary to abandon the whole of our works here, and run the risk of getting back here.

Under advices I have received from Washington, I think it necessary for you to abandon the position to-night, getting everything away before daylight.

Please leave cavalry pickets at Malvern, with orders to destroy the Turkey Creek bridge when they are forced back.

The roads leading into Haxall's from the right should be strongly watched, and Haxall's at least held by strong cavalry force and some light batteries as long as possible.

I leave the manner of the withdrawal entirely to your discretion.

Please signal to the fleet when the withdrawal is about completed.

Report frequently to these headquarters.

General Sumner was ordered up to support you, but will halt where this passes him, and will inform you where he is.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

General J. HOOKER, *Commanding at Malvern Hill.*

And the following reply was sent to General Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 6, 1862—11:30 *p. m.*

Dispatch of to-day received. I have not quite (4,000) four thousand cavalry for duty in cavalry division, so that I cannot possibly spare any more.

I really need many more than I now have to carry out your instructions.

The enemy are moving a large force on Malvern Hill. In view of your dispatches, and the fact that I cannot place the whole army in position before daybreak, I have ordered Hooker to withdraw during the night if it is possible; if he cannot do so, I must support him.

Until this matter is developed I cannot send any batteries; I hope I can do so to-morrow if transportation is on hand.

I will obey the order as soon as circumstances permit. My artillery is none too numerous now. I have only been able to send off some (1,200) twelve hundred sick. No transportation. There shall be no delay that I can avoid.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Commanding U. S. Army.*

Five batteries, with their horses and equipments complete, were embarked on the 7th and 8th, simultaneously with General Hooker's operations upon Malvern.

I dispatched a cavalry force under Colonel Averill toward Savage's Station, to ascertain if the enemy were making any movements towards our right flank.

He found a rebel cavalry regiment near the White Oak Swamp bridge, and completely routed it, pursuing well towards Savage's Station.

These important preliminary operations assisted my preparations for the removal of the army to Acquia Creek; and the sending off our sick and supplies was pushed both day and night as rapidly as the means of transportation permitted.

On the subject of the withdrawal of the army from Harrison's Landing, the following correspondence passed between the General-in-Chief and myself, while the reconnoissances towards Richmond were in progress.

On the 2d of August I received the following:

WASHINGTON, *August* 2, 1862—3.45 *p. m.*

You have not answered my telegram of July 30, 8 p.m., about the removal of your sick. Remove them as rapidly as possible, and telegraph me when they will be out of your way. The President wishes an answer as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN.

To which this reply was sent:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 3—11 *p. m.*

Your telegram of (2) second is received. The answer (to dispatch of July 30) was sent this morning.

We have about (12,500) twelve thousand five hundred sick, of whom perhaps (4,000) four thousand might make easy marches. We have here the means to transport (1,200) twelve hundred, and will embark to-morrow that number of the worst cases, with all the means at the disposal of the Medical Director; the remainder could be shipped in from (7) seven to (10) ten days.

It is impossible for me to decide what cases to send off, unless I know what is to be done with this army.

Were the disastrous measures of a retreat adopted, all the sick who cannot march and fight should be dispatched by water.

Should the army advance, many of the sick could be of service at the depots. If it is to remain here any length of time, the question assumes still a different phase.

Until I am informed what is to be done, I cannot act understandingly or for the good of the service. If I am kept longer in ignorance of what is to be effected, I cannot be expected to accomplish the object in view.

In the mean time I will do all in my power to carry out what I conceive to be your wishes.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major General H. W. Halleck,
Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.

The moment I received the instructions for removing the sick, I at once gave the necessary directions for carrying them out.

With the small amount of transportation at hand, the removal of the severe cases alone would necessarily take several days, and, in the mean time, I desired information to determine what I should do with the others.

The order required me to send them away as quickly as possible, and to notify the General-in-Chief *when they were removed.*

Previous to the receipt of the dispatch of the 2d of August, not having been advised of what the army under my command was expected to do, or which way it was to move, if it moved at all, I sent the following dispatch:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Berkeley, August 3, 1862.

I hear of sea steamers at Fort Monroe; are they for removing my sick? If so, to what extent am I required to go in sending them off? There are not many who need go.

As I am not in any way informed of the intentions of the government in regard to this army, I am unable to judge what proportion of the sick should leave here, and must ask for specific orders.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General H. W. Halleck,
Commanding United States Army Washington.

If the army was to retreat to Fort Monroe, it was important that it should be unencumbered with any sick, wounded, or other men who might at all interfere with its mobility; but if the object was to operate directly on Richmond, from the position we then occupied, there were many cases of slight sickness which would speedily be cured, and the patients returned to duty.

As the service of every man would be important in the event of a forward offensive movement, I considered it to be of the utmost consequence that I should know what was to be done. It was to ascertain this that I sent the dispatch of 11 p. m. on the 3d, before receiving the following telegram:

Washington, *August* 3, 1862—7.45 *p. m.*

I have waited most anxiously to learn the result of your forced reconnoissance towards Richmond, and also whether all your sick have been sent away, and I can get no answer to my telegram.

It is determined to withdraw your army from the Peninsula to Aquia Creek. You will take immediate measures to effect this, covering the movement the best you can.

Its real object and withdrawal should be concealed even from your own officers.

Your material and transportation should be removed first. You will assume control of all the means of transportation within your reach, and apply to the naval forces for all the assistance they can render you. You will consult freely with the commander of these forces. The entire execution of the movement is left to your discretion and judgment.

You will leave such forces as you may deem proper at Fort Monroe, Norfolk, and other places, which we must occupy.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding United States Army.

Major-General Geo. B. McClellan.

I proceeded to obey this order with all possible rapidity, firmly impressed, however, with the conviction that the withdrawal of the army of the Potomac from Harrison's landing, where its communications had by the co-operation of the gunboats been rendered perfectly secure, would, at that time, have the most disastrous effect upon our cause.

I did not, as the commander of that army, allow the occasion to pass without distinctly setting forth my views upon the subject to the authorities in the following telegram:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Berkeley, August 4, 1862—12 *m.*

Your telegram of last evening is received. I must confess that it has caused me the greatest pain I ever experienced, for I am convinced that the order to withdraw this army to Acquia creek will prove disastrous to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Several days are necessary to complete the preparations for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress, I beg that careful consideration may be given to my statements.

This army is now in excellent discipline and condition. We hold a debouche on both banks of the James river, so that we are free to act in any direction; and with the assistance of the gunboats, I consider our communications as now secure.

We are twenty five (25) miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have marched fifteen (15) to eighteen (18) miles, which brings us practically within ten (10) miles of Richmond. Our longest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five (25) miles, but with the aid of the gunboats we can supply the army by water during its advance, certainly to within twelve (12) miles of Richmond.

At Acquia creek we would be seventy-five (75) miles from Richmond, with land transportation all the way.

From here to Fort Monroe is a march of about seventy (70) miles, for I regard it as impracticable to withdraw this army and its material, except by land.

The result of the movement would thus be a march of one hundred and forty-five (145) miles to reach a point now only twenty-five (25) miles distant, and to deprive ourselves entirely of the powerful aid of the gunboats and water transportation.

Add to this the certain demoralization of this army which would ensue, the terribly depressing effect upon the people of the north, and the strong probability that it would influence foreign powers to recognize our adversaries; and these appear to me sufficient reasons to make it my imperative duty to urge in the strongest terms afforded by our language that this order may be rescinded, and that far from recalling this army, it may be promptly reinforced to enable it to resume the offensive.

It may be said that there are no reinforcements available. I point to Burnside's force; to that of Pope, not necessary to maintain a strict defensive in front of Washington and Harper's Ferry; to those portions of the army of the west not required for a strict defensive there. Here, directly in front of this army, is the heart of the rebellion; it is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which will determine the fate of the nation.

All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here; a decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere; here is the true defence of Washington; it is here, on the banks of the James, that the fate of the Union should be decided.

Clear in my convictions of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been, and still am, actuated solely by the love of my country, knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, I entreat that this order may be rescinded.

If my counsel does not prevail, I will with a sad heart obey your orders to the utmost of my power, directing to the movement, which I clearly foresee will be one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever skill I may possess. Whatever the result may be—and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings—I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to avert disaster from my country.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major General Commanding.*

Major-General H. W. Halleck, *Commanding United States Army.*

Soon after sending this telegram, I received the following, in reply to mine of 11 p. m. of the 3d.

Washington, *August* 4, 1862—12.45 *p. m.*

My telegram to you of yesterday will satisfy you in regard to future operations; it was expected that you would have sent off your sick, as directed, without waiting to know what were or would be the intentions of the Government respecting future movements.

The President expects that the instructions which were sent you yesterday, with his approval, will be carried out with all possible dispatch and caution. The Quartermaster-General is sending to Fort Monroe all the transportation he can collect.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. McClellan.

To which the following is my reply:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Berkeley, August 5, 1862—7 *a. m.*

Your telegram of yesterday received, and is being carried out as promptly as possible. With the means at my command, no human power could have moved the sick in the time you say you expected them to be moved.

* * * * * *

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, *Com. U. S. Army.*

My efforts for bringing about a change of policy were unsuccessful, as will be seen from the following telegram and letter received by me in reply to mine of 12 m. of the 4th:

Washington, *August* 5, 1862—12 *m.*

You cannot regret the order of the withdrawal more than I did the necessity of giving it. It will not be rescinded, and you will be expected to execute it with all possible promptness. It is believed that it can be done now without serious danger. This may not be so, if there should be any delay. I will write you my views more fully by mail.

H. W. HALLECK, *Maj.-Gen. Com. U. S. Army.*

Major-General G. B. McClellan.

The letter was as follows:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, August 6, 1862.

General: Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail.

You, general, certainly could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. I was advised by high officers, in whose judgment I had great confidence, to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but I determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview. And even after that interview I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, and delayed my decision as long as I dared to delay it.

I assure you, general, it was not a hasty and inconsiderate act, but one that caused me more anxious thoughts than any other of my life. But after full and mature consideration of all the *pros* and *cons*, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued—there was to my mind no alternative.

Allow me to allude to a few of the facts in the case.

You and your officers at our interview estimated the enemy's forces in and around Richmond at two hundred thousand men. Since then, you and others report that they have received and are receiving large reinforcements from the south. General Pope's Army, covering Washington, is only about forty thousand. Your effective force is only about ninety thousand. You are thirty miles from Richmond, and General Pope eighty or ninety, with the enemy directly between you ready to fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other as he may elect; neither can reinforce the other in case of such an attack.

If General Pope's army be diminished to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland, and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your force be reduced to strengthen Pope, you would be too weak to even hold the position you now occupy, should the enemy turn round and attack you in full force. In other words, the old Army of the Potomac is split into two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. They cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction, and yet they must be united. To send Pope's forces by water to the Peninsula is, under present circumstances, a military impossibility. The only alternative is to send the forces on the Peninsula to some point by water, say Fredericksburgh, where the two armies can be united.

Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged: you say that the withdrawal from the present position will cause the certain demoralization of the army "which is now in excellent discipline and condition."

I cannot understand why a simple change of position to a new and by no means distant base will demoralize an army in excellent discipline, unless the officers themselves assist in that demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not.

Your change of front from your extreme right at Hanover Court House to your present condition was over thirty miles, but I have not heard that it demoralized your troops, notwithstanding the severe losses they sustained in effecting it.

A new base on the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh brings you within about sixty miles of Richmond, and secures a reinforcement of forty or fifty thousand fresh and disciplined troops.

The change with such advantages will, I think, if properly represented to your army, encourage rather than demoralize your troops. Moreover you, yourself, suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but that a flank march across the isthmus would be more hazardous than to retire to Fort Monroe.

You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles further than Fredericksburgh is. Besides, the latter is between Richmond and Washington, and covers Washington from any attack of the enemy.

The political effect of the withdrawal may at first be unfavorable; but I think the public are beginning to understand its necessity, and that they will have much more confidence in a united army than in its separated fragments.

But you will reply, why not reinforce me here, so that I can strike Richmond from my present position? To do this, you said, at our interview, that you required thirty thousand additional troops. I told you that it was impossible to give you so many. You finally thought that you would have "some chance" of success with twenty thousand. But you afterwards telegraphed me that you would require thirty-five thousand, as the enemy was being largely reinforced.

If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your requisition was perfectly reasonable; but it was utterly impossible to fill it until new troops could be enlisted and organized, which would require several weeks.

To keep your army in its present position until it could be so reinforced would almost destroy it in that climate.

The months of August and September are almost fatal to whites who live on that part of James River; and even after you received the reinforcements asked for, you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river batteries before you could advance on Richmond.

It is by no means certain that the reduction of these fortifications would not require considerable time—perhaps as much as those at Yorktown.

This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your army, but in the mean time General Pope's forces would be exposed to the heavy blows of the enemy without the slightest hope of assistance from you.

In regard to the demoralizing effect of a withdrawal from the Peninsula to the Rappahannock, I must remark that a large number of your highest officers, indeed a majority of those whose opinions have been reported to me, are decidedly in favor of the movement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the Peninsula now advise its abandonment.

I have not inquired, and do not wish to know, by whose advice or for what reasons the Army of the Potomac was separated into two parts with the enemy between them. I must take things as I find them.

I find the forces divided, and I wish to unite them. Only one feasible plan has been presented for doing this. If you, or any one else, had presented a better plan, I certainly should have adopted it. But all of your plans require reinforcements which it is impossible to give you. It is very easy to *ask* for reinforcements, but it is not so easy to give them when you have no disposable troops at your command.

I have written very plainly as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having fully considered the matter, although I may have arrived at very different conclusions from your own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, *Com. &c., Berkeley, Va.*

On the 7th I received the following telegram:

Washington, *August* 7, 1862—10 *a. m.*

You will immediately report the number of sick sent off since you received my order, the number still to be shipped, and the amount of transportation at your disposal—that is, the number of persons that can be carried on all the vessels which by my order you were authorized to control.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. McClellan.

To which I made this reply:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
August 7, 1862—10.40 *p. m.*

In reply to your dispatch of 10 a. m. to-day, I report the number of sick sent off since I received your order as follows: Three thousand seven hundred and forty, including some that are embarked to-night and will leave in the morning. The number still to be shipped is, as nearly as can be ascertained, five thousand seven hundred.

The embarkation of five batteries of artillery, with their horses, wagons, &c., required most of our available boats except the ferry-boats. All the transports that can ascend to this place have been ordered up; they will be here to-morrow evening. Colonel Ingalls reports to me that there are no transports now available for cavalry, and will not be for two or three days. As soon as they can be obtained I shall send off the First New York cavalry.

After the transports with sick and wounded have returned, including some heavy-draft steamers at Fort Monroe that cannot come to this point, we can transport twenty-five thousand men at a time.

We have some propellers here, but they are laden with commissary supplies and are not available.

The transports now employed in transporting sick and wounded will carry 12,000 well infantry soldiers. Those at Fort Monroe, and of too heavy draft to come here, will carry 8,000 or 10,000 infantry. Several of the largest steamers have been used for transporting prisoners of war, and have only become available for the sick to-day.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, *Com. U. S. Army.*

The report of my chief-quartermaster upon the subject is as follows:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Office of Chief-Quartermaster, Harrison's Landing, Aug. 7, 1862.

General: I have the honor to return the papers herewith which you sent me, with the following remarks:

We are embarking five batteries of artillery, with their horses, baggage, &c., which requires the detailing of most of our available boats, except the ferryboats. The medical department has ten or twelve of our largest transport vessels, which, if disposable, could carry 12,000 men. Besides, there are some heavy-draft steamers at Fort Monroe that cannot come to this point, but which can carry 8,000 or 10,000 infantry.

I have ordered all up hem that can ascend to this depot. They will be here to-morrow evening. As it now is, after the details already made, we cannot transport from this place more than 5,000 infantry.

There are no transports now available for cavalry. From and after to-morrow, if the vessels arrive, I could transport 10,000 infantry. In two or three days a regiment of cavalry can be sent if required. If you wait, and ship from Yorktown or Fort Monroe after the sick and wounded transports are at my disposal, we can transport 25,000 at a time. The number that can be transported is contingent on circumstances referred to.

Most of the propellers here are laden with commissary or other supplies, and most of the tugs are necessary to tow off sail craft also laden with supplies.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
RUFUS INGALLS, *Chief-Quartermaster.*

General R. B. Marcy, *Chief of Staff.*

On the 9th I received this dispatch:

Washington, *August* 9, 1862—12.45 *p. m.*

I am of the opinion that the enemy is massing his forces in front of Generals Pope and Burnside, and that he expects to crush them and move forward to the Potomac.

You must send reinforcements instantly to Acquia creek.

Considering the amount of transportation at your disposal, your delay is not satisfactory. You must move with all possible celerity.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. McClellan.

To which I sent the following reply:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Berkeley, August 10, 1862—8 *a. m.*

Telegram of yesterday received. The batteries sent to Burnside took the last available transport yesterday morning. Enough have since arrived to ship one regiment of cavalry to day. The sick are being embarked as rapidly as possible. There has been no unnecessary delay, as you assert—not an hour's—but everything has been and is being pushed as rapidly as possible to carry out your orders.

G. B. McClellan, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General H. W. Halleck, *Commanding U. S. Army.*

The following report, made on the same day by the officer then in charge of the transports, exposes the injustice of the remark in the dispatch of the general-in-chief, that, "considering the amount of transportation at your disposal your delay is not satisfactory."

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Army of the Potomac,
Harrison's Landing, Virginia, August 10, 1862.

Colonel Ingalls, being himself ill, has requested me to telegraph to you concerning the state and capacity of the transports now here. On the night of the 8th I dispatched eleven steamers, principally small ones, and six schooners, with five batteries of heavy horse artillery, none of which have yet returned.

Requisition is made this morning for transportation of one thousand cavalry to Acquia creek. All the schooners that had been chartered for carrying horses have been long since discharged, or changed into freight vessels.

A large proportion of the steamers now here are still loaded with stores, or are in the floating hospital service engaged in removing the sick. To transport the one thousand cavalry to-day will take all the available steamers now here not engaged in the service of the harbor. These steamers could take a large number of infantry, but are not well adapted to the carrying of horses, and much space is thus lost. Several steamers are expected here to day, and we are unloading schooners rapidly; most of these are not chartered, but are being taken for the service required, at same rates of pay as other chartered schooners. If you could cause a more speedy return of the steamers sent away from here, it would facilitate matters.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, commanding Depot.

General M. C. Meigs,
Quartermaster-General United States Army, Washington.

Our wharf facilities at Harrison's Landing were very limited, admitting but few vessels at one time. These were continually in use as long as there were disposable vessels, and the officers of the medical and quartermaster's-departments, with all the available forces, were incessantly occupied day and night in embarking and sending off the sick men, troops, and material.

Notwithstanding the repeated representations I made to the general-in-chief that such were the facts, on the 10th I received the following:

Washington, *August* 10, 1862—12 *p. m.*

The enemy is crossing the Rapidan in large force. They are fighting General Pope to-day; there must be no further delay in your movements; that which has already occurred was entirely unexpected, and must be satisfactorily explained. Let not a moment's time be lost, and telegraph me daily what progress you have made in executing the order to transfer your troops.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. McClellan.

To which I sent this reply:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Berkeley, August 10, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Your dispatch of to day is received. I assure you again that there has not been any unnecessary delay in carrying out your orders.

You are probably laboring under some great mistake as to the amount of transportation available here.

I have pushed matters to the utmost in getting off our sick, and the troops you ordered to Burnside.

Colonel Ingalls has more than once informed the Quartermaster-General of the condition of our water transportation. From the fact that you directed me to keep the order secret, I took it for granted that you would take the steps necessary to provide the requisite transportation.

A large number of transports for all arms of service, and for wagons, should at once be sent to Yorktown and Fort Monroe.

I shall be ready to move the whole army by land the moment the sick are disposed of. You may be sure that not an hour's delay will occur that can be avoided. I fear you do not realize the difficulty of the operation proposed.

The regiment of cavalry for Burnside has been in course of embarkation to-day and to-night; (10) ten steamers were required for the purpose; (1,258) twelve hundred and fifty-eight sick loaded to-day and to-night.

Our means exhausted, except one vessel returning to Fort Monroe in the morning, which will take some (500) five hundred cases of slight sickness.

The present moment is probably not the proper one for me to refer to the unnecessary, harsh, and unjust tone of your telegrams of late. It will, however, make no difference to my official action.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General H. W. Halleck, *Commanding U. S. Army.*

On the eleventh this report was made:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Berkeley, August 11, 1862—11.30 p. m.

The embarkation of (850) eight hundred and fifty cavalry, and (1) one brigade of infantry will be completed by (2) two o'clock in the morning; (500) five hundred sick were embarked to-day. Another vessel arrived to-night, and (600) six hundred more sick are now being embarked. I still have some (4,000) four thousand sick to dispose of. You have been greatly misled as to the amount of transportation at my disposal.

Vessels loaded to their utmost capacity with stores, and others indispensable for service here, have been reported to you as available for carrying sick and well. I am sending off all that can be unloaded at Fort Monroe to have them return here. I repeat that I have lost no time in carrying out your orders.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major General H. W. Halleck, *Commanding U. S. Army.*

On the same day I received the following from the quartermaster in charge of the depot:

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Harrison's Landing, August 11, 1862.

COLONEL: In reply to the communication from General Marcy, which was referred to me by you, I have to state that there are now in this harbor no disposable transports not already detailed, either for the use of the hospital department, for the transportation of the 1st N. Y. Cavalry, or for the necessary service in the harbor. I think the steamers loading and to be loaded with cavalry could take in addition three thousand infantry. These boats are, however, directed to leave as fast as they are loaded; some have already started. The embarkation of this cavalry regiment is going on very slowly, and it is not in my power to hurry the matter, although I have had several agents of the department and one commissioned officer at the wharf, to render all the assistance possible. The entire army is this morning turning in, to be stored on vessels, knapsacks, officers' baggage, and other surplus property, and with our limited wharf facilities it is impossible, unless the regular issues of forage, &c., are suspended, to avoid great confusion and delay with what is already ordered to be done. Of course, if any infantry is ordered to embark on these cavalry transports, the confusion and difficulties will be increased.

I know of no boats that may be expected here to day, except the *South America* and *Fanny Cadwallader*, a propeller which was ordered to be sent back from Fort Monroe.

The transports with the artillery left for Acquia creek on the night of the 8th and the morning of the 9th. They were ordered to return immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and A. Q. M., commanding Depot.

Lieut. Colonel RUFUS INGALLS,
A D. C. and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

On the 12th I received the following:—

WASHINGTON, *August 12, 1862—12 m.*

The Quartermaster-General informs me that nearly every available steam vessel in the country is now under your control. To send more from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, would interfere with the transportation of army supplies, and break up the channel of travel by which we are to bring forward the new troops. Burnside moved nearly thirteen thousand (13,000) troops to Acquia Creek in less than two (2) days, and his transports were immediately sent back to you. All vessels in the James River and the Chesapeake Bay were placed at your disposal, and it was supposed that (8) eight or (10) ten thousand of your men could be transported daily.

In addition to steamers, there is a large fleet of sailing vessels which could be used as transports.

The bulk of your material on shore, it was thought, could be sent to Fort Monroe, covered by that part of the Army which could not get water transportation. Such were the views of the Government here; perhaps we were misinformed as to the facts. If so, the delay could be explained. Nothing in my telegram was intentionally harsh or unjust, but the delay was so unexpected that an explanation was required. There has been, and is, the most urgent necessity for dispatch, and not a single moment must be lost in getting additional troops in front of Washington.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major General G. B. MCCLELLAN.

I telegraphed the following reply:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 12, 1862—11 p. m.

Your dispatch of noon to-day received. It is positively the fact that no more men could have been embarked hence than have gone, and that no unnecessary delay has occurred. Before your orders were received, Colonel Ingalls directed all available vessels to come from Monroe. Officers have been sent to take personal direction. Have heard nothing here of Burnside's fleet.

There are some vessels at Monroe—such as *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—which draw too much to come here. Hospital accommodations exhausted this side New York. Propose filling *Atlantic* and *Baltic* with serious cases, for New York, and to encamp slight cases for the present at Monroe. In this way can probably get off the (3,400) thirty-four hundred sick, still on hand, by day after to-morrow night.

I am sure that you have been misinformed as to the availability of vessels on hand. We cannot use heavily-loaded supply vessels for troops or animals, and such constitute the mass of those here, which have been represented to you as capable of transporting this Army.

I fear you will find very great delay in embarking troops and material at Yorktown and Monroe, both from want of vessels and of facilities of embarkation; at least two additional wharves should at once be built at each place. I ordered two at the latter some (2) two weeks ago, but you countermanded the order.

I learn that wharf accommodations at Acquia are altogether inadequate for landing troops and supplies to any large extent. Not an hour should be lost in remedying this.

Great delay will cause there from shallow water. You will find a vast deficiency in horse transports. We had nearly two hundred when we came here; I learn of only (20) twenty provided now; they carry about (50) horses each. More hospital accommodations should be provided. We are much impeded here, because our wharves are used night and day to land current supplies. At Monroe a similar difficulty will occur.

With all the facilities at Alexandria and Washington, (6) six weeks about were occupied in embarking this Army and its material.

Burnside's troops are not a fair criterion for rate of embarkation. All his means were in hand, his outfit especially prepared for the purpose, and his men habituated to the movement.

There shall be no unnecessary delay, but I cannot manufacture vessels. I state these difficulties from experience, and because it appears to me that we have been lately working at cross purposes, because you have not been properly informed by those around you, who ought to know the inherent difficulties of such an undertaking. It is not possible for any one to place this Army where you wish it, ready to move, in less than a month.

If Washington is in danger now, this Army can scarcely arrive in time to save it; it is in much better position to do so from here than from Acquia.

Our material can only be saved by using the whole Army to cover it, if we are pressed. If sensibly weakened by detachments, the result might be the loss of much material and many men. I will be at the telegraph office to-morrow morning.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

To the reasons given in the foregoing dispatch, to show why General Burnside's movement from Fort Monroe was not a fair criterion for our operations, the following may be added:—

He was not encumbered by either sick or wounded men.

He had no cavalry, artillery, wagons, or teams. His force consisted of infantry alone, with a few ambulances and officers' horses.

His baggage was already on the transports, where it had remained since his arrival from North Carolina, and his men had only to resume their places on board.

The cavalry and artillery mentioned in my dispatches of the 7th, 10th, and 11th, were sent to supply his total deficiency in those arms.

I may also repeat that the vessels used by General Burnside had not returned from Acquia creek when the Army left Harrison's bar.

It will be seen by the concluding paragraph of the foregoing dispatch that, in order to have a more direct, speedy, and full explanation of the condition of affairs in the Army than I could by sending a single dispatch by steamer to the nearest telegraph office at Jamestown island, some seventy miles distant, and waiting ten hours for a reply, I proposed to go in person to the office. This I did.

On my arrival at Jamestown island, there was an interruption in the electric current, which rendered it necessary for me to continue on to Fort Monroe, and across the Chesapeake bay to Cherry Stone inlet, on the "eastern shore," where I arrived late in the evening, and immediately sent the annexed dispatches:

CHERRY STONE, *August 13, 1862—11.30 p. m.*

Please come to office; wish to talk to you. What news from Pope?

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington.*

CHERRY STONE INLET, *August 14, 1862—12.30 a. m.*

Started to Jamestown island to talk with you; found cable broken and came here. Please read my long telegram. (See above dispatch of August 12, 11 P. M.) All quiet at camp. Enemy burned wharves at City Point yesterday. No rebel pickets within eight (8) miles of Coggin's point yesterday. Richmond prisoners state that large force with guns left Richmond northward on Sunday.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington.*

To which the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, *August 14, 1862—1 40 a. m.*

I have read your dispatch. There is no change of plans. You will send up your troops as rapidly as possible. There is no difficulty in landing them. According to your own accounts, there is no difficulty in withdrawing your forces. Do so with all possible rapidity.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General.*

Major-General G. B. MCCLELLAN.

Before I had time to decipher and reply to this dispatch, the telegraph operator in Washington informed me that General Halleck had gone out of the office immediately after writing this dispatch, without leaving any intimation of the fact for me, or waiting for any further information as to the object of my journey across the bay. As there was no possibility of other communication with him at that time, I sent the following dispatch, and returned to Harrison's landing:

CHERRY STONE INLET, *August 14, 1862—1.40 a. m.*

Your orders will be obeyed. I return at once. I had hoped to have had a longer and fuller conversation with you, after travelling so far for the purpose.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

On the 14th and 15th, and before we had been able to embark all our sick men, two Army corps were put in motion towards Fort Monroe. This was reported in the annexed dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 14, 1862—11 p. m.

Movement has commenced by land and water. All sick will be away to-morrow night. Everything being done to carry out your orders. I don't like Jackson's movements; he will suddenly appear when least expected. Will telegraph fully and understandingly in the morning.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

The phrase "movement has commenced," it need not be remarked, referred obviously to the movement of the main army, after completing the necessary preliminary movements of the sick, &c., &c.

The perversion of the term, to which the General-in-Chief saw fit to give currency in a letter to the Secretary of War, should have been here rendered impossible by the dispatches which precede this of the 14th, which show that the movement really began immediately after the receipt of the order of August 4th.

The progress made in the movement on the 15th was reported in the following dispatches:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aug. 15, 1862—12 m.

Colonel Ingalls this moment reports that after embarking the remaining brigade of McCall's division, with the sick, who are constantly accumulating, the transports now disposable will be all consumed.

Two of my army corps marched last night and this morning *en route* for Yorktown—one *via* Jone's Bridge, and the other *via* Barrett's Ferry, where we have a pontoon bridge. The other corps will be pushed forward as fast as the roads are clear, and I hope before to-morrow morning to have the entire army in motion.

A report has just been received from my pickets that the enemy in force is advancing on us from the Chickahominy, but I do not credit it; shall know soon. Should any more transports arrive here before my departure, and the enemy do not show such a force in our front as to require all the troops I have remaining to insure the safety of the land movement with its immense train, I shall send every man by water that transports will carry.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, Aug. 15, 1862—1.30 p. m.

The advanced corps and trains are fairly started. I learn nothing more in relation to reported advance of rebels *via* Jones' Bridge. Shall push the movement as rapidly as possible.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, Aug. 15, 1862—10 p. m.

Coggin's Point is abandoned. The whole of McCall's division, with its artillery, is now *en route* for Burnside. We have not yet transportation sufficient for our sick. I hope we will get it to-morrow.

Porter is across the Chickahominy, near its mouth, with his wagons and reserve artillery. Heintzelman at Jones' Bridge with a portion of his corps. They will all be up by morning.

Averell's cavalry on the other side. All quiet thus far. I cannot get the last of the wagons as far as Charles City Court House before some time to-morrow afternoon.

I am hurrying matters with the utmost rapidity possible. Wagons will move all night.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

After the commencement of the movement, it was continued with the utmost rapidity, until all the troops and material were *en route* both by land and water, on the morning of the 16th.

Late in the afternoon of that day, when the last man had disappeared from the deserted camps, I followed with my personal staff in the track of the Grand Army of the Potomac; bidding farewell to the scenes still covered with the marks of its presence, and to be forever memorable in history as the vicinity of its most brilliant exploits.

Previous to the departure of the troops, I had directed Captain Duane, of the engineer corps, to proceed to Barrett's Ferry, near the mouth of the Chickahominy, and throw across the river at that point a pontoon bridge. This was executed promptly and satisfactorily under the cover of gunboats; and an excellent bridge of about two thousand feet in length was ready for the first arrival of troops.

The greater part of the army, with artillery, wagon trains, &c., crossed it rapidly, and in perfect order and safety, so that on the night of the 17th everything was across the Chickahominy, except the rear-guard, which crossed early on the morning of the 18th, when the pontoon bridge was immediately removed.

General Porter's corps, which was the first to march from Harrison's Landing, had been pushed forward rapidly, and on the 16th reached Williamsburg, where I had directed him to halt until the entire army was across the Chickahominy.

On his arrival at Williamsburg, however, he received an intercepted letter, which led to the belief that General Pope would have to contend against a very heavy force then in his front. General Porter, therefore, very properly took the responsibility of continuing his march directly on to Newport News, which place he reached on the morning of the 18th of August, having marched his corps sixty miles in the short period of three days and one night, halting one day at the crossing of the Chickahominy.

The embarkation of this corps commenced as soon as transports were ready, and on the 20th it had all sailed for Aquia Creek. I made the following report from Barrett's Ferry:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Barrett's Ferry, Chickahominy, Aug. 17, 1862—11 a. m.

Everything is removed from our camp at Harrison's Bar. No property nor men left behind.

The (5th) fifth corps is at Williamsburg with all its wagons and the reserve artillery. The (3d) third corps is on the march from Jones' Bridge to Williamsburg, *via* Diascund Bridge, and has probably passed the latter before this hour. Averell's cavalry watches everything in that direction.

The mass of the wagons have passed the pontoon bridge here, and are parked on the other side. Peck's wagons are now crossing; his division will soon be over. Headquarters wagons follow Peck's. I hope to have everything over to-night, and the bridge removed by daylight. May be delayed beyond that time. Came here to see Burnside, otherwise should have remained with the rear-guard. Thus far all is quiet, and not a shot that I know of since we began the march.

I shall not feel entirely secure until I have the whole army beyond the Chickahominy. I will then begin to forward troops by water as fast as transportation permits.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General Com.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.*

On the 18th and 19th our march was continued to Williamsburg and Yorktown, and on the 20th the remainder of the army was ready to embark at Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, and Newport News.

The movement of the main body of the army on this march was covered by General Pleasonton with his cavalry and horse artillery. That officer remained at Haxall's until the army had passed Charles City Court House, when he gradually fell back, picking up the stragglers as he proceeded, and crossed the bridge over the Chickahominy, after the main body had marched towards Williamsburg. His troops were the last to cross the bridge, and he deserves great credit for the manner in which he performed this duty.

General Averell did a similar service, in the same satisfactory way, in covering the march of the 3d corps.

As the campaign on the Peninsula terminated here, I cannot close this part of my report without giving an expression of my sincere thanks and gratitude to the officers and men whom I had the honor to command.

From the commencement to the termination of this most arduous campaign, the Army of the Potomac always evinced the most perfect subordination, zeal, and alacrity in the performance of all the duties required of it.

The amount of severe labor accomplished by this army in the construction of entrenchments, roads, bridges, &c. was enormous; yet all the work was performed with the most gratifying cheerfulness and devotion to the interests of the service.

During the campaign ten severely contested and sanguinary battles had been fought, besides numerous smaller engagements, in which the troops exhibited the most determined enthusiasm and bravery. They submitted to exposure, sickness, and even death, without a murmur. Indeed, they had become veterans in their country's cause, and richly deserved the warm commendation of the government.

It was in view of these facts that this seemed to me an appropriate occasion for the General-in-Chief to give, in general orders, some appreciative expression of the services of the army while upon the Peninsula. Accordingly, on the 18th I sent him the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 18, 1862—11 p. m.

Please say a kind word to my army that I can repeat to them in general orders in regard to their conduct at Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and on the Chickahominy, as well as in regard to the (7) seven days and the recent retreat.

No one has ever said anything to cheer them but myself. Say nothing about me. Merely give my men and officers credit for what they have done. It will do you much good, and will strengthen you much with them if you issue a handsome order to them in regard to what they have accomplished. They deserve it.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

As no reply was received to this communication, and no order was issued by the General-in-Chief, I conclude that suggestion did not meet his approbation.

All the personnel and material of the army had been transferred from Harrison's Landing to the different points of embarkation in the very brief period of five days without the slightest loss or damage. Porter's troops sailed from Newport News on the 19th and 20th. Heintzelman's corps sailed from Yorktown on the 21st. On that day I received the following telegram from the General-in-Chief:

WASHINGTON, *August 21, 1862—6 p. m.*

Leave such garrisons in Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, &c., as you may deem proper. They will be replaced by new troops as rapidly as possible.

The forces of Burnside and Pope are hard pushed, and require aid as rapidly as you can send it. Come yourself as soon as you can.

By all means see that the troops sent have plenty of ammunition. We have no time here to supply them. Moreover, they may have to fight as soon as they land.

H. W. HALLECK, *Maj.-Gen. Com. U. S. Army.*

General MCCLELLAN.

To which the following are replies:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fortress Monroe, Aug. 21, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Your dispatch of (6) six p. m. received. I have not lost an hour in sending troops, nor will I. Franklin is here, and I will try to get some of his troops on board to night. I had already ordered all the ammunition forward.

I will put headquarters on board ship early to-morrow morning, so that I can leave at a moment's notice. I hope that I can get off to-morrow. Shall I go in person to Acquia, or do you wish to see me first at Washington? If you wish it I can probably ship quite an amount of ammunition for other troops than this army.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, Aug. 21, 1862—11.25 p. m.

I have ample supplies of ammunition for infantry and artillery, and will have it up in time. I can supply any deficiency that may exist in General Pope's army. Quite a number of rifled field guns are on hand here.

The forage is the only question for you to attend to; please have that ready for me at Acquia. I want many more schooners for cavalry horses; they should have water on hand when they come here.

If you have leisure, and there is no objection, please communicate to me fully the state of affairs, and your plans. I will then be enabled to arrange details understandingly.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington.*

Immediately on reaching Fort Monroe, I gave directions for strengthening the defences of Yorktown, to resist any attack from the direction of Richmond, and left General Keyes, with his corps, to perform the work, and temporarily garrison the place.

I telegraphed as follows on the 22d:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, Aug 22, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Dispatch of to-day received. Franklin's corps is embarking as rapidly as possible. Sumner's corps is at Newport News, ready to embark as fast as transportation arrives. Keyes is still at Yorktown, putting it in a proper state of defence. I think that all of Franklin's corps will get off to-day, and hope to commence with Sumner to-morrow. I shall then push off the cavalry and wagons.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, Aug 22, 1862—3 40 p. m.

Two (2) good ordnance sergeants are needed immediately at Yorktown and Gloucester. The new defences are arranged and commenced.

I recommend that (5,000) five thousand new troops be sent immediately to garrison York and Gloucester. They should be commanded by an experienced general officer, who can discipline and instruct them. About (900) nine hundred should be artillery. I recommend that a new regiment, whose colonel is an artillery officer, or graduate, be designated as heavy artillery, and sent there. A similar regiment is absolutely necessary here.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

On the 23d Franklin's corps sailed. I reported this in the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, Aug. 23, 1862—1 30 p. m.

Franklin's corps has started. I shall start for Acquia in about half an hour. No transports yet for Sumner's corps.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

On that evening I sailed with my staff for Acquia Creek, where I arrived at daylight on the following morning, reporting as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Acquia Creek, Aug. 24, 1862.

I have reached here, and respectfully report for orders.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

I also telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aquia Creek, Aug. 24, 1862—2 p. m.

Your telegram received. Morell's scouts report Rappahannock Station burned and abandoned by Pope, without any notice to Morell or Sykes. This was telegraphed you some hours ago. Reynolds Reno, and Stevens are supposed to be with Pope, as nothing can be heard of them to-day. Morell and Sykes are near Morrisville Post Office, watching the lower fords of Rappahannock, with no troops between there and Rappahannock Station, which is reported abandoned by Pope.

Please inform me immediately exactly where Pope is, and what doing; until I know that I cannot regulate Porter's movements; he is much exposed now, and decided measures should be taken at once. Until I know what my command and position are to be, and whether you still intend to place me in the command indicated in your first letter to me, and orally through General Burnside, at the Chickahominy, I cannot decide where I can be of most use. If your determination is unchanged, I ought to go Alexandria at once. Please define my position and duties.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

To which I received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, *Aug. 24, 1862.*

You ask me for information which I cannot give. I do not know either where General Pope is, or where the enemy in force is. These are matters which I have all day been most anxious to ascertain.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN.

On the 26th I received the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 26, 1862—11 a. m.*

There is reason to believe that the enemy is moving a large force into the Shenandoah valley. Reconnoissances will soon determine. General Heintzelman's corps was ordered to report to General Pope, and Kearney's will probably be sent to-day against the enemy's flank. Don't draw any troops down the Rappahannock at present; we shall probably want them all in the direction of the Shenandoah. Perhaps you had better leave General Burnside in charge at Acquia creek, and come to Alexandria, as very great irregularities are reported there. General Franklin's corps will move as soon as it receives transportation.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General G. B. MCCLELLAN.

On receipt of this I immediately sailed for Alexandria, and reported as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug. 27, 1862—8 a. m.*

I arrived here last night, and have taken measures to ascertain the state of affairs here, and that proper remedies may be applied. Just received a rumor that railway bridge over Bull Run was burned last night.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug. 27, 1862—9.40 a. m.*

The town is quiet, although quite full of soldiers, who are said to be chiefly convalescents.

The affairs of the Quartermaster's Department are reported as going on well.

It is said that the Bull's Run bridge will be repaired by to-morrow. The disembarkation of Sumner's corps commenced at Acquia yesterday afternoon. I found that he could reach Rappahannock Station earlier that way than from here.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

On the same day I received the following:

WASHINGTON, *Aug. 27, 1862.*

Telegrams from General Porter to General Burnside, just received, say that Banks is at Fayetteville; McDowell, Sigel, and Ricketts near Warrenton; Reno on his right. Porter is marching on Warrenton Junction, to reinforce Pope. Nothing said of Heintzelman. Porter reports a general battle imminent. Franklin's corps should move out by forced marches, carrying three or four days' provisions, and to be supplied, as far as possible, by railroad. Perhaps you may prefer some other road than to Centreville. Colonel Haupt has just telegraphed about sending out troops. Please see him, and give him your directions. There has been some serious neglect to guard the railroad, which should be immediately remedied.

H. W. HALLECK, *General in-Chief.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN.

I replied as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug. 27, 1862—10 a. m.*

Telegram this moment received. I have sent orders to Franklin to prepare to march with his corps at once, and to repair here in person to inform me as to his means of transportation.

Kearney was yesterday at Rappahannock Station; Porter at Bealton, Kellip, Barnetts, &c. Sumner will commence reaching Falmouth to-day. Williams' Massachusetts Cavalry will be mostly at Falmouth to-day.

I loaned Burnside my personal escort (one squadron 4th Regulars) to scout down Rappahannock.

I have sent for Couch's division to come at once. As fast as I gain any information I will forward it, although you may already have it.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Major General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

I also received the following telegrams:

WASHINGTON, *Aug. 27, 1862.*

Direct General Casey to furnish you about five thousand of the new troops under his command.

Take entire direction of the sending out of the troops from Alexandria.

Determine questions of priority in transportation, and the places they shall occupy. Pope's headquarters are near Warrenton Junction, but I cannot ascertain the present position of his troops.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, *Aug. 27, 1862.*

I can get no satisfactory information from the front, either of the enemy or of our troops. There seems to have been great neglect and carelessness about Manassas. Franklin's corps should march in that direction as soon as possible. A competent officer should be sent out to take direction of affairs in that vicinity.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN.

Upon the receipt of these I immediately sent the following telegram to Generals Heintzelman and Porter:

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug.* 27, 1862—10.30 *a. m.*

Where are you, and what is state of affairs—what troops in your front, right, and left? Sumner is now landing at Acquia. Where is Pope's left, and what of enemy? Enemy burned Bull Run bridge last night with cavalry force.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major General HEINTZELMAN, *Warrenton.*
Major-General PORTER, *Bealton.*
P. S.—If these general officers are not at the places named, nearest operator will please have message forwarded.

I also telegraphed to the General-in-Chief as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug.* 27, 1862—10.50 *a. m.*

I have sent all the information I possess to Burnside, instructing him to look out well for his right flank, between the Rappahannock and Potomac, and to send no trains to Porter without an escort. I fear the cavalry who dashed at Bull Run last night may trouble Burnside a little. I have sent to communicate with Porter and Heintzelman, *via* Falmouth, and hope to give you some definite information in a few hours. I shall land the next cavalry I get hold of here, and send it out to keep open the communication between Pope and Porter, also to watch vicinity of Manassas. Please send me a number of copies of the best maps of present field of operations. I can use fifty (50) to advantage.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug.* 27, 1862—12.50 *a. m.*

In view of Burnside's dispatch, just received, would it not be advisable to throw the mass of Sumner's corps here, to move out with Franklin to Centreville or vicinity? If a decisive battle is fought at Warrenton, a disaster would leave any troops on Lower Rappahannock in a dangerous position.

They would do better service in front of Washington.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug.* 27, 1862—12.5 *p. m.*

My aid has just returned from General Franklin's camp; reports that Generals Franklin, Smith, and Slocum are all in Washington. He gave the order to the next in rank to place the corps in readiness to move at once. I learn that heavy firing has been heard this morning at Centreville, and have sent to ascertain the truth. I can find no cavalry to send out on the roads. Are the works garrisoned and ready for defence?

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington.*

ALEXANDRIA, *Aug.* 27, 1862—12 20 *p. m.*

What bridges exist over Bull Run? Have steps been taken to construct bridges for the advance of troops to reinforce Pope, or to enable him to retreat if in trouble?

There should be two gunboats at Acquia creek at once. Shall I push the rest of Sumner's corps here, or is Pope so strong as to be reasonably certain of success? I have sent to inspect the works near here and their garrisons.

As soon as I can find General Casey, or some other commanding officer, I will see to the railway, &c. It would be well to have them report to me, as I do not know where they are. I am trying to find them, and will lose no time in carrying out your orders. Would like to see Burnside.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington.*

ALEXANDRIA, *August* 27, 1863—1.15, *p. m.*

Franklin's artillery have no horses, except for (4) four guns without caissons. I can pick up no cavalry. In view of these facts, will it not be well to push Sumner's corps here by water as rapidly as possible, to make immediate arrangements for placing the works in front of Washington in an efficient condition of defence? I have no means of knowing the enemy's force between Pope and ourselves.

Can Franklin, without his artillery or cavalry, effect any useful purpose in front?

Should not Burnside take steps at once to evacuate Falmouth and Acquia, at the same time covering the retreat of any of Pope's troops who may fall back in that direction?

I do not see that we have force enough in hand to form a connection with Pope, whose exact position we do not know. Are we safe in the direction of the valley?

G. B. McCLELLAN *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *Washington.*

ALEXANDRIA, *August*, 27, 1862—1.36, *p. m.*

I learn that Taylor's brigade, sent this morning to Bull run bridge, is either cut to pieces or captured.

That the force against them had many guns, and about (5,000) five thousand infantry, receiving reinforcements every minute; also, that Gainesville is in possession of the enemy. Please send some cavalry out towards Drainsville, *via* Chain bridge, to watch Lewinsville and Drainsville, and go as far as they can. If you will give me even one squadron of good cavalry here, I will ascertain the state of the case. I think our policy now is to make these works perfectly safe, and mobilize a couple of corps as soon as possible; but not to advance them until they can have their artillery and cavalry. I have sent for Colonel Tyler to place his artillerymen in the works.

Is Fort Marcy securely held?

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

General HALLECK.

ALEXANDRIA, *August* 27, 1862—2.30, *p. m.*

Sumner has been ordered to send here all of his corps that are within reach. Orders have been sent to Couch to come here from Yorktown with the least possible delay. But one squadron of my cavalry has arrived; that will be disembarked at once and sent to the front.

If there is any cavalry to Washington, it should be ordered to report to me at once.

I still think that we should first provide for the immediate defence of Washington on both sides of the Potomac.

I am not responsible for the past, and cannot be for the future, unless I receive authority to dispose of the available troops according to my judgment. Please inform me at once what my position is. I do not wish to act in the dark.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

ALEXANDRIA, *August* 27, 1863—6 *p. m.*

I have just received the copy of a dispatch from General Pope to you, dated 10 A. M., this morning, in which he says: "All forces now sent forward should be sent to my right at Gainesville."

I now have at my disposal here about (10,000) ten thousand men of Franklin's corps, about (2,800) twenty-eight hundred of General Tyler's brigade, and Colonel Tyler's First Connecticut Artillery, which I recommend should be held in hand for the defence of Washington.

If you wish me to order any part of this force to the front, it is in readiness to march at a moment's notice to any point you may indicate.

In view of the existing state of things in our front, I have deemed it best to order General Casey to hold his men for Yorktown in readiness to move, but not to send them off till further orders.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

On the 28th I telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 28, 1862—4 10, *p. m.*

General Franklin is with me here. I will know in a few minutes the condition of artillery and cavalry.

We are not yet in condition to move; may be by to-morrow morning.

Pope must cut through to-day, or adopt the plan I suggested. I have ordered troops to garrison the works at Upton's hill. They must be held at any cost. As soon as I can see the way to spare them, I will send a corps of good troops there. It is the key to Washington, which cannot be seriously menaced as long as it is held.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

I received the following from the General-in-Chief:

WASHINGTON, *August* 28, 1862.

I think you had better place Sumner's corps, as it arrives, near the guns, and particularly at the Chain bridge.

The principal thing to be feared now is a cavalry raid into this city, especially in the night time.

Use Cox's and Taylor's brigade, and the new troops for the same object, if you need them.

Porter writes to Burnside from Bristow, 9 30 A. M., yesterday, that Pope's forces were then moving on Manassas, and that Burnside would soon hear of them by way of Alexandria.

General Cullum has gone to Harper's Ferry, and I have only a single regular officer for duty in the office.

Please send some of your officers to-day to see that every precaution is taken at the forts against a raid; also at the bridge. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

On the 29th the following dispatch was telegraphed:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 29, 1862—10.30 *a. m.*

Franklin's corps is in motion; started about (6) six A. M. I can give him but two squadrons of cavalry. I propose moving General Cox to Upton's hill, to hold that important point with its works, and to push cavalry scouts to Vienna, via Freedom hill and Hunter's lane. Cox has (2) two squadrons of cavalry. Please answer at once whether this meets your approval. I have directed Woodbury, with the engineer brigade, to hold Fort Lyon. Sumner detached, last night, two regiments to vicinity of Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy. Meagher's brigade is still at Acquia. If he moves in support of Franklin, it leaves us without any reliable troops in and near Washington. Yet Franklin is too weak alone. What shall be done? No more cavalry arrived; have but (3) three squadrons. Franklin has but (40) forty rounds of ammunition, and no wagons to move more. I do not think Franklin is in condition to accomplish much, if he meets with serious resistance. I should not have moved him but for your pressing order of last night. What have you from Vienna and Drainsville?

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

To which the following is a reply:

WASHINGTON, *August* 29, 1862—12 m.

Upton's hill arrangement all right. We must send wagons and ammunition to Franklin as fast as they arrive.

Meagher's brigade ordered up yesterday. Fitz-Hugh Lee was, it is said on good authority, in Alexandria on Sunday last for three hours. I have nothing from Drainesville.

H. W HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

On the same day the following was received from his excellency the President:

WASHINGTON, *August* 29, 1862—2 30 *p. m.*

What news from direction of Manassas Junction? What generally?

A. LINCOLN.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

To which I replied as follows:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 29, 1862—2.45 *p. m.*

The last news I received from the direction of Manassas was from stragglers, to the effect that the enemy were evacuating Centreville and retiring towards Thoroughfare gap. This by no means reliable.

I am clear that one of two courses should be adopted:—1st. To concentrate all our available forces to open communications with Pope, to leave Pope to get out of his scrape, and at once use all our means to make the capital perfectly safe.

No middle ground will now answer. Tell me what you wish me to do, and I will do all in my power to accomplish it. I wish to know what my orders and authority are. I ask for nothing, but will obey whatever orders you give. I only ask a prompt decision, that I may at once give the necessary orders. It will not do to delay longer.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

A. LINCOLN, *President.*
And copy to General Halleck.

To which the following is a reply:

WASHINGTON, *August* 29, 1862—4.10 *p. m.*

Yours of to-day just received. I think your first alternative—to wit, "to concentrate all our available forces to open communication with Pope"—is the right one; but I wish not to control. That I now leave to General Halleck, aided by your counsels.

A. LINCOLN.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

It had been officially reported to me from Washington that the enemy, in strong force, was moving through Vienna in the direction of the Chain bridge, and had a large force in Vienna. This report, in connection with the dispatch of the general-in-chief on the 28th, before noted, induced me to direct Franklin to halt his command near Anandale until it could be determined, by reconnoissances to Vienna and towards Manassas, whether these reports were true. General Cox was ordered to send his small cavalry force from Upton's hill towards Vienna and Drainesville in one direction, and towards Fairfax Court House in the other, and Franklin to push his two squadrons as far towards Manassas as possible, in order to ascertain the true position of the enemy.

With the enemy in force at Vienna, and towards Lewinsville, it would have been very injudicious to have pushed Franklin's small force beyond Anandale. It must be remembered that at that time we were cut off from direct communication with General Pope; that the enemy was, by the last accounts, at Manassas in strong force, and that Franklin had only from 10,000 to 11,000 men, with an entirely insufficient force of cavalry and artillery.

In order to represent this condition of affairs in its proper light to the general-in-chief, and to obtain definite instructions from him, I telegraphed as follows:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 29, 1862—12 m.

Have ordered most of the (12th) Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry to report to General Barnard for scouting duty towards Rockville, Poolsville, &c.

If you apprehend a raid of cavalry on your side of river, I had better send a brigade or two of Sumner's to near Tenallytown, where, with two or three regiments in Forts Allen and Marcy, they can watch both Chain bridge and Tenallytown.

Would it meet your views to post the rest of Sumner's corps between Arlington and Fort Corcoran, whence they can either support Cox, Franklin, or Chain bridge, and even Tennallytown?

Franklin has only between (10,000) ten thousand and (11,000) eleven thousand for duty.

How far do you wish this force to advance?

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *Washington.*

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 29, 1862—1 *p. m.*

I anxiously await reply to my last dispatch in regard to Sumner. Wish to give the order at once.

Please authorize me to attach new regiments permanently to my old brigades. I can do much good to old and new troops in that way. I shall endeavor to hold a line in advance of Forts Allen and Marcy, at least with strong advanced guards. I wish to hold the line through Prospect hill, Mackall's, Minor's, and Hall's hill. This will give us timely warning. Shall I do as seems best to me with all the troops in this vicinity, including Franklin, who, I really think, ought not, under present circumstances, to advance beyond Anandale?

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

General HALLECK.

On the same day I received a dispatch from the General in Chief, in which he asks me why I halted Franklin in Anandale, to which I replied as follows:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 29, 1862—10.30 *a. m.*

By referring to my telegrams of 10 30 a. m., 12 m., and 1 p. m., together with your reply of 2.48 p. m., you will see why Franklin's corps halted at Anandale. His small cavalry force—all I had to give him—was ordered to push on as far as possible towards Manassas.

It was not safe for Franklin to move beyond Anandale, under the circumstances, until we knew what was at Vienna.

General Franklin remained here until about 1 p. m., endeavoring to arrange for supplies for his command. I am responsible for both these circumstances, and do not see that either was in disobedience to your orders.

Please give distinct orders in reference to Franklin's movements of to-morrow. I have sent to Colonel Haupt to push out construction and supply trains as soon as possible.

General Tyler to furnish the necessary guards.

I have directed General Banks' supply trains to start out to-night, at least as far as Anandale, with an escort from General Tyler.

In regard to to-morrow's movements I desire definite instructions, as it is not agreeable to me to be accused of disobeying orders, when I have simply exercised the discretion you committed to me.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

On the same evening I sent the following dispatches:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
WASHINGTON, *August* 29, 1862—10 *p. m.*

Not hearing from you, I have sent orders to General Franklin, to place himself in communication with General Pope as soon as possible, and at the same time cover the transit of Pope's supplies.

Orders have been given for railway and wagon trains to move to Pope with least possible delay.

I am having inspections made of all the forts around the city by members of my staff, with instructions to give all requisite orders.

I inspected Worth and Ward myself this evening; found them in good order. Reports, so far as heard from, are favorable as to condition of works.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington.*

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 29, 1862—10 *p. m.*

Your dispatch received. Franklin's corps has been ordered to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Sumner has about fourteen thousand infantry, without cavalry or artillery, here. Cox's brigade of four regiments is here, with two batteries of artillery. Men of two regiments, much fatigued, came in to-day. Tyler's brigade of three new regiments, but little drilled, is also here; all these troops will be ordered to hold themselves ready to march to-morrow morning, and all except Franklin's to await further orders.

If you wish any of them to move towards Manassas, please inform me.

Colonel Waguer, 2d New York Artillery, has just come in from the front. He reports strong infantry and cavalry force of rebels near Fairfax Court House. Reports rumors from various sources that Lee and Stuart, with large forces, are at Manassas.

That the enemy, with 120,000 men, intend advancing on the forts near Arlington and Chain bridge, with a view of attacking Washington and Baltimore.

General Barnard telegraphs me to-night that the length of the line of fortifications on this side of the Potomac requires 2,000 additional artillerymen, and additional troops to defend intervals, according to circumstances; at all events, he says an old regiment should be added to the force at Chain bridge, and a few regiments distributed along the lines, to give confidence to our new troops. I agree with him fully, and think our fortifications along the upper part of our line on this side the river very unsafe with their present garrisons and the movements of the enemy seem to indicate an attack upon those works.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 30, 1862—11.38 *a. m.*

Your telegram of 9 a. m. received. Ever since General Franklin received notice that he was to march from Alexandria, he has been endeavoring to get transportation from the quartermaster at Alexandria, but he has uniformly been told that there was none disposable, and his command marched without wagons. After the departure of his corps, he procured twenty wagons to carry some extra ammunition, by unloading Banks' supply train.

General Sumner endeavored, by application upon the Quartermaster's Department, to get wagons to carry his reserve ammunition, but without success, and was obliged to march with what he could carry in his cartridge-boxes.

I have this morning directed that all my headquarters wagons that are landed be at once loaded with ammunition for Sumner and Franklin; but they will not go far towards supplying the deficiency.

Eighty-five wagons were got together by the quartermasters last night, loaded with subsistence, and sent forward at 1 a. m. with an escort via Anandale. Every effort has been made to carry out your orders promptly. The great difficulty seems to consist in the fact that the greater part of the transportation on hand at Alexandria and Washington has been needed for current supplies of the garrisons. Such is the state of the case as represented to me by the quartermasters, and it appears to be true.

I take it for granted that this has not been properly explained to you.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

On the morning of the 30th heavy artillery firing was heard in the direction of Fairfax Court House, which I reported to the General-in-Chief:

At 11 a. m. the following telegram was sent:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 30, 1862—11 *a. m.*

Have ordered Sumner to leave (1) one brigade in vicinity of Chain bridge, and to move the rest via Columbia pike on Anandale and Fairfax Court House.

Is this the route you wish them to take? He and Franklin are both instructed to join Pope as promptly as possible.

Shall Couch move out also when he arrives?

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington.*

On the same day I received the following:

WASHINGTON, *Aug.* 30, 1862—1.45 *p. m.*

Ammunition, and particularly for artillery, must be immediately sent forward to Centreville for General Pope. It must be done with all possible dispatch.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

General McCLELLAN.

To which this reply was made

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 30, 1862—2.10 *p. m.*

I know nothing of the calibres of Pope's artillery. All I can do is to direct my ordnance officer to load up all the wagons sent to him. I have already sent all my headquarters wagons. You will have to see that wagons are sent from Washington. I can do nothing more than give the order that every available wagon in Alexandria shall be loaded at once.

The order to the brigade of Sumner, that I directed to remain near Chain bridge and Tenallytown, should go from your headquarters, to save time. I understand you to intend it also to move. I have no sharpshooters except the guard around my camp. I have sent off every man but those, and will now send them with the train, as you direct. I will also send my only remaining squadron of cavalry with General Sumner. I can do no more. You now have every man of the Army of the Potomac who is within my reach.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK.

At 10.30 p. m. the following telegram was sent:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 30, 1862—10 30 *p. m.*

I have sent to the front all my troops, with the exception of Couch's division, and have given the orders necessary to insure its being disposed of as you directed. I hourly expect the return of one of my aids, who will give authentic news from the field of battle.

I cannot express to you the pain and mortification I have experienced to-day in listening to the distant sound of the firing of my men. As I can be of no further use here, I respectfully ask that, if there is a probability of the conflict being renewed to-morrow, I may be permitted to go to the scene of battle with my staff, merely to be with my own men, if nothing more; they will fight none the worse for my being with them. If it is not deemed best to entrust me with the command even of my own Army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle.

Please reply to this to-night.

I have been engaged for the last two hours in doing what I can to make arrangements for the wounded. I have started out all the ambulances now landed. As I have sent my escort to the front, I would be glad to take some of Gregg's cavalry with me, if allowed to go.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
Com. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

To which, on the following day, I received this answer:

WASHINGTON, *Aug.* 31, 1862—9.18 *a. m.*

I have just seen your telegram of 11.5 last night. The substance was stated to me when received, but I did not know that you asked for a reply immediately. I cannot answer without seeing the President, as General Pope is in command, by his orders, of the department.

I think Couch's division should go forward as rapidly as possible, and find the battle-field.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General McCLELLAN.

On the same day the following was received:

WASHINGTON, *Aug.* 31, 1862—12.45 *p. m.*

The Subsistence Department are making Fairfax station their principal depot. It should be well guarded. The officer in charge should be directed to secure the depot by abatis against cavalry. As many as possible of the new regiments should be prepared to take the field. Perhaps some more should be sent to the vicinity of Chain bridge.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General McCLELLAN.

At 2.30 p. m. the following dispatch was telegraphed:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 31, 1862—2.30 *p. m.*

Major Haller is at Fairfax station with my provost and headquarters guard and other troops. I have requested (4) four more companies to be sent at once, and the precautions you direct to be taken.

Under the War Department order of yesterday I have no control over anything except my staff, some one hundred men in my camp here, and the few remaining near Fort Monroe. I have no control over the new regiments—do not know where they are, or anything about them, except those near here. Their commanding officers and those of the works are not under me.

Where I have seen evils existing under my eye I have corrected them. I think it is the business of General Casey to prepare the new regiments for the field, and a matter between him and General Barnard to order others to the vicinity of Chain bridge. Neither of them is under my command, and by the War Department order I have no right to give them orders.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major General.*

General HALLECK, *Washington.*

To which the following is an answer:

WASHINGTON, *August* 31, 1832—10.7 *p. m.*

Since receiving your dispatch, relating to command, I have not been able to answer any not of absolute necessity. I have not seen the order as published, but will write to you in the morning. You will retain the command of everything in this vicinity not temporarily belonging to Pope's army in the field.

I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

General McCLELLAN.

The order referred to in the preceding dispatch was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 30, 1862.

The following are the commanders of the armies operating in Virginia:

General Burnside commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to General Pope.

General McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to General Pope's command.

General Pope commands the army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it. All the forces are under the command of Major General Halleck, general-in-chief.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

I was informed by Colonel Townsend, that the above was published by order of the Secretary of War.

At 11.30 p. m. I telegraphed the following:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 31, 1862—11 30 *p. m.*

The Squadron of 2d regular cavalry that I sent with General Sumner was captured to-day about 2 p. m., some three miles from Fairfax Court House, beyond it on the Little river pike, by Fitz Hugh Lee, with three thousand cavalry and three light batteries.

I have conversed with the 1st sergeant, who says that when he last saw them they were within a mile of Fairfax. Pope had no troops on that road; this squadron getting there by mistake. There is nothing of ours on the right of Centreville but Sumner's corps. There was much artillery firing during the day. A rebel major told the sergeant that the rebels had driven in our entire left to-day. He says the road is filled with wagons and stragglers coming towards Alexandria.

It is clear from the sergeant's account that we were badly beaten yesterday and that Pope's right is entirely exposed.

I recommend that no more of Couch's division be sent to the front, that Burnside be brought here as soon as practicable, and that everything available this side of Fairfax be drawn in at once, including the mass of the troops on the railroad. I apprehend that the enemy will, or have by this time occupied Fairfax Court House and cut off Pope entirely, unless he falls back to-night *via* Sangster's and Fairfax station.

I think these orders should be sent at once. I have no confidence in the dispositions made as I gather them. To speak frankly—and the occasion requires it—there appears to be a total absence of brains, and I fear the total destruction of the army. I have some cavalry here that can carry out any orders you may have to send. The occasion is grave, and demands grave measures. The question is, the salvation of the country. I learn that our loss yesterday amounted to fifteen thousand. We cannot afford such losses without an object.

It is my deliberate opinion that the interests of the nation demand that Pope should fall back to-night if possible, and not one moment is to be lost.

I will use all the cavalry I have to watch our right. Please answer at once. I feel confident that you can rely upon the information I give you.

I shall be up all night, and ready to obey any orders you give me.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

General HALLECK, *Washington.*

To which this reply was received:

WASHINGTON, *September* 1, 1862—1.30 *a. m.*

Burnside was ordered up very early yesterday morning. Retain remainder of Couch's forces, and make arrangements to stop all retreating troops in line of works, or where you can best establish an entire line of defence. My news from Pope was up to 4 p. m.; he was then all right. I must wait for more definite information before I can order a retreat, as the falling back on the line of works must necessarily be directed in case of a serious disaster. Give me all additional news that is reliable.

I shall be up all night, and ready to act as circumstances may require. I am fully aware of the gravity of the crisis, and have been for weeks.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General McCLELLAN.

FOURTH PERIOD.

On the 1st of September I went into Washington, where I had an interview with the general-in-chief, who instructed me, verbally, to take command of its defences, expressly limiting my jurisdiction to the works and their garrisons, and prohibiting me from exercising any control over the troops actively engaged in front under General Pope. During this interview I suggested to the general-in-chief the necessity of his going in person, or sending one of his personal staff, to the army under General Pope, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs; he sent Colonel Kelton, his assistant adjutant general.

During the afternoon of the same day I received a message from the general-in-chief, to the effect that he desired me to go at once to his house to see the President.

The President informed me that he had reason to believe that the Army of the Potomac was not cheerfully co-operating with and supporting General Pope; that he had "always been a friend of mine;" and now asked me, as a special favor, to use my influence in correcting this state of things. I replied, substantially, that I was confident that he was misinformed; that I was sure, whatever estimate the Army of the Potomac might entertain of General Pope, that they would obey his orders, support him to the fullest extent, and do their whole duty. The President, who was much moved, asked me to telegraph to "Fitz John Porter, or some other of my friends," and try to do away with any feeling that might exist; adding, that I could rectify the evil, and that no one else could.

I thereupon told him that I would cheerfully telegraph to General Porter, or do anything else in my power to gratify his wishes and relieve his anxiety; upon which he thanked me very warmly, assured me that he could never forget my action in the matter, &c., and left.

I then wrote the following telegram to General Porter, which was sent to him by the general-in-chief:

WASHINGTON, *September* 1, 1862.

I ask of you, for my sake, that of the country, and the old army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to General Pope, in all the operations now going on. The destinies of our country, the honor of our arms, are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same thing to my friends in the army of the Potomac, and that the last request I have to make of them is, that, for their country's sake, they will extend to General Pope the same support they ever have to me.

I am in charge of the defences of Washington, and am doing all I can to render your retreat safe, should that become necessary.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Major-General PORTER,

To which he sent the following reply:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 10 *a. m.*,
September 2, 1862.

You may rest assured that all your friends, as well as every lover of his country, will ever give, as they have given, to General Pope their cordial co-operation and constant support in the execution of all orders and plans. Our killed, wounded, and enfeebled troops attest our devoted duty.

F. J. PORTER.

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding, Washington.

Neither at the time I wrote the telegram, nor at any other time, did I think for one moment that General Porter had been, or would be, in any manner derelict in the performance of his duty to the nation and its cause. Such an impression never entered my mind. The dispatch in question was written purely at the request of the President.

On the morning of the 2d the President and General Halleck came to my house, when the President informed me that Colonel Kelton had returned from the front; that our affairs were in a bad condition; that the army was in full retreat upon the defences of Washington; the roads filled with stragglers, &c. He instructed me to take steps at once to stop and collect the stragglers; to place the works in a proper state of defence, and to go out to meet and take command of the army, when it approached the vicinity of the works, then to place the troops in the best position—committing everything to my hands.

I immediately took steps to carry out these orders, and sent an aid to General Pope with the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON,
September 2, 1862.

GENERAL: General Halleck instructed me to report to you the order he sent this morning to withdraw your army to Washington, without unnecessary delay. He feared that his messenger might miss you, and desired to take this double precaution.

In order to bring troops upon ground with which they are already familiar, it would be best to move Porter's corps upon Upton's hill, that it may occupy Hall's hill, &c.; McDowell's to Upton's hill; Franklin's to the works in front of Alexandria; Heintzelmann's to the same vicinity; Couch to Fort Corcoran, or, if practicable, to the Chain bridge; Sumner either to Fort Albany or to Alexandria, as may be most convenient.

In haste, general, very truly yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General United States Army.

Major General JOHN POPE, *Commanding Army of Virginia.*

In the afternoon I crossed the Potomac and rode to the front, and at Upton's hill met the advance of McDowell's corps, and with it Generals Pope and McDowell. After getting what information I could from them, I sent the few aids at my disposal to the left to give instructions to the troops approaching in the direction of Alexandria; and hearing artillery firing in the direction of the Vienna and Langley road, by which the corps of Sumner, Porter, and Sigel were returning, and learning from General Pope that Sumner was probably engaged, I went, with a single aid and three orderlies, by the shortest line to meet that column. I reached the column after dark, and proceeded as far as Lewinsville, where I became satisfied that the rear corps (Sumner's) would be able to reach its intended position without any serious molestation.

I therefore indicated to Generals Porter and Sigel the positions they were to occupy, sent instructions to General Sumner, and at a late hour of the night returned to Washington.

Next day I rode to the front of Alexandria, and was engaged in rectifying the positions of the troops, and giving orders necessary to secure the issuing of the necessary supplies, &c.

I felt sure on this day that we could repulse any attack made by the enemy on the south side of the Potomac.

On the 3d the enemy had disappeared from the front of Washington, and the information which I received induced me to believe that he intended to cross the upper Potomac into Maryland. This materially changed the aspect of affairs, and enlarged the sphere of operations; for, in case of a crossing in force, an active campaign would be necessary to cover Baltimore, prevent the invasion of Pennsylvania, and clear Maryland.

I therefore, on the third, ordered the 2d and 12th corps to Tenallytown, and the 9th corps to a point on the Seventh street road near Washington, and sent such cavalry as was available to the fords near Poolsville, to watch and impede the enemy in any attempt to cross in that vicinity.

On September 5, the 2d and 12th corps were moved to Rockville, and Couch's division (the only one of the 4th corps that had been brought from the Peninsula) to Offut's cross-roads.

On the 6th the 1st and 9th corps were ordered to Leesburg; the 6th corps, and Sykes's division of the 5th corps, to Tenallytown.

On the 7th the 6th corps was advanced to Rockville, to which place my headquarters were moved on the same day.

All the necessary arrangements for the defence of the city, under the new condition of things, had been made, and General Banks was left in command, having received his instructions from me.

It will be seen from what has preceded that I lost no time that could be avoided in moving the army of the Potomac from the Peninsula to the support of the army of Virginia; that I spared no effort to hasten the embarkation of the troops at Fort Monroe, Newport News and Yorktown, remaining at Fort Monroe myself until the mass of the army had sailed; and that, after my arrival at Alexandria, I left nothing in my power undone to forward supplies and reinforcements to General Pope. I sent, with the troops that moved, all the cavalry I could get hold of. Even my personal escort was sent out upon the line of the railway as a guard, with the provost and camp guards at headquarters, retaining less than one hundred men, many of whom were orderlies, invalids, members of bands, &c. All the headquarters teams that arrived were sent out with supplies and ammunition, none being retained even to move the headquarters camp. The squadron that habitually served as my personal escort was left at Falmouth with General Burnside, as he was deficient in cavalry.

I left Washington on the 7th of September. At this time it was known that the mass of the rebel army had passed up the south side of the Potomac in the direction of Leesburg, and that a portion of that army had crossed into Maryland; but whether it was their intention to cross their whole force with a view to turn Washington by a flank movement down the north bank of the Potomac, to move on Baltimore, or to invade Pennsylvania, were questions which, at that time, we had no means of determining. This uncertainty as to the intentions of the enemy obliged me, up to the 13th of September, to march cautiously and to advance the army in such order as continually to keep Washington and Baltimore covered, and at the same time to hold the troops well in hand so as to be able to concentrate and follow rapidly if the enemy took the direction of Pennsylvania; or to return to the defence of Washington, if, as was greatly feared by the authorities, the enemy should be merely making a feint with a small force to draw off our army, while with their main forces they stood ready to seize the first favorable opportunity to attack the capital.

In the mean time the process of re-organization, rendered necessary after the demoralizing effects of the disastrous campaign upon the other side of the Potomac, was rapidly progressing; the troops were regaining confidence, and their former soldierly appearance and discipline were fast returning. My cavalry was pushed out continually in all directions, and all possible steps were taken to learn the positions and movements of the enemy.

The following table shows the movements of the army, from day to day, up to the 14th of September:

	September 4.	September 6.	September 8.	September 10.
BURNSIDE.				
9th corps, Reno...	7th-str't road..	Leesburg....	Brookville...	....
1st corps, Hooker..	Upton's hill..	Leesburg....	Brookville...	....
SUMNER.				
12th corps, Williams	Tenallytown.	Rockville....	Middleburg..	Damascus...
2d corps, Sumner..	Tenallytown.	Rockville....	Middleburg..	Clarksburg..
FRANKLIN.				
6th corps, Franklin.	Alex. Semin'y	Tenallytown	Darnestown..	Barnsville....
Couch's division...	Tenallytown.	Offut's Cross Roads......	Mouth Seneca	Poolsville....
Sykes' division.....	....	Tenallytown.	Rockville....	Rockville....

	September 11.	September 12.	September 13.	September 14.
BURNSIDE.				
9th corps, Reno....	New Market.	Frederick....	Middleburg...	S'th Mountain
1st corps, Hooker..	....	Ridgeville, New Market, camp on the Monocacy...	Frederick....	S'th Mountain
SUMNER.				
12th corps, Williams	Damascus....	Ijamsville Cross Roads.	Frederick....	S'th Mountain
2d corps, Sumner..	Clarksburg..	Urbana......	Frederick....	S'th Mountain
FRANKLIN.				
6th corps, Franklin.	Barnesville...	Lickenwell Cross Roads.	Buckeystown	Burkettsville.
Couch's division....	Poolsville....	Barnesville...	Sicksville....	Burkettsville.
Sykes' division.....	Middleburg..	Urbana......	Frederick....	Middletown..

The right wing, consisting of the 1st and 9th corps, under the command of Major General Burnside, moved on Frederick; the 1st corps *via* Brooksville, Cooksville and Ridgeville, and the 9th corps *via* Damascus and New Market.

The 2d and 12th corps, forming the centre, under the command of General Sumner, moved on Frederick; the former *via* Clarksburgh and Urbana, the 12th corps on a lateral road between Urbana and New Market, thus maintaining the communication with the right wing, and covering the direct road from Frederick to Washington. The 6th corps, under the command of General Franklin, moved to Buckeystown *via* Darnestown, Dawsonville and Barnesville, covering the road from the mouth of the Monocacy to Rockville, and being in a position to connect with and support the centre, should it have been necessary (as was supposed) to force the line of the Monocacy.

Couch's division moved by the "river road," covering that approach, watching the fords of the Potomac, and ultimately following and supporting the 6th corps.

The following extracts from telegrams, received by me after my departure from Washington, will show how little was known there about the enemy's movements, and the fears which were entertained for the safety of the capital. On the 9th of September, General Halleck telegraphed me as follows:

"Until we can get better advices about the numbers of the enemy at Drainsville, I think we must be very cautious about stripping, too much, the forts on the Virginia side. It may be the enemy's object to draw off the mass of our forces and then attempt to attack from the Virginia side of the Potomac. Think of this."

Again, on the 11th of September, General Halleck telegraphed me as follows:

"Why not order forward Keyes or Sigel? I think the main force of the enemy is in your front; more troops can be spared from here."

This dispatch, as published by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and furnished by the general-in-chief, reads as follows:

"Why not order forward Porter's corps or Sigel's? *If the main force of the enemy* is in your front, more troops can be spared from here."

I remark that the original dispatch, as received by me from the telegraph operator, is in the words quoted above, "*I think the main force of the enemy*," &c.

In accordance with this suggestion I asked, on the same day, that all the troops that could be spared should at once be sent to reinforce me, but none came.

On the 12th I received the following telegram from his excellency the President: "Governor Curtin telegraphs me, 'I have advices that Jackson is crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, and probably the whole rebel army will be drawn from Maryland.'" The President adds: "Receiving nothing from Harper's Ferry or Martinsburgh to-day, and positive information from Wheeling that the line is cut, corroborates the idea that the enemy is re crossing the Potomac. Please do not let him get off without being hurt."

On the 13th General Halleck telegraphed as follows: "Until you know more certainly the enemy's force south of the Potomac, you are wrong in thus uncovering the capital. I am of the opinion that the enemy will send a small column towards Pennsylvania to draw your forces in that direction, then suddenly move on Washington with the forces south of the Potomac and those he may cross over." Again, on the 14th, General Halleck telegraphed me that "scouts report a large force still on the Virginia side of the Potomac. If so, I fear you are exposing your left and rear."

Again, as late as the 16th, after we had the most positive evidence that Lee's entire army was in front of us, I received the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 16, 1862—12 3 *p. m.*

Yours of 7 a. m. is this moment received. As you give me no information in regard to the position of your forces, except that at Sharpsburg, of course I cannot advise. I think, however, you will find that the whole force of the enemy in your front has crossed the river; I fear now more than ever that they will re-cross at Harper's Ferry, or below, and turn your left, thus cutting you off from Washington. This has appeared to me to be a part of their plan, and hence my anxiety on the subject; a heavy rain might prevent it.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General McCLELLAN.

The importance of moving with all due caution, so as not to uncover the national capital until the enemy's position and plans were developed, was, I believe, fully appreciated by me; and as my troops extended from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Potomac, with the extreme left flank moving along that stream, and with strong pickets left in rear to watch and guard all the available fords, I did not regard my left or rear as in any degree exposed. But it appears from the foregoing telegrams that the general-in-chief was of a different opinion, and that my movements were, in his judgment, too precipitate, not only for the safety of Washington, but also for the security of my left and rear.

The precise nature of these daily injunctions against a precipitate advance may now be perceived. The general-in-chief, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, says: "In respect to General McClellan going too fast or too slow from Washington, there can be found no such telegram from me to him. He had mistaken the meaning of the telegrams I sent him. I telegraphed him that he was going too far, not from Washington, but from the Potomac, leaving General Lee the opportunity to come down the Potomac and get between him and Washington. I thought General McClellan should keep more on the Potomac, and press forward his left rather than his right, so as the more readily to relieve Harper's Ferry."

As I can find no telegram from the general-in-chief recommending me to keep my left flank nearer the Potomac, I am compelled to believe that when he gave this testimony he had forgotten the purport of the telegrams above quoted, and had also ceased to remember the fact, well known to him at the time, that my left, from the time I left Washington, always rested on the Potomac, and my centre was continually in position to reinforce the left or right, as occasion might require. Had I advanced my left flank along the Potomac more rapidly than the other columns marched upon the roads to the right, I should have thrown that flank out of supporting distance of the other troops, and greatly exposed it. And if I had marched the entire army in one column along the bank of the river instead of upon five different parallel roads, the column, with its trains, would have extended about fifty miles, and the enemy might have defeated the advance before the rear could have reached the scene of action. Moreover, such a movement would have uncovered the communications with Baltimore and Washington on our right, and exposed our right and rear. I presume it will be admitted by every military man that it was necessary to move the army in such order that it could at any time be concentrated for battle; and I am of opinion that this object could not have been accomplished in any other way than the one employed. Any other disposition of our forces would have subjected them to defeat in detached fragments.

On the 10th of September I received from my scouts information which rendered it quite probable that General Lee's army was in the vicinity of Frederick, but whether his intention was to move towards Baltimore or Pennsylvania was not then known. On the 11th I ordered General Burnside to push a strong reconnoisance across the National road and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, towards New Market, and, if he learned that the enemy had moved towards Hagerstown, to press on rapidly to Frederick, keeping his troops constantly ready to meet the enemy in force. A corresponding movement of all the troops in the centre and on the left was ordered in the direction of Urbana and Poolsville.

On the 12th a portion of the right wing entered Frederick, after a brisk skirmish at the outskirts of the city and in the streets.

On the 13th the main bodies of the right wing and centre passed through Frederick. It was soon ascertained that the main body of the enemy's forces had marched out of the city on the two previous days, taking the roads to Boonsboro' and Harper's Ferry, thereby rendering it necessary to force the passes through the Catoctin and South Mountain ridges, and gain possession of Boonsboro' and Rohrersville before any relief could be extended to Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry.

On the 13th an order fell into my hands, issued by General Lee, which fully disclosed his plans, and I immediately gave orders for a rapid and vigorous forward movement.

The following is a copy of the order referred to:

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 191.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 9, 1862.

The army will resume its march to-morrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route towards Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and, by Friday night, take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, capture such of the enemy as may be at Martinsburg, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harper's Ferry.

General Longstreet's command will pursue the same road as far as Boonsboro', where it will halt with the reserve, supply and baggage trains of the army.

General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R. H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet; on reaching Middletown, he will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and, by Friday morning, possess himself of the Maryland heights, and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.

General Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheek's ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudon heights, if practicable, by Friday morning; Key's ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, co-operate with General McLaws and General Jackson in intercepting the retreat of the enemy.

General D. H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance and supply trains, &c., will precede General Hill.

General Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals Longstreet, Jackson and McLaws, and, with the main body of the cavalry, will cover the route of the army, and bring up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsboro', or Hagerstown.

Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance wagons, for use of the men at their encampments, to procure wood, &c.

By command of General R. E. Lee.

R. H. CHILTON, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Major-General D. H. HILL, *Commanding Division.*

In the report of a military commission, of which Major-General D. Hunter was president, which convened at Washington for the purpose of investigating the conduct of certain officers in connexion with the surrender of Harper's Ferry, I find the following:

"The commission has remarked freely on Colonel Miles, an old officer, who had been killed in the service of the country, and it cannot, from any motive of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command when it thinks such censure deserved.

"The general-in-chief has testified that General McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing this invading army.

"The general-in-chief also testifies that, in his opinion, he could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the commission fully concur."

I have been greatly surprised that this commission, in its investigations, never called upon me, nor upon any officer of my staff, nor, so far as I know, upon any officer of the army of the Potomac able to give an intelligent statement of the movements of that army. But another paragraph in the same report makes testimony from such sources quite superfluous. It is as follows:

"By a reference to the evidence it will be seen that, at the very moment Colonel Ford abandoned Maryland heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Generals Franklin's and Sumner's corps at Crampton's gap, within seven miles of his position."

The corps of Generals Franklin and Sumner were a part of the army which I at that time had the honor to command, and they were acting under my orders at Crampton's gap and elsewhere; and if, as the commission states, Colonel Ford's "little army was in reality relieved" by the these officers, it was relieved by me.

I had, on the morning of the 10th, sent the following dispatch in relation to the command at Harper's Ferry:

CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE,
September 10, 1862—9.45 *a. m.*

Colonel Miles is at or near Harper's Ferry, as I understand, with nine thousand troops. He can do nothing where he is, but could be of great service if ordered to join me. I suggest that he be ordered to join me by the most practicable route.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

To this I received the following reply:

There is no way for Colonel Miles to join you at present; his only chance is to defend his works till you can open communication with him.

H. W. HALLECK.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

It seems necessary, for a distinct understanding of this matter, to state that I was directed on the 12th to assume command of the garrison of Harper's Ferry as soon as I should open communications with that place, and that when I received this order all communication from the direction in which I was approaching was cut off. Up to that time, however, Colonel Miles could, in my opinion, have marched his command into Pennsylvania, by crossing the Potomac at Williamsport or above; and this opinion was confirmed by the fact that Colonel Davis marched the cavalry part of Colonel Miles's command from Harper's Ferry on the 14th, taking the main road to Hagerstown, and he encountered no enemy except a small picket near the mouth of the Antietam.

Before I left Washington, and when there certainly could have been no enemy to prevent the withdrawal of the forces of Colonel Miles, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison of Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn via Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland valley; or that, taking up the pontoon bridge and obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to the Maryland heights, and there hold out to the last.

In this position it ought to have maintained itself for many days. It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions, and when the matter was left to my discretion it was too late for me to do anything but endeavor to relieve the garrison. I accordingly directed artillery to be fired by our advance at frequent intervals as a signal that relief was at hand. This was done, and, as I afterwards learned, the reports of the cannon were distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry. It was confidently expected that Colonel Miles would hold out until we had carried the mountain passes, and were in condition to send a detachment to his relief. The left was therefore ordered to move through Crampton's pass in front of Burkettsville, while the centre and right marched upon Turner's pass in front of Middletown.

It may be asked by those who are not acquainted with the topography of the country in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, why Franklin, instead of marching his column over the circuitous road from Jefferson via Burkettsville and Brownsville, was not ordered to move along the direct turnpike to Knoxville, and thence up the river to Harper's Ferry.

It was for the reason that I had received information that the enemy were anticipating our approach in that direction, and had established batteries on the south side of the Potomac which commanded all the approaches to Knoxville; moreover the road from that point winds directly along the river bank at the foot of a precipitous mountain, where there was no opportunity of forming in line of battle, and where the enemy could have placed batteries on both sides of the river to enfilade our narrow approaching columns.

The approach through Crampton's pass, which debouches into Pleasant valley in rear of Maryland heights, was the only one which afforded any reasonable prospect of carrying that formidable position; at the same time, the troops upon that road were in better relation to the main body of our forces.

On the morning of the 14th a verbal message reached me from Colonel Miles, which was the first authentic intelligence I had received as to the condition of things at Harper's Ferry. The messenger informed me that on the preceding afternoon Maryland heights had been abandoned by our troops after repelling an attack of the rebels, and that Colonel Miles's entire force was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, the Maryland, Loudon, and Bolivar heights having been abandoned by him, and occupied by the enemy. The messenger also stated that there was no apparent reason for the abandonment of the Maryland heights, and that

Colonel Miles instructed him to say that he could hold out with certainty two days longer.

I directed him to make his way back, if possible, with the information that I was approaching rapidly, and felt confident I could relieve the place.

On the same afternoon I wrote the following letter to Colonel Miles, and dispatched three copies by three different couriers, on different routes. I did not, however, learn that any of these men succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry:

MIDDLETOWN, *September* 14, 1862.

COLONEL: The army is being rapidly concentrated here. We are now attacking the pass on the Hagerstown road over the Blue ridge. A column is about attacking the Burkettsville and Boonsboro' pass. You may count on our making every effort to relieve you. You may rely upon my speedily accomplishing that object. Hold out to the last extremity. If it is possible, re-occupy the Maryland heights with your whole force. If you can do that, I will certainly be able to relieve you. As the Catoctin valley is in our possession, you can safely cross the river at Berlin or its vicinity, so far as opposition on this side of the river is concerned. Hold out to the last.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Colonel D. S. MILES.

On the previous day I had sent General Franklin the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Frederick, September 13, 1862—6.20 *p. m.*

GENERAL: I have now full information as to movements and intentions of the enemy. Jackson has crossed the upper Potomac to capture the garrison at Martinsburg and cut off Miles's retreat towards the west. A division on the south side of the Potomac was to carry Loudon heights and cut off his retreat in that direction. McLaws with his own command and the division of R. H. Anderson was to move by Boonsboro' and Rohrersville to carry the Maryland heights. The signal officers inform me that he is now in Pleasant valley. The The firing shows that Miles still holds out. Longstreet was to move to Boonsboro', and there halt with the reserve corps, D. H. Hill to form the rear guard; Stuart's cavalry to bring up stragglers, &c. We have cleared out all the cavalry this side of the mountains and north of us. The last I heard from Pleasonton he occupied Middletown, after several sharp skirmishes. A division of Burnside's command started several hours ago to support him. The whole of Burnside's command, including Hooker's corps, march this evening and early to-morrow morning, followed by the corps of Sumner and Banks, and Syke's division, upon Boonsboro' to carry that position. Couch has been ordered to concentrate his division and join you as rapidly as possible. Without waiting for the whole of that division to join, you will move at daybreak in the morning by Jefferson and Burkettsville upon the road to Rohrersville. I have reliable information that the mountain pass by this road is practicable for artillery and wagons. If this pass is not occupied by the enemy in force, seize it as soon as practicable, and debouch upon Rohrersville in order to cut off the retreat of or destroy McLaw's command. If you find this pass held by the enemy in large force, make all your dispositions for the attack and commence it about half an hour after you hear severe firing at the pass on the Hagerstown pike, where the main body will attack. Having gained the pass, your duty will be first to cut off, destroy, or capture McLaw's command and relieve Colonel Miles. If you effect this you will order him to join you at once with all his disposable troops, first destroying the bridges over the Potomac, if not already done, and, leaving a sufficient garrison to prevent the enemy from passing the ford, you will then return by Rohrersville on the direct road to Boonsboro', if the main column has not succeeded in its attack. If it has succeeded, take the road to Rohrersville, to Sharpsburg and Williamsport, in order either to cut off the retreat of Hill and Longstreet towards the Potomac, or prevent the re-passage of Jackson. My general idea is to cut the enemy in two and beat him in detail. I believe I have sufficiently explained my intentions. I ask of you, at this important moment, all your intellect and the utmost activity that a general can exercise.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General W. B. FRANKLIN, *Commanding 6th Corps.*

Again, on the 14th, I sent him the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, September 14, 1862—2 *p. m.*

Your dispatch of 12 30 just received. Send back to hurry up Couch. Mass your troops and carry Burkettsville at any cost. We shall have strong opposition at both passes. As fast as the troops come up I will hold a reserve in readiness to support you. If you find the enemy in very great force at any of these passes let me know at once, and amuse them as best you can so as to retain them there. In that event I will probably throw the mass of the army on the pass in front of here. If I carry that it will clear the way for you, and you must follow the enemy as rapidly as possible.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General FRANKLIN.

General Franklin pushed his corps rapidly forward towards Crampton's pass, and at about 12 o'clock on the 14th arrived at Burkettsville, immediately in rear of which he found the enemy's infantry posted in force on both sides of the road, with artillery in strong positions to defend the approaches to the pass. Slocum's division was formed upon the right of the road leading through the gap, and Smith's upon the left. A line formed of Bartlett's and Torbett's brigades, supported by Newton, whose activity was conspicuous, advanced steadily upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven from their position at the base of the mountain, where they were protected by a stone wall, steadily forced back up the slope until they reached the position of their battery on the road, well up the mountain. There they made a stand. They were, however, driven back, retiring their artillery in echelon until, after an action of three hours, the crest was gained, and the enemy hastily fled down the mountain on the other side.

On the left of the road, Brook's and Irvin's brigades, of Smith's division, formed for the protection of Slocum's flank, charged up the mountain in the same steady manner, driving the enemy before them until the crest was carried. Four hundred prisoners from seventeen different organizations, seven hundred stand of arms, one piece of artillery, and three colors, were captured by our troops in this brilliant action. It was conducted by General Franklin in all its details. These details are given in a report of General Franklin, herewith submitted, and due credit awarded to the gallant officers and men engaged.

The loss in General Franklin's corps was one hundred and fifteen killed, four hundred and sixteen wounded, and two missing. The enemy's loss was about the same. The enemy's position was such that our artillery could not be used with any effect. The close of the action found General Franklin's advance in Pleasant Valley on the night of the 14th, within three and a half miles of the point on Maryland heights where he might, on the same night or on the morning of the 15th, have formed a junction with the garrison of Harper's Ferry had it not been previously withdrawn from Maryland heights, and within six miles of Harper's Ferry.

On the night of the 14th the following dispatch was sent to General Franklin:

BOLIVAR, *September* 15—1 *a. m.*

GENERAL: • • • • • • • • •

The commanding General directs that you occupy, with your command, the road from Rohrersville to Harper's Ferry, placing a sufficient force at Rohrersville to hold that position, in case it should be attacked by the enemy from Boonsboro'. Endeavor to open communication with Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry, attacking and destroying such of the enemy as you may find in Pleasant valley. Should you succeed in opening communication with Colonel Miles, direct him to join you with his whole command, with all the guns and public property that he can carry with him. The remainder of the guns will be spiked or destroyed; the rest of the public property will also be destroyed. You will then proceed to Boonsboro', which place the commanding General intends to attack to-morrow, and join the main body of the army at that place, should you find, however, that the enemy have retreated from Boonsboro' towards Sharpsburg, you will endeavor to fall upon him and cut off his retreat.

By command of Major-General McClellan.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, *Colonel and Aide-de-camp.*

General FRANKLIN.

On the 15th the following were received from General Franklin:

AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT PLEASANT,
In Pleasant Valley, three miles from Rohrersville,
September 15—8.50 *a. m.*

GENERAL: My command started at daylight this morning, and I am waiting to have it closed up here. General Couch arrived about 10 o'clock last night. I have ordered one of his brigades and one battery to Rohrersville or to the strongest point in its vicinity. The enemy is drawn up in line of battle about two miles to our front, one brigade in sight. As soon as I am sure that Rohrersville is occupied, I shall move forward to attack the enemy. This may be two hours from now. If Harper's Ferry has fallen—and the cessation of firing makes me fear that it has—it is my opinion that I should be strongly reinforced.

• • • • • • • • • • •

W. B. FRANKLIN, *Maj-Gen. Com. Corps.*

General G. B. McCLELLAN.

September 15—11 *a. m.*

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch by Captain O'Keefe. The enemy is in large force in my front, in two lines of battle stretching across the valley, and a large column of artillery and infantry on the right of the valley, looking towards Harper's Ferry. They outnumber me two to one. It will of course not answer to pursue the enemy under these circumstances. I shall communicate with Burnside as soon as possible. In the mean time I shall wait here until I learn what is the prospect of reinforcement. I have not the force to justify an attack on the force I see in front. I have had a very close view of it, and its position is very strong.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN, *Major-General.*

General G. B. McCLELLAN, *Commanding.*

Colonel Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry at 8 a.m. on the 15th, as the cessation of the firing indicated, and General Franklin was ordered to remain where he was to watch the large force in front of him, and protect our left and rear until the night of the 16th, when he was ordered to join the main body of the army at Keedysville, after sending Couch's division to Maryland heights While the events which have just been described were taking place at Crampton's gap the troops of the centre and right wing, which had united at Frederick on the 13th, were engaged in the contest for the possession of Turner's gap.

On the morning of the 13th General Pleasonton was ordered to send McReynold's brigade and a section of artillery in the direction of Gettysburg, and Rush's regiment towards Jefferson to communicate with Franklin, to whom the 6th United States cavalry and a section of artillery had previously been sent, and to proceed with the remainder of his force in the direction of Middletown in pursuit of the enemy.

After skirmishing with the enemy all the morning, and driving them from several strong positions, he reached Turner's gap of the South mountain in the afternoon, and found the enemy in force and apparently determined to defend the pass. He sent back for infantry to General Burnside, who had been directed to support him, and proceeded to make a reconnoissance of the position.

The South mountain is at this point about one thousand feet in height, and its general direction is from northeast to southwest. The national road from Frederick to Hagerstown crosses it nearly at right angles through Turner's gap, a depression which is some four hundred feet in depth.

The mountain on the north side of the turnpike is divided into two crests, or ridges, by a narrow valley, which, though deep at the pass, becomes a slight depression at about a mile to the north. There are two country roads, one to the right of the turnpike and the other to the left, which give access to the crests overlooking the main road. The one on the left, called the "Old Sharpsburg road," is nearly parallel to and about half a mile distant from the turnpike, until it reaches the crest of the mountain, when it bends off to the left. The other road, called the "Old Hagerstown road," passes up a ravine in the mountains about a mile from the turnpike, and bending to the left over and along the first crest, enters the turnpike at the Mountain House, near the summit of the pass.

On the night of the 13th the positions of the different corps were as follows:

Reno's corps at Middletown, except Rodman's division at Frederick.
Hooker's corps on the Monocacy, two miles from Frederick.
Sumner's corps near Frederick.
Bank's corps near Frederick.
Sykes's division near Frederick.
Franklin's corps at Buckeystown.
Couch's division at Licksville.

The orders from headquarters for the march on the 14th were as follows:

13th, 11.30 p. m.—Hooker to march at daylight to Middletown.
13th, 11 30 p. m.—Sykes to move at 6 a. m. after Hooker, on the Middletown and Hagerstown road.
14th, 1 a. m.—Artillery reserve to follow Sykes closely.
13th, 8.45 p. m.—Turner to move at 7 a.m.
14th, 9 a. m.—Sumner ordered to take the Shookstown road to Middletown.
13th, 6.45 p.m.—Couch ordered to move to Jefferson with his whole division.

On the 14th General Pleasonton continued his reconnoissance. Gibson's battery and afterwards Benjamin's battery (of Reno's corps) were placed on high ground to the left of the turnpike, and obtained a direct fire on the enemy's position in the gap.

General Cox's division, which had been ordered up to support General Pleasonton, left its bivouac, near Middletown, at 6 a.m. The 1st brigade reached the scene of action about 9 a. m., and was sent up the old Sharpsburg road by General Pleasonton to feel the enemy and ascertain if he held the crest on that side in strong force. This was soon found to be the case; and General Cox having arrived with the other brigade, and information having been received from General Reno that the column would be supported by the whole corps, the division was ordered to assault the position. Two 20 pounder Parrotts of Simmons's battery and two sections of McMullan's battery were left in the rear in position near the turnpike, where they did good service during the day against the enemy's batteries in the gap. Colonel Scammon's brigade was deployed, and, well covered by skirmishers, moved up the slope to the left of the road with the object of turning the enemy's right, if possible. It succeeded in gaining the crest and establishing itself there, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the enemy, who was posted behind stone walls and in the edges of timber, and the fire of a battery which poured in canister and case shot on the regiment on the right of the brigade. Colonel Crooke's brigade marched in columns at supporting distance. A section of McMullan's battery, under Lieutenant Croome, (killed while serving one of his guns,) was moved up with great difficulty, and opened with canister at very short range on the enemy's infantry, by whom (after having done considerable execution) it was soon silenced and forced to withdraw.

One regiment of Crook's brigade was now deployed on Scammon's left, and the other two in his rear, and they several times entered the first line and relieved the regiments in front of them when hard pressed. A section of Sumner's battery was brought up and placed in the open space in the woods, where it did good service during the rest of the day.

The enemy several times attempted to retake the crest, advancing with boldness, but were each time repulsed. They then withdrew their battery to a point more to the right, and formed columns on both our flanks. It was now about noon, and a lull occurred in the contest which lasted about two hours, during which the rest of the corps was coming up. General Wilcox's division was the first to arrive. When he reached the base of the mountain, General Cox advised him to consult General Pleasonton as to a position. The latter indicated that on the right, afterwards taken up by General Hooker. General Wilcox was in the act of moving to occupy this ground, when he received an order from General Reno to move up the old Sharpsburg road and take a position to its right, overlooking the turnpike. Two regiments were detached to support General Cox, at his request. One section of Cooke's battery was placed in position near the turn of the road, (on the crest,) and opened fire on the enemy's batteries across the gap. The division was proceeding to deploy to the right of the road, when the enemy suddenly opened (at one hundred and fifty yards) with a battery which enfiladed the road at this point, drove off Cook's cannoneers with their limbers, and caused a temporary panic in which the guns were nearly lost. But the 79th New York and 17th Michigan promptly rallied, changed front under a heavy fire, and moved out to protect the guns with which Captain Cook had remained. Order was soon restored, and the division formed in line on the right of Cox, and was kept concealed as much as possible under the hillsides until the whole line advanced. It was exposed not only to the fire of the battery in front, but also to that of the batteries on the other side of the turnpike, and lost heavily.

Shortly before this time Generals Burnside and Reno arrived at the base of the mountain; and the former directed the latter to move up the divisions of Generals Sturgis and Rodman to the crest held by Cox and Wilcox, and to move upon the enemy's position with his whole force as soon as he was informed that General Hooker (who had just been directed to attack on the right) was well advanced up the mountain.

General Reno then went to the front and assumed the direction of affairs, the positions having been explained to him by General Pleasonton. Shortly before this time I arrived at the point occupied by General Burnside, and my headquarters were located there until the conclusion Burnside, and my headquarters were located there until the conclusion of the action. General Sturgis had left his camp at 1 p. m., and reached the scene of action about 3½ p. m. Clark's battery, of his division, was sent to assist Cox's left, by order of General Reno, and two regiments (2d Maryland and 6th New Hampshire) were detached by General Reno and sent forward a short distance on the left of the turnpike. His division was formed in rear of Wilcox's and Rodman's division; Colonel Fairchild's brigade being placed on the extreme left, and Colonel Harland's, under General Rodman's personal supervision, on the Right.

My order to move the whole line forward and take or silence the enemy's batteries in front was executed with enthusiasm. The enemy made a desperate resistance, charging our advancing lines with fierceness, but they were everywhere routed and fled.

Our chief loss was in Wilcox's division. The enemy's battery was found to be across a gorge and beyond the reach of our infantry; but its position was made untenable, and it was hastily removed and not again put in position near us. But the batteries across the gap still kept up a fire of shot and shell.

General Wilcox praises very highly the conduct of the 17th Michigan in this advance—a regiment which had been organized scarcely a month, but which charged the advancing enemy in a flank manner worthy of veteran troops; and also that of the 45th Pennsylvania, which bravely met them in the front.

Cox's battery now re-opened fire. Sturgis's division was moved to the front of Wilcox's, occupying the new ground gained on the further side of the slope, and his artillery opened on the batteries across the gap. The enemy made an effort to turn our left about dark, but were repulsed by Fairchilds's brigade and Clark's battery.

At about 7 o'clock the enemy made another effort to regain the lost ground, attacking along Sturgis's front and part of Cox's. A lively fire was kept up until nearly 9 o'clock, several charges being made by the enemy and repulsed with slaughter, and we finally occupied the highest part of the mountain.

General Reno was killed just before sunset, while making a reconnoissance to the front, and the command of corps devolved upon General Cox. In General Reno the nation lost one of its best general officers. He was a skillful soldier, a brave and honest man.

There was no firing after 10 o'clock, and the troops slept on their arms ready to renew the fight at daylight; but the enemy quietly retired from our front during the night, abandoning their wounded, and leaving their dead in large numbers scattered over the field. While these operations were progressing on the left of the main column, the right under General Hooker was actively engaged. His corps left the Monocacy early in the morning, and its advance reached the Catoctin creek about 1 p. m. General Hooker then went forward to examine the ground.

At about 1 o'clock General Meade's division was ordered to make a diversion in favor of Reno. The following is the order sent:

SEPTEMBER 14—1 *p. m.*

GENERAL: General Reno requests that a division of yours may move up on the right (north) of the main road. General McClellan desires you to comply with this request, holding your whole corps in readiness to support the movement, and taking charge of it yourself.

Sumner's and Bank's corps have commenced arriving. Let General McClellan be informed as soon as you commence your movement.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Aide de-Camp.

Major-General HOOKER.

Meade's division left Catoctin creek about two o'clock, and turned off to the right from the main road on the old Hagerstown road to Mount Tabor church, where General Hooker was, and deployed a short distance in advance, its right resting about one and a half mile from the turnpike. The enemy fired a few shots from a battery on the mountain side, but did no considerable damage. Cooper's Battery "B," 1st Pennsylvania artillery, was placed in position on high ground at about three and a half o'clock, and fired at the enemy on the slope, but soon ceased by order of General Hooker, and the position of our lines prevented any further use of artillery by us on this part of the field. The first Massachusetts cavalry was sent up the valley to the right to observe the movements, if any, of the enemy in that direction, and one regiment of Meade's division was posted to watch a road coming in the same direction. The other divisions were deployed as they came up, General Hatch's on the left, and General Rickett's, which arrived at 5 p. m., in the rear. General Gibbon's brigade was detached from Hatch's division by General Burnside, for the purpose of making a demonstration on the enemy's centre, up the main road, as soon as the movements on the right and left had sufficiently progressed. The 1st Pennsylvania rifles of General Seymour's brigade were sent forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy, and it was found that he was in force. Meade was then directed to advance his division to the right of the road, so as to outflank them if possible, and then to move forward and attack, while Hatch was directed to take with his division the crest on the left of the old Hagerstown road, Rickett's division being held in reserve. Seymour's brigade was sent up to the top of the slope, on the right of the ravine through which the road runs; and then moved along the summit parallel to the road, while Colonel Gallagher's and Colonel Magilton's brigades moved in the same direction along the slope and in the ravine.

The ground was of the most difficult character for the movement of troops, the hillsides being very steep and rocky, and obstructed by stone walls and timber. The enemy was very soon encountered, and in a short time the action became general along the whole front of the division. The line advanced steadily up the mountain side, where the enemy was posted behind trees and rocks, from which he was gradually dislodged. During this advance Colonel Gallagher, commanding 3d brigade, was severely wounded; and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Anderson.

General Meade having reason to believe that the enemy were attempting to outflank him on his right, applied to General Hooker for reinforcements. General Duryea's brigade, of Rickett's division, was ordered up, but did not arrive until the close of the action. It was advanced on Seymour's left, but only one regiment could open fire before the enemy retired and darkness intervened.

General Meade speaks highly of General Seymour's skill in handling his brigade on the extreme right, securing by his manœuvers the great object of the movement, the outflanking of the enemy.

While General Meade was gallantly driving the enemy on the right, General Hatch's division was engaged in a severe contest for the possession of the crest on the left of the ravine; it moved up the mountain in the following order: two regiments of General Patrick's brigade deployed as skirmishers, with the other two regiments of the same brigade supporting them, Colonel Phelps' brigade in line of battalions in mass at deploying distance, General Doubleday's brigade in the same order bringing up the rear. The 21st New York having gone straight up the slope instead of around to the right, as directed, the 2d United States sharpshooters was sent out in its place. Phelps' and Doubleday's brigades were deployed in turn as they reached the woods, which began about half up the mountain. General Patrick with his skirmishers soon drew the fire of the enemy, and found him strongly posted behind a fence which bounded the clear space on the top of the ridge, having on his front the woods through which our line was advancing, and in his rear a cornfield full of rocky ledges, which afforded good cover to fall back to if dislodged.

Phelps' brigade gallantly advanced, under a hot fire, to close quarters, and after ten or fifteen minutes of heavy firing on both sides (in which General Hatch was wounded while urging on his men) the fence was carried by a charge, and our line advanced a few yards beyond it, somewhat sheltered by the slope of the hill.

Doubleday's brigade, now under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman, (Colonel Wainright having been wounded,) relieved Phelps, and continued firing for an hour and a half; the enemy behind ledges of rocks, some thirty or forty paces in our front, making a stubborn resistance, and attempting to charge on the least cessation of our fire. About dusk Colonel Christian's brigade of Ricketts's division came up and relieved Doubleday's brigade, which fell back into line behind Phelps'. Christian's brigade continued the action for thirty or forty minutes, when the enemy retired, after having made an attempt to flank us on the left, which was repulsed by the 75th New York and 7th Indiana.

The remaining brigade of Ricketts' division (General Hartsuff's) was moved up in the centre, and connected Meade's left with Doubleday's right. We now had possession of the summit of the first ridge which commanded the turnpike on both sides of the mountain, and the troops were ordered to hold their positions until further orders, and slept on their arms. Late in the afternoon General Gibbon, with his brigade and one section of Gibbon's battery (B, 4th artillery,) was ordered to move up the main road on the enemy's centre. He advanced a regiment on each side of the road, preceded by skirmishers, and followed by the other two regiments in double column; the artillery moving on the road until within range of the enemy's guns, which were firing on the column from the gorge.

The brigade advanced steadily, driving the enemy from his positions in the woods and behind stone walls, until they reached a point well up towards the top of the pass, when the enemy, having been reinforced by three regiments, opened a heavy fire on the front and on both flanks. The fight continued until 9 o'clock, the enemy being entirely repulsed; and the brigade, after having suffered severely, and having expended all its ammunition, including even the cartridges of the dead and wounded, continued to hold the ground it had so gallantly won until 12 o'clock, when it was relieved by General Gorman's brigade of Sedgwick's division, Sumner's corps (except the 6th Wisconsin, which remained on the field all night.) General Gibbon, in this delicate movement, handled his brigade with as much precision and coolness as if upon parade, and the bravery of his troops could not be excelled.

The 2d corps (Sumner's) and the 12th corps (Williams') reached their final positions shortly after dark. General Richardson's division was placed near Mount Tabor church, in a position to support our right, if necessary; the 12th corps and Sedgwick's division bivouacked around Bolivar, in a position to support our centre and left.

General Sykes' division of regulars and the artillery reserve halted for the night at Middletown. Thus, on the night of the 14th the whole army was massed in the vicinity of the field of battle, in readiness to renew the action the next day, or to move in pursuit of the enemy. At daylight our skirmishers were advanced, and it was found that he had retreated during the night, leaving his dead on the field, and his wounded uncared for.

About fifteen hundred prisoners were taken by us during the battle, and the loss to the enemy in killed was much greater than our own, and, probably, also in wounded. It is believed that the force opposed to us at Turner's gap consisted of D. H. Hill's corps, (15,000,) and a part, if not the whole, of Longstreet's, and perhaps a portion of Jackson's, probably some 30,000 in all.

We went into action with about 30,000 men, and our losses amounted to 1,568 aggregate (312 killed, 1,234 wounded, and 22 missing).

On the next day I had the honor to receive the following very kind dispatch from his excellency the President:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1862—2.45 *p. m.*

Your dispatch of to-day received. God bless you, and all with you; destroy the rebel army if possible.

A. LINCOLN.

Major-General McCLELLAN.

"ANTIETAM."

On the night of the battle of South Mountain, orders were given to the corps commanders to press forward the pickets at early dawn. This advance revealed the fact that the enemy had left his positions, and an immediate pursuit was ordered: the cavalry, under General Pleasonton, and the three corps under Generals Sumner, Hooker, and Mansfield (the latter of whom had arrived that morning and assumed command of the 12th, (Williams' corps), by the national turnpike and Boonsboro'; the corps of Generals Burnside and Porter (the latter command at that time consisting of but one weak division, Sykes') by the old Sharpsburg road, and General Franklin to move into Pleasant valley, occupy Rohrersville by a detachment, and endeavor to relieve Harper's Ferry.

Generals Burnside and Porter, upon reaching the road from Boonsboro' to Rohrersville to reinforce Franklin, or to move on Sharpsburgh, according to circumstances.

Franklin moved towards Brownsville and found there a force of the enemy, much superior in numbers to his own, drawn up in a strong position to receive him. At this time the cessation of firing at Harper's Ferry indicated the surrender of that place.

The cavalry overtook the enemy's cavalry in Boonsboro', made a daring charge, killing and wounding a number, and capturing 250 prisoners and two guns.

General Richardson's division of the 2d corps pressing the rear guard of the enemy with vigor, passed Boonsboro' and Keedysville, and came upon the main body of the enemy, occupying in large force a strong position a few miles beyond the latter place.

It had been hoped to engage the enemy during the 15th. Accordingly, instructions were given that if the enemy were overtaken on the march they should be attacked at once; if found in heavy force and in position, the corps in advance should be placed in position for attack, and await my arrival. On reaching the advanced position of our troops, I found but two divisions, Richardson's and Syke's, in position; the other troops were halted in the road; the head of the column some distance in rear of Richardson.

The enemy occupied a strong position on the heights, on the west side of Antietam creek, displaying a large force of infantry and cavalry, with numerous batteries of artillery, which opened on our columns as they appeared in sight on the Keedysville road and Sharpsburg turnpike, which fire was returned by Captain Tidball's light battery, 2d United States artillery, and Pettit's battery, 1st New York artillery.

The division of General Richardson, following close on the heels of the retreating foe, halted and deployed near Antietam river, on the right of the Sharpsburg road. General Sykes, leading on the division of regulars on the old Sharpsburg road, came up and deployed to the left of General Richardson, on the left of the road.

Antietam creek, in this vicinity, is crossed by four stone briges—the upper one on the Keedysville and Williamsport road; the second on the Keedyville and Sharpsburgh turnpike, some two and a half miles below; the third about a mile below the second, on the Rohrersville and Sharpsburg road; and the fourth near the mouth of Antietam creek, on the road leading from Harper's Ferry to Sharpsburgh, some three miles below the third. The stream is sluggish, with few and difficult fords. After a rapid examination of the position, I found that it was too late to attack that day, and at once directed the placing of the batteries in position in the centre, and indicated the bivouacs for the different corps, massing them near and on both sides of the Sharpsburg turnpike. The corps were not all in their positions until the next morning after sunrise.

On the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that the enemy had changed the position of his batteries. The masses of his troops, however, were still concealed behind the opposite heights. Their left and centre were upon and in front of the Sharpsburgh and Hagerstown turnpike, hidden by woods and irregularities of the ground; their extreme left resting upon a wooded eminence near the cross roads to the north of J. Miller's farm; their left resting upon the Potomac. Their line extended south, the right resting upon the hills to the south of Sharpsburgh, near Shaveley's farm.

The bridge over the Antietam, described as No. 3, near this point, was strongly covered by riflemen protected by rifle pits, stone fences, &c., and enfiladed by artillery. The ground in front of this line consisted of undulating hills, their crests in turn commanded by others in their rear. On all favorable points the enemy's artillery was posted and their reserves hidden from view by the hills, on which their line of battle was formed, could manœuvre unobserved by our army, and from the shortness of their line could rapidly reinforce any point threatened by our attack. Their position, stretching across the angle formed by the Potomac and Antietam, their flanks and rear protected by these streams, was one of the strongest to be found in this region of country, which is well adapted to defensive warfare.

On the right, near Keedysville, on both sides of the Sharpsburgh turnpike, were Sumner's and Hooker's corps. In advance, on the right of the turnpike and near the Antietam river, General Richardson's division of General Sumner's corps was posted. General Sykes's division of General Porter's corps was on the left of the turnpike and in line with General Richardson, protecting the bridge No. 2, over the Antietam. The left of the line, opposite to and some distance from bridge No. 3, was occupied by General Burnside's corps.

Before giving General Hooker his orders to make the movement which will presently be described, I rode to the left of the line to satisfy myself that the troops were properly posted there to secure our left flank from any attack made along the left bank of the Antietam, as well as to enable us to carry bridge No. 3.

I found it necessary to make considerable changes in the position of General Burnside's corps, and directed him to advance to a strong position in the immediate vicinity of the bridge, and to reconnoitre the approaches to the bridge carefully. In front of General Sumner's and Hooker's corps, near Keedysville, and on the ridge of the first line of hills overlooking the Antietam, and between the turnpike and Fry's house on the right of the road, were placed Captain Taft's, Langner's, Von Kleizer's and Lieutenant Weaver's batteries of twenty-pounder Parrott guns. On the crest of the hill in the rear and right of bridge No 3, Captain Weed's three-inch and Lieutenant Benjamin's twenty-pounder batteries. General Franklin's corps and General Couch's division held a position in Pleasant valley in front of Brownsville, with a strong force of the enemy in their front. General Morell's division of Porter's corps was *en route* from Boonsboro', and General Humphrey's division of new troops *en route* from Frederick, Maryland. About daylight on the 16th the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery on our guns in position, which was promptly returned; their fire was silenced for the time, but was frequently renewed during the day. In the heavy fire of the morning, Major Arndt, commanding first battalion first New York artillery, was mortally wounded while directing the operations of his batteries.

It was afternoon before I could move the troops to their positions for attack, being compelled to spend the morning in reconnoitring the new position taken up by the enemy, examining the ground, finding fords, clearing the approaches, and hurrying up the ammunition and supply trains, which had been delayed by the rapid march of the troops over the few practicable approaches from Frederick. These had been crowded by the masses of infantry, cavalry and artillery pressing on with the hope of overtaking the enemy before he could form to resist an attack. Many of the troops were out of rations on the previous day, and a good deal of their ammunition had been expended in the severe action of the 14th.

My plan for the impending general engagement was to attack the enemy's left with the corps of Hooker and Mansfield, supported by Sumner's, and if necessary by Franklin's; and, as soon as matters looked favorably there, to move the corps of Burnside against the enemy's extreme right, upon the ridge running to the south and rear of Sharpsburgh, and having carried their position, to press along the crest towards our right; and whenever either of these flank movements should be successful, to advance our centre with all the forces then disposable.

About 2 p. m., General Hooker, with his corps, consisting of General Rickett's, Meade's and Doubleday's divisions, was ordered to cross the Antietam at the ford, and at bridge No. 1, a short distance above, to attack and, if possible, turn the enemy's left. General Sumner was ordered to cross the corps of General Mansfield (the 12th) during the night, and hold his own (the 2d) corps ready to cross early the next morning. On reaching the vicinity of the enemy's left a sharp contest commenced with the Pennsylvania reserves, the advance of General Hooker's corps, near the house of D. Miller. The enemy were driven from the strip of woods where he was first met. The firing lasted until after dark, when General Hooker's corps rested on their arms on ground won from the enemy.

During the night General Mansfield's corps, consisting of Generals Williams's and Green's divisions, crossed the Antietam at the same ford and bridge that General Hooker's troops had passed, and bivouacked on the farm of J. Poffenberger, about a mile in rear of General Hooker's position. At daylight on the 17th the action was commenced by the skirmishers of the Pennsylvania reserves. The whole of General Hooker's corps was soon engaged, and drove the enemy from the open field in front of the first line of woods into a second line of woods beyond, which runs to the eastward of and nearly parallel to the Sharpsburgh and Hagerstown turnpike.

The contest was obstinate, and as the troops advanced the opposition became more determined and the number of the enemy greater. General Hooker then ordered up the corps of General Mansfield, which moved promptly toward the scene of action.

The first division, General Williams's, was deployed to the right on approaching the enemy; General Crawford's brigade on the right, its right resting on the Hagerstown turnpike; on his left General Gordon's brigade. The second division, General Green's, joining the left of Gordon's, extended as far as the burnt buildings to the north and east of the white church on the turnpike. During the deployment, that gallant veteran General Mansfield fell mortally wounded, while examining the ground in front of his troops. General Hartsuff, of Hooker's corps, was severely wounded, while bravely pressing forward his troops, and was taken from the field.

The command of the twelfth corps fell upon General Williams. Five regiments of first division of this corps were new troops. One brigade of the second division was sent to support General Doubleday.

The one hundred and twenty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers were pushed across the turnpike into the woods beyond J. Miller's house, with orders to hold the position as long as possible.

The line of battle of this corps was formed, and it became engaged about seven a. m., the attack being opened by Knapp's (Pennsylvania), Cathran's (New York), and Hampton's (Pittsburgh) batteries. To meet this attack the enemy had pushed a strong column of troops into the open fields in front of the turnpike, while he occupied the woods on the west of the turnpike in strong force. The woods (as was found by subsequent observations) were traversed by outcropping ledges of rock. Several hundred yards to the right and rear was a hill which commanded the debouche of the woods, and in the fields between was a long line of stone fences, continued by breastworks of rails, which covered the enemy's infantry from our musketry. The same woods formed a screen behind which his movements were concealed, and his batteries on the hill and the rifle works covered from the fire of our artillery in front.

For about two hours the battle raged with varied success, the enemy endeavoring to drive our troops into the second line of wood, and ours in turn to get possession of the line in front.

Our troops ultimately succeeded in forcing the enemy back into the woods near the turnpike, General Green with his two brigades crossing into the woods to the left of the Dunbar church. During this conflict, General Crawford, commanding first division after General Williams took command of the corps, was wounded, and left the field.

General Green being much exposed and applying for reinforcements, the thirteenth New Jersey, twenty-seventh Indiana, and the third Maryland were sent to his support with a section of Knapp's battery.

At about nine o'clock a. m., General Sedgwick's division of General Sumner's corps arrived. Crossing the ford previously mentioned, this division marched in three columns to the support of the attack on the enemy's left. On nearing the scene of action the columns were halted, faced to the front, and established by General Sumner in three parallel lines by brigade, facing towards the south and west; General Gorman's brigade in front, General Dana's second, and General Howard's third, with a distance between the lines of some seventy paces. The division was then put in motion and moved upon the field of battle, under fire from the enemy's concealed batteries on the hill beyond the roods Passing diagonally to the front across the open space and to the front of the first division of General Williams' corps, this latter division withdrew.

Entering the woods on the west of the turnpike, and driving the enemy before them, the first line was met by a heavy fire of musketry and shell from the enemy's breastworks and the batteries on the hill commanding the exit from the woods; meantime a heavy column of the enemy had succeeded in crowding back the troops of General Green's division, and appeared in rear of the left of Sedgwick's division. By command of General Sumner, General Howard faced the third line to the rear preparatory to a change of front to meet the column advancing on the left; but this line, now suffering from a destructive fire both in front and on its left, which it was unable to return, gave way towards the right and rear in considerable confusion, and was soon followed by the first and second lines.

General Gorman's brigade, and one regiment of General Dana's, soon rallied and checked the advance of the enemy on the right. The second and third lines now formed on the left of General Gorman's brigade and poured a destructive fire upon the enemy.

During General Sumner's attack, he ordered General Williams to support him. Brigadier-General Gordon, with a portion of his brigade, moved forward, but when he reached the woods, the left of General Sedgwick's division had given way; and finding himself, as the smoke cleared up, opposed to the enemy in force with his small command, he withdrew to the rear of the batteries at the second line of woods. As General Gordon's troops unmasked our batteries on the left, they opened with canister; the batteries of Captain Cothran, 1st New York, and I, 1st artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Woodruff, doing good service. Unable to withstand this deadly fire in front and the musketry fire from the right, the enemy again sought shelter in the woods and rocks beyond the turnpike.

During this assault Generals Sedgwick and Dana were seriously wounded and taken from the field. General Sedgwick, though twice wounded, and faint from loss of blood, retained command of his division for more than an hour after his first wound, animating his command by his presence.

About the time of General Sedgwick's advance, General Hooker, while urging on his command, was severely wounded in the foot and taken from the field, and General Meade was placed in command of his corps. General Howard assumed command after General Sedgwick retired.

The repulse of the enemy offered opportunity to re arrange the lines and re-organize the commands on the right, now more or less in confusion. The batteries of the Pennsylvania reserve, on high ground, near I. Poffenburger's house, opened fire, and checked several attempts of the enemy to establish batteries in front of our right, to turn that flank and enfilade the lines.

While the conflict was so obstinately raging on the right, General French was pushing his division against the enemy still further to the left. This division crossed the Antietam at the same ford as General Sedgwick, and immediately in his rear. Passing over the stream in three columns, the division marched about a mile from the ford, then facing to the left, moved in three lines towards the enemy; General Max Weber's brigade in front; Colonel Dwight Morris's brigade of raw troops, undrilled, and moving for the first time under fire, in the second, and General Kimball's brigade in the third. The division was first assailed by a fire of artillery, but steadily advanced, driving in the enemy's skirmisher's, and encountered the infantry in some force at the group of houses on Roulette's farm. General Weber's brigade gallantly advanced with an unwavering front and drove the enemy from their position about the houses.

While General Weber was hotly engaged with the first line of the enemy, General French received orders from General Sumner, his corps commander, to push on with renewed vigor to make a diversion in favor of the attack on the right. Leaving the new troops, who had been thrown into some confusion from their march through cornfields, over fences, &c., to form as a reserve, he ordered the brigade of General Kimball to the front, passing to the left of General Weber. The enemy were pressed back to near the crest of the hill, where he was encountered in greater strength posted in a sunken road forming a natural rifle-pit running in a northwesterly direction. In a cornfield in rear of this road were also strong bodies of the enemy. As the line reached the crest of the hill a galling fire was opened on it from the sunken road and cornfield. Here a terrific fire of musketry burst from both lines, and the battle raged along the whole line with great slaughter.

The enemy attempted to turn the left of the line, but were met by the 7th Virginia and 132d Pennsylvania volunteers, and repulsed. Foiled in this, the enemy made a determined assault on the front, but were met by a charge from our lines which drove them back with severe loss, leaving in our hands some three hundred prisoners and several stand of colors. The enemy having been repulsed by the terrible execution of the batteries and the musketry fire on the extreme right, now attempted to assist the attack on General French's division by assailing him on his right and endeavoring to turn this flank; but this attack was met and checked by the 14th Indiana and 8th Ohio volunteers, and by canister from Captain Tompkins's battery, 1st Rhode Island artillery. Having been under an almost continuous fire for nearly four hours, and the ammunition nearly expended, this division now took position immediately below the crest of the heights on which they had so gallantly fought, the enemy making no attempt to regain their lost ground.

On the left of General French, General Richardson's division was hotly engaged. Having crossed the Antietam about 9.30 a. m. at the ford crossed by the other divisions of Sumner's corps, it moved on a line nearly parallel to the Antietam, and formed in a ravine behind the high grounds overlooking Roulette's house; the 2d (Irish) brigade, commanded by General Meagher, on the right; the 3d brigade, commanded by General Caldwell, on his left, and the brigade commanded by Colonel Brooks, 53d Pennsylvania volunteers, in support. As the division moved forward to take its position on the field, the enemy directed a fire of artillery against it, but owing to the irregularities of the ground did but little damage.

Meagher's brigade advancing steadily soon became engaged with the enemy posted to the left and in front of Roulette's house. It continued to advance under a heavy fire nearly to the crest of the hill overlooking Piper's house, the enemy being posted in a continuation of the sunken road and cornfield before referred to. Here the brave Irish brigade opened upon the enemy a terrific musketry fire.

All of General Sumner's corps was now engaged; General Sedgwick on the right; General French in the centre, and General Richardson on the left. The Irish brigade sustained its well-earned reputation. After suffering terribly in officers and men, and strewing the ground with their enemies as they drove them back, their ammunition nearly expended, and their commander, General Meagher, disabled by the fall of his horse shot under him, this brigade was ordered to give place to General Caldwell's brigade, which advanced to a short distance in its rear. The lines were passed by the Irish brigade breaking by company, to the rear, and General Caldwell's by company to the front as steadily as on drill. Colonel Brooks's brigade now became the second line.

The ground over which General Richardson's and French's divisions were fighting was very irregular, intersected by numerous ravines, hills covered with growing corn, enclosed by stone walls, behind which the enemy could advance unobserved upon any exposed point of our lines. Taking advantage of this, the enemy attempted to gain the right of Richardson's position in a cornfield near Roulette's house, where the division had become separated from that of General French's. A change of front by the 52 New York and 2d Delaware volunteers, of Colonel Brooks's brigade under Colonel Frank, and the attack made by the 53d Pennsylvania volunteers, sent further to the right by Colonel Brooks to close this gap in the line, and the movement of the 132d Pennsylvania and 7th Virginia volunteers of General French's division, before referred to, drove them from the cornfield and restored the line.

The brigade of General Caldwell, with determined gallantry, pushed the enemy back opposite the left and centre of this division, but sheltered in the sunken road, they still held our forces on the right of Caldwell in check. Colonel Barlow, commanding the 61st and 64th New York regiments of Caldwell's brigade, seeing a favorable opportunity, advanced the regiments on the left, taking the line in the sunken road in flank, and compelled them to surrender, capturing over three hundred prisoners and three stands of colors.

The whole of the brigade, with the 57th and 66th New York regiments of Colonel Brooks's brigade, who had moved these regiments into the first line, now advanced with gallantry, driving the enemy before them in confusion into the cornfield beyond the sunken road. The left of the division was now well advanced, when the enemy, concealed by the intervening ridge, endeavored to turn its left and rear.

Colonel Cross, 5th New Hampshire, by a change of front to the left and rear, brought his regiment facing the advancing line. Here a spirited contest arose to gain a commanding height, the two opposing forces moving parallel to each other, giving and receiving fire. The 5th gaining the advantage, faced to the right and delivered its volley. Being reinforced by the 81st Pennsylvania, these regiments met the advance by a counter charge. The enemy fled, leaving many killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the colors of the 4th North Carolina, in our hands.

Another column of the enemy, advancing under shelter of a stone wall and cornfield, pressed down on the right of the division; but Colonel Barlow again advanced the 61st and 64th New York against these troops, and with the attack of Kimball's brigade on the right, drove them from this position.

Our troops on the left of this part of the line having driven the enemy far back, they, with reinforced numbers, made a determined attack directly in front. To meet this, Colonel Barlow brought his two regiments to their position in line, and drove the enemy through the cornfield into the orchard beyond, under a heavy fire of musketry, and a fire of canister from pieces of artillery in the orchard, and a battery further to the right, throwing shell and case shot. This advance gave us possession of Piper's house, the strong point contended for by the enemy at this part of the line, it being a defensible building several hundred yards in advance of the sunken road. The musketry fire at this point of the line now ceased. Holding Piper's house, General Richardson withdrew the line a little way to the crest of the hill, a more advantageous position. Up to this time the division was without artillery, and in the new position suffered severely from artillery fire which could not be replied to. A section of Robertson's horse battery, commanded by Lieutenant Vincent, 2d artillery, now arrived on the ground and did excellent service. Subsequently a battery of brass guns, commanded by Captain Graham's 1st artillery, arrived, and was posted on the crest of the hill, and soon silenced the two guns in the orchard. A heavy fire soon ensued between the battery further to the right and our own. Captain Graham's battery was bravely and skilfully served, but unable to reach the enemy, who had rifled guns of greater range than our smoothbores, retired by order of General Richardson, to save it from useless sacrifice of men and horses. The brave general was himself mortally wounded while personally directing its fire.

General Hancock was placed in command of the division after the fall of General Richardson. General Meagher's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Burke, of the 63d New York, having refilled their cartridge-boxes, was again ordered forward, and took position in the centre of the line. The division now occupied one line in close proximity to the enemy, who had taken up a position in the rear of Piper's house. Colonel Dwight Morris, with the 14th Connecticut and a detachment of the 108th New York, of General French's division, was sent by General French to the support of General Richardson's division. This command was now placed in an interval in the line between General Caldwell's and the Irish brigades.

The requirements of the extended line of battle had so engaged the artillery that the application of General Hancock for artillery for the division could not be complied with immediately by the chief of artillery or the corps commanders in his vicinity. Knowing the tried courage of the troops, General Hancock felt confident that he could hold his position, although suffering from the enemy's artillery, but was too weak to attack, as the great length of the line he was obliged to hold prevented him from forming more than one line of battle, and, from his advanced position, the line was already partly enfiladed by the batteries of the enemy on the right, which were protected from our batteries opposite them by the woods at the Dunker church.

Seeing a body of the enemy advancing on some of our troops to the left of his position, General Hancock obtained Hexamer's battery from General Franklin's corps, which assisted materially in frustrating this attack. It also assisted the attack of the 7th Maine, of Franklin's corps, which, without other aid, made an attack against the enemy's line, and drove in skirmishers who were annoying our artillery and troops on the right. Lieutenant Woodruff, with battery I, 2d artillery, relieved Captain Hexamer, whose ammunition was expended. The enemy at one time seemed to be about making an attack in force upon this part of the line, and advanced a long column of infantry towards this division; but on nearing the position, General Pleasonton opening on them with sixteen guns, they halted, gave a desultory fire, and retreated, closing the operations on this portion of the field. I return to the incidents occurring still further to the right.

Between 12 and 1 p. m. General Franklin's corps arrived on the field of battle, having left their camp near Crampton's pass at 6 a. m., leaving General Couch with orders to move with his division to occupy Maryland heights. General Smith's division led the column, followed by General Slocum's.

It was first intended to keep this corps in reserve on the east side of the Antietam, to operate on either flank or on the centre, as circumstances might require; but on nearing Keedysville, the strong opposition on the right, developed by the attacks of Hooker and Sumner, rendered it necessary at once to send this corps to the assistance of the right wing.

On nearing the field, hearing that one of our batteries, (A,) 4th United States artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Thomas, who occupied the same position as Lieutenant Woodruff's battery in the morning, was hotly engaged without supports, General Smith sent two regiments to its relief from General Hancock's brigade. On inspecting the ground, General Smith ordered the other regiments of Hancock's brigade, with Frank's and Cowen's batteries, 1st New York artillery, to the threatened position. Lieutenant Thomas and Captain Cothran, commanding batteries, bravely held their positions against the advancing enemy, handling their batteries with skill.

Finding the enemy still advancing, the 3d brigade, of Smith's division, commanded by Colonel Irwin, 49th Pennsylvania volunteers, was ordered up, and passed through Lieutenant Thomas's battery, charged upon the enemy, and drove back the advance until abreast of the Dunker church. As the right of the brigade came opposite the woods it received a destructive fire, which checked the advance and threw the brigade somewhat into confusion. It formed again behind a rise of ground in the open space in advance of the batteries.

General French having reported to General Franklin that his ammunition was nearly expended, that officer ordered General Brooks, with his brigade, to reinforce him. General Brooks formed his brigade on the right of General French, where they remained during the remainder of the day and night, frequently under the fire of the enemy's artillery.

It was soon after the brigade of Colonel Irwin had fallen back behind the rise of ground that the 7th Maine, by order of Colonel Irwin, made the gallant attack already referred to.

The advance of General Franklin's corps was opportune. The at

tack of the enemy on this position, but for the timely arrival of his corps, must have been disastrous, had it succeeded in piercing the line between Generals Sedgwick's and French's divisions.

General Franklin ordered two brigades of General Slocum's division, General Newton's and Colonel Torbert's, to form in column to assault the woods that had been so hotly contested before by Generals Sumner and Hooker. General Bartlett's brigade was ordered to form as a reserve. At this time General Sumner, having command on the right, directed further offensive operations to be postponed, as the repulse of this, the only remaining corps available for attack, would peril the safety of the whole army.

General Porter's corps, consisting of General Sykes's division of regulars and volunteers and General Morell's division of volunteers, occupied a position on the east side of Antietam creek, upon the main turnpike leading to Sharpsburg, and directly opposite the centre of the enemy's line. This corps filled the interval between the right wing and General Burnside's command, and guarded the main approach from the enemy's position to our trains of supply. It was necessary to watch this part of our line with the utmost vigilance, lest the enemy should take advantage of the first exhibition of weakness here to push upon us a vigorous assault, for the purpose of piercing our centre and turning our rear, as well as to capture or destroy our supply trains. Once having penetrated this line, the enemy's passage to our rear could have met with but feeble resistance, as there were no reserves to reinforce or close up the gap.

Towards the middle of the afternoon, proceeding to the right, I found that Sumner's Hooker's, and Mansfield's corps had met with serious losses. Several general officers had been carried from the field severely wounded, and the aspect of affairs was anything but promising. At the risk of greatly exposing our centre, I ordered two brigades from Porter's corps, the only available troops, to reinforce the right. Six battalions of Sykes's regulars had been thrown forward across the Antietam bridge on the main road to attack and drive back the enemy's sharpshooters, who were annoying Pleasonton's horse batteries in advance of the bridge; Warren's brigade, of Porter's corps, was detached to hold a position on Burnside's right and rear; so that Porter was left at one time with only a portion of Sykes's division and one small brigade of Morell's division (but little over three thousand men) to hold his important position.

General Sumner expressed the most decided opinion against another attempt during that day to assault the enemy's position in front, as portions of our troops were so much scattered and demoralized. In view of these circumstances, after making changes in the position of some of the troops, I directed the different commanders to hold their positions, and being satisfied that this could be done without the assistance of the two brigades from the centre, I countermanded the order, which was in course of execution.

General Slocum's division replaced a portion of General Sumner's troops, and positions were selected for batteries in front of the woods. The enemy opened several heavy fires of artillery on the position of our troops after this, but our batteries soon silenced them.

On the morning of the 17th General Pleasonton, with his cavalry division and the horse batteries, under Captains Robertson, Tidball, and Lieutenant Haines, of the 2d artillery, and Captain Gibson, 3d artillery, was ordered to advance on the turnpike towards Sharpsburg, across bridge No. 2, and support the left of General Sumner's line. The bridge being covered by a fire of artillery and sharpshooters, cavalry skirmishers were thrown out, and Captain Tidball's battery advanced by piece and drove off the sharpshooters with canister sufficiently to establish the batteries above mentioned, which opened on the enemy with effect. The firing was kept up for about two hours, when, the enemy's fire slackening, the batteries were relieved by Randall's and Van Reed's batteries, United States artillery. About 3 o'clock Tidball, Robertson, and Haines returned to their positions on the west of Antietam, Captain Gibson having been placed in position on the east side to guard the approaches to the bridge. These batteries did good service, concentrating their fire on the column of the enemy about to attack General Hancock's position, and compelling it to find shelter behind the hills in rear.

General Sykes's division had been in position since the 15th, exposed to the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. General Morell had come up on the 16th, and relieved General Richardson on the right of General Sykes. Continually, under the vigilant watch of the enemy, this corps guarded a vital point.

The position of the batteries under General Pleasonton being one of great exposure, the battalion of the 2d and 10th United States infantry, under Captain Pollard, 2d infantry, was sent to his support. Subsequently four battalions of regular infantry, under Captain Dryer, 4th infantry, were sent across to assist in driving off the sharpshooters of the enemy.

The battalion of the 2d and 10th infantry, advancing far beyond the batteries, compelled the cannoneers of a battery of the enemy to abandon their guns. Few in numbers, and unsupported, they were unable to bring them off. The heavy loss of this small body of men attests their gallantry.

The troops of General Burnside held the left of the line opposite bridge No. 3. The attack on the right was to have been supported by an attack on the left. Preparatory to this attack, on the evening of the 16th, General Burnside's corps was moved forward and to the left, and took up a position nearer the bridge.

I visited General Burnside's position on the 16th, and after pointing out to him the proper dispositions to be made of his troops during the day and night, informed him that he would probably be required to attack the enemy's right on the following morning, and directed him to make careful reconnoissances.

General Burnside's corps, consisting of the divisions of Generals Cox, Wilcox, Rodman, and Sturgis, was posted as follows: Colonel Brooks's brigade, Cox's division, on the right, General Sturgis's division immediately in rear. On the left was General Rodman's division, with General Scammon's brigade, Cox's division, in support.

General Wilcox's division was held in reserve.

The corps bivouacked in position on the night of the 16th.

Early on the morning of the 17th I ordered General Burnside to form his troops, and hold them in readiness to assault the bridge in his front, and to await further orders.

At 8 o'clock an order was sent to him by Lieutenant Wilson, topographical engineers, to carry the bridge, then to gain possession of the heights beyond, and to advance along their crest upon Sharpsburg and its rear.

After some time had elapsed, not hearing from him, I despatched an aid to ascertain what had been done. The aid returned with the information that but little progress had been made. I then sent him back with an order to General Burnside to assault the bridge at once, and carry it at all hazards. The aid returned to me a second time with the report that the bridge was still in the possession of the enemy. Whereupon I directed Colonel Sackett, inspector general, to deliver to General Burnside my positive order to push forward his troops without a moment's delay, and, if necessary, to carry the bridge at the point of the bayonet; and I ordered Colonel Sackett to remain with General Burnside and see that the order was executed promptly.

After these three hours' delay, the bridge was carried at one o'clock by a brilliant charge of the 51st New York and 51st Pennsylvania volunteers. Other troops were then thrown over, and the opposite bank occupied, the enemy retreating to the heights beyond

A halt was then made by General Burnside's advance until 3 p. m., upon hearing which, I directed one of my aids, Colonel Key, to inform General Burnside that I desired him to push forward his troops with the utmost vigor, and carry the enemy's position on the heights; that the movement was vital to our success; that this was a time when we must not stop for loss of life, if a great object could thereby be accomplished. That if, in his judgment, his attack would fail, to inform me so at once, that his troops might be withdrawn and used elsewhere on the field. He replied that he would soon advance, and would go up the hill as far as a battery of the enemy on the left would permit. Upon this report, I again immediately sent Colonel Key to General Burnside with orders to advance at once, if possible to flank the battery, or storm it and carry the heights; repeating that if he considered the movement impracticable, to inform me so, that his troops might be recalled. The advance was then gallantly resumed, the enemy driven from the guns, the heights handsomely carried, and a portion of the troops even reached the outskirts of Sharpsburg. By this time it was nearly dark, and strong reinforcements just then reaching the enemy from Harper's Ferry, attacked General Burnside's troops on their left flank, and forced them to retire to a lower line of hills nearer the bridge.

If this important movement had been consummated two hours earlier, a position would have been secured upon the heights, from which our batteries might have enfiladed the greater part of the enemy's line, and turned their right and rear, our victory might thus have been much more decisive.

The following is the substance of General Burnside's operations as given in his report:

Colonel Crook's brigade was ordered to storm the bridge. This bridge, No. 3, is a stone structure of three arches with stone parapets. The banks of the stream on the opposite side are precipitous, and command the eastern approaches to the bridge. On the hill-side, immediately by the bridge, was a stone fence running parallel to the stream; the turns of the roadway, as it wound up the hill, were covered by rifle-pits and breastworks of rails, &c. These works, and the woods that covered the slopes, were filled with the enemy's riflemen, and batteries were in position to enfilade the bridge and its approaches.

General Rodman was ordered to cross the ford below the bridge. From Colonel Crook's position it was found impossible to carry the bridge.

General Sturgis was ordered to make a detail from his division for that purpose. He sent forward the 2d Maryland and the 6th New Hampshire. These regiments made several successive attacks in the most gallant style, but were driven back.

The artillery on the left were ordered to concentrate their fire on the woods above the bridge. Colonel Crook brought a section of Captain Simmons's battery to a position to command the bridge. The 51st New York and 51st Pennsylvania were then ordered to assault the bridge. Taking advantage of a small spur of the hills which ran parallel to the river, they moved towards the bridge. From the crest of this spur they rushed with bayonets fixed and cleared the bridge.

The division followed the storming party, also the brigade of Colonel Crook's as a support. The enemy withdrew to still higher ground, some five or six hundred yards beyond, and opened a fire of artillery on the troops in the new position on the crest of the hill above the bridge.

General Rodman's division succeeded in crossing the ford after a sharp fire of musketry and artillery, and joined on the left of Sturgis, Scammon's brigade crossing as support. General Wilcox's division was ordered across to take position on General Sturgis's right.

These dispositions being completed about 3 o'clock, the command moved forward, except Sturgis's division, left in reserve. Clark's and Durell's batteries accompanied Rodman's division; Cook's battery with Wilcox's division, and a section of Simmons's battery with Colonel Crook's brigade. A section of Simmons's battery and Muhlenburgh's and McMullan's batteries were in position. The order for the advance was obeyed by the troops with alacrity. General Wilcox's division, with Crook in support, moved up on both sides of the turnpike leading from the bridge to Sharpsburg, General Rodman's division, supported by Scammon's brigade, on the left of General Wilcox. The enemy retreated before the advance of the troops. The 9th New York, of General Rodman's division, captured one of the enemy's batteries and held it for some time. As the command was driving the enemy to the main heights on the left of the town, the light division of General A. P. Hill arrived upon the field of battle from Harper's Ferry, and with a heavy artillery fire made a strong attack on the extreme left. To meet this attack the left division diverged from the line of march intended, and opened a gap between it and the right. To fill up this it was necessary to order the troops from the second line. During these movements General Rodman was mortally wounded. Colonel Harland's brigade, of General Rodman's division, was driven back. Colonel Scammon's brigade, by a change of front to rear on his right flank, saved the left from being driven completely in. The fresh troops of the enemy pouring in, and the accumulation of artillery against this command, destroyed all hope of its being able to accomplish anything more.

It was now nearly dark. General Sturgis was ordered forward to support the left. Notwithstanding the hard work in the early part of the day, his division moved forward with spirit. With its assistance the enemy were checked and held at bay.

The command was ordered to fall back by General Cox, who commanded on the field the troops engaged in this affair beyond the Antietam. The artillery had been well served during the day. Night closed the long and desperately contested battle of the 17th. Nearly two hundred thousand men and five hundred pieces of artillery were for fourteen hours engaged in this memorable battle. We had attacked the enemy in a position selected by the experienced engineer then in person directing their operations. We had driven them from their line on one flank, and secured a footing within it on the other The army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the moral effect incident to previous reverses, had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of recent success. Our soldiers slept that night conquerors on a field won by their valor and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

The night, however, brought with it grave responsibilities. Whether to renew the attack on the 18th, or to defer it, even with the risk of the enemy's retirement, was the question before me.

After a night of anxious deliberation and a full and careful survey of the situation and condition of our army, the strength and position of the enemy. I concluded that the success of an attack on the 18th was not certain. I am aware of the fact that, under ordinary circumstances, a general is expected to risk a battle if he has a reasonable prospect of success; but at this critical juncture I should have had a narrow view of the condition of the country had I been willing to hazard another battle with less than an absolute assurance of success. At that moment—Virginia lost, Washington menaced, Maryland invaded—the national cause could afford no risks of defeat. One battle lost, and almost all would have been lost. Lee's army might then have marched as it pleased on Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York. It could have levied its supplies from a fertile and undevastated country; extorted tribute from wealthy and populous cities; and nowhere east of the Alleghanies was there another organized force able to arrest its march.

The following are among the considerations which led me to doubt the certainty of success in attacking before the 19th:

The troops were greatly overcome by the fatigue and exhaustion attendant upon the long continued and severely contested battle of the 17th, together with the long day and night marches to which they had been subjected during the previous three days.

The supply trains were in the rear, and many of the troops had suffered from hunger. They required rest and refreshment.

One division of Sumner's and all of Hooker's corps, on the right, had, after fighting most valiantly for several hours, been overpowered by numbers, driven back in great disorder, and much scattered, so that they were for the time somewhat demoralized.

In Hooker's corps, according to the return made by General Meade, commanding, there were but 6,729 men present on the 18th; whereas, on the morning of the 22d, there were 13,093 men present for duty in the same corps, showing that previous to and during the battle 6,364 men were separated from their command.

General Meade, in an official communication upon this subject, dated September 18, 1862, says:

"I enclose a field return of the corps made this afternoon, which I desire you will lay before the commanding general. I am satisfied the great reduction in the corps since the recent engagements is not due solely to the casualties of battle, and that a considerable number of men are still in the rear, some having dropped out on the march, and many dispersing and leaving yesterday during the fight. I think the efficiency of the corps, so far as it goes, good. To resist an attack in our present strong position I think they may be depended on, and I hope they will perform duty in case we make an attack, though I do not think their morale is as good for an offensive as a defensive movement."

One division of Sumner's corps had also been overpowered, and was a good deal scattered and demoralized. It was not deemed by its corps commander in proper condition to attack the enemy vigorously the next day.

Some of the new troops on the left, although many of them fought well during the battle, and are entitled to great credit, were, at the close of the action, driven back, and their morale impaired.

On the morning of the 18th, General Burnside requested me to send him another division to assist in holding his position on the other side of the Antietam, and to enable him to withdraw his corps if he should be attacked by a superior force. He gave me the impression that if he were attacked again that morning he would not be able to make a very vigorous resistance. I visited his position early, determined to send General Morell's division to his aid, and directed that it should be placed on this side of the Antietam, in order that it might cover the retreat of his own corps from the other side of the Antietam, should that become necessary, at the same time it was in position to reinforce our centre or right, if that were needed.

Late in the afternoon I found that, although he had not been attacked, General Burnside had withdrawn his own corps to this side of the Antietam, and sent over Morell's division alone to hold the opposite side.

A large number of our heaviest and most efficient batteries had consumed all their ammunition on the 16th and 17th, and it was impossible to supply them until late on the following day.

Supplies of provisions and forage had to be brought up and issued, and infantry ammunition distributed.

Finally, reinforcements to the number of 14,000 men—to say nothing of troops expected from Pennsylvania—had not arrived, but were expected during the day.

The 18th was, therefore, spent in collecting the dispersed, giving rest to the fatigued, removing the wounded, burying the dead, and the necessary preparations for a renewal of the battle.

Of the reinforcements, Couch's division, marching with commendable rapidity, came up into position at a late hour in the morning. Humphrey's division of new troops, in their anxiety to participate in the battle which was raging, when they received the order to march from Frederick at about half-past three p. m. on the 17th, pressed forward during the entire night, and the mass of the division reached the army during the following morning. Having marched more than twenty three miles after half-past four o'clock on the preceding afternoon, they were, of course, greatly exhausted, and needed rest and refreshment. Large reinforcements expected from Pennsylvania never arrived. During the 18th orders were given for a renewal of the attack at daylight on the 19th.

On the night of the 18th the enemy, after passing troops in the latter part of the day from the Virginia shore to their position behind Sharpsburg, as seen by our officers, suddenly formed the design of abandoning their position, and retreating across the river. As their line was but a short distance from the river, the evacuation presented but little difficulty, and was effected before daylight.

About 2,700 of the enemy's dead were, under the direction of Major Davis, assistant inspector general, counted and buried upon the battle-field of Antietam. A portion of their dead had been previously buried by the enemy. This is conclusive evidence that the enemy sustained much greater loss than we.

Thirteen guns, thirty-nine colors, upwards of fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and more than six thousand prisoners, were the trophies which attest the success of our army in the battles of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam.

Not a single gun or color was lost by our army during these battles.

Tabular report of casualties in the Army of the Potomac, in the battle of Antietam, on the 16th and 17th of September, 1862.

Corps and divisions.	General officers.		Other officers.		Enlisted men.			Grand aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
1st corps, Maj.-Gen. Hooker:								
1st division	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	862
2d division	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	1,188
3d division	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	569
Total	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	2,619
2d corps, Maj.-Gen. Sumner:								
1st division	....	1	20	39	192	860	24	1,136
2d division	....	2	....	....	355	1,577	321	2,255
3d division	....	1	21	60	272	1,271	203	1,819
Total	....	4	41	89	819	3,708	548	6,209
5th corps, Maj.-Gen. F. J. Porter:								
1st division	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....
2d division	....	....	....	2	13	92	1	108
Artillery reserve	....	....	1	....	7	13	1	22
Total	....	....	1	2	20	105	2	130
6th corps, Maj.-Gen. Franklin:								
1st division	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	65
2d division	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	373
Total	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	438
9th corps, Maj.-Gen. Burnside:								
1st division	....	....	2	20	44	264	7	337
2d division	....	....	7	29	121	493	20	670
3d division	....	....	8	40	212	748	70	1,073
4th division	....	....	5	7	83	145	23	213
Total	....	....	22	96	410	1,645	120	2,293
12th corps (Gen. Banks), Brig.-Gen. Williams commanding:								
1st division	....	....	9	35	151	827	54	1,076
2d division	....	....	6	26	107	481	30	650
Artillery	....	....	....	....	1	15	1	17
Total	....	....	15	61	259	1,323	85	1,743
Maj.-Gen. Couch's division	....	....	....	1	......	8	....	9
Brig.-General Pleasonton, cavalry division	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	28
Grand total		4	79	249	1,508	6,789	755	12,469

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Sharpsburg, September 29, 1862.
Official.
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

An estimate of the forces under the Confederate General Lee, made up by direction of General Banks, from information obtained by the examination of prisoners, deserters, spies, &c., previous to the battle of Antietam, is as follows:

General J. J. Jackson's corps	24,778 men.
General James Longstreet's corps	23,342 "
General D. H. Hill's 2d division	15,525 "
General J. E. B. Stuart, cavalry	6,400 "
General Ransom's and Jenkins' brigade	3,000 "
Forty-six regiments not included in above	18,400 "
Artillery, estimated at 400 guns	6,000 "
Total	97,445

These estimates give the actual number of men present and fit for duty.

Our own forces at the battle of Antietam were as follows:

1st corps	14,856 men.
2d corps	18,813 "
5th corps (one division not arrived)	12,930 "
6th corps	12,300 "
9th corps	13,819 "
12th corps	10,126 "
Cavalry division	4,320 "
Total in action	87,164

When our cavalry advance reached the river on the morning of the 19th, it was discovered that nearly all the enemy's forces had crossed into Virginia during the night, their rear escaping under cover of eight batteries, placed in strong positions upon the elevated bluffs on the opposite bank. General Porter, commanding the 5th corps, ordered a detachment from Griffin's and Barnes's brigades, under General Griffin, to cross the river at dark, and carry the enemy's batteries. This was gallantly done under the fire of the enemy; several guns, caissons, &c., were taken, and their supports driven back half a mile.

The information obtained during the progress of this affair indicated that the mass of the enemy had retreated on the Charlestown and Martinsburg roads, towards Winchester. To verify this, and to ascertain how far the enemy had retired, General Porter was authorized to detach from his corps, on the morning of the 20th, a reconnoitring party in greater force. This detachment crossed the river, and advanced about a mile, when it was attacked by a large body of the enemy lying in ambush in the woods, and driven back across the river with considerable loss. This reconnoissance showed that the enemy was still in force on the Virginia bank of the Potomac, prepared to resist our further advance.

It was reported to me on the 19th that General Stuart had made his appearance at Williamsport with some four thousand cavalry and six pieces of artillery, and that ten thousand infantry were marching on the same point from the direction of Winchester. I ordered General Couch to march at once with his division, and a part of Pleasonton's cavalry, with Franklin's corps, within supporting distance, for the purpose of endeavoring to capture this force. General Couch made a prompt and rapid march to Williamsport, and attacked the enemy vigorously, but they made their escape across the river.

I dispatched the following telegraphic report to the general-in-chief:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sharpsburg, September 19, 1862.

I have the honor to report that Maryland is entirely freed from the presence of the enemy, who has been driven across the Potomac. No fears need now be entertained for the safety of Pennsylvania. I shall at once occupy Harper's Ferry.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Com.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

On the following day I received this telegram:

WASHINGTON, *September* 20, 1862—2 *p.m.*

We are still left entirely in the dark in regard to your own movements and those of the enemy. This should not be so. You should keep me advised of both, so far as you know them.

H. W HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General McCLELLAN.

To which I answered as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, September 20, 1862—8 *p. m.*

Your telegram of to-day is received. I telegraphed you yesterday all I knew, and had nothing more to inform you of until this evening. Williams's corps (Bank's) occupied Maryland heights at 1 p. m. to-day. The rest of the army is near here, except Couch's division, which is at this moment engaged with the enemy in front of Williamsport; the enemy is retiring, via Charlestown and Martinsburg, on Winchester. He last night re-occupied Williamsport by a

small force, but will be out of it by morning. I think he has a force of infantry near Shephardstown.

I regret that you find it necessary to couch every dispatch I have the honor to receive from you in a spirit of fault-finding, and that you have not yet found leisure to say one word in commendation of the recent achievements of this army, or even to allude to them.

I have abstained from giving the number of guns, colors, small arms, prisoners, &c., captured, until I could do so with some accuracy. I hope by to-morrow evening to be able to give at least an approximate statement.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*

On the same day I telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 20, 1862.

As the rebel army, now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, must in a great measure be dependent for supplies of ammunition and provisions upon Richmond, I would respectfully suggest that General Banks be directed to send out a cavalry force to cut their supply communication opposite Washington. This would seriously embarrass their operations, and will aid this army materially.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Com. U. S. Army.*

Maryland heights were occupied by General Williams' corps on this day, and on the 22d General Sumner took possession of Harper's Ferry.

It will be remembered that at the time I was assigned to the command of the forces for the defence of the national capital, on the 2d day of September, 1862, the greater part of all the available troops were suffering under the disheartening influences of the serious defeat they had encountered during the brief and unfortunate campaign of General Pope. Their numbers were greatly reduced by casualties, their confidence was much shaken, and they had lost something of that "*esprit du corps,*" which is indispensable to the efficiency of an army. Moreover, they had left behind, lost, or worn out, the greatest part of their clothing and camp equipage, which required renewal before they could be in proper condition to take the field again.

The intelligence that the enemy was crossing the Potomac into Maryland was received in Washington on the 4th of September, and the army of the Potomac was again put in motion, under my direction, on the following day, so that but a very brief interval of time was allowed to reorganize or procure supplies.

The sanguinary battles of South Mountain and Antietam fought by this army a few days afterwards, with the reconnoissances immediately following, resulted in a loss to us of ten general officers, many regimental and company officers, and a large number of enlisted men, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty (15,220). Two army corps had been sadly cut up, scattered, and somewhat demoralized in the action on the 17th.

In General Sumner's corps alone forty-one (41) commissioned officers and eight hundred and nineteen (819) enlisted men had been killed; four (4) general officers, eighty-nine (89) other commissioned officers, and three thousand seven hundred and eight (3,708) enlisted men had been wounded, besides five hundred and forty-eight (548) missing; making the aggregate loss in this splendid veteran corps, in this one battle, five thousand two hundred and nine (5,209).

In General Hooker's corps, the casualties of the same engagement amounted to two thousand six hundred and nineteen (2,619).

The entire army had been greatly exhausted by unavoidable overwork, fatiguing marches, hunger, and want of sleep and rest, previous to the last battle.

When the enemy recrossed the Potomac into Virginia the means of transportation at my disposal were inadequate to furnish a single day's supply of subsistence in advance.

Many of the troops were new levies, some of whom had fought like veterans, but the morale of others had been a good deal impaired in those severely contested actions, and they required time to recover as well as to acquire the necessary drill and discipline.

Under these circumstances I did not feel authorized to cross the river with the main army over a very deep and difficult ford in pursuit of the retreating enemy, known to be in strong force on the south bank, and thereby place that stream, which was liable at any time to rise above a fording stage, between my army and its base of supply.

I telegraphed on the 22d to the general-in-chief as follows:

"As soon as the exigencies of the service will admit of it, this army should be reorganized. It is absolutely necessary to secure its efficiency, that the old skeleton regiments should be filled up at once, and officers appointed to supply the numerous existing vacancies. There are instances where captains are commanding regiments, and companies are without a single commissioned officer."

On the 23d the following was telegraphed to the general-in-chief:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Shepardstown, September 23, 1862—9.30 *a. m.*

From several different sources I learn that General R. E. Lee is still opposite to my position at Leestown, between Shephardstown and Martinsburg, and that General Jackson is on the Opequan creek, about three miles above its mouth, both with large forces. There are also indications of heavy reinforcements moving towards them from Winchester and Charlestown. I have therefore ordered General Franklin to take position with his corps at the cross-roads about one mile northeast of Bakersville, on the Bakersville and Williamsport road, and General Couch to establish his division near Downsville, leaving sufficient force at Williamsport to watch and guard the ford at that place. The fact of the enemy's remaining so long in our front, and the indications of an advance of reinforcements, seem to indicate that he will give us another battle with all his available forces.

As I mentioned to you before, our army has been very much reduced by casualties in the recent battles, and in my judgment all the reinforcements of old troops that can possibly be dispensed with around Washington and other places should be instantly pushed forward by rail to this army. A defeat at this juncture would be ruinous to our cause. I cannot think it possible that the enemy will bring any forces to bear upon Washington till after the question is decided here; but if he should, troops can soon be sent back from this army by rail to reinforce the garrison there.

The evidence I have that reinforcements are coming to the rebel army consists in the fact that long columns of dust extending from Winchester to Charlestown and from Charlestown in this direction, and also troops moving this way, were seen last evening. This is corroborated by citizens. General Sumner with his corps and William's (Bank's) occupies Harper's Ferry and the surrounding heights. I think he will be able to hold his position till reinforcements arrive.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*

On the 27th I made the following report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 27, 1862—10 *a. m.*

All the information in my possession goes to prove that the main body of the enemy is concentrated not far from Martinsburg, with some troops at Charlestown, not many in Winchester. Their movements of late have been an extension towards our right and beyond it. They are receiving reinforcements in Winchester, mainly, I think, of conscripts—perhaps entirely so.

This army is not now in condition to undertake another campaign, nor to bring on another battle, unless great advantages are offered by some mistake of the enemy, or pressing military exigencies render it necessary. We are greatly deficient in officers. Many of the old regiments are reduced to mere skeletons. The new regiments need instruction. Not a day should be lost in filling the old regiments—our main dependence—and in supplying vacancies among the officers by promotion.

My present purpose is to hold the army about as it is now, rendering Harper's Ferry secure and watching the river closely, intending to attack the enemy should he attempt to cross to this side.

Our possession of Harper's Ferry gives us the great advantage of a secure debouche, but we cannot avail ourselves of it until the railroad bridge is finished because we cannot otherwise supply a greater number of troops than we now have on the Virginia side at that point. When the river rises so that the enemy cannot cross in force, I purpose concentrating the army somewhere near Harper's Ferry, and then acting according to circumstances, viz: moving on Winchester, if from the position and attitude of the enemy we are likely to gain a great advantage by doing so, or else devoting a reasonable time to the organization of the army and instruction of the new troops, preparatory to an advance on whatever line may be determined. In any event, I regard it absolutely necessary to send new regiments at once to the old corps, for purposes of instruction, and that the old regiments be filled at once. I have no fears as to an attack on Washington by the line of Manassas. Holding Harper's Ferry as I do, they will not run the risk of an attack on their flank and rear while they have the garrison of Washington in their front.

I rather apprehend a renewal of the attempt in Maryland should the river remain low for a great length of time, and should they receive considerable addition to their force. I would be glad to have Peck's division as soon as possible. I am surprised that Sigel's men should have been sent to Western Virginia without my knowledge. The last I heard from you on the subject was that they were at my disposition. In the last battles the enemy was undoubtedly greatly superior to us in number, and it was only by very hard fighting that we gained the advantage we did. As it was, the result at one period was very doubtful, and we had all we could do to win the day. If the enemy receives considerable reinforcements and we none, it is possible that I may have too much on my hands in the next battle. My own view of the proper policy to be pursued is to retain in Washington merely the force necessary to garrison it, and to send everything else available to reinforce this army. The railways give us the means of promptly reinforcing Washington should it become necessary. If I am reinforced, as I ask, and am allowed to take my own course, I will hold myself responsible for the safety of Washington. Several persons recently from Richmond say that there are no troops there except conscripts, and they few in number. I hope to give you details as to late battles by this evening. I am about starting again for Harper's Ferry.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*

The work of reorganizing, drilling, and supplying the army, I began at the earliest moment. The different corps were stationed along the river in the best positions to cover and guard the fords. The great extent of the river front from near Washington to Cumberland (some one hundred and fifty miles), together with the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was to be carefully watched and guarded, to prevent, if possible, the enemy's raids. Reconnoissances upon the Virginia side of the river, for the purpose of learning the enemy's positions and movements, were made frequently, so that our cavalry, which, from the time we left Washington, had performed the most laborious service, and had from the commencement been deficient in numbers, was found totally inadequate to the requirements of the army.

This overwork had broken down the greater part of the horses; disease had appeared among them, and but a very small portion of our original cavalry force was fit for service.

To such an extent had this arm become reduced, that when General Stuart made his raid into Pennsylvania, on the 11th of October, with two thousand men, I could only mount eight hundred men to follow him.

Harper's Ferry was occupied on the 22d, and in order to prevent a catastrophe similar to the one which had happened to Colonel Miles, I immediately ordered Maryland, Bolivar, and Loudon heights to be strongly fortified. This was done as far as the time and means at our disposal permitted.

The main army of the enemy, during this time, remained in the vicinity of Martinsburg and Bunker hill, and occupied itself in drafting and coercing every able-bodied citizen into the ranks, forcibly taking their property, where it was not voluntarily offered, burning bridges, and destroying railroads.

On the first day of October, his Excellency the President honored the army of the Potomac with a visit, and remained several days, during which he went through the different encampments, reviewed the troops, and went over the battle-fields of South Mountain and Antietam. I had the opportunity, during this visit, to describe to him the operations of the army since the time it left Washington, and gave him my reasons for not following the enemy after he crossed the Potomac.

On the 6th of October, the division of General Cox (about 5,000 men) was ordered from my command to Western Virginia.

On the 7th of October I received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 6, 1862.

I am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Your army must move now, while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your operation, you can be reinforced with 30,000 men. If you move up the valley of the Shenandoah, not more than 12,000 or 15,000 can be sent to you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river; also to what point the reinforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined on, before orders are given for building bridges and repairing railroads. I am directed to add, that the Secretary of War and the general-in-chief fully concur with the President in these instructions.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major-General McCLELLAN.

At this time General Averill, with the greater part of our efficient cavalry, was in the vicinity of Cumberland, and General Kelly, the commanding officer, had that day reported that a large force of the enemy was advancing on Colonel Campbell, at St. John's River. This obliged me to order General Averill to proceed with his force to the support of Colonel Campbell, which delayed his return to the army for several days.

On the 10th of October Stuart crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry with 2,000 cavalry and a battery of horse artillery, on his raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, making it necessary to use all our cavalry against him. This exhausting service completely broke down nearly all of our cavalry horses, and rendered a remount absolutely indispensable before we could advance on the enemy.

The following were the dispositions of troops made by me to defeat the purposes of this raid.

General Averill, then at Green Springs, on the upper Potomac, was ordered to move rapidly down upon the north side of the river, with all his disposable cavalry, using every exertion to get upon the trail of the enemy, and follow it up vigorously.

General Pleasonton, with the remaining cavalry force, was ordered to take the road by Cavetown, Harman's gap, and Mechanicsville, and cut off the retreat of the enemy should he make for any of the fords below the position of the main army. His orders were to pursue them with the utmost rapidity, not to spare his men or horses, and to destroy or capture them if possible.

General Crook, at that time commanding Cox's division, at Hancock, en route for Western Virginia, was ordered to halt, place his men in cars, and remain in readiness to move to any point above should the enemy return in that direction, keeping his scouts well out on all the roads leading from the direction of Chambersburg to the upper Potomac.

The other commanders between Hancock and Harper's Ferry were instructed to keep a vigilant watch upon all the roads and fords so as to prevent the escape of the rebels within these limits.

General Burnside was ordered to send two brigades to the Monocacy crossing, there to remain in cars, with steam up, ready to move to any point on the railroad to which Stuart might be aiming, while Colonel Rush, at Frederick, was directed to keep his lancers scouting on the approaches from Chambersburg, so as to give timely notice to the commander of the two brigades at the Monocacy crossing.

General Stoneman, whose headquarters were then at Poolsville, occupying with his division the different fords on the river below the mouth of the Monocacy, was directed to keep his cavalry well out on the approaches from the direction of Frederick, so as to give him time to mass his troops at any point where the enemy might attempt to cross the Potomac in his vicinity. He was informed of General Pleasonton's movements.

After the orders were given for covering all the fords upon the river, I did not think it possible for Stuart to recross, and I believed that the capture or destruction of his entire force was perfectly certain; but owing to the fact that my orders were not in all cases carried out as I expected, he effected his escape into Virginia without much loss.

The troops sent by General Burnside to the Monocacy, owing to some neglect in not giving the necessary orders to the commander, instead of remaining at the railroad crossing, as I directed, marched four miles into Frederick, and there remained until after Stuart had passed the railroad, only six miles below, near which point it was said he had halted for breakfast.

General Pleasonton ascertained, after his arrival at Mechanicsville, that the enemy were only about an hour ahead of him, beating a hasty retreat towards the mouth of the Monocacy. He pushed on vigorously, and, near, its mouth, overtook them with a part of his force, having marched seventy-eight miles in twenty-four hours, and having left many of his horses broken down upon the road. He at once attacked with his artillery, and the firing continued for several hours, during which time he states that he received the support of a small portion of General Stoneman's command, not sufficient to effect any material damage upon the enemy.

General Stoneman reports that, in accordance with his instructions, he gave all necessary orders for intercepting the return of the rebels, and Colonel Staples, commanding one of the brigades, states that he sent two regiments of infantry to the mouth of the Monocacy, and one regiment to White's ford; that on the morning of the 12th, about ten o'clock, he, by General Stoneman's order, marched, the remaining three regiments of his command from Poolsville towards the mouth of the Monocacy; that before getting into action he was relieved by General Ward, who states that he reported to General Pleasonton with his command, while the enemy was crossing the river, and was informed by him (General Pleasonton) that he was too late, and that nothing could be done then.

General Pleasonton, in his report of this affair, says: "It was at this time that Colonel Ward reported to me from General Stoneman's division, with a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a section of artillery. I told him that his command could be of no use, as the enemy had then crossed the river. These are the only troops, that I knew of, that were in that vicinity, and this was the first intimation I received that any troops were endeavoring to assist me in capturing the rebels. I succeeded in preventing the enemy from crossing at the mouth of the Monocacy, and drove him to White's ford, three miles below. Had White's ford been occupied by any force of ours previous to the time of the occupation by the enemy, the capture of Stuart's whole force would have been certain and inevitable. With my small force, which did not exceed one-fourth of the enemy's, it was not practical for me to occupy that ford while the enemy was in front."

It would seem from the report of General Stoneman, that the disposition he made of his troops, previous to the arrival of Stuart, was a good one. He stationed two regiments at the mouth of the Monocacy, and two regiments at White's ford, the latter in the very place where the crossing was made, and the former only three miles off, with a reserve of three regiments at Poolsville, some six miles distant. General Pleasonton's report shows that from the time the firing commenced until the enemy were across the river was about four and a half hours. General Stoneman states that he started the reserve from Poolsville at about nine o'clock, but it appears, from the report of General Pleasanton, that it did not reach him until about half-past one.

At the time I received the order of October 6, to cross the river and attack the enemy, the army was wholly deficient in cavalry, and a large part of our troops were in want of shoes, blankets, and other indispensable articles of clothing, notwithstanding all the efforts that had been made since the battle of Antietam, and even prior to that date, to refit the army with clothing, as well as horses. I at once consulted with Colonel Ingalls, the chief quartermaster, who believed that the necessary articles could be supplied in about three days. Orders were immediately issued to the different commanders who had not already sent in their requisitions, to do so at once, and all the necessary steps were forthwith taken by me to insure a prompt delivery of the supplies. The requisitions were forwarded to the proper department at Washington, and I expected that the articles would reach our depots during the three days specified; but day after day elapsed, and only a small portion of the clothing arrived. Corps commanders, upon receiving notice from the quartermasters that they might expect to receive their supplies at certain dates, sent the trains for them, which, after waiting, were compelled to return empty. Several instances occurred where these trains went back and forth from the camps to the depots as often as four or five different times, without receiving their supplies, and I was informed by one corps commander that his wagon train had traveled over one hundred and fifty miles, to and from the depots, before he succeeded in obtaining his clothing.

The corps of General Franklin did not get its clothing until after it had crossed the Potomac, and was moving into Virginia. General Reynold's corps was delayed a day at Berlin, to complete its supplies, and General Porter only completed his on reaching the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

I made every exertion in my power, and my quartermasters did the same, to have these supplies hurried forward rapidly; and I was repeatedly told that they had filled the requisitions at Washington, and that the supplies had been forwarded. But they did not come to us, and of course were inaccessible to the army. I did not fail to make frequent representations of this condition of things to the general-in-chief, and it appears that he referred the matter to the Quartermaster-General, who constantly replied that the supplies had been promptly ordered. Notwithstanding this, they did not reach our depots.

The following extracts are from telegrams upon this subject:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862—9 *a. m.*

* * * * * * * * * *

We have been making every effort to get supplies of clothing for this army, and Colonel Ingalls has received advices that it has been forwarded by railroad; but, owing to bad management on the roads, or from some other cause, it comes in very slowly, and it will take a much longer time than was anticipated to get articles that are absolutely indispensable to the army, unless the railroad managers forward supplies more rapidly.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 11, 1862.

I am compelled again to call your attention to the great deficiency of shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, that still exists in some of the corps in this army. Upon the assurances of the chief quartermaster, who based his calculation upon information received from Washington, that clothing would be forwarded at certain times, corps commanders sent their wagons to Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry for it. It did not arrive as promised, and has not as yet arrived. Unless some measures are taken to insure the prompt forwarding of these supplies, there will necessarily be a corresponding delay in getting the army ready to move, as the men cannot march without shoes. Everything has been done that can be done at these headquarters to accomplish the desired result.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862—7 *p. m.*

* * * * * * * * * *

I am using every possible exertion to get this army ready to move. It was only yesterday that a part of our shoes and clothing arrived at Hagerstown. It is being issued to the troops as rapidly as possible.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1862—7.30 *p. m.*

General Franklin reports that there is by no means as much clothing as was called for at Hagerstown. I think, therefore, you had better have additional supplies, especially of shoes, forwarded to Harper's Ferry as soon as possible.

R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff.*

Colonel R. INGALLS,
Care of Colonel Rucker, Quartermaster, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 16, 1862.

General J. F. Reynolds just telegraphs as follows: "My quartermaster reports that there are no shoes, tents, blankets, or knapsacks at Hagerstown. He was able to procure only a complete supply of overcoats and pants, with a few socks, drawers, and coats. This leaves many of the men yet without a shoe. My requisitions call for 5,255 pairs of shoes."

Please push the shoes and stockings up to Harper's Ferry as fast as possible.

R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff.*

Colonel R. INGALLS,
Care of Colonel Rucker, Quartermaster, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 9, 1862.

You did right in sending clothing to Harper's Ferry. You will not be able to send too much or too quickly. We want blankets, shoes, canteens, &c., very much.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut.-Col. and Aide-de-Camp, Chief Quartermaster.

Colonel C. G. SAWTELLE,
Depot Quartermaster, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 10, 1862.

Shipments to Hagerstown must be made direct through, to avoid the contemptible delays at Harrisburg. If Colonel Crossman was ordered to send clothing, I hope he has sent it, for the suffering and impatience are excessive.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut.-Col. and Aide-de-Camp, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain AUGUSTUS BOYD, *Quartermaster, Philadelphia.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Knoxville, October 13, 1862.

Has the clothing arrived yet? If not, do you know where it is? What clothing was taken by the rebels at Chambersburg? Did they capture any property that was en route to you? Have we not got clothing at Harrisburg? Send an agent over the road to obtain information, and hurry up the supplies. Reply at once.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut.-Col. and Aide-de-camp, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain GEORGE H. WEEKS, *Depot Quartermaster, Hagerstown.*

SHARPSBURG, *October* 15, 1862.

I have just returned from Hagerstown, where I have been for the clothing for the corps. There was nothing there but overcoats, trowsers, and a few uniform coats and socks. There were not any shoes, blankets, shirts, or shelter tents. Will you please tell me where and when the balance can be had. Shall I send to Harper's Ferry for them to morrow? The corps surgeon has just made a requisition for 45 hospital tents. There are none at Hagerstown. Will you please to inform me if I can get them at Harper's Ferry?

FIELDING LOWRY, *Captain and Quartermaster.*

General INGALLS.

HAGERSTOWN, *October* 16, 1862.

I want at least ten thousand (10,000) suits of clothing in addition to what I have received. It should be here now.

G. W. WEEKS, *Assistant Quartermaster.*

Colonel INGALLS, *Quartermaster.*

HARPER'S FERRY, *October* 22, 1862.

We have bootees, 12,000; greatcoats, 4,000; drawers and shirts are gone; blankets and stockings nearly so; 15,000 each of these four articles are wanted.

ALEX. BLISS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

General INGALLS, *Chief Quartermaster, &c.*

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 24, 1862—11 *a. m.*

Please send to Captain Bliss, at Harper's Ferry, 10,000 blankets, 12,000 caps, 5,000 overcoats, 10,000 pairs bootees, 2,000 pairs artillery and cavalry boots, 15,000 pairs stockings, 15,000 drawers, and 15,000 pants. The clothing arrives slowly. Can it not be hurried along faster? May I ask you to obtain authority for this shipment?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut.-Col. and Aide-de-camp, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain D. G. THOMAS,
Military Storekeeper, Washington.

HAGERSTOWN, *October* 30.

Clothing has arrived this morning. None taken by rebels. Shall I supply Franklin, and retain portions for Porter and Reynolds until sent for?

G. W. WEEKS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Colonel INGALLS.

Colonel Ingalls, chief quartermaster, in his report upon this subject, says:

"There was great delay in receiving our clothing. The orders were promptly given by me and approved by General M[illegible], but the roads were slow to transport, particularly the Cumberland Valley road.

"For instance, clothing ordered to Hagerstown on the 7th October for the corps of Franklin, Porter, and Reynolds, did not arrive there until about the 18th, and by that time, of course, there were increased wants and changes in position of troops. The clothing of Sumner arrived in great quantities near the last of October, almost too late for issue, as the army was crossing into Virginia. We finally left 60,000 suits at Harper's Ferry, *partly on the cars just arrived*, and partly in store."

The following statement, taken from a report of the chief quartermaster with the army, will show what progress was made in supplying the army with clothing from the 1st of September to the date of crossing the Potomac on the 31st of October, and that a greater part of the clothing did not reach our depots until after the 14th of October:—

Statement of Clothing and Equipage received at the different depots of the Army of the Potomac from September 1, 1862, to October 31, 1862.

Received at the depot—	Drawers.	Forage caps.	Stockings.	Sack coats.	Cavalry jackets.	Canteens.	Flannel shirts.	Haversacks.	Trowsers (mounted).	Boots.	Shelter tents.
From September 1 to October 6...	10,700	4,000	6,200	4,190	3,000	6,000	6,200	6,000	4,200	4,200	11,100
From October 6 to October 15....	17,000	11,000	22,025	......	600	10,221	18,325	12,583	1,000	6,000	3,000
From October 15 to October 25....	40,000	19,500	65,200	......	1,250	9,000	16,576	5,006	2,500	3,600	9,600
From October 25 to October 31...	30,000	......	30,000	......	1,500	3,008	4,200	9,000	5,000	20,040	......
Total....................	97,700	34,500	123,425	4,190	6,250	28,229	45,301	33,589	12,700	33,840	23,100

Received at the depot—	Camp kettles.	Mess pans.	Overcoats (foot).	Artillery jackets	Blankets.	Overcoats (mounted).	Felt hats.	Infantry coats.	Trowsers (foot).	Bootees.	Knit shirts.
From September 1 to October 6...	799	2,030	3,500	1,200	20	1,200	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	......
From October 6 to October 15....	1,302	2,100	12,000	500	......	875	7,000	12,000	9,500	7,000	2,655
From October 15 to October 25....	1,894	4,500	14,770	1,750	6,500	3,500	......	22,500	39,620	52,000	2,424
From October 25 to October 31...	......	......	......	1,000	4,384	2,015	......	7,500	25,000	......	11,595
Total....................	3,995	8,630	30,270	4,450	10,904	7,590	9,200	44,000	76,120	61,000	16,674

The causes of the reduction of our cavalry force have already been recited. The difficulty in getting new supplies from the usual sources led me to apply for and obtain authority for the cavalry and artillery officers to purchase their own horses. The following are the telegrams and letters on this subject:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
October 12, 1862—12.45 *p. m.*

It is absolutely necessary that some energetic means be taken to supply the cavalry of this army with remount horses. The present rate of supply is (1,050) ten hundred and fifty per week, for the entire army here and in front of Washington. From this number the artillery draw for their batteries.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Com.*

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

The general-in-chief, in a letter to me, dated Washington, D. C., October 14, 1862, replies to this dispatch in the following language:

"I have caused the matters complained of in your telegrams of the 11th and 12th to be investigated.

* * * * * *

"In regard to horses, you say that the present rate of supply is only 150 per week for the entire army here and in front of Washington. I find from the records that the issues for the last six weeks have been 8,754, making an average per week of 1,459."

One thousand and fifty (1,050) is the number stated in the original despatch, now in my possession; and as not only figures were used, but the number was written out in full, I can hardly see how it is possible for the telegraphic operator to have made a mistake in the transmission of the message.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
October 14, 1862—7 *p. m.*

* * * * * * * * * *

With my small cavalry force it is impossible for me to watch the line of the Potomac properly, or even make the reconnaissances that are necessary for our movements. This makes it necessary for me to weaken my line very much, by extending the infantry to guard the innumerable fords. This will continue until the river rises, and it will be next to impossible to prevent the rebel cavalry raids. My cavalry force, as I urged this morning, should be largely and immediately increased, under any hypothesis, whether to guard the river, or advance on the enemy, or both.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General.*

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, *Commander-in-Chief.*

The following is an extract from the official report of Colonel Ingalls:

"Immediately after the battle of Antietam efforts were made to supply deficiencies in clothing and horses. Large requisitions were prepared and sent in. The artillery and cavalry required large numbers to cover losses sustained in battle, on the march, and by disease. Both of these arms were deficient when they left Washington. A most violent and destructive disease made its appearance at this time, which put nearly 4,000 animals out of service. Horses reported perfectly well one day would be dead lame the next, and it was difficult to foresee where it would end, or what number would cover the loss. They were attacked in the hoof and tongue. No one seemed able to account for the appearance of this disease. Animals kept at *rest* would recover in time, but *could not be worked*. I made application to send West and purchase horses at once, but it was refused, on the ground that the outstanding contracts provided for enough, *but they were not delivered sufficiently fast*, nor in sufficient numbers until late in October and early in November. I was authorized to buy 2,500 late in October, but the delivery was not completed until in November, after we had reached Warrenton."

In a letter from General Meigs, written on the 14th of October, and addressed to the general-in-chief, it is stated: "There have been issued, therefore, to the army of the Potomac, since the battles in front of Washington, to replace losses, (9,254) nine thousand two hundred and fifty-four horses."

What number of horses were sent to General Pope before his return to Washington, I have no means of determining; but the following statement made upon my order, by the chief quartermaster with the army, and who had means for gaining accurate information, force upon my mind the conclusion that the Quartermaster-General was in error:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Chief Quartermaster's Office, October 31, 1862.

Horses purchased since September 6, 1862, by Colonel Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, and issued to the forces under the immediate command of Major-General George B. McClellan....................	1,200
Issued and turned over to the above force by Captain J. J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster (in Washington)....................	2,261
Issued to forces at and near Washington which have since joined the command....................	352
Total purchased by Colonel Ingalls, and issued and turned over by Captain Dana to the forces in this immediate command....................	3,813
Issued by Captain J. J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster, to the forces in the vicinity of Washington....................	3,363
Grand total, purchased by Colonel R. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, and issued and turned over by Captain J. J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster, to the entire Army of the Potomac and the forces around Washington....................	7,176

About 3,000 horses have been turned over to the Quartermaster's Department by officers as unfit for service, nearly 1,500 should now be turned over also, being worn out and diseased.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED. MYERS,
Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster.

This official statement, made up from the reports of the quartermasters who received and distributed the horses, exhibits the true state of the case, and gives the total number of horses received by the army of the Potomac, and the troops around Washington, during a period of eight weeks as (7,176) seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six or (2,078) two thousand and seventy-eight less than the number stated by the Quartermaster-General.

Supposing that (1,500) fifteen hundred were issued to the army under General Pope previous to its return to Washington, as General Meigs states, there would still remain (578) five hundred and seventy-eight horses which he does not account for.

The letter of the general in chief to the Secretary of War on the 28th of October, and the letter of General Meigs to the general-in-chief on the the 14th of October, convey the impression that, upon my repeated applications for cavalry and artillery horses for the army of the Potomac, I had received a much greater number than was really the case.

It will be seen from Colonel Myers' report that, of all the horses alluded to by General Meigs, only (3,813) three thousand eight hundred and thirteen came to the army, with which I was ordered to follow and attack the enemy. Of course the remainder did not in the slightest degree contribute to the efficiency of the cavalry or artillery of the army with which I was to cross the river. Neither did they in the least facilitate any preparations for carrying out the order to advance upon the enemy, as the general-in-chief's letter might seem to imply.

During the same period that we were receiving the horses alluded to, about (3,000) three thousand of our old stock were turned into the quartermaster's department, and 1,500 more reported as in such condition that they ought to be turned in as unfit for service; thus leaving the active army some 706 short of the number required to make good existing deficiencies, to say nothing of providing remounts for men whose horses had died or been killed during the campaign and those previously dismounted. Notwithstanding all the efforts made to obtain a remount, there were, after deducting the force engaged in picketing the river, but about a thousand serviceable cavalry horses on the 21st day of October.

In a letter dated October 14, 1862, the general-in-chief says:

"It is also reported to me that the number of animals with your army in the field is about 31,000. It is believed that your present proportion of cavalry and of animals is much larger than that of any other of our armies."

What number of animals our other armies had I am not prepared to say, but military men in European armies have been of the opinion that an army to be efficient, while carrying on active operations in the field, should have a cavalry force equal in numbers to from one-sixth to one-fourth of the infantry force. My cavalry did not amount to one-twentieth part of the army, and hence the necessity of giving every one of my cavalry soldiers a serviceable horse.

Cavalry may be said to constitute the *antennæ* of any army. It scouts all the roads in front, on the flanks and in the rear of the advancing columns, and constantly feel the enemy. The amount of labor falling on this arm during the Maryland campaign was excessive.

To persons not familiar with the movements of troops, and the amount of transportation required for a large army marching away from water or railroad communications, the number of animals mentioned by the general-in-chief may have appeared unnecessarily large; but to a military man, who takes the trouble to enter into an accurate and detailed computation of the number of pounds of subsistence and forage required for such an army as that of the Potomac, it will be seen that the 31,000 animals were considerably less than was absolutely necessary to an advance.

As we were required to move through a country which could not be depended upon for any of our supplies, it became necessary to transport everything in wagons, and to be prepared for all emergencies. I did not consider it safe to leave the river without subsistence and forage for ten days.

The official returns of that date show the aggregate strength of the army for duty to have been about 110,000 men of all arms. This did not include teamsters, citizen employés, officers' servants, &c., amounting to some 12,000, which gave a total of 122,000 men.

The subsistence alone of this army for ten days required for its transportation 1,820 wagons at 2,000 pounds to the wagon, and 10,980 animals.

Our cavalry horses at that time amounted to 5,046, and our artillery horses to 6,836.

To transport full forage for these 22,862 animals for ten days required 17,832 additional animals; and this forage would only supply the entire number (40,694) of animals with a small fraction over half allowance for the time specified.

It will be observed that this estimate does not embrace the animals necessary to transport quartermasters' supplies, baggage, camp equipage, ambulances, reserve ammunition, forage, for officers' horses, &c., which would greatly augment the necessary transportation.

It may very truly be said that we did make the march with the means at our disposal, but it will be remembered that we met with no serious opposition from the enemy; neither did we encounter delays from any other cause. The roads were in excellent condition, and the troops marched with the most commendable order and celerity.

If we had met with a determined resistance from the enemy, and our progress had been very much retarded thereby, we would have consumed our supplies before they could have been renewed. A proper estimate of my responsibilities as the commander of that army did not justify me in basing my preparations for the expedition upon the supposition that I was to have an uninterrupted march. On the contrary, it was my duty to be prepared for all emergencies; and not the least important of my responsibilities was the duty of making ample provision for supplying my men and animals with rations and forage.

Knowing the solicitude of the President for an early movement, and sharing with him fully his anxiety for prompt action, on the 21st of October I telegraphed to the general-in-chief as follows:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
October 21, 1862.

Since the receipt of the President's order to move on the enemy, I have been making every exertion to get this army supplied with clothing absolutely necessary for marching.

This, I am happy to say, is now nearly accomplished. I have also, during the same time, repeatedly urged upon you the importance of supplying cavalry and artillery horses to replace those broken down by hard service, and steps have been taken to insure a prompt delivery.

Our cavalry, even when well supplied with horses, is much inferior in numbers to that of the enemy, but in efficiency has proved itself superior. So forcibly has that been impressed on our old regiments by repeated successes, that the men are fully persuaded that they are equal to twice their number of rebel cavalry.

Exclusive of the cavalry force now engaged in picketing the river, I have not at present over one thousand (1,000) horses for service. Officers have been sent in various directions to purchase horses, and I expect them soon. Without more cavalry horses, our communications, from the moment we march, would be at the mercy of the large cavalry force of the enemy, and it would not be possible for us to cover our flanks properly, or to obtain the necessary information of the position and movements of the enemy in such a way as to insure success. My experience has shown the necessity of a large and efficient cavalry force.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I beg leave to ask whether the President desires me to march on the enemy at once, or to await the reception of the new horses, every possible step having been taken to insure their prompt arrival.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. Com.*

Major-General Halleck,
General-in-Chief, Washington.

On the same day General Halleck replied as follows:

Washington, *October* 21, 1862—3 *p. m.*

Your telegram of 12 m has been submitted to the President. He directs me to say that he has no change to make in his order of the 6th instant.

If you have not been, and are not now, in condition to obey it, you will be able to show such want of ability. The President does not expect impossibilities; but he is very anxious that all this good weather should not be wasted in inactivity. Telegraph when you will move, and on what lines you propose to march.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

From the tenor of this despatch I conceived that it was left for my judgment to decide whether or not it was possible to move with safety to the army at that time; and this responsibility I exercised with the more confidence in view of the strong assurances of his trust in me, as commander of that army, with which the President had seen fit to honor me during his last visit.

The cavalry requirements, without which an advance would have been in the highest degree injudicious and unsafe, were still wanting.

The country before us was an enemy's country, where the inhabitants furnished to the enemy every possible assistance; providing food for men and forage for animals, giving all information concerning our movements, and rendering every aid in their power to the enemy's cause.

It was manifest that we should find it, as we subsequently did, a hostile district, where we could derive no aid from the inhabitants that would justify dispensing with the active co-operation of an efficient cavalry force. Accordingly I fixed upon the first of November as the earliest date at which the forward movement could well be commenced.

The general-in-chief, in a letter to the Secretary of War, on the 28th of October, says: "In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy."

Notwithstanding this opinion, expressed by such high authority, I am compelled to say again that the delay in the reception of necessary supplies up to that date had left the army in a condition totally unfit to advance against the enemy—that an advance, under the existing circumstances would, in my judgment, have been attended with the highest degree of peril, with great suffering and sickness among the men, and with imminent danger of being cut off from our supplies by the superior cavalry force of the enemy, and with no reasonable prospect of gaining any advantage over him.

I dismiss this subject with the remark that I have found it impossible to resist the force of my own convictions, that the commander of an army who, from the time of its organization, has for eighteen months been in constant communication with its officers and men, the greater part of the time engaged in active services in the field, and who has exercised this command in many battles, must certainly be considered competent to determine whether his army is in proper condition to advance on the enemy or not; and he must necessarily possess greater facilities for forming a correct judgment in regard to the wants of his men, and the condition of his supplies, than the general-in-chief in his office at Washington city. The movement from Washington into Maryland, which culminated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, was not a part of an offensive campaign, with the object of an invasion of the enemy's territory and an attack upon his capital, but was defensive in its purposes, although offensive in its character, and would be technically called a "defensive-offensive campaign."

It was undertaken at a time when our army had experienced severe defeats, and its object was to preserve the national capital and Baltimore, to protect Pennsylvania from invasion, and to drive the enemy out of Maryland. These purposes were fully and finally accomplished by the battle of Antietam, which brought the army of the Potomac into what might be termed an accidental position on the upper Potomac.

Having gained the immediate object of the campaign, the first thing to be done was to insure Maryland from a return of the enemy; the second, to prepare our own army, exhausted by a series of severe battles, destitute to a great extent of supplies, and very deficient in artillery and cavalry horses, for a definite offensive movement, and to determine upon a line of operations for a further advance.

At the time of the battle of Antietam the Potomac was very low, and presented a comparatively weak line of defense unless watched by large masses of troops.

The reoccupation of Harper's Ferry, and the disposition of troops above that point, rendered the line of the Potomac secure against everything except cavalry raids. No time was lost in placing the army for an advance, and the circumstances which caused the delay after the battle of Antietam have been fully enumerated elsewhere.

I never regarded Harper's Ferry or its vicinity as a proper base of operations for a movement upon Richmond. I still considered the line of the Peninsula as the true approach, but, for obvious reasons, did not make any proposal to return to it.

On the 6th of October, as stated above, I was ordered by the President, through his general-in-chief, to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Two lines were presented for my choice:

1st. Up the valley of the Shenandoah, in which case I was to have 12,000 to 15,000 additional troops.

2d. To cross between the enemy and Washington—that is, east of the Blue Ridge—in which event I was to be re-enforced with 30,000 men.

At first I determined to adopt the line of the Shenandoah, for these reasons: the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad, and the various turnpikes converging upon Winchester, afforded superior facilities for supplies. Our cavalry being weak, this line of communication could be more easily protected. There was no advantage in interposing at that time the Blue Ridge and the Shenandoah between the enemy and myself.

At the period in question the Potomac was still very low, and I apprehended that, if I crossed the river below Harper's Ferry, the enemy would promptly check the movement by recrossing into Maryland, at the same time covering his rear by occupying in strong force the passes leading through the Blue Ridge from the southeast into the Shenandoah valley.

I anticipated, as the result of the first course, that Lee would fight me near Winchester, if he could do so under favorable circumstances; or else that he would abandon the lower Shenandoah, and leave the army of the Potomac free to act upon some other line of operations.

If he abandoned the Shenandoah, he would naturally fall back upon his railway communications. I have since been confirmed in the belief that, if I had crossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry in the early part of October, General Lee would have recrossed into Maryland.

As above explained, the army was not in condition to move until late in October, and in the meantime circumstances had changed.

The period had arrived when a sudden and great rise in the Potomac might be looked for at any moment; the season of bad roads and difficult movements was approaching, which would naturally deter the enemy from exposing himself very far from his base, and his movements all appeared to indicate a falling back from the river towards his supplies. Under these circumstances, I felt at liberty to disregard the possibility of the enemy's recrossing the Potomac, and determined to select the line east of the Blue Ridge, feeling convinced that it would secure me the largest accession of force, and the most cordial support of the President, whose views, from the beginning, were in favor of that line.

The subject of the defense of the line of the upper Potomac, after the advance of the main army, had long occupied my attention. I desired to place Harper's Ferry and its dependencies in a strong state of defense, and frequently addressed the general-in-chief upon the subject of the erection of field-works and permanent bridges there, asking for the funds necessary to accomplish the purpose. Although I did my best to explain, as clearly as I was able, that I did not wish to erect permanent works of masonry, and that neither the works nor the permanent bridges had any reference to the advance of the army, but solely to the permanent occupation of Harper's Ferry, I could never make the general-in-chief understand my wishes, but was refused the funds necessary to erect the field-works, on the ground that there was no appropriation for the erection of permanent fortifications; and was not allowed to build the permanent bridge, on the ground that the main army could not be delayed in its movements until its completion.

Of course I never thought of delaying the advance of the army for that purpose, and so stated repeatedly. On the 25th of October I sent to the general-in chief the following telegram:

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"*October* 25, 1862—10.45 P. M.

"As the moment is at hand for the advance of this army, a question arises for the decision of the general-in-chief, which, although perhaps impliedly decided by the President in his letter of the 13th, should be clearly presented by me, as I do not regard it as in my province to determine it.

"This question is the extent to which the line of the Potomac should be guarded, after the army leaves, in order to cover Maryland and Pennsylvania from invasion by large or small parties of the enemy.

"It will always be somewhat difficult to guard the immediate line of the river, owing to its great extent and the numerous passages which exist.

"It has long appeared to me that the best way of covering this line would be by occupying Front Royal, Strasburg, Wardensville, and Moorefield, or the debouches of the several valleys in which they are situated.

"These points, or suitable places in their vicinity, should be strongly intrenched and permanently held. One great advantage of this arrangement would be the covering the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and an essential part of the system would be the construction of the link of railway from Winchester to Strasburg, and the rebuilding of the Manassas Gap Railway bridge over the Shenandoah.

"The intrenchment of Manassas Junction would complete the system for the defense of the approaches to Washington and the upper Potomac. Many months ago I recommended this arrangement; in fact, gave orders for it to be carried into effect. I still regard it as essential under all circumstances.

"The views of the chief engineer of this army, in regard to the defenses and garrison of Harper's Ferry and its defenses, are in your possession.

"The only troops under my command, outside of the organization of the army of the Potomac, are the Maryland brigade, under General Kenley; the 54th Pennsylvania, Colonel Voss; 12th Illinois cavalry, and Colonel Davis' 8th New York cavalry; total, 2,894 infantry, one battery, and about 900 cavalry men.

"There are also two of my regiments of cavalry (about 750 men) guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Hancock and Cumberland.

"As I have no department, and command simply an active army in the field, my responsibility for the safety of the line of the Potomac and the States north of it must terminate the moment I advance so far beyond that line as to adopt another for my base of operations. The question for the general-in-chief to decide, and which I regard as beyond my province, is this:

"1st. Shall the safety of Harper's Ferry and the line of the Potomac be regarded as assured by the advance of the army south of the Blue Ridge, and the line left to take care of itself?

"2d. If it is deemed necessary to hold the line, or that hereinbefore indicated in advance of it, how many troops shall be placed there, at what points (and in what numbers and of what composition at each), and where shall they be supplied—*i. e.*, from the army, or from other sources?

"Omitting the detached troops mentioned above, and the small garrisons of Boonsboro' and Frederick, the last returns show the strength of this army for duty to be about (116,000) one hundred and sixteen thousand, officers and men. This includes the divisions of Stoneman and Whipple, but does not include Heintzelman, Sigel, and Bayard.

"If Harper's Ferry and the river above are rendered fully secure, it is possible that the active army, if it supplies the garrison, may be reduced so much as to be inadequate to the purposes contemplated. If it is preserved intact, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may be unduly exposed.

"I leave the decision of these grave questions to the general-in-chief. I know nothing of the number of troops at Baltimore, &c.

"An important element in the solution of this problem is the fact that a great portion of Bragg's army is probably now at liberty to unite itself with Lee's command.

"I commence crossing the river at Berlin in the morning, and must ask a prompt decision of the questions proposed herein.

"G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major-General Commanding.*

"Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*"

To which I received the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, *October* 26, 1862—1.35 *p. m.*

"In addition to the command which you had when I came here, you also have the greater part of that of Major-General Pope. Moreover, you have been authorized to use any troops within your reach in General Wool's department, and to Western Virginia. General Bank's command is also under your direction, with the single restriction that he is not to remove the troops from Washington till he has notified me of his orders. Since you left Washington I have advised and suggested in relation to your movements, but I have given you no orders; I do not give you any now. The government has entrusted you with defeating and driving back the Rebel army in your front. I shall not attempt to control you in the measures you may adopt for that purpose. You are informed of my views, but the President has left you at liberty to adopt them or not, as you may deem best.

"You will also exercise your own discretion in regard to what points on the Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are to be occupied or fortified. I will only add that there is no appropriation for *permanent* entrenchments on that line. Moreover, I think it will be time enough to decide upon fortifying Front Royal, Strasburg, Wardensville, and Moorefield, when the enemy is driven south of them, and they come into our possession.

"I do not think that we need have any immediate fear of Bragg's army. You are within (20) twenty miles of Lee's, while Bragg is distant about (400) four hundred miles.

"H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

"Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN."

On the 29th I sent the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—1.15 *p. m.*

On the 25th instant I sent you a despatch requesting you to decide what steps should be taken to guard the line of the Potomac when this army leaves here. To this I received your reply that I had been intrusted by the President with defeating and driving away the rebel army; that you had given me no orders heretofore—did not give me any then, &c. Under these circumstances I have only to make such arrangements for guarding this extended line as the means at my disposal will permit, at the same time keeping in view the supreme necessity of maintaining the moving army in adequate force to meet the rebel army before us.

The dispositions I have ordered are as follows, viz: Ten thousand men to be left at Harper's Ferry; one brigade of infantry in front of Sharpsburg; Kenley's brigade of infantry at Williamsport; Kelly's brigade, including Colonel Campbell's 54th Pennsylvania infantry, at Cumberland; and between that point and Hancock. I have also left four small cavalry regiments to patrol and watch the river and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Cumberland down to Harper's Ferry.

I do not regard this force as sufficient to cover securely this great extent of line, but I do not feel justified in detaching any more troops from my moving columns; I would, therefore, recommend that some new regiments of infantry and cavalry be sent to strengthen the forces left by me.

There should be a brigade of infantry and section of artillery in the vicinity of Cherry run, another brigade at Hancock, an additional brigade at Williamsport, one regiment at Hagerstown and one at Chambersburg, with a section of artillery at each place if possible. This is on the supposition that the enemy retain a considerable cavalry force west of the Blue Ridge; if they go east of it, the occupation of the points named in my despatch of the 25th instant will obviate the necessity of keeping many of these troops on the river.

There are now several hundred of our wounded, including General Richardson, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, that cannot possibly be moved at present.

I repeat, that I do not look upon the forces I have been able to leave from this army as sufficient to prevent cavalry raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, as cavalry is the only description of troops adequate to this service, and I am, as you are aware, deficient in this arm.

G. B. McCLELLAN, *Major General, Commanding.*

Major General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington.*

To which I received on the 30th this reply:

WASHINGTON, *October* 30, 1862—11.30 *a. m.*

Your telegram of yesterday was received late last evening. The troops proposed for Thoroughfare gap will be sent to that place whenever you are in position for their co-operation, as previously stated, but no new regiments can be sent from here to the upper Potomac. The guarding of that line is left to your own discretion with the troops now under your command.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Major General G. B. McCLELLAN.

I accordingly left the 12th corps at Harper's Ferry, detaching one brigade to the vicinity of Sharpsburgh. General Morell was placed in command of the line from the mouth of the Antietam to Cumberland; General Slocum in command of Harper's Ferry and the line east of the mouth of the Antietam.

The orders given to these officers were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 29, 1862—1 *p. m.*

The general commanding directs that you send one brigade of your corps to march at once to the position now occupied by General F. J. Porter's corps, in front of Sharpsburg, to watch and guard the line of the river, the ford near the mouth of the Antietam creek to the mouth of the Opequan creek.

The officer in command will also take steps to afford proper protection to the sick and wounded in the hospitals in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Boonsboro'. The regiment now at Boonsboro' will be placed under his orders. General Kenley, at Williamsport, will guard the river from the mouth of the Opequan alone, including the ford at the mouth of the Opequan.

The commanding general also directs that you take immediate steps to establish the remainder of your corps as follows, viz: one brigade on Maryland heights, one brigade on Loudon heights, with the remainder on Bolivar heights and at Harper's Ferry.

These dispositions should be made at once, so that General Couch can move with his corps. Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff.*

General H. W. SLOCUM, *Commanding Army Corps, Harper's Ferry.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 31, 1862.

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say to you, that he has selected you to perform the highly important and responsible duty of taking charge of and commanding the troops left for the defence of the line of the Potomac river, from the mouth of the Antietam to Cumberland, as well as any other troops that may hereafter be sent for the protection of the Maryland and Pennsylvania frontier within the limits of the lines herein specified. The force which has been left to guard the line is not deemed adequate to prevent cavalry raids, but it is all that the commanding general feels authorized to detach from the army of the Potomac at the present time, and it devolves upon you to make the best use of this force in your power. You will have four cavalry regiments under your command, which should be so distributed along the river as to watch all the available fords, and give timely notice to the infantry of the approach of any force of rebels.

You will afford all the protection in your power to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

You will endeavor to prevent any cavalry raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

You will take steps to have all the sick and wounded of our army, as well as of the rebel army within your lines, properly taken care of until they can be sent to general hospitals, or discharged, or paroled.

You will make your headquarters at Hagerstown, and occasionally visit the different parts of your line.

You will please report promptly to these headquarters everything of importance that occurs within the limits of your command.

The three brigades now at Cumberland, Williamsport, and Sharpsburg, including the fifty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, near Cumberland, will be under your command. They are commanded by Generals Kelly, Kenley, and Gordon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

General G. W. MORELL, *Commanding Upper Potomac.*

On the 25th of October the pontoon bridge at Berlin was constructed, there being already one across the Potomac, and another across the Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry.

On the 26th two divisions of the ninth corps, and Pleasanton's brigade of cavalry, crossed at Berlin and occupied Lovettsville.

The first, sixth, and ninth corps, the cavalry, and the reserve artillery, crossed at Berlin between the 26th of October and the 2d of November.

The second and fifth corps crossed at Harper's Ferry between the 29th of October and the 1st of November. Heavy rains delayed the movement considerably in the beginning, and the first, fifth and sixth corps were obliged to halt at least one day at the crossings to complete, as far as possible, necessary supplies that could not be procured at an earlier period.

The plan of campaign I adopted during this advance was to move the army, well in hand, parallel to the Blue Ridge, taking Warrenton as the point of direction for the main army; seizing each pass on the Blue Ridge by detachments, as we approached it, and guarding them after we had passed as long as they would enable the enemy to trouble our communications with the Potomac. It was expected that we would unite with the eleventh corps and Sickles' division near Thoroughfare gap. We depended upon Harper's Ferry and Berlin for supplies until the Manassas Gap railway was reached; when that occurred the passes in our rear were to be abandoned, and the army massed ready for action or movement in any direction.

It was my intention if, upon reaching Ashby's or any other pass, I found that the enemy were in force between it and the Potomac in the valley of the Shenandoah, to move into the valley and endeavor to gain their rear.

I hardly hoped to accomplish this, but did expect that by striking in between Culpepper Court-house and Little Washington I could either separate their army and beat them in detail, or else force them to concentrate as far back as Gordonsville, and thus place the army of the Potomac in position either to adopt the Fredericksburg line of advance upon Richmond, or to be removed to the Peninsula, if, as I apprehended, it were found impossible to supply it by the Orange and Alexandria railroad beyond Culpepper.

On the 27th of October the remaining divisions of the ninth corps crossed at Berlin, and Pleasanton's cavalry advanced to Purcellville. The concentration of the sixth corps, delayed somewhat by intelligence as to the movements of the enemy near Hedgesville, &c., was commenced on this day, and the first corps was already in motion for Berlin.

On the 28th the first corps and the general headquarters reached Berlin.

On the 29th the reserve artillery crossed and encamped near Lovettsville. Stoneman's division, temporarily attached to the ninth corps, occupied Leesburg; Averill's cavalry brigade moved towards Berlin from Hagerstown; two divisions of the ninth corps moved to Wheatland, one to Waterford. The second corps commenced the passage of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, and moved into the valley east of Loudon heights.

On the 30th the first corps crossed at Berlin and encamped near Lovettsville, and the second corps completed the passage of the Shenandoah. The fifth corps commenced its march from Sharpsburg to Harper's Ferry.

On the 31st the second corps moved to the vicinity of Hillsborough; the sixth corps reached Boonsboro'; the fifth corps reached Harper's Ferry, one division crossing the Shenandoah.

On the 1st of November the first corps moved to Purcelville and Hamilton; the second corps to Woodgrove; the fifth corps to Hillsborough; the sixth corps reached Berlin, one division crossing. Pleasonton's cavalry occupied Philomont, having a sharp skirmish there and at Bloomfield.

On November 2d the second corps occupied Snicker's gap; the fifth corps, Snickersville; the sixth corps crossed the Potomac and encamped near Wheatland: the ninth corps advanced to Bloomfield, Union, and Philomont. Pleasanton drove the enemy out of Union. Averill was ordered to join Pleasanton. The enemy offered no serious resistance to the occupation of Snicker's gap, but advanced to gain possession of it with a column of some 5,000 to 6,000 infantry, who were driven back by a few rounds from our rifled guns.

On the 3d the first corps moved to Philomont, Union, Bloomfield, &c.; the second corps to the vicinity of Upperville; the fifth corps remained at Snicker's gap; the sixth corps moved to Purcellville; the ninth corps moved towards Upperville. Pleasanton drove the enemy out of Upperville after a severe fight.

On the 4th the 2d corps took possession of Ashby's gap; the 6th corps reached Union; the 9th corps, Upperville; the cavalry occupied Piedmont. On the 5th the 1st corps moved to Rectortown and White Plains; one division of the 2d corps to the intersection of the Paris and Piedmont with the Upperville and Barber's road; the 6th corps to the Aldie pike, east of Upperville; the ninth corps beyond the Manassas railroad, between Piedmont and Salem, with a brigade at Manassas gap. The cavalry under Averill had a skirmish at Manassas gap, and the brigade of Pleasonton gained a handsome victory over superior numbers at Barber's Cross Roads. Bayard's cavalry had some sharp skirmishing in front of Salem.

On the 6th the 1st corps advanced to Warrenton; the 2d corps to Rectortown; the 5th corps commenced its movement from Snicker's gap to White Plains; the 9th corps to Waterloo and vicinity on the Rappahannock; the 11th corps was at New Baltimore, Thoroughfare and Hopewell's gaps, Sickles' division guarding the Orange and Alexandria railroad from Manassas Junction towards Warrenton Junction; the cavalry near Flint hill; Bayard to cut off what there might be in Warrenton, and to proceed to the Rappahannock station.

November 7th: General Pleasonton was ordered to move towards Little Washington and Sperryville, and thence towards Culpeper Court-house.

November 8th: the 2d corps moved half way to Warrenton; the 5th corps to New Baltimore.

November 9: the 2d and 5th corps reached Warrenton; the 6th corps, New Baltimore.

Late on the night of the 7th I received an order relieving me from the command of the army of the Potomac, and directing me to turn it over to General Burnside, which I at once did.

I had already given the orders for the movements of the 8th and 9th; these orders were carried into effect without change.

The position in which I left the army, as the result of the orders I had given, was as follows:

The 1st, 2d, and 5th corps, reserve artillery, and general headquarters, at Warrenton; the 9th corps on the line of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Waterloo; the 6th corps at New Baltimore; the 11th corps at New Baltimore, Gainesville, and Thoroughfare gap; Sickles' division of the 3d corps, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction; Pleasonton across the Rappahannock at Amissville, Jefferson, &c., with his pickets at Hazel river, facing Longstreet, six miles from Culpepper Court-house; Bayard near Rappahannock station.

The army was thus massed near Warrenton, ready to act in any required direction, perfectly in hand, and in admirable condition and spirits. I doubt whether, during the whole period that I had the honor to command the army of the Potomac, it was in such excellent condition to fight a great battle. When I gave up the command to General Burnside, the best information in our possession indicated that Longstreet was immediately in our front near Culpepper; Jackson, with one, perhaps both of the Hills, near Chester and Thornton's gaps, with the mass of their force west of the Blue Ridge.

The reports from General Pleasonton on the advance indicated the possibility of separating the two wings of the enemy's forces, and either beating Longstreet separately, or forcing him to fall back at least upon Gordonsville, to effect his junction with the rest of the army.

The following is from the report of General Pleasonton:

"At this time, and from the 7th instant, my advanced pickets were at Hazel river, within six miles of Culpepper, besides having my flank pickets towards Chester and Thornton's gaps extended to Gaines Cross Roads and Newby's Cross Roads, with numerous patrols in the direction of Woodville, Little Washington, and Sperryville.

"The information gained from these parties, and also from deserters, prisoners, contrabands, as well as citizens, established the fact of Longstreet, with his command, being at Culpeper, while Jackson, with D. H. Hill, with their respective commands, were in the Shenandoah valley, on the western side of the Blue Ridge, covering Chester and Thornton's gaps, and expecting us to pass through and attack them.

"As late as the 17th of November, a contraband just from Strasburg came in my camp and reported that D. H. Hill's corps was two miles beyond that place, on the railroad to Mount Jackson. Hill was tearing up the road and destroying the bridges, under the impression that we intended to follow into that valley, and was en route for Staunton.

"Jackson's corps was between Strasburg and Winchester. Ewell and A. P. Hill were with Jackson. Provisions were scarce, and the rebels were obliged to keep moving to obtain them."

Had I remained in command, I should have made the attempt to divide the enemy as before suggested, and could he have been brought to a battle within reach of my supplies, I cannot doubt that the result would have been a brilliant victory for our army.

On the 10th of November General Pleasonton was attacked by Longstreet with one division of infantry and Stewart's cavalry, but repulsed the attack.

This indicates the relative position of our army and that of the enemy at the time I was relieved from command.

It would be impossible to participate in operations, such as those described in the foregoing pages, without forming fixed opinions upon subjects connected with the organization of our armies, and the general conduct of military operations.

This report would be incomplete without a brief allusion to some general considerations which have been firmly impressed upon me by the events which have occurred.

To my mind the most glaring defect in our armies is the absence of system in the appointment and promotion of general and other officers, and the want of means for the theoretical instruction of the mass of officers. The expansion of the army was so great and so rapid at the commencement of the existing war that it was perhaps impossible, in the great scarcity of instructed officers, to have adopted any other course than which was pursued; but the time has arrived when measures may be initiated to remedy existing defects, and provide against their recurrence. I think that the army should be regarded as a permanent one; that is to say, its affairs should be administered precisely as if all who belonged to it had made it their profession for life; and those rules for promotion, &c., which have been found necessary in the best foreign armies to excite honorable emulation, produce an *esprit du corps* and procure efficiency, should be followed by us. All officers and soldiers should be made to feel that merit—that is to say, courage, good conduct, the knowledge and performance of the duties of their grade, and fitness to exercise those of a superior grade—will insure to them advancement in their profession, and can alone secure it for them. Measures should be adopted to secure the theoretical instruction of staff officers at least, who should, as far as possible, be selected from officers having a military education, or who have seen actual service in the field. The number of cadets at the Military Academy should be at once increased to the greatest extent permitted by the capacity of the institution. The regular army should be increased and maintained complete in numbers and efficiency.

A well-organized system of recruiting and of depots for instruction should be adopted, in order to keep the ranks of the regiments full, and supply promptly the losses arising from battle or disease. This is especially necessary for the artillery and cavalry arms of the service, which, from the beginning of the war, have rendered great services, and which have never been fully appreciated by any but their comrades. We need also large bodies of well-instructed engineer troops.

In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns the direction should be left to professional soldiers. A statesman may, perhaps, be more competent than a soldier to determine the political objects and direction of a campaign; but those once decided upon, everything should be left to the responsible military head, without interference from civilians. In no other manner is success probable. The meddling of individual members of committees of Congress with subjects which, from lack of experience, they are of course incapable of comprehending, and which they are too apt to view through the distorted medium of partisan or personal prejudice, can do no good, and is certain to produce incalculable mischief.

I cannot omit the expression of my thanks to the President for the constant evidence given me of his sincere personal regard, and his desire to sustain the military plans which my judgment led me to urge for adoption and execution. I cannot attribute his failure to adopt some of those plans, and to give that support to others which was necessary to their success, to any want of confidence in me; and it only remains for me to regret that other counsels came between the constitutional commander-in-chief and the general whom he had placed at the head of his armies—counsels which resulted in the failure of great campaigns.

If the nation possesses no generals in service competent to direct its military affairs without the aid or supervision of politicians, the sooner it finds them and places them in position the better will it be for its fortunes.

I may be pardoned for calling attention to the memorandum submitted by me to the President on the 4th of August, 1861; my letter to him of July 7, 1862; and other similar communications to him and to the Secretary of War. I have seen no reason to change in any material regard the views there expressed.

After a calm, impartial, and patient consideration of the subject—a subject which demands the closest thought on the part of every true lover of his country—I am convinced that by the proper employment of our resources it is entirely possible to bring this war to a successful military issue. I believe that a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the Union is the entire defeat or virtual destruction of the organized military power of the confederates; and that such a result should be accompanied and followed by conciliatory measures; and that by pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—a re-union by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self-respect, while they respect each other.

In this report I have confined myself to a plain narrative of such facts as are necessary for the purposes of history. Where it was possible, I have preferred to give these facts in the language of dispatches, written at the time of their occurrence, rather than to attempt a new relation. The reports of the subordinate commanders, hereto annexed, recite what time and space would fail me to mention here: those individual instances of conspicuous bravery and skill by which every battle was marked. To them I must especially refer, for without them this narrative would be incomplete, and justice fail to be done. But I cannot omit to tender to my corps commanders, and to other general officers under them, such ample recognition of their cordial co-operation and their devoted services as those reports abundantly avouch.

I have not sought to defend the army which I had the honor to command, nor myself, against the hostile criticisms once so rife. It has seemed to me that nothing more was required than such a plain and truthful narrative to enable those whose right it is to form a correct judgment on the important matters involved. This report is, in fact, the history of the army of the Potomac.

During the period occupied in the organization of that army, it served as a barrier against the advance of a lately victorious enemy, while the fortifications of the capital were in progress; and under the discipline which it then received it acquired strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active operations, and which enabled it afterwards to sustain itself under circumstances trying to the most heroic men. Frequent skirmishes occurred along the lines, conducted with great gallantry, which inured our troops to the realities of war.

The army grew into shape but slowly; and the delays which attended on the obtaining of arms, continuing late into the winter of 1861–'62, were no less trying to the soldiers than to the people of the country. Even at the time of the organization of the Peninsula campaign, some of the finest regiments were without rifles; nor were the utmost exertions on the part of the military authorities adequate to overcome the obstacles to active service.

When, at length, the army was in condition to take the field, the Peninsula campaign was planned, and entered upon with enthusiasm by officers and men. Had this campaign been followed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt that it would have resulted in a glorious triumph to our arms, and the permanent restoration of the power of the government in Virginia and North Carolina, if not throughout the revolting States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and originate another and new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical, and, as it proved, the most fatal moments. That heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days.

For me, now, it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors on

The conclusion of this Report, with the index, will be found on page 460 of the regular issue for this week.

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This is the largest and oldest Piano-Forte manufactory in this country, and the business is managed entirely by the three Sons of the late Jonas Chickering, all of whom are educated expressly for this business, and by them *exclusively* all the improvements which characterise this house, are made. Every part and portion of the Piano is made in the factory, and directly under the supervision of the Messrs. C.

The following complimentary letter was received from Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, January 1st, 1863:

"Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS—Gentlemen:—

"The great sensation which, in all my recent concerts, has been produced by your pianos of the new model, the admiring testimony of the artists before whom I have played upon them, and, indeed, the unanimous verdict of the whole public, would excuse me from expatiating upon the excellence of these superb instruments, were it not that the qualities which distinguish them, in my opinion, constitute a veritable era in the progress of musical art, and deserve, in consequence, to attract the attention of all musical people.

"The problem which, for more than half a century, the great European manufacturers have been proposing to themselves, may be reduced to this: How to obtain the greatest possible volume of tone without altering its charms, and at the same time to preserve its clearness and homogenity through all the extent of the key-board.

"These different qualities seem to exclude each other. For instance, one instrument charming in a parlor would become thin and powerless in a large concert hall; another only owed its force to the acuteness of its tone, or to a confused vibration produced by too great length of strings. You alone, Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, have succeeded, as I fully believe, in combining the different elements which have so long been sought after, in a manner which will henceforth make our modern piano the most complete of instruments.

"Harmonious roundness of tone, force in the bass notes, limpidity in the upper notes, equality throughout all the registers, singing quality in the middle tones, and, above all, an astonishing prolongation of sound, without its becoming confused, were signs of an artistic progress which I at once discerned on playing the new instruments for the first time. Soon after, when I had been obliged to transport your piano several hundred miles by railroad, and play upon them without the time to have them re-tuned, I was still more surprised at the rare solidity of their construction by finding them in as perfect tune as when they started. Furthermore, when giving concerts unassisted, and playing fifteen or eighteen pieces in succession, I have been capable of appreciating, by the comparatively trifling fatigue which I experienced, the precision and promptness of action which characterize your instruments.

"Accept, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations. Henceforth the United States may advantageously compete with Europe in the construction of pianos; and it is not the least of all our commercial triumphs that you have succeeding in matching and surpassing the efforts of the Erards, the Pleyels, the Collards, and the Broadwoods.

"Truly yours, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

"December, 1862."

The *Home Journal* says:

"It may seem a visionary idea that the Piano will one day be the chief in the orchestra. We are drawn to its expression at this moment more particularly by the recent inspection of a Piano which is almost an orchestra of itself—the latest work issued from the manufactory of the Messrs. Chickering. It now stands in their wareroom in Broadway, where we hope that every one who wishes to take courage for the Piano's future will make a call. There have seldom been instruments worthier of a visit from musical New York than this.

All schools of musicians unite in pronouncing the new instruments a success, and some of the most marked encomiums which we have heard proceeded from sources usually loth to acknowledge *depth* in any Piano which has *brilliancy*."

The *Sunday Dispatch* says:

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TO THE READERS OF THE JOURNAL.

WE regret that we are compelled this week to print a portion of our edition on paper of quality inferior to that we are accustomed to use. Through some miscarriage, our invoice of paper, which should have been on hand a week since, has failed to reach us, and we have no resort except to take the next best the market affords, and it is impossible to find anything of the proper size equal in quality to the paper on which the JOURNAL has been printed from its first establishment. We intend to have a full supply of our usual paper before another week, and shall endeavor to guard against such unpleasant accidents in future.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A VERY serious reverse has befallen our arms in Florida. The expedition under General SEYMOUR, which undertook to march across the country, met the enemy in superior force strongly posted near Olustee, and suffered a defeat so serious that it was compelled to fall back upon the defences before Jacksonville. In the absence of official reports, we shall merely give a *resumé* of events, refraining from criticism until the publication of those reports shall afford a more reliable basis for a correct and impartial judgment.

Immediately after the occupation of Jacksonville, as recorded in our last issue, our forces were pushed on to Barber's Station, distant about thirty-four miles from Jacksonville. Here and in the immediate vicinity were encamped the troops commanded by Colonels BARTON, MONTGOMERY and HAWLEY; the 40th Regiment Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, Colonel HENRY; the Independent Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Major STEVENS, the batteries of Captains HAMILTON, LANGDON, and ELDER; and a section of the 3d R. I. Artillery. The entire force consisted of about 4,500 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 20 cannon. The enemy against whom this force was intended to operate was reported to be 13,000 strong.

The entire column left Barber's Station at seven o'clock, Saturday morning, the 20th ult., and pursued the main road towards Lake City, which it was intended to reach the following day. The troops moved in three lines, almost parallel with the road. They reached Sanderson about noon, and though wearied out with a march of sixteen miles, without rest, pushed forward immediately towards Olustee, the point at which General SEYMOUR believed he should meet the enemy. Our troops moved forward in three columns, keeping as before near the railroad, the cavalry in the advance, and the artillery distributed along the line of infantry. The right column, consisting of the 48th, 47th, and 115th New York regiments, was led by Colonel BARTON, of the 48th; the centre column was made up of the cavalry under Major STEVENS, the 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, under Colonel GUY V. HENRY, the 7th Connecticut, the 7th New Hampshire; the left, commanded by Colonel MONTGOMERY, consisted of the 54th Massachusetts, the 1st North Carolina, and the 8th U. S. Volunteers.

Our advance cavalry force first came upon the enemy's pickets about six miles from Sanderson, and four or five miles east of Olustee. The pickets retired as we advanced, and fell back upon their main forces, which were strongly posted between swamps, about ten miles beyond Sanderson. The Rebel position was admirably chosen. On the right, their line rested upon a low and rather slight earth work, protected by rifle-pits, their centre was defended by an impassable swamp, while on the left their cavalry was drawn up on a small elevation behind the shelter of a grove of pines. Their camp was intersected by the railroad, on which was placed a battery capable of operating against our left or our centre, while a rifled gun, mounted on a truck, commanded the road. In order to attack this strong position, our troops were compelled to take a stand between two swamps, one in the front, the other in the rear. The artillery was posted within one hundred yards of the enemy's line of battle, a position in which they were exposed to the deadly fire of the Rebel sharp-shooters. After some preliminary skirmishing, our troops advanced upon the enemy's position. The first regiment to come under fire was the 7th New Hampshire, Colonel ABBOTT, of Colonel HAWLEY'S brigade. Many of the men belonging to this regiment were inexperienced soldiers; a portion of them, the left flank, had been recently deprived of their rifles and supplied with inferior muskets, without bayonets, and so generally defective that some of them could not be fired. A sharp and destructive fire was poured into their ranks by the Rebel sharp-shooters. In less than twenty minutes 350 men, including the colonel, who was killed, were mown down by the storm of bullets. Unable to return an effective fire with their worthless guns, the left flank at length gave way, and could not be rallied again. The right flank, which still retained the SPENCER repeating rifle, stood their ground until the exhaustion of their ammunition compelled them to withdraw.

The attention of the enemy seems to have been directed chiefly to our centre and right, on which they made persistent and vigorous attacks. Advancing from their position, they pushed down towards our line in great force, with a regiment of cavalry on either flank. Colonel BARTON'S brigade and the artillery, with the 8th United States Volunteers, colored troops, received them finely, and for some time checked their progress. The death of Colonel FRIBLEY, of the 8th, and the loss of several valuable officers tended to throw the colored troops into disorder, and after suffering severely from the concentrated fire of a superior force, they fell back in some confusion, exposing the artillery to a heavy flank fire on the left. The men were rapidly shot down at their guns, and those who stepped forward to fill their places too soon shared their fate. The batteries of Captains HAMILTON and LANGDON suffered so severely that towards the close of the engagement they were compelled to suspend firing. In attempting to draw off the guns, most of the horses were killed, and Captain HAMILTON was obliged to leave two guns on the field, for lack of means to bring them away.

The unequal contest was sustained until it became evident that the numerical superiority of the enemy was too great to be overbalanced by the valor of our soldiers. Our line was gradually drawn back, leaving the dead and many of the seriously wounded in the hands of the enemy. This movement was covered by Colonel MONTGOMERY'S brigade, the 54th Massachusetts and the 1st North Carolina. They behaved with gallantry, and lost heavily. When BARTON'S brigade began to waver, in consequence of their ammunition running low, the 1st North Carolina was sent into line in front, and succeeded in holding the enemy in check. Though Lieutenant-Colonel REID was mortally wounded and Major BOYLE was killed, the men stood firm, and drove the enemy back, when they attempted to flank the left of our line. As our troops retired, the Rebels attempted to flank us on both sides, a movement which was checked by the judicious dispositions of Colonel HENRY. The centre held its ground under a heavy fire from front and flank, until the formation of a new position about a hundred yards to the rear. Soon after the changes of line the enemy made a desperate charge on the centre, but were driven back by ELDER'S battery.

The battle closed about sunset, and our men were withdrawn from the field in an orderly manner. There was neither confusion nor straggling, and though the troops were jaded out with marching and severe fighting, they were in no degree depressed by the repulse which they had sustained. For some distance the retreat was conducted in order of battle, under the supposition that the enemy would immediately follow up his advantage; but as no pursuit in force was attempted, the line was soon changed, the troops retiring in column. The retreat was continued until Barber's Station was reached, making a march in one day of 34 miles, and fighting a severe battle three hours and a half in duration. The next morning our troops fell back to Baldwin. Here, on Sunday afternoon, General SEYMOUR arrived in person to superintend the evacuation of the place and the burning of the stores. After a short halt, the retreat was continued, and the army reached the camping ground, near Jacksonville, on Monday afternoon. It is reported from Rebel sources, that the enemy, under General FINNEGAN, have reöccupied Baldwin.

Our losses in this severe battle were probably not under 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Five guns and a large quantity of small arms were left on the field. Whether this defeat will result in the abandonment of the expedition is not yet clear. Reinforcements have been dispatched to Jacksonville, and our position at that place is considered secure against any force which the enemy can bring against it. There is a report of the arrest of General SEYMOUR, but we have as yet no official information of the fact.

A SMALL body of troops, under command of Colonel HOWELL, left Hilton Head on the 21st ult., in transports, and proceeded up the Savannah river to William's Island, where they arrived about dark. A company of men under Captain GREENLEAF landed in small boats, and made a reconnoissance, in the course of which they had a brisk fight with some of the enemy. The reconnoissance was pushed to within five miles of Savannah. Captain HOWELL returned to Hilton Head on Monday night, bringing with him twenty prisoners.

THE gunboat *Housatonic* was sunk on the 18th ult., by a torpedo off Beach Inlet. The particulars of this occurrence are given in the letter of a correspondent in another column.

REBEL accounts say that FARRAGUT has as yet made no attack on Mobile, and that the fortifications at that place were in perfect order.

A GENERAL summing up of the main features of the military situation will be found in the leading editorial article.

THE MILITARY SYSTEMS OF EUROPE.

SECOND PAPER.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The population (in Europe) of Great Britain is about 27,000,000. It is the best protected as to its frontiers of all the nations of Europe, and is the most powerful on the sea. It is also the richest power. Its public force has three elements—the permanent army, the militia and the volunteers. The permanent army costs enormously; it is also difficult to move and subsist, but by its discipline is one of the most solid in Europe. The état-major-general is composed of 50 generals, 70 lieutenant-generals, for the command of divisions, and 114 major-generals for the command of brigades. It has no corps of état-major, but in the regiments is a class of officers, graduates of a special staff school where they studied two years, and afterwards passed some years in the different branches of the service.

The Guard is composed of one regiment of grenadiers of three battalions, two of infantry of two battalions, and three of cavalry. The infantry of the line is composed of 100 regiments, of which the most have only one battalion of ten companies, eight active and two at the dépôt, with an effective of 30 officers and 1,033 men.

There is a number of special regiments for the colonies and a corps of riflemen. The cavalry comprises, besides the three regiments of the Guard, 25 other regiments. The heavy cavalry consists of three regiments of cuirassiers (in the Guard) and ten of dragoons; the light cavalry comprises four regiments of light dragoons, five of lancers and six of hussars. There is little distinction between the two kinds except the name. The size of the men and horses determines the appellation. Each regiment comprises four squadrons of two companies each. The artillery comprises a horse brigade of ten batteries, six mounted brigades with forty-eight batteries, and ten brigades of foot artillery with eighty batteries for forts, &c. The engineers have about 343 officers and 32 companies, of 130 men each. Administrative services are performed by a commissariat corps. The discipline still admits of corporeal punishment to certain classes of soldiers. Advancement can be gained by purchase as well as seniority. The army numbers about 212,000 men, of which 66,000 are in India. The navy contains 60,000 sailors and 18,000 marines.

The militia force extends to all the subjects, and service is determined by lot. Its duration is five years. This force is drilled yearly. The number of regiments varies. In 1859, there were 24 of infantry and 13 of artillery. Since then they have greatly diminished. Its effective (on paper) is 120,000 men.

The third element is the volunteers, which were recently organized under fear of invasion. They would render good service in such case. They number about 146,000 men, and are organized and drilled.

The above account does not include the native troops in the East Indian territories.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The population of Prussia is about 18,000,000. The shape of the kingdom and the want of natural defences on the frontiers, render it a difficult one to protect. The population also lacks homogeneity. The country ranks among the chief European powers, chiefly on account of its military resources and the influence it possesses over small neighboring States. Its military force comprises all the men capable of bearing arms between 17 and 50 years of age, and is composed of three elements—the permanent army, the reserves, and the organizations known as the "landwehr" and the "landsturm." The *état-major-général* is composed of field-marshals, generals of infantry and cavalry to the number of 35, lieutenant-generals to the number of 54, and major-generals to the number of 69. The *état-major* is composed of two classes—the first is similar to the French dépôt corps, and the second is the staff of the corps d'armée. But these staff officers can at any time return to their regiments.

The forces consist, first, of a company of "chasseurs "d'ordonnance" to escort the King; second, the Royal Guard, comprising eight regiments, a regiment of reserves, a battalion of chasseurs and one of tirailleurs—the whole forming two divisions of two brigades each. The cavalry of the Guard comprises eight regiments, forming two brigades. The artillery of the Guard consists of a brigade, and the engineers of a battalion. The whole of the Guard composes a corps of 25,000 to 30,000 men on the war footing. Third, there is the army of the line, which was reorganized in 1860. The infantry consists of—

Thirty-two old regiments of the line.
Eight old regiments of reserve.
Thirty-two new regiment.
Eight battalions of chasseurs.

Each regiment has three battalions of four companies each, each company having 125 men on the peace footing and 250 on the war footing. The total infantry force is about 260,000 men.

The *état-major* of a regiment is:—

One superior officer commanding.
One major in charge of accounts.
One aid-de-camp.
One surgeon.

The *état-major* of each battalion is:—

One lieutenant-colonel or major commanding.
One officer of accounts.
One surgeon.

The "cadre" of a company is:—

One captain.
Four lieutenants.
One ensign.
One sergeant-major.
Four sergeants.
Eleven sous-officiers.
Four drummers.

The cavalry of the line comprises eight regiments of cuirassiers, eight of dragoons, twelve of hulans, and twelve of hussars. The *état-major* of the regiments, and the cadres of the squadrons resemble those of the infantry with some additional officers. The artillery comprises an *état-major* of major-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, &c., and eight brigades. Each of the batteries contains eight pieces, and each brigade twelve batteries, making 96 to each. There is also a force of foot artillery for forts. The engineers comprise, besides the *état-major*, a battalion of pioneers of the Guard, mentioned above, and eight battalions of the line. Each battalion has four active companies and two reserve, the effective of the battalion being 500 men on the peace footing and 800 on the war footing.

There is a corps charged with transportation, composed of nine battalions of two companies each; also a body of gendarmerie for each corps and each province, for police purposes. The *état-major of places* consists of a governor, "major de place," auditor, surgeon and chaplain for each post. There is a corps of administration, composed of intendants, counsellors, assessors, &c. The Prussian army thus described is about 200,000 men on the peace footing and 350,000 on the war footing.

The *reserve* of the army is formed by furloughs after three years' service—liability to be re-called still existing for four years more. The national reserves are composed of the landwehr of the first and second classes, and the landsturm. These landwehrs are a sort of militia organization, although that of the first class is directly organized and partly officered by the government. Its thirty-two regiments correspond to those of the army. Each province that furnishes a regiment has also a battalion of the landwehr. They meet 15 days in the autumn for drill. The landwehr of the second class is chiefly a paper organization, comprising men from 32 to 40 years old. The landsturm is a levy in mass of the population, to be made in case of invasion.

There are eight corps d'armée (one from each of the eight provinces), which have been united into four great corps.

For remounts there are eight royal stables, with many dépôts for stallions. Officers' horses are mostly raised by the government, and others are bought by commissioners at nine dépôts of remounts.

The discipline of the army is extremely rigid. It permits imprisonment, labor under chains, and whipping.

For instruction, there are regimental primary schools for sous-officers and soldiers, schools for aspirants to the grade of officers, schools of cadets, where are admitted the sons of officers destined to a military career, and finally, the schools of application—one for the artillery and engineers, and one for the staff.

The military establishments are numerous. There are arsenals at Berlin, Cologne, Neisse and Dantzic; a foundry of cannon at Spandau; five manufactories of arms at different towns. There are also powder and pyrotechnical factories, retreats for invalid soldiers, barracks, hospitals, magazines and fortresses.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Austria has about 35,000,000 of population, which is not homogeneous. Its provinces maintain their national individualities. The frontiers of the country are good, except on the side of Russia. The Austrian army is well organized and large. Its deficiency in homogeneousness is compensated for by its devotion to the sovereign; it is recruited among warlike populations, and possesses great resources. It is like the English army, altogether aristocratic. The officers form a class apart, belonging to the noblesse, or the higher ranks. The soldiers cannot attain the grade of an officer. They are subjected to a severe discipline, but accept it patiently.

The *état-major-general* comprises 3 field-marshals, 18 generals of cavalry, 112 lieutenant field-marshals, and 130 major-generals. The *état-major* is composed of 18 generals or colonels, 14 lieutenant-colonels, 28 majors, and 80 captains.

There is a small Royal Guard, but not as in France and Prussia, a large Imperial Guard for a chosen reserve corps. The infantry of the line is composed of—

Eighty regiments.
Thirty-two battalions of chasseurs.
One regiment of chasseurs of the Tyrol, of eight battalions, called the regiment of the Emperor.
Fourteen frontier regiments.

Each regiment has four battalions, of which two are active, one in garrison, and one at the dépôt. The total of the eight regiments is 320 battalions, numbering on the war footing 327,000 men. The battalions have six companies. In the chasseurs, the effective of the company is 207 men, and the war footing of the forty battalions of chasseurs is 65,000 men; in the infantry, the companies number 60 men on the peace footing and 138 on the war footing. At the head of a regiment of infantry is a "colonel proprietaire," a high dignitary of the empire, who has the right of naming the officers up to the grade of captain. Under him is a colonel commandant, with the other necessary officers.

The Austrian cavalry comprises—

Twelve regiments of cuirassiers.
Two regiments of dragoons.
Twelve regiments of hulans.
Twelve regiments of hussars.

Each regiment has six squadrons. In time of war two others are formed for service at the dépôts. The regiments are officered as noticed in the infantry. The squadrons comprise, on the war footing, 150 men and 130 horses in the heavy cavalry, and 180 men and 150 horses in the light. The total force is 56,000 men and 54,000 horses.

The artillery comprises 14 regiments, 14 garrisons, and a corps of workmen. Each field regiment (of which there are 12) has 14 batteries, of eight pieces each.

The engineers comprise two regiments of four battalions, of six companies each. The corps of pioneers has six battalions of four companies each. The train of equipages is organized into 24 squadrons, doubled in time of war, so as to comprise 22,000 men and 40,000 horses. There are also six squadrons for transporting bridge materials. The gendarmerie has ten regiments.

The *état-major* of places comprises—

Twenty generals.
Twenty colonels or lieutenant-colonels.
Forty majors.
One hundred and thirty-six captains.
Twenty-seven lieutenants.
Thirty-three sous-lieutenants.
Twenty auditors.
Twenty officers of health.
Eight accountants.

The large number is accounted for by the fact that they are charged with the defence of the places.

The administrative corps comprises 400 officers. There is also a force of officers for the medical department.

The army is organized into ten territorial commands, and numbers 350,000 men on the peace footing, and 600,000 on the war footing.

The reserve is composed of men on furlough after eight years of service. They are held liable for two years more, and their clothing and equipment are kept for them in the magazines until this period has expired.

There are also the frontier regiments, which furnish during peace a local militia, and can be called into the army in time of war. They were established about 1676, to resist Turkish invasions. These regiments are 14 in number, organized territorially. The term of service is 12 years, and they are constantly drilled. Cavalry and artillery are attached to them. The peace footing is 15,000 men, and the war footing 60,000.

The regiments of the army are always recruited in the same districts.

Horses are produced at eight stables, where are kept mares and stallions, and are also purchased at dépôts.

Instruction is well provided for. There are schools to educate sous-officiers—rendered necessary by the general ignorance of the people; then schools for the officers—one for the infantry and cavalry, and one for the artillery and engineers. There are also various schools of application, an academy of medicine and surgery, and a veterinary institution. Numerous military establishments for the production of war material also exists.

THE ARMY OF THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Army of the German Confederation is composed of contingents furnished by the various States. It comprises ten *corps d'armée*, each of two divisions, each division of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments, and each regiment of two battalions. The strength of the battalions is 800 men. Each cavalry regiment has four squadrons of 150 men each. Each corps has 60 cannon.

Austria furnishes three corps, numbering 140,000 men; Prussia three, numbering 120,000; Bavaria one, numbering 50,000; Wurtemburg, Hesse and Baden one, numbering 35,000; Saxony and Nassau one, numbering 40,000; and Hanover and the Hanseatic cities one, numbering 50,000. The total is 450,000, with 1,100 cannon. The army is composed of the active and reserve contingents—the first fixed at 1-100 of the population of each State, and the latter at 1-300. The suppression of the latter is under discussion, so to render the whole army active. The force is very considerable, but much weakened by the want of unity, and the disagreements constantly occurring. There are three sets of interests in the Confederation, represented respectively by Prussia, Austria and Bavaria.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The Italian army, since the recent changes in Italy, has been put on a peace footing of 250,000 men, and a war footing of 400,000, out of a population of 26,000,000. The *état-major* comprises 1 commandant-general, 1 major-general, 10 colonels, 20 lieutenant-colonels, 88 majors, 92 captains, and 60 lieutenants. The troops are organized into six *corps d'armée*, each composed of two, three or four divisions of infantry, with a division of cavalry. The infantry is composed of 84 regiments of four battalions of four companies each,

and 42 battalions of bersaglieri, having seven dépôts. The cavalry is composed of 4 regiments of the line of six squadrons each, 20 regiments of light cavalry, and two regiments of guides of four squadrons each. The artillery is composed of six field regiments with 15 batteries each, three regiments for fortresses and one of pontonniers. The engineers have two regiments of sappers of three battalions each. The gendarmerie composes 12 legions. The "train" counts three regiments. There is also a corps of intendance, a corps of officers of health, and a corps of chaplains. The army, like the State, is yet in a process of organization and development.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Russia has a total population of 67,500,000, of which 50,000,000 are in Europe. It is composed of fifteen races. Its frontiers are vulnerable only on the side of Europe. Its public force is composed of four elements—the active army, special corps, irregular troops, and the troops of garrison and reserves. The Emperor has a military household of 250 officers, the *état-major-general* contains 810 officers, and the *état-major* 400. There is a royal escort of many squadrons. The active army comprises the Imperial Guard, the corps of grenadiers, and six *corps d'armée*. The special corps are those of Caucasus, Finland, Oremburg, and Siberia. The irregular troops are 146 regiments of Cossacks, which constitute a kind of territorial militia, though some 40 or 50 regiments can be mobilized. The approximate effective of all these troops is 500,000 men on the peace footing, of which 75,000 are cavalry. An army of reserves is kept organized, which comprises about 260,000 men, besides which are the sedentary forces on garrison, dépôt and police duty. There are many military schools and military establishments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF THE HOUSATONIC.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—As a history of the recent disaster of the U. S. steamer *Housatonic* may be of interest to many of your readers, I will attempt a brief statement of facts:

On the evening of February 17th, the *Housatonic* was anchored outside the bar, two and a half miles from Breach Inlet battery, and five miles and three-fifths from the ruins of Sumter—her usual station on the blockade. There was but little wind or sea, the sky was cloudless and the moon shining brightly. A slight mist rested on the water, not sufficient, however, to prevent our discerning other vessels on the blockade two or three miles away. The usual lookouts were stationed on the forecastle, in the gangway and on the quarter-deck.

At about 8.45 of the first watch, the officer of the deck discovered, while looking in the direction of Breach Inlet battery, a slight disturbance of the water, like that produced by a porpoise. At that time it appeared to be about one hundred yards distant and a-beam. The quartermaster examined it with his glass and pronounced it a school of fish. As it was evidently nearing the ship, orders were at once given to slip the chain, beat to quarters, and call the captain. Just after issuing these orders, the master's mate from the forecastle reported the suspicious appearance to the officer in charge. The officers and men were promptly on deck, but by this time the submarine machine was so near us that its form and the phosphorescent lights produced by its motion through the water were plainly visible. At the call to quarters it had stopped, or nearly so, and then moved towards the stern of the vessel, probably to avoid our broadside guns. When the captain reached the deck, it was on the starboard quarter, and so near us that all attempts to train a gun on it were futile. Several shots were fired into it from revolvers and rifles; it also received two charges of buckshot from the captain's gun.

The chain had been slipped and the engines had just begun to move when the crash came, throwing timbers and splinters into the air, and apparently blowing off the entire stern of the vessel. This was immediately followed by a fearful rushing of water, the rolling out of a dense, black smoke from the stack and the settling of the vessel.

Orders were at once given to clear away the boats, and the men sprang to the work with a will. But we were filling too rapidly. The ship gave a lurch to port, and all the boats on that side were swamped. Many men and some officers jumped overboard and clung to such portions of the wreck as came within reach, while others sought safety in the rigging and tops. Fortunately we were in but twenty-eight feet of water, and two of the boats on the starboard side were lowered. Most of those who had jumped overboard were either picked up or swam back to the wreck. The two boats then pulled for the *Canandaigua*, one and a half miles distant. Assistance was promptly rendered by that vessel to those remaining on the wreck.

At muster the next morning, five of our number were found missing.

E. C. Hasseltine, ensign, was attempting to clear a boat on the port-side when it was swamped. He seized the back-board and jumped into the sea, and was seen to go down, but it was impossible to render him any assistance. He was a promising young officer, beloved by all of us.

C. O. Muzzey, captain's clerk, is supposed to have been in the cabin, and was probably killed by the explosion of the torpedo. One of the lookouts on the quarter-deck was never heard of.

A quartermaster jumped overboard and was drowned.

A fireman went below for his money, when the ship was sinking, and never came back. The captain was thrown several feet into the air by the force of the explosion, and was painfully but not dangerously bruised and cut.

It was the opinion of all who saw the strange craft, that it was very nearly or entirely under water, that there was no smoke-stack, that it was from twenty to thirty feet in length, and that it was noiseless in its motion through the water. It was not seen after the explosion. The ship was struck on the starboard side abaft the mizzen-mast. The force of the explosion seems to have been mainly upward. A piece ten feet square was blown out of her quarter-deck, all the beams and carlines being broken transversely across. The heavy spanker-boom was broken in its thickest part, and the water, for some distance, was white with splinters of oak and pine.

Probably not more than one minute elapsed from the time the torpedo was first seen, until we were struck, and not over three or four minutes could have passed between the explosion and the sinking of the ship. Had we been struck in any other part, or before the alarm had been given, the loss of life would have been much greater.

The *Housatonic* was a steam-sloop, with a tonnage of 1,240, and she carried a battery of thirteen guns. She was completed about eighteen months ago, and has been in the blockade ever since. She is the first vessel destroyed by a contrivance of this character, and this fact gives to this lamentable affair a significance which it would not otherwise possess. Deserters tell us that there are other machines of this kind in the harbor, ready to come out, and that several more are in process of construction. The country cannot attend too earnestly to the dangers which threaten our blockading fleets, and the gunboats and steamers on the Southern rivers. X.

Off Charleston, Feb. 22, 1864.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—As submarine firing seems to be an interesting subject, and as I have made some quite extensive experiments, on a small scale, I will, with your permission, give the result of them, together with some of the conclusions I have arrived at in this connection.

Suppose we first look into the obstacles, real and imaginary, and also into the advantages to result from the practical introduction of a system of warfare to be carried on against land or floating defences, from guns whose muzzles are located ten or more feet below the water-line of a vessel.

It has been a common idea, that a gun, if fired below water, would burst; and the majority of persons still seem to think so. Yet there is no reason why a gun should burst, when exploded *under* water, except from the same cause that applies *above* water. Water is denser than air, and offers a greater resistance to the progress of shot, before, and after, it has left the gun; and, inasmuch as it increases the inertia of the shot, and makes it offer a greater resistance to the action of the powder than its own actual weight would do, it does, perhaps, increase the strain on the gun, but not much; certainly not more than rifling a gun increases the resistance of the shot over a smooth bore—and certainly not to such an extent as to endanger the gun. Of course, if a gun be loaded in the ordinary way, and placed under water with its muzzle stopped up, so as to exclude the water and leave a vacuum between the shot and the muzzle, the gun will be likely to burst, because the resistance offered to the shot by such stopping on the muzzle, together with the water which it excludes (slight though the resistance, comparatively), will cause a check or reaction to the moving shot, which will burst the gun—just as a gun may be burst *out of water*—by stopping up the muzzle; in either case the cause of bursting would be the same. The muzzle must not be stopped up, nor must the water be allowed to enter the gun, as it would wet the powder, and also injure the walls of the gun. When I made experiments in this connection, I think I found out how to obviate this trouble. I loaded the gun in the ordinary way with powder and ball, no wadding, and then filled up the whole of the remainder of the bore of the gun with a light wooden plug, made of pine, and turned down to fit the bore at each end, for bearing surfaces; the remainder I reduced so as to be quite a loose fit. This plug I put into the muzzle, and allowed one end to rest on the shot, and the other to protrude level with, or beyond the muzzle of the gun; over this I fastened a thin rubber hood, so as to cover up the muzzle and prevent the water from entering, and I found the result quite satisfactory. It might be found equally good to cement the end next the muzzle; anything, in fact, to keep the water from entering and doing two things—damping the powder, or swelling the wooden plug so as to make it fit the gun too tightly. When a gun is loaded and fired in this way, there is no danger to be apprehended from bursting—from any cause connected with its immersion, at all events—and it may be carried loaded, and run out in the water for any length of time; no sooner is the powder fired than gas is generated, which exerts its force to escape or expand. The shot, the plug of wood, and the water begin to move simultaneously; there is no check of any sort. The wooden plug, on leaving the gun's muzzle, rises rapidly, and at an angle of about 30 deg. to the surface, owing, of course, to its being lighter than water. There are two forces acting on it: One the powder which propels it; the other, the water, which may be said to lift it. The shot, which follows immediately behind it, being heavier than water, does not ascend as the wood does, but goes straight ahead, with force enough to penetrate a ship's side at a much greater distance than is commonly supposed. I think from my experiments, and what I have seen, that serious damage may be done in *smooth water* at three or four hundred yards, and I believe at an even greater distance; and, more than this, accurate shooting may be made—accurate enough for all practical purposes, at all events. But there is another thing to be looked at. What is to come of the powder, or the gas which it has produced? It follows the shot, and immediately on its arrival at the muzzle rushes upwards with great force, carrying the water up with it in a column, and producing a momentary vacuum, which, so to speak, "sucks out" the sides of the ship, and which sooner or later must have an effect on the vessel, unless a remedy be provided. In my small experiments, I found that the sides of the vessel I used, were torn clean out on the first fire, and had it been a ship it would certainly have gone to "David Jones's." I was much troubled by this circumstance, and finally found and provided a remedy, which was nothing more nor less than providing a hollow tube, a chimney, in fact, *within the walls of the ship*, bell-mouthed over the gun's muzzle, and so pitched as to convey the smoke or gas of the explosion up to the atmosphere, clear of the water, and without producing a vacuum close to the ship. It was quite a pretty sight; the water in the tube, above the gun's muzzle, was shot up into the air in a column to a great height, and the smoke followed, the whole accompanied by quite a report, and the column moving in a line, almost perpendicular to the line of fire. I found this device answered the purpose intended perfectly, and I believe it could be quite practically applied.

The next consideration is, how to get the gun in and out of the water without suffering the water to enter; but this is such a simple matter of mere mechanical contrivance, as to be not worth troubling about; it may be done in so many ways, and is beneath notice as an obstacle.

The advantages to result from such a system of warfare are many. A ship so armed would carry her guns below the water, and in a fight, the crew and officers, whose quarters would be above the water-line, would all be below the water, and out of harm's way. It would be a very simple thing to make a vessel so that she would not sink with all of her hull open. Her port holes would be below water, out of sight, and in fighting a ship she would fire her shot under water, and attack the hull of her adversary at close range. It is a mean and cowardly way of fighting, to be sure, but if it is agreed to take "foul holds," and "strike below the 'belt," we must of course use the same weapons our enemies do. A ship armed with four broadside guns on each side, and two forward and two aft, would be a tremendous engine of destruction at close range for fighting a floating structure. For attacking forts or bombarding towns, she could anchor with impunity in an enemy's harbor, and by elevating her guns, her fire of shot or shell could be sent on shore from invisible guns, almost or quite as effectually, as regards range, as if the guns were above the water. It might be found that a few more shots would be necessary to "get the "range" when the guns were submerged, than if they were above water, where sight could be taken; but for bombarding purposes very accurate firing is not perhaps essential; besides, the arming of a ship with guns below water would not prevent her carrying some guns above water too, to be used at long range, where an accurate sight was required. Large guns for submarine use, may be found to be not so effective as smaller ones of greater range, which can be handled easier and served with greater rapidity.

A ship armed with guns below the water, might be so constructed as to be more seaworthy than an ordinary "iron-clad," and as a great part of the weight now above the water would be below it instead, the tendency to roll would be reduced, and in action the crew would certainly be in a safer, though perhaps a less honorable position. It does not follow that a ship carrying submerged guns must always use them under water. A shot cannot be fired from above the water into it, so as to do much injury, or fly very accurately; but it may be fired from below the surface so as to be thrown on land to a very great distance, and with certainty and accuracy. I tried some simple experiments to find out if the water affected the flight, or the accuracy of the flight of the shot. The gun was enclosed in a box, and to the bottom of the box was fastened a long piece of timber, so arranged that it could be adjusted, and on the end of this timber I fixed a target. I fired the gun from its position in the box at this target, with a given charge of powder—the box not being in water—and noted the effect. I then loaded it again, and immersed the box and the gun in the water, with the target above the surface. I fired again, and struck the target quite close to the first shot, and with considerable force, quite enough for all practical purposes. I then removed the target and fired a second shot from below the water, and watched to see it strike the water, and was astonished to see what a great range it had, and how accurately in line it was. I then put the target in position again, and immersed the gun and target, and fired a third shot, which struck and passed clear through the target, and in line with the other shots. These experiments were on a small scale, but they seemed to me conclusive.

I have taken out no patents in this connection, nor do I intend to do so, having already more of such documents than I find either profitable or pleasant to me. I have merely thought I would give my own little experience, trusting, perhaps, to add a little to the present knowledge of the subject. If any one contemplates going into the details of this matter, and should think proper to avail himself of what little knowledge I can impart, I have only to say it can be had for the asking.

Chas. W. S. Heaton.

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In reading some "Suggestions as to the Medical "Department," in a recent number of the Journal, I concluded to offer a short reply through your paper. No one doubts but what abuses have arisen in the medical, as well as in all other departments of the Army. But are they attributable to the sources enumerated by the author of the "Suggestions?" In every class of surgeons in our Army may be found men of worth and merit, of a high degree; and men unworthy, not only of the noble profession they have selected, but of common respect. Common observation proves the fact that competency and sobriety are not confined to any one class of surgeons referred to.

There are old army surgeons who in their day graduated with honor, but who have become exceedingly rusty in pathology and in therapeutics. This is due to the fact that they have given up general practice, and been guilty of a culpable neglect of modern works. They are therefore not successful in the treatment of the general diseases of our Army. There are surgeons of volunteers, lately from the schools, that can minutely describe every tissue and nerve—the minutest blood-vessel and smallest fibre—who, at the bed-side of the sick soldier, cannot detect pneumonia from pleuritis, or varicella from variola, or rubeola from scarlatina. They are deficient in what the great Boerhaave considered everything: *Ars medica est, tota in observationibus.* Before they learn to detect idiosyncracies of patients, and peculiarity of climate, they catch at some hobby and ride it to death, where most of their patients have preceded.

There are regimental surgeons—some graduates, and others not—who are not adapted to the practice of medicine and surgery,—who, for years previous to the war, had been engaged in avocations disconnected with the profession of

medicine, and who availed themselves of the opportunities, through the influence of friends, of obtaining a position in the Army; and they make a merchandise or trade of the most noble of all callings. Physicians and surgeons, who have voluntarily tendered their services for a limited time, like the classes already referred to, are sometimes incompetent. But, on the other hand, the most skillful and brilliant medical men in the Army may be found amongst that class who have offered their services for an indefinite time. As an evidence of the fact, the medical directors, in their judgment and desire for the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, have selected this class of surgeons to fill the most important posts in hospitals, particularly in our large cities. And no one familiar with those institutions will say the appointments are injudicious.

As to the statement that physicians go from private practice into the Army to "replenish their purses," it is extremely absurd. The most common country practitioner could accomplish that object with greater ease in any little country town. Every *physician* should know this. As to the charge of drunkenness and kindred vices, common observation and a reference to the dismissals from service, for such unbecoming vices, will show quite as favorably, and from personal observation, more favorably, to the physicians on contract.

Admitting that the surgeons and physicians accepted under contract can be released at their pleasure, on the other hand, when their services are not required in the medical department, or if found to be incompetent, either from ignorance, or drunkenness, or recklessness, or from any other cause, they are directly under the observation of a medical director, or inspector, and can be unceremoniously dismissed from their position; whereas all other medical officers would have to undergo a process of dismissal that would render their retention detrimental in a greater degree, until it could be effected.

If the author of the "Suggestions" is a surgeon of volunteers, it is not strange that he should suggest the method he has to "*harmonize*." Most men will consent to be levelled up, but very few to be levelled down. Some surgeons of volunteers would in no manner detract from the most worthy of army surgeons, by being consolidated with them: but others would be a reproach to a country medical society.

In reply to note first, I would "suggest" that, unless those medical men who have extraordinary abilities can be induced to give up a private practice of ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year, and go into the Army for as many hundred, the "first six months" of all others of ordinary ability be dispensed with.

NAVY YARD FOR IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—As the question of locating a new navy yard for iron-clad and other vessels is now engaging the attention of Congress, a word or two on that subject may not be inappropriate. If we are going to lay the foundation for a navy to compete with the navies of the world, no essential point should be wanting. Depth of water ample to float any ship of war now belonging to our navy, or that may be constructed in time to come, is a cardinal pre-requisite. A great navy yard should have at least this facility, that any vessel may be able to visit it for repairs and leave it in full preparation for active service upon the sea. We are as yet but upon the threshold of knowledge concerning an iron-clad navy. The recently discovered fact that cannon can be fired under water with effect, may necessitate the casing of such vessels over a much large portion of their surface; and this, by adding to their weight, will also increase their depth of draft, and for sea-going purposes an increased depth may prove necessary to promote the steadiness of the ship's motion. Besides, an objection to iron-clad ships has been made, from the fact that their great weight precludes them from carrying only a limited number of guns. But facts rebutt this conclusion. The *Minotaur*, carrying fifty guns, has just been launched from the yard of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, England, draws 25 feet 6 inches, and other vessels of similar size and draft, are nearly completed at other yards. "Besides the defance of our coast," says the London *Army and Naval Gazette*, "it is still more "requisite, if England is to maintain its high position among "the nations, and be able to shield its vast commerce from "hungry rivals, to have its maritime superiority as undoubt-"ed, *ship* to *ship*, as it is navy to navy, when compared with "the force of any other nation." This language as well befits the United States; and although it may not be good policy at present to build ships of the dimensions of those above referred to, it is manifest that we should be able to build, and bring into service such vessels, or even vessels of greater size and draft, if the necessity for doing so should ever arise. There are other points of importance, and which should not be overlooked in deciding the question. Where shall the new yard be located? We may refer to the subject again.

AMBUSCADES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—It is certainly very annoying and often mortifying, to hear of the frequent ambuscades and surprises of detachments of our cavalry from time to time, by guerrillas and other irregular parties of the enemy, and we cannot but attribute it partly to want of proper precaution and management on the part of the officer in command of the detachment.

No detachment, or body of troops, however small, especially cavalry, should move in a wooded or close country, as is Virginia, without the proper and regular advance and rear-guard, and also, generally with flankers. The proper proportion for each of these, depends partly upon the strength of the force, and on the proximity to the enemy, and must also depend a great deal upon the judgment of the officer. For instance, a company of cavalry on a reconnoissance, say sixty men, we would tell off, a sergeant corporal, and fifteen men for the advance guard; say eight of these men to be deployed as skirmishers, four on each side of the road, at a distance of, say one hundred and fifty yards from the main body, and with intervals of fifty yards, or within sight of the man on the right or left of them towards the road, and never losing sight of each other. Between them and the main body would be the balance of the advance guard on the road ready to support on either side of the road.

The rear-guard need only consist of a portion of the force at a distance of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards in the rear of the main body, and its strength, dependent on the strength of the main body, and whether it is marching toward or from the enemy, or rather to the front or in retreat. With the advance properly deployed and vigilant, flankers need hardly be necessary, though it would be safer to have, say three or four men on each flank of the main column, and marching parallel with it, at a distance (or interval) of from fifty to one hundred yards from the flank of the column.

In a very close and difficult country, it would be better to have the deployed men dismounted, and their horses led in *rear* of the advance guard.

It is believed, that with these precautions, a sudden surprise or ambush would be impossible, as the deployed advance guard would soon discover the presence of an enemy, though he be hidden from view from the road, and give the main body time to form and defend themselves. Nothing is more helpless than a body of cavalry filling the road, and suddenly thrown in confusion, by the fire of an unseen and well-protected enemy, though much inferior in numbers to the force attacked; the men falling, and the wounded horses kicking and plunging in the panic-stricken mass, while the officer hardly knows whether to advance or retreat, and the affair generally ends in the capture or dispersion of the force attacked.

SABREUR.

EDUCATION IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Permit me through the columns of the Army and Navy Journal to say a few words to my fellow seamen, on the subject of education in the Navy. There are in the naval service of the United States quite a large number of lads, who, from patriotism or other motives, ship as "First or Second Class Boys." Many of these are quite young, and comparatively few of them have ever received more than the rudiments (if that) of a common English education. Many of these boys are required to remain in the service for three years, and at that very period of their lives when the instructions of a teacher are most required. At the expiration of their terms of service they have become habituated to a maritime life, and are fit for little else. They grow up in ignorance, and many a naturally intelligent man is shut out from holding many positions in which he might be eminently useful to his country and to himself. If he had an opportunity of learning to read and write and improving his mind, during his leisure hours, when a boy, he might have risen in his calling, or he might have acquired a more thorough knowledge of his business. It will, probably, be asserted by some of your readers, that on large ships there is ample provision made for them. Granted. But how small is the proportion of boys who are fortunate enough to get on large ships. What the writer of this article desires is simlpy this: If the American seaman is a man (for there are men who so far forget themselves as to exclaim, "He is nothing but a com-"mon sailor; there is no use in trying to better his con-"dition"), is he not as much entitled to consideration as any other human being? Are there not officers enough on our third and fourth rate vessels, with sufficient philanthropy to devote an hour or two a day to the instruction of these boys who will in time to come be the "bone and "sinew" of our Navy? I really think that a suggestion is all that is required to urge a move in this direction on the part of a number of our energetic officers. The experiment has been made on 'board the U. S. Steamer *Crusader* (on the Chesapeake Bay) with the most flattering results. The idea of forming a class of the boys was suggested by the worthy and efficient Executive, largely contributed to by the officers, and strongly encouraged and recommended by the commanding officer, who the moment the idea was suggested, grasped at it with characteristic eagerness, as tending to the welfare of those under his command. I do not speak in a commendatory manner of these gentlemen with any desire to be personally benefited thereby. I am no flatterer, but I desire to do justice to all men, and particularly to advance the cause of education.

The boys have manifested a great desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of improvement granted them, and speak in grateful terms of their officers, upon whom they look with feelings hitherto unknown to them. The class has been placed under the direction of a person who has had considerable experience in teaching, and who expresses much gratification at the progress which the next few months will develope.

Would it not be well for other ships to follow the noble example set by the *Crusader* in this matter? Is it not much better for these boys to spend their leisure hours in improving their minds, than in lounging about the decks, and acquiring those habits which not unfrequently mar the future prospects of many a promising youth? I for one, am of the opinion that it is, and I am certain that thousands of your readers will agree with me.

Hoping that this humble suggestion will prove the means of ameliorating the condition of sailor boys, I am

THE SAILOR BOYS' FRIEND.

Off Yorktown, Va., February 21, 1864.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry has sent a dispatch to Major Townsend, from which it appears that the Government has decided to commence the draft on the 10th inst., the current rumors, arising out of the action of Congress in regard to the extension of bounties, that the draft had been postponed till the 1st of April, being unfounded or premature. Volunteering is very brisk at present, and the draft will be necessary only to fill up a small deficiency.

Rebel newspapers report the assignment of General Withers, by order of Lieut.-Gen. Polk, to the command of a new military district, which will embrace all that portion of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana extending to parallel 32, to be known as the "District of Alabama." Gen. Withers' headquarters will be at Montgomery.

MILITARY MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The bill relative to Acting-Assistant Paymasters in the Navy, passed by the Senate on the 25th ult., provides that whenever the President of the United States shall cominate any acting-assistant paymaster in the volunteer naval service, on account of his faithful, diligent, and efficient discharge of duty in the volunteer service, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, it shall be no objection to his appointment and confirmation that he is over twenty-six years of age: *Provided*, That he be not over thirty years of age: *And provided further*, That the number of paymasters and assistant paymasters as authorized by law be not increased thereby. Applicants for admission to the Naval Academy, according to the provisions of this bill, must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age. An important amendment to the bill relating to appointments in the Naval service was adopted on motion of Mr. Grimes. It strikes out the clause providing that volunteer officers now in the service shall be discharged within sixty days after the return of the vessels in which they are employed, and provides, as an additional section, that naval courts-martial shall have power to reduce to seamen's rates for three years, or during the war, such officers as absent themselves from their commands. The bill reported by Mr. Hale, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy, contains an amendment intended to remedy the over-slaughing of valuable officers by the Retiring Board, and is essentially the same as the one that failed to become a law last year. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill which provides that further enlistments in the regular army shall be for three instead of five years; that soldiers in the regular army, who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, shall have the privilege of reenlisting until the 1st day of May, with the existing bounties; that officers absent from duty with leave for a period not exceeding ten days, shall receive full pay and allowances for such periods; that enlisted men employed as laborers at the Military Academy, or detailed as clerks in the military offices in Washington or at Geographical Department Headquarters, may receive the extra pay allowed by law, prior to March 3, 1863; that chaplains absent from duty by reason of wounds or disease, shall receive full pay without rations, and absent from other causes, half pay with rations; that chaplains shall be placed on the same footing in respect to pensions as first lieutenants; that there shall be allowed to the battalion of regular engineers one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one commissary, to be selected from the lieutenants on duty with said battalion; also, one sergeant-major and one quartermaster-sergeant.

The Military Committee was instructed, on motion of Mr. Lane, of Indiana, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the articles of war as to limit the power of all military commanders below the President, from relieving general officers from duty, except in certain specified cases.

The bill passed by the House, and reported to the Senate by Mr. Wilson, extending bounties to April 1st, occasioned a lively debate. Mr. Wilson thought there was no doubt that we were enlisting men more rapidly than we could provide for them, probably at the rate of two thousand men per day. Over three hundred thousand men have already been secured under the recent call for five hundred thousand, and the draft will be necessary only to fill up a small deficiency. Mr. Fessenden objected to the bill on the ground that it came before the Senate without the recommendation of the Executive, or the Departments. Mr. Sherman thought that if the Secretary of War wished for such an extension, he should say so in writing, and Mr. Lane expressed his disapprobation of the impoverishment of the country by the continued payment of bounties. The bill to equalize the payment of soldiers was debated, and finally recommitted.

Both Houses have agreed to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, and the amended bill received the signatures of the presiding officers. The bill passed provides that the grade of Lieutenant-General be and the same is hereby revived in the Army of the United States, and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Lieutenant-General, to be selected from among those officers in the military service, not below the grade of Major-General, most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, shall be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President of the United States, to command the Armies of the United States. That the Lieutenant-General appointed, as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to the pay, allowance and staff, specified in the fifth section of the act approved May 28, 1798, and also the allowance described in the sixth section of the act approved August 23, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers. *Provided*, That nothing in this bill contained shall be construed to affect the rank, pay or allowance of Winfield Scott, Lieutenant-General by brevet, and now on the retired list of the Army.

The nomination of General Grant to the rank of Lieutenant-General, was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the 2d inst. A bill was introduced by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, to amend the act of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy. This bill requires the establishment by a board of examiners senior to the person examined, of the mental, moral, and professional fitness of the candidate for nomination to any officer lower than Commodore. If an officer fails in the examination, he is to be placed on the retired list. No further appointments upon the active list are allowed till the number is reduced to that now required by law.

HOUSE.

The Naval Appropriation bill was passed on the 25th ult. after a warm debate, in which the management of the Navy Department was severely censured by members of the opposition, and ably defended by its friends. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said that the cheeks of the American people mantle with shame at the conduct of the head of the Navy Department. He was followed in the same strain by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, who said that the first attack upon Charleston was planned by a cotton spinner, who acted in defiance of the advice of Admiral Dupont. The Admiral was held responsible for the failure by the Government, and displaced because it was thought that the iron interest might

be injured by permitting the truth to become known. During the debate, Mr. BROOKS presented a list of captures by the Rebel privateers, showing that although we possess the largest navy in the world, our commerce has suffered losses from the privateers, since the commencement of the war, to the extent of thirteen and a half millions. Mr. BLAIR condemned as ungenerous the remarks of Mr. DAVIS, as the gentleman whom he characterized as a "cotton spinner" was an officer distinguished for his courage, and as eminent as the officer to whom he alluded, and on whom he bestowed lofty praise. The Navy Department had shrunk from no investigation, and had not called upon its friends to shield it from examination, nor had its friends hesitated to afford all means of investigation. He thought gentlemen ought not, in five minutes' speeches, to vent their gall and bitterness on the Navy Department. In reply, Mr. DAVIS disclaimed any intention to do injustice, and said he should be satisfied if the correspondence between the Navy Department and Admiral DUPONT could be laid before the House. This was subsequently called for, on motion of Mr. BLAIR. It will comprise the entire official history of the attack of the iron-clads upon Fort Sumter in April last, and the orders, reports, &c., previous and subsequent to that affair. The bill, as passed, contains a new section, providing for the erection of a floating dock for the monitors at the Navy Yards at New York and Philadelphia, at a price not exceeding $260,000, making $527,900 to be appropriated out of the $750,000 heretofore appropriated for a floating dry dock at New York.

The Military Committee have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets at the Military Academy, and also the expediency of repealing so much of the Enrollment Act as gives pay to officers absent with leave. A resolution of thanks was passed on the 26th, commending Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, and the officers and men, for eminent skill in coöperating with the army in reopening the Mississippi River. Commodore RINGGOLD, his officers and men, were also similarly commended for daring and skill in rescuing United States troops from shipwreck in 1861. An important bill relating to enlistments for the Union Army in the Southern States was introduced by Mr. BLAIR. It provides that any portion of the residents of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, or Arkansas, who may volunteer in the military service of the United States, for the term of three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the existing laws, and mustered into the regiments of any of the States which they may elect, and in the case of such being colored troops, they shall be assigned as now directed by law; and any State, or sub-divisions of States, procuring such enlistments shall receive credit—provided that such enlistments in any State, under this act, shall continue only until such State shall be subject to a call for troops. After being amended by the provision that no enlistment shall be made of any soldier, either in or out of his own State, except as enumerated herein, unless full credit is given to the State to which the enlisted soldier belongs, the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling upon the PRESIDENT to report what number of veteran volunteers have reentered the service, how many from the several States, and from what particular States non-residents have been recruited. The PRESIDENT subsequently replied, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, who says that in his opinion it would be prejudicial to the public service to transmit to the House at the present time the information requested. A resolution was submitted by Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, to secure to persons in the military and naval service homesteads in confiscated and forfeited estates within insurrectionary districts. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A series of resolutions on the rebellion were introduced by Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, and the House, in a strange freak of good humor, passed them all unanimously. They read as follows:—

Resolved, 1st. That the present war against the armed insurgents, banded under the name of the Southern Confederacy, was brought on by a wicked and wholly inexcusable rebellion, and all those engaged in, or aiding and abetting it, have incurred the name of public enemies, and should be treated as such. 2d. That this rebellion should be effectually put down, and to prevent a recurrence of such rebellion in future, the cause which led to this one must be permanently removed. 3d. That in the struggle now going on for the safety of our country and free government there is no middle ground on which any good citizen or true patriot can stand, neutrality or indifference, or anything short of a hearty support of the Government, being a crime where the question is between loyalty and treason.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. FENTON relative to the captures made by armed vessels in the service of the United States, and placing their crews on the same footing as to prize money with the crews of vessels in the Navy proper. On motion of the same gentleman the House requested the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain what legislation, if any, is necessary to authorize and require the payment of the certificates issued by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury for arrears of pay and bounty due deceased soldiers, on presentation thereof to any paymaster of the army in Washington as well as in the district where the claimants reside.

The House has voted to end the present session on the last day of May.

The Senate bill, appropriating $40,000 for military protection to the overland emigrants to the Pacific States and Territories, has passed the House. The route lies through the Indian country, a distance of six or eight hundred miles, and is infested by robbers and highwaymen.

THE following extract from General Orders No. 21, dated War Department, July 27, 1853, is furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:—Soldiers confined by civil authority are not entitled to pay during such confinement, unless discharged therefrom without trial, or by trial and acquittal; and commanders of companies and detachments are required to state explicitly upon the muster-rolls of their companies or detachments the periods of such confinements, and whether the soldiers so confined were discharged without trial, and, if tried, whether they were acquitted or convicted.

GENERAL Orders, No. 64, from the Adjutant-General's office, dated February 18th, say:—Whenever refugees from within the rebel lines, or deserters from the rebel armies, present themselves at United States camps or military posts, they will be immediately examined by the provost-marshal with a view to determine their character and their motive in giving themselves up. If it appear that they are honest in their intention of forever deserting the rebel cause, care will be taken to explain to them that they will not be forced to serve in the United States Army against the rebels, nor be kept in confinement. The President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, will be read to them, and if they so desire, the oath therein prescribed will be administered to them. They will then be questioned as to whether they desire employment from the United States; and if so, such arrangements as may be expedient will be made by the several Army commanders for employing them on Government works within their commands. Those who come to the Army of the Potomac will be forwarded to the military Governor of the District of Columbia, at Washington, with reports in their cases, that employment may be given them, if desired, or if not, that they may be sent as far North as Philadelphia.

THE Ninth National Bank of New York has just completed its organization, by the election of Joseph U. Orvis President, and the following gentlemen directors: Wm. A. Kobbe, Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., George A. Wicks, Barnet L. Solomon, George A. Fellows, Solomon L. Hull, Chas. Minzesheimer, J. O. Whitehouse, Joseph U. Orvis. This bank, which is thus established with a capital of $2000,000, proposes to devote especial attention to the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy.

LETTERS to Federal prisoners in Richmond should be addressed, in open envelopes, in the following form: "A. B., "Prisoner of War, Private, Company E, 700th N. Y. Infantry, Richmond, Va." These envelopes should be enclosed to Theodore Dimon, Agent, State of New York, Norfolk, Va., with a ten cent postal currency bill, to purchase a stamp to pay Confederate postage. If these conditions are complied with, Major-General Butler will see that the letters are transmitted through flags of truce.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The U. S. steamer *Cactus* arrived at this Yard February 25. The *Newbern* arrived March 1, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe. She had thirty prisoners, taken on board the blockade runners *Fanny and Jesse* and *Pet*. At the present time about fifteen vessels are lying at this port waiting for seamen. It seems as if the seamen generally had struck work, so far as the Navy is concerned. It is a current saying at this Yard that "the men who now ship on Uncle Sam's vessels are not worth a glass of grog, and they don't get it." Even those who do ship are so few, that a very large number of the vessels that are sent from this Yard must wait for weeks before getting their complement. So soon as the evil attains sufficient magnitude to compel a reform, no doubt there will be a remedy found and applied. The Ericsson Battery *Tecumseh* left her anchorage off Secor's yard at Jersey City Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, on her trial trip up the North River; a large number of gentlemen, including several naval officers, among them Captain Ericsson, the Government Naval Constructor, and Mr. Secor, were on board. The vessel would proceed as far up as Weehawken, where her ordnance would be fully tested as well as the working of the new patent compressor.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

There is a great demand for good seamen at the Charlestown Yard. Side-wheel steamers *Osceola*, 9, and *Massasoit*, 8, and the new prize steamer *Cherokee* are in the stream and only wait for crews.

Prize steamers *Ella* and *Robert E. Lee* are at the Yard, and will be fitted out for the service of the Government. The last named vessel was formerly the *Giraffe*, and ran as passenger steamer between Liverpool and Dublin, and on her trial trip is said to have made over 20 miles an hour. She is very narrow for a vessel of her length, and it is thought will make a very fast and serviceable vessel.

Within the past three weeks over 200 aliens have been discharged from the Yard. There are plenty of good citizens eager to get employment there, and the commandant seems determined that they shall have work in preference to aliens.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

We have very little of interest to report of affairs in this Yard during the past week. There have been no arrivals of any consequence. Commodore Parker's Flag-Ship—the *Ella*—arrived up from the Flotilla on Saturday last, having on board Colonel Streight, and several other officers who lately escaped from Richmond. The iron-clad *Wateree* is still here awaiting the remainder of her crew, which she will doubtless receive this week, as a draft of men is expected from New York. Acting Master Walters, the Master Pilot of the Yard, will take her to Fortress Monroe as soon as she is ready for sea. There are no new vessels undergoing repairs, and those repairing at present are being pushed rapidly forward to a state of completion. Several important changes in the Yard are in progress, and others in contemplation. The large reservor which, a few years since, was constructed near the principal gateway, and which was competent to contain 300,000 gallons of water, having been superseded by the abundant supplies from the Potomac, has been demolished and the materials removed. The site which was thus occupied is deemed so appropriate and every way desirable for a dwelling—quarters for one of the principal officers—that the Department has the building of such a house under consideration. Workmen are now engaged in renovating and fitting up the building formerly occupied as the painters' department, west of the main entrance, for the purpose of a depository for naval trophies, exhibition of arms submitted for trial, and other curiosities, rendering the establishment a great desideratum to the Government, to members of Congress, as well as to the thousands of persons who visit this Navy Yard from every part of the country. With the return of early spring, work on the great ordnance gun foundry will be resumed with vigor. Already some idea may be formed of its great extent and importance. There are about 1,700 workmen on the rolls, and, with few exceptions, they are classed as A No. 1 in their respective branches of employment. The new gateway and walls of the ordnance section of the Yard now present a handsome appearance, while the new roll-call office is a decided improvement.

ACTING Master's Mate J. S. Dench, of the *Sweet Brier*, died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday night, February 27th.

THE new code of naval laws and regulations was to be communicated to Congress on Thursday.

THE iron-clad *Catawba* was expected to be launched at Cincinnati during the present week. She belongs to the second-class of monitors, and will have one turret and carry two guns.

TWENTY-five of the prisoners captured by the rebels on the occasion of the destruction of the side-wheel steamer *Underwriter*, 4, near Newbern, N. C., on the night of the 2d February, were taken to Goldsboro, N. C., where they are held as prisoners of war.

THE United States Senate has passed a bill for the relief of Commander George Preble, who was dismissed from the naval service under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the escape of the *Oreto* into Mobile, and was subsequently restored. The bill gives him full pay as a commander during the period of his suspension, thus doing an act of tardy justice to a very worthy officer.

We learn from the editor of *L'Eco d'Italia* that the King of Italy has awarded the Cross of Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus to Mr. Barney, Collector of the Port of New York, and to Admiral Paulding, of the Navy Yard, for the prompt assistance rendered by these gentlemen to the iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia* when she was grounded at Barnegat. Mr. Barney and Admiral Paulding are the only Americans who have been knighted of the Order of Commanders of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

ON the 17th of February, the U. S. S. *Queen* captured the schooner *Louisa*, of Nassau, N. P., near the Brazos River Pass. The cargo consisted of powder, Enfield rifles, salt, sugar, and whiskey. On February 1st, a boat expedition from the U. S. bark lying in St. Andrew's Sound, Georgia, commanded by Acting Master Gillespie, captured a sloop laden with seventy-two bales of Upland cotton and two of Sea Island cotton. They also secured the picket, consisting of a sergeant and six men of the 4th Georgia cavalry, and six civilians. On the 31st of December, the United States gunboat *Kennebec*, off Mobile bar, captured the steamer *Grey Jacket*, bound from Mobile to Havana, with a cargo of cotton, rosin, and turpentine. She had twenty-three passengers, who were transferred to the *Colorado*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon D. G. Brinton, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and ordered to report in person without delay to Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Medical Cadet Francis H. Atkins, U. S. A., now at Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged the service at the request of the Secretary of War, to enable him to accept the appointment of Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

Assistant Surgeon Christopher Blackhall, 33d Wisconsin Vols., has been honorably discharged the service for physical disability, with condition that he shall receive no final payments until he has satisfied the Pay Department he is not indebted to the government.

Privates John W. Bailey, Co. G, 123d New York Vols., and Theodore Scott Floyd, Battery B, 1st New Jersey Artillery, have been honorably discharged the service, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

Hospital Chaplain Thomas J. Devan, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service by order of the President, he having been rendered supernumerary by the breaking up of the General Hospital at Fort Schuyler, New York.

REVOKED.

So much of special orders of the War Department as dismissed Surgeon J. R. Lent, 144th New York Vols., for absence without leave, has been revoked, and he has been restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon J. T. Hodgen, U. S. Vols., has resigned.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon Murray Weldman, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been extended ten days.

APPOINTED.

Private Frank D. Dow, Battery A, 1st Vermont Artillery, to be Surgeon of the 20th U. S. Colored Troops.

Duncan McLoughlan, of New York, to be Surgeon of the 20th U. S. Colored Troops, and ordered to report to Colonel S. M. Bowman, at Bryantown, Md.

R. S. Halleck, of Missouri, to be Assistant Surgeon of the 3d U. S. Colored Troops, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of that regiment at Morris Island.

Charles M. Wright, of New York, to be Surgeon of the 32d U. S. Colored Troops, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the regiment at Camp William Penn, Philadelphia.

Hospital Steward S. W. Reynolds, has been appointed Second Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Surgeon J. R. Ludlow, U. S. Vols.

CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE, FLORIDA.

The following list of casualties among officers at the battle of Olustee, is as complete as we are able to make it. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for the accuracy of the spelling of the names:

KILLED.

Col. Chas. W. Fribley, 8th U. S. Colored Troops.
Lieut. Goldsborogh, Co. D, 8th U. S. Colored Troops.
Lieut. Chas. C. Evoy, Co. B. 47th N. Y.
Second Lieut. E. F. Hunting, Co. I, 47th N. Y.
Capt. T. J. Sawyer, Jr., Co. A, 47th N. Y.
Capt. Henry Arnold, Co. K, 47th N. Y.
Second Lieut. James Keenan, 48th N. Y.
Lieut. W. Tompkins, Co. C, 48th N. Y.
Lieut. John Sheffer, Co. G, 115th N. Y.
Lieut. Robt. Dempsey, Co. E, 7th Conn.
Lieut. Geo. W. Taylor, Adjt., 7th N. H.
Maj. Boyle, 1st N. C. colored.
Capt. Chas. Jones, Co. H, 1st N. C. colored.

WOUNDED.

Col. Henry Moore, 47th N. Y., arm.
Major L. Burritt, 8th U. S. colored.
Capt. A. G. Dickey, Co. K, 8th U. S. colored.
Capt. G. E. Wagoner, Co. A, 8th U. S. colored
Capt. E. A. Pratt, Co. B, 8th U. S. colored.
Second Lieut. L. Schloendorff, Co. B, 47th N. Y
Capt. J. M. McDonald, Co. H, 47th N. Y.
Maj. Wm. B. Coan, 48th N. Y., leg.
Lieut. Joseph Taylor, 48th N. Y.
Assistant-Surgeon Davendorf, remained with the wounded.
Capt. Wm. B. Dunbar, Co. A, leg.
Capt. N. A. Elfering, Co. B, shoulder.
Second Lieut. A. Lippencott, Co. B, abdomen.
Lieut. Samuel H. Moser, Co. F, head.
Col. Sammons, 115th N. Y., foot.
Capt. G. Vanderveer, Co. A, 115th N. Y.
Lieut. John M. Davis, 115th N. Y., and missing.
Lieut Isaac E. Smith, Co. B, 115th N. Y.
Capt. W. N. French, Co. F, 115th N. Y.
Lieut. D. M. Greasr, Co. G, 115th N. Y.
Capt. Joseph Clifford, Co. C, 7th N. H.
Lieut. T. W. Arlin, Co. E, 7th N. B.
Lieut. F. Davis, Co D, 7th N. H.
Lieut. Robt. Bush, Co. F 7th N. H.
Lieut. Roberts, Co. F, 7th N. H.
Capt. Hand, Co. G, 7th N. H., slightly.
Lieut. Jacobs, Co. G, shoulder.
Lieut.-Col. H. T. Reed, 1st N. C. colored, lungs.
Lieut. Wyrick, Co. K.
Adj. Wm. C. Manning, foot.
Lieut. Burton, Co. B, leg.
Lieut. M. M. Rice, Co. C, leg.
Capt. Armstrong, Co. K.
Capt. Daniels, Co. E.
Lieut. E. G. Tomlinson, Co. C, 54th Mass., colored.
Capt. R. H. L. Jewett, Co. K, 54th Mass., colored.
Capt. John Hamilton, Co. E, 3d U. S. Art., left arm and leg.
Lieut. John R. Myrick, Co. E, left foot.
Lieut. George O. Eddy, Co. E, left foot.
Third Lieut. R. L. Dodge, Co. E.
Lieut. Chas. B. Leothe, 40th Mass. Mounted Infantry.
Lieut. Tully McCrea, 1st Art.
Lieut. Richardson, 40th Mass. M. I.

SUBMARINE ORDNANCE.

THE experiments of which we gave some account last week having demonstrated that a gun could be fired under water without receiving injury, it was determined to continue them, in order to ascertain the effects which might be obtained in actual warfare. The hulk *Griper* was placed in a convenient position on the mud, and a 110-pounder was laid horizontally on a platform, twenty feet distant from the hulk, measuring from the muzzle, and trained upon a spot under the hulk's quarter, where the side fell in rapidly, making an angle from the vertical of 42 degrees, thus affording every opportunity for the shot to glance. At the first round the gun was loaded with a flat-headed 110-pound projectile, and a 14-pound charge, and was fired when the water had risen to the height of six feet above the axis of the gun. According to the official report, the shot struck the ship's side about the spot on which the aim was directed, penetrated the outer planking of 6 in. sound oak, cut through an 8 in. oak timber (sound), penetrated the inner lining of 4 in. fir (not sound), and struck a large oak rider 18 in. square, into which it penetrated 2 in.; total penetration, through sound wood, 21 in. The ship's side was shaken to a considerable extent about the fracture, into which the water poured with great violence, filling the ship immediately. The third charge consisted of a solid projectile with a conical-shaped head. This shot penetrated both sides of the hulk, cutting through two oak timbers, twelve inches of oak planking and the upper part of a knee five inches thick, making a total penetration through sound wood of thirty-three inches. This round would appear to demonstrate the superiority of the conical over the flat-headed projectile when fired under water.

These experiments were all made with solid shot. On the 10th of September the first live shell fired at the *Griper* penetrated the side and burst in passing through, entirely destroying the side for the space of five feet by three feet, and making an open fracture two feet by two feet five inches. By the next round a large portion of the ship's side was totally destroyed, the deck above the fracture blown up, and the beam broken.

These experiments proved conclusively that water could not be relied on, at close quarters, to defend the bottom of ships from the effect of shot, whether fired from above or under the surface. With a view to test the effect of submarine shots on plates, a target eight feet by four feet, composed of six ½-inch thickness of boiler plate, bolted together, was secured to the side of the *Griper*. In the first two rounds the flat-headed 110-pound projectiles were employed. The resistance offered by the water so far reduced their velocity that they were unable to pierce the armor. But in the third round the conical missile was used, and the official report says that it broke in all the plates, driving the fragments through the side into the ship, making an irregular fracture in the target 12 in. by 9 in., broke the shelf-piece, and destroyed the ship's side to a considerable extent.

An interesting series of experiments made in this country by Mr. J. P. WOODBURY, in the spring of 1862, also fully demonstrated that an ordinary iron or wooden ship can be easily penetrated by a small projectile, fired from an indifferent gun even, at a considerable distance from the muzzle of the gun. The result of these experiments was important enough to induce the Secretary of the Navy to make a contract with an eminent ship builder for the construction of a gunboat, partially plated, mounting guns to fire under water. It was a part of the plan to have regular stuffing-boxes, contrived so as to exclude water from the ship, and the recoil of the gun so regulated by compressors, or other means, as to keep the muzzle of the gun in the stuffing-box long enough, after firing, to close the outer part of the port. When the gun was run in to load, all the water that would enter the ship would be the capacity of the bore of the gun. In running the gun out, the muzzle being stopped by a cannister, it would enter the stuffing-box and plug it tight enough to keep out the water. The outer port would then be raised, and the gun run out to battery, ready for use. This vessel would have been constructed, had not a sudden rise in materials and labor rendered it inexpedient, in the Secretary's opinion, to go on with it.

In England, where more attention has been given to this important subject than in this country, five or six patents for firing guns under water have been already taken out, or applied for. The earliest of these, that of Mr. PAGE, C. E., bears date the 15th of June, 1861; the second, that of Mr. R. BURLEY, of Glasgow, was dated the 5th of May, 1862. The details of two other plans by Captain C. COLES have not yet been made public. Mr. PAGE thus describes his invention:—

In vessels-of-war, and other floating batteries, I place a gun or guns, each in a chamber, disposed below the water level, and, into this chamber, I force air at a pressure greater than that due to the depth of water at which the gun is placed. The gun chamber or chambers are connected with a reservoir, in which a plentiful supply of condensed air is maintained. The gun being loaded and trained in position by suitable apparatus, I open a port in the ship's side below the water level, and fire the gun through such port, which is then immediately closed. The pressure of air within the chamber causes a rush of air outwards, and prevents the ingress of water to any great extent while firing. Batteries, with the guns so disposed, I propose to bring into sufficient proximity to an enemy's ship, and fire at it. The projectile will therefore strike and enter the ship below the water line and destroy it. Guns so situated may be worked in the ordinary way by men, they being also in the pressure chamber.

The invention of Mr. BURLEY differs in several essential particulars from that of Mr. PAGE. He says in his description of it:—

In carrying out this invention it is proposed to employ breech-loading ordnance of a novel and peculiar construction, and it is proposed, according to one modification, to fix each gun rigidly to the vessel's side by means of flanges or brackets of sufficient strength and extent to distribute the reaction of the discharge over a considerable portion of the vessel's side; or if it is not considered desirable to subject the vessel's side to the recoil, the muzzle of the gun may be projected through a stuffing-box aperture fitted to the vessel's side. The gun is bored completely through, and at a point immediately in front of the charge chamber, there is fitted across the bore a large turncock, actuated by a lever or gearing at the side, and which serves to exclude the water while the gun is being loaded, and until such times as it is about to be discharged. At the back of the charge chamber there may be a second turncock, or, as is preferred, a simple plug formed with a very slight taper, may be forced laterally into a corresponding recess, extending just across the bore, the plug being actuated by a screw and bracket at the side.

The attention of inventors having been directed to this subject, there can be little doubt that vessels will be constructed which will effect another change in naval armament as great as that produced by the advent of the iron-clads. As our ships already carry on their sides as great a burden of armor as they can keep afloat under, the defence of the bottom seems to involve a total change in the present method of construction. A ship might be constructed so as to carry its armor under water, the machinery and crew being protected against projectiles from above by a shot-proof deck. The strongest iron-clad now afloat would be unable to resist the attack of such a vessel, in a fight at close quarters. It is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to subject all the proposed methods of submarine firing, and also of submarine defence, to a most careful and thorough investigation, and to carry on such independent researches as may be necessary to enable us to keep pace with France and England in the improvement of our means of naval warfare.

We would acknowledge our indebtedness to the *Mechanics' Magazine*, of London, for much of the material of this and the preceding article. That thorough and practical scientific journal has discussed this subject in a series of papers, which possess much value and great interest.

STRENGTH OF OUR ARMIES.

THE following, from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is said to be derived from official sources:—

According to the official report of the Provost-Marshal-General to Congress, 68,243 volunteers enlisted in the Army from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1863. The draft, during the same period, realized 36,000 men. A total of about 105,000 new men were thus added to the Army in the ten months mentioned. Our losses in the same time, by battle, disease, capture, and discharge, did not exceed that number; so that on the 1st of November last the strength of the Federal Army was substantially the same as on the preceding 1st January. Since the 1st of November up to last Monday, between 110,000 and 112,000 volunteers, under the President's last call, have been formally mustered into the United States service. About 10,000 more are enlisted, but as they are not yet formally mustered in, I do not include them in my calculations. Thus, our Army is at this moment 112,000 stronger than it was on the 1st of January, 1863, nearly fourteen months ago. Nor is this all. Up to the end of last week, no less than 65,000 colored troops have been reported as regularly organized in the department. About 15,000 more are enlisted, but not yet formed into regiments. Of the former number, at least one-third are already so efficient in all military duties that they can safely be employed in offensive operations. The remaining forty thousand are proficient enough to be used for garrisoning towns and fortifications, guarding dépôts, protecting lines of communications, &c. As they fill the places of an equal number of white troops, that would be required for the same services, they can well be regarded as a corresponding accession to our effective strength. Next comes the Invalid Corps. It numbers at this time nearly 25,000 men. Here and elsewhere its services have proved invaluable, and as it has relieved an equal number of troops, fit for field duty, it may likewise be put down as a clear gain to the army. Its usefulness is great, not only in garrisoning, guarding, &c., but also in doing away with the principal cause of the depletion of our armies in the first and second years of the war, viz.: absence without leave, by the system of provost-marshals and provost-guards, now extended to every county in the loyal States. Since its creation, some seventy thousand deserters and absentees have been sent to their regiments, of whose services the Government was deprived at the beginning of the year, and whose return is tantamount to a reinforcement of the Army to the same number.

Thus it appears, that the Federal Army must have at the present time—the losses in 1863 being balanced, as shown above, by voluntary enlistments and the draft, in the same period—strength greater by at least 250,000 men than it had on the 1st of January, 1863. This may seem a large figure, but I know it is rather below than above the footings up of the War Department. That we have gained 150,000 men—112,000 whites, the balance colored—in the last two months, is absolutely proved by the official returns. There are still other reasons for a hopeful contemplation of the future. A misimpression prevails among the public at large in the North as to the number of old soldiers that will be lost to the service in the course of the year, by the expiration of their terms of enlistment. The total number of men whose three years' service will end previous to the 1st of January next, is not over two hundred thousand. Only about one-sixth of these are entitled to a discharge before the first of August next, so that the great mass of the veteran soldiers would remain available under all circumstances, at least for another spring and summer campaign. But there is already a certainty that the services of more than half of their number will be retained by the country during the war. On Monday last, the veteran enlistments footed up over 80,000, and it is confidently expected by the War Department that, before the 10th of March, the number will reach from 110,000 to 120,000.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* in an article on "*Les Finances de la Russie*," makes the following statements:—The interest of the public debt absorbs 57,457,217 of roubles, or about 230,000,000 francs. So far from seeking to effect reductions under this head, the Russian Government makes fruitless attempts to increase it by endeavoring to contract new loans. The departments of the army and navy require about 134,000,000 of roubles (536,000,000 francs). Here, likewise, may be discerned a dangerous tendency towards an increase of expenditure. Everything has increased in price in Russia, notably following the depreciation of paper money, and the treatment of the soldier having in some degree been improved, there of necessity results a two-fold cause for the increase of the expenditure. It is in making its military greatness to be noised about, that Russia seeks to place itself before the world as a preponderating power. The famous "million of men" of which so many returns make mention has no existence but upon paper. The war in Poland shows how very far short the number of diposable troops is of such extravagant statements. And how could it be otherwise, seeing that since 1856 the army has not been recruited, and if it should be attempted at this time, putting on one side the ancient Polish provinces, it would not furnish at once soldiers capable of enduring a campaign, for it is more necessary in Russia than elsewhere, that the soldier be efficiently trained. What is in truth the actual strength of the army? The author of an excellent work of comparative statistics, M. KOLB, recently estimated the active army at 386,000 men, as follows:—Infantry, guards and grenadiers, 40,000 men; line, 130,000; regular cavalry, 56,000 men; artillery and engineers, 30,000; army of the Caucasus, 130,000—total, 385,000 men, to which may be added about 150,000 men for Cossacks and irregular cavalry. These figures seem to be about the truth.* At the breaking out of the war in the Crimea the grand army of operation may be reckoned at 416,166 infantry; 99,260 cavalry, and 31,548 artillery men and engineers; that is to say, a sum total of 550,000 men, excluding the army of the Caucasus (of which the number varies from 116,000 to 165,000 men), and without reckoning 126,000 men of irregular levies and military colonies. With this roll of effectives, however, Russia has never been able to concentrate 200,000 men upon the field of battle. The whole of the troops, for whom military supervision should be provided, was estimated in 1855 at 845,000 men, and in 1856 at 796,000 men. The absence of recruiting, and the number of deserters have wonderfully reduced in seven years this purely nominal estimate. In every country the army figures upon paper for a mass greater than that which is present with the colors. This difference is especially very great in Russia, where it serves to cover a number of official irregularities and lamentable robberies. Where this exists in perfection is among the staff. A special issue of the "Invalide Russe," in 1862, mentions that of 387 generals and 30,000 officers; 334 generals and 19,025 officers should have been present under arms, with 698,354 soldiers, but the skeletons maintained were very far from being filled. Thus is it that the Russian army, though one of the most considerable in Europe, has only the exaggerated proportions which a willing credulity lends to it. The Polish campaign of 1831, and the heroic struggle sustained at this time by that unfortunate country, has distinctly shown how great is the difficulty of rendering disposable for a war in the West an effective force of 200,000 men, taking into account the immense tracts of country to be defended, and the war in the Caucasus. If it is desired to increase it, financial resources are requisite which neither customs duties nor loans can supply. The last resource of paper money is equally denied, for Russia suffers already from a surfeit of it, which threatens her with a terrible crisis. We are also led to examine Russia not only as to what she produces and what she expends, but on a third class of facts not less important, upon the difficulties she may yet experience from the trial of her credit.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel T. T. Lionel Galloway, of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Alderson, of the Royal Artillery, British army, accompanied by Captain Munton, of General Barnard's staff, lately made a visit to the fortifications around Alexandria. The two officers first named are accredited agents of the British government, sent out to examine and report upon the progress made by the United States in artillery and fortifications.

PROF. Sigri, in a memoir to the French Academy, states that the infusoria, *Bacteriums*, were found in the blood of a man who died of typhoid fever at the hospital of Sienna. It has long been suspected that malaria is an animal or vegetable organism.

* It appears to us that M. KOLB does not take a sufficiently high estimate for the corps of guards and grenadiers. It has a double employ as in the army of the Caucasus, where it is a part of the cavalry which is not included under the title of regular cavalry, being in fact the Cossacks of the line of the Kouban. The losses recently sustained by the Russian armies in Lithuania and Poland must not be forgotten.

BAYONET EXERCISE AT DRESS PARADE.

THE following Manual for bayonet exercise at dress parade is sent to us by an experienced officer, who has used it with entire success:—

I. This mey be included among the exercises ordered by the commanding officer, after the salute of the line.

II. The battalion being at *shouldered arms*, the Colonel commands:

1. *Close order.*—2: MARCH!

The ranks are closed in the manner prescribed in section 356, Regulations of 1863.

III. The Colonel commands:

1. *Right face!*—2. *In four ranks*—FRONT!

At the first commend, the battalion faces to the right, in four ranks, as prescribed in the infantry tactics.

When the battalion, at the second command, faces to the front, in four ranks, the captains and covering sergeants retire to the rank of file-closers, the captains on the right of the covering sergeants, and the color-bearers exchange posts with the corresponding corporals of the third rank of the color-guard. If there are two color-bearers, they retire, in their proper order, through the interval between them, end the corporals advance through the nearest intervals on the right and left. If there is only one color-bearer, he ratires by the interval on his loft, and the corporal advances by the nearest interval on the right.. The file-closers face to the right and to the front, with the battalion. They stand at *shouldered arms.*

IV. The Colonel commands:

1. *At five (four, six, &c.) paces—Intervals.*—2. *To the front.*—3. *Open order.*—4. MARCH!—5. *On the centre*—DRESS!—6. FRONT!

At the fourth command, the first rank advances fifteen, the second ten, and the third five paces.

The bases of alignment are the men on the right and left flanks, and in the color-file (the right color-file, if there are two).

At the fourth command, these guides, carefully measuring their distances, take post slightly in advance of the men of their respective ranks, who will not pass them.

At the fifth command, those on the flanks at once face inwards, align themselves on those of the color-file, who face to the right, and all invert their pieces. The several ranks promptly dress on the centre. The file-closers rectify their own positions.

At the sixth command, the offcers return swords, the non-commissioned officers in the rank of file-closers order arms, and the inverted pieces are shouldered, as the guides face to the front.

V. The bayonet exercises (*excepting the right and left volts and blows*) follow, in such order as the Colonel may direct—the file-closers standing at *attention.*

The commands of caution are separated from those of execution, as in the common manual of arms; otherwise prompt simultaneous movements are impossible. For example:

1. *Prepare to guard.*—2. GUARD!
1. *Parry in prime (second, &c.)*—2. PARRY!—3. GUARD!
1. *Thrust in prime (second, &c.)*—2. THRUST!—3. GUARD!
1. *Lunge in prime (second, &c.) and passade (or develop).*—2. LUNGE!—3. GUARD!
1. *Shorten on the right.*—2. SHORTEN!—3. THRUST!—4. GUARD!
1. *Parry in second in retreat.*—2. PARRY!—3. GUARD!
1. *Stock.*—2. *To the rear.*—3. STRIKE!—4. GUARD!
1. *Leap to the rear.*—2. MARCH!
1. *Advance.*—2. MARCH!—1. *Retreat.*—2. MARCH!
1. *Right—Rear.*—2. VOLT!—ATTENTION!

If it becomes necessary to rectify the alignment of the ranks, the Colonel commands:

1. ATTENTION!—2. *On the centre*—DRESS!—3. FRONT!

At the first command, the men take the position of the soldier at *shouldered arms.* At the second command, the ranks are aligned, by the means indicated in paragraph 4.

VI. At the conclusion of the bayonet drill, the men being at *guard*, the Colonel commands:

1. ATTENTION!—2. *Close order.*—3. MARCH!—4. *In two ranks.*—FRONT!—5. COLORS AND GENERAL GUIDES ON THE LINE!—6. GUIDES ON THE LINE!—7. *On the centre*—DRESS!—8. *Colors and guides*—POSTS!

At the first command, the men take the position of the soldier at *shouldered arms*, the officers drawing swords.

At the second command, the first, second, and third ranks face about.

At the third command, the first, second, and third ranks close on the fourth, and stand faced to the rear. The color-bearers and corporals of the color-guard resume their places, passing through the intervals by which they left them.

At the fourth command, the battalion resumes the order of battle, the Colonel and Adjutant maintaining their positions in front.

At the fifth command, the color-bearers (the first, if there are two) advance two paces, and the general guides fix the line, at a distance of about two paces from the front of the battalion.

VII. The guides having retired, the Colonel commands:

1. *Prepare to open ranks.*—2. *To the rear.*—*Open order.*—3. MARCH!—FRONT!

Then follow such exercises as the Colonel may direct.

VIII. The battalion will, with proper instruction, acquire the same precision, rapidity, and uniformity of movement, in the bayonet exercise, as in the common manual of arms.

IX. The *inclination* of the piece, in the tierce, quarte, high-tierce, and high-quarte parries, is not *precisely* fixed by the books of instruction.

In these parries, at dress parade, the pieces, as seen from a flank of the battalion, will incline forward at an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon, and will appear vertical, as seen from the front. Otherwise these four parries should be omitted.

X. In order to secure *uniformity* in the *orders* and *movements*, the Colonel should, at the outset, thoroughly instruct and drill the officers and non-commissioned officers, and exercise a constant supervision of the instruction of the men; and, as soon as practicable, with the aid of the officers, drill the entire battalion.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Roberts, of Iowa, was at Cairo, Saturday, en route to the department of the Gulf.

MAJOR-General Rosecrans is President of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, to come off at St. Louis on the 17th of May.

A PRIVATE of the Invalid Corps was last week passed by the Casey Examining Board for the rank of colonel of a colored regiment.

BRIGADIER-General Davidson having been ordered to relieve General Hatch, in charge of the cavalry bureau at St. Louis, left Cairo Saturday evening.

CAPTAIN Ferguson, late Quartermaster at Alexandria, Va., has been released from the Old Capitol prison at Washington, and honorably acquitted.

COLONEL Hunt, who has been on trial before a court-martial at Fort Monroe, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, and to be imprisoned until the same be paid.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Vols., has been announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles P. Brown, 15th Connecticut Vols., has been appointed Assistent Commissary of Musters, subject to the approval of the President, in place of Second Lieutenant A. J. Holbrook, relieved.

MAJOR-General Peck has appointed Colonel Arthur H. Dutton, 21st Connecticut Vols., Chief of his Staff, and Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Holbrook, Acting Aide-de Camp.

CAPTAIN Eken, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Sawtelle, who was succeeded by Captain Eken, has been ordered to Brownsville, Texas, with the rank of Captain.

ON Saturday evening the friends of Colonel A. O. Zabriskie, of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, now in Jersey City, presented that officer with a magnificent sword, sash and belt, at the residence of his father.

MAJOR-General Banks declines the invitation of 2,000 citizens to speak to the people of Louisiana on the issues of the election pending there. He thought the military authorities ought to throw no influence into the merely political crater.

MAJOR John C. Sherberne, assistant adjutant-general, and chief of General Martindale's staff, has been commissioned by the Governor of the State of New York, colonel of the cavalry regiment known as "Scott's Nine Hundred."

MAJOR-General Cadwalader arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday, after an absence of several weeks, during which time his position as commander of the city of Philadelphia has been filled by Brigadier-General Ferry.

MAJOR-General John A. McClernard with his staff has reported to General Banks for duty, in compliance with orders from Washington, and it is generally supposed that he will at once be reinstated in command of the 13th Army Corps. This relieves General Ord.

A MILWAUKEE dispatch of February 26th, states that Major-General Pope is maturing his plans for an active campaign against the hostile Indians on the northwestern border. He has summoned Brigadier-Generals Sibley and Sully to a consultation. General Sully has already arrived. It is designed to use the troops in the Department of the Northwest for effective operations during the coming season. The campaign will open as soon as settled weather arrives.

PRIVATEERING IN THE WAR OF 1812-15.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* has been furnished by a member of Congress, whose attention has been called to the subject, with some interesting facts in reference to the American privateersmen in the war of 1812. Some of them, recorded below, have a bearing upon the present situation of the country.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy at that time were predicated upon the employment of 871 commissioned and warrant officers, 3,626 petty officers, seamen and boys; nine frigates and seven smaller vessels, 7,000 marines for two hundred gun-boats, including 1,800 officers—total, 13,360 men. The expenses were estimated at $23,186,000. The aggregate expenses of the Navy during the war of 1812 were at least $1,000,000, and if the privateers had been thrown upon the Government for support another $50,000,000 would have been added.

The prizes taken during the war, by the United States vessels, numbered one hundred and forty, of which seventy-four came safely into port.

Our privateers numbered three hundred, and they were manned by fifteen thousand men. The number of prizes captured by those privateers amounted to 2,611, of which 1,551 arrived North—worth $150,000,000. The destruction of enemy property was at least $40,000,000 more. The Government offered no bounty for prisoners taken, hence 5,000 privateersmen were for a long time shut up in the gloomy prison at Dartmore, not being exchanged.

TIDE WAVES AND WIND WAVES.—This subject being under discussion at a recent meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute of New York, the Chairman said:—The self-registering tide-gauge used in the U. S. Coast Survey was invented by Joseph Saxton. One of the most interesting cases of the use of this instrument was that of the great earthquake in Japan, on the 25th of December, 1854. The tide-gauge at San Diego, in California, registered unusual curves, and the officer at the post, Lieut. Trowbridge, expressed the opinion in his report that it was caused by a submarine earthquake. This proved to be the case, and the wave came clear across the Pacific ocean—5,000 miles! From the curves of the tide-guages at San Diego and San Francisco, Prof. Bache calculated that the rate of motion of the earthquake-waves was from 365 to 370 miles per hour, and that the average depth of the ocean on the San Francisco path was 2,500 fathoms, and on the San Diego path 2,100 fathoms. Mr. Wiard said:—Speaking of the action of the tide on wheels, a singular incident happened, a short time since, on board a small steamboat that he had charge of, while anchored off the Battery (New York). The pumps had been in use, and during the night the tide turned the wheel, and pumped the tanks full of salt water. Had the boat been neglected, she would have pumped herself full of water and gone to the bottom.

AMONG other objects of interest now on exhibition at the Albany, N. Y., Relief Bazaar, are a model of the *Merrimac*, made from its wood; a piece of shell thrown by the rebel craft at the *Cumberland*; a cane made from the *Congress*; a cutlass brought ashore from the *Cumberland*; a cane, with wood, copper, and iron, from the *Merrimac*; one of the original John Brown lance heads; Washington's account book; gun presented by General Schuyler to John Henry Klock; boarding pikes from the rebel ram *General Bragg*; autograph letter from General Lee (rebel); Colonel Ellsworth's revolver; General Van Rensselaer's sword, used at the battle of Queenstown; a model of the Bastile, constructed of the material from the building, and presented to Washington by Lafayette; a model of a pontoon bridge, with oars, &c., complete; knife and fork from Washington's headquarters at Newburgh; and a 120-pound rifle shot, thrown from the celebrated gun "Lady Polk," at Columbus.

EUROPEAN correspondents say that a number of Austrian naval officers have asked to follow Maximilian I. to Mexico, and have been accepted. The new Emperor, it is said, dreams of nothing else than of creating a powerful navy in the Gulf of Mexico, as the surest means of erecting that famous barrier against the aggressions of the Anglo-American race. As Grand Admiral of the Austrian navy, the Archduke also endeavored to obtain appropriations for the construction of a more respectable navy than that now possessed by Austria; but in that country everything is sacrificed to the army, and the Duke's demands were never listened to. As Emperor of Mexico, he will have the power in his own hands, and he hopes, by building up a navy, to stimulate the pride and ambition of the nation, and thus, while adding to his own popularity, be adding to the strength of the country. We are also told that several Confederate army and navy officers, now in Europe, and with nothing to do, have asked to be employed by Maximilian in his army and navy, and it is probable that a large number of rebel officers will find their way ultimately into his service.

MAJOR-General Butler, in a General Order, dated Feb. 11th, places all places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth under the control of the provost-marshals, who will see the pulpits properly filled, by displacing, when necessary, the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty, and the same sectarian denomination, either military or civil, subject to the approval of the commanding general. They will see that all churches are open freely to all officers and soldiers, white or colored, at the usual hour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and that no insult or indignity be offered to them, either by word, look, or gesture, on the part of the congregation. The necessary expenses will be levied, as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation respectively. No property will be removed, either public or private, without permission from headquarters.

BY order from the Adjutant-General's Department, dated Feb. 12th, upon the death of a commissioned officer, in a general hospital, the surgeon in charge, besides forwarding to the Adjutant-General the required inventory of his effects, will immediately inform the nearest relative of the officer what effects were left by him. If at the expiration of two months the articles are not called for by a person authorized to receive them, they will be sold at auction, and the proceeds sent to the Treasury, as prescribed by Regulations for the effects of enlisted men. Swords, watches, trinkets, and articles of that class will not be disposed of in this manner, but will be properly labeled with the name, rank, and regiment, and date of death of the owner, and sent to the Adjutant-General's Office, to be deposited with the Second Auditor of the Treasury to await the application of the heirs.

GENERAL Orders, No. 76, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Feb. 26th, say:—The President directs that the sentences of all deserters, who have been condemed by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by him, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war, at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, where they will be sent under suitable guards by orders from Army commanders. The Commanding Generals, who have power to act on proceedings of courts-martial in such cases, are authorized, in special cases, to restore to duty deserters under sentence, when, in their judgment, the service will be thereby benefited. Copies of all orders, issued under the forgoing instructions, will be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant-General, and to the Judge-Advocate-General.

COLONEL Myers, Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis, says the great quantity of hay lately burned at Memphis, was turned over to the Government just before the fire. The Government, therefore, is the sole loser. The cost of the hay delivered there was more than $1,000,000, and the Quartermaster's Department was at immense trouble more than three months in collecting and shipping it. Many horses and mules in General Banks' departments, and other districts along the Mississippi, will suffer greatly before the hay can be replaced.

THE Congressional debate on naval questions has elicited the original cost of our navy yards. It was as follows: New York, $40,000; Philadelphia, $37,000; Boston, $39,214; Portsmouth, N. H., $5,500; Norfolk, $12,000; Washington, $4,000; Pensacola, $100,000; Benicia, California, $200,000.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Charles E. Fuller is announced by Major-General Gillmore as Chief Quartermaster of the 10th Army Corps and Department of the South.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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PRESENT ASPECT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The task of those who attempt to form to themselves clear conceptions of the progress of military operations was never more difficult than at this moment. Over the whole theatre of war from the Rappahannock to the Mississippi, and from Chattanooga to the Gulf of Mexico, we see our armies in motion; but the most perplexing obscurity everywhere envelopes their progress and their purposes, and the panting mind toils in vain after the conflicting details of advances here and retreats there. In this plight, to possess our souls in patience, becomes at once sound philosophy and a practical necessity. Without attempting, therefore, to go beyond ascertained facts, let us see what points of light we can make out in the present aspects of the military situation.

Hard though it be to give up the hopes which the Nation had cherished regarding the bold and brilliant programme which it seemed to be General Sherman's purpose to put in execution, we are forced, in view of latest reports, to conclude that his plan has been baulked and brought to naught, and that he is now in retreat to his base on the Mississippi River, after having penetrated as far eastward as Meridian. A Rebel dispatch, under date of the 21st February, mentions that Sherman's main column was still at that point—his advance having pushed thirty miles eastward. But a day or two after this, hearing of the retreat of Smith's cavalry column, on whose coöperation he had relied, he appears to have turned back, and a Rebel dispatch, under date of the 26th, conveys the intelligence that the advance of Sherman's retreating column had reached the Pearl River. From all present appearances the cause of the failure of this movement rests with the cavalry column. It need hardly be said that to the successful execution of such a campaign as that on which General Sherman started out, the coöperation of this column was indispensable. Compelled to live on the country, he could, without the cavalry, neither forage nor protect his flanks nor collect information nor mask his movements.

It is impossible for us to know all the causes of this failure on the part of General Smith's force to perform the important part supposed to be assigned to it in the combined movements at the Southwest. Weeks had been spent in gathering together and properly organizing all the available cavalry in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. Common report put the aggregate finally collected at ten thousand horsemen. The number was so large that General Smith felt warranted in writing as follows, to a friend in Buffalo, under date of Colliersville, Feb. 9th:—"I expect to start to-morrow or next day with —— thousand cavalry, for the bowels of Dixie. The Rebels have about —— thousand in Mississippi, which they can, if they like, concentrate to oppose me." The force, it is safe to say, was larger and better equipped than any before collected during this war, to execute a similar mission. As it was essential to the complete achievement of General Sherman's plan of campaign, that this cavalry column should move forward promptly, every favorable precaution was taken to make it irresistible; and to render assurance doubly sure, General Smith, General Grant's chief of cavalry, was detailed to supervise operations. All these precautions, however, failed to accomplish the desired end. The column, which was to have left Colliersville Feb. 3d—the same day that Sherman got away from Vicksburgh—was detained until Feb. 11th, in order to enable General Waring to bring up his brigade, composed, we believe, of two regiments of cavalry—Jerseymen and Pennsylvanians. This delay seems to have been sufficient to enable Forrest, Rhoddy and Chambers to concentrate their forces against him; it gave General Sherman a whole week the start, and made a junction proportionately more difficult. After the expedition had finally started, various circumstances conspired to delay and oppose its progress. From the diary of officers engaged in the expedition, we learn that after the force had been in the saddle seven days, it had reached Okalona, 130 miles southeast of Memphis, an average of but little more than fifteen miles per day from Colliersville, the point of departure, and on Feb. 21st it was at West Point, 25 miles further, where the Rebels were able to concentrate such a force and make so vigorous an opposition, that General Smith was obliged to fall back upon Memphis, making the retrograde march in four days.

Loud complaints are made against General Smith for his alleged want of boldness and energy, but we are still too much in the dark as to the whole affair to assume to criticize.

The forces under General Longstreet have disappeared from before Knoxville, but it is still a matter of doubt where they have gone, whether to reinforce Johnston, to save Richmond from capture by General Kilpatrick, or to make a raid into Kentucky, though it seems probable that they are making their way back into Virginia. When last definitely heard from, General Longstreet's headquarters were at Greenville. A very doubtful rumor says that he has already arrived at Richmond. General Schofield's advance is about forty miles east of Knoxville.

There has been as yet no general movement of our troops into Georgia from Chattanooga. In the engagement at Tunnel Hill on the 20th, General Palmer captured over 300 persons.

In Virginia, General Custer's cavalry expedition, which was sent on the 21st ult., to make a demonstration against the enemy's left, in order to draw attention from General Kilpatrick's movement on the right, returned on the 2d, having accomplished its object. Making a *detour* by way of Madison Court House and Stannardville, Custer's force penetrated to within three miles of Charlottsville below Gordonsville, in the rear of Lee's position, defeated a strong cavalay force under Stuart, and returned by a different route, bringing back to camp 50 prisoners, and 300 horses. He had only five men wounded.

The latest intelligence from General Kilpatrick's cavalry descent upon Richmond, placed him on Sunday, the 29th, at Spottsylvania Court House, within fifty-six miles of the Rebel Capital. Beyond this we have no definite news from his command.

And so the week closes upon a wide field active with important operations, the issue and even the exact character of which are still in the most perplexing obscurity. It is vain to indulge in speculations; but we may look forward to the opening of the clouds, feeling security and confidence in the fact that the cause of the Nation has able defenders in our veteran armies.

HASTY CONDEMNATION OF OFFICERS.

A report comes North that Brigadier-General Seymour, the commander of our troops in the late disastrous affair in Florida, has been placed under arrest by order of Major-General Gillmore. The report has been telegraphed all over the country, and the result is a very general and very severe condemnation of the officer in question. We could have wished that the newspaper critics had learned wisdom by experience, and awaited the confirmation of the story, and, perhaps, the developments of a court of inquiry, before venturing to pass such severe judgment on General Seymour. It is both ungenerous and unmanly to use such rude haste in casting vituperation upon one whose position precludes him from making a defence of his conduct except before an authorized court of inquiry. It may be that General Seymour is guilty of the misconduct alleged. If it be so, the swift judgments of military justice will soon overtake him; and he has been long enough a soldier to understand this fully, and to submit to the consequences of any dereliction of duty.

But in justice to an officer, whose services commenced with the first outbreak of hostilities, when, with his comrades in Fort Sumter, he earned a title to the honor of the Nation by a loyal and heroic defence of his flag against traitors, and whose whole thought and best energies have been devoted to his duty as a soldier, fighting in defence of his country, we would that the voice of vituperation had for a moment been stayed.

General Seymour entered the Army from the Academy in 1846; in 1847 he was breveted for meritorious service; in 1860 he was promoted to the rank of captain in the Fifth Artillery; as we have before intimated, he was one of the defenders of Fort Sumter; subsequently Battery C, of the Fifth Artillery, under his command, was assigned to General McCall's division; in April, 1862, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving with his brigade with much distinction on the Peninsula and at Antietam; after this he was sent to the Department of the South, where he was welcomed as an accomplished soldier and a high-minded and thoroughly loyal gentleman. In the attack under General Gillmore, on Fort Wagner, though unsuccessful, as has been the case with nearly every officer in nearly every assault upon regular works, he won additional renown among military men, and continued to gain the confidence of his commanding general and of all his fellow-officers in the Department.

This is a brief review of General Seymour's record. It has everywhere been honorable, and one to which he can point with just pride. In view of it, let us stop a moment before we venture to condemn.

One of the charges brought against him by a daily newspaper of this city—a journal of such high standing that we are at a loss to understand how it could so readily, and with such violence, join in assailing General Seymour—is, that he is not an advocate of the employment of negro troops, and has always regarded them with suspicion. The same paper attacks General Gillmore on the same ground. We believe the charges to be wholly without foundation. The fact of the employment of negro troops has been accepted by every true soldier, whatever his prejudices, as a part of the declared policy of the Government under whose authority he serves, and to whose commands he owes strict obedience. Professional soldiers like Generals Gillmore and Seymour are the last to attempt to combat positive orders, and the true history of the Department of the South will show that they have obeyed not only the letter but also the spirit of their instructions with reference to negro troops. We have seen the camps of the colored regiments in the Department of the South, and have witnessed their inspections, and we know that none have been more ready to give them credit for their efficiency and soldierly bearing than the two general officers whom the *Evening Post* so unjustly assails.

We do not write in defence of General Seymour's conduct in the affair on the Olustee. It may be our duty to speak of it in severe condemnation; but we ask for him justice, and a hearing.

The rumor that England had proposed to the belligerents in Denmark an armistice, based on the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, and that this proposal had received the sanction of Russia, France and Sweden, turns out to be unfounded. The announcement that the Danes had retreated from Düppel and concentrated their entire forces in the island of Alsen, is also contradicted. Our latest advices from that quarter, up to the 19th ult., show that the Danes not only still occupied that stronghold, but intended to make a determined stand there against the advance of the allied Germans. They had a force of about 40,000 men within the defences of the town, and were engaged in strengthening the already formidable works. An attack on the entrenchments by the allies, on the 13th ult., was successfully resisted, and convinced the Germans that the place could not be taken without a criminal sacrifice of life, except by a regular siege, the preparations for which were being pushed forward with activity. The movement of their siege trains was retarded by a heavy thaw. Operations against the island of Alsen were also to be commenced, and an Austrian pontoon bridge was on its way to Düppel in charge of the Prussian Guard and a hussar

regiment. The channel which separates Alsen from the main land is only 150 yards wide in the vicinity of Düppel; but as it is commanded by extensive and excellent fortifications, an attempt to cross would be attended with no little danger to the attacking party.

The unexpected success which has crowned the bold movements of Austria and Prussia has made these Powers masters of the situation. They are now in a position to dictate to the smaller German States the terms on which the difficulty shall be settled. We find in the Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* the outlines of an arrangement which will be proposed as soon as Schleswig is cleared of Danish forces. According to this programme, which may be regarded as semi-official, the territorial integrity of Denmark is to be confirmed, the Holstein question to be decided exculsively by the German Diet, and while deciding the future of Schleswig, the constitution and succession questions are to be kept separate, the first being treated as a purely German matter, the second examined by a conference of the signatories of the London treaty, with a representative of the Confederation. The guarantees claimed to prevent future incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark will be personal union, community of administration, and, perhaps, representation. To satisfy the Augustenburg Princes they will receive formal confirmation of their eventual rights upon the extinction of the present line.

Since the above was in type intelligence has been received that on the 18th ult., the Germans were repulsed in a general attack on the whole line of the Danish position. It is added that their forces have entered Jutland, a movement which accords with the outlines of the plan said to have been agreed upon in case the Danes declined to surrender Düppel. Such a movement will tend to increase the popular feeling in France and England in favor of Denmark, and will engage the serious attention of the governments of both countries. The war feeling is on the rise in England. In a recent speech Lord PALMERSTON spoke strongly as to the invasion, and was loudly cheered. The Channel Squadron, now in the Tagus, has been ordered to assemble in the Portland Roads, to await further orders. Several of the French journals utter significant warnings to Prussia.

IN our last issue we sketched briefly the Military bill finally passed by the Rebel Congress, and now become the law of the Confederacy. Its provisions are more stringent and sweeping than those of any similar measure, by the application of which the despotisms of the Old World strengthens its armies, and it is, moreover, only one in a series of measures which concentrate in the hands of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, powers which none but a military dictator ever possessed.

An act for funding the currency authorizes the issue of four per cent. registered bonds, payable twenty-years after their dates. Treasury notes may be exchanged for these bonds at par until April 1st, east, and until July 1st west, of the Mississippi, and bills of the denomination of five dollars not funded by these dates, are to be taxed 33⅓ per cent., while those of the denomination of one hundred dollars are to be taxed 10 per cent. additional each month, and at the end of the year all outstanding notes will be taxed one hundred per cent., a euphemism for repudiation. To carry on the government, Mr. MEMMINGER is authorized to commence a new issue of Treasury notes "payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of "peace with the United States," and he is also empowered to distribute five hundred millions six per cent. bonds, having as security the duty laid upon imports.

The tax bill which accompanies this measure, levies five per cent., in addition to the taxes already fixed, upon the value of real, personal, and mixed property of all descriptions, with some few insignificant exceptions, and ten per cent. additional on gold and silver ware, plate, jewels, watches, &c. In taxing land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, purchased since January 1st, 1862, the price paid is to be the basis. On the purchase and sale of agricultural products, mercantile wares, corn, exchange, stocks, notes and credits of any kind, ten per cent. additional is also laid. Among the exemptions, which are very few, we may note as chief, one thousand dollars of the property of the widow or minor children of any person who has died in the service; five hundred dollars for each head of a family, a hundred dollars additional for each minor child, and for each son in the army or navy or who has fallen in the service, five hundred dollars additional. To guard effectually against the interposition of any legal obstacles in the way of a prompt enforcement of these laws, "a bill to suspend the privilege of the writ of "*habeas corpus* in certain cases," was also passed, and it is needless to say that it covers precisely those cases in which litigation might avail the unwilling conscript.

Each one of these laws is, of course, strictly a military measure; each one occupies its appropriate place in the military despotism which Mr. DAVIS has labored so indefatigably to erect, and each one of them will be enforced with that relentless rigor which superior brute force can always exert. It matters not if the Funding Law is virtual repudiation of hundreds of millions of dollars which the government issued pledging its honor to redeem cent for cent, and which the people accepted in firm faith that this would be done; it matters not if the taxes laid are excessive and onerous; it matters not if the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* involves inconsistencies which are positively ludicrous in view of the boasts which the Rebels have so constantly repeated during the last three years; nor does it matter if a rigid enforcement of the Military Bill would depopulate the South and make a desert of its fruitful fields. Mr. DAVIS and those who act with him as leaders in the Rebellion, have made this desperate venture, with the determination to achieve victory, and the entire resources of the South have been concentrated in their hands for this purpose. That they will be employed with remorseless energy, no one can doubt. Is it not incumbent upon the people of the North and their legislators to display equal zeal and determination? Unless this is done promptly, the advance of the spring may bring with it more serious reverses than those we have recently experienced.

THE great cavalry expedition under General SMITH, from which important results were expected, returned to Memphis on the 25th ult., without accomplishing the objects for which it was undertaken. We give the following particulars of the march, in addition to those heretofore published:—The expedition on the 18th reached Okalona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, seventy-five miles south of Corinth and one hundred and thirty miles southeast of Memphis. On the 19th it marched to Egypt, a station about seven miles south of Okalona. Here they destroyed a large quantity of Rebel stores. The expedition was then divided, one column, under General GRIERSON going through Aberdeen on the east side of the railroad, the other on the west side, the two, concentrating at Prairie Station, about seventeen miles south of Okalona, where large quantities of Rebel stores were destroyed. General GRIERSON met with considerable opposition near Aberdeen. On the 20th FORREST was reported in force at West Point, and on the 21st our forces encountered him at that place. General SMITH found FORREST, LEE, RHODDY and CHAMBERS combined against him, and after a heavy fight, he was compelled to fall back, leaving three field pieces, four-pounder steel guns, on the field. They were spiked. All the ammunition was saved. In his retreat General SMITH burnt every trestle on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and destroyed miles of the track and large quantities of corn. There was heavy fighting in the rear throughout the 22d. The Rebels moved on each flank with the evident design of reaching the Tallahatchie in advance of our force, and forming a junction to prevent our crossing, and capture the whole command, but by forced marching General SMITH passed both flanking columns, and, marching all night, crossed safely at New Albany. Skirmishing was kept up all through the 23d and the the 24th. On the 25th the expedition arrived at Colliersville, about twenty-five miles east of Memphis, where the greater portion of the men remained. Our total loss during the expedition was about 150. The column burned about 3,000 bales of Confederate cotton, and over a million bushels of corn, and captured over 100 prisoners, 1,000 mules, and a multitude of negroes.

THE publishers of General MCCLELLAN'S edition of his report, solicitous for their profits, are endeavoring to cast discredit on the rival edition, printed by Congress, charging that important matter has been omitted from it to the extent of a page and a half of manuscript. This story has found currency with a portion of the press, some journals going so far as to insinuate evil design on the part of the War Department in the matter. None of these papers venturing to state the character of the alleged omission, we have been at some pains to search it out, and confess to our surprise at the exceeding smallness of the capital in which these cavaillers have been trading. The omission occurs at the end of the "Third Period" of the Report, from which the following paragraph would appear to have been omitted in the Government edition:

It will be seen from what has preceded that I lost no time that could be avoided in moving the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula to the support of the Army of Virginia; that I spared no effort to hasten the embarkation of the troops at Fort Monroe, Newport News and Yorktown, remaining at Fort Monroe myself until the mass of the Army had sailed; and that after my arrival at Alexandria I left nothing in my power undone to forward supplies and reinforcements to General POPE. I sent with the troops that moved all the cavalry I could get hold of, even my personal escort was sent out upon the line of the railway as a guard, with the provost and camp guard at headquarters, retaining less than one hundred men, many of whom were orderlies, invalids, members of bands, etc.; all the headquarter teams that arrived were sent out with supplies and ammunition, none being retained even to move the headquarters camp. The squadron that habitually served as my personal escort was left at Falmouth with General BURNSIDE, as he was deficient in cavalry.

As this sentence is merely the summing up of dispatches which preceded it, and which are reproduced with literal fidelity in the edition of the report printed at the Government office, it will readily be seen that it could furnish no temptation for dishonesty even to a Government as unscrupulous as that of BOMBA of Naples. The omission is due either to carelessness in copyist or printer, and is quite as accidental as the one referred to by General MCCLELLAN in the following foot note to page 345 of his edition of the report:—

The following, which was the only order issued on the subject (that of his restoration to command after POPE'S campaign), was published on the 2d of September. It was accidentally omitted in preparing the report:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN will have command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all troops for the defence of the capital.

By order of Major-General HALLECK.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE President has nominated General GRANT for the newly created lieutenant-generalcy, and the Senate and the people have not hesitated to unanimously confirm the nomination.

THE American News Company, of No. 121 Nassau-street, New York, have reprinted General MCCLELLAN'S Report, from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and issued it in a neat pamphlet, which they sell for twenty-five cents.

AT the request of the Governor of the State of Vermont, commanding officers of organizations from the State of Vermont are directed by the War Department to forward to the Adjutant-General of that State, at Montpelier, Vermont, one copy of each periodical muster-roll of their command (a fifth copy should be made for this purpose), to enable the State authorities to pay the additional seven dollars per month, under State appropriations, to all enlisted men serving in Vermont organizations.

THE following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:—Officers signing the discharge papers of enlisted men who are discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, will note on the back of the discharge, where the conduct of the man has not been meritorious, as required by General Order No. 212, of 1863, for admission into the Invalid corps, that he is not a proper person for the Invalid corps.

IT having been brought to the notice of the Major-General commanding the Department of the South that the enlisted men of his command have not in all cases been made thoroughly acquainted with the Articles of War, it is ordered, that such of said Articles as pertain to *discipline* be read twice a week, to every regiment and detachment in the Department—one reading to be on Sunday, and, where practicable, by the chaplain.

THE following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:—Upon the recommendation of the Acting Surgeon-General, permanently disabled soldiers who are furloughed from various sections of the country are permitted to report to the nearest medical directors, who are hereby authorized to place them in the United States hospitals until further action in their cases can be taken.

WE have a report that Major-General Franz Sigel has been assigned to the command of the military department of West Virginia.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

At the request of the representative of the United States, a Portuguese frigate has been sent from Lisbon to the Azores to watch the confederate cruisers.

Lieut. Walter Landor Dickens, second son of Charles Dickens, died suddenly at Calcutta on the last day of the old year. He was doing duty with the 42d Highlanders.

The contemplated reduction in the strength of the English army has been suspended, and it is believed that only about 800 men in the cavalry and 1,200 in the infantry will be reduced.

The Calcutta *Englishman* says that another "Nana" has turned up in Meynar, and it suggests the best way to put a stop to this business would be to hang all pretenders on the strength of their own assertions.

Accounts from Brest mention the presence of some small Prussian war-craft, under orders for the Baltic. Accounts from the North mention that their arrival is expected by the Danes, who have a superior force looking out for them.

The Prussian Minister of War, General de Roon, has applied to the Convent of St. Charles, at Trèves, for eighteen sisters of charity, to attend on the sick and wounded Prussians in Schleswig. The superior-general at Nancy immediately acceded to the general's request.

There is now in the Deptford dockyard a model, constructed in the year 1558, of the yacht built for Queen Elizabeth. The model is in excellent preservation, and recently came into the possession of Mr. Brown, of the dockyard, at the sale of the effects of a deceased naval officer.

Captain Blakely has at length received an order to manufacture one of his rifled guns of the largest calibre for the British War Department, to be used for experimental purposes; and four experimental guns of various designs are now being manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

The Russian Police have discovered at Warsaw, in the secret magazines of the National Government, a large store of infernal machines, bombs, and other munitions of war and murder; and, moreover, thanks to the indications afforded by the papers they seized, arrested more than a thousand persons.

A number of scaling ladders and implements have been forwarded from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to Corfu, for the service of a detachment of Royal Engineers who are employed to raze the fortifications in that island. A large number of guns from the Ionian Islands are ordered to be returned into store at Woolwich.

It is reported, as an evidence of the military condition of France, that the Paris print shops are selling a new map of Europe for 1866, which represents Italy complete with Rome and Venice; France with the Rhine for its frontier; all Germany under the sceptre of Prussia, and a great Scandinavian empire in the north.

A corporal of Spahis was lately taken into one of the Paris military hospitals. He had received a sword thrust in the side in a duel. He refused to reveal the name of his adversary, or the reason of the meeting. A duel between soldiers or non-commissioned officers, provided certain regulations are complied with, is not contrary to the French articles of war.

M. Audenet, the builder of the most successful French frigate, *La Couronne*, has left the Imperial service. He is now at St. Nazaire, superintending the building of some powerful steamers destined to ply between that port and New York. Five of this intended line are being built in England, and three in this country under contract with a British firm.

The *Pungolo* of Milan states from Laterzi, in the province of Otrante, that a small party of forty soldiers lately had an encounter with 160 brigands, which lasted three hours. After exhausting their ammunition the soldiers attacked the brigands at the point of the bayonet, and put them to flight. One officer was killed and two privates wounded; the loss of brigands is not mentioned.

The Danish Mayor Blaunfeld was brought into Rendsburg on the 3d ult., with his arms tied, between two Austrian troopers. He was accused of having informed a Prussian detachment that an Austrian column operating at a distance was a Danish one, and so caused a fatal conflict between them. In his house a complete plan of the Austro-Prussian positions was found, which caused it to be supposed that he was connected with a band of spies.

Some few months ago, Mr. Reed stated at a public meeting, that a frigate was in course of construction, which should be so fleet and powerful that she could set anything of the *Alabama* class at defiance. This vessel has made so much progress that a very fair idea may be formed of what she will be like. She is moderate in length, and will draw about six feet more water by the stern than the head, in order that she may be fitted with an enormous screw.

The Marquis of Hartington stated lately in Parliament that all the expenses incurred by Colonel Crawley, consequent on the recent court-martial which it was usual to allow to a prisoner who had been acquitted of the charges brought against him had been paid by the public. The only portion of Colonel Crawley's expenses which were not so paid were these connected with the legal advice and assistance which he had received during the trial, and with which the Government had nothing to do.

A satisfactory experiment has just been made at Portsmouth to test the merits of an invention for preserving iron ships below water mark from the effects of the salt water, and also from the adhering weeds and barnacles, with due regard to the vessel's speed. An iron and steel plate were coated with a solution poured on cold, after which the plate was sunk into a current of salt water. The result has been that the surface of the plate was free from weeds or barnacles, and perfectly clear, the iron and steel being perceptible through the solution.

Besides Düppel and Alsen, the Danes held in Jutland the strong town of Frederica, which, like Sebastopol, has the advantage of being in communication with the sea. In 1849, when this place was besieged, its garrison was relieved every two days by fresh troops from Fionia. The position of Düppel is composed of redoubts, which have been strongly armed since 1848. Seven formidable works crown the chain of hills which skirts the peninsula, and the water on either side of the position is deep enough to allow of vessels of war taking part in its defence.

An East Indian journal says that it has been decided that all wives and families of soldiers left destitute, and not only those belonging to the 12 per cent. allowed to reside in barracks and to draw subsistence allowance, will have passages home provided for them. In each case the passage is to be provided and paid for on a certificate of destitution furnished by the commanding officer, approved by his Excellency the commander-in-chief. It is thought that had a rule like this existed after the mutiny campaigns, the white mutiny and the last China war, much hardship would have been relieved, and much immorality prevented.

A magnificent *bal costumé* was recently given at Paris by the Duke de Morny. Amongst the dresses which created the greatest sensation was that of Madam Turr, who was disguised as Hungary enchained, with the national costume, her *talpack*, the Hungarian *corsage*, ornamented with brandeburgs, and chains hanging from her headdress to her neck. In her hand she held a small flag, with the embroidered cross of Hungary, and, to render that symbolic language more striking, she distributed a quantity of *pensées*. Moreover, she hung on the arm of a Venetian. The Emperor, to whom she gave one of her *pensées*, accepted the flower, and conversed for some time with the wife of the Garibaldian general.

Her English Majesty's small iron-clad gunboat *Enterprise*, of 990 tons and 180 feet in length, was successfully launched at Deptford dockyard on the 9th ult. The *Enterprise*, which is already fitted with her 4½-inch armor-plates, and engines of 160-horse power, is entirely constructed under the personal superintendence of Mr. C. J. Reed, chief constructor of the Royal Navy, and although the smallest iron-clad steam vessel yet launched for the government, she is a powerful craft, and would prove most effective in actual warfare. Her armament will consist of four 110-pounder rifled guns, and the internal arrangements of the vessel are admirable. The safety of the hull near the water line is provided for by a single armor belt from 5 to 7 inches wide.

The Sultan has decreed that, dating from the commencement of the current year, a certain number of youths, fixed for the present at thirty-two, and chosen each year from among the Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, and Catholic Armenian communities, shall be educated at the Government expense in the Imperial military schools of Constantinople and Paris, with a view to their subsequently receiving commissions in the Turkish army; eight out of this number will be brought up for the civil service. These students will likewise be permitted to practice their religion without any restrictions, in the same manner as the Christian students in the Imperial School of Medicine; and to prevent any undue influence being exercised on them by their Mussulman fellow students, they are forbidden to embrace Mahomedanism under pain of expulsion.

The armor-plates already received at Chatham dockyard for the *Bellerophon* are 6 inches in thickness, and 16 feet 1 inch in length, by 4 feet 1½ inch in breadth, and their weight is between 6 and 7 tons each. The *Lord Warden* plates are 5½ inches in thickness. The quantity of armor plating required for the two new iron frigates at Chatham will exceed 2,000 tons, and in anticipation of an increased demand on the factory establishment a quantity of new machinery, larger and more powerful than any hitherto in use at either of the Royal dockyards, is being erected to be used in preparing the enormous slabs of iron which will be used in encasing the *Bellerophon* and the *Lord Warden*. Several weeks have been lost in laying the keel of the *Bellerophon* in the dock in which she is to be constructed, in consequence of the works at the dock-entrance not being sufficiently advanced for fixing the new iron caisson.

A report has been handed to members of the French Chambers of the state of the army in 1863. In 1861 the effective stood at 467,579 men; in 1862 at 432,352 men; and in 1863 the effective of the regular army was only 430,161, thus stationed:—326,103 soldiers in France; 57,361 in Africa; 17,094 in Rome; 2,160 in Cochin China; and 27,827 in Mexico. But several important additions must be made to this seemingly moderate force. The army of reserve numbered last year 165,827 men, 55,541 of whom were old soldiers. There were also 11,418 men just sent home on renewable leave, and these men were not included either in effective or reserve. To this non-effective force must be added 5,227 "*enfans de troupe*." The real total effective of the French army for last year was, therefore, not under 607,406 men. This year the reserve will receive another half contingent, and be increased by about 35,000 men.

The new military Turkish journal, the *Djeride Askerié*, gives a list of vessels now in course of construction, or recently launched at home and abroad, for the Turkish Imperial Navy. Five iron-clads will soon be completed in England, the *Abdul-Aziz*, the *Osmanié*, the *Sultan Mahmoud*, the *Ourkhan*, and the *Feltah*; as also a steam corvette for the transport service, the *Said Bahri*. The three other iron-clads recently commissioned will be called respectively the *Izzedin*, *Fuad*, and *Ismail*; and the screw frigate now building at the arsenal will bear the name of the *Guéné-Bikhran*. A screw corvette is also building at the arsenal, the *Nousr-el-Azil*, and two other screw corvettes, the *Muzafer*, and *Mensouré* are on the stocks at Ismidt. The *Ferad*, a steam frigate, has been launched at Sinope; two screw corvettes are building at the arsenal at Ghiumlek, the *Merikh*, and the *Akard*; and another steam corvette, the *Zeivan*, is in progress at Amasara.

The *Invalide Russe* says that the operations of Messrs. Teliatnokoff and Dologolenko to clear the mouth of the port of Sebastopol are going on. At the first barrier have been removed the corvette *Pylades*, the frigate *Flora*, and the ships *Gawriil* and *Silistria*, as well as in part the ships *Warna* and *Ouriel*. At the second barrier have been removed the ships *Twelve Apostles*, *Tchesme*, *Swiatoslaw*, *Empress Marie*, the *Yagoudil*, and the frigate *Kagoul*, but all of them more or less damaged. These are the remains of the Russian Black Sea fleet that gained the victory of Sinope. These works are executed by means of eight large boats and a steamer of 55-horse-power, and of several engines purchased at the house of Gouin, of Paris, which notwithstanding the great privileges which the government had granted them, has not been able to fulfill its engagements. The Russian workmen, notwithstanding the absence of hydrographic engineers, pursue and achieve the work with intelligence and success.

The idea of establishing a general system of nurse-tending, irrespective of nationality, originated in Switzerland. General Dufour was made President of the Committee. The plan has been laid before the French Emperor, who directed Colonel Faye to express his sympathy in so humane an undertaking. His Majesty will send officers of high rank to coöperate with the members of the Society at Geneva in drawing up plans. In 1743 the Duke de Noialles, during the war of succession, made proposals of a similar nature to those now emitted at Geneva for the neutrality of hospitals, surgeons, and wounded men. In 1759, in Flanders, the Marquis du Barrail made propositions to the same effect to Sir Henry Seymour Conway, and Frederick the Great made like arrangements with Soubise. In 1800 Moreau proposed to Austria five articles—1st. Inviolability of hospitals; 2nd. That hospitals be clearly indicated; 3d. Each army to pay the expenses of its own hospitals, even if forced to evacuate the country where they may be established; 4th. Medical officers to be respected; 5th. Soldiers, when cured, to be sent back under escort.

THE FRENCH SHIPS AND GUNS.

A Cherbourg correspondent of the London *Herald*, speaks of the recently published accounts of the cruise of the French iron-clads—a full synopsis of its was given in the Journal a few weeks ago—as entirely untrustworthy. He was allowed to examine the ships thoroughly, and to converse with the officers, and the following is his opinion:—

My own opinion of the ships, whatever that may be worth, is, that they are more handy, and, therefore, more useful than our own (the English). Nay, more, that they possess qualities which ours do not possess. Take, for example, the steering gear and rudder of the *Solferino*. The rudder is not larger than that which is usually supplied to a merchant ship of 2,000 tons, and the *Solferino* steers as easily as a merchant ship of 2,000 tons; not more than two men being required at the wheel in the worst weather. So it is with the *Magenta*. Nothing of the kind, it is well known, can be said of any one of our iron-clads, and it is the opinion of the French officers, that the *Minotaur* and our other long ships will not steer at all. Indeed, they jeer at all our ships, and express the hope, that as we have been so mad as to build useless ships, we will now be wise enough to lead the way in the abandonment of iron-clads altogether. The French officers are of the opinion, that however unpalatable it may be both to the French and British governments, the time must come when they will have to give to engines and coal the weight now appropriated to armor plates, and in the interests of policy and humanity allow the shot and shell that may strike a ship's side to pass through and through with no difficulty and few splinters; but at the same time they are justly proud of their iron-clads. Claiming for them less than the usual amount of French praise that is bestowed on them, and much more than the usual amount of English merit that is awarded them, they say they have in the *Couronne* the most buoyant iron-clad afloat—there being no teak backing to the plates—and in the *Solferino* and *Magenta* the most perfect type of an armored-wood ship that has yet been contrived. I have never seen finer and more airy-looking ships than these latter, the low bulwarks of their spar deck, and the commodious hatchways of the two fighting decks giving all

the light and ventilation that can possibly be desired. The extremities of both are cut away in a peculiar manner, and the lines, instead of following the Scott Russell wave-line theory, are straight from stem to stern. To the form of the bow, Captain TABUTEAU, of the *Invincible*, told me he attributed the fine sailing qualities of the ships, the *Solferino* steaming 15 knots an hour, and what is even more important, being able to open the batteries of both decks effectively, when such fine wood ships as the *Tourville* and the *Napoleon* could neither fire an effective shot for defence or attack. The armor plating of both ships extends over two-thirds of the length, and is more towards the bow than the stern. The "prong-bow," as it is called, is identical in form with a diamond, raised vertically, and cut through the centre, the projection tumbling home above and below. Either ship, from the marvellous seaworthiness, would, I have no doubt, prove an awkward customer to any one of our iron-clads, if well manœuvred. But notwithstanding the alleged superiority of the *Solferino* and *Magenta* to all other iron-clads at the present time afloat or building, the French officers conceive that ships without armor that would steam two knots or so more an hour, and carry a week's more coal, would be still more effective and better worth having.

In the matter of guns, the French officers believe us to be perfectly insane. The 600-pounder fired with half a charge of powder—viz., with 70lb. instead of 140lb., the service equivalent, and only three times an hour—is a standing joke among them. For their part they desire nothing heavier than the old British 32-pounder, as when they exceed that weight the ships suffer in a seaway, and in such a case would be less efficient against an enemy. The favorite French gun, therefore, is a gun throwing a 32lb. round shot or a 64lb. bolt, the guns possessing three plain groves for the bolts. On board the *Solferino* and the *Magenta*, the guns are all breech-loading 100-pounders, and it is not perhaps too much to say that in service, in a time of war, they would prove a total failure. Captain TABUTEAU kindly ordered the unscrewing of a breech for my inspection, and fouling and derangement are inevitable. Such is the brief story of the French guns and of the French ships. France has been temperate and wise, we intemperate and unwise. Our money has been squandered to no good purpose, while the French money yields a good if not a perfectly satisfactory return. I assure you that in the park of artillery at Cherbourg the great reserve of guns is of the unpretending pattern of 1810; and in the park at Toulon, the great reserve is as ancient as 1790.

FRENCH MILITARY WORKS.—Among the works to be executed in Paris, by the War Department during the present year figures the addition to the barracks in the Rue Pépinière, the expense of which is estimated at 840,000f. ; also a dépôt for articles used in military hospitals. Such a building has become indispensable in consequence of the accumulation of stores in the central dépôt on the Quai d'Orsay. The new building is to be erected on a line with the projected Avenue de l'Empereur. Among the most remarkable works to be executed by the War Department in the provinces are barracks for the engineers of the Imperial Guard at Versailles, to replace the buildings occupied by the Emperor's hunting establishment, which are to be taken down to make room for a hotel for the prefect and for barracks for the gendarmerie. The infantry barracks at Avignon, which were commenced in 1862, are to be completed. This building is intended to replace the ancient palace of the Popes, which is to be transferred to the Minister of Public Worship, and will serve as a palace for the archbishop. Spacious provision stores for the commissariat are to be constructed at Marseilles, near the railway terminus. These stores are to replace similar buildings which belong to the city of Marseilles, and are to be taken down to make room for a new street, to which the municipal council have contributed 1,991,000f. New barracks for artillery are to be constructed at Lyons, and the works for new headquarters for the general are continued at Toulouse, of which the expense will amount to 1,194,000f., to which the department and the town will contribute 300,000f. Other works abroad are likewise to be continued this year by the Minister of War. After the capture of Sebastopol, it was stipulated that the tombs of the allied armies should be placed under the protection of the Russian Government until an arrangement was made for placing the bodies in a definitive resting place. Since then a colonel of the staff and some engineer officers were sent there to collect in one spot the various tombs. The work has been commenced; a cemetery has been opened on the ground occupied by the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, and the remains of the generals and staff officers are to be placed in the centre. The names of all these officers are to be inscribed on the one tomb, and those among them whose graves could be distinctly recognized are interred separately. The gravestones which covered them are used in the construction of the principal monument. The other monuments in number 17, but less ornamental, are placed round the first. There is a separate burying ground for each *corps d'armée*, and all are enclosed by a stone wall. An infantry officer, who was wounded at the siege, has been appointed guardian of the cemetery, which is to be completely finished in the course of the present year.

DISPOSITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, in a note on the unfounded statement that an English expeditionary force had been dispatched to Denmark, thus speaks of the disposition of the British army:

Should political events render it necessary to send an army to the assistance of the Danes, we could send out a most compact and efficient force. Our troops as a body, were never in better condition to take the field; and the locality is—as Lord GREY pointed out—so well suited to them that it almost tempts one to wish for war. We have now in the United Kingdom, in addition to the household brigade and depots, 17 regiments of cavalry, 50 batteries of artillery, 10 troops of horse artillery, and 38 battalions of infantry. In the aggregate, the strength of the artillery may be roughly put down as 12,000 men, the cavalry 9,000, and the infantry 32,000, or 53,000 altogether. One-half of this force placed beside the Danes would see the Austro-Prussian army on the south side of the Dannewerke, for a period far outlasting the patience of their compatriots. The household troops at home number nearly 5,000 men, and after sending out 25,000 men of all arms, we should have a good reserve in them, in the 28,000 now forming regiments, and in the 152 regimental depots.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS.—The following General Order was issued, on the 28th of January, to his soldiers by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia:—

When the King entrusted me with the command of this army corps, he ordered me to express to you, in his name, his expectation that you would do your duty under all circumstances. When, on your march to this place, you entered strange towns and villages, the inhabitants, not knowing you, feared you; but your winning and friendly demeanor obtained for you not only good accommodation, but was also the cause of your leaving as friends those places where you entered as unwelcome guests. This is the way to do honor to the Prussian name. So comport yourselves throughout the country which we are going to deliver. You will bear in mind that the honor of the Prussian arms demands that you should conquer, but also that you should pardon the conquered as brothers. This is Christian-like, and a good Christian cannot be a bad soldier. The Prussian name is already in good repute with the Danes. It is well when even our enemies respect us. Soldiers! in a few days it will be known whether we shall have war or peace. Should a second Danish war begin, we shall meet with fortified places, and large sheets of water and ice. But your dauntlessness and zeal will be all the more glorious. We shall know how to overcome all obstacles, none of which shall detain us longer than they should. Do not those obstacles conceal the enemy, who is accustomed to fly before our regiments. Forward, then. Let us look for that enemy; let us oppose his retreat; let us disperse his ranks. Having accomplished this result, you will not give the enemy time to breathe, but pursue him indefatigably, to annihilate him before he seeks refuge on his island. You will, therefore, have some long marches to perform; but after that you will have well-merited rest and good quarters, honor and recompense, and the consciousness of having fulfilled your duty. Austria, for the first time since fifty years, will fight by our side. Let us renew the old brotherhood in arms. What a noble emulation is therefore before us! But in our ranks also the men of Brandenburg and of Westphalia will struggle and make efforts to win the meed of victory. You men of Brandenburg! I know you, and you know me, and this is saying enough. You men of Westphalia! We are not yet known to each other, it is true; but that may be all the better, for there can be no more favorable opportunity of becoming acquainted with you, and appreciating you speedily. Let us, then, all follow the black and white flag; let us all obey the same King, who has said to us that he relied upon our doing our duty under all circumstances. With God's help, we shall do it. Long live the King!

(Signed) FREDERICK CHARLES, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

NAVY GAZETTE.

UNIFORM FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Full dress.—Frock coat, epaulettes, cocked hat, sword, and plain pantaloons; the coat to be worn fully buttoned. The epaulettes, cocked hat, and sword-knot are to be dispensed with during the war.

Undress.—The same as full dress, but without cocked hat or epaulettes, and with or without sword.

Service dress.—The same as undress. Swords to be worn at quarters and on leaving a Navy Yard or vessel on duty.

Officers are to wear their uniform, either full or undress, whenever they make official visits to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, or to foreign authorities and vessels of war; when acting as members of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, boards of examination, or of special boards, or when attending such boards as witnesses, or in any other capacity.

It is left optional with officers to wear their uniform while on duty in the Navy Department, at the Observatory, or on light-house duty ashore.

Uniform is to be worn by all officers when attached to any vessel of the Navy or Coast Survey, to any Navy Yard or station, or to any hospital or other naval establishment, for duty, unless when absent on leave.

Officers on furlough will not wear their uniforms, and officers are strictly prohibited from wearing any part of it while suspended from duty by sentence of a court-martial.

On all occasions of ceremony, abroad or in the United States, when a commanding officer may deem it necessary to order the attendance of the officers under his command, he shall be careful in such order to prescribe the particular dress to be worn.

Officers attached to vessels of the United States Navy in foreign ports will not visit the shore without being in uniform.

Officers appointed on "temporary service" are not required to supply themselves with full-dress uniforms, but are required to obtain undress uniforms and side-arms.

Officers holding executive appointments in the volunteer service of the Navy are to wear the same uniform as is authorized for their respective grades in the regular service.

Before a vessel proceeds to sea, there will be a general muster for the purpose of ascertaining whether the officers and crew are provided with the uniform prescribed by the regulations, and the commanding officer of the vessel will see that all deficiencies are supplied.

COATS.

For a *rear-admiral*, *commodore*, *captain*, *commander*, *lieutenant-commander*, *lieutenant*, *master*, and *ensign*, and all *staff officers* of assimilated rank, respectively, to be as follows:

Frock coat, of Navy-blue cloth, faced with the same, and lined with black silk serge; double-breasted, with two rows of large Navy buttons on the breast, nine in each row, placed four inches and a half apart from eye to eye at top, and two inches and a half at bottom; rolling collar; skirts to be full, commencing at the hip bone and descending four-fifths thence towards the knee, with one button behind on each hip and one near the bottom of each fold; cuffs to be closed and from two and a half to three inches deep.

For *gunners*, *boatswains*, *carpenters*, and *sailmakers*, the same.

For *midshipmen*, *third assistant engineers*, and *clerks*, the same, except that the buttons are to be of medium size only.

For a *master's mate* receiving $40 per month, frock coat, of Navy-blue cloth or flannel; rolling collar; single-breasted, with nine Navy buttons of medium size on the breast, one behind on each hip, one near the bottom on each fold, and none on the cuffs. They will also wear a gold star above the cuff, and the Navy cap, with simply the wreath.

For *master's mates* receiving $25 per month, *yeomen*, *masters-at-arms*, *surgeons' stewards*, and *paymasters' stewards*, blue cloth or flannel jacket; rolling collar, double breasted, with two rows of medium-sized Navy buttons on the breast, six in each row; and slashed sleeves, with four small-sized Navy buttons. They will also wear the Navy cap without wreath or device.

OVERCOATS.

Shall be a caban overcoat and cape, of dark blue beaver or pilot cloth, lined throughout with dark blue flannel; skirt to extend four inches below the knee; cape to be ten inches shorter; double-breasted, with pockets in side seam, and buttons arranged as for frock coat; the cape to be made so that it can be removed at pleasure, and provided with an extra cloth collar to detach, so as to form a separate garment. On each end of the collar of the overcoat shall be the following devices: For a rear-admiral, two silver stars; commodore, one silver star; captain, a silver eagle; commander, a silver leaf; lieutenant-commander, a gold leaf; lieutenant, two silver bars; master, one silver bar; ensign, a small gold cord on the front edge of the collar. Staff officers of corresponding assimilated rank are to wear the same designations. Stars, eagle, and bars to be parallel to the ends of the collar. The overcoats of *all other officers* than those above mentioned are to have no devices, and but seven buttons in each row.

JACKETS.

Jackets may be worn as "service dress" by all officers, except at general muster, or upon special occasions of ceremony, when a different dress is prescribed by the commanding officer; to be of Navy-blue cloth or Navy-blue fine flannel, faced with the same, and lined with black silk serge; double or single-breasted, as in the coat; rolling collar, with the same number of small-sized buttons on the breast as for the coat, and with the same arrangement of lace on the cuffs, and the same shoulder-straps.

In mild climates or seasons officers in "service dress" may wear the uniform made of Navy-blue fine flannel. Coats to be lined with black silk serge, and furnished with Navy buttons of medium size. The same may be worn on ship-board at sea, except at general muster; also on board ship in port, except at general muster, when on watch with the colors hoisted, or on occasions of ceremony, when a different dress is prescribed by the commanding officer.

CUFF AND SLEEVE ORNAMENTS.

The lace on the cuffs and sleeves is to be Navy gold lace, a quarter of an inch wide, and to be placed a quarter of an inch apart, except where a half is hereinafter designated, the first strip being below but joining the cuff seam, and the others distributed in groups upwardly.

For a *rear-admiral*, eight strips, with half an inch space between first and second, fourth and fifth, and seventh and eighth.

For a *commodore*, seven strips, with half an inch space between third and fourth, fourth and fifth.

For a *captain*, six strips, with half an inch space between third and fourth.

For a *commander*, five strips, with half an inch space between first and second, fourth and fifth.

For a *lieutenant-commander*, four strips, with half an inch space between third and fourth.

For a *lieutenant*, three stripe; for a *master*, two strips; and for an *ensign*, one strip.

On the upper side of each sleeve, above the lace and midway the seams, is to be worn a star of five rays, embroidered in gold, and one inch in diameter, with one of its rays directly downwards, the point thereof being a quarter of an inch from the upper edge of the lace.

For a *midshipman*, *boatswain*, *gunner*, and *master's mate*, at $40 per month, the star without the lace, and in the same position as the star on the sleeves of an ensign

The cuff and sleeve ornaments of the *staff officers* are to be the same as for the *line officers* with whom they assimilate, respectively, in rank, except the gold star, which is to be worn by *line officers* only.

No other officers are entitled to the ornaments above described.

PANTALOONS.

For all officers, to be of Navy-blue cloth or white drill, or for "service dress" of Navy-blue fine flannel, and to be worn over the boots or shoes.

Within the tropics, white pantaloons are to be worn at all seasons, unless when otherwise authorized by the officer in command.

North of the topics blue ones are to be worn from the 1st of October to the 15th of May, and white ones from the 15th of May to the 1st of October; and *south* of the tropics *vice versa*, subject, however, to such exceptions as may be directed or authorized by the senior officer present in command.

VESTS.

For all officers, single-breasted, standing collar, with nine small Navy buttons in front.

SHOULDER-STRAPS.

All shoulder-straps, except for gunners, boatswains, carpenters, and sailmakers, are to be of Navy-blue cloth, four inches and a quarter long, and one inch and a half wide, including the border, which is to be a quarter of an inch wide and embroidered in gold.

The centre and end ornaments, or distinctions of the line and staff, and indications of rank, are to be embroidered in gold or in silver, as hereinafter designated, and are to be as follows:

Line officers.—For a *rear-admiral*, a silver foul anchor in the centre, in a horizontal position, and a silver star of five rays at each end

For a *commodore*, a silver star, embroidered on a gold foul anchor, in the centre.

For a *captain*, a silver spread eagle, resting on a silver plain anchor, in the centre.

For a *commander*, a silver foul anchor in the centre, and a silver oak leaf at each end.

For a *lieutenant-commander*, a silver foul anchor in the centre, and a gold oak leaf at each end.

For a *lieutenant*, a silver foul anchor in the centre, and two gold bars at each end.

For a *master*, a silver foul anchor in the centre, and a gold bar at each end.

For an *ensign*, a silver foul anchor in the centre.

Staff officers are to wear shoulder-straps of the same description as prescribed for *line officers*, with whom they assimilate, respectively, in rank, with the following exceptions as to centre devices:

In the *medical corps*, the anchor is omitted; in the *paymasters' corps*, an oak sprig, in silver, is substituted; in the *engineer corps*, a device of four oak leaves, in silver, in the form of a cross, is substituted; for *professor of mathematics*, the letter P, in silver relief, on plain gold circle, is substituted; for *chaplains*, a silver cross is substituted; for *secretaries*, the letter S, in silver, is substituted.

Midshipmen, *third assistant engineers*, and *clerks* are not to wear straps.

Gunners, *boatswains*, *carpenters*, and *sailmakers* are to have shoulder straps of plain gold lace, four inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, the *boatswain* to have the letter B, and the *carpenter* the letter C, embroidered in silver, midway upon their straps.

For the exact dimensions and form of the devices, and the manner of arranging them, see plates, by which the officers will be guided.

CAP AND CAP ORNAMENTS.

Cap, of dark blue cloth; top to be one-half inch greater diameter than the base; quarters one and a half inch wide between the seams; back of the band to be two inches wide between the points of the visor, with a welt half an inch from the lower edge, extending from point to point of the visor; band in front one a half inch wide; round, black patent leather visor, green underneath, two and a half inches wide, and rounded, as per pattern; inside of the band of heavy duck. The cap ornaments are to be worn on the band in front. During rainy weather a black cover may be worn over the cap.

Cap ornaments, shall consist of a gold wreath in front, composed of oak and olive branches, three inches in width, and enclosing the following described devices:—

For a *rear-admiral*, two silver stars, each five-eighths of an inch in diameter, with their centres four-fifths of an inch apart.

For a *commodore*, *captain*, *commander*, *lieutenant-commander*, *lieutenant*, *master*, and *ensign*, a silver foul anchor, seven-eighths of an inch long, in a vertical position.

For *medical officers*, an oak leaf, in silver, nine-tenths of an inch long, in a vertical position.

For *paymasters*, an oak sprig, composed of three leaves, in silver, nine-tenths of an inch in height, in a vertical position.

For *engineers*, four oak leaves, in silver, in the form of a cross, one and one-tenth of an inch horizontally, and nine-tenths of an inch vertically.

For *naval constructors* a sprig, composed of two leaves of live oak, in silver, in a vertical position, and with a spread of one and one-fourth of an inch.

For *chaplains*, a silver cross, seven-eighths of an inch in length and one-half an inch in width, in an oblique position.

For *professors of mathematics*, the letter P, in silver, and in relief upon a plain gold circle four-fifths of an inch in diameter.

For *secretaries*, the letter S, in silver, one-half an inch in length.

For *all other officers*, simply the wreath.

For more minute descriptions of the devices, and the manner of arranging them, see drawings.

STRAW HATS.

In tropical climates, or during warm seasons, officers may wear

white straw hats, under the same restrictions as in the case of jackets; the body of the hat to be not more than four and a-half nor less than four inches in height, and the rim not more than three and a half nor less than three inches in width, with a plain band of black ribbon.

SWORD AND SCABBARD.

For all officers, shall be a cut and-thrust blade, not less than twenty-six nor more than twenty-nine inches long; half-basket hilt; grip white. Scabbards of black leather; mountings of yellow gilt; and all as per pattern.

SWORD-BELTS.

For all officers, shall be of plain black glazed leather, not less than one inch and a half nor more than two inches wide, with slings of the same not less than one-half nor more than three-quarters of an inch wide, and a hook in the forward ring to suspend the sword. Belt-plate of yellow gilt in front, two inches in diameter, as per pattern. The belt to be worn over the coat.

BUTTONS.

Shall be gilt, convex, and of three sizes in exterior diameter: large, seven eighths of an inch; medium, seven-tenths of an inch; and small, nine-sixteenths of an inch. Each size is to have the same device. See drawings.

CRAVAT.

For all officers, to be of black silk or satin, with a white shirt collar showing above it.

DRESS FOR PETTY OFFICERS AND CREW.

Boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, carpenter's mates, sailmaker's mates, and *ship's cook,* will wear, embroidered in white silk, on the right sleeve of their blue jackets, above the elbow in front, an eagle and anchor, of not more than three inches in length, with a star of one inch in diameter one inch above. The same device, embroidered in blue, to be worn on the sleeves of their white frocks in summer.

All other petty officers, except officers' stewards, will wear the same device on their left sleeves.

The outside clothing for *petty officers, firemen* and *coal-heavers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen* and *boys,* for muster, shall consist of blue cloth jackets and trowsers, or blue woolen frocks; black hats; black silk neckerchiefs, and shoes, or boots in cold weather. In warm weather it shall consist of white frocks and trowsers; black or white hats, as the commander may for the occasion direct, having proper regard for the comfort of the crew; black silk neckerchiefs, and shoes; the collars and cuffs to be lined with blue cotton cloth, and stitched round with thread. Thick blue cloth caps, without visors, may be worn by the crew at sea, except on holidays or at muster.

It is strictly enjoined upon commandants of stations and commanding officers of the Navy to see that the foregoing regulations are complied with in every respect, and to require all deviations from them to be corrected.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 24, 1864.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Kidder, to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut.-Commander Edward E. Stone, to command the *Chippewa.*

Assistant Surgeon A. W. H. Hawkins, to the Philadelphia Naval Asylum.

First Assistant Engineer Edward Marsland, to special duty in New York.

Lieutenant James A. Doyle, to special duty in Baltimore, Md.

DETACHED.

Lieut.-Commander Thomas C. Harris, from the command of the *Chippewa* and ordered North.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Somerset Robinson, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the *Cyane.*

Surgeon W. Johnson, Jr., from the *Cyane* and ordered home.

Lieut.-Commander Wm. Whitehall, from ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. Woolverton, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to special duty as Assistant to the Fleet Surgeon of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Macomber, from the *Osceola* and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

Third Assistant Engineers M. A. Sutherland, Frederick W. Bissett, J. H. Lewars and E. D. Leavitt, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to special duty at New York.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick B. A. Lewis, from the *St. Louis* and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon Edward A. Matthews, from the *Lancaster* and ordered home.

RESIGNED.

Midshipmen J. W. Kerr, A. S. Post and Nelson Taylor, of the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, to the *Princeton.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. W. Clapp, to special duty in New York.

Acting Master Charles W. Leets, to command the *Wamsutta.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Cowley, to the *Lehigh.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Allen, to the *Nantucket.*

Acting Master's Mate George H. French, to the *Union.*

Acting Master Charles H. Hamilton, to the *Princeton.*

Acting Assistant Paymasters John C. Sawyer and Charles Smith Warren, to special duty in New York.

Acting Master A. M. Keith, to the *Iuka.*

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. C. Imlay, from the *Lehigh* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. L. Brigham, from the *Nantucket* and ordered North.

Acting Master Lewis G. Cook, from the *Virginia* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Abraham Christian, from the command of the *Sarah Bowen* and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles W. Pennington, from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Saugus.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wilbur Ives, from the *Vermont* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. A. Adams, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Kensington.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. H. Swan, from the *Potomska* and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard A. Spain, from the *Sweet Brier* and ordered to the *Tennessee.*

Acting Master's Mate A. J. Lyons, from the *J. L. Davis,* and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate Horace Brooks, from the *Bermuda* and ordered to the *J. L. Davis.*

Acting Ensign Wm. B. Mix, from the *Governor Buckingham* and ordered to the *Mackinaw.*

Acting Ensign Michael J. Smith, from the *Pocahontas* and ordered to the *Bermuda.*

Acting Master John C. Hamlin, from the command of the *Cactus* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Newell Graham, from the *Iuka* and ordered to command the *Cactus.*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Greatorex, from the *Tullahoma* and ordered to the *Kensington.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon James R. May, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Kingfisher.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Wescott, from the *Kingfisher* and granted permission to appear before the board now in session in Philadelphia, for examination for the position of Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. J. Donor, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Morse.*

Acting Master's Mate F. G. Eastman, from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Savannah.*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. E. Maloy, from the *Tennessee* and ordered North.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—

Acting Master Charles S. Coy, and Acting Ensigns Wm. H. Webb and James H. Brockway, of the *Saginaw.*

Acting Ensign Jeremiah Mitchell, of the Flag-Ship *Lancaster.*

Acting Ensign A. P. Gibbs, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign John S. Griscom, of the *Union,* and detached from the *Union* and ordered to the *Mackinaw.*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Abraham Tester, of the *Montgomery.*

Acting Ensign Cyrus K. Porter, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. P. Winn, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Farnam L. Oakley, of the *Sea Foam.*

Acting Master's Mates George L. Jordan, Alfred J. Emery, Samuel L. Eldridge and Henry Wissing, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate George Klinehause, of the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate John W. Mason, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns J. S. Full, John Gregg, James H. Berry, Arthur B. Homer, J. Maloney, E. Court Williams, Charles M. Fuller, Henry W. Wells, Thomas G. Herron and Nathan F. Vaughan, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Elias C. Neal, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensign Henry B. Colby, of the *Beauregard.*

Acting Ensigns Wm. W. Meeter, John L. Hall, Charles A. Henrickson, George T. Emerson and Joseph B. Barker, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate Wm. Farley, of the *Iasco.*

Acting Ensign James Whitworth, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenters Benjamin H. Brink and Henry J. Ervin, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles Stanley, of the *Honeysuckle.*

Acting Master's Mate Wm. E. Tice, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master Wm. Pease; Acting Ensigns James H. Neely; and Acting Master's Mates Albert S. Ludlow and Caleb B. Thatcher, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles L. Crandall, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Thaddeus E. Clarke and Vincent H. Gaskill, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Walter S. Church, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander M. Gerry, of the *Stockdale.*

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Matthews, of the *Clyde.*

Acting Ensign William B. Tabor, of the New York Navy-Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel Mendenhall, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Eldridge F. Small, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign James Deering; Acting Master's Mates Amos T. Bessell and Daniel C. Fralich, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Burt, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Wm. F. Higbee, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate David Jewitt, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Frederick W. Freeman, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Gregory, of the *North Carolina.*

Acting Ensign John Utter, of the *Massasoit,* and detached from the *Massasoit* and ordered to report for duty to Rear-Admiral Stringham.

Acting Master's Mates Edward Manning and Henry Wolfe, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensigns Fortesque S. Hopkins and Franklin G. R. Lennan, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate Charles A. Brown, of the *Fredonia.*

APPOINTED.

Henry Farmer, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Kensington.*

William D. Hyde, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pocahontas.*

James Fitzpatrick, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pontiac.*

Henry A. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saco.*

William L. Donor, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton.*

Charles E. Merrfield, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Andrew Ingles, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Algonquin.*

John W. Gallagher, Acting Chief Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan.*

James Boyd, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Delaware.*

Edward T. Peak, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Samuel B. Henry, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

James R. May, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

John W. Harnett, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Snowdrop.*

Alonzo G. Booth, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cactus.*

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—

Acting Carpenter John C. Hoffman, of the *Horace Beals.*

Acting Ensign John H. Britman, of the *St. Lawrence.*

Acting Master's Mate Wm. M. Flarnish, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign W. H. Roberts, of the *Passaic.*

Acting Master's Mate George C. Kellogg, of the *Aries.*

Acting Ensign Benjamin F. Russell.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Perry Short, of the *Hendrik Hudson.*

Acting Master's Mate Jeremiah Murphy.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John M. King, of the *Bermuda.*

Acting First Assistant Engineer A. B. Dunlop.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:—

Acting Master's Mate W. H. Hunt, of the *Sophronia.*

Acting Ensign E. C. Bass, of the *Ivy,*

Acting Master Alfred Phelps, of the *Champion.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. M. Whitmore, of the *Cherokee.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert C. Wright, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Wilson; Acting Master's Mate W. H. H. Stevens, of the *Rhode Island.*

Acting Ensign Eliot Callender, of the *Mamora.*

Acting Ensign Wm. C. Bennett, of the *Choctaw.*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Ramsey.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. C. Freeman.

Acting Master Christopher C. Gill, of the *Sangamon.*

Acting Master's Mate Henry Coward.

Acting Master's Mate James M. Hurd, of the *General Lyon.*

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign J. Walter Merryman's orders to the *Mattapoisett* have been revoked, and ordered to the *Massasoit.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. K. Barbour's orders to the *Iasco* have been revoked, and he has been ordered to remain attached to the *Emma.*

Acting Master Charles E. Hawkins' orders to the Pacific Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign John H. Allen, of the *Portsmouth,* to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Edward S. Keyser, of the *Iasco,* to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Samuel Belden, to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Ensign James J. Russell, of the *Restless,* to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Ensign John L. Gamble, of the *Ottawa,* to the grade of Acting Master.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers:—

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Fengler, of the *New Era,* fifteen days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead, thirty days.

Acting Master John C. Parker, of the *Essex,* forty days.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. R. Bowles, of the *Osage,* forty days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Frice, of the *Quaker City,* three weeks.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert Pierce, of the *Dawn,* twenty days.

Acting Master Charles D. Bevoise, of the *Roanoke,* two weeks.

Acting Master's Mate Johnson M. Tucker, of the *Morse,* fifteen days.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Francis M. Magess, of the *Daisy,* thirty days.

Acting Carpenter Thomas Manning, of the *Fair Play,* thirty days.

Acting Master's Mate H. A. Vaughan, of the *Kenwood,* thirty days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Britton, two weeks.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel Jessurun, of the *Dacotah.*

Acting Master's Mate David Axe, of the *Dale.*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Barnum, of the *Mignonette.*

Acting Ensign W. C. McDermott, of the *St. Lawrence.*

ARMY GAZETTE.

BOUNTY FOR RE-ENLISTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, February 20, 1864.

General Orders, No. 66.

All soldiers enlisted or reënlisted into the Regular Army for the period of three years under the provisions of the joint resolution of January 13, 1864, and General Orders No. 25, of 1864, are entitled to a bounty of $402, to be paid as follows:—

1. Upon enlistment, they shall be paid one month's pay in advance	$13
First installment of bounty	25
Premium	2
Total on enlistment	$40
2. At the first regular pay-day after two months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	$50
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
7. At the first regular pay day after two years' and a half service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid	50
8. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid	75

See General Orders No. 191, of 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1864.

General Orders, No. 68.

Public Resolution No. 12.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General W. T. Sherman.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress and of the people of the United States are due, and that the same are hereby tendered, to Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commander of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and the officers and soldiers who served under him, for their gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and for their gallantry and heroism in the battle of Chattanooga, which contributed in a great degree to the success of our arms in that glorious victory.

Approved February 19, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1864.

General Orders, No. 10.

The following named officers are announced as on duty in this office, and are empowered to conduct, under the direction and by order of the Quartermaster-General, the ordinary correspondence connected with their respective divisions of duty, viz.:

Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General: The duties connected with contracts and their examination; superintendence of the money and property in accounts of the Quartermaster's Department, including the money accounts of the clothing and equipage, and of supplies of coal and forage to the southern ports as far as New Orleans.

Brevet Colonel E. S. Sibley, Deputy Quartermaster-General: Duties connected with quarters and hospitals; estimates of funds and quartermaster's supplies, other than coal and forage for southern ports; and miscellaneous correspondence of the office.

Colonel R. E. Clary, Quartermaster and A. D. C.: The ordinary business connected with water transportation.

Captain A. J. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster: The ordinary business connected with the clothing and equipage branch of this office.

Captain J. J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster: The ordinary business connected with land transportation, as railways, bridges, and turnpikes, and also ferriages.

Captain Benjamin C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster: The ordinary business connected with miscellaneous claims.

Captain George V. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster: The transmission of remarks on the accounts of officers; the examination of monthly reports, forms 1 to 8; personal reports; reports for the fiscal year; and the distribution of orders and blanks.

All official communications intended for this office should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, and indorsed on the envelope "official," with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless, within fifteen (15) days from February 29, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Michael Redmond, 71st New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant James H. Grinnell, 29th Ohio Volunteers.

Captain Asaph H. Speed, 5th Kentucky Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Christian Sesauer, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant H. R. Trecher, 5th Ohio Volunteers.

Lieutenant W. H. White, 9th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Failing to report for medical treatment in hospital as ordered.

Captain William H. Elford, 2d Kentucky Cavalry.

For enlisting a man physically disqualified for service, who had been previously discharged on account of physical disability.

First Lieutenant Samuel E. Beers, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

For having withheld and destroyed a commission issued by the Governor of the State to a private of his company.

Captain J. M. Hewitt, 2d Kentucky Battery.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending February 27, 1864.

Captain Thomas P. Stout, 22d regiment Invalid Corps, to date February 23, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and absence without leave.

Captain Frank W. C. Fox, 153d New York Volunteers, to date February 25, 1864, for disloyalty and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain John A. Brewster, 63d Indiana Volunteers, to date February 27, 1864, for continued absence without leave and habitual drunkenness.

Captain John H. McCune, 31st Ohio Volunteers, to date February 15, 1864, for drunkenness; erroneously published February 23, 1864, as Captain John Mann, 31st Ohio Volunteers.

Captain Gustave Meiser, 18th regiment Invalid Corps, to date February 22, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Chaplain Elisha F. Watson, 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date February 24, 1864, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Isaac M. Bebee, 12th regiment Invalid Corps, to date February 22, 1864, for unofficer-like conduct, and inattention to duty, occasioned by drunkenness.

DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been approved:

Major J. Q. Anderson, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date February 18, 1864, for having, in violation of existing orders and the customs of war, crossed the line of pickets, delivering and receiving letters from persons outside the lines; and

Major R. Heinhold, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date February 18, 1864, for having sanctioned and authorized the same.

Lieutenant John S. Vessey, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers, to date February 15, 1864, for leaving his command at Gettysburgh, and not reporting to it since, although able to travel.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Burrows, 18th United States Infantry.

Lieutenant Upton Wilson, 5th Kentucky Volunteers, satisfactory evidence having been furnished that the charge upon which dismissal was based was founded in error.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Chaplain A. O. Brickman, 1st Maryland Cavalry.

Surgeon J. R. Leal, 144th New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Wiley, 5th Illinois Cavalry, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Stevens, 55th Ohio Volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

Captain W. A. Coml, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Captain Benjamin F. Sells, 122d Ohio Vols., to be dismissed the service of the United States, for using contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Andrew B. Smith, Co. H, 87th Penn. Vols., to be cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy.

Captain Hugh Boyle, 89th Penn. Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Bartholomew Cronin, 82d New York Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Assistant Surgeon John R. McCullough, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

Captain R. E. Clary, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Peter Reiner, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

Captain Joseph H. Williams, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders and dereliction of duty while in command of main reserve picket.

Second Lieutenant George J. Geiser, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and emoluments now due or may become due.

The sentences in the above cases have been approved and confirmed by the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac.

First Lieutenant James Barnett, Co. A, 3d Maryland Vols., to be dismissed the service for violation of the 6th and 7th articles of war, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain John McMichael, Commissary of Subsistence, 2d brigade, 2d division, 11th army corps, to be cashiered for drunkenness, in violation of the 45th article of war, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 99th article of war, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Pickens, Co. B, 3d East Tennessee Cavalry, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

Private Joseph Cornell, Co. I, 150th New York Vols., to be shot to death with musketry, at Tullahoma, Tenn., between the hour of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for desertion.

The sentences in the above have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland.

Privates James Wilson, James Thompson and Peter Goodrich, 97th Penn Vols., to be shot for desertion. Sentences approved and confirmed by Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South.

First Lieutenant F. W. McConley, Quartermaster of the 98th Ohio Vols., to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances, for violation of the 36th article of war and selling provisions to officers at more than lawful rates. Major-General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, disapproved of the findings and sentence of the court in this case, on the ground that the record is fatally defective in not showing the organization of the court, which renders the sentence inoperative. Lieutenant McConley has been released from arrest and ordered to return to duty.

Captain Max Schmidt, 58th New York Vols., Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 11th army corps, to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disobedience of orders and contemptuous and disrespectful behavior before his commanding officer. Major-General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, disapproves of the finding of the court upon the first charge, as the facts stated in the specification of the charge do not constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and as the court in determining upon its sentence must have been partly influenced by this improper finding, the sentence is also disapproved. Captain Schmidt has been released from arrest and restored to duty.

Privates John Werner, Co. K, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, and James W. Gibson, Co. F, 17th Mass. Vols., to be shot for desertion. Sentences approved and confirmed by Major-General Butler, and ordered to be carried into effect at Newbern, N. C., within forty-eight hours after the sentence shall have been read to them.

Captain Lawrence Fetterman, 101st Penn. Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

First Lieutenant J. DeWitt Woods, 33d New York Battery, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and drunkenness on duty. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington.

Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Stewart, Battery D, 2d Penn. Artillery, to be reprimanded by the colonel of his regiment for absence without leave. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington.

Private John Mebins, of the U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry at West Point, N. Y., to be confined at labor at the cavalry stables under the charge of a stable guard for six days from reveille to tattoo, for absence without leave.

Cadet John P. Walker, of the 2d class U. S. Corps Cadets, to be suspended from the Military Academy until the 1st of September, 1864, and to join the 2d class at that date.

Sentences in both cases approved and confirmed by Major-General Halleck, and ordered to be carried into execution.

Captain Samuel M. Logan, Co. B, 1st Colorado Cavalry, to be cashiered for violation of the 14th and 15th articles of war.

Second Lieutenant Wm. S. Stewart, Co. G, 9th Maryland Vols., to be dismissed the service for absence without leave.

The sentences in the above cases have been approved by the proper commanders and forwarded for the action of the President, who, upon the recommendations of the commanding generals to executive clemency, directs that the sentences in both cases be remitted and the accused returned to duty.

Captain Jesse Armstrong, Co. K, 7th Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant James A. Miller, Adjutant 7th Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Sentences approved by the proper commanders, and forwarded for the action of the President, who has directed that the sentence in the case of Captain Armstrong be commuted to forfeiture of one month's pay proper, and that in the case of Adjutant Miller to be remitted.

First Lieutenant Alexander Hay, R. Q. M., 3d South Carolina Vols., to be dismissed the service of the United States, without pay and allowances from January 1, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South.

First Lieutenant T. Duffy, 28th Massachusetts Vols., to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Miles F. Rose, 150th Pennsylvania Vols., to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and disrespect to his commanding officer.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Anderson, 96th Pennsylvania Vols., to be dismissed the service, for drunkenness on duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Major Joseph Peach, 122d Ohio Vols., to be dismissed the service, for misbehavior before the enemy.

Captain James O. Thompson, 17th Maine Vols., to be dismissed the service, for disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The sentences in all of the above cases have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Privates Charles Audler, Co. F, 108th New York Vols., and Joseph Baird, Co. I, 72d Pennsylvania Vols., to be shot for desertion. Sentences approved by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to be carried into effect in presence of so much of the divisions to which the prisoners severally belong as the division commanders can properly assemble, on Friday, the 11th of March next.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Major-General Ulysses S. Grant.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Major-General Ulysses S. Grant, United States Volunteers, to be Major-General, July 4th, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Major-General George G. Meade, United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, July 3d, 1863, vice Sumner, deceased.

Major-General W. T. Sherman, United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, July 4th, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Major-General James B. McPherson, United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, August 1st, 1863, vice Barney, retired.

Major-General George H. Thomas, United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, October 27th, 1863, vice Anderson, retired.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Brigadier-General Gouverneur K. Warren, United States Volunteers, to be a Major-General in the volunteer force now in the service of the United States, May 3d, 1863.

Brigadier-General Alfred Pleasonton, United States Volunteers, to be Major-General in the volunteer force, June 22d, 1863.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

John C. Campbell, of Western Virginia, to be Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Major, for the army serving in the Department of West Virginia.

Captain John C. Henshaw, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Major, for the 10th Army Corps.

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Captain Walter Cutting, additional Aide-de-camp, United States Army, to be Aide-de-camp with the rank of Major, under the act approved July 18th, 1862, in the volunteer force.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain John Hancock, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, March 31st, 1863.

First Lieutenant William Russel, Jr., of the 18th New York Volunteers, April 15th, 1863.

First Lieutenant William D. Green, of the 10th Illinois Volunteers, April 21st, 1863.

Captain Robert R. Townes, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, April 23d, 1863.

Major Charles Hamlin, of the 1st Maine Artillery, April 27th, 1863

Captain John Lovering, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, May 7th, 1862.

Lieutenant James O. Pierce, of the 29th Wisconsin Volunteers, May 8th, 1863.

Captain William H. Sinclair, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, May 8th, 1863.

Captain William H. Morgan, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, May 8th, 1863.

Captain James A. Lowrie, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, May 13th, 1863.

Captain John G. Cravens, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, May 15th, 1863.

Captain Thomas J. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, May 25th, 1863

First Lieutenant Carrington H. Raymond, of the 7th New Jersey Volunteers, June 23d, 1863.

Captain Roswell M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, July 4th, 1863.

Captain Charles W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, August 24, 1863.

Captain Wickham Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, Aug. 26th, 1863.

Captain Jacob R. Muhlman, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

Captain Gates P. Thurston, of the 1st Ohio Volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

Captain Fitzhugh Birney, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, September 15th, 1863.

Captain William H. Clarke, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, September 15th, 1863.

Captain Edward C. Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers, September 18th, 1863.

Joseph M. Bell, of Massachusetts, November 7th, 1863.

Captain Robert S. Davis, Aide-de-camp, November 9th, 1863.

Captain John S. Shultzee, Aide-de-camp, June 23d, 1863.

First Lieutenant F. A. Haskell, of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Henry F. Brownson, of the 3d United States Artillery, April 3d, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Henry Stone, of the 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, April 4th, 1863.

Samuel B. Ferguson, of Indiana, April 17th, 1863.

Captain Gordon Lofland, of the 30th Ohio Volunteers, April 23d, 1863.

First Lieutenant Frederick Whitehead, of the 7th Missouri Volunteers, May 1st, 1863.

First Lieutenant Cyrus E. Dickey, of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, May 1st, 1863.

First Lieutenant Cornelius Cadle, Jr., of the 11th Iowa Volunteers, May 1st, 1863.

Captain Joseph H. Linsey, of the 11th Indiana Volunteers, May 5th, 1863.

First Lieutenant Bluford Wilson, of the 120th Illinois Volunteers, May 6th, 1863.

Captain Channing Clapp, of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, May 8th, 1863.

Lieutenant George P. Corts, of the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 8th, 1863.

Captain John F. S. Gray, of the 20th New York Volunteers, May 13th, 1863.

First Lieutenant John Hough, of the 27th Illinois Volunteers, May 15th, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Leonard, of the 6th New York Artillery, May 15th, 1863.

Private Clement G. Laurant, of the 4th United States Cavalry, May 15th, 1863.

Captain Charles H. Banes, of the 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 15th, 1863.

Lieutenant Joseph F. Sennett, of the 1st California Volunteers, May 15th, 1863.

Lieutenant William H. C. Clapp, of the 42d Ohio Volunteers, May 15th, 1863.

Lieutenant Charles H. Whittlesey, of the 1st Connecticut Artillery, May 15th, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Hurd, of the 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, May 22d, 1863.

Captain Wilberforce Nevin, of the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 22d, 1863.

Lieutenant John Williams, of the 11th Kansas Volunteers, May 22d, 1863.

Lieutenant Henry C. Tinney, of the 40th Indiana Volunteers, May 22d, 1863.

Lieutenant Samuel E. Pittman, of the 1st Michigan Volunteers, May 22d, 1863.

Captain Oscar O. Miller, of the 19th Ohio Volunteers, May 22d, 1863.

Captain Louis Seibert, of the 1st New York Rifles, May 22d, 1863.

Lieutenant William S. Whitten, of the 1st Nebraska Volunteers, May 25th, 1863.

Lieutenant Hudson Burr, of the 94th Illinois Volunteers, May 25th, 1863

Captain J. H. Pell, of the 1st Minnesota Volunteers, May 25th, 1863.

Captain Augustus C. Paul, of the 23d Kentucky Volunteers, June 1st, 1863.

First Lieutenant James T. Wilson, of the 3d Ohio Volunteers, June 1st, 1863.

First Lieutenant Samuel L. McHenry, of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 1st, 1863.

First Lieutenant Lewis H. Everts, of the 52d Illinois Volunteers, June 1st, 1863.

Private Thomas H. Bradley, of company F, of the 2d Missouri Cavalry, June 6th, 1863.

Lieutenant William R. Howe, of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, June 12th, 1863.

Lieutenant Oscar P. Herrey, of the 21st Indiana Artillery, June 12th, 1863.

Lieutenant Archie C. Fisk, of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, June 23d, 1863

Lieutenant John C. Douglas, of the 28th Ohio Volunteers, June 23d, 1863.

Private John H. Munroe, of company H, of the 11th Iowa Volunteers, June 23d, 1863.

Lieutenant William Ruger, of the 13th Wisconsin Volunteers, June 23d, 1863.

Lieutenant John M. Brown, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, June 23d, 1863.

Lieutenant Stephen R. Reynolds, of the 99th New York Volunteers, June 22d, 1863.

Captain William Pratt, of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, June 26th, 1863.

Lieutenant Edward T. Parkinson, of the 17th Maine Volunteers, July 7th, 1863.

Captain Micajah G. Lewis, of the 3d Connecticut Volunteers, July 21st, 1863.

Lieutenant Joel E. Hoffman, of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, July 21st, 1863.

Lieutenant Samuel L. Woodward, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, July 21st, 1863.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Metcalf, of the 14th Maine Volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

Captain Septimus Carncross, Aide-de-camp, September 4th, 1863.

Lieutenant Henry L. Johnson, of the 5th Connecticut Volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

Captain L. G. Estes, of the 1st Maine Cavalry, September 4th, 1863.

First Lieutenant B. P. Crawford, of the 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

First Lieutenant Albert Woodbury, of the 2d battery, Minnesota Volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

First Lieutenant Andrew J. Davis, of the 17th Ohio Volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

Sergeant Samuel L. Taggart, of company K, of the 3d Iowa Volunteers, September 4th, 1863.

Lieutenant Robert S. Seabury, of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 12th, 1863.

First Lieutenant Will Rumsey, of the 1st New York Artillery, September 12th, 1863.

First Lieutenant A. F. Rockwell, of the New York Chasseurs, September 15th, 1863.

Captain Phineas A. Davis, of the 7th Massachusetts battery, September 16th, 1863.

Lieutenant Henry G. Whipple, of the 2d, Michigan Cavalry, September 19th, 1863.

Captain Charles H. Kibler, of the 76th Ohio Volunteers, September 28th, 1863

First Lieutenant James B. Walker, of the 20th Connecticut Volunteers, September 29th, 1863.

Private George K Leet, of the Chicago Mercantile battery, October 3d, 1863,

Captain Henry P. Cooke, of the 2d New Jersey Volunteers, October 7th, 1863.

First Lieutenant J. Warren Miller, of the 45th Illinois Volunteers, October 9th, 1863.

William A. La Motte, of Delaware, November 9th, 1863.

Lieutenant Frederick L. Tremain, of the 8th New York Artillery, November 11th, 1863.

First Lieutenant Horace H. Thomas, of the 8th East Tennessee Volunteers, November 12th, 1863.

Lieutenant George V. Massey, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, November 13th, 1863.

Lieutenant J. W. Barnes, of the 115th Illinois Volunteers, November 25th, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Robert H. Ramsay, of the 45th Pennsylvania Militia, December 5th, 1863.

Lieutenant John S. Butler, Adjutant of the 13th Kentucky Volunteers, December 5th, 1863.

Captain Alexander C. McClurg, of the 88th Illinois Volunteers

Captain Enos B Parsons, of the 8th New York Cavalry.

Captain E. T. Wells, of the 89th Illinois Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Ezra W. Clark, of the 34th Ohio Mounted Infantry.

First Lieutenant Addison Ware, Jr., of the 8th Missouri Volunteers.

Lieutenant James Johnson, of the 70th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant John W Atcheson, of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Marcellus Bailey, of the 1st Regiment United States colored troops.

Lieutenant Martin Norton, of the 20th Illinois Volunteers.

Lieutenant Philip G. Bier, of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers.

First Lieutenant John G. Telford, of the 44th Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieutenant S M Morgan, of the 86th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant William W. Deane, of the 12th Maine Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Lewis T. Barney, of the 68th New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant Charles H. Graves, of the 40th New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant Horace Poole, of the 21st Iowa Volunteers.

Lieutenant J. H. Chase, of the 46th Massachusetts Volunteers.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 17, 1862.

Captain John B. Hotaling, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, for Major-General Logan

First Lieutenant Davidson C. Moore, of the 31st Illinois Volunteers, to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain, for Major-General Logan.

First Lieutenant John S Hoover, of the 31st Illinois Volunteers, to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain, for Major-General Logan.

IN THE NAVY.

SURGEONS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph W. Shively.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry F. McSherry.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John J. Gibson.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel J. Jones.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Cleborne.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Josiah H. Culver, of New York.

John McD. Rice, of Pennsylvania.

Lemuel D. Draper, of Delaware.

Robert Willard, of Massachusetts.

John W. Coles, of Pennsylvania.

William H. Jones, of Pennsylvania

William Y. Kemp, of Maryland.

David V. Whitney, of Illinois.

Charles H. Page, of New Hampshire.

Wm. M. Reber, of Pennsylvania.

James R. Tryon, of New York.

David Mack, Jr., of Massachusetts

James N. Hyde, of Connecticut.

James M. Flint, of New Hampshire

W. Commons, of Indiana.

CHIEF ENGINEERS

First Assistant Engineer Jackson McElmell

First Assistant Engineer William Roberts.

First Assistant Engineer Alexander Green.

First Assistant Engineer John H. Long.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

Ambrose J. Clark.

George Cochran.

Levi S. Stockwell.

Thomas T. Caswell.

George A. Sawyer.

IN THE REVENUE SERVICE

Josiah Pierson, to be a Third Lieutenant.

Edward B. Furlong, to be a Second Lieutenant.

Cyrus Riell, to be a Third Lieutenant.

Eugene W. Watson, to be a Third Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Scammon, to be a First Lieutenant.

Myrick Snow, to be a Second Lieutenant, and John G. McIntyre to be a Third Lieutenant.

Wm. Walker to be a Third Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant David Evans, as First Lieutenant.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

PENNOCK—CALLOW.—In St. Louis, on February 25th, by the Rev. Mr. McLane, Adjutant J. N. PENNOCK, 7th Cavalry, M. S. M., to Miss LIZZIE S. CALLOW, of St. Louis.

WEAVER—HYATT.—At Baltimore, Md., on February 13th, by Rev. Edward McColgan, Lieut.-Com. A. WARD WEAVER, U. S. N., to IDA, daughter of Alpheus Hyatt, Esq., of that city.

THACKARA—CHESEBROUGH.—In Baltimore on February 1[illegible]th by the Rev. Charles J. Sowon, WM. M. THACKARA, of this city, [illegible] daughter of Captain Robert C. Chesebrough, of the former place

FORD—ROBBINS.—In Kensington, Conn., on February 22d, by Rev. F. B Hillard, Captain GEORGE W. FORD, A. Q. M., to Miss M. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. Royal Robbins.

TOPPING—THOMAS.—At South Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, February 25th by Rev. Eugene Cassidy, Captain M. H. TOPPING, 100th Regiment N. Y. V., to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Edwin Thomas, Esq., of that place.

DIED.

SMITH.—At Louisville, Ky., on Friday, February 26th, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, son of General William F. Smith, aged 11 months,

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94 BROADWAY.

The receipts of the Company for the fiscal ending the 31st day of January, 1864, have been as follows:

For Premiums and Annuities (all cash)..	$1,438,324 80
For Interest on Investments...........	652,976 83
Total..........................	$2,091,301 62

During the year the Company has paid for Claims by Death, $444,028, and for Dividend Additions to same, $177,626 90.

The amount paid for Surrendered Policies, Annuities, and Reductions of Premium, during the year, was $125,-062 18.

The Cash Assets of the Company are invested as follows:

Cash in hand and in Bank...	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages.......	4,409,754 38	
United States Stocks......	4,370,262 50	
Real Estate................	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents...	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 51

The Gross Assets of the Company, including Accrued Interest, Accrued Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums, etc., amount to........................	$10,384,676 10
Increase in net Cash Assets during year.	$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during the year..........	2,842	$8,504,175
Net increase during the year....	2,063	6,380,575

Dividends to the amount of $12,500,906 have been added to the sums originally insured, under Policies issued by this Company to Feb. 1, 1863.

The following descriptions of Policies are issued by this Company, the premiums on which are payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, by a single payment, or by a definite number of annual instalments, at the option of the party assured:

1st—LIFE POLICIES—Payable, together with the declared profits, after the death of the party assured.

2d—LIFE POLICIES on which the premiums are made payable in ten annual installments.

The rates of such premiums charged by this Company are LOWER, while the dividends are GREATER, than in any other Life Company in the United States. As an additional inducement, the Company will, on surrender o such policy, at any intermediate time after the second year, issue a paid-up policy for an equitable sum, which they will guarantee SHALL EXCEED the proportionate amount.

This plan obviates one of the greatest objections to life insurance, namely, the uncertainty of being able to continue the customary payments of premiums during the later years of life.

3d—ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES.—These are issued to persons desirous of making a provision for advanced life, or any other purpose, and are payable, together with dividends on same, to the assured party on attaining a certain age, say 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65, or in case of his death before arriving at that age, to his heirs or assigns.

4th—ENDOWMENT POLICIES FOR CHILDREN.—These are payable when a child attains the age of 18, 21, or 25 years, or upwards, either with or without the return of the total premium paid, in case the party assured does not attain the specified age.

5th—SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITY POLICIES.—Rates of premium are now given by which an insurer may secure to a surviving NOMINEE, whether wife, parent, child, or friend, the enjoyment of a CERTAIN, DEFINITE, AND PERMANENT INCOME, free alike from the dangers and expenses of investing money, and from dependence upon persons who may, perhaps, prove injudicious or adversely interested.

NOTE.—All Policies now issued by this Company participate in the surplus, the whole of which is divided in the most equitable manner among the policy-holders.

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PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
February 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock of the 21st day of March next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846,—the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional securities, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 8, Metallic Oil: No. 10, Engineer Stores; No. 15, Tubing, &c.; No. 16, Steel, No. 19, Zinc.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron and Rivets; No. 2, Pig Iron; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin and Lead; No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers. No. 23. Stationery.

BROOKLYN.

No. 1, Boiler Iron; No. 3, Boiler Felting; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Lubricating Oils; No. 6, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Alcohol; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts, &c; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, Zinc, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 23, Stationery; No. 25, Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; No. 26, White Pine; No. 29, Lanterns; No. 30, Lignum-vitae.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 3, Roller Felting: No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine: No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints and Dryers; No. 23. Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Boiler, &c.. No 17, Bolts.

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There are none so weak that it will not strengthen—none so crippled and infirm it will not make whole and sound—none so miserable it will not comfort—none so tortured with pain it will not secure ease and comfort—none so restless it will not calm—none so sick it will not cure—none so exhausted or worn out by disease that it will not prolong life.

Wonderful cures are daily effected by its application externally, of

Lumbago—Gout—Tic Doloreux—Toothache—Earache—Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys—Sprains—Cuts—Bruises—Wounds—Croup—Hoarseness—Burns—Scalds—Pimples—Blotches—Mosquito Bites—Stings of Poisonous Insects—Chilblains—Deafness—Sun Stroke—Apoplexy—Epileptic Fits—Asthma—Baldness—Soreness and Pains in the Legs—Feet—Joints, &c.—Weakness in the Spine—Lameness—Swellings of the Knees—Feet—Legs, &c., Sore Eyes, and in all cases where there is pain or distress, the READY RELIEF, if applied over the part or parts, will afford immediate ease, and will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS THE GREAT ARMY AND NAVY MEDICINE.

NO SOLDIER OR SAILOR SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

We have the evidence of Army Surgeons and Officers in the Army and Navy, to certify to its saving over twenty thousand lives. No soldier or sailor will die of exposure, disease, or climatic changes, if this medicine is used as a preventive and drink.

Bear in mind that whenever you drink strange water, a few drops of the RELIEF in water will give you a delightful stimulating drink, and protect your stomach from deleterious effects arising from change of water.

It Strengthens the Stomach—It Neutralizes Malarious Poisons—It Checks Weakness or Decline—It Warms—Exhilirates and Soothes—It Calms—Cleanses and Purifies.

FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

No gift will be appreciated by the Soldier so highly as Radway's Ready Relief. It is a substitute for liquor, and the best medicine in the world.

RADWAY & CO.,

87 Maiden Lane, New York.

WAR SONGS FOR FREEMEN.

Dedicated to the Army of the United States, with Appropriate Music, 20 cts. CAMP SONGS—A collection of National, Patriotic, and Social Songs for the Volunteers, 12 cts. The above books contain both Words and Music. Copies will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with Fifteen Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Lard Oil, and Thirty Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New York, New London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows:

LOT No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

LOT No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

LOT No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

LOT No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and places of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penalty equal to one fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that, in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

No. 170 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL......................$200,000

Chartered 1824.

The Insured receive 75 per cent. of the Net Profits annually, without incurring any Liability. When preferred, a discount will be made in lieu of participation in Profits.

Scrip Dividend of 1861....................50 per cent.
Scrip Dividend of 1862....................60 "
Scrip Dividend of 1863....................50 "

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

45 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Large assortment of Account Books, Writing Papers, Fancy and Staple Stationery, every kind for Business, Professional or Private use, in quantities to suit, at low prices.

DIARIES AND DAILY JOURNALS,

Photographic Albums, Gold Pens, Chessmen, Pocket Cutlery, Drawing Materials and Paper, Mourning Paper and Envelopes, Portfolios, Cards, Writing Desks, Expense Books, Time Books, Inks and Fluids, Ink Trays, &c., &c.

COPY YOUR LETTERS.

Use Francis' Improved Manifold Letter Writer, by which letters and copies are written at the same time. Copying and Seal Presses.

Please call or send your orders to

FRANCIS & LOUTRELL,
Stationers, Printers and Book Binders,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

HUNTER'S PATENT ARMY DAY AND NIGHT POCKET COMPASSES

—Can be read the darkest night without the aid of an artificial light. Every officer and soldier in our Army should have one of these Compasses. Approved by our most distinguished officers. Read the following letter just received from Major-General Hooker, the hero of Lookout Mountain:

HEADQUARTERS 11th AND 12th CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1863.

H. W. HUNTER, Esq.—DEAR SIR: Since coming West I have had an opportunity to test your Night Compass, and found it to be invaluable. It has all the merit you claim for it. It is as necessary a companion on the field as a watch.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Price $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2; Jeweled $3, $5, and $10.

H. W. HUNTER, 168 William st., New York

STARR ARMS COMPANY,

267 Broadway, N. Y.,

Manufacturers of Starr's Patent Breech-loading RIFLES and REVOLVING PISTOLS, dealers in Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, Sharp's, Elliot's, Moore's, Derringer's, and all other styles of Revolvers and Pistols.

MILITARY GOODS.

Field and Line officers supplied with all necessary articles for their equipment. NAVY and MARINE OFFICERS supplied with Swords, Belts, Passants, Cap Devices, &c., &c.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED!!

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

75,000 WATCHES, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, Vest, Guard and Neck chains, Chatelaine Chains and Pins, Engraved Bracelets, Engraved Spring Lockets, Seal Stone Rings, California Rings, Chased Rings, Masonic Rings and Pins, Gent's California Diamond Pins, California Diamond Ear Drops, Beautiful sets of Jewelry, New Styles Studs and Buttons, etc., worth $400,000—to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send $1, take the article or not.

Five articles can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for $1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or either Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved upon it.

Address S. M. WARD & CO.,
Box 4876, New York. 208 BROADWAY.

WALDEN & WILLARD,

(Late of U. S. Navy,)

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

187 YORK STREET BROOKLYN,
and 54 WATER STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Prize Money, Bounties and Pensions Secured and Paid—Pay, Accounts and Allotments Cashed.

☞ All Government Claims promptly adjusted. Communications by mail will receive immediate attention.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,

Of the best
INDIGO BLUE-CLOTH AND KERSEYS,
READY MADE
AND
MADE TO ORDER.
—BY—
MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,
192 Washington Street, Boston.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

Scrip Dividend for 1861....................60 per cent.
Scrip Dividend for 1862....................60 "
Scrip Dividend for 1863....................60 "

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

172 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital, $400,000.

Assets February 1, 1864....................	$585,136 45
Less Unsettled Claims....................	2,326 00
Capital and Surplus....................	$582,510 45

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to Stockholders. Also, an

INTEREST DIVIDEND OF (6) SIX PER CENT.

on Outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

—ALSO A—

SCRIP DIVIDEND OF (60) SIXTY PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March proximo.

G. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

CALL AND TUTTLE,

TAILORS, BOSTON,

Call the attention of the Officers of the

ARMY AND NAVY

To their Stock of Goods, suitable for Regulation and Fatigue Uniforms. Officers retiring from the service can always find a Choice Assortment of FINE GOODS, which will be MADE TO ORDER at SHORT NOTICE.

182 Washington St., Corner of Franklin.

CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products,—to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches—

The FIRST has the name
"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass."
engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass."
engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name "American Watch Co." painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co;" others the "P. S. Bart*ley*," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 Broadway, New York.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES.

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

Dec. 18, 1863.

SCRANTON & CO.,

No. 130 Atlantic street (cor. Henry).

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also Officers' Mess Stores put up for the Navy, in the best style and at the lowest prices.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn for Guinness' Celebrated DUBLIN PORTER. Also, William Younger & Co.'s SCOTCH ALES.

HEWINS AND HOLLIS,

209 WASHINGTON, CORNER OF BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

Manufacturers of FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER, and Dealers in MENS' FURNISHING GOODS. FRENCH FLANNEL, ARMY AND TRAVELLING SHIRTS constantly on hand.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 142 South Third street,
(Opposite the Exchange)
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES B. WRIGHT, R. W. DORPHLEY,
GEO. W. AVERY.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed.

FRICK'S UNITED STATES

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

Commissioner for all the States.

Established in 1846.

Bounty, Pay, Pension and Prize Money Office.
JOHN H. FRICE,
Office, No. 223 Dock St., op. Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Pension, Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, Claims, For Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Mothers, Orphan Sisters, Widows, and others, promptly collected.

CHARGES MODERATE.

1864. FURLOUGHS. 1864.

Officers and soldiers, visiting the city on furlough, needing

SWORDS

and other MILITARY EQUIPMENTS are invited to the very extensive Manufacturing Establishment of

GEO. W. SIMONS & BRO.,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET, above Sixth, PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the Manufacturing Jeweler with the Practical Sword Maker.

MILITARY GOODS.

BAKER & McKENNEY,
63 Walker street, near Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Military Goods. Fatigue Caps, Presentation Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder Straps, and Officers' Haversacks constantly on hand.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New York.

The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 60 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of *great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.* 371

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all issues purchased and for sale. Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Steamships *BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR* and *JAS. S. GREEN.*

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

WM. GALE & SON,

487 Broadway, Cor. Broome Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STERLING SILVER WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

PLATED WARES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOGERT, BOURNE AND AUTEN
Stationers,
Printers,
Lithographers
and Blank-Book
Manufacturers.

174 and 176 Pearl street,
NEW YORK.

MILITARY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntlets,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons,
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.
Military and Masonic BOOKS,

Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 8 and 11·50 A. M., and 5 and 8·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Washington at 6·35, 8, and 11·50 A. M., and 3·10, 5, and 6·30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M. and 3·10 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6·35 and 8 A. M., and 8·30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8·30 P. M. only

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4·30 P. M. The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 3·50, 6·50, and 10·20 A. M., and 3·15, 4·35 and 7·35 P. M. On Sunday at 3·50, and 8·6 A. M., and 3·15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAINS.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7·15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
do Baltimore at 8.50 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c. apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

of the best quality, also of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS for field work, for the gallery, and for *copying maps, drawings, &c., &c.*

Practical and *experienced* attention given to all orders in our line.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over
FOUR THOUSAND
different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz.:

10 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
0 Brigadier-Generals,	257 Divines,
70 Colonels,	140 Authors,
96 Lieut.-Colonels,	33 Artists,
252 Other Officers,	123 Stage,
80 Officers of the Navy,	64 Prominent Women,

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.
INCLUDING RE-PRODUCTIONS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, STATUES, &C.
Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp.

An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail, *free.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to all others.

The smaller kind can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of
STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully, and returned uninjured.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,

FOR THE STEREOSCOPE,
AND LARGER SIZE FOR FRAME OR PORTFOLIO,
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
501 Broadway, New York.

The Largest and Finest collection of War Views ever made. Among the contributors will be found the names of the most distinguished Photographers in the country. The collection consists chiefly of views and of scenes on the battle-fields of the
First and Second Bull Run, Yorktown,
Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Cedar Mountain,
Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, South Mountain,
Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburgh
and Gettysburgh.
—VIEWS OF—
Warrenton, Culpepper, Fairfax, Beaufort,
Acquia Creek, Falmouth, Sharpsburgh, Berlin,
Ruins of Hampton, and various other
interesting localities.
GROUPS OF GENERAL OFFICERS AND STAFFS.
GROUPS ILLUSTRATING CAMP LIFE.
PORTRAITS OF GENERAL OFFICERS ON HORSEBACK.

A large collection of distinguished personages, Military, Literary and Scientific. A corps of artists constantly in the field, who are adding to the collection every day. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co.,
501 Broadway, New York.
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Photo-Albums, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

SEEBASS BROTHERS,

294 Broadway, near Reade St.,
NEW YORK.

Manufacturers and Importers of
MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.
The cheapest place for
SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES AND EMBROIDERY.
Metal Goods of every description.

We manufacture our own goods and fill orders promptly.

WRITING AND SEWING CASES.

Hathaway's patent is an indispensable article for the Soldier's knapsack, comprising, in a small compass, Paper, Envelopes, Inkstand, Pens, Writing Board, and a full assortment of Sewing Materials. Twenty thousand have already been sold. For sale at wholesale or retail by

JOHN M. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
114 Washington st., Boston.

Send for a descriptive circular.

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTING
AND
BANKING OFFICES,
No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,
New York.

BRANCHES:—183 York street, Brooklyn; 476 Seventh-st., Department Exchange, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,
Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

MERWIN & BRAY,

No. 262 BROADWAY, New York,
Sole Agents for
BALLARD'S
BREACH-LOADING RIFLES.
"Eureka" Cartridge Revolvers, Single Shot Pistols, &c.
Dealers in
FIRE-ARMS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
To be located near the cor. of Broadway and Canal-st.
With an authorized Capital of
$2,000,000.

Business to be commenced with a capital paid in of not less than
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

The Books of subscription will be opened at the Banking House of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall street, on Monday, 29th day of February, 1864.

Applications to subscribe for stock may be made personally, or by letter, to either of the undersigned, who will act as Promoters and Commissioners:

Joseph U. Orvis, of Orvis, Newell & Smith, silks, &c., 353 Broadway.
Wm. A. Kobbe, of Kobbe & Corlies, auctioneers, 87 and 89 Leonard street.
Geo. A. Wicks, of Wicks, Smith & Co., importers dry goods, 81 Franklin street.
A. B. Darling, of Hitchcock, Darling & Co., proprietors of Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., of Vyse and Sons, importers, 374 Broadway.
Geo. A. Fellows, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, wholesale grocers, 14 and 16 Beaver street.
William Davidson, of E. V. Haughwout & Co., 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.
D. Appleton & Co., publishers, 443 Broadway.
William S. Whitlock, of Aug. Whitlock & Co. ship-chandlers, 57 South street.
Mason Bros., publishers, 7 Mercer street.
John Mack, merchant, 85 Franklin street.
Chas. Minzsheimer, of Minzsheimer Bros., manufacturers, 377 Broadway.
B. L. Solomon, of B. L. Solomon & Son, upholstery, 369 Broadway.
T. B. Read, of Read, Bros. & Co., straw goods, Broadway.
B. Blakeman, of Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., publishers, 48 and 60 Walker street.
Wm. Montross, of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox, cloths, &c., 360 Broadway.
Edward Clark, of Singer Manufacturing Co., 458 Broadway.
Silas B. Dutcher, of Dutcher & Ellerby, hops, 63 Pearl street.
Andrew J. Wood, of Wood & Worthington, oils, &c., 311 Washington street.
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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THOUGH the recent movements of the various Union armies preliminary to the opening of the spring campaign, have apparently ended in disappointment, so far as the grander operations of the war are concerned, they have accomplished important minor results, which were no doubt considered in planning them. The chief of these is the disturbance made in the Rebel preparations for taking the initiative in the spring. The Confederate military authorities judged, very plausibly, that the necessity of preparing the raw recruits we were adding to our armies, and the absence of so many furloughed soldiers rendered it improbable that any of the Northern armies would move in earnest: hence they were preparing to take advantage of our expected inaction, and open the spring campaign with one of their characteristic dashes upon some unexpected point. During January, it will be remembered, they were very active in North-western Virginia and Tennessee, raiding through our lines and picking up stores and supplies. FORREST and EARLY secured considerable valuable plunder by these expeditions. But the movement, or series of movements which commenced when General SHERMAN advanced east from Vicksburgh on the third of February, must have seriously disturbed the execution of their plans. General SHERMAN'S march was so bold, and had for its apparent object, one or two enterprises, which if successful, would have inflicted such a cruel blow upon the Confederacy, that the Rebels were forced to strengthen POLK'S army at Meridian and to dispatch all the troops they could spare to defend Mobile. The movement of General SCHOFIELD against LONGSTREET, of General THOMAS against JOHNSTON, and of Generals SMITH and GRIERSON south, from the Tallahatchie, together with the opening of the bombardment against Mobile, all looked so serious, that they forced the Confederates to defend their own territory instead of preparing to attack ours, as they had intended. By menacing them in various quarters, we compelled them to scatter the troops they were gathering for their movement, and place them in positions where they were useless for offensive operations against our armies. The necessity of giving attention to other matters of administration, as well as the presence of our troops in their territory, must have seriously disturbed the Rebel government also, in the execution of their conscription law.

The result of the cavalry expedition, under General KILPATRICK, has not disappointed those who understand how much such movements are dependent upon fortuitous circumstances, which it is never safe to disregard in military operations. Though it has not justified itself by full success, it is hard to criticise so bold and dashing an attempt to accomplish so praiseworthy an object as the liberation of our soldiers pining in Richmond prisons. It was brilliant, it was gallant, and though a failure, so far as this, its main object, is concerned, it was not altogether barren in results. It might have accomplished still more could it have been made in coöperation with such a movement up the Peninsula as was undertaken by General BUTLER, a few weeks since: acting in concert, the two expeditions might have had an additional chance of success in the distraction they would occasion in the defensive movements of the enemy.

General KILPATRICK appears to have been unusually fortunate in securing secresy in regard to his expedition, which was well on its way before its departure from our lines was discovered. His command left Stevensburgh, Va., on Sunday night, the 28th of February, and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. Immediately after crossing, Colonel DAHLGREN with a picked command, was detached from the main column on a special mission, of which some account will be given further on. The main body of the expedition pushed forward with rapidity on the road to Spottsylvania Court House, reaching that place late at night, and moving forward without a halt towards Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad, where it arrived about 5 P. M., on Monday. Here the telegraph operator was captured before he had time to announce to the Rebel authorities the arrival of our forces. All the other lines had been cut, and Mr. DAVIS had been in constant communication with that office throughout the day. At this station, the freight-house, telegraph office, passenger dépôt, and many other public buildings were destroyed, the railroad track for a long distance torn up, several bridges and culverts were destroyed and an immense quantity of wood was burned. An attempt was made to capture a train loaded with troops which approached from the direction of Richmond; but the greater part succeeded in making a safe retreat. A detachment sent to destroy the railroad bridge over the South Anna, at Taylorsville, found the position too strongly guarded, and was obliged to relinquish the undertaking.

The main command moved forward, at nightfall, towards Richmond, and during the night crossed the South Anna near Taylorsville, where the advance encountered Rebel pickets, and dispersed them after a brief skirmish. After a short halt, to rest and feed, the march was resumed. Kilby Station, on the Fredericksburgh road, together with a stone bridge, the railroad track, and several culverts in the vicinity, was destroyed by our forces. At Guinea Station the track was torn up and the telegraph rendered unserviceable.

The command pushed on with as much rapidity as was consistent with safety, and by half-past ten on Tuesday morning was inside the outer defences of Richmond, on the Brook turnpike, within three and a half miles of the Rebel capital. Several men on picket duty were captured by the advance, without firing a shot. Inside of the second line of defences, our forces were fired upon by the third line. Here a desultory firing was kept up on both sides, until about five in the afternoon, when, Colonel DAHLGREN not appearing, General KILPATRICK decided to fall back. The bridge over Brook Creek, in the rear of the command, having been destroyed by the enemy, our forces moved off upon the Meadow Road,—crossing the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroying all the public property within reach. They encamped that night within six miles of Richmond, and two from the Chickahominy. During the night, the Rebels made an attack upon the camp, but, after a brief skirmish, were driven off. The next day, finding that the enemy had burned all the boats on the Pamunkey River, General KILPATRICK decided to move across the White House Railroad and down the peninsula. Captain MITCHELL, of the Second New York, rejoined the main column on Wednesday with the bulk of Colonel DAHLGREN'S command, of which no intelligence had been received since Sunday night. About nine o'clock in the morning, the enemy's cavalry made an attack, which was easily repulsed; but the column was more or less harassed throughout the day by cavalry demonstrations on the flank and rear. On Thursday, General KILPATRICK moved toward New-kent Court House, and on the way fell in with Colonel SPEAR, in command of a cavalry corps, who had been sent to render him assistance.

The expedition of Colonel DAHLGREN, after leaving the main column, proceeded to Frederickhall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, with the intention of spiking a large number of guns, which were there in store. But, finding the position defended by a large body of infantry, and as his orders expressly prohibited fighting when it could be avoided, Colonel DAHLGREN contented himself with the capture of a few officers, and moved towards the James River canal, which he struck at a place eight miles east of Goochland Court House. In this vicinity an immense amount of property was destroyed, including six grist mills in full operation, a saw-mill, six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks of the canal, and the works at the coal-pits at Maniken's Bend. Colonel DAHLGREN, relying on the information of his guide—a white man, who is now supposed to have been a Rebel spy—expected at this point to find a bridge over the river, and was therefore unprovided with the means of crossing. The guide and a negro, who was implicated with him, were immediately hanged to the nearest tree.

The command then resumed its march towards Richmond; and, late on Tuesday afternoon, about the time that General KILPATRICK withdrew, it reached a point within three miles of the Rebel capital, where it had a brisk skirmish with a body of Rebel infantry. Finding the enemy too strong for him, Colonel DAHLGREN determined to fall back, in search of the main column. The Colonel, with Major COOK and about 100 men, separated from his column, taking a different route. The main body of his command, as already stated, rejoined the forces under General KILPATRICK safely; while Colonel DAHLGREN'S little company, as we learn from Rebel newspapers, in attempting to make their way to Gloucester Point, fell into an ambush on Wednesday night, at a point on the Mattapony, between Mantua Ferry and King and Queen's Court House, where their gallant leader was killed, and the greater part of their number made prisoners.

GENERAL SHERMAN is reported by telegraph to be back at Vicksburgh. His command is said to have destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the Rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over $2,000,000 worth of property. In other places he destroyed immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn and large quantities of wheat were set on fire and consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, 8,000 negroes, and over 400 prisoners, with but trifling loss in men and material.

ALL was quiet at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 2d inst. Reinforcements were rapidly arriving, and General SEYMOUR'S position was sufficiently strong to repel any attack. The fortifications in front of Jacksonville are extensive and formidable. The main body of the enemy was encamped between Ten Mile Run and Baldwin, with a considerable force at the former place. General GILLMORE arrived at Jacksonville on the 29th ult. The enemy had refused to deliver up our wounded, who had fallen into his hands.

THE MILITARY SYSTEMS OF EUROPE.

THIRD PAPER.

In the two preceding papers we have given the permanent organization of the European systems. The methods of organization adopted for putting an army into the field will be given in this paper.

According to the principles now adopted, the proportion of different arms and special services in an army of 150,000 men will be as follows:

115,000 foot, 15,000 cavalry, 12,000 artillery, 3,000 sappers, 5,000 men in the administrative departments.

The artillery would have 300 cannon.

Before the French revolution, the organization was by regiments and brigades. The Generals had no permanent commands, but were assigned by turns. At the time of the revolution divisions were created, comprising ten to twelve thousand men, distributed in two or three brigades of infantry, a regiment or brigade of cavalry, and two or three batteries. Under the French Empire, divisions composed exclusively of infantry or cavalry were created. The system of the Emperor was that of operation by masses of either of the three arms. The Emperor created the *corps d'armée*, comprising two, three, or four divisions of infantry, a division of light cavalry, and a reserve of artillery.

The division is now the grand unit of organization in the French army; but corps are created when the army is large—over 60,000, for instance.

A division of infantry usually comprises two brigades—the first, formed of a battalion of *chasseurs a pied*, and two regiments of infantry of two or three battalions; the second, of two regiments of infantry of two or three battalions,—the entire force being from 9,000 to 12,000 men. As accessories, there are attached two batteries, a company of engineers, a detachment of the train of equipages, a section of ambulances, a detachment of workmen in the administrative department, a small body of cavalry, and a body of *gendarmerie*.

The division is commanded by a general of division, who has a divisional état-major, and military sous-intendant, or adjunct, charged with the administrative service.

When corps are formed, the cavalry sometimes has a separate corps organization, from 4,000 to 10,000 strong. The reserve is organized into a particular corps, comprising *élite* infantry, heavy cavalry, and a heavy body of artillery.

There are also in an army mixed brigades or divisions, for advanced guards and detachments, comprising a battalion of chasseurs, one or two regiments of light cavalry, a battery, and a company of sappers.

Five corps for an army of 150,000 men, thus organized, is considered the best arrangement—viz.: three for the centre and wings, the fourth a reserve for the most important portion of the line, and the fifth the general reserve; each corps to contain three divisions—two for the line, and one for the reserve. The effective of each corps would be from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

The "états-majors" of the divisions consist of a colonel, or lieutenant-colonel, chief of staff, a "chef d'escadrons," and two or three captains. The "état-major" of a corps is a general of brigade, chief of staff, a "chef d'escadrons," and four captains. The "état-major" of the headquarters of the army is a general of division, chief of staff, a general of brigade or a colonel, assistant chief, a lieutenant-colonel, three "chefs d'escadrons," and six or eight captains. A topographical corps of five or six officers, commanded by colonel or lieutenant-colonel, is usually attached.

In each division there is a "chef d'escadrons" of artillery, commanding the two batteries; a captain of engineers, commanding the company, and a captain of the engineer staff. In each corps the artillery is commanded by a general of brigade (who has a staff of his own), and a superior officer of the engineers, who also has a number of subordinate officers. The artillery of the whole army is commanded by a general of division, who has two aides-de-camp, a colonel, director of the parks, a colonel as chief of his staff, and a number of other staff officers. The engineers are commanded by a general officer, and who has aides-de-camp and other officers similar to the commander of artillery.

For the administrative services there are in each division a sous-intendant or adjunct; for each corps an intendant or sous-intendant, with adjuncts; for the army there is an intendant-general, and who has a considerable staff. He is charged with the whole administrative service.

The medical department has an officer with the ambulances of each battalion. Each division has a number of officers and nurses with its ambulance train. In Italy each division had five health officers, four of the administrative officers of the department, and seventeen nurses. Each division has about four or five chests, containing each about 2,000 dressings. Each corps has an ambulance train, and sometimes the material for a hospital of 500 beds. At the headquarters of the army there are the chiefs of the department, with all the *personnel* and material necessary.

The pay department is organized in each corps. It is under the charge of agents of the minister of finances. The money is carried in fourgons.

There is also a postal service attached to the army—a telegraphic corps, &c. At each headquarters there is a commandant, and a wagon master to take care of the light wagons.

When an army is to be sent out of the country, battalions of war are formed in the regiments. For the Crimean war the regiments were formed in three battalions, of which two were sent out, comprising all the able-bodied men of the regiment, about 800 in number. The third battalion remained at the dépôt on recruiting service. For the Italian war three battalions of war of six companies each were formed, and the 5th and 6th companies of each battalion were taken for dépôt service. In the cavalry, four, five or six squadrons of war are formed, of about 180 men and 150 horses each. Two squadrons are left at the dépôt. The artillery regiments put as many batteries on the war footing as are demanded.

All the articles which the army will consume are provided at the fortified places on the frontier, in three lines; on the first 15 days' supply ready for distribution; on the second 15 or 20 days' supply, of which the preparation is well advanced; and on the third a similar quantity not prepared.

From 100 to 120 cartridges per man, and 200 to 220 for guns are usually provided, and usually four or five full supplies in this proportion are prepared. The infantry carry 60 cartridges on their persons, and 40 in the caissons. The second supply follows the army. The others are in the strong places on the frontier in different stages of preparation.

In 1859 for the Italian campaign, the Department of Intendance provided 56 days' biscuits for 150,000 men, with a reserve of 200 days' flour. They also provided 90 days' forage for 30,000 horses. The artillery provided several rounds of cartridges at 120 per man, and 220 per piece. The engineers provided 10,000 tools. The Medical Department provided all the material for 20 temporary hospitals, each of 500 patients.

The troops carry from 4 to 8 days' provisions, and the wagons enough to fill the supply to 15 days. On going beyond this time a new base of operations must be created, unless supplies can be drawn from the country.

The transportation of an army consists of three classes of wagons: first, the light wagons of the headquarters and staffs, the regimental baggage wagons (one to the regimental staff, and one for a battalion or two squadrons), and ambulances; this class marches with the troops. The second class are trains for carrying supplies, ammunition, materials of the engineers, bridge equipage, the money for paying the army, etc. These march a day or half a day behind the troops. The third class, general supply trains, made up from the wagons of the army, or drawn by requisitions from the country marched over. They are called auxiliary trains.

FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

We quoted last week from a letter of a correspondent in France of the London *Herald*, an account of the French ships and guns at Cherbourg. The same correspondent, whose opportunities for observation, we are told, have been unusual, gives in a subsequent communication a particular account of a visit to the great naval construction ports of France, Brest and L'Orient. Though he found them both tranquil, with nothing stirring to excite any suspicion of hostile intentions against England, he did find Europe in the way of quiet preparation for future contingencies, to make him fear that "the France of a by no means distant "period, is destined to command the seas," unless the British Admiralty bestir themselves to maintain their old position. We give below the main portion of the letter, feeling sure it will be of the greatest interest to our readers:

I presented myself too soon at the Prefecture of the Marine in Brest, and found my way higher up the town to the Marine Barracks to report to the director general. I was too early for him also, and found my way to the parade-ground in front. These men in dark coats are young officers in the French Navy, and a stout sergeant is drilling them more vigorously, and, let me add, as successfully, as I ever saw men drilled before. The sight is a novel one to an Englishman, but not by any means so to the French. Every day the officers of the French Navy are drilled as common soldiers. Leaving the Marine Barracks, I come to an equally large building—the barracks of sailor boys from ten to fourteen years of age; the same boys that are to be seen every day at Greenwich. One boy is on duty with a musket and bayonet on his shoulder, and there is a box into which he may retire in case of inclement weather. He presents arms to passing officers with the grace of a veteran. I step inside the gateway, enter the guard-room, and behold the guard of sailor boys playing the part of men, and doing it extremely well. They are sailors and soldiers from infancy. I next pass to the Prefecture of the Marine, and another strange sight awaits me. There is a blue-jacket mounting guard with musket and bayonet, and another guard-room noisy with the voices of sailors. From the Prefecture of the Marine I cross Brest Roads and follow the navigation towards Chateaulin. Here is a three-decker under all sail, and with great difficulty I am put on board. It is the *Louis Quatorze*. On board this ship there are 600 gunners, and on board the *Montebello* in Toulon Roads there is a like number. These seamen gunners are at sea accustomed only to fire at sea, and as frequently in stormy as in fine weather. As soon as these twice 600 gunners are perfect marksmen they make way for others, and thus the whole seamen of the French marine are being transformed into service gunners of precision. They are besides in course of transformation into soldiers, for ever since the Russian war the French marine brigade of seamen have been maintained, and in Mexico, China, Cochin China, and elsewhere, all the spare men and boys have been landed from the ships, and with muskets in their hands become soldiers.

Returning to what is calculated to excite uneasiness in England, here, in one of the slips in L'Orient, is an iron-clad corvette about which the British Admiralty know nothing. This corvette was begun only four months ago, and in two months hence it is expected that she will proceed to sea armored and armed. Mr. Reed's sloop in Chatham dockyard is 1,000 tons smaller, and has been two years in hand. In no English private yard that I know of has there been an approach to the expedition with which this French corvette, the *Isère*, is to be turned out; and I am not sure but that, were the French dockyard authorities fairly put to it, they would produce an iron armor-clad in much less time than six months. It is, however, I find, a delusion to suppose that France has discarded iron ships. The truth, I rather think, is that France has discarded wood ships, for in Cherbourg, in Brest, and in L'Orient, there are fine frigates on the stocks in forward states, on which not a single shipwright has been employed for many months, while from the window at which I am writing, I have only to raise my eyes toward the dockyard and behold a fine new iron transport and three fine new iron dispatch vessels. And I remember that I came across some iron boats in the dockyard while rambling round. Nay more, what did the naval officer acting for the admiral of the port, at present sick, inform me? He said that wood ships were now of no use, and that iron, with all its drawbacks, which in France are many more than speedy fouling, is the only suitable material to be employed. In his opinion the *Couronne* and the *Heroine* are even preferable to the *Solferino* and the *Magenta*, because the former are of iron and the latter are of wood. Those that think that France is still for wood, and has irrevocably pronounced against iron, are, I assure you, very much behind in their information. But I am rather wandering from the point to which I desire to direct attention as impressively as I can. France can build iron ships as expeditiously as England can, and is constructing them in much less than half the time. To fortify this statement let me astonish the British Admiralty with an item of news that has just reached me from the highest quarter, and the perfect truth of which I shall be able to verify in a few days at Toulon. Six weeks ago, I am told, the Toulon dockyard authorities set to work to build an experimental cupola ship on Captain Coles' plan, and workmen have been kept going night and day, Sunday and Saturday, ever since, so as to try the cupola ship in six weeks hence. What a commentary on the conversion of the *Royal Sovereign* in Portsmouth dockyard. We are asleep, and France wide awake. We are dreamers in ship-of-war construction, and the French are actors. I have pondered over the forms of the French iron-clads, and, in my opinion, whatever that may be worth, they approach perfection. The genius of Mr. E. J. Reed looks extremely dim beside them, and I assure him that were he to see the small sloop that is constructing here, and which will be ready for sea within six months from the time of laying down, he would learn something. This sloop will draw only some eight feet of water although armored round and round at the water line, and will mount one gun to be fired behind a double teak and armor bulkhead erected forward. A more perfect and formidable small craft I have not yet seen; nor has one anywhere been built.

In my last from Cherbourg I said that I would recur to that dockyard. In doing so allow me to correct an inaccuracy, for which the officer of the *Couronne* is to blame. I said that the *Couronne* had no wood behind the armor. This is a mistake; for here in L'Orient Dockyard, where the *Couronne* was built, I learn the fact, and, what is more, I have gone over the *Heroine*, the sister ship. The *Couronne* and the *Heroine* have wood behind their armor of much the same thickness as that behind ours. In Cherbourg dockyard I went over the *Flandres*, iron-clad, and the form and strength of that ship being much the same as those of all the others, I will state what both are, and correct an erroneous impression that exists in England. The form of the *Flandres* is that of a ship short in proportion to the breadth, the length probably being not more than four, or at the most five times the breadth, and with the extremities as fine as possible. This gives a ship without any length of midship section, and the midship section that there is forms a pivot on which the ship turns readily, and yields as readily to the action of the sea in stormy weather. Besides, this absence of midship section gives you a ship of great strength, the weak part of all ships being the midship length, and therefore the French iron-clads are relatively much stronger than our own, even although our ships may be heavier in their scantling. So impressed are the French architects of the soundness of this most common-sense theory that they reject for iron-clad purposes the advanced wood frigates and line-of-battle ships in the dockyards, those ships possessing the great midship length that we very stupidly have given to all our iron-clads. But the French iron-clads which are wood ships are by no means without great strength. The timbers are thick and well filled, while inside the ship there is diagonal planking, and outside the ship longitudinal planking. Then, in addition, there is an extra thickness of planking on the water line. On the whole, therefore, there is much the same thickness of timber in the French iron-clads as in our own, particularly in the essential parts; and the French iron-clads are without the midship weakness of all our iron-clads. What is true of the *Flandres*, in Cherbourg, is in the main true of all the French iron-clads. Allow me to correct another erroneous impression. The *Normandie's* fires were not put out during the late cruise.

Last week General Casey's Board examined 59 applicants, of whom 31 were rejected and 28 accepted, with rank as follows: two majors, seven captains, seven first lieutenants and twelve second lieutenants. No person can be re-examined for any course whatever. The decision of the board is final both to those who do not pass, and to those who may desire higher rank than that conferred at the time of examination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—As you have undertaken the publication of a journal devoted to the Army and Navy, I take it for granted that you feel an interest in whatever concerns these two services; and as you are a human being, and of course not professionally omniscient, you will probably be disposed to hear the opinions of different persons, that you may compare them with your own, and possibly strike out a new idea which you can enlarge upon. I have seen some service in the Navy, and propose to give you some of my views on the subject of promotions.

From my entry into the Navy until within the last two years, promotions, with one exception, have been made by seniority. The systems of promotions in European navies have often been discussed by myself and others, and disapproved of, so far as they were made for merit, so called, but in reality, by personal or political influence. It was not an uncommon thing to see a captain of an English man-of-war, having for his executive officer, a lieutenant under whom the captain had sailed as a midshipman. Such things we thought we could never stand, but we were mistaken. It never then occurred to us, that we should see in our own Navy a system of promotions by favoritism, that would shame all the favoritism in all the European navies put together. In all of the European navies I think a portion of the promotions are made by seniority, and a portion by selection, or for merit, or by influence; but in none can an officer be promoted, in either way, until he shall have performed a certain quantum of service in his grade. In the British Navy, promotions to the grade of captain are made by seniority or selection; but from that grade to that of Admiral, promotions are only by seniority. And so strictly has this rule been adhered to, that when the British Ministry wished to promote Nelson to the grate of Admiral, they were obliged to promote a large number of captains who stood above him. It was left for the Congress of a Republic to shock all sense of justice by making a law to promote by favoritism, for it is nothing else, officers two or three grades at a time, without requiring any fixed length of service in any of the grades, or any at all in some of them. For some years I have thought that our system of promotion by seniority, although very well adapted to a small navy, as ours was up to the year 1861, would not at all be suitable for a large navy, such as ours now is; and I have been ready to see some change made to promote by selection, as that seems to be the only system, except by seniority; and however much we may be opposed to the principle, to that complexion we must come. The only question is, how shall it be done so as to be the least obnoxious to our sensibilities.

Before adopting a plan for promotion we should repeal the present outrageous law creating the grade of admiral, &c., and send all of its aiders and abettors to Coventry as unfit associates for honorable officers. Then establish the grades of admiral, captain, commander (or captain of corvette), lieutenant, master (not in the line of promotion), ensign and midshipmen.

I propose that two-thirds of all grades below captains be promoted by seniority, and one-third by selection. Before promotion in either way, ensigns, who are passed midshipmen, should perform three years service at sea before promotion to the grade of lieutenant; lieutenants should perform four years service at sea before promotion to the grade of commander; commanders should perform three years service at sea before promotion to the grade of captain; and captains should perform two years service at sea in a second rate and two years service at sea in a first rate before promotion to the grade of admiral.

Captains should be promoted to the grade of admiral by seniority only. When promotions are to be made to the grade of admiral, if the first captain on the list has not performed the requisite sea service, let him be promoted on the retired list of admirals, and so continue down the captain's list until one shall be found who has performed the requisite service, and promote him on the active list of admirals.

Let it be made the duty of all commandants of ships to make reports of all the officers under their command, on such points of character and conduct, and according to a uniform plan as shall be prescribed by the Navy Department: such reports to be filed at the Department for reference.

Once a year let a board of five admirals (no politicians) be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to select the officers of all grades to be promoted during the year, having reference to the reports; and should any of those selected not be promoted during the year, let them remain on the register, subject to the action of the next selecting board. For very meritorious services in war, officers might be promoted by the President one grade, provided they had performed the requisite sea service. If an officer, after performing some meritorious service, should receive his regular promotion, he should not receive another promotion for such service.

Masters should not be promoted in grade. Their duties are very important, and cannot be properly performed by ensigns, who, however intelligent and learned they may be, never can have the experience and practice necessary for the grade. Masters should be selected from the civil marine; they should not be over twenty-five years of age when appointed, and should be required to pass an examination in seamanship and navigation. In lieu of promotion in grade, they should have their relative rank increased, until at the age of retiring, they should be permitted to retire with the rank of captain; and during their service they should have increased pay after the plan of staff officers.

I propose only one grade of admiral. In other navies there are generally three grades—admirals, vice-admirals and rear-admirals, and three colors of each grade, making really nine grades. Our officers have always claimed that all commandants of fleets, no matter what their grade, were officially equals. This has not been conceded by officers of foreign navies, where they claim the different ranks according to grades. If we, then, have but one grade of admiral, our fleets will always be commanded by an officer equal in grade and rank to the highest officer commanding a fleet that he may meet with; and if he meet with a commanding officer of lower grade than himself, he can carry out the principle that we contend for, and acknowledge his official equality.

Sam Pennant.

McCALL'S DIVISION AT GLENDALE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—"One who was there," in endeavoring to "set right" the question of McCall's Division at the battle of Glendale or Nelson's Farm, in the last number of the Journal, may picture correctly what took place in the *rear*, but he certainly does not what took place in the *front*.

The stampede of cavalry, artillery, &c., in such vast numbers, is simply the fruit of an excited imagination. Where did this cavalry come from? It certainly did not belong to McCall's Division, and was not in the fight. Again, the attack was made on both the *left* and *right*. The left was overpowered, and about 5 o'clock driven back.

That there was some bad management, and some running and shirking, as there always is when a line is broken, is doubtless true; but the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, and we believe no other division, ever did harder fighting than was done there and on that day.

The troops that came to the support of this division, both those of Hooker's and Richardson's divisions deserve highest praise for the part they performed, but they can suffer no disparagement by allowing justice to those who sustained the first shock, and warded off from others the principal force of the enemy's blow, and who really did the principal part of the hard fighting, as the graves of the dead of this division left on the field near Nelson's house, will forever show.

This is but one of a hundred other instances in this war, where troops posted to meet an assault, after the most stubborn resistance, are overpowered and broken, but at the same time so cripple the enemy, that but little is left to be done by the supporting columns, who, nevertheless, receive or claim the praise of having done the whole.

The writer is able to call to mind a counterpart to this day's battle where this same division was covered with glory for its *success*, while it really did not do one-fourth the hard fighting it did on this 30th day of June, 1862, at Nelson's Farm.

It is idle to pretend now to decide fairly as to the real merits of different troops in the many battles of this war, and why this instance should be singled out for so much fruitless discussion we are not able to understand.

A. J. W.

[The Editor must decline to suffer the further discussion of this question in the columns of the Journal. Both sides of the controversy have now been presented, and any further discussion would be useless and detrimental.]

THE COMPARISON OF NAVAL FORCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The prize case of the *Atlanta*, which has been decided by Judge Sprague, at Boston, should lead us to inquire into the principles of a true comparison of naval force.

The first question before the Court was, whether the *Atlanta* was equal or superior to the monitors, the *Weehawken* and the *Nahant*. To determine it, the Judge considered the facts relating to the "tonnage," the armament, and the crews of the combatants. The vessels and the ordnance were pronounced extraordinary and experimental, and hence the old rules of naval science for the comparison of naval force were superseded in the case of these novel engines of war. The opinion entertained was, that the two monitors had greater aggregate tonnage, superior ordnance power, and more men. In the "means" for warfare, the two monitors were adjudged as of superior naval force.

This conclusion may be correct, but not because all of Judge Sprague's premises were correctly established. In the first element of the comparison, the tonnage, erroneous assumptions have been made. This fault is inherent in the law for ship admeasurement, which is delusive; and were it otherwise, the rules for tonnage were never intended for application to such *unique* types of naval architecture as those of the vessels in question.

It is not true that the tonnage of vessels, as ascertained by our law, is exactly proportional to their principal dimensions. Vessels of similar principal dimensions, unless of similar model, will have dissimilar *bodies*, and hence unequal units, or numbers, of magnitude. The two monitors may be alike in dimensions, model and tonnage; but the *Atlanta* being unlike them in dimensions and form, it results that she cannot be compared truly with them by the standard of tonnage. Under the law, one vessel may have the same principal dimensions with another, and yet differ from her greatly in true tonnage; for the law prescribes a crude and erroneous method of survey for tonnage, and the result is arbitrary and fictitious.

The tonnage of the monitors appears not fairly taken, even by the imperfect legal method, if we can rely upon their published principal dimensions—the extreme length being stated at 200 feet, but the length from stem to sternpost being given at 159 feet; the extreme breadth at 45 feet, but the breadth of hull at 37½ feet; and the depth from deck 12 feet. The tonnage by extreme dimensions, 844 tons; but by the inferior or hull dimensions, it is about 650 tons. This is nearest the truth. The aggregate tonnage of the monitors, the rule being fairly applied, would, therefore, be about 1,300 tons. Now, if we include the casemate structure which was upon the deck of the *Atlanta*, in the computation of the tonnage of that vessel, she, too, will reach the number of about 1,300 tons. So that the difference in the tonnage engaged was probably not very material.

Let us now examine another mode of comparing the armed ships concerned in this action.

It is the observation of experienced naval architects, that the design of a ship-of-war is to be made wholly with reference to *the armament which she is to bear, to maintain, and to preserve from the enemy*. Every thing done is to increase the vessel's powers for offence and defence, as a fighting unit. If the battery is to be terrible, it must be borne by an invulnerable ship; offence and defence must be commensurate qualities. *Strength must be represented by weight.* If cannon are enlarged for delivering concentrated broadsides, armor plates must be adopted for avoiding their destructive effects. The limits of power and invulnerability, as qualities of armed ships, will be reached only when the ocean refuses to bear upon its bosom the destructive creations of human genius, but lets fall in rebuke to the bottom the monsters which Jove only might be able to destroy.

The comparative efficiency of the armed ship may be taken, therefore, as proportional to her *weight*, when ready for battle. The weight of a ship, and all on board, is found by computing the fluid displacement.

If we compare the *Atlanta* with the two monitors, by this standard, it will be found that little difference exists—that, probably, the displacement of the *Atlanta* at least equals that of the two monitors. If the displacement of the *Atlanta* was greater in proportion to armament, than that of the monitors in proportion to their armament, it was only because she had a larger measure of propelling power, or reserve buoyancy for ocean navigation, and better quarters for men; these being compensating considerations in her design, calculated to render her rifled armament terribly effective in the extent of its service, though, perhaps, rendering her wanting in invulnerability at close quarters with the monitors. That they made her a prize in action was due to superior skill, rather than to any real disparity existing between the vessels, for the *Weehawken* only was engaged in firing.

This case shows the importance of having a true standard for comparing the naval forces of opposing ships-of-war; for it may be seen that were the *Atlanta* a trifle larger in displacement, the method of comparing by tonnage, as legally computed, would have inflicted wrong upon the brave men who made her a prize. Let tonnage, at least until it shall be scientifically computed, be thrown aside; and adopt in its place a calculation of fluid displacement for the standard of naval force. It will more fairly represent it in all respects.

William W. Bates.

ASSIMILATED RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In determining the relation or assimilated rank between the line and staff officers of the Navy (a matter now at issue), it is requisite to take into consideration the objects for which a Navy is created, as well as its organization.

The first purpose for which navies are supported by nations is, to destroy by their means, the goods, ships, forts and lives of enemies in time of war. This is made evident by all experience, past and present, and on this point also the Articles of War for the government of the Navy of the United States are sufficiently emphatic. They provide the penalty of death—.

"For all commanders of fleets, squadrons or single ships, who shall, upon the probability of an engagement, or on sight of any armed vessel of an enemy or rebel, neglect to prepare and clear his ship for action; or shall not, upon signal for battle, use his utmost exertions to join in battle; or shall fail to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously; or shall not do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy any vessels which it is his duty to encounter; or shall not afford all practicable relief and assistance to vessels belonging to the United States or to their allies when engaged in battle.

"Or shall strike, or attempt to strike the flag to an enemy or rebel without proper authority, or when engaged in battle shall treacherously yield, or pusillanimously cry for quarter.

"Or shall, in time of battle, display cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, or withdraw from or keep out of danger to which he should expose himself; or shall desert his duty or station, or shall entice others to do so; or shall not properly observe the orders of his commanding officer, and use his utmost exertions to carry them into execution, when ordered to prepare for, join in, or when actually engaged in battle, or while in sight of an enemy."

The further purpose for which navies are used in time of war as well as of peace, is to make them the police of the high seas, and generally to serve as a protection to commerce in distant quarters of the globe, and in semi-civilized and barbarous ports. In so doing, acts of violence have to be resorted to at times.

The destructive agencies in use in navies are guns, and men on ship-board. The command of these ships devolves upon officers trained for such service, styled Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders. Their subordinates, who drill, discipline and also exercise command over the crews, and who take part in manœuvers, are styled Lieutenants, Masters, Ensigns, Midshipmen and Boatswains, and with the former are generally designated line officers.

To administer to the wants of these human destructives a secondary class of officers is supplied, as Surgeons, Paymasters and Chaplains, who are styled staff officers, and are known otherwise as non-combatants, and familiarly, on ship-board, as "idlers." Of late, Engineers have been added to the staff.

As then a Navy is organized mainly for destructive objects, the destructive agents naturally hold the most prominent place in such organizations.

These human destructive agents must, and do exercise, command over the other or non-combatant class.

A Navy is absolutely a military service.

Military rank in a military service necessarily accompanies command.

Usage and equity coincide with necessity in assigning priority of rank to the military branch of military service, that is, to the destructives or officers of the line.

Precedence among its members is as requisite in a Navy as in other bodies.

The custom of the world has assigned this precedence, in accordance with equity and the necessities of the case, to the destructive branch, or to the line.

The American Navy has been no exception to this rule until recently, when improper innovations have been introduced.

These innovations give undue precedence to the staff, at the expense of the line.

Stating the case nakedly, it is reduced to this: Are the de-

structive officers who wield command, and who bear its high responsibilities, to have the precedence over the non-combatants, or are these latter to have it over them? If the country wishes to maintain a Navy that will perform what is expected of it, the country must look to it that changes are not made in it which will destroy its usefulness. Such change is now being consummated.

Before this war, such a statement would not probably have met with the approval of our people, because long years of peace had had the natural effect of deadening their perceptions as to the uses of a Navy, as well as to its proper organization. A false and foolish philanthropy, somewhat prevalent over the country, would have been shocked at the idea of supporting the rights of destructives, either in the Navy, or anywhere else, and the claims of the line officers of the Navy would have been silenced with contempt. Nay, they were so silenced.

With the experience of to-day, it is otherwise. Every man, woman and child in the land now knows and feels what armies and navies are maintained for, and are not to be frightened from contributing to sustain them *properly*, because they are destructives. Therefore it may be reasonably hoped that the people at large are sufficiently interested in maintaining their Navy upon such a footing as will preserve its fighting or heroic element intact and preëminent as it should be.

AN EXPEDITION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—An expedition of 70 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander T. P. Selfridge, left this vessel on the 13th instant, and went in pursuit of a Rebel train reported to have crossed the river the night previous. After marching about three miles from the river, we came upon the party, commanded by Colonel Tyler, C. S. A., and took them all by surprise, without firing a gun or any opposition on their part. After sending the prisoners on board the vessel, we continued our expedition for a distance of seven miles from our vessel, when we suddenly come upon a party of Rebel cavalry guarding a lot of cotton belonging to the Confederate government; we attacked the guard, who immediately threw down their arms and *skedaddled*. We took possession of the cotton and started for the vessel; was followed by a party of Rebel cavalry to within one mile of the vessel. The skirmishing was very interesting, as the sailors wished no better fun; a great many shots were fired on both sides, but fortunately we had no one hurt on our side. We returned with thirty-two bales of cotton, twenty-five mules and horses, seven wagons, also Colonel Tyler, Major O'Brien, one lieutenant and six men, all of the C. S. A. This expedition, like all others, commanded by Captain T. P. Selfridge, was very successful. He deserves a great deal of credit for his perseverance, energy and untiring zeal in executing the laws of government. The whole party were volunteers. Captain Selfridge said he would first take the boys out for a run, and shows the Rebs that *Blue Jackets* could take them napping. This capture opened our eyes, and we kept a look out for rebel cotton after this.

A few days afterwards we landed at the bank to parole some Texas cavalry who had given themselves up, and professed to be tired of the war. At this time another lot of thirty-three bales came into our hands. Two men claiming to own the cotton, and professing the strongest Union sentiments, were found, after a close examination, to be Rebels in disguise; but we have learned to not believe all we hear in the *Sunny South*. In their boots we found concealed orders from all the officers on the Rebel General Walker's staff for supplies from New Orleans. The next day we dropped on another good Union man with nine bales, and found his orders the same as above. We *gobbled* up the cotton, prisoners, and all, and sent the Union gents to the Admiral to cool off. This is a sample of the way Captain Selfridge attends to the duties of guarding the Mississippi River.

T. A. D.

U. S. Steamer *Conestoga*, Mississippi River,
February, 22d, 1864.

COL. CARROLL'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURGH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your issue of February 20th, "Truth," in a letter on "Congress and General Howard," says, that "General Hancock sent seven regiments * * * to report to General Howard." In this respect he is mistaken. Three regiments of this brigade, under Colonel Carroll's command, were first sent; and some time afterwards, two more from the 2d Division. The two latter did not come to the same part of the field as our brigade, which alone drove the enemy from Cemetery Hill, out of our batteries, and held that portion of the line from which part of the 11th Corps had been driven. As a corroboration of this statement, I enclose a letter from General Gibbon, who commanded the corps at that time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Adjutant.

Headquarters 1st Brig., 3d Div., 2d Corps,
March 6th, 1864.

[The letter of Brigadier-General Gibbon to Colonel Carroll, alluded to by our correspondent, is dated at Philadelphia, February 24th. After saying that he has learned that the brigade has not received full official acknowledgment for its services with the 11th Corps at Gettysburgh, on the night of the 2d and the day of the 3d of July, 1863, General Gibbon says:—"As I happened to be in command of the 2d Corps when your brigade was, at the suggestion of Major-General Hancock, detached to the assistance of the 11th, I am of course cognizant of the circumstances attending the transaction; and I feel it incumbent upon me, as your then commanding officer, to do what I can to repair what I am led to believe is an act of injustice toward a portion of my command. I know nothing, of course, officially, of your services whilst detached from the 2d Corps; but I am not presuming too much when, considering your reputation as a soldier, the character of your command, and the reports which reached me at the time, and aftewards, of your timely arrival at, and prompt recovery of, a critical point, I suppose them to have been of the utmost importance in preventing the enemy from obtaining a foothold on the key to our position—Cemetery Hill. You are at liberty to make what use you deem proper of this communication; and I shall be much gratified if it aids you in any way in obtaining a just acknowledgment of the services of yourself and your command at the battle of Gettysburgh."]

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your article in relation to the charge, made by the publishers of the private edition of General McClellan's report, that important matter had been omitted in the Government edition, you say the only omission is the following:

"It will be seen, from what has preceded, that I lost no time that could be avoided in moving the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula to the support of the Army of Virginia; that I spared no effort to hasten the embarkation of the troops at Fort Monroe, Newport News, and Yorktown, remaining at Fort Monroe myself until the mass of the Army had sailed; and that after my arrival at Alexandria I left nothing in my power undone to forward supplies and reinforcements to General Pope. I sent with the troops that moved all the cavalry I could get hold of; even my personal escort was sent out upon the line of the railway as a guard, with the provost and camp guard at headquarters, retaining less than one hundred men, many of whom were orderlies, invalids, members of bands, etc.; all the headquarters' teams that arrived where sent out with supplies and ammunition, none being retained even to move the headquarters' camp. The squadron that habitually served as my personal escort was left at Falmouth with General Burnside, as he was deficient in cavalry."

Now, had you read page 185 of the report, as printed at this office, you would have found this very paragraph, put in at the right place, as shown by the context; so that no omissions were made either by the War Department in furnishing copy or by this office in printing it.

Yours, &c., John D. Defrees,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

[We take great pleasure in publishing the above, and in acknowledging our error. The origin of the error was in the fact of the transposition in the private edition of the Report of the paragraph quoted above. In that edition the paragraph was put at the close of the Third Period, where it seemed in reality to belong, as the recapitulation of the events narrated in the chapter. In the Government edition, the paragraph is inserted in a different place.—Editor.]

THE BALL OF THE SECOND CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The ball given by the officers of the Second Army Corps at corps headquarters, on the 22d of February, proved to be a most complete success. A larger ball had been built under the supervision of the committee of arrangements, 60 by 90, and a supper room adjoining, 20 by 90, constructed of pine boards sawed by the rebel saw-mills, in possession of the corps.

The decorations were tastefully arranged, and consisted chiefly of the various flags of all the regiments in the command, some of which were very conspicuous for their tattered and bullet-riddled appearance. Stacks of arms and accoutrements and two light 12-pounders, brass, ornamented the platform at the end of the room, and attracted very considerable attention. In rear of this platform was the music, consisting of the band of the first division and 14th C. V. regiment, lead by Charles Higgins, leader of the first division band. The company began to make their appearance at eight o'clock, and in the course of an hour the hall was comfortably filled with the most distinguished guests, military and civil, that ever graced a ball-room floor in the United States: Vice-President Hamlin and daughter, Senator Sprague and lady, Mrs. Governor Curtin and party of eight young ladies, Mrs. Senator Hale and daughter, Rev. Dr. Brownson, of *Brownson's Review*, and daughter, Mrs. Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga, and Miss Brotherson, of New York city, Mr. C. A. Alvord, of New York city, and daughter, and all of the distinguished generals and other officers serving in the Potomac Army.

Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and was continued with great spirit until twelve, when the supper-rooms were opened, and all found plenty and in the best of style, owing chiefly to the exertions of Lieutenant C. H. H. Broom, staff First division, Second corps, who was charged with its entire arrangements. After supper dancing was renewed and preceeded with vigor until four A. M., when the ambulance trains of the corps reported to convey the guests to their respective quarters.

The toilets of the ladies were magnificent, and the officers of the corps proved they were as successful upon a ball-room floor as upon the field of battle.

ARMS AND TROPHIES FOR THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies of the Metropolitan Fair, in their circular, to which we recently referred, invite contributions of arms and trophies of war from States, corporations, and individuals; and relics of American wars, from the early struggles of the Colonies to the present time. Banners which have floated proudly over citadel and fort, carried by victorious hands, or stripped from the hand of the enemy; flags stained with heroic blood, whose fading lustre is lighted up by the bright light of fame; ensigns which have waved victory from the mast-head of gallant ships-of-war—all will be welcomed, and amid the more practical contributions, will draw the mind to a contemplation of the guerdon for which the true soldier fights—the glory and defence of his country. Medals voted by Congress, or by States; early and celebrated commissions; swords won in action; presentation swords, and arms of every kind, from the crowned and garlanded cannon of Louis XIV., to the plain Dahlgren and Parrott, which frown on modern battlements; and from the tomahawk of the Indian to the broken musket from the last battle-field, will have their appropriate place. All such articles, the committee promise, shall be cared for, guarded with watchful eye, and promptly returned to their owners.

They also propose to gather from the friends of those gallant and devoted men who have laid down their lives in this holy war, such personal relics as they may be willing to unveil to the sympathizing interest of the world. Exposed together, and as a tribute of respect to the dead, these touching evidences of individual patriotism will make an interesting feature in the Exhibition.

The patriotic public are requested to send in to this committee such articles of the above named nature as they may be able to control, for sale, as well as for exhibition. Dealers in arms are especially invited to contribute largely of their stock for sale, for the benefit of the Fair, and to none does the committee apply with more hope, than to these whose fortune it has been to profit by the sale of implements of war. Every object of interest, no matter how trifling, which the soldiers in the field may send, will be received and cared for. All packages sent to William T. Blodgett, chairman of the committee, No. 2 Great-Jones street, by any of the Express companies in the United States, will be free of charge.

MILITARY MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon the bill to prevent officers of the Army and Navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the several States. It came before the Senate on the 3d inst., and was warmly supported by Mr. Powell. The first section of the bill provides that it shall not be lawful for persons in the military or naval service of the United States to interfere in any manner, by proclamation, use of soldiers, or otherwise, with the freedom of any election, or with the exercise of the right of suffrage in any State. The violation of this section will subject the offender, on conviction and sentence before a United States Court, to a fine of not less than $200, and not exceeding $20,000, and to imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court; and any person so convicted is moreover to be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States. The bill is not, however, to be so construed as to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified, according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

The subject of the disposition of confiscated lands, which would better be left untouched until military success has given the Government undisputed possession of the Rebel territory, is continually coming up before Congress, in one form or another. A petition was recently presented, signed by Eli Thayer and others, praying Congress to confiscate utterly, and without reserve, the lands of Rebels; and to give of the same, without other formality than occupation, 160 acres to each private in the naval service, and to each man in the rank and file of the Union Army, and of the Rebel army who will take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the United States; and that the lands thereafter remaining be open to settlement under the Homestead law.

An important bill to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department was introduced on the 8th inst. by Mr. Wilson, of Mass., and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This bill organizes divisions charged with duties as follows:—1. Purchase and disposition of horses for the service. 2. Purchase and issue of clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage and accoutrements. 3. Charter of vessels of transportation. 4. Western transportation and telegraphs. 5. Purchase of forage. 6. Erection of hospitals, barracks, storehouses, stables, bridges. 7. Purchase and disposition of wagons, ambulances and forges. 8. Inspections and reports. 9. Correspondence, returns and records. Except in case of urgency or in purchases at the seat of war, advertising for proposals is required. The bill provides also for the more economical distribution of supplies, and for the punishment of frauds or bribery in such purchases.

A warm debate was occasioned on the 8th by Mr. Powell's motion to proceed to the consideration of his resolution calling for the report and evidence of the Commission, at the head of which was General McDowell, charged to investigate the conduct of certain officers at the West. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Wilson on the ground that the Commission was not of the nature of a court-martial, but had been sent out simply to seek information for the Government, much of which was to be used in the prosecution of such officers as had been derelict in duty and become implicated in unlawful transactions. Mr. Grimes proposed to amend the resolution by stricking out the words "Secretary of War," and inserting "Request the President of the United States to transmit to the Senate the "report and the evidence, and any papers in his possession "shedding light upon the subject." Mr. Grimes considered the appointment of the Commission a gross violation of the articles of war, which provide that the President alone shall have power to appoint such commissions; and yet this one, which he considered nothing but a commission empowered to fish up testimony derogatory to officers of high standing, had been formed entirely without the knowledge of the President. The Senator referred to the case of General Curtis, who was arraigned on ex parte testimony, without his presence. He had been informed that every particle of the testimony reflecting upon General Curtis, taken by the Commission, was disproved by testimony now in the possession of the President and the War Department. So satisfactory was the evidence that the President announced at once that General Curtis was free from all blame. If this resolution passed it would be accompanied by a request for any testimony which should properly accompany it, that the country might have an opportunity to judge of both sides. He did not want an ex parte statement to go out to the detriment of a soldier when the records of the War Department entirely exonerated him. After further debate, in which Messrs. Wilson, Sherman, Powell, Johnson and others took part, the subject was informally postponed till the next day, when the resolution as amended was rejected.

HOUSE.

Mr. Low, of Indiana, reported on the 4th, from the Committee on Revolutionary pensions, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be, and are hereby, tendered to the gallant surviving soldiers of the Revolution, twelve in number, now on the pension rolls in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, for their services in the Revolutionary war, by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained, and we sincerely rejoice in the decrees of Providence which have thus far protracted their lives beyond the allotted period of man, and enabled them in their declining years to receive from the Government a sum of money as pensioners, which, if not as large as desired by them, will at least help to smooth the rugged path of life in their descent to the tomb.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, when adopted by the House, be signed by the Speaker and certified by the Clerk, and a copy of the same be furnished to each of the revolutionary pensioners mentioned in the letter of the Commissioner of Pensions this day submitted.

The Deficiency bill was passed on the 8th. An amendment appropriating $35,000 for medicine and medical attendance for negro refugees was strongly opposed by Mr. BROOKS, but was finally adopted. The House agreed to the larger number of the Senate's amendments, including $30,000,000 for transportation and $18,500,000 for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department; but owing to a disagreement on several amendments, the bill was returned to the Senate.

A series of resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in favor of soldiers, who have been discharged in consequence of wounds or other disabilities, being employed in situations under the United States Government, and heartily endorsing the policy of paying soldiers and sailors of African descent the same wages which are received by whites for similar service, were presented on the 8th by Mr. RANSOM, of Iowa, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A substitute offered by Mr. BOUTWELL for the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell from time to time, at his discretion, any gold coin in the Treasury, over and above the amount which, in his opinion, may be required by the Government for the payment of the interest on the public debt, was passed on the 8th, by a vote of 90 against 34. In its amended form the bill merely authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, from time to time, with or without a rebatement of interest upon the coupons, as he may deem expedient.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:—

Whereas, It appears that many Regular and Volunteer officers are either entirely unemployed or not upon duty corresponding to their rank, thus holding commissions and drawing pay without equivalent service, and at the same time standing in the way of promotion and increase of compensation of those performing the duty of general officers; therefore,

Resolved, That all major-generals and brigadier-generals who on the 15th day of March shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective rank, and have not been engaged for three months next prior to this date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army, and all pay and emolument shall cease from that day, and the vacancies be filled by promotions and appointments, as in other cases; provided that this act shall not apply to any officer unemployed in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, or who is a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, or on parole.

The latter part of the bill provides for returning to the Regular Army those who were appointed therefrom to the position of general officers. They are to be returned to the rank they occupied before the passage of the act of July, 1861. After a desultory debate, the bill was made the order for Tuesday next.

A bill was passed providing that regular and volunteer chaplains shall not suffer diminution or loss of pay when absent on leave, or on account of sickness, or when held by the enemy as prisoners. The bill also provides for giving them pensions, in case of disabilities, at the rate of twenty dollars a month.

Mr. FRANSWORTH, of Illinois, reported back on the 8th from the Committee on Military Affairs, several memorials and resolutions to reimburse soldiers for clothing lost and destroyed while on the march or in battle, and asked to be discharged from their consideration, on the ground that the law of July, 1862, authorized the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to sick, wounded and other soldiers, who have lost the same by the casualties of war, and therefore no further legislation is necessary. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported back an amendment to the Senate's joint resolution of thanks to Major-General L. THOMAS and the officers and men under him, for bravery and courage at Chickamauga, and requesting the PRESIDENT to communicate this resolution in suitable terms to that General. The amendment provides for thanks jointly to Gens. ROSECRANS and THOMAS, and in that form the resolution was passed. Mr. GARFIELD also reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the formation of a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers in the Army of the Cumberland, to serve three years or during the war; the men to be credited to the States or subdivision of States from which they are enlisted. A bill was reported from the Military Committee and passed, regulating the dismissal of officers from the military and naval service. Mr. DEMING, of Conn., reported a bill making the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, within the branches built and to be built, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, public highways of the United States. It also recognizes these roads, with the ferries between Camden and Philadelphia, and between Port Monmouth and New York City as a post and military route, for the transportation of mails, troops and munitions of war, and for the transportation of goods and merchandise of foreign production across the State of New Jersey, under permits granted by the Collectors of the ports of the United States, authorized to grant the same, and for commerce among and between the several States of the United States.

IT appears from official data in possession of the War Department, that since Feb. 25, 1862, the Illinois Central Railroad has received for transportation of troops and supplies, $308,000, the Burlington and Missouri River road, $13,500, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad only $40, making a total of $311,000. The accounts of the Illinois Central, prior to March 3, 1862, were settled on the basis of the tariff of the road when such rates did not exceed those of the Scott tariff of 1861, and one-third deducted from the amount thus found due. Subsequent to March, 1862, the accounts accord with the regulations of that date made by the Quartermaster-General in accordance with the suggestions of the railroad managers, convened in Washington by the Secretary of War.

COLONEL ULRIC DAHLGREN.

THE death of this gallant young cavalry officer is the most unfortunate result of the expedition under General KILPATRICK against Richmond. From the Rebel papers we learn that he was killed as he was making his way through the woods on the north bank of the Mattapony river, at midnight, on the 3d inst. He had cut his way through the Rebel columns after the failure of his attempt to release our prisoners at Richmond, and while on the road to Gloucester Point, was shot down by an ambushed enemy. The report is accompanied in the Richmond papers, by the particulars of the indignities to which his dead body was subjected by those who dared not face his living presence. "Stripped, "robbed of every valuable," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "the fingers cut off for the sake of the diamond rings that "encircled them, when the body was found by those sent to "take charge of it, it was lying in a field, stark naked, with "the exception of the stockings. Some humane persons "had lifted the corpse from the pike and thrown it over into "the field, to save it from the hogs." "Yesterday after- "noon," it adds, "the body was removed from the car that "brought it to the York River Railroad dépôt and given to "the spot of earth selected to receive it. Where that spot "is, no one but those concerned in its burial know or care "to tell. It was a dog's burial, without coffin, winding- "sheet or service."

Colonel DAHLGREN, though one of the youngest—being but twenty-two years of age—was one of the bravest and most energetic of our cavalry officers. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but for most of his life a resident of Washington, where his father, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, was so long stationed. He entered the Army under an appointment as aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the 28th of May, 1862. Reporting to General FREMONT, he was assigned to the staff of General SAXTON, commanding a division. With him he participated in the campaign of the Mountain Department, where he distinguished himself at Cross Keys, Port Republic, and other battles. When General FREMONT was relieved Captain DAHLGREN was attached to the staff of General SIGEL, and participated in the campaign under General POPE. Previous to the advance of the Army of the Potomac under BURNSIDE upon Fredericksburgh, Captain DAHLGREN led a brilliant cavalry dash with a handful of men into that city, capturing prisoners greater in number than his own command. During the Pennsylvania campaign he was wounded so severely that he lost a foot in consequence. His immediate promotion to the rank of colonel of volunteers, to date back to the day of his wound, and his necessary intermission of service, were the consequences. As soon as it was possible for him to resume active duty, and before his wound had fairly healed, he induced his superior officers to permit him to accompany General KILPATRICK upon the late expedition, in which he lost his life.

Commanding public respect by his boldness and skill as an officer, Colonel DAHLGREN possessed at the same time rare qualities of mind and heart, which gave him the strongest hold upon the affections of those who knew him personally. In his immediate command there is mourning as for a brother, and while his memory will be warmly cherished among his officers and soldiers, the circumstances attending his death will beget a new spirit of hostility toward those who are chargeable with the savage brutality exhibited in the treatment of the body of their dead comrade.

THE second batch of iron-clads has been seriously delayed by experiments with a new machinery for working the guns, invented by Captain ERICSSON. In the model the invention worked remarkably well, but it has not been found practicable in actual trial. It will be remembered that while the machinery heretofore in use worked very well in calm weather, it was difficult to manage the guns through the turrets in a rough sea. As the new Monitors are wanted to reinforce the squadrons off Charleston and Mobile before the first of April, it is necessary that they be put in readiness at once. Were it not for the trial of this new invention, at least six vessels would by this time have been sent to the South Atlantic ports and the Gulf. It is quite time that some of our new iron-clads were employed along the coast. There is danger from Rebel mailed vessels in the Neuse, Roanoke and Tar Rivers, which are reported to be formidable. Mobile is also said to have four very dangerous iron-clads to defend the harbors. There is doubtless much exaggeration in the stories we hear of Rebel mailed vessels, but in view of the large number of iron-clads which have been built in the Northern ports since last summer, it is quite time that some of them were on duty where there may be great need of them.

THE *Re d'Italia* has finally sailed for Europe.

WE record this week the sad ending of an expedition intended to effect the release of the Union prisoners of war in Richmond. Undoubtedly, great damage was inflicted on the Rebel lines of communication, and an immense destruction of Rebel military stores was effected. But in its main purpose the expedition was a failure. It may well be doubted, considering that the chances were a hundred to one against its succeeding, whether it should have been undertaken; for, although, had it succeeded, the country would have rung with praises of its audacious and bold policy, it is questionable whether, with ample means at the disposal of the military authorities, for a united and irresistible attack upon the Rebel capital, the lives of our brave soldiers should be thrown away in enterprises so rash that success would be their only justification.

THE English have named their target ship at Portsmouth the *America;* perhaps in the expectation that the practice of the British gunners will be improved by the stimulus received from an association of ideas, connecting their mock warfare with a possible contest between them and their old antagonists, the Yankee seamen. We cannot help cherishing the secret wish that the *America* may prove true to her name and bring discomfiture upon British guns and British gunnery. If they should pierce her sides, it may be worth their while to borrow one of our iron-clads to try their bolts upon. We think we could guarantee her safe return after a reasonable amount of pelting from ARMSTRONG guns and WHITWORTH ordnance.

LATE advices from Hilton Head bring no confirmation of the story of the arrest of General SEYMOUR, and we search in vain through long files of letters from newspaper and private correspondents for the facts which were to sustain the violent assaults made upon this officer by so many hasty journals. One of these newspaper censors attributes General SEYMOUR's defeat to his refusal to take the advice and accept the information of negro fugitives; another to his credulous acceptance of the stories of Rebel deserters; and there are other theories. Meanwhile there is a partisan discussion of the question as to where the responsibility of the Florida Expedition is to be placed. The attacks which have been made upon General SMITH for the failure of his cavalry expedition—attacks in which we could not join in the absence of full authentic information—seem likely to prove as unjust as they were hasty. We are told that he had but 7,000 instead of 10,000 cavalry with him, and the brigade (WARING's), whose slow movements retarded his expedition, giving time for the enemy to concentrate, formed an important part of this limited force, not to be dispensed with.

THE Committee on the Conduct of the War, in investigating the battle of Gettysburgh, have succeeded in stirring up much ill feeling between some of the general officers who took part in that action. Generals MEADE, SICKLES, DOUBLEDAY and WARREN, have appeared before the Committee, and we are told several other prominent officers have been called. We really cannot see how any substantial good can come out of the investigation at this time, and can but think it a very unwise thing that the Army is kept constantly vexed and irritated by these personal controversies. Whatever trouble may arise out of the inquiry, however, we have every reason to believe that General MEADE will not suffer by it in his military reputation, or that the confidence and respect of the army he has so ably commanded will be in any measure lost.

A NEW paper has been started in this city, having for one of its avowed objects the advocacy of the "reorganization "of the Army." So far as we are able to discover from the first number, this means the setting aside of all American general officers, and replacing them by officers imported from Europe. The prominence given to his name would seem to indicate that the General-in-Chief to be advocated is a General CLUSERET, who has undertaken the easy preliminary work of proving that General GRANT is destitute of military ability, and that he has accomplished nothing; that General HALLECK is not only a traitor, but a fool also; that, indeed, we have no supreme military genius, unless it be the imported General CLUSERET.

THE Brooklyn Fair for the Sanitary Commission has realized the handsome sum of $400,000, with some twenty or thirty thousand dollars worth of stock on hand, to be sold off at auction. The Army Relief Bazaar at Albany, N. Y., has also closed, after having been kept open fifteen days. About $100,000 was received, of which sum $80,000 was profit. The soldiers need not fear that the people are forgetting them or growing indifferent to their welfare.

AN ENGLISH CRITICISM ON McCLELLAN.

From the February number of the *United Service Magazine* of London, we extract the following criticism on General McClellan:—

General McClellan was appointed to the command on the 1st of November, 1861, and he had made the best possible use of the interval between that and the 10th of March, 1862, to organize and prepare his army for the approaching campaign. The proximity, however, of the enemy's army to Washington, the smallness of its numbers, and its apparently dilapidated condition, wrought upon the blustering propensities of the Northerners, and excited amongst them such a storm of invective against the General, that he was obliged to plunge prematurely into the struggle. His plan of campaign was formed on the following considerations:

1st. The Federal army was distributed round Washington and its environs, which had been fortified so strongly as to be deemed impregnable.

2d. The Confederates were encamped in front of Manassas Junction—a position which they had occupied since the victory of Bull Run. They were thus about thirty miles distant from Washington, and one hundred and twenty from Richmond, their fixed basis of operations. The success at Bull Run had given them a moral superiority in the contest, and it might, therefore, be safely supposed, that their attention was chiefly directed to Washington. If this supposition were correct, the chances were not small, that Richmond would be in a defenceless condition, and open to a bold advance.

3d. The Federal Government was in possession of the command of the sea; and it could furnish a large transport service for the use of the troops.

Lastly, Fortress Monroe—situated at the extremity of the peninsula southeast of Richmond—was held by a garrison of Federal troops.

He resolved then to leave a detachment in the lines round Washington, and by means of the transport service at his disposal to convey his army to Fortress Monroe, from which place as a secondary basis of operation, and having the advantage of interior lines with regard to the enemy, he designed to march upon Richmond. He concluded that, that city would fall before the Confederate army could return to its assistance.

The success of this plan was conditional, that is to say, it depended on certain contingencies, and several minor combinations. The principal of which were—1st. In order that the position of Manassas Junction should be completely turned, it was of vital importance that the proposed operation should be concealed from the enemy; otherwise he would retreat towards Richmond.

2d. The lines at Yorktown, which would obstruct the march of the army up the peninsula after it had quitted Fortress Monroe, were to be turned by a detached corps, under the command of General McDowell; an operation that could be easily performed, as it was supposed, by means of the York River.

3d. It was indispensable to the provisioning of the army, that the communications with Washington, its fixed basis, should be preserved from any attack on the part of the enemy.

Unfortunately for the success of McClellan's design, secrecy is not a virtue that has been cultivated by the Yankees; and no sooner did the terms of his plan transpire, than full and minute information regarding them was conveyed to the Confederates, who immediately retreated towards Richmond. This occurred on the 9th of March. On the 10th, McClellan crossed the Potomac in pursuit; but finding it was impossible to overtake the enemy, he returned to Washington. On the 11th, the Government, being now thoroughly disgusted at the turn affairs were taking, issued an order reorganizing the army in four corps, under the command of Sumner, Keyes, McDowell, and Heintzelman. This arrangement, which was borrowed from the French, having been established by Napoleon in 1805, adds to the mobility of an army; but under a timid chief, it invariably leads to a divided command; and in the present case, it was one of the principal causes of the disastrous termination of the campaign. Some other changes were also made, and finally, McClellan perceiving that any longer delay would ruin his character as a commander, determined to carry out his original plan, notwithstanding that the retreat of the Confederates had altered the *situation* of the hostile parties on the theatre of war. Accordingly, he embarked his troops and steamed for Fortress Monroe, where he landed with the army on the 3d of April, and immediately advanced up the peninsula. On the 5th, he was stopped by the lines of Yorktown, which were held by the Confederate General Magruder, with 20,000 men. These lines were to have been turned, as has been mentioned, by McDowell's corps; and when the army left Washington, he had remained behind for that purpose. Following up his instructions, he should have landed on the northeastern shore of York river about the 5th. But precisely at this moment, Lincoln, whose previous occupations do not appear to have fitted him for presiding over the affairs of a great nation during time of war, became perturbed in his mind. Standing on the roof of the White House, with his telescope in his hand, he had seen regiment after regiment defile through Washington, and embark on the transports. With increasing attention, he had noted the various preparations for departure; the weighing of the anchors, and the angry whirr of the steam as it issues from the valves; his spirits had been alternately elevated and depressed by the cheers of the men, and the weeping of the women at parting. Finally, he had beheld the huge fleet glide smoothly down the Potomac, until it was lost in the distant waters of the Chesapeake; when suddenly the bereaved situation of himself and his cabinet occurred to his mind, and smote him to the earth with the force of a thunderbolt. McClellan and the army were gone; Providence only knew whither; probably into the jaws of the lion. The seat of the government was left in charge of a trifling garrison of 20,000 men, who had "skedaddled" at Bull Run, and who would likely perform the same strategic operation on an emergency at Washington. The Confederates had the reputation of making fully as good use of their legs as of their arms. Might they not return and overwhelm him in his isolated position! Urged by the frightful nature of the ideas which were whirling through his head, President Lincoln resolved to retain McDowell's corps as an additional guard. He did so, and the result was decisive for the campaign, as it reduced McClellan to the necessity of laying regular siege to Magruder. During the delay caused by this operation, the Confederates concentrated their troops round Richmond; and thus the practical application of McClellan's plan failed in producing the results proposed.

An officer may have received a thorough military education, and have had the experience of many years of actual campaigning; but if he be deficient of certain qualities, which nature alone bestows, he will never become a great general. An intimate acquaintance with the principles of war, will enable him to trace on the map the various lines of operation; the strategical points, and the defensive or offensive positions, which an army should occupy; he may clearly understand their value in relation to the distribution of the enemy's forces; and on these considerations, he may arrange a plan which will appear infallible; but if he does not possess the strength of character necessary to overcome unforeseen obstacles, the result will be disastrous. A commander-in-chief, however, who thoroughly understands the situation of affairs, at the moment, should always endeavor to foresee, and provide for every exigency that may occur during the campaign. Nothing should be left to fortune, as we may be quite sure that that deity will follow him who cuts the smoothest track for her chariot. General McClellan, either did not understand the situation of affairs in 1862, or he did not form his plan on a correct appreciation of that state of affairs. His unavoidable delay at the outstart had injured his character, and excited the populace against him, a circumstance that reacted on the cabinet and deprived him of its confidence. Hence the reorganizing of the troops on the 11th March, which dislocated the army, and divided his command. He was still, however, in a moral sense, commander-in-chief, as his conduct during the previous six months' training, had endeared him to the soldiers. His operations might then have been characterized by a mixture of caution and boldness. Political considerations should have informed him, that when the war is at our own threshold, the first duty of the commander-in-chief is to preserve the vitality of the directing power; to provide for the perfect security of the government of the country, in order that it may act without prejudice, or precipitation; otherwise he cannot expect its cordial coöperation. But the unfavorable position in which he stood, with respect to the cabinet, rendered it an especially important matter that President Lincoln should have had no excuse for tampering with the divisional generals. If the theatre of war had been situated at a great distance from Washington, his influence with the troops, as in the case of Napoleon's first campaign in Italy, would have rendered his military authority absolute, and immediate interference would have been impossible, or at all events less injurious. But the theatre of war was close at hand; his fixed basis of operations being actually the seat of the government to whom he was an object of suspicion and dislike; consequently officious interference was a thing to be anticipated. His course, therefore, should have been shaped in such a manner, as would have enabled him through his influence with the troops, to oppose any intermeddling of the government with the *immediate command*, a thing to which no independent general will submit for an instant without resigning. But the terms of his scheme removed him to Fortress Monroe, which removal *apparently* left the government to the tender mercies of the enemy. His plan was therefore unsuited to the situation of affairs. Lincoln was terrified! He retained McDowell, and the result was decisive, as McClellan's campaign really ended at Yorktown.

As regards the value of the plan, in a merely military point of view, three faults may be enumerated. 1st. It was too rash. 2d. It violated the principles of war. 3d. Its application was too timid.

1st. An army of 130,000 volunteers, should not be moved about as if it were a single division.

2d. The choice of Fortress Monroe, as a secondary basis, involved the necessity of leaving Washington, or the fixed basis, to be threatened, morally at least, by the enemy. The communications also between these two places were open to an attack from the *Merrimac*, and iron-plated ship, which lay at Norfolk, on the south side of Hampton Roads.

3d. The first movement to Fortress Monroe, was the stride of a giant. The second, in the direction of Richmond, was that of a dwarf. When the army arrived in front of the lines at Yorktown, it numbered probably 100,000 men, and here, there was no timid President to interfere with the command; nevertheless McClellan suffered himself to be stopped in the middle of an offensive campaign by Magruder and 12,000 men. His previous information, which was afterwards found to be incorrect, had stated this number at 20,000, and Magruder made such skillful dispositions, as effectually completed the deception. But a general, who, as Napoleon used to say "knows his trade," will seldom be deceived. Why did he not take *means* to ascertain the truth? Supposing, however, that his previous information had been correct, he should not have wasted his time, waiting for McDowell, when every moment of it was precious. But every hour's delay after he had heard of that general's retention, created eighty chances to one against his ultimate success. The hour of his arrival in front of the lines should have been the hour of his attack upon them. Two overwhelming masses, to which life and energy had been communicated, should have been hurled on separate points. Magruder not only defeated but destroyed! The morale of the Federal army raised! The result of the campaign, although it might not have been decisive, would have been more honorable!

The following theoretical plan, which is based on the same considerations as that of McClellan, is given merely as the "complement" to this paper.

The enemy had taken the offensive, and were approaching Washington. General McClellan and his principal army should have occupied a position, at a certain distance from that city, on the line by which the enemy was advancing. He should have done everything in his power, both to draw the attention of the Confederates to this point, and, to induce them to believe that he intended to assail, drive them back, and invade the South on this line. In other places, movements might have been made so as to confirm this intention.

The enemy would immediately have concentrated on his own front—and every soldier would have been drawn away from Richmond and its neighborhood.

In the meantime, 60,000 men of the best troops, should have been secretly assembled in Washington, and held in readiness for a particular service.

General McClellan was now prepared to strike a great blow. He should suddenly have evinced signs of wavering, and presently have retreated towards Washington. The enemy would have followed in the confidence of victory, and the distance between him and his own basis, Richmond, would have been increased still more. But the commencement of McClellan's retreat to Washington should have been timed, so as to take place and coincide with the landing of the before mentioned 60,000 chosen troops at Fortress Monroe. Thence they would have marched to Richmond on an open road. Magruder, if he had been there at all, could not have had more than 5,000 men in the lines at Yorktown; and according to the terms of McClellan's own plan, 40,000 men might have attacked him in front, and the other 20,000 in rear. When McClellan with the principal army arrived in the course of his retreat at Washington, following up the combinations of this plan, he would have sent a reinforcement of 40,000 men to Fortress Monroe, which would have joined the first army against Richmond. No assistance could have been dispatched by the Confederates to that city, as on the first intelligence of the landing at Fortress Monroe, they would have perceived the drift of the stratagem and have expected an immediate attack from the side of Washington.

Thus the Confederates would have had the Commander-in-Chief and his principal army in their front, and an army of 100,000 men in their rear, in possession of their capital and basis of operations. Now would have been the time for McClellan to have fallen on boldly. Victory was in his hands!

In adopting this plan General McClellan would have remained near Washington. He would have had the advantage of being always at hand, to counteract by his influence and advice, any extraordinary measures of the cabinet. In a military point of view, its combinations would have been less exposed to misfortune, than those of the one on which he proceeded. In effect, the defeat of any single operation would not have been of great consequence. If the Confederates attacked McClellan and forced him to retreat; why it was a part of his plan to do so; and he could have retired to the lines round Washington, while the army dispatched to Fortress Monroe performed its share. If that army were stopped at Yorktown, still as it has been remarked before, the intelligence of its arrival there would have dismayed the enemy, and caused him such uneasiness, that he ought to have been an easy prey to McClellan; for it is difficult to believe that the passage through Eastern Virginia would have presented any insurmountable obstacles to an army in pursuit of a discouraged foe.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Some important and satisfactory experiments were recently made at Shoeburyness by the English Ordnance Select Committee, for the purpose of testing the value of a new time-fuze, the invention of Colonel Boxer. The fuze, as originally employed, was a very simple contrivance. It consisted of a beechwood tube, filled with a slow-burning composition, in which a piece of touch-cord was inserted and left projecting at the top. This was ignited by the flash of the charge at the moment of firing, and caused the shell to explode in a given time. This simple arrangement, which answered well enough when shells were chiefly used in the bombardment of towns, where distances were easily discovered and were rarely altered during the siege, was found to be inadequate to the requirements of horizontal firing and field service against moving bodies of troops. To meet the necessity for rapid changes in the time of bursting, two channels instead of one were made side by side in the old beechwood fuze, one of which was filled with ordinary powder, the other with the fuze composition. The outside was graduated to a scale, and by piercing both tubes at any given point, so as to establish a communication between them, the bursting of the shell could be regulated at pleasure. The efficacy of the shell was still farther increased, in certain cases, by the introduction of the percussion fuze, which caused the shell to explode the instant it struck the ground or the fortification against which it was fired. Recently, in firing loaded shells without the fuze against armor plates, it was found that the heat, generated by the concussion, suffices to ignite the charge, and it does this so instantaneously that the shell explodes before it has time to penetrate the armor, wasting the force of the projectile on the exterior. Mr. Whitworth proposes to delay ignition by enclosing the bursting charge in an envelope of flannel, or some similar poor conductor of heat. By increasing or diminishing the thickness of the envelope, the time of explosion may be graduated with great accuracy. When a shot at a high velocity strikes the surface of armor plate, a flash of flame is emitted, which is perceptible in broad daylight.

In using lead-coated projectiles the ordinary time-fuze cannot be employed. There being no windage, the flame of the discharge cannot pass the shot to ignite the fuze. The time-fuze of Colonel Boxer is expressly designed to obviate this difficulty. This fuze, which is in fact a modification of the old time-fuze, contains a tube in which a metal striker or detonator is fixed by a bit of wire. The wire is ruptured by the *vis inertiæ* of the striker upon firing the gun, and the striker, projected against some detonating composition, ignites the time-fuze. Ten rounds were fired from a 110-pounder Armstrong at an elevation of five degrees; eight of the shells exploded 4.2 seconds, one 4.3 seconds, and one 4.1 seconds, showing an accuracy most creditable to the inventor, and to the care and skill of the workmen in the laboratory department of the Royal Arsenal. Ten rounds were next fired from the same gun at an elevation of two degrees, ricochetting on the water, and here as before an equally marvellous uniformity in time of bursting was exhibited.

Some experiments were to have been made with a fuze intended to be used with shell fired with very small charges of powder, so as to be thrown over an enemy's works. This fuze is of novel construction. A striker disengaged in

the act of firing, pierces a detonnating composition, the explosion of which ignites a piece of amadan, or German tinder, and the dropping of the shell on the ground shakes out a conical plug, and admits the powder of the charge to the burning tinder, and explodes the shell. Owing to a defect in the construction of the fuze the trial was postponed.

We learn from the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the English Ordnance Committee are continuing the experiments for converting the old cast-iron gun into compound guns, on Captain PALLISER's principle. Two old guns—a 68-pounder and a 10-inch shell gun—have been prepared and tested to destruction. "The programme," says the *Gazette*, "laid down by the Committee for this purpose, is "100 rounds, with service charges of powder and cast-iron "cylinders, increasing every ten rounds by the weight of "one shot. Thus the first ten rounds for a gun of the ex-"terior dimensions of the 68-pounder would be 16 lbs. of "powder and a projectile of 68 lbs. weight, the next ten "would be 16 lbs. of powder and a cylinder of 136 lbs. weight, "and so on, till the last ten would be 16 lbs. of powder and "cylinders each weighing 680 lbs., or equal to ten 68-pound-"er shot. The first of the guns alluded to was converted "into a 9-inch gun, designed to throw a round shot of 100 "lbs. weight. This gun endured the whole programme, and "is the only cast-iron gun, whether strengthened or not, "that, out of the great numbers that have been tested to "destruction at Woolwich, has ever done so. The gun "was, however, naturally very much injured by this severe "test, and the Committee determined on doubling the "charge of powder, in order to ascertain what its ultimate "endurance might be; it burst at the seventh round, with "32 lbs. of powder and a cylinder of 200 lbs. weight. The "second gun, an old worn-out 10-inch gun, which had "been rejected as unserviceable, was converted into one of "a calibre of 6½ inches, or slightly larger than that of the "32-pounder gun. When rifled, these guns would throw "elongated shot of 100 lbs. This gun was tested like the "68-pounder, and burst at the eighty-first round, with a "cylinder nearly six feet long, weighing 612 lbs. This gun "has, like the first, shown greater endurance than any "strengthened or unstrengthened cast-iron gun previously "tested, and has withstood a far severer strain than it would "be subjected to on service."

The tube employed by Captain PALLISER is composed of different qualities of wrought iron, and is made on Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's coil principle. Captain PALLISER maintains, says the *Gazette*, that this tube is strong enough to resist the tangential transverse strains of the discharge, and that it is alone far stronger than any cast-iron gun of the same calibre, of any thickness whatever.

WHAT CONSTITUTES SIGNAL DISTANCE.

THE following decision of Judge SPRAGUE, of Boston, in the case of the prize steamer *Aries*, is important as discussing and settling what constitutes signal distance, within the meaning of the Act regulating the distribution of prize money, and especially how far guns and rockets come within the term signal distance. We find the decision in the Boston *Advertiser*. We hope Judge SPRAGUE will soon collect in a volume the many valuable prize decisions which have added to the high reputation he sustains as a jurist. Such a work would be scarcely less a necessity to the lawyer than to the sailor and journalist:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Steamer Aries,—Prize.

What constitutes signal distance, within the meaning of the Act regulating the distribution of prize money, and herein of guns and rockets.

SPRAGUE, J.—This vessel and her cargo have been condemned. The actual captor was the United States steamer *Stettin*, a. v. Lieutenant DEVENS. Certain vessels of the Navy claim to share in the proceeds with the *Stettin*. Their right to participate is the question now for decision. The only one of these vessels which claims to have been within direct signal distance is the *Memphis*. I will consider her case first.

The *Stettin* was the most northerly of the vessels composing the blockading squadron off Charleston, and was stationed at Bull's Bay, something like twenty miles to the northward of the flag-ship. A little after midnight, on the morning of the 28th of March, there being a thick fog, she saw the light of a steamer attempting to run in. The *Stettin* slipped immediately and stood outside of the chase, to cut her off from the inlet, and to prevent her going out to sea, and threw up one or two rockets and fired two guns at the chase, but the fog setting in thick, lost sight of her. The *Stettin* remained on the watch until daybreak, when she saw the chase ashore in the bay, boarded her with boats and took possession. The prize proved to be the steamer *Aries*, bound from St. Thomas to Wilmington, with a valuable cargo. The *Stettin* fired no guns and made no signals after daybreak.

The officers of the *Aries* having been brought in, have given their evidence. They say that no vessel was within sight or, so far as they know, within signal distance, from the time they were seen until the capture, and that they heard no guns and saw no lights except from the *Stettin*. The evidence of the commander and officers of the *Stettin* was to the same effect. The *Memphis* was stationed at Rattlesnake Shoals. Her distance from the station of the *Stettin* is variously stated, the nearest being nine miles in an air line, and by the course of vessels, from twelve to eighteen miles. The U. S. schooners *Blunt* and *America* were both about one mile nearer than the *Memphis*, at least by the course vessels must take. Neither of them heard guns or saw lights, or claims to have been within signal distance or to share in the prize. Mr. CURTIS, the executive officer of the *Memphis*, has given his testimony before the commissioner here. He says that he was below and neither heard or saw anything, but was told, the next morning, that lights had been seen in the direction of the *Stettin*. He adds that he did not consider the *Memphis* to be within signal distance, that the *Stettin* could not be seen by day except from the mast-head, and neither flags nor costen lights could be made out from her under the most favorable circumstances. Interrogatories have been sent to the *Memphis* and to her commander, Lieutenant WATMOUGH, but no answers have been received. Lieutenant WATMOUGH replied by letter to the U. S. Attorney that his recollections were not sufficiently distinct for answering the interrogatories, and adds that he saw the light of a rocket and the flash of a gun from the *Stettin*, but the fog closed in so thick that he saw no more. It was his duty to answer the interrogatories to the best of his recollection and belief, and his letter is not testimony; but as his officers and crew are interested, I will consider whether, if full testimony should result in putting the matter where his letter puts it, it would avail the *Memphis*. If so, I might entertain a motion for further proof. According to his letter the light of a rocket was seean and the flash of a gun, but no report was heard, and it does not appear that the direction of the rocket was observed, and probably, in the fog, only the glare of its light was seen. The *Memphis* made no attempt to reply by gun, rocket, or otherwise, or to get under way. She could only have conjectured, at the time, from what vessel the lights proceeded, and learned the fact the next day when she heard the circumstances of the capture.

The question then is reduced to this—the *Memphis* was too far distant to make our flags or costen lights, or to hear, in that state of the wind and weather, the report of guns of the calibre of those on board the *Stettin*, but was near enough to see the flash of a gun and the light of a rocket in the air. It is to be observed that the capture was made by daylight, when the evidence shows there was no pretext for saying that any signals could be seen. But I will take the most favorable view for the *Memphis*, and include the whole time from the sighting of the *Aries* until the capture. Can the *Memphis* be considered as "within signal distance" in the meaning of the statute? Evidence has been taken from the principal officers of the vessels off Charleston, and especially of Commodores TURNER and GOLDSBOROUGH, the successive commanding officers of that squadron, on the subject of signals and signal distances. Some of them say that they do not consider guns and rockets to come within the term signal distance. Others speak of vessels as not within a signal distance, unless guns and rockets be included. Others again, and perhaps the larger number, and among them the two commodores, include guns and rockets, with positiveness. No system of signalling by guns and rockets has been adopted by the Navy Department or is in general use. What use has been made of guns and rockets for that purpose is by special order of the commander of each squadron. In the squadron off Charleston the utmost extent to which it has been carried seems to be this,—single rockets were to be thrown in the direction the blockade runner was taking. One witness says that three rockets indicated the approach of a ram. No one says that a signal gun has any special signification; but it is said that if two guns are heard in rapid succession, it is the duty of the vessel hearing them to go immediately and ascertain the cause of the firing. This does not, in my opinion, amount to a system of signals by guns and rockets, of such a character as to satisfy the requirements of the statute regulating the distribution of prize money.

Whether such a system might not be established, I do not undertake to determine. The *Memphis* did not even hear a gun, but merely saw the glare of one gun and rocket as refracted through the fog. The claim, therefore, of the *Memphis*, must be disallowed.

The flagship *New Ironsides* and the *Powhatan*, *Canandaigua*, *Housatonic*, and other vessels of the blockading squadron, have also put in claims to share in the proceeds. They place their claims on two grounds; first, that of coöperation in a common enterprise of blockade, which, they contend, makes them captors of all vessels taken by any ship of the squadron in an attempted breach of the blockade, irrespective of the question of signal distance. This ground of claim was fully considered by this Court and disallowed in the case of the *Cherokee*. Their other ground of claim is, that, although they were not themselves within direct signal distance of the *Stettin*, yet if the *Memphis* was within signal distance of the *Stettin*, she could repeat the signals to the vessels nearest to her, and thus they could pass through the fleet. It is sufficient to say that the first link in the chain fails, as the *Memphis* herself is decided not to have been within signal distance; and if she had been, I should very much doubt whether the ability to receive signals by repeating can be held to bring a vessel within the benefits of the statute. The decree must be, that no vessel of the Navy is entitled to share with the *Stettin* in the distribution of the proceeds.

No special counsel appeared for any of the contesting parties, though opportunity was offered to the parties to be so represented. The whole cause was presented, by consent, by the United States Attorney.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Sheridan was at Cincinnati on the 5th, enjoying leave of absence.

CAPTAIN S. C. Peck, Jr., has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Hilton Head.

MAJOR-General Banks reviewed the artillery and cavalry at Carrolton, La., on February 27th.

MAJOR-General Burnside has made a short visit to Washington, returning to the North on the 9th.

COLONEL L. C. Baker has received authority from the War Department to raise a cavalry brigade for special service.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Slocum, of the 82d Indiana, wounded in the recent expedition beyond Tunnel Hill, died on the 4th.

MAJOR John T. Hill, 12th New Jersey Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service, on account of physical disability.

LIEUTENANT Callin, of Brigadier-General Grierson's staff, is among the missing of the late cavalry expedition under General Smith.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. P. Sanderson, 13th United States Infantry, is announced as Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri.

COLONEL Arthur F. Devereux, of the Massachusetts 19th, has resigned his commission, it is said, with a view to engage in business in Baltimore.

MAJOR-General Hancock visited Boston on the 9th, on business connected with the recruiting of men for the old regiment of the Second Army Corps.

CAPTAIN Robert Morrow has been relieved from court martial duty in Cincinnati, trying Major Caldwell, and ordered to Major-General Schofield, in Knoxville, Tenn.

MAJOR Bogie of the 1st North Carolina regiment, who was reported killed at the battle of Olastee, is still alive, although severely wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

THERE is a rumor that Major-General D. N. Couch, now commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, will be called to take an important command in the Army of the Potomac.

COLONEL Chickering, of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General of Louisiana. His duties will be to superintend the labor system instituted by General Banks.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. Jacobson, 27th Missouri Volunteers, is announced as assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General. He will perform the duties of Inspector of the Provost-Marshal-General's Department.

CAPTAIN Paul Babcock, Jr., Signal Officer, U. S. A., has been announced as chief signal officer of the Department of the Cumberland *vice* Captain Jesse Merrill, Signal Officer, U. S. A., relieved, to date from January 5th, 1864.

COLONEL J. G. Parkhurst, 9th Michigan Volunteers, has been appointed provost-marshal of the Department of the Cumberland, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Wiles, 22d Indiana Volunteers, relieved at his own request.

COLONEL Zaddock Pratt, of Prattsville, N. Y., has caused to be cut on the face of the high, bold rocks near that village a colossal bust of his son, Colonel George W. Pratt, of the 20th New York State Militia, who died in Albany, N. Y., September 11, 1862.

SURGEONS in charge of general hospitals are positively instructed by the acting Surgeon-General, that when a soldier is discharged from service on account of *wounds received in action*, that fact will be entered both on the discharge and final statement of the soldier.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Warner, of the 113th Ohio, has been assigned to the temporary command of the 3d Ohio. Colonel John G. Mitchell, of the 113th Ohio, has returned and assumed the command of the brigade formerly commanded by Brigadier-General John Beatty.

BRIGADIER-General William F. Barry, late Chief of Artillery, has left Washington, having been ordered to the military division of the Mississippi. Brigadier-General Albion P. Howe, lately commanding a division of the Sixth Corps, has been transferred to the post of Chief of Artillery.

MAJOR Southard Hoffman, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, having reported, in obedience to orders from headquarters military division of the Mississippi, has been assigned to duty in the Army of Cumberland, and ordered to report in person to Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department.

BY order of Major-General Couch, Wallace M. Purcell, M. D., and acting assistant-surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the medical department of the Department of the Susquehanna, for endeavoring to compel a wounded officer, under charge of Surgeon H. Palmer, U. S. V., in charge of York Hospital, to pay for medical and surgical treatment, when he was receiving a salary from the Government for his services as a surgeon and physician.

GEORGE A. McCall, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, writes to Colonel Townsend, A. A. G. U. S. A., requesting that in his report of the part taken by the Pennsylvania Reserves in the battle of Gaines' Mills, the name of Major Alfred E. Lewis, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, acting A. D. C., be inserted in the paragraph commending his staff for gallant service; and that in the report of the battle of Nelson's Farm, this be inserted:—"Great credit is likewise due to Captain George A. Woodward, of the Second Reserves, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading his company against fearful odds."

THE President has prescribed the necessary regulations for enlisting seamen from the army into the navy, and the Secretary of War has designated the entire number—not exceeding twelve thousand—which it is desirable to have at each of the naval stations fixed upon by him, as follows:—At Cairo, one thousand; Boston, two thousand; New York, five thousand; Philadelphia, three thousand; Baltimore, one thousand. The following quotas are assigned:—Department of the East, three thousand; Middle Department, one thousand five hundred; Department of Virginia and North Carolina, one thousand five hundred; Department of Washington, two thousand five hundred; Department of Susquehanna, two thousand; Department of the Monongahela, five hundred; Northern Department, one thousand. Commanding generals of departments are required to communicate with the Navy Department, and cause the men selected for transfer to be sent to the designated stations in such numbers as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy. Each commanding general of an army or department which has been required to furnish a quota for transfer to the navy, is required at once to designate one or more officers, as may be required to examine the applications, and determine from them according to the qualifications of the applicants, and the number to be furnished, and what men shall be transferred to the navy, care being taken that transfer enlistments shall be so apportioned among the companies of each command that no regiment shall be reduced below the minimum organization.

REFERRING to the reënlistments of the three years' troops in his command, Maj.-Gen. Hooker, in a recent private letter, remarked, "It did my soul good to see those heroes step "forward and pledge themselves anew during the continuance of the rebellion. Eventful as has been the war to "many of us, no one event has filled me with so much satisfaction. It is something to live for when we can be surrounded with such companions."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers of the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The editorial and business offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be removed on the 1st of April to **No. 39 Park Row, Times Building**, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

Subscribers who may have failed to receive any of the back numbers of the Journal, are informed that there has been an unavoidable delay in reprinting some of them, which will account for the omission. Our files are now complete, and we shall this week supply all who have ordered. Number 4, among the others, is now reprinted and ready for delivery.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

THE TWO CAMPAIGNS—MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

DURING the three years in which we have waged this great war, the country has been fortunate in that its attention has not been distracted nor its energies wasted by one of those fierce political contests into which the Nation quadrennially plunges. But this year there will be a conflict military and sanguinary, raging between contending hosts upon a gigantic theatre, and also a conflict political and bloodless, but in which the passions will be aroused to an almost uncontrollable fury. There will be a struggle as to who shall rule in Richmond, and another struggle as to who shall rule in Washington.

If neither one of these inevitable campaigns of the year may be said to have yet fairly commenced, the preliminary work of both has been begun, and is now progressing. In both campaigns the leaders on all sides are active and anxious. In both, plans and counterplans, wonderful and inscrutable, are forming. Not only are the forces getting marshalled for the fray, but we hear from both fields of manœuvres actually in process of execution; we see even that skirmishing has begun, and we learn of flanking movements whose results must speedily astound the country.

As the organ of the military arm of the Nation, it is with but one of these conflicts that we have to do. Our struggle is only with the foe in front, with the armed Rebel in the field. And so deeply are we impressed with the tremendous importance of this struggle, and the infinite necessity of our success in it, that we are impelled to say a word upon what seems to us the critical and perilous aspect of the times.

This double conflict upon which the country is about to enter, may well induce serious thought, if not grave apprehension. This division of forces and of energies is weakness. It must diminish the power which the Nation requires for the one great essential work—for the defence of its menaced life. There is, perhaps, in the nature of things, no good cause why this division should be. There is no reason why a free people, even in time of war, should not express its will through the potent yet silent agency of the ballot without distraction or without any great expenditure of strength. But unfortunately our national political contests do not consist merely in the expression of choice by vote, after such reasonable discussion as might serve to elucidate the merits of the matter or men in dispute.

Our presidential struggles especially are carried on with such vehemence—the eagerness of competitors for the glittering prize is so intense—the strife between the partisans of each is so furious—the interests that come into collision are so gigantic—that the strain upon the Republic's power is about as great as it can bear. Patriotic men have hoped that the current presidential campaign would be exceptional in this respect,—that the excitement and frenzy of other years would not return this year,—but that there would be general acquiescence throughout the country in the election of some competent man, who should be designated by a national convention. But we are sorry to say that at this moment the signs in the political skies do not indicate any such calm and serene prospect. The intriguers are already engaged in their usual intrigues. Newspaper columns are filled with invective. Falsehood is playing its part. Rancorous appeals are being made to passion. And all the agencies, fair and foul, that were ever put in operation in the early part of a presidential election year, are in operation now.

We raise a note of warning to the country. We raise it in behalf of the cause, and of the Army and Navy battling for it. We raise it early because it will soon be too late. Already are these personal and partisan bickerings damaging the country; already are these scheming and selfish political knaves dividing the people; already are some of them attempting to corrupt, discourage and ruin the Army.

We appeal to the Administration and to all the functionaries of the Government in this matter. Let the Administration pursue a patriotic, unselfish and dignified course while it is on trial before the people. Let its efforts be to moderate rather than inflame the public passions. Let not its members stigmatize the candidates of its opponents as traitors—unless traitors they undoubtedly be. Let it beware how it uses its authority and patronage with the Army, and let it beware how it uses the Army.

We appeal to the patriotism of Presidential aspirants. While their ambition for place may be an honorable one, let them beware what means they adopt or sanction to gratify it. Let them remember the words uttered by the present Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, that the passions of the South were inflamed and this bloody war brought about, to gratify the ambition of politicians determined upon power and place. Let each of the aspirants—(we know not how many *aspirants* there may be, but the candidates who thus far have been nominated by organized bodies or who are supported by powerful parties, are Messrs. Lincoln and Chase, and Generals McClellan and Fremont)—let each of these gentlemen remember the prediction which we now venture to put forth—that among the candidates for the Presidency this year, the successful one will be he *who is adjudged by the people to have labored most earnestly, sagaciously and effectively to crush out this Rebellion, and to restore the national unity and sovereignty on a solid basis.*

In view of this, let the main rivalry of Presidential candidates be, not who shall gain the sharpest points on the other, or who shall be most successful in proving his opponent to be a fool, a knave, or a traitor; but who shall best serve the Nation's cause, do most to forward the Nation's triumph, and exhibit the most unselfish devotion to the country's weal.

While urging these considerations, we would certainly not have the political interests of the country ignored or contemned. We recognize the value of just policies and wise rulers. We appreciate the importance of the constitutional provisions for carrying on the machinery of our free Government; and we believe there could be no more fatal sign of national decadence than the loss of public interest in our periodic elections, or the relinquishment of the free right of choice of our rulers. We simply urge upon all the parties concerned the necessity of concentrating the national powers and energies upon the prosecution of this war. We show the danger of diversion from the main work. We forewarn of the fatal results that may follow relaxation of effort. Until the Rebellion is crushed, this Nation is in peril—in imminent and perpetual peril. While the Rebels can marshal hundreds of thousands of men against us—while in ten States they spurn the authority of the Government and defy its power, we can neither afford to indulge in idle repose, nor to waste our strength upon side issues. While a desperate foe, with drawn knife, is struggling to get at our jugular, let us neither rest nor trifle until his head is crushed.

One of the best signs of the times, as regards the Government, we take to be the calling of a purely military man like Lieutenant-General Grant to Washington, to counsel or direct in the conduct of operations. No one will accuse the Government of carrying on the war for political ends, or using any part of the Army for political purposes, or trifling with the military interests of the country, if the eminent Western soldier be allowed the freedom of action to which he is entitled as the ranking officer of the national armies. Whether or not it be the purpose of the Government to retain the Lieutenant-General in Washington we are not aware. We greatly dislike to see him taken from his active work in the field. But we believe the military campaign would be carried on more successfully, if during the progress of the presidential and political campaign, the former were entrusted exclusively to the guidance of a competent soldier.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT AT WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant-General Grant arrived in Washington on Tuesday, the 8th. He was accompanied by General Rawlings, Colonel Comstock, and by his son; and his arrival was so unostentatious that it was some time before he was recognized. But, once it came to be known that he was in Washington, his reception was such as was due to his brilliant services and exalted military rank. The enthusiastic greeting was modestly received by the Western hero, who bowed acknowledgments to cheers and serenades; but his only responsive speech was to say that he could not make one.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th, the President formally presented to him at the Cabinet Chamber, and in the presence of the entire Cabinet, General Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, General Rawlings and Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, the son of General Grant, and Mr. Nicolay, the Private Secretary of the President, his commission as Lieutenant-General. The President thus addressed him:—

General Grant: The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission constituting you Lieutenant-General in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which General Grant replied as follows:

Mr. President: I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

General Grant was then introduced to the Cabinet, and some time was spent in conversation.

On the same day, General Grant had a long interview with General Halleck, with reference to future plans and movements. Though there are many speculations as to the intentions of the Lieutenant-General, there is nothing definitively known; except that this visit to Washington means that his newly acquired rank is not to be worn as an empty honor, but is to be the title of the Captain who shall, in reality, command the armies of the Nation.

Congress has been for some time discussing a measure which looks to the dropping from the rolls of the Army of the long list of major and brigadier-generals who, on the 15th of March and for three months previous, were without commands. We hope the Honorable Representatives will consider much longer before they venture upon so sweeping a measure. Among the generals thus threatened are some of the most cultured, most experienced, most able, and most distinguished soldiers of the Army; while there are few of the whole number who are not ready and anxious to be assigned to active commands. Meanwhile, we think no one will assert that we have any surplus of military talent or experience to throw away. We do not hesitate to say that the Army could very well spare some among the number, and we should be ready to advocate a judicious cutting down of the list of general officers. But there is no necessity for this wholesale way of doing the work. It may commend itself to the prejudices of some Congressmen, but it does not satisfy the requirements of justice. The only proper

method is for a Military Board to consider the cases separately and with something more of judicial calmness than is wont to prevail in a legislative chamber. Such a Board might possibly find that incompetency was not confined to the general officers at present unemployed; that it exists even among some of those now entrusted with active commands, and that, perhaps, an exchange of positions may not be undesirable. A Board like this might be an unfortunate institution at this time, yet it could not be so unfortunate as the wholesale method which Congress has stopped seriously to consider. We might add that the position and services of the officers whom it is contemplated to thus summarily dispose of, would seem to demand at least the delay and sober consideration of a mere careful and impartial examination of their cases. Though the profession of arms may accustom one to danger, and the soldier must always feel his nearness to death, he can no more regard with complacency such a plan for quietly dropping his head into the basket of the Congressional guillotine, than he can esteem the fate a just reward for his services. We hope, therefore, that Congress will take occasion to think the whole subject over many times, and listen to the appeals of justice before it blots the statute book with such an act. Should it prevail, however, we fear the Nation, and not the victims, would suffer the most.

WE do not need to tell our naval readers that one of the most serious difficulties which meet the Navy Department in its work of creating a Navy of almost unsurpassed extent, is the scarcity of seamen to man its rapidly multiplying ships of war. Such a condition of things was an inevitable result of a long period of peace and of ultra peace notions, and of a popular aversion to military and naval establishments. We cannot hope to repair altogether this fault of the past: we must, indeed, expect to feel, during the whole of the war its evil consequences: but we can do something for the future. This journal has already discussed at length the necessity of training schools for seamen and petty officers, and the admirable systems of France and England have been carefully explained. With such good models before us, it ought to be a comparatively easy task to organize a system of training-ships, upon which boys of respectable parentage could be taught the principles of navigation, of gunnery, and all the duties of seamen and petty officers. We could satisfy an honorable ambition by holding up as the prize of distinguished merit, a place on the quarter deck. In the French service ten or twelve promotions of warrant officers to officers of the regular line are made every year, and as we have before mentioned, there are one or two naval officers of the highest rank who entered the service with a warrant and not a regular commission. We believe that a training school of this kind would find an abundance of pupils, not only among that large class of boys who have a natural taste for the sea, but also in other ambitious lads, to whose minds the livery of the nation is a badge of honor, and the military service the avenue to fame.

Here is the true line of preparation for the future. But, as we have in previous articles suggested, we need not wait for the establishment of these required training ships. The number of boys on each vessel in the service might be immediately and greatly increased, and their education commenced forthwith. A correspondent gave in the JOURNAL of last week an account of the formation of a class of boys on the steamer *Crusader*, and we are told the plan has proved entirely successful: the boys are better satisfied than they would be if left to their usual idleness, and the foundation of a body of good seamen is laid. This, of course, imposes some additional labor upon the officers; but we feel confident that no one of them at all devoted to the service would hesitate to assume the additional burthen to secure so great an advantage.

DURING the Crimean war, the United States sent an able military commission to Europe to watch and gain information from the operations of the hostile armies. General MCCLELLAN, one of the commission, subsequently held an important command in this war, and doubtless was profited in his own experience of active military command by the observations he was permitted to make in Europe. Now the European Powers are claiming of us the same privilege our officers enjoyed in the Crimea, and our Government is responding to the courtesy by giving their military representatives far greater opportunities for profiting by our experience than the United States officers were permitted to enjoy in the Crimea. Though these European Powers are ostensibly our friends, and we are bound to treat their officers as the representatives of friendly Powers, there are possible European complications that may arise out of our war, the like of which the French and English Governments had no occasion to fear during the Russian war, from which our traditions and our uniform policy kept us entirely removed, and made us mere spectators of the conflict, without even a remote chance of interference. The case is different now. Though no European Power has yet ventured to interfere with us, there is a possibility of such an event, and that some day we shall meet in hostility some of these numerous foreign military and naval gentlemen whom we are now escorting through our camps and arsenals and dockyards. The thought suggests the propriety of not only treating these keen-eyed visitors with great courtesy and entire respect, but also of a little caution in opening up to them all of our affairs. We are sure, however, that they will learn one thing very conducive to peace; and that is, that we are not entirely unprepared for war; that whatever may be the talk of London clubs and Paris *cafés*, we are not yet exhausted of resources or of courage, and that we do not allow our sleep to be disturbed even by the thought of possible European interference. It is not for us to boast; we have in hand too grave an undertaking to waste time in empty words; but we know our strength, and we are not wont to fear.

THE 20th Regiment United States colored troops embarked at New York last Saturday for New Orleans. Previous to their departure they were marched to Union Square, in front of the Union League Club House, where they were presented with a handsome stand of colors. President KING, of Columbia College, made them an eloquent and patriotic speech, at the conclusion of which he read an address to the regiment, signed by the ladies who presented the colors. The men then partook of a lunch, which had been provided for them in the square, and soon afterwards marched down to the dock, where they embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson*. They made a good appearance, and their marching was creditable to so fresh a body of troops. We notice that some persons are under the impression that this regiment is far superior to most others of the colored troops. Without intending in the least to detract from the credit due to these black warriors, whose appearance was certainly in the highest degree praiseworthy, we will assure all such that this regiment is but a fair sample of the great body of colored regiments. This fact may help to a proper estimate of the value and character of this class of troops. We have seen twenty colored regiments—at Hilton Head, at New Orleans, at Newbern, at Port Hudson, at Memphis, and elsewhere—which would stand fully up with the 20th, in respect of general appearance, while many of them are their superiors in drill and discipline.

The march of these black soldiers through the streets of New York, undisturbed, except by the applause of the throngs, that lined the streets, witnessed to a remarkable change in the spirit of the people towards the colored troops.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us, taking issue with the statements and conclusions of an article in a late number of the JOURNAL, entitled "Responsibilities "of the Staff." It will be remembered that that article attached the blame of the partially disastrous battle of Chickamauga first to the *aide-de-camp*, who gave the incorrect information that a division was out of line, which was merely retired a little *en échelon;* and in the second place, to the *aide* who carried the order to close up a gap which did not exist,—thus causing the very thing the order was intended to prevent. Our correspondent avers that it was impossible for the *aide* who carried the information from General THOMAS to General ROSECRANS, riding through a very thickly wooded country, to observe whether or no the division was out of line; that he could do nothing more than obey his instructions, the responsibility for which was not with the messenger; that, in fact, the division had really been *ordered* out of line. In the third place, he avers that the order to close up the supposed gap, though it was written by an *aide*, by the direction of the Commanding General, was carried by an orderly. He therefore protests against our holding the staff responsible for the unfortunate result. Though we make this statement in justice to the gentlemen concerned, we cannot see that it alters the moral of the article alluded to,—which was, that a staff officer should be thoroughly experienced in military matters, and not a mere boy, fresh from college, with a taste for gold lace and equestrianism as his only accomplishment. And we are sure our correspondent will not dissent from the conclusion, or blame us for insisting that greater care should be exercised in the selection of staff officers, and that an *aide-de-camp* should be something more than a mounted orderly.

THE story is told that the author of "Marco Bozzaris" was met by a friend one day in Broadway, in those melancholy closing months of BUCHANAN's administration. The poet saw the rising war-cloud, and presciently scented the approaching battles. "The soldiers are coming," said he; "and, thank "heaven, we shall be ruled by gentlemen!"

The compliment was a noble one. But only our small Regular Army then existed; and at that time Mr. FITZ-GREENE HALLECK foresaw neither the great magnitude our military establishment would soon attain, nor the vast sweep, and scope, and penetration of its power and functions. Not only in the field of active war, but throughout the whole land, the Army is now a ruling power. In every State of the Union the military exists and acts alongside of the civil force. In some States, as the Border States, its action is more pervasive and vital than in some others; while in the vast regions reclaimed to our arms in the Southwest, the military power is supreme. Thousands of officers exercise functions, mixed civil and military, and are constantly brought in contact with hundreds of thousands of citizens as the governing authorities. Both the exercise of this power and the submission to it are new things to American citizens. It can only be made even temporarily tolerable by all our officers always and everywhere deserving the fine compliment which we have quoted.

THE Danish war correspondent of the London *Times* gives a graphic picture of the difficulties against which the Danes had to contend in their march to Flensburg. "It took us full nine hours," he exclaims, "to go over the first Danish mile and a half (less than "seven English) of ground." We "accomplished "the whole distance of twenty-two English miles in "eighteen hours." "We found a very heavy piece "of siege artillery forsaken on the road. The eight "horses which dragged it had become, owing to the "state of the roads, as powerless as so many new "littered kittens, and all the efforts of the men to share "the work with them had proved unavailing," etc., etc. We commend these statements to the consideration of those foreign military critics who have so much to say of the slow movements of our armies. At the rate of progress exhibited by this European army in its march over highways, trodden for centuries by European civilization, how long would it take us to march through Virginia to Richmond, or advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta? We have the same difficulties to contend with of "snow, sleet, and muddy "ground," with the added disadvantage of a wilderness country such as would be hard to find in any part of Europe out of Russia.

THE popular ratification, on Tuesday last, of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of New York, by which the right of suffrage is henceforth secured to our brave soldiers in the field, was the triumph of sound principle over prejudice. The State had been guilty of injustice to itself and towards a class of citizens who deserve our highest gratitude, had it deprived them of the right to participate, while in service, in the forthcoming elections. A light vote was cast, but it was overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment.

THE letter which we publish this week from Mr. DEFREES, the Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, shows that the paragraph we supposed to have been omitted from the Government edition of General MCCLELLAN's Report was merely transposed. This sets at rest in the most conclusive manner the impudent story of "errors and omissions" circulated by the publishers of the private edition of the Report.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The Danish ships-of-war have received orders to capture shipping belonging to all the States of the German Confederation.

Field-Marshal von Wrangel has laid an embargo on twenty-four Danish merchant ships in the port of Flensburg, in addition to the seven government transports seized, which, with their cargoes, consisting principally of provisions for the troops and oats for the cavalry horses, are valued at $100,000.

Seven hundred Danish prisoners had arrived at Hamburg up to the 15th ult. They were immediately sent under Prussian escort to Magdeburg by railway, where they will be confined for the present. They were all natives of the Danish islands, and scarcely one of them could speak a word of German.

Private advices received in Berlin from Warsaw report that on the 10th ult. a squadron and a half of Russian cavalry, led by a single officer, entered the Polish capital in wild disorder. It was presumed that an engagement with the insurgents, ending unfavorably for the Russians, must have taken place in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

The razing of the *Dannewerke* has already begun. One hundred sappers and four hundred engineers are engaged in the work of demolition. The only present effect of this proceeding seems likely to be a further humiliation of the Danes, and therefore a new incitement to them to push resistance to the last point which desperation can reach.

The number of Austrians that arrived at Hamburg in forty-eight special trains on the Berlin and Hamburg Railroad was 693 officers, 20,785 non-commissioned officers and privates, 4,979 horses, and 673 ammunition and baggage wagons. The sum paid to the company by Austria for these special trains amounted to 263,339 Prussian dollars.

Intense excitement was produced at Hamburg by the receipt of the telegram announcing that the Danish frigate *Niels Juel* was cruising in the Channel, with orders to take homeward bound German ships, as many valuable cargoes from China, South America, and other parts, are known to be at sea, bound to the above port, and may arrive at any day in the chops of the Channel.

Accounts received in Hamburg describe the Danes as having made some daring sallies from their entrenchments at Düppel upon the Prussians, who now front them. One telegram states that the 1st regiment of Danish foot was almost destroyed; but another dispatch of the same date, and from the same town, describes the Danes as having twice inflicted heavy damage upon the Prussians.

The official paper of Copenhagen states that no armistice involving the evacuation of the mainland of Schleswig will be accepted by the Danish Government. The *Dagblad* goes a step further, and asserts that unless the enemy evacuates Schleswig and reëstablishes the government of the King there, no proposal for an armistice would be listened to. The *Faedrelandet* says, however, that no proposal for an armistice has been received by the Danish Government.

The English Navy estimates for the year 1864-65 amount to £10,432,610, showing, as compared with the vote of last financial year, which amounted to £10,736,032, a net decrease of £303,422. The principal items of decrease are—wages to seamen and marines, £47,304; victuals and clothing for seamen and marines, £112,867; and naval stores, £365,088. The principal item of increase is in the wages to artificers, &c., employed in her Majesty's establishments at home, £162,438.

A voluminous Parliamentary report has been issued by the commission appointed on 2d May last year to inquire into the complaints by officers of the late Indian army, that the parliamentary stipulations in their favor when that army was amalgamated with the home army had not been given effect to. The report enters with great minuteness into these complaints, and the commissioners, agreeing generally with the observations made in the report, all sign it, one or two, however, expressing dissent on a few particular points.

The first division of Prussian steam gunboats at Stralsund, on the Baltic, was on the 11th ult. declared ready for sea, and the Prussian flag hoisted amidst great enthusiasm of the crews. The division consists of the *Comet*, steam gunboat of the first class, and the *Shark*, *Hyena*, *Arrow*, *Scorpion* and *Wasp* of the second class. The *Comet* carries three guns; the other five two guns each, one of which is a rifled 24-pounder, the other a 68-pounder howitzer. The second and third divisions of the gunboat fleet and the fourth and fifth divisions, consisting of rowing boats, were also being got ready. Danish ships are cruising eastward and westward of the island of Rügen.

During the stay of the Crown Prince of Prussia at Flensburg he was waited upon by a deputation of the inhabitants, one of whom gave utterance to the feelings of the citizens regarding his Royal Highness. The Prince replied in very guarded language, stating that he was only there as a private individual and as a soldier in the Prussian army. He also stated that he was a sincere friend to the Prince of Augustenburg. The manner in which the Prince lived at Flensburg is stated to have highly delighted the inhabitants. He was daily to be seen in the streets wearing a cap and a waterproof coat, and, whether riding or walking, was seldom without a short pipe of the kind generally used on a march.

A recent letter from Flensburg says that the villages near which the engagement of Oversee took place are entirely ruined. At Jagel, near Schleswig, not a window remains entire; the inhabitants have all fled, partly because the cannon balls reached them, and partly because the Austrians had taken all their provisions and forage. After the departure of the population their houses were ransacked by the soldiers under the pretext of finding linen and bedding, and the contents dispersed in the streets. At Oversee, the inhabitants have neither food nor drink. They live with the Austrians, who burn their carts and agricultural implements for firewood.

Prussia and Austria have thus far acted in concert in the Danish war, chiefly from mutual jealousy and a desire to cheat the people and humble the smaller States. But their recent successes have led to rather amusing pen and ink war between the newspapers of the rival States. Those on either side try to prove that their compatriots ought to have a monopoly of the palms won in Schleswig. Had it not been, say the Prussians, for the furious impetuosity of our troops when crossing the Schlei, the Danes would never have retired in the haste they did. And had it not been, protest the Austrians, for the mettle and the high spirit of our soldiers, the Prussians would have another story to tell; without our heroes at their back the Danes would have made short work of them.

The Italian army, which six months ago consisted of 350,000 men, now numbers nearly 400,000. The moveable National Guard is being organized in hot haste to replace in the South regular troops, of whom twenty battalions have been ordered up to the North. The Minister of War is pressing for the delivery of the 80,000 rifles which have been contracted for in St. Etienne and in Belgium. The Admiralty, on the other hand, assure the country of their means of transport for an expeditionary corps of 15,000 men to any given point and under safe escort. The various gun foundries of the State display an activity at white heat, having received orders to turn out another hundred of new cannons. Pavia, Piacenza, Bologna, and Ancona receive daily convoys of ammunition and provisions of every kind.

A German officer gives the following description of the Danish fortifications at Düppel:—The fortifications at Düppel consists of ten "works." The right wing of the works, which are on the crest of a range of hills, extends to the Alsensund (the firth); the left wing to Beaningbo. The ramparts are 20 feet high, the moats 12 feet in depth and 20 feet in breadth. They are armed with 100 guns, which command the whole country up to Vanderup. Batteries on the island of Alsen, and gunboats in the firth or sound, protect the flanks of the position. The bridges between the mainland and the island of Alsen have double *têtes-de-pont*. The position at Düppel, which cannot be turned, enables the Danes to make an advantageous attack on the flank of a hostile force moving towards the north, and seriously to endanger its line of retreat. It must, therefore, either be taken or invested by a powerful corps.

The *Conférences Littéraries* held in Paris for the benefit of the wounded Polish patriots have been very successful. MM. St. Marc Girardin and Legouvé a short time since addressed a large and, as they would say, highly sympathetic audience. There were more than 2,500 persons present, the greater portion of whom belonged to the working classes. The speakers, before they could obtain an authorization thus to speak, were obliged to promise that they would make few political allusions, and abstain from exciting the passions of their hearers. The letter of this promise was adhered to, but the spirit was broken. M. St. Marc Girardin probably had that morning been reading Anthony's oration over Cæsar's body, for his allusions to Russia, while seeming the very quintessence of *bonhomie*, were as deep homethrusts as she has ever received. The subject he selected was "L'Alliance du Peuple et de la Littérature."

At a recent military entertainment given at London in aid of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Corporal-Major St. John cleanly and cleverly severed a suspended sheep at a single blow, and easily minced with a single flourish of his weapon handkerchiefs and ribbons successively wound round it. Corporal-Major Waite, with equal precision, cut through a suspended bar of lead, a feat which, as well as the severing of a sheep, is familiar. A less familiar and more sensational feat was added. His sword raised over an apple lying in a comrade's outstretched hand, he cleanly severed the apple by a downward blow, which, with the slightest additional impetus, would sever the hand that held it. William Tell's traditional shot was not more hazardous. A boy's head and a comrade's hand, it is true, are not equally valuable; but both are infinitely better worth keeping to their respective owners than is the sensation of risking either. Corporal-Major Waite must have bold men in his troop to practice upon.

The Danish General de Meza, who was removed from his command in consequence of the evacuation of the Dannewerke, has addressed to his government a report on the military operations in Schleswig while the army was under his orders. In this document the general explains that he ordered the Dannewerke to be evacuated because he had not sufficient men to defend the Schlei, which river, between Schleswig and the sea, might be crossed at three different points. The general adds that events justified the measures he had adopted, as if the Danish army had not had a start of fourteen hours it would have been turned by the Prussian corps which crossed the Schlei at Arnis. General de Meza concludes by declaring that his movement saved the Danish army, and that history will render him justice. A letter from Copenhagen states that General de Meza will in all probability be shortly restored to the command-in-chief of the Danish troops. His report has been well received both by the government and public opinion.

From the official returns of the English Navy, showing the number of steam ships afloat and building, together with the number of effective sailing ships, it appears that nearly the whole service is carried on by means of steamers. The number of paddle-wheel steamers is also small in comparison with the number of screw-steamers, to which they must eventually give place, none but screw steamers being suited to the requirements of naval warfare. The number of iron-plated ships and batteries now afloat appears from this return to be eighteen, and the number building to be twelve, making a total of thirty. There are in all eighty-six effective sailing vessels in the navy, sixty-five of which are mortar vessels and floats; fifty-six screw ships of the line; thirty-seven screw and fourteen paddle frigates; one hundred and forty-three screw gunboats; twenty-six screw corvettes; thirty-five screw sloops, besides a large number of tenders, tugs, &c., making a grand total of six hundred and thirty vessels.

The Austrian papers are very severe upon the conduct of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia in issuing a recent order, in which he appropriates for the Prussians all the glory of the recent successes in Denmark. The *Ost Deutsche Post* affects to dispute its genuineness. That paper says:—"The painful surprise which has been caused by the pretended "order of the day of Prince Charles of Prussia "undoubtedly rests on a misunderstanding. This "document must be apocryphal. The awkward imitation of the celebrated bulletins of Napoleon I. "already appears to prove its falseness. The grand "conqueror wrote thus when he was at the height of "his glory, on the day after his most splendid victories. A young general would not express himself "thus after a few days' campaign, and some malevolent spirit has played Prince Frederick Charles "the evil trick of attributing to him this proclamation. A general who acts in concert with allied "corps would not write thus. One has only to recall "the bulletins of the French marshals in the Crimea "and in Italy, and the esteem, the courtesy, and the "brotherhood of arms which they displayed in relation to their English or Piedmontese allies, to be "convinced that the tone and tenor of this order of "the day would rank, if it were authentic, with the "most extraordinary enormities in the history of "wars."

The estimates for the British army during the years 1864-5 show a decrease of £215,349. The total sum required is £14,844,888. The decrease in the clothing establishment and supplies amounts to £33,691. There is a decrease in the charge for barrack establishments and supplies of £24,472; and £16,000 of this amount is said to be due to "a more economical "use of fuel and a reduction in the price of fuel." A slight diminution in the force, from 147,118 to 145,654 men, causes a reduction under the head of pay of £31,000. But the largest item of decrease is £265,850 in the article of military stores. It is stated in explanation that "the diminution arises partly from "the contracts for the supply of small arms having "been completed, partly from the termination of the "contract with the Elswick Ordnance Company, and "partly from the reserve proportion of camp equipage, &c., being nearly complete." An increase of £33,000 is partly "caused by the necessity for experiments in ordnance and projectiles of larger natures." The only other important reductions are of £60,071 on works and buildings, and of £46,276 due to the yeomanry cavalry not being assembled for permanent duty during the ensuing year. These reductions, however, are balanced by a very heavy increase caused by the war in New Zealand. That island figures as the most considerable cause in the heaviest items of increase. The increase in the expense of commissariat supplies alone amounts to more than £200,000. The same source of increase appears under the head of medical stores and service to the extent of more than £10,000, and the working pay for men in the field in New Zealand causes an increase under the head of regimental pay. The improved shooting of the army has caused an increase of more than £1,000 in the amount required for good shooting pay, and the volunteer corps have proved so much more efficient than was anticipated last year that there is an increase of £6,376 under the head of their capitation allowance.

The United States armed transport *Burnside* left this port a few days since for Newbern, where she is to be attached to the Second Brigade of the 19th Army Corps, General Graham commanding. She is armed with six of Wiard's steel guns, and has six launches capable of carrying twenty-five men each, her complement being 120 men. The officers of the *Burnside* are Captain J. S. Gordon, Lieutenant and Executive Officer S. J. Donnelly, Lieutenants H. P. Wells, H. McGonegal, V. H. Voorhees. The *Burnside* is one of the vessel's fitted out under the supervision of Colonel Howard, of the 13th H. A. N. Y. V.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

UP to the date of the last advices from Europe, the 25th ult., no serious fighting appears to have taken place in Denmark since the Danes retreated to their fortifications at Düppel and Alsen. A *reconnoissance* in force towards Düppel, was made at 7 A. M., on the 22d, by the Prussians, who drove in the Danish outposts, and occupied the village, from which they were soon expelled by a cannonade from the fortifications. The action lasted about four hours, and according to a dispatch to the London *Times*, the Danes lost two hundred killed and wounded, including many officers. The loss of the Prussians is also said to have been very severe. The Prussian official account is less favorable to the Danes. It puts the loss of the former at three killed and twenty wounded, and claims several officers and two hundred of the rank and file as prisoners. Several Danish flags were also among the trophies of the fight.

The report that the allies had entered Jutland is confirmed, though it does not appear that they have advanced further than the village of Kalding, just over the line, and southwest of the strongly fortified town of Frederica. As the invasion of Denmark proper was calculated to produce an unfavorable impression in England and France, as if the allies, not content with having driven the Danes out of Schleswig, were about to engage in a war of conquest, the ambassadors of Prussia and Austria, at London and Paris, have given explanations tending to show that the occupation of certain positions in Jutland was necessary for strategic purposes in reference to Schleswig alone.

A fleet of twelve Austrian men-of-war has been ordered to sea, for the ostensible purpose of protecting German merchant vessels against the Danish cruisers, but a report was in circulation that the city of Copenhagen was to be attacked by this fleet, in combination with Prussian ships. The Danish frigate *Niels Juel* was cruising in the English Channel, on the lookout for German vessels, and had overhauled numerous ships, including an American bark.

At the eleventh hour, the Danes having been effectually expelled from Schleswig, the English government proposed an armistice, and a conference for the peaceful settlement of the question. Austria and Prussia, flushed with victory, and well acquainted with the value of time, accepted the conference, but refused the armistice. Hostilities against the Danes at Düppel and Alsen were to continue, but no further advance was to be made into Jutland until after the conference. This decision was variously received in England. The London *Times* applauded the "moderation" of the allies, and declared that their "concessions" proved that the influence of England was not on the decline. But the *Daily News* took a different view, and saw no reason for English statesmen to boast of their success in prevailing upon Austria and Prussia to send two diplomatists to talk over the Danish matters, while their unjust invasion is still maintained, and the butchery in Schleswig still goes on. "The case," it says, "is a very simple one. The burglars are in "possession of every room in the house except the garret. "We have been busily crying out 'thieves' and 'police,' "when suddenly it is announced with rapturous delight, as "an immediate triumph, that at our earnest request the "robbers have consented to detach one of their gang to talk "over the little affair with us. The burglary is to go on "in the meanwhile."

The partial concessions of the two powers had, however, awakened hopes that the war might be terminated without further bloodshed, and without the infliction of greater humiliations on the Danes.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION SENT BY ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

THE following extract from the debate in the British House of Lords, on the 22d ult., will be of interest to military readers in this country:—

Lord STRATHEDEN asked the Secretary of State for War, whether her Majesty's Government propose to send commissioners to report upon the military operations of the Confederacy, as well as to send commissioners to report upon the military operations of the United States. The Northern army, he said, was composed of different elements. It comprised Germans and Irish, as well as native Americans; while the Southern army was composed mainly, if not entirely, of natives of the Confederate States. Russia and Prussia had already sent commissions to the Southern States.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON—The noble Lord is not quite accurate in stating that her Majesty's Government have proposed to send commissioners to report on the military operations in the Northern States of America. We do not propose to send any officers to the Northern States to fill the position of commissioners in the proper sense of that word. We have from time to time sought information with respect especially to the manufacture of guns and ammunition, and the building of iron vessels, from Lord LYONS, her Majesty's minister at Washington; and from time to time he has forwarded as much information as he has obtained on those points. But, as the subject became more extended, and the information which it was desirable to obtain more minute and technical, Lord LYONS felt that he had no means at his disposal to enable him to supply such information accurately to her Majesty's Government, and he recommended that some military officer should be sent to collect it, with the full advantage of professional knowledge. In consequence of that recommendation, and with the view of obtaining information with regard to the materials of war, and the application of iron to vessels like the *Monitor* and other classes of ships in that country, her Majesty's Government have sent to the Northern States of America an artillery and an engineer officer, and an officer of the navy; but they will not act in the capacity of commissioners with the Northern States Army, and are not sent so much for the purpose of going about with that Army and reporting on military operations, as for collecting special information with respect to the materials of war and shipbuilding in those States. Of course, in the Northern States of America, the information to be acquired on those points is more important and extended than that to be obtained in the Southern States, because of the great resources which the former have at their command, and the inventions and new systems which they are adopting. On that account, and for other general and very obvious reasons—one especially being that to which the noble Lord has alluded, as to the difficulty of the route by which officers would have to find their way to the Southern States—her Majesty's Government did not consider it advisable to send any officers to make similar inquiries in the Southern States.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

George F. Willey, of Illinois.
First Lieutenant George Williams, of the United States Army
Lieutenant John P. Drennan, Regimental Quartermaster of the 82d Ohio Volunteers.
Sydney S Starr, of Wisconsin.
First Lieutenant L. M. Brooks, of the Ohio Artillery.
Ira C. Barbour, of Illinois
Lieutenant Grove L. Heaton, Regimental Quartermaster of the 67th Ohio Volunteers.
Lieutenant A. B. Lawrence, of the 130th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Charles S. McEntee, of the 43d New York Volunteers.
Lieutenant Henry L. Carver, of the 6th Minnesota Volunteers.
John Gregson, of the District of Columbia.
Lieutenant John G. Lowell, of the 9th Maine Volunteers.
Ozias Blanchard, of Maine.
Uriah S. Lowe, of New York.
Henry Brownson, of Vermont
A. P. Blunt, of Vermont.
George J. Carney, of Massachusetts.
Lieutenant Robert W. Wetherell, of the 19th Illinois Volunteers.
Varnum H. Hill, of New Hampshire.
Reuben A. McCormick, of Ohio.
Lieutenant John Bohan, of the 39th Indiana Volunteers.
Henry Bowman, of Massachusetts.
J. N. Cornish, of Iowa.
Captain Augustus V. Barringer, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, August 3, 1861.
Joseph F. Boyd, of Kentucky.
Charles J. Bulkley, of New York.
Arthur G. Burr, of Illinois.
John A. Morris, of Pennsylvania.
Hanson A. Thomas, of New York.
Ernst Pengent, of New York.
Abner J. Phelps, of Ohio.
William M. Kimball, of Minnesota.
Gilbert L Parker, of Pennsylvania.
George W. Rutherford, of Illinois.
James J. Wray, of Pennsylvania.
James Glesson, of Pennsylvania.
Edward J. Strong, of New York.
Frank W. Oakley, of Wisconsin.
Underhill H. Wheeler, of North Carolina.
Alexander M. Cummings, of New Jersey.
William H. Lambert, of Pennsylvania.
Ephraim M. Joel, of Missouri.
Francis Fuller, of Illinois
Theodore Noger, of Ohio.
Alexander Conn, of Ohio.
Thomas F. Purnell, of Indiana.
Henry J. Mattison, of New York.
James R. Gosmer, of Maryland.
Phineas P. Barnard, of Michigan.
John A. Ellison, of Pennsylvania
Francis Ouger, of Illinois.
John Craig, of Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel S. Dodger, of New York.
E. C. Richenbach, of Ohio.
Alfred Denney, of Ohio.
Hanson Ralsia, of Ohio.
John Campbell, of Illinois.
E. P. Pitkin, of Ohio.
Patrick Flanigan, of Missouri.
John Sheridan, of Ohio.
Strickland Yardley, of Pennsylvania.
H. M. Persing, of Ohio.
Herman Garvens, of Missouri
Calvin Baker, of Wisconsin.
Seth C. Hawley, of New York.
Bazil C. Spangler, of Ohio.
Henry C. Noble, of Illinois.
George B. Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania.
John L. Kelly, of New Hampshire.
Isaac C. Abbott, of Maine.
David O. De Wolf, of New York.
Samuel B. Boney, of Pennsylvania.
Albert M. Bradshaw, of New York.
Thomas Palmer, of Ohio.
J. W. Schenck, of New York.
Charles B. Chittenden, of New York
T. K. McCann, of Western Virginia.
Richard B. Locke, of New York.
Arthur S. Nesmitt, of New Hampshire.
George W. Cushing, of Rhode Island.
Gilbert M. Oasted, of New York.
John F. Coulter, of New York.
John L. Boult, of New York.
Horatio A. Du Puy, of Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Rankin, of Kansas.
Charles O. Irvin, of Michigan.
James T. Conklin, of Wisconsin
Thomas J. Kerr, of Ohio.
Albert S. Ashmead, of Pennsylvania.
W. T. Howell, of Pennsylvania.
George C. Winslow, of Massachusetts.
John E. Little, of Pennsylvania.
Samuel B. Laufler, of Pennsylvania.
Alba M. Tucker, of Indiana.
Marquis L. Smith, of Indiana.
George R. Norton, of Massachusetts.
Thomas C. Dudley, of Indiana.
Joseph Peal, of Ohio.
John E. Remington, of Illinois.
Orlando Brown, of Massachusetts.
A. G. Darwin, of Wisconsin.
Stafford G. Lynch, of Ohio.
William G. Fuller, of Ohio.
William L. Gross, of Illinois.
J. C. Van Duzer.
R. C. Clowsey, of Missouri.
L. F. Shelden, of Illinois.
John W. McKernon.
Robert G. Staples, of Virginia.
Thomas G. Whytel, of Massachusetts.
James I. Hoyt, of California.
R. L. Westbrook, of California.
P. B. Johnson, of California.
A. N. Bunyan, of California.
James Trumbull, of Indiana.
James T. Clark, of Kentucky.
G. Edwin Dunbar, of Massachusetts
Edward S. Lucks, of Ohio.
E. B. Kirk, of Ohio.
A. M. Smith, of Ohio.
H. Skinner, of Ohio.
H. P. Whitsel, of Ohio.
J. Morlan, of Indiana.
E. Geisey, of Ohio.
M. I. Sappington, of Missouri.
C. F. Emery, of Illinois.
H. D. Wright, of Ohio.
William A. Wainwright, of Indiana.
John R. Jennings, of Pennsylvania.
Andrew W. Willis, of Pennsylvania.
Curtis S. Barrett, of Vermont.
Benjamin Burton, of Illinois.
Edward S. Allen, of District of Columbia.
G. H. Clements, of Ohio.
D. W. Canfield, of Ohio.
George H. Dobyns, of Kentucky.
Captain John F. Ernst, of the 94th New York Volunteers
John P. Finley, of Iowa.
Alexander Hull, of New York.
William S. Kearns, of Minnesota.
Lieutenant J. C. Mann, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.
Lieutenant F. M. Norcross, of the 15th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Lieutenant J. B. Pearce, late of the 32d Ohio Volunteers.
E. J. Smith, of Iowa.
Captain Charles E. Walbridge, of the 100th New York Volunteers
Isaac N. Buck, of Illinois.
Lieutenant William B. McGurty, of the 5th Minnesota Volunteers
Richard Penny, of Missouri.
Lieutenant Jesse E. Scott, of the 8th Indiana Volunteers.
William H. Humes, of Pennsylvania
Captain Buell C. Carter, of the 13th New Hampshire Volunteers.
Alexander McIntosh, of Illinois.
Lieutenant J. B. Dexter, of the 2d Kansas Volunteers.
Samuel Batchelor, of Iowa.
Ira F. Payson, of Michigan.
Lieutenant Emanuel Hade, of the 102d Ohio Volunteers

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Lieutenant Lot S. Willard, of Illinois, with Major General McPherson.
Captain H. E. Freeman, 73d New York Volunteers, with Major General Sickles.
Charles A. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, with Major General Sedgwick.
Charles H. Howard, of Maine, with Major General Howard.
John F. Anderson, of Massachusetts, with Major-General Foster.
Lieutenant William G. Mitchell, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with Major-General Hancock.
Captain Thomas B. Brooks, of the New York Volunteer Engineers, with Major-General Gillmore.
Captain Granwell E. Johnson, with Major-General Heintzelman.
Captain Samuel F. Seward, with Major General Ord.
First Lieutenant Thomas G. Beaham, 2d Iowa Cavalry, with Major-General Granger.
Peter Haggerty, of Massachusetts, with Major General Butler.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR

Edward Wright, of Illinois.
Additional Paymaster John P. Brua, of the United States Army.
Rodney Smith, of Kentucky,

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

George B. Dudley, of New York.
Nelson H. Van Vorhees, of Ohio.
George W. Candee, of Illinois.
Francis H. Dixon, of Virginia.
Egbert T. Smith, of Ohio.
Guy H. Watkins, of Pennsylvania
J. D. Pulsifer, of Maine.
Zachariah Voorhies, of New York.
George A. Hamilton, of Illinois.
James Whitehill, of Pennsylvania.
David Wyman, of New York.
James H. Lea, of Illinois.
Thomas A. Haviland, of Massachusetts.
John N. Scott, of Indiana.
George B. Hogin, of Iowa.
John W. King, of Ohio.
Mark Hollingshead, of Ohio.
William H. Blair, of Pennsylvania
Joseph Harris, of Wisconsin.
Warren C. Emerson, of Ohio.
Thomas J Saunders, of Iowa.
George Cunningham, of Maryland.
Charles Crawford, of Minnesota
M H. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania.
William J. Davidson, of New York.
D. P. Forest, of New York.
M. S. Gunckel, of Ohio.
Horace H. Hunn, of Wisconsin.
R B. Haythorn, of New Jersey.
M. G. Hart, of New York.
Rufus Heywood, of New York.
S. V. Holliday, of Pennsylvania.
B. M. Lee, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
S. Lounsberry, of Connecticut.
Henry Lines, of Wisconsin.
G. W. Lamb, of Indiana.
Allen McKane, of Pennsylvania.
George Morton, of Ohio.
James E. McKenney, of Massachusetts
F. W. Northrop, of Connecticut.
J. H. Nelson, of Michigan.
William V. Porter, of New York
E. D. Ropes, of Massachusetts.
Walter K. Scott, of Indiana.
Captain D. C. Smith, of the 1st Minnesota Volunteers
W. M. Smith, of Indiana.
Albert P. Shreve, of Ohio.
H. W Snyder, of Pennsylvania.
F. C. Tarr, of Maryland.
William D. Thompson, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas E. Williams, of Missouri.
Charles A. Warner, of Minnesota.
Charles F. Wilson, of Massachusetts.
John S. Walker, of Maine.
M. Wheeler Sargent, of Minnesota.
Leander Campbell, of Indiana.
William Jones, of Ohio.
P. Edwin Dye, of New York
Allen A Craig, of Pennsylvania.
Nathan G. King, of Michigan.
Eliphalet Rowell, of Maine
Henry D. Hoffman, of Illinois.
James Lupton, of Ohio.
Willard Hickox, of Ohio.
E. D. Redington, of Vermont.
Fenton F Stevens, of Wisconsin.
Joseph W. Drew, of Oregon.
Levi Sterling, of Wisconsin.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE

Dudley W. Rhodes, of Ohio, April 21, 1863.
Wellington Vrooman, of Western Virginia, April 22, 1863.
Champion S. Chase, of Wisconsin, May 8, 1863
George H. Congdon, of Wisconsin, May 14, 1863.
Josiah Tilden, of Illinois, May 27, 1863.
Marshall Grover, of Indiana, June 17, 1863
Nathaniel C. Sawyer, of Vermont, July 21, 1863.
Henry C. Grout, of Michigan, July 22, 1863.
Barnabas B. Hammond, of Rhode Island, July 24, 1863.
George P. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, July 24, 1863.
John S. Herrick, of Ohio, July 25, 1863.
Josiah Miller, of Kansas, July 28, 1863.
William C. Lupton, of Indiana, August 8, 1863.
George Truesdale, of New York, August 10, 1863.
James S. Thurston, of New York, August 11, 1863.
Robert D. Clark, of Pennsylvania, August 12, 1863.
Edward J. Mallet, of New York, August 12, 1863.
Edward G. Fahnestock, of Pennsylvania, August 14, 1863.
John H. Dolman, of Ohio, August 14, 1863.
Owen T. Turney, of Ohio, August 14, 1863.
Chambers Baird, of Ohio, August 17, 1863.
John W. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, August 18, 1863.
Selden E. Marvin, of New York, August 27, 1863
Nicholas St. John Green, of Massachusetts, August 31, 1863.
Charles B Littlefield, of New York, September 1, 1863.
Ethan S. Reynolds, of Indiana, September 4, 1863.
Benjamin L. Martin, of Indiana, September 15, 1863
Benjamin Gregory, of New Jersey, September 18, 1863.
George W. Hanck, of Ohio, September 19, 1863.
William H. H. Allen, of New Hampshire, September 22, 1863
David T. Dickson, of Illinois, October 3, 1863.
Edward Wolcott, of Massachusetts, October 7, 1863.
Peter P. G. Hall, of Pennsylvania, November 6, 1863.
George Putnam, of California, November 17, 1863.
Elias Cooper, of Illinois, November 18, 1863.
Joseph Moore, Jr., of Pennsylvania, December 5, 1863.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS UNDER THE ACT APPROVED MAY 20, 1862.

James Gubby, of New Jersey, April 1, 1863.
Henry Stevens, of West Virginia, April 13, 1863.
S M. Beatty, of Ohio, April 17, 1863.
John M Green, of Maryland, April 22, 1863.
Rodney Gage, of Massachusetts, April 22, 1863.
John A. Spooner, of Maryland, April 22, 1863.
Simeon P. Ives, of Illinois, April 22, 1863.
James B. Crane, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.
Thomas H. W. Monroe, of District of Columbia, April 22, 1863
Jacob Frankel, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.
Peter McGrane, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.
Edward McGlynn, of New York, April 22, 1863.
Griffith Owen, of Maryland, April 22, 1863.
O'Crump Ormsby, of New York, April 22, 1863.
O. D. McKee, of Indiana, April 22, 1863.
John W. Arthur, of Delaware, April 22, 1863.
Wm. C. Smith, of Alabama, April 22, 1863.
Wm. K. Talbot, of Kentucky, April 22, 1863.
Almon Gregory, of Indiana, April 22, 1863.
Wm. L. Mather, of Massachusetts, April 22, 1863.
Wm. Earnshaw, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.

Franklin W. Olmstead, of Vermont, April 25, 1863.
Joseph A. Stephan, of Indiana, May 18, 1863.
Thomas Willett, of New York, May 20, 1863.
Norman W. Camp, of New Jersey, May 29, 1863.
William H. Paddock, of Pennsylvania, June 19, 1863.
Charles W Heisley, of New Jersey, August 1, 1863.
J. Agnew Crawford, of Pennsylvania, August 5, 1863.
Robert Day, of New York, August 13, 1863.
William J. Potter, of Massachusetts, September 30, 1863.
Patrick F. McCarthy, of District of Columbia, October 2, 1863.
J. A. Heyden, of Tennessee, October 6, 1863.
Manuel J. Gonsalves, of Pennsylvania, October 17, 1863.
Alexander Shiras, of Pennsylvania, October 19, 1863.
Philip McKim, of Missouri, October 19, 1863.
Charles Carsner, of Pennsylvania.
Christopher Crouch, of Pennsylvania.
James Schofield, of Iowa, October 19, 1863.
Chauncey W. Fitch, of Indiana, October 26, 1863.
John Vairey, of Illinois, November 2, 1863.
D. D. Van Antwerp, of North Carolina, November 10, 1863.
James H. Brown, of Pennsylvania, November 12, 1863.
Alfred Neville, of Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863.
Herman Rogers, of Tennessee, December 2, 1863.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

APPENDIX TO MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS' REPORT.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans has sent to Washington the following appendix to his Report of the battle of Chickamauga:—

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 12, 1864.

General:—The report of the General-in-Chief shows that a letter from one of my division commanders at the battle of Chickamauga, commenting on the report of his commanding General, has been received at the War Department and subsequently published by its authority. The General-in-Chief refers to that letter as a rival authority to my own, and as raising a doubt on the accuracy of a point in my report. The letter, dated October 23d ult., four days after I left the command, is based on a quotation from my official report, to which evidently the writer was not at that time entitled, and which, therefore—*prima facie*—was surreptitiously obtained. It has been received and publicly used as a document disparaging my report, without having been referred to me or passing through my hands as required by military courtesy and army regulations.

The War Department is therefore respectfully requested, as an act of justice, to cause the above and following observations to be filed and published as an appendix to my official report of the battle of Chickamauga.

NOTE IN REFERENCE TO GENERAL WOOD'S LETTER.

Brigadier-General T. J. Wood writes and sends to the War Department a clandestine letter, to show, contrary to the inference drawn in my report, that he did right under an order to "close up on General Reynolds and support him," in taking his division out of the line of battle and in rear of Brannan's division to a reserve position in rear of Reynolds. My report, dealing with facts and avoiding personal censure, shows that General Reynolds sent me word by Captain Kellogg, A. D. C. to General Thomas, that there were no troops on his immediate right, and that he wanted support there; that, supposing Brannan's division had been called away, I told an Aide to write General Wood an order to close up on Reynolds and support him, who wrote as follows:—

Headquarters, September 20—10:45 a. m.

Brigadier-General T. W. Wood, Commanding Division, &c.:

The General commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him. Respectfully,

Frank S. Bond, Major and A. D. C.

Now, with this order is in his hand:—

1st. When General Wood found there was no interval to close, because Brannan's troops had not left, his plain duty as a division commander was to have reported that fact to the General commanding, who was not more than six hundred yards from him, and asked further orders; his failure to do so was a grave mistake, showing want of military discretion.

2d. When about to move, notwithstanding this, his duty, on being informed as he was by one of his brigade commanders, that his skirmishers were engaged, and the enemy in line of battle opposite his position, General Wood was renewedly bound to have reported the facts and taken orders before leaving his position at such a critical time. But instead of doing so, he precipitately withdrew his troops from the line, and let the enemy in, in the face of an order the wording of which shows that no such operation as the *opening*, but on the contrary the *closing* of a gap was intended by it.

3d. This conduct of General Wood, treated in the report with all the reserve consistent with the truth of history, contrasts most unfavorable with that of General Brannan, commanding the division next on his left, who, a little earlier in the day, when he received an order to leave his position and support the left, finding his skirmishers engaged, reported the fact to General Thomas, desiring to know if, under such circumstances, he should execute the order. He was told "No, stay where you are."

4th. It also contrasts with General Wood's own conduct and correspondence only a few days previously, when he protested against a reprimand of his corps commander for not occupying a position at Wauhatchie, lecturing his senior on the impropriety of what he termed "blind obedience to orders," and in upward of fifty pages of manuscript trying to prove his conduct consistent with that sound discretion which a division commander ought to exercise in removing his troops from the danger threatened by the literal execution of orders.

The material difference of circumstances in the two cases, as appears from his own writings, being that the discretion he exercises at Wauhatchie, and the "blind obedience" he pleads at Chickamauga, both have the effect of getting his troops out of danger.

As the best of generals are liable to mistakes, I should have been content to leave those of General Wood to the simple historical statement of them, presuming he regretted them far more deeply than even myself. And so feeling, I called attention to his military virtues—vigilance, discipline, providence of his commissariat, and care of his transportation. But his mean and unsoldierly defence of error shows him wrong both in head and heart.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

Signed W. S. Rosecrans, Major-General.

Brigadier-General L. Thomas, Adj.-Gen., U. S. A.

Official: R. S. Thorn, Captain, A. D. C.

CONTINUATION OF BOUNTIES.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 5, 1864.

General Orders, No. 92.

The following joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is published for the information of the Army and all concerned;

Public Resolution No. 16.

Joint resolution to continue the payment of bounties.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws, and by regulations and orders of the War Department, to veterans reenlisting or persons enlisting in the Regular or Volunteer service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 1st day of March, 1864, to the 1st day of April, 1864, anything in any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; the said bounties to be paid out of any moneys already appropriated for such purposes.

Approved March 3, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Bowman, 102d Ohio Volunteers, to date March 4, 1864, for using provoking and reproachful language in regard to a fellow-officer, and speaking contemptuously of a portion of the Army of the United States.

Captain Edwin J. Fosha, 61st Illinois Volunteers, to date February 29, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Captain R. H. Higgins, 59th Ohio Volunteers, to date February 29, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Captain Francis E. Tyler, 74th New York Volunteers, to date February 8, 1864, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Captain R. M. Taylor, 12th New York Cavalry, to date February 11, 1864, for being an accessory to fraud, in the disposition and credit of certain recruits, enlisted by Lieutenant Ashford of his regiment, in the twenty-ninth congressional district of New York.

Captain Timothy Guilford, 20th Connecticut Volunteers, to date December 7, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Captain Charles Garettson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to date March 5, 1864, for disloyalty to the Government.

Captain H. B. White and Second Lieutenant S. Zane, 10th Ohio Battery, to date March 4, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disgraceful conduct in permitting the destruction of private property and robbery of jewelry and coin by the men of their command, near Rodney, Mississippi, in June, 1863.

Hospital Chaplain John A. Spooner, United States Army, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Dessauer, 39th New York Volunteers, to date February 8, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, 5th New York Veteran Volunteers, to date February 7, 1864, for absence without proper authority.

First Lieutenant William H. Ashford, 12th New York Cavalry, to date February 11, 1864, for fraudulent proceedings, in having credited to the thirtieth congressional district of New York certain recruits enlisted by him in the twenty-ninth congressional district.

First Lieutenant Stephen L. Hubbard, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, to date February 1, 1864, for fraudulent conduct, in enlisting certain recruits for the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant Henry Heath, 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date February 15, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John T. Baynes, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieutenant James A. Keefer, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieutenant John Jones, 2d battalion Invalid Corps; and Second Lieutenant E. L. Palmer, 11th Regiment Invalid Corps, to date March 8, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

The following officers, to date February 1, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

Captain Hugh Erwin, 24th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain D. C. Holdredge, 23d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Captain W. Roberts, 14th Maine Volunteers.
Captain Benjamin Warren, 26th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain G. W. Srown, 59th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain E. P. Ross, 20th Illinois Volunteers.
Captain T. H. Hedrick, 15th Iowa Volunteers.
Captain J. W. Hopkins, 93d Illinois Volunteers.
Captain F. Leguin, 76th Illinois Volunteers.
Captain A. F. F. Hall, 14th Maine Volunteers.
Adjutant G. E. Davis, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.
First Lieutenant T. P. Wylie, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant H. J. Webber, 59th Indiana Volunteers.
Lieutenant S. C. Collins, 23d Indiana Volunteers.
Lieutenant B. Hubbell, 82d Ohio Volunteers.
Lieutenant J. H. Ewing, 23th Illinois Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Ezekiel A. Colman, 1st Kansas Colored Troops.

DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case has been approved:

Second Lieutenant McKelvie J. Unger, 2d California Cavalry, to date January 21, 1864, for disposing of public property for his private benefit.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant C. W. Laing, 13th Michigan Battery, to date March 2, 1864, for fraudulent and corrupt conduct in the enlistment of men.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:

Surgeon William H. Thayer, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers.

First Lieutenant William G. McConnell, 62d Illinois Volunteers, and he is discharged upon tender of resignation as of the date of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain William H. Hill, 81st Ohio Volunteers, and First Lieutenant Herman Bader, 29th Missouri Volunteers, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. Buck, 61st New York Volunteers.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless, within fifteen (15) days from March 7th, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Jacob V. Gish, 107th Pennsylvania Vols.
Surgeon H. Tammadge, 34th Kentucky Vols.
First Lieutenant Charles T. Baroux, 119th Pennsylvania Vols.
Surgeon J. B McConaughty, 17th Missouri Vols.
Captain George S. Raymond, 65th New York Vols.

For taking up the name of an enlisted man as an officer on the muster-rolls of his regiment, in violation of General Orders No. 42, of 1863, from the War Department.

Colonel Michael T. Donohue, 10th New Hampshire Vols.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:—

Lieutenant J. I. J. Kierstead, 66th New York York Vols.
Captain C. O. Bingham, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant E. P. Pitkin, 20th Michigan Vols.
Second Lieutenant A. E. Savier, 1st Kansas colored troops.
Captain Wm. Messiner, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, for which they were published officially at the dates set opposite their respective names, are hereby notified that they are exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made in their cases to this office:—

Surgeon John E. McDonald, U. S. Vols., February 8, 1864.
Assistant Surgeon W. A. Banks, U. S. Vols., January 25, 1864.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

First Lieutenant John Acker, 24th Ohio Vols., to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The proceedings in the above case have been approved by the commanding General, Department of the Ohio; but in consideration of the former good character of the accused, and the honorable scars he bears from wounds received in battle, the President upon the recommendation of the Department Commander has commuted the sentence to loss of pay proper for three months.

Captain Peachy A. Gerriott, Co. H, 19th Illinois, to be dismissed the service for misbehavior in the face of the enemy, deserting his company in the face of the enemy, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and neglect of duty. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

Surgeon Wm. Wright, 79th Pennsylvania Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, has disapproved of the findings of the court in this case, and has ordered Surgeon Wright to be released from arrest and returned to duty.

Captain T. V. Beebe, 10th Wisconsin Battery, to suffer a stoppage of one month's pay and allowances, and to receive a public reprimand from his commanding officer.

Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, disapproves of the findings and sentence of the court in this case, for the reason that they organized with only four members, contrary to the plain provisions of the law, and after the testimony of the prosecuting witness was received, they deliberately swore in and accepted an additional member. General Thomas considers such ignorance and carelessness to be a disgrace to the intelligence of the Army, and the officers composing the court deserving of the highest censure.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Boone, Co. G, 33d Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service with loss of all pay now due or that may become due him, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Findings and sentence disapproved by Major-General Thomas, on the ground that the evidence does not sustain the findings, and no criminality is shown in either charge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon S. Adams, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon-General W. A. Hammond, U. S. A., and remain on duty with him until the conclusion of his trial.

Assistant Surgeon Philip C. Davis, U. S. A., has been relieved from his present duties, and ordered to duty as a member of the Auxiliary Board convened at the Signal Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C., for the examination of applicants for commission in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Surgeon John R. McClurg, U. S. Vols., in conformity with instructions from the Surgeon-General to place a commissioned officer in charge of all military prison hospitals, has been ordered in addition to his present duties to assume a daily supervision of the military prison in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. The medical officer now in charge of that hospital to be continued in his present position under the direction of Surgeon McClurg.

Surgeon J. D. Brumley, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to report to the Medical Director of the District of Kentucky for temporary duty as superintendent of general hospitals, during the absence of Surgeon T. W. Fry.

In accordance with the request of Major-General Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, Surgeon S. B. Davis, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report in person to Major-General Curtis. The Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri has been ordered to detail a proper officer to report to General Sanborn, commanding the District of Southwest Missouri, to relieve Surgeon Davis as Medical Director.

Surgeon Peter Cleary, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at General Hospital No. 8, Chattanooga, Tenn., and ordered to duty as Medical Director, Reserve Artillery, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon G. W. Hogeboom, U. S. Vols., having closed General Hospital No. 5, Nashville, Tenn., has been ordered to report to Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., Medical Director, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Surgeon Wm. Varian, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Bridgeport, Ala., and ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General at Louisville, Ky., who has assigned him to duty in charge of the U. S. General Hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Surgeon Frank M. Heister, U. S. Vols., has been granted leave of absence for thirty days on account of ill health

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. A.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon John E. Herbert, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as executive officer at Cumberland General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Kipp, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as executive officer, 2d division, General Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tenn., and as Recorder of the Medical Examining Board for Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.

Surgeon G. S. Palmer, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as superintendent of hospitals at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon R. R. Taylor, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon G. L. Pancoast, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to the charge of Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon Henry Janes, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to the charge of the South Street General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Surgeon W. Estess, 120th Ohio Vols., has been honorably discharged the service on account of physical disability.

NAVY GAZETTE.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The following is the resolution of thanks to Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold, the officers and crew of the U. S. ship *Sabine*, passed by Congress:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Commodore Ringgold, the officers, petty officers, and men of the U. S. ship *Sabine*, for the daring and skill displayed in rescuing the crew of the steam transport *Governor*, wrecked in a gale on the first day of November, 1861, having on board a battalion of United States marines under the command of Major John G. Reynolds, and in search for and rescue of the U. S. line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, disabled in a gale upon the 26th of February last, with her crew and freight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to Commodore Ringgold, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Approved, March 7, 1864.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Greenleaf Cilley, to the *Fort Jackson*.

DETACHED.

Second Assistant Engineer Cleland Lindsley, from the *Tuscarora* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant C. M. Schoomsker, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, from the command of the *Aroostook* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, from the *Huron* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. White, from the *Connecticut*.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Norton, from the *Fort Jackson* and waiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant Joseph Skerrett's orders to command the *Katahdin* revoked and ordered to command the *Aroostook*.

RESIGNED.

Midshipman George Austin has resigned.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

Through some error, our usual gazette of the Volunteer Navy has failed to reach us this week from Washington. It will be published next week in full.

An Army and Navy Association has just been formed in Chelsea, Mass., composed of those who have seen active service on land and sea—belonging to that locality or connected with some Chelsea organization—and have been honorably discharged. Its purposes are to revive the old memories of the war and its campaigns, to perpetuate the true spirit of arms, and to give aid and comfort as far as may be in their power to the families of Chelsea soldiers, who have died in the field or from disease. They have taken apartments for reading room, conversation room, etc. The organization represents every company from Chelsea, as well as the men scattered in the various regiments and those in the navy.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The schooner *Rachel Seaman* arrived at this Yard February 29. The steam gunboat *Queen*, Acting Master Robert Tarr, commanding, arrived March 4, from the coast of Texas, *via* New Orleans, Ship Island, and Pensacola, making the passage from the latter port to nine days. It is reported that she may be sent to Boston. The *Iuka* arrived March 5. On the same day the *Snowdrop* was brought from Polley's Wharf, and the *Augusta* from Greenpoint, where they had been undergoing repairs. The *Shamrock*, which was undergoing repairs, getting in new boilers, &c., at the foot of Delancey street, was taken to the Yard March 9. The supply steamer *Newbern* sailed March 9, for the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Niagara* dropped down the river March 9, and is now opposite the Battery. The *Proteus*, steam propeller, 8, is nearly ready to go into commission. The prize steamer *Scotia*, J. M. C. Revell, Acting Ensign, commanding, arrived at the Yard March 9, from Wilmington Bar, *via* Hampton Roads. She is a side-wheel steamer, 81 tons burthen, and has a cargo of 180 bales cotton. She was captured on the 1st instant, ten miles off Wilmington, by the U. S. gunboat *Connecticut*, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau. She was built on the Clyde, and was purchased and sent out from Glasgow in the summer of 1863. She steams twelve or fourteen miles per hour. She has a straight stem, two masts, and one funnel, and belonged to the same company who sent out the *Princess Royal*. She may go on to Boston. The prize steamer *Cumberland*, Acting Master L. H. Partridge, commanding, arrived March 9, from Key West February 28, *via* Hilton Head, where she landed Judge Philip Frazer and daughter, and sailed on Wednesday, at 12 M., being short of coal, put into Beaufort: on the 4th, was supplied, and sailed on Sunday, the 6, for New York. She was captured February 5, 50 miles south of Mobile, by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*. She has proved herself to be a splendid seaboat, as she is a substantial, well-built vessel in every respect; she was built in 1847, and most thoroughly constructed; her cabin skylights are emblazoned with the arms of the Earl of Eglinton, whose crest also adorns the cabin windows of the prize steamers *Scotia*, *Anglia* and *Adela*, as well as the *Cumberland*. The cabins of the *Cumberland* are fitted up in the most luxurious manner. Her machinery is pronounced faultless; the boilers are new, and the hull being of iron of extra thickness, and well braced and fastened, renders her exceedingly stiff in a sea way. She could be easily transformed into a gunboat. She was used as a transport to the Crimean War, has been in the St. Petersburgh and London trade, and once ran in the Galway and New York line. She is the finest steamer captured during the war. Her cargo is also very valuable; and will be advertised for sale in a few days by the U. S. Marshal of Florida, James E. Clapp, who is on board. She left at Beaufort, N. C., 9th inst., U. S. steamers *Dacotah*, *Eutaw*, *Aries*, *Quaker City*, *Keystone State*, *Pequot*, *Don* (prize). She is now lying at the Atlantic Dock.

The iron-clad *Re d'Italia* left the Narrows March 8, on her way to Naples. The ship has not got her armament on board yet; she only carries eight 24 pounders. Mr. Robert Robinson goes out in her as Chief Engineer, till she arrives at Genoa. The *Re d'Italia* carries 1,200 tons of coal, and draws 25 feet of water.

Paymaster Gibson has returned from Washington. Rear-Admirals Gregory and Paulding, Captain Baldwin and several other officers have been ordered to Washington, to attend the Court-Martial upon Admiral Wilkes. The Naval Committee of Congress was expected at the Yard on Thursday afternoon. Nearly all the workmen in the Yard have recommenced a vigorous movement for increased pay. The employes of the Yard and the prominent ship-builders of New York and the vicinity contributed $5,000 to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, through B. G. Delano, Esq., of which amount $1,484.20 was raised in the Yard.

PRIZE CASES.

THE following is a list of prize cases sent to the Fourth Auditor's Office for adjudication, and which will soon be ready for payment:—

Prize schooner *Director*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Corwin* and *Currituck*, May 14, 1862. Amount for distribution is $159.01. A. A. Harwood, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Anna Maria*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Fort Henry*, June 28, 1863. Amount for distribution is $4,339.91. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Charleston*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Seminole*, July 11, 1863. Amount for distribution is $11,225.84. No flag officer, the *Seminole* having reported to Admiral Farragut before the date of capture.

Prize sloop *Clara Louisa*, captured by the U. S steamer *Sagamore*, August 18, 1863. Amount for distribution is $6,289. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize bark *Sallie Magie* captured by the U. S. steamer *Quaker City*, June 26, 1861. Amount for distribution is $4,387.92. S. H. Stringham, flag officer.

Prize sloop *Bright*, captured April 24, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*. Amount for distribution is $5,957.90. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize steamer *Spaulding*, captured October 11, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Union*. Amount for distribution is $22,704.26. No flag officer.

Prize *Ascension*, captured April 14, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Huntsville*. Amount for distribution is $4,732.14. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Avon*, captured February 14, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Tioga*. Amount for distribution is $3,400.74. Charles Wilkes, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Louisa*, captured August 23, 1862, by the U. S. steamer *Bienville*. Amount for distribution is $898.95. No flag officer.

Prize schooner *Wanderer*, captured May 2, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Sacramento*. Amount for distribution is $726.34. S. P. Lee, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Shot*, captured August 8, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Sagamore*. Amount for distribution is $537.91. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Surprise*, captured March 13, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Huntsville*. Amount for distribution is $66,049.77. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Gipsey*, captured March 20, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Ethan Allen*. Amount for distribution is $274.74. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize sugar, &c., captured June 24, 1864, by the U. S. gunboat *Tahoma*. Amount for distribution is $372.48. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Planter*, captured June 15, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Lackawana*. Amount for distribution is $181,818.58. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *D. Sargent*, captured March 12, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Kittatinny*. Amount for distribution is $4,323.06. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *Angeline*, captured February 24, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *State of Georgia*. Amount for distribution is $1,330.03. S. P. Lee, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Dart*, captured May 1, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Kanawha*. Amount for distribution is $2,765.12. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *O. L. Brockenbrough*, captured October 15, 1863, by the U. S. steamers *Sagamore* and *Fort Henry*. Amount for distribution is $9,419.40. J. L. Lardner, flag officer.

Prize steamer *Caroline*, captured October 28, 1862, by the U. S. steamer *Montgomery*. Amount for distribution is $99,154.21. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *Clotilde*, captured April 18, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *McClellan*. Amount for distribution is $6,771.47. No flag officer.

Prize sloop *Ralempago*, captured by the U. S steamer *Jessamine*. Amount for distribution is $2,713.96. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize steamer *Ann*, captured June 29, 1862, by the U. S. steamers *Susquehannah*, *Pink* and *Kanawha*. Amount for distribution is $47,334.17. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Mary Jane*, captured June 18, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Tahoma*. Amount for distribution is $567.05. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Arctic*, captured 15, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Ladona*. Amount for distribution is $2,926.66. No flag officer.

Prize schooner *Rabeket*, captured June 18, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *J. S. Chambers*. Amount for distribution is $2,432.01. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Hatterman*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Ottawa*, *Housatonic* and *Flambeau*. Amount for distribution is $11,457.85. S. F. Dupont, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Mississippi*, captured May 19, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*. Amount for distribution is $32,480.42. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *St. George*, captured April 22, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Mount Vernon*. Amount for distribution is $2,557.99. S. F. Lee, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Lydia and Mary*, captured March 29, 1862, by the U. S steamer *Restless*. Amount for distribution is $1,046.10. S. F. Dupont, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Lookout*, captured April 16, 1862, by the U. S. steamer *Cœur de Lion*. Amount for distribution is $1,214.87. A. A. Harwood, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Patras*, captured May 27, 1862, by the U. S steamer *Bienville*. Amount for distribution is $29,922 59. S. F. Dupont, flag officer.

Prize sloop *No Name*, captured by the U S. steamer *Eureka*, 1862. Amount for distribution is $61.91.

Prize steamer *Calhoun*, captured January 23, 1863, by the U S. steamers *Samuel Rolan*, *Colorado* and *Rachel Seaman*. Amount for distribution is $28,536.95 W. W. McKean, flag officer

HOW TO SEND SUPPLIES TO UNION PRISONERS.

THE following communication furnishes important information:

To the Friends of Union Prisoners now in the hands of the enemy:

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8, 1864.

The undersigned, members of the "Board of Distribution," lately confined in Libby Prison, feel that the greatest favor they can confer on their unfortunate comrades is to call the attention of their friends and families in the North to the following suggestions:

1st. Boxes should not exceed twelve cubic feet, or two feet square and three feet long.

2d. They should invariably be stoutly and securely bound with iron hoops.

3d. Coffee, tea, sugar, flour, tobacco and articles of like character should be put in stout paper or canvas bags.

4th. All perishable articles should be excluded as tending to injure the remaining contents.

5th. Under no circumstances should articles of a contraband nature, such as liquors, wines, money or citizen's clothes be sent. The prohibition is imperative, and the scrutiny most thorough. Every box to which they are discovered is liable to confiscation.

To the friends of the enlisted man we would most emphatically say, send nothing excepting letters.

In making this recommendation we would not be understood as charging the Confederate authorities with want of faith or disposition to carry out their pledges, but owing to the scarcity of transportation and the uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the person addressed, it is almost an impossibility to secure the proper delivery of any package.

JAMES S. SANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. and C. S. 1st A. C.
ALEX. VON SCHRADER, Lt.-Col. and A. I. G. 14th A. C.
S. M. ARCHER, Lieut.-Col. 17th Iowa Infantry.

THE screw steamer *Kearsage*, 9, arrived at Brest from Cadiz on the 22d ult.

THE body of Acting Master Westervelt, of the *Underwriter*, was found in the Neuse River with a bullet through the head, which confirms the report that he resisted the enemy to the last in a most desperate manner, with revolver in hand.

THE steamers *Titan* and *Iolas* were stolen on Saturday last from Cherrystone Bay by a band of about thirty rebels.

THE supply steamer *Bermuda* is reported to have captured a rebel privateer in sight of Fort Pickens, after an exciting chase. The rebels had just put a prize crew aboard a captured trading vessel, which was not retaken.

ONE of the two rams built at New Albany, Ind., recently had a successful trial-trip, and soon after left for Cairo, to enter upon active service.

THE British government has ordered the release of the rebel privateer *Tuscaloosa*, which went into Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope) for supplies and repairs, not long since. The history of this *Tuscaloosa* case is, in brief, as follows:—In September or October last, the bark *Conrad* was captured by the *Alabama* in the South Atlantic Ocean. Captain Semmes, instead of burning the *Conrad*, armed her, and used her as a companion-ship, on his cruise near the Cape of Good Hope, re-christening her the *Tuscaloosa*. On the 26th of December the ship put into Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, under the rebel flag, for repairs and supplies. The day after her entrance she was seized by the British Admiral on the station, and when the American Consul, Mr. Graham, made a claim for her, on behalf of her owners, he was informed that the vessel would be handed over to them; but Lord Palmerston disapproves of that decision, and has ordered the vessel to be released.

COLONEL J. H. Baker, commanding the post of St. Louis, has issued an order calling attention to a previous order prohibiting the wearing by citizens of the uniform of the United States. He informs the citizens that the removal of the regulation buttons from a coat does not relieve the wearer from the charge of violating the above-named order. Citizens who may have obtained soldiers' clothing by purchase or otherwise and discharged soldiers are required to dye their clothing another color. Hereafter, any citizen found wearing soldiers' clothing, or any part thereof, will be arrested, the clothing confiscated and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transfer to officers in charge of contraband camps for issue to destitute negroes. The wearing on their hats, by citizens or enlisted men, of the regulation cord for officers' hats is also prohibited, and it will be at once confiscated when found worn by any one not entitled to wear it.

A PRIVATE letter from Havana, dated March 1st, states that the U. S. gunboat *De Soto* was in the dry dock there. The blockade runners and secessionists in Havana had threatened to burn the vessel, and also threatened the officers with violence. The Spanish authorities, however, had given the officers of the *De Soto* permission to wear their side arms, and they now visit the city fully armed.

CAPTAIN C. Meyers, 16th Michigan Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service on account of physical disability.

A NAVAL court-martial will assemble in Washington this week, to try Commodore Charles Wilkes on the following charges:—

First. Disobedience of a lawful order of his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office. Specification—That he took the *Vanderbilt* as his flag-ship while Lieutenant Baldwin was on a cruise after the *Alabama* by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Second. Insubordinate conduct and negligence or carelessness in obeying orders. Specification—That he went himself to Laguayra to attend to duty that he had been ordered to send a single vessel upon.

Third. Disrespect and disrespectful language to his superior officer whilst in the execution of his office. Specification—In writing a disrespectful and insubordinate letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Fourth. Refusal of obedience to a lawful order or regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. Specification—In allowing a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy to fall into the hands of a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, twenty-four hours before it reached the Navy Department.

Fifth. Conduct unbecoming an officer and constituting an offence made punishable by article eighth of articles adopted and put in force for the government of the Navy of the United States. Specification—In refusing, on January 2d, 1864, to fill up a blank with the day, month and year of his birth.

IT is a rumor, prevalent among military men at Washington, that General GRANT will not remain in the city of Washington, but have his headquarters in the field; and that General HALLECK's position will therefore remain substantially as at present, he holding the position of Chief-of-Staff to the President, whose orders, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, will be transmitted through him to the Lieutenant-General. This would obviate all difficulties arising out of conflicting rank.

A LETTER from on board the new United States gunboat *Metacomet* (double-ender), dated February 22d, at New Orleans, states that on the passage from Key West to that port she rolled tremendously, so much so, indeed, that she was momentarily expected to go down. Her pilot-house and foremast were swept away, and two or three of the guns were shifted. When she reached the Mississippi she was so crippled as to be unfit for active service until thoroughly overhauled on the dry dock.

THERE seems little doubt that the work of re-organizing the Army of the Potomac will soon commence. We are told that the plan looks to the transfer of the First and Third Army Corps to the Second, Fifth and Sixth, under the command of Generals SEDGWICK, HANCOCK and WARREN, respectively. The whole subject is likely to come before the new Lieutenant-General for consideration and decision.

AT an enthusiastic war meeting for the purpose of encouraging enlistments in the Second Corps, held in Tammany Hall, New York, on Monday, eloquent speeches were made by Generals HANCOCK, SCHURZ, MEAGHER, and VISLE. We are glad to report that the work of filling up of the corps is proceeding very satisfactorily.

THE House Militrry Committee have unanimously reported a recommendation that the Raritan and Delaware Bay line of steamboat and railroad communication between New York and Philadelphia be declared a National Military and Post-Road, with the privilege secured by Act of Congress to carry through passengers and freight.

WE conclude this week a valuable series of articles on the military systems of Europe, based upon the thorough work of M. VIAL. The articles are contributed to the JOURNAL by Lieutenant-Colonel TOLLES, of the Sixth Army Corps.

MAJOR-General W. F. SMITH, from the military division of the Mississippi, has arrived in Washington, and there are rumors that his visit has reference to his assignment to an important command at the East; but we can give the story no confirmation.

BRIG.-Gen. William Birney's camp of United States colored troops, in Charles county, Maryland, was broken up on the 3d and 4th inst., and the troops have embarked for the seat of war.

IT appears from a report of the late Admiral FOOTE, just made public, that after an examination of several sites in the West, he recommended Carondelet for a naval dépôt, with an auxiliary dépôt at Cairo. The subject is now before Congress.

WE are told that the finding of the Court of Inquiry, exonerating Major-General BUELL from the charges brought against him will soon be published.

CAPTAIN A. GAGE, C. S., has been appointed Inspector Commissary of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, by command of Major-General BUTLER.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Ainsworth.—Babbitt.—In San Francisco, Cal., at the Calvary Presbyterian church, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, J. C. Ainsworth, of Portland, Oregon, to Fanny Baker, daughter of Colonel E. B. Babbitt, Deputy Q. M. General, U.S.A.

Winans.—Fulton.—On the 17th ult., by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Captain J. S. Winans, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, to Miss Lizzie E. Fulton, all of New Brighton, Pa

Hummell.—Roddan.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Lieutenant George W. Hummell to Miss Louisa Roddan, both of Philadelphia.

Capelle.—Mitchell.—In East Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 15, by Rev. C. A. Skinner, Captain Jonas F. Capelle, of the 16th Massachusetts Regiment, to Miss Lucy S. Mitchell.

Kane.—Cloughly.—March 2, by Rev. Ira B. Steward, at his residence, Acting Ensign James J. Kane, U.S.N., of Brooklyn, to Miss Maria T., youngest daughter of W. Cloughly, Esq., of New York. No cards.

Dade.—Thomson.—In St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Wilber F. Paddock, Francis C. Dade, U.S.N., to Miss Ella F., youngest daughter of Dr. James W. Thomson, formerly of Philadelphia.

Watts.—Kellogg.—In Malden, N. Y., on Thursday, March 3, by Rev. William Hart, Surgeon Robert Watts, Jr., 133d New York Volunteers, to Miss Francis A., daughter of the late Stephen Kellogg.

Gibbs.—Kellogg.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, at Christ church, New Orleans, by Rev. F. W. Taylor, U.S.N., Surgeon B. Franklin Gibbs, U.S.N., to Miss Lizzie Beatrice, only daughter of Dr. George Kellogg, U.S.A.

Stricker.—Smith.—In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., by Rev. S. W. Thomas, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Philadelphia, Lieutenant Colonel David M. Stricker, 2d Delaware Regiment, to Miss Sarah M. Smith, both of Dover, Del.

DIED.

Baker.—At his father's house, in Buffalo, N. Y., March 3, Midshipman Albert L. Baker, Jr., U.S.N., aged 20 years

Nields.—At the residence of his father, in West Chester, Pa., on the 4th inst., First Lieutenant Cheyney W. Nields, formerly of Co. A. 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.

Randall.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on the 3d inst., Major-General Randall, of the New York State Militia.

Alexander.—In Louisville, Ky., March 5, Charles G., son of Colonel T. L. Alexander, U.S.A., aged 10 years and 3 months.

Colwell.—At Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on the 8th inst., Lieutenant Edward S. Colwell, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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"Your Journal meets with great favor in this army. I constantly recommend it to the notice of the members of this corps. I hope it may realize the success it deserves. I enclose the yearly subscription."

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with Fifteen Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Lard Oil, and Thirty Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

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LOT No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

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LOT No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

LOT No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and places of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penalty equal to one fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that, in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

W B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

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E. R. BOWEN,

30 CLARK STREET, Corner of LAKE STREET, (Over U. S. Express Office), CHICAGO, ILL.

SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.

REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.

CARTRIDGES and RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.

BELTS, HATS, GAUNTLETS, SHOULDER STRAPS, SASHES, CAPS, FLAGS, HAVERSACKS, &c., &c.

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BUCKSKIN GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA GOODS.

HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLES, and all other Cartridge Rifles and Carbines.

The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices. P. O. address, Box 846.

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Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed.

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Manufacturers of FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER, and Dealers in MENS' FURNISHING GOODS. FRENCH FLANNEL, ARMY AND TRAVELING SHIRTS constantly on hand.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
February 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock of the 21st day of March next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846,—the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional securities, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 8, Metallic Oil: No. 10, Engineer Stores; No. 15, Tubing, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 19, Zinc.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron and Rivets; No. 2, Pig Iron; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap, No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin and Lead, No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers. No. 23. Stationery.

BROOKLYN.

No 1, Boiler Iron; No 3, Boiler Felting; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Lubricating Oils; No. 6, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Alcohol; No. 7, Lard Oil, No 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts, &c; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, Zinc, &c., No. 20, White Lead; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers. No. 23, Stationery; No. 25, Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; No. 26, White Pine; No. 29, Lanterns; No. 30, Lignum-vitae.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 3, Boiler Felting: No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine: No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap, No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No 14, Wrought-Iron Pipe, Valves, &c; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No 18, Copper, No. 19, Tin, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints and Dryers; No. 23. Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Boiler, &c., No. 17, Bolts.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."
PROF. EDWARD NORTH,
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"For Throat Trouble they are a specific."
N. P. WILLIS.

"Too favorably known to need commendation."
HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS,
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"Contain no Opium nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
REV S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
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Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

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Col. Robert McAllester, 11th N. J. V., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps.
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Officers who have participated in any of the battles of the Third Army Corps are eligible, and can forward their names and initiation fee of ten dollars, to the Treasurer, Gen. G. Mott. The decoration costs twenty-five dollars, and is worn by all members. The Treasurer furnishes it to members at cost.

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(LATE BROWN'S,)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STREETS.,
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A. R. POTTS, PROPRIETOR.

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and
TREMONT HOUSE,
cor. of Tremont and Beacon streets, BOSTON.

The most centrally located First Class Hotels in this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thorough manner, and for luxurious comfort and sumptuous living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Paran Stevens having retired from active business, they are now under the superintendence of

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This elegant establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, is one of the curiosities of New York; and visitors to the city, who leave without witnessing its internal magnificence, and experiencing the exquisiteness of its *cuisine*, will have deprived themselves of a rare treat. It has very appropriately been termed an "Epicurean Palace;" for, we presume, there is scarcely a delicacy that the greatest epicure could desire, which is not to be found there, if it be possible to obtain it.

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BALTIMORE, MD

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PENNSYLVANIA-AVE., (near the Capitol,)
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We take pleasure in calling the attention of ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS, and business men generally, to this hotel. The Proprietors spare no effort on their part to make guests comfortable.

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By the single one, or in sets of 120 for Oculists. Sole agency for the leading Paris manufacturer.

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MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,
Pronounced by the best authority
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For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

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Scrip Dividend of 1861	50 per cent.
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JACOB BROUWER, President.
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(Late of the General Land Office,)

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL AGENCY.

(Established in 1857.)

OFFICE and RESIDENCE, 202 I st. bet. 20th & 21st sts., **Washington, D. C.**

Having had the exclusive charge of the "*Revolutionary, and War of 1812, Bounty Land Bureau, General Land Office*, for several years, and being familiar with the business of the various branches of the Department and of the Bureau of the "*Commissioner of Pensions*," offers his services to the public as an Attorney and Solicitor in the adjustment and collection of

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in all departments, especially claims growing out of the present war.

Particular attention given to Pensions due to Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the widows, children, mothers and sisters of those who have been killed, or died from wounds and sickness contracted in the service.

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Any business before the *General Land Office, Indian Office*, or other Departments, *Congress*, or the *Court of Claims*, requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

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Less Unsettled Claims	2,326 00
Capital and Surplus	$582,810 45

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to Stockholders. Also, an

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—ALSO A—

SCRIP DIVIDEND OF (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March proximo.

G. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

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We manufacture four styles of Watches—

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

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All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bartley," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
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Authorized Agents for procuring BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY and collecting all kinds of claims against the Government.

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Broadway—PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos, very low.

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Finely-colored Lithographs of any of the above vessels at $1 00 per copy.

Monitors of the Tecumseh class, Passaic class, and Light draughts, handsomely colored, at $1 50 per copy. Copies of the Onondaga at $2.

On receipt of the price, and 10 cents additional, we will send any of the above by mail, post-paid.

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4:15 P. M., WAY, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The Train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed about the 10th of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

Subscribers who may have failed to receive any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, are informed that there has been an unavoidable delay in reprinting some of them, which will account for the omission. Our files are now complete, and we shall this week supply all who have ordered. Number 4, among the others, is now reprinted and ready for delivery.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

NO military operations of importance have taken place during the past week. The startling raid of General KILPATRICK into the very suburbs of the Rebel capital, and the bold movement of General SHERMAN on the Mississippi, have been succeeded by a period of comparative inaction, which embraces the armies of both the South and the North. In Virginia, the Rebel and Union forces still occupy their winter quarters. General JOHNSTON remains quiet at Dalton; General LONGSTREET appears to be still encamped in East Tennessee, and the latest Rebel papers inform us that General POLK, whose forces were apparently too weak to give battle to General SHERMAN's expeditionary Army, was resting securely at Demopolis, on the east side of the Tombigbee. There are many indications, however, that the present lull in active operations is but the calm which precedes the storm; and that the preparations for an early opening of the spring campaigns are being hastened to a conclusion.

We learn from New Orleans, by advices to the 9th inst., that an important military expedition was on foot in the Department of General BANKS; but all the arrangements for the movement had been conducted with so much secrecy that its destination remains a matter of conjecture. It is not improper to say that there are two prominent points in General BANKS' Department, against one of which this expedition is probably designed to operate. These are Mobile and the position held by General MAGRUDER in Texas; but against which of these the Union forces will be directed, are matters which have not yet been made known to the public. It is understood that General BANKS intends to command the expedition in person.

The intelligence from Mobile is meagre and somewhat obscure. We learn through Rebel as well as Union sources that the bombardment of Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, which is regarded as the key to Mobile, was commenced by Admiral FARRAGUT's mortar fleet and gunboats on the 23d of February, and continued steadily up to the date of our last advices, the 29th. It is not known what effect was produced on the Fort, but the injury inflicted was apparently inconsiderable. There was a rumor in the fleet that Admiral FARRAGUT, satisfied that the fort could not be reduced by a bombardment from the water, was about to withdraw from the attack, and await the coöperation of a land force.

The Rebel mutiny at Fort Morgan, of which we gave an account some time ago, appears to have been a very serious affair, which came very near placing in our hands one of the chief defences of Mobile. It is now an acknowledged fact that forty of the garrison, among them the officer second in command, had conspired to surrender the Fort to the Union forces, and arrangements were quietly progressing to carry the plot into execution, when one of the mutineers betrayed the design to the Rebel General MAURY, who at once ordered a force to be sent down from Mobile to arrest the garrison. The mutineers were discovered, placed under arrest, tried by court-martial, and thirty of their number were condemned to death, the second officer in command being one of these unfortunates.

The Rebel account of the bombardment says, that on the 26th our gunboats fired four hundred and seventy shells at Fort Powell, but inflicted no damage whatever. According to the same authority one of our gunboats suffered severely, as after one of the return shots from the fort two launches were lowered for the purpose of plugging up the shot-holes in the gunboat, which soon afterward moved out of range. The people of the city were notified through the press that supplies of cooked provisions, bread, meats, poultry, or anything most convenient, furnished for the Rebel garrison, would be sent down daily to the fort.

Commander SELFRIDGE, of the gunboat *Conestoga*, in a letter addressed to Admiral PORTER, says that learning there was a large amount of cotton belonging to the Rebel Government under a small guard of soldiers, near where Old River intersects the main levee, he landed on the 13th of February, with forty-five seamen and a few negroes for the purpose of securing the cotton. After a march of six miles he found the cotton, and but for the accidental discharge of a musket would have captured the entire guard. After securing thirty-two bales of cotton, and making prisoners of Colonel C. H. TYLER, and Major J. R. O'BRIEN, of the Rebel army, he returned, considerably annoyed on his way back by Texan cavalry. Commander SELFRIDGE also states that a detachment of negro troops, numbering about 200, stationed at Water Proof, La., was attacked on the 14th of February, by a force of about 800 cavalry, which drove in the pickets and pressed our troops very hard. By the timely assistance of the gunboats *Forest Rose* and *Rattler*, the Rebel cavalry were defeated both on that day and in a subsequent attack on the day following. Our loss was three killed and twelve wounded.

The expedition recently sent up the Yazoo River, returned to Vicksburgh on the 8th inst. It was composed of the 11th Illinois, Colonel COATES, and a negro regiment. The expedition reached Fort Pemberton, and returned to Yazoo City, whence Colonel COATES sent his boats to Vicksburgh loaded with cotton. While awaiting the return of his boats he was attacked by two brigades of Rebel cavalry. A desperate fight ensued in the streets, which lasted several hours with varying success; but the Rebels were finally repulsed and driven out of the city.

An officer from Admiral PORTER's fleet gives the following particulars of the late expedition up the Ouchita River:—The expedition consisted of the gunboats *Ouchita*, *Osage*, *Conestoga*, *Lexington*, *Hindman*, and *Cricket*. No signs of the enemy were discovered until Trinity was approached, which was found to be strongly fortified. The iron-clad *Osage* was in advance, and was allowed to pass without any demonstration on the part of the Rebel batteries. The flagship *Hindman*, "tin-clad," followed, and the Rebels, supposing her to be a transport, opened on her with a heavy and destructive fire, before which she was soon compelled to retire, with two men killed and eight wounded. The *Ouchita* finally silenced the batteries, and drove the Rebels from the town. Our force then landed and destroyed a large amount of property, including three thirty-two pounders. The fleet then steamed up to Harrisonburgh, drove the Rebels from their batteries and destroyed the town.

Affairs at Jacksonville, Florida, have undergone but little change since the concentration of our forces at that place. On the night of the 9th instant, an expedition left Jacksonville, proceeded up the St. John's River, and captured the town of Pilatka, a distance of sixty miles from Jacksonville. Pilatka is a village which formerly numbered about 500 inhabitants, but which has become reduced to about half a dozen families. It is to be fortified and held by our troops.

A detachment of one hundred men from General CUSTER's cavalry command started on Friday evening, the 11th inst., on a scouting expedition towards Blair Mountain, in Madison County, Virginia, a well-known resort of Rebel guerrillas. Sometime during the night they made a dash into a guerrilla camp on the stream know as Conway River, west of the above named mountain, drove about fifty of the guerrillas across the river, and captured twenty others with their horses. The command returned to camp the next morning in good order, not having lost a man or horse.

Two spies were captured by General AVERILL on the 9th near Martinsburgh, Virginia, as they were attempting to make their way southward through our lines. One of them had papers on his person, revealing the position and strength of our military forces in Baltimore and elsewhere. These men were sent to the military prison in Wheeling, where they will be tried by a military commission.

Waldron, a small town in Arkansas, about sixty miles south of Fort Smith, was burned about the 8th inst. by a band of guerrillas.

The Rebels have been quite active, in a small but annoying manner, in General BUTLER's Department. An attack on our cavalry near Suffolk was made on the 9th, and our forces were overpowered and driven back. The Rebels were subsequently forced to retire.

Newbern is still threatened by the enemy; but with the exception of an unimportant skirmish on the Chowan River between the gunboat *Bombshell* and a Rebel battery on the bank, in which the enemy were dispersed, no active hostilities have as yet occurred.

WE rejoice in the PRESIDENT's call for two hundred thousand more men, because we believe it recognizes a manifest necessity, and promises the organization of what the Nation has all along needed—a strong Reserve Corps upon which to fall back in case of unforeseen disaster to the main armies. It was the sad error of our people, and equally of their Government, in the early days of the war, that they failed to appreciate the magnitude of the contest and the strength and ability of the enemy. We had feared that the third year of the war might find us clinging to a delusion not less fatal—this, that we were contending with an exhausted foe; and that we might relax our energies, and cultivate the acts of returning peace, while this happy crowning of our labor would be further from us than before. But we have increasing confidence in the triumphant result which we never doubted, now that we see people and Government rising to a proper appreciation of their task, and to a recognition of the fact that there is an immense work yet to be prepared for.

THE FRENCH STAFF SYSTEM.

The "Etat-Major" of the French army, is not a staff system, as understood in the organization of our service. The Departments, which with us are classed in the staff, are in France separately organized, and have "états-majors" of their own. But the regular corps of "état-major" is the head of the entire organization, the supervising and directing body of the whole system. Its present constitution is the result of many modifications and changes, but the chief features were finally fixed in 1833 by Marshal Soult, who adopted most of the system previously arranged by Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr. Its number, 580 officers, viz: 35 colonels, 35 lieutenant-colonels, 110 chiefs of squadrons, 300 captains and 100 lieutenants. The officers are taken from the school of the "état-major." It comprises 50 pupils (sous-lieutenants), 25 of whom come by promotion from the active service, from the school of St. Cyr, and from the Polytechnic school. After leaving the school of the "état-major" and becoming lieutenants in the organization, the officers pass two years in the cavalry and two in the infantry. The first year is spent in company or squadron service, performing all the ordinary duties, but in addition supervising the police and administration of these two arms. At the end of the year they are examined by the inspector and if favorably reported upon, are designated to fill the functions of "adjutant-major." They then perform similar duties with the regiment at large. The object of these services is to prepare them to understand practically the details of the military service in all parts. They are also obliged to attend to their particular duties, and make each year a topographical survey.

Having passed through this preliminary service, the officers can fill several kinds of positions. The *general positions* are service in the "état-major" of one of the territorial divisions into which France is divided, the same in an "active" division, which is one not occupying a territorial command, but stationed at a camp, or other place where active military exercises occur, the position of aide-de-camp to a general of brigade or of division, or a marshal, and the position of an attaché to the dépôt of war. There are other positions of a particular kind which they can fill, such as in the military household of the Emperor, with the Minister of War, in the school of the "état-major," one connected with the military administration of Paris, or with embassies, &c.

France is divided into six great commands, which are called "arrondissements" or corps d'armée. Their head quarters are at Paris, Lille, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse and Tours; there is also a separate command for Algiers. Each of these great commands includes several military divisions, these several subdivisions, and these several departments. The system is intended for the distribution of the troops, their organization and influence, and to take care of the conscription, &c. A marshal is at the head of the great command with generals of divisions and of brigades in the subordinate positions. Each commander has his état-major, with secretaries, etc. The états-major of an "arrondissement" usually comprises a general of brigade as its chief, a colonel or a lieutenant-colonel, assistants a chief of squadron and three or four captains. A divisional état-major comprises usually a colonel or lieutenant-colonel as chief, a chief of squadron, and two or three captains. The chief of the état-major is in France an important position, as he really directs all the details of the service; he confers with the commander, and gives orders to the other officers; he organizes the staff and assigns their labors. The usual bureau organization is as follows:

1st. The bureau of general correspondence, of operations and movements.
2d. Of military justice.
3d. Of recruiting.
4th. Of the infantry.
5th. Of the cavalry and remounts.
6th. Of the artillery.
7th. Of the engineers.
8th. Of the gendarmerie.
9th. Of the administrative department.

These bureaus are grouped, so that each officer will have two or three. The chief will, for example, take the 1st, the chief of squadron the 2d and 8th, one of the captains the 4th, another the 5th and 6th, another the 3d, 7th and 8th, etc. The chief organizes and directs all the labors, and everything in effect passes through his hands. The correspondence, reports, registries, &c., are organized in the same manner.

"Active" divisions have already been alluded to. There are, for instance, in the army of Paris three or four divisions of infantry, and one of cavalry; in the army of Lyons three of infantry and one of cavalry; a division of cavalry at Versailles, another at Luneville, and temporarily each year two or three of infantry with one of cavalry at the camp of Chalons. These divisions are not connected with the territorial organization. They have états-majors similar to those above noticed, but their bureau labor is much less extended, while on the contrary they have much to do with military exercises, manœuvres, &c. The relations between these active troops and the territorial commands are thus regulated: An active brigade in a territorial division receives orders from the territorial commander; an active division in a territorial division receives orders in the same way for all that relates to the general affairs of his command, but corresponds directly with the Minister in relation to the *personnel* and the instruction of his command; if the head quarters of an active division are established in the same place as those of a territorial subdivision (brigade), the latter is ordered by the former. The marshals command all the divisions of both kinds within their "arrondissements."

All the organizations of which we have spoken relate only to the standing army, and its distribution within the limits of the Empire. When an army is organized for active service, the états-majors are formed as follows:—

At the headquarters of the army, a general of division, chief, a general of brigade or colonel, assistant, one or two lieutenant-colonels, two or three chiefs of squadron, six or eight captains.

At the headquarters of a corps d'armée, a general of brigade, chief, a lieutenant-colonel, assistant, a chief of squadron, three or four captains.

At the headquarters of divisions, a colonel, or lieutenant-colonel, chief, a chief of squadron, two or three captains.

It must be recollected that these do not form the entire staff; but to these various organizations are added officers connected with the artillery, the engineers, the administrative and health departments, &c., some of whom have various assistants and subordinates.

The duties of the officers of the état-major proper are, to guide the columns, to see that guide posts or other indications are put on the roads, to oversee the trains, &c.; they are charged also with reconnoissances, making topographical sketches, selecting camps, going with flags of truce, keeping up communications between the different columns, and in fact assisting the general in every way, and transmitting his orders. Much responsibility and reliance are placed upon them. When the army has reached the field of battle, the general communicates his plans to his chief of the état-major, and the latter rides over the ground rapidly with the chiefs of the état-major of corps, and assigns the stations; the chiefs of the corps of état-major perform the same duty for the divisions. During the engagement they perform the usual staff duties, and organize the pursuit or the retreat, as the case may require. They have bureau duties adapted to the requirements of the campaign, and distributed so far as needed in the manner we have seen above. The duties of aides-de-camp are more extensive than in our service. The aides participate in the counsels of the generals, and attend to much of their correspondence. In their chief duty—that of transmitting orders—much reliance is placed on their sagacity and judgment.

The dépôt of war, to which officers of the état-major can be attached, is an old institution, which has undergone many changes of organization. It now exists as fixed in 1856, containing two sections. The first comprises all the productions relating to the topography, etc., of the map of France; the drawing up of scientific matters connected with war; the administrative and accounting departments; the archives of maps, &c. The second section comprises historical and statistical productions; the drawing up of military memoirs since 1792; the historical part of the records; the history of regiments; books and general archives. Each section has two subdivisions. The chiefs of the sections are taken from the colonels or lieutenant-colonels of the corps of état-major, and they direct especially the first subdivision of their section. Other officers of the état-major are attached to the various labors in progress.

The *particular positions* which officers of the état-major may fill, have been mentioned above, and the duties are indicated by the stations. They can serve as aides-de-camp and orderly officers to the Emperor and princes, can assist the minister of war, can be attached to the school as instructors, can serve as staff of the military organization of Paris, and finally, can accompany embassies. This is a peculiar service, authorized in 1833, and is designed to permit the officers to become acquainted with foreign military systems. They can also act on courts-martial and military commissions, and various other services.

SUBMARINE ENGINES.

The destruction of the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, off Charleston harbor, demonstrates very conclusively that the Rebels have anticipated us in the practical application of engines of submarine warfare. The fact is a mortifying one, but it should invite our inventors to perfect more speedily the appliances which have already been partially developed, especially as other nations seem to be turning their attention to this important subject. By our foreign files we observe that experiments were made a few days ago in the port of Rochelle, to test a submarine vessel of war, the invention of Captain Rochelle, of the French Navy. It was stated that the vessel was so constructed that it might be submerged almost instantly by means of compressed air and a peculiar apparatus with which it was provided. When ready for action, the only part of the craft which remains visible is a small tower whence the commander may observe the position of the vessel to be attacked, and direct the crew which way to steer, in order to strike her hull with the formidable spur which is a chief means of attack of the new contrivance. But the offensive capacity of the craft is not limited to its power as a ram. The spur which discharges this duty is formed like a tube, and an incendiary shell may be placed in it. After striking and crushing in the side of a hostile vessel, the *Plongeur*,—for that is the name of this naval submarine engine,—is supposed to retreat, unrolling at the same time a wire connected with an electric battery, by means of which the shell may be exploded at the proper moment. The engine of the craft is of 80-horse-power, and her crew consists of 12 men, who are, of course, supposed to be completely protected from all external danger.

As is generally the case in preliminary trials of this character, the experiment at Rochelle was far from satisfaction. An hour was consumed in getting the craft submerged, and she then went down with an indolent see-saw motion. When under motion she went at very low speed, and her steering apparatus proved to be so imperfect that she narrowly escaped testing the power of her speed upon a merchantman in the harbor. The French journal which gives us these facts, states that the spectators were very indulgent under this partial disappointment, inasmuch as all present were satisfied that, with some improvements, the new contrivance might become a terrible engine of war.

Our inventive reputation is at stake in this matter, and it will never do to let either the Rebels or the Frenchmen get the start of us in perfecting and utilizing these submarine engines. If we had them at our disposal, they might do inestimable service in removing the obstructions in Mobile and Charleston harbors; and, in case of a foreign war, their defensive powers might prove to be invaluable. It is to be hoped that the untimely death of the lamented Major E. B. Hunt, of the engineers, who was killed while experimenting with a submarine battery of his own invention, has not deterred others from farther attempts in the same direction.

CAPTAIN COLES vs. CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

The official reports of the commanders of the monitors, setting forth the reasons of their failure to destroy Fort Sumter when Admiral Dupont made his first attack upon that stronghold, have, very naturally, attracted wide attention in England, and Captain Coles—the sole competitor of Captain Ericsson in the matter of turrets—has just issued a pamphlet, laboring to demonstrate that his system of cupolas guards effectually against the very defects which were discovered in our monitors.

Captain Coles first calls attention to the fact that his turret does not work upon a pivot, as does Captain Ericsson's, but upon rollers at the periphery, by which he claims greater stability is secured. The pilot-house on the Ericsson turret, he asserts, is an additional cause of weakness, as it increases the strain brought upon the pivot, and gives greater leverage when struck by a shot. Then he calls attention to the fact that the entire surface of Captain Ericsson's turret (9 feet high), including the pilot-house (13 feet 6 inches), is above the deck and exposed to the fire, while according to his arrangement but four feet six inches, less than one-half, is so exposed. To these causes, he thinks, the jamming of the turret, of which all the commanders complain, is chiefly attributable. Captain Coles also alludes to the fact that our turrets are built of laminated plates (entailing the necessity of a great increase in the number of bolts), instead of being constructed upon the English system of solid plates, with thick wooden backing, which, he says, greatly increases the power of resistance. And, again, he claims for his arrangement a great advantage, inasmuch as he has four methods instead of one upon which he may rely to revolve his cupola. Upon this point, and the free access between the lower deck and the platform of his shields and the rollers upon which they work, the Captain lays great stress.

Then, taking up first the jamming of the turret by injury to the composition ring, the Captain asserts that this cannot happen to his cupolas, since they have no brass ring, but a clear space of four inches through the deck, protected by a wrought-iron glacis, from which a shot would be deflected. Another cause of the jamming of the Ericsson turret is reported to have been the breakage of bolts, the fragments dropping inside. Captain Coles states that bolts fitted upon the system adopted in the English iron-clads do not fly out, and that in his cupola there are only fifty-nine exposed to fire, whereas in our turrets they are small and numerous, and without wood backing. Should any of the bolts in the Coles' cupola break, it is claimed that they would be caught by the half-inch plate fitted over them; and the opinion is farther expressed that in the English turrets nuts might en-

tirely be done away with by clinching the upper bolts, or by using the screw bolts.

Captain COLES claims that the port-stopper cannot be jammed in his cupola, since he uses in lieu of them thick rope mantilets, similar to those used in the Crimea, and a cable grummet worked round the gun inside the port, which would be sufficient to keep out all splinters of grape or canister. He also relies upon good breeching, the inclined plane, and great friction for his gun carriages, and only calls the compressors into action in a heavy sea-way, so that he avoids the chances of the carriages becoming disabled, as our reports show that they did in one or two instances, when the compressors were the sole reliance.

The disarrangement of the communication with the engine room of the steering gear, and the disabling of the helmsman, all of which casualties were incidents of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Captain COLES claims cannot occur in his system of cupolas, inasmuch as his pilot-houses are more advantageously situated, being totally independent of the turret and having direct connection with the lower deck. In the *Royal Sovereign*, both the helmsman and wheel are on the lower deck, and are therefore effectually protected.

As regards "scope of vision," Captain COLES asserts that he has a great advantage over Captain ERICSSON, inasmuch as in the *Royal Sovereign* there is a clear view of the horizon (with the exception of right astern, where the funnel intervenes), by means of an opening at the top of the pilot-house, and also by a bridge round the pilot-house and funnel. Directions may also be given from any one of the turrets, so that in action communication between the officers in command and the lower deck is not necessarily confined to any one locality.

Captain COLES frankly acknowledges that the casualties on our monitors when in action were surprisingly small, and he lays great stress upon the fact that the dreaded inconveniences from concussion, which had been insisted upon as a fatal objection to turreted iron-clads, proved to be in reality very trifling.

We have sketched briefly the points presented in this pamphlet by Captain COLES, and have only to say in addition that the time may come when Captain ERICSSON will be able to reply in a similar manner, showing that his system has advantages over that upon which the English are building some of their iron-clads. It is by no means probable that the *Royal Sovereign* herself could pass through such a fearful ordeal as that to which our monitors were subjected in Charleston harbor without some weak points being discovered, of which her inventor and builder does not now dream. Meanwhile Captain COLES is welcome to all the benefit he may derive from our experience.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CONGRESS AND GENERAL HOWARD."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Under the heading quoted above there appeared in your paper of February 20, a communication over the signature "Truth," in which an attempt was made to detract from the fame General HOWARD won at Gettysburgh, and to find fault with Congress for having associated his name with those of HOOKER and MEADE in its resolution of thanks. This reply is not intended to defend Congress, which is capable of answering for itself, and is alone responsible for its measures, nor to sustain the well-earned reputation of General HOWARD, who undoubtedly prefers now as heretofore to vindicate himself on the field in the presence of the enemy, rather than enter into any word-controversy about his merits in the past. Nor is there any design to disparage General HANCOCK, between whom and General HOWARD it is believed the kindest relations exist; the opinion of the former having been more than once publicly quoted as giving peculiar credit to General HOWARD for the successful issue of the battle of Gettysburgh.

But the high-sounding signature, "Truth," and the authoritative style assumed by the writer of the article alluded to, as well as its publication in a journal already having so high a reputation for correctness, have decided me to offer from reliable data a correction of the errors and misstatements which appear in that article. A publication of the official report of General HOWARD would be the best possible refutation of this misconceived article; but as that would be against orders, I will quote some of the most glaringly erroneous statements of friend "Truth," and then give the facts as officially recorded.

"Truth" says "General HOWARD's corps arrived at Gettysburgh in support of the 1st corps about one o'clock on "the 1st of July. General REYNOLDS, that brilliant soldier, "had already fallen, and his corps, after some desperate "fighting, was nearly overpowered. STEINWEHR's division "of the 11th corps was placed in position on Cemetery Hill, "while the other two divisions were sent forward towards "the Mummasburgh road. General HOWARD, who had preceded his corps, took command of his own corps and what "was left of the 1st, by virtue of superior rank. The fighting that took place after the arrival of the 11th corps was "not like that which preceded, as the report of the casualties in the two corps will show."

This extract seems to me to convey three distinct erroneous impressions to the reader. First, that the 1st corps was "nearly overpowered" on the arrival of the 11th; whereas the fact is that it fully held its own till 3:45 P. M. Second, that General HOWARD reached the battle-field and took command about 1 P. M.; whereas it was 11:30 A. M. And third, that the fighting participated in by the 11th corps was not equal in severity to that which preceded its arrival; whereas, on its arrival, the 11th corps met EWELL's command of fresh troops, and both the 1st and 11th corps held out till 4 P. M., fighting long and well against superior numbers. The difference in the time the two corps were engaged is sufficient explanation for any difference in casualties.

When General HOWARD decided to establish STEINWEHR's division and three batteries of artillery upon Cemetery Ridge, he debated whether to withdraw the 1st corps at once and place his entire force there; but the difficulty of withdrawing with safety determined him to send two divisions of the 11th corps to the support; and these were hurried forward the more when it was ascertained that EWELL's corps was approaching from the north. General HOWARD did not expect to hold the advanced position unless the two corps of Generals SLOCUM and SICKLES should arrive, which had been sent for as early as one o'clock.

He finally, therefore, at about 4 P. M., sent word to General DOUBLEDAY, commanding 1st corps, that if he could hold out no longer, he must fall back fighting to the Cemetery Hill and on the left of the Baltimore Pike; also a request to General BUFORD to make a show of force opposite the enemy's right, which he immediately did. A request was then sent to General SLOCUM, who was at that time about a mile distant, to send one of his divisions to the right and one to the left of Gettysburgh, which was promptly ordered; but the troops did not arrive in time to be engaged that day. At 4:10 P. M., orders were sent by General HOWARD to the commanders of the 1st and 11th corps to "fall back gradually, disputing every inch of ground," and to form on Cemetery Ridge, "the 11th corps on the right, and the 1st "*corps on the left of the Baltimore Pike.*" It was not until the heads of column of the two corps had reached this new position that General HANCOCK arrived, about 4:30 P. M. "Truth" is under the impression that he "arrived on the "field about 3 P. M."

General HANCOCK made no assumption of command; in fact is too good a student of Army Regulations to have attempted a violation of the 62d article of war, which states that the officer senior in rank will command, "unless other-"wise specially directed by the PRESIDENT of the United "States." Major-General MEADE afterwards that night apologized for sending the order he did putting General HANCOCK in command of the left wing, stating that he was under the misapprehension that he was senior to General HOWARD, and that he sent him because he was familiar with his purpose and plan of fighting at Pipe Clay Creek. This order referred to reached General HOWARD at 7 P. M.; but as General SLOCUM had then arrived, and was senior, General HOWARD turned over the command which he had held throughout the day after 11:30 A. M., directly to him. The only change in disposition of the troops made after the arrival of General HANCOCK, was the transfer of WADSWORTH's veteran division to Culp Hill. The two Generals (HOWARD and HANCOCK) consulted, and decided to re-locate this division as stated.

From what has been given, every one will observe that General HOWARD selected his position on Cemetery Ridge. He afterwards wrote to General MEADE that it was a strong position. How "Truth" can assert that General HANCOCK "selected the identical lines on which was fought the battle "of Gettysburgh," I cannot easily conceive, unless it be through some strange misinformation.

As to whether General MEADE ordered up the remainder of the Army "on his (HANCOCK's) representations," as "Truth" declares, or whether he took into the account also the representation of his own honored staff officer, General WARREN, then Chief of Engineers, who was also present at Cemetery Hill that afternoon, and of General HOWARD, made first in writing and afterwards communicated in person, I cannot determine. General MEADE consulted freely with General HOWARD after his arrival on the ground, and rode round the entire lines with him.

I cannot pass by another statement of "Truth," viz:—"On the night of the 2d, General HOWARD was attacked by "a part of EWELL's corps, and the truth demands the plain "statement, that except for Major-General HANCOCK the "attack would have been successful in all probability, and "the 11th corps driven from the key-point to the position "pell-mell." He goes on to say that General HANCOCK sent CARROLL's brigade on hearing the heavy firing.

The facts are that, General HOWARD sent a staff officer to General MEADE and asked for a brigade to connect his right with the left of WADSWORTH. The staff officer was referred by General MEADE to General GIBBON, then commanding the 2d corps, who promptly sent Colonel CARROLL to the point required. All honor to this brigade, part of which at least had formerly belonged to General HOWARD's command, but its position was *on the right* of the 11th corps. The latter vigorously repulsed the enemy in its own front. SCHURZ and a part of STEINWEHR's division having moved to the support of the 1st division (AMES'), upon which the attack was made. "Truth" does not seem to perceive the inconsistency in saying that General HANCOCK sent a brigade from the 2d corps, when just before he has stated that General HANCOCK had taken General SICKLES' place in command of the 3d corps.

I have already extended this article too long to touch upon the other errors into which "Truth" has fallen. His statement that the Army gives to General HANCOCK the credit Congress has given to General HOWARD, I do not object to being published; but its weight will be greatly lessened by the consideration of the mistakes either from judgment, memory, or information, to which the author has been shown to be liable.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LETTERS from Mr. J. Ross Browne, dated Tachan, Arizona, February 6, say that Kit Carson arrived at Santa Fe after a very successful campaign against the Navajo Indians. He brought over two hundred and eighty prisoners, leaving over five hundred with Colonel Canby, to be removed as soon as their families could be gathered. The Navajoes are virtually subjected, and their principal chief killed. Governor Goodman had temporarily established his headquarters near the confluence of the Salmas and Rio Verde, where he was engaged in organizing a civil government for Arizona. Nearly every white man in the Territory was a candidate for Congress.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"The men of a public armed ship," says COOPER in his Naval History of the United States, "are divided into "two distinct bodies; the portion of the people that do the "ordinary duty of the vessels, which includes the petty of-"ficers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, and "the marines. The former pass under the general name of "sailors, while the latter are always known by their own "distinctive appellation. The marines are strictly infantry "soldiers, who are trained to serve afloat; and their disci-"pline, equipments, spirit, character and *esprit de corps*, are "altogether those of an army. The marines impart to a "ship of war, in a great degree, its high military character. "They furnish all the guards and sentinels; in battle they "repel, or cover the assaults of boarders; and, at all times, "they sustain and protect the stern and necessary discipline "of a ship by their organization, distinctive character, train-"ing, and we might add, nature." In short, all *soldierly* duties aboard ship fall properly to their lot. If a shore battery is to be silenced, they are landed for that purpose. If the colors are to be protected, it is their duty to furnish the guard. And, as they almost always have guns assigned to them, and fight them, too, better than sailors, they must be said to be at once the artillerists, infantrists, and police of the ship.

Early impressed with the importance of such a corps, Congress, on the 9th of November, 1775, already, and before any regular cruiser had yet got to sea, passed a law establishing it; said corps to consist of two battalions of the usual size, and to be commanded by a colonel.

This was the nucleus of the present marine corps of the United States, a corps which has ever since its establishment shared, if not led, the glories which have *enfeoffed* (?) eternal fame upon our Navy.

It is not our purpose here, however, to attempt the enumeration of the many gallant exploits of this corps; volumes would scarce suffice for that. Their services during the Revolutionary war have been neither lightly estimated nor overlooked by the historian—preserving to their country, as they often did, the vessels on which they were, by suppressing the mutinous turbulence of their disorderly crews; and presenting, in short, a thousand incidents alike "singularly creditable to their steadiness and discipline." Nor have they since degenerated from the high standard of military heroism and gallantry which the corps then established for itself. On the contrary, each successive year has but added to that proud *renommée*. Their deeds have been written in words of fire in every gallant achievement of our Navy, until at New Orleans, under the iron Admiral, they may be truly said, in the expressive words of the great NAPOLEON, to have actually made a "litter of glory."

As we have said, however, it is not our purpose either to write the history of this honored corps, nor to pronounce a panegyric upon its virtues. Its deeds speak for themselves. What we would now call attention to are its abuses. These, unfortunately, are nothing new.

Even as early as COOPER's time, he had occasion to speak in strong terms of the injustice shown to this corps. "The "history of the Navy," he says, "even at that early day, as "well as in these latter times, abounds with instances of the "gallantry and self-devotion of this body of soldiers, and "we should be unfaithful to our trust, were we not to add, "that it also furnishes too many proofs of the forgetfulness "of its merits by the country. The marine incurs the same "risks from disease and tempests, undergoes the same pri-"vations, suffers the same hardships, and sheds his blood in "the same battles as the seaman, and society owes him the "same rewards."

Time has but added to these wrongs, until at present, they not only derogate the respectability of the corps, but detract, also, from its usefulness.

Among these, and, perhaps, one of the most crying ones, is the matter of rank—a sore subject with most branches of the service, and an important one to every high-toned officer. Thus, a chaplain, by a late law, is made to rank as a major or lieutenant-colonel, while surgeons, engineers, the entire staff, and even what are termed *sea* officers, outstrip shamefully the marine service, in rank as well as in pay. In the first instance, a non-combatant usurps rights which custom and propriety have vested for years, and the self-respect and comfort of the officers of this most invaluable branch of the United Service, has to give way to the unjust whims of parties whose ignorance can form but a poor excuse for the slight thus put upon one of the oldest and most honored of our corps.

For instance, on flag ships, ever since the marine corps has been formed, the *fourth* room on the starboard side has been awarded to the commanding officer of that corps, then on board; whereas, by a recent enactment, a chaplain or some such officer is made to oust him—thus depriving one of the oldest ward-room officers of a right which he has always appertained to his rank and services. This, however, unjust as it evidently is, is not as derogatory to the self-respect of the marine, as in the case of a midshipman, who entering the service, a mere boy, in 1861, we will say, is made a lieutenant in '63, when he ranks a captain of marines; *one perhaps of thirty years standing.*

The first of these wrongs might be obviated, we think, by investing the commanding marine officer of a flag ship with the temporary rank of colonel, inasmuch as he has jurisdiction, for the time, over all the officers and men of his own corps, embraced in the entire squadron. For the last evil we know of no remedy, except it be to enlarge the corps in a commensurate degree with the duties and services demanded of it, as well as the gratitude and respect due it. Whatever is done, however, the marine corps asks no favors, it asks only, that common justice be awarded; that justice which for years past has been and is still denied.

It desires, too, that certain rules be established for its government, defining its duties and protecting its interests; and these Congress should at an early day enact. As it is, the absence of all such rules paves the way for continual jarring between the officers of this corps and the executive officer of the vessel upon which they chance to be. Thus to man boat-falls, and to get the booms alongside, does not properly appertain to the duties of the marine, yet they are demanded of them on board of many of our national vessels.

Also, to wash down decks, and keep watch while sentinel

duty is being performed, is a palpable imposition upon the time, comfort and patience of both the officers and men of a *military* corps, such as are our marines, and a thing unheard of in any other similar service in the world.

If these abuses occur on board vessels where a marine officer is present to protect his men, how much more rife must they be when there is no one but a non-commissioned officer to look after their interests?

Who shall tell of the manifest impositions which occur in such cases, alike subvertent of all discipline and *esprit de corps*? And yet the only answer that a marine officer receives upon complaining of these abuses is, "that the duties "of marines on board ships are not defined, and the routine "varies in different vessels"—and strange as it may seem, some of the old officers of this corps, and those the very ones who should see that no injustice is put upon the branch of the service to which they belong, by their supineness and horror of all change, do more harm than good.

What is needed here, is plain, and must be acknowledged by even the enemies of the corps, supposing it to have any. It is, rules of government, in which the duties of the marine are defined—plainly and reasonably, so that there may be neither bitterness of feeling nor doubt as to what is demanded of him.

This will cover all the ground—obviating the unpleasant jarring which is now almost inevitable, and making any abuse of power on the part of the executive officer an impossibility as far as the marines are concerned. This, its eminent services and venerable associations would seem to demand of every honest thinking man, ashore or afloat, and this, as their right, Congress ought to see that they have, and that quickly.

Let the friends of the corps, then, demand that justice be done it; that, first of all, the corps be enlarged—made, say, into a brigade.

Let the commanding marine officer of a squadron be endowed with the temporary rank of colonel.

Lastly, let such rules be framed at once, as will forever se at rest all questions of duty, and never give another use to that sentence of doubt an perplexity—that chaos of disorder—that "*the duties of marines are not defined.*" If they are not defined, it is high time that they should be, and when they are, it will be found that the marine corps, both officers and men, will be the very last to shirk one iota of that duty, so only it be legally and definitely decided to be theirs properly, and not left to the mere whim or disposition of any one.

When this is done, then, and then only, may we expect to see justice done this, one of our best and most useful corps; and behold those abuses vanish, which at present not only detract from the popularity of the service, but also from its efficiency.

BATTLE MEMORIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A voyage up the Mississippi River, from the Delta to Cairo, is by no means so dull an affair, now-a-days, as dull people used to complain of its being. War, from which has sprung nearly all the interest and romance that appertain to the historic rivers of the world, has laid its terrible charm upon the Father of Waters, and there it shall remain henceforth and forever. On its banks we have had famous battles, wonderful sieges, thrilling exploits, romantic adventures.

Just at the head of the Passes, as you enter the river, you naturally recall the marvellous tale of Hollin's ram, or "turtle," that once upon a time raged hereabouts,—the first appearance in those days of a nautical ram, that terrible power capable of such terrible deeds,—and whose exploits stirred up so many uneasy thoughts in the heads of all who were connected with our Navy, or interested in its existence. Pass up the stream, and there are Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the scene of Farragut's glory. Lo! here also lies the *Varuna*, which so suddenly made Captain Boggs famous all over the land, one spring morning, two years since, and which may still be seen near the river bank, lying very much as her valiant commander described her after the fight—"with only her top-gallant forecastle out of "water." Here is the Crescent City itself, which will long remember the 1st of May, 1862. Here is Donaldsonville, which, with many other towns on the river, shows the marks of the vengeance which it merited. Here is Baton Rouge, with its battle memories. Here is Port Hudson. Here is Natchez, notable in that—though, from its high bluffs, it has such fine advantages for defence—it never required either defence or attack. Here is Port Gibson, near which General Grant's army landed after it had crossed the river; while off there to the right, and to the north, inland, are the scenes of the five brave fights which immediately preceded the great siege. Here, at last, is Vicksburgh, whose memories will last as long as its hills, which will be visited by travellers and military students for ages, and will be read of by our children's children for many long generations to come. Let us stop here a moment, and from the hill on which stands the Court House, or from some other hill, let us first survey the curious windings of the river in front, which gives this location such an effective command over any naval foe that may approach. Let us then ride back half a mile, or a mile, to the prodigious line of earthworks which have been thrown up by our troops since we captured the city. Let us note these innumerable low hills, these defiles, this broken ground, extending in all directions for miles, and which offer such admirable facilities for defence. Let us ride back of the town, to the Rebel line of works—let us ride around them (armed, of course, with a permit from the provost-marshal)—and examine the ground illustrated by so many feats of arms and deeds of genius. And so, returning to our steamboat from our hasty survey, we pass by the grave-yard, where, near the surface of the ground, are buried the Rebel dead who died during the siege,—where our own dead sleep,—where citizens, slaves, and negro soldiers are all buried; and, as we pass along through the town, and observe the hundreds of caves in which the Rebels sheltered themselves from Grant's missiles,—let us hold our noses, for surely the odor of Vicksburgh is awful!

Here, again, on the other side of the river, is Young's Point, where General Grant's army was stationed this time last year, and from which he patiently planned and operated against the then contumacious stronghold. Near by lay Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet; and we here recall the story of young Ellet's dashing deeds,—the story of the great sham monitor, which so recked with terror the souls of the Rebels,—the story of the running of the Vicksburgh batteries by our gunboats and transports, under that hot and furious fire, and many another true tale, which, we hope, will be fitly chronicled for the entertainment of future days. Here is the wonderful "canal," from which such wonderful results were anticipated. Further up, we behold the deep, placid, turbid current of the Yazoo, the red man's "River "of Death," which now also has its stories of white men's struggles and adventures. Here is Lake Providence; and higher up is Helena, where, as well as at Port Hudson, our negro soldiers were baptized in blood. Here is Memphis; and we inspect, of course, the long, strong earthwork, lying just on the southerly outskirt of the city, and known as Fort Pickering. We recall also that neat naval fight, fought in June, 1862, which the citizens of Memphis watched from their levee, in which our gunboats put to flight the fleets of the Rebels; but in which we lost the elder Ellet. Here, as we push on upward, we come to New Madrid,—we come to Island No. 10, whose marvellous tale cannot be forgotten; and where Colonel Bissell, acting under General Pope, made that notable detour which circumvented the Rebels. Here we are at Columbus, the most northerly point on the Mississippi ever fortified by the Rebels, and of whose "frowning battlements" we once heard so much. Here is Belmont, where Lieutenant-General Grant fought his maiden battle. And here, at last, is Cairo,—which the Rebels did not sieze at the inception of the war, and which formed such an admirable base for our operations on the Mississippi. We have travelled a thousand miles from the point at which we started, and in the course of it we have passed a thousand points and scenes of interest, only a very few of which are mentioned in these brief notes.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The question is constantly asked in private circles—"Why is it that the Army of the Potomac makes such "small progress?" In Congress, also, the movements of this Army have excited severe comments. The general opinion seems to be that some remarkable deficiency has existed in the management at Washington, or equally remarkable incapacity for command at the headquarters of the Army itself. Unfavorable comparisons are frequently instituted between its achievements and those of the Western armies. In fact, its career seems to be almost universally regarded as a failure.

Even at the first view it would seem incredible that the want of success—so far as relates to the conquest of Virginia—of the Army of the Potomac, so well organized as it is, comprising so many thousands of troops as brave as any others in the country, and numbering among its officers so many whose abilities are indisputable, it would seem incredible that the failure of this Army should be attributable to causes existing within itself. It is even questionable if the word "failure" can be properly applied to its career. Although it has not captured Richmond, and thus realized the sanguine hopes of the country, it has been the bulwark of the North against aggression; it has kept large Rebel armies afoot in districts where the resources of the South were overwhelmingly taxed to sustain them; it has really kept Richmond in the condition of a partially beleagured city; and it has fought battles equal to the greatest and most fiercely contested of those recorded in history,—making the most terrific havoc in the ranks of the enemy.

We do not intend, however, in this article to discuss the past history of the Potomac Army, or to attempt the settlement of the causes of the failure of the Peninsula campaign, and of the repulses at Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. Nor will we attempt to investigate the reasons why more positive results were not reaped from the victories of Antietam and Gettysburgh. Nor yet is it necessary for us to defend the heroes of Fair Oaks, and Antietam and Gettysburgh, and a hundred stoutly-contested battles and skirmishes. We design simply to give some military reasons why the Army of the Potomac in the position it has occupied, since last summer, upon the Rappahannock, finds its progress toward Richmond impeded. Indeed, many officers of high standing believe that beyond the Rappahannock, or at farthest the Rapidan, further progress is impossible. That it will become possible, with an adequate force, is, however, to be expected, and all appearances now indicate that the Government intends during the coming season, with the increased resources at its command, and profiting by the sad experiences of the past, to make such provision as will secure a final success.

Two armies of equal numbers and commanded with equal ability, being opposed to each other, their movements and achievements must be entirely determined by the nature of the theatre of operations. Perhaps never in the history of warfare has the character of the ground exerted more influence on campaigns than that of the portion of Virginia which lies between Washington and Richmond. On the right of our Army are chains of mountains which enable the Rebels to conceal any flanking movement they may undertake, while the valleys afford to them the means for an easy and uninterrupted passage to the Potomac above Washington, and one almost entirely secure from attacks in their rear. On our front is a succession of rivers, presenting great natural obstacles to our advance, and at the same time easily defensible; to make flanking movements by ascending them is to open our rear to attacks from Fredericksburgh, and to cross below the Rebel army, leaves the railroad a prey to guerrillas. The country is, moreover, masked in every direction by dense forests, rendering anything like a surprise in force impracticable. A few Rebel scouts may at all time, easily detect and thwart such a movement. Such are the natural features of the country.

It is a well-known rule of military operation that a "base" should neither be too extended nor too limited, and that it should be accessible by several routes. The base of the Army of the Potomac is just the width of a railroad track, and that railroad furnishes really the only practicable route of communication. With a limited base an army is always exposed to be cut in the rear. This is what happens to the Army of the Potomac at every advance. Guerrilla bands infest the whole country between the Rappahannock and Alexandria (some sixty miles), and it is impossible to protect entirely in a hostile country, such an extent of territory. For every mile of advance beyond Fairfax Court House, five hundred men are required to protect the rear. An entire corps is now occupied in doing this from the Rappahannock to Manassas, and the troops of the Department of Washington protect the track from that locality to Alexandria. How great is the drain of an army for such a service can be easily estimated. After passing the Rapidan, if railroad communication is to be relied on for supplies, a strong force must be constantly kept in the rear; every train will even then be exposed to capture by bands sweeping down from the mountains.

The leaders of the Rebels, of course, fully understand all these circumstances, and are always ready to take advantage of them. They are fully aware that they can hold in check, with three-fifths of its force, the Army of the Potomac meantime. They pursue the Fabian policy—the policy of Washington on the mountains of the Hudson River. They are not foolish enough to stake everything on the risk of a battle, except where invulnerably fortified. They will not attack, nor will they accept a battle in the field. Their own rear needs no protection; they have two railroad routes, besides all the ordinary roads. Thus they have all the advantage of position on their side.

But are we in view of these difficulties to expect nothing from the Army of the Potomac? No, it may overcome them in two or three ways. First, with a sufficient force to cover its flanks, it may compel the enemy to retreat and Richmond to be abandoned. Second, it may be able to bring on an engagement, which will prove decisive. Third, by cutting it loose from Washington and making it a movable column, it may go at any time to the rear of the Rebel army and open a new base for itself on the Pamunkey or York Rivers, or by the railroad from Fredericksburgh. We risk nothing in saying that the Army can at any time go to Richmond, if relieved from the necessity of protecting its rear. This could have been done last fall, when General Meade crossed the Rapidan and was stopped by the Rebel works on Mine Run. The Army can transport fifteen days subsistence and forage, and with this it can be moved to Hanover Court House, where it can operate on a new base; or, if successful in forcing the Rebel lines, can even enter Richmond at once.

Fifteen days is the period usually assigned in Europe as the length of a march from one base of operations to another, except the country traversed be able to support the army. In Virginia, our Army can derive no advantages from the country. It could not subsist itself for the most limited period. The portion of the State which has been the scene of war, is exhausted. Even among the fertile farms of the Peninsula it was difficult to obtain small supplies of forage; of subsistence for the men there was absolutely nothing. The necessity of "bases" is, therefore, evident. At the Southwest our armies have had the advantage of operating along navigable rivers, so that their supplies could proceed with

them. Such an expedition as that of SHERMAN's would be impossible in Virginia; it would starve before it could accomplish anything.

With its competent leaders, its brave and well-disciplined troops, its superior organization, we are confident the Army of the Potomac, supported as is generally expected it will be, by the full force of the Government, will achieve worthy success during the coming season. The importance of capturing Richmond has been underrated in some quarters, but we believe the people are far from concurring in such a view, and that they would consider as the most important achievement of the coming campaign the occupation of the Rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac.

MILITARY MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE amendment of Mr. DAVIS to the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers, providing that commissioners be appointed by the District Courts to value and award fair compensation to loyal masters for their slaves taken into the service, was rejected on the 10th inst., after a long debate, by a vote of 31 to 6, and the original bill was then passed by the same vote. An abstract of this bill has already been given in the JOURNAL. The report of the committee of conference on the Deficiency bill was agreed to by the Senate on Friday, the 11th inst., and by the House on Monday, the 14th. The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, giving military cadets the same pay as those of the Naval Academy, and rejected an amendment, offered by Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, providing for a competitive examination, under the direction of the Secretary of War. An amendment offered by Mr. HALE, providing that no cadet shall receive any part of the appropriation unless appointed according to the laws of Congress, and also one offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, providing that until the suppression of the rebellion, the PRESIDENT shall be authorized to appoint from unrepresented districts such deserving young soldiers in the armies of the United States as he may select, were adopted, and the bill as thus amended was passed.

A bill relating to Naval supplies was introduced on the 14th by Mr. GRIMES, and referred to the Naval Committee. It provides in the 1st section that there shall be detailed for service at each Navy-yard one naval officer who shall act as "disbursing and purchasing agent" for that yard; one naval officer who shall be the naval storekeeper of the yard, and one naval officer who shall be inspector and receiver of the yard. The bill then goes on to prescribe in several sections the duties of each officer, and affixes penalties, as follows: That if any contractor shall defraud or attempt to defraud by false count, measures, weights, or quality of an article, or shall directly or indirectly give or offer to give to any officer, employee, or servant of the Navy Department charged with the purchasing, inspecting, and custody of naval supplies, or to any member of the family of any such officer, employee, or servant, any bribe or present of any kind whatever, or shall offer or promise or threaten to procure the removal, transfer, or promotion of any such officer, employee, or servant, he shall, on conviction before a naval court-martial, be imprisoned in some penitentiary of the United States for a period not exceeding five years, and fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. Section 10 provides for trial as above of naval officers, or employees of any kind, who shall defraud, or attempt to defraud, or be privy to an attempt to defraud, in the ways and manner before described. The penalty, upon conviction, is a fine of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Section 11 recites that if any officer, agent, master-workman, inspector, storekeeper, or other person in the employ of the Navy Department, shall make a false report or estimate of the amount of supplies on hand or needed, with a view to defraud the Government to the benefit of any person, and to the injury of said Government, he shall, upon conviction by court-martial, be liable to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to an imprisonment not exceeding three years. Section 12 abolishes the offices of Navy Agent and Naval Storekeeper.

A bill was introduced on the 16th by Mr. WILSON, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. The bill consolidates the five regiments of artillery now authorized by law, under the title of the Corps of Artillery, composed of one Chief of Artillery, with the rank of General; five Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, fifteen Majors, and sixty batteries. The batteries are to consist of one Captain, two First and two Second Lieutenants, and one hundred and forty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. The bill makes the Chief of Artillery a member of the Ordnance Board, and gives him, under the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, the direction of the volunteer artillery when mustered into the service.

Mr. HALE, on the 18th, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire if the same promotions in the volunteer navy, similar or analogous to the regular navy, may not be established by law, so as to reward meritorious conduct in that class of officers.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, introduced a bill to reorganize the Invalid Corps, which was referred to the Military Committee. The bill provides that the Invalid Corps shall be organized on an infantry basis; that the officers shall be appointed by the President only for meritorious service, and being disabled for actual service, with the same pay as infantry officers of the same grade; that the corps shall consist of four brigades, of six regiments each; that the men in the military service who are shown on examination to be unfit for active duty but capable of garrison, whose character and military history will entitle them to such reorganization, may be transferred to this corps, and that soldiers honorably discharged after two years of service, and who are unfit for active service, may enlist in it. For drunkenness or other misdemeanor the invalid soldier is to be punished by the deprivation of the pension due him or to become due.

A bill in relation to deserters from the military service of the United States was introduced by Mr. WILSON, which was also referred to the same Committee. This bill disqualifies for voting or holding office all deserters who are beyond the limits of the United States, but directs the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty dependent on their return to the service, with no punishment but loss of pay during their absence or their reënlistment in new regiments. Deserters hereafter are to be deprived of the above-mentioned rights of citizenship.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced on the 10th by Mr. LAW, of Indiana, and unanimously passed, giving to the Revolutionary pensioners each $100 annually, to commence from the 1st of January last, and to continue during their natural lives, in addition to the pensions to which they are entitled under former acts of Congress. The House also passed the Senate bill placing the name of JOHN L. BURNS, of Pennsylvania, on the pension rolls for his patriotic services in the battle of Gettysburgh, where he was wounded. The pension dates from July 1st, 1863. A bill was introduced by Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and includes in its provisions all who served in the regular army, or navy, or in the militia for a term of two months. A pension bill, supplementary to that of 1862, was also introduced, on the 11th inst., by Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia. It provides that biennial examination of pensioners may be made by one surgeon only, if a duly commissioned examining or army or navy surgeon. That all bills paid for specially ordered or biennial examinations shall be refunded by the District Agent for paying pensions. Chaplains are allowed the benefit of this act, with the pension of a captain. Persons who have lost both feet are allowed $25 per month, and those who have lost both hands or eyes $25. All persons who have done duty in military organizations, but not regularly mustered in since March 4, 1861, are included in the benefits of the pension act, and in case of the death of a person entitled to an invalid pension, his widow may receive full pension from the date of grant of such invalid pension.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, reported a bill amendatory of the Homestead law of 1862. This bill provides that the preliminary steps, such as taking the oath, may be taken before the Clerk of the County in which the applicant resides, and not requiring him to go before the Register and Receiver to make the affidavit. Also, soldiers desirous of preëmpting, may take the oath from their military commander, and transmit the same to the proper Land Office. At present some soldiers would have to travel four or five hundred miles, through Rebel territory, to take preliminary measures.

A resolution was adopted on Monday the 14th, on motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to enable the civil courts to revise the proceedings of military commissions and courts-martial, in order to secure to persons the benefit of the amendment to the Constitution, which provides for trial by jury or indictment. A resolution was adopted to print 10,000 copies of General MEADE's report of the battle of Gettysburgh, together with the accompanying reports, for the use of the House, and also 10,000 copies of the reports of General ROSECRANS. On motion of Mr. MILLER, of New York, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of increasing the cavalry force of our army by immediately raising fifty thousand volunteers for that arm of the service, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, introduced on the 16th, a bill to promote the efficiency of the United States artillery. The bill consolidates the five regiments now authorized by law into a corps of artillery, to be commanded by a Chief with the rank of brigadier-general, who shall have under him five colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, fifteen majors, and sixty batteries; each battery to consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, two second llieutenants, one first sergeant, one quartermaster's sergeants, six sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, two artificers, and 122 privates. When in field there shall be allowed two sadlers, one farrier, and four artificers. There shall be allowed to the corps a band of musicians of twenty-five—to be formed out of the bands now belonging to the five regiments, and to be paid as brigade bands. The chief shall receive the pay and allowances of the officers of his grade; and all other officers and enlisted men of the corps shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of like grades in the cavalry, provided that artificers shall receive $4 per month more than privates, and no allowance shall be made for forage to officers when not mounted.

The House took up the resolution reported by the Military Committee dismissing unemployed general officers from the service, which was debated until the adjournment. The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. COX, KERNAN, FARNSWORTH, and GARFIELD, and a substitute was presented providing for an examining board to investigate the cases of such officers, instead of summarily dismissing them, as is provided by the resolution. The matter was finally by general consent postponed for three weeks.

THE astronomical and meteorological observations made at the United States Naval Observatory during the year 1862, have just been published, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of Captain J. M. GILLISS, U. S. N., superintendent of the Observatory. The work, which forms a square quarto of some 698 pages, is issued in a style reflecting great credit upon the Government printing office, and in keeping with its permanent value. The plates are excellent and the tables clearly and accurately printed. It is encouraging to receive such evidence as is contained in this report that the disturbance and excitement of these years of war are not leading our Government to neglect the works of permanent scientific value carried on under its direction. The routine of astronomical observations has varied very little at the Observatory, we are told, from that of preceding years. Special attention was given during 1862, to measurements for the determination of the parallel of the planet Mars, which presented unusually favorable conditions for observation. Besides the special scientific labors of the officers at the Observatory, unusual attention to naval duties proper have been required of them since the reorganization of the Bureaus of the Navy Department in July, 1862, by which the Observatory was transferred from the Bureau of Ordnance to that of Navigation, of which Rear-Admiral C. H. DAVIS is chief.

A well-merited compliment is paid by Captain GILLISS in his introduction to our American mechanicians, among whom he reports some of marked genius, "who have been "prompt to appreciate suggestions and to experiment for the "attainment of advantages, even more to acquire fame than "for the pecuniary advantages expected to result therefrom." By their aid important improvements have been made in nautical instruments, and it is found that the sextants, liquid compasses, and barometers, now made for the Navy, are not only better instruments than any hitherto imported, but they are supplied to the Government on more favorable terms than foreign articles of the same general finish. In the way of books and charts furnished to cruising vessels, more than 22,000 sheets have been sent during 1862 from the Observatory. By far the largest number of these, 19,189, were received from the United States Coast Survey, whose superintendent promptly meets the extraordinary demands made upon that office. In addition to this report of the Observatory for 1862, we are soon to have all the astronomical observations made prior to 1861. They are ready for the press, with the exception of the Zones, which will be ready as soon as the pressure upon the Government printing office will admit of taking the work in hand.

THERE is prospect that justice may be meted out at last to one of that class of scoundrels, known as "bounty scalpers," who fatten on the spoils of luckless volunteers. One of their number has been found guilty, in the New York Court of Sessions, of defrauding a volunteer out of his bounty: his punishment is not yet sure, however, as efforts are making to obtain a writ of error in his behalf.

This is the first case in which one of this class of scoundrels has been ever brought to trial in a New York court, though a number charged with swindling volunteers, are now safely sheltered at Fort Lafayette, and others have been compelled to pay back the money they had stolen from soldiers.

THE failure of Captain ERICSSON's new machinery for elevating the guns on board of the second lot of iron-clads, to which we referred last week, is ascribed to a mistake made in its adjustment to the guns, and not to any defect in the invention itself. No delay has been occasioned by this cause, and in order to avoid any, the guns will be mounted in the old style, and Captain ERICSSON's invention laid aside for trial at another time. He still claims that with a proper adjustment the machinery will prove itself equal to all that has been expected of it. As this lot of iron-clads are not being built under his direction, Captain ERICSSON should not be held responsible for this failure.

THE examination of the midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Newport has lately taken place, and it has resulted in the dismissal of twenty-two out of four hundred and forty-eight, the whole number. About twenty others, not having made sufficient proficiency in their studies, were put back into the next lower classes. The regular annual examination commences on the first of June.

THE court-martial for the trial of Commodore Wilkes, now in session in Washington, is composed of the following members: Rear Admirals Gregory, Stringham, Paulding, and Goldsborough; Coms. Marston, Hoff, Bell, and Thatcher; and Captain Worden. Judge Advocate, Charles Eames, Esq. Counsel for Commodore Wilkes, Britton A. Hill and O. H. Browning, Esqs. After the preliminary proceedings, and after the refusal of the court to grant an order compelling the Secretary of the Navy to produce the proceedings of a court of inquiry, held in the city of Washington, in January last, to inquire into the circumstances of the publication of the letter of the accused to the Secretary of December 11th, last, and whether the letter of explanation by the accused, that he had nothing to do with the publication, was satisfactory, the first witness for the prosecution was called—Commander Baldwin. His testimony is very voluminous, the examination occupying all the sessions of the court up to the time of our going to press.

FROM Colonel J. H. Taggart, Preceptor of the Philadelphia "Free School for Applicants for the Command of Colored Troops," we receive notice that paragraph No 15 S. S. of Casey's Infantry Tactics has been thus amended by General Casey. "The corporals will be posted in the *front* and *rear* ranks, on the right and left of platoons, according to height." When the Tactics were published, the law allowed but four corporals; hence the above-mentioned paragraph disposed of but four. General Casey also announces the following rule for the division of a company into platoons:—"The first platoon should contain an even number of files, but not necessarily the larger number. A company of twenty-five files should have twelve in first and thirteen in second platoons. One of twenty-six files should have fourteen in first and twelve in second, and one of twenty-seven files should have fourteen in first and thirteen in second platoons."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition under General Sherman, which has just returned to Vicksburgh, after inflicting an almost incalculable amount of damage on the enemy, consisted of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, under Generals Hurlburt and McPherson. It contained 21,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, about 40 pieces of artillery, and a train of 800 wagons. The troops left their camps at Vicksburgh on the 3d of February, and crossed Black River in two columns, the 16th Corps, forming the left wing, at Messenger's Ferry, and the 17th, forming the right wing, at the railroad bridge about eight miles below. No tents were taken with the expedition, and the generals as well as the common soldiers bivouacked by camp fires in the open air.

On the 4th, the advance cavalry guard was met at Champion Hills by a superior force of Rebel cavalry, and driven back with a loss of seven prisoners. The Rebel cavalry were soon afterwards compelled to retreat in turn, before an advance of Union cavalry under Captain Foster. The Rebel force was estimated at 7,000 men, commanded by Generals Adams, Ross and Ferguson, the whole under the command of General S. D. Lee. They fell back to a commanding position on the west side of Baker's Creek, from which they were driven about sundown. The next morning a heavy skirmish took place between the 2d brigade of the 3d division, 17th Army Corps, and the Rebel cavalry about three-quarters of a mile beyond Baker's Creek. It resulted in the defeat of the enemy, and their retreat towards Jackson. They were driven back twenty-three miles, losing 150 killed and wounded; the Union loss was 30. On the evening of the 6th, our forces entered Jackson in pursuit of the retreating foe, who were driven across Pearl River with such precipitancy that they had no time to complete the destruction of the pontoon bridge by which they made their escape, and which was immediately secured by our troops. The next day was occupied in destroying a large amount of public stores and arms, the track of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in repairing the pontoon bridge. Several Rebel couriers were captured during the day, and from dispatches found on their persons it was ascertained that the Rebel loss so far, was 250 killed and wounded. On the 7th, the march towards Meridian was resumed. A small Rebel cavalry force annoyed our march during the day, but inflicted no damage. At Brandon, a village twelve miles from Jackson, a large quantity of subsistence stores was found and destroyed. The enemy continued to skirmish with our forces during the 8th, but no serious opposition was encountered. A large number of prisoners and deserters were brought in during the day, all of whom told the same story of demoralization and disaffection prevailing in the Rebel army.

At Morton, about thirty-six miles from Jackson, the enemy were discovered drawn up in line of battle; but, on the approach of our advance, they fell back. It was ascertained from prisoners, of whom 150 were captured at this place, that they were ordered to fall back upon Mobile. Great numbers of dead horses and mules, and immense quantities of abandoned stores, were lying along the road, presenting conclusive evidence of a precipitate and disorderly retreat. On the 10th the little village of Hillsboro was passed. During the 11th, Captain Foster's cavalry was sent to Lake Station, on the Southern Railroad, where they destroyed three steam mills, two locomotives, thirty-five cars, the dépôt and machine shop. About noon of the following day our forces encamped at Decatur, where they destroyed a large tannery. At this point the supply train of the 16th Army Corps was attacked by some of Adams' cavalry, and twenty-six mules were shot. The Rebels were driven off with the loss of two men.

The expedition reached Meridian on the morning of the 15th, General Polk having evacuated the place about half an hour before the arrival of General Sherman's advance. Meridian, which is a hundred and fifty miles from Vicksburgh, and a hundred and thirty-five from Mobile, is a place of only three or four hundred inhabitants. The supply and railroad dépôts, storehouses, hospitals, officers' quarters, a large amount of commissary stores, and a manufactory of arms, were all burned. General Sherman remained at Meridian five days. During this time detachments were sent out in all directions, towards Mobile, Selma, and Columbus, to destroy bridges and the railroad track. Here all the necessary supplies for the army were obtained, with the exception of bread. The mills were set in running order, and ground corn enough to furnish three days' rations for the troops.

On the 20th the expedition left Meridian on its return to Vicksburgh. As far as Hillsboro they pursued the route on which they had advanced. They then took a more northern route as far as Canton, where they arrived on the 26th, and where they remained several days, in the expectation of hearing from General Smith's cavalry expedition. Colonel Winslow skirmished on the 27th with Adams' cavalry, and the next day a forage train of sixteen wagons, sent out by the 16th Corps, was attacked and captured by the same Rebel force. Twenty-one locomotives, a large number of cars, and other public property, were destroyed at Canton. General Sherman left his forces at Canton on the 27th for Vicksburgh, where he arrived on the 28th, and sailed the same morning for New Orleans. The expedition remained, under command of General Hurlburt, until the 2d of March, when the route for Vicksburgh was resumed. The rear was harassed until it crossed Rochester Creek, twenty-three miles from Black River. The expedition arrived at Vicksburgh on the 4th inst., having sustained only the trifling losses which we have mentioned above.

The amount of injury inflicted on the enemy by this expedition was enormous. One hundred and fifty miles of railway were rendered useless, thirty mills and ten thousand bales of Confederate cotton were burned, 2,000,000 bushels of corn, twenty locomotives, twenty-eight cars, sixty-seven bridges, and 7,000 feet of trestle were destroyed. Our forces also captured about two hundred prisoners, liberated nearly eight thousand negroes, and brought back several thousand horses and mules and three hundred wagons. The expedition subsisted on the country. A great many houses were burned in all the towns through which it passed, as the troops were fired upon in every place which they entered except Canton. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing was only 170.

ADVICE TO YOUNG NAVAL OFFICERS.*

Captain Inglefield is certainly in every way qualified to give advice to his younger brethren in the service. A distinguished career of more than thirty years in the British navy gives weight to his words. The volume before us was written for the guidance of the naval students on board the training-ship *Britannia.* But the principles it sets forth deserve to have and should have the widest application. The book is also replete with technical information of great value to every sailor; while the moral questions discussed are treated in a style and manner every way commendable. He thus speaks of the bearing a young officer should show to the men under him:—

You must remember that many of the older seamen to whom you may be ordered to address yourself, have served their country long and faithfully, perhaps in battle, and certainly in many a tempest; and that a true British seaman of unblemished conduct, though undecorated by the external appendages of rank, is in reality one of the most valuable characters among his countrymen. He bears with patience and even with chivalrous pride, peril, privation and hardship, at which the luxurious landsman would shudder with dismay. Amid painful watchings, disease, toil, hunger and thirst, alike to him are the midnight surges which echo upon his ear from the breakers upon a lee shore, or the wafted odors of an Indian gale. His duty is his sole object. Patient, orderly and submissive, his life is spent in battling with the elements; and after long years of his elemental strife, which has battered his manly form, wrinkled his swarthy cheek, and depressed his hollow eye, he sinks perhaps into silent oblivion, unknown to that country which he has striven to defend from dishonor. His body is committed to the deep, and unfathomable waters are his tomb; but his merits are recorded elsewhere. Never, then, approach such an one without recollecting what is due to him, conveying your orders in an affable and friendly tone. He in his turn will esteem and respect you, and will feel a pride and a pleasure in affording instruction in knotting, splicing, steering, and many other minor sailor-like accomplishments, which no class can more thoroughly instill into your hitherto untaught mind. They are ever ready to expose themselves for a good officer; to protect his person, shield his honor, and exalt his name in the records of his country's glory. Nor must you be led away with the idea that they are universally men of extravagant or dissolute habits. You will find many of them discerning, temperate and sagacious, uniformly cool and exemplary in their conduct, and who would scorn to transgress their duty with as much firmness as the most high-minded and well-educated gentleman. While the many instances of filial piety in allotting great part of their pay to their parents, should afford you a high opinion of their generosity and sense of natural affection. Never, then, address them with contemptuous epithets, nor in any way abuse your authority over them.

Captain Inglefield draws the following truthful and admirable contrast between true and false valor:—

True valor reserves itself to be exercised in the hour of peril, in the presence of the enemy, in the fury of the tempest, and in the face of death. It is meek, calm, passive, forbearing and temperate; and though it may sometimes involuntarily flash forth in a transient explosion of indignation at instances of meanness, falsehood, duplicity, and treachery, it must be highly provoked, indeed, to become a wilful aggressor. True valor is humble, generous, liberal, kind and conciliating; the friend of the weak, the irresolute and the oppressed; ever cautious of giving wilful offence to any, and silently satisfied with itself, makes no parade, never wantons with the feelings of others, nor offers provocation to the most insignificant of its associates. Courteous, gay, invincible, it plumes the crest of chivalry with genuine heroism, and will die to defend a comrade or succor a fallen foe. False valor is contemptuous, selfish, quarrelsome, boisterous and inflated with vanity; makes an exhibition in trifles, courts a name, bullies the timid, tries to irritate the patient and placid, and to intimidate the young and inexperienced; but in the moment of real and imminent danger cracks like the flash of a pistol, and shrinking beneath the blaze of collected fortitude, disappears in smoke. Stupefied by the actual presence of real danger, it stands astounded on the brink of destruction, incapable of any effort to avert the impending calamity. While accumulation of peril only serves to arouse the intrepid breast to an energetic exercise of its inexhaustible resources, rising with the increase of surrounding tumult and disaster, the full dignity of manhood then asserts its sway in the fulness of heroic magnanimity, calmly triumphs over its hectoring adversary; and the danger over, returns again within its own original tranquility of soul.

These are a few of the wholesome directions with which the book abounds, and, better than anything else, they indicate its scope and value.

* Words of Advice to Young Naval Officers, by Captain E. A. Inglefield, F. R. S., Royal Navy. Author of Summer Search for Sir John Franklin, New Theory of the Source of Terrestrial Magnetism, Maritime Warfare, etc.

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE NAVY.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives visited Boston last week, and were honored with a complimentary dinner on Saturday evening. Hon. Edward Everett presided, and welcomed the guests in an eloquent speech, from which we make a few extracts:—

The outbreak of the rebellion, however, found our Navy on a peaceful establishment, far below the wants of the country even in time of peace,—many of the vessels old and useless,—nearly all sailing ships—few war steamers,—no iron-clads—the force greatly scattered,—207 seamen only in all the Navy Yards of the United States, to protect the Government property;—and ordnance and ordnance stores in sad proportion to the number and quality of the vessels. With these wretchedly inadequate means, a Herculean task was to be performed. Active naval coöperation was to be afforded to the Army, wherever the localities permitted; strong fortresses were to be battered down; the Mississippi opened and kept open, and a sea-coast to a vast extent held in strict blockade. The line of sea-coast blockaded, according to the measurements of the Coast Survey, is 3,549 statute miles; the number of ports and harbors to be watched 189, with much of the coast double; 3,615 miles of the Mississippi and its tributaries and 2,000 miles of sound, inlet, bay, and river in the Atlantic States were to be guarded by our gunboats. This was the work to be done,—*this is the work that has been done.* The force afloat has risen from 42 vessels in commission in March, 1861, to 588 vessels; the number of seamen from 7,600 to 34,000; while the ordnance has been augmented from less than 3,000 pieces of all patterns, many of them antiquated and in the present state of warfare useless, to nearly twice that number, mostly of the recent improved constructions, many of portentous calibre and range. Every ship-yard, public and private, has been tasked to its utmost capacity; every furnace in the country has been kept at white heat night and day, and an amount of work has been performed, on the coast and rivers, and a series of results achieved without a parallel, as I believe, when the disadvantages are considered under which the Navy labored at the commencement in naval history. Let Norfolk, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Port Royal, Pensacola, the Rio Grande, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, Island No, 10, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, the shattered fragments of Sumter, Fort Jackson, and Fort St. Philip, the city of New Orleans; the *Atlanta* demolished by five shot from the *Weehawken;* 1,045 vessels captured from the enemy up to the 1st of November, and from 70 to 80 since added; the closure of every port save one, and that guarded by 20 vessels, on this immense line of coast, bear witness to the activity and efficiency of this arm of the service. I need not of course disclaim any thought of undervaluing what has been done by our noble armies and their gallant commanders, who have borne their full share in many of these achievements, but I am sure that they, one and all, will do justice to the efficient coöperation of the Navy.

But this torpid, inefficient, fossil Navy don't catch the *Alabama.* No, nor did torpid, inefficient, lazy Nelson, in command of the fleet with which he fought the battle of the Nile, catch Napoleon with a force in ships of war and transports of more than 400 vessels, shadowing the sea for miles, though he chased him, or rather thought he chased him, round the Mediterranean, from the 19th of May till the 1st of August, as the cat chases her tail, Napoleon stopping by way of episode to capture Malta on the way, and on the 22d of June actually crossing the track of Nelson a few hours before. Neither was he caught by the English, Russian, and Turkish fleets,—the English still commanded by Nelson,—when the following year he returned by a voyage of six or seven weeks from Egypt to France, passing a week with his relations at Ajaccio by the way. Neither was he caught in 1815 on his passage from Elba, though the English knew he was plotting his escape, and a French cruiser hailed him on the way, and hearing his corvette was from Elba, inquired how the Emperor was, who answered in person that he "was perfectly well." The Mediterranean is but a mill-pond compared with the seas over which the *Alabama* roams, and whenever the pirate is hard pressed he slips into a *neutral* port. It of course must be by mere chance if he is ever captured.

The fact mentioned by you sir (Mr. Rice); in a very judicious speech in the House of Representatives the other day, strikingly illustrates the difficulty of finding any single vessel at sea, even when there is not the slightest wish or motive to elude search. You stated, if I recollect rightly, that you had been informed by a shipmaster, that he had left port with more than 400 vessels which had been windbound, and were now starting on their different voyages, and before night-fall there was not one of them in sight.

But, gentlemen, I am consuming your time unreasonably. We all rejoice to believe that the interests of the Navy are in the hands of an intelligent and efficient committee. The immediate errand of your visit is understood to be to examine sites for a new establishment, adapted to the construction and repair of iron-clad and steam vessels of war. It is, I believe, a pressing want of the service. A revolution has taken place in naval warfare, and new arrangements, establishments and appliances are required to meet it. I regret that it has not been in your power, for want of time, to extend your visit to Newport, where you would have found in the Naval Academy, I speak from personal observation as a member of the last board of visitors, an institution which deserves all the favor of the Government. I was assured by the Prince de Joinville, in a letter written by him last summer, that his high expectations were more than fulfilled, in the education which his son had received in the United States Naval Academy. A very intelligent gentleman, a captain in the Royal Navy, to whom I gave a letter of introduction, the week before the last, to my

friend Captain FAIRFAX, the Commandant of Midshipmen at Newport, told me, on his return to Boston, that he had found the organization and administration of the school alike admirable, and that they had nothing, upon the same scale, in the British service. I commend this excellent institution to the protection of the committee, and the liberal support of the Government.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A GENERAL COMMANDING.

[WE translate and condense a portion of an interesting article in the last number of the *Journal des Armes Spéciales*, on the Profession of Arms.]

A good general should not only be a perfect master of military science; it is also necessary that he should be an able and discreet statesman, a careful and thorough administrater, and a good economist. What diverse attributes should not the chief of a great army possess, as well in the cabinet as on the field of battle! A general of division, who would never lose the favorable moment in which victory may be secured, has need of much knowledge and experience. The critical instant appears but once in a battle; it flashes like an inspiration in the eye of military genius. It is for the general to await its coming with tranquility, and then to hurl his troops upon the enemy, overwhelming every obstacle that stands between him and assured victory. Upon his tact, his experience, his character and his science depend the safety of the State and the honor of the army which has been confided to his charge.

Victory does not always belong to numbers. It depends much more upon the quality of the soldiers, and is moreover always more certain with a moderate force well commanded, than with a numerous army led by indifferent generals. The bravery, instruction and discipline of the best soldiery may be thrown away unless directed by the genius of a good general.

Consider, says the historian THIERS,—after remarking that the vast machinery of an army is set in motion by the mere thought of the general—how FREDERIC and NAPOLEON, in the noise and confusion of battle could develope their plans and combinations as calmly as NEWTON and DESCARTES could pursue their investigation in the silence of the closet. This power belongs to genius; but it may certainly be acquired, though in an inferior degree, in connection with other military qualities which a general should possess.

It is the opinion of many writers on military science, that, to be perfect, a general-in-chief should have the rapidity of conception and execution displayed by CÆSAR in his campaigns; like MONTECUCULLI, should be master of science of marches and encampments; should understand the arts of attack and fortification like VAUBAN; should be able to subsist immense armies in sterile and desolated countries like prince EUGENE; should have the power like VENDOME at the opportune moment to exalt the spirit and inflame the bravery of the soldier; the *coup d'œil militaire* to decide, like the great CONDE, the success of battle; the talent of CHARLES the Twelfth to make soldiers insensible to hunger, cold and fatigue; TURENNE's secret of economizing the lives of the warriors under his command; should be as sagacious and subtle in deceiving his enemy as was FREDERIC the Great; like NAPOLEON, should dominate over men by his electric glance, his intelligence and his resolution. Besides these qualities, he should be the faithful mirror, transmitting his own intrepidity to his subalterns and to his troops the image of all the united virtues of the true warrior,—rectitude, goodness, inflexibility, prudence, resolution, constancy, cheerfulness, serenity, &c. Nor is it less a necessity that he should enjoy the reputation of being successful in his enterprises.

The attention of the General-in-Chief should embrace the whole field of his labors, but only in its grand features, without descending to details unsuitable to his high rank and elevated mission. The general, who, too much occupied with the minute details of his position, allows his attention to be taken up with matters belonging properly to his subordinates, is not the man for his place. Impatience, unreflecting impetuosity, are also inadmissible. A general's mind should be so constituted that a single moment would suffice for him to sketch the general outline of the proper plan to be adopted under the pressure of circumstances, to comprehend the results of movements, and to make a prompt and correct decision.

For a general of division, who commands under the immediate orders of his general-in-chief, it is not, indeed, indispensable that he should have the same amount of military talent as one who operates by himself upon a grand scale; but he should unite clear intelligence, bravery, activity, resolution, firmness, sobriety of judgment, obstinacy in battle, calmness in the midst of danger, and should be loved and trusted by his subordinates, to such a degree that they would execute his orders with blind and unwavering confidence.

A CORRESPONDENT gives us some interesting facts of the history of the late Captain T. M. SAUNDERS, U. S. A., who died at St. Paul's, Minnesota, Jan. 20, 1864:—

He was a Virginian and a staunch Unionist, and a bright example of fidelity to his Government and unswerving loyalty in the midst of temptation. At the breaking out of the rebellion he received a letter from his family in Virginia urging him to resign, which he persistently refused to do, when they wrote him again saying that they would be glad to see him at home, but it would only be to give him a coat of tar and feathers, which they promised him if he should ever show his face among them. He also received an autograph letter from JEFFERSON DAVIS enclosing to him a commission as a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, which he indignantly returned.

AMONG the kind of projectiles which are now used in modern warfare, besides cannon shot, shell, grape, and case, the Enfield rifle ball, hollow in the base, is 1 oz. 2 scr. 1 gr. in weight. The French Minié ball, 1 oz. 2 dr. 2 scr. 10 gr. The siege rifle ball used by the Russians, with a conicle flat base, three rings, and two raised ribs to fit grooves in the barrel, is 1 oz. 5 dr. 3 gr.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Sickles has started for the West.

LIEUTENANT Paul Quirk, 2d U. S. cavalry, has been ordered before the Retiring Board at Wilmington, Delaware.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Wm. Wooster has been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, colored.

MAJOR-General Meade returned to the Army of the Potomac on the 14th.

MAJOR-General Lewis Wallace has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department, headquarters at Baltimore.

MAJOR-General Sigel has been handsomely received in the Department of Western Virginia, and Brigadier-General Kelly has a furlough of thirty days.

LIEUTENANT J. P. King, of the Sixth Connecticut, has been announced as assistant provost-marshal at Port Royal.

MAJOR-General S. W. Crawford was one of the invited guests at the celebration of the National Union Club, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music this week.

COLONEL N. W. Tupper, 116th Illinois, was buried at Decatur, Ill., on the 11th. He died of disease contracted in the service.

COLONEL John Wooley, of Indiana, from the Army of the Cumberland, has been appointed Provost Marshal, with headquarters at Baltimore.

REAR-Admiral Dahlgren has returned to Washington from Fort Monroe, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the body of his son, the late Colonel Ulric Dahlgren.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel James M. Sanderson, one of the lately exchanged prisoners, has been arrested at Washington on a charge of Colonel Streight that he disclosed to the rebel authorities a plot of our prisoners to escape.

REV. C. L. Woodworth, chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Norfork, Va., caused by the deposition of its late pastor, Rev. Dr. Armstrong.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Carter Van Vleck to be Colonel of the 78th infantry, vice Brunson, resigned, and Andrew T. Norris to be assistant-surgeon of the 122d Infantry, vice Mutthers, resigned, are among late promotions in Illinois regiments.

UP to the 12th day of March Major-General Casey's Board had examined 1,748 applicants, of whom 931 were recommended for commissions, and 784 rejected. During the week ending on the 12th 7 were rejected, and 42 recommended for positions:—Five captains, 11 first lieutenants, and 26 second lieutenants.

BRIGADIER-General O. S. Ferry and staff have left Philadelphia for the Lehigh Military District in Pennsylvania, to which command he has been appointed, vice Major-General Sigel, assigned to the Department of Western Virginia. His headquarters will be at Reading.

AT the recent Commencement of the Massachusetts Medical College, Governor Andrew paid a just tribute to the services rendered by the medical profession during the war. His Excellency made complimentary mention of Surgeon-General Dale, Drs. George Hammond and John L. Dalton.

COLONEL Frank Wolford has been arrested by order of Brigadier-General Burbridge, for uttering disloyal sentiments in a speech at Lexington, Ky. It is alleged that in accepting a sword presented to him by some of the citizens, he denounced the President as a usurper and tyrant, and advised Kentucky to forcibly resist the drafting of negroes, if necessary.

IT is authoritatively announced that General Doubleday did not prefer charges against General Meade to the Committee on the Conduct of the War; that he did not request the committee to investigate General Meade's conduct, nor did he ask to be summoned before the committee as a witness; and lastly, General Doubleday never claimed to have received any order to retreat at Gettysburgh, Pa.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Spaulding, of the 18th Michigan, having been appointed to the colonelcy of the 12th Tennessee, Major Honer has been promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Illinois regiment, Captain Hulburd to the majority; 1st lieutenant Weatherband is promoted to be captain, and 2d lieutenant Hewlitt to be 1st lieutenant.

THE Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, which has its headquarters at Copenhagen, and of which Christian IX., King of Denmark, is President, has recently elected Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector of the Department of Washington, a Fondateur Fellow of that distinguished body, he having been elected a Fellow some five years ago.

THE Baltimore *American* in an article on the Naval Academy at Annapolis, having spoken of Maffit and Braine, the rebel privateersmen, as graduates of the Academy, Lieutenant Commander D. L. Braine, commanding U. S. steamer *Vicksburgh*, writes to correct the statement, and to say that he is the only individual of the name of Braine who ever was in the United States Navy, or graduated at the Naval Academy.

A COURT-martial, ordered by the President to try Brigadier-General Gordon for disrespect to his superior officer, has met at Hilton Head. The court consists of Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, Brigadier-General Israel Vodges, Brigadier-General R. S. Foster, Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Colonel Alford, Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, and Judge Advocate, Captain Henshaw. The trial will probably consume some time.

COLONEL G. Miholotzi, of the 24th Illinois, recently died at Chattanooga from the effects of a wound received at Buzzard's Roost. He was buried on the 13th by his own request, in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Colonel Miholotzi was in all respects a soldier, able, earnest, indefatigable and thoroughly penetrated with a sense of the justice of our cause. He was a Hungarian by birth, and drew his sword for liberty in 1848, as a captain in the Hungarian army. His wife came to him a few days after he was wounded at Buzzard's Roost, and attended his remains to the grave.

A GENERAL court-martial, for which the following detail was made, assembled at Newbern, N. C., on the 1st inst.:—Colonel J. W. Savage, 12th New York Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel S. Tolles, 15th Connecticut Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Strong, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers; Captain G. W. Kenney, 17th Massachusetts Volunteers; Captain C. P. Boswell, 92d New York Volunteers; Captain W. E. Mercer, 3d New York Artillery; Captain R. O. Bradley, 15th Connecticut Volunteers; 1st Lieutenant C. D. Willard, 10th Wisconsin Volunteers; 1st Lieutenant F. A. Dyer, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Major E. S. Jenney, Judge Advocate.

ON the 1st inst., Brigadier-General J. W. Davidson assumed command of Cavalry Depot at St. Louis, relieving Brigadier-General Hatch. The following officers are announced on duty: Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Hoblitzell, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, Commander of Depot Camp of Instruction: Inspectors of Cavalry Horses—Major W. H. Browner, 7th Missouri cavalry; Major P. Matthews, 9th Iowa cavalry; 1st Lieutenant Thomas A. Braton, 5th Tennessee cavalry; 1st Lieutenant Wm. O'Connell, 4th United States cavalry; 1st Lieutenant O. F. Martin, 2d Iowa cavalry, Inspector of Department of Equipment and Repair; Major John W. Noble, 3d Iowa cavalry, Chief Quartermaster; 1st Lieutenant Jas. R. Gray, 7th Mo. cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, Assistant Inspector; Captain Ingham Coryell, Quartermaster Department; 1st Lieutenant A. S. Montgomery, 7th Missouri cavalry, Aide-de-Camp in charge of Depot Office, in the city; 1st Lieutenant G. K. McGunnegle, Jr., 1st Wisconsin cavalry, in charge of Cavalry Depot. The following points for the inspection and reception of cavalry horses are for the present established: St. Louis, Missouri; Springfield, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; Evansville, Indiana.

THE following officers were reported as under treatment in the Officers' Hospital, at Chattanooga, on the 4th:—Edwin R. Foster, 1st Lieutenant, Company G, 80th Illinois, gun-shot wound of left hip; Alfred Redburg, 2d Lieutenant, G, 15th U. S. I., remittent fever: T. L. Simpson, 2d Lieutenant, H, 17th O. V. I., resection at elbow; A. Pierce, 2d Lieutenant, F, 16th Ind., gun-shot wound of right leg; C. F. Dunham, Captain, F, 92d Ill., compound fracture of left leg; Lester C. Bangs, Adjutant, 19th Ill., amputation of right thigh; J. I. Brady, 1st Lieutenant, B, 97th O. V. I., gun-shot wound of left leg; Caleb B. Cox, Major 84th Ill., remittent fever; Geza Mihalotzy, Colonel 24th Ill., gun-shot wound in right arm, same ball entering right side, between eighth and ninth ribs (flesh); James A. Watson, Major 75th Ill., slightly in the head; Henry Hooker, 2d Lieutenant, F, 28th Ky., grazing bone; Matthew I. Huette, Captain, H, 81st Ind., gun-shot wound right thigh; Adam Osborn, 1st Lieutenant, A, 38th Ind., V. V., pneumonia; Douglass Edwards, 2d Lieutenant, 19th U. S. I., hemorrhoids; J. O. Havens, 2d Lieutenant, G, 96th Ill., gun-shot wound left shoulder (flesh); James Longborn, Captain, I, 10th Ill., amputation of right arm; William A. Arnold, 2d Lieutenant, 18th U. S. I., haemoptysis.

MAJOR-General Peck announces with satisfaction the success of an expedition sent to Windsor by General H. W. Wessels, on the 29th of January, which resulted in breaking up the cantonment of a company of Georgia Cavalry. Some prisoners were taken, and a large number of dangerous persons secured. Arms, horses, mules, wagons, clothing and ammunition were captured. Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles was in command. He had detachments of the 103d and 101st Pennsylvania, 85th New York, and 15th and 16th Connecticut Volunteers. A small party of the 2d North Carolina Volunteers co-operated, as well as Lieutenant Commander Flusser, with fifty sailors and marines. This expedition was followed by another in the same quarter, consisting of detachments of the 15th and 16th Connecticut Volunteers under Major Osborne, of the 85th New York, and 101st and 103d Pennsylvania under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark; all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell. The success of this enterprise is shown in the list of property taken or destroyed; 11 bales of cotton, 20 horses, 10 mules, 200,000 pounds of pork, 80 barrels of lard, 25 casks of salt, 25 barrels of meal, 50 barrels of corn, and many oxen, wagons, carts, &c. This example of Colonel Maxwell will be appreciated and emulated by the whole command.

THE *Jewish Record*, of New York, attacks General Butler for the alleged indignity cast upon the character of the Israelites, in a recent telegram from Fortress Monroe. Though General Butler has already disclaimed any intentional discourtesy in the premises, over his own name, the disclaimer does not appear to have mollified the indignation of the *Record* which, having appealed to General McClelland, publishes the following letter:—

Orange, N. J., February 26th, 1864.—Mr. A. S. Cohen, New York.—Dear Sir:—I have received yours of the 23d inst., and can only reply to it, that my attention never happened to be called to the peculiarities of of Jewish soldiers, when I was in command; but that I never had any reason to suppose them inferior to their comrades of other races and religions, or to their decidedly belligerent ancestors. I am very truly yours,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

THE Tallahassee *Floridian* says that two hundred "Yankee" wounded have been conveyed to that city since the battle of Olustee, mostly foreigners and negroes; and "that in the hospital, in every case, whites and negroes were laid side by side, in order to give the whites a taste of the equality they are fighting for." It further states that more than one thousand (?) dead bodies of Union soldiers have already been buried on the battle-field, and that the rebel dead only numbered one hundred and thirty-five, exclusive of thirty who afterwards died of their wounds.

MASSACHUSETTS FORTS.—The War Department has directed that the forts at Salem, Mass., shall be called Forts Glover and Conant—the first in honor of General John Glover, of Marblehead, and the last in honor of Roger Conant, the founder of the first plantation in Massachusetts Bay.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

11th New York Battery.—It has been a long-established custom of service for a soldier coming into the presence of an officer, *in doors*, to uncover, unless he be in full or undress uniform, with his musket or with only his side arms. In these exceptional cases, he would either salute as a sergeant or by touching his cap.

Orderler.—I. If a member of a court-martial has been absent during the *examination of a witness*, he should not sit on the court again in the case pending during his absence. The manner in which evidence is given is an important guide by which to judge of the truthfulness of the witness, and justice requires that the testimony upon which the court decides should be given *in the presence* of all the members thereof. II. There seems to be no good reason now for a distinction being made between *daily* and *extra* duty-men. Formerly, men employed on extra duty for a period not less than ten consecutive days, received extra compensation, which caused them to be rated as *extra* duty-men, in contra-distinction to men employed for less periods, or on special service, for which extra compensation was not allowed.

Volunteer Engineers.—You have no right to expect your discharge until the expiration of your term of service, counting in each man's case from his muster into the service of the United States.

The 35th Article of War gives an inferior officer or soldier, who thinks himself wronged by his captain or other officer, the right to complain thereof to his regimental commander. But, at the same time, a soldier making a complaint must comply with paragraph No. 451 Army Regulations, which requires all communications from an inferior to a superior to pass through the intermediate commanders. These intermediate commanders are obliged to forward all such papers, when written in a respectful manner.

Embason.—Soldiers can only be transferred from one regiment to another by the War Department, and this is only done for special and urgent reasons.

Army Corps are organized by direction of and at the discretion of the President of the United States. They usually consist of three divisions of three brigades, each brigade consisting of five regiments. The amount of artillery and of cavalry (when the latter is assigned to a corps, which is rarely done), is more variable. There is, however, no established rule, and for good reasons.

Index.—Officers of the Invalid Corps rank as volunteer officers. Whether or not men can be reënlisted in that corps, will depend upon the decision of the proper authorities.

Corps.—The badges adopted by the different corps in the Army of the Potomac are as follows:—The first corps is distinguished by a circular badge of flannel, the second by a clover leaf, the third by a lozenge or diamond, the fifth by a Maltese cross, the sixth by a common cross, the eleventh by a crescent new moon, the twelfth by a star. The colors red, white and blue designate the first, second and third divisions respectively in every corps. Corps, divisions and brigades are distinguished on the field by the shape and color of the flags.

Port Hudson.—A recruiting officer complains to us of what he considers a bit of sharp practice, of which he has been made the victim. In one or two instances old soldiers who purposed to become applicants for positions as officers of the *Corps d'Afrique*, confident of their ability to pass the necessary examination, have enlisted, obtained the large bounty offered to veterans, and immediately procured an order to appear before the board, returning as officers to claim their discharge from the ranks; thus getting the better of the Government to the extent of their bounty, and leaving him minus a recruit on whom he had confidently counted. This is hard, to be sure; but we do not see what remedy there is for it under the existing orders of the War Department, and the case would seem to be too exceptional to call for any special order on the subject.

Thaddeus.—Officers for the Signal Corps are appointed upon an examination before a board appointed for this purpose. Application to appear before the board, or for appointment in the Signal Corps, should be made to the "Signal Officer of the Army," Washington, or to the Secretary of War.

Will.—The arrears of pay or prize money of an officer dying intestate follows the ordinary rule of law, going to his wife, if he has one; next to his children, if he has no wife; if no wife or children, then to his father; if no father, to his mother; if no mother, to his brothers and sisters. The bounty granted by the act of July 22, 1861, is in the nature of a gratuity to the relatives mentioned in the act, and cannot be bequeathed to others until the soldier has acquired a title to it by two years' service.

A. R. S.—You will find your questions in regard to courts-martial answered in a full view of the constitution, functions, &c., of those bodies, which we publish in another part of this paper. Exactly what constitutes "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" is not defined; but it is for the body of officers and gentlemen composing a court-martial to determine in each particular case.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

If any opposition has been made to the elevation of General Grant to the Lieutenant-Generalship, it has been prompted by the anticipation that, as this grade would make him General-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States, it would likewise necessitate his leaving the field; and however unanimous has been the desire to see him receive the triple star as a mark of honor for great services rendered to the Republic, there have been those who would prefer that he should *not* receive it, than that it should restrict his talent to the functions of a bureau officer in Washington. The order of the Executive assigning General Grant to the Lieutenant-Generalship, has sought to reconcile this double desire. "The headquarters of the Army," it provides, "will be in "Washington, *and also with Lieutenant-General* "Grant *in the field*"—and we take it that, if he follows his own bent, it will be much more frequently in the latter than the former place. A man who has within him the truly martial spirit *cannot* be confined to a bureau when great operations are on foot. Napoleon was still at Paris when the Austrian army crossed the Inn at Braunau with the intention of invading Bavaria, and breaking through his line of cantonments. Informed in twenty-four hours of what was passing at a distance of seven hundred miles, he threw himself into his travelling-carriage, and a week later he had gained two victories under the walls of Ratisbon. This was his constant habit, and we conceive General Grant will be disposed to emulate that great captain in this respect.

The elevation of General Grant to the office of General-in-Chief, we may hope, will give to our military counsels that quality, the want of which has so much impeded the success of our arms—that is, it will give unity of direction. We took occasion, some weeks ago, in reviewing the Report of General Halleck, to indicate how lamentably incoherent had been the exercise of the central military power—operations being under the control now of the President, and then of General Halleck; at one time of the Secretary of War, and at another of the general in the field. It is to be hoped this confusion of all just relations will cease with the appointment of General Grant to the supreme control; and that, being so appointed, he shall really "*command* the "armies of the United States." It is a happy circumstance, too, that General Grant's own experience in the field has given him a perfect appreciation of what a General-in-Chief can do, and what he cannot safely do—has taught him how far the central authority can interfere in distant operations, and how much must necessarily be left to the commander in the field.

We presume that General Grant's energies, during the summer campaign, will be mainly devoted to the personal direction of one or the other of the only two grand armies in the field—that in Virginia or that in Tennessee. It will, of course, depend on the exigencies of the occasion to which one of these he shall for the time being give himself up; but we can most truly say that it would electrify the Nation should the hero of Vicksburgh and Chattanooga deal the Rebellion such a blow in Virginia as he has more than once inflicted upon it. This distribution of power by which General Grant, while directing the general scope of military operations over the whole theatre of war, shall assume the personal command of one or the other of our great armies, will resemble perfectly the system pursued by Napoleon who, as circumstances required, placed himself at the head either of the army in Germany or the army in Italy.

We trust now that we will not be considered as actuated by any other motive than the best wishes towards the distinguished soldier placed at the head of the Army, and the most ardent desire that his future services to the country shall be as splendid and substantial as they have hitherto been, should we whisper into the ear of the public a word of caution. General Grant's late series of successes has inspired many with undue expectations of what it is possible for him to do; and has even given many a false standard of judgment respecting what it is possible for *any* man to do. It is not fair for General Grant to expect that he will *always* be successful. Alternations of victory and defeat are the fortune of war, and form a law to which the greatest captains have been subject.

It is a remark of Marshal Turenne, which it is well to ponder, that "when a general has committed "no faults in war he can only have been engaged in "it but a short time." It is enough if the gross and scope of his action shall be such as to forward the cause he serves—if, through bright and rough days, he at least brings out victory and snatches the bay. We sincerely hope that General Grant will hereinafter do as much as he has hitherto done to crush the Rebellion, and we trust he is destined by Providence to give it its *coup de grace*; but the country can best aid him in doing this, by in the first place putting into his hand the means to do it, and in the next place, and always, by not embarrassing him by the childish expectation of a uniform success, which it has never fallen to the lot of any man to win.

Mr. Lincoln's order, appointing Lieutenant-General Grant to the command of the armies in the field, and naming as his subordinates Halleck, Sherman, and McPherson, is a curious commentary upon the reliability of the estimate which the daily press and the public is likely to put upon our military men. After the battle of Belmont, and more particularly subsequent to the fearful struggle at Pittsburgh Landing, charges against the private character of General Grant were freely bruited about, which would now blister the tongue of the man who might have the hardihood to repeat them. The lapse of two years has not only branded these idle stories as the basest libels, but has brought unsolicited to the one regarding whom they were uttered the highest military honors it is in the power of Congress to confer. So with General Sherman. He was positively and repeatedly declared to be insane not much more than two years ago, and was temporarily without a command because he frankly declared his conviction that at least 200,000 men would be needed to clear the Rebels out of Kentucky and Tennessee. To-day he controls the movements of more than that number in the Division of the Mississippi, and the Great West is daily sending him reinforcements by hundreds. Both these officers have acted on the true military principle of allowing their deeds to speak for them, and now they have their reward in the gatitude and admiration of their countrymen and the official endorsement of their superiors. General McPherson, fortunately for himself, has thus far managed to escape hostile criticism, but the Rebels have given their testimony to his ability, and General Grant takes so much pride in rewarding those who have assisted him in achieving his greatest successes that he has promptly advanced this officer to the position which he believes his brilliant talents qualify him to fill. The time has not yet come for the complete silencing of those who have made General Halleck the object of unjust criticism and virulent abuse, but the cordial endorsement which the President bestowed upon him in his recent order, should satisfy the carpers that he has performed his duties to the complete satisfaction of the one best qualified to appreciate how laborious and important they have been. General W. F. Smith has also lived down the outrageous slanders which reckless newspaper correspondents and even United States Senators uttered against him while the seige of Yorktown was progressing; and now, at General Grant's solicitation, he has been nominated for promotion to the next highest grade in the Army; but these notable illustrations, and very many more which might be mentioned, should certainly make these who have the power of so seriously damaging the reputation and influence of our officers, more cautious about exercising it.

We are always ready to give place in these columns to just criticism of military movements and military men. But we would ask correspondents—and, if it be not over-bold, our brethren of the press generally—to stop to consider a few things before they undertake such criticism. 1. Are they competent to the task? 2. Are they supplied with the requisite facts? 3. Is their criticism free from personal animosity, and is it without partisan purpose? 4. Is it undertaken with a view to accomplishing some good result, and is it likely to have such a result?

If these four very common-place conditions be satisfied, we are glad to listen to criticism, and to be the

means of its publication. Otherwise we must decline to have anything to do with it, lest its fruits be nothing better than division and animosity among good men, who have need to be united to accomplish the great work they have in hand. As a military gazette, we must also always set our face against the pernicious habit which leads subordinate officers to employ the newspaper press to criticize their superiors. Experience approves the justice of the regulation which makes this a grave military offence.

If we were merely playing at war in the United States, and there were no grave issues to be decided, we might take pleasure in allowing the columns of the JOURNAL to be used as a kind of drilling ground for acquiring proficiency in sharp criticism of military men. We might be able in that case to feel a degree of honest pride in the increasing skill of our band of novitiates, and be as ready to pardon their faulty manœuvres as to applaud their advances to perfection. But war is to us so terrible a reality; the responsibilities resting upon the actors, and especially the leaders in it, are so awful; the subjects it is assumed to discuss are so grand; the means of obtaining sufficient facts upon which to base criticism so rare; and the danger of injustice and prejudice so great, that we cannot believe it to be either judicious or patriotic to assist in encouraging these crude critical diversions. The subjects are ones to demand the most cautious and unbiassed judgments, and the most careful research.

If any one wishes to learn caution, and some diffidence as to his own hasty conclusions, let him take the pains to look over the files of even our discreetest newspapers for two or three years back. A recent turning over of the pages of these bulky volumes, we confess, has taught us such a lesson. One can look at them now in the light of subsequent events, of developed facts, of official statements, and with something of the calmness of judgment which the historian will bring to their examination. And to one so looking, we do not think we go too far in promising, as one of the results of this investigation, a very decided opinion that the speculations about military movements, and the criticisms of military men, are, perhaps, the most absurd and utterly worthless intellectual efforts of the periodical press during the last three years.

Now, all this tends to make every honest and patriotic man severely critical of the critic. He demands a thorough knowledge of the subject criticised, and that there be a careful examination of evidence before judgment is pronounced. He is even ready to pardon delay in coming to conclusions, if it be to gain time to fortify the argument, and to avoid the danger of injustice.

THE eminent Spanish officer, General PRIM (Count DE REUS), who commanded the contingent of Spain in the tripartite expedition against Mexico at the close of 1861, and who, when on his return to Spain after the dissolution of the coalition early in 1862, made a visit to this country, and to the Army of the Potomac, then on the Peninsula, has just given to his countrymen, through the press of Madrid, his views of military and civil officers in the United States. The information given by the general concerning public matters here is such as we are all necessarily quite familiar with; but we may say that his statements are imbued with a spirit of truthfulness and justice which it gives us great pleasure to signalize and commend. Thus the statement widely circulated and credited in Europe that "no man in the United "States ever leaves his house unless armed with a "six-barreled revolver," he emphatically contradicts, and he rectifies not a few other European misapprehensions, equally entertaining. Our Army was on the Chickahominy, and pushing close up to Richmond, when General PRIM reached the Peninsula. He was received with great honors by General MCCLELLAN, who sent two of his aids, the Count DE PARIS (born, says General PRIM, on the steps of a throne) and the Duke DE CHARTRES, accompanied by a squadron of cavalry, to receive him; and next day he "had the honor to review thirty thousand "men and four hundred pieces of artillery, which received me in open parade, saluting with their banners—an extraordinary honor, which I received in "the name of my QUEEN and my country; and this "I proclaim with a loud voice, because I could not "and would not accept it as a tribute of honor to my "own person." The General is very laudatory in his remarks upon our Army—its warlike and military spirit, its fine discipline and superb equipment; and he also says that "from the moment he arrived at "the White House, while traversing those immense "forests and lagoons, he began to comprehend the "difficulties with which the Army had to struggle." General PRIM closes his observations by a reference to the MONROE Doctrine and to the French intervention in Mexico, and prophecies "woe unto those who "shall dare to contend" with the American Republic —adding, as the result of his observation in this country, "that if the importance of nations is to be "measured by the number of soldiers they can put "into the field—when these are well fed, armed and "equipped—the United States is the first Nation of "the world."

A BEAUFORT correspondent of a daily newspaper says that,

> Among the curiosities of our late military experience in Florida may be mentioned the following, which is deliberately told as a fact, but which may call forth an official contradiction: The 48th N. Y., in the battle of Olustee, last Saturday, were ordered to fire over one of the field batteries in front of them. Obeying the order several gunners were seen to fall wounded. Getting a hint from a friendly soldier to get out of the way of this awkward fire in the rear, by ceasing to work their guns, a brave fellow remarked that they might as well die by the bullets of their comrades as by the enemies' shots, as die they must. The sequel justified the plea. The gunners and horses were killed, and the piece was left on the field.

Though the above may not be sustained by the facts, it is far from improbable. The disposition described has been of frequent occurrence during this war, and has resulted in the loss to us of many guns. It simply means that the support of the battery was posted *behind* it, where it could be of no possible use, and where the attempt to use it would be more destructive to the battery than to the enemy. The supports of batteries should never be placed in their rear, but always on the flanks, either on the prolongation of the line of the battery, or, if it is possible to secure cover, in the advance or rear of that prolongation. They should always be within easy supporting distance, but no closer, that the fire on the battery may not injure the supporting troops. It is plain that a battery can, as a rule, take care of its front; what it especially needs is this flank protection. If the attack from the front is made by a heavy force, and with great persistence, the troops acting as supports should, during a previously-arranged suspension of fire on the part of the artillery, wheel forward their outward flanks, so that their cross-fire may sweep the ground in front of the battery, and then charge vigorously with the bayonet until the enemy is driven off, whereupon the supports should at once fall back towards the flanks, so as to unmask the fire of the battery. A disregard of this principle of support has been, as we have said, the occasion of the loss of many guns. There is an equally mischievous habit of positioning batteries within rifle-range of a wood or other cover, not held by our troops, but open to the occupancy of the enemy, who may occupy the cover with sharpshooters, if with nothing more, and pick off the horses and men of the battery. Such carelessness as this has lost us not a few good guns and good men. Brigadier-General HUNT, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, calls especial attention to this subject in the General Order, wherein he gives instructions and regulations for the artillery of that army. This order was first published a week before Antietam, and was enforced in that battle, where we lost no guns, because our supports could be used with real advantage to the batteries.

THE English papers are finding great cause for self-gratulation in a comparison of their war budget for 1864 with our present enormous expenditure for military purposes. "We can no longer be twitted "with Republican economy," exclaims the *Army and Navy Gazette*. "In the amount of their Army, and "in the extravagant expense with which it has been "recruited and is maintained, the Federal Government have gone to such a gigantic length that our "own estimates look quite small and modest beside "theirs. The estimated expense of their Army for "the ensuing year is about £105,900,000, or about "eight times as much as our own. The Federal "Navy is equally vast in its cost." In instituting such comparisons as this, the *Gazette* should not lose sight of the fact that our expenditures are upon the basis of paper money, and theirs upon a specie basis. Making due allowance for this, our war expenses cipher down to something like five times those of Great Britain, which will not be found so extravagant as many suppose, when we consider the relative strength of the two armies, the difference in the cost between a peace establishment and one on a war footing and the special expense we are under for such material as has been for years accumulating in the British arsenals. Perhaps it would be as well, too, for our English friends to pause in their pharisaical thanksgivings until the Danish question has received its final settlement.

THE telegraphers have been giving us much exhilirating information concerning our general officers for some time past. The treasonable interview of General MCCLELLAN with LEE; the despair of General MEADE of crushing out the Rebellion; the refusal of General GRANT to dine with the PRESIDENT—these are but a tithe of the things that have been chronicled of late. It made no difference that the first was the maundering of a man laboring under *mania à potu*, or that the second and the third and the most of the other accusations were simply spun from idle brains to make fools gape; they were telegraphed and printed all over the country, and read if not believed by millions. Independent of the injustice often done to devoted officers by such statements, the continual publication of malevolent and silly fabrications of this kind must work a grievous debauchery of the public mind. They tend to destroy popular faith in all the foremost men engaged in upholding our cause, and consequently tend to weaken our faith in the merits of the cause itself. They are the inventions of the enemy.

WE desire to call the attention of Secretary STANTON to a remarkable fact regarding General Order No. 98, defining the changes consequent upon the promotion of General GRANT. This document bears date March 12, and first appeared in the New York daily papers on March 15. The Cincinnati morning journals of Saturday last,—the day upon which the order in question was dated—contain dispatches of March 11 from Washington, which not only stated accurately the changes in contemplation, but did it nearly in the precise phraseology of the order itself. We have no fault to find with the enterprise displayed by the Cincinnati papers; on the contrary, we are happy to state that in fulness, accuracy and freshness of war and general intelligence they frequently surpass all their contemporaries, not excepting those of the metropolitan press; but it strikes us that it would be well for Secretary STANTON to ascertain how the document to which we have referred was thus prematurely published. Fortunately it so happened that the contents of this particular order were not designed to afford any great amount of comfort to the Rebels, but unless the leak by which it was thus singularly given to the public is promptly stopped we may have cause to regret it in the future.

IT will probably be as pleasing news to the West Point cadets to hear that the Senate has agreed to increase their pay from thirty to fifty dollars a month, as it will be discouraging to hundreds of ambitious youths, who have no influence to procure an appointment to the Academy from a Representative, to know that the amendment establishing the principle of competitive examinations was lost after a sharp debate.

THE Hospital Examining Board, of which Lieutenant Colonel S. H. LATHROP, Assistant Inspector General is President, Surgeon GEORGE SUCKLEY, U. S. V., and Captain J. BENKARD, A. D. C., members, returned from the West to Washington, on the 11th inst. Since the organization of the Board it has examined over one hundred hospitals, and sent several thousand men to duty. It is quite probable the Board will be sent South. The beds in the U. S. General Hospitals North and West are not half filled.

WE inadvertently did the Hon. JAMES BROOKS, member of Congress from this city, injustice, in our Congressional Record last week, in stating that that gentleman opposed the $35,000 appropriation for medicine and medical attendance for negro refugees. The statement should have been that Mr. BROOKS opposed the appropriation of $30,000,000 for transportation &c. We take pleasure in correcting the error.

FROM the report of Adjutant-General MAURAN, of Rhode Island, we learn that that State has furnished during the war, exclusive of those drafted, about eighteen thousand for the Navy. The militia of the State is in good condition.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A powder magazine recently exploded in Morocco, causing a loss of life estimated at 900 persons.

The French Ambassador at the Holy See is at present making respectful representations to the Papal Government on the propriety of dissolving the corps of Pontifical Zouaves.

The latest military news from Italy reports a body of 70,000 men, under the orders of General Petitti, lying between the Po and the Mincio, and acting as a corps of observation against Austria.

According to the *Correspondencia* of Madrid the total losses of the Spaniards in Santo Domingo are 6,000 men. The month of April is approaching, when the vomito makes its ravages. The Spanish army is now 27,000 strong.

Upwards of 100 Mexican officers made prisoners by the French, and now residing in various parts of France, are said to have given in their adhesion to the government of the Archduke Maximilian, and will probably return to their country at the same time as their new Emperor.

Letters from Vienna say that the French Government will agree to leave its expeditionary army in Mexico for three years after the Archduke Maximilian is established there, and will recall it a third at a time. During this period it will assist in organizing a native army, to be provisionally fixed at twelve thousand men. The French Government, too, will allow the Mexican Government twelve years to pay off the expense of the expedition.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Confederates have contemplated, and may yet take it into their heads to stop one of the Cunard line and confiscate her, provided they find on board material contraband of war. The difficulty in stopping a Cunard steamer is to be found in the want of a court which could condemn her legally; and again the Confederates are unwilling to give offence to England, from which country they meet so much sympathy.

An officer of the *Alabama*, who left the ship in consequence of a quarrel with Captain Semmes, states that the *Alabama* has the very best telescopes on board. A look-out man is always kept at the masthead. As soon as the faintest symptom of a sail is descried, Semmes goes to the masthead himself, and if there is the slightest probability that the stranger is a man-of-war, the *Alabama* is driven with full steam on out of sight, and, if possible, in a totally opposite direction to that of the strange sail.

A Prussian Commission has been charged with the task of drawing up the plans for the works of defence which Prussia proposes to construct to protect the roadstead and town of Kiel. It is composed of a general of engineers, a general of artillery, and a captain of the Prussian navy. Proposals have been frequently made to convert Kiel into a military port. The authorities of Kiel do not look without apprehension on this project, which would have the effect of changing the nature of their town, and of converting it from a centre of commerce into a war port. If the present idea is realized, the Prussians would make the fortress and outworks of Frederickshort, which place is situated at the entrance of the harbor, on the maritime frontier of Schleswig, enter into the series of defences of Kiel.

Several of the posts on the quay at Peel, used for the mooring of the vessels in the harbor, were old iron guns, which had at one time formed a portion of the guns formerly mounted on Peel Castle. It appears that in consequence of reports recently made by some visitors to Peel, inquiries were set on foot, at the instance of the authorities at the War office, relative to these guns, the result of which was that they were inspected by competent persons, and reported as being the earliest specimens of rifled cannon known to exist. A correspondence between the War office, the Secretary of State, and the Lieutenant-Governor ensued, which resulted in the determination of her Majesty's Government to have the guns taken up from their position on Peel Quay, and to be forwarded to and placed in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, as among the most rare and early specimens of rifled ordnance known.

It was stated some time ago in the French papers that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, now with the invading army in Schleswig, was the author of a work entitled "L'Art de Battre les Français" (the art of beating the French). A great many jokes at his expense have been made in consequence, and French journalists very naturally criticised with an unfavorable bias the campaigning of a royal general who was supposed to be trying his hand in Denmark with the view of subsequently using his matured skill against France. It turns out, however, that the braggadocio attributed to the Prince is based upon a ridiculous mistake. He wrote a military pamphlet upon French strategy, the real title of which was "L'Art de Com- "battre des Français" (the art of war as practiced by the French). The suppression of the syllable "com" and the substitution of "les" for "des" formed a very annoying libel of which the Prince has been the victim.

A parliamentary return shows the number of men flogged in the British Army and Militia during the year 1862. It appears that in the army 126 men were sentenced to 6,250 lashes, but only 5,999 were inflicted, being an average of nearly 48 lashes for each man. The highest number of lashes inflicted in any single instance was 50, the lowest 24. In the cavalry regiments 15 men were flogged during the year, 16 in the Royal Artillery, 7 in the Military Train, 4 in the Guards, 3 in the Rifle Brigade, and 81 in foot regiments. In the militia there was no case of the infliction of this species of punishment. In examining the nature of the offences on account of which the use of the lash was considered necessary, it appears that 39 men were flogged for insubordination, 33 for desertion, 21 for disgraceful conduct, 12 for violence to superiors, 10 for making away with necessaries, and the rest for other breaches of regulations, insubordination in language or conduct, &c.

The *Princess*, from England, bound for Ancona, put into Malaga to coal, and the master reported her in ballast. She was detained a day or two whilst the master obtained through the telegraph from his employers in England a credit to enable him to purchase the requisite supply of coal. When the arrangement was completed the usual inspection of the vessel by the officers of the port took place to verify the description the master had given of her lading. By a mere accident it was discovered that she had a false hold on which the ballast was deposited, and that beneath this, in the true hold, were stowed a quantity of arms and military stores. The latter are said to comprise the following:—Six rifled cannon for mountain artillery, 3 guns of heavy calibre, 4,000 sabres, 1,000 Minié rifles, a number of pikes, and 400 uniforms. The master of the *Princess* is imprisoned, and it is believed that the steamer and her cargo are liable to confiscation for the violation of law.

The official *Berlingske Tidende* of Copenhagen publishes *in extenso* the Danish regulations for the blockade of the German ports. According to these regulations a provisional embargo is to be laid until the 1st of April upon all ships carrying an enemy's flag anchored in the ports or bays of Denmark. After that date such ships may withdraw with safe conducts to non-blockaded ports, upon condition that the States to which they belong will exercise reciprocity. Orders relating to the capture of hostile or suspected vessels follow. As regards the blockade itself it is said:—"The blockade is to be held to have com- "menced when one or several vessels blockade a port "in such manner that merchantmen can neither "enter nor issue without running evident risk of "capture. Commandants of ships charged with the "blockade are immediately to summon neutral vessels "anchored in hostile ports to state when they will "leave the blockaded ports."

According to the Paris *Pays*, it is the corn trade, carried on to a considerable extent on the coast of the Baltic, which will suffer the most from the blockade of the German ports by Denmark. In order to form an idea of that fact, it is sufficient to know that corn forms one-third of the exports which take place from the Prussian ports. To speak of Kœnigsberg alone, out of forty millions' worth of merchandise which leaves that port every year, wheat and rye alone amount to fifteen millions. Almost all the cargoes of corn which are shipped at that port and at Dantzic, Stettin, and Memel, go to England, Belgium, and Holland; but England alone takes more than one-half. It is only in years when the harvest is bad in France that corn from the Baltic comes into the French markets. If, therefore, the blockade with which Denmark threatens the Prussian ports becomes effective, France will not have to concern herself in the matter on her own account. Such will not, however, be the case with England.

In the year that ended December 31, 1862, the number of rifles exported from England amounted to 454,674. Of these 340,922 were sent to the Northern ports of the United States, 8,406 to Spain, 1,867 to Italy, 1,099 to Egypt, 7,091 to Mexico, 2,149 to South Africa, 603 to British India, 13,854 to Australia, 17,540 to Bermudas, 56,110 to Bahamas, and 5,033 to "all other countries." Those shipped for the Bermudas and Bahamas were, doubtless, intended ultimately to find their way to Confederate ports; but, as many of the blockade runners have been captured, large quantities have been diverted and fallen into Federal hands. The aggregate value of the year's shipments is set down at £1,343,049. Of muskets 211,923 were exported in the same year, their value being recorded as £153,206. Upwards of one half of the entire quantity was forwarded to the West Coast of Africa, and the chief portion of the remainder to China, India, Australia, Bermudas, and Bahamas. The enormous quantity of 16¼ million pounds of gunpowder was exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1862, being an increase of 4½ million pounds over the shipments in 1861. Spain and Greece excepted, it was almost wholly sent to other than European countries; by far the largest amount —viz. 4½ million pounds—having been destined for the Western Coast of Africa.

The War correspondent of the London *Times* with the allied army in Denmark, describes in that journal an interesting ceremony at which he was recently present. A battalion of Austrian Jagers was summoned before the headquarters of General von Gablenz to receive the thanks of the Emperor for the gallantry they had displayed on the field of Istedt. The troops were formed up in a square, and the general, standing in the centre, addressed them in the name of the Emperor. Three privates, who had distinguished themselves especially on the scene of action, were called out in front of their comrades, and then and there informed that their names would be recommended for commissions in the service. Then the troops were told that the Emperor and Empress took a most lively interest in their hardships and sufferings, and that a special commissioner had been sent from Vienna to report on the state of the hospitals; and, finally, the general announced that during the continuance of the war he should give up the pension he received as a holder of the Maria Theresa Order —amounting to about $250 per annum—for the benefit of the families of those soldiers who died in the campaign. Three cheers were given for the Emperor of Austria, and for the King of Prussia, and for the German Fatherland. The snow was falling fast, and the scene was picturesque enough. After each sentence of the general's speech the grand Austrian band clashed in with half a dozen bars of the National Anthem, and the troops waved their hats and shouted "Hoch!" at every appropriate pause.

Experiments were made recently at Rochelle to test the qualities of a submarine vessel of war, the invention of Captain Burgeois, of the French navy. The vessel was stated to be so constructed as to be capable of being instantly submerged by means of compressed air, the only part to remain visible being a small tower, from whence the captain might steer his ship. The chief means of attack consist of a formidable spur with which to strike an antagonist below the plate line. The anticipations of Captain Burgeois were not fulfilled. More than an hour elapsed before the submarine vessel got under water with a sort of indolent, see-saw motion. She sailed round the port slowly, and in her trip very nearly ran foul of an unsuspecting merchantman. The trial met with indulgence from the shore critics, who thought they perceived the germ of a terrible war instrument in the duck-like propensities of the *Plongeur*. The dimensions of this vessel are 130 feet in length, 10 feet in height, and when afloat she draws about 7 feet of water. Her form is that of a large fish; her machinery is of 80 horse-power, and is worked by a system of compressed air which replaces the necessity of steam. A part of the *Plongeur's* shield can be detached by means of some curious mechanism, and when detached employed as a lifeboat capable of holding 12 men. The spur with which she is armed is a kind of tube; and in this tube, intended to be driven in the ribs of an adversary, may be placed a fulminating shell. The *Plongeur* attacking a vessel would run into her; then back away, and by means of an electric wire explode the shell, and thus from a safe distance blow her enemy out of the water.

FRENCH NAVAL AFFAIRS.

We give the more important portion of another letter from the correspondent of the London *Herald*, whose opportunities for observation in the naval ports and dockyards of France are unusual, and whose statements seem to be worthy of attentive consideration. His letter is prefaced with a detailed statement of the present strength and disposition of the French navy, obtained from an official quarter, and declared to be accurate:

STEAM SHIPS.

1. Ships of the line, 37, of which one-third are at sea or ready for sea, and two-thirds are in the first and second divisions of the reserve. One of the number is on the stocks at Rochefort.

2. Iron-clads, 21, of which 17 are frigates, 8 being afloat and 9 building; cupola corvettes, 2, building at Toulon; corvette, 1, building at L'Orient; and sloop, 1, also building at L'Orient. Total, 21 ships, all sea-going.

3. Iron-clads, batteries, 22, of which 9 are large ships in reserve; 4 sea-going, oval pattern, building at Bordeaux; 3 sea-going, barge pattern, building at Nantes; 1 barrier pattern, in Rochefort harbor; and 5 others in Toulon harbor. Total, 22 craft, of which 16 are sea-going.

4. Screw and paddle frigates, 43, of which 16 are at sea, or ready, 26 in reserve, and 1 building.

5. Corvettes and avisos, 142, of which upwards of 100 are now on service.

6. Gunboats, 70, of which one-third are on service and the others in reserve.

7. Screw transports, 50, of which one-half are on service.

SAILING SHIPS.

8. Ships of the line, 7, one of which is a hospital in China, and the others school and prison ships.

9. Frigates, 24, of which one-third are serving as transports, and the others in reserve.

10. Corvettes, brigs, schooners, cutters, and transports, 79, of which about 50 are on service, and the others in reserve.

Ships, of course, on service and ready for sea have their crews on board, whether they belong to France or England; but it is peculiar to France that all ships in the first and second divisions of the reserve are in actual commission with officers and crews; one-half of the crews usually being on board the ships and the other half in barracks. This is the secret of the fine condition of the French ordinaries, and the posibility of attaining before long, in all the French dockyards, that finished state of readiness which has been reached at Toulon. Just now in Toulon, I assure you, the ships in all the three divisions of reserve have actually received the last touch of paint inside and outside, and the *forcats* are far advanced with the shining of the copper on the ships' sides above the water line. Not another shilling, accordingly, is required, and in a week the fleet at Toulon might embark 50,000, nay, 100,000 troops, and proceed to sea. What a contrast to the condition of the reserve in the

Medway, Portsmouth Harbor, and the Hamoaze—the sole occupants of many of our ships being troops of rats, while in most cases months would necessarily elapse before a pendant could be hoisted. To the fine transport fleet of France I beg your attention, and also to the very considerable employment of the old-fashioned, inexpensive sailing ships in the public service.

The correspondent then proceeds to describe the condition of the dockyards of Rochefort and Toulon. Of the former he says:

In Rochefort dockyard there is nothing doing beyond the bringing forward of the transports for commission and the construction of one iron-clad. There I saw what I have ventured to name the barrier battery. This is a peculiar structure, the great feature of it being an adaptation of the jointed-ship principle: I mean the jointed ship *Connector*, that was exhibited last summer at Hungerford Bridge, and which was visited by Mr. E. J. Reed and the Lords of the Admiralty. This barrier battery appears to be the fore portion of a ship that may be made long enough to reach across any roadstead, each separate portion being a perfect ship, and as such at any time available for defence or attack. The idea, in my opinion, is a good one, and might be advantageously borrowed by the Admiralty for the defence of dockyard approaches and commercial roadsteads. Possessing the proportions and strength of the greatest iron-clads afloat, these barrier batteries would necessarily be able to give a good account of anything that approached them; although no doubt they might fall a prey to fire ships or dashing boarders. The line-of-battle ship in construction in Rochefort dockyard is in a condition really painful. All planked when the days of wood ships seemed numbered, and the imperious mandate of the Minister of Marine went forth stopping all work, unless in iron, the line-of-battle ship seems on the point of going to pieces. Alternately soaked by the copious rain and scorching sunshine of the western coast, the plank butts are started, the seam oakum has oozed out, and cracks, saps, and other infirmities reflect everywhere on the shipwright and wood purveyor. To avert total shipwreck on the slip a dozen shipwrights drive bolts here and there to keep the planks and frame together; but it would be wiser to blot the name from the French navy list and sell the ship in penny lots to the poor. By the way, this reminds me of a practice common to all the French dockyards of selling chips and refuse wood outside the gates; while in all our dockyards the rule, I believe, is to burn them. Why not adopt the French practice, and, while helping the poor of our dockyard towns, contribute something handsome to the revenue?

Of the Toulon Dockyard, he says:

The admiral very kindly showed me the plans for the extension of Toulon Dockyard. Suffice it here to state that when the works now in progress are carried out Toulon Dockyard will be rather more than twice as large as that of Cherbourg. It will then be, as it in fact already is, the first arsenal and port of France. There the whole fleets of France may congregate and refit, but L'Orient will be continued as the chief construction port. At the present time two iron-clads are approaching completion in Toulon Dockyard, and a third is receiving machinery and armor-plates. Since the 21st of January one cupola corvette has been laid down, and pushed forward day and night, so as to be at sea by the 1st of May, and since the 7th of February a second cupola corvette has been ordered to be built and finished by the same date. This is how dockyard matters are carried on in France, and Captain Coles will be pleased to learn that untoward accidents to cupolas in America are lightly thought of by French engineers. My opinion is that as soon as these two cupola ships are tried France will strike out vigorously in the direction indicated by Captain Coles, particularly as regards the smaller class of ships carrying one or two guns. To the Minister of Marine it has been reported by the officers of the experimental iron-clad fleet that the smoke about the ships during action is an evil of the gravest character. Occasionally after firing a broadside it was necessary to cease firing for a period more than sufficient to allow an enemy to escape. They accordingly, I have reason to believe, recommend few guns in at least one class of fighting ships, and in another class numerous guns of only moderate calibre, so that the smoke of firing may be much diffused. Hence the hasty construction of the two cupola ships in Toulon Dockyard, and the probable construction of a cupola fleet, and hence also the probable continuance of the present rifled 64-pounders on board the French iron-clads, although Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth were to construct 1,000-pounders, and Mr. E. J. Reed were to build ships to carry them. The name of the first ordered cupola ship is the *Tauran*; the name of the second has not yet been given. Each will be propelled at a high rate of speed, by engines of 500-horse power—the equivalent of engines of 2,500-horse power for the *Minotaur*.

THE DANISH ARMY.

The following article from the leading medical journal of England, the London *Lancet*, on the sanitary condition of the Danish army, will be of interest to our readers:

In spite of the terrible ordeal of a forced march from the Dannewerk to Sonderborg, in the island of Alsen—a movement which necessitated an exposure of forty-eight hours to snow and frost and a biting wind—the Danish army is described by the latest accounts as enjoying an immunity from sickness which could hardly have been expected. A few days since 100 out of 400 beds in the hospital at Augustenburg were still unoccupied, and the whole number of sick and wounded was thought to be under 1,000. The Danes are said to display more than ordinary powers of endurance; they are pictured as, for the most part, young, with white skins, ruddy cheeks, and rich flaxen hair, tall, and of excellent build and frame. To their vigorous constitutions, inured to the severities of the climate of their country, they doubtless owe a portion of the health which they have retained under the trying physical and moral circumstances of a retreat from an honored position. But it appears also—and in this probably lies the secret of their condition—that they are well supplied with food. Even in their long and painful march they had not, as is too commonly the case in such movements, to contend with hunger. The whole management of the commissariat, ambulance, and intendance, is described as being above all praise. No eulogies, indeed, are required where the results speak so plainly in proof of the advantages of a prudent liberality in ensuring to the utmost the health of a small but determined army.

Their present position, however, is one which is fraught with peril. The island of Alsen, in which the troops—to the number of 12,000—are massed, is but 18 miles in length, and varies from three to nine miles in width. It possesses a population of its own to the extent of some 15,000, and in the houses and huts belonging to the residents the Danish army is now huddled. In such weather as that to which they are exposed, accommodation in tents, is, of course, an impossibility. The consequent crowding is terrible, and *The Times*' correspondent writes: "We are awfully packed." All experience of similar circumstances in past campaigns leads us to the conviction that even a moderate continuance of such conditions will lead to the outbreak of disease. With the men depressed by exposure to the elements; harassed, too, probably, by constant attacks of the enemy upon the outworks; deprived occasionally, by the exigencies of war, of the food which is at present abundant, typhus is but too likely, ere long, to present itself in the camp. The ravages which it would commit in such a confined space can be easily conceived.

There is another danger, too, which must not be overlooked in a glance at the position of the Danes. We are not informed whether the army is supplied to any extent with fresh vegetable food. It is almost certain that this is not the case. Cut off as they are now, from deriving any supplies from the Danish Peninsula and the German Continent, their commissariat is dependent upon what can be drawn from the islands near at hand, or conveyed to it by ships from other countries. Fresh vegetable food is exactly the most difficult of all to be procured at this season of the year. It is bulky, too, and liable to spoil on the transit. If the Danes are furnished with fresh meat they will be independent, for a time, of the vegetable element; but it is a mistake to suppose, as is too often done, that health can long be preserved without it. In the Crimean campaign, during the winter of 1854-55, the Turkish army at Eupatoria was fed on biscuit, boiled rice, fresh meat twice or three times a week (salt meat was unknown amongst them), and yet, in the spring, nearly three men out of four, on an average, were affected with scurvy. Cold, wet, and overwork seem to have a powerful influence in fostering this disease, and the Danes are but too likely to suffer from these conditions.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following discussion of this subject, which comes to us under official sanction, and is certainly the best brief review of the powers, organization and duties of general courts-martial, with which we are acquainted, we commend to the careful attention of officers. We append to it two or three notes. We would refer the reader to De Hart, as the most reliable writer on the subject:

JURISDICTION.

A General Court-Martial takes exclusive cognizance of all offences committed by commissioned officers; of certain crimes and offences by non-commissioned officers and soldiers; and of fraud or wilful neglect of duty on the part of contractors for supplies of any kind or description for the Army of the United States.

Nevertheless, the President of the United States is authorized to dismiss, without referring the case to a court-martial, any officer of the Army, volunteer force or militia, if in his judgment such officer is unsuitable for, or whose dismission would promote, the public service.

Sutlers, retainers to the camp, and all persons serving with the armies in the field, are liable to be tried by a General Court-Martial.

Persons arrested as spies must be tried by a General Court-Martial or Military Commission, and if convicted shall suffer death.

Any person in the military service and subject to the Articles of War who shall commit murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape and larceny, may be tried and punished by a General Court-Martial or Military Commission.

No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a General Court-Martial for any offence which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within the period.

Offences by Commissioned Officers and the Punishment therefor.

See Articles of War, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 85, 99.

See General Orders—

No. 54, 1861, section 4, public act of Congress No. 22, July 29, 1861.

No. 54, 1861, section 2, public act of Congress No. 49, August 8, 1861.

No. 15, 1862, sections 4 and 5, public act of Congress No. 2, February 13, 1862.

No. 27, 1862, an additional Article of War, March 13, 1862.

No. 100, 1862, paragraphs 2 and 5.

No. 49, 1863, paragraph 4.

No. 73, 1863, sections 1 and 2, public act of Congress No. 46, March 2, 1863.

No. 73, 1863, sections 15, 22, and 30, public act of Congress No. 54, March 3, 1863.

Punishments.—Death; cashiering and utter disability to have or to hold thereafter any office or employment in the service of the United States; cashiering; dismissal; suspension from rank and pay; confinement; reprimand, public or private; reduction to ranks; (section 22, act of Congress, public No. 54.

Offences by Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others, and the Punishment therefor.

See Articles of War Nos. 7, 8, 9, 20, 22, 23, 27, 35, 46, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59.

See General orders—

No. 15, 1862, section 5, public act of Congress No. 2, February 13, 1862.

No. 65, 1862, paragraph 3.

No. 73, 1863, sections 1 and 2, public act of Congress No. 46, March 2, 1863.

No. 73, 1863, section 30, public act of Congres No. 54, March 3, 1863.

Punishments.—Death; confinement; confinement on bread and water diet or solitary confinement, in neither case to exceed fourteen days at a time, or eighty-four days in any one year, at intervals of fourteen days; hard labor; ball and chain; forfeiture of pay and allowances; discharges from service; reprimands; reduction to ranks. If a non-commissioned officer is to be punished by confinement, hard labor, or ball and chain, he must be first reduced to the ranks.

All other offences by non-commissioned officers and soldiers, not being capital and not specially directed by Articles of War to be referred to a General Court-Martial, may be brought before a field officer of the offender's regiment, whose decision in the case, when approved by his brigade or post commander, shall be carried into execution, provided the punishment be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a Regimental or Garrison Court.

Nevertheless, non-commissioned officers and soldiers may be tried by a General Court-Martial for any and every offence, whenever the nature and degree of that offence may appear to deserve a severer punishment than can be adjudged by a Regimental or Garrison Court, provided, however, that in case of the violation of either Article 37 or 47 the punishment ordered does not exceed a fine of one month's pay, or imprisonment or hard labor for a longer period than one month.

For an offence by any officer, soldier, or other person, including contractors in the military service of the United States, for which no special penalty is provided, the sentence must accord with the customs of war in like cases, or with some statute of the United States, or of the State, Territory, or district in which the offence was committed.

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT.

Any person in the military service of the United States arrested for a capital crime must be kept in close confinement.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers arrested for any offence are generally confined under guard.*

The confinement of an officer, except for a capital crime, consists in his being limited to his quarters, or tent, or to camp, garrison, or other defined boundaries.

An officer, so long as he remains in arrest, is supposed to be deprived of his sword.

The officer ordering the arrest shall see that the prisoner, if an officer, be supplied with a copy of the charges within eight days after the arrest, otherwise the arrest ceases. The officer must be brought to trial within ten days after the serving of the charges, unless the necessities of the service prevent; and unless tried within forty days after serving of charges the arrest ceases. Officers thus relieved from arrest without trial may be tried at any time within twelve months after such release.

No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The *Charge* is, in reality, the Article of War or the General Order which is most distinctly and palpably violated by the offence or by the specifications of that offence. Hence it would be well before selecting the charge to ascertain exactly or specify the crime or offence alleged to have been committed, in order that the specification if proved would certainly carry the charge and the prescribed punishment.

If the crimes or offences committed by the accused be distinct in character and violate more than one Article of War, or General Order, then there must be a corresponding number of distinct charges.

The charge should be expressed in terms used in the Article of War, &c.; but if the crime or offence therein denounced is described with variations, then the charge may be "Violation of the Article of War," &c.

The *Specifications* should give the name in full; the rank, company, and regiment, or other military description of the offender; should state in brief and explicit language the facts, circumstances, and intent constituting the offence; the place where and the time when committed; if any doubt exists as to the entire correctness of the place and time, then it may be generally stated, "this at or near" such a place, or "on or about" such a time.

If the specified offence has been committed more than once, there must be a corresponding number of specifications to the charge.

ORGANIZATION OF COURT.

A General Court may be ordered by the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief; by a General Officer commanding an army; a Colonel commanding a separate department; a Commander of a division or separate brigade.†

Wenever a general officer commanding an army, or a colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the Army of the United States under his command, the court shall be appointed by the President of the United States. Act May 29, 1830.

If a division or separate brigade commander is the prosecutor and the accused be an officer under his command, then the court is to be appointed by the next higher commander.

Officers and soldiers of the volunteer or militia force are to be tried by courts composed of volunteer or militia officers.

Officers of the Regular Army holding higher commissions in the volunteer or militia service are considered as volunteer or militia officers.

Surgeons and paymasters are not generally detailed as members of a court-martial. Chaplains are not eligible.

No officer should be detailed as a member who would be benefited by the dismissal or loss of rank of the accused.

The order appointing should include place, hour, and day of meeting; the detail of members and name of Judge Advocate. The name of the prisoner may or may not be included. In the latter case it should be stated "for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it."

The sessions of a General Court-Martial are, by Articles of War, confined within certain hours, namely, 8, a. m., to 3, p. m. This rule must be obeyed, unless it is mentioned in the order that "the court can sit without respect to hours."

The number of members should not be less than thirteen, if possible, and, under no circumstances, less than five. If thirteen cannot be detailed, it should be stated in the order that "no other officers but those named can be assembled without injury to the service."

The president of the court is the officer highest in rank, or the first named in the detail for the court. He is to preserve order, and to serve as the organ of the court when the rule has been prescribed by law, regulation, or its own decision.

Members take place in court according to rank, that is, according to the order in which they are named in the detail. In all deliberations, however, the members are equal.

Every member must vote on every question.

When the same court-martial tries more prisoners than one, the court must be sworn in each case and proceedings in each made up separately as if it were the only case.

When the trial is concluded and there is no further business before the court, the court adjourns *sine die*, and the members return to their respective posts and duties. An adjournment *sine die*, however, is not dissolution.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The Judge Advocate must furnish the prisoner with a copy of the charges and specifications, of the detail for the court, and of the list of witnesses for the prosecution. The names of these intended to be summoned by prisoner are then required.

In summoning witnesses, the Judge Advocate must exercise discretion, and consult the interests of Government, as well as of prisoner. Should Judge Advocate decline to summon, the prisoner may appeal to court, when organized, and the proceedings and decision must be entered on record.

Other witnesses may be called at any stage of the proceedings.

Any person in the military service of the United States may be compelled, if summoned as a witness, to appear before the court.

In case a civilian or other person not in the United States military service, should be summoned as a witness, the Judge Advocate may compel him to appear and testify by a like process which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, territory, or district where such General Court-Martial shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue.

In cases of importance, and where the duties of the Judge Advocate will not allow him to take down the testimony in the ordinary way, he may appoint a recorder to take down the proceedings and the testimony, and who may be a short-hand writer, at a rate of pay not to exceed ten dollars per day. He must be sworn as an officer of the court.

The proceedings of each day are to be fairly transcribed, and to be read by Judge Advocate to court at its next meeting, though this latter can be dispensed with by consent of the court and prisoner. The record to be clearly written, without erasure or interlineation; pages numbered; one inch margin on left side and at top of odd and bottom of even pages, to allow sheets to be stitched together. Documents accompanying proceedings to be numbered or lettered, and properly referred to.

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* N. C. O. are only confined under guard in aggravated cases where escape may be apprehended. See Army Regulations, p. 19.

† Commanders of divisions and separate brigades can order a Court in time of war only.

A proper apartment for the court, with the necessary guards and orderlies, to be provided by Judge Advocate.

The court adjourns from day to day. Each day's proceedings are kept separate in the record. If the adjournment is for three days, the Judge Advocate reports the fact to the appointing authority.

PROCEEDINGS AND RECORD.

Hour of meeting arrived.—Members take place at table according to rank, and the President calls court to order. Copy of charges on the table to be carefully examined by court and Judge Advocate, and if any objection to them, the proceedings to be recorded. Court cleared for deliberation on the charges, if necessary.

Court proclaims open.—Prisoner introduced.

Names of members called over by Judge Advocate.

Order for convening court, and the charges read by Judge Advocate, the witnesses in the case having previously withdrawn.

Accused makes request for the privilege of introducing *counsel.* Counsel introduced.

Objection by prisoner to *jurisdiction of court,* or to relevancy of charges, or to any member of the court. The court may deliberate with closed doors on either or all of these objections before being sworn.

It must be expressly asked the prisoner if he has any *objection to any member of the court.* His reply and the proceedings thereon, if any must be recorded.

*Oath now administered, in presence of prisoner,** to members collectively by Judge Advocate, and to Judge Advocate by President, and so recorded in proceedings.

Delay on account of absent witness. The prosecutor or prisoner takes oath: 1. That the witness is material, and how; 2 That due diligence has been used to procure attendance; 3. That he can procure such attendance within a time stated. All other applications for delay or postponement must be made at this time.

Charges read to prisoner in open court, and he is *arraigned.* Charges can be altered or amended, but no additional charges after arraignment.

Plea by prisoner as to time or identity, or looseness of the charges, or plea of compulsion, or of inevitable necessity, or of former acquittal or conviction. If plea is received by court as valid, the proceedings to be recorded and submitted to the officer appointing court.

Prisoner pleads guilty or not guilty to each specification to charge first, and then to the charge itself, and so on, as they are read to him by Judge Advocate. If mute, the prisoner is considered as having pleaded not guilty.

Witnesses for prosecution are examined first. Witness sworn by Judge Advocate. He is examined, cross-examined, and re-examined. The court can then ask explanatory questions, if necessary.

During examination of witnesses every member of the court must be present. If any one should be absent when the testimony is being taken, he ceases to be a member of court in that particular case.

If the number of members fall below five, a general court-martial cannot legally continue or begin a trial.

Should objection from any quarter be made to question proposed to witness, the court is cleared and the majority determines. Questions by a member, when received, are recorded as "by the court;" when rejected, "by a member." Questions rejected are not expunged from record unless by consent of all parties.

Evidence must be recorded in due order and in words of witness, and should be read over to him before he finally retires from the stand. The witness can then correct or explain, and such corrections and explanations are recorded, without, however, the erasing or expunging of any part of his previous testimony.

Depositions of witnesses not in the line or staff of the Army may be taken in cases not capital before a justice of the peace, provided prosecutor and prisoner are notified.

All the evidence against prisoner should be produced before the prosecution closes. The witnesses for defence are then called and examined. Witnesses may be recalled.

Defence.—Prisoner can now address the court in defence, or his defence be read by Judge Advocate, counsel, or friend. The Judge Advocate can reply to address of prisoner, and in both cases the court will grant a reasonable time for preparation. A surrejoinder on part of defence may be allowed, but is not customary.

Finding of the Court.—The court cleared. A fair copy of proceedings laid upon table, or read by Judge Advocate. The court can call back a witness now, or at any time previous, to explain, but only in presence of prisoner.

The court having re-examined evidence, and every member being ready to give his opinion, the Judge Advocate reads the first specification to first charge, addressing each member, beginning with the lowest in rank. Each member, as his name is called, writes upon a slip of paper guilty, or not guilty, with such modifications as he thinks just and right, and hands it to the Judge Advocate, who arranges slips and announces verdict. The same course is pursued as to the other specifications, and then the charge, and so on, through the entire list.

Every member must vote on every question. Equality of votes is acquittal. Prisoner may be found guilty of part and acquitted of part.

A majority of votes determines the conviction or acquittal of prisoner, except in the case of a spy, or of a person forcing a safe-guard. In these two cases the court has no discretion. A conviction is equivalent to a sentence of death, and therefore the conviction must be by a two-thirds vote, and the fact must be so recorded in the finding.

The sentence must be expressed in clear and unambiguous language, and, whenever possible, in the words of the article or statute.

In the case of a prisoner convicted of being a spy, or of having forced a safe-guard, death must be the sentence.

The death penalty in every case requires a two-thirds vote for its infliction, and the fact that two-thirds so voted must be recorded in connection with the sentence. It should never be recorded that the court voted unanimously.

In all other decisions the will of the majority binds the minority. Every member must vote some punishment or acquittal.

Any person in the military service of the United States who shall be convicted by a general court-martial of a crime or offence not enumerated or otherwise provided for in the Articles of War or Statutes of the United States, shall be sentenced to a punishment never less than that inflicted by the laws of the State, territory, or district in which the crime or offence may have been committed.

So soon as the sentence has been passed and entered, the President of the court and the Judge Advocate sign the record.

A Recommendation to Mercy may then follow, to be addressed to the reviewing authority, and to be signed only by those members of the court who recommend.

The *Appendix* contains all official orders and reports, or other papers in evidence; and also the defence, if written out, and the rejoinder by Judge Advocate; each paper to be numbered or lettered in the order in which they are referred to in the proceedings.

RECORD FORWARDED.

The record should be forwarded by Judge Advocate without delay to the officer appointing the court. If the President of the United States is the appointing officer, the record must be sent direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington.

MODIFICATION OF SENTENCE BY COURT.

The court can, at any time before its final adjournment, recall the record, and modify or change the sentence already passed, provided the court be constituted of the same number and of the same members as when first sentence was pronounced.

REVIEWING AND CONFIRMING.

Should the officer appointing the court be under the command of a general commanding an army in the field, he may confirm, execute, pardon, and mitigate the sentence, provided such sentence does not refer to a general officer, or extend to loss of life, or to dismission of a commissioned officer, or to imprisonment in a penitentiary. In these four cases he must endorse his own approval or opinion on the record, and forward it without delay to the general commanding the army. In all other cases he must endorse his opinion and action on the record, and forward it, with the order promulgating the proceedings, to the Judge Advocate-General at Washington.

Should the general commanding an army, or the colonel commanding a separate department, be the appointing officer, he may in this, as in the cases sent up to him by a subordinate for approval, confirm and execute the sentence, except:—

1. In the case of a general officer.
2. Of a person sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary.
3. Of a person sentenced to death for any crime other than for being a spy, or deserter, or for mutiny or murder.

In these three cases the approval of the President of the United States is necessary before the sentence can be carried into execution. Accordingly the approval or opinion of the officer appointing must be endorsed on the record, and the record sent as promptly as possible to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The record in all other cases, with the opinion and action of the appointing officer endorsed thereon, must be forwarded, together with the order promulgating the proceedings, to the Judge Advocate-General.

The general commanding an army in the field may carry into execution the sentence of any court-martial against any person convicted as a spy, or deserter or of mutiny or murder.

Such appointing officer may also pardon and mitigate the punishment in all cases where he has authority to carry the sentence into execution—except the sentence of death, or of cashiering an officer; and he may, in any case, suspend the execution of sentence until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be made known.

PROCEEDINGS NULL AND VOID.

In the Articles of War referring to the organization and proceedings of a General Court-Martial certain conditions are prescribed, the non-observance of any one of which vitiates the entire proceedings.

1. When the court is appointed by an officer not having the competent authority.
2. When the number of members is less than five.
3. When the record omits to show that either the members of the court, or the Judge Advocate, or the witnesses were sworn. *Custom and the regulations also direct that these oaths should be administered in presence of the prisoner.*
4. When the trial was carried on before 8, A. M., or after 3, P. M., except when the court was directed by the appointing officer to sit without respect to hours.
5. When the sentence is death, and the record does not state that "two-thirds of the members concurred therein;" also, by inference, when the prisoner is convicted of being a spy, or of having forced a safe-guard, the record does not show that two-thirds of the members concurred in the finding.

In the 1st, 2d, and 4th cases, the proceedings cannot be remitted back for revision. The sentence is null and void. The prisoner is free; nor can he be tried a second time for the same offence by any court-martial, unless by his own consent. In the 3d and 5th cases, if, on remitting the proceedings of the court, it should appear that the omission was not merely one of entry on the record, but was an actual omission in the proceedings, the sentence is in like manner null and void.

REVISION.

Whenever the confirming officer discovers errors or irregularities in the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, he may re-convene the court with a view to their correction. Hence, the court is never dissolved until final action has been taken on all the cases that may have been before it.

These errors and irregularities consist generally of a misconception of the evidence, or of the law. Sometimes the finding is contrary to the recorded testimony, and then again the punishment is either illegal, or exorbitant, or manifestly inadequate.

When the proceedings are remitted for revision, the court should be constituted as it was originally. It can take no new testimony, but must confine its action to the orders or suggestions given by the confirming officer, and these extra proceedings must be made up separate and distinct, and appended to and returned with the original record.

PROMULGATION OF SENTENCE.

When final action is taken, the proceedings and decisions are announced in orders, and the court is dissolved. R. D. C.

* In this respect, the Form in Benet, p. 326, is incorrect.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Frank C. White, of New York.
Harvey Baldwin, Jr., of New York.
Lucius V. Pierce, of Ohio.
Alexander S. Diven, of New York.
William S. Marshall, of Maryland.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN

Thomas C. Mutzard, of Illinois
John Crowell, of Ohio.
Ely S Parker, of New York.
Lieutenant Carles E. Pease, of——
William C. Goodloe, of Kentucky.
Thomas Thompson, of Rhode Island.
Arnold N Rand, of Massachusetts
Samuel Wright, of Pennsylvania.
Robert LeRoy, of New York.
Charles A. Booth, of New York.
George H. Franklin, Pennsylvania.
William W. Harral, of Connecticut.
Lieutenant Charles T Greene, of——
Jacob L. Greene, of Michigan.
James H. Stiger, of Minnesota.
Robert Morran, of Tennessee.
Charles A Gould, of Massachusetts.
William H. Wiegel, of Maryland
Rowland Cox of 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Samuel G Beardsley, of 24th New York Volunteers.
Edward Robinson, Jr., of New York.
William A. LaMatte, of Delaware.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

First Lieutenant Lot S Willard, of the 11th Illinois Cavalry
Captain H. E. Tremaine, of the 73d New York Volunteers.
Charles A. Whittier, of Massachusetts.
Carles H Howard, of Maine.
First Lieutenant Eugene W Guindon, of the 2d New Jersey Volunteers.
John F. Anderson of Massachusetts
First Lieutenant William G Mitchell, of the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain James C. McCoy, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Thomas B Brooks, of the New York Engineers.
Captain Granville E. Johnson, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Samuel S. Lennard, Aide-de-Camp
First Lieutenant Thomas G. Beaham, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry.
Peter Haggerty, of Massachusetts.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Alfred F. Puffer, of New York.
First Lieutenant David H. Gill, of the 4th Illinois Cavalry.
First Lieutenant George H Steele, of the 41st Illinois Volunteers.
Lieutenant Addison G. Mason, of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain Richard S Hulsted, of the 42d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Harry M. Stinson, of——
First Lieutenant William W. Mosely, of the 149th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant W. G. Tracey, of the 122d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Eugene B. Beaumont, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant George Meade, of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Alexander Moore, of New York.
Captain Schuyler Crosby, of New York.
Captain George E Gouraud, of the 3d New York Cavalry.
First Lieutenant William D. W. Miller, of the 66th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Henry M. Bragg, of the 139th New York Volunteers.
Captain Charles P Horton, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Hugh L. Brown, of the 15th Iowa Volunteers.
Alexander B. Sharpe, of Pennsylvania
First Lieutenant Joseph C. Audenreid, of the 6th U. S. Cavalry.
William L. Avery, of Ohio.
Captain Jeremiah G. Taylor, of the 71st Ohio Volunteers.
First Lieutenant David K. Cross, of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers
Charles G. Hutton, of New York.
Haswell C. Clark, of Massachusetts.
First Lieutenant James H. Wright, of the 52d Indiana Volunteers.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 12, 1864.

General Orders, No. 98.

The President of the United States orders as follows:—

First—Major General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant-General Grant in the field.

Second—Major-General Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third—Major-General W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas.

Fourth—Major-General J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Major-General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

ADDITIONAL DRAFT OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 14, 1864.

General Orders, No. 100.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service, Army, Navy and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts or election districts or counties will be made known through the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and accounts will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in such wards of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quota.

The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.
Official: E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 12, 1864.

Major E. M. Corey, 12th Ohio Vols., to date March 7, 1864, for drunkenness.

Captain Richard Stout, 6th Minnesota Vols., to date March 9, 1864, for making (as admitted by himself) false representation concerning the management of the Quartermaster's Department in the State of Missouri.

Captain Samuel S. Troy, 4th Iowa cavalry, to date March 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for dishonesty in selling Government horses, thereby defrauding the United States.

Captain John E. Dillon, First Lieutenants Robert Stockdal and James A. Orr, 33d Indiana Vols., to date March 8, 1864, for drunkenness, desertion of their commands, and unofficerlike conduct.

First Lieutenant Marcus Sterling, 1st Connecticut cavalry, to date March 7, 1864, for neglect of duty and drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant D. A. Harrison, 12th regiment Invalid Corps, to date March 9, 1864, for drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Adjutant G. E. Davis, 26th Massachusetts Vols., to date February 1, 1864, for absence without proper authority, erroneously published March 9, 1864, as Adjutant G. E. Davis 20th Massachusetts Vols.

The following officers, to date February 15, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Captain William H. Floyd, 82d Ohio Vols.
Captain James Durgine 7th New Hampshire Vols.
Captain Granville P. Mason, 7th New Hampshire Vols.
First Lieutenant G. W Cornwall, 3d South Carolina Vols.
Second Lieutenant Henry Bradley, 71st New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant T. D Smith, 192d New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant A. Herne, 2d South Carolina Vols.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from March 14 they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. V., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Wilhelm Zeigler, 43d Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant C. A. Waterhouse, 5th Maine Vols.
First Lieutenant Isaac A. Nesbit, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery
Second Lieutenant John Maguire, 42d New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant James A. Smith, 72d New York Vols.

Disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant Wm. M. Whaling, 49th Illinois Vols.

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men in violation of paragraph 165, *Revised Army Regulations.*

Lieutenant-Colonel August Otto, 58th New York Vols.
Colonel Nelson Cross, 67th New York Vols.
Captain E. D. Taft, 5th New York Independent Battery.
Captain W. A. Harn, 5th New York Independent Battery.
Colonel Joseph Hamblin, 65th New York Vols.

DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case has been approved:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Martin, 1st regiment U S Colored Troops, to date December 31, 1863, for appearing at a charitable fair in a state of intoxication.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order confirming the dismissal of Captain S. K. Williams, 2d Ohio cavalry has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged as of the date of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Captain E. J. Rizer, 8th Maryland Vols., and First Lieutenant E. S. Foster, 1st Iowa cavalry, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty.

First Lieutenant W. W. Gibson, 76th Pennsylvania Vols.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CIRCULAR TO PAY OFFICERS.

Navy Department,
February 12, 1864.

Pay officers of the Navy will render their final accounts and returns to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury and the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, as soon as practicable after the expiration of their cruise, but not exceeding the following time after the crew shall have been paid off or transferred:

For vessels of the first rate............sixty days.
" " " second rate.........fifty "
" " " third rate..........forty "
" " of all other rates............thirty "

Pay officers will be allowed "other duty" pay for themselves and their clerks for the time employed in the settlement of their accounts, not exceeding the periods above specified.

Final accounts in all cases will be accompanied by the necessary vouchers for a complete settlement of such accounts.

Returns and accounts intended for the Fourth Auditor's Office, or for the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, will be addressed and sent directly to those officers respectively.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Eckley, from the *San Jacinto,* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph M. Hide, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *San Jacinto.*

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Judgson, from the *Nantucket* and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. Hopper, from the prize steamer *Cumberland* and ordered to the *Mattabeset*.

Commander Thomas H. Stevens, from the command of the *Patapsco* and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander John Madigan, from ordnance duty at Baltimore and ordered to command the *Patapsco*.

Lieutenant M. S. Stuyvesant, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Horace E. Mullen, from the *Mendota* and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Lieutenant H. H. Miller, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Mendota*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas S. Carling, from the *Mingo* and ordered to special duty in New York.

Assistant Surgeon R. Willard, from the *Catskill* and ordered North.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master's Mate Francis G. Simonds, to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master's Mates Zachariah Predmare and Ely M. Boggs, to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry C. Wright, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master E. S. Turner, to command the *Relief*.

Acting Master C. C. Ricker, to the *Relief*.

Acting Ensign John Utter, to the *Brooklyn*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Hamilton, to the *Huron*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Willard, to the *Mohawk*.

Acting Master Thomas Hanrahan, to the *Iroquois*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Merrifield, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Isaac J. McKinley, to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Ensign William Betts, to the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Loucks, to special duty in New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. P. Eastlake, to the *Cornubia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Richard F. Goodman, to special duty in New York.

Acting Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, to the *Monongahela*.

Acting Master James T. Seaver, to command the *Philippi*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin Randall, to the *Proteus*.

DETACHED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Clark W. Doten, from the *Governor Buckingham* and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. Parker, from the *Victoria* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Whittemore, from the *Circassian* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Robert E. Moores, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Relief*.

Acting Master John S. Dennis, from the command of the *Oleander* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Wm. Bates, from the *Atlantic* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Russell Wheeler, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

Acting Master E. D. March, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Saranac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Howard P. Gray, from the *Tulip* and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Acting Master A. K. Jones, from the *Octarora* and waiting orders.

Acting Master W. O. Lundt, from the *Nereus* and waiting orders.

Acting Master John S. Wilson, from the *Governor Buckingham* and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. L. Darling, from the *Niagara* and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding for examination for the position of Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. D. T. Nestell, from the *Clifton* and granted one month's leave of absence.

Acting Chief Engineer George T. Hobard, from the *Agamenticus* and ordered to the *Proteus*

Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Farrell, from the *Proteus* and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Gustave S. Perking, from the *Cornubia* and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bryce Wilson, from the *Pocahontas* and ordered to the *Hunchback*.

Acting Master John W. Bentley, from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to command the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcus Delano, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Mohawk*.

Acting Master Charles H. Hamilton, from the *Princeton* and waiting orders.

Acting Master W. W. Crowninshield, from the *Ohio* and waiting orders.

Acting Master J. A. Hannum, from the Boston Navy Yard and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign J. J. Kane, from the *M. A. Wood* and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Barbour, from the *Emma* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George M. Beard, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Wesley Boyden, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Farrell, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Proteus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Kinney, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

APPOINTED.

Charles J. Stanley, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

Thomas H. Russell and Thomas Stevens, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Farragut for duty.

George F. Hobard, Acting Chief Engineer, and ordered to the *Agamenticus*.

John L. Peake, Acting Chief Engineer, and ordered to the *Saugus*.

Charles Wines, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Maumee*.

Marcelino Villason, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kensington*.

James C. Graves, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Romeo E. Stall, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

John E. Cooper, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Newbern*.

Charles H. Keener, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Delaware*.

Adolphus C. Cracker, Thomas W. Stillman and Frank G. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

William Wine, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Philippi*.

Francis Van Gieson and F. Napheys, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Wamsutta*.

Julius Billman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Maurice Digard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mendota*.

J. Wesley Boyden, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Henry B. Green, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Iuka*.

George M. Robinson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Henry M. Hutchinson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Henry Brinker*.

John B. Roach, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Robert Wallace, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Iuka*.

Jonathan K. Bacon, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Benjamin C. Bourne, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Jacob J. Smith, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

John H Paget, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Hetzel*.

Robert Fleming, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iasco*.

William B. Lewis, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Henry C. Leslie, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Henry L. Dearing, Howard M. Rundlett, Francis Atkins and Hiram C. Vaughan, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Daniel F. Wyborne, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

William D. Hoffman, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

David S. Clarke, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Philippi*.

John Ross, Acting Master, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Albert Stewart, Theodore W. De Klyne and J. Wolbert Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

James W. Hardman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Primrose*.

George Goig, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Emma*.

Marcus F. Delano, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Stephen S. Green and George M. Seard, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

William B. Kinney, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*

George Vernon Payton and Peter Hart, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Hunchback*.

William Wright, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, for duty exclusively on board of the *Vanderbilt*.

John Rogers, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Philippi*.

L. M. Reenslizeros, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Charles A Stanley, George H. Moore and Charles D. Southall, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to duty in Panama Bay.

Eldridge H. Grover, John D. Thompson and Edward A. Homer, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James L. Parsons, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Andrew Boland, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Edward W. Perry and John D. Moore, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John G. Houston; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Horatio B. Houston; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Oliver Carr; and Acting Master's Mates James Lawler and Isaac Brown, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates Albert H. Morgan, J. Lewis Harris and Ansel A. Delano, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate John Smith, of the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting Master's Mates Samuel B. Bampus and Ruel B. Pray, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate Andrew B. Flynn, of the *Vermont*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles A. Austin, of the *Brazileira*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles D. Duncan, of the *Henry Webb*.

Acting Master's Mates Sturgis Center, Frederick L. Wheeler, Nathaniel B. Hinckley, James L. Gould and Thomas Nickerson, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign Wm. H. Metz, of the *Potomac*.

Acting Ensign John P Zettick, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eph. Layton, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. F. F. Bangs, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Rowe, of the *South Carolina*.

Acting Ensigns J. S. Meissner, M. S. Forter and L. R. Vance, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Boo, of the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George E. Allen, of the *Lockwood*.

Acting Assistant Surgeons George F. Beasley and Frank A. Jordan, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns John P. Chadwick, Robert Morris, Charles C. Sinclair and Ira Bersley, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign Jacob Barron, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Mordecai L. Kirk, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign James W. Brown, of the *Kittatinny*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Dunlop, Charles Haskins and James Creevy, of the *New London*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Russell, of the *Huron*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Hindman, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign George H. Mitchell, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign Aug. A. Mandel, of the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James W. Smith, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Patrick J. Murphy and Thomas King, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign John P. Jones, of the *Newbern* and ordered to the *Nereus*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensigns E. B. Knowlton, of the *Nereus*, A. K. Jones, of the *Octarora*, and George B. Stephenson, of the *Seminole*, to the grade of Acting Masters

Acting Master Washington Godfrey, commanding the *Buckthorn*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for good conduct in the battle of Port Hudson.

Acting Ensign John Adams, of the *Farralones*, to the grade of Acting Master.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted·

Acting Assistant Paymaster George S. Redfield.

Acting Ensign John Hill, of the *Tyler*.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel Delano, of the *Huron*.

Acting Master's Mate Robert R. Reed, of the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign Samuel Merrill, of the *Queen*.

Acting Ensign Peter Heed, of the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles P. Turner, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—

Acting Ensign Charles H. Rice, Acting Master E. Lewis. Acting Master's Mate George H. Givan, Acting Master's Mate R. R. Teppto, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mate J. Walter Mackie, Acting Ensign John W. Bennett, of the *Miami*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis H. Willard.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers:—

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, of the *Iuka*, ten days.

Acting Master's Mate Benjamin Attwood, of the *Commodore Morris*, two weeks.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Heffren, of the *Britannia*, fifteen days.

Acting Ensign J. J. Brice, commanding the *Wyandank*, two weeks.

Acting Master and Pilot Thomas A. Wyatt, of the *Roanoke*, ten days

Acting Ensign John M. Cowan, of the *Minnesota*, ten days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edwin F. Lewis, of the *Fah Kee*, ten days.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Butler, of the *Supply*, thirty days.

Acting Ensign C. S. Thompson, of the *Young Rover*, five days.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Simmons, commanding the *Dawn*, twelve days.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate F. C. Way, of the *New London*.

Acting Master R. F. Coffin, of the *Princeton*.

THE steamer *Saladin*, from Port au Prince, which arrived at Baltimore on the 15th, brought a mail from the United States steamer *Neptune*, spoken off Miragoane.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Conestoga*, 7, collided with the ram *General Price* on the Mississippi on the 13th inst., a short distance below Natchez. The former vessel sunk with her cargo, ammunition, etc.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon E. Pearce, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from temporary duty in charge of Branch No. 2 Eruptive Hospital at Louisville, Ky., and ordered to repair at once to Cincinnati Ohio, and ordered to report in person to Surgeon John T. Head, U. S. A., medical officer of the board convened by special orders No. 285 of 1863, from the Adjutant-General's office.

Hospital Steward Rudolph Knapp, U. S. A., now on duty at Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., has been ordered to proceed without delay to New York city and report in person for duty to Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Lyman, Medical Inspector, U. S. A.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE prize steamer *Scotia*, which arrived at this Yard March 9, sailed the same day for Boston. On March 10 the small steamers *Heliotrope* and *Althea*, which had been undergoing repairs at Polloy's Wharf, were brought to the Yard. The *Kensington* left the Yard March 13, and returned March 15. The *Maumee* was brought from foot of 23d street, E. R., to the Yard March 16. On the same day the *Tallahoma* went to New York. The supply steamer *Admiral* arrived March 17 from the East and West Gulf Squadron. She has been absent since Feb. 7. The *Niagara*, 34, is awaiting orders from the Navy Department. Many changes have been made since her arrival, both in officers as well as battery. The battery, as it now is, is the most formidable of any ship afloat.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The pay roll of the Yard for the month of February is completed The whole amount paid was $174,583 90. The maximum number of men employed in the Yard during the month was 3,300, and the minimum 3,000. About 150 aliens were discharged. The side-wheel steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, 10, is still in the dry dock, and will be ready for sea when her machinery is put in repair. Side-wheel steamers *Osceola*, 9, and *Massasoit*, 9, are in the stream, and, together with the steamers *Cornubia*, 9, *Cherokee*, and *Iasco*, 4, are ready for sea, and wait only for crews. Prize steamers *Robert E. Lee* and *Ella* have been given new names, and are now called respectively the *Fort Donelson* and the *Philippi*.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD

The Ordnance Bureau, in order to accommodate the extensive receipt of powder at the branch magazines of the Yard, have extended the wharf and placed a boom derrick on it to facilitate the handling of barrels, &c. The guard of the magazine has been increased in order to insure security. The *Cœur de Lion*, Acting Master Morris, and *Dragon*, Acting Master Turner, arrived at the Yard on the 13th for repairs, the boiler of the *Cœur* having been burnt out and the machinery of the *Dragon* being out of order. The *Mount Washington* has left for Fortress Monroe, and the *Ella* for the lower Potomac.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The *Colorado*, which arrived at this port about five weeks ago, has gone out of commission. She has been stripped, and has gone into the dry dock, and is to be thoroughly repaired. The *Agawam*, double-ender, went into commission on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Everything on board is in admirable order, and, although her complement of men is not quite filled, she will probably leave soon. The iron-clad *Argementicus* is progressing rather slowly, but will be ready to launch before long. The steam tugs *Portfire* and *Bluelight* are nearly completed. The *Alabama* is at the wharf, completing her repairs. The receiving ship *Vandalia* has but a few men on board at this time, although recruits are coming in every day in small numbers. The other vessels here at this time are the *Franklin*, *Passaconoway* and *Contoocook*, the two latter lately begun, but progressing very rapidly, and the *New Hampshire*, store ship, which it is thought will relieve the *Vermont* at Port Royal. She will not be ready for sea under a month or two. The Yard is full of workmen, who are as busy as bees, and everything seems to progress rapidly.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard at Pensacola, which was destroyed by fire by the rebels in May, 1862, is now being improved by the erection of an extensive hospital building under the direction of Surgeon T. J. Turner. The officers' quarters—the out-buildings of the former residences—have also been altered and are now rendered very pleasant. The large storehouse, the walls of which were unburnt by the fire, has been roofed in, and contains the Commandant's and Paymaster's offices, together with large quantities of supplies for the West Gulf Squadron. Frigate *Potomac*, 47, Commander A. Gibson, lies off the Yard as guard-ship. The following officers are attached to the station: Commodore Wm. Smith, Commandant; Commander T. M. Brasher; Surgeon T. J Turner; Paymaster H. H. Clark, Paymaster of Station and Naval Storekeeper; Major Wm. L. Shuttleworth, commanding Marines.

SCREW-steamer *Pequot*, 8, was spoken on the 9th inst., by the ship *Minstrel*, in latitude 34, longitude 76.

PART of the iron monitor *Comanche*, sunk at San Francisco, has been raised and landed in good condition.

SCREW steamers *Decotah*, 9, *Aries*, 5, and *Pequot*, 6, and side-wheel steamers *Eutaw*, 9, *Quaker City*, 11, *Keystone State*, 13, were at Beaufort on the 6th inst.

SCREW-steamer *Sacramento*, 11, Commander Walker, was at Fayal February 18th, having made the passage from Boston in eight days. Sloop *St. Louis*, 16, Commander Preble, sailed from Fayal February 17th, for Madeira.

SCREW steamer *Peterhoff*, 6, was sunk off Wilmington on the 6th inst. by a collision with screw steamer *Monticello*, 9. Her officers arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 12th inst.

SIDE-wheel steamer *De Soto*, 9, has captured nineteen blockade runners since February, 1862, the *Cumberland* being the latest reported.

LETTERS received from on board the *Jamestown*, under date of December 25th, represent the officers and crew all well. The ship was about sailing from Yokohoma for parts unknown to the writers of the letters; but it was presumed that she was to sail for China and join in the pursuit of the *Alabama*.

THE Navy Department has received information of the following captures: February 25, the U. S. bark *Roebuck* captured in Indian River, abreast of Fort Capron, the British sloop boat *Two Brothers*, from Nassau, bound to Dixie, and laden with four bags salt, one keg liquor, four boxes goods, and one keg nails. On the 27th she captured, at the same place, the British sloop *Nina*, from Nassau, bound to Sand Point, and laden with liquors, coffee, boxes sundries. On the 27th she captured, also, the schooner *Rebel*, cargo consisting of salt, liquor, boxes sundries, and one bale cotton. March 1st, she captured the British schooner *Lauretta*, 838 tons, laden with 62 bags salt, two miles from the entrance of Indian River. These prizes were all sent to Key West for adjudication. Quincey A. Hooper, commanding the U. S. steamer *Clyde*, off Key West, writes that on the 26th ultimo he sent two boats, with armed crews, up the Suance River, for the purpose of capturing a quantity of cotton. On the morning of the 27th the boats returned with an old scow laden with sixty-seven bales of cotton, which was put on board the *Clyde* and sent to Key West.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Evstaphive—McCormick.—In Washington, at the church of the Epiphany, by Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. A. E. Evstaphive, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Emeline L. McCormick, of Virginia, adopted daughter of Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Mugaw, U.S.N.

D'Estimauville—Richardson.—On the 15th inst., at All Saints' church, F. H. D'Estimauville, U S N., to Rebecca N., daughter of Clayton N. Richardson, of Philadelphia, formerly of Bucks County.

Curtis—Kennedy.—In West Farms, N. Y., March 1st, Lieutenant Wm. Curtis, 4th Excelsior, N. Y., to Jane Kennedy, of West Farms.

Benison—Hodgkinson.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. M. H. Smith, Lieutenant H. H. Denison, U.S.A., to Miss Louie W. Hodgkinson, all of Brooklyn.

Woodworth—Small.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, March 14th, by Rev. A. Ehnendorf, D.D., Captain James D. Woodworth to Eloisa W., daughter of Isaac Small, both of Richmond, Maine.

Walker—Serrell.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Tuesday, March 8th, by Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Captain Geo. D. Walker, 1st S. C. Vols., to E. Jennie, daughter of the late Henry R. Serrell, of this city.

White—Foster.—In Boston, March 9th, by Rev. Warren Randolph, Lieutenant Charles A. White, of the 3d N. H. Regt., to Miss Caroline S. Foster, of Boston.

Gallagher—Stevens.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10th, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, Joseph B. Gallagher, U.S.N., to Sarah E. Stevens.

Fletcher—Luther.—At Ashland, Mass., March 9th, by Rev. A. H. Curder, Captain Samuel J. Fletcher, 13th Mass Reg., to Emma A. Luther.

Haight—Watson.—At Waringstown, Ireland, on Tuesday, Feb. 23d, by Rev. J. A. Beers, Rector, assisted by Rev. Thomas Knox, of Lurgan, Edward Haight, U.S.A., to Annie, second daughter of Francis Watson, Esq., Lake View, Lurgan.

Smith—Reed.—At West Point, N. Y., on Thursday, March 10th, by Rev. J. W. French, Lieutenant J. A. Smith, U.S.A., to Mrs. Emily D. Reed, of West Point.

Nichols—Kimball.—In Salem, Mass., March 10th, by Rev. Mr Clapp, Captain James B. Nichols, 24th Mass. Reg., to Miss Caroline, daughter of Wm. Kimball, Esq.

Southwick—Fisk.—In Oxford, Mass., March 1st, Captain Henry K. Southwick, 14th R. I. Artillery, to Miss Sarah J. Fisk, of Oxford.

Biddulph—McMath.—In Newark, N. J., on Feb. 17th, by Rev. J. N. Martin, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain George G. Biddulph, of the 35th Ill. Vols. (formerly of Newark), to Anna Gage, only daughter of John McMath, Esq.

Anderson—Small.—In Portland, Me., on the 9th inst., at St. Stephen's church, by Rev. Wm. S. Perry, Wendell A. Anderson, Surgeon 3d Regt. Md. Vet. Vols., to Miss Sosie M., daughter of Mr. John G. Small, of Boston.

Root—Thomas.—On Friday evening, March 4th, at the residence of the bride, First Lieutenant T. W. Root, 102d N. Y. Vet. Vols., to Miss Marion L. Thomas, of Tully, N. Y.

DIED.

Rogers.—In Newark, N. J., March 14th, Anna Rogers, oldest daughter of Captain Cyrus H. (5th N. J. Vols.) and Elizabeth Rogers, aged 6 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

Stuart.—In Louisville, Ky., March 9th, of chronic diarrhœa, Willie Stuart, of Co. C, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, late acting Orderly for Major-General Rousseau, aged 17 years and 9 months, eldest son of James and Jennie Stuart, formerly of Wheeling, Va.

Demoss.—In Washington, on Sunday, the 13th inst., very suddenly, of heart disease, William R. Demoss, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Vols., late of Logansport, Ind.

Walker.—In St. Louis, on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., Mrs. Mary Walker, wife of the late Maj. Benjamin Walker, Paymaster U. S. A.

Tyler.—At the Everett House, New York, on Wednesday evening, March 9, after a short illness, Emily Lee, wife of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler of the U. S. Vols. Her remains were taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment, where the funeral took place on Sunday, the 13th inst.

Spotts.—On Saturday, March 5, 1864, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Capt. Harry I. Spotts.

Cutler.—On Wednesday, March 9, in Orange, N. J., Lieut George W. Cutler, of the First Missouri Light Artillery, aged 30 years.

Halstead.—In New York, on Saturday evening, March 12, of Hemorrhage of the lungs, Captain James B. Halstead, of the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, in the 30th year of his age.

Hart.—In St. Louis Mo., suddenly, March 9, Miss May L. Hart, daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq., of New York, and sister of Capt. R. S. Hart, A. Q. M. of St. Louis.

Wiley.—H. Wiley, of New York City, and Lieutenant in the Chinese Imperial Army, killed in an engagement near Quinsan and Shanghai, Nov. 29, 1863.

Griffin.—At Kingston, Green Lake County, Wis., Feb. 13, Unity, widow of James Griffin, U. S. N., and sister of P. Green, formerly of Navy street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walcott.—In New York, on Tuesday, March 15th, of pneumonia, Capt. John Marshall Walcott, Tenth Regiment U. S. Invalid Corps.

Slocum.—At Chattanooga, March 3d, Paul C. Slocum, Lieut. Col. 82d Ind., from gun-shot wound in the left lung.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
of deceased New York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 12, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	BOSTON.	N. YORK.
Blue cloth trowsers, pairs	7,500	3,500
Blue satinet trowsers, pairs	6,500	500
Canvas duck trowsers, pairs	1,500	1,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	——	2,000
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000	0,000
Blue satinet, yards	2,000	18,000
Blue flannel, yards	50,000	110,000
Barnsley sheeting, yards	——	15,000
Canvas duck, yards	——	2,000
Blue nankin, yards	5,000	7,000
Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	——	21,000
Kip skin shoes, pairs	——	3,000
Woollen socks, pairs	15,000	23,000
Mattresses (with two covers for each	500	5,000
Blankets	20,000	5,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	——	4,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. *The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the officers of the several commandants of navy yards and navy agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

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In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send $1, take the article or not.

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With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with Fifteen Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Lard Oil, and Thirty Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New York, New London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows:

Lot No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and places of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penalty equal to one fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance, and that, in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

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PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
February 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock of the 21st day of March next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846,—the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional securities, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No 5, Metallic Oil; No. 10, Engineer Stores; No. 15, Tubing, &c; No. 16, Steel; No. 19, Zinc.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron and Rivets; No. 2, Pig Iron; No 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin and Lead; No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers. No. 23. Stationery.

BROOKLYN,

No. 1, Boiler Iron; No. 3, Boiler Felting; No 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Lubricating Oils, No. 6, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Alcohol; No. 7, Lard Oil, No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No 11, Engineers' Tools, No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts, &c; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, Zinc, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 23, Stationery; No. 25, Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; No. 26, White Pine; No. 29, Lanterns; No. 30, Lignum-vitae.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 3, Boiler Felting; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No. 18, Copper, No. 19, Tin, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints and Dryers; No. 23. Stationery.

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Class No. 1, Boiler, &c. No. 17, Bolts.

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The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed about the 10th of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

Subscribers who may have failed to receive any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, are informed that there has been an unavoidable delay in reprinting some of them, which will account for the omission. Our files are now complete, and we shall this week supply all who have ordered. Number 4, among the others, is now reprinted and ready for delivery.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE theatre of war in Virginia has been undisturbed during the week by hostile demonstrations. There have been stories of the crossing of the Rappahannock near Fredericksburgh by a strong body of Rebel cavalry under General STUART, and of encounters, in which a considerable number of them were taken prisoners. But the stories lack the essential merit of truth. Meantime both armes are busy with preparations for the approaching conflict; and though there is apparent quietude, there is no lack of activity. From all parts of the Confederacy conscripts are hurried forward with the greatest rapidity to swell the forces under General LEE; and deserters from LONGSTREET's army say that that General is also moving to form a junction with the Rebel forces on the Rapidan. It seems to be conceded on both sides that Virginia will be the scene of the grand opening of the approaching campaign. Both parties are making gigantic preparations for the encounter, which cannot long be delayed.

THE military news from other portions of the vast theatre of war is also devoid of present interest. From the Southwest we learn that the Rebel General MORGAN with his command is encamped near Decatur, endeavoring to pick up a sufficient number of horses to mount his cavalry for his threatened raid through Kentucky. He is said to find it a difficult task, as Union raids and the severe exigencies of the Rebel cavalry service have told very much on the supplies of horses in the South. Decatur was captured by General DODGE with but little resistance on the part of the enemy. The Rebel force in the town was estimated at from four to six hundred, about equal to the number that drove them out. Our forces still hold the place, and it is said will occupy it as a permanent post. Guerrilla bands are still active in the Southwest. On the night of the 16th inst. a roving party captured and burned a freight train from Nashville near Estelle Springs. Captain BEARDSLEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, and seven men, who were in the train, were paroled, and after being relieved of their clothing, money, and other valuables, were sent back on a hand car.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Rebel strength in front of our position may be safely estimated at between 27,000 and 30,000 men. General HINDMAN has resigned the command of his corps, and has been succeeded by General HOOD.

General PRICE has again assumed command of the Confederate forces in Arkansas, with the avowed object of chasing the Union Army from that State. He has issued a grandiloquent address to his army, in which he tells them that he will soon lead them against their "cowardly, boasting foes," and that they must retrieve their reverses, re-occupy the territory they have lost, and establish the perpetuity of their government. General PRICE has a difficult task before him, if he attempts to accomplish all these objects.

Rumors are afloat of an intended Rebel raid into Kentucky. The story is, that the Rebels, 20,000 strong, have occupied Bull Gap, preparatory to this movement, which will be made as soon as General MORGAN succeeds in remounting his men. The Rebels, it is said, will enter Kentucky prepared, if not to occupy the State permanently, "to ransack "the country through her whole extent, sweeping "away everything of value, and leaving a desert "behind them." They will probably find a sufficient Union force prepared to interfere with the execution of their kind intentions.

The latest news from the Red River Expedition comes to us by telegraph, and records the capture of Fort De Russey by the expedition, which left Vicksburgh on the 10th. Our forces were under command of General A. J. SMITH. The story is that we took eleven guns and 200 prisoners. The capture of the Fort is an important advantage, and will do much to assure the successful occupation of Shreveport. We hope to receive confirmation of the news.

Admiral PORTER's gunboat fleet has taken its departure, it is rumored, for Alexandria. To reduce the formidable defensive works, which have been erected by the Rebels between that city and the mouth of the Red River, reliance is placed on the iron-clads which accompany the fleet. The little town of Madisonville, on Lake Ponchartrain, opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated by our forces. It will be remembered that this place was occupied on the 13th of January by General GROVER, and extensively fortified on the land side. The works were left undisturbed when our forces withdrew. They add nothing to the strength of the place for the Rebels, as it is easily approached from the water side. General GROVER's whole force was ordered to concentrate at Baton Rouge.

A DETACHMENT of Rebels, said to be GILLMORE'S men, on the 19th, made a dash into Bath, a village of Morgan County, West Virginia, and captured two West Virginia Legislators. The band was immediately pursued by our cavalry, and a number of the men were captured.

AN expedition, under command of General GRAHAM, set out from Fort Monroe, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of relieving Matthews and Gloucester counties of the presence of a dangerous and troublesome band of guerillas, as well as to capture and destroy whatever public property could be found. The expedition was heard from on the 21st, at which date it had inflicted a considerable amount of damage on the enemy, and General GRAHAM have decided to extend his operations to a field, the locality of which was not disclosed.

THE situation before Newbern, N. C., remains unchanged. The Rebel force in our front has been somewhat reduced within a few weeks, and our forces have employed the season of inactivity in the field in repairing and strengthening their defences. A little skirmish between a detachment of the Third New York cavalry and a party of Rebel infantry, took place on the 13th inst. Only one of our party was wounded. The 14th was the anniversary of the capture of the city by our forces; and as the Rebels had always threatened that the day should never pass without an attack, the necessary arrangements were made to receive them. But no attack was made. It is surmised that the raids on Richmond, caused a serious diversion of Rebel forces from North Carolina to the Confederate capital, leaving General PICKETT too weak to commence operations against a force so strongly fortified as Newbern now is.

WE learn from Port Royal, that a night attack on Seabrook Island was made by the Rebels on the 17th. They came down the Chickhassie River in boats, and approached Seabrook about three o'clock in the morning. Their advance was immediately detected by the Union pickets, who opened a sharp fire upon them, forcing them to retreat without accomplishing their object.

The Rebels are said to have mounted six rifle guns in Fort Sumter, bearing on the channel. The garrison of that stubborn heap of ruins is reported to consist of about two hundred and fifty men. A lofty Rebel watch tower has been recently erected at Secessionville, on James Island, from the top of which the enemy can observe the operations within our lines. Another Rebel iron-clad, named the *Ashley*, has been successfully launched at Charleston. This increases the iron-clad fleet at Charleston to seven vessels. Unless immediate measures are taken to prevent the completion of these vessels, our blockading fleet may some day find itself confronted by an enemy powerful enough to put its strength to a severe test.

A rumor, not confirmed from any other quarter, was brought to Folly Island by Rebel deserters, that Admiral FARRAGUT had captured Fort Powell, below Mobile, with a garrison of 1.000 men. These deserters probably thought that so good a story would increase their welcome in our lines.

WE have received some interesting particulars in regard to the movements of the pirate *Alabama*, from a correspondent who writes to us from the U. S. ship *St. Louis*, off Funchal, Madeira, 29th February, 1864. The letter of condolence referred to by our correspondent in his introduction, we publish elsewhere:

SIR:—I herewith enclose a letter of condolence, which I beg you will insert in the JOURNAL. It relates to the sad and unexpected death of our Consul at this place, Mr. GEORGE TRUE, who was taken with small-pox, the only case known on the island. He had many friends in the naval service, who will read the enclosed with a sad interest, but at the same time be gratified that we were here in time to pay a proper honor to his memory. We still continue our cruising, although our two years from the United States has elapsed some time since. The Rebel *Florida* entered this port the night before last, and now lies within a short distance of us, with the Rebel ensign and jack flying. She comes from Brest for coals, water and men, all of which the Governor has refused her. There are plenty of the gray uniforms parading on shore, but they do not appear to be very enthusiastically received. The *Florida* has 113 men, *one* of which number is an American. I understand she has plenty of money in English bank-notes and sovereigns, and American $20 gold. She has a spare engine in case of accident. I hear that Captain MORRIS publicly states that he will not come to an encounter with us, as it is not for his interest. We have an enthusiastic company of officers and a splendid crew, all of whom are over anxious to meet the pirate, even at great odds, but we are the same old sailing sloop in modern days, so in case she pleases, she will wave an impudent adieu and leave us helpless and mortified. All hands are praying to see one of our steamers come in, but I fear such fortune will not be ours.

THE STAFF.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENTS.

Among the questions of practical moment to which the interior workings of our Army organization have given importance, are some which relate to the reconstruction of the the departmental staff organization—more particularly those of the quartermaster's and commissary departments. These departments are undoubtedly working very efficiently and with great activity, skill and economy; but in their operation there are many incidental matters of difficulty, which would, perhaps, disappear under a new system. We propose to mention some of the existing inconveniences.

The first is, that two departments exist, engaged substantially in one branch of service, viz., supplies, which are constantly connected in all their operations, and which by the absence of a single authority to determine in practice the details of their relations, frequently come into collision. The theory of their action is, of course, that both take their directions from the commanding officer; but in reality they settle their affairs as best they can—by friendly agreement, if so disposed, but often with bickering and feelings of animosity. We are speaking of officers of the two departments in the field. For example: a certain number of wagons are allowed for the transportation of supplies, and orders direct the quantity of each class that is to be carried. The wagons are under the control of the quartermasters, and to them the commissaries make application for transportation. In a vast majority of cases the officers of both departments claim that the others encroach on them. Both are desirous of carrying a full supply—in fact, a surplus, if possible—and the consequence is that teams are overloaded and overworked. Take the same matter on a larger scale. When an army reaches a dépôt after a march which has exhausted its supplies, a multitude of quartermasters and commissaries throng to the dépôt for forage and provisions. Precedence of transportation by railroad or water, and precedence of opportunities for unloading, are usually given to the latter. It frequently happens that as much as ten days' rations will be accumulated, while the animals are suffering for grain, because one superintending officer for both departments has not designated the exact proportion of facilities to be allowed to each. In connection with this matter the question arises, why should not all matters of supply be regulated by a single administrative department?

Second. By the present staff system quartermasters and commissaries are made directly responsible to their immediate commanders, and are supervised by the superiors of their own department, to whom they are responsible for all matters of administration and accounts. This duplicate responsibility produces constant difficulties; the officers, instead of being devoted only to their duties, become subject to the caprices of their commanders. We have frequently seen the movement of a whole army train and the march of artillery and troops greatly embarrassed by conflicting orders concerning the movement of trains. Some new system, which would fix exactly the comparative relations of quartermasters and commissaries to their commanders and to their departmental superiors, is greatly needed. The old system of responsibility to commanders having been proved in its full intention inapplicable to a large army in the field, orders were issued in the Army of the Potomac which permitted direct correspondence between inferiors and superiors of the same department. This immediately excited objection among commanding officers, who throw themselves on the old and impracticable regulations, the theory of which is that all communications must go through the Adjutant-General's department. Several additional orders have been issued in the Army of the Potomac, but the matter is as far from settlement as ever, and the relations above mentioned depend for their character on the individual peculiarities of commanders. Some of them say it is the business of my staff to take care of their departments, and as long as they do their duty, I do not care about the formalities. Others, on the contrary, say I command my staff, and will not permit them to receive any directions except such as I give them.

In our present system of operations, the *corps d'armée* has become the chief unit of responsibility and command. Brigades—so far as relates to the quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance and medical departments—are almost entirely absorbed in the divisions; the latter have in many respects an independent organization, but a full organization in all departments is not reached until we arrive at the corps. It is, therefore, a question for consideration if the routine of departmental operation should not be directed immediately and exclusively from corps headquarters, thus securing uniformity and concurrence of action. Should not some authority at headquarters of corps be entrusted with the entire control of both the great departments of supply?

A third practical question relates to the organization of trains. The persons now in the employ of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments are either hired citizens or detailed soldiers. The former have no permanent organization, and the latter should mostly be in the ranks. An organization similar to that of the French train of equipages is greatly needed. The present system lacks discipline, it is destructive to the animals, and is unreliable in cases of danger. The question of a reorganization in this matter has been often discussed, and some attempts to accomplish it have been made. A commission now exists, we believe, authorized to enlist negroes in Kentucky and Tennessee for the quartermaster's department. But the reorganization we suggest is much more extensive. Materials now exist in our Army for the formation of a most excellent administrative system, of both officers and men. Should such a system, with full details, be enacted by Congress, a corps of capable officers, selected from those now in the administrative departments of the regular and volunteer forces, could soon be created, with a sufficient number of enlisted men selected from the hired employés and detailed soldiers; these last, on entering into their new connection, should be entirely separated from their regimental obligations.

The last practical question to which we shall now refer relates to the system of accounts. This, in the quartermaster's and ordnance departments particularly, is very onerous to the officers responsible for property. In the commissary department it is much more simple, and the results are much more rapid. Taking the quartermaster's department for an example, an officer submits his accounts, say for the month of January. Part of them go to the Quartermaster-General's office, and part to the Treasury Department. It is perhaps a year or eighteen months before he hears of the decision upon them. By this time the opportunities for correcting informalities have perhaps passed away; if he submits new accounts, another long period elapses before he again hears. Officers are continually receiving "Statements "of differences" upon accounts for which proper papers have been sent up, but have not been reached by the revising functionaries. Immense piles of papers accumulate in the departments at Washington, and officers in the field, besides being compelled to carry with them on the march several bushels of papers running through two years' business, are continually oppressed with a sense of undetermined responsibility. Why cannot accounting bureaus be organized at the headquarters of *corps d'armée* and armies? The quartermasters of corps are now directed to revise accounts; but they have no final action on them—merely perusing them to correct obvious errors of form, to see that all responsible officers account regularly, and to detect any malversation or culpable neglect.

RIFLED ORDNANCE.*

The introduction of Rifled Ordnance has so generally attracted the attention of military men, that we seek with avidity for all information on this important subject, and watch with intense interest the many experiments which are being made with a weapon which can hardly yet be considered as having attained to a desirable degree of perfection.

To the Emperor of France is ascribed the merit of having first successfully attempted the use of rifled cannon; his first efforts were limited to guns of small calibre, but with the knowledge that his results were satisfactory, a host of inventors sprung into existence, and a great variety of rifled guns have been offered to the public.

The English, always regarding with jealous rivalry every move of their French neighbors, became alarmed by the appearance of the formidable Napoleon gun, and the ingenuity of their mechanics was taxed to the utmost to produce a gun which should compete with that of their *friendly allies*. Many were the experiments made, until in 1854, a Mr. Wm. Armstrong manufactured a three-pounder, which appeared to fulfill all of their wishes. Various trials were made with the new gun, until in 1857, under the patronage of the British Government, the system of Mr. Armstrong was received with great favor, and his gun adopted as the model gun. In their enthusiasm, Mr. Armstrong became Sir Wm. Armstrong; was appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, at a salary of £2,000 per annum, with travelling expenses, and various perquisites; his salary to date back from 1st April, 1856, and continue ten years; and it was at the same time stipulated, that "Sir Wm. Armstrong shall "remain at liberty to carry on his present business or any "other in which he may think proper to engage."

A great furore seems now to have seized the mind of the British Government, and without regard to expense, an establishment "capable of turning out 100 guns a year," was soon in operation, and every effort was made to manufacture the guns as rapidly as possible and of every calibre. Thus the work preceeded, until in the beginning of 1863, when the vast expenditures incurred, together with unsatisfactory rumors which had obtained circulation and gained the attention of Parliament, induced the appointment of a committee "to inquire into the expenditure incurred since "the beginning of 1858 on various natures of improved "ordnance, whether obtained by contract, or manufactured "in the Public Departments, and into the results obtained "by such expenditure."

The Report of this committee was made in July last, and is before us. It is very voluminous, but embraces so much of valuable information that we will devote a portion of our pages to a digest of the testimony, believing we cannot offer to our readers a subject of more general interest.

The Report, after giving a sketch of the history of the Armstrong gun, admits "that the experiments with the "Whitworth gun were not of as extended a nature as those "with the Armstrong gun," but in the laying aside of the one without full trial, and the taking up the other while still an experiment the Report finds justification. "Your Committee are of opinion that the adoption of the "Armstrong gun by the Secretary of State for War, for "special service in the field was fully justified." This language appears to be a qualified approval only, for the terms "special service in the field," do not seem to meet the full merits of the case. After a calm review of the evidence taken before the Committee, it is difficult to arrive at anything approaching to an entire and absolute approval of the guns in question. We here quote some interesting statements:

"The whole supply of Armstrong guns and projectiles has been obtained from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and the Elswick Ordnance Factory.

"1st. The sum of £965,117 9s. 7d. has been paid to the Elswick Ordnance Company for articles supplied.

"2d. After giving credit for the value of plant and stores received from the Company, a sum of £65,534 4s. has been paid to the Elswick Ordnance Company, as compensation for terminating the contract.

"3d. The outstanding liabilities of the war office to the Elswick Ordnance Company, for articles ordered, amounted on the 7th May last to the sum of £37,143 2s. 10d. The whole of these payments and liabilities amounts to the sum of £1,067,794 16s. 5d.

"4th. The sum of £1,471,753 1s. 3d. has been expended in the three manufacturing departments of Woolwich on the Armstrong guns, ammunition and carriages, making altogether a grand total of £2,539,547 17s. 8d."

This, it must be confessed, is a startling sum of money to have been expended on what appears to have been an experimental weapon.

"Your committee have received various and most conflicting evidence with regard to the results of this large expenditure. * * * * * * * *

"The 12-pounders, although stated by some of the witnesses to be too complicated a weapon for service, are generally approved of. * * * * * *

"It appears to your Committee that the Armstrong field-gun is the best known for field purposes. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief states that, in his opinion, Sir W. Armstrong's system surpasses in completeness any other, and his conviction is that England in this respect is ahead of any other country. Colonel Bingham, Adjutant-General of Artillery, states that he is perfectly satisfied with the Armstrong field-gun; that it is the best gun known, and that this is the general opinion of officers of artillery of all classes. At the same time some of the military officers examined state that, in their opinion, we ought not entirely to rely (for field artillery) on breech-loading guns, as being complicated and liable to injuries from rough handling, and various accidents, and are inclined to retain a proportion of muzzle-loading guns for horse artillery."

The testimony of the Duke of Cambridge fails to support this part of the Report, for in reply to question 1,220 he says:—"That of course depends entirely on whether they "are lined guns or not. The committee reported that the "guns were defective, because they had been used; and it "appears that one-half of the guns at least are lined. "Therefore, if the conclusion arrived at in the Report be "correct, that the lining of the guns was the cause of their "being defective, it results that half the artillery guns (if "lined) are defective." It appears also that this witness was one of the early patrons of the gun, and it was by his concurrence that the gun was introduced into the service. We must not therefore expect of him a too ready admission that there was any failure of result for the two and half millions of pounds sterling expended; but his evidence in fact is very unimportant, for he merely expresses "opinions" and "convictions" without seeming to have had any practical knowledge of the gun; and we should not have adverted to his testimony but that it constitutes the gist of the Report, and must of necessity come within the range of our analysis.

In explanation of the complaints as to the "failure of "some of the guns," the committee report that "this ap"pears to have arisen from faulty manufacture." Now, if it be possible that in Government workshops, under the supervision of the inventor himself, guns of "faulty manu"facture," or "patched up guns," can be so managed as to deceive the inspector, there must be something wrong in the system; but to the Report:—

"As to the 110-pounders, it is on all hands admitted that although useful as chase guns, they ought not to be introduced into the naval service as broad side guns. They were originally required for use against wooden ships, and, whilst not sufficiently powerful for penetrating iron-plated ships, are as yet imperfect for general naval service, owing to the difficulty of managing and manufacturing the vent-piece. Nevertheless, the 110-pounder is considered by naval men of eminence in the profession, as a most valuable weapon in its present proportion to the armament of a

*Report from the Select Committee on Ordnance ordered by the House of Commons. Imported by D. Van Nostrand, New York.

ship, and the Duke of Somerset is of opinion that the Navy has not got too many of them."

The Duke of Somerset states that

"We have nothing better now for close quarters than the 68-pounder, and concurs with all the naval witnesses in considering that, in the armament of her Majesty's ships, only a small proportion of 100-pounders should be included. His Grace further adds that it was not till we tried a 100-pounder and a 68-pounder against Captain Coles' cupola that he became aware that the 68-pounder struck a harder blow than the 100-pounder at short range. It should be observed that this comparison was made when the charge of the 100-pounder was 14 lbs.; it has now been reduced to 12 lbs. The Duke of Somerset, however, further stated that many experiments had recently been made with shot weighing about 69 lbs. fired from the 110-pounder Armstrong gun with the old 68-pounder charge of powder; that this had helped to correct an error. It was imagined that a smooth-bore gun must have greater velocity than a rifled gun. That was an error which we have corrected gradually with increased experience. These experiments have tended to put us right on these points.

"The Duke of Somerset also further informed your committee that the Admiralty had a report that the Armstrong gun had the greatest range and the greatest power of penetration of any gun tried; when they came to try it themselves, that was not confirmed by the facts; the Armstrong gun at a great distance may have had greater power of penetration, but for naval purposes at 200 yards, it certainly had not the greatest power; our old 68-pounder is a more powerful gun than the 100-pounder Armstrong gun.

"The old 68-pounder is therefore the most effective gun in the service against iron-plates.

* * * * * * *

"As to the various details involved in the Armstrong system, your committee can only refer to the scientific evidence given before them. The preponderance of opinion seems to be against any breech-loading system for larger guns.

"No sufficient experiments have been tried to show whether mechanical-fitting projectiles are liable to the objections made against them, that they must tend to destroy the gun from which they are fired."

In concluding this Report, the committee recommend that the different systems be fairly experimented upon; we are therefore led to the conclusion that after all the "large "expenditure" above stated, the British officials still regard the ARMSTRONG experiment as incomplete, and the report leaves us involved in doubt as to the limits of calibre advisable for the gun which has been so extolled. It is presumed, however, that the 12-pounder field gun is the heaviest for which they claim success.

Having finished with this general notice of their report, we close this article with the design of continuing our review of the proceedings of the committee until we have given the substance of the investigation to our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN THE FIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The movements of an army are, except in mere raids, limited to the rapidity of its means of transportation in the field. Notwithstanding this fact, and that vast improvements are made in every other department, the old army wagon, horses and mules remain the same as when the war commenced. The train, instead of being formed for rapid movements over bad roads, appears to be formed to retard rather than assist the movements of the army. Who that has had the management of an army-train over the ordinary mud roads of the country south of MASON and DIXON's line, but has noticed that the empty wagon is load enough for a team of four or even six mules, and is, in fact, as much as such a team can make sure progress with, especially where the road is badly broken up and passes through a country abounding in swamps, mudholes and gullies. The result is, that a teamster, if he makes progress during the day, must take a very light load, or he continually using the stimulus of the whip and spur, generally accompanied, I regret to say, in our army, with an amount of oaths and imprecations fearful to the unwonted hearer.

A rapid destruction of horses and mules, and what is still worse, the exposure of our brave men to night air and its consequent sickness and mortality, are natural results. It is not the long march so much as the night exposure which usually follows it that causes so much sickness and death in the army. If our army-trains were able to keep up at all times with the army, division or corps to which they belong so as to afford shelter at night, it is easy to understand how great an improvement would be effected, and delays so frequently occasioned by the slowness of trains avoided. If it was made always to accompany and keep pace with the command, the capture of a train by the enemy could seldom occur.

A whole train of fifty or a hundred wagons and teams, is not unfrequently delayed for hours by a break down of one or two wagons in crossing a narrow and dangerous place in a road, the cumbrous nature of the wagon rendering it, by some slight accident, beyond the control of the teamsters.

The liability to delay in the transportation of supplies is one of the most serious drawbacks of an army when marching into an enemy's country, and must be taken into account in all the calculations incident to a campaign. The bad roads have always been the great impediment to the movements of our armies in Virginia and elsewhere for the greater part of the year, and it is mainly because vehicles suitable only for good roads are used for army transportation.

Indeed, it is impossible to enumerate all the evils resulting from delays in the transportation of supplies, equipage, &c., of an army. Many of the most serious defeats have been sustained, and the fruits of victories have only been half gathered, in consequence of the slow movements of our army wagons.

With the exception of heavy artillery, the freight required by an army on the march is not necessarily of extraordinary weight, and certainly need not be packed in boxes or parcels of great bulk; why then should a large four-wheel wagon of great strength and immense weight be employed when rapidity of movement is of such vast importance? I admit that for bad roads, great strength is required in a vehicle. Also that broad felloes and tires are desirable to prevent sinking into mud, but it by no means follows that the four-wheeled wagon with all its heavy machinery is essential to army purposes. It is from its height very awkward for loading and unloading, especially when the articles to be handled are heavy or bulky.

When short of army wagons, I have sometimes hired draymen, with their two-wheel drays, with one or two mules, and I have found that one such dray, with two mules, owing to its more rapid movements over mud, and the rapidity and ease with which the work of loading and unloading was performed, would do as much hauling in a day, and sometimes more, than a six-mule team attached to an army wagon with more men to assist in lifting.

In loading an army wagon, the teamster, if the six mules are sufficently broken to stand without him, has to get into the wagon, and there he stands while several other men lift up the various packages, he placing them in the wagon according to his judgment. With a dray the operation of loading is very simple, and the driver with one assistant can get loaded up ready to start in the time frequently taken by a six-mule team and wagon, and get placed in position. All the movements of any army wagon are necessarily slow, while the management of four or six mules requires much experience and dexterity. In drawing, the wheel-mules generally do the work, the lead mules, except under the management of the most experienced and diligent drivers, doing little or nothing of the labor.

The improvement I would suggest is this: that instead of the army wagon, the army in the field, wherever rapidity of movement is desirable, be supplied with a two-wheel dray or cart, constructed so as to secure the greatest strength, but of such material, bent felloes, and the soundest lumber, iron &c., as will secure lightness as well as strength. The best plan would be to offer a premium for the best model and adopt the one combining the greatest advantages. Our Yankee mechanics would, if their attention were once directed to the subject, produce a *dray for army purposes*, such as would greatily facilitate the movements of our army in the field, and in doing so, would hasten the end so ardently desired by all patriots, the end of the rebellion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 16, 1864. A. Q. M.

SUBMARINE ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of the 5th inst. you correctly mention the fact that some experiments in submarine ordnance were made by myself in this city in the spring of 1882. These experiments were made for three consecutive days, April 15th, 16th and 17th, 1862, and were conducted substantially according to the plans and specifications attached to my American Patent, entitled "An Improvement in Arming War Vessels," dated May 6th, 1862, and numbered 35,193, to which I wish to call your particular attention.

In your paper of the 5th inst. you say that, "In England, where more attention has been given to this important subject than in this country, five or six patents for firing under water have been taken out, or applied for. The earliest of these, that of Mr. PAGE, C. E., bears date June 15, 1861; the second, that of ROBERT BURLEY, of Glasgow, was dated the 5th of May, 1862." This is not entirely correct. My English patent was dated March 31st, 1862, and numbered 893, having been granted prior to that of ROBERT BURLEY. You will find the copy of the patent, specification and drawings in the Astor Library, in New York. I have also received patents for this method of arming war vessels in nearly all of the other European countries where they have a navy.

It is not correct that they have given more attention to this method of firing under water in England than here. The first *practical* plan for firing guns under water was invented by me, and the first that was known in England of that plan was upon my filing a full specification, March 28, 1862. Very soon after that time the attention of the British Admiralty was called to the subject, with a request from me, through my agent in England, for them to try it, which they did in the manner described in your paper, with good success. Therefore, I claim that firing guns from the sides of vessels under water is my invention, and not an English invention.

The plan of Mr. PAGE was filed in England before my patent was applied for, but not until long after I had made my invention; and I believe that no submarine gun was ever fired, or ever will be fired, on Mr. PAGE's plan, it being quite impossible to fire guns in the manner described by him. You will notice the effect of the attempt at firing guns under water by allowing the water to flow into the muzzle of the gun, and resting its pressure against the front end of the projectile. The account in your paper of February 27, 1864, says:—"The resistence of the water broke up the shell in, or near to the gun." Now, it is impossible to use the submarine guns with any practical effect, unless the water is excluded from the bore of the gun in front of the projectile, leaving an air space between the charge and muzzle, so that a high velocity can be obtained in an air space before the projectile reaches the muzzle of the gun, when it will pass out, forcing the compressed air before it at a considerable distance. It will then cut its way through the water at quite a long range, considering the element through which it passes. The gases from the gun will follow the shot its entire flight through the hole in the water made by the projectile, said hole opening as a vacuum to rid the gun of the gas. The recoil of the gun, for this reason, is less than when it is fired into the air above the water. This may appear astonishing, but it has, nevertheless, been proved to be true by actual experiment, which is, after all, the only true test. This fact is very important, as it shows that guns may be fired on my plan within the hull of the vessel without causing any powder gas in the vessel at all, and with so little concussion or recoil as to make them both comfortable and manageable. Indeed, they are much more so than guns that are fired in the ordinary manner from the deck of a vessel, above water. I propose to arm vessels on my plan with guns made of the best material, and in the best manner, weighing about 25 tons, with a bore about 7 inches diameter, carrying a shell 7 inches diameter and about six feet long, containing a bursting charge of powder of at least 75 pounds, having a pointed or conical head, and a purcussion or time fuse, as desired. A vessel armed with guns of this description—say one on each side, and one at the bow—would be truly formidable, as one shell would sink any vessel now afloat, at a distance of one or two hundred feet. Another important feature of my invention is, that the muzzle of the gun is run out to battery through a stuffing box, outside of the vessel, and into the water some 5 feet, leaving a body of water between the muzzle and side of the vessel, the *vis inertiæ* of which effectually protects the sides of the vessel from injury by the great pressure of the gas as it flows from the muzzle of the gun at the instant of discharge. I will here give you an exact copy of my claims, attached to, and making part of my American patent, as above stated:

First. The employment of a gun or guns constructed and operated substantially as described, in a ship so constructed and defended with armor-plates, or their equivalent, that the ship may approach an enemy with reasonable safety, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

Second. Combining a gun constructed and employed in a vessel as described, with an appropriate gun carriage to support the breech, a socket and stuffing box in the side of the hull to support the muzzle, and an extended port or shuttee, or other devices equivalent thereto, to enable the gun to be worked substantially as described.

Third. Displacing the water from the bore of the gun between the charge and muzzle, by means of an air-tight displacing case, or its equivalent, substantially as described.

Very respectfully yours,
JOSEPH P. WOODBURY.

BOSTON, MASS., March 15th, 1864.

ABUSE OF THE STAFF UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to call the attention to the frequent and constant wearing of staff uniform, by those doing temporary staff duty, and in many cases by those who have not even this shallow pretext for doing so. I am persuaded that many officers wear the whole or part of the staff uniform, unconscious of any impropriety, and that if their attention were to be called there to, would discontinue its use. I cannot see why an infantry officer should wear the "black strap" or dark blue pants at any time, whether temporarily on staff duty or not, any more than he should make use of the designating colors of the cavalry arm. Indeed I think that it is the abuse of the staff uniform, that gives the impression altogether too general, that this class of officers have little to do, except to adorn hotel steps. Is it right that the faithful and brave working officers of the staff should be so scandalized?

NEW YORK, March 14, 1884.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "Old Regulations," has with sense and ability called attention through your columns to the existing inconveniences and anomalies in the Rank and Appointment of the Staff, and especially to the exceptional provision by which rank is temporarily given by assignment, instead of by commission. Can you tell me whether any action has been or is to your knowledge likely to be taken in this matter by the Congress now in session? Some of our politicians seem to dread any legislation which appears to imply the continued existence of any army, and rather prefer the employment of any temporary make-shift as favoring the delusion of a speedy return to the corporal's guard of 17,000 men for the defence of the nation. A. A. G.

THE GROG RATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When I first entered the service grog was issued twice a day; men that had been brought up from boyhood in the service looked for their grog just as much as for their breakfast or dinner. As a consequence, when they came on shore, they spent their money freely, as every body knows, at the rumseller's, and five times out of ten got robbed of the greater part of it. This is the case at the present time with many of them; the evil cannot be cured in a day, but time will do its work. Poor Jack has not had his grog for nearly two years. Poor Jack has not been put in irons quite so often, has not been tried by court-martial so often, as the records of the Navy Department can tell; more men have been raised from the ranks to be officers than in any other service where grog is issued. The sympathisers with poor Jack in losing his grog don't see this. It is true a single gill of whisky does not make Jack drunk, but it lays the foundation for his becoming a drunkard. Experience has taught me this lesson.

I have seen young men come on board ship who would not go near the grog tub for the first month or two, but seeing it twice a day, and hearing the unfortunate men who had become its victims eulogize it, they finally became in their turn its victims, and fancied that they could not eat their breakfast without it. The friends of sailors may indeed rejoice that a stumbling-block has been taken out of their way on board ship

I thought that stopping the grog would have caused a great deal of trouble; but I am happy to say that it has saved a great deal. I was afraid at first to speak to a fellow sailor on the subject, but now if it were put to a vote, I believe that nine out of ten would go against it. There is no fear of Uncle Sam being short of sailors when the Navy is reduced to a peace standing. Sailors know where they get the best usage; they are hard worked in a merchant ship and get no grog, and often get knocked down and abused, while in the service they have good usage and are never killed with hard work.

It is true that at the present time their pay is not suffi-

cient—clothing is 30 per cent. dearer than in peace time, and the depreciation in the currency is so great, that a sailor that has any one dependent on him has very hard times to make both ends meet. It is to be hoped his real friends will use every exertion to get either the price of clothing reduced and the quality improved, or to get the Hon. Secretary's proposition for raising the pay 25 per cent. carried out. Then all causes of complaint will cease to exist. Jack is as generous as he is brave, and is quite willing to bear a share in his country's burdens.

But whatever may be done, I am confident the time will come when the sailors themselves will be able and willing to recognize as their best friends such men as the brave departed Foote, and to doubly honor them for their efforts to procure the abolition of the grog ration. R. S.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

An animated debate, extending over several days, took place on the Senate bill to promote enlistments, Mr. Wilson's amendment, providing for the wife, or the woman recognized as such, and the children of the slave recruit. The amendment is still under debate.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of War has submitted a report, in which he says that no orders concerning elections were ever issued from the office. He encloses a letter from Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend, reporting that he has given no orders to provost marshals in Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland or Missouri relative to elections in those States. Also a letter of the same tenor from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, which, however, excepts a dispatch of October 31, to Assistant Provost-Marshal Jeffries, at Baltimore, as follows:—"Direct your provost-marshals to give their aid in carrying out General Schenck's orders for preserving the purity of the elections at the polls in Maryland.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Wilson, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how many nine months' men have been raised under the militia law of last Congress, how many of them were volunteers, and how many drafted; whether the $25 bounty has been paid to the nine months' volunteers; and, if not, why it has been withheld from any of them, and whether any bounty has been paid to any of the drafted men?

The following joint resolutions were submitted by Mr. McDougall, of California, in reference to the occupation of Mexico by the French:

Resolved, That the occupation of Mexico, or any part thereof, by the Emperor of France, or by the person indicated by him as Emperor of Mexico, is an offence to the people of the Republic of the United States of America.

Resolved, That the movements of the Government of France and the threatened movements of an Emperor improvised by the Emperor of France, demand of this Government, and insist upon war.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Harris, of New York, providing for the increase of the Marine Corps of the United States, by the addition of one Brigadier-General Commandant, five Captains, five Lieutenants, five Second Lieutenants, fifty sergeants, sixty corporals, ten drummers, ten fifers, and one thousand privates, the officers to be appointed first by promotion, then by selection. The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wilson has reported the House bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, with an amendment changing the head officer of the Bureau from Major to Colonel.

Mr. Wilson also called up on Wednesday the bill in relation to deserters. This bill disfranchises those who shall refuse to return to the service on the call of the President, in a proclamation to be issued immediately after the passage of this act. Those who reënter the service at such place and time as the President may designate do so without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances due at the time of desertion and during their absence. Mr. Wilson thought that there were many deserters in Canada who would return to their duty if the proper inducements were held out.

HOUSE.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a substitute for the bill heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the Homestead Law to persons in the naval and military service, on confiscated and forfeited lands. He argued, in support of this measure, that this was a war of subjugation, and that, as the rebels will resist to the death, we must employ against them every weapon at our command, and confiscate all their lands to the use of the Union soldiers. Without taking action on this bill, the House proceeded to the discussion of the Senate bill to facilitate entries under the Homestead Bill of 1862. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment releasing any person in the military or naval service, who has served not less than three months, from paying the required $10 entry fee. This amendment was rejected by a majority of four, after which the bill was passed. It provides for facilitating entries by soldiers under the Homestead Law, enabling them to take the oath before a military officer instead of before land officers, &c.

Mr. Dumont, of Indiana, introduced a bill providing that all bonds, obligations and undertakings, whether sealed or unsealed, heretofore made, or to be made, to secure the loyalty or good behavior and fidelity to their oath of prisoners of war or paroled prisoners, in order to secure them release, be hereby declared valid and binding against the parties making the same and their securities, the penalties to be enforced in any circuit or district court having jurisdiction of the same. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, calling on President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State, to furnish the names of all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts and other places of confinement for political or any other alleged offences against the Government, and who have not been tried or convicted in any civil court, and the causes of the arrest and imprisonment, and also whether any persons have been banished to the rebellious States with or without a trial. The consideration of the resolution was postponed.

The House has concurred in the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill, increasing the pay of cadets to that of midshipmen, namely, $40 a month, and also in another amendment originating in the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that, for one year from the 1st of July next, an additional cadet for each district shall be appointed, as now provided by law.

The Army Appropriation bill was warmly debated on the 21st. An amendment was offered by Mr. Kernan, of New York, providing that no part of the money appropriated for army transportation shall be expended for the transportation of civilians employed in the departments of the Government to or from their homes at the public expense. After a sharp, personal debate the amendment was rejected, as was also one offered by Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, providing that no part of the money appropriated by this bill shall be applied or used for the purpose of raising negro troops, or paying negro soldiers now in arms. The bill was then passed nearly as it was reported.

A resolution was passed on the 22d authorizing the Secretary of War to institute inquiries as to the murder of Capt. Theodore Reed, of Philadelphia, in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, by pirates.

It having pleased the Almighty in his inscrutable Providence to remove from this life our late fellow countryman, George True, Consul for the United States of America at Madeira, we, the undersigned officers of the U. S. ship *St. Louis*, feel it our sad duty to express our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for his widow in her bereavement. This melancholy event has deprived us of a friend, whose generous hospitality we had so often enjoyed on this island, and whose estimable qualities endeared him the more to us as our acquaintance continued. The place he fills in our memory can never be effaced, and we offer his name this little public tribute of our respect, that our countrymen elsewhere may know how ably and zealously he represented them in a position he adorned by his personal worth. Though not permitted to meet him again in life, we are grateful that an opportune arrival enabled us to accompany his remains to their earthly house and pay him those last honors his public position and social standing so eminently deserved.

Geo. Henry Preble, Commander; A. L. Gihon, Surgeon, W. F. Stewart, Lieutenant; W. J. Squires, Lt. U. S. M. corps; Judson L. Post, Asst. Paymaster; F. B. A. Lewis, Asst. Surgeon; George Cables, Acting Master; Joshua N. Rowe, Acting Master; Allen Hoxie, Acting Master; Hazard Marsh, Acting Ensign; Henry Ox. Prebles, Capt's. Clerk.
U. S. Ship "St. Louis," Funchal Roads,
Madeira, February 24, 1864.

Surgeon Stewart Kennedy, of the United States Navy, who died on the 15th instant, was born at Easton, Pa., March 13, 1863; graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1854, and the following Spring was appointed to the Navy. Not immediately assigned to duty, he joined a merchant vessel, but hearing of the ravages of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, he volunteered for service there, and was prostrated by the disease within a few weeks. On his recovery he joined the *Preble*, and participated in the battle between the rebel navy under Hollins, and the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi. He then obtained permission to join the *Hartford*, and was present at the capture of New Orleans, being especially commended in the official report of the battle. Dr. Kennedy, during the winter of 1852, had charge of the Naval Hospital of New York. In the summer of last year he was again ordered to the Gulf, on board the *Ticonderoga*, and was with her until she retured to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, much damaged in a storm encountered just after leaving to chase the captured vessel *Chesapeake*. He fell into ill health at this time, and died as above stated. He is mourned by a large number of friends, and is a loss to the service in which his skill and devotion were conspicuous and valued.

From evidence developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battle-field of Gettysburgh, the number of rebel killed is shown to have been heavier than was supposed. In one space of three acres were found three hundred and twenty-five Confederate slain; and elsewhere, in a single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be ploughed up this spring and summer by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their burial places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have these bodies, though of the enemy, respectfully and decently put away in some enclosure where they may not be disturbed—where they can sleep in quietude.

Major-General Hancock has returned to the Army of the Potomac, and resumed active command of the Second Army Corps.

On Wednesday, several contractors engaged in building iron-clad vessels, together with some of the citizens of New York, were to present to Commodore John Rodgers, as a testimonial for his gallant conduct and scientific ability in capturing the Rebel ram *Atlanta*, while in command of the monitor *Weehawken*, the following articles—viz.: One large salver, one punch-bowl and ladle, one small salver, one epergne and plateau, one tea-set of splendid articles, consisting of five pieces; one pitcher and two goblets, two ice-cream stands and cutters. The value of the articles is about $3,500. Commodore Rodgers will soon take command of the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator*.

The following is a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the President's call for 200,000 men, dated March 14th, 1864, with all credits deducted from, or deficiencies added thereto, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers, up to March 1st, 1864:—

Maine.—Quota under the call for 200,000 men, March 14th, 1864, 4,721; number to be credited, none; deficiencies to be charged, 1,920; balance to be furnished, 6,641.

New Hampshire.—Quota, 2,588; credits, 160; deficiency, none; balance, 2,428.

Massachusetts.—Quota, 10,639; deficiencies, 9,953; balance, 20,592.

Vermont.—Quota, 2,300; credit, 2,130; deficiency, none; balance, 170.

Rhode Island.—Quota, 1,388; credit, 525; deficiency, none; balance, 863.

Connecticut.—Quota, 3,168; credit, 594; deficiency, none; balance, 2,574.

New York.—Quota, 32,794; credit and deficiency, none (not yet computed); balance, 59,230.

New Jersey.—Quota, 6,704; credit, none; deficiency, 7,520; balance, 14,224.

Pennsylvania.—Quota, 20,302; credit and deficiency, none; (not yet computed); balance, 74,127.

Delaware.—Quota, 985; credit, none; deficiency, 691; balance, 1,676.

Maryland.—Quota, 4,317; credit, none; deficiency, 17,411; balance, 21,728.

West Virginia.—Quoto, 2,051; credit, none; deficiency, 1,139; balance, 3,190.

District of Columbia.—Quota, 1,702; credit, none; deficiency, 3,153; balance, 4,855.

Ohio.—Quota, 20,596; credit, none; deficiency, 18,628; balance, 39,223.

Indiana.—Quota, 13,008; credit, 9,939; deficiency, none; balance, 3,069.

Illinois.—Quota, 18,523; credit, 30,960.

Michigan.—Quota, 7,821; credit, 634; deficiency, none; balance, 7,187.

Wisconsin.—Quota, 7,941; balance, 15,402.

Minnesota.—Quota, 2,180; balance, 5,437.

Iowa.—Quota, 6,439; credit, none; deficiency, 6,701; balance, 13,140.

Missouri.—Quota, 3,925; credit, none; deficiency, 4,962; balance, 8,887.

Kentucky.—Quota, 5,787; credit, none; deficiency, 9,683; balance, 15,472.

Kansas.—Quota, 1,409; credit, none; deficiency, 1,118; balance, 2,597.

The latest advices from Florida speak of our troops as still confined to Jacksonville, strengthening their position. The losses in the severe engagement at Olustee, so far as received, are recapitulated as follows:—

17th New Hampshire—Killed, 17; wounded, 67; missing, 127; total, 211.

7th Connecticut—Killed, 6; wounded, 38; missing, 27; total, 71.

46th New York—Killed, 17; wounded, 155; missing, 47; total, 219.

47th New York—Killed, 16; wounded, 199; missing, 80; total, 295.

Artillery—Killed, 16; wounded, 52; missing, 12; total, 80.

1st Massachusetts Cavalry—Killed, wounded and missing, 6.

40th Massachusetts (mounted infantry)—Killed, wounded and missing, 32.

8th U. S. Colored—Killed, 49; wounded, 193; missing, 64; total, 309.

54th Massachusetts (colored)—Killed, 9; wounded, 66; missing, 6; total, 79.

1st North Carolina (colored)—Killed, 28; wounded, 143; missing, 70; total, 241.

Total killed, 202; total wounded, 1,142; total missing, 487. Grand total, 1,831.

A general court-martial was convened in Washington on Monday for the trial of such cases as may come before it. Its members consist of Brigadier-General James Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, President; Colonel George Gray, 6th Michigan cavalry; Colonel J. Egbert Farnum, 19th New York; Colonel J. H. Willetts, 12th New Jersey; Colonel Francis Price, 7th New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Gilmore, 20th Maine; Captain R. T. Auchmutz, A. A. G. of Volunteers; Captain De Witt Clinton, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

Under a new order, all men enlisting or re-enlisting into the Regular Army, from the different armies in the field, or from the district of Columbia, will be allowed to select the State, district, township and ward to which they prefer being credited. Enlistments or re-enlistments into the Regular Army made in the loyal States will be credited to localities where they are made.

The military commission which was appointed to investigate the cases of the several prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren have concluded their labors so far as New York is concerned, and have adjourned to meet in Boston next week Monday, at which place all the prisoners in Fort Warren will be duly examined.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. McElroy, formerly of the 20th Ohio Volunteers, has been appointed by Governor Brough Colonel of the 60th Ohio, which is now being made up of reënlisted men.

Captain Wm. W. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-Generel Gillmore, came North on the last trip of the *Arago*. Captain Burger takes a short leave to recruit his health.

We learn that Major H. L. Burnett, Judge-Advocate of the Northern and Ohio Military Departments, is about resigning his post, and resuming the practice of law in Cincinnati.

LIST OF PRIZES.

LIST OF PRIZES captured by the U. S. Navy since the commencement of the Rebellion, adjudicated and sent to the Fourth Auditor's Office by the Navy Department for apportionment and distribution. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are not ready for distribution, being in process of preparation. The list is brought up to March 22d, 1864.

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Alabama	Sarah.
..	Albion.
..	Cataline.
..	Nelly.
Albatross	1,253 bags rice.
..	Two Sisters.
..	Lonise.
..	103 casks rice.
Amanda	Slave Bark.
..	Swan.
Aroostook	*Hunter.
America	Major Willis.
Adirondack	*Emma.
Anacostia	18 boxes tobacco
..	Lady's Delight
..	Emily.
..	*Flying Cloud.
Arthur	J. G. McNeil.
..	Reindeer.
..	Water Witch.
Arizona	Aurelia.
Augusta	E. J. Waterman
..	Maj. Willis.
..	Aquilia.
..	Cambria.
..	*Secesh.
Bainbridge	New Castle.
..	Swan.
Baron de Kalb	208 bales cotton.
Bienville	Sarah & Caroll'e
..	Morning Star.
..	La Criolla.
..	Patras.
..	Providence.
..	Alert.
..	Rebecca.
Bohio	Eugene Smith.
..	Henry Travers.
Brazeleira	Defiance.
Brooklyn	Magnolia.
..	Meaco.
Cambridge	Julia.
Chocura	Pride.
..	*Express.
Connecticut	Emma.
..	Adeline.
..	Hermosa.
..	Juno.
Currituck	Amer'n Coaster
..	18 boxes tobacco
..	Lady's Delight.
..	Emily.
..	*Hampton.
..	Cargoes 9 boats.
Colorado	Cuba *alias* Calhoun.
..	*Hunter.
Canandaigua	Cherokee.
..	Anna Dees.
..	*Secesh.
Courier	Maria Bishop.
..	Emeline.
Cricket	Kaskaskia.
Cumberland	Hiawatha.
Corypheus	Reindeer.
Calypso	*Herald.
Ceres	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
Cour de Leon	Lot of goods.
Com. Perry	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
..	Ellis.
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Com. Barney	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Dale	Mabel.
..	Supplementary.
..	Specie.
Delaware	Lion.
..	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven,
..	Name unknown
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
De Soto	Major Barbour.
..	William.
..	Bright.
..	Mississippian.
..	Jane Addie.
..	Gen. Prim.
Dai Ching	Geo. Chisholm.
E. B. Hale	Rowenna.
Ellen	Rowenna.
Ethan Allen	Fashion.
..	Olive Branch.
Flag	E. J. Waterman.
..	Major Willis.
..	Amelia.
..	Anglia.
..	Anna Dees.
Flambeau	Active.
..	Anna Dees.
..	Bettie Krotzer.
Florida	Calypso.
..	Hattie.
Gem of the Seas	Dixie.
..	Fairplay.
Gen. Putnam	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
Gemsbok	Ariel.
G. W. Blunt	Wave.
..	Major Willis.
..	Anna Dees.
Harriet Lane	Joanna Ward.
Hatteras	Magnolia.
..	Sarah & Eliza'th
Hen'ck Hudson	Margaret.
Hetzel	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Henry Brinker	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Henry Andrews	Rowenna.
Henry James	Adventure.
Housatonic	Major Willis.
..	Neptune.
..	Anna Dees.
..	*Secesh.
Hunchback	Winter Shrub.
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Huntsville	Reliance.
..	Courier.

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Huntsville	Agnes.
..	Ariel.
..	Magnolia.
..	Zavalla.
Huron	Guide.
..	Major Willis.
..	Aquilla.
..	Cumbria.
..	Rowenna.
..	*Secesh.
Itaska	Magnolia.
..	Lizzie Weston.
Isaac Smith	*British Empire.
Iroquois	Kate.
J. N. Seymour.	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
James Adger	Sarah.
..	Kate.
Jas. S. Chamb'rs	Union.
..	Corella.
Jamestown	Intended.
..	Havelock.
..	Aigburth.
Juniata	Harvest.
Jacob Bell	*Golden Leaf.
Kanawha	R. C. Files.
..	Victoria.
..	Charlotte.
..	Annie.
..	Sou. Indepen'ce.
..	*Hunter.
Kensington	Maria.
..	Dart.
..	Adventure.
Keystone State.	Sarah.
..	Salvor.
..	Cora.
..	Dixie.
..	Catalina.
..	Hiawatha.
..	Anna Dees.
King Fisher	Olive Branch.
..	Lion.
Kennebec	*Hunter.
Kittatinny	Julia.
..	Major Barbour.
..	120 bales cotton.
Lodona	Major Willis.
..	*Secesh.
Lockwood	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
..	*Hunter.
Louisiana	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Magnolia	Carmita.
..	Memphis.
..	Flying Fish.
Mahaska	Revere.
Maratanza	Revere.
..	*Express.
Massachusetts	Delight.
..	Express.
..	Advocate.
..	Osceola.
..	A. J. View.
..	Henry Lewis.
..	Anna & Olive.
Matthew Vassar	Sarah.
..	Florida.
..	New Eagle.
Mercedita	Magnolia.
..	Rose.
..	Octavia.
..	Victoria.
..	Ida.
..	Anna Dees.
Mohawk	Tocoa.
Montgomery	Isabel or W. H. King.
..	W. E. Chester.
..	Caroline & cargo
Monticello	Revere.
..	Hiawatha.
..	Crenshaw.
..	Odd Fellow.
..	Sue.
Morse	Comet, Crittenden, America.
..	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Mount Vernon	British Queen.
..	Mary Jane.
..	Rising Sun.
..	Kate.
Mystic	Mary Elizabeth.
..	Sunbeam.
Minnesota	Hiawatha.
Memphis	Anna Dees.
..	Ouachita.
..	Antelope.
Marblehead	Anna Dees.
New Ironsides	Major Willis.
..	Neptune.
..	*Secesh.
New London	Delight.
..	Express.
..	Advocate.
..	Osceola.
..	Gipsey.
..	A. J. View.
..	Henry Lewis.
..	Anna & Olive.
Niagara	Gen. Parkhill.
..	Meaco.
Northern Light.	Agnes H. Ward.
Norwich	Sarah.
..	103 casks rice.
Niphon	Kate.
Octarora	52½ bales cotton
..	Tubal Cain.
..	Elias Reed.
..	Snave.
..	Prize.
Owasco	President.
..	Eugene.
..	Cargo.
Onward	Flash.
Paul Jones	Major Willis.
..	*Secesh.
Pawnee	H. Ryan.
..	Ocean Wave.
..	Rowenna.
Perry	Comet, Crittenden, America.

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Perry	Alma.
..	H. M. Johnson.
..	Hiawatha.
Pembina	Rowenna.
Pocahontas	E. J. Waterman
..	*Hunter.
Portsmouth	Pioneer.
..	Wave.
Primrose	Sarah Lavinia.
..	Lady's Delight.
..	*Flying Cloud.
..	*Richard Varex
Pursuit	Ann Bell.
..	Wm. Mallory.
..	Swan.
Putnam	Comet, Crittenden, America.
Penobscot	Robert Bruce.
Para	*Secesh.
Penguin	Albion.
Petrel	Elmira.
Powhatan	Major Willis.
..	Anna Dees.
..	*Secesh.
Philadelphia	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Quaker City	Fair Wind.
..	Amy Warwick.
..	Sally Mears.
..	Orion.
..	North Carolina.
Rachel Seaman.	Maria.
..	Adventure.
..	Cuba *alias* Calhoun.
..	Dash.
Resolute	Sabine.
Restless	Scotia.
..	Anglia.
..	Flash
..	Julia Worden.
Rhode Island	R. O'Brien.
..	Cronstadt.
..	Venus.
Roanoke	Albion.
Roebuck	Sarah.
..	Kate.
R. H. Cuyler	Grace E. Baker.
..	A. J. View.
..	Ann Sophia.
..	Delight.
..	Express.
..	Advocate.
..	Osceola.
..	J. W. Wilder.
..	Henry Lewis.
..	Kate Dale.
..	Anna & Olive.
..	*Hunter.
Sagamore	Rose.
..	Julia.
..	Octavia.
..	Avenger.
..	By George.
..	Ellen.
..	Agnes.
..	Frances.
..	Trier.
Sam Houston	Soledad Cos.
Santee	Carronne.
..	Delta.
Sam'l Rotan	Martha Ann.
..	Cuba *alias* Calhoun.
Santiago de Cuba	W. C. Bee.
..	Britannia.
..	Lucy C. Holmes.
..	Maria.
..	Victory.
..	Lizzie.
..	Lavinia.
..	Columbia.
State of Georgia.	Sunbeam.
..	Mary Jane.
..	Mary Elizabeth.
Satellite	Lady's Delight.
..	Emily.
..	Three Brothers
Savannah	E. J. Waterman
Scioto	Margaret.
Sea Foam	Sarah.
..	New Eagle.

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Seminole	E. J. Waterman.
..	Albion.
Seneca	Sarah.
..	E. J. Waterman.
..	Anna Dees.
Shepp'rd Knapp	Sarah.
Somerset	Curlew.
Sonoma	*Virginia.
South Carolina.	Shark.
..	Major Willis.
..	Falcon.
..	Magnolia.
..	E. Bernard.
..	Soledad Cos.
Stars and Stripes	Mary Elizabeth.
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
St. Louis	Meaco.
St. Lawrence	Mabel.
..	Good Luck and cargo.
..	Fanny Lee.
Stettin	Major Willis.
..	Diamond.
..	Secesh.
Susquehanna	Princeton.
Sachem	Water Witch.
Shawsheen	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown.
Southfield	Lion, Caroline, Virginia and Napoleon.
T. A. Ward	G. W. Green, Nos. 2 & 4.
Tahoma	Uncle Mose.
..	Margaret.
..	Silas Henry.
..	Stonewall.
..	Harriet.
..	Mary Jane.
..	Sugar & molas's.
Tioga	37½ bales cott'n.
..	Granite City.
Underwriter	Comet, Crittenden, America
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown.
..	Ellis.
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Unadilla	Lodona.
..	Major Willis.
..	Rowenna.
Union	George G. Baker
..	Amelia.
..	Hailey Jackson.
Vandalia	Amelia.
..	H. Middleton.
Vanderbilt	Gertrude.
Victoria	Minna.
..	Nicolai I.
Valley City	Ellis.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown.
..	Lion, Caroline, Virginia, and Napoleon.
Wabash	Amelia.
Wachusetts	*Virginia.
Western World.	*Lot of goods.
Wanderer	Stonewall.
Water Witch	Wm. Mallory.
W. G. Anderson	Theresa
..	Lilly.
..	Reindeer.
Whitehead	Comet, Crittenden, America.
..	Winter Shrub.
..	Lyndhaven.
..	Name unknown.
..	Ellis.
Wissahickon	Gipsey.
Wamsutta	*Secesh.
Wyandank	Rising Sun.
Wm. Bacon	Anna Squiers.
..	Nicolai I.
Yankee	Clara Ann.
Yacht America.	Antelope.
Zouave	J. C. McCabe.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE *Niagara*, which had been lying off the Battery, went to sea on Saturday, the 19th inst. The schooner *Rachel Seaman* sailed on Sunday, the 20th, for the West Gulf Squadron. The *Kensington*, which left here a few days since, has returned for repairs. The double-turretted iron-clad *Onondaga* was expected to sail yesterday. The supply steamer *Admiral* is ready, and leaves to-day. The *Iuka* arrived March 5th, and is now undergoing repairs. The steam propeller *Proteus*, 8, having gone into commission, is ready for sea and waiting for its crew. The steam gunboat *Queen*, which arrived March 4th from the coast of Texas, is now loading preparatory to sailing. The *Chenango*, *Mironnack*, *Magnolia* and *Brooklyn*, are waiting for their crews. The tug-boats *Rose*, *Nereus*, *Buckthorne*, *Hydrangea*, *Trilonea*, *Heliotrope* and several others, together with the bark *Horace Beals*, and the steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Augusta*, are ready for service, but detained for want of men. The *Otsego* has just been received for fitting out.

Rear-Admirals Paulding and Gregory are engaged on the Wilkes' Court-Martial at Washington.

It is expected that Com. Radford will relinquish soon his present position at the Navy Yard to Captain Aug. L. Case, who reported for duty March 22d, and takes commands of the splendid iron-clad *Puritan*, now lying at Greenpoint. His absence from the Navy Yard will be much regretted by both officers and men, whose esteem and confidence he has won through his gentlemanly deportment, benevolence, and attention to duty. We do not doubt but that his services will be as efficient and as much appreciated to his more active command as they have been at the Yard. Captain Case is a thorough officer, and well fitted to fill the responsible post which Commodore Radford leaves.

The gunboat *Proteus* was dispatched last week on an errand of mercy—to look after the *Re Gelantuomo*. She may be looked for at any hour now. The *Niagara* was dispatched hurriedly last week in search of the Italian line-of-battle-ship *Re Gelantuomo*, Captain Isola. Since her departure, we have received information which leads us to believe that our Italian friend is on her way, all right. The *De Soto* is at Havana, having been docked for the purpose of being caulked and repaired. On the night of the 7th of March, the Spanish rebels were to have destroyed her, but owing to the vigilance of the authorities, the plan was frustrated.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The steam sloop-of-war *Ticonderoga*, which has been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard for a month past, left there on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, where sealed orders for her future destination will be given.

Screw steamer *Massachusetts*, 5, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant West commanding, arrived on the 18th. She made her trip from Charleston Bar, by the way of Hampton Roads, in seventy-two hours. Her cruise, carrying mails and supplies to the blockaders, extended as far as St. John's River. On her way South, she captured the Rebel sloop *Persis*, loaded with cotton.

The launch of screw-steamer *Yantic*, 5, on Saturday last, was successful in every respect. She was christened by Miss Mary E. Knowles. She now lies at the wharf south of the ship house. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, between perpendiculars, 180 feet; do., extreme, 193; beam, moulded, 29 feet 4 inches; do., extreme, 30 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 3½ inches; tons measurement, 593.

The general work at the Yard is brisk, and there is the same delay of vessels, owing to the scarcity of seamen.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The iron-clad *Monadnock* was launched at this Yard on Wednesday. She is navy built, and was commenced about two years since under the supervision of Constructor Hanscomb. The *Monadnock* is one of the batch of four similar iron-clads ordered at the same time,—the others being the *Tonawanda*, at the Philadelphia Yard; the *Miantonomah*, at the Brooklyn Yard; and the *Agamenticus*, at the Portsmouth Yard. The *Monadnock* has white oak backing for its plating, which is five inches thick. There will be two large turrets also placed upon the vessel, which were manufactured at the Atlantic Works in East Boston, and are already in the Navy Yard. They are each nine feet high and twenty-one feet in diameter on the inside, and the thickness is eleven inches—being made of eleven sections of plating of one inch each. The power of the vessel will be derived from two double engines, manufactured by I. P. Morris, Towne & Co., of Philadelphia. These are now on board, and nearly ready for working. The diameter of the cylinder is 32 inches, and the stroke 22 inches. The number of revolutions of the propellers will be between 50 and 60 per minute. The fire capacity of the grates is 30 square feet, and the heating surface about 7,500 feet. The launch of the *Monadnock* was commemorated by a ball. The iron-clad *Canonicus* has had her new gun carriages removed, and they will be replaced by the old pattern. It will be remembered that during the last trial trip they worked very badly. She is now in the dry dock, having her bottom cleaned. Side-wheel steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, 10, will soon be taken out of the dock, and will be ready for sea in six weeks. A large number of vessels are ready for sea, and wait only for crews.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Side-wheel steamer *Agawam*, 12, while on her passage from the Portsmouth Yard to the lower harbor, on the 17th, ran against the rocks off Sullivan's Island shore, injuring the vessel considerably. Her port paddle boxes are badly stove, and she leaks to some extent. On Sunday she returned for repairs.

Iron-clad *Agamenticus*, 4, is progressing slowly at the Yard, but will be ready to launch before long. Side-wheel steamer *Alabama*, 9, is at the wharf, completing her repairs. Sloop *Vandalia*, receiving ship, has but very few men on board at the present time. The other vessels at the Portsmouth Yard are, steam frigate *Franklin*, unfinished, and the *Passaconoway* and *Contoocook*, very lately begun.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SCREW-sloop *Wyoming*, 9, was at Whampoa on January 20.

SCREW-sloop *Lancaster*, 22, was at last accounts at Acapulco, and side-wheel steamer *Saginaw*, 3, at Manzanilla.

THERE are 5,000 persons now employed at the Brooklyn Yard, and the monthly disbursements amount to $200,000.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Powhatan*, 10, Commander Ronckendorff, arrived at St. Thomas Feb. 18, and left again on the 18th on a cruise.

IRON-clad *Tippecanoe*, 2, is to be launched at Cincinnati next week. She can be made ready for sea in two months.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capture by the United States steamer *San Jacinto* of a schooner laden with one hundred and thirty-two bales of cotton and two barrels of turpentine. Her master, Edward J. Norville, is a citizen of Maryland, and acknowledges having run the blockade. She has no name.

SCREW-sloop *Narragansett*, 5, has been to the waters of Puget Sound, on account of representations from the headquarters of the Pacific Department of the reported fitting out of a rebel privateer to prey upon the commercial interests of the coast, and to destroy the valuable property in mills and lumber belonging to loyal American citizens in the vicinity of the Sound.

IRON-clads *Tecumseh*, 2, *Manhattan*, 2, and *Onondaga*, 4, building at Jersey City and Greenpoint, are expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks. The work on iron-clads *Miantonomah*, 4, and *Tonawanda*, 4, is also being rapidly pushed forward, and it is thought that the entire fleet will be ready for service before the 1st of May.

THE propeller for screw-steamer *Dunderberg*, 14, a mass of copper and tin, weighing 35,000 lbs., was cast on Saturday afternoon at Messrs. Roach & Son's Ætna Works, New York. This propeller, which is the heaviest ever cast in this country, is to cost $18,000. The *Dunderberg* is ready to receive the propeller and her other machinery, and is so far forward that Mr. Webb expects to have her ready for launching about the first of June.

SCREW-steamer *Nipsic*, 4, which left Boston on the 31st of October last, and joined the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has been constantly employed since and severely tested. On her trial trip she attained a speed of nearly twelve knots, at her deep load draught, and has since steamed upwards of thirteen knots per hour on several occasions.

IN compliance with an earnest request of Admiral Farragut the Department has ordered screw-sloop *Brooklyn*, 28, and iron-clad *Onondaga*, 4, at the Brooklyn Yard, to be prepared for service in the Gulf immediately. The complement of seamen sufficient to man them will be detailed from vessels now nearly ready, and the ships will proceed to sea next week. The *Brooklyn* goes into commission at once. The orders have also been issued for iron-clads *Canonicus*, 2, *Tecumseh*, 2, *Saugus*, 2, and *Manhatan*, 2, to be made ready for sea immediately.

AT private Brooklyn ship-yards quite a number of vessels for the Government are in process of construction. A. J. Rowland is building two iron-clads, the *Puritan*, length 340 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet, depth 23 feet, and the *Cohoes*, length 300 feet, breadth 42 feet, depth 28 feet, and 2800 tons burthen. J. S. Underhill is building the iron-clad *Mordoc*, to be in all respects similar to the *Cohoes*. Henry Steers is building the sloop *Idaho*, a vessel of 3000 tons, 300 feet long, 44 feet wide and 27 feet depth of hold. The *Idaho* will be launched within a month from this time. She is built with an express view to speed, will be furnished with two propellers, and contain engines of 3000 horse power. Side-wheel steamer *Saranac*, 9, is still in the hands of the contractor, but her repairs will probably be completed in less than a month.

LIEUTENANT William B. Cushing, commanding screw steamer *Monticello*, 9, recently performed one of the most extraordinary feats of daring in the record of the war. He visited the town of Smithville, near Wilmington, with two boats, landed, crept by a drowsy sentry on his hands and knees, captured two negroes and induced them to act as guides, went to a house used as headquarters by a rebel general, and just across the street from barracks containing a thousand men, captured, after a hand to hand fight, a rebel captain on the staff, whom he forced to dress under the muzzle of his revolver, and returned to his vessel with his prisoner before the rebels had become aware of his presence to their midst.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

On Febuary 25th, a rhetorical bomb-shell was dropped into the House of Commons. The navy estimates then came up for discussion and consideration, and Sir J. WALSH, a member of the opposition, felt bound to criticise and find fault with them. He accordingly addressed himself to the task in a style exhibiting a singular combination of Anglo-Saxon sturdiness and recklessness. He could not approve of the estimates submitted, because they were totally inadequate to the emergencies of the present moment. They were only the stereotyped results of the policy of the last thirty years, which had been successful under totally different circumstances from the present. If there had been no war in America, no troubles in Denmark, there would have been the same in amount. Europe had nearly recovered from the exhaustion consequent upon the wars of the Republic, which had helped maintain the peace for the last half century; PALMERSTON and RUSSELL had deliberately disturbed the *entente cordiale* between Great Britain and France, by turning the cold shoulder upon the EMPEROR, and refusing to act in concert with him, either in the American, Mexican, or Danish questions, and yet the Admiralty was ambling along in the same old jog-trot that it had followed year after year, just as if there were no cannon thundering in Jutland or in the United States. It might be said that the government was creating a navy; so it was, but at the rate it progressed, it would take England "ten or fifteen "years to become a very respectable naval power." The speaker declared himself no enemy to a proper frugality, but it would be to the eternal disgrace of England, if by a mere paltry regard to expenditure, "she suffered the trident "of the ocean to slip from her grasp," and if the present estimates were doubled to-morrow, more would not be done than the emergencies of the case called for. And in a like strain, Sir J. WALSH proceeded.

Had any member of the House of Commons known the meaning of the term, he might very appropriately have styled this "talk for Buncombe." But it had precisely the effect that might have been anticipated. Taking advantage of the blunder of the opposition, Lord C. PAGET, Secretary to the Admiralty, grouped together facts and figures making a clear exhibit of the present condition and prospect of the British navy, which he threw upon this dark back ground, thus conveniently prepared for them. He stated that there are now built and building by the British navy no less than 25 armored ships. Of this number seven are now in commission, six will be ready by the middle, and six by the end of the present year, and the remaining six will be completed in 1865. Besides these, the Admiralty, borrowing a hint from the operations of our Navy Department, was about issuing contracts for six gunboats for river service. These will be of 700 tons each, will be built upon the turn-screw principle, will be armed with two powerful guns each, and will be plated to the water line. In February, 1863, there were twenty-one armored ships in the British navy; four had therefore been added during the last year; and Lord PAGET told with evident and pardonable satisfaction that this entire fleet had been constructed during the last five years. Between April 1st and December 1st, 1863, armored ships equalling 5,807 tons had been constructed, and non-armored ships equalling 683 tons. During the present year the Admiralty proposes to build 13,604 tons of armored vessels, and 4,404 tons of non-armored. This latter class, taking another lesson from the events of the American war, the Admiralty intended should include a number of vessels of the description of the *Alabama*, which Lord PAGET hoped would be equally efficient as cruisers; and the former class includes three great men-of-war of 6,800 tons each, to be armor-plated throughout with 5½ inch plates. The *Bellerophon*, the successor to the *Achilles*, which is now building, is to be of iron. She will be of 6,100 tons burthen, will carry six-inch plates throughout her entire length, behind which there will be ten inches of backing, and an inner skin of steel half an inch thick. The difficulty in manœuvring vessels of this immense size, made it imperatively necessary to procure those which might be more easily handled, and accordingly two vessels of about 4,000 tons were ordered, the *Resistance* and the *Defence*. Then to have vessels which could fight their guns all round the *Hector* and *Valiant* were built, but these were found deficient in the speed which the larger frigates possessed by virtue of their powerful engines.

With these vessels, Lord PAGET states, ended the epoch extending from 1859 to 1861, when it was thought a craft was impregnable if she turned a 68-lb. shot. The new epoch dated from the time of the invention of Captain COLES's turret. He was authorized to build an armor-plated ship of 2500 tons upon his plan, and immediately after the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* was instructed to cut down the *Royal Sovereign*, and equip her in the same manner. The completion of these vessels had been delayed, that their constructor might make some modifications which he regarded as necessary in view of the rapid improvement in guns. About the same time Mr. REED offered to build a vessel smaller, handier and cheaper than any in the navy, completely armor-plated and perfectly safe from shot. His chief object was to have the water line safe, even at the sacrifice of some of the ship's fighting qualities. Two vessels were ordered to be constructed under his supervision, and had already been launched, fully satisfying the expectations that had been formed concerning them. Subsequently two wooden ships, rather larger than line-of-battle ships, the *Lord Clyde* and *Lord Warden*, were ordered. These had considerable speed, and besides their 4½-inch plates had a skin of 1-inch plate inside the backing of the armor. A small line-of-battle ship, the *Zealous*, had been constructed on Mr. REED's principle, and a fourth, the *Pallas*, had been ordered, which would be one of the most remarkable ships in the navy, if it succeeded. It was larger than the line-of-battle ships, and it was expected that she would have great speed, 14 knots an hour, making her the fasted vessel in the service. She will be of 2300 tons, and her battery will be limited.

In defending the estimates, Colonel SYKES made some interesting statements regarding the relative strength of the French and British navies. In the British navy there were 592 vessels, of which 506 were steamers; in the French navy 81 screw vessels, and 57 paddles, or 138 steamers in all, with 50 sailing vessels; 0 armor-clad experimental ships against the 25 British, and 10 ships, and 10 frigates reserve. In class and capacity these vessels, the Colonel asserted, were much below those in the British navy. Thus while the French navy contained but 30,473, including 1,710 boys, the British navy had an available force of 85,163, not including the coast guard, &c. This year the British navy will cost £10,432,610, and the French navy £6,141,694, the increase in the expenses of the latter over those of last year, not amounting to half the cost of one of the British iron-clads. To offset the exaggerated statements of Sir J. WALSH, Colonel SYKES felt bound to indulge in a little bombast and concluded by making the modest assertion "that there was some foundation for the statement" that with their vessels afloat, ready to be manned, and their means to man them, the British were "in a condition to meet the "combined navies of the world." Possibly the Colonel might modify his statement if he would only glance at Secretary WELLES' last report showing that we expended over £12,000,000 on our navy last year, and that more than £28,000,000 are likely to be absorbed in the same manner before June 30, 1865. Captain ERICSSON undoubtedly would be willing to pit the *Dictator*, or, in fact, almost any one of his Monitors now afloat against the best iron-clad in the British navy.

In the course of this important debate some interesting facts were developed relative to the question of guns. Lord PAGET said that naval experts had arrived at the conclusion that 6½-ton guns were the largest a vessel could carry on her broadside to work at sea. And a contract had been made with Mr. WHITWORTH to furnish fifty of about that size by the first of July. These weapons, he said, were simply muzzle-loading; they required a charge of 30lbs. of powder, and threw a 100lb. projectile. In the course of experiment made previous to the adoption of these guns, a steel ball of the size named had been driven though plates 5½ inches thick, and through a line-of-battle ship's side at 200 yards. As regards rified cannon the Admiralty seems inclined to adopt Admiral FREDERICK's guns, weighing about 6½ tons, having a seven inch bore and carrying an elongated projectile. The success of the 300-pounder smooth bore, so called (for according to Lord PAGET the projectile it carries only weighs 150lbs.), had been so great that a supply of these had also been ordered. They were each 12 tons weight, and the *Bellerophon* would have ten, the *Royal Sovereign* five (in turrets), the *Prince Albert* four, and the heavy vessels four each. Incidentally Lord PAGET remarked that WHITWORTH's seven-inch gun had failed to pierce the *Bellerophon* target with a 300lb. projectile, but he acknowledged that the experiments proved 4½-inch plates preferable to 5½ inch, an admission of which the opposition speakers made the most in reviewing Lord PAGET's exhibit.

These facts and figures shew conclusively that Great Britain is determined to make every effort possible to perpetuate her power upon the seas. Whether she is to be successful the future must tell. The improvements which late years have witnessed in all the appliances of naval warfare have been so radical as to amount to a complete revolution in the mode and means of prosecuting it. Thus the advantages which centuries of established power have given Great Britain have been to a great extent neutralized, and the maritime nations start from a new and common point in the race for supremacy. Can any one imagine that in such a contest American ingenuity, energy, and resources will come off second best?

RECENT LITERATURE.

A valuable work by Brigadier-General HAUPT on Military Bridges will appear in two or three weeks from the press of D. VAN NOSTRAND, in this city. It will be an octavo volume, of about 350 pages, elegantly and profusely illustrated. The design of the author has been to occupy the whole field, and to condense into one volume all that is valuable and practical on the subject of which it treats. He does not claim entire originality in every part, but gives credit to General CULLUM for the section on India rubber pontoons, to General MEIGS for his suspension bridges, and to Captain DUANE for the description of the modified French bridge equipage. A large part of the work, however, contains descriptions of plans, expedients and contrivances which are entirely new, and many of which were brought into actual use by the author while in the military service as chief of construction and transportation of the armies of the Rappahannock, of Virginia, and of the Potomac.

The subject of railroad bridges adapted to the military service receives a full share of attention, and this section is the more valuable for the reasons that the plans have been tested by actual use, and that no other work has been published which contains this information.

Never before in the history of the world has the success of military operations been so entirely dependent upon railroads as in the present war in the United States. The ability of our armies to move, in fact their very existence, depends on a maintenance and proper management of the various railroad communications, and there is reason to apprehend that the War Department has not appreciated the importance of this subject, nor made all the arrangements in its power to secure efficiency, economy and organization in the construction and operation of the railroads on which the various armies in the field are dependent for their reinforcements and supplies.

The book of General HAUPT contains many novel plans and suggestions of practical value for the construction of bridges, their protection, their destruction when necessary, and their reconstruction. Amongst these may be enumerated the description of the trestle bridges on the Fredericksburgh Railroad; designs for floating railroad bridges across deep streams where piers could not be constructed; portable railway trusses, designed to be transported and erected whole; wooden piers; the military truss, the parts of which are interchangeable, and which can be erected in less time than any other truss; the blanket boat system of rafts, ferries and bridges, by means of which 10,000 men or more can be thrown across a stream in an hour without any previous preparation to indicate to an enemy the point of crossing, and without any transportation of materials, excepting a few rubber blankets, which may also be used for tents and for other purposes; the system of floating docks, warehouses and barges, by which dépôts and landings may be extemporized in a few hours at any point on navigable waters, and removed when necessary without the destruction of stores or buildings; torpedoes for the instantaneous destruction of bridges, which are so small that they can be carried in the pocket. These and other plans and contrivances which originated with General HAUPT, and which have been tested under his own supervision, will render this volume exceedingly valuable to students of military science.

The volume of *Ordnance Instructions for the United States Navy*, published by order of the Navy Department, has reached a third edition. It is divided into three parts, treating respectively of the preparation of vessels of war for battle, and the duties of officers and others when at quarters; of the equipment and manœuvre of boats and exercise of boat howitzers; and of ordnance and ordnance stores. It is a handsomely printed octavo volume, well illustrated, and furnished with a complete index.

The rapid progress of improvement in artillery is curiously illustrated in the learned practical treatise on *Rifled Ordnance*, by LYNALL THOMAS, F. R. S. L., read December 16th, 1858, before the Royal Society of England, and republished in this country by D. VAN NOSTRAND from the fifth English edition. When this treatise was first prepared, the subject of rifled ordnance was in its infancy, and many views and theories were generally accepted which have not stood the test of experience. In the latest English edition of this work a considerable amount of matter was omitted as already absolete, or likely soon to become so; and should the author publish another edition now, he would find occasion for still further changes. The failure of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's breech-loading gun, has, however, justified the author's attack upon the systems adopted by that eminent engineer and mechanician. We would not be understood as saying that this treatise has no practical value now. It is replete with scientific information of the highest importance to the student of the special branch of military science on which it treats; and while experience has shown some of the earlier opinions of the author to be erroneous, it has confirmed the value of many of the views and theories presented in this edition.

Every presidential campaign is heralded by a swarm of cheap biographical sketches of statesmen and generals, designed to place the country *en rapport* with all the possible candidates for the White House. To this catalogue belong the "Lives" of Generals MCCLELLAN and BUTLER, recently issued by PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia. The volumes are printed neatly and clearly, and the matter appears to have been compiled with the amount of care ordinarily bestowed on such publications.

From the same publisher we have received the following novels, from the pen of Mrs. HENRY WOOD:—*The Shadow of Ashlydyat, William Allair, or Running away to Sea*, and *Squire Trevlyn's Heir*.

HARPER & BROTHERS send us the Autobiography, Correspondence, etc., of LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., edited by his son, Rev. CHARLES BEECHER; also *The Wife's Evidence*, by W. G. WILLIS; *A Point of Honor*, by the author of *The Morals of May Fair*, &c; and *Annis Warleigh's Fortunes*, by HOLME LEE.

Heaven our Home, and *Meet for Heaven*, are two volumes which have met with considerable favor in England. Republished by ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

STEEL BOILERS.—Some interesting experiments have been made in Prussia with steel steam boilers, an account of which has been published in *Dingler's Polytechnic Journal*. A steel boiler of the egg end shape, four feet in diameter and thirty feet in length, without flues, was tried. It had a steam drum two feet in diameter and two feet in height, and the plates were one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Beside it there was placed another boiler, similar in every respect, excepting that the plates were of iron 0.414 of an inch in thickness. The steam boiler was tested by hydraulic pressure up to 195 pounds on the inch, without leakage, and both the iron and steel boilers were worked under a pressure of 65 pounds on the inch for about one year and a half. During this period the steel boiler generated twenty-five per cent. more steam than the iron one, and when they were thoroughly examined after eighteen months' practical working, there was less scale in the steel than in the iron boiler. The former evaporates 11.66 cubic feet of water per hour; the iron boiler 9.37 cubic feet. The quantity of coal consumed was on an average 2,706 pounds for the steel one in twelve hours, and 2,072 pounds for the iron boiler. The plates of the steel boiler over the fire were found to be uninjured, while those of the iron one were about worn out. In Prussia several worn-out plates of iron boilers have lately been replaced with steel, which, it is stated, lasts four times as long. As steel is twice as strong as iron, thinner plates of the former may be employed for boilers, and more perfect riveting can be secured. A greater quantity of steam can also be generated in the steel boiler on account of its thin plates, and thus, much fuel may be economized.

THE military school of cadets, which was some years ago transferred from Moscow to Wilna by order of the Emperor Alexander, and organized in the latter city at an enormous expense, has been suppressed by General Mouravieff, on suspicion of the inmates entertaining feelings in favor of the Polish revolution.

MORE care is hereafter to be observed in granting leaves of absence or permission for army officers to visit Washington. They are now required to address for the purpose Major-General Halleck, and must specify the business for which they desire the permission.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Veatch arrived at Cairo last Saturday from Memphis.

BRIGADIER-General Averill is recovering from a dangerous illness.

BRIGADIER-General Brayman has taken command of the District of Cairo, *vice* General Reid, relieved.

COLONEL Bruce has been reinstated as Military Commander of Louisville, Ky.

COLONEL Wolford has been released from arrest, and ordered to report in person to Lieutenant-General Grant.

MAJOR-General Buell arrived in Washington last week Friday.

BRIGADIER-General S. A. Meredith has been ordered to report to General Rosecrans at St. Louis for duty.

BRIGADIER-General Custer, who was thrown from a carriage last week Tuesday, and very severely injured, is better.

COLONEL Durbin Ward of the Ohio Volunteers, has been relieved from service on Court-Martial, at his own request, and ordered to join his regiment.

MAJOR-General Gordon Granger is not sick in New York as has been reported in the newspapers. He is in command of the Fourth Army Corps, headquarters at Loudon, Tennessee, and in excellent health.

THE statement in some of the newspapers that Colonel L. C. Baker has authority to raise a brigade is not correct. This denial is made by official request. No authority exists for him to raise troops.

CAPTAIN Samuel B. Lawrence, of the 16th infantry, heretofore on duty in the office of Provost-Marshal-General Fry, has accepted a position on the staff of Major-General Wallace, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MAJOR-General John G. Foster is visiting his mother and friends in Nashua, N. H., where he quietly arrived on the 19th instant. We regret to hear of the continued indisposition of the General.

CAPTAIN W. Owens, Inspector of the Provost-Marshal General Department for Connecticut, has received the appointment of assistant to the Provost-Marshal of Rhode Island, relieving Capt. Wm. Silvey, who is ordered to Fort Independence.

MAJOR-General Lewis Wallace, who has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department, arrived in Baltimore last week Friday afternoon from Washington, and took quarters at the Eutaw House. The only staff officer who accompanied him was Lieutenant-Colonel John Woolley.

MAJOR-General Humphreys, chief of staff to Major-General Meade, made a visit to Congress last week. He was escorted through both Houses and introduced to Senators and Representatives by Mr. Odell, Representative from New York.

THE President has issued an order assigning Major-Generals Milroy and Stahl to Major-General Sigel's department. General Stahl is to be chief-of-staff, and Brigadier-General Averill chief-of-cavalry. Generals Milroy is to command a division.

MAJOR-General Hurlbut made a speech to the City Council of Memphis, on the 17th, giving them to understand if they did not clean the city and take measures to improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of taxes, and do the work himself.

BRIGADIER-General Hasland has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of the Pamlico, with headquarters at Washington, N. C. In the order to relieving Colonel McChesney of his command of the sub-district, Major-General Peck pays the Colonel a high compliment for the ability and efficiency exhibited in the management of affairs in that locality.

WE find in the newspapers a statement to the effect that Captain Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, who has just returned from Richmond, reports that he saw in that city, on Monday last, Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield, Major Cook, Doctor Kinston, and three other officers of a negro regiment, in one cell, chained to six negroes. The prisoners are fed upon corn bread and water, and have a limited supply even of that.

LIEUTENANT-General Grant's staff is composed of the officers formerly with him in the military division of the Mississippi. Among them are Brigadier-General Rawlings, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers; Captain G. K. Leef; Captain E. S. Parker, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain H. W. Jones, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; and Captain Ballan. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, late Chief of Artillery, goes as Senior Aide-de-Camp.

IN the first New Hampshire Cavalry, now organized at Concord, Captain J. L. Thompson, of Plymouth, has been appointed Colonel; Captain B. F. Hutchins, of the Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Arnold Wyman, of Manchester, 1st Major, and Captain John A. Cummings, of Peterboro, late of Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, 2d Major. The regiment has already reached 600 men, with the most encouraging prospects for its early completion.

MAJOR-General Dana, commanding the Federal forces in Texas, has issued an order dated Pass Cavallo, January 30, for the printing of a sufficient number of copies of the Amnesty Proclamation to supply whatever demand there may be for them, and requesting all officers and men to use every opportunity that may present itself to distribute them in the interior of the State. Also, ordering all persons within the lines to take the oath, that they may enjoy the full benefits of the proclamation.

LIEUT.-Col. Sanderson, recently returned from the Richmond prisons, and who was immediately afterwards placed under arrest on a charge of betraying a plot of his fellow-prisoners to escape, has been released. In a card published at New York he denies most emphatically that there was any just foundation for the charge against him, and adds: "Although a momentary sufferer by the action of the military authorities, I am nevertheless proud to serve a Government which thus shows its determination to watch, with jealous eye, the conduct of its officers wherever they may be; and shall have every cause of complaint removed if I am afforded an early opportunity of explaining my whole conduct as an officer and a gentleman whilst in the hands of the enemy."

BY a special order of the War Department the First Brigade of the Invalid Corps is composed as follows: 1st regiment, Major F. E. Trotter, commanding; 6th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Palmer; 9th regiment, Colonel George James; 19th regiment, Colonel Oscar V. Dayton; 22d regiment, Colonel George W. Woodward; 24th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Marsh. Authority has been given to the Provost Marshal to select the brigade commander. The headquarters of the brigade is to be at Washington. Colonel Richard A. Rush, formerly Chief of the Invalid Bureau, has been appointed to the command of the brigade. By an order from the War Department the name of the "Invalid Corps" is changed to that of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The orders hitherto issued in regard to the corps are to remain in force.

THE DISPATCH THAT NEVER CAME.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine*, tells how the news of Solferino was awaited and received in Rome:

On the day of the battle of Solferino the Austrian Envoy at Rome dined with the Cardinal ANTONELLI. It was a very joyous little dinner, each in the highest spirits—satisfied with the present, and full of hope for the future. The telegram which arrived at mid-day told that the troops were in motion, and that the artillery fire had already opened. The position was a noble one—the army full of spirit, and all confident that before the sun should set the tide of victory would have turned, and the whole legions of the Danube be in hot pursuit of their flying enemy. Indeed, the Envoy came to dinner fortified with a mass of letters from men in high command, all of which assumed as indisputable that the French must be beaten. Of the Italians they never spoke at all. As the two friends sat over the dessert, they discussed what at that precise moment might be going on over the battle-field. Was the conflict still continuing? Had the French Reserves been brought up? Had they, too, been thrown back, beaten and disordered? and where was the fourth corps under the Prince NAPOLEON? They were forty thousand strong—could they have arrived in time from the Po! All these casulties, and many others, did they talk over, but never once launching a doubt as to the issue, or ever dreaming that the day was not to reverse all the late past, and bring back the Austrians in triumph to Milan. As they sat the prefect of police was announced and introduced. He came with the list of the persons who were to be arrested and sent to prison—they were one hundred and eighteen, some of them among the first families of Rome—so soon as certain tidings of the victory arrived, and the game of reaction might be safe to begin. "No news "yet, Signor PREFETTO! come back at ten," said the Cardinal. At ten he presented himself once more. The Cardinal and his friend were taking coffee, but less joyous, it seemed, than before. At least they looked anxious for news, and started at every noise in the street that might announce new-come tidings. "We have heard nothing since you "were here," said the Cardinal. "His Excellency thinks "that, at a moment of immense exigency, they may not "have immediately bethought them of sending off a dis-"patch." "There can be no doubt what the news will be "when it comes," said the Envoy, "and I'd say make the "arrest at once." "I don't know; I'm not sure. I think "I'd rather counsel a little more patience," said the Cardinal. "What if you were to come back at, let us say mid-"night." The prefect bowed, and withdrew. At midnight it was the same scene, only that the actors were more agitated; the Envoy, at least, worked up to a degree of impatience that bordered on fever; for while he persisted in declaring that the result was certain, he continued to censure in very severe terms, the culpable carelessness of those charged with the transmission of news. "Ah," cried he, "there it comes at last!" and a loud summons at the bell resounded through the house. "A telegram, Eminence," said the servant, entering with the dispatch. The Envoy tore it open: there were but three words—"Beaten—*sanglante déroute*." The Cardinal took the paper from the hands of the overwhelmed and panic-struck Minister, and read it. He stood for a few seconds gazing on the words, not a line or lineament in his face betraying the slightest emotion; then, turning to the Envoy, he said, "*Bon soir: allons dormir;*" and moved away with his usual quick little step, and retired.

THE following Commissions were issued by direction of Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, during the week ending March 19th, 1864:—12th Reg't, First Lieut. Charles C. Wehrun, to be Capt., Feb. 4. 16th Reg't, First Lieut. Richard T. Lombard, to be Capt., Dec. 12, 1863; First Lieut. Henry S. Nutting, to be Capt., Jan. 10; Second Lieut. Isaac H. Pinkham, to be First Lieut., Nov. 1, 1863; Serg't-Maj. William Ross, to be First Lieut., Dec. 20, 1863; Serg't James F. Mansfield, to be First Lieut., Feb. 14; Serg't John Frank McQuade, to be First Lieut., Feb. 14; Serg't John P. King, to be First Lieut., Feb. 14. 24th Reg't, First Lieut. John N. Partridge, to be Capt., Feb. 6; Second Lieut. James M. Bayard, to be First Lieut., Feb. 6. 29th Reg't, Assist. Surgeon George King, (15th Reg't), to be Surgeon, March 18. 40th Reg't, First Lieut. Charles G. Cox, to be Capt., Feb. 25; First Lieut. George F. Howard, to be Capt., Feb. 26; First Lieut. Leonard G. Dennis, to be Capt., March 11. 75th Reg't (Second Veterans), Second Lieut. James Doherty, (late of 1st Reg't), to be Capt. March 17. 58th Reg't (Third Veterans), Second Lieut. William H. Harley, to be Capt., March 15; Second Lieut. Charles H. Morton, to be First Lieut., March 15; Corp. James N. Cox, to be 2d Lieut., March 15; Private Nahum Leonard, (40th Reg't), to be 2d Lieut., March 15. 1st Reg't of Heavy Artillery, George H. Larabee, to be Assist. Surgeon, March 19. 2d Reg't of Cavalry, Maj. Caspar Crowinshield, to be Lieut.-Col. March 1; Capt. George Blagden, to be Maj., March 1; First Lieut. Rufus W. Smith, to be Capt., March 1; Second Lieut. Hollis Pitkin, to be First Lieut., March 1; Serg't Samuel F. Tucker, to be Second Lieut., March 1. 5th Reg't of Cavalry, First Lieut. James L. Wheat, to be Capt., March 15; Second Lieut. Daniel H. Chamberlain, to be First Lieut., March 15. 5th Battery of Light Artillery, Joseph E. Spear, to be First Lieut., March 11; Serg't Harrison O. Simonds, to be Second Lieut., March 11. 7th Battery of Light Artillery, Second Lieut. James W. Bean, to be First Lieut., Jan. 10; Serg't Charles S. Robinson, to be Second Lieut., Jan. 10. 16th Battery of Light Artillery, Second Lieut. Lewis V. Osgood, 3d Battery, to be First Lieut., March 15. 11th Unattached Co. of Heavy Artillery, Serg't Charles H. Pew (Co. C, 23d Reg't), to be Second Lieut., March 12.

The following is a list of resignation of officers of New Jersey regiments, reported since February 1, 1864:

5TH REGIMENT.—Second Lieut. George W. Dalley, of Co. K, Jan. 25.

7TH REGIMENT.—Capt. George W. Smith, of Co. C, Jan. 7.

9TH REGIMENT.—Second Lieut. Edward S. Moffat, of Co. K, Jan. 26.

10TH REGIMENT.—Capt. William Renneyson, of Co. F, Jan. 26; Second Lieut. William C. Fennimore, of Co. A, Feb. 22.

12TH REGIMENT.—Major John T. Hill, Feb. 24; Capt. Samuel B. Jobes, of Co. G, Jan. 53; Second Lieut. Charles E. Troutman, of Co. G, Feb. 4.

13TH REGIMENT.—Surgeon John J. H. Love, Jan. 23; Second Lieut. James Kilroy, of Co. A, Jan. 24.

14TH REGIMENT.—Second Lieut. James O. Bedell, of Co. E, Feb. 10.

15TH REGIMENT.—Capt. Alfred S. Burt, of Co. B, Jan. 18; Second Lieut. James Bently, of Co. H, Feb. 24.

16TH REGIMENT—(*First Cavalry*).—Capt. P. Penn Gaskell, of Co. F, Feb. 3.

33D REGIMENT.—First Lieut. and Quartermaster James B. Titman, Jan. 26; First Lieut. George L. Begbie, of Co. F, Feb. 8.

36TH REGIMENT—(*Third Cavalry*).—Capt. Frederick W. K. Knobelsdorf, of Co. L, Jan. 7.

4TH BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.—Second Lieut. Thompson B. Pollard, Feb. 10.

5TH BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.—Second Lieut. James B. Goldsmith, Feb. 9.

The following is a list of promotions and appointments in the New Jersey Regiments, February 1, 1864:

2D REGIMENT.—Henry W. Baldwin, to be Second Lieut. of Co. I, Feb. 12.

4TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Joseph R. Wells, to be Second Lieut. of Co. D, Feb. 3.

9TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant James Loughlin, to be Second-Lieut. of Co. B, Dec. 8, 1863.

12TH REGIMENT.—First Lieut. Newton M. Brooks, of Co. C, to be Capt. of Co. C, Feb. 12; First Lieut. William E. Potter, of Co. K, to be Capt. of Co. G, Feb. 4; Second Lieut. James S. Stratton, of Co. F, to be First Lieut. of Co. K, Feb. 4.

36TH REGIMENT—(*Third Cavalry*).—First Lieut. Otto Siebeth, of Co. K, to be Capt. of Co. D, Feb. 3; First Lieut. Oscar Krahmer, of Co. K, to be Capt. of Co. L, Feb. 18; Second Lieut. Oscar Krahmer, of Co. I, to be First Lieut. of K, Feb. 3; Second Lieut. August Bulow, of Co. K, to be First Lieut. of Co. K, Feb. 18; Sergeant Hubert Ambuster, to be Second Lieut. of Co. I, Feb. 3; Paul Emile de Bastine, to be Second Lieut. of Co. K, Feb. 18.

The Board assembled at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of examining the officers of the 16th New York Artillery and Light Battery, report the following as having passed a satisfactory examination, and they will be retained in the service:—Captain James S. Carryl; First Lieuts. Horace H. Fowler, Horace H. Oley, F. F. Huntington, Second Lieuts. Ansel Holmes, Elbert W. Nevins, James C. Bayles, Richard H. Lee, Frank H. Gould, Robert B. Smith. The following named officers will, upon the recommendation of the Board, have six months allowed them in which to study their profession and fit themselves for their position, at the expiration of which time they will again be ordered for examination:—Captain Charles E. Pierce, Captain Wm. R. Hodges; First Lieuts. Morris F. Shepard, Frank Powell, Isaac S. Green, F. C. Filkey, J. I. Johnson, Thos. B. Fisk, Chas. M. Whitside; Second Lieuts. S. J. Turax, C. C. Caswell, R. H. Day, Alex. H. Spierre, Danl. F. Allen. The following named officers, having been found unfit to be commissioned officers of U. S. Volunteers, are ordered to be mustered out of the service as unfit for their position, subject to the approval of the President of the United States:—Major Thomas J. Strong; Captains James H. McLaughlin, 16th New York artillery, J. C. Hicks, John H. Otis, Henry C. Sherrill, Capts. Joseph P. Williams, and Aaron W. Beach; First Lieuts. Edward F. Richardson, 16th artillery, Andw. S. Holenbeck, 16th artillery; Second Lieuts. Frank Burt, 16th artillery, J. D. L. Polhemous, 16th artillery, Wm. T. Eldridge, Nicholas Berger.

SPECIAL Order No. 70, dated headquarters of the Middle Department, March 19th, says: Major H. B. McIlvaine, of the 5th New York Artillery, will relieve Colonel Samuel Graham, of the 5th New York Artillery, as a member of the General Court-Martial, now adjourned to meet in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 21st instant. On being relieved Colonel Samuel Graham *will immediately resume command of his regiment.* Colonel P. A Porter will still remain in command of the 2d Separate Brigade, Colonel Graham having waived his right as senior officer in favor of Colonel Porter.

COMMITTEES appointed by the warrant officers of the Navy have been in Washington, urging upon Congress the propriety of giving them rank in the naval service. They ask for the first five years of service the rank of ensign, and after that period that of master. The subject is expected to come up soon in the form of a bill, and as there is considerable opposition manifested by the Naval officers to the proposed innovation, there is a probability of much delay in the passage of the measure.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers of the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL GRANT'S transfer of his headquarters to the Army of the Potomac will restore to that army the primacy which it long held, but was finally compelled to yield to the grand Army of the West, to which the Nation is indebted for the only victories of the war that have been fruitful in great practical *results*. The work which remains for the latter Army to do is still the foremost in the programme of operations looking to the complete crushing of the military power of the Rebellion; and no performance which we can think of as practicable in Virginia will begin to compare in importance with that which attaches to a campaign on the line of advance from Chattanooga, embracing the largest of the Gulf States and the severance of Rebel communications between the left and centre zones—a result which may be looked upon as involving the turning of the whole Atlantic slope, and its consequent abandonment by the Rebels.

But while it is unquestionably true that, regarded from a merely strategical point of view, the Western theatre of war presents elements of value that do not belong to the sphere of operations in Virginia, we are nevertheless at no loss to find reasons amply sufficient to justify General GRANT in choosing that State as the scene of the opening campaign of the coming season of active operations. The Rebels have chosen to retain in that State the army which is acknowledged to be beyond all comparison their finest; and this army is commanded by the General who by universal accord is admitted to be beyond all comparison their very ablest military chieftain. This army, moreover, covers a point which, though originally of no marked military importance, has yet by force of circumstances, acquired the kind of value that belongs to a national capital. This army has lately been, and is now being strengthened; and there is good reason to believe that it has been the purpose of the Rebel leaders to make another invasion of the Loyal States and attempt once more the capture of Washington. For three years this force has succeeded in neutralizing the energies of the really grand Army of the Potomac, and has repeatedly been able to compel a retrograde movement on its part by a simple manœuvre menacing its communications. This condition of things does not befit the majesty and power of the Army and Nation. If it is bad in a military, it is still more damaging in a moral point of view. It has been suffered so long to continue, only because it has seemed to be unavoidable, seeing that no General arose capable of bringing victory out of the Army of the Potomac; and it has only been brooked at all because the series of brilliant successes achieved in the West covered up for the time the humiliation of our failures in Virginia. And hence we say that a campaign contemplating the defeat of the army of LEE and the capture of Richmond would be one contemplating very high and desirable objects; and we presume considerations analagous to those we have very briefly presented have determined the Administration and General GRANT to make Virginia the summer battle-ground.

There is no doubt that the significance of General GRANT'S assumption of the direct command of the Army of the Potomac will be fully apprehended by the Rebel leaders, and that they will make the most energetic preparations to accept the great gage of battle which will be offered them. The first fruits of their appreciation of the magnitude of the coming contest are already seen in the fact of LONGSTREET'S retreat into Virginia and in the reports that troops are being brought up from North and South Carolina. It will be their policy to pile up LEE'S battalions and confront the leader who has already dealt them such damaging blows, with all the available force of the Confederacy. It results, therefore, from the very nature of the situation that the impending struggle will be colossal in its proportions and fierce in its nature; nor do we attempt to conceal that General GRANT has before him a task harder than any he has yet attempted, and one that will try his mastership to the utmost.

Fully appreciating this fact, we have, nevertheless, in the leadership of General GRANT a foundation on which to build well-grounded hopes of such a campaign in Virginia, as shall wipe away the shame of the many reverses which the National cause has there suffered. And first among our grounds of encouragement is to be counted the power and the prestige which General GRANT'S presence will add to the Army of the Potomac. The fatal lack of the Army of the Potomac has not been any inherent defect in the body of the army—for in material, discipline, and military spirit, it is beyond a doubt the finest one we have in the field; its weakness has been in its Head. And by this we would not be understood as depreciating the eminent ability of the present as well as of previous commanders of that army; but the restrictions under which every General who has commanded the Army of the Potomac has worked, have been of a kind to prevent his being really its Head. All history proves how easily the noblest elements and the amplest resources can be neutralized and rendered naught by such defects. Indeed, it is hardly by a figure of speech that the commander is called the *Head* of the army; for it is by him alone that its parts and members are vitalized and controlled, and its inert mass made the instrument of his executive will. "The commander," says NAPOLEON in a passage which, coming from another source might well seem extravagance, but which coming from him only serves to mark with trenchant emphasis the enormous importance attaching to this point, "the commander is the *head*—he is everything to an army. It "was not the Roman army which conquered Gaul, "but CÆSAR. It was not the Carthaginian army "which made Rome tremble at her gates, but HANNIBAL. It was not the Macedonian army which "marched to the Indus, but ALEXANDER. It was "not the Prussian army which defended Prussia for "seven years against the three most powerful States "of Europe, but FREDERICK." The Army of the Potomac will have in General GRANT a commander whose previous successes are a proof and warranty of his ability, and though we are fully impressed with the moral of our last week's article, in which we endeavored to guard against inordinate expectations of victory, we think we are still authorized in accounting as a substantial ground of happy anticipation the fact that the Army of the Potomac will be under the headship of such tried military skill, energy and experience as are possessed by General GRANT, and that General GRANT'S station is such as to give him free scope for all his talent.

We find a second ground of encouragement in the noble army which General GRANT will have with which to execute his plans and purposes. In numerical strength it will surpass what it has been at any previous period of its history, while the official authority now vested in General GRANT as commander of all the armies of the United States, will enable him to marshal in Virginia all the force he requires. To this end we may expect to see the policy of *concentration* promptly adopted by him. General GRANT has always shown a keen appreciation of that main element of success which consists in bringing to bear a preponderance of force at the actual point of contact—a fact which, by the way, certain inane critics have lately brought forward as detracting from General GRANT'S claim to fame; but which even a slight knowledge of military history would have taught them to be one of the best proofs of good generalship. Furthermore, it is undersood that the Army of the Potomac will undergo such transformations in its organization as will greatly add to its efficiency, mobility and power. We have no desire to outrun official announcement in this regard; but we may say that the proposed changes will strike at the tap-root of one of the prime evils that have afflicted the Army of the Potomac—we mean, plainly, incapacity in certain of the commanders of corps. And, finally, we may mention in this connection, another element of encouragement not less weighty than those already enumerated, but the full importance of which can only be known to those who have an intimate knowledge of the interior organization of American armies. It is this: the *grade* of General GRANT will put to rest forever all that spirit of jealousy, rivalry and ambition on the part of those in subordinate commands that has been the bane of the Army of the Potomac.

Those who know the secret history of that army are aware how fatally powerful a part this thing has played; and it is not too much to say that to it may be traced the failure of more than one well-planned operation. Indeed, it is hardly in the nature of things that it should be otherwise. When subordinate generals are of the same grade as the general of the army, and may themselves hope by adroit management to come into supreme command, some of the strongest passions of our nature are forthwith enlisted in a service which cannot but prove enormously damaging to any army which has the misfortune to be a prey to such influences. It is fortunate that in the case of General GRANT there will be no opportunity for the action of these influences. Commanding the Army of the Potomac, and the Army of the United States, his rank as LIEUTENANT-GENERAL sets him up as a "bright particular star," and puts him on a pedestal which none can hope to reach save by deeds analogous to his own.

Such, we say, are some of the foremost elements of promise in the forecasting of the coming campaign in Virginia, and we think it much more profitable to dwell on them than to emulate the conduct of those who attempt to prescribe plans of operation to General GRANT, or indulge in prophecies of his intentions, which only serve to reveal their own impudence.

THE Navy Department has given its endorsement to the publication of a new system of manœuvring fleets under steam, which, if generally adopted, promises to introduce into the movements of our armies afloat, the regularity and precision which characterizes tactical formation of troops upon land. Starting with the proposition "that the winds, waves, currents, and tides of the "ocean present no more serious obstacles to the "movements and manœuvres of a *steam*-fleet, than "the inequalities of the surface of the earth present "to the movements and manœuvres of an army," the author of this system, Commander FOXHALL PARKER, U. S. N., has bestowed much labor on the adaptation of military to naval tactics. As the result of his labors he promises a work on "Fleet Tactics "under Steam," in which he purposes to discuss the whole subject of naval warfare at length. Preliminary to this he has published this "Squadron Tactics under steam," in which he demonstrates the practicability of manœuvring fleets under steam, by an application, with certain modifications, of the rules which govern the movements of bodies of troops on shore; a fleet being handled as an army, whose divisions, brigades, regiments and companies have each their appropriate representatives afloat. A squadron he forms of eight or more vessels, a division of four, and a half division of two. The vessels of the squadron are numbered in regular order from one to eight; the commodore being in number one, the senior captain in number eight, next in rank in number four, next in five, next in three, next in six, next in two, and next in seven. Instead of two lines, as on land, we have, as was to be supposed, but one line, the line abreast, vessels in any other order being designated as in column. These are the main principles of the formation in which it is sought to combine symplicity of formation with celerity of execution.

With the growing importance of our steam navy already developed to formidable proportions, there is need of some such system of naval tactics, in place of those formations which had their orgin in the days of the cumbersome fleets of sailing vessels, manœuvred in accordance with geometrical problems worked out on shore, by men who knew more of mathematics than of seamanship. The time-honored works of

PAUL HOSTE and EKINS are of little value in these days of steam marine, when our young naval officer refers to his copy of DARCY LEVER, for no purpose but to see how ships were rigged and fitted in the days of NELSON and PERRY. Commander PARKER's adaptation of tactics military to tactics naval, is simple and ingenious. It deserves the attentive consideration of all interested in the subject of naval warfare.

OBJECTION is made to the position taken by this journal in favor of conscription without commutation. The Boston *Advertiser* thinks it would lead to a "wasteful use of the best material of society," although it at the same time acknowledges that it is not safe to trust to volunteering. Now, without discussing the question as to the possibility of "wasting" a man by making a soldier of him, but admitting, as we are very ready to do, that some men are of more service to the country in civil life than they could be in the field, we cannot see how this militates against the position we took. That position was that every drafted man should either go to the war or be represented there by a substitute; that the object of the draft was to recruit men and not greenbacks, which latter, experience had shown to be the main fruit of the old enrollment law with its commutation clause. The privilege of substitution would correct the evil of which our Boston contemporary complains, while it would at the same time satisfy the necessities of the Army. Instead of a money substitute, which we did *not* need, we asked a personal substitute, which we *did* need.

We acknowledge that compulsory military service is harsh; that it sunders the dearest ties; that it interrupts the smooth course of social life; that it savors of despotism. War is a despot and a cruel master; but war may be, as with us, the effort of society to save itself from anarchy, which is more cruel and despotic; and to save itself from the greater evil, society must submit to the less. It must bear sacrifice; it must endure bereavement of its noblest members; it must part with some of its choicest freedoms and most cherished rights to appease the monster who, cruel though he be, is to be its saviour and pacificator.

The inequalities of laws are frequent and impossible to be avoided. The trial by jury, of which we boast so much, has its harsh side. But we do not propose to give up juries because their attendance is compulsory. Forced military service is a bitter thing, but if we are truly patriotic we will submit to it rather than to the enemy. The whole question turns on this, finally, Are we, or are we not, to depend on volunteering to recruit our armies? If we are, we want no conscription law; if we are not, then we need a law which shall be effective, and not leave us, like the old one, to the uncertain spasms of the volunteering spirit. Let it be either a productive conscription, or none at all. The argument that even an ineffective conscription tends to promote volunteering is worthless, for a more stringent law would have a stronger influence to encourage voluntary enlistments. In fact, we cannot see how the position can be turned.

AN English Reviewer, in closing a long and able article on the Civil War in America, refers to the fact that, though we have not yet pushed our military successes to the point of final victory, the events of the past three years have wrought changes here which must henceforth place the United States in new relations to other states. "In the greatest silence," it says, "the "Americans have become a nation, the States a state, "the Congress a Parliament, a party chief a ruler, "and train-bands a regular army. Here the war has "created something great, which will survive the "war. The United States were, up to the present "time, only the material for a great power, but now "they are one. When the civil war is terminated, "and if so, by a victory of the North, the Monroe "doctrine—America for the Americans—will rise in a "different form. It will claim respect southward as "far as Terre del Fuego, and northward to the whaling grounds of the Melville Straits. If slavery "should be abolished in the South by force of arms, "will it be tolerated any longer in Cuba? With the "evidently increasing liking for wars of conquest, will "the Americans be able to endure foreign toll-bars "at the north end of St. Lawrence Bridge at Montreal? And if by that time the French have not "evacuated Mexico, will they not be helped on their "homeward route?"

We leave it to time and events to answer these most pertinent inquiries. In view of a possible reply, after the manner suggested by this English prognosticator, it may be well for those most interested to consider now, while there is opportunity, whether they seriously propose to dispute with us the question of supremacy on the continent where we have so long been accustomed to dominate. If it were policy to maintain the *statu quo* while the United States were but "the material for a great nation," is it wise to disturb it now that they are so fast convincing the most stubborn skeptic that they are a great nation, rich in resources, united and vigorous in action, trained and disciplined to war? If it was the part of wisdom to maintain friendly relations with us when devoted by tradition, policy and interest to peace, how much more now that we are armed and stripped for the fight. With the exception of some occasional elbowing of our British friends across the lakes, as on the Northeastern frontier and at Puget Sound, and the ill-starred and unauthorized expeditions of Cuban and Central American filibusters, we have never been charged with disturbing existing relations on this continent. Nor should we do so; but the status once interfered with by any of the "high contracting par- "ties," it becomes a question of the strongest, and, if it comes to this, we do not fear the issue.

THE suggestions of our correspondent "A. Q. M.," whose letter on "Army Transportation in the Field," we publish in another place, are worthy of attentive consideration by all interested in the subject of relieving our marching columns of the cumbersome wagon trains that now drag with such dead weight in their rear, blocking up the roads, delaying operations and producing an infinite amount of vexation and profanity. It is evident that sufficient attention has not yet been given to this branch of logistics by those competent to detect deficiencies and introduce reform. We are glad, therefore, to publish any suggestions calculated to awaken attention to this subject, confident that it is within the capacity of American ingenuity to devise important improvements in the matter of Army transportation.

ALL of the five great powers of Europe have a trifle of work at present for their armies. Russia has a hard, heavy and tedious labor in Poland; Austria and Prussia are operating extensively against Denmark; and France has some forty thousand men engaged in "pacificating" Mexico. England has the lightest military labor; she has only work for a few thousand red-coats in New Zealand. In few of the nations of Christendom could the gates of the temple of Janus now be closed—if that god had any temples.

DURING the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, by LONGSTREET's forces in 1863, Colonel DENNOM, then in command of a New Jersey regiment, devised a new plan for throwing a bridge across the Nansemond, which was tried with such success as to call forth the special acknowledgments of General GETTY for the service rendered. The principle upon which the bridge was built has since been subjected to an equally satisfactory test, we learn, in the case of a trestle bridge thrown across the Passaic River, below the Passaic Falls, in New Jersey. From the extreme simplicity and rapidity of its construction, this bridge would seem to have especial advantages for military use. It is built in sections of about sixteen feet, each resting at its ends on two strong posts, which are, by means of a simple machine on a carriage, set in position. The upper ends of these are made to pass through a cross-beam, the latter being made to stop and rest at any distance above the water desirable. This arrangement is such that the greater the pressure from above the more firmly are the parts held together; while cross-beams are extended from post to pillar, materially strengthening the general fabric. These posts and the cross-beam being duly secured, a number of string-pieces are extended longitudinally, upon which the flooring of the bridge is laid down, when the section is complete and the carriage is moved forward to begin anew. It is claimed that, in active service, three men with two axes, one two-inch auger, and one 1½-inch chisel, can construct a trestle in half an hour, or a man trained to it can do the same work with an axe in one hour; a section can be thrown in fifteen minutes. Though thus simple in construction and fragile in appearance, the bridge is capable of great service. The largest field-artillery and siege-guns were hauled over the Nansemond bridge; and what was a still severer test, columns of infantry and cavalry were continually marched across, without doing it any sensible damage.

SAILORS who appreciate the importance of good ground tackle, will be interested in the facts developed in a recen debate in the English Parliament, on a bill requiring the testing of anchors and chain cables. Admiral ELPHINSTONE, in supporting the measure, mentioned the striking fact, that out of ten ships driven in a gale from Northumberland to the Dutch coast, all were lost with the exception of one, which, provided with good anchors and cables, rode for seventeen days till the weather mended.

Of nearly one thousand lives and some sixteen million dollars worth of property, lost by the shipwreck of British vessels in 1862, a large proportion, he contended, might have been saved, had the captains of the lost vessels been provided with ground tackle in which they could place full confidence. The bill on which the debate arose, empowers private manufacturers and municipal bodies to erect testing machines for anchors and cables, and thus to make manufacturers responsible for their own work. The cost of one of these machines would not be more than $150, a trifling sum in comparison with the increase in the value of the cables thus tested. LLOYD's committee and the London Shipowners' Association, and all the great shipowners, as well as the anchor and cable manufacturers throughout England, have given their approval to this measure.

The measure is one well worthy of consideration in this country as well as in England.

MAJOR Frank S. Bond, A. D. C., by direction of Major-General Rosecrans, writes contradicting the charge which has been in several newspapers, to the effect that Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, of the 13th U. S., gave proof of cowardice at Chickamauga. General Rosecrans says he has no knowledge that such charge has ever been made against Colonel Sanderson, and that he is persuaded, if it has been made, that it is unfounded in truth. That so far as his personal observation went, Colonel Sanderson conducted himself in such a manner as to entitle him to special mention in his official report of the battle of Chickamauga. In his official report of the battle of Chickamauga, General Rosecrans says:—I must not omit Colonel J. P. Sanderson of the regular infantry, who having lately joined us, on those two days of battle, acted as aide-de-camp, and carried orders to the hotter portions of the field.

A WESTERN contemporary, noted for the elegance of its style and its taste in the choice of words, attacks the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for that "it goes down *kerswalsh* into "the slough of despond the moment it is reminded of the "approaching political campaign;" and farther assails us as being "altiloquent" and "pedagogistical." Of course it would be absurd in us to enter into combat with an opponent who flings at our columns verbal projectiles of such gigantic size and remarkable character as these. But we respectfully ask a withdrawal of the charge that we have ever been guilty of such an unmilitary manœuvre as "going "down *kerswalsh*."

COLONEL TAYLOR, Chief of Staff of the Headquarters o the Department of Washington, has addressed a letter to Corporal Traynor, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, saying: "The Major-General commanding this department desires me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrade while disarmed and in the hands of armed guerrillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the department of the predatory bands calling themselves 'Confederate soldiers.'" This refers to an occurrence which took place last week. Traynor and a companion were captured near Munson's Hill by four guerrillas and taken into the woods. Watching their opportunity, they seized the guns of the two guards, shot both, and escaped. One of the slain was a rebel lieutenant.

THE members of the 12th Regiment, N. Y. State Militia are making extensive preparations for a ball they purpose to give at the Academy of Music in this city, April 25th, in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased New York soldiers. The character of the entertainment and the excellent object in behalf of which it is given, should secure a large sale of tickets.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT arrived in Washington on the 23d. He was accompanied by his wife and son, and Colonel RAWLINGS, Colonel DUFF, Major RAWLEY and Captain BEDEAU, of his staff. He was to leave immediately for the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. The intended review of the army has been countermanded.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCPHERSON and staff left Cairo fo Nashville on the 22d. Major-General SHERMAN arrive at Nashville on the 23d. The Senate on the 23d, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Brigadier-General WILLIAM F. SMITH to be a Major-General of Volunteers to rank from March 9, 1864.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A new school of naval architecture is to be established at Kensington, England.

A British soldier has been sentenced, at Montreal, to penal servitude for life, for striking a surgeon.

An Austrian gunboat has captured a Danish merchantman in the Mediterranean, and has left the prize at the island of Cephalonia.

The whole of the Armstrong guns now in store are to be fitted with new sights before any further issue takes place, which will cause some considerable delay.

The Prussians maintain that their needle-rifle, which has been much decried of late, answers well in the field, and gives their men a vast superiority over the Danes.

The demolition of the forts at Vido, in Corfu, commenced on the 19th of February. A large quantity of gun-cotton had been obtained from Austria to be used as an experiment in the operations.

The English Admiralty have appointed a committee to examine into the merits of certain terrible plans, by the application of which an enemy's ship—nay, a whole fleet—with its guns, stores, and crew, might be blown out of the water in the twinkling of an eye.

The Danish regular army, including all arms and the garrisons at home and abroad, consists of 72,000 men, 15,000 horses, and about 120 guns. Allowing for contingencies, the Danes might bring into the field an army of 70,000 soldiers, backed by a reserve of 50,000 militia, &c.

In recognition of the satisfactory conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne and Rear-Admiral Kuper in their respective commands, the Lords of the Admiralty have recommended and the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the distinction of K. C. B., of the military order, on these officers.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, announcing that in consequence of the numerous accidents that have occurred from the use of sails in garrison boats, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has directed that, as a general rule, in future sails are not to be used in boats manned by troops.

The English Admiralty have ordered that all heavy Armstrong guns, including 7in. and upwards, are to be in future designated by their calibres, instead of by the weights of their projectiles. The terms "110-pounders," "70-pounders," &c. will consequently cease to be recognized in the British service.

The *Times* correspondent with the Danish army writes that he does not think there can be any doubt as to the power the Germans have of driving the Danes utterly from the field if they choose to put forth sufficient force for that purpose, although the Danes themselves fondly believe that the subject admits of dispute.

Two Japanese naval officers, who have been living in Holland for two years to superintend the construction of the ships of war for the Japanese Government, which are now being built at some Dutch ports, have proceeded to the seat of war in Denmark, furnished with letters of introduction to Field-Marshal Von Gablenz.

The Emperor of Austria has declared that Gallicia is in a state of siege. In his decree he informs the Poles of Gallicia that they form an inseparable portion of his dominions, and that he must anticipate any chance of their attempting to realize the nationality principle by dealing with the district as one already in rebellion.

It is reported from Italy that the Austrian government had ordered the men belonging to the 3d and 4th battalions of the 42 regiments stationed in Venetia to rejoin their regiments before the 15th of March. Two more cavalry regiments are also said to have been ordered to Venetia. The army corps in Venetia will number 160,000 men. All the batteries have been provided with rifled cannon.

The English Government intended to arrest the progress of the iron-clad war vessel building in the Clyde for the Danish Government, but their Minister in London having pledged himself that she should not leave Glasgow without permission, the contractors are allowed to complete her for launching, to prevent the great inconvenience that would arise from her occupying the building slip during her detention.

The French have a small war on hand in the Senegal country. A large party of men were cut off a short while ago whilst on their way to a blockhouse, and only three mounted men escaped to tell the tale of the massacre. A strong force was instantly organized, and a native hunt commenced. After some days' hard marching the enemy was brought to bay, and ample revenge was taken for an unprovoked assault.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* intimates that the British War Office has under consideration a project for the defence of Canada, which the *Gazette* thinks ought to secure the support of those who think the loss of Canada would be the commencement of a retrograde movement which would eventually reduce Great Britain to the condition of Holland as a state, and satisfy the heart of Mr. Goldwin Smith and his followers.

The two rams building at Messrs. Laird's, Birkenhead, were recently closely inspected by persons connected with the English Admiralty, it is supposed with a view to purchase. One of them, nearly finished, has two turrets on Captain Coles' principle, with two guns in each, well fitted in every respect. The iron plating is 4½ inches thick. It is supposed that the vessels will be sold to the British or some other Government.

The English Admiralty have issued an order to the effect that next June twenty-eight lads will be admitted by competitive examination at the dockyards of Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Devonport, for the appointment of Naval Engineers. Candidates must be between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years. Those who pass the competitive examination will serve six years in the steam factory department before taking up the appointment.

The suspicious steamers which have hailed so many vessels at the mouth of the English Channel, and which were suspected of being Danish cruisers, turn out to be Hamburg steamers, sent out to warn homeward bound German merchantmen of the European war. Should the vessels accosted be found to be German, a large board is immediately exhibited over the steamer's side, on which is painted, "Denmark at war with Germany;" and should the weather be favorable, further news is exchanged.

We learn by a letter from Dresden that all the valuables contained in the "green vault" in that city, and also the State treasury, have been conveyed for security to the Konigstein fortress. This is a measure which is usually taken in times when danger threatens, and which serves to the public as a barometer of the political atmosphere. Although this precaution proved superfluous in 1850, as the danger feared never declared itself, that fact does not prevent the precaution just taken from making an impression on the public mind.

Fifteen hundred Polish insurgents having occupied the town of Opatow, in the government of Radom, were attacked on the 22d of February at daylight by a considerable Russian force. The engagement lasted the whole day. The Poles, who had barricaded themselves in the houses, inflicted a heavy loss upon the Russians. The latter received considerable reinforcements towards the evening, when the Poles retreated in good order under cover of the night to the forest of St. Croix. Forty houses in the town were reduced to ashes.

The English target-ship *America* recently sunk from the effect of a steel shot which glanced from the end of one of the armor-plates, and passed through both sides of the ship, making a free passage for the water. As the tide fell the shipwrights were able to stop these and other holes made during the trials; but the hull of the ship is found to be so very much shaken that it was thought necessary to remove all the armor-plates as well as her ballast before any attempt should be made by the dockyard lighters or steam-tugs to float her.

A recent trial of rifles in England terminated in favor of the Whitworth weapon. There were five competitors. At five hundred yards the radial deviation of the best firing was as follows—the figures representing decimals of a foot: Henry .43, Whitworth .55 with large bore and .69 with small bore, Storm .67, and Baker .87. At 1000 yards, however, the competition was confined to Whitworth and Rigby, Henry's rifles being disqualified for so long a range. The average radial deviation was as follows: Whitworth, 1.45; Rigby, 1.58.

A couple of 300-pounder smooth-bore guns, with coiled tubes and solid ends, made in the Royal gun factories at Woolwich, England, were recently proved at the Plumstead butt. The first gun proved was fired two rounds, with a charge of 50 lb. of powder and a 60 lb. cylinder shot, and two subsequent rounds with 35 lb. of powder and a 300 lb. cylinder shot. It was then ascertained that the shot could not be driven home. The fifth charge, partially loaded, was extracted, and on examination a flaw was discovered in the inner tube near the breech. The second gun withstood the test well, and will be sighted and prepared for cupola service.

The Austrians have a considerable number of war vessels afloat to protect their commerce from the Danish cruisers. The screw-frigate *Schwartzenberg*, of 51 guns; the screw corvette *Dandolo*, 22 guns; the gunboats *Seehund*, *Velebich*, and *Wall*, of 4 guns each; and the screw schooner *Kerka*, 6 guns, are cruising in the Mediterranean. In the Adriatic are the screw gunboats *Dalmat* and *Sansego*, of 4 guns each; and the paddle-wheel steamers *Vulcan* and *Fiume* (now being armed for the purpose of cruising in the English Channel and the North Sea); as well as the screw liner *Kaiser*, 91 guns; the screw frigate *Redetzky*, 36 guns; the corvette *Archduke Frederic*, 22 guns; and the paddle-wheel steamer *Elizabeth*, 6 guns.

The Danish Navy comprises two 84, one 72, one 60, four frigates, four corvettes, one gun brig, and three small craft—sailing vessels; one screw steam frigate of 60 guns, two ditto 42 guns, two ditto ready for launching, three screw corvettes, six screw gunboats, with some smaller vessels; total screws, 67 vessels of 134 guns. Many of the ships are old, but may be made available for home defence. The Danes have a large number of excellent seamen, and many merchant vessels capable of sustaining guns, but their Navy appears to have been neglected, and not kept in a state to meet an emergency that should have been anticipated. The separation of Norway at the peace of 1815 was a severe blow to the naval power of Denmark.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the two Confederate vessels being built at Nantes are now approaching completion, and sea captains with commissions in their pockets, duly signed by the chief of a recognized belligerent power, are waiting in Paris to take command of them, provided the French government do not lay hands on them at the last moment. The works have not as yet been interfered with, but this may be out of consideration for the builders, who, like the builders of the *Pampero*, would be in an awkward fix if stopped midway. Once they complete their contract with the Confederates the French builders will be safe, and if the ships are detained, the agents of Mr. Davis will be forced to sell and make the most of weapons rendered useless to Secessia.

The damage which the Danish navy may inflict on Austrian commerce is very considerable. The annual exports and imports of Trieste amount to 136 millions of Austrian florins (367,200,000fr.); 15,000 vessels annually arrive at or leave the Austrian ports. The Austrian mercantile navy comprises 10,000 vessels, manned by 35,000 men. The Prussian merchant vessels amount to 1,800, manned by 12,000 men. Hamburg owns 500 vessels, and its yearly imports and exports reach the value of 336,000 marks banco (621,600,000fr.), and 5,000 vessels arrive at or leave the port. Bremen has 300 vessels; its trade amounts to 130,000,000 thalers (530,800,000fr.). Lubeck imports and exports to the value of 20,000,000 marks (37,000,000fr.); it has 60 vessels, and the annual movement is 1,500. The merchant vessels of Hanover, Oldenburg, and the two Mecklenburgs form a total of about 2,000.

The Danish consul-general at Leipzic, recently visited the citadel at Magdeburg, where he was very civilly received by the governor, and assured that the Danish prisoners there confined were in every respect treated like his (the governor's) own soldiers. The consul had an opportunity of satisfying himself that this was really the case by a personal inspection of the citadel, which he passed through, attended by the adjutant of the general. At the time there were 180 men present, chiefly Danish Schleswigers, all of whom were quartered in large, light, and well-heated rooms, amply provided with beds. The allowance is the same as that of the Prussian soldiers, consisting of about six cents per day, and an additional penny in times of war, besides tobacco and rum. The officers receive about $10 per month, and are allowed to visit the city on parole, for which purpose the officers of the garrison have offered them plain clothes. At Magdeburg associations have been formed for making collections for the prisoners, and the consul also proposed to raise a fund privately for ameliorating their position.

The following statement of the strength of the Austrian and Prussian fleets has been published at Stettin:—The Austrian fleet, exclusive of vessels upon the inland waters of the Empire, consists of one ship of the line, 800 horse-power, 92 guns; five frigates, together 1,800 horse-power, and 194 guns; two corvettes, 460 horse-power, and 44 guns; three schooners, 220 horse-power, and eighteen guns; seven iron-clad frigates, 4,250 horse-power, and 226 guns: ten gunboats, 1,880 horse-power, and 40 guns; ten paddlewheels, 1,500 horse-power, and 36 guns; two steam yachts, 420 horse-power, and 6 guns—in all 40 ships, carrying 656 guns. The Prussian fleet is stated as consisting of four corvettes, each carrying 28 guns; two ditto of 17 guns each; eight large gunboats, with 3 guns each; fifteen smaller ditto with 2 guns each; one yacht, one paddlewheel corvette guardship, carrying 9 guns; two steam dispatch boats, one carrying 2 the other 4 guns; and two steam tugs. An iron-clad is building for the Prussian Government in England. The entire Prussian fleet in commission at present, therefore, consists of 35 vessels, carrying 243 guns.

A dispatch from Copenhagen of February 25th, says that, a division of five steam transports had left that city for Frederica, having on board three companies of engineers, provisions, and war material. The Danish Government having decided on offering an obstinate resistance, is provisioning the place, and in presence of the eventualities of the future, is placing it in a position to stand the siege. The garrison will be reinforced, without that of Duppel being in any way diminished. The pupils of the military school have suspended their studies to join the army, and have been sent to Frederica. They are to form a select company.

At the close of the Patent Office Fair in Washington last week, President Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made some remarks, commencing thus: "I appear to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it has been said, all that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier."

The discipline in Magruder's army has become so lax that he has issued an order urging upon officers and men the imperative necessity of taking care of their bayonets, however inconvenient it may be for them to do so, and upon the officers the duty of preparing bayonet scabbards out of rawhides. He also says he holds the officers responsible for the conduct of their men, and calls upon them to use their weapons at all hazards against those who attempt to desert, and any who excite mutiny.

ARMY GAZETTE.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT ASSUMES COMMAND.

Headquarters of the Armies of the U. S.,
Nashville, Tennessee, March 17, 1864.

General Order No. 12.

In pursuance of the following order of the President:

"Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 10, 1864.

"Under the authority of the act of Congress to appoint to the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army of February 29, 1864, Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States.
"Abraham Lincoln."

I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where the headquarters are at the date of their address.

U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Isaac R. Dunkelberger, to be captain, June 5, 1863, vice Davis, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant Edwin V. Sumner, to be captain, September 23, 1863, vice Hastings, promoted to the 6th Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Henry Ogilvie, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Dunkelberger, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Dean, to be first lieutenant, June 6, 1863, vice Ogilvie, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant Reuben F. Barnard, to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1863, vice Bigelow, retired.

Second Lieutenant William T. Penuock, to be first lieutenant, September 28, 1863, vice Sumner, promoted.

First Sergeant Thomas Burns, to be second lieutenant of company I, April 1, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Robert J. Ward, of the general service, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Ogilvie, the regimental commissary.

First Sergeant Camillo C. C. Carr, of company F, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Harrington, dismissed.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Innis M Palmer, of the 5th Cavaly, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 23, 1863, vice Stern, retired.

First Lieutenant David S. Gordon, to be captain, April 23, 1863, vice Starr, promoted to the 6th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Robert S. Smith, to be captain, April 27, 1863, vice Bight, resigned.

First Lieutenant Charles McK. Leoser, to be captain, June 9, 1863, vice Canfield, killed in battle.

Second Lieutent Frederick W. Schaurte, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Robert Lennox, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Potter, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Spaulding, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Leoser, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Michael Lawless, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Spaulding, the regimental commissary.

Private George D. V. Selden, to be second lieutenant, April 5, 1863, vice Potter, promoted. (Since died of wounds received in battle.)

Cadet Charles H. Lester, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Barnham, promoted.

Ordnance Sergeant James Cahill, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Schaurte, promoted.

First Sergeant Charles McMaster, of company I, 4th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Lennox, promoted

Sergeant James Egan, of company F, 4th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Kershaw, whose appointment has been cancelled.

First Sergeant Patrick W. Horrigan, of company B, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Lawless, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Joseph H. McArthur, of the 5th Cavalry, to be major, September 25, 1863, vice Newby, retired. (Since retired.)

Captain Kennard Garrard, of the 5th Cavalry, to be major, November 2, 1863, vice McArthur, retired.

First Lieutenant Le Roy S. Elbert, to be captain, March 11, 1863, vice Morris, promoted to the 6th Cavalry. (Since dead.)

First Lieutenant Andrew J. Alexander, to be captain, September 13, 1863, vice Elbert, deceased.

First Lieutenant Elisha W. Tarlton, to be captain, October 27, 1863, vice Hatch, promoted to the 4th Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant John E. Phelps, to be first lieutenant, October 1, 1863, vice Sachs, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Frederick J. James, to be first lieutenant, October 27, 1863, vice Tarlton, promoted.

Sergeant Major Alexander Suterius, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Private William J. Cain, of the 2d Artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 23, 1863, vice Trimble, whose appointment has been revoked.

Sergeant Major George Harrington, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Watts, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain John P. Hatch, of the 3d Cavalry, to be major, October 27, 1863, vice Sturgis, promoted to the 6th Cavalry.

First Sergeant Wirt Davis, of company L, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Hedges, promoted.

Sergeant Francis C. Wood, of Company K, to be second lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Amory, promoted. (Since died of wounds received in battle.)

Commissary Sergeant Sebastin Gunther, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Healy, deceased.

First Sergeant James Callahan, of company D, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Wood, deceased.

Corporal William Bayard, of company G, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Murray, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Emory, of the 6th Cavalry, to be colonel, October 27, 1863, vice Thomas, appointed brigadier general.

Captain David H. Hastings, of the 1st Cavalry, to be major, September 23, 1863, vice Palmer, promoted to the 2d Cavalry. (Since retired.)

First Lieutenant Julius W. Mason, to be captain, December 5, 1862, vice Holloway, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Edward H. Leib, to be captain, April 13, 1863, vice McLean, deceased.

First Lieutenant Joseph P. Ash, to be captain, September 25, 1863, vice McArthur, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Leicester Walker, to be captain, November 2, 1863, vice Garrard, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Henry Baker, to be first lieutenant, April 13, 1863, vice Leib, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James Hastings to be first lieutenant, September 25, 1863, vice Ash, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Robert Sweatman, to be first lieutenant, September 25, 1863, vice Hastings, the adjutant.

Second Lieutenant James T. Baden, to be first lieutenant, November 2, 1863, vice Walker, promoted.

First Sergeant Joseph P. Henley, of Company G, to be second lieutenant, vice Mason, promoted to captain.

Private Robert P. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Baker, promoted.

Cadet Kenhelm Robbins, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Stoddart, resigned.

First Sergeant Richard Fitzgerald, cavalry recruiting service, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Murat, dismissed.

Private Alfred B. Taylor, of company K, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Brophy, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Samuel D. Sturgis, of the 4th Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, October 27, 1863, vice Emory, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.

Captain Robert M. Morris, of the 3d Cavalry, to be major, March 11, 1863, vice Williams, dismissed.

Captain Samuel H. Starr, of the 1st Cavalry, to be major, April 25, 1863, vice Wright, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Christian Balder, to be first lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Coates, the adjutant. (Since dead.)

First Sergeant Joseph Bould, company A, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Rousseau, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonel Israel Vogdes, of the 5th Artillery, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Dimick, retired.

Major William F. Barry, of the 5th Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Nauman, promoted to the 5th Artillery.

Captain James B. Ricketts, to be Major, June 1, 1863, vice Vodges, promoted to the 5th Artillery.

Captain John M. Brannan, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Arnold, promoted to the 2d Artillery.

First Lieutenant Cornelius Hook, Jr., to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Ricketts, promoted. (Since retired.)

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Elder, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Brannan, promoted.

First Lieutenant Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Hook, retired.

Second Lieutenant Theophilus B. Von Michalowski, to be first lieutenant, May 28, 1863, vice Kirby, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant Redmond Tully, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Hook, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edwin L. Garvin, to be first lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Woodruff, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant Horace L. Pike, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Elder, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Philip D. Mason, to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1863, vice Chetwood, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Tully McCrea, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Thomas, promoted.

Cadet Thomas Ward, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Chetwood, promoted.

Cadet Jacob H. Counselman, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Michalowski, promoted.

Cadet George D. Ramsay, Jr., to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Tully, promoted. (Since transferred to the Ordnance Department.)

Sergeant Edward W. West, of the 14th United States Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice Garvin, promoted.

First Sergeant Michael Leahy, of company C, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Pike, promoted.

First Sergeant John D. Wilson, of Company H, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Pollock, deceased.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major Lewis G. Arnold, of the 1st artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Brooks, promoted to the 4th artillery.

Captain Harvey A. Allen, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Hill, promoted to the 5th artillery.

First Lieutenant George D. Hartsuff, to be captain, May 23, 1863, vice Mullan, resigned.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Vincent, to be captain, July 25, 1863, vice Gibson, promoted to the 3d artillery.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Symonds, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Hays, promoted to the 5th artillery.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Smalley, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Allen, promoted.

First Lieutenant Oliver D. Greene, to be captain, October 1, 1863, vice Molinard, retired.

First Lieutenant Thomas Grey, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Carlisle, retired.

Second Lieutenant James S. Dudley, to be first lieutenant, May 23, 1863, vice Hartsuff, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Theodore Bradley, to be first lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Vincent, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Borrowe, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice Symonds, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William P. Graves, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice Bingham, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckenridge, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Smalley, promoted

Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, to be first lieutenant, October 1, 1863, vice Green, promoted.

Second lieutenant John H. Calef, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Grey, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Arnold, transferred to the ordnance department.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William Egan, of the 5th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Rollins, transferred to the ordnance department.

Cadet Henry C. Dodge, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Dudley, promoted.

Sergeant John H. Smith, Co. L, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Bradley, promoted.

First Sergeant Gustav Dey, Co. F, to be second lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice Borrowe, promoted.

First Sergeant John Fitzgerald, Co. M, 4th artillery, to be second Lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Graves, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Sherman, of the 5th artillery, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Gates, retired.

Major Henry J. Hunt, of the 5th artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Burke, retired.

Captain Augustus A. Gibson, of the 2d artillery, to be major, July 25, 1863, vice Burton, promoted to the 4th artillery.

Second Lieutenant William C. Cuyler, to be first lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Fillmore, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Louis H. Fine, to be first lieutenant, June 25, 1863, vice Waterman, dismissed.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James Chester, of the 1st artillery, to be second Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Cuyler, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert James, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 21, 1863, vice Bolles, deceased.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert Floyd, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Dickson, resigned.

Ordnance Sergeant Richard Wilson, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1863, vice Livingston, killed in battle.

Sergeant James Smith, Co. L, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Fine, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Brooks, of the 2d artillery, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Merchant, retired.

Major Henry S. Burton, of the 3d artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1863, vice Wyse, resigned.

Major Joseph Roberts, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 11, 1863, vice Burton, promoted to the 5th cavalry.

Captain Albion P. Howe, to be major, August 11, 1863, vice Roberts, promoted.

First Lieutenat Thomas R. Tannatt, to be captain, August 11, 1863, vice Howe, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington, to be first lieutenant, May 3, 1863, vice Crosby, killed in battle.

Second Lieutenant John M. Stephenson, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice Wilkeson, killed in battle.

Second Lieutenant James Stewart, to be first lieutenant, July 3, 1863, vice A. H. Cushing, killed in battle.

Second Lieutenant Henry B. Beecher, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1863, vice Weeks, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Edward Field, to be first lieutenant, August 11, 1863, vice Tannatt, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Terrence Reilly, of the 2d artillery, to be second lieutenant, March 16, 1863, vice Crayen, deceased.

Cadet John G. Butler, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Huntington, promoted.

Ordnance Sergeant Nicholas Redmond, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Stephenson, promoted.

First Sergeant John Mitchell, Co. B, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1863, vice Stewart, promoted.

First Sergeant Frederick Fuger, Co. A, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Beecher, promoted.

First Sergeant Claus Steiges, Co. D, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Field, promoted.

Private Howard B. Cushing, to be second lieutenant, November 30, 1863, vice Morris, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Nauman, of the 1st artillery, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Brown retired. Since dead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Burton, of the 4th artillery, to be colonel, August 11, 1863, vice Nauman, deceased.

Major Israel Vodges, of the 1st artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Sherman, promoted to the 3d artillery.

Major Bennett H. Hill, of the 2d artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Vodges, promoted to the 1st artillery.

Captain William Hays, of the 2d artillery, to be Major, August 1, 1863, vice Barry, promoted to the 1st artillery.

Captain George W. Getty, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Hunt, promoted to the 3d artillery.

First Lieutenant Francis L. Guenther, to be captain, July 3, 1863, vice Weed, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant Norman J. Hall, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Getty, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Howard M. Burnham, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Smyser, transferred to the Ordnance Department. Since dead.

Second Lieutenant James Gilliss, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Scott, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Lloyd M. Harrison, to be first lieutenant, June 16, 1863, vice Veech, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Edmund D. Spooner, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Guenther promoted

Second Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Hazlett, killed in battle.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. McConnell, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Hall, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Horatio B. Reed, to be first lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1863, vice Burnham, killed in battle.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Richard Metcalf, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Burnham, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, of the 1st artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Gilliss, promoted.

Cadet Robert Catlin, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863.

First Sergeant Benjamin F. Nash, Co. F, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863.

First Sergeant Lemuel Smith, Co. I, to be second lieutenant, October 10, 1863.

First Sergeant Thomas Burns, Co. L, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Anderson D. Nelson, of the 10th infantry, to be major, March 13, 1863, vice Sprague, promoted to the 11th infantry.

First Lieutenant William H. Sterling, to be captain, July 2, 1863, vice Gilbert, promoted to the 10th infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Fletcher, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Huston, promoted to the 11th infantry.

Second Lieutenant William N. Tisdall, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Sterling, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Albert Sabin, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Fletcher, promoted. Since dead.

Second lieutenant Edgar M. Cullen, to be first lieutenant, September 29, 1863, vice Sabine, deceased.

First Sergeant John Hamilton, Co. A, to be second lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Mace, promoted.

Sergeant Daniel F. Callinan, Co. E, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1863, vice Tisdall, promoted.

First Sergeant Samuel B. Wallace, Co. B, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Sabin, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Thomas Dry, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Wilkins, deceased.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James W. Long, to be captain, February 9, 1863, vice Cushing, who vacates his regimental commission.

First Lieutenant William F. Drum, to be captain, May 1, 1863, vice Marsh, killed in battle.

Second Lieutenant William Falck, to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Long, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Francis E. Lacey, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1863, vice Drum, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Gratius, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Daniel W. Burke, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Goodrich, killed in battle.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Drury, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1863, vice Falck, promoted.

Ordnance-Sergeant William W. Mitchell, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Lacey, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Frederick Steele, of the 11th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 20, 1863, vice Chapman, retired.

Captain Cuvier Grover, of the 10th infantry, to be major, August 31, 1863, vice Hendrickson, retired.

First Lieutenant Andrew Sheridan, to be captain, February 9, 1863, vice Hopkins, who vacates his regimental commission.

First Lieutenant William H. Penrose, to be captain, September 11, 1863, vice Walker, retired.

First Lieutenant Joseph A. McCook, to be captain, October 3, 1863, vice Dickinson, retired.

First Lieutenant Dangerfield Parker, to be captain, October 20, 1863, vice Alley, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Atchinson, to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Sheridan, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Whitney, to be first lieutenant, February 11, 1863, vice Williams, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Isaac A. Helm, to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1863, vice Penrose, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James A. Snyder, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice McCook, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George K. Pomroy, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.

First Sergeant William Mitchell, Co. D, second infantry, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Devoe, dismissed.

Private John A. Winebrener, of the ordnance department, to be second lieutenant, November 14, 1863, vice Cain, resigned. Since transferred to the ordnance department.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Frederick T. Dent, of the 9th infantry, to be major, March 9, 1863, vice Davidson, cashiered.

First Lieutenant Abner R. Benedict, to be captain, June 8, 1863 vice Hunt, promoted to the 14th infantry.

First Lieutenant Thomas A. Martin, to be captain, July 14, 1863 vice Sprole, resigned.

First Lieutenant Avery B. Cain, to be captain, October 19, 1863, vice Bates, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Henry W Patterson, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1862, vice Gensel, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Crowley, to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1863, vice Benedict, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George Williams, to be first lieutenant, July 14, 1863, vice Martin, promoted. Since retired.

Second Lieutenant John Miller, to be first lieutenant, October 19, 1863, vice Cain, promoted.

Sergeant Major Thomas F Quinn, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Patterson, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Reynolds, of the 14th infantry, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Loomis, retired. Since dead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Butterfield, of the 12th infantry, to be colonel, July 1, 1863 vice Reynolds, killed in battle.

Major Abner Doubleday, of the 17th infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, October 16, 1863, vice Alexander, retired.

Captain Thomas C. English, of the 9th infantry, to be major, Aug. 27, 1863, vice Jordan, retired.

First Lieutenant Simon Snyder, to be captain, July 1, 1863, vice Selden, promoted to the 13th infantry.

First Lieutenant John T. Price, to be captain, August 26, 1863, vice Neill, promoted to the 11th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr, to be first lieutenant, April 30 1863, vice Randolph, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Nelson Thomasson, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1862, vice Snyder, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles Newbold, to be first lieutenant, August 26, 1863, vice Price, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, to be first lieutenant, October 21, 1863, vice Anderson, dismissed.

Sergeant-Major Edward Walsh, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Crolly, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Porter, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Barr, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. King, of the 19th infantry, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Day, retired.
Major Franklin F. Flint, of the 16th infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, November 4, 1863, vice Whiting, resigned.
First Lieutenant Daniel D. Lyon, to be captain, July 14, 1863, vice Worth, resigned.
First lieutenant Hamilton S. Hawkins, to be captain, october 20, 1863, vice Bootes, promoted to the 14th infantry.
Second Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, to be first lieutenant, July 14, 1863, vice Lynn, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles M. Pyne, to be first lieutenant, August 8, 1863, vice Childs, resigned.
Second Lieutenant George H. Drake, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Foster, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Abraham W. Bickley, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Hawkins, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry M. Black, of the 9th infantry, to be major, July 25, 1863, vice Haller, dismissed,
First Lieutenant John W Magruder, to be captain, July 4, 1863, vice Potter, promoted to the 19th Infantry. (Since retired.)
First Lieutenant Samuel A. Bussell, to be captain, August 28th, 1863, vice Pease, retired.
First Lieutenant Charles C. Bawn, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Magruder, retired.
Second Lieutenant John Jackson, to be first lieutenant, May 2, 1863, vice Putnam, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Richard R. Crawford, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Miller, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant George McGowan, to be first lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Magruder, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edward R. Ames, to be first lieutenant, August 28, 1863, vice Bussell, promoted.
Second lieutenant Edwin C. Woodruff, to be first lieutenant, September 10, 1863, vice Broom, discharged.
Second Lieutenant Richard Combs, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Bawn, promoted.
Sergeant Major Frederick E. Grossman, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Neuber, dismissed.
Cadet James M. Sanno, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Cullen, promoted
Private Constant Williams, to be second lieutenant, June 29, 1863, vice Cole, promoted.
Ordnance Sergeant Daniel Robinson, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Neuman, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel James D. Greene, of the 17th infantry, to be colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Morrison, retired,
First lieutenant Alfred T. Smith, to be captain, October 16, 1863, vice Pitcher, promoted to the 17th infantry.
Second Lieutenant Otis Fisher, to be first lieutenant, October 16, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Sergeant Major Joseph K. Wilson, to be second lieutenant, May 7, 1833, vice Means, promoted.
Quartermaster Sergeant Bishop Aldrich, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Fisher, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William H. Jordan, to be captain, December 31, 1862, vice Lugenbeel, promoted to the 19th infantry.
First Lieutenant John D. Devin, to be captain, March 9, 1863, vice Dent, promoted to the 4th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Charles O. Wood, to be captain, May 30, 1863, vice Woodruff, promoted to the 12th infantry.
First Lieutenant David W. Biddle, to be captain, July 25, 1863, vice Black, moted to the 17th infantry.
First lieutenant Frederick Mears, to be captain, August 27, 1863, vice English, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Edwin Pollock, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Reynolds, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant William E. Appleton, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Hughes, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Munson, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Camp, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Samuel G. Penney, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Jordan promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edward H. Waite, to be first lieutenant, March 9, 1863, vice Devin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John E. Yard, to be first lieutenant, May 30, 1863, vice Wood, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George W. Walker, to be first lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Biddle, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John H. Boyce, to be first lieutenant, August 27, 1863, vice Mars, promoted.
Sergeant John H. Boyce, of the 11th Infantry, to be a second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Pollock, promoted.
Ordnance Sergean Thimothy Connelly, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Appleton, promoted.
Hospital Steward Michael J. Fitzgerald, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Munson promoted.
Private C. Lamson Smith, of the 5th artillery, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Penny, promoted.
Private John H. Hardie, to be second lieutenant, September 28, 1863, vice Waite, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Edward G. Bush, to be captain, March 13, 1863, vice Nelson, promoted to 1st Infantry.
First Lieutenant William G. Jones, to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Tracy, promoted to the 15th Infantry. (Since dead.)
First Lieutenant Robert H. Hall, to be captain, August 31, 1863, vice Grover, promoted to the 3d Infantry.
First Lieutenant George W. Vanderbilt, to be captain, September 19, 1863, vice Jones, killed in battle.
First Lieutenant George S. Lauman, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Marshall, promoted to the 16th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant William I. Fisher, to be first lieutenant, March 4, 1863, vice Flesson, cashiered. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant William L. Kellogg, to be first lieutenant, March 13, 1863, vice Bush, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edwin E. Sellers, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Jones, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Claude S. Robertson, to be first lieutenant, June 12, 1863, vice Butler, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Ulake C. Mackay, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Fisher, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Jesse A. P. Hampson, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1863, vice Hall, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George Hamilton, to be first lieutenant, September 19, 1863, vice Vanderbilt, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Richard Skinner, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Lauman, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Adolph Luning, of company C, June 1, 1863, vice Fisher, promoted.
Cadet James R. Reid, June 11, 1863, vice Kellogg, promoted.
First Sergeant John L. Smyth, of company K, August 10, 1863, vice Sellers, promoted.
Sergeant John P. Macy, of the general service, August 10, 1863, vice Robertson, promoted.
Quartermaster Sergeant Theodore Schwan, October 31, 1863, vice Mackay, promoted.
Sergeant Major William Stanley, October 31, 1863, vice Boyce, deceased.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major John T Sprague, of the 1st Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1863, vice Schriver, appointed inspector general.
Captain Daniel Huston, Jr., of the 1st Infantry, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Floyd Jones, promoted to the 19th Infantry.
Captain Thomas H. Neill, of the 5th Infantry, to be major, August 26, 1863, vice Steel, promoted to the 3d Infantry.
First Lieutenant John C Bates, to be captain, May 1, 1863, vice Newman, resigned.
First Lieutenant Guido N. Lieber, to be captain, July 2, 1863, vice Barri, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Edward S. Huntington, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1863, vice Bates, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Francis A. Field, to be first lieutenant, June 20, 1863, vice Colt, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Edward A. Guthrie, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Lieber, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Abram A. Harbach, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Kenaston, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Richard Robbins, to be first lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Elder, died of wounds received in battle.
Second Lieutenant Wright Staples, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Brownell, retired.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Corporal Richard Robins, of company D, 1st battalion, June 27, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Christopher C. Augur, of the 13th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1863, vice Butterfield, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
Captain Dickinson Woodruff, of the 9th Infantry, to be major, May 30, 1863, vice Smith, resigned.
First Lieutenant Walter S. Franklin, to be captain, February 6, 1863, vice Wilkinson, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Morgan, to be captain, June 16, 1863, vice Mayer, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Benjamin R. Perkins, to be captain, July 17, 1863, vice Lansing, resigned.
First Lieutenant Henry E. Smith, to be captain, September 9, 1863, vice Van Rensselaer, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Urmston, to be first lieutenant, February 6, 1863, vice Franklin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Richard H. Pond, to be first lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Bootes, resigned.
Second Lieutenant George Lamonion, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Evans, resigned.
Second Lieutenant August Thieman, to be first lieutenant, April 10, 1863, vice Dewey, cashiered
Second Lieutenant Madison Earle, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Hoyer, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Emerson H. Liscum, to be first lieutenant, May 4, 1863, vice Jones, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Silas A. Miller, to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1863, vice Tracy, deceased. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant W. W. Patterson, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Miller, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Jean F. Wagner, to be first lieutenant, July 17, 1863, vice Perkins, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James Jackson, to be first lieutenant, September 9, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Alston, to be first lieutenant, October 28, 1863, vice Carr, resigned.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant James Jackson, of company C, 2d battalion, April 22d, 1863, vice Urmston, promoted.
First Sergeant Thomas L. Alston, of company C, 2d battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Pond, promoted.
First Sergeant Anton Meyer, of company E, 11th Infantry, August 10, 1863, vice Lamonion, promoted.
Sergeant James E Putnum, of company F, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Thieman, promoted.
Corporal James H. May, of company A, 11th Infantry, August 10, 1863, vice Earle, promoted.
First Sergeant August Eggenmeyer, of company D, 2d battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Liscum, promoted.
First Sergeant Jacob L. Stough, of company D, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Carr, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry B Selden, of the 5th Infantry, to be major, July 1, 1863, vice Augur, promoted to the 12th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Barr, to be first lieutenant, May 20, 1863, vice Hill, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Henry L. Beck, to be first lieutenant, June 28, 1863, vice Boies, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Stevens T. Norvell, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1863, vice Stuart, deceased.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Charles S. Newlin, April 22, 1863, vice Nelson, promoted.
First Sergeant Roman B. Humphrey, of company A, 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Geary, promoted.
Sergeant James W. Paschal, August 10, 1863, vice Beck, promoted.
First Sergeant William H. Keeling, of company H, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Norvell, promoted
Sergeant Major Richard Roman, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Kopp, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major John H. King, of the 15th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Reynolds, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
Captain Lewis C. Hunt, of the 4th Infantry, to be major, June 8, 1863, vice Williams, resigned.
Captain Levi C. Bootes, of the 6th Infantry, to be major, October 20, 1863, vice Sykes, promoted to the 17th Infantry.
First Lieutenant James F. Millar, to be captain, September 17, 1862, vice McIntosh, resigned.
First Lieutenant John McClintock, to be captain, April 30, 1863, vice Watson, deceased.
First Lieutenant Philip Schuyler, Jr., to be captain, July 11, 1863, vice Durkee, resigned.
First Lieutenant David Krause, to be captain, July 31, 1863, vice McCall, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Alonzo J. Bellows, to be first lieutenant, September 17, 1862, vice Millar, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Frank W. Perry, to be first lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Dix, resigned.
Second Lieutenant George L. Choisy, to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1863, vice McClintock, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Patrick H. Moroney, to be first lieutenant, July 11, 1863, vice Schuyler, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Doebler, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1863, vice Krause, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Samuel K. Dawson, of the 19th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 4th, 1863, vice Sanderson, promoted to the 13th Infantry.
Captain Albert Tracy, of the 10th Infantry, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice King, promoted to the 14th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Edward W. Smith, to be captain, February 17, 1863, vice Wood, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Honey, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William B. Hellman, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice McBlair, retired.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Theodore Kendall, of the United States Engineers, May 12, 1863, vice Burns, promoted.
First Sergeant Samuel L. Burness, of company B, 2d battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Galloway, promoted.
First Sergeant John Williams, of company C, 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Gray, promoted.
Sergeant Alfred Hedberg, July 21, 1863, vice Honey, promoted.
First Sergeant James P. Brown, of company E, 1st battalion, August 10, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Sergeant Major Orson C. Knapp, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Decker, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Lewis H. Marshall, of the 10th Infantry, to be major, November 4, 1863, vice Flint, promoted to the 6th Infantry.
First Lieutenant William J. Stewart, to be captain, May 5, 1863, vice Vinton, resigned.
First Lieutenant Louis M. Hosea, to be captain, October 19, 1863, vice Fairchild, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Samuel E. St. Onge, to be first lieutenant, November 9, 1862, vice Bingham, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Patrick W. Houlihan, to be first lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Arnold, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Charles A. M. Estes, to be first lieutenant, January 13, 1863, vice Trowbridge, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William G. Wedemeyer, to be first lieutenant, February 14, 1863, vice Wilson, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant William Mills, to be first lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Howland, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Felix H. Torbett, to be first lieutenant, May 5, 1863, vice Stewart, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James A. Hearn, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1863, vice Cate, resigned.
Second Lieutenant John K. Schiffler, to be first lieutenant, October 19, 1863, vice Hosea, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Martin Mahan, to be first lieutenant, October 21, 1863, vice Clark, died of wounds received in battle.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Major John K. Schiffler, of the 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Houlihan, promoted.
First Sergeant Martin Mahan, of company D, 2d battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Estes, promoted.
Sergeant John F. Mackey, June 1, 1863, vice Wedemeyer, promoted.
Sergeant Major Walter Clifford, of the 1st battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Torbert, promoted.
First Sergeant Peter J. Coenzler, of company H, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Mills, promoted.
First Sergeant Charles W. Hotsenpiller, of company A, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major George Sykes, of the 14th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Greene, promoted to the 8th Infantry.
Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, of the 8th Infantry to be major, October 16, 1863, vice Doubleday, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Joseph D. Carney, to be captain, May 1, 1863, vice Temple, killed in battle.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. Carpenter, to be captain, May 4, 1863, vice Chester, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Edward Collins, to be captain, May 25, 1863, vice Cady, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Edward S. Abbott, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Howell, resigned. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant James H. Bradford, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1863, vice Carney, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James J. Emerson, to be first lieutenant May 4, 1863, vice Carpenter, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George Lancaster, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1863, vice Weld, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Frank E. Stimpson, to be first lieutenant, May 25, 1863, vice Collins, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Richard W. Hargrave, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Chamberlain, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant William Ewing, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Abbott, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant John W. Carter, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1863, vice Haward, dismissed.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Frank E. Stimpson, of company H, 2d battalion, march 17, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Sergeant Richard W. Hargrave, of company A, 2d battalion, April 22, 1863, vice Warren, promoted.
Quartermaster Sergeant William Ewing, of the 2d battalion, May 12, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Quartermaster Sergeant John W. Carter, of the 1st battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Menzies, promoted.
First Sergeant John T. Dowling, of company E, 1st battalion, 13th Infantry, October 31, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
First Sergeant James A. Hopkins, of company F, 1st battalion, 13th Infantry, October 31, 1863, vice Emerson, promoted.
Sergeant Henry F. Rice, of Company F, 2d battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Abbott, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Anson Mills, to be captain, April 27, 1863, vice Leavenworth, resigned.
First Lieutenant Andrew S. Burt, to be captain, May 30, 1863, vice Belknap, resigned.
First Lieutenant Morgan L. Ogden, to be captain, August 12, 1863, vice Thruston, resigned.
First Lieutenant Thomas T. Brand, to be captain, September 11, 1863, vice Wood, retired.
Second Lieutenant John T. Adair, to be first lieutenant, March 22, 1863, vice Radcliff, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Henry O. Litchfield, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Mills, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Alfred Townsend, to be first lieutenant, May 30, 1863, vice Burt, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Wilbur F. Arnold, to be first lieutenant, June 30, 1863, vice Gardner, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Reuben F. Little, to be first lieutenant, August 12, 1863, vice Ogden, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John S. Lind, to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1863, vice Brand, promoted.
Second Lieutenant E. N. Wilcox, to be first lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Truman, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Williamson, to be first lieutenant, October 10, 1863, vice Brown, died of wounds received in battle.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant John Lane, of company B, 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Hutchinson, promoted. (Since dead.)
First Sergeant Henry C. Pohlman, of company C, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Litchfield, promoted.
Sergeant Major Isaac D'Isoy, of the 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Harding, promoted.
Sergeant Major John U. Gill, of the 2d battalion, October 31, 8863, vice Adair promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major De Lancy Floyd Jones, of the 11th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, August 1, 1863, vice King, promoted to the 6th Infantry.
Captain Charles C. Gilbert, of the 1st Infantry, to be major, July 2, 1863, vice Willard, killed in battle.
Captain Joseph H. Potter, of the 7th Infantry, to be major, July 4, 1863, vice Dawson, promoted to the 15th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Thomas Cummings, to be captain, February 9, 1863, vice Gilman, who vacates his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant Robert W. Barnard, to be captain, July 16, 1863, vice Verres N. Smith, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Alfred Curtis, to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Cummings, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Miller, to be 1st lieutenant, July 16, 1863, vice Barnard, promoted. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant George W. Johnson, to be 1st lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Fogarty, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Arthur B. Carpenter, to be 1st lieutenant, September 22, 1863, vice Miller, died of wounds received in battle.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant James H. Gageby, of company C, June 1, 1863, vice Lowe, promoted.
First Sergeant Ezra P. Ewers, of Company E, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Curtis, promoted.
First Sergeant Thomas Davis, of company C, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Miller, promoted.

TO BE QUARTERMASTER, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain Winfield S. Hancock.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

C. M. Levy, of New York.
First Lieutenant Henry Inman, of the 17th regiment of Infantry, vice Twinley, retired.
Charles H. Peck, of Michigan.
A. J. McGonnigle, of Pennsylvania.
Elisha L. Wadsworth, of Illinois.
J. L. C. Arno, of Massachusetts.
Thomas McCall, of the 32d Iowa Volunteers.
L. R. Cofran, of West Virginia.
John Power, of Pennsylvania.
Ammi Cutter, of Minnesota.
Isaac Platt, of New York.

TO BE ADDITONAL PAYMASTERS.

Martin Evans, of New York.
Major H. F. Hale, of the 6th Michigan Cavalry.
Oscar Adams, of Michigan.
Robert H. Howell, of New Jersey.
Abraham Beeler, of Illinois.
Benjamin L. Hewitt, of Pennsylvania.
W. D. Wheeler, of Massachusetts.
N. L. Yarnall, of Pennsylvania.
Major John F. Waldon, of the 17th Iowa Volunteers.
Robert J. Stevens, of California.
Daniel L. Case of Michigan.
Charles Moore, of Illinois.
William Stanton, of Ohio.

TO BE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

Woodbury M. Taylor, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of Captain.

TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

A. H. Lackey, of Illinois.
James Fitzgibbon, of Illinois.
John C. Gregg, of Pennsylvania.
Paul Wall, of Pennsylvania.
John C. Jacobi, of New York.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Riddle, of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, April 25, 1863, for Major-General J. F. Reynolds.
Captain Philip Lydig, additional Aide-de-Camp United States Army, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major.
Captain Jacob M. Howard, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.
Lieutenant Wm. A. Southerland, of the 19th Ohio Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.
Commissary Sergeant John A. Knowles, of the 112th New York Volunteers, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.
Deary A. Uffers, of Missouri, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.
Captain Joseph L. Stackpole, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, July 11, 1863, for the Army of North Carolina.

ASSIGNMENT TO COMMAND.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 12, 1864.

General Orders, No. 97.

1. Major-General Lewis Wallace, U. S. Vols., is assigned to the command of the 8th Army corps, and of the middle department, exclusive of Fort Delaware.

11. The commanding officer of Fort Delaware will report direct to the War Department, and his post will not be considered as belonging to any geographical department.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

EXTORTION.

War Department, Washington, March 19, 1864.

Whereas, it has been satisfactorily proved that John F. Callan, of Washington, did, in the month of January, 1864, take from Edward Mullen, a discharged private soldier of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, one hundred and sixty-five dollars, in the form of a commission for collecting the sum of two hundred and seventy-two dollars, back pay and bounty due the said Mullen from the United States Government;

Therefore, it is ordered that John F. Callan be not allowed to appear as agent or attorney for the collection of any claim to be paid by any bureau of this department, nor to enter the office of any such bureau. The solicitor of the War Department is requested to cause proceedings to be instituted to recover from the said Callan, for the benefit of said Mullen, the amount of money wrongfully token from him. By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutont-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 19, 1864.

Major Frank Backof, 2d Missouri artillery, to date March 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for advising and persuading soldiers to desert, making false musters and returns, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.
Surgeon E. L. Fenham, 10th Missouri cavalry, to date March 12, 1864, for absence without leave.
Captain Daniel H. Connes, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, to date December 1, 1863. for desertion.
Captain John F. Coulter, Assistant-Quartermaster of volunteers, to date March 15, 1864, for drunkenness.

Captain John E. Dillon, First Lieutenant Robert Stockdale, and First Lieutenant James A. Orr, 35th Indiana volunteers, to date March 8, 1864, for drunkenness, desertion of their commands, and unofficerlike conduct, erroneously published March 15, 1864, as Captain John E. Dillon, 33d Indiana volunteers, First Lieutenant Robert Stockdal, 33d Indiana volunteers, and First Lieutenant James A. Orr, 33d Indiana volunteers.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Robert C. Wilson, 5th Illinois cavalry, to date March 12, 1864, for non-rendition of his accounts.

Second Lieutenant Charles Stierlin, 1st Missouri artillery, to date March 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for making false musters and failing to have certain enlisted men under his command punished for committing depredations on the property of a private citizen of Missouri.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Farnsworth, 11th United States infantry, to date February 8, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

The following officers, to date February 24, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without proper authority.

Surgeon William F. McCurdy, 87th Pennsylvania volunteers;
Captain Henry Clayborn, 38th Iowa volunteers;
First Lieutenant Wm. G. Ashton, 100th Pennsylvania volunteers;
First Lieutenant L. Herrick, 9th New York cavalry;
First Lieutenant O. S. Brown, 100th New York volunteers;
First Lieutenant Andrew J. Dingman, 120th Ohio volunteers;
Lieutenant Gustave Scharf, 119th New York volunteers;
Second Lieutenant Wm. Tindal, 49th New York volunteers; and
Second Lieutenant G. W. McCulloch, 8th Maryland volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Chaplain W. Gibson, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers; and
First Lieutenant R. M. Cross, 36th Massachusetts volunteers.

Dismissal approved.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case has been approved:

First Lieutenant James H. Brown, 1st Indiana artillery, to date January 25, 1864, for neglect of duty and absence without leave.

Restored to commission.

Captain R. M. Taylor, 12th New York cavalry, heretofore dismissed, is restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from March 21, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. V., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men in violation of paragraph 165, Revised Army Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lynch, 42d New York Vols.
Major Henry M. Alles, 4th New York Vols.
Colonel Andrew T. McReynolds, 1st New York cavalry.
Captain R. G. Prendergast, 1st New York cavalry.

Absence without leave from Camp Parole since January 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Kuster, 9th Ohio Vols.

For improperly enlisting a minor.

Captain James A. Harris, 4th Ohio cavalry.
Captain S. R. Clark, 5th Independent Battalion, Ohio cavalry.

Disobedience of orders.

Colonel William T. Lynch, 58th Illinois Vols.

Absence without leave.

Captain L. M. Sargeant, 1st Massachusetts cavalry.
Captain J. F. Baker, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:—

Major J. S. Smith, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Captain J. C. Nibarger, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Lieutenant G. A. Bruce, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Captain W. P. Dye, 5th New York cavalry.
Lieutenant D. B. Merriman, 5th New York cavalry.
Captain W. F. Wiggins, 49th New York Vols.
Lieutenant W. R. Russell, 4th Vermont Vols.
Lieutenant George W. Moore, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant Samuel Haynes, 45th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant L. D. Seeley, 45th Pennsylvania Vols.
Assistant Surgeon A. Mass, 100th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant R. P. Craven, 100th Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain Lyman Richardson, 1st Nebraska cavalry.
First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster C. C. Adrian, 1st Maryland Vols.
Second Lieutenant James G. Glynn, Co. A, 174th New York Vols.

Captain N. H. Owings, Commissary Subsistence of volunteers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army as having failed to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, for which he was published officially February 22, 1864, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, he having made satisfactory explanation in his case to the Adjutant-General's office.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Henry B. Seely, to be a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, vice Lieutenant Commander Dawson Phenix, deceased.

Assistant Paymaster Caspar Schenck, to be a paymaster, in the United States Navy, from January 6, 1864, vice Paymaster Charles Murray, on retired list.

TO BE PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Asaph Ball, of Massachusetts.
Wm. Harkness, of New York.

ENSIGNS TO BE LIEUTENANTS AFTER FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

W. R. Bridgman, A. H. McCormick, H. L. Johnson, Albert S. Barker, M. W. Landers, Chas. S. Cotton, Charles F. Blake, James Wallace, J. R. Bartlett, O. A. Bachellor, John H. Read, Morrill Miller, F. J. Nalle, F. Pearson, E. N. Kellogg, Silas W. Terry, Richard S. Chew, Henry J. Blake, H. T. French, La Rue P. Adams, John J. Read, Edward C. Hazeltine, Walter Abbott, H. B. Rumsey, D. D. Wimple, George M. Brown, G. W. Wood, C. W. Tracy, Gouverneur K. Baswell, and Charles D. Jones.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain William L. Shuttleworth, to be a major, vice Major Josiah Watson, deceased.

First Lieutenant George P. Houston, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from the 6th of February, 1864, vice W. L. Shuttleworth, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Robert O. N. Forn, to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 6th of February, 1864, vice G. P. Houston, promoted.

Edward C. Gabaudan, of New York, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

William L. Muse, of Maryland, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Isaac H. Washburne, of Maine, in his twenty-first year, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

A. B. Young, of Massachusetts, twenty-three years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

F. D. Webster, of New Hampshire, twenty-two years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

J. W. Baverstick, of Pennsylvania, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

J. B. Breese, of Illinois, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeons H. D. Burlingham, W. R. Richardson, A. C. Rhodes, A. S. Oberley, Arthur Matthewson and H. M. Wells, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stein, to the receiving ship at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander A. A. Semmes, to ordnance duty at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. Mitchel, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for duty.

Assistant Surgeon Louis De Zenzen, to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Matthew Chalmers, to the *Catskill*.

Paymaster Thomas C. Maston, to the practice ship *Macedonian*.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Lyon, to the *Conemaugh*, vice Paymaster George Lawrence, detached and ordered North.

Paymaster G. F. Cutter, to the Boston Navy Yard, as inspector of provisions and clothing, vice Paymaster Joseph Wilson, detached and ordered to special duty.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, to the command of the *Cyane*, Pacific Squadron, vice Lieutenant Commander Paul Shirley, detached and ordered North.

Paymaster Rufus Parks to special duty at New York

Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Johnson, to the Naval Academy.

Carpenter George W. Elliott, to the *Michigan*

Commander Henry Rolando, to temporary duty at the Baltimore Naval Station.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph N. Hyde, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Harper, from the *Cumberland* and ordered to the *Mattabesett*.

Assistant Surgeon A. B. Judson, from the *Nantucket* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Ackley, from the *San Jacinto* and ordered North.

Ensign H. J. Blake, from the *Niagara*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Paymaster George Lawrence, from the *Conemaugh* and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer Richard D. Dodge, from the *Pequot* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign Richard S. Chew, from the *Niagara* and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Gunner R. J. Hill, from South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and ordered to duty at Naval Magazine, New York.

Captain A. L. Case, from duty at Washington and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Paymaster Charles W. Abbott, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Naval Academy, vice Paymaster H. M. Heiskell, detached and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Gillis, from the command of the *Commodore Morris*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer H. D. Potts, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the *Pinola*.

Second Assistant Engineer William C. Seldon, from the *Port Royal* and ordered North.

Carpenter William M. Layton, from special duty in New York and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Hubbard, from the *Unadilla* and ordered North.

Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, from the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Commander N. C. Bryant, from special duty at New York and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Marsland, from the *Lackawanna* and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer John Everding, from the *Pinola* and ordered North.

RESIGNED.

Boatswain John Ross.

REVOKED.

Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Morrison's orders to the *Iuka*, have been revoked.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign F. H. Wilkes, from the *Alleghany* and waiting orders.

Acting Master A. M. Keith, from the *Iuka* and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master John D. Robertson, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Wm. B. Lewis, and S. S. Green, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry L. Dearing, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

APPOINTED.

Edward J. Bingham and Thomas J. Reed, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Edward M. Corson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Nantucket*.

Horace Penney, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saco*.

John S. Ramsay, Frederick Krecker, Henry A. Danker and Joseph W. Newcomer, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and waiting orders.

James A. Boynton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns T. W. Davis and Henry H. Brownell, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. J. Lamberlson, of the *Stars and Stripes*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

James Bryan, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from the operations of special orders No. 93, February 23, 1864, of War Department, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Monongahela, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Barnard Benst, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at the General Hospital at Pittsburgh, Penn., and ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Robert J. Mulhern, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and report in person to Surgeon C. M. Bryan, Medical Director, for assignment to duty at Los Pinos, New Mexico, or such other point as his services may be required.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Banks, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of West Virginia, for assignment to duty with batteries B and L, 5th U. S. Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon S. A. Starrow, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Ohio, and ordered to report by letter to Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., Medical Director, Northern Department, for assignment to duty as Superintendent of Hospitals at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hospital Steward Samuel Haight, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Paducah, Ky., and report in person for duty to Surgeon H. P. Stearns, U. S. Vols., in charge of General Hospital at that place.

Hospital Steward Jacob Fensterer, U. S. A., now on duty at De Camp General Hospital, New York, has been ordered to report in person without delay for duty to the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

The following Hospital Stewards, U. S. A., have been relieved from their present duties and ordered to proceed without delay to Key West, Fla., and report in person for duty to the commanding General District of Key West and Tortugas:—Bradford S. Thompson, now on duty in New York city; R. H. McCarthy, now on duty at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va.; J. H. D. Shaw, now on duty at Lincoln Hospital, Washinton, D. C.

Surgeon J. T. Carpenter, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Cincinnati, Ohio, and ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, U. S. A., has been relieved from temporary duty in Filbert street Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn., and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac.

Hospital Stewards James Leonard, Michael O'Brien, Wm. Logan, Edward Harris and Charles Steelhammer, recommended for promotion, have been ordered to present themselves before the board of officers ordered to convene March 10, 1864, by special orders No. 91, February 25, 1864, from War Department.

Hospital Steward Thomas Byrnes, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person without delay for duty to Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U. S. A., Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon Gideon S. Palmer, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Benton Barracks at St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Wilson, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon John F. Head, U. S. Vols, in addition to his other duties has been ordered to relieve Surgeon Wm. Grinstead in his duties at Cincinnati, Ohio. Surgeon Wm. Grinstead, on being relieved, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, for assignment to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The leave of absence granted Surgeon D. Bache, U. S. A., in special field orders No. 41, headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., February 10, 1864, has been extended twenty days.

Permission to visit Washington City has been granted Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, U. S. A.

Surgeon P. A. Jewett, U. S. A., has been granted leave of absence for ten days, with permission to visit Washington City.

Surgeon Frank M. Heister, U. S. Vols., has been granted leave of absence for thirty days, on account of ill health.

Hospital Chaplain F. A. McNeill, U. S. A., has been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon J. C. Dalton, U. S. Vols., has resigned.

REVOKED.

So much of special orders No. 103 of War Department as directs Hospital Steward Rudolph Knapp, U. S. A., to report to Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Lyman, Medical Director, U. S. A., at New York city has been revoked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brigadier-General Julius White, U. S. Vols., has been authorized to grant furloughs to convalescent enlisted men at Post Hospital, Springfield, Ill., and to order them to report at the expiration of their furlough, if not fit for field duty, to the nearest U. S. General Hospital.

Captain J. C. Peterson, 15th U. S. Infantry, Assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General, has been directed to examine the inmates of hospitals and convalescent camps in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and the Department of the Cumberland, with a view to a selection of men for the Invalid Corps and their transfer under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General to such points as their services may be required.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Privates Calvin Martin, Co. H, 12th Penn. Reserves; James O. Bass, 2d New York Vols; Benjamin Selleck, Co. B, 22d Wisconsin Vols.; George M. Wilson, Co. K, 28th Iowa Vols.; J. Chiverton, Co. F, 111th New York Vols.; Theodore L. Lewis, Co. B, 22d Massachusetts Vols.; George Wackerhagen, Co. L, 166th New York Vols.; and George W. Fisher, Co. D, 85th Penn. Vols., have been honorably discharged the service, with a view to their enlistments as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

Hospital Steward Oscar Palmer, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, has been honorably discharged the service, to enable him to accept the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment.

Hospital Steward John M. Whitney, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service.

Hospital Steward Charles W. Oleson, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service, to date November 5, 1863, the day prior to his muster into service as Assistant Surgeon 14th U. S. Colored Troops.

Hospital Steward John W. McFadden, U. S. A., now at Jackson Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., has been discharged the service.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notices have appeared during the past week:—

ATLANTIC COAST, CHARLESTON BAR—SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR CROSSING THE BAR.

A Lightship is moored in six fathoms off Charleston Bar. She is painted white, with the name "Charleston Bar" in large black letters on each side. She shows no lights at present, but carries two black daymarks, one at each masthead.

From the Lightship.

1. Lightship off Port Royal bears SW ¼ W, distant 50½ miles.
2. Army Signal Tower, N end of Folly Island, W⅝S, distant 5¼ miles.
3. Army Signal Tower, N end of Morris Island, W by N, distant 3½ miles.
4. Fort Sumter, NW¼N, distant 6¾ miles.
5. Outer. Buoy, Rattlesnake Shoals, NE⅝N, distant 6 miles.

Vessels coming in from sea will steer for the Lightship, and on coming up with her will steer in west over the Bar, passing in succession on either side of four Buoys, all painted in black and white perpendicular stripes.

The outer and inner Buoys are First Class Nun Buoys; the others are Second Class Buoys.

The distance from the Lightship to the outer Buoy is a little over ½ (0·5) mile; from the outer to the inner Buoy is nearly 2 (1·87) miles. The Buoys are moored in 30, 16, 12 and 17 feet, at mean low water respectively.

The best sailing line is within 150 feet of the Buoys, on either side, where will be found 11½ feet at mean low water. Mean rise and fall of tide 5 feet. Strong or long continued W winds reduce the water upon the Bar from 1 to 2 feet.

The flood and ebb set across the sailing line over the Bar, and should be allowed for.

Vessels drawing 12 to 14 feet may cross at any time after half flood, but should not attempt to cross after the first quarter of the ebb, as the tide falls most rapidly upon the Bar at the time.

Vessels drawing 15 to 16 feet should cross the Bar during the last quarter of the flood, and should not wait for high water.

After passing the inner Buoy, vessels bound to the anchorage of the fleet off Fort Wagner will steer N⅓W 2¼ miles, and anchor in 5 to 6 fathoms.

If intending to anchor off Lighthouse Inlet, steer from inner Buoy NW by W ½ mile, and anchor in 3 fathoms.

Good holding ground in five fathoms, at mean low water, with soft, sticky bottom, will be found near the outer Bar Buoy.

All bearings are magnetic, and distances in nautical miles.

Buoys placed in January, 1864, by

C. O. BOUTELLE, Assistant Coast Survey,
Acting Lighthouse Inspector.

Notice is hereby given that the Spindle placed to mark Sharp's Rocks, approach to Saco, Me., was carried away in the late gale. A Spar Buoy will be set to mark the danger until further notice.

The Lower Buoy, placed to mark the entrance to Saco River, Me., has broken from its moorings and gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. K. HINKLEY, Lighthouse Clerk, 1st dist.

Portland, March 17, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the South Shoal Lightvessel, which parted her moorings on the 12th ult. has been replaced upon her station.

On the 1st of April, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Nun and Can Buoys belonging in the Harbors, Bays and Sounds will be replaced, and the Spar Buoys now occupying their stations removed.

A sunken vessel lies in an E by N direction from Cross Rip Lightvessel, distant a quarter of a mile, and in the track of vessels bound East or West.

A Third Class Nun Buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, will be immediately stationed to mark the danger.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 19, 1864.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

SHERWOOD—ANDERSON.—In Baltimore, on the 3d inst., by Rev. C. M Parkman, WILLIAM R. SHERWOOD, U. S N., to Miss JENNIE, only daughter of Wm. E. Anderson, of Baltimore, Md.

SILLIMAN—RANDOLPH.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, March 18th, by Rev. J. Silliman, Colonel WILLIAM SILLIMAN, of the 26th Regiment U. S. C. T., to MARY L. F., daughter of Hugh F. Randolph, late of that place.

STUART—FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Captain J. STUART, of the Fifty-first Infantry, N. Y. Vet. Vols., to SARAH A. FOWLER.

EATON—MARTIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 21st, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Mr. AMHERST EATON, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., to GENEVIEVE ELIZABETH, daughter of Hy. G. Martin, Esq., of Washington Heights, N. Y.

FITZOSBORN—BERRY.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 9th, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, H. W. FITZOSBORN, U. S. N., to Miss LOUISA D. BERRY, both of Philadelphia.

SISSON—WALWORTH.—At Newbern, N. C., on the 14th inst., by Rev. H. S. White, Chaplain, Colonel HENRY T. SISSON, of the Fifth Regiment R. I. Artillery (of Providence, R. I.), to Miss NETTIE W. WALWORTH, of Elmyra, N. Y.

FISHER—CAUSTEN.—In Washington, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Father McNally, Captain BENJAMIN F. FISHER, U. S. A., to Miss ALICE E., youngest daughter of James H. Causten, of Washington.

BENSINGER—HARRIS.—In Cincinnati, on Feb. 11th, 1864, Captain WILLIAM BENSINGER, of the Thirteenth U. S. Colored Troops, to Miss SARAH HARRIS, of Dixon County, Tenn.

MARTIN—SYKES.—By Rev. B. R. Loxley, March 17th, 1864, Lieutenant SYLVESTER H. MARTIN, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss SARAH SYKES, all of Philadelphia.

MAGGI—DE MONTEIL.—In Boston, on the 16th inst., Colonel ALBERT C. MAGGI, to Madame VIGUIER DE MONTEIL, both of Boston.

DIED.

ELLIS.—In Philadelphia, on Friday evening, March 4th, 1864, MARY ELLIS, wife of Henry Snyder, U. S. N., aged twenty-four years.

GOGEN.—On Sunday morning, March 20th, of consumption, WM. H. GOGEN, late Chief Engineer of the U. S. gunboat *Bermuda*, aged thirty years, one month and ten days.

GORMAN.—On Sunday, March 20th, Captain EDWARD GORMAN, late of the 175th Regiment N. Y. Vols., of consumption, aged thirty-three years and eight months.

DOBBS.—At New Orleans, on Thursday, March 3d, 1864, Captain JOHN H. DOBBS, 173d Regiment N. Y. Vols., aged twenty-seven years, five months, and fourteen days.

PATTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 16th, of consumption, WILLIAM W., second son of William D. Patten, late officer of New York Volunteers and United States Navy, aged twenty seven years.

MOORE.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 13th inst., Mrs. MARY M. MOORE, aged thirty nine years, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Moore, of the 38th N. J. Vols.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—90 H street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—394 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office. 25 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—corner 15th and H streets.

Brigadier-General Jas. H. Wilson, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demenous or Chain Buildings.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officer published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Augur, at the headquarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

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Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 10, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.	Philad'a.
Rice, lbs.	50,000	75,000	—
Dried Apples, lbs.	55,000	50,000	—
Sugar, lbs.	225 000	250,000	—
Tea, lbs.	3,000	—	1,700
Coffee, lbs.	—	300,000	—
Beans, galls.	30,000	30,000	13,500
Molasses, galls.	16 000	7,000	—
Vinegar, galls.	12,000	—	—

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 18, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

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From the New York Times.

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192 Broadway, New York.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 12, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o clock M. on the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	BOSTON.	N. YORK.
Blue cloth trowsers, pairs	7,500	3,500
Blue satinet trowsers, pairs	6,500	500
Canvas duck trowsers, pairs	1,500	1,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	—	2,000
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000	6,000
Blue satinet, yards	2,000	18,000
Blue flannel, yards	60,000	110,000
Barnsley sheeting, yards	—	15,000
Canvas duck, yards	—	2,000
Blue nankin, yards	5,000	7,000
Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	—	21,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	—	3,000
Woollen socks, pairs	15,000	23,000
Mattresses (with two covers for each	500	5,000
Blankets	20,000	5,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	—	4,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. *The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the officers of the several commandants of navy yards and navy agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

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All letters should be addressed to The UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster, Paymaster or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the proprietor.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 32. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

Publication Office 192 Broadway.

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The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed about the 10th of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

THE official report of the capture of Fort De Russey, by the expedition up the Red River, which was briefly mentioned in our last number, shows it to have been a very brilliant exploit, reflecting equal credit upon the soldiers composing the expedition, and upon the General under whose direction it was accomplished. The expedition, it will be remembered, embarked at Vicksburgh on the 10th of March, and proceeded down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red River, which it ascended as far as the Old River, at which point it turned into the Atchafalaya, which flows southward into Lake Chetimaches. On the 13th a landing was effected at Simmsport, whence our forces marched to Bayou Glace, where a Rebel force, estimated at about 2,000, had been encamped in a strongly fortified position. On reaching this point it was found deserted by the enemy, who had set fire to the bridge leading across the river at that point. The earthworks, still incomplete, were laid out on an extensive plan, and indicated an intention on the part of the Rebels to use the Atchafalaya as their principal line of defence, depending on the shallowness of the river during most of the year to protect them against the attack of our gunboats. The unexpected appearance of our formidable fleet, consisting of three Monitors, seven iron-clads, three rams and four lighter gunboats, caused them to abandon the strong but unfinished works, and to hasten to the defence of Fort De Russey.

General SMITH immediately decided to march overland against the Fort, leaving the fleet to demolish the obstructions across the river and to follow as soon as it was practicable. The distance, about thirty-five miles, was accomplished in light marching order within twenty hours. Our forces were considerably annoyed during the march by the enemy's cavalry, which kept up a series of harrassing demonstrations on the front and rear during the entire route. General F. KIRBY SMITH, commanding the rear division, was several times obliged to form in line of battle in order to repel their threatened attack. The head of the column approached Fort De Russey about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, and after spending some time in making cautious advances towards the position, our lines were moved up to the edge of the heavy woods which surrounded the Fort. The enemy immediately opened upon our forces with a heavy fire of shell and shrapnel from four guns. On our side two batteries were brought into action, and a brisk cannonade commenced, which continued for two hours. General SMITH then ordered an advance of skirmishers, which movement was followed by a heavy fusilade. A charge was soon afterwards ordered, which was gallantly led by the Fifty-eighth Illinois and the Eighth Wisconsin, in the teeth of a galling fire, and within twenty-five minutes after the order to charge had been given, the garrison had surrendered, and our colors were planted on the captured works. Almost at the same instant the gunboat fleet, headed by the *Eastport*, made its appearance, only to learn from the cheering of our victorious soldiers that the work had been accomplished without its assistance. Though the honor of this brilliant achievement belongs chiefly to the land forces, the abandonment of Simmsport was probably due to the sudden appearance of a powerful naval force in a quarter where such a demonstration was probably as unexpected as it was decisive. Admiral PORTER, in his official report of the capture, bears testimony to the gallant behavior of the soldiers, and to the skill with which the movement was managed. The men, he says, made a splendid march and attack, and the officers in command of the gunboats and transports showed great zeal and industry in overcoming the obstructions which the Rebels deemed impregnable.

Fort De Russey was a formidable quadrangular work, with bastions and bomb-proofs, covered with railroad iron. Connected with the fort was a strong water-battery, the casemates of which appeared to be capable of resisting the heaviest shot and shell. The guns were admirably placed to command the river for a considerable distance up and down. Among the cannon captured with the fort were two guns belonging to the *Morning Light*, two rifled guns from the *Harriet Lane*, and one heavy gun from the *Indianola*, which was sunk last year in the Mississippi. In all ten guns were taken, a large number of small arms, two thousand barrels of fine powder, a stock of assorted ammunition, and a quantity of commissary stores. The garrison had been reduced recently from 1,000 men to 325, including 24 commissioned officers, all of whom were made prisoners. The casualties were trifling on both sides,—our own loss being seven killed and forty-one wounded—two mortally; that of the Rebels, five killed and four wounded.

General SMITH ordered the fortifications, on which months of labor had been expended by the enemy, to be immediately demolished; but we learn by a recent dispatch that the fort was accidentally blown up on the 17th, killing four and wounding six men.

Alexandria, which is about one hundred and fifty miles above Fort De Russey, surrendered to our fleet without resistance on the 16th, and was immediately occupied by the advance of General BANKS' cavalry, under General LEE. The remainder of the army was within two days' march, and it was the intention, as soon as it arrived, to push forward overland, with the combined forces, against Shreveport, where the Rebels, under command of General TAYLOR, were concentrating. Several Rebel gunboats, which had been stationed at Alexandria, had steamed up the river to assist in the defence of Shreveport.

A troublesome guerrilla band, which for several weeks had been harrassing the region of the Atchafalaya River, was recently dispersed by an expedition from Brashear City, consisting of two gunboats and a small detachment of the 131st New York Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant PINCKNEY. Their camp, about eighty miles above Brashear, was broken up and burned, without loss on our side: but, as we had no cavalry to pursue the flying guerrillas, they made good their escape without further punishment.

The cavalry raid by the Rebel General FORREST across Western Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio River, appears to have been a complete surprise. General FORREST, who was supposed to be quietly recruiting his forces in Mississippi, suddenly appeared about the 22d of March at Bolivar, Tenn., with a force probably over-estimated at about 7,000. He advanced rapidly against Union City, which was garrisoned by about 400 men, under command of Colonel HARKINS. The enemy made several ineffectual charges against the slight earthworks which surrounded the town; but, finding it impossible to carry them by assault, General FORREST demanded the surrender of the garrison, threatening to bombard the town unless the demand was complied with. Colonel HARKINS, it is said, against the wishes of the garrison, surrendered on the 24th, just in time to anticipate the arrival of a large Union force from Cairo, under command of General MASON BRAYMAN, who was marching to his relief.

From Union City, General FORREST marched northward across Kentucky, and on the afternoon of March 25th made an attack on Paducah, having first sent to demand the surrender of the fort. This was refused by Colonel HICKS, who was in command, and the attack was immediately commenced. It lasted during the whole afternoon, the enemy making four assaults, in each of which they were repulsed with considerable loss. After the first assault had been foiled, General FORREST had the modesty to demand again the surrender of the fort, troops and public stores, promising that if the demand were complied with, the troops should be treated as prisoners of war, but if he were compelled to storm the fort they might expect no quarters. Colonel HICKS declined, and the battle continued. The steamers *Peosta* and *Pawpaw*, tin-clads, participated in the defence. A large portion of the city was destroyed, partly by the enemy, and partly by our own forces who were obliged to burn a number of houses to prevent their occupation by Rebel sharpshooters. While the fight was in progress parties of the enemy entered the town, plundered the stores and carried off a large number of horses. Early in the evening they retired from the town; but reappeared the next morning, when General FORREST sent in a request for an exchange of prisoners. This Colonel HICKS declined, and the Rebels, without making any further demonstrations, retired in the direction of Columbus. Their loss is stated at 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. The latter were taken to Mayfield by rail, and the former were left unburied around the fort. The Rebel Brigadier-General A. P. THOMPSON was among the slain.

Our forces, which made such a gallant defence, consisted of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, a battalion of negroes, numbering 220, who fought with great bravery, and a regiment the name of which has not yet been made public. Our loss was fourteen killed and forty-six wounded.

Reports conflict as to the course pursued by General FORREST after his repulse at Paducah. It is surmised by some that he will make another attack upon that place; another report, by way of Cairo, states that on the 29th, a part of his forces crossed the Cumberland at Eddyville. A gunboat has been sent up the river to ascertain the facts.

The military situation in eastern Tennessee remains essentially unchanged. A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Rebels present a very strong front at Dalton, that JOHNSTON is receiving reinforcements from General POLK, and that a portion of General LONGSTREET'S cavalry has arrived at Marietta, Ga.

A dispatch from Fort Smith brings the important intelligence that the Army of the Frontier, under command of General J. M. THAYER, was set in motion on the 25th of March, its destination being Northern Texas.

THE STAFF.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S AND PROVOST-MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENTS.

We discussed last week the subject of reorganizing the Staff of the Army, with especial reference to the most efficient operation of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Similar considerations to those then urged would suggest the systematic remodelling of the Judge-Advocate's Department and the Provost-Marshal's Department, two staff departments which already exist in our Army, in fact, if not in name.

Two years ago, it might have been well to study the propriety of organizing these departments; now, it is too late. They are already a part of the administrative service. Every general officer who is authorized by law to convene a general court-martial, either has an acting judge-advocate detailed upon his staff, or assigns to an adjutant or an aide the duties of that officer, in selecting officers to constitute military courts, reviewing for his chief the proceedings of such courts, and kindred duties. Every such general officer has also his provost-marshal, a detailed officer; and many others, commanding brigades and posts, but who cannot convene courts, also find this officer necessary for the proper care and safe keeping of prisoners. There are thus in the Army hundreds of officers detailed into these departments, to discharge the important and responsible duties of which they are taken away from their little less important and responsible stations in the line. This practice is the result only of the necessities of the case. The exigencies of the service, demanding these additional administrative departments, have been appeased for the time by the make-shift of details. The question arises, shall we not reorganize these heterogeneous departments, and create a systematic and well-regulated Judge-Advocate's Department and Provost-Marshal's Department?

An attempt at such organization has already been made in each case, but only such a one as exposes more clearly the necessity for more full and thorough action. On the one hand, we have a judge-advocate-general with the rank of colonel, at the head of a nominal department, and a judge-advocate for each army in the field, reporting to him and following his instructions. No provision is here made for the subordinate sub-divisions of the Army, where, as much as anywhere, are well-instructed judge-advocates necessary. But beyond this, we have a large number of *acting* judge-advocates, of diverse rank, appointed by different general officers as the exigencies of the service have dictated, reporting to the Judge-Advocate-General only, when they find necessity to require it, and following his instructions when convinced that a contrary course will make it necessary for him to over-rule their decisions. On the other hand, we have a Provost-Marshal-General with the rank of colonel, in the Army, whose subordinates are outside the Army and scattered over the country where martial law does not exist; while other provost-marshals of subordinate rank, who should report to and be governed by a common head, are scattered all through the Army, by whom controlled and to whom reporting, no one knows. A sufficient number of officers are already on duty in these departments, so that no increase of numbers is necessary. Is it not, then, the part of wisdom and prudence to systematize that which is now so irregular and so faulty in construction, and to increase their effectiveness, by transforming these departments into as well-regulated and systematic an organization as that of the Inspector-General's or the Quartermaster's Department?

Another improvement also is required in the Judge-Advocate's Department. But one term is now used, that of "judge-advocate," to designate an officer serving either as prosecutor before a military court, or as reviewing officer on the staff. The duties of these two positions are so dissimilar as to have but few essential features in common. The one is the legal representative of the Government before the court; the other examines the record critically, tests the legality of the proceedings, and acts as confidential adviser to the reviewing authority. The position of the one corresponds to that of prosecuting attorney; the other to that of junior member of the bench. The inconsistency of giving the same title to officers acting in these several capacities, as well as the impropriety of allowing the functions of both to be discharged by the same officer must be apparent. The least change that would effect the purpose, or rather, that would partly help to do so, would be to require that the prosecutor before a military court shall always be styled "Special Judge-Advocate." But in each case, the duties of neither position are expressed appropriately by the title conferred. The *true* judge-advocate is the prosecutor: he is judge of the law for the court, advocate for the Government, and in some cases, counsel for the prisoner to a certain extent. A new title is required for the staff officer; one with some legal significance, as "Counsellor-General" or "Advocate-General." Such a distinctive appellation for the head of the department, to whom the subordinate officers shall be "Assistants," as in other staff departments, will serve to complete the organization of this department in a manner befitting so important a branch of the administrative service.

These are mere hints, roughly drawn, upon a subject of warm interest to every officer who has the good of the service at heart. May we not hope that some Military Committee of Congress, or Board for Revision of the Army Regulations, will give these matters their attention, and cause a systematic organization of these new staff departments, among others?

RIFLED ORDNANCE.*

No. II.

Upwards of thirty witnesses were examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Armstrong gun; military and naval officers, engineers and civilians were alike called upon to give evidence in reference to the questions at issue, and it shall be our aim carefully to collate the testimony and give it a tangible shape.

Colonel Gardner, the Chief Inspector at Shoeburyness, testifies:

"That with considerable care it would be a useful gun; but that I have considerable doubts at present whether it is so formed as to stand the rough usage of service. * * * The vent-piece is defective in strength, to begin with, and the breech-screw is liable to injury, from the fact of the face of the breech-screw being indented by the vent-piece breaking. If the surfaces of the vent-piece and of the breech-screw are not true you have a concavity made on the screw, and you may go on breaking vent-pieces as often as you like. * * * From what I have observed, I should be inclined to think that that would always be a great defect in that description of gun. * * * * * * * * * I will read to you from our instructions. * * * * The allowance between the nose of the vent-piece and powder chamber should be exactly 2-1000 of an inch, or 4-1000 the difference in diameter. If less than this is allowed, any burr or upsetting of the vent-piece nose will cause it to jam in the gun, and if greater allowance is given, the edges of the cup will be split open and blown by the gas into the space, and the faces will be destroyed. This enlargement of space may be found to occur from repeated firings, and is to be remedied by flattening out the nose of the vent-piece, which is done by gently hammering it round the edge until the proper diameter is attained. * * * * * From constant practice with the gun, it may sometimes happen that a shoulder or burr is raised on the back of the vent-piece which will cause the end of the breech-screw to act entirely on it, and break the vent-piece. That is where I think the failure will still arise, because nobody, or at least not one man in a hundred, when at all excited, would look, or, in fact have the means of ascertaining that those dimensions are exactly true."

This important testimony is the more valuable as coming not only from a practical man, but one having the greatest experience in this particular gun, and whose evidence appears conclusively against it. He further says:—"I think "that a handful of dust thrown over the breech-screw at "any time would clog it so much as to render it very uncer-"tain in screwing up." And of its complicated mechanism, he speaks as follows:—"I can tell you what is called the "gun complete; the 110-pounder gun has 12 parts."

"I object to all the parts, such as breech-screw and the "vent-piece, which require lubrication. I think that is the "first objection; and then the second is to the parts in detail "of each; for instance, the faces of each, which require care-"ful adjustment."

We next have the testimony of Captain Sir William Wiseman, R. N., who was one of the committee appointed for the first examination of the various rifled guns. He says:

"At first the vent-pieces used to be blown out, from neglect in not screwing the breech-screw up tight; that has been remedied by the new form of vent-piece which has a projection at the back, into which the end of the breech-screw fits. It is almost impossible now unless the screw is not touched at all to blow the vent-piece out. * * * * They continue to be broken in the larger nature of guns, but I do not think they are blown out."

He then makes the following remarkable assertion as to the durability of the Armstrong gun:—"Unless from acci-"dents, I do not think any number of rounds will damage "it."

From which we may conclude, that in the opinion of this witness, the gun has no limitation to its qualities of endurance, but when questioned as to whether the breaking of the vent-pieces had been remedied, he says:

"No, I think not. In the larger nature of guns, the vent-piece are still breaking."

And as to the probability of that difficulty being obviated, he says:

"I have no doubt it will, but I think it will take a long time to do so. Frequently we have been told by Sir William Armstrong that he had discovered some particular metal that has got rid of the chance of the vent-piece breaking, and for some little while all has gone very well, but then, after a time we find the vent-pieces breaking again."

We next have the testimony of various parties as to the mode of proof, and of Mr. Whitworth on the points of controversy between him and the officers who were directed to experiment on the guns. We pass over the unimportant opinions of the Duke of Cambridge, already referred to in our notice of the Report, and take the evidence of Captain Cowper Coles, R. N., who says:

"On one occasion, in firing six rounds, quick firing, we found some inconvenience from the screw working stiffly, and we fired only six rounds in eight minutes, but this must not altogether be attributed to the screw.

* * * * * * * *

"On another occasion, we could not screw the breech up in consequence of the cartridge being too large, and upon inquiry, we found the cartridge had been made up on board the *Excellent*, and in trying to get it out again it burst, and, of course, caused great detention; but that struck me as rather an important point, as on service you often would have to make up your cartridges, and they may not always be the exact size; in all other repects, those two guns worked very well."

In reply to the question as to whether the advantage outweighed the disadvantage of the complication of the gun, he says:

"No; but I would explain that. I think in actual warfare, we require an article with the minimum chances of getting out of order. Now, with the muzzle-loader gun, you have only one chance of mishap, that is to say, its bursting."

In reply to the question, "then you consider that, except "for range, no advantage, but on the contrary a disadvan-"tage, attaches to the use of the Armstrong gun on board ship?" he replies:

"Yes; from what I have seen of experiments against plates. A 110-pounder has not nearly the penetration of a 68-pounder, nor does it do the same damage at short range, and I am assuming that all actions must be fought at short range."

We, for the present, pass over the testimony of Mr. Anderson and others, as not relevant to the practical testing of the guns, and quote the experience of the Earl of Lauderdale, the recent Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron:

"I do not know in what state they are at present, but as far as I have seen them in the Pacific, I would sooner have the old 68-pounder for fighting a naval action, because it must be close, and that gun can throw very nearly the same weight of metal as the Armstrong gun, by double-shooting, or shot and shell."

In the event of an action between iron-clad ships, he would prefer the old smooth-bore:

"Yes; because I think that, up to the present time, you have not arrived at a sufficiently perfect rifled gun, there being so many faults found with the heavy Armstrong guns. I am quite aware of their great superiority over common guns, as to range and accuracy."

Next we have the opinions of Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, whose position as commanding at Woolwich, gave him excellent opportunity for observing everything appertaining to the gun:

"In every Armstrong battery you must have a skilled artificer; if he is out of the way the thing is out of gear, and there are a vast number of small implements, that I do not think would ever do in war."

We next come to the testimony of Captain Cochrane, R. N., the former commander of the *Warrior*, a ship partly armed with 110-pounder Armstrong guns; we must quote extensively from him, as it was his lot to test the gun on board of the first English iron-clad:

"The accuracy of their fire and their range are very great; some of the drawbacks to the gun are the danger from the explosion of the cartridge whilst loading, accidents liable to occur to the vent-piece, and the smoke caused by the nature of the powder employed, which contains a larger proportion of sulphur than ordinary powder; the larger quantity of grease contained in the lubricating wad, which weighs 2 lbs. 4 ozs., produces a smoke of so dense a character as to prevent captains of guns for some time after firing from taking aim, and thereby impairs materially the efficiency of the whole of the remainder of the guns of the ship.

* * * * * * *

"Accidents also occur to the vent-pieces; on board the *Excellent*, I witnessed on the upper deck, an Armstrong gun fired about 20 times in 24 minutes, without any accident; but when firing from one of the guns on the main deck, the vent-piece blew out and broke a beam and started the deck. A gun also missed fire; the vent-piece had to be withdrawn, and this might have been productive of a serious accident. * * * * * * When the vent-piece is placed in the bore, the tin plate interposes at times between the chamber of the gun and the vent-piece, and prevents the latter at all times being efficiently screwed up. In the day time it is easy to see that the vent-piece it well screwed up, but at night quarters it is more liable to accident. On one occasion, one of the tin plates was forced upwards from the breech, and a considerable amount of smoke was blown about the deck."

In reply to a question as to flaws always found in the Armstrong gun, he says:—"We have had 19 Armstrong guns "on board, in which were 112 flaws, large and small; two "of the 110-pounders were returned, on account of the ex-"tent of their flaws."

As to whether they became worse, he said, "No; but the "firing has been of such a moderate nature as not to test "severely the guns; for instance, we are limited to five "rounds at any one time. * * * * * It is worthy of "notice that the explosion of the Armstrong gun causes a "much greater vibration to the ship's side than the 68-"pounders. * * * * If the 14 lb. charge is adopted, I "think it will lead to serious accidents."

This officer, as well as others, inform us, that the powder used in the Armstrong gun is quite different from the ordinary cannon powder, having a larger proportion of sulphur

* Report from the Select Committee on Ordnance.

to ensure slower combustion; all agree that the smell is very disagreeable and the smoke more dense.

Captain F. B. Seymour testifies against the gun, and gives several instances of serious accidents as resulting from the vent-piece, and speaks in condemnatory terms of its want of accuracy; his "impression was, that for something un- "der 1,500 yards, the accuracy of the Armstrong gun is "certainly not superior, and may be said to be in a slight "degree inferior to that of the smooth-bored 9-pounder brass "gun; afloat he decidedly objected to breech-loaders, whe- "ther rifled or smooth-bored."

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIFE-BOATS FOR VESSELS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I have long thought that vessels of war should be provided with "life-boats." I am glad to see by the *Life-boat Journal* of Jan. 1, 1864, that the subject has at last attracted the attention and elicited the action of the British Admiralty, who propose to supply all vessels of war with a life-boat in lieu of one of the boats usually carried, and have requested any information which the Royal Life-Boat Institution might be able to give as to the most suitable description of life-boat for men-of-war.

Our old stereotyped men-of-war men, who have never been drowned, will tell you that a good cutter, supplied with mast and sail, and water-breakers well secured to her bottom under the thwarts, is good enough for them; and that a regular "life-boat" would be an encumbrance on the deck or at the cranes of a vessel of war. I shall state briefly where I differ from them.

In the first place, a cutter will have very little buoyancy added to her, even if the water-breakers are left empty; and this little will be in the wrong place; namely, too low down to be serviceable in righting a capsized boat. On the contrary, empty breakers lashed to the bottom of a boat would do more harm than good in the event of her being swamped or stove; because, in that event, they would tend to capsize her, and, if capsized, would tend to keep her from righting.

On the other hand, if the breakers are kept full of water, they have little or no buoyancy, but are good ballast, and would tend to keep a boat from capsizing, or, when capsized, would tend to right her; but, as she would be full of water, this could not easily be done. A ship's life-boat need not be the very cumbersome and expensive thing now used on the coasts of Great Britain. A ship cannot well have a *perfect self-righting life-boat* without making her too heavy, and, in a measure, unfit to be lowered and taken up speedily in a rough sea. I propose to compromise the matter, much in the way that is done by the old Francis Life-boat Company, and by Louis Raymond in New York; with this important difference, that the end-tanks shall be a separate and distinct institution, not built into the boats, and forming the part of the shell itself. The tanks should be made separate, and be furred off about an inch from the shell of the boat. The boat abaft the forward tank and before the after one should have a permanent bulkhead of metal like the rest of the boat, with a hole to let off any water; and the tops of the tanks should have a water-tight man-hole, so that, for particular occasions, the tank could be used to stow valuable papers, provisions, &c. Besides this floating-power, there should be, as in *all* Raymond's, and in *some* of the Francis boats, water-tight metallic cylinders, secured to the side of of the boats under the thwarts, and as high up as possible. A boat supplied with these means for bearing up under a load of men and water, if fitted with suitable valves to expel the water when a sea is shipped, cannot be entirely disabled like a common wooden boat, and can generally be cleared of water entirely by the exercise of a little common sense.

If the men who control the matter of construction of boats for vessels of war prefer to have wooden boats, then let them be life-boats in model, of similar shape at both ends; and let these ends be fitted with metallic tanks and cylinders, calculated to do the same duty as in the metallic boats. If objections should be made to air-tight tanks and cylinders on the score of their liability to be perforated by shot and injured by corrosion (which objections are more valid in men-of-war and in war time than in merchant vessels and in time of peace), then let the same amount of buoyancy be obtained by cork well dried, and covered with well-painted canvas. This would be best for vessels of war, perhaps, though open to the objection of weighing more than air-tanks, it would be, on the whole, much safer.

A well-modelled life-boat, that is expected to right herself quickly when capsized, ought to have considerable sheer, so that the buoyancy of the end-floats, whether of metal or cork, would make it almost impossible to keep her bottom up. But there are serious objections to a surf-boat with very high ends *for ship use.* They cannot be so readily stowed, and they hold more wind than is desirable when pulling to windward: therefore something must be sacrificed in the properties of self-righting to the more important one of high speed.

Almost all the life-boats proper now in use on the coast of England, and styled "self-righting boats," have more or less dead weight attached to their keels; which, while it serves a good purpose for heavy life-boats manned with ten or twelve men, and large enough to carry twenty-five in addition to the crew, would not be admissable in ships' boats to be hoisted to cranes. Therefore, as we cannot have a perfect self-righting life-boat for ships, we must look for the best compromise; and, as I have said above, this is the common lap-streak, sharp-stern surf-boat, with cork floats, the Francis boat, or last, not least, the Raymond boat. But, by all means, let it be distinctly understood, that the "penny-wise and pound-foolish" policy of making the end-tanks a part of the boat, be, *by common consent, abolished.* Neither Francis nor Raymond boats, called life-boats, deserve the name in reality, unless the tanks are separate from the shell of the boat. The reasons for this are too obvious to require any explanation to any web-footed *man* who goes to sea; but for the benefit of the *old women,* or the men who are not web-footed, I would explain, that the tank which makes a part and parcel of the shell of the boat may be punctured, and so rendered useless, or worse than useless, by a thousand accidents, while the bow or stern of a boat punctured, which has the detached tank, can be got at, and the tank itself is much less likely to be punctured. It is not invulnerable, of course; but it is much better than the general plan of building where the tank is simply a water-tight end of the boat. A good-pulling surf-boat should be light, strong, having little dead rise; a broad and flat keel in the centre, extending only an inch or two outside the garboard seam, and tapering forward and aft, the keel slightly rounded in the fore and aft aspect; and she should be broad enough to pull double bank, with handy broad-bladed oars; and, by all means, should be steered by an oar in critical times, in the hands of a competent man, who knows when to go ahead, and when to go astern, and when to "lay her on" to a sharp sea. Outer fenders of cork are valuable auxiliaries; and cork life-belts for all the boats' crews, in which they should be as regularly drilled as at the guns. But we must not lose sight of the fact, that the regular fittings and supplies for a man-of-war boat going on an expedition are already so extensive, that we might dispense with all unnecessary weight. The men must have provisions, water, means of lighting fire and signals, arms, masts, sails, anchor, bags of clothes, lead, and lime, &c.

What I would impress most strongly on our controlling powers in the Navy Department is the absolute necessity for supplying all our vessels of war with at least one effective life-boat for great emergencies, and for making every boat a life-boat so far as giving her cork floating-power enough to sustain and save the crew in case of being struck by shot, or stove by other casualties, or capsized in a surf. I cannot understand why the law should take such pains to protect the common traveller, and still leave our officers and men to go down to the bottom of the sea, when *Monitors, Weehawkens, Somers,* and others, go down incontinently. Are they not good enough to be saved? or is this want of appreciation of the value of human life a necessary part of the education of men of war?

I, for one, think our gallant officers and men worth saving from drowning, in the event of great disasters, just as much as from the perils of disease. I think, that when a boat is sent to a blockade-runner driven on an exposed beach, under the enemy's fire, she should have every reasonable means for saving the lives of her men in the very probable event of her being capsized or perforated by shot.

I have never heard one good reason given for not having on board of every vessel of war the means, in the form of boats,—life-belts, small rafts, &c.,—*to float every soul on board.* The reasons generally given are, that a vessel of war is already so entirely taken up with guns and their material, provisions and water, sails, awnings, cable, and anchors, that it requires but a little more weight when she first goes to sea to make her *entirely useless* for battle and for escape from battle, and altogether dangerous in a gale. If this is true, then, I say, leave out some of the *killing gear,* and add to that for *saving life.* Every boat, at the least, should have cork life-belts enough in her, at all times, to support her crew, and a few spare ones for passengers; and I would go so far as to furnish every man who could not swim with the means of floating. By a little additional expense, and a very small expenditure of brains, every hammock or every bag belonging to a ship's crew could be converted into a life-preserver, or a certain number of cork-floats could be supplied to each gun as a part of its equipment.

R. B. Forbes.

Boston, March 29th.

THE INVALID CORPS—ITS FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—One year ago the progress of the war up to that time found a large number of men absent from their regiments, in hospitals and convalescent camps, on account of wounds or other disabilities, but whose names were still borne on their company rolls—a mere weight to the army. The design of the Secretary of War to form into a separate organization such of these men as were unfit for active service in the field, but who, nevertheless, were able to perform garrison, provost, and other duties of the lighter character that would not subject the soldier to immoderate exposure, or require severe marching, thereby relieving so many able-bodied troops, was very evidently a wise measure.

It aimed at introducing system and economy into what was before burdensome and at loose ends. Grave apprehensions, however, were expressed by many officers as to the practicability of such a measure. But not a few who ten months ago looked upon the proposed organization as little better than a shelter for shirks and cowards, now find themselves serving in the corps, and have come to think that they at least have earned a better title than they were before willing to believe was due to those enduring like misfortunes with themselves.

For efficiency, completeness of instruction and discipline, especially where the organization into regiments has been effectually carried out, it must be admitted that this corps is already unsurpassed by any body of troops in the Army, and the amount of duty it now performs is heavy, even for the ablest men. A higher organization than that of regiments, considering the nature of the duties the corps perform, is hardly required.

Such was the beginning, and such has been the progress of this corps, which has grown to embrace a much larger force than the old Regular Army before the present war.

But what is to be its future?

Whether it shall be a permanent or a transient organization, or what is likely to grow out of it, is not our design now to discuss. But what relation such a corps ought to maintain to the rest of the Army is an important question now.

Are invalids to be constantly transferred into the corps and none to be returned to the Army from it?

This was not understood to be the design at the out-set, and is not a common-sense view of the question now. There must be some discoverable ratio, though variable as conditions vary, between the number of those who may be fitly assigned to duty with the Invalid Corps and the able-bodied troops of the Army. This ratio, as nearly as it may be determined, forms the natural basis for such a corps. A certain per centage of the men thus classed die or are discharged monthly on account of total disability, or by the expiration of their term of service. Another per centage regain perfect health and become fit for active service in the field. This proportion, whether large or small, if our principle be correct, should be retransferred to serve again in the field, after rigid examinations made quarterly, or perhaps tri-annually, at least at fixed periods. Transfers into the corps from hospitals and convalescent camps are required more frequently, probably as often as monthly, but ought to be after stated examinations.

The corps limited in this way to invalids alone will be abundantly large, certainly if the war continues long enough to require many more campaigns. Confusion in the muster rolls, and accounts of pay and clothing, need not necessarily follow such a system. The partial change in the uniform interposes some difficulty, but is not beyond remedy. More labor as well as care would be required at the hands of the officers; but they are supposed to be able to furnish these requisites.

One thing, however, in such a connection is all important—only such men as are worthy, and only such officers as have fully earned a position in the Invalid Corps by their conduct in the field, and are entitled to it by reason of disability on account of wounds or other causes resulting from the incidents of the service, and strictly in the line of their duty, and whose habits and moral character are unquestionable—as indeed is now the case—should be admitted into the corps.

In this way the Invalid Corps would always be in fact what it is in name, and would become a grand organization intermediate between the hospital, the convalescent camp and the field, but made eminently serviceable, and from it a valuable number of men would be returned to the field better instructed and better disciplined than when they left their regiments and entered this corps.

J. O.

CONGRESS AND GENERAL HOWARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—When I wrote my article of February 20th on "Congress and General Howard," I was under the impression that the public alone were deceived as to the true facts concerning the battle of Gettysburgh. I did not imagine that my statements would be so vigorously disputed by any one then belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and least of all by one occupying so near a position to Major-General Howard as "One Who Knows" evidently does.

Since I am so far mistaken, it is evident little can be gained by a continuance of the discussion. I have made my assertions, and "One Who Knows" has made his counter-statements, and the authoritative settlement of the points in dispute must be left to other means.

I therefore propose to reply very briefly to some of the points raised by this writer, and then to leave the subject to other pens.

It is alleged that I misrepresent, by inference, the time when General Howard arrived on the field. I believe I was quite correct in my statement of the time when General Howard's corps arrived, and I stated in the very paragraph quoted by "One Who Knows," to convict me of misapprehension, that General Howard preceded his corps.

For the reasons given above, I beg to be excused from discussing the points as to how nearly the 1st corps was overpowered when the 11th came up, and the comparative severity of the fighting of these two corps on the 1st of July.

"One Who Knows" says the 1st corps did not commence its retrograde movement till 3:45, and that General Hancock did not arrive on the field till 4:15 p. m. I repeat my belief, founded on excellent authority, that before the hour first mentioned General Hancock had assumed command, and the 1st and 11th corps were then forming on Cemetery Hill, the cavalry alone being in position in front of the new line. General Hancock left Taneytown soon after 1 o'clock, and rode very fast. Two hours is full as much as he occupied in riding the thirteen miles, between Taneytown and the field of battle. The writer can add his own testimony to having seen General Hancock on the field before 4 o'clock, near General Howard.

"One Who Knows" ventures the remarkable statement that General Hancock "made no assumption of command." Whatever else in his article is drawn directly or indirectly from official reports or from General Howard, that general cannot possibly be authority for this assertion; for there were too many eye-witnesses to the scene when General Hancock rode up to General Howard and told him that he had come up to take command of the troops assembled at Gettysburgh, and had the order in his pocket.

It is, no doubt, true that General Hancock did this with a great deal of politeness; but the latter officer was relieved absolutely, and the command afterward exercised by General Hancock in the most vigorous manner. The reference to the 62d article of war in this connection is absurd. No doubt General Meade had the highest authority for his repeated neglect of this article during those three eventful days. Not only was General Howard superseded, but on other occasions Generals Newton, Gibbon, and Hays were assigned to command their superiors in rank. In General Meade's opinion the crisis demanded it.

As to the subsequent apology tendered to General Howard, with the accompanying statement that General Meade supposed General Hancock to be senior to General Howard, I can only say the facts are substantially these:—When the order was given to General Hancock to proceed to Gettysburgh, the commanding general well knew, and acted with the knowledge that General Hancock was the junior in rank, but decided that he could not stand on such a point at such a time. His remarks to General Howard may have been misunderstood, or the pressure of mighty events may have effaced from his recollection the occurrence. Certainly no one who knows General Meade's soldierly frankness and straight-forward honesty will fail to give full credence to what he states as his recollection of the matter. I touch on this point with reluctance, and only so far as may be necessary to show that General Howard was not relieved by accident.

"One Who Knows" states that General Howard turned over the command to General Slocum about 7 p. m. If he

means the command of that portion of the 11th corps arrested by the Provost Guard of the 12th corps in rear of the field, the assertion is correct, but hardly so in any other sense; for General Howard had no other command than his own corps. About the hour mentioned the writer of this article was near General Slocum on the Baltimore Turnpike, when General Hancock rode up and transferred the command to him.

I must adhere to my account of the night attack on Cemetery Hill as substantially correct.

General Gibbon, at the suggestion and direction of General Hancock, who was alarmed at the firing in General Howard's front, sent Carroll's brigade and two other regiments to report to General Howard. General Howard acknowledged the services of this brigade verbally to General Hancock and by note to Colonel Carroll, saying that the "unexpected reinforcement" arrived in the nick of time. It is hardly generous now to create the impression that the 11th corps was not in need of assistance, but that it "vigorously repulsed the enemy from its own front." Pray where were Stewart's and Rickett's batteries? Both of these commanders can tell "One Who Knows" where their batteries would have been in all probability had they been left to the 11th corps to hold. If General Howard would permit what he has said to various people on the subject of the services of Carroll's brigade to be made public, there would be no more dispute on this point.

The "inconsistency" which "One Who Knows" discovers in my statement that General Hancock sent this brigade, while I had previously stated that he had been sent to the 3d corps, exists only in his imagination. General Hancock was virtually in command of the left centre, and General Sickles was wounded hours before the attack on Cemetery Hill.

The object of my first article was to show that General Hancock was in command at Gettysburgh July 1st, from about 3:30 P. M., entrusted with full power to hold the position, to retreat to Pike Creek, or to take up any intermediate position; that he established the lines of battle, assuming that part already selected for temporary purposes by General Howard, and prolonged it to the right and left; that on these identical lines was fought the battle of Gettysburgh; that he sent word to General Meade that he should hold the ground, and ordered the trains to the rear (particularly General Howard's); that on the 2d and 3d of July his services were still greater; and that, finally, the Army gave to him the credit which Congress had given to General Howard. The main points of my letter cannot be successfully denied. TRUTH.

Another correspondent writes thus with reference to the first letter of "Truth."

Under the heading of "Congress and General Howard," there appeared in your paper of February 20th, a communication over the signature of "Truth." The author in his desire to add to the well earned fame of Major-General Hancock, detracts from that of Major-General Birney, in saying that after General Sickles was wounded General Hancock assumed command of the Third corps. This was not true, as Major-General Birney immediately assumed command of the Third corps, and of two brigades of the Second corps sent to its support. These were the brigades of Zook and Millard. General Meade's official report states this explicitly. He says:—"The Third corps "under Major-General Birney (Major-General Sickles "being wounded early in the battle), made a stubborn "resistance," &c., &c. Vide report. Gettysburgh had glory enough for all; why should attempts be made to detract or add? The Third corps lost over fifty per cent. killed and wounded, and is satisfied with its show of glory, and rejoices that its "misapprehension of orders" carried it into the fight instead of out.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—It is a much mooted point among the officers at this place, whose regiments have re-enlisted, as to how they are to be continued in the service. The order extending the time for re-enlistments guarantees nothing to officers after the first specified time; and, in fact, it plainly says that "This extension will not be considered as securing "rank and pay to officers after the 25th day of August, "1863." We do not, however, interpret this as having any reference to officers already in the service. We suppose it only to apply to those *out* of the service, re-enlisting new organizations.

But whether we are to be entirely re-organized, and the officers recommissioned, is a matter we but indefinitely understand. Will some one who is "posted" in these matters be kind enough to inform us on this point.

For my own part, I am persuaded that now is the propitious moment for Congress to establish the Army upon the proper basis, by making it really the property of Uncle Sam. The most vital element for the sustenance of an efficient army is distributed among the governors of the several States of the Union. I refer to the appointment and promotion of officers in the volunteer service. Who ever heard of such a bungling system? and why was it ever adopted?

Under the present *regime* our Army is no better than an irregular militia force, and the War Department has no control whatever over its organization. Officers find their chances for promotion nothing impaired by negligence to duty. The War Office, where alone can be judged the elligibility to promotion, does not control that. Hence the indifference to duty in the volunteer service.

The volunteers should at once be made a part of the United States Army,—of course, in a department separate from the regulars; and, if it is thought best, the troops of the different States may be distinct. But, for my own part, though I love my native State with true devotion, and rejoice in the bright laurels which cluster round the emblem of our commonwealth, gleaned from every important battlefield of the present war, yet I feel that we battle for our whole country; and I look to no particular State, but to the United States, for the acknowledgment and reward of meritorious service.

The evil of the present system is daily becoming more apparent in the Army. Some of the governors adopt the system of promoting by seniority in *companies;* so that, if there are no vacancies in a company (of three officers) a deserving man may serve for years without any cheering promotion. He may see others, without anything to recommend them, inferior to himself when they entered the service together, but fortunate in having vacancies opened for them, suddenly advanced high above him in the scale of rank. Seniority of rank becomes a disadvantage when it only subjects its holder to important and irksome duties, which, however well performed, never bring with them a substantial reward. Among these, as the most exquisite, might be mentioned, where the senior first lieutenant is placed in command of a company *until* the first sergeant of said company is commissioned *captain*.

It is to be hoped that Congress will do something, before the close of the session, for the re-organization of the Army. This, I am convinced, is the first step in the right direction.

Let all officers be appointed by the proper head of the Army—the President. Before the expiration of the original term (of the veterans), let all officers be examined as to their efficiency; and at the expiration of the term, let those found unfit be discharged.

I believe I am sustained in this by the mass of the Army; and I write this in hopes that it may meet the eye of those who will be able to act upon it. J. L. M.

Plymouth, N. C., March 15, 1864.

THE MUSTERING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal;

Sir:—Permit me to call your attention to the following extract from the New Orleans correspondent of the *Tribune*, in the hope that it may meet the eye of the officials who are responsible for the trouble to which these unfortunates, who are promoted from one grade to another, are subjected:

> Officers in this Department who have been promoted since they came out here are having a special little trouble of their own just now. The most of them assumed rank and did duty from the date of their several appointments, without waiting for their commissions to arrive. In doing so, they were acting under superior orders, which have since turned out to be wrong. The consequence is that their pay is stopped. It is a pretty hard ruling. Take the case of a second lieutenant in the 13th Connecticut, for example. He was promoted from the ranks for meritorious conduct in action, and mounted his plain shoulder-straps in obedience to orders, and a notification that a commission would be along in due time. Seven months afterward the commission came to hand, and he repaired with it to the proper mustering officer, and was mustered. The muster was dated back to the date of the commission, and the actual date of muster also stated. All went well enough, until recently, when he was notified from Washington that there was an error in his muster of about seven months, and that his pay would be stopped for that length of time to correct it.
>
> It is held by the Department that the pay must commence from the actual date of muster. There are hundreds of other officers in the same situation. Some of them lose as much as a year's pay by the new ruling. One man, who was promoted from a first lieutenancy to a captaincy, thought that, if there was an error in the mustering *in*, there was a corresponding error in the mustering *out*, and applied for pay as a first lieutenant while his pay as captain was stopped. This, however, has been refused. He is to get no pay at all for over five months of service in the field. It seems to me that something ought to be done for the relief of these officers. Their pay is barely sufficient to support them in this expensive country; and in cases where they have families depending upon them for remittances an especial hardship is worked. They are perfectly innocent of any wrong or error,—could not have acted otherwise than in obedience to orders, and should not be made the victims of any blunders in the mustering department.

These complaints are just, and call for prompt action on the part of the authorities at Washington, who appear to have been guided by no sense of justice or utility in the adoption of the present absurd "mustering regulations" and orders on the subject.

At best, officers in the Department of the Gulf cannot be mustered into service in less than 31 days after the date of their appointments; and in a great many cases I know of officers who were over a year in getting mustered at all; and in several of these cases the muster was declared illegal at Washington, after several months more delay; and this, too, through no fault of the officers, but owing to the ignorance of the mustering officer, who could not be expected to do more than obey to the best of his ability orders which were so conflicting as to be wholly unintelligible.

In the Army of the Potomac there need be no misunderstanding of orders, for a few hours only need pass, and a reference to Washington settles the matter. But not so in the more distant departments, where two months is "good "time" for an official paper to make in going to Washington and back.

I cannot believe that the decision in this case will be adhered to, and thereby compel so many good men to leave a service in which they are but poorly paid at best, especially in a department where everything costs twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than in New York. A. A. G.

New York, March 21st, 1864.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Allow me to call the attention of your correspondent under the above caption, to the very considerable error of fact in a case which he cites in relating one of his grievances, that "a midshipman who entered the service a mere "boy in 1861, we will say, is made a lieutenant in 1863, "when he ranks a captain of marines; *one perhaps of thirty "years standing.*"

Now, this supposition shot is wonderfully wide of the mark, as the junior captain in the marine corps entered the service in 1861, as a second lieutenant, while the senior lieutenant in the navy list of the same date of commission and ranking according to that date, entered on trial in 1852, reaching his grade after 12 years service.

The writer of this is by no means favorable to the rapid advancement which has taken place at the foot of the list, in either the Navy or marine corps, as it has pushed forward many in either branch, to positions where both experience and judgment are required without their having had time to acquire either.

I am also very sorry to see that after the testimony of the sea officer in favor of the utility of the marines, when it was lately proposed in Congress to transfer them to the Army, any marine officer should consider it necessary to talk about a marine officer being necessary to "protect his men." The universal testimony of the Navy officer consulted, from admiral to lieutenant-commander, was that the marines are a most valuable adjunct and part of the military force of a ship of war; and, is it to be supposed that with these views, any "impositions" would be put upon them, or any duties or sacrifices required of them not properly due?

The demoralization, incident to a long peace, has developed in the Navy (I speak of it as a whole, line and staff) a selfishness and habit of growling very detrimental to the efficiency of the service, which it is to be hoped the war will cure. The real body of the Navy is the sea fighting element; the other corps are merely auxiliary. Yet these auxiliary corps are struggling to make themselves independent and antagonistic.

In the days of Blake, a colonel of cavalry commanded and fought a fleet, employing a body of trained seamen to manœuvre the vessels. In the present day a body of engineers is employed in that speciality. As in former times the artillerist was proud to acquire the seaman's art; so it is not unlikely that in a few years he must add that of the engineer, a matter of very much less difficulty than was the former.

Another correspondent writes:

According to his own argument, "marines are strictly in-"fantry soldiers, who are trained to serve afloat; and their "discipline, equipments, spirit, character, and *esprit de corps*, "are altogether those of an army," and officers of the marine corps rank the same as officers of the same grade rank in the Army. Why, then, should they be entitled to more consequence, because doing duty on board ships of war than in the field? Why should a captain of a squad of soldiers on board of a ship be entitled to a *higher* rank than an officer of the same grade in the Army, in command of a company in the field? Or why should he feel more aggrieved because a chaplain takes precedence, than officers of the same grade in the Army? Many of our flag-ships are now commanded by commanders; a few by captains; and your correspondent suggests the propriety of giving to a marine officer of flag ships, a rank equal, or superior, to the commanding officer of the vessel, and equal to the colonel of infantry in the field. When in a majority of cases he has not 200 men, "artillerists (!) infantrists and police," under his jurisdiction.

The necessity of a well-organized police force on board ships of war, is patent to all, but wherein exists the utility of giving to the "chief of police" a rank superior to that of his grade?

OUR SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.

The United States and England are the only two great Powers which recruit their armies by voluntary enlistment, stimulated by bounties. In France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, a system of conscription is regularly organized and enforced. Undoubtedly such a system is not applicable, permanently, to this country. The exemptions which would be required by the industrial avocations of the people, and by the devotion of a large proportion to intellectual pursuits, would create too many gaps in the system to permit it to work uniformly and equally. In countries where there is a marked distinction of classes, the exemptions can be easily and definitely determined, and conscription falls naturally on those who can be best spared from the occupations of life, and who can set up no pretensions of belonging to the professional orders. But in this country nothing except a great crisis in the national life, such as we are now experiencing, will make conscription in the least degree tolerable.

If, as is generally anticipated, our standing Army shall be largely increased, the question arises how shall it be maintained to its full effective strength, in the most economical manner. It was sufficiently difficult, before the recent enlargement, to keep it fully recruited. The system of high bounties is obviously as objectionable as that of conscription. The cost, if it should be continued, would be enormous, and it is open to other objections—the principal of which is that the Army would be composed of men resorting to it, not as a useful and honorable occupation, but simply to obtain the bounties.

The duty of every citizen to assist in the defence of the country is indubitable; it is equally clear that all cannot become soldiers. Any scheme would seem desirable which should be adapted to the charateristics of the American people, and at the same time conform to the military obligations incumbent upon all citizens. Would it not be advisable that Congress should pass a law, obliging every voter within certain limits and with certain exemptions, to enter either into the standing Army or the militia forces for a period of three or five years, or in default of this, to pay a small "army tax," which should be used for making the regular pay of soldiers equal to that of laborers upon farms and in workshops, and for equipping the military organizations? The old militia systems of the States had some similar features—the exemption taxes, however, going into the State treasuries; but the system has long since ceased to be operative, and those who have sustained the organizations of uniformed militia have done so at their own expense. If the militia of the States should be put, for certain purposes, directly under the care of the General Government, it would soon become an effective organization—in fact a vast reserve army, from which recruits could be drawn in time of war without difficulty.

That this country would ever be engaged in a great war, has hitherto been considered an absurd improbability. Yet we are now fighting in one of the most tremendous conflicts the world has ever witnessed. Future wars, with nations

possessing vast military organizations, are events not beyond reasonable anticipation. It will not be wise to relapse into our former inertness and negligence. An Army must now become an established institution among us. All matters which relate to its organization and maintenance must be thoroughly considered and decided upon. It must not be hereafter regarded as a partially useless incident to our national life, occasionally necessary to protect the frontiers and man the forts; but the Nation must cherish and honor it as an important constituent of its character. Its officers must not be a separate class, for whom the people entertain jealousy and distrust, but among them there must be representatives of all branches of our population. Its soldiers must not be foreigners, entering the ranks merely as a means of support, when thrown on our shore helpless and moneyless, but they must be composed of intelligent young men, choosing a soldier's life as they would that of the farmer or mechanic, and seeing in it a path to honor and advancement, equally as favorable as any other. Our Army must be truly National—truly American. How to render it so is a matter well worthy the consideration of our ablest officers and our wisest statesmen.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D., the oldest great grand-son of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and a distinguished member of the medical profession, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, March 26th. Dr. BACHE was born in Philadelphia, on the 25th of October, 1762. In 1814 he graduated in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The year previous he entered the Army as Surgeon's Mate, and the following year was appointed a full Surgeon, a position he occupied for two years, when he resigned, and commenced a private practice in Philadelphia. From 1824 to 1836 he was physician to the Walnut-street Prison; from 1826 to 1832 a Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute; from 1829 to 1839 physician to the Eastern Penitentiary; from 1831 to 1841 Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and in 1841 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College, the duties of which office he ably and faithfully performed up to the day that he was taken sick with the disease which resulted in his death. During his long career he made numerous valuable additions to the literature of medicine, the principal of which were the Dispensatory of the United States, published by Dr. GEORGE B. WOOD and himself, the first edition of which was issued in 1833. Professor BACHE was a brother of Colonel HARTMAN BACHE, of the Engineer Corps, and a first cousin of Professor A. DALLAS BACHE, of the Coast Survey. He leaves one daughter and four sons, three of whom are in the Government service.

LETTERS have been received by Brigadier-General SIBLEY from Father ANDRE at St. Joseph. He encloses communications from some of the Sioux Chiefs, who profess an earnest desire for peace, but until they have had a general consultation with the other bands on the Missouri, decline to commit themselves fully. Father ANDRE states that the expedition of General SIBLEY last summer entirely changed the views of the upper bands of Sioux with regard to their ability to fight American troops. A year since they boasted that one of their warriors was worth ten Americans, and with his hatchet could easily beat out their brains. Then they were impudent and defiant, but since, for the first time, they have met our troops in battle, they have learned how powerless they are against well-disciplined forces in the field, and they very much deprecate another visitation of a like nature. In an earnest appeal to the Chiefs of the Sioux bands Father ANDRE has advised them, if they wish to save themselves from speedy destruction, to submit to the Goverment at once. What effect this will have upon the wild Indians to whom it is addressed can only be conjectured.

MAJOR JAMES A. HARDIE, A. A. G., has been appointed Inspector-General in the Regular Army, *vice* VAN RENSSELAER, deceased. Captain ELISHA H. LUDINGTON, 17th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army, *vice* BUFORD, deceased. Captain LOUIS H. PELOUZE, 15th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, *vice* HARDIE, promoted. Lieutenant WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, 11th U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant-General 8th Army Corps, and ordered to his regiment. Second Lieutenant E. WALTER WEST, 1st U. S. Artillery, has resigned. Major F. T. DENT, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

OFFICERS who have visited the Western armies report many cases of scurvy. A vast number of patients in the U. S. General Hospitals are suffering from the effects of bad and badly-prepared rations. In many cases this is the fault of company officers, who do not give proper attention to the cooking. But by far the greatest amount of the disease arises from *want of vegetables*. The demand with medical officers is, give the soldier less fat pork and more vegetables. It matters not what kind of vegetable food, but some kind is absolutely necessary. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Department say that in many cases it is impossible to supply the ration of potatoes. This may be so for a month or two; but it is well known that even at points which can easily be reached a supply is not on hand.

The present is a proper time to contract for potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, that farmers may be sure of a market. If the ration of pork were reduced two ounces, and flour four, and the value added to the potato ration, the services of many thousands would be saved to the Army. This part of the ration should not be commuted, but issued in kind; if it cannot be issued in one month, a double quantity should be issued the next.

THE celebrated Mexican ex-President exile, SANTA ANNA, recently took advantage of the French conquest of Mexico, to return to his native land after eight years of banishment. On landing at Vera Cruz he was required to sign a paper declaring his adhesion to the French intervention, recognizing as the only legitimate government the monarchy proclaimed by the assembly of notables, with Prince MAXIMILIAN as Emperor, and pledging himself to abstain from any political demonstration, either by speech or writing, and to conduct himself wholly as a private citizen. The veteran politician and intriguer, however, could not resist the temptation to issue a pronunciamento in the usual Mexican style. Although its tenor was favorable to French pretensions, the act gave great offence to General BAZAINE, the French commander, and SANTA ANNA and his son were peremptorily ordered to quit the county, in terms by no means polite. SANTA ANNA was highly indignant and declared his intention to appeal to LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is now at Havana.

THE most important facts elicited this week, by the WILKES Court-Martial are proved in some thirty letters given in evidence. They are from Commodore WILKES to the Navy Department, and were produced by the defence to show that the accused had discharged his duties to the best of his ability, and that there had been mismanagement on the part of the Department. In these letters the Admiral complains of the insufficient means placed at his disposal, and the difficulties that beset him in consequence, only five ships, and these inferior ones, being furnished him, when he frequently represented the necessity of having twelve in order to make cruising effective. He repeatedly urged upon the Department the necessity of systematization of effort, and deprecated the policy of independent cruising, saying that a ship cruising by itself would have but a slight chance of capturing any of the rebel vessels; that, did two ships cruise together, the probabilities of their success would be quadrupled, and if the Department would provide the twelve guard vessels he had asked for he could so post them as to make it next to an impossibility for the rebel vessels to escape.

The prosecution offered a letter of Admiral FARRAGUT'S to the Navy Department, complaining of the detention of the *Oneida* by Admiral WILKES. He states that he dispatched the *Oneida* in pursuit of the *Florida*, to touch at Key West, and the third day of the cruise she fell into the hands of the accused, who kept her in his squadron. He supposed Admiral WILKES would keep the *Oneida* till he had made up his mind to let her go; that Admiral DUPONT had taken his money and Admiral WILKES had seized his ships. The prosecution then read two letters from the accused to the Secretary of the Navy, to the effect that the *San Jacinto* had broken down, and the force under his command was entirely inadequate to the service required, and that in consequence he had retained the *R. R. Cuyler*, *Oneida* and *Vanderbilt* in his squadron.

WE learn from Washington that the House Naval Committee are preparing a bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, for the building of four ocean iron-clad cruisers, the cost of which, it is estimated, will be from five to seven million dollars each. The Ways and Means Committee struck out the appropriation for them on the ground that it would take two years to complete them, and, further, that the naval service does not require this class of vessels. A majority of the Naval Committee are opposed to this measure, but will allow it to be reported to the House for its action.

THE bold movements of the Copperheads in Illinois are opening an unexpected prospect for action to Général HEINTZELMAN in his quiet command at the West. His department, at last accounts, was disturbed by an outbreak at Charleston, Coles Co., Illinois, where, on the 28th of March a gang of disloyal persons drew a party of soldiers into an affray, which resulted in a general fight between the Union men and the Copperheads, who were headed by the County Sheriff, one JOHN S. O'HAIR.

During the fight a large number of citizens and several of the soldiers were severely wounded. The arrival of 250 of the Fifty-fourth Illinois in the afternoon, terminated the fight for a time; but the insurgents, said to be 360 strong, headed by the Sheriff, intrenched themselves at Gilladay's Mills, about ten miles from Charleston. Other troops have been hurried forward, and the disturbance, the accounts of which are no doubt exaggerated, will be promptly quelled. The administration of justice to these fellows should be short, sharp, and decisive.

A COURT of inquiry has been held at the Gosport Navy Yard to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the *Peterhoff*, on the 6th of March, by collision with the *Monticello*, and sent a report to Admiral LEE, and through him the Navy Department. As far as is known, neither acting Lieutenant PICKERING, of the *Peterhoff*, nor Lieutenant WILLIAM B. CUSHING, of the *Monticello*, comes in for any share of the blame, as the mishap is supposed to have been purely accidental.

IT is reported in the daily papers that Major-General PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN, for a long time in command of a division of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, has been appointed to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, to succeed Major-General PLEASONTON.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE Yard is very quiet this week, as regards the movements of vessels, the inactivity chiefly owing to the scarcity of seamen; though in all other respects the general work is as brisk as five thousand men can well make it. The twin steam frigates *Wampanoag* and *Mattawassett* are being rapidly completed. Their form and general appearance indicate both immense power and great speed. The iron-clad *Kalamazoo* is progressing finely; also the *Miantonomah*, which is now receiving her plating, and will probably be completed by the first of May. The *Onondaga* and *Tecumseh* are still here, but are expected to sail shortly; the former, together with the *Brooklyn*, rendered famous in the fight and capture of New Orleans, will be ordered under the command of Admiral Farragut in the Gulf Squadron. The vessels *Keoria*, *Nyack*, *Maumee*, *Tullahoma*, *Kensington*, *Algonquin* and several others are still undergoing repairs. The *Chenango* is officered, ready, and awaiting her crew. The *Mercury*, *Mendota* and *Flambeau* will soon be ready for sea.

Some very interesting ceremonies took place at the Yard on Monday, on the occasion of the raising of a flag-staff to commemorate the finishing of the work of filling in about two acres of the ground formerly known as the "swamp," for the purpose of a parade and pleasure ground for the men on board receiving ship *North Carolina*. The work, which was projected by Commander Meade, of the *North Carolina*, was commenced about eighteen months ago and was finished last week. Commander Meade erected the line battery, shooting gallery, and other accommodations, without expense to the Government. The improvement, which includes the introduction of the Ridgewood water on board the *North Carolina*, is of incalculable service to the thousands of sailors who are sent on board the receiving ship.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander S. D. Trenchard, from Cape Haytien March 19, arrived March 28. Side-wheel steamer *Osceola*, 9, sailed March 25, on a trial trip. Side-wheel steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, 10, was taken out of the dry-dock the same day. Side-wheel steamers *Massasoit*, 8, *Cornubia*, *Cherokee* and *Iasco*, 8, are still detained, although ready for sea, by want of crews.

The new steamer *Asafea*, recently purchased by the department of her builders, Messrs. McKay & Aldus, made a trial trip down the harbor on Monday. In all her evolutions the vessel gave unqualified satisfaction, and is now ready for the public service.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The steamer *Harvest Moon*, Volunteer Lieutenant J. D. Warren, which had her bow stove in and sprung a leak in the Chesapeake while on the way up from Fortress Monroe, after repairing on the ways, was launched on the 23th ult. successfully. The flag of Admiral Dahlgren has been hoisted on the *Harvest Moon*, which left the Yard on the the 29th of March for Fortress Monroe. Admiral Dahlgren was on board. He goes again in search of his son. The *Shawsheen* arrived on the 28th with two sloops and thirteen boats, which were captured as prizes. The *Baltimore* left on the same day for the lower station of the Potomac Flotilla. The *Cœur de Leon* is under sheers to hoist machinery, in order to undergo repairing. The screw steamer *Resolute*, 1, arrived at the Yard on Monday with dispatches. The *Commodore Read*, Acting Master Smith, left the Yard on the 27th ult. for her station in the river.

On the same day the President, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Grant, Major-General Halleck, and Secretary of War Stanton, paid a short visit to the Yard.

On the 26th ult. the delegation of Indians from the Northwest paid a visit to the Yard, and after they had been introduced to Commodore Montgomery the various objects of interest about the Yard were visited.

The new coal depot which is being built in the stream, is rapidly approaching completion, and in about four weeks it will be finished. This depot or wharf is built on piles, and is 300 feet long by 60 feet wide, calculated for between three and four thousand tons of coal. The flooring has about nine inches spring of vault, and is thereby much strengthened. When this is completed the unsightly mountains of coal now between the offices and wharf will be removed, and the appearance of the Yard will be much improved thereby.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The appearance of things in general at this Yard indicates a rapid advancement on all kinds of work. At present the few vessels under repairs, or being constructed there, is wonderful, when we take into consideration the large number which have been on hand daily since the war began. A goodly number of men are employed on the new vessel now being built in the upper ship house. The work of removing the double-turreted monitor *Tonawanda* to the sectional docks has been resumed. Two or three other war vessels are attached to the wharf, undergoing repairs. The supply steamer *Massachusetts* left for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron on Saturday last.

THE ROLF KRAKE.

The Danes, as our readers know, recently sent out a turretted iron-clad to destroy the bridge which the allied forces had constructed at Egernsund, to facilitate communication between Broagerland and the position at Duppel. So much curiosity is felt to know more about the *Rolf Krake*, the Monitor in question, that we have taken the pains to gather the following particulars concerning her from reliable sources. She was built at Glasgow by the Messrs. Napier, after plans furnished by Captain Coles. She is 120 feet in length, 34 feet broad, is driven by an engine of 250 horse power nominally, but capable of bearing a far greater pressure of steam, and is provided with two cupolas, each armed with two 64-pounders. By a peculiar contrivance, the idea of which seems to be based upon the plan of Mr. Stevens, as developed in the *Naugatuck*, the *Rolf Krake* is lowered when in action, so that but little of her hull is exposed to the enemy's fire. She can make nine knots per hour in smooth water, but her officers seem to have little confidence in her capability to withstand the heavy weather so proverbially prevalent in the Baltic or the German Ocean. Apertures at the top of the towers, containing the guns, furnish the ventilation necessary.

The *Rolf Krake* attacked the Prussian batteries at Egernsund, on Feb. 18, and was under fire about an hour and a half. During that time, according to the statement of an officer on board, she was hulled 66 times. The towers were hit several times; sixteen shots went through the funnel, one through the steam pipe, three through the foremast, one through the mainmast, two through the mizzen, and from 60 to 70 through the bulwarks, small boats, sails and rigging. Her deck was torn up in several places, the tackle was much injured, the three boats were penetrated; in fact every vulnerable point was hit. In all 150 shots struck her, and it was estimated that 5,000 lbs. of iron were thrown at her during the action by the Prussian batteries. The accounts regarding the damage done the vessel vary, but there is no doubt that the injuries she received compelled her withdrawal from the action. The indents on the armor plates only reached a maximum measurement of one and a quarter inches; but the important fact is to be noted that no gun heavier than a 24-pounder was used against her. Captain Ericsson would doubtless be willing to allow the Prussians to pelt his Monitors all day with balls of this size, without any fear of the result? Three men were wounded on board the *Rolf Krake* during the action—no one of them fatally, however. One of the officers was put *hors de combat* in consequence of being struck by the fragment of a shell which burst directly over the aperture in one of the towers. The concussion from the impact of the shot upon the outside of the turret was quite severe occasionally, throwing down the cabin, bulkheads, &c., but doing no serious damage. No authentic accounts have yet been received regarding the amount of damage done the enemy's batteries by the *Rolf Krake*.

We must wait the fuller *data* regarding the results of this action, as well as for a more detailed description of the Monitor engaged, before we draw any inferences from it. In no respect was the test so severe a one as that to which our iron-clads were subjected at Charleston.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

The *Royal Sovereign* turret ship, upon which Captain Coles has been so long laboring, was floated out of her dock at Portsmouth, on March 8th. Several of the English journals state without reservation that her transformation to her present form is to be attributed to the famous action between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and Lord C. Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, officially acknowledged the fact in a speech which he made in the House of Commons on February 25th. Whatever advantages Captain Coles may claim for cupolas or domes over turrets, he is not likely to reap much credit from the performances of the *Royal Sovereign*, as she is equipped with the latter. The modifications of Captain Ericsson's method of setting them in the vessel may prove an advantage, but practical experiments, such as those to which our Monitors have been subjected, can alone discover the weak points which it is certain the *Royal Sovereign* must possess. This vessel is 450 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, with her topsides—*i.e.*, the outside level of her upper deck, 10ft. above the water-line amidships, 12ft. 6in. at the stem, and 8ft. 6in. at the stern, space enough apparently for the 15-inch gun with which our Monitors are armed to test their smashing powers upon, if the opportunity should ever be offered. Her actual draft it is estimated will be 23ft. 6 inches, and there are hopes expressed that she may attain nearly the speed she possessed previous to her alteration—a trifle over 12 knots per hour.

The turrets, of which there are four in number, are sunk into the upper deck of the ship, and are made to revolve on the same principle as a railway turntable, the motive power being within the turret, so that the gun may be moved in a lateral direction to any point of a circle. In each turret there is a narrow oval porthole for the muzzle of the gun to be run out, and this is but a short distance (perhaps a foot or two) above the surface of the deck, which falls from the centre to the side. The top of the turret is protected by parallel bars of iron, in which there are three circular holes, through any one of which the officer of the gun may insert his head to take sight of the object to be fired at, and at the same time to direct the movements of the men inside. The bulwarks of the ship will be attached at the lower part by hinges, and will fall back so as to hang over the broadside when the guns are fired. The turrets being thus sunk, so that the basement rests on the main deck, do not form a conspicuous mark for the enemy. They are heavily cased with iron, and are of such strength that each weighs no less than 138 tons. The deck, however, is not bomb proof, consisting only of plates of iron one inch thick and covered with the usual planks of wood, so that if a heavy shot were to fall vertically it is not improbable it would find its way out of the bottom of the ship. The experience of our Monitors at Charleston, proved that this part of the iron-clads demanded greater protection, and Captain Coles may discover that this is a fatal weakness in the vessel he has labored so long to make impregnable. In the interior the cabins are lofty, but, as a matter of course, not well lighted. A very important invention has, however, been introduced to improve the ventilation. It is a plan designed by Dr. Edmonstone, staff-surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Victory*, and consists of air channels running the whole length of the ship, and communicating with the hold, where the foul air accumulates, and is carried off through these tubes into the funnel, instead of permeating the decks to the injury of the health of the crew. It is believed that it will answer perfectly, inasmuch as, even when the fires are not lighted to increase the draft up the chimney stack, there is a considerable current of air upwards through the tubes which communicate with the funnel. The ship under water is coated with Muntz metal, and to prevent galvanic action, a band of vitreous sheathing has been attached for some distance below and above the water line. This sheathing consists of small plates of iron covered with a preparation of glass, and is intended to be an anti-fouling as well as a protective agent. Contrary to the expectation of many persons, the displacement caused by the *Royal Sovereign* when she floated was found to be rather less than was anticipated, and she now draws, without her stores, rigging, or guns, 18 feet forward and 24 feet aft.

The guns with which the turrets are to be provided cannot come in competition with those upon our Monitors. Although they are of 12 tons weight each they are not rifled, and consequently their spherical projectiles will only be 150lb. if of cast iron, and about 160lb. if of the best steel. Upon this point the London *Times* remarks with its customary superciliousness that "in this respect the ship's offensive powers "seem to have been too lightly dealt with, although it may "be assumed that one well-delivered, concentrated broad-"side, thrown with 50lb. charges, may settle at once any "iron-clad now afloat or building." In the same vein it also says:—"It is useless to attempt any comparison between "the efficiency of her turrets, either as regards their defen-"sive powers or their working, with those of the American "Monitors. The armor of the latter is composed of layers "of inch plates bolted together, while those of the *Royal* "*Sovereign* are solid masses of metal. With respect to their "working, the American turrets rest with their base on the "upper-decks of the vessels, thus exposing their whole "length to the enemy's shot, and are further capped by a "pilot-house, the whole structure being in all some 15 feet "above the level of the deck. The *Royal Sovereign's* turrets, "on the contrary, rest their base on the lower deck below "the side armor of the ship, and have only some four feet "six inches exposed above the level of the upper deck. The "pilot-house in her is also a separate structure altogether, "situated between the foremost turret and the funnel, and "therefore does not cap the turret, as in the American Mon-"itors, where indeed it was a necessity from the vessels' "form of construction and their draught of water."

As we have previously remarked, such comparisons as these may be made with better grace when the vessel in question has passed through the fearful ordeal which our iron-clads have sustained. Of one thing we are very sure, the *Royal Sovereign* would never live to tell the tale of a fight with one of our Monitors armed with the 15-inch gun, firing a projectile propelled by fifty pounds of powder.

RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

An octavo pamphlet of 34 pages, entitled *Reflections on the Admissible Strength of the Battalion*, &c., has recently appeared in Berlin, Prussia. It emanates from the pen of a Prussian officer of rank, who frankly admits the deficiencies and defects of the Prussian military regulations, and attempts to point out the best method for their correction. He condemns as unwieldy the present battalion of 1,000 men, and recommends that it be divided into two. We are surprised to see that the author, contrary to the usage of Prussian military writers, admits the inferiority of the "needle gun." It has always been asserted that while the Minié rifle could be discharged only twice in a minute, five and even nine rounds could be fired from the needle gun in the same time, "so that 300 needle guns are at least equal to 900 Minié rifles." But the author of this pamphlet says:—"As to "rapidity of fire, we are not a step in advance of the infantry "of Frederick the Great; in a technical point of view we "are perhaps able—although this is still a question to be "proved—by means of the admirable needle gun to load a "little faster."

Venetia and the Quadrangle, a military geographical sketch, by M. Biffant, First Lieutenant in the 2d Wurtemburg Infantry, is published at Darmstadt, by Edward Zernin. It gives an interesting description of the renowned fortifications of upper Italy, and contains eight fine wood engravings, comprising plans of Verona, Mantua and Peschiera, and ground plans of a tower at Verona, of a bastion of the *enceinte* and profile of the wall of that city. The pamphlet, which was written from personal observation, is divided into seven parts: I. Boundaries and Interior; II. The remains of Lombardy and Venetia; III. Hydrographic Relations; IV. Culture and its Influence on Military Operations; V. Communications; VI. Fortifications; VII. Critical Survey of the Theatre of War.

Journal des Armes Spéciales et de L'Etat-Major. Contents of the number for January: Panoply, or the weapons of all ages and of all nations, with eighty illustrative plates, Art. 1st, Offensive Weapons; Hydraulic Lime Mortar, based on the report of Mr. G. S. Robertson, to the London Society of Civil Engineers; Organization, Composition and Strength of the Army of Great Britain; On the Profession of Arms; Military Intelligence—the Federal Monitors; Plates. Contents of the number for February: *Des Canons Cerclés*, by F. B. Roonetta, Lieutenant of Artillery; Panoply, Art. 2d, Offensive Weapons; The Army of Great Britain (continued); Recent Studies on Rifled Arms for Infantry (translation of the German work above-mentioned); A New Blasting Powder; The Resisting Power of Cannon; Military Intelligence—The Iron-clads of the United States—Artillery Experiments in England—Gun-Cotton in Austria—The Spanish Navy—The Sunken Ships at Sebastopol.

There has appeared in Paris the third volume of Colonel Augoyat's important work, *Aperçu Historique sur les Fortifications, sur les Ingénieurs, et sur le Corps du Génie en France.* This volume, of 624 pages, illustrated with two plates, one of Alexandria in Egypt, the other of the siege of Saint-Jean d'Arce, embraces the period between 1790 and 1804. It is divided into three chapters: the first devoted to the laws, decrees and decisions relating to fortified places; to the engineer corps and the general objects connected therewith; the second to the campaigns, sieges and treaties of peace; the third, to works and objects of art. In the second chapter, which comprises no less than 454 pages, and which forms the most important part of the work, Colonel Augoyat gives a resumé of the campaigns of the Armies of the Republic, in which the author devotes special attention to sieges and the passage of rivers. During this period the officers of the Engineer Corps played an important part in the several passages of the Rhine by the French Armies. Several memorable sieges were also conducted in the different countries which formed the theatre of war; and the narratives of these operations have been reproduced in the *Aperçu Historique*, with the addition of many new details. Chapter third confirms the rapid progress which was made in the art of fortification between 1790 and 1804, and excites the wish that the author might be able, at some time, to give us an account of the grand works which were executed under the Empire. His great age seems to have compelled him to relinquish a task for which he is so eminently fitted, as he announces that this volume forms the conclusion of his work, which already includes the period extending from 1716 to 1804.

The Camp at Châlons, with lithographic plans of the Camp and Manœuvre ground. By a Hanoverian officer. Darmstadt: Edward Zernin. The author of this work received the rare permission to serve a year as a temporary officer in the French army, and in this position, both in Algeria and at Châlons, was able to acquaint himself with the details of the French military system.

Etudes sur la Ventilation, by General Morin; 2 vol., 8vo., 1026 p., 16 plates; is published at Paris by Lacroix.

The History of the British Navy, from the earliest period to the present time; by C. D. Yonge; 2 vol., 8vo.; is published at London by Bentley.

Blücher, His Life and Times. By Dr. Johannes Scherr, Professor in the Polytechnic at Zurich. Three vols, 8vo. Leipsic: Otto Wiegaud.

The 2d volume of an interesting work, entitled *Recent Studies in Rifled Arms for Infantry*, by Captain Wilhelm von Plönnies, has been published by Edward Zernin, at Darmstadt and Leipsic.

A new work on Tactics, entitled *Introduction to the*

Study of Tactics, for Cadets of each Arm of the Service, by Major Hugo Diehl, of the Bavarian Army, has been published by Riegeb, at Munich.

Diplomatic History of the Crimean War, its origin and its causes. By M. X. Tanc. Strasburg: Berger-Levrault et fils.

Campagne of the Emperor Napoleon III. in Italy; compiled from official papers (2d edition in press). Paris: Dumaine.

TRIAL OF THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER.

The 600-pounder, wrought-iron, ten-grooved, shunt, rifled Armstrong gun has had another trial at Shoeburyness. The experiments were especially intended to test the effect of a highly manufactured, hardened, steel, solid, spherical shot, weighing 344½ lbs., with a charge of 90 lbs. of powder, at a range of 200 yards.

The target was a small one, only 4 feet by 3 feet 5 inches, but it was 11 inches in thickness It was reared in front of one of Mr. Fairbairn's old targets, and behind the centre of the plate there was a vacuum of 3 feet 5 inches in height, and two feet in width.

This afforded an opportunity to test the soundness of the theory, that a rigid backing is essential to the successful resistance of iron plates. The plate had been carefully manufactured and rolled by Messrs. John Brown & Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield. It was supported by two upright oak posts, twelve inches square, to which it was secured by strips of railway bar iron passing down the front, and sunk some inches in the earth. A large lump of old armor plate was thrown on the ground immediately before the plate, and two wooden wedges were driven in between it and the railway bars, so as to tighten the latter, the upper parts of which were carried above the 11-inch plate, and fastened to the supports by two 1½-inch bolts.

At this target the gun was fired at a distance of 200 yards. The result was singularly interesting. The shot struck as near the centre of the plate as possible, and divided it into halves; but so capital was the fibre of the metal, and so well had it been manipulated, that the shot was hurled back, and lay at a distance of 14 feet 6 inches, right facing the enemy it had attempted to destroy. The shot had undergone a curious change. When fired it was a 13-inch, but afterwards, on being measured, it was found to be 15·2 by 10 inches. It was, however, pronounced to be a first-rate shot, and one which had done its best and its worst against the plate. The indentation was 4·9 inches. The oaken posts were dislodged and shaken into splinters. The initial velocity of the shot was ascertained to be:—At the muzzle, 1760 feet per second; at the 11-inch plate, 1680 feet per second. The loss of velocity was, therefore, 80 feet per second at the end of 200 yards. As a matter of comparison the initial velocity of 98-pound solid shot fired with the service charge of 16 lbs. is 1580 feet per second, while the initial velocity of a 100-pound Armstrong shot fired with the reduced charge of 10 lbs. is 1035 feet per second.

When the 600-pounder was fired at the former trial it will be remembered that the charge then was 70 lbs. of powder, and the projectile a steel shell weighing 610 lbs., containing a bursting charge of 24 lbs. The range also differed, being 1000 yards, while the target was the *Warrior* one of thicknesses of 9-inch teak faced with 4½-inch armor-plates.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON GENERAL GRANT.

In a recent speech at Chicago, Major-General Burnside said with reference to Lieutenant-General Grant:

I have known him for a great number of years. If there is any quality for which General Grant is particularly characterized, it is that of magnanimity. He is one of the most magnanimous men I ever knew. He is entirely unambitious and unselfish. He is a capital judge of men, and is possessed of a remarkable degree of common sense. Those qualities, I think, make a pretty good general—pretty good, like when he has good generals to deal with, because if he has magnanimity he will give credit to the general for what he has done. If he is not ambitious he will not seek to undermine any other person who may seem to be in his way. If he has good common sense and judgment he will pick each man for his specific duty with good judgment. So that the general who combines all these qualifications has every hope to succeed. Now, General Grant has thus far succeeded, and really, I believe the chances are that he will succeed in future. He is to leave the West for the present, and take temporary command of the Eastern Army, and without saying anything of the generals who have heretofore commanded the Eastern Army, I think he will infuse into that army a degree of confidence which it has not felt for some time, because success always carries with it confidence, and that is what you all want. There is not a gentleman or lady in this whole assemblage that does not desire success, to-night, and, inasmuch as he has been successful heretofore, he will have the confidence of the community, and have the qualifications, which I think he has and which I have said to you, he has, it seems to me, we can all go home to-night, believing that success is going to attend General Grant in the command of all the armies of the United States, during this campaign. At all events, every loyal heart will go home to-night and sincerely and honestly pray to God he may be strengthened in the work he has to do, and that he will be enabled during this present campaign to crush this infernal rebellion, which has threatened so long to ruin and disrupt the government which we all love so much.

Commutation.—In connection with this subject, which was widely debated before the passage of our own conscription bill, now a law, a decision of the French Minister of War, just published in the *Moniteur*, possesses unusual interest. He has determined that to obtain release from military service in 1864 the young men comprised in the class of 1863 will have to pay a fixed sum of 2,300fr. Men now serving, and who wish to retire, must pay 500fr. for each unexpired year of service. Soldiers re-enlisting for seven years will have a right to receive a sum of 2,300fr.; 1,000fr. paid immediately, and the remainder at the expiration of the term, and also the pay for re-enlistment of 10 centimes a day. Re-enlistment for less than seven years will give a right, up to 14 years' service, to a sum of 320fr. for each year; 140fr. to be paid immediately, and 180fr. at the end of the term, and to the high pay of 10 centimes a day. After 14 years' service, those who re-enlist will only have a right to the daily pay of 20 centimes. Substitutes provided by the administration, and for a period of seven years, will have a right to a sum of 2,300fr.; 1,000fr. payable immediately, and the remainder at the end of the term. If for less than seven years they will receive 320fr. for each year; 140fr. immediately, and 180fr. at the period of liberation.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

The arrival of Brigadier-General Weitzel in New Orleans is announced.

We are told that Major-General Blair is about to resign his seat in Congress and return to the Army of the Southwest in command of the 17th Army Corps.

Colonel Frank Wolford has been dishonorably dismissed by the President from the United States service for violation of the fifth article of war.

The First Iowa Cavalry have presented to Brigadier-General J. W. Davidson a beautiful sabre, valued at $1,500.

Major William P. Morris, paymaster in the army and a citizen of Philadelphia, died at Memphis on the 22d of March.

Colonel Cesnola, 4th New York Cavalry, was specially exchanged for Colonel Brown of the 59th Georgia Regiment. The latter is already in the field.

Major-General Washburne has been ordered to the temporary command of the troops of the 9th corps, now assembling at Annapolis.

Captain Wm. B. Roe, 16th Michigan volunteers, acting signal officer, is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department at Washington.

Surgeon A. Majer, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the district of Florida, and Surgeon S. W. Gross, U. S. Vols., announced as Medical Director of the district.

Captain W. H. Dennis, U. S. Coast Survey, has been attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Seymour, as Topographical Engineer.

The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac places Gen. James S. Wadsworth in command of the 4th division, 5th corps.

Dr. A. M. Wilder, late Acting Medical Director of the 9th Army Corps, is assigned to duty as Medical Director of the 23d Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. M. D. Manson, lately absent on leave, has returned to the Department.

Captain Wm. H. Page, commanding the escort to General Sykes, has been transferred to the First Division, Fifth Corps, with his cavalry, to act as escort to Brigadier-General Bartlett.

Brigadier-General Ewing has been assigned to the command of the District of St. Louis in the place of Brigadier-General Fisk, transferred to the command of the District of North Missouri.

Major Frank S. Bond, A. D. C. to Major-General Rosecrans, was ordered under arrest in Washington this week by the Secretary of War, for visiting Washington without proper authority.

A large number of naval officers, including Rear Admirals Paulding, Davis, Stringham and Gregory, visited the White House on the 29th of March, and were introduced to the President by Secretary Welles.

Lieutenant Cyrus Scott, 122d Ohio; Lieutenant Albert H. Reeder, 51st Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Eugene Sullivan, 5th New York volunteers, have been dismissed the service of the United States.

Captain James E. Montgomery, Assistant-Adjutant-General upon the staff of General Martindale, has been relieved and ordered to report to Colonel R. H. Rush, commander of the 1st brigade Veteran Reserve Corps.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Rubburg has received the appointment of Captain from the Governor of Maryland, and Mr. F. M. Burrow, clerk at headquarters, has been appointed Adjutant, *vice* Rubburg, promoted.

Brigadier-General Lockwood has been assigned by Major-General Wallace to the command of the Third Separate Brigade, and his headquarters will be on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Captains Kent and Gallagher will be attached to his staff.

Captain S. J. Simmonds, 1st Kentucky battery, has been dishonorably dismissed the service, by order of General Kelley. The chages against him are very grave, and include "embezzling Government property," "sutlering" and "making false muster."

The sentence of courts-martial, dismissing first Lieutenant John D. Lee, First New York Mounted Rifles, and Second Lieutenant Cortland Van Rensselaer, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, is approved by the President.

An elegant silver trumpet has been presented to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. B. Eaton, of the U. S. steamer *Admiral*, lately commanding the steamer *Circassian*, by his "brother officers while passengers" on board the latter ship, Dec. 12, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Frank Reynolds, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., Commissary of Musters of the Department of the South, tried by Court-Martial for drunkenness on duty, and sentenced to be cashiered, has been dismissed the service by order of Major-General Gillmore.

A private letter received from Columbia, South Carolina, states that Ensigns Williams and Porter, of the Navy, who were captured in the attempt to storm Fort Sumter, have been released from irons and placed on the same footing as other prisoners.

Captain Fisher, of the Signal corps, who recently escaped from Richmond, is about to reënter the field as chief signal officer of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of major. Captain Norton, now acting in that capacity, will join the Army of the Cumberland.

Huntsville, Alabama, is at present the headquarters of the department of the Tennessee, Major-General Sherman commanding. The Fifteenth Army Corps, Major-General John A. Logan, has its headquarters there, and guards the railroad to Stevenson, sixty miles east, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

By order of Brigadier-General Seymour, the redoubts and batteries in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Florida, have been named as follows:—Battery Hamilton, Redoubt Reed, Redoubt Moore, Battery McCrea, Redoubt Fribley, Battery Myrick, Redoubt Sammons. These designations are given in honor of officers who fell at Olustee.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry at Fortress Monroe which declared Colonel John A. Nelson, Tenth United States Colored Troops, deficient in capacity, and negligent in preventing the impressment of negroes by his officers, has been approved by General Butler, and he has been mustered out of the service.

The staff of Major-General Lew. Wallace will retain the old departmental staff with but two changes, viz: Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Lawrence, A. A. G., in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Chesebrough; and Colonel John Woolly, Provost Marshal, in the place of Major Henry Z. Hayner.

The following promotions have recently been make in the 100th New York Volunteers: 2d Lieutenant Wayne Vogdes to be 1st Lieutenant, vice C. C. Coleman, discharged; 2d Lieutenant Frederick Sondrock, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice J. A. Newell, promoted; Private William C. Barthurn, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice M. P. Peraeson, promoted.

Among the naval appointments recently confirmed by the United State Senate, appears the name of Asaph Hall, Massachusetts, as Professor of Mathematics in the Navy. Professor Hall is a gentleman of fine mathematical attainments, and was for some years a student and assistant at the Harvard College Observatory. His planetary calculations have made him widely known among astronomers.

Brigadier-General John Gibbon, who for some time has been in charge of the depot for drafted men in Philadelphia, having recovered from his wound received at Gettysburgh, has returned to the Army of the Potomac to resume command of his division, Second Army Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Leech, of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Colonel Lyle), relieves him as a commander of the barracks for drafted men.

A New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper having stated, a few days ago, that Major-General Meade's brother had received a letter from the General, which indicated his relinquishment of the command of the Army of the Potomac, Captain R. W. Meade, commanding at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has written a letter contradicting the statement and denying the receipt of any such letter from his brother.

The following officers have been appointed on the staff of Colonel Richard A. Rush, commander of the 1st brigade, Veteran Reserve:—Captain James A. Montgomery, chief of staff and assistant-adjutant-general; Captain William W. Rogers, 19th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, acting assistant-adjutant-general and acting assistant-inspector-general; First Lieutenant Charles O. Hyatt, 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, acting assistant quartermaster and acting aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant Wesley Markwood, 24th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, acting aide-de-camp.

Brigadier-General George Cook, commanding division at Charlestown, Western Virginia, announces the following officers as upon his staff:—Major B. M. Skinner, 9th Va. Volunteers Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain James L. Botsford, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Henry F. Hawker, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. K. McCann, Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain James Allen, 2d Va. Cavalry, Provost-Marshal; 1st. Lieutenant B. H. Moore, 36th O. V. I.; 1st Lieutenant J. N. Patten, 36th O. V. I., Aides-de-Camp; 1st Lieutenant Frank Slade, 12th O. V. I., Ordnance-Officer; 2d Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, 150th N. Y. Vols., Assistant-Commissary of Musters; Surgeon Geo. M. Kellogg, Medical Director.

The following officers constitute the staff of Brigadier-General T. Seymour, commanding districts of Florida:

Capt. P. R. Chadwick, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Hall, 1st U. S. Art'y, A. A. A. G.; Maj. E. Eddy, Jr., 47th N. Y. Vols., A. A. I. G.; Capt. G. S. Dana, U. S. Signal Corps, Signal Officer; Capt. A. T. Dunton, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. T. A. P. Champlin, A. C. S., Chief Commissary; Surg. A. Majer, U. S. V., Medical Director; 1st Lieut. P. S. Michie, U. S. Engs., Chief Engineer; 1st Lieut. W. Burns, Jr., 1st N. Y. Vol. Engrs., Ordnance Officer; Capt. J. Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art'y, Chief of Artillery; Lieut.-Col. T. A. Henderson, 7th N. H. Vols., Provost-Marshal; 1st Lieut. C. N. Jackson, 10th regt. P. R. V. C., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Bradshaw, 90th regt. N. Y. Vols., A. D. C.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has recommended the President to order an exploration of the river Orinoco, in conjunction with the government of Venezuela, which proposes to bear the larger part of the expense. The decision of the question has been referred to Secretary Welles, and it is understood that, if the interests of the naval service will not be made to suffer by the withdrawal of one light draught steamer for the purpose, the Secretary will detach a vessel of that description from the fleet.

On Tuesday, March 10th, a new iron-clad war steamer was launched successfully at Charleston. She is called the *Ashley*. This increases the iron-clad fleet in Charleston harbor to seven vessels. She is described as a formidable vessel, with many improvements on former efforts of the rebels in naval architecture.

The numerous courts-martial now in session at Washington have received orders from the War Department to hurry up business by sitting without regard to hours.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels, of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

THE WAR OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.

THE year thus far has seen less action in our armies than the first quarter of any of the foregoing years of the war. This may be partially owing to the fact, that the field of activity is now more limited than formerly, that the forces of both belligerents are better concentrated, and above all, to the fact that the valuelessness of small, desultory and indecisive actions is better understood now than ever before. The two main armies of the Union and the two main armies of the Rebels are, each of them, composed of stupendous masses of men; and the principal of our minor armies act as coöperating forces with the main bodies, instead of independent expeditionary columns as formerly. A large number of our battles and fights in other times were the result simply of the enterprise of one or other of the numerous commanders of separate departments and armies, and had little bearing upon the fundamental operations or the grand issue of the war. General BANKS might fight in the Valley, General FREMONT in the mountains, General BURNSIDE near the seaboard, and half a dozen other generals in tide-water Virginia, without any direct bearing upon the work of the Army of the Potomac, and without any coöperation or unity of purpose. So there were battles in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, which apparently had no other aim, and certainly had no other effect, than to show that our soldiers would fight with heroic spirit wherever there was a foe to confront them. Latterly circumstances have made such affairs of rare occurrence, and now it is almost impossible that they should ever again take place. We have now a single military head of all our forces, who, it is understood, freely controls one and both of our great armies, together with all detached military bodies, and who will so operate the whole as to unify their purpose and produce a comprehensive harmony of action. Now, for the first time, is the greatest effort of the Nation's Army possible, and now fortunately we have both of our great armies planted in positions where a victory for either of them, worthy of the name, must be largely decisive of the fate of the Southern Confederacy. We have a superb position at Chattanooga; and a victory over JOE. JOHNSTON—though as yet we are hardly prepared to take full advantage of it—a victory such as some of General GRANT's previous triumphs, and achieved at the proper moment, would carry our Western army to Atlanta, if not indeed to Augusta, and would make valueless all further Rebel struggles west of the line of the Savannah River. So, again, a victory over LEE's army now would be a much more disastrous matter to the Confederacy than it would have been at any previous time; and that mainly because the productive capacity of the South, as regards men, is now exhausted. Were the Lieutenant-General to break LEE's army as he broke BRAGG's army at Chattanooga, it would never be itself again. It might reform once more, it is true, on the south bank of the James, or on the Roanoke. And, almost to a surety, it would. For it would be an extraordinary circumstance were an army of such solidity and spirit to be totally demolished by one blow, however great. But its thinned and reeling columns could nevermore stand full and strong as now, and with the loss of their capital, their spirit would be more than mortal if it did not begin to fail. We take it that it is conclusively proved that the whole able-bodied population of the South is now in their army, as this appears not only by the unanimous assertion of persons from that section, but is shown by the debates in the Rebel Congress, and by the astounding conscription measures adopted in that body, and everywhere rigidly enforced.

It is now nine months since the Army of the Potomac fought a general battle, and that was on the soil of Pennsylvania. It is seven months since the Western army marched into Chattanooga, and the last battle for the possession of that stronghold was fought in November. Both armies have done some work since then, but it has been fruitless. Both of them are now stronger than at the time of their last trial and triumph; and we judge that one of the two Rebel armies,—that under LEE—is stronger than it has been at any time since its last encounter. The season when the year's campaign must necessarily open is rapidly approaching, and there is all likelihood that it will be a very decisive one for the enemy. It is well that the energies of our Army and the lives of our men have not been wasted of late in small desultory and unproductive efforts.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

THE surrender of Vicksburgh by the Rebel General PEMBERTON, in July last, has given rise to an unfortunate difference of opinion between that gentleman and his superior officer, General J. E. JOHNSTON, as to who is responsible for this signal disaster to the Rebel arms. PEMBERTON, in his report, which had the advantage of first reaching the Southern public, charges it upon JOHNSTON, who retorts in kind in his report, which has but just escaped from the custody of the Rebel war office, and made its appearance in the Richmond papers. There is one essential point, however, upon which the testimony of the two fully agrees,—which is, that the officer after all chiefly responsible for the loss to the Confederate cause of the Mississippi Valley is one U. S. GRANT, now Lieutenant-General of the United States Army. These reports furnish interesting testimony to the vigor and ability of that series of movements on his part, by which the Rebels were surprised, divided, and beaten in detail. Up to the 14th of April, as General JOHNSTON informs us, they were so completely deceived as to the purpose and direction of GRANT's movements that General PEMBERTON's reports all indicated that the efforts of the enemy would be against General BRAGG, rather than himself, and looked to the abandonment of his attempts on Vicksburgh. In one of April 13th, he says:—"I am satisfied ROSECRANS will be reinforced from GRANT's army. Shall "I order troops from Tullahoma?"

By the 29th of the month he discovered, however, that the enemy's movement indicated a purpose to attack Grand Gulf; and on the 1st of May, he was telegraphing frantically for "large reinforcements," to enable him to frustrate a movement threatening Jackson, and, if successful, cutting off Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

But the Rebel armies were not in condition to furnish these reinforcements, without drawing so heavily upon the force in Tennessee as to compel the abandonment of that State. Finding themselves outgeneralled, a difference of opinion arose between the Rebel commanders, as to the best line of action. General PEMBERTON, regarding Vicksburgh as his base, wished to stake his fortunes upon the defence of that position; while General JOHNSTON, finding himself too weak to raise the seige of the city, urged its abandonment, in order to concentrate his forces to make what head was possible against the victorious enemy. His orders to this effect, he complains, were disobeyed by PEMBERTON; who, instead of manœuvring to prevent a siege, fell back, when beaten by GRANT at Big Black River, on Vicksburgh, and called upon General JOHNSTON to march to his relief. To this the latter replied, that their joint forces—some 42,000 men—were not sufficient to raise the seige, and that all that could be done was to endeavor to extricate the garrison by attacking the enemy simultaneously at the same point of his line. By the 3d of July, JOHNSTON had matured his plans, and on that day sent word to PEMBERTON that he hoped to attack the enemy about the 7th, to create a diversion, and enable him to cut his way out. But too late; for with the 5th came the news of the fall of Vicksburgh.

General JOHNSTON was now sufficiently occupied with taking care of himself; for on the morning of the ninth, less than three days after the receipt of the news from Vicksburgh, General SHERMAN reached Jackson, to which JOHNSTON had fallen back behind the works thrown up for the defence of the place. The scarcity of water about Jackson induced the belief that General SHERMAN would be compelled to make an immediate assault; but, to the disappointment of the Rebels, he commenced entreching and constructing batteries. Had he pursued the opposite course General JOHNSTON is confident that, "with the advantage given by the entrenchments, "weak as they were," an assault would have resulted in his discomfiture. Finding on the 16th of July that a force had left Vicksburgh to turn him on the north, and that SHERMAN was preparing to concentrate upon him "the fire of near two hundred guns," JOHNSTON withdrew his forces; all the public property and the wounded, in a condition to be moved, having previously been carried to the rear. General JOHNSTON says:—"Our loss during the siege was estimated at "seventy-one killed, five hundred and four wounded, "and about twenty-five missing. The army retired by "easy marches to Horton, distant about thirty-five "miles from Jackson. Desertions during the siege "and on the march were, I regret to say, frequent. "The time to strike the enemy," he adds in conclusion, "with the best hope of saving Vicksburgh, was "when he was landing near Brownsburgh. To do "this with any prospect of success, a rapid concen-"tration of all the forces should have been made." Fairly to pursue this course nothing remained, in his judgment, but to abandon Vicksburgh, with the view of at least saving its garrison, and if possible concentrating to prevent a further advance on the part of GRANT. Of General PEMBERTON, he says:—

"His disasters were due not merely to his entangling himself with the advancing columns of a superior and unobserved enemy, but to his evident determination to be beseiged in Vicksburgh, instead of manœuvring to prevent a siege. Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient force to break the investment of Vicksburgh, should it be completed—appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convinced that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage of armed vessels and transports, I ordered the evacuation of both places. General GORDON did not receive this order before the investment of Port Hudson, if at all. General PEMBERTON set aside this order, under the advice of a council of war; and though he had in Vicksburgh eight thousand fresh troops, not demoralized by defeat, decided that it 'was impossible to withdraw the army from this position, with such *morale* and material as to be of further service to the Confederacy;' but 'to hold Vicksburgh as long as possible, with the firm hope that the Government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi River.' Vicksburgh was greatly imperilled when my instructions from Tullahoma, to concentrate, were neglected. It was lost when my orders of the 13th and 15th of May were disobeyed. To this loss was added the labor, privations, and certain capture of a gallant army, when my orders for its evacuation were set aside."

A CLEVER writer in the April number of the *Atlantic Monthly* gathers together, with a degree of care and skill which is every way creditable, a long array of facts and examples to disprove the popular theory that youth is an essential quality in a great general. This theory with our people has run along side of that other favorite one, more argued at the beginning of the war than now, that any great civilian may, with the putting on of the uniform, assume the qualities and win the distinction of a great military commander. But the opening of the fourth year of the war approaches, to find both sides of the contest, almost without exception, relying upon their professional soldiers for the responsible positions of general officers. Such facts, so near and so convincing, can but completely overthrow the delusion. But with HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON to back their theory, the arguers of the necessity of youth to generalship may make a stouter resistance. And yet after all, these great historical captains are only exceptions to the law that governs as well in the profession of arms as in any other,—that experience, and, up to the period of the limit of the vigor of manly power, the increased experience which added years give, is the school in which the most adept must learn their trade. NAPOLEON and HANNIBAL were men of that rare genius which is to the law what a miracle is to the ordinary course of nature. And yet even of them we may say with truth, that if early manhood proved them great, and had not left them until they had

won their title to fame, maturer years served only to vindicate and approve the promise of their youth.

But there is an argument in favor of the younger men, and it is this: The science of war is like others, an advancing one, and, especially in the last quarter of a century, new ideas have presented claims to consideration; the danger with the old men of the profession is that they will refuse to get out of their old routine to accept and use the new conditions and circumstances. But it may be the vice of the younger ones that they will too readily adopt what is as yet but experimental.

Does not the whole question at length settle down to this, that the time of life when a man's faculties are in their greatest vigor, his mind and body both most firmly knit and compacted, is the time when he can best accomplish whatever he may undertake, whether it be to fight a battle or write a book? That time of life experience shows to lie between the ages of forty and fifty; while in the case of many men it extends ten and even fifteen years later.

The facts gathered by the writer of the article to which we have referred, uniformly sustain this view. We have no space to quote the very many examples he collates from history, but will take only some of these of our own generals. Washington assumed command of the Revolutionary armies at forty-four, which is about the age of General Rosecrans; while General Grant is but two years younger. General Meade is forty-eight. General McClellan was in his thirty-fifth year on assuming command in 1861. General Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans in his forty-eighth year. General Scott, however, had reached his sixty-first year when he went to Mexico, and General Taylor won Buena Vista in his sixty-second year. Stonewall Jackson died at thirty-seven—a man of genius. General Thomas is about midway between forty and fifty, and there is little difference between his age and that of General W. T. Sherman. General Joe Johnston is over fifty; and A. S. Johnston was killed at Shiloh at forty-nine. General Halleck is forty-eight; General Longstreet, forty; General John Buford, our best cavalry officer, died at about thirty-six; General McDowell is fifty-six; General Hancock about forty; General Sedgwick towards fifty; General Warren about thirty-five or six; and General Gillmore about the same age. We take some of these figures from the writer in the *Atlantic*, and suppose they are correct; others of them are from memory, and may not be exactly accurate; but they are not far from the truth, and serve the purposes of the argument.

The turreted iron-clad *Tecumseh* made her final trial trip up the Hudson on Monday last, and was that evening delivered over to the Admiral Paulding for equipment. The performance of the vessel was very satisfactory, the propeller driving her through the water at the rate of eight, nine and nine and one-half knots, though at no time working to its utmost capacity. The contract calls for ten knots. No accident occurred beyond the breaking of a tiller rope. Arriving opposite the Palisades, three rounds were fired from each of the 15-inch guns comprising the armament of the vessel. Solid shot were fired with charges of 35, 40 and 50 pounds. The old Ericsson compressor, slightly modified, was used, and worked satisfactorily. Among the few invited guests on board were two Norwegian officers, who watched the experiments with the utmost curiosity and interest. Previous to the departure of the ship some officers of her Britannic Majesty's navy applied for permission to go on the trial, stating that the Russian Admiral received a similar privilege some time ago. They were not allowed, however, to accompany the vessel, for reasons which are conflictingly explained.

Besides the improvement in placing the turret so far foward as toe balance the ship and get rid of the cumbersome overhang in front, the *Tecumseh* has a great advantage over the original Monitor in other respects, not the least important of which is the thorough system of ventilation introduced by Mr. Stimers, Inspector of Iron-clads. From the ventilators in the floor of the berth deck and ward-room a current of air sweeps up with power sufficient to carry a heavy hat nearly to the ceiling. The value of such a free circulation of air will be appreciated by those who are to make their home in the iron-clad during the coming summer months.

The *Tecumseh* is expected to be ready for sea in a week or ten days. She is under the command of Lieutenant-Commander T. Augustus Craven, an active, energetic and capable officer, in whose hands she will be sure to give a good account of herself. Her destination is not yet announced, though shrewdly suspected.

We extract the following from a Washington letter published in a daily paper of New York:

> "General Grant has begun his work in the Army by establishing his headquarters eight or ten miles nearer the enemy than General Meade ever has done. He will soon be back here again—certainly by Saturday. He will be at the War Department as often as once every week till he leads the Army into battle."

It is probably too late to remonstrate any longer with editors of well-conducted papers on the impropriety of publishing correspondence reflecting on the conduct of officers in responsible positions. So long as there are correspondents deficient in gentlemanly dignity and nice sense of honor, paragraphs expressive of prejudice or malignity will get published. Mere ignorance would be occasionally excusable. It is to be hoped that the author of the above extract has at least this to plead in his justification. His statements are in the first place *untrue*, and in the next place, if General Grant has established himself at Culpepper, instead of Brandy Station, there are reasons entirely proper why General Meade should remain at the latter place—which, instead of eight or ten, is four miles, in rear of the former. As Lieutenant-General, it is not necessary that General Grant should be in direct contact with the Army. He can select any position the most eligible for his own convenience. The immediate commander of an army must, however, fix his headquarters at the most central and accessible point—just as General Meade has done. Had he gone to Culpepper, most of the corps headquarters would have been from five to ten miles distant from him, instead of two, three and four, as is now the case.

At the battle of Gettysburgh, General Meade's headquarters were directly under the fire of the enemy. The house where he was stationed was pierced, perhaps a dozen times, by balls, and men and horses were killed in the vicinity. General Meade himself was constantly exposed, and particularly at one time when occupying a rock which commanded a view of the battle-field, and from which the Rebel sharpshooters were constantly picking off those who showed themselves.

A commander of an army *has no right* uselessly to expose himself and his staff. As individuals, they cannot accomplish anything by going into fire; in their official position the preservation of their lives is valuable. It is due to those they command that, except in great emergencies, generals should keep themselves as far from danger as is consistent with the proper discharge of their duties. Many a defeat has resulted from the loss of a general, in whose mind alone were the strategetical and tactical combinations that might have ensured success. An inferior general, assuming command on the death of the commander of an army during battle, cannot know the state of the entire field and decide upon the movements to be made—movements required, perhaps, instantaneously, in order to achieve success or prevent disaster. Newspaper writers seem to consider a battle-field as similar to a chess board, on which everything can be seen at a glance. Could they really participate in a battle, and know that it occupies a line of from five to ten miles long, with, perhaps, flanks of from ten to twenty miles to be cared for, they would, perhaps, appreciate the childish fatuity of their apparent desire to see the commander of the vast movement dash down into the lines with his sword drawn, his eyes flashing, and his voice hoarse with shouting and cheering. Such writers have drawn their inspiration and their military knowledge from Charley O'Malley; they seem to think the conduct proper for a bold Irish dragoon, burning to gain his captaincy, fit for a general entrusted with the lives of a hundred thousand men. Because Napoleon at the Bridge of Lodi plunged into the *meleé*, the popular idea is that he always raged about, willing, like the man who went into the "free fight," to take a hand in any hot work that might be going forward. Napoleon knew better than to expose himself, except in some instances of critical and concentrated action. All our generals in the field get under fire frequently enough; the newspaper writers need not be fearful on that score. At Yorktown, General McClellan's headquarters were within shelling range of the enemy's works, and balls occasionally howled over them; at Harrison's Landing they were under direct fire during the night attack of the Rebels from the opposite bank of the river. The afternoon before the battle of Fredericksburgh, General Burnside rode along the lines with his staff and escort in full view of the enemy, who chose to be economical of their ammunition. At Chancellorsville, a ball shattered a pillar against which General Hooker was leaning. General Meade's position at Gettysburgh we have already stated. Corps, division and brigade commanders are obliged to go within musket range, and they generally expose themselves, in their anxiety for success, with too great zeal and daring. So different is the army standard from that of the newspapers, in relation to "getting "under fire,"—which so excites the enthusiasm of home correspondents—that unnecessary exposure, so far from being considered as any sign of bravery, is regarded as showing a lack of good sense—as much as would be shown by a citizen who should attempt to pass through a street where a riot was in progress, instead of going around the block.

The order for the reörganization of the corps composing the Army of the Potomac, was so long foreshadowed in all its essential particulars, that its promulgation could hardly have disturbed the equanimity of an army which has learned to be accustomed to changes and to accept the decrees of military necessity. And though there was reason to pause before the consummation of so radical a measure, we believe there will be few in that Army to doubt its ultimate advantages, while there will be none to offer opposition or to suggest such unworthy motives for its origination as partisan presses at home are ungenerously insinuating. The extinction of the separate existence of corps, whose badges had been worn with honor, and whose history was identified with the bloody records of the Army, was a sad necessity, but the order of General Meade deals gently with these best soldierly sentiments, and saves the *esprit de corps* of the gallant men of the First and Third corps from all unnecessary suffering. Although we have before expressed our conviction of the propriety of the reörganization, we would not be the one to join in any attempt to cast unmerited censure upon the eminent corps commanders whom it separates from the Army, whose fortunes, good and ill, they have shared from the first. Generals Sykes, French and Newton, will always be followed wherever they may go, by the best wishes of their former associates, and they may always have pride and gratification in pointing to their achievements with the Army of the Potomac. They are officers who have won by hard service in the field the honors they wear—honors no where so readily acknowledged as in the Army with which they fought their way up to the responsible positions they now resign in obedience to official orders.

We find among the Washington telegrams to the daily newspapers in various parts of the country, frequent accounts of the sayings, doings, and intentions of General Grant. Though we fancy the public has learned to put their true valuation upon such telegraphic tales, it may be well to say that they are, as a rule, not only mere guesses at what is in the mind of the Lieutenant-General, but very poor ones at that. We do not pretend to know any more about the intentions of General Grant than any one else, but we have good reason to deny the truth of the stories that he is urging General McClellan's restoration to the command of the Army of the Potomac; that he has either personally, or through any one else, been in consultation with that General about the coming campaign in Virginia; that he will follow out that General's plan of operations; or that he is taking any part in the unfortunate controversy about General McClellan. The Lieutenant-General is not the man to waste time or thought on such matters. We may also say that General W. F. Smith is not only not urging the restoration of General McClellan to his old command, but is among those who are most inclined to criticize the operations of his former commanding officer. We say these things because we believe them due not only to Generals Grant and Smith, but also to General McClellan as well.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The first installment of General Todtleben's long expected history of the siege of Sebastopol is now out. The work, when completed, will be of great magnitude.

Mr. James Mackay, an Englishman, has invented a naval gun and projectiles which are said to promise valuable additions to the means of warfare. The first experiments exceeded the expectations of the inventor.

A foreign legion, to consist of 6,000 men, is now organizing in France to be placed at the service of the Archduke Maximilian for a period of eight or ten years. It is expected that the French army in Mexico will embark for home on the arrival of this new force.

The Viceroy of India has appointed a Sanitary Commission to consider and afford advice and assistance in all matters relating to the health of the army, and to supervise the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements in barracks, hospitals, and stations, as well as in towns in proximity to military stations, in the Bengal Presidency.

Warning has been given at Copenhagen that if Danish officers of rank, dissatisfied with General de Meza's removal from the command, tendered their resignations, the mildest treatment they might expect would be dismissal without pension. The *Dagbladet* announces that the King at first declined to consent to De Maza's removal, and only yielded in the face of a threatened ministerial crisis.

According to the *Patrie* the camp at Chalons this year is to consist of two divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, and the adequate proportion of artillery and the administrative services. Marshal MacMahon is to command in chief, Generals d'Autemarre and Bourbaoki the infantry, Prince de la Moskowa the cavalry. If required, the troops at the camp might be ordered off at two hours' notice.

The importance of gun cotton as an explosive substance has been fully recognized among some of the continental military powers, and is now attracting the attention of the British Government, and a committee has been appointed to sit at Burlington-house, with General Sabine as its chairman, to inquire into its merits. General Sabine is assisted in his labors by some very experienced officers, both naval and military.

Mr. J. Scott Russell, in a note to the London *Times*, states that if the Navy will adopt auxiliary mechanical power in working guns on ship board a ship-of-the-line can be constructed to carry a double tier of 300-pounder broadside guns, without exceeding the length of the *Warrior*, and without sacrificing speed or any of the qualities of a good seagoing ship; and, relatively to armament, with much greater economy.

A serious fight took place in the Forum on the evening of March 1st, between Pontifical and French soldiers. There were several wounded on both sides. General de Montebello gave orders to surround the neighboring Pontificial barrack. The French and Roman authorities respectively organized patrols, and took other measures for keeping order. One account says that during the conflict both parties were well pelted by the Roman populace.

In order to provide against the inconvenience to be anticipated from the expiration next year of the term of service of more than 4,000 soldiers in the British army enlisted under the Ten Years Act, the standard for recruits has been lowered from 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 5 in. for those between 17 and 25 years of age. The standard for the Royal Marines is to remain as before —5 ft. 5½ in. for lads from 18 to 20, and 5 ft. 7 in. for those above 20 years of age.

An English military journal says:—Enlistments of German soldiers for the Federal service appear to have been proceeding rapidly of late. One hundred and thirty-six Germans, many of whom have seen service, have arrived in Liverpool, to embark for Boston to join the United States Army. They seem to expect rough service, but are all anxious to receive their bounty money, $100, before leaving England; and some refuse to embark without it.

The Geneva International Congress, established to urge Powers to adopt certain regulations with regard to the neutrality of hospitals, surgeons, and wounded men, is making progress. France immediately promised her aid to so humane an undertaking. Prussia has now established a central committee of her own, comprised of the most influential men in the State; and Denmark has also notified in an official letter to Geneva her adhesion to M. Dunant's propositions. With these two Powers at war, the system will soon be put to a test.

Great indignation has been caused at Hamburg by the news that the Russians had seized 5,000 uniforms which were intended for the troops of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg. On the other hand, satisfaction is felt at the news that the Dannewirke is being rapidly demolished. It is by the way a remarkable occurrence that, just at the present crisis, when the chances of a general European war are increasing each day, two strong fortresses, erected at a great expense are being demolished—the Dannewirke in Denmark, and the fortifications in Corfu.

An order in Council has just been promulgated, approving amended regulations respecting the enrollment of officers in the British Royal Naval Reserve. The number is limited to 700, to consist of four classes —lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, engineers, and first-class assistant engineers. In addition to the officers on the active list, there is to be a class of honorary officers, not exceeding in all 160 in number. Regulations are set forth, applicable to the mode of appointment, qualification, promotion, retirement, uniform, drill, messing, service afloat, pay, allowances, and pensions to widows.

The *Royal Sovereign*, cupola ship, of 3,963 tons, and 800 horse-power, was successfully floated out of her dock at Portsmouth, on March 8th. Everything, respecting weight, draught of water, &c., proved to be satisfactory; there only remained the proof trial of speed, which before she was converted was found to be upwards of twelve knots. It is intended to arm this ship with the smooth-bore muzzle-loading 150-pounders, weighing 12 tons, on Roche's carriages. She will be fitted for sea with all dispatch, under command of Captain Cowper Coles, the inventor of the cupola system.

The word "mess" has lately been introduced into the French army, and some officers' messes created. This designation was supposed to be of English origin, but a writer in the *Moniteur de l' Armée* points out that Du Cange gives in his glossary "*prendre metz*" to mean "to eat together." A letter written so far back as 1443 is quoted in proof of this. It seems that during harvest the reapers used to dine in company, and that the term "*metz*" was applied to these repasts. "*Metz*" was derived from the low Latin word "*messorium*" or "*mensorium*," which in its turn came from "*mensa*."

The *Gazetta di Bologna* publishes the following table, showing the number of men under arms in the Italian army:—

Infantry (5-7ths of the whole contingent)				275,000	men
Bersaglieri (1-13th	do	do	do)	30,000	"
Cavalry (1-15th	do	do	do)	24,000	"
Artillery (1-13th	do	do	do)	30,000	"
Engineers and military train (1-17th			do)	23,000	"
				382,000	"
Royal Carbineers				22,000	"
Total				404,000	"

The sinking of the target ship *America* at Portsmouth demonstrated the superior penetrative power of steel over ordinary iron shots. The *America* received, in two days' firing, 78 heavy knocks against her sides from heavy iron shots. She was none the worse, but floated quietly at her moorings. Not so after one steel shot was brought to bear against her. This penetrated the armor plate, which vainly strove to keep the subtle and destructive missile outside; and gradually, but surely, did the strongly-built craft fill with water, and settle down on the mud. The *America* soon after her sinking was raised and put into dock to be examined and prepared for further use as a target ship.

Colonel Shaw's new system of gun-carriage, now complete, was lately inspected by the Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal. The gun adapted for service without trunnions, and intended for a course of experiments, was manœuvred in the presence of the Committee and a number of experienced officers belonging to the Royal Artillery. The gun is pointed at the port hole or embrasure by raising and depressing the breech only, the muzzle resting immovably on a pinion. The improvement insures greater safety to those engaged in action, as the apertures for working the guns will with this system be considerably reduced in dimension. The gun and carriages are now ordered to be transported to Shoeburyness to be subjected to a course of experiments.

A project of a novel and important character, says the *Western Morning News*, has been for some months past under discussion; and we are informed that a company is now in course of formation, with a view to place the proposal in a practical shape. It is intended to station, 50 miles west of Scilly, a ship bearing a floating light, containing stores of provisions, and connected by an electric cable with the shore. It is considered that thus early news may be conveyed, homeward ships may receive their orders whilst at sea, and much suffering, privation, and loss of life be prevented. The work is to be carried out by Moore's patent for an improved method of anchoring ships, and attaching electric cables. The idea is seriously entertained, and, if carried out, might prove of much commercial value, but its practicability is much doubted.

A paper was recently read at the United Service Institute, London, by Mr. S. Barrass on the "Stability of Iron-plated Ships in a Sea-way, considered "in Relation to the Principles of Mechanics and the "Laws of Motion." Mr. Barrass described the present geometrical method of considering the stability of ships, the influence of beam upon the behavior of vessels in a seaway, the orbits of the centre of buoyancy of the rising-floor ship (full-sized) and the flat-floor ship, the rise and fall and the leverage of the centre of buoyancy, and showed that there was a falling of the centre of buoyancy in the rolling of the rising-floor ship, and a rise of the centre of buoyancy in the rolling of the flat-floor ship. The conclusion he arrived at was that, for easy motion and seaway, the flat-floor was preferable to either the round or the rising-floor.

Accounts from Malta speak of serious insubordination on the British steamship *Resistance*, 16. It appears that the breeching of an Armstrong 110-pounder gun was found cut, and subsequently the linch-pins of a field-piece were missing. On inquiry being made, all the petty officers and non-commissioned officers declared that they knew of no causes of discontent existing among the men. But on the following night another breech was cut, and a leathern tube-box and some other things were missing, believed to have been thrown overboard. Captain Chamberlain had the whole crew mustered on deck, and called upon those who had complaints to make to step forward. Three men did so, and one or two stated that they had several causes of discontent to complain of, and that the whole ship's company were discontented. These men were immediately put under arrest, pending the inquiry which was subsequently instituted, but of which the result has not yet transpired.

The *Scotsman* of March 9th says that the Danish cruisers were off Dunbar, keeping a sharp look out for prizes, and recently a very exciting chase was witnessed from the town. A large foreign vessel was observed to the eastward, hugging the shore as if to keep within neutral limits. In a short time a long, low, rakish looking craft shot from behind an island and steed directly across the track of the vessel. The cruiser, says the *Scotsman*, "clapped on all sail, and "the black smoke belched out ever and anon from the "funnel showed that they were no less intent on "getting up all the steam they could command. The "large vessel soon saw its danger, and immediately "every inch of canvas was spread to the breeze. On "they both went at a tremendous rate; but it was "soon evident that the coveted prize would escape. "Very luckily for it a strong breeze had sprung up, "and both wind and tide were in its favor, besides "having the advantage of a considerable start. When "last seen the two were somewhere above the Bass, "and a parting shot was observed to be sent after the "fugitive as it stood away to the northward under a "heavy press of sail, with 'a wet sheet and a flowing "'sea.'"

THE DANISH WAR.

The Danes are making good use of the lessons taught them by our war. They are experimenting with the electric light, which they propose to use in defending the island of Alsen.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who is stationed at the Prussian headquarters, defends the allied army from the insulting attacks made upon it. He states that the behavior of the troops is good, and that the discipline is rigid.

The Hanoverian pioneers, having completed their work of restoring the defences of Rendsburg, have now proceeded to Glucksburg with orders to erect batteries along the coast at the mouth of the Elbe, to prevent Danish ships of war from going up the river unmolested.

A letter from Hadersleben in the *Hamburg News* mentions, as an instance of the audacity of the Danish spies, that during the night of the 7th March some one carried off the blue Holstein flag planted on the church tower. On the following morning the population were astonished at seeing the Danish colors in the place of the others. It was at first thought the Danes had retaken the town.

Marshal Wrangel is troubled very much, as are our generals in the field, by the efforts of the newspapers to obtain intelligence of military operations. To hinder them doing this, he not only keeps all newspaper correspondents from the camp, but has also just published an order of the day recommending his soldiers to prevent the letters which they write to their relatives or friends from being published in the journals.

A second bridge has been thrown across the stream at Eckernsund by the Austro-Prussians to expedite the prosecution of the siege. It was constructed in two hours, and consists of twenty-two pontoons, which are placed so near to each other as to indicate that the bridge is to be used for the transportation of heavy artillery. The troops have been ordered to begin making fascines and gabions, and as the ozier twigs are not yet pliable enough to be serviceable for this purpose, wires will be used instead.

The *Altona Mercury* announces that the demolition of the Dannewerke is progressing regularly, not less than 700 persons being at work on it. The inhabitants of the surrounding country assist in great numbers with pickaxes and shovels, and many citizens, students, and even women and children, may be seen among the demolishers. The works have the Schleswig-Holstein colors hoisted on them, and the people proceed to their occupation, headed by flags and bands of music. The guns captured in the Dannewerke have been sent to Berlin and Vienna, where it is said they will be sold for old metal. The military authorities have calculated that the demolition of the whole line of the Dannewerke, including the twenty-seven detached forts, will take 45,000 working days and that the expense will amount to as many Prussian dollars.

There is a marked contrast between the Austrian and Prussian armies, as regards the familiarity of intercourse allowed between officers of different grade and the men. In the Austrian service great freedom is permitted, but in the Prussian there is rigid reserve. A curious incident illustrative of this fact recently transpired at a public house in Apenrade, the drinking-room of which was thronged with Austrian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, all drinking and smoking together. Presently a Prussian officer of the guard entered, and struck with astonishment at such a scene, went and seated himself in a distant part of the room, in order to avoid taking even an indirect part in such a violation of propriety. An Austrian officer, seeing him thus isolated, approached and cordially invited him to come and sit with the rest. The Prussian rose, still more stupified at this familiarity, and making a military salute,

observed, "I beg your pardon—but you are speaking to the Count of Alvensleben!" "Ah! that is the way you receive me!" replied the Austrian; then, returning the salute, he added, "Well, you are speaking to Prince Windischgratz!" And the prince turning on his heel immediately went and rejoined his comrades.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The bill to prevent military interference in elections, an abstract of which appeared in the Journal of March 12th, is still under discussion in the Senate. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, in an able speech, defended the action of the Administration, showing that there had been but few abuses of military power, either in Maryland, Kentucky or Delaware, and that where wrongs had been perpetrated they had been promptly and amply redressed. The Senator reviewed at length the question of neutrality in Kentucky at the commencement of the present struggle, and argued that but for the proper precautions of the military authorities that State, in all probability, would have been forced into a rebellious attitude. He defended the orders of General Burnside in reference to elections as being similar to those issued by General McClellan in Maryland, in 1861, under which Governor Bradford had been elected. Even now, he said, there was no law in Maryland to prevent traitors from voting; and it was proper that the military power should preserve the freedom and purity of the ballot-box to loyal men. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, replied at length to Mr. Howard, arguing that the civil rights of the people had been invaded and overturned, and charging the President with the design of perpetuating his administration through another term by means of an unlawful use of military power. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with the original, or a copy, of a telegraphic dispatch or order, on the files of the Department, of Major-General Dix to Provost-Marshal Dodge, dated the 5th of November, 1861, concerning the election held in Maryland on the following day.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the amendments to the Military Academy Bill has been concurred in by both Houses of Congress. In explanation of the previous disagreement on these amendments it was stated that the Senate proposition authorized the President to appoint cadets from districts not now represented in Congress. This the House struck out, and substituted for it a provision that for one year from the 1st of July next an additional cadet shall be appointed for each district, as now provided by law. There were now about 290 cadets in the Military Academy, and if that amendment should prevail, instead of the proposition of the Senate, it would authorize an addition of about 190, making the whole number nearly 500. But as there are not accommodations for more than 390 or 400 cadets, the House amendment was rendered inadmissible. So it was agreed by the Committee of Conference to strike out the amendment of the two Houses and leave the law as it now stood, without any additional cadets.

Another West Point Bill was introduced on the 28th by Mr. Wilson, of Mass., which authorizes the appointment by the President of two additional cadets for each State represented in Congress, resident of the State wherein appointed, having served honorably two years in the Army, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty years old, and selected according to merit and qualification.

A bill was introduced on the 29th, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to establish a naval dépôt and navy yard on the Delaware River. It provides for the selection of the location by a commission of seven scientific men, none of whom shall own land within fifty miles of the Delaware River, the decision of a majority of whom, when approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the President, shall be final. A bill to construct a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, for the passage of armed naval vessels, was also referred to the same Committee. Revolutionary soldiers will be happy to hear of the passage of a bill, introduced by Mr. Foster, of Conn., securing to them an additional bounty of $100 each. The Military Committee have reported adversely on the use of concentrated feed for horses and mules in the Army. A resolution has been introduced inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy how many ordinary seamen have been transferred from the Army to the naval service. A bill has been reported relating to the compensation of pension agents. It allows them for clerk hire and office rent $500 for the disbursemet of $50,000 annually, and $250 additional for every additional $50,000. A bill appropriating money, not exceeding $920,000, for the payment of further expenses in suppressing the Indian hostilities in Minnesota during 1862, was reported from the Military Committee and referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill to increase the rank, pay and emoluments of the Provost-Marshal-General, proposing to give that officer the rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-Generel.

HOUSE.

The following bills relating to the Navy were introduced by Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and passed by the House:—

A bill providing that persons between 26 and 30 years of age may be appointed Assistant Paymasters, provided that the number is not thereby increased; and that examinations of students for admission into the Naval Academy shall take place when they are between 14 and 18 years of age. A bill regulating and changing in some particulars the method of making promotions in the Navy. Heretofore, said Mr. Rice, promotions have been made according to seniority, but this bill provided for promotion according to official capacity and physical fitness, to be determined by a Board of Examination, appointed by the President. Officers not recommended for promotion are to have an opportunity to be heard through a revisory board. One of the sections also provides for the appointment of paymasters and engineers of the fleet. A bill for the classification of Paymaster's Clerks in the Navy, making four classes, with the following salaries:—$1,200, $1,000, $800, and $700 per annum; and also a bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig *Bainbridge* at the 21st of August, 1863, in order to fix the pensions of the deceased officers and sailors. A joint resolution was also reported and passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public auction lot No. 13, in the village of Sackett's Harbor, it not being required for the navy yard.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Acting Lieutenant-Commanders and Commanders, who shall have the compensation allowed to naval officers of similar grade. It also repeals the provisions of the act of 1862 to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the Navy, and in its stead, provides that any person who shall have received or shall hereafter receive a temporary appointment as Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, or Acting Master in the Navy, from civil life, authorized by act of July 24, 1861, may be confirmed in said appointment, and placed in the line of promotion from date of confirmation, if upon the President's recommendation he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy, and that seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the Flag Officer and the Department, and upon such promotion shall receive $100 and a medal of honor.

Mr. Pike also reported the Senate bill regulating courts-martial, which was passed after striking out the first section which provides that volunteer appointments in the Navy shall be subject to the action of the Senate, as is the case with regular appointments. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the House with any information in his possession with reference to the claims for service rendered by State troops at any time during the present war, stating the amount of service and amount of the claims. A bill providing for the education of naval constructors and engineers at the Naval Academy, was reported back from the Naval Committee, and ordered to be printed and recommitted. The claim of W. W. Hubbell for compensation, not to exceed $100,000, for Government use of his thunderbolt shell and fuse, has been referred to the Committee on Claims. On motion of Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing and using as a military highway the railroad between Henderson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn,, and report by bill or otherwise.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

ITS OBJECTS DEFINED.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Washington, March 26.

Whereas it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1853, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of those benefits; and whereas the objects of that Proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to those objects alone:

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefit thereof by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; and that, on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the National authority.

Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the Proclamation may apply to the President for clemency like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim, that the oath presented in the aforesaid Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give such certificates thereon to the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths, at as early a day as convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archieves of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a registry thereof, and will, on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the 88th.

Abraham Lincoln.

By the President.
W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Thursday, March 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 10.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 23, 1864.

General Order No. 415.

First—By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps composing the Army of the Potomac will be reduced to three, viz.: The Second, Fifth and Sixth corps. The troops of the other two corps, viz.: The First and Third corps, will be temporarily reorganized and distributed among the Second, Fifth and Sixth, by the commanding general, who will detetmine what existing organizstion will retain their corps badges and other distinctive marks. The staff officers of the two corps, which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the general staff of army corps.

Second—Major-General G. W. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the Fifth corps.

Third—The following general officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the Adjutant of the Army, viz.: Major-General George Sykes, U. S. Vols., Major-General W. H. French, U. S. Vols.. Major-General John Newton, U. S Vols., Brigadier-General J. R. Kenly, U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General F. Spinola, U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith, U. S. Vols. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

Fourth—The following arrangements are made to carry out the provisions of the foregoing order:—The Second, Fifth and Sixth army corps will be consolidated into two divisions. The first and second divisions of the Third corps are transferred to the Second corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The third division of the Third corps is transferred permanently to the Sixth corps. The three divisions now forming the First corps, are transferred to the Fifth corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, and on joining the Fifth corps they will be consolidated into two divisions. The commander of the division transferred to the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps will at once report to the commanders of those corps for instructions. Brigadier-General J. B. Carr will report to Major-General Hancock, commanding the Second corps, and Brigadier-General H. Prince to Major-General Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth corps. The chief of artillery will assign eight batteries each to the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, these batteries to be taken from those now with the corps, and with the First and Third corps. The batteries with the several corps, in excess of the above allowance, will join the artillery reserve. The consolidation of divisions called for in this order, will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to rearrange the brigades of their respective commands in such manner as they may think best for the service. The reassignment of officers of the staff departments, consequent upon the reorganization of the army, will be made upon the nominations of the chiefs of staff departments at these headquarters. Special instructions will be given hereafter with respect to staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

Fifth—The Major-General commanding avails himself of the occasion to say that in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in this army, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service, and that the reason for attaching the First and Third corps, for the time being, to other corps, were in no respect founded upon any supposed inferiority of those corps to the other corps of this army. All the corps have equally proved their valor on many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and of the country. The First and Third corps will retain their badges and distinctive marks, and the Major-General commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at an early day, so that those corps can again be reorganized.

By command of Major-General Meade.
(Signed) S. Williams, A. A. G.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF CORPS.

The following is a summary of the reorganization of the corps:—

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-General Warren, commanding.

The consolidation of divisions and arrangement of brigades is made as follows:—The commanding officer of the First division of the old Fifth corps is ordered to consolidate the three brigades into two brigades, to be designated as the First and Second brigades, First division, Fifth army corps. The old Second division, Fifth corps, has been consolidated into one brigade, to be designated as the Third brigade, First division, Fifth corps, commanded by Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres. The old Third division, Fifth corps, will remain as the new Third division, Fifth army corps. The Second brigade of the Third division, First army corps, has been transferred to the Second division, First army corps, and this division will hereafter be designated as the Second division, Fifth army corps. The First brigade of the Third division, First army corps, has been transferred to the First division, First army corps, and this division will hereafter be designated as the Fourth division, Fifth army corps. The designating flags of the old Third brigade, First division, Fifth army corps; of the old Second division, Fifth army corps; of the old Second brigade, Second division, Fifth army corps, and of Third division, First army corps, are ordered to be turned in to the corps quartermaster.

The following is the assignment of general officers to commands in the consolidated corps:—

1. Brigadier-General J. S. Wadsworth, commanding Fourth division.
2. Brigadier-General S. W. Crawford, commanding Third division.
3. Brigadier-General J. C. Robinson, commanding Second division.
4. Brigadier General Charles Griffin, commanding First division.
5. Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres, commanding Third brigade, First division.
6. Brigadier-General L. Cutler, commanding First brigade, Fourth division.
7. Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, commanding Second brigade, Second division.
8. Brigadier-General J. J. Bartlett, commanding Second brigade, First division.
9. Brigadier-General James Barnes, commanding First brigade, First division.
10. Brigadier-General J. C. Rice, commanding Second brigade, Fourth division.

The following is a portion of the corps staff:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Bankhead, Inspector-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain D. L. Smith, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Captain W. T. Gentry, Commissary of Musters.
The other officers of the staff have not yet been assigned.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-General Hancock, commanding.

The original regiments of the Second corps have been consolidated into two divisions, with a new assignment of division and brigade commanders.

The division formerly known as the First division of the Third corps, commanded by Major-General Birney, has been designated as the Third division of the Second corps. The division formerly known as the Second division of the Third corps, to which Brigadier-General Carr has been assigned as commander, will hereafter be known as the Fourth division of the Second corps. Each of these divisions has been reduced to two brigades. The organization of the staff of the Second corps has not yet been completed.

The following is the arrangement of divisions and assignment of commanders:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General T. C. Barlow.
First Brigade—Colonel N. A. Miles, 61st New York.
Second Brigade—Colonel T. A. Smyth, 1st Delaware Vols.
Third Brigade—Colonel P. Frank, 52d New York.
Fourth Brigade—Colonel J. R. Brooke, 55th Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General John Gibbon.
First Brigade—Brigadier-General A. S. Webb.
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General J. P. Owens.
Third Brigade—Colonel S. S. Carroll, 8th Ohio.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General D. B. Birney.
First Brigade—Brigadier-General J. H. Ward.
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General A. Haye.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. B. Carr.
First Brigade—Brigadier-General G. Mott.
Second Brigade—Colonel W. R. Brewster, 73d New York.
Chief of Artillery—Colonel Tibball.

SIXTH CORPS.

General Sedgwick, commanding.

The old Third division, Sixth corps, is broken up, one brigade (Shaler's) going to the First division; the Second (Wheaton's and Eustis') going to the Second division. The Third division, Third corps, is transferred to the Sixth corps, and General Prince is assigned to the command of it. The three brigades of this division are consolidated into two, under General Russell and General Morris.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General H. G. Wright.
First Brigade—Brigadier-General A. T. A. Torbert.
Second Brigade—Colonel E. Upton, 121st New York.
Third Brigade—Colonel H. Burnham, 5th Maine Vols.
Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General A. Shaler.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General G. W. Getty.
First Brigade—Brigadier-General F. Wheaton.
Second Brigade—Colonel L. A. Grant, "Fremont" brigade.
Third Brigade—Brigadier-General T. H. Neill.
Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General A. L. Eustis.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General H. Prince.
First Brigade—Brigadier-General W. H. Morris.
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General D. A. Russell.
Colonel C. H Tompkins, 1st Rhode Island artillery, commanding artillery.

SIXTH CORPS STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. McMahon, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ford Kent, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain J. K. Scofield, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Major Charles A. Whittier, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Arthur McClellan, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain R. F. Halsted, Aide-de-Camp
Captain E. R. Beaumont, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant H. W. Fawar, Additional Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hyde, 7th Maine, Provost-Marshal.
Surgeon B. A. Holman, Medical Director.
Captain W. S. Franklin, 12th U. S. infantry, Commissary of Musters.
Captain J. H. Platt, Jr., 4th Vermont, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain E. C. Pierce, Signal Officer.
Captain B. W. Baldwin, Ambulance Officer.

FAREWELL ORDERS.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SYKES.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, March 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 5.

Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps!—By direction of the War Department, I am relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac. In obeying an order so wholly unexpected, I part from you with the profoundest regret. We have been associated since your organization as a corps. We have shared all the campaigns of this glorious Army; and for nine months it has been my pride and distinction to be your chief. The history of your achievements adds a lustre to the history of your country, and in the great battle of the war on the 2d of July, 1863, your heroism and valor indisputably saved the day.

I part from you, feeling assured that your manly virtues, courage and patriotism will still be conspicuous in campaigns to come, and that the insignia borne upon your flags and worn upon your breasts will in the shock of battle always be found in the thick of your country's foes. (Signed) George Sykes,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL FRENCH.

Headquarters Third Army Corps,
Brandy Station, March 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 26.

Having been detached from the Army of the Potomac in consequence of its reorganization into three corps, I desire to express the personal feelings of regret with which the order is received. The consolidation of the corps gives this Army greater strength. The Generals to command them are conspicuous for their gallantry and ability. Only known in the department where bullets whistle, there is a strong probability that I may soon meet in the field those brave soldiers with whom I have been so long associated with pride and distinction.

Wm. H. French, Major-General Volunteers.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL NEWTON.

Headquarters First Corps, March 25, 1864.

In relinquishing command, I take occasion to express the pride and pleasure I have experienced with you, and my profound regret at our separation. Identified by its services with the history of this war, the First Corps gave at Gettysburgh a crowning proof of valor and endurance in saving from the enemy the strong position upon which the battle was fought. The terrible losses suffered by the corps on the 1st of July, attest its supreme devotion to the country. Though the title of the corps may not survive the present changes, history will not be silent upon the magnitude of its services.

John Newton, Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PLEASONTON.

Headquarters Cavalry Corps,
Army of the Potomac, March 25, 1864.

General Orders No. 14.

Having been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, the regret of separation from the many personal associations established in the Cavalry Corps becomes more impressive by the devotion, generosity and noble daring that have been exhibited throughout one of the most eventful periods in the history of the war. The brave seek no higher tribute than the confidence of their commander. Your glorious deeds testify to the trust you have maintained so sacredly. Continue to be animated by the same spirit that now guides your colors to victory, and you will reap the reward of duty to yourselves, your country, and your God.

A. Pleasonton, Major-General.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Headquarters Department of Washington,
Twenty-Second Army Corps,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1864.
[Extract.]

Special Orders No. 72.

In accordance with special orders No. 119, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, March 16, 1864, the following regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps are relieved from duty under Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale, and are announced as the First Brigade Volunteer Reserve Corps, under Colonel R. H. Rush, with headquarters in such place in this city as shall be designated by the commander:—First Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Sixth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Ninth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Nineteenth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Twenty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps.

All returns and requisitions from the First Brigade Volunteer Reserve Corps will be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Augur.
J. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.
Official: C. H. Raymond, A. A. G.

FINDING AND OPINION IN MAJOR-GENERAL McCOOK'S CASE.

[Official.]

It appears from the investigation that Major-General McCook commanded the 20th army corps, composed of Sheridan's, Johnson's and Davis' divisions.

His command on the 19th September, 1863 (the first day of the battle of Chickamauga), consisted of Sheridan's and Davis' divisions, and of Negly's temporarily, and occupied the right of the line, Johnson's having been detached to Thomas' command.

The evidence shows that General McCook did his whole duty faithfully on that day, with activity and intelligence.

Early on the 20th of September General McCook had under his command the divisions of Sheridan and Davis (the latter only 1,300 to 1,400 strong), and "the senior officers of the cavalry were told they must take orders from him," though attend to their own business. The posting of these troops was not satisfactory to the commanding general, who in person directed several changes between 8 and 10 A. M. During these changes, involving a flank movement from the right to the left, the enemy made a fierce attack, taking advantage of a break in the line—caused by the precipitate and inopportune withdrawal of his division by Brigadier-General Wood—passing through the interval, and routing the whole right and centre up to Brannan's position.

The court deem it unnecessary to express an opinion as to the relative merits of the position taken by General McCook, and that subsequently ordered to be taken by the commanding general; but it is apparent from the testimony that General McCook was not responsible for the delay in forming the new line, on that occasion.

It further appears that General McCook not only had impressed on him the vital importance of keeping well closed to the left, and maintaining a compact centre, but he was also ordered to hold the Dry Valley Road. This caused the line to be "attenuated," as stated in the testimony of the commanding general, who says that its length was greater than he thought it was and assumed. It is shown, too, that the cavalry did not obey General McCook's orders.

The above facts, and the additional one that the small force at General McCook's disposal was inadequate to defend, against greatly superior numbers, the long line hastily taken under instructions, relieved General McCook entirely from responsibility for the reverse which ensued.

It is fully established that General McCook did everything he could to rally and hold his troops, after the line was broken, giving the necessary orders, &c., to his subordinates.

The court are of opinion, however, that in leaving the field to go to Chattanooga, General McCook committed a mistake; but his gallant conduct in the engagement forbids the idea that he was influenced by considerations of personal safety. Bearing in mind that the commanding general had previously gone to Chattanooga, it was natural for General McCook to infer that all the discomfited troops were expected to rally there, as well as to presume that a conference with the commanding general on that important subject was both desirable and necessary. The court cannot regard this act of General McCook as other than an error of judgment

David Hunter, Major-General, President.
E. Schriver, Inspector-General, Recorder.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Brigadier-General David B. Birney, to be major-general in the volunteer service, May 20, 1863.

James A. Hardie, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, in the Army of the United States, vice Van Rensselaer, deceased.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Nathaniel A. Richardson, of Massachusetts.
Nathan B. K. Richford, of New Hampshire.
Lockwood M. Todd, of Illinois.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP, UNDER THE ACT APPROVED OF JULY 17, 1862, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Second Lieutenant Henry Jano, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, for Major-General McClernand.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Robinet, of the 1st U. S. infantry, for Major-General McClernand.

DECISIONS IN MILITARY JURISPRUDENCE.

Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps,
Memphis, Tenn., March 10, 1864.

Circular No. 3, Judge-Advocate's Department

The following decisions of points in military jurisprudence, published in general orders from the Adjutant-General's office, series of 1863, are collected and published with references, for the information of officers of the Judge-Advocate's department:—

1. Court must be convened by competent authority. (G. O. 234, 240, 209).
2. Record must show that Court was organized as the law requires. (G. O. 292, 207).
3. Record must show that Court was sworn. (G. O. 91, 95, 97, 101, 102, 210, 255, 270, 292).
4. Record must show that Judge-Advocate was sworn. (G. O. 32, 91, 95, 97, 101, 155, 168, 180, 210, 233, 270, 292).
5. Prisoner must be allowed the right of challenge. G. O. 32, 255, 257).
6. New members cannot be added during trial. (G. O. 68).
7 Prisoner must be required to plead. (G. O. 257).
8. A military offence, under the articles of war, must be charged in the terms therein used. (G. O. 264, 287).
9. Specification must show place of commission of offence. (G. O. 292, 207).
10. A finding of "Not Guilty" as to the sole specification under a charge, requires a finding of "Not Guilty" also as to the charge. (G. O. 207).
11. Two thirds of the Court must concur in a sentence of death. (G. O. 102, 264, 225, 230, 231).
12. An officer cashiered for cowardice or fraud must be published in newspapers. (G. O. 189).
13. Officers absent without leave may be reduced to the ranks. (G. O. 320).
14. A sentence imposed for an offence by the articles of war, must be strictly followed in punishing such offence. (G. O. 330, 389).
15. Proceedings of Court must be duly certified. (G. O. 261).
16. Case must be reviewed by proper officers. (G. O. 55, 168, 180, 207).
17. Action of reviewing officer must be regular and consistent. (G. O. 134, 341).
18. Case must be approved by reviewing officer, if forwarded by him. (G. O. 101, 168, 180, 250, 267).
19. Disapproval by reviewing officer terminates proceedings. (G. O. 209, 341).
20. Reviewing officer cannot commute sentence of dismissal or cashiering. (G. O. 97, 101, 147, 198).

For precedents of charges for civil offences, when tried by military court, under section 30, of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, see G. O. 120, 134, 145, 149, 151, 234, 243, 246, 267, 293, 311, 335, 377.

For precedents of charges for offences under the common law of war, see G. O. 306, 382. James O. Pierce,
Major and A. A. G. Vols.,
Acting Judge-Advocate 16th Army Corps.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from March 28, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. V., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men in violation of paragraph 165, Revised Army Regulations.

Captain John E. Burton, 11th New York battery.

For being in the City of Washington without authority.

Captain Daniel Gillett, 120th New York Vols.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Patten, 118th Indiana Vols.
Surgeon A. Weidenbach, 37th Ohio Vols.

For mustering persons for pay as officers in grades in which they had not been mustered, in violation of General Orders No. 48, series of 1863, from the War Department.

Captain John Varly, 116th Ohio Vols.
First Lieutenant John M. Jarbee, 10th West Virginia Vols.
Major Ernest Schaehe, 28th Ohio Vols.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain A. S. Nesmith, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for failing to report at headquarters military district of Washington, as ordered when arrested by the patrol February 26, 1864, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, he having made satisfactory defence to the charges against him before the military commission convened by special orders No. 53, February 2, 1863, from the Adjutant General' office, now in session in Washington.

Captain J. M. Hewitt, 2d Kentucky battery, charged with an offence and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL OFFICERS PUNISHED.

Navy Department, Washington, March 22, 1864.

General Order No. 31.

Ensigns R. S. Chew and H. J. Blake having been reported to the department for going below during their watch without being regularly relieved, while on duty on board the U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, Commodore T. T. Craven commanding, and Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, Executive officer, their appointments to the grade of lieutenant, for which they were recently nominated to the Senate and confirmed, have been suspended.

For the same offence the appointments of Acting Ensigns W. S. Dana, E T. Harrington, Wm. B. Hoff and C. Rathbone, have been revoked, and they have been ordered to return to their studies at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., as midshipmen.

Acting Ensign R. C. Irwin, who was attached to the *Niagara*, and was guilty of the offence of over-staying his time, has been ordered to the U. S. steamer *Glaucus* (third rate), with directions that he shall not, for six months, be permitted to go out of that vessel.

The department cannot present the plea of ignorance, or that of usage on board the vessels at the Naval Academy, on the part of these officers, who, however young, have been long enough in the service to aspire to and expect promotion. If they had no other source of information, they should have learned from the "act for the better government of the Navy," with which all persons in the service must be supposed to be familiar, that to "leave his station before regularly relieved" is an offence that subjects the person guilty of it to the punishment of death.

It must indeed be obvious to the most ordinary intelligence, that if an officer cannot be trusted in his watch he has yet to learn the simplest practical duties of his profession, and is unfitted for a station where the lives of others, as well as the honor of his country, may depend on his vigilance and fidelity.

The lenient course which the department has adopted in this case has been induced by the consideration that although the severe punishment which a court-martial would adjudge might be more effectual as warning, yet the young officers in fault may, with some reason, plead in extenuation of their offences, that they were not duly admonished by those whose duty it was to impress them with a proper sense of discipline, of the serious nature and inevitable consequences of the misconduct. It is not probable that so many of them would have erred habitually on board the *Niagara* except from this cause.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

THE FLORIDA'S ESCAPE.

United States Sloop-of-War St. Louis,
Fonchal Roads, Madeira,
March 1, 1864—1½ a. m.

Sir.—The *Florida* has succeeded in getting to sea. I shall follow at once. Though hopeless of catching her out of port. Nelson said the want of frigates in his squadron would be found impressed on his heart. I am sure the want of steam will be found engraven on mine. Had the *St. Louis* been a steamer, I would have anchored alongside of her, and, unrestricted by the twenty-four hour rule, my old foe could not have escaped me. The Governor, true to his declared intention, would only allow her to take on board twenty tons of coal—sufficient to take her to the nearest port. Her commander plead for sixty tons, next forty, asserting that he needed that much to ballast his vessel. The Governor told him, at the suggestion of Mr. Bayman, that he came in without it, and he thought he could go without it; but if ballast was needed, there was plenty of stone on the beach that he might take.

As it was supposed that she would go to sea during the night, and certainly in the morning, and I had an intimation that, in passing us, she might pour in a broadside, I shotted and cast loose my guns, and had men to man them; got a slip-rope on the chain, and stationed lookouts all over the ship and in the tops; cautioned the officers to extra vigilance, and was repeatedly on deck myself to watch, and see that my orders were executed. The night was dark and squally. The *Florida* lay close into the beach, and under the highland, with all her lights covered, and notwithstanding all this vigilance, she crept out, unseen, to the eastward, and her departure was not discovered until the moon arose, a few minutes since. A blockade runner, the *Julia*, which arrived in the afternoon, reports the *Kearsarge* as having left Cadiz three days ago, destination unknown. The *Florida* gave out they were going to Cadiz for coals; but I think not, and shall go direct to Teneriffe, hoping, if I do not find her there, to put the *Sacramento* on her track.

The prevailing winds would not permit me to get out to Cadiz from Madeira in season to do her any injury, even if I thought that port her destination.

The authorities here have done all they could to hasten her departure and prevent her full supply, and I do not imagine that the island will be troubled by the presence of Rebel vessels of war very soon again. I waited on the Governor, to inform him of her intention to ship men to complete her crew. He assured me that it should not be allowed, though it might be done clandestinely, which he could not help. I have reason to believe that she made no addition to her crew, and know from the statement of my gig's crew that three of the men she brought with her deserted. Her crew is described to me as made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen, and but one American. Her first lieutenant is Thomas A Dornin, formerly a midshipman in our service.

I notice no change in the appearance of the *Florida* since I last saw her, except that now she has yards on her mainmast; then she had none, and she had changed her billet-head for a shield surrounded by scroll work, in which is borne the arms of the Rebel States. My men have been wild to fight, and I drew the shot from my guns the day she came in, fearing that, in their excitement, they would fire into her without orders, and break the neutrality of this port. One thing is certain, the *Florida* does not intend to fight unless the chances are largely in her favor, for she skulked away from the old *St. Louis*.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Geo. Henry Preble, Commander, U. S. N.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Whashington, D. C.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel McGaw, to command the *Cambridge*.

Paymaster H. M. Haskell, to duty as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Lyon, to the *Pontusuck*.

Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens, to command the *Pontusuck*.

Paymaster T. T. Casewell, to the *Pontusuck*.

DETACHED.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry S. Davids, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Pontusuck*.

Lieutenant F. Higgenson, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Wm. W. Wood, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to special duty at New York.

Chief Engineer George Sewell, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Commander James H. Spotts, from special duty at New York and ordered to command the *Patusex*.

First Assistant Engineer George L. Sarry, from special duty at Boston and ordered to the *Pontusuck*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John C. Sawyer, to the West Gulf Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Graves, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry K. Opp, to the *Valparaiso*.

Acting Master John F. Dearborn, to the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William A. Mann, to the *Cayuga*.

Acting Ensign M. W. McEntee, to the *Octarora*.

Acting Master J. Chadwick, to the *J. L. Davis*.

Acting Master A. K. Jones, to the *Sagamore*.

Acting Master Jones S. Higbee, to the *Niagara*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel C. Chester, to the Baltimore Naval Station.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton, to the *Relief*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank K. Moore, to the *Port Royal*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. F. Goodman, to the *Nightingale*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster P. S. Towle, to the *Clyde*.

Acting Master George W. Brown, to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Smith, to the *Racer*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensigns Joseph D. Wells and J. B. F. Smith, and Acting Master Basil W. Leary, from the *Potomska* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Henry Kloeppel, from the *Patapsco* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C R. Boyce, from the *Peterhoff* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. D. Kimberley, from the *Nightingale* and ordered North.

Acting Master Edwin Babson, from the *Sagamore* and waiting orders.

Acting Master George F. Hammond, from the *J. L. Davis* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Rossman, from the *Potomska* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Charles R. Harris, from the *Pursuit* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Edward S. Keyser, from the *Itasca* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign E. H. Watkeys, from the *Queen* and ordered to the *Roebuck*.

Acting Ensign Timothy Delano, from the *Roebuck* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, from the *Macedonian* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Tracy Colt, from the *Valparaiso* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Atkins, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Penguin*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacob J. Smith, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Owasco*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Gale, from the *Adela* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Whiffen, from the *Cayuga* and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Silliman, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, from the *Norwich* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Mattson, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Norwich*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright, from the *South Carolina* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Marshall, from the *Stars and Stripes* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hiram C. Vaughan, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Francis H. Swan, from the *Potomska* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign James McGlathery, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Patapsco*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Howard M. Rundlett, from the receiving ship *Ohio* and ordered to the *Unadilla*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Reed, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Stars asd Stripes*.

APPOINTED.

Frederick Joseph Otley and John Lewis Lowe, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Michael Dundon, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Frederick D. Stewart, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Calhoun*.

William W. Whiting, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Dacotah*.

Adam H. L. Bouri, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Iris*.

William H. Brown, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *J. P. Jackson*.

Thomas J. Laverep, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Cornubia*.

John B. McGavern, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Port Royal*.

John Murray Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

George F. Case, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

George Altham, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

John P. Agnew, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Edward Misslt, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

William S. Parker, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master George Munday, of the *Hartford*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign De Witt C. Kells, of the *Galatea*, to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Ezra C. Beauman, of the Mississippi Squadron, to the grade of Acting Master, for gallant conduct in battle.

Acting Master John Swaney, commanding the *Kenwood*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallant conduct in battle.

Acting Master J. B. Crowell, of the *J. P. Jackson*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of the following officers have been confirmed :—

Acting Ensigns Sturgis Center and Wm. S. Hatch, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Thomas McGarrill and Frederick A. Cmmer, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Masters Edmund Morgan, Frederick Read, Henry T. Keene and Amasa C. Sears, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Norman A. Conklin, John M. Cleave, Carrol W. Johnston and Eben W. Johnson, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns John R. Yeaton and Henry C. Marsh, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign O. F. Dunderdale, of the *Roebuck*.

Acting Ensign Alonzo Elwell, of the *Passaic*.

Acting Sailmaker A. Writenberg, of the *Cyane*.

Acting Ensign George W. Sherman, of the *Cyane*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Frank Rodgers and William Samp, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George M. Bart, of the Mississippi Squadron.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers :—

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Devine, of the *Morse*, ten days.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Alfred B. Adams, twenty days.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked :—

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Storer, of the *Maumee*.

Acting Master Charles L. Wittcomb, of the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin Hand, of the *Cricket*.

Acting Ensign W. W. Meeter, of the New York Navy Yard, and appointed Acting Master's Mate.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Austin, of the *Covington*.

Acting Ensign Emanuel R. Davison, of the *Queen*.

Acting Ensign A. Delano, Jr., of the *Passaic*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Johnson, of the *Teazer*.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted :—

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Nicholson, of the *Tawah*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James E Barbour.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Eugene Littell, of the *Racer*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Van Deusen, of the *Owasco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Dodge, of the *Great Western*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Bell, of the *Hyacinth*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master Thomas Bates, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Daniel Jones, of the *Exchange*.

Acting Master's Mate H. M. Scott, of the *Exchange*.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Hall, of the Mississippi Squadron.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Edward McDonnell, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Middle Department, to relieve Surgeon C. W. Jones, U.S. Vols., in charge of the Newton University Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Surgeon Jones, on being relieved, to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward James Thornton, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay for duty to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director, Washington, D. C.

Hospital Steward Charles E. Lewis, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Tulinhoma, Tenn., and ordered to report in person without delay to the Medical Director, Department of the Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn., for assignment to duty.

The examination of Hospital Stewards Michael O'Brien and Wm. Logan, U. S. A., having been completed, they have been ordered to their station.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon Horace P. Porter, 7th Connecticut Vols., at the request of the Governor of Connecticut, to enable him to accept another commission.]

Assistant Surgeon George King, 16th Massachusetts Vols., at the request of the Governor of Massachusetts, to enable him to accept a commission in another regiment.

Surgeon Samuel G. Lane, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, he having been apppointed Surgeon to the board of enrollment, 16th district of Pennsylvania.

Privates Charles H. Ward, Co. A, 77th Illinois Vols., Edward E. Kelsey, Co. C, 7th Ohio Vols., Joseph T. Brown, Co. C, 1st Oregon cavalry, F. W. Field, Co. D 16th Michigan Vols., and Hospital Steward Alber Kinnear, 90th Ohio Vols., with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon John J. Reese, U. S. Vols.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICES.

From the *Nautical Magazine*, of London, we republish the following list of Lights recently established. We propose to continue the list from time to time as reports of change are received, and to publish other "notices to mariners," enabling naval officers from this department to supply the deficiencies in their sailing directions.

ODESSA—Black Sea, 46° 29' 4" N., 30° 44' 9" E., fixed; 44 feet high; seen 12 miles; established 1863; a white light flashing red once a minute.

DIL BIRNEE—Sea Marmora, 40° 43' 2" N., south side of Ismid, 29° 32' 2" E., fixed; 40 feet high; seen 5 miles; established 10th December, 1863; green light.

ZEITIN BIRNEE—Sea Marmora, 40° 43' 5" N., north side of Ismid, 29° 50' 2" E., fixed; 33 feet high; seen 6 miles; established 10th December, 1863; red light.

CAPUCHIN POINT—Bay of Camaret, 48° 19' 2" N., 4° 34' 3" W., fixed; 226 feet high; seen 10 miles; established 1st December, 1863; seen from seaward through an arc of 18° between E. by S. ½ S. and E. ½ N.

LOC TUDY—River l'Abbe, 47° 49' 9" N., 4° 9' 4" W., fixed; 36 feet high; seen 10 miles; established 1st December, 1863.

CIBOURO ISLAND—Cape Breton Island, 46° 23' 2" N., 60° 22' 5" W., revolving; 77 feet high; seen 14 miles; established 20th November, 1863; a red and white flash every minute.

TREGUIER RIVER—France, north coast, 48° 51' 6" N., 3° 8' W., fixed; 46 feet high; seen 0 miles; established 25th December, 1863; one light.

TREGUIER RIVER—France, north coast, 48° 51' 6" N., 3° 8' W., fixed; 105 feet high; seen 7 miles; established 25th December, 1863; when in line with former leads through Grand Passe de Treguier.

GENOA—Mole (*a*).

MARBELLA—Spain, south coast, 36° 31' N., 40° 54' 3" W., fixed; 55 feet high; seen 12 miles; established 15th March, 1864 (*b*).

VELEZ MALAGA—Spain, south coast, 36° 44' N., 4° 9' 3" W., fixed; 41 feet high; seen 11 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

ISLE PURACOS—Ivica S., 38° 48' N., 1° 29' 4" E., flashing; 94 feet high; seen 15 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

VILLAVICIOSA—Terzonca Point, 43° 35' 2" N., north coast of Spain, 5° 22' 9" W., fixed; 223 feet high; seen 15 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

TINA MAJOR—Point San Emetario, 43° 25' 2" N., north coast of Spain, 4° 34' 4" W., fixed; 223 feet high; seen 15 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

KARADSKAR ISLET—Sweden, 68° 8' 8" N., 16° 59' 7" E., flashing; 117 feet high; seen 17 miles; established 1st October, 1863 (*c*).

SALUT ISLANDS—French Guayana, Royal Isle, South America, fixed; 200 feet high; seen 18 miles; established, not said.

ENFANT PERDU—6 miles N. ½ W., from Cayenne, French America, fixed; 33 feet high; seen 10 miles; established, not said.

BLACK ROCK—Black Sod Bay, 54° 4' 2" N., 10° 19' 3" W., flashing; 283 feet high; seen 22 miles; established 1st June, 1863.

RATHLIN O'BIRNE—Fixed; altered from flashing.

(*a*) In consequence of the works now in progress for extending the outer or western mole at Genoa, vessels approaching the port during day should keep to the eastward of the large buoy which is placed off the end of the mole, at about forty yards from that part at present above water. If entering the port by night, vessels should keep at least three-quarters of a cable eastward of the light on the western mole as owing to the unfinished state of the works, that light is at present 100 yards from its extremity.

(*b*) The light is a fixed white light varied by a red flash every three minutes. It is placed at an elevation of 94 feet above the level of the sea and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of fifteen miles.

(*c*) The light is a fixed and flashing white light. It shows a flash of seven seconds duration every minute and-a-half, followed by an eclipse of 19 seconds, then a steady light for 45 seconds, and then another eclipse for 19 seconds, &c. The light is placed at an elevation of 117 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 17 miles.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Pollock Rip Lightvessel will be detained a few days in Byannis for repairs, during which time her station will be occupied by the Relief Lightvessel.

The Relief is schooner rigged, with a red ball at each masthead, hull painted red, and with "Relief" in white letters on each side.

She will show every night, from sunset to sunrise, one fixed light of the natural color.

When the repairs on the Pollock Rip Lightvessel are completed she will be replaced upon her station and the Relief removed to her bearings at Wood's Hole, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Spindle was carried away from Hardy's Rock, in Salem Harbor Channel, during the gale on the 23d inst. A new Beacon will be placed on this obstruction as soon as practicable. Hardy's Rock is dry at half ebb.

The following are magnetic bearings of prominent objects from the Rock, viz:

Baker's Island Buoy, E¾N.
Bowditch Beacon, NW by W.
Little Haste Beacon, W¾N.
North end of Coney Island, W¼S.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 26, 1864.

WRECK IN THE HUMBER.

TRINITY HOUSE, HULL,
Buoyage and Beaconage Department, March 8, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Nun Buoy, painted Green, marked "Wreck," and with the following beartags has been this day placed about thirty fathoms to the SE of the wreck of a Bark sunk in the entrance of the Humber on the 6th inst.

Spurn High Lighthouse open to the S of the Life Boatmen's Houses at Spurn, E½N.

The Bull Floating Lightvessel (nearly half a mile distant). S.

The wreck lies in 7 fathoms at low water of ordinary spring tides, and is in the direct track of vessels sailing into and out of the Humber.

Some of her spars were visible at low water this day.

By order. EDWARD S. WILSON, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Spar Buoys that mark Spring Point and Stanford's Ledges, in Portland harbor, will be removed on the 1st day of April, or as soon thereafter as possible, and their places supplied by Can and Nun Buoys for the summer season.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. K. HINKLEY, Lighthouse Clerk, 1st dist.

Portland, March 22, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Handkerchief Shoal Lightvessel has parted her moorings, and has arrived safely at anchor off Edgartown harbor.

She will be replaced upon her station in a day or two, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 24, 1864.

The Pollock Rip Lightship has drifted from her station, and now lies about 3 miles SSW from her proper position.

LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, March 26, 1864.

A Lightvessel exhibiting a single light, has been placed on the east side of the Channel in Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, Virginia, to mark the obstructions.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. Y. PURVIANCE, Lighthouse Inspector.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SCREW-sloop *Kearsage*, 7, arrived at Deal, England, on March 13.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Tennessee*, 7, was spoken on the 12th March, lat. 28 52, lon. 87 27. All well.

SCREW-steamer *Arizona*, 7, Acting Ensign W. Harcourt commanding, is undergoing repairs at Mound City, Arkansas. The populace dock in crowds to examine her, as she is the only full-rigged steam vessel of war ever seen upon the Western rivers.

THE *San Jacinto* has captured another prize, the schooner *Lealtad*, with 132 bales of cotton on board, on the coast of Florida. She immediately pursued another blockade runner, which was supposed to have 400 bales of cotton on board.

IN conformity with an order of the department, an examining board, consisting of Dr. Whelan, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Commodore Pope, Drs. Chase and Delaney, convened at Portsmouth navy yard last week, and selected a site for a hospital. It is understood that the building is to be erected this season.

IT is now stated that when the recent accident occurred to side wheel steamer *Agawam*, 12, in Portsmouth harbor, she was in charge of the most skillful pilot of that port, and that he alone is responsible for any mismanagement. A freshet in the river probably deceived her pilot about the strength and duration of the tide that day, and the officers of the vessel are wholly exculpated from any blame which may have been attributed to them.

AN officer's letter from side-wheel steamer *De Soto*, 0, dated at Havana, states that she had just come out of the dry dock at that place, having had her bottom caulked and repaired. She would sail for active service in ten days from the 8th of March. On the night of the 7th of March there was to be an attack made on the vessel by the Spanish secessionists, but owing to the vigilance of the authorities the design was frustrated.

A LETTER from on board screw-steamer *Penobscot*, 5, states that that vessel was relieved from the Galveston station in the latter part of February, and ordered to watch the entrance to Brazos River. Up to March 17 she had captured three prizes, all of which were taken in one day, and which were of the most valuable character. Three more fine blockade runners were run ashore and totally destroyed by the vigilance of the *Penobscot*.

BY instructions from the War Department, provost-marshals are ordered to recruit for the naval service and marine corps. Any person who can pass the surgeon's examination may be thus recruited. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted in the naval service receive three months' advance pay as bounty, to be refunded from prize money. Recruits enlisted for the marine corps must be between the ages of 18 and 35, except that veteran soldiers who have served one full enlistment and are of robust health, may be taken at 40 years of age. They do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men for the naval service or marine corps are credited *on the quotas for draft* the same as men for the army.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters for officers of the Army and Navy are advertised as lying uncalled for in the New York Post-Office, March 26:—

Commanding officer, Co. D, 72d N Y Vols., Chas G Che shore, A Q M., Major General Silas Casey, Lieut James Davison, Lieut N L Demerest, Quartermaster 60th N Y Vols, Lieut O Gaston, Lieut A A Hamilton, 8th U S heavy artillery, Lieut-Col Geo F Hopper, recruiting officer 10th Vols, Capt Lyon Isaacs, late 5th N Y cavalry, Lieut Johnson, A D C, Lieut J J J Kierstead, 66th N Y Vols, Adjt Wilhelm Koelman, Ind battery, Enfene Perdues, Lieutenant and Adjt Philip A Livingston, Capt A Stewart Marshall, Wm L Mayden, 13th Ind Vols, Co O, Colonel N A Miles, 61st N Y Vols, Lieut M D Mornement, U S V A, Lieut H McGonegal, Surgeon John McNulty, F E Pinto, late Col 32d N Y V, Lieut James W Powell, Capt Wm Redlick, Co K, 103d N Y infantry, Capt S Rosendale, Co B, 68th N Y infantry, Lieut James N Searles, Co E, 168th N Y Vols, Capt J Rooney Stevens, Lieut John Stewart, Co A, 11th Inv corps, 19th corps, 1st brigade, Lieut Wm J Stewart, Major Rodney Smith, Paymaster U S A, Lieut R Sutherland, Co H, 2d battery, 18th U S infantry, Lieut-Col Ambrose Thompson, Lieut Wm L Vangandt, Co A, 178th N Y Vols, Capt Geo W Van Slyck, Lieut Arthur Voicker, 20th N Y Ind battery, Lieut John A Wood, Capt John T Wood, 25th regt O V I.

NAVY LIST.

Capt J S Boggs, James G Clapp, U S Marshal on prize steamer Cumberland, Commander Henry Eagle, Lieut A S Hicky, gunboat Desoto, Edward A Howard, Co A, Third Assistant Engineer, Lieut P C Johnson, A A Paymaster Louis Sands, Asst Surgeon Edward M Steine, Third Mate A F Tucker, U S ship Key West, Third Asst Engineer Samuel M Van Cliff, U S steamer Western World, Acting Master's Mate John C Wood, Lieut Chas H Bradford, U S frigate Sabine, First Asst Engineer Samuel Balsum, U S transport Lilley, Capt Blake, U S steamer Utah, Commander L Breese, Acting Master John W Belch, A A Paymaster E W Burks, U S steamer Hunguah, Acting Master Geo W Browne, Asst Engineer Alfred S Brewer, U S steamer Cuondaigua, Capt Geo Buffort, gunboat West End, L T Chamberlain, A A Paymaster U S steamer Fredonia, Lieut-Commander A N Crossman, Capt D C Constable, Capt John Collins, U S steamer Geo Mangin, Lieut De Krafft, —— Dennister, Paymaster U S steamer Ticonderoga, Third Asst Engineer Dunkley, U S steamer Wyandott, Asst Paymaster James E Holland.

The following are advertised in the St. Louis papers as remaining in the Post-Office of that city:—

Capt J Arnold, A D C, Major J E Barrett, Major W H Bell, General W P Benton, Sergt J N Bliford, Capt G W Bransford, Sergt J M Brown, Lieut N M Brown, Capt E G Bush, Lieut C M Callahan, Major Cochran, Col John Dalton, Major E Dolyns, Capt W T Dunning, Capt J C Fell, Capt Darius Ferby, Capt Geo W Folsom, Capt G W Goodell, Col W Goatt.

GOVERNOR VANCE, of North Carolina, in a recent public address, boasted that only a small proportion of the blockade runners which attempted to get iato Wilmington were captured by our fleet. Admiral LEE in a letter, dated March 19th, to the Navy Department presents saitsfactory rebutting evidence. He says: "I would call the attention of the Department to the statement made by the captain of the captured blockade runner *Don*, that he had sailed nine times for Wilmington, but had only succeeded in entering four times; and that for forty-eight hours previous to his capture he had encountered so many blockaders that he had been obliged to run out, having been chased twice on the 2d instant by a large three-masted blockader, the *Dacotah*. I transmit herewith some extracts from letters taken from prisoners on the *Don*, which go to show the difficulties experienced in attempting to violate the blockade of Wilmington; one letter stating that 'not one [illegible] out of ten gets in.' Another expects 'no more letters—so many blockaders about.' These evidences from such sources of the efficiency of the blockade are very gratifying. The original letters were sent to the District Judge in Boston."

A CORRESPONDENT on board the U. S. steamer *Michigan* at Erie, Pa., writes under date of March 28th:—"I have "to inform you of the death of LEONARD WELCH this "day. He was in the Marine corps over thirty years, "and boasted while living that in that time he never wore "a citizen's dress. He was a native of Baltimore, Md., and "died of rheumatism."

SEAMEN in the Army who desire to be transferred to the Navy should make application by letter to the Navy Department.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

KING—MCCAULEY.—At Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa., on Thursday, March 24th, by Rev. Thomas McCauley, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. J. Wightman, WM. HOWARD KING, M. D., of Philadelphia, Surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment, Cavalry, Pa. Vols., to Miss MAGGIE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas McCauley, Esq., of Greencastle, Pa.

WADE—WAITE.—On March 22d, Lieutenant J. P. WADE, 32d Mass. Regiment, of Chelsea, to Miss ELLA F. WAITE, of Portland.

STANTON—DOUGLAS.—At Bellefontaine, Ohio, March 10th, Captain ALEXANDER H. STANTON, U.S.A., to Miss LUCY A., eldest daughter of Erskine Douglas, of said city.

RYERSON—BROWN.—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, March 24th, by Rev. Dr. Hill, assisted by Rev. Henry W. Brown, GEORGE W. RYERSON, Captain Eighty-second Regiment N. Y. Vols., to SARAH D., eldest daughter of Mary E. and the late Albert Brown, of Worcester.

ROSS—GREENLEE.—At Allegheny City, Pa., March 20th, by Rev. Charles A. Dickey, First Lieutenant J. P. ROSS, Seventeenth Pa. Cavalry, to Miss ESTELLE J. GREENLEE, of Vanport, Pa. (No cards.)

HASKINS—SCHOFIELD.—At St. Thomas church, New York, March 15th, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D., Major D. H. HASKINS, First N. Y. Cavalry, to Miss M. J. SCHOFIELD, of New York.

LANDER—BROOKE.—At the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, March 26th, by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, JAMES LANDER, Signal Corps U.S.A., to Miss MARY P. BROOKE, of Pottsville, Pa. (No cards.)

MEZLER—REYBERT.—On Monday, March 14th, by Rev. P. Wilson, WM. MEZLER, of East Orange, N. J., Lieutenant of the 141st N. Y. Regt., to Miss MARY J. REYBERT, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.

CLEAVES—ADAMS.—At Charlestown, Mass., March 21st, by Rev. Oliver T. Everett, H. H. CLEAVES, U.S.N., to Miss ETTA E., daughter of Solomon Adams, Esq., of Saco, Me.

KIMPLE—BERSTLER.—In Philadelphia, March 19th, by Rev. Charles Hill, L. D. KIMPLE, U.S.A., to Miss ANNIE A. BERSTLER, of Philadelphia.

EVANS—STRONG.—In Philadelphia, March 28th, by Rev. F. W. Olmstead, Chaplain U.S.A., Captain JOHN EVANS, Second Delaware Regiment of Volunteers, to Miss MAGGIE L. STRONG, of New Castle, Del.

JENNEY—KING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25th, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, SIMPSON JENNEY, U. S. N., of Fair Haven, to Miss LUCY B. KING, of Rochester, Mass.

ABBOTT—MURDOCK.—In New York, March 24th, by Rev. W. McAllister, Mr. CHARLES ABBOTT, of the U. S. Army, to Miss JANE MURDOCK.

WILSON—WILSON.—At Harrisburg, Pa., March 17th, by Rev. Dr. Robinson, Dr. W. STOCKTON WILSON, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., to Miss ALICE WILSON, of Lancaster Co., Pa.

MORGAN—YOAST.—In Cincinnati, March 21st, by John F. Wright, Chaplain U S A., WILLIAM A. MORGAN, First Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Kentucky Regt., to Miss MINNIE YOAST.

DIED.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Cincinnati, March 23d, Colonel HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, Inspector General U. S. Army, and son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

PALMER.—In Troy, N. Y., March 22d, of congestion of the brain, SARAH PALMER, infant daughter of Captain E. W. H. Read, 8th U. S. Infantry, and Clara L. A. Read, aged 7 months and 9 days.

WADDELL.—At the residence of Mrs. E. Holbrook, No. 66 Union Place, New York, on Sunday, March 27th, of consumption, LUCIAN PORTER WADDELL, son of John and Lucia Chauncey Waddell, of Natchitoches, La., and grandson of the late Captain John Porter, U. S. Navy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in FIELD MARINE, TOURISTS', OPERA and general out-door day and night double pespective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogues sent by enclosing stamp.

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669½ Broadway, New York.

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The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 60 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of *great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.* 371

B. T. HAYWARD,
208 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Manufacturing Jeweller and Principal Army Badge Manufacturer for the U. S.

I have just issued several new designs, among which is the new Battle Pin with the Likeness (taken from life) of either Generals Grant, Meade, Banks, McClellan, Rosecrans, Burnside, Butler, Sherman, Force, Logan, Kilpatrick, Gillmore, Foster, Custer, Com. Porter, and either officers in the Army and Navy whose likeness can be obtained. Also, a new Artillery and Battery Pin. Also, a new Engineer, Naval and Pontoonier's Pin. The above are all made in fine Gold Plate, and will be sent for $1 50 each. Also a new Cavalry Pin in Solid Silver (pure coin) for $1 50. Also, either Army Corps, Division or Company Pin, Solid Silver, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon, for $1. Either of the above will be sent in Solid Gold for $5. Also, Headquarters for Gold Pens, Pencils and Cases Watch Chains, Guard and Neck Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Masonic, and all kinds of Pins. and everything in the Jewelry Line. Agents wanted in every Regiment, Vessel and Hospital. Send for wholesale illustrated descriptive circular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5 000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.)

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (Registered or Coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.

It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further advised, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GOLD COIN, to the credit of the collector of any port, as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.

These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector from the party to whom they are issued.

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NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 19, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.	Philad'a.
Rice, lbs.	50,000	75,000	——
Dried Apples, lbs.	55,000	50 000	——
Sugar, lbs.	225,000	250,000	——
Tea, lbs.	3,000	——	1,700
Coffee, lbs.	——	300,000	——
Beans, galls.	30,000	30,000	13,500
Molasses, galls.	10 000	7,000	——
Vinegar, galls.	12,000	——	——

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 13, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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SMALL STORES, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 20, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Salt water soap, lbs.	50,000	85,000
Thread, black and white, lbs.	200	1,000
Riband, hat, pieces	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces	3,000	1,000
Spools, cotton	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs.	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs	8,500	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers	1,000	14,000
Thimbles	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives	——	2,500
Scissors	1,500	2,500
Razors	500	5,000
Razor strops	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes	2,000	2,000
Shaving soap, cakes	6,000	20,000
Scrub brushes	2,000	2,000
Blacking brushes	1,000	3,000
Whisk brooms	1,000	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen	500	——
Eagle medium buttons, dozen	500	——
Eagle vest buttons, dozen	1,000	——
D. E. buttons, dozen	5,000	20,000
Fine combs	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs	4,000	20,000
Spoons	2,500	15,000
Forks	2,500	2,500
Blacking, boxes	6,000	40,000
Can openers	500	——
Stearine candles, lbs.	60,000	——

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

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CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 12, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o clock M. on the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	BOSTON.	N. YORK.
Blue cloth trowsers, pairs	7,500	3,500
Blue satinet trowsers, pairs	6,500	500
Canvas duck trowsers, pairs	1,500	1,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	——	2,000
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000	6,000
Blue satinet, yards	2,000	18,000
Blue flannel, yards	50,000	110,000
Barnsley sheeting, yards	——	15,000
Canvas duck, yards	——	2,000
Blue nankin, yards	5,000	7,000
Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	——	21,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	——	3,000
Woollen socks, pairs	15,000	23,000
Mattresses (with two covers for each	500	6,000
Blankets	20,000	5,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	——	4,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. *The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the officers of the several commandants of navy yards and navy agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 33. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

Publication Office 192 Broadway.

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THE work of the week has been chiefly that of organization and preparation. In Virginia there is hardly so much as a cavalry scout to break the lull of the hour, and on the Rebel part, even the restless MOSBY has for a brief season relapsed into quiet. Everywhere, however, the busy note of preparation betokens the approach of a campaign of extraordinary importance. The new policy of concentration will henceforward fix public attention chiefly on two points alone—the stronghold at Chattanooga, and the Army, or, rather, the armies, in Virginia. The movements in the West and Southwest, it is true, are really the only stirring events of the week. But while these latter excite temporary interest, it will soon be obvious that they cannot from the nature of things be at any time of permanent importance; nor will they be thoroughly effective until the great campaign is opened between Washington and Richmond.

The work of remodelling and consolidating the Army of the Potomac is proceeding quietly and well. The jarring and ill-feeling which many predicted as the result of that step, have not been exhibited. A scheme so radical undertaken two years since would have provoked acrid discussion and bitter jealousy; but since then, our Army has become an Army of soldiers. By a wise sympathy in the feelings of the soldier, the transformed corps are permitted for the present to retain, if not their original nomenclature, at least the familiar badges, borne through many battles. The work of consolidation has reached the Western Army; and here again the modification of the original order so as to affix the name of "Twentieth" to the united Eleventh and Twelfth, instead of "First" as originally proposed, will be observed with pleasure.

The Lieutenant-General, accompanied by several staff officers, has prosecuted a careful tour and survey of the forces in Virginia. The command of General BUTLER was visited in the circuit. General W. F. SMITH accompanied the Lieutenant-General to the latter point, and will have, it is understood, the military leadership of the forces on the Peninsula. Meanwhile, Commissioner OULD, after so often objecting to holding any communication with General BUTLER, has had a lengthy conference with the latter at Fortress Monroe, whither a flag of truce boat conveyed him. There is a bright prospect of exchange for the Richmond prisoners.

Apart from the necessary delay during reorganization, the excessive rains of the week have been adequate to keep the Potomac Army in quiescence. The roads are now drying and the swollen streams rapidly subsiding. On the southerly side of the Rapidan, General LEE seems still to continue the work of fortification, several new works being observed at what is called Clark's Mountain, opposite Mitchell's Station, and in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford.

FROM the Red River we learn that, on the 21st of March, General JOHN A. MOWER ascended the river above Alexandria as far as Natchitoches, where he met the enemy in some force, repulsed him, and captured 282 prisoners, including twenty officers, Edgar's Texas battery of four pieces complete, 150 horses, and other spoils. The prisoners were of the Second Louisiana cavalry. The movement was continued, and up to the latest dates, General MOWER had captured in all seventeen cannon.

General FRANKLIN's forces—LEE's cavalry being the advance—have arrived at Alexandria, and General A. J. SMITH left that place on the 27th of March, in pursuit of the enemy. The Rebels retreated to Shreveport, to the protection, as it was thought, of certain iron-clads which they are reported to possess at that point. In their retrograde movement we observe a repetition of the old policy, pursued so successfully last year, during General BANKS' circuitous march to Port Hudson. It is not the enemy's move to make serious fight, or to risk large forces, in that quarter of the Confederacy. They systematically retire before our forces, till the latter are tired of the pursuit, when they follow us back again, re-occupying what we abandon on the return. Such was the story of Brashear City. And therefore—although the Rebel General HARRISON is reported to be moving on Shreveport to reinforce that point—we shall not be surprised to learn that, instead of a resistance by Rebel gunboats, the place has been abandoned without a struggle.

Indianola, Texas, has been evacuated, and the occupation of the Rio Grande in great force is no longer to be considered of prime importance. Our troops in the Gulf Department have been too much scattered. Concentration there, as well as here, should be the word of the hour.

AFFAIRS in Kentucky and Tennessee have been unfortunate of late; and, although the raids of FORREST cannot affect the general plan of the summer campaign, either on the enemy's part or on our own, his plundering and marauding excursions cause no little chagrin. His success, too, may induce a still more serious inroad upon Kentucky: the assembling of a considerable hostile force at Pound Gap, under BUCKNER, gives color to such a surmise. The insecurity it begets throughout loyal Kentucky is a great part of the mischief of FORREST's operations. Tennessee and Kentucky are full of rumors, among which is the unnecessary apprehension that FORREST is already moving on Fort Donelson.

The 6th Tennessee Cavalry had an unsuccessful meeting with a superior Rebel force on the 30th ult., near Somerville, Tenn., and retired, with a loss of three officers and seventy-five men. On the 2d of April, GRIERSON's cavalry again encountered the enemy under similar disadvantage near the same place, and fell back. But the attack was to be renewed.

Deserters state that LONGSTREET's baggage has been already dispatched to Richmond, and his troops have received marching orders for the same locality.

AT Ringgold, Ga., all is quiet, and the policy of JOHNSTON unknown. His force is roughly estimated at 35,000 men. Rebel cavalry encamp in force at the foot of Rocky Faced Ridge, from Tunnel Hill to Varness Station and Red Clay, and also at Nickajack Gap, six miles below Ringgold. Thus the hostile forces are cautiously drawing nearer. It is reported in Vicksburgh that POLK's forces are resuming their old lines on the Big Black and Yazoo.

COLONEL CLAYTON's expedition to Mount Elba, on the Salem River, Ark., 25 miles southerly from Pine Bluff, was successful. At Longview, 20 miles southwest of Elba, the pontoon bridges were destroyed; a train of thirty-five wagons, loaded with camp and garrison equipments, ammunition, stores, &c., was burned, and 320 prisoners captured. On the 30th, he engaged General DOCKING's command of 1,200 men, from Monticello, routed him with a loss of 100, captured 300 horses and wagons, besides small arms, and two stands of colors. Our loss, not over fifteen.

We get nothing yet from General STEELE, who, as our readers will remember, was reported some time since to be moving southward in Arkansas, with rather more than 30,000 men.

MAJOR E. B. HUNT, one of the most distinguished officers of the Engineer Corps, and one whose valuable contributions to science are familiar to very many of our readers, died while engaged in experiments with an invention in submarine warfare, to which he had devoted years of thoughtful study and application. His death was caused by no imperfection in the Sea Miner—that was the name he gave his subaqueous projectile invention—but was the result of unaccountable oversight in the shutting of a valve which should have been open, and the escaping of gases from the explosion of the gunpowder. It was one of those accidents which unfortunately are frequent in experiments with explosive mixtures, and like so many of them, was fatal in its results.

The Sea Miner was therefore left by the inventor at just that stage of its history when it needed only little further experimenting to prove its practical importance, and secure its employment in actual warfare. We are therefore pleased to learn that Professor TWINING, a well-known scientific gentleman of New Haven, has received authority from the Navy Department to examine into the merits of the invention, its condition and progress, and, in consultation with Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of the Scientific Agency, a gentleman who was thoroughly acquainted with the plans and purposes of the inventor, to report upon the Sea Miner. It seems that the absence of special appropriations may come in to prevent the continuance of the experiments. But we hope this will not be allowed to remain an obstacle. If the Sea Miner is, as we believe it is, an invention which promises the most valuable results, and one of the most practicable and original inventions in submarine warfare, the comparatively small expense which would attend its perfection, should not be allowed to weigh for one moment against the manifest advantages which would attend the realization of the plans of Major HUNT. It would also seem due to the devotion of the noble Engineer, that the project to which he had devoted his best thought and most careful study, and which ultimately cost him his life, should not fail through neglect. We feel sure the Navy Department will lend every facility in their power to those who are interested in the success of the Sea Miner, and we hope that Department will not long have to plead the absence of the appropriation which is necessary to enable it to conduct the experiments and secure the results.

THE able letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, on the deficiency of seamen in the naval service, is a conclusive argument in favor of some summary method of transferring from the Army to the Navy such enlisted men as are experienced in the duties of sailors. The letter is published in full in another place, and we would ask for it an attentive perusal by every reader.

RIFLED ORDNANCE.*

No. III.

Major-General Tulloh, Inspector of Artillery previous to July, 1861, in the course of examination seemed to know very little about the guns, and thought "the vent-pieces "had been very much improved; there has been great dif- "ficulty in getting metal sufficiently strong to stand, but "that has been now got over;" but at page 120 he says, "he "would prefer a muzzle-loader to a breech-loader if of equal "range and equal accuracy," because with the breech-loader "there are difficulties about the gas escaping, and the "vent-pieces blowing away, and the breech-screws and "things of that kind."

Rear-Admiral Dacres, was inclined to speak favorably of the gun, and thought that about one-tenth of the armaments of a ship should be of the Armstrong gun, but he stated, "there had been several accidents, and one very serious "one on board the *Marlborough*." "They say it arose from "the vent-piece not being properly screwed up, but that is al- "ways liable to happen, because it has happened on several "occasions." He then gives the names of three vessels of his own squadron, where accidents had recently occurred, but he is in favor of the breech-loader for naval purposes, because he is "in favor of rifled guns," "and if you want it to last, "you cannot have a rifled gun unless it was a breech-loader." "My own idea is, that the Whitworth and the French guns "will not last;" and yet in reply to subsequent questions, it appeared that this witness had no knowledge of any other rifled gun, and his evidence was concluded by saying in reply to the question as to "the liability of the vent-piece "not being properly screwed up at night," "No, it is not "an eye-sight question, it is a mechanical matter of so "many taps."

The next officer called in was Captain Hewlett, the commander of the gunnery ship *Excellent*. His practice had been very extensive with the guns of all calibres, and he had a "high opinion of them with respect to range, accuracy and "perfect safety, with common care;" "four or five vent- "pieces had blown out on board the *Excellent*." "The "breech-loader has many advantages, but if you could get "a good safe muzzle-loader, the projectile going home with "ease after a continuous fire, and if it was a safe gun, I "think possibly I should prefer the muzzle-loader." In reply to question 3328. And there is evidence given of three or four vent-pieces being blown out at night quarters. He says, "I think that would be very likely to happen from not "screwing the vent-pieces up; possibly from not seeing the "marks."

In answer to question 3333, he again expresses his preference for a good muzzle-loader, and to 3382, "Sometimes "there is a little difficulty in screwing the vent-pieces up, "but nothing to cause you to cease firing." In the heat of action he thinks there would be no difficulty about the vent-piece being screwed home; "because they bear marks; we "always take the precaution of chalking the gun, so that "they should be screwed home." Being asked "what is the "general opinion in the navy?" he says, "I think they are "rather adverse to the guns, they are rather frightened of "them from two or three little accidents."

We must on the whole receive the testimony of this officer as rather unsatisfactory; though having the very best opportunities for a practical knowledge of the gun, he evades giving direct replies, and although expressing himself as pleased with the gun, he would prefer a muzzle-loader.

Captain Irvingham, R. N., examined:

Has had experience with the Armstrong 12-pounder, the 20-pounder, the 40-pounder and the 110-pounder; as to the 12-pounder and the 40-pounder when the range was accurately known, their precision of five up to 2300 yards was certain at an object about 15 feet square.

His experience had been in a practice vessel, the crew of which were admitted as better than the general average. "When the vent-pieces have been made so soft as not to crack, there is a tendency to bend, and a probability of jamming. When they are made so highly tempered they become brittle, they are apt to crack." As to the 110-pounder, "I am not at ease about the vent-pieces, for I have seen so many that have broken." "One difficulty in the use of the Armstrong gun is that unless you hit in the first instance you have no chance of hitting, or at least very little chance There is no ricochet firing that would be likely to help you, unless you ricochetted very close, as the shot always tends to deflect away to the right." He "would not have much confidence in a ship armed with Armstrong guns;" had "never seen a muzzle-loading rifled-gun used," but everything else being equal would prefer, "the breech-loader: no question about it, provided it was all safe," though of the Armstrong gun he says, "I have always felt that I would rather that the manufacturer of the gun should fire it than that I should."

This officer had been astonished at seeing the immense number of 110-pounder guns that had been made while they were not perfect in their vent-pieces. His examination was a long one, and elicited no facts except that he as a gunnery officer showed less acquaintance with his business than should have been expected of him.

Captain James Wainwright, R. N., examined:

He commander of the *Black Prince*. Of the Armstrong gun he says:—"It is a gun that I should be sorry to see generally introduced into the navy. I do not think the practice from the Armstrong gun is so accurate in bad weather as the practice from the smooth-bore. The only opportunity I had of testing one gun against another, under similar circumstances (excepting that the Armstrong gun had rather an advantage, being mounted on a higher plane—on a pivot carriage), was in a trial at a range of 1,200 yards, and then the smooth-bore carried off the prize. We found the smoke exceedingly unpleasant on the main deck of the *Black Prince*; it is very thick indeed, and there is hardly any living there. Our ports were very much contracted, and the smoke does not very readily escape; whether it is owing to the grease in the lubricating wad, or whatever else, it is more choking than any gunpowder that I know of. The first thing I noticed on using these guns was, that the shots turned off to the right, every one of them. My opinion, and that of the majority of officers with whom I have talked, is, that it (the gun) should not be generally adopted. I think that the rifled gun (speaking of the Armstrong gun) is more liable to accidents than the smooth-bore gun; and I think that any accidents occurring to the ship or the guns, from any inherent fault in the construction of the guns, would be of a very disastrous character, to occur on board a ship. I mean that I consider it would have a worse effect on a ship's crew to have one of their own shells burst on the deck, than four of the enemy's. The Armstrong guns are much more complicated than the others. It is training of a particular nature that is required for the Armstrong gun. In general action he would prefer the muzzle-loader—the old smooth-bore. According to the experiments against iron-plates, the 68-pounder has a much greater effect at short range than the 110-pounder; and that, I think, is owing to the 110-pounder never striking end on."

In reply to the question, as to whether the expenditure of nearly £3,000,000 in the manufacture of Armstrong guns had been usefully incurred, he says: "I like the gun to a "certain extent, but I should be very sorry to see it gener- "ally introduced."

And, as to whether the Government were justified in making so large an expenditure upon the guns "before "being satisfied by experience of their efficiency," he replied: "I should say not, as far as I have been able to "judge."

The evidence of Captain Wainwright is given in a short and precise manner, without any evasions or qualifications, and is the more valuable as from an officer of good observation and judgment, whose opinions seem not to have had any bias from prejudice.

The next testimony bearing upon the comparative merits of the Armstrong gun is that of the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, who says:—

"The Armstrong gun at a great distance may have had greater powers of penetration, but for naval purposes at 200 yards, it certainly had not the greatest power; our old 68-pounder is a more powerful gun than the Armstrong gun. *We have nothing better now for close quarters than the* 68-*pounder*."

Speaking of the general opinions of naval officers on the subject, he says:—

"But I think that for chase guns and pivot guns on deck, they approve of them generally. The reports which I have had from Sir Alexander Milne are not very favorable to the Armstrong gun between decks, I think; partly from the offensive smell, and also because, they said, at night quarters, and in the movement and hurry of action, they think they are too complicated a gun to work; and also, that it is difficult to see at night quarters that they are properly screwed up; and other objections of that kind, which, I think, are sound objections to the use of those guns generally as broadside guns."

With regard to the condition of the vent-piece of the 110-pounder, he says:—

"I am not satisfied with any of the guns that we have yet. They are all capable of improvement. I consider that the whole process was experimental; I consider that the War Department and the Admiralty have been during the last two years experimental departments."

In the course of the examination of this witness, it was shown that the Armstrong gun was taken up on the recommendation of the Ordnance Select Committee, whose report contained these words: "The Committee on Rifled "Cannon have now the honor to recommend the introduc- "tion of guns rifled on the Armstrong principle for special "service in the field." And Sir Wm. Armstrong, in reply to question, 3,649—"Can you state upon what series of ex- "periments the 110-pounder gun was approved?"—said, "None at all; there was such an excessive pressure for rifled "guns at that time that there was no time for experiments." This reply was confirmed by the Duke of Somerset.

It also appears that Captain Hewlett, who testified so strongly in favor of the gun, was one of those by whose recommendation it was so largely introduced into the navy,—who, on one occasion, reported: "I should therefore beg to "suggest that no unnecessary time should be lost in placing "Armstrong's 40-pounders on the upper decks of all ves- "sels, substituting them for the present revolving guns."

Captain Scott, who, it seems, was the inventor of a rival gun, offers the same objections as have been already noticed; but he says, in reference to Captain Hewlett's testimony, that that officer had no opportunity of comparing the rifled gun with others. "And you will observe also, that the "reports of different officers who were said to be distin- "guished, were, 'that the gun was wonderful,—that it "'could do everything but speak;' and therefore people were "led away. It was a commonly received thing that the "gun was wonderful in its effects."

We have thus gone carefully through with all the testimony elicited by this Committee bearing upon the question of the character and qualities of the gun which has of late years so completely absorbed the British mind—the gun which was represented as excelling all others. In glancing through the evidence of Mr. Whitworth, Captain Blakely, Captain Scott, and other inventors, it appears that the position of Sir Wm. Armstrong was such as enabled him to effectually exclude all competitors; for he was the consulting engineer of the ordnance office, and, being an inventor, it is not probable that he would give a fair hearing to his rivals,—particularly as one of them, Captain Blakely, claimed that Armstrong had infringed on his patent.

In the sifting of the evidence we are able to lay before our readers, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the Committee which first decided in favor of the Armstrong gun adopted a very complicated gun, without any sufficient trial, without any fair test in comparison with other rifled guns; and without regard to expense, the British Government have recklessly plunged into the manufacture of a weapon on which they have spent

for the guns, ...	£2,639,547,
and for the ammunition, .	£571,486,
	£3,211,033,

making a grand total of fifteen and a half millions of dollars, on an "experiment" which has now proved a failure.

* Report from the Select Committee on Ordnance.

THE NATURAL INCREASE OF COMBATANTS.

In the United States, North and South, during the year 1861, (according to the computations of the Census Superintendent) about 277,500 male whites reached and passed the age of eighteen, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five—leaving a difference of 148,900 entering upon the military age. This latter number, when diminished by the natural deaths (about one per cent.) of the whole military class, and increased by the accessions from immigration, would express the annual increase of the military population in a time of peace; but during a year of war, the farther losses by war should be deducted. In accordance with this statement the following approximation is presented for the increase during 1861; and the same principles will evidently apply for subsequent years:

Entering on 18 years of age	277,500
Passing over 45 years of age	128,600
Difference	148,900
Deduct natural deaths of the military class	57,000
Annual home increase	91,900
Add for immigration in 1861	31,500
Total military increase in 1861	123,400

From this last number, the losses by war in 1861, beyond the usual number in peace times, should be deducted to complete the estimate for that year. But the immigration from foreign countries in 1861 was less than one-half of what it reached in 1863, and it will probably reach a still greater volume this year—a large proportion of it being of the military age.

Of the actual annual increase throughout the whole country, of *males* entering upon the military age, from the home element (say an increase of 100,000) it is difficult to make an apportionment between the States under Rebel control and those within the Union lines. But it would certainly be unsafe or give the Rebel States, as they now stand, more than 25,000 as their armed increase of males of the military age. This entirely ignores the foreign immigrant element, which has not latterly entered the South. The annual increase in the North of males of the military ages, from home and foreign sources, may thus be computed at about 100,000—making from this number certain deductions for men actually killed in battle.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

During a recent debate in the English Parliament on the navy estimates, Mr. H. Berkeley called attention to the state of the armament of the Royal Navy; and, enumerating the various failures which had been experienced with the Armstrong guns, complained that after the expenditure of three millions of money and six years of trials and experiments the country had to go back to the old 68-pounder. The result was that their iron-plated ships were armed with the 68-pounder and the Armstrong 110-pounder, which could not be fired at full charges, whilst the French ships of war were armed with breech-loading rifled cannon, which, at a distance of 1,100 yards, had pierced through and through a target equal to the side of *La Gloire*. He also observed that the guns of the United States Navy were superior to their own.

Another member asked whether there had been any trial in England of the French breech-loading cannon firing 30lb. spherical shot and 60lb. cylindrical shell, which had by French accounts answered so well that they pierced 4½ inches of iron at 1,000 yards.

Lord C. Paget, replying to the last question first, said that no trials had yet been made of the French gun, the accounts of which he believed were somewhat highly colored. With regard to the armament of the fleet, the guns supplied to her Majesty's ships had for years been adapted for shells as well as shot, and in this respect they were not at all behind the Americans. The Government attached great importance to guns that would carry long distances, and the American shell guns had not the range that ours had. He frankly admitted that the Admiralty were not satisfied with the 110-pounder Armstrong gun, but they did not condemn it *in toto*; for although it had defects, the reports of its performances on board the flag ship in the attack on Kagosima stated that in precision of range and in the bursting of shells it was something wonderful. It was not correct to say that we had nothing but the old 68-pounder, inasmuch as we had a 9-inch smooth-bore gun, throwing a spherical shot of 100lb., for general use, and we were going to arm large ships like the *Minotaur* and *Bellerophon* experimentally with a 300-pounder, known as the 12-ton gun. Upon the whole, he thought they were in advance of the French in the art of gunnery, for the French navy were depending upon the old 32-pounder, grooved and rifled, carrying a rifled projectile of 60lb. weight; and notwithstanding all that had been said out of doors it was extremely doubtful if any country had made much more progress than England.

It will be observed that Lord Paget was not very confident in his expression of opinion; that his words of explanation and encouragement have, indeed, an "extremely "doubtful" character, and they well might.

THE ENLISTMENTS IN DIFFERENT STATES.

The larger ratio of enlistments from certain States, as compared with others, and as compared with the able-bodied male population in each, may undoubtedly be accounted for, in part, by the greater proportion of *men*—and men of the military age—in certain States than in others. In the report recently issued from the Provost-Marshal General's office, exhibiting the quotas of troops assigned to the several States under the President's last call, we find, set against two of the States, the following figures, which we will take as they stand, though they may have been subsequently justly modified:

Massachusetts—	Quota	10,639
	Number to be credited—none.	
	Deficiencies charged	9,953
	Balance now to be furnished	20,592
Illinois—	Quota	18,524
	Number to be credited	36,960
	Surplus over all calls	12,436

That is to say, Illinois had no troops to raise under the March call, as her *excess* of troops in service over her quotas under former calls was so great as not only to relieve her from draft, but actually left her with an excess of plus twelve thousand, which may be credited to future calls, if such there should be. On the other hand, the quota of Massachusetts under the March draft, added to *deficiencies* under former calls, left her with the number of twenty thousand, and over, to be raised. This notable difference between these two States may be accounted for in more ways than one, without any imputation upon the military or patriotic spirit of Massachusetts. We do not propose to discuss the matter at present.

But there is a noteworthy fact regarding the *sexes* of the population of these two States that we find in the Eighth Census, which, in its complete form, has just been issued from the Government press at Washington. The precise words of the Superintendent of the Census are these:

"In *Illinois*, the excess of *males* amounts to about 92,000, or one-twelfth of the entire population.

"In *Massachusetts*, the *females* outnumber the males some 37,000."

Not only is there a great excess of males in the newly settled States of the West—very great when contrasted with the deficiency in many States of the East; but the Western male population is to an unequalled extent, of the "fighting ages"—say between 20 and 35, or, if we take the legal military term, between 18 and 45. Says the authority already quoted:—"The *emigrating* ages are allied to the "*military* ages; and in the newly settled States of the West, "the population of 'fighting men' is accordingly greater, "with partial exceptions, than in the Atlantic States." So that there is not only a great disparity between States as regards their relative proportion of the male gender, when compared with the female, but, in a military estimate, we must add to this, the disparity between the proportion of young "fighting men" in different States.

It is quite true that the draft is made under a law which proportions the quotas of the States, not according to gross population, but according to the "number of men resident "therein liable to render military service." But even then, the facts we have given from the census, as to the sexes, are not without an important bearing. The social and military philosophy to be drawn from them we leave to the speculative minds of our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your paper of the 13th of February, this notice appears:—"Brigadier-General Shackelford, who captured "Morgan, has resigned." You are not the first who has been led to believe General Shackelford deserves all, or the greater part of the praise due in that "affair." That "honor may be given where honor is due," and that your readers may become acquainted with the *facts*, and judge for themselves, I give below, a plain statement of the whole matter as it came to my knowledge, and for which I can vouch.

Before Morgan crossed the Cumberland River, Brigadier-General Judah, commanding the 2d division of 23d army corps, ordered Brigadier-General E. H. Hobson, commanding 2d brigade of 2d division, to move from Columbia to Glasgow, Ky. When he arrived within five miles of Glasgow, he received orders from General Judah, to move with the 2d brigade to Tompkinsville—that he, Judah had left for Scottsville, south of Big Barren River, and expected to attack Morgan at Carthage, Tenn. General Hobson arrived with his command at Ray's Cross Roads, 18 miles from Glasgow: leaving his infantry at this place, proceeded to Tompkinsville with 600 cavalry, and occupied the place until General Judah could cross Barren River and join him at Tompkinsville. When General Judah arrived, General Hobson reported to him that Morgan was moving up the Cumberland, and would cross at Burksville. Hobson *insisted* on General Judah giving him orders to move immediately to Burksville, and prevent Morgan's crossing into Kentucky. Judah gave him orders to move his brigade to Marrow-Bone, ten miles southwest of Burksville, and hold the place at all hazzards until further others. Hobson arrived at Marrow-Bone on the 1st of July, his advance driving Rebel pickets from the place. On the 2d of July at daylight, Hobson's picket line was attacked, and the Rebels repulsed. During the whole of that day Hobson fought Morgan's command. He also ascertained that Morgan was crossing his force at Burksville and Cloyd's Ferry, 9 miles below Burksville. Hobson informed Judah of his movements and of the movements of Morgan, and stated that he had ordered General Shackelford's brigade from Ray's Cross Roads to assist him.

Shackelford arrived at Marrow-Bone at 12 P. M. July 2d. Hobson did not put him on duty, but told him to rest and feed his men, and be ready to move at an early hour next morning: that he would attack Morgan's command next morning at Cloyd's Ferry, and prevent him from uniting his two brigades; this he would do in violation of General Judah's orders, as it was the only way to prevent Morgan from entering and devastating the State. Hobson dispatched General Judah, who was then supposed to be at Ray's Cross Roads, 14 miles in the rear, his plans, and the disposition he intended to make of his forces, and stated it was in violation of orders "heretofore received." General Judah met the courier 6 miles from Marrow-Bone, and sent an aide at full speed with verbal orders to General Hobson *to suspend all military operations*, and to countermand all orders for the moving of troops. General Hobson reluctantly obeyed, and stated to General Judah that Morgan would unite his forces, and get considerably the start, if he (Judah) did not order the troops to move and attack Morgan. After delaying one brigade 12 and another 24 hours, General Judah adopted Hobson's *second* plan; to cross the country, sending one brigade through Columbia, and one though Greensburgh to unite at Campbellsville. Judah returned to Glasgow. Hobson and Shackelford united at Campbellsville and proceeded to Lebanon, Ky., leaving Judah south of Green River, he having failed to cross his cavalry before the river became too high. General Burnside telegraphed to General Hobson to assume command of all the cavalry at Lebanon, consisting of his own, Shackelford's, Woolford's and Kants' commands, and to pursue and capture Morgan; and to impress horses, subsistence, &c., for his command. Upon reciving this order Hobson continued the pursuit, and directed all the movements of the troops under him.

Morgan having stripped the country through which he passed, of horses, &c., Hobson labored under many disadvantages, but pushed ahead, determined to attack Morgan with fifteen men—if no more than that number could keep up with him. At Buffington Island, on the 19th of July, Hobson attacked, routed, scattered and whipped Morgan; having followed him for *twenty-one days and nights*. Hobson leading in the front when the attack was made, was convinced Morgan could not cross the river, and would attempt to get to the rear, and take the back track. To prevent this Hobson sent orders to General Shackelford and Colonel Woolford to occupy positions four miles from the river, and attack Morgan's force, part of which was moving to that point. Also to pursue in every direction, and loose no time in capturing Morgan's scattered and routed forces. These orders were promptly obeyed, and resulted at this point in the capture of four hundred and seventy-five men. Colonels Kants, Sanders and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams had similar orders to follow up Morgan's scattered force, and drive them in the direction of Shackelford and Woolford, all of whom in obeying these orders captured quite a number of prisoners.

It is evident that General Hobson was in command of the expedition from the time he left Lebanon, until its close, as he had been placed in command by Major-General Burnside, and received no countermanding orders; although it is true he did receive instructions or information from time to time from Generals Burnside and Boyle.

Major Rue, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, is the officer who captured Morgan in person; Sergeant Drake, 8th Michigan Cavalry, and a Sergeant of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, captured Colonel Basil Duke, Colonel Howard Smith and one hundred and sixty line officers and privates.

General Hobson could not, of course, lead in every direction after he had broken up, and routed Morgan at Buffington Island. It was his duty to see to his wounded; give orders to the pursuing parties, and see that the prisoners were properly secured and cared for, as well as other details, that none but a commanding general are likely to be familiar with, or think of.

There are many other interesting incidents concerning the action of Generals Hobson, Shackelford, Manson and Judah, Colonels Woolford, Kants and others; but it is not my purpose to go into a detailed history, further than to give—what I have endeavored to give above—a plain and truthful statement of facts connected with the pursuit and capture of the Rebel General John H. Morgan.

Justice.

Louisville, Ky., March 24th 1864.

SPOTS ON THE UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In a recent number of one of our illustrated papers, I saw an article which attracted my attention, and which I think should attract the attention of every soldier. The paragraph of which I speak was a short sketch of the youngest sergeant in the army—Sergeant Clem—promoted for a so-called gallant act; for surrendering to a Rebel Colonel, and then shooting him. It seems, according to the story, that master Clem was ordered to stop by the Colonel, and did halt and order arms; having thus thrown his pursuer off his guard, he quietly killed him, and for this he is now a non-commissioned officer.

If the case has been correctly stated, it seems to me that the paper had better have said nothing about it. Is there anything gallant in killing a man after he has surrendered. If I halt an enemy and he surrenders, I commit murder by shooting him then; and is it not equally murder for the enemy to surrender and then to shoot me? The profession of arms has been called an honorable one; we should be of all others the last to bring that profession into disrepute. Our newspapers are continually talking about guerrillas and bushwackers, and recounting their many sins, and yet many of our people found fault with the Pennsylvanians, because of their apathy in not turning out *en masse* to shoot Lee's men. Many of these guerrillas think that they are doing right; that they are doing what Burns of Gettysburgh was, one is lauded for—defending the citizens from a ruthless invasion by an army.

Such incidents as the one suggesting this note betray a want of discipline. It is true that men will get excited in action, and particularly raw soldiers; but disciplined men keep much cooler than Fire Zouaves. It is useless to expect discipline where officers "clean" their men only at poker, and the men "clean" each other; never themselves or their uniforms. Indeed, observation seems to show that most of the evils in our army are to attributed to the officers. Our men are as good as can be desired, and can be brought to as high a state of discipline and drill in the volunteer as in the regular army, if only the officers can be taught to at least imitate gentlemen, and gain the respect and confidence, rather than the good will and votes of their men.

People very naturally grumble when they are compelled to entrust their lives to the keeping of one who knows less than they do about the particular business in hand. Men may be taught to obey officers whom they neither respect nor trust, simply by the exercise of brute force and coercion; but such men will always be more afraid of being killed than of being punished for living. Very big cowards will do very well in the front, if only they are encouraged by those above them. Properly disciplined men believe their only true safety to be in the knowledge and capacity of their commanders, and will go anywhere if led.

In Melville's novel, "The Interpreter," an Austrian General tells a very good story of which I quote the point: "If they had retired us two hundred yards we should "have been under cover; but we never got the order and "there we stood. . . . . . I was watching my troop "anxiously enough, and I heard one man say to his comrade, "Look at Johann Fritz! what a bold one he is; he thinks "nothing of the fire; see, he tickles the horse of his front "flank man, even now, to make him kick. Johann is a "blockhead, he replied; he has never been under fire before "and does not know his danger; but you and I, old comrade, we deserve to be made corporals; for we sat quiet "here on our horses though we are most cursedly afraid."

Evidently these fellows had proper ideas of discipline and of a soldier's duty. Nearly all who have thought at all about the matter, will, I think agree in laying the defects in the drill, discipline and appearance of the Army to the neglect, wilfulness or ignorance of the officers. It is a curious fact, but for all that true, that those who most seek advancement are the ones who have already had the most promotions. Give a sergeant a lieutenancy, and his first thought is how to obtain another bar: after the bars the leaves as steps to the eagle. The star is the convenient way by which to retire to private life. In the eager, indiscriminate rush for position, seniority, gallantry, capability, education and all other titles to promotion are passed aside. It is every man for himself; whoever has the most influence gets the most pretty swords and makes the most bad speeches, innocent of any blood but that of the Queen's English.

Cricket and baseball are called manly games, partly because in them each fellow plays for his side, not for himself. Why cannot a little of such manliness be infused in some of our officers? How many fight for the country, and not for self, bounty or position? I am inclined to think very few.

Buckley.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The old system of accounting by each officer transmitting abstracts, vouchers, &c., direct to Washington, however well adapted for a small army and a time of peace, has been proved altogether too cumbrous for a large army and a period of war. Almost every quartermaster who has had a large amount of business to transact during the present war despairs of arriving at a settlement within a reasonable time, if ever. Even the receipt of accounts at Washington has not been acknowledged until twelve months or more after they have been sent. Then, perhaps, some omission or error is pointed out, which could readily have been corrected at that time; but the changes incident to army movements—the dismissals, resignations, deaths, &c.—frequently

make a correction one or two years after almost impossible; and, if possible, at a great outlay of time, expense of travel, and much vexatious delay.

To obviate the inconvenience of long unsettled accounts, we would make every subordinate officer accountable to his superior in rank and position. The present organization of the staff departments is well adapted to this plan, and requires but little change. Each quartermaster should receive instruction, on entering upon his duties, from his superior in rank; to him he should make his returns monthly, and as soon as such returns are made out so as to satisfy the superior, a certificate in triplicate should be signed by the superior, giving a concise summary statement for each of the three classes of accounts—viz.: 1st. Cash; 2d. Quartermaster's property; 3d. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage. One copy of the certificate of settlement to be sent to the Quartermaster-General; one copy retained by the officer making the returns, to take the place of vouchers; and one copy retained by the officer certifying to the same, to be used by him in compiling a return to his superior, showing in a concise form the proceedings or transactions of the quartermasters under him.

In this way each regimental or detachment quartermaster would be accountable to the quartermaster next in rank and position:—if in a brigade, to the brigade quartermaster; if not brigaded, to the nearest post-quartermaster.

The brigade quartermaster would make a consolidated return of his settlements with his regimental quartermaster, accompanied by their vouchers and abstracts, to his division quartermaster, if in division; or if not, then to the nearest dépôt quartermaster, to whom he would also present his own abstracts and vouchers, and receive certificates of settlement monthly.

The division quartermaster would make a consolidated return to the corps quartermaster of his settlements with his brigade quartermasters, accompanied by their vouchers, returns, and abstracts, and receive his certificates.

The corps quartermaster would again consolidate the returns, and thus present to the department quartermaster a concise view of all the transactions in his corps. The department quartermaster would grant certificates of settlement in like manner.

The department quartermaster would again consolidate and present to the Quartermaster-General a concise view of the transactions in his department for each month, and receive from him a monthly certificate of settlement.

The Quartermaster-General could in this way have before him, in a small compass, a concise view of all the quartermaster operations of the various military departments. He could consolidate the whole, and present to the Secretary of War a monthly return, or an annual report, made up from actual returns. He could also settle with the United States Treasury.

The post-quartermasters in like manner would become accountable to the dépôt quartermaster, and the dépôt quartermasters to the department quartermaster.

Duplicate receipts, transfers, reports of persons, &c., would be unnecessary, and the accumulation of papers beyond the monthly certificates avoided.

To avoid objections on the score of rank, each position should have an officer of a certain rank assigned to it, thus:—

Regimental quartermaster,	to be a	first lieutenant.	
Brigade	"	"	captain.
Division	"	"	major.
Corps	"	"	lieut.-colonel.
Department	"	"	colonel.
General	"	"	brig.-general.

Quartermasters doing post or dépôt duty should be majors, and those to whom they report—the dépôt quartermasters—should be lieutenant-colonels.

To secure experience, each quartermaster should commence in a regiment, and the promotion be made in regular order, and as nearly as possible according to merit.

On this plan each officer would be under the immediate supervision of his superior, who certainly would be in a better position to judge of the accuracy of accounts, being himself familiar with the transactions, and more or less cognizant of the circumstances, orders, &c., under which each transaction occurred. Frauds, under such close observation of superior officers, could seldom occur, and errors would be detected while the occurrences were fresh, and all the evidence and material at hand to correct them. Any officer neglecting to make proper returns would soon be brought to account; and, if incompetent or indolent, reported for trial, and dismissed by proper authority. On the other hand, proficient officers would have a fair prospect of promotion.

I have instanced the Quartermaster's Department as the one most needing this reform, but the same principle, if found to succeed, could be applied to the other staff departments; and thus the whole expenditures of the Army could be readily arrived at from actual returns, and within a reasonable time of their occurrence. A. Q. M.

Louisville, Ky., March 31, 1864.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—As, in your paper of the 26th inst., you publish an order which does me great wrong, I enclose you a copy of my reply, taken from the *National Intelligencer* of March 28th, which I think you should publish in justice to myself. I will further state that I was not attorney for Mullen, and never received a cent for him, or from him, nor from any other soldier. I never had a soldier's claim in my hands.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The statement in the "order" from the War Department, dated 19th and published on the 23d instant, that it had been "satisfactorily proved" that I had taken from one Edward Mullen a sum of money "in form of a commission for collecting" an amount "due him by the United States Government," is *false* in every particular, as the records of the Department show, and this *should* have been known at the War Office when the "order" was issued. Having waited a reasonable time for a retraction of the statement and a revocation of the "order," I am compelled, in justice to myself, to make this publication.

John F. Callan.

Washington, March 28, 1864.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In Brigadier-General Carlton's official report of operations in the Navajo country, under Colonel Carson, it is claimed that "this is the first time any troops, whether when the country belonged to Mexico or since we acquired it, have been able to pass *through* the cañon De Chilly. * * * * * It was reserved for Colonel Carson to be the first to succeed," &c., &c.

In 1859 Co. "K," R. M. R. (3d Cavalry), and two companies 3d Infantry, commanded by Captain John G. Walker, R. M. R., entered the cañon where Colonel Carson left it—the only trail near the head by which pack animals can descend—and marched through the cañon to its mouth, encamping one night in it, near Miles' column. We then returned and explored on foot all that portion of the head of the cañon through which we could not take animals. Very respectfully,

John V. Dubois,
Col. U.S.A., Capt. 3d Cavalry.

Saint Louis, March 29th, 1864.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission now in progress in this city, opened on the 4th instant with one of the finest military displays ever witnessed in New York. At least ten thousand troops, regulars and volunteers, were in line, and when they were drawn up on each side of Fourteenth street for inspection, they presented a double line of glittering bayonets extending a distance of a mile and a half. A prominent feature of interest was the appearance of a larger body of regulars than has been seen in New York for many years, affording an opportunity for comparison between the two branches of our national military force.

In the Fair itself there is much, apart from the general magnificence of the display, to enlist the special interest of military and naval men. Perhaps the most attractive department in the building is that of Arms and Trophies. The walls of the apartment are elegantly hung with flags which have been captured at different times from nations with which we have been at war, the largest number being English naval flags. Mexico has also contributed a large number. The central point of attraction is a 100-pounder Parrott gun, around which are grouped specimens of smaller cannon—the huge Parrott towering above them like a Brobdignagian among the inhabitants of Lilliput. Among the latter are several guns captured from the English and Mexicans. The display of war-relics, as well as of new weapons for sale, is exceedingly rich and interesting. We noticed, among the other curiosities, the original Bowie-knife—the classic weapon of the South—a rude, heavy blade, with a stag-horn handle. It had a very ugly appearance.

An interesting feature of this department are two splendid swords, presented by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., for presentation to the military and naval officer who shall receive the largest number of votes. Two books have been opened for the purpose of recording the names of those who wish for the privilege of expressing their preference, at a dollar a vote, and the interest appears to be rapidly on the increase, especially in relation to the sword for the military officers. The name of nearly every general of note appears, but the contest lies between the friends of Generals Grant and McClellan. Up to Wednesday evening, about a thousand votes had been recorded, the numbers being slightly in favor of General Grant. The other book excited less interest. Only 131 names had been inscribed when we turned the pages last, and of these 58 were for Admiral Farragut, and 39 for Commodore S. C. Rowan.

The central object of interest in the superb Art-gallery is a group of three flags, one of which is to be presented to Major-General Dix. It is made of blue silk, and in the centre is a patriotic device by Leutze, around which is handsomely embroidered the celebrated order of General Dix: *"If any man dares to haul down the flag, shoot him on the spot."* The other flags have an historic interest, one of them being the flag of the revenue cutter *McClelland*, in reference to which this order was issued, the other, the Rebel flag which was found on the cutter when she was re-captured by Admiral Farragut at New Orleans. At a table in front of this group of flags Mrs. General De Trobriand is seated, in charge of a handsome album, containing the autographs of the President, the Vice-President, Generals McClellan, Fremont, Burnside, and other distinguished officers and civilians. Any person is permitted, on payment of a dollar, to add his name to this illustrious list. The book is to be presented to General Dix, and the funds thus collected to the Sanitary Commission.

The Naval Department, which has been arranged with great taste and elegance under the direction of Mr. Webb, contains many objects of interest. Among them is a beautifully finished model of the Russian frigate *General Admiral*. It is perfect in every detail, and so graceful and elegant in its lines that one can almost fancy it was built to serve as the royal yacht of a fairy Queen. It attracts much attention. Arranged about the room are models and sections of various famous ships belonging to the mercantile or Naval service. The model that attracts most attention is that of the *Dunderberg*—a vessel which excited much curiosity among our English and French Naval visitors last fall. Models of the various Monitors are arranged along the wall in the department of Machinery; and in the Lingerie Department we were shown a relic of the first Monitor,—a cane made of the wood of the capstan of that ill-fated vessel. The head was carved from wood of the Charter Oak. This interesting relic has been sold for fifty dollars.

COLONEL HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

Colonel Henry Van Rensselaer, Inspector General of the United States Army, died on Wednesday, March 23d, of typhoid fever, at Cincinnati, where he was stationed.

Colonel Van Rensselaer was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1831, having passed through the four years' discipline of that school without incurring a single demerit. This fact indicates the character of the man—an ever-present sense of duty, which would not permit the neglect of an obligation once assumed. Though young when entering the Academy, he formed and held resolutely to the purpose of complying in all respects, as far as possible, with its requirements. The writer dwells the more upon this rare trait of character, for that he had a son at the Military Academy at the time, whose good fortune it was to become the room-mate of Colonel Van Rensselaer, and who there acquired from his example that love of order, that diligence of application, that fidelity to the most minute as well as the more important details of duty, which go so far to make up the character of a useful and trustworthy man, whether soldier or citizen. Mr. Van Rensselaer did not remain long in the Army, and having married in 1833, a daughter of Hon. J. A. King, of Jamaica, L. I., he went to take possession of a patrimonial landed estate in St. Lawrence Co., where he spent many years in the active pursuits of agriculture, and dispensing a liberal and elegant hospitality.

In 1841 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from his district, and served with his accustomed punctuality and diligence through the three sessions of the 27th Congress. Political life, however, had few attractions for him, and he returned willingly to his home and his accustomed occupations.

For some years past, however, and as his family grew up, Mr. Van Rensselaer had been an inhabitant of this city, where the outbreak of the Rebellion found him in quiet and retired private life. But when the Rebel cannon against Fort Sumter aroused our Northern blood and national fidelity, true to his early training as a soldier, and to his instincts as a patriot, he at once wrote to General Scott, then in command of our forces, to ask for an opportunity, as a soldier educated by the Nation, to strike a blow for the national cause. The General immediately sent for him to Washington, took him into his military family, and with the rank of Brigadier-General, made him chief of his staff.

Of this position he faithfully and intelligently discharged the duties until the relinquishment by General Scott, under the pressure of physical infirmities, of his high command. Upon the recommendation of his General, however, the commission of Inspector-General in the regular Army, with the rank of Colonel, was at once conferred by the President upon Colonel Van Rensselaer. In the duties of that post he has ever since been assiduously engaged, and to them he, in fact, yielded up his life—refusing, though laboring under illness, to ask for a furlough—while the official calls upon him were urgent.

The insidious disease made rapid progress. Informed of his serious illness—yet not apprehending imminent danger, his wife and daughter hurried to Cincinnati, but only had the consolation of ministering by his dying bed.

He was aware of his approaching death, and prepared for it as a Christian soldier. In his last delirious moments his mind still ran upon his public duties—upon the condition of the troops—upon the progress of the war—and he died in the cause of his country, an earnest and unblemished soldier.

The buildings connected with the office of the Medical Purveyer at Washington number no less than five, and the stores of every description, which were dispensed for camp and hospital purposes, during the last year, amounted in value to five millions of dollars. The hospital stores and medicines furnished to the Army of the Potomac during the last year numbered 23,633 boxes; of blankets 68,195; of iron bedsteads 20,110; mattresses 2,516; pillows 2,856; chairs 1,754; brooms 5,622; hand litters 3,704; buckets 2,336; cook stoves 105; caldrons 95; bath tubs 74; bedside tables 891; coal-hods 360; barrels and casks 1,213; chests 190; bales 256; hospital wagons 19; camp kettles 508, and other packages about 700. The number of persons employed in the Purveyer's Department is twenty-five.

Among the entertainments in behalf of the Sanitary Commission in this city, we have had an interesting exhibition of sixty of the pupils of Mrs. Plumb's Gymnasium in 14th street, whose performance netted some seven hundred and fifty dollars for the Commission. The exhibition was a novel one, the sixty pupils going through their manœuvres to the sound of music, with the precision and regularity of disciplined soldiers.

We must again caution our friends against paying subscriptions for the Army and Navy Journal to unauthorized persons. The best way in all cases is to send direct to the office. We have at present no travelling agents. Mr. John Hall, who formerly acted in this capacity, has closed his connection with the Journal.

THE MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

We desire to sketch a brief outline of the most striking topographical features of our country as they affect military operations. From the extent of the subject, we must necessarily confine ourselves to those which come within the domain of strategy, for no reasonable limits that we could assign would permit us to enter upon the consideration of those minute details of the surface which must determine tactical manœuvres, nor does any one person possess all the information requisite for such a discussion.

So far as military purposes are concerned, we may regard our country as divided into eight great zones, each almost an empire in extent. These are:

1. The Pacific Zone, consisting of the area between the Pacific Ocean and the coasts of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Range.

2. The Desert Zone, contained between the last named chain and the Rocky Mountains.

3. The Great Central Zone, included between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River.

4. The Lake Zone, bounded by the upper Mississippi on the west, the northern Alleghanies and the Adirondacks on the east, the great Lakes on the north, and the Ohio River on the south.

5. The North Atlantic Zone, between the Lake Zone and the Atlantic, extending south to the Potomac.

6. The South Atlantic Zone, between the Alleghanies and the ocean, south of the Potomac, and including Florida.

7. The Mountain Zone, made up of the Alleghanies, with their spurs and included valleys, south of the Potomac.

8. The Mississippi Zone, extending from the Ohio River to the Mexican Gulf, and from the lower Mississippi to the Alleghanies.

We purpose commencing our description with the most remote zones, reserving to the last those of more immediate interest, and which require the most detail in their discussion.

The Pacific Zone is a long and narrow tract, some 1,200 miles from north to south, and varying from 30 to 200 miles in width. Its peculiar topographical features result from the closeness with which its bounding range of lofty mountains approach the sea, its surface being much broken by the spurs of these mountains and the parallel coast range, which often borders the ocean, and is sometimes coincident with the main chain. Where these ranges are most widely separated they sometimes contain between them quite extensive and comparatively open valleys, such as those of the San Joaquin and Sacramento in California, and the Willamette in Oregon. Such valleys offer facilities for settlement and cultivation, present avenues for communications, and consequently afford alike the greatest inducements and the most favorable field for military operations, should that country ever become the theatre of hostilities. Of all the rivers of this great extent of country, the Columbia alone breaks through the bounding mountain chain and drains the region beyond. All the others rise in this chain, and generally take the most direct course to the ocean. In consequence of the great elevation of the mountains, and the short distance to the coast, they usually assume the character of torrents, and are not available for purposes of navigation, except for short distances in canoes and light barges.

The principal exceptions to this rule are the San Joaquin, the Sacramento, the Willamette and the Cowlitz, which for very considerable distances have their courses parallel to the coast, are less rapid, have deeper channels, and, especially the three last, are susceptible of navigation to a useful extent. These four rivers are marked features in the topography of this region, and define with considerable exactness the area which can in the future be the scene of military operation on a scale of some magnitude. As a general rule this region is covered by a dense and luxuriant growth of heavy timber and underbrush, which in its natural state presents an insuperable obstacle to the movements of large bodies of troops, especially in Northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Cultivation is gradually removing this difficulty in the valleys; but very many years must elapse before extended movements of large bodies of troops can become practicable or necessary in the zone in question. There are few good natural roads of any extent, and the work of road making is here, generally, an exceedingly difficult undertaking.

This zone is subdivided by nature into several portions, which may be regarded as distinct centres of military operations and command:

1. *The Puget's Sound District.* This includes the Olympus Peninsula and the country bordering on the Sound, as far south as the head of the Cowlitz and Shoalwater Bay. It is densely wooded; exceedingly rough; has not a single navigable stream, and is not likely to possess any military interest, except in connection with the fine harbors it contains.

2. *The Columbia and Willamette District*, which includes the lower Columbia Valley as far up as the Cascades, the Cowlitz, and the country as far south as the head of the Willamette. The Columbia is the only avenue of approach to this region, which can be traversed only in the valleys.

3. *The Klamath District*, extending from the head of the Willamette to Eel River and the head of Pitt River. This is a very rough region, intersected by the Umpqua, Klamath and Rogue Rivers. It has some indifferent harbors on its coast, and possesses no military interest except that it commands the only practicable land route between San Francisco and the valley of the Columbia.

4. *The San Francisco District*, which comprises the greater part of California, and extends from the head of the Pitt to that of the San Joaquin River. This district is undoubtedly the most tempting and the most favorable to military operations on our Pacific coast. Yet, even here, operations must be confined almost entirely to the valleys, the key to which is in the harbor of San Francisco. The Santa Clara, Monterey and San Luis Obispo region might perhaps be regarded as a separate district, which offers more facilities for operations than is usual along the coast; but it is not probable that that region would be availed of except as an avenue of approach to the other portions of the district, and the only good harbor it possesses is that of Monterey.

5. *The San Diego District*, extending from Santa Barbara to the Mexican boundary. The most important feature in this district is the excellent harbor of San Diego. It possesses no streams worthy of mention. A portion of it is rather favorable for military operations, but it is too thinly settled at present to possess much interest. It may hereafter become of military importance from the development of our naval power, the extension of the railway system, and the increase of wealth and population.

It does not now seem possible that the Pacific coast can become a theatre of operations during the existing war, and the probability is that it will never be exposed to any other attack than one coming from the sea. In the present state of the world, no nation could gain anything by inland operations in Oregon and Washington Territory, and none possess the ability to transport to that coast a sufficient force to attempt the invasion of California. Although there is no present probability that our neighbors to the north and south on the Pacific coast can give us any trouble, it would render our military position complete and safe for all time were we to acquire possession of Vancouver and the adjacent islands on the north, and of Lower California on the south. So long as we have no railway connecting the Pacific with the Mississippi, and are compelled to rely upon the sea as the means of communication for commercial purposes, a maritime enemy would find it worth while either to blockade our ports, or, indeed, to gain possession of them by a naval attack; and in fact such an operation would be a necessary prelude to any attempt at invasion. It is clear, then, that our first efforts should be directed to placing in a thorough state of defence the harbors of San Francisco, San Diego, Monterey and the mouth of the Columbia, and afterwards one or two favorable points on Puget's Sound, while some of the less important harbors should be provided with batteries sufficient to keep off single cruisers and boat expeditions. Such arrangements would secure that region against invasion, and cover our naval establishments.

The naval control of the Pacific has become a matter of very great importance, and the resources we now possess on that coast will, if properly developed, enable us to gain and retain that supremacy with ease. No other nation possesses such facilities; and it is our interest to avail ourselves of them, in order to protect our commerce and our communications with California, as well to be able to destroy the commerce of our enemies on that ocean. A decided control there would go far towards preventing wars with European nations in the future. The recent developments in Mexico render this course imperative, and there can be no excuse for us if we do not in season avail ourselves of the naval advantages we possess, by establishing extensive dock-yards on the Pacific coast, and collecting the means of preparing at the shortest notice a fleet so formidable as to ensure to us the certain control of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

A correspondent labors under the impression that this journal, in a late article, detracted from the praise due the Army of the Potomac for its services since the commencement of the Rebellion. If we have ever said anything likely to give such an idea, we failed to express our feelings. For there is no army in whose achievements we have greater pride than in that noble army, which has had the hard, and often unappreciated task of defending the National Capital, and contending, at heavy odds, with the ablest general, and most compact army of the Rebels, on a soil singularly difficult for successful military operations, and always hampered by the double duty of fighting Lee, and covering Washington. We have so often discussed the difficulties of the Army of the Potomac, and defended it against ignorant assault, that we are surprised that our opinions should be misunderstood by any one.

We compassionate those general officers who honor the not uncommon name of Smith. When a General Smith is in prosperity, it is all well enough: each Smith has a share of the applause, and is pointed out as the wearer of the bay. But if misfortune overtakes one, they must also share and share alike. It so happens that there are seven general officers who bear this illustrious name. They are: Major-General William F. Smith, who did *not*, as so many papers persist in declaring, make a cavalry raid from Memphis or from anywhere else, and who has been appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and not in the Regular Army as other newspaper writers still assert; Brigadier-General William S. Smith, who made the cavalry raid; Brigadier-General Andrew J. Smith, who is making his name conspicuous in connection with the Red River Expedition; Morgan L. Smith, Green Clay Smith, John E. Smith, and Thomas C. H. Smith. We believe this completes the list.

A very good suggestion is made by a contemporary, that inasmuch as the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have proved, after sifting them, that the stories prejudicial to General Meade are destitute of truth, that august body turn its attention to the ferreting out and punishment of the authors of the mischievous tales. Such a work would do much to mitigate the dislike which the Army entertains towards the Congressional inquisitors.

A General Order from Major-General Cadwalader, commanding the city of Philadelphia, directs that all officers in the military service, excepting general officers, who remain in Philadelphia for a longer period than twenty-four hours, shall, as soon as practicable after arriving in the city, report in person to the Provost-Marshal, at Fifth and Buttonwood-streets, that their names and addresses may be registered, and passes issued, for the convenience of themselves and the officers of the patrols. Officers who may be on duty within the command, and absent from their post or camp, will be required to produce authentic passes or leaves, signed by the officers under whose immediate command they may be serving, whenever the same may be demanded by the officers on partrol duty. The names of all officers in the city without competent authority will be immediately reported to headquarters for such further action as may be deemed necessary.

Another important step in the re-organization of the Army is announced in the General Order of the War Department, dated April 4th, which we gazette this week. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are consolidated under the command of Major-General Hooker; Howard relieves Granger, in command of the Fourth Corps, who reports to the Adjutant-General for assignment to duty; Slocum reports to Sherman; Stoneman to Schofield; Sheridan takes command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac; and Schofield the Twenty-third Corps. The next announcement will probably be of the assignment of Major-General W. F. Smith to a command on the Peninsula; and Major-General McDowell and others to commands which are not yet made public, if, indeed, definitely decided upon.

DEFICIENCY OF SEAMEN.

LETTER OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 30, 1884.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the resolution of the Senate passed on the 28th instant, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate "how many, if any, seamen or ordinary seamen have been transferred from the Army to the Navy; how many vessels of war are now awaiting complements of men, and what further legislation is necessary in order to supply any deficiency of men for the naval service which now exists."

No transfers of seamen from the Army to the Navy have been effected under the recent law of Congress, and thirty-five vessels of war are now awaiting complements of men. Not only are these thirty-five vessels awaiting crews, but the terms of many seamen now in service have expired and the men detained to man our ships, though justly entitled to their discharge. Were these men not detained many of the vessels on blockade duty would go out of service. This state of things is to be deplored, and is in a great measure, if not entirely, attributable to unfortunate legislation.

The Enrollment Act of last Congress not only cast aside the old established policy of the Government, which had cherished and encouraged its commercial marine with a view of strengthening the Navy, but it went farther, and so utterly ignored the naval service that enlistments in that service were not permitted to be credited on the quotas of those communities from which they were drawn when the draft came to be enforced. As a consequence, the municipal authorities of every seaport and township, and the whole local influence, tended to discourage enlistments in the Navy. In addition to those circumstances, the invidious distinction of extraordinary bounties for Army enlistments, while not a dollar was paid to the sailor, operated to discredit the naval service and hold out strong inducements for the military service.

When the attention of this Department was called to the Enrollment Act under the operation of the first draft, and the manner in which it was being executed, the fact that a rigid enforcement of the law would be disastrous in its effects upon the Navy was so obvious that attempts were at once made to procure such modification of the draft, or the manner of its execution, as should prevent the withdrawal of marines from their profession and the incorporation or absorption of them in the Army, thereby weakening and crippling the Navy. But the military authorities objected, as the strict letter of the law permitted no exemption of marines from the draft, no credit to any place for naval enlistments, nor in the execution of the law was there any relaxation of the enrollment act whereby the Navy could be strengthened and maintained. Earnest appeals were made by the Executives of several maritime States, and by many of the municipal authorities on the seaboard, claiming that Naval recruits ought justly to be credited on their quotas under the draft, but it was not allowed, and consequently the local influences became averse to naval enlistments, and the Navy itself soon began to feel the effects of this new policy.

Vessels that were intended for foreign service to protect our commerce, some of which should have sailed last autumn, are yet without their complement, for our whole force is required for the blockade. The primary imperative duty of the Department is to maintain the efficiency of the blockade, and all other naval matters are subordinate to that important object. The numerical wants of the Navy are small as compared with the Army, and the class from which our seamen are to be drawn is necessarily limited. A sailor is an expert, educated to his profession by years of training, and when withdrawn from his proper duty, no inexperienced person can make good his place.

Convinced as the Department has ever been that it could not have been the intention of Congress, by the sweeping clauses of the Enrollment Act to strengthen the Army at the expense of the Navy, no reasonable efforts were left untried to induce such action as would secure, from the large numbers called for by the draft, the small force requisite for sustaining the efficiency of the Navy. It was especially desirable that experienced seamen should be retained on the element to which they had been educated, and to which they were attached, notwithstanding they had been seduced away by high bounties and local influences to another service. But the disinclination to relinquish any portion of the men mustered into military service prevented any action until the meeting of Congress, when I felt it my duty to present the difficulties that existed, and to invite the early and considerate action of the National Legislature to the subject. Accordingly, in my annual report of December last, I made mention of the embarrassments which existed. I stated that we had not a sufficient supply of seamen for the immediate and important duties then pressing upon us, and added that:

The operation of the draft has been, in some respects, detrimental to the naval service. No exemption of sailors or marines having been provided for in the acts of the last Congress; these men, who may be deemed and are experts, fostered and cherished by all Governments, and of whom no sufficient supply can be obtained, are liable to be withdrawn from the element to which they have been educated, and where they properly belong, and compelled to serve as soldiers. In this respect not only a hardship is inflicted on the men, but the Navy and the country are injured. It has been the wise policy of the Government at all times to encourage and cherish its supply of seamen. By express provision of the act of May, 1792, "all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States" were exempted from militia duty. Bounties have been paid to the fishermen, and by former laws, not only men-of-wars men, but all mariners, have been exempt from militia service, it being considered that they performed an equivalent duty, or were liable to be absent when a draft took place. Under the recent enactment, petty officers, acting engineers, and others indispensable to a ship's complement and efficiency, have, as well as seamen, been subject to the draft while on shipboard and in naval service. Some of them on distant stations have been enrolled, drafted, and put to great inconvenience in their efforts to obtain relief, not unfrequently subjecting their commander and the seamen themselves to embarrassment. It certainly could not have been intended by Congress that persons in actual service afloat should be withdrawn from the Navy, where they were faithfully discharging indispensable duties, and then be compelled, under the penalties of the law, to go into the Army.

In enforcing the draft in any community which has furnished a large number of sailors, proper deductions ought doubtless to be made from the quota required for the Army. Of the thirty-four thousand seamen in the naval service a large proportion are from the maritime towns on the sea-board. A committee of the township of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, in addressing this department on the subject, state that their township alone has furnished to the Army over thirteen hundred soldiers, an excess of more than one hundred beyond the number required. But in addition to these they have given to the Navy about six hundred sailors; yet under the new call for volunteers no allowance is made for seamen who have enlisted. As a community they are entitled to relief for the men that they have supplied to the Navy, and so with other places similarly situated. Unless these facts are rightly considered and acted upon, the existing law will tend to the prejudice of the Navy; for every community will encourage its men to go into the Army at the expense of the Navy, because there is no relief, or credit, or mitigation of the draft in consequence of enlistments in the naval service. In another respect the laws are, in their effects, made to operate to the prejudice of the Navy. The high bounties for enlistments into the Army induce many sailors to enlist as soldiers, although their services would be vastly more useful to the country on the element to which they have been trained and accustomed. The result is, that there are many sailors in the Army, serving as soldiers, who have been drafted or drawn thither by bounties or other causes, who desire to be transferred to the Navy, and have frequently made application to that effect; but it is understood that the law does not authorize such transfer. As it is difficult to procure educated, trained, and able seamen in such numbers as are wanted—and skillful and experienced sailors are worth more to the country in the Navy than they can be in the Army—it would be productive of great benefit if the law authorized such transfer to be made. No well-directed efforts should be spared to increase our naval strength, for it is mainly on the ocean that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained. The sailor is always and everywhere true to his flag. When, in the early days of the rebellion, the recreant officers in numbers deserted the Government to which they owed and had sworn allegiance, they could not shake the loyalty and fidelity of the crews. These remained faithful to the flag under whose folds they had carried into every sea and to every clime the honor and power of the Republic. It has been the policy of every commercial country to extend encouragement and give strength to the Navy which protects its commerce. Such should be our clear and unquestionable policy. Under the extraordinary expansion of our Navy and the pressing demand for seamen, it is a public duty not only to permit those seamen who are in the Army to be transferred, but to encourage such transfers, and, at the same time, in so far as may be possible, to make the inducements to enter the naval service at all times fully equal to those offered to soldiers on their enlistment. No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its Army by weakening its naval power.

Unfortunately for the country, the disunion element which for some years gave direction to public affairs so shaped the measure of Government as to keep down and cripple our Navy. Aware that it was a branch of the service which could have no sympathy in a denationalizing or disunion scheme, or be made subject to rebel control—knowing, moreover, that there were no sailors in the disaffected region, these men, in anticipation of their insurrectionary movements, and in their whole policy and action, were hostile to the Navy. But the changed condition of affairs, the loyalty of our sailors, the great service which the Navy has everywhere rendered in the cause of the Union, and its importance for our peace and security abroad and at home, demand it should have all due encouragement.

The number of seamen in service on the 1st of July last, including the Mississippi squadron, was about 34,000. The number of enlistments from January 1st to October 1st was 19,000, mostly landsmen. From causes, to some of which allusion has already been made, the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of seamen for the increase of the service has been great, and at times vessels have been detained and unable to proceed to sea for the want of crews. The lack of sufficient seamen arises from no diminution in the monthly number of enlistments, but from the increased wants of the service. During the year 1862 the average number of enlistments was 1,529 per month. During the present year the average has been over 2,600 per month. Unfortunately, the policy which it has been deemed necessary to pursue is such as in its effect to weaken the Navy by offering extraordinary bounties to soldiers, by subjecting mariners to the Army draft, without permitting them to enter the Navy if they desired to do so, and by omitting to make any provisions to relieve from this operation those communities which furnish the seamen to man our ships. The large bounties offered by the General and State Governments, and often also by the local municipal authorities, as inducements to enter the land service, have had the effect of enticing into the service many professional seamen, who, but for those extraordinary inducements, would have enlisted in the Navy. Towns on the sea-coast, where the population is to a great extent of a maritime character, as I have specified in a single instance, have been obliged to furnish their quota for army service, thus largely diminishing the number from whom naval enlistments would naturally be expected.

The proclamation of September last must, from these causes and the operation of our laws, still further draw upon the limited number whose proper field is upon the ocean, and who should, by every dictate of policy, be encouraged by the Government to enter the Navy, instead of being enticed from it by pecuniary bounties or forcibly withdrawn by draft. Besides the exhausting governmental influence adverted to, we are compelled to meet the high prices and active competition of commercial enterprise.

The present and prospective difficulty of procuring seamen in numbers sufficient to man our ships is such as to call forth the action of Congress. Our legislation should not be in its effects detrimental to that branch of the public service which it is the policy of every wise government to promote. Were as large a bounty to be paid to those who enlist in the Navy as to those who enter the Army—were the quotas of towns and communities under any call for the increase of the national forces to be credited with the men furnished to the Navy, and were seamen who may be drafted permitted the choice of entering either the land or naval service, the Navy would be relieved of serious embarrassment. There is no draft, and their can be none to reinforce the Navy as there may be to supply the Army. While every able and sound man of proper age can be a soldier and put into immediate service, there are comparatively few of our population who can be employed as sailors. The latter may be considered experts, and instead of bounties, allurements, or drafts to withdraw seamen from the element to which they belong, the reverse should be the fact. Our mariners have given marked and distinctive superiority to the cause of the Union in this contest. The rebels have some naval officers of reputation and ability, but not sailors. Yet that branch of the service which in this and in every war must give character and nationality to the country, has been, is, and will be subjected to embarrassments and deprived of a portion of its legitimate effective force by the operation of existing laws.

It is gratifying to acknowledge the disposition manifested by Congress to correct the evils that had been inflicted on the naval service by the change of policy originating in the Enrollment Act, but the proposed remedial legislation was incorporated in a general bill amending the enrolling act that was not finally passed until three months after the commencement of the session. Four weeks had elapsed since the passage of the law authorizing transfers, without effecting a single transfer, although thousands have made applica- to be transferred.

There is undoubtedly a reluctance on the part of the military officers to part with any portion of their command, but the true interests of the country is the paramount consideration, and should govern in this question. Experienced seamen, who are in the Army, should be transferred without delay to the Navy where they can be most useful.

In reply to that part of the resolution which requires the department to report "what further legislation is necessary in order to supply any deficiency of men for the naval service which now exists," it is respectfully suggested that such mariners and able-seaman as are in the Army be transferred to the naval service, without being required to deduct from their prize money the amount which they may have received by way of bounty for entering the Army. Under any circumstances, their services will be worth more to the country on shipboard than in the camp. Why should not the country place them where they will be most useful? Having been paid a bounty to fight the battles of the country, why should they be deprived of what they may have received if they render that service afloat instead of ashore? Sailors and soldiers engaged to serve for stipulated wages, the former for greater service, and greater hazard, and because wages in the commercial marine are always high, receives usually higher rates than the soldier. To keep up the naval strength of a nation it has been the policy of maritime countries to hold out the additional inducement of prize money to sailors. Is it not an error, when our want of seamen is so great, to attempt to withhold from the sailor any portion of the prize money which may fall to him, because the Government may have paid him bounty as a soldier, and subsequently sought his transfer from land to naval service, from a conviction that he worth more on the ocean than in the Army?

But little money will enure to the Treasury, I apprehend, if the Government persists in depriving these seamen who may be transferred, of their prize money, while the Government, by the exaction, will be likely to deprive itself of valuable naval recruits. It is therefore recommended, "in order to supply any existing deficiency," that mariners of not less than two years' service should be transferred from the Army to the Navy without having any deduction from the prize money to which they may become entitled.

The resolution of February 24, 1864, "relative to the transfer of persons in the military service," declaring that "persons enlisting in the naval service shall not be entitled to any bounty," should be repealed.

It is not to be expected that there can be an immediate return to the condition of things which existed previous to the passage of the Enrollment Act, and hence summary and extraordinary measures may be necessary to restore to the naval branch of the service those mariners who, by the change of policy and high bounties, have been induced to enter the Army.

We have, as has been stated, thirty-five vessels without crews, and the number is increasing. It must also be borne in mind that the terms of the men in our blockading squadrons are expiring more rapidly than enlistments are made, and without a prompt and large addition of seamen it will be difficult to prevent our naval force from being immediately reduced, thereby endangering the efficiency of the blockade.

The clause inserted in the resolution approved February 24, 1864, declaring that no transfers are to be made that will reduce any regiment below its minimum, was inserted without the knowledge of this department, and its practical working is to prevent transfers. If legislation, as I believe to be the case, has carried mariners into the military service, they should all be taken out by the most summary process, and transferred to the Navy, where their nautical education makes them indispensable, but which education renders them no more valuable than landsmen for the duties of a soldier.

The immediate wants of the naval service require the transfer of about twelve thousand mariners from the Army without restriction, and no more will be needed, unless that class of persons continue to enter the military service under the allurements of the exclusive legislation at present in force, in which event twelve thousand more mariners will be required at the end of six weeks.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

HON. H. HAMLIN, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

SENATOR WILSON has reported from the Military Committee unfavorably to the passage of a bill taking from the PRESIDENT the power to summarily dismiss Army and Navy officers, and substitute suspension of such officers in command, with trial by court-martial; also providing for the restoration of dismissed officers. The views of the Judge-Advocate-General were asked on the subject, and he answered as follows:

JUDGE- -GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 28, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Upon the bill entitled "an act to regulate the dismission of officers in the military and naval service," now pending in the Senate, and referred by you for my consideration, I have the honor to submit the following observation: (Here follows a particular statement of the character of the bill.) Mr. HOLT then proceeds as follows: From the foundation of the Government the PRESIDENT has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service. The power to do so seems to inhere in him under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. His action in this respect has been attended by no oppression or abuses, and its strict legality cannot be contested. The exercise, therefore, of this authority since the outbreak of the rebellion has nothing in that savors of usurpation or innovation, or that should excite alarm.

That the lodgment of such a power in the Commander-in-Chief of our Army is necessary to preserve its discipline, the experience of our military men would generally attest. This necessity is most manifest and pressing in the case of an army of volunteers, suddenly withdrawn from the pursuit of civil life and impatient of those restraints without which military forces in the field must soon degenerate into a mob. The government of such an army often calls for punishments more severe than those which are tardily inflicted through the slow process of a military trial.

The authority to suspend without pay or emolument, for a limited period, as given by the bill, would prove a most inadequate substitute for the power of dismissal. In the emergencies of military life, and especially during a period of active hostilities, the interests of the service often not only require that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply impracticable in the case of delinquent and suspended officers, because it contemplates no vacancy.

It is well known that in time of war the convening of a court-martial for the trial of officers within the ten days prescribed by this bill would not, in a very large number of cases, be possible, without serious detriment to the service.

As there could be no trial without an arrest of the officer, should he think proper to avoid such arrest—as he might do by flight or otherwise—he could, under this bill, be summarily dismissed only for having been "absent for twenty days without leave," of whatever other crime he may have been guilty. Had such a law existed when General Twiggs traitorously surrendered his department to the Rebels, instead of being dishonorably dismissed for "treachery to his country's flag," as he was, by the PRESIDENT, he would, though in arms against the Government, have been continued on the Army Register, unless it had been thought proper to dismiss him, simply for "absence without leave."

The number of dismissals which have taken place since the beginning of the war is not large, all the circumstances of the service considered. The Government has acted upon the testimony furnished at the moment, and mistakes have, in some cases, occurred. In every instance, however, where it has been alleged that wrong had been done, the case has been carefully reëxamined, and all the proofs and testimonials offered in behalf of the officers well considered, and it is believed that it has rarely happened that a correct conclusion has not been finally reached. These reëxamina-

tions have constituted one of the most laborious duties of this office, and I can bear testimony to the patience and impartiality with which they have been conducted.

To the restoration of these officers through the instrumentality of a court-martial, as proposed by the bill, several seemingly insuperable obstacles present themselves.

1. Their places, after dismissal, were, in almost every instance, filled by appointments legally and properly made. How is it possible to restore them to positions not vacant, but which are fully occupied by others?

2. The regiments to which many of these officers belonged have been disbanded. In reference to this class, how would it be practicable to enforce the provisions of this bill?

3. These officers are now as much out of the service as if they had never belonged to it, and this by force of orders in every respect regular and legal. A revocation of these orders of the PRESIDENT would certainly reinstate the officers in cases where the vacancies remain unfilled; but is it competent for Congress to make such revocation? I think clearly not.

4. The orders being unrevoked, and the officers being out of the service, they can only be restored by re-appointment. Under the Constitution, however, the larger part of these appointments must be made by the Governors of the States, and the remainder by the PRESIDENT. Is there any principle or precedent which would justify Congress in an attempt to exercise these functions of the President and Governors, by substituting for such presidential and gubernatorial action, the simple declaration of a general court-martial?

5. The Government could not investigate through courts-martial the hundreds of cases which this bill would bring up for trial, without such a draft upon the officers of the Army needed for active field service as must greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign now about to open in every part of the theatre of the war. To this should be added the fact that the witnesses to the transactions to be examined into are, doubtless, many of them dead, and others so scattered by the fortunes of the war as to be unavailable—a condition of things which would render it impossible to accept the action of the court-martial sitting in judgment on these offences, many of them long past, as satisfactory or reliable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General J. P. Hatch has gone to Jacksonville, to relieve Brigadier-General Seymour.

MAJOR-General Pleasonton has arrived at St. Louis and reported to Major-General Rosecrans.

MAJOR-General Sedgwick arrived in Washington on the 6th. He testifies before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

BRIGADIER-General John R. Kenly, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the district of Delaware, Headquarters Wilmington.

CAPTAIN M. J. Ashe, for some months past Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Northwest, has been ordered to Washington, to serve in the Cavalry Bureau.

LIEUTENANT S. C. Adams, of the Marines, was drowned at Cairo, Ill., off the naval wharf-boat, on the 2d. The body was recovered.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Bullitt, of the 3d Kentucky, has been relieved as president of the court-martial sitting at Louisville, and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

GENERAL Crawford takes command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, to form part of Major-General Warren's 5th Corps, forming the 3d Division.

MAJOR Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Foster, has been ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant-General at Washington, D. C.

COLONEL Louis Di Cesnola, the commander of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, who was captured at Aldie on June 17th, 1863, has been released from a Rebel prison, and is now once more at home. He will soon rejoin his command.

CAPTAINS Robert H. Ramsey and Henry Stone, Assistant Adjutant Generals, U. S. Vols., have been assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Thomas, commanding the department of the Cumberland.

COLONEL Clarence Buel, recently commandant of the 169th N. Y. Vols., intends to enter the church, and has made formal application to study theology as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal church.

GENERAL Martindale, Military Governor of the District of Washington, having obtained a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting New York, Colonel M. N. Wisewell will be Acting Military Governor during his absence.

MAJOR John Mendenhall, Judge-Advocate Fourth Army Corps, and Captain 4th U. S. Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of the department of the Cumberland, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur C. Ducat, Assistant Inspector-General, resigned from the Army.

CAPTAIN J. H. Williams, Provost-Marshal of the District of Cairo, has been arrested and taken to Memphis, to answer before Major-General Hurlbut for offences not yet made public. The brother of Williams, Lieutenant Throop, and Mr. Buell, a criminal attorney, were also arrested.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Charles Townsend, One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, sentenced to suspension from rank and pay for the term of two months by court-martial, for disobedience of orders, has been released from arrest and ordered to return to duty.

CAPTAIN Johnson, of the Ninety-third New York regiment, attached to headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York regiment. His commission is dated back to November 13, 1863.

COLONEL Chickering, of the 41st Massachusetts, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal for the Department of the Gulf. Governor Hahn has appointed Captain John L. Swift, of the same regiment, Adjutant-General for the State of Louisiana.

A BOARD of officers, to consist of Captain B. Royall, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain O. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster U.S.A.; and Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, U.S.A., has been ordered to convene in Washington on the 7th inst., to examine into the veterinary wants of the service.

GENERAL McCallum, inspector of railroads, recently took possession at Portland, in the name of the United States, of all the unfinished locomotives of the Portland company's works. They were being constructed for the Grand Trunk Railway.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. S. Austin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service. The sentence has been approved by Major-General Meade. Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H. Wood, C. S., late of the 3d Corps, has been assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Cavalry Corps.

CAPTAIN SULLIVAN, who for three years past has been in charge of the Commissary of Subsistence dépôt in Baltimore, has been ordered to relieve Captain KELLOGG, Commissary at San Francisco, who is to be transferred to the Middle Department. Until the arrival of Captain KELLOGG, Captain GILMAN, Commissary at Harrisburg, will take charge of the dépôt at Baltimore.

BRIGADIER-General Nath. Kimball is assigned to the command of all the troops on the North Arkansas River, with headquarters in Little Rock. In a circular to the citizens of his district, he says, the loyal shall be protected, and sympathizers with the rebellion, though they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, will be treated as rebels, unless they conform in word and act with the spirit of that oath.

MAJOR-General E. D. C. Ord, formerly commanding the 13th Army corps in the Department of the Gulf, and who has recently been relieved by Major-General McClernand, has been assigned to duty in West Virginia, in Major-General Sigel's department. It is said that General Ord is to command the forces in West Virginia in the field, ranking General Sigel in this respect. General Sigel is to be in command of the department, but will not conduct active military operations.

SURGEON W. H. Thom, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from further duty as Surgeon-in-Chief of the 3d Division, 11th Army Corps, and assigned to duty in charge of General Hospital No. 19, Nashville, Tenn.,—relieving Surgeon Jno. W. Forje, U. S. Vols., who has been ordered to report in person to Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding 2d Division, 4th Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Medical Director of the same.

THE following officers are officially announced as of the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Comstock, senior Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. Babcock, and Major F. T. Dent, 4th U. S. Infantry, Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Duff, 2d Illinois Artillery, Assistant Inspector-General; Major W. R. Rowley, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Adam Badeau, additional Aide-de-Camp, private secretaries, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

IN a general order, dated at Headquarters of the Nashville District, March 30th, Major-General Rousseau has appointed Lieutenant Jas. R. Willett inspector of all the fortifications of Nashville, in accordance with instructions from General Sherman. The merited appointment of this able engineer will be highly gratifying to his numerous friends in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Willett was formerly Adjutant under General Carlin in the campaigns of Missouri and Tennessee, and has been in active service throughout the war. He bore a gallant part in many of the Western battles, and is undoubtedly one of the best engineers in the service.

THE following changes have been made in the District of Cairo:—John J. Rinmaker, Colonel of the 122d Illinois Regt., assigned to the command of the post of Cairo; Captain J. M. Tallmadge, of the 14th Iowa, relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of the post of Cairo, and takes the place of Captain Williams, relieved as District Provost-Marshal-General; Captain Odlin, of the 2d Arkansas Cavalry, takes the place of Captain Talmadge, as Provost-Marshal of the post; Captain Jos. Hagg, of the 34th New Jersey, is assigned to duty as Provost-Marshal of Mound City, in place of Lieutenant Cutler, 122d Illinois, relieved. The naval station, headquarters, and district staff officers, remain at Cairo as heretofore.

ASSIGNMENTS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE following assignments to duty of officers of the Quartermasters' Department, or doing duty therein, are announced. No changes will be made in these assignments except upon orders issued or approved at headquarters in the Army of the Potomac.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Chief Quartermaster; Captain C. S. McEntee, Assistant, do.

1ST DIVISION.—Captain A. H. Young, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain Nathan Barker, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain A. Fisher, do.; 3d Brigade—Captain C. W. Leffingwell, do.; 4th Brigade—Lieutenant Jacob Rice, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

2D DIVISION.—Captain George A. Shallenberger, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant C. W. Folsom, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain J. Lockhart, do.; 3d Brigade—Captain George W. Meade, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

3D DIVISION.—Captain George W. Johnes, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain W. D. Vatchet, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain T. P. Johnston, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

4TH DIVISION.—Captain R. P. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant Miles Farwell, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain J. C. Abbott, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Captain W. H. D. Cochran, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Owen, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant A. T. Howden, Assistant, do.

1ST DIVISION.—Captain A. L. Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain S. R. Hamill, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain S. I. Wright, do.; 3d Brigade—Captain S. W. Hoskins, do.

2D DIVISION.—Captain R. C. Swoope, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain S. B. Bean, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain S. B. Roney, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 3d Brigade—Lieutenant T. A. McDonald, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

3D DIVISION.—Captain E. B. W. Restieaux, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain S. Yardley, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 3d Brigade—Captain R. G. Staples, do.

4TH DIVISION.—Captain M. H. Mandeville, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain J. B. Winslow, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain E. P. Fitch, do.; 3d Brigade—Lieutenant A. S. Vorhies, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Captain J. D. Cruttenden, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster; Captain J. H. Platt, Assistant, do.

1ST DIVISION.—Captain S. H. Manning, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant F. Sayre, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain W. H. Daniels, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 3d Brigade—Captain S. Finney, do.; 4th Brigade—Lieutenant George W. Ford, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

2D DIVISION.—Captain John K. Russell, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain James T. Wray, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Lieutenant A. Austin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 3d Brigade—Lieutenant C. B. Whittemore, Acting Assistant, do.; 4th Brigade—Captain H. W. Persing, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

3D DIVISION.—Captain I. W. Hart, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain M. H. Goodridge, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain J. F. Hazleton, do.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Captain W. H. Lambert, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

CAVALRY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, Acting Chief Quartermaster.

1ST DIVISION.—Captain J. H. Tallman, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant John Patton, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Lieutenant J. B. Whelan, do.; Reserve Brigade—Lieutenant William Dean, do.

2D DIVISION.—Captain R. R. Corson, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant L. W. Knight, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Lieutenant J. K. Robinson, do.

3D DIVISION.—Captain M. J. Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant J. G. Viall, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain George W. Wells, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.—Captain W. E. Morford, Chief Quartermaster, A. Q. M., Volunteers; Lieutenant E. H. Welch, Assistant Chief Quartermaster.

1ST BRIGADE, HORSE ARTILLERY.—Captain William Goldie, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

2D BRIGADE, HORSE ARTILLERY.—Captain Ira F. Payson, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

BY direction of Major-General McPherson, the following names have been assigned to the different batteries on the new line of defences at Vicksburgh, Miss., constructed under charge of Captain John M. Wilson, Chief Engineer:—First. The whole line will be known as "Fort Grant." Second. The batteries will be named as follows, commencing on the right:—No. 1, situated in rear of former office of Medical Director Department of the Tennessee, "Battery Moore;" No. 2, site of former headquarters of Major-General Grant, "Battery Rawlings;" No. 3, single gun, rear of Smead House, "Battery Dollins;" No. 4, site of Old Castle, "Castle Battery;" No. 5, Crawford-street, "Battery Comstock;" No. 6, Grove-street, "Battery Clark;" No. 7, Jackson road, "Battery Wilson;" No. 8, Jackson road, "Battery Boomer;" No. 9, intersection of Jackson road and Winn Bayou, "Battery Sherman;" No. 10, north side of Winn Bayou, opposite Battery Sherman, "Battery Crocker;" No. 11, extreme left of line, "Battery Ransom;" No. 12, single gun on left, "Battery Melancthon Smith;" No. 13, old Spanish fort, "Battery Hickenlooper."

THE following paragraph appears in the London *Globe*:—"We have reason to believe that, on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramra a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the princes and powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America,—Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative in Mexico, and receive a minister from the Emperor of Mexico."

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Dayton has given no intimation of the character thus referred to, and that his Government has not authorized him to give any such.

BY General Orders, dated March 30th, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, previous orders are so far modified as to allow two wall tents for the officers of a battery; to direct that 100, instead of 140 rounds, per man of small-arm ammunition be kept constantly on hand; and that three instead of five wagons be furnished to every 1,000 men for the transportation of small-arm ammunition. Forty rounds per man will be carried in the cartridge boxes.]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

The editorial and business offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be removed about the 20th of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

THE MEXICAN TRAGI-COMEDY.

THE shifting scene and circumstance of the Mexican drama, do not lose their interest or importance with the progress of time. The leading character—perhaps in this instance some might call him the scene-shifter—is the greatest actor of the age; his principal supporters—some might call them his puppets—are all notable enough in their way; the men-at-arms of both sides are frisky, occasionally; the stage is a splendid one; the music is high; the on-lookers are placid, if not pleased. But there is an element of doubt as to how the thing will close—whether the chief figure will stride from the stage royally and in triumph, or whether he will fall prone and discomfited—whether the curtain will fall while his men-at-arms are marching off to the sound of the kettle, or while they skedaddle with the cry of *sauve qui peut*.

It is now the third year of the Franco-Mexican war, and we shall presently have the third act of the performance. The first act may be said to open with the landing of the Franco-Anglo-Spanish armies at Vera Cruz, in December, 1861, and close with the departure shortly afterwards of the forces of two of those allies, leaving only the French behind. The second act opens with the first clash of arms, and closes with the apparently complete subjection of Mexico. The third act is about to open with the crowned apparition of Maximilian; but of its closing, and of the closing of the tragi-comedy—Heaven only can tell. It may be that *other* men-at-arms than have yet appeared, will spring upon the stage, and that the climax will be such as to dumbfound gods and men.

The latest facts and fancies as regards military and political affairs in Mexico, and Mexican affairs in Europe, seem to be these: First, that organized opposition to French arms ceased with the fall of Puebla; that French garrisons hold firmly the capital and all the important strategic positions on the coast and in the mountains; that French ships are in the Gulfs of Mexico and California, blockading the Eastern and Western lines of the country; that Juarez is a fugitive in Northern Mexico; that many of his generals and other officers, with their troops, have abandoned him in despair; that those who still adhere to his fortunes, like Generals Uraga, Orteoa, Diaz, Doblado, Niorete, Cortina, and others, are unable to venture beyond anything but guerrilla operations; and that some of the Mexican leaders, as Generals Almonte and Woll, have taken sides with the intervention; that the French commander Bazaine, holds the country so firmly under his control, that he banished the old chieftain Santa Anna, who had returned to his native shore, from exile, and who offered his able support to the intervention—banished him because of the indiscretion of uttering an unauthorized pronunciamiento.

From Europe we learn that the new Emperor Maximilian was about ready to sail for Mexico, to take possession of his throne; that, in a personal interview he had with the French Emperor, everything was settled to the satisfaction of both parties; that a French frigate had been dispatched to Trieste from Toulon, to serve as his escort on the voyage to Mexico; that a loan of three hundred millions of francs had been effected, out of which loan the expenses of the French invaders were to be partially reimbursed, and the remainder of their expenses were to be paid by Maximilian in installments after his enthronement. With regard to the future military relations of France to the new Mexican empire, we are given to understand that the French army is to be withdrawn from Mexican soil as soon as possible after Maximilian's arrival, and that its place is to be supplied by a force drawn from two sources:—1. A foreign legion, in the service and pay of Maximilian; 2. A body of native Mexicans, such as can be hired to uphold the usurpation. The Foreign Legion, which is to consist at first of 6,000 men, is being made up in part from the army of Paris, and the first installment of 500 men were being embarked at Cherbourg a fortnight ago. The applications from officers for service in the legion were numerous,—the pay in this corps being double that in the French army, and the promotions were rapid.

It is stated in a French journal that the legion will be composed in part of Senegal savages, obtained from the small French dependency of Senegal, in Western Africa; and this will astonish no one who remembers the means which the French Emperor adopted, to get a force of Egyptian negroes for his own service in Mexico, and the great value of which that force has been to him. As to a Mexican native force for Maximilian, he will find a considerable body on hand which has been organized under French auspices, and under Almonte; and as Maximilian will undoubtedly adopt the Continental mode of raising armies by conscription, he can soon get all the military force that he will require. The Mexican officers who were captured at the fall of Puebla and carried to France, have all, or nearly all, taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor, and at latest advices one hundred and sixty-four of them had embarked at Cherbourg to return to their native land, and probably to enter the new service. These various elements will constitute a rather *bizarre* army, it is true; but in time and by discipline it may be licked into consistency and shape. It is given out, we know not with what truth, that General Woll, formerly of the Mexican service, will be chief in command of the army of Maximilian.

Such in brief are the aspects of the Mexican question at this time.

The relations of this Government to the whole matter have necessarily been affected, at least temporarily, by the great internal struggle in which we ourselves have been engaged. The attitude of the Government, as we understand it, has been simply that of a passive though not by any means a careless spectator.. We have in no way countenanced the order of things established by foreign power; but have accredited, and do still accredit, a minister to the Juarez or Republican government, though of course it has been impossible that he should follow up that government in its successive flittings. One of the Senators from California has from time to time introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, threatening war against France, if that power did not withdraw its troops from Mexico; but no support has ever been accorded to these efforts. On Monday last, however, the House of Representatives took action of a kind that will certainly be sustained by the entire Nation, as, remarkable to say, the measure was sustained and voted for by all parties and by every man in the House. The resolution, calm and dignified in tone, but unmistakable in its significance, reads thus:—

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

Next to the Southern Rebellion, no question is of greater interest to the Army and the entire country than this of Mexico. One main object of the intervention, as publicly avowed by its imperial author, was to arrest the growth of the power of this Republic. He was blind both to our present power and to our manifest destiny when he put forth the remark.

CONTRABAND NEWS.

A marked feature of the first year of the war was the universal passion among our people for obtaining and improperly disclosing information of military plans and movements, without any regard to its disastrous effects. In a questionable spirit of enterprise, and stimulated by cupidity, a portion of the press has done its part towards getting official intelligence in illicit ways, and revealing important facts entrusted under pledge of secrecy. But the fault was not entirely that of the press. It lay rather at the door of the public, which persisted in rewarding by pecuniary patronage such journals as were most successful in this unscrupulous work, offering a premium, in effect, on the premature disclosure of projects set on foot at the theatre of war. It is easy to remember the *naïve* frankness and nonchalance with which the details of the marching orders of troops, their numbers, disposition and availability were telegraphed North, and greedily spread abroad through the reading world. The illustrated weeklies contributed to the evil by publishing plans and diagrams of our camps, and of the various roads leading therefrom, of the defensive artillery in our field-works and forts. Perhaps not a single corps or department commander failed to experience annoyance or injury from army correspondents. The incarceration of several members of the fraternity first suggested to the hitherto untamed and untameable spirit of the reporter, that military regulations are not always to be transgressed with impunity.

The progress of the war has wrought a surprising change in this, as in all other respects. As commanding officers have learned to keep better their secrets, so have those who by position become the recipients of confidential information, been more temperate in its public use. It is striking, however, to see how, as the central interest in the war once more swings back to the old trampled battle-ground in Virginia, with the impending campaign, some of the evils developed in the initiatory stage of the war again reappear in modified form; and among them, the public anxiety for what is forcibly called "contraband "military news." In the conduct of the war in the West the campaigns around Chattanooga and Chickamauga were not thoroughly hawked about from mouth to mouth before commencement or before execution. Sherman's raid, though anticipated in military circles, took the greater part of the country by surprise. But when the Lieutenant-General turns eastward, the old prurient desire to publish the strategy of the year in advance becomes manifest. The re-organization of the Army is known as quickly in Portland as in Washington. General Meade is alleged to have complained that the Rebel journals printed the new assignments and dispositions in the consolidation of the Potomac Army before the bulletin from the War Department reached his headquarters. And, at all events, the main features of the scheme under consideration in the Capital appeared at Richmond before the plan had been perfected or the official orders grounded thereon had been issued.

To a certain extent, indeed, it is impossible to avoid the rapid transmission of intelligence to the enemy. From the outset they had superior facilities for procuring it, from causes we need not stay to enumerate. Their system of espionage also has been carefully perfected, until its operations have more than once been a matter of chagrin to our readers. Everybody recalls the story of the Rebel sentries who were wont to shout the substance of our marching orders across to our men picketing the hither bank of the Rappahannock and Rapidan.

To aim at absolutely preventing the enemy from receiving intimations of our plans, or knowledge of the strength and location of our forces, would be manifestly preposterous, as against all military experience. And, indeed, we think the Rebel facilities in this regard have always been greatly exaggerated. Certainly of late there has been nothing so wonderful or mysterious in these facilities as many people are disposed to surmise. A regular perusal of the files of Southern newspapers shows considerable ignorance of our military status on their part, and an obvious reliance on Northern journalists as a medium of news. And we venture to say that our own means of learning the dispositions of the enemy, in more than one Department, are superior to anything they possess. The *leaks* at Baltimore and Washington, so justly com-

plained of in the early war, have been tolerably well stopped. The present theory of concentration and coöperation in military manœuvres has its good effect also in securing the benefits of secresy.

It is well also to keep in mind that a great part of the matter sent North from the front as "within "the positive knowledge of the writer," who claims to enjoy the private confidence of "the highest "authorities," is mere guess work. If, indeed, it were anything else, it would call for and receive the severest reprehension as a violation of honor. Shrewd conjectures at the possible moves on the military chess-board are sufficiently harmless, perhaps, so long as they do not lead to base disclosures important to the enemy or embarrassing to our leaders. So much liberty can be conceded to the press. You may take away from the Yankee Nation the *habeas corpus*, but you must not destroy its time-honored privilege of guessing.

We have for a couple of years or more ceased to pay any attention whatever to the ceaseless, preposterous and malignant falsehoods with which Englishmen entertain each other when treating of military affairs in America. But we cannot help indulging a feeling of contempt when we see that their organs are falsifying equally ridiculously and grossly about one or both of the belligerents in the Dano-Germanic war. It happens that the interests and prejudices of the British governing classes are for the time being on the Danish side, and as a consequence there is no absurd or malicious misrepresentation of the allies or their armies that is not uttered, printed, credited, and relished. Nothing more characteristically *English* has ever been uttered about our war. We find in a sentence of a pretentious cockney writer, who, in dilating upon late operations in Northern Europe, speaks of the intense pleasure which the Germans have felt over the "glory of a battalion of Prussians engaging in a fierce, prolonged and ultimately successful struggle with a couple of Danish sentries." It may be that this language was intended to be slightly hyperbolical, but it is such hyperbolism as is swallowed for literal fact by nine out of ten Englishmen; and it is the continued assertion and belief of such falsehood and nonsense about all other people that make English criticism and conceit contemptible.

The people of New York were surprised and delighted at the handsome appearance and admirable drill of the detachments of Regulars, which formed part of the military procession which inaugurated the opening of the Sanitary Fair. We do not know that New York has ever before seen together on parade, so many of the soldiers of the Regular Army; and they, perhaps, may not have been aware that that small body of troops which formed the nucleus of our present vast military organization, and whose officers, field, staff and line, furnished the material for our ablest generals, was one of the best drilled, best disciplined, and hardest worked armies in the world. Scattered over a wide territory, occupied principally in Indian warfare—one of the most dangerous as it is one of the least glorious kinds of warfare, so far as popular recognition is concerned—they everywhere did honor to their flag and their uniform. But they were removed from the attention of the people, and were too often forgotten. Legislators abused them not unfrequently, and very few appreciated the labor which was spent in giving to the small military organization, its thoroughness and excellence. When the war broke out, and in spite of the defection of many officers, scarcely a corporal's guard of the whole number could be drawn off to fight against the flag which they honored and the Government, which over-timid men were afraid they might pervert to despotic ends. Then, as always before, their record was honorable, and though the country perhaps did not fully accord them the honor they deserved, it was not unmindful of their loyalty and soldierly devotion. During the present war the Regulars have everywhere sustained their character for discipline and for gallantry. As the soldiers of the Nation, and not of any particular State, they have in some respects suffered in the lack of those especial attentions which the State Governments have given their troops; but they have had good officers, and they have been not ill cared for. The people may have failed to fully recognize their valor and record their services, though we are sure they have not failed to feel confidence in the announcement that "the "Regulars would be engaged." We are glad the people of New York have had an opportunity of seeing them march through its streets, carrying their torn battle-flags, inscribed with the names of the engagements in which their valor was conspicuous. It was pleasant to hear them cheered and admired, and we know there are none who will rejoice more in their honors than their comrades of the Volunteer Army who have fought side by side with them on many fields, and have earned equal laurels, and deserve equal praise. But they get their praise daily. That of Regulars comes but rarely.

The use of *fifty* pounds of powder as a service charge in the fifteen inch guns with which the Monitors are equipped, has inaugurated a new era in Naval warfare. All experiments with guns against iron targets have clearly shown that all attempts to produce a gun to be really effective on iron-clad vessels, except by making them capable of being fired with enormous charges of powder, have been and will be futile. Patent projectiles and ingenious methods of rifling will not *crush in* the sides of the iron-clad; that wonderful agent, gunpowder, and plenty of it, too, alone can accomplish this. The engineer may as well attempt to propel a large steamer at high speed without consuming coal in proportion to the result obtained, as for the artillerist to produce the effect he is striving for on the sides of the iron-clad without using enormous charges of powder.

The effect of the four hundred, and thirty pound spherical ball fired from the fifteen-inch gun within the impregnable turret of the *Weehawken*, with a charge of thirty-five pounds, on the sides of the iron-clad *Atlanta*, is well known. It was the *smashing* effect of the enormous projectile that carried the day.

When Ericsson designed the *Monitor* he stated that it was part of his system that guns of large calibre, using enormous charges of powder, should be installed within his impregnable turrets. Now this desirable end has been achieved.

It may be a matter of congratulation to the country, that not only do we possess a whole park of four-hundred-and-thirty-pounders, which can be safely fired in service with over fifty pounds of cannon powder, but we also possess impregnable floating gun-carriages on which to mount them.

We observe that although the English have not yet produced a successful heavy gun, they are turning their attention to the construction of mechanism with which to handle them when brought to such a degree of perfection that their path will not be from the trial ground to the scrap heap; but they are destined in this, as they have been in the other great epochs in Naval warfare, viz., the introduction of horizontal shell-firing, and the application of the steam engine to war vessels, to *follow*, not *to lead*. They have already copied our cylindrical turrets, and by the time their artillerists have constructed an efficient gun, we can afford to let them copy the mechanism with which we successfully manipulate, in actual warfare, our twenty-ton gun.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* of March 16th pays a handsome tribute to the gallantry of American general officers in the present war. It first premises that our major and brigadier-generals correspond respectively to the French commanders of division and brigade, while major-generals in command of departments are nearly allied in function to the French marshals. An exact equivalent to the latter rank is found in that of the "general" in the Confederate service. The *Moniteur* then says of the mortality among officers:—"These losses, relatively very considerable, and to "which our European wars could, happily, furnish no "parallel, show the enthusiasm with which American "soldiers are led to battle, and what models of daring "their officers have always set them."

Such language from the French official military organ is no ordinary commendation. We note, however, that some prominent names are lacking to the *Moniteur's* necrological list, as, for example, those of Brigadier-General Edmund Kirby, who fell at Chancellorsville, and Brigadier-General George C. Strong, who died of wounds received before Wagner. There are also some other inaccuracies in the *Moniteur's* article. Colonels Miles, Webster and O'Brien are ranked as brigadier-generals, while on the other hand, Major-Generals Mansfield, Kearney and Reno are set down as brigadiers. Commander Renshaw also is erroneously styled commodore. The list, however, is in the main correct—creditably so, indeed, compared with the inaccuracies of most of the English journals, in speaking of the rank of American officers.

"By order of the President," the following officers have been mustered out of their appointments as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers:—Brigadier-Generals Andrew Porter, C. P. Stone, W. R. Montgomery, H. M. Naglee, and T. T. Garrard. We are sure the Army and the country will share the surprise with which we receive this information. Among these names are some of officers whose qualifications and services are of such high character that it is hard to understand how they have merited the disgrace which is thus inflicted upon them. We presume the reasons for their dismissal will before long be made public, for the Army will feel interested to know what offences are regarded as worthy of such punishment.

General Porter entered the service from civil life on the 27th of May, 1846, as a First Lieutenant of mounted rifles. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth regiment of infantry, and on the 17th of May, 1861, Brigadier-General of Volunteers. At the commencement of active operations by the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, he was appointed Provost-Marshal-General of that Army, continuing in that position until relieved at his own request on account of illness. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and now falls back upon his commission in the Regular Army. General Stone entered the Army from the Military Academy as brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, 1st July, 1845, being appointed from the District of Columbia, though born in Massachusetts. He resigned on the 17th of November, 1856, and was on the 14th of May, 1861, reappointed, receiving a commission as Colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of infantry, and as Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 17th of May, 1861. Upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, he was appointed to the command of a division on the upper Potomac, when his command was subjected to the unfortunate disaster at Ball's Bluff, which led to his incarceration in Fort Lafayette, from which he was discharged and restored to command without a trial. He has since been on duty under General Banks in the Department of the Gulf. General Montgomery was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 17th of May, 1861. He held no commission in the Regular Army, though originally a graduate of the Military Academy. General Naglee is also a graduate of West Point. He resigned from the Army after a short service, but reentered it again as an officer of Volunteers during the war with Mexico. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of California. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers 4th of February, 1862, and assigned to the command of a brigade in Hooker's division. During the Peninsula campaign he commanded the First brigade of General Casey's division of Keyes' corps. He was subsequently in command at Norfolk, Va., but has been for some time without a command.

General Garrard was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers from Kentucky on the 29th of November, 1862, from civil life.

We commence this week the consideration of a subject which seems to us of prime importance at this time. It is that of the Military Topography of the United States. In Europe, where the territory has been trodden for countless generations by busy communities, and where almost every foot of soil has been swept over by armies, the topography of the continent is thoroughly understood. But our national domain is so new and so widely spread that its topography is a subject upon which very few are at all well informed. The war has been the best teacher of home geography; yet there is still such a degree of ignorance on the subject in its military relations, that we can but think its thorough consideration will be welcomed by all intelligent readers. We open the discussion with a rapid view of the topographical features of the Pacific Slope, a portion of the country of less present military interest than others, but which must necessarily come within the range of a series such as we have undertaken. In later articles we shall treat of the topography of portions of less remote interest, and those which are now the seat of active military operations.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The iron-clad battery *Implacable*, built at Nantes, and recently launched, is to be covered with two tiers of guns of a new model.

An entirely new apparatus for lowering boats at sea, the invention of an officer of Chatham Dockyard, has been fitted to the *Bombay*, now getting ready for commission.

A statue to the memory of the late commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet is about to be erected at Sebastopol. One and the same piece of marble will commemorate the loss of both Admiral Lazareff and fleet.

An armor-plated frigate, intended for the Danish Government, has been launched by Messrs. Thompson, of Govan on the Clyde. She is to be fitted with engines of 600 horse-power, and her burden is 3,500 tons, her length being 280 feet, her armor-plates are 4½ in. thick, with a strong backing of teak and iron-plating.

The Emperor has been busy inspecting the different regiments composing the garrison of Paris. Five regiments have left Lyons for the camp at Châlons. These regiments will be replaced, as Lyons is not a district to be left denuded of a strong military force. The number of young men inscribed on the conscription lists for this year amounted to 325,489—a figure 2,000 in excess of the number inscribed last year.

Anonymous pamphleteers have of late been violently attacking the organization of the administrative department of the French army. They have at last drawn out a rebuke from the *Moniteur*, which announces that these attacks, so far from serving the cause they advocate, will bring down upon the members of the army who participate in them the extremest chastisement it is in the power of the Minister of War to inflict.

The French Imperial Prince lately entered on his ninth year; and a journal makes the remark that His Highness was born after the taking of Sebastopel, and before the war was concluded, between victory and peace. The Imperial birthday was kept with more than great festivity. Red ribbons were given to no less than seventy-eight mayors and to 123 officers and non-commissioned officers; whilst 323 military medals were distributed through the service.

The Emperor, having heard of the great advantage to be derived from the use of the gun-cotton prepared by Baron Lenok, of Wolfsberg, requested the learned professor to come to Paris to communicate to him the mode of its preparation. The Baron has arrived in Paris, and the Emperor is so well pleased with the invention, which promises to produce a great change in artillery practice, that he conferred on the Baron the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor, and presented to him a snuff-box set with diamonds.

From a report of the Italian Parliament, it appears that the Italian fleet is now composed of 14 iron-clads, 34 screws, 36 paddle steamers, and 18 sailing vessels, the whole carrying an aggregate of 1,324 guns, and 21,930 men. If this be a correct report, the Italian navy is becoming a formidable force. General Cialdini has been several times to Turin of late, and ministers have just decided on organizing two *corps d'armée* of 50,000 men each; one on the Mincio, and the other on the Po.

The London *Times*, commenting upon the late experiments with the Armstrong 600-pounder, laments that while iron-plates are subjected to every conceivable test, it appears to be the aim of the English Government to discover the number of destructive charges a gun can stand, not how many effective rounds may be fired from it. "Big Will" was fired just twenty times last year. Hence while England has gone on improving her iron-plates, and manufacturing guns on various systems, she has not now a single piece of ordnance which actual experiments have proved to be worthy of entire confidence.

In reply to a question in Parliament from Mr. Laird as to what was the depth from the deep load water-line at the fore and after parts of her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Research* to the top of the armor-plating, and what depth of side above that was unprotected by armor, Lord Paget said:—"As regards the *Enterprise*, the armor-plating is only to "the water-line, and that part of the ship which contains her batteries. With respect to the *Research*, "which is a much larger vessel, she has armor-plates "right down to the beams of the lower deck. I do "not think it desirable to state the exact number of "feet and inches the honorable gentleman asks for; "but, if he will come to the Admiralty, I shall be "very happy to shew him the full details of each "ship."

The promotion of Rigault de Genouilly to the rank of Admiral of the French navy calls out some remarks about the history of the grade. The title dates from the end of the thirteenth century, and is equivalent to that of marshal in the army, as that of Rear-Admiral with us is equivalent to Major-General. At certain epochs it was confined to princes of the blood, and conferred valuable privileges, and was frequently held by one who never exercised his authority upon the sea. Such a one was Prince Murat, who was Grand-Admiral without any control over the navy. In 1814 its old privileges were revived and the Duke of Angouleme bore it, but it was abolished altogether in 1830. Since then the grade of Admiral has been restored, but to be worn by but a comparatively small number.

A Spanish journal, *El Boletin de Comercio*, published at Santander on March 5, contains the following most extraordinary statement:—The Paris correspondent of a Democratic journal reports the following fact:—M. Lespiot, a first-class surgeon of the invading army in Mexico, had a hundred Mexican prisoners in his hospital, and fearing that they were likely to rejoin the guerrilla bands as soon as they could, he cut off half the fore-finger of every one of them in order to render them incapable of drawing a trigger. This barbarous act was perpetrated six months ago, and no journal has ever dared to mention it. It is, however, affirmed to be true by witnesses, and amongst others by M. Lond, an assistant-surgeon, who, rather than be an accomplice of the crime, resigned his commission, which was accepted, but not till after he had been kept in close arrest for two months.

Some experiments recently took place on the shore at Crosby, near Liverpool, with a large wrought-iron gun, made by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company for Mr. Mackay, of Liverpool. With a projectile weighing 100lb. and a charge of 20lb. of powder the initial velocity obtained was 1,508 feet per second. Although the wind blew in fitful squalls half a gale across the range, several shots went through the targets, which were placed at distances of 1,000 and 1,500 yards. The weight of the gun is about nine tons, and the bore is 8·12 inches diameter. The peculiarity of the system invented by Mr. Mackay is that the shot are plain cylinders, and although the gun is rifled, the projectile has no corresponding adaptation. There is, however, a rotation produced quite sufficient to keep the shot true in its course, as shewn by the holes in the targets, which were the exact diameter of the shot.

The last number of the *Courrier du Mexique* relates an interesting military episode. Romero, a chief of the extinct national party, stopped a "diligence," in which was the correspondence of the general-in-chief. The diligence was defended by seven soldiers and a sergeant, who, however, were soon forced to gain a small house on the road side. Romero summoned them to surrender, whereon the sergeant answered that, when one wore uniform, one never surrendered. By way of a note of admiration at the end of this speech, he ordered a general discharge. From six until eleven in the morning a fire was kept up by both parties; at last, the French fire slackened, and Romero commanded an assault. Still dreading the Gallic bayonet, he directed the cabin to be set on fire; and when the garrison was half suffocated, it was forced to come out and lay down arms, even in uniform. In this siege one man was killed; the others have been taken no one knows where.

A letter from Turin in the *Debats* says:—I have endeavored to obtain some exact information as to the real extent and bearing of the armaments which are attributed both to Austria and to Italy, and I think you may rely on the correctness of the account I now give you. On the part of Austria there has been no extraordinary movement of troops; she has confined herself to completing the artillery stores and other supplies in the fortified places, and to placing on a war footing the third battalions of regiments of infantry which had been before reduced from a motive of economy. Numerous additional sidings have also been constructed on the railways in order to be able, in case of need, to have bodies of troops conveyed without deranging the ordinary traffic on the lines. On the part of Italy there has been neither any call made for volunteers nor any corps d'armée formed, but she has also completed her supply of stores, and kept her regiments in a state so as to be ready to act if required. The garrisons of Lombardy and of Romagna have been reinforced by withdrawing some battalions from the South, where brigandage is now nearly suppressed. Such is the exact truth; both sides keep themselves on the defensive and in readiness to repel any attack which both protest will not be made, and both are probably sincere when each country says that it will not assume the initiative of a war.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains a long article on the *Plongeur*. M. Tesner assures us that Fulton was the first person who, in America and at Havre, attempted submarine navigation. Some years later a French firm built, by order of Napoleon I., the *Nautilus*. The crew of the *Nautilus* were provided with air by means of leather pipes, which terminated in floats, and one day, sinking too low, she dragged the floats under water, and all souls on board nearly perished. A Doctor Payerne came with a new invention and engines to be worked without steam. The combustible proposed by the doctor was found too liable to explode, and his invention was shelved. Captain Bourgeois, the present inventor, then came in 1858, and since that time he has been perfecting and making trials. In May of last year he launched his *Plongeur*. The crew when under water were to be fed with compressed air, and experiments were begun to try if existence below was possible under the conditions imposed by the inventor. The *Plongeur* was submerged; but, by way of precaution, a large iron chimney communicating with the hold was permitted to keep its black muzzle above water. This was fortunate for the crew, for the compressed air blew out a certain dead-light, and the vessel began to fill, the ship's company, in most unnautical manner, effecting their escape by the safety funnel. Great improvements have been made since this trial, and the *Plongeur* has since been out at sea, or rather, she was out under the sea.

A novel but not very important experiment was recently made at Shoeburyness for the purpose of testing the merits of a target of compressed wool. Mr. Nasmyth, the inventor of this target, entertained a confident opinion that a good thickness of pressed wool would offer an amount of resistance to artillery projectiles sufficient to justify the English Government in making experimental inquiries on the subject. The target was a wrought-iron tube, open at both ends, ten feet in diameter and about eleven feet long. The wool end of the target was constructed by tilting it up an end, and filling it with wool as tightly as it could be trampled down by men till the tube was full. It was then laid down, one end towards the gun, so as to present the appearance of a white circular target. The first shot was fired from an Armstrong 100-pounder, with a ten pound charge. The projectile not only passed completely through the target, but buried itself deep in the earth behind. The second shot was fired from a 68-pounder, with the usual service charge, and the same result was obtained. These two shots demonstrated so conclusively the utter worthlessness of the wool target as a means of resistance, that Mr. Nasmyth concurred in the uselessness of further experiments. It is said that this result exactly fulfilled the expectations of the Iron-plate and Ordnance Committees, who, however, concurred in the propriety of trying the experiment for the purpose of exploding an absurd theory forever. The London *Times* objects to this costly method of proving the worthlessness of a man's crotchets, and argues, in addition, that had the experiment been in every respect a successful one, it would puzzle the brains of the Admiralty to invent a method for applying to the sides of the huge English iron-clads, which are already sufficiently unwieldy, ten or twelve feet of compressed wool armor. Happily for its peace of mind the experiment was not a success.

One of the assistant surgeons of the London Hospital gives some interesting items of surgical intelligence from the seat of war in Schleswig. Nearly all the wounded of the battle of Oversee, which was fought about fourteen miles north of Schleswig, both Austrians and Danes, were brought to that place, and distributed in eleven different public buildings, some very well suited to the purpose. They were under the direction of Dr. Neudorfer, an American surgeon. The hospitals (lazaretten) are spread over a considerable distance, more than two miles apart. The nursing is in all of them done by Sisters of Charity from various parts of Germany. The correspondent says the generally healthy appearance of the wounds was quite remarkable, as was also the absence of internal complications, especially as the cases were those of the severely wounded, the slightly wounded having already been sent south. The wounds are *all* dressed once only in twenty-four hours, all being thoroughly cleansed with a strong stream of warm water by means of the "irrigator." Where a ball has passed through a limb, the stream of water is made thoroughly to traverse the same, thus perfectly washing it out, and apparently affording great relief to the patient. This plan appeared to the English surgeon the most effective for cleansing deeply-seated, irregular channels, as well as large surfaces, removing from them decomposing tissues and foreign substances, there being no risk of infection as there is with sponges, and the method itself being more economical. The wounds are usually dressed with oiled lint and well covered up with cotton wool. A poultice he had never seen in Schleswig. Plaster of Paris is universally employed in compound fractures. In ten of the femur particularly it answered very well; the patient could bear to have the limb moved about, and all seemed in a fair way to recover. There were also restrictions of hip, elbow, and shoulder; only one amputation. In fact, amputation is resorted to only at the very last extremity. Dr. Neudorfer is carrying out the principles of his recently published work. It appears that he never amputates, nor does even primary resections. The writer was not favorably impressed with the results of the new method. All the patients here have an allowance of wine. He had seen several bayonet and sword wounds in both Danes and Austrians.

DANISH WAR ITEMS.

A dispatch from Berlin says the entire reserve of the Austrian Navy has been called out.

The Austrians have made a requisition in Jutland for 5,000 oxen and 2,500 horses.

An Austrian man-of-war has captured a Danish Indiaman, bound for Constantinople, with a valuable cargo of coffee.

The *Niels Juel* has been cruising off Heligoland, but the *Shipping Gazette* says there is no existing blockade either of the Elbe or the Weser.

The Prussian official journal contains a long list of names of officers and men on whom the King has conferred military distinctions for their services during the operations in Schleswig.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has forwarded 500 rix-dollars to the Ladies' Schleswig-Holstein Society established at Hamburg for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the allied army.

The Prussian batteries opened on the village of Düppel on the 16th of March. The position at Tonjeberg was captured, after a heroic resistance on the part of the Danes. At last accounts the bombardment still continued.

Field-Marshal Von Wrangel has sent to the Crown Princess of Prussia a Danish cannon ball which fell near to the Crown Prince while he was making a reconnoissance, and that her royal highness has caused the ball to be placed in her drawing-room at the Potsdam Palace.

The King of Sweden is inclined to draw the sword in aid of Denmark, but his people are averse to war. In a recent address to the King the inhabitants of Stockholm expressed the hope that his Majesty would exhaust all means to procure an amicable adjustment of the war before throwing his own sword into the scale.

The Swedish Government has made preparations to close the harbors of Stockholm and Carlscrona against hostile fleets by means of rafts, which will be bound together by iron chains. Great activity prevails in the naval departments, and several screw line-of-battle ships and corvettes will be immediately fitted out and armed.

Reports have been received by the Danish Minister of War from the Danish headquarters, giving a precise nominal list of the Danish losses in killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of the war until the engagement before Düppel on the 22d ult. The list shows a total of 43 officers, two regimental surgeons, and 1,924 men.

Two Austrian vessels of war will operate in the Baltic in conjunction with three Prussian vessels which have been lying at Brest. Their instructions will be to protect the German mercantile marine to prevent the blockade of the mouths of rivers, and where possible to capture the Danish cruisers. The combined fleet will be under the command of Commodore Wullersdorf of the Austrian Navy.

A London correspondent with the Danish army writes that the operation of relieving the pickets from duty hardly ever takes place without an exchange of rifle shots by way of mutual good-by. In some instances, however, the innate good humor of these Teutonic people gets the better of the fell intent with which they watch each other's movements, and recently Danes and Prussians, instead of popping with their rifles, were actually pelting each other with snowballs, with the high glee of schoolboys released from their task.

A naval engagement took place on the 16th of March in the Baltic, near the island of Rügen, between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war, with some gunboats. The Prussian version of the affair characterizes the action as very sharp, and describes it as resulting in the "withdrawal" of the Prussian ships. The withdrawing Prussians were closely pursued by the Danes, but apparently succeeded in gaining shelter. The loss of the Prussian vessels is represented as very trifling. Some Danish men-of-war have arrived off Eckernförde, on the east coast of Schleswig, and a telegram from Hamburg states that it was feared the Danes contemplated a landing at the former place, and troops were therefore at once dispatched thither. The Danes are evidently determined to maintain the aggressive actively at sea.

The wanton demolition by the allied Germans of the colossal monument of granite and bronze which was some years ago erected, by contributions collected throughout the whole country, over the graves in the cemetery of Flensburg of the officers and men who fell in the first three years' war in defence of their King and country, has caused the deepest indignation throughout Denmark. In *Fœderlandet* there is an article from the pen of the learned Frederick Schiern, "On the Vandalism of the Demolition of the Sepulchral Monument at Flensburg," in which a retrospect is taken of the carrying away or of the destruction of monuments of art in conquered countries; and attention is directed to the practice, which, though abandoned after the times of the Romans, had been again introduced by Napoleon I. in his ever memorable Italian campaigns, when he collected booty for the glorification of Paris and of France, and which he subsequently continued to follow, at the expense of Germany, after the battles of Austerlitz and Jena. The professor reminds his readers of the indignation which the Germans then poured forth against such "Vandalism," when, among others, Schiller, the most national of German poets, denounced the conduct of the French.

The military correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* shows that if the allied Germans wish to capture Fredericia as well as Düppel, according to the usual mode of attacking fortresses, they will undertake a work which will cost them an immense amount of money, and delay them at least two months. Fredericia, he says, is defended by two hundred guns, possesses a front line of five thousand paces, has the sea in the flank and rear, and can continually draw supplies from the island of Funen. Field-telegraphs are laid throughout the entire circle occupied by the besieging force, and a line is also completed from Gravenstein to Broacker, and in consequence the method of communicating between the two places by means of ship signals is now abolished. Broacker is particularly important for the Prussians in this respect, as from a steeple there they can overlook the Danes as far as Sonderburg. This steeple has now been converted into a complete observatory, in charge of an officer of engineers, and already it has been found so useful to the allies in making themselves acquainted with the country that they accurately know the distance of the batteries and other important features in the landscape.

The apprehensions expressed by this correspondent appear to have been justified by events. On March 19th the Germans made a reconnoissance against Fredericia, and drove the Danish outposts into the fortress. On the following day they commenced bombarding the city, and succeeded in setting it on fire in several places. No serious impression was made on the fortress. The latest intelligence is that the Germans abandoned the siege.

The Navajo Indians, of New Mexico, having recently surrendered to the United States forces, the proper authorities have asked Congress for an appropriation of $100,000, with which to procure them agricultural implements and subsistence, until they can support themselves on the reservations set apart for their colonization. The Navajos have been at war for nearly two centuries, and the peaceful plan now proposed is deemed more economical than the large war expenditures heretofore incurred in New Mexico. They number about 7,000.

A DISCUSSION ON IRON-CLADS.

At one of the March meetings of the British Institution of Naval Architects several valuable papers upon Naval subjects were read by well-known gentlemen. The first paper was by Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius, and "was on "The Forms, Armaments, Materials, and Construction of Vessels of War."

The Admiral commenced by alluding to correspondence in which he took part during 1855, when he begged the Admiralty to ascertain whether a vessel could be constructed which would combine the speed and handiness of a rapid steamer, the invulnerability and comparative incombustibility and gun-power of the floating battery then in use, together with the great longitudinal strength and form required for sinking ships at a blow. He stated at the time that the consequences which would ensue from the adoption of such a class of vessels would produce an entire change in naval warfare, as well as in the forms, materials, and construction of ships; render old line-of-battle ships useless; make every harbor unsafe against attack, and reduce the coast defences to a state of inefficiency, and, lastly, blockading enemies' ports, and conveyance of troops in large convoys or fleets of transports would be impossible.

The Admiral then went on to explain that he had a decidedly adverse opinion of the utility of monster iron-clad ships. As these vessels were only experiments, he thought it most unwise that so many should be building at one time, involving as they did a vast expense, the enlargement of our docks, and preparations in our arsenals which, if they proved failures, would entail a dead loss upon the country. Was he much mistaken in saying that the experiments had not yet proved satisfactory? Taking the *Warrior* as the representative of her class, if it was pierced in one or other of its unprotected ends, water would be admitted into the bulkhead so pierced, and so the pierced end would probably be sent down four or five feet, the opposite end being lifted in the same proportion. This sudden alteration would seriously alter her manœuvring powers and speed, and so permit her more agile and protected enemy either to smash the rudder or pour in its own shot with impunity. The contest under such circumstances could only end in one way; and it was a fated disaster that sailing and seagoing qualities should be purchased at the expense of so serious an injury to her fighting qualities. If partial protection were a necessity it would be better placed at her bow, because a vessel of the bulk of the *Warrior* must always be a chasing vessel, and as such, constantly presenting her weakest point to the strongest part of the enemy. Then, again, it was a very great mistake to suppose that speed was the first requisite in a vessel of war. For the unprotected steam rams, *Alabamas*, and *Floridas*, it might be a necessity, but in a purely fighting machine what was the use of being the fastest runner in an encounter between the hardest hitters. The *Prince Consort*, and the unfortunate position it got into on its late voyage, were also facts adduced by Sir George as proofs of the justice of his remarks. He was glad to find so good an authority as Mr. Reed agreeing with him as to many of the important defects which he attributed to the *Warrior* and other iron-clad vessels of its class.

But in condemning the iron class, the Admiral excepted the modifications suggested by Captain Coles and Mr. Reed, especially those of the former. But, after all, one important fact should never have been lost sight of—viz., that if artillery proved their vulnerability they would be worse than useless. The Admiral's own plan has been already explained in a letter to the Duke of Somerset in 1862, in which it was proposed to use 300 or 400-pounder guns and upwards, and always to fire on a line with the keel, and he so fixed that the vessel itself became the gun-carriage; the recoil to be met by a succession of powerful buffer springs, with some of the same placed in front, to check the counter-recoil. These guns could be placed singly or together, and be so arranged as to suit the trimming of the ship under different circumstances. If the ship be made of wood it must be rendered non-inflammable, while water-tight bulkheads or linings of massive cork would prevent the possibility of sinking. By thus making the ship the gun-carriage, the great difficulties connected with the horizontal training of heavy guns, and the inconvenience of their weighty carriages, would be removed. Twin screws would then enable the ship to turn with the utmost ease, and so always point the guns.

In conclusion, the speaker repeated the recommendation he made in 1855-61—viz., the nomination of a commission composed of the most intelligent men of the country, who were specially fitted for the investigation by education, profession, and talent. Such a commission appointed in times past would have saved many millions, and if appointed now would save many more, as well as much of that not less important element, time.

Mr. Scott Russell said he was afraid that all armor-plated ships were a compromise between qualities that were desirable and those that were practicable. He quite agreed that the *Warrior* and others of her class had faults, but in considering her present position it should be recollected what she was at starting. Then the general fear was against overloading vessels with iron plates, and so the wise plan was adopted of beginning by degrees. Now they have proved that there was no danger to be apprehended in such cases from overloading, and no doubt in the future similar vessels would be better protected.

Mr. Moore had arrived at a very different conclusion respecting the *Prince Consort* to that of Admiral Sartorius. The state in which it left port, the crew's unacquaintance with her, and the very bad weather, were points which had not been sufficiently considered by those who spoke in condemnatory terms.

A discussion also took place upon the practical value of gunboats, the general opinion being decidedly in their favor for rapid movements in shallow waters.

Admiral Sir Edward Belcher next read a paper upon "The General Construction of Armor-plated Ships." The Admiral's opinion was not absolutely adverse of iron-clads, but only in so far as they deprived the practical naval officer of many of the advantages presented by the old wooden vessels, and he did not like any compromises between wooden and iron by the introduction of a sort of basket-work of both. What he wished them to recollect was that the greater part of the navy was composed of wooden vessels, and he wished to impress upon them the fact that as, in days gone by, they had successfully fought against stone forts, they ought not now to be afraid of iron monsters, seeing that they had speed and so many other advantages in their favor. As to their boasted rams, he doubted whether they would ever be very useful against anything but a disabled vessel or one lying at anchor. At any rate, the ram must come to a vessel first; and to prevent the probability of that, and at the same time to ensure safety, he advocated water-tight bulkheads, with the power of sudden turning, stopping, and manœuvring which the twin-screw principle adequately supplied. The great disadvantages of iron-clads were best seen when oppressed by a terrible gale, when they struck upon a rock, or when, wounded below water-mark, the stowage had to be lightened by throwing stores overboard. In the course of the conversation which ensued, it came out that the guns which were arrayed against the Danish iron-clad *Rolf-krake* were only 12-pounders.

Mr. Norman Scott Russell read a paper on "The Merits of Turret and Broadside Guns," the opinions expressed in which were to the general effect that the former would do for the smaller class of vessels, but that broadsides were better adapted to heavy armaments.

A PICTURE OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A correspondent with the Danish army at Sönderborg, writing on the 6th, says:—

Those who would wish to see even a common-place example of what may be called the "horrors of war" should ride, as I did yesterday for the twentieth time, through the solitude which was till a month ago the village of Dybböl. Dybböl, to judge of it from the appearance it bore even in deep winter, must have been a kind of Danish "Sweet Auburn." Two or three scores of thriving and substantial farm houses, scattered on little more than an English square mile of the richest land, on the broad undulating skirts of a hill about 120 feet high, with glimpses of glittering sheets of water both on the Sound and on the Nybböl Norside, constitute a landscape of rural beauty not the less to be valued and cherished because it is the common boast of most of the localities of the eastern coast of this happy Cimbrian peninsula. The style of building even of the meanest peasant dwellings is a perfect marvel to the beholder. The people's love for a thatch, as the best shelter in their opinion both for winter and summer, their preference for high slanting roofs, quaint gables, vanes, and chimney stacks, do not detract from the solidity of the masonry, from the neatness and elegance of the design of even the most unpretending abode. The Danish boor is fond of home, and finds in the bosom of his reading family sufficient resources against the weariness of long winter evenings. The Lutheran religion, free from wrangling dissent, sits easy on this earnest, single-minded people; each village forms but one congregation, one community. The church is the bond of union; the clergyman is the common father, teacher, and friend. A Prestegaard, or Priest's Court, is but a model farm; the clergymen it but one small degree removed above the common hinds that constitute his flock. No doubt such institutions are the offspring of paternal despotism in olden times; but such results are not the less blissful for the present, no less compatible with the exigencies of modern freedom and the tendencies of perpetual progress. And no trifling proof of the real happiness of these Danes lies in their very unconsciousness of its inestimable value, in their readiness to take it for granted that they are no better off than other people, their willingness to believe that their quiet enjoyment of existence is the common lot of all mortals.

But I perceive that while thus tempted to give you an idyl about a living Danish village I was losing sight of my object, which was to write an elegy on a dead one. Dybböl was all I have been describing up to the 8th of February; but Dybböl is no more. The inhabitants have migrated *en masse*, I know not whither. The door of every cottage is wide open; the straw lies, a blackened litter, upon every threshold. Many of the houses are still standing, the thatch has in most instances escaped the fire that has wilfully or accidentally been set to it here and there. But the silence and desolation are the more eloquent from that very absence of dilapidation which tells of violent ruin or natural decay. The Danish soldiers have neither wantonly destroyed nor profaned the humble dwellings; the Prussians, who were only for a few hours in possession of the place, have had no leisure for much mischief; but chill and squalor seem immediately to set in in the home from which man, its soul, has departed. A few minutes' leisurely ride through the lanes and alleys of the dead village took me to the church, now, like most ecclesiastical edifices in Alsen and Sundewett, turned into barracks, and I stepped into the churchyard, where soldiers were busy digging rifle pits and rearing small trenches out of the very mounds under which the forefathers of the hamlet slept. Dybböl church is a large, strong edifice, and its churchyard has a commanding aspect; it answers the purposes of an excellent outwork to the Dybböl Hill bastions. It is sure to be a hotly contested spot, and the brave men that were turning the sod were, perhaps, only preparing the graves on which they might fall, never to rise. I had no sooner set my foot on the desecrated "God's-acre," than an angry voice warned me that that Prussians were lurking about hardly 300 paces from the spot, and that no man could stand erect on the sward without being made a target to their cursed rifle balls. The scene outside the village is even sadder than in the thick of its habitations. Not a tree is left standing; not a hedge, not a garden, not a field, has escaped the trampling hoofs, the deep cutting wheels, the wear and tear of ruthless, remorseless war. A short month of military occupation, even by friendly troops, has turned Dybböl into a wilderness; it will take many years' unbroken prosperity to restore it to its former bloom. So much for those who make a cockpit their residence, who choose their home on a battle-field.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

A resolution offered by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the names of all persons who have been sentenced by courts-martial for frauds or peculations against the Government, and pardoned by him since the first of December, 1863, together with the sentences from which his pardon relieved them; and also the names of all persons likewise sentenced by courts-martial for military offences other than fraud or peculations, and similarly pardoned. A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of Mr. Grimes, relative to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, &c., was received, and ordered to be printed. We give it elsewhere. A resolution, bearing on the law of neutrality, was offered by Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the neutrality law as to make it reciprocal to each Government, extending entire neutrality to those which return the same, and to others to exact measures of neutrality that they extend to us. A bill was reported by Mr. Sumner for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801. An important debate took place on the 4th inst. on the bill to promote enlistments in the Rebel States, but no action has yet been taken on the bill.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to the Senate, denying that any order had been given to General Dix to the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore in November, 1861, prior to the election in that month. The House bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, was reported adversely from the Military Committee.

HOUSE.

A very important bill for the prevention of collisions was introduced on the 1st, by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, and passed by the House. The bill fixes the rules for preventing collisions by means of signals, fog whistles, &c. Mr. Eliot explained that the object of the bill was to contribute towards a uniform international code of rules. A year ago Lord Lyons called the attention of the State Department to the subject, and enclosed a code of rules adopted by Great Britain, to go into force in June last, and suggested that it be adopted by our Government. This code was submitted to the Navy Department, and by it referred to a board, which gave the code a very careful examination. It had also been recommended by the Treasury Department. Copies of the bill submitted by Mr. Eliot had been sent to different parts of the country, and the attention of persons interested in commerce called to it. Great Britain and France had adopted the code, and it was believed that all the maritime powers would do so, thus making it international. All the responses to the Committee expressed but one opinion, and that was in favor of the code. It was as nearly perfect as it could be made. No opposition was made to the passage of the bill.

The following resolution relative to bounties was adopted on the 4th inst:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested, if in their judgment advisable, to report to this House a bill so amending the sixth section of the act approved July 22, 1861, relating to the granting of bounties to "any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States" under said act, whereby the benefits of such amount of bounty may be extended to all volunteers (or their heirs) who enlisted prior to the passage of said act approved July 22, 1861, and who were killed or wounded, and, in the latter case, honorably discharged from the service by reason of wounds received, the same to be paid in like manner as is provided for in the act approved July 11, 1862.

A resolution was also adopted which was offered January 14th by Mr. Arnold, directing the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish a statement of the number of men called into the military service of the United States since March, 1861; the quota of each State under each call; the number furnished and also the number tendered under each call; the length of time for which they were accepted; what State or States furnished an excess over its quota; and how many and what State or States did not furnish its quota, and the number deficient. A resolution, offered January 18th, was likewise adopted, requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the house the reasons why Major N. H. McLean, lately stationed at Cincinnati, was ordered to report at Fort Vancouver; also, whether any charges affecting the capacity or fidelity to the Constitution of said McLean have been filed in any of the Departments. A resolution offered February 8th, was next called up and laid on the table. It directed the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the house information as to the amount of moneys received up to this time for commutation by drafted men; also, what disposition has been made of said moneys. If substitutes have been purchased for drafted men, how many; where and who have been procured as substitutes; what sum has been paid for each, and whether for white or black, and how much for each. The house also laid on the table a resolution, offered February 8th, by Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the house: 1. The number of regiments of negro troops already enlisted, the time when each regiment was organized, and the number of privates in each regiment. 2. The amount paid for bounties, pay, and equipments of each regiment, and all other sums paid out in connection with their organization. 3. In what battles negro regiments have been engaged, and what regiments have been so engaged, and how many belonging to such regiments have been killed, and how many wounded in such battles, discriminating between the different battles.

A resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report the bill increasing the pay of privates of the Army, was referred to that committee. The request of Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, for ten days leave of absence for the Committee on Naval Affairs, in order to inspect sites for a Navy Yard on the Mississippi, was very properly laid on the table. A joint resolution, in regard to the Mexican business, was passed unanimously. We give it elsewhere.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Patrick Connor, of the 3d California Vols., March 30, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel E. Paul, of the 8th Infantry, April 18, 1863.
First Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, of the 5th regiment of artillery, May 20, 1863.
Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois cavalry, June 3, 1863.
Colonel Robert S. Foster, of the 13th Indiana Vols., June 12, 1863.
Colonel Alfred N. Duffie, of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, June 23, 1863.
Colonel Walter C. Whitaker, of the 6th Kentucky Vols., June 25, 1863.
Captain Alexander S. Webb, of the 11th regiment of infantry, June 23, 1863.
First Lieutenant Judson Kilpatrick, of the 1st regiment of artillery, June 13, 1863.
Captain Wesley Merritt, of the 2d regiment of cavalry, June 29, 1863.
Colonel John C. Starkweather, of the 1st Wisconsin Vols., July 17, 1863.
Captain Kenner Garrard, of the 5th regiment of cavalry, July 23, 1863.
Captain Charles L. Woods, of the 9th regiment of infantry, Aug. 4, 1863.
Colonel John B. Sanborn, 4th Minnesota Vols., August 4, 1863.
Colonel Giles Smith, 8th Missouri Vols., August 4, 1863.
Colonel Samuel A. Rice, 33d Iowa Vols., August 4, 1863.
Colonel Walter I. Gresham, 53d Indiana Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel Manning M. Force, 20th Ohio Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel Robert A. Cameron, 34th Indiana Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel John M. Corse, 6th Iowa Vols., August 11, 1363.
Colonel James C. Rice, 44th New York Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel Henry L. Eustis, 10th Massachusetts Vols., Sept. 12, 1863.
Colonel Henry E. Davies, 2d New York cavalry, Sept. 16, 1863
Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, September 18, 1863.
Colonel Henry W. Berge, 13th Connecticut Vols., Sept. 19, 1863.
First Lieutenant George A. Custer, of the 5th cavalry, June 29, 1863.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Byron Wilson, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, from the 5th of November, 1863, vice Lieutenant-Commander Paul Shirley, nominated for promotion.

BOUNTIES FOR SUBSTITUTES.

War Department, Washington, March 31, 1864.
Opinion.

The act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, provides that any person enrolled and drafted may furnish a substitute; that such substitute "shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had originally been drafted into the service of the United States."

Section 11, of the same act, provides that any person enrolled and drafted, and called into service, shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as a volunteer for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty, as then (March 3, 1863) provided by law. The only provision of law then existing for the payment of bounty to volunteers for three years or the war was the statute approved July 22, 1861, section 5, which enacted that if a volunteer under that act should have served for a period of two years or during the war, he should be entitled to receive the sum of one hundred dollars. Therefore, a substitute, whether procured by a person who has been enrolled without being drafted, or has been enrolled and drafted, is entitled to receive from the Government the bounty of $100, and no more, payable on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to bounties paid to volunteers.

William Whiting,
Solicitor of the War Department.

FURLOUGHS TO APPLICANTS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN NEGRO REGIMENTS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, March 29, 1864.

General Orders No. 125.

Furloughs, not to exceed thirty days in each case, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army who may desire to enter the free military school at Philadelphia, may be granted by the commanders of armies and departments, when the character, conduct and capacity of the applicants are such as to warrant their immediate and superior commanders in recommending them for commissioned appointments in the regiments of colored troops.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

PAY OF OFFICERS RESIGNING OR DISMISSED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, March 15, 1864.

General Order No. 103.

1. An officer *on leave* who resigns, will be paid to the date given in the acceptance of his resignation.

2. An officer *on duty* who resigns, will be paid to the date at which he received notice of the acceptance of his resignation, provided he continued on duty till that time; otherwise, to the date when he was relieved from duty.

3. An officer *on leave* when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service, will be paid to the date inclusive of the order dropping or dismissing him, provided no other time be specified in the order as the date when his pay should cease, or when he ceased to be an officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified.

4. An officer *on duty* or in hospital when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service, will be paid to the date at which the order dropping or dismissing him was received at his post or hospital, if no other time be specified in the order as to the date when he ceased to be an officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified.

5. An officer dismissed by sentence of court-martial will be paid to the date when the order approving the sentence was received at the post where the officer was, if no other time be specified in the sentence, or in the order promulgating it, as the termination of his service and pay.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

ENLISTMENT IN THE MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL SERVICE.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, March 25, 1864.

Circular No. 18.—In accordance with a "Resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the Military service to the Naval service," approved Feb. 24, 1864, Provost-Marshals, in addition to their other duties, will recruit for the Naval service and the Marine corps.

1. Upon the application of any person to be enlisted in the Naval service, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such persons to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest Naval rendezvous, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the commanding officer thereof, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the Naval rendezvous, and been examined, the commanding officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

2. When any person between the ages of 18 and 35, and not less than five feet four inches high, (veteran soldiers that have served one full enlistment, and are of robust health, may be taken at 40 years of age,) applies to be enlisted in the Marine corps, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such persons to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest recruiting rendezvous for the Marine corps, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the recruiting officer thereat, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the rendezvous, and been examined, the Marine Recruiting Officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

3. Separate abstracts and accounts for subsisting and lodging, and for the transportation of these persons to the rendezvous, will be kept by provost-marshals, and will be sent at the end of every month direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

4. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted in the Naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize money to which they may be entitled. This advance bounty will be paid by the Naval officers. Recruits enlisting in the Marine corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men for the Naval service or Marine corps are received on the quotas for draft the same as men for the Army.

5. The rendezvous established for the Naval service are as follows, viz.:—Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Erie, Penn., Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and Cairo, Ill.

6. The rendezvous established for the Marine corps are as follows, viz.;—Portsmouth, N. B., Navy Yard; Boston, Mass., Navy Yard; Brooklyn, L. I., Navy Yard; Philadelphia, Penn., Navy Yard; Baltimore, Md., receiving ship *Alleghany*; Cairo, Ill., Navy Yard, and Washington, D. C., Marine Barracks.

7. Provost-Marshals will give proper publicity, by short advertisements, to the subject of recruiting for the Navy and Marine corps, and will send the bills therefor direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

CHANGES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Monday, April, 4, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes and assignments are made in Army corps commands:—

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The 11th and 12th Army corps are consolidated and will be called First Army corps. Major-General J. Hooker is assigned to command.

Major-General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the Fourth Army corps, and Major-General O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead.

Major-General Schofield is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army corps.

Major-General Slocum will report to Major-General Sherman, commanding the division of the Mississippi, and Major-General Stoneman will report to Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, for assignment.

Major-General Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Captain Horace Porter, United States Ordnance Department, is announced as an Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps has been amended so as to denominate this consolidation the Twentieth instead of the First corps.

CONFEDERATE BILLS, &c.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, March 8, 1864.

General Orders No. 89.

All Confederate bills, notes or bonds in the hands of officers or agents of the Government, will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the army, with a specified statement how and from whom they were received. If captured, the circumstances of the capture will be stated; and if any portion has been expended, the amount and mode of expenditure will be given. Commanding officers of departments, armies in the field, independent posts, regiments and companies, are charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.
W. A. Nichols, A. A. G.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 26, 1864.

Captain Irving Halsey, 5th Ohio cavalry, to date March 24, 1864, for disobedience of orders, disrespect to his commanding officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain B. F. Ryer and Lieutenant Mark Andrews, 20th Independent battery New York Vols., to date January 14, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for dishonorable conduct in obtaining their commission from the Governor of New York.

First Lieutenant Leonard S. Ross, 13th Illinois cavalry, to date March 22, 1864, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Hiram A. Weed, 52d Pennsylvania Vols., to date March 24, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

First Lieutenant Q. N. Kirk, 25th Ohio Vols, to date March 24, 1864, for habitual intemperance.

First Lieutenant Jacob Greenwood, 10th Missouri cavalry, to date March 25, 1864, for firing a building, the property of a private citizen of Mississippi, after receiving orders not to do so.

Second Lieutenant John E. Clark, 58th Illinois Vols., to date March 25, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for gross immorality and the contraction of a loathsome disease which physically unfits him for association with the officers and men of his regiment.

Colonel O. DeForest, 5th New York cavalry, to date March 23, 1864, with disgrace, for presenting false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Surgeon E. L. Feehan, 10th Missouri cavalry, to date March 12, 1862, for absence without leave; published March 22, 1864, as Surgeon E. L. Fenham, 10th Missouri cavalry.

Captain George H. Smith, Commissary Subsistance of Vols., to date March 23, 1864, for conduct unworthy an officer and gentleman.

Captain Frank Rich, 111th New York Vols.

Second Lieutenant Philip R. Freeoff, 8th New York artillery, to date April 1, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Lieutenant and Adjutant S. C. Sprague, 1st District of Columbia cavalry, to date March 28, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, he being an unfit person to hold a position in the service of the United States, in consequence of desertion as a private from Co. F, 2d U. S. dragoons; and desertion while under arrest as an officer of the 1st New York cavalry.

Second Lieutenant H. D. Bath, 12th regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to date March 26, 1864, for drunkenness.

The following officers, to date March 7, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Surgeon H. Tammage, 34th Kentucky Vols.
Surgeon J. B. McConaughty, 17th Missouri Vols.
Captain George R. Raymond, 65th New York Vols.

The following officers, to date February 20, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Asaph H. Speed, 5th Kentucky Vols.
First Lieutenant Christian Sessner, 111th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant James H. Grinnell, 29th Ohio Vols.
Lieutenant R. H. Trecher, 6th Ohio Vols.
Lieutenant W. H. White, 29th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Michael Redmond, 71st New York Vols.

Failing to report for medical treatment in hospital, as ordered.

Captain W. H. Elfort, 2d Kentucky cavalry.

For enlisting a man physically disqualified for service, who had been previously discharged on account of physical disability.

First Lieutenant Samuel E. Beers, 19th Pennsylvania cavalry.

DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been approved:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Finnegass, 3d regiment Corps d'Afrique, to date September 12, 1863, for disobeying the orders of his commanding officer upon the field of battle, at Port Hudson, on the 27th day of May, 1863.

Captain W. H. Daley, 3d regiment Corps d'Afrique, to date February 19, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, breach of arrest, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Peter Wessenstin, 103d Pennsylvania Vols., to date February 27, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances for leaving a picket post in the advance in the night time; going beyond the lines without cause with two of his men; permitting them to drink liquor, and drinking himself; firing his pistol, to the alarm of the

picket, and remaing absent until three o'clock in the morning, in dereliction of his duty as an officer.

Captain Henry O. Abbott, 2d Louisiana mounted infantry, to date March 14, 1864, for having appeared drunk on the public streets of New Orleans.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER OUT.

Upon the reports of his regimental commander and the Governor of Ohio, Captain Thomas Ross, 77th Ohio Vols., has been dishonorably mustered out of service, to date September 29, 1863, for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked :—

Captain A. B. Stuart, 2d regiment U. S. sharpshooters, he having been previously honorably discharged upon tender of resignation.

Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Schmidt, 65th New York Vols., and he is honorably discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Captain H. S. Clubb, Assistant Quartermaster of Vols.

Captain John Trible, 67th Illinois Vols.

Assistant Surgeon Coridon Morrow, 43d Ohio Vols., and he is honorably discharged.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States :—

Major J. Q. Anderson and Major R. Reinhold, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their commands.

Major W. W. Wilshire, 126th Illinois Vols.

Captain D. C. Holdredge, 23d Wisconsin Vols.

Captain T. H. Hedrick, 15th Iowa Vols.

First Lieutenant Samuel Saylor, 1st Ohio heavy artillery, published February 2, 1864, in the dismissals for the week ending January 30, 1864, as First Lieutenant Samuel Taylor, 1st Ohio heavy artillery.

Captain Ire Wright, 6th New York cavalry.

First Lieutenant Stephen L. Hubbard, 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery.

Second Lieutenant E. L. Palmer, 11th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from April 4, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. V., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men in violation of paragraph 165, Revised Army Regulations.

Captain Benjamin F. Thurber, 75th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Edward Hayes, 85th New York Vols.
Colonel Robert B. Merritt, 75th New York Vols.

For failing to report under arrest at Headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

Captain John M. Keat, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant Louis W. Jackson, 1st Connecticut artillery.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant William B. Middlebrook, 43d New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Rudolph Meyer, 58th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Frederick Lauber, 58th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Jesse J. Bowers, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Charless B. Harris, 19th Ohio battery.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers charged with offences and heretofore published are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, namely :—

Colonel Michael T. Donohue, 10th New Hampshire Vols.
Captain Jacob V. Gish, 107th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Charles T. Baroux, 119th Pennsylvania Vols.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Lieutenant Frank Reynolds, 1st U. S. Artillery, Commissary of Musters, Department of the South, to be dismissed the service for drunkenness on duty. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South.

First Lieutenant Cyrus Scott, 122d Ohio Vols., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Reeder, 61st Pennsylvania Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Eugene Sullivan, 5th New York cavalry, to be dismissed the service for absence without leave. The sentences in all of the above cases have been approved by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Austin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, to be dismissed the service for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant T. F. Null, 12th New Jersey Vols., to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and violation of the 46th article of war.

Major James F. Ryan, 63d Pennsylvania Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Townsend, 166th New York Vols., to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of two months, for disobedience of orders.

The sentences in all of the above cases have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of the latter. The suspension from rank in Lieut.-Colonel Townsend's case has been remitted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Artemus Chapel, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Middle Department to relieve Surgeon Thomas H. Bache, U. S. Vols., in charge of the General Hospital, West's Buildings, Baltimore, Md. Surgeon Thomas H. Bache, on being relieved, to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Department of the Susquehanna for duty in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

Hospital Steward Jacob Nebich, to examination.

Hospital Steward Frederick S. Schrack has been ordered to report in person without delay to Captain R. D. Mussey, 19th U. S. infantry, acting commissioner for recruiting colored troops, Nashville, Tenn., for assignment to duty with a colored regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph C. Bailey, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Department of the East.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Joseph Hibbert, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in charge of the Des Mares general hospital, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report by letter to the medical director of the Northern Department.

Surgeon Edward McDowell, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report in person to the commanding general of the Middle Department, to relieve Surgeon C. W. Jones, U. S. Vols., in charge of the Newton University Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Surgeon Jones on being relieved to report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland for assignment to duty.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Private B. F. Akley, drafted forces 10th congressional district of Pennsylvania, to enable him to accept a commission as Assistant Surgeon 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Privates Charles Andrews, 7th Wisconsin Vols., and Alfred F. Gage, 6th Massachusetts cavalry, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

Hospital Steward A. H. Klein, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service.

Assistant Surgeon P. O'Meara Edson, 1st Vermont cavalry, to enable him to accept a commission in another regiment.

DISCHARGED.

Privates Samuel B. Heach, 2d Minnesota Sharpshooters, Judson J. Rogers, 12th Illinois, Archer Thomas, 147th Pennsylvania Vols., and Albert J. Reese, 13th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Sergeant Wm. E. Vaugh, 6th Michigan Vols., and Hospital Steward William Russell, 5th California Vols., have been discharged the service with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

SUSPENDED.

The order directing Surgeon David J. McKibben, to report to the commanding general of the Department of the Susquehanna, has been suspended until his duties as a member of the board for the examination of applicants for commissions in the Veteren Reserve Corps are completed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Leave of absence has been granted the following officer :—

Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Vols., five days.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Ensign, Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., to include the 7th of April.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1864.

Section 7 of an act approved February 24, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, provides that the bounty money which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the Army into the Navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the Army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; and section 2 of a public resolution approved February 24, 1864, provides that there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted into the naval service, an advance of three months pay as a bounty, to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted man may be entitled. On forwarding prize lists to the department, commanding officers will see that a note is made against each seaman and ordinary seaman who may come under one or the other of the above sections, and let the same be stated on all accounts, transfer and descriptive lists from rendezvous and receiving ships to other vessels, and from one vessel or station to another, and on all shipping articles and enlistment returns.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Captain T. P. Greene, to command the *San Jacinto.*

Commander J. B. Creighton, to temporary ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Benjamin F. Day, to the *Saugus.*

Lieutenant R. B. Riell, to the *Wabash.*

Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lyon, to the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, Penn.

DETACHED.

Commander J. F. Armstrong, from the command of the *San Jacinto* and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and waiting orders.

Surgeon Job Corbin, from the *Onondaga* and ordered to the *Iroquois.*

Past Assistant Surgeon J. P. Quinn, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Minnesota.*

Assistant Surgeon G. S. Franklin, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the *Onondaga.*

RESIGNED.

Midshipmen Henry T. Cook and O. F. Garrison.
Third Assistant Engineer Cyrus R. Morgan.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Andrews, to the *Saugus.*
Acting Master J. P. Randall, to the *Vandalia.*
Acting Master Thomas Pickering, to command the *Fort Donelson.*
Acting Master Charles R. Harris, to the *Patuxet.*
Acting Ensign J. B. F. Smith, to the *Patuxet.*
Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Michel, to the *Pontusuck.*
Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. Picks, to the *Monticello.*

DETACHED.

Acting Master James McDonald, from the *Arkansas* and waiting orders.

Acting Master F. W. Strong, from the *Cambridge* and waiting orders.

Acting Master James Ogilve, from the *Passaic* and granted two weeks leave of absence.

Acting Ensign Andrew A. Ward, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Phillipi.*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Farmer, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Nereus.*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John G. Rossman, from the *Potomska* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, from the *Iuka* and ordered to the *Patuxet.*

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Marceline Vallezon and Henry Greatorex, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Pontusuck.*

Acting Ensign G. M. Prindle, from the *Vermont* and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

James H. Blessing, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern.*

George O. Parker, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Patuxet.*

James H. Brown, Acting Ensign.

John Carron, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Samuel A. Swinnerton, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Cambridge.*

L. J. Lyons, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson.*

William S. Rainer, Acting Third Assistont Engineer, and ordered to the *Iuka.*

Benjamin C. Bourne, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Iuka.*

George E. Hendee, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed :—
Acting Master's Mate Samuel Davis, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign John P. Arnett, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Henry C. Whittemore, of the *Nantucket.*
Acting Ensigns P. C. Conner and William Henderson, of the *Huron.*
Acting Ensigns Isaac Boyer and Wm. F. Meeter, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign S. H. Bevins, of the *Sciota.*
Acting Ensign John Morrissey, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate Henry Kane, of the New York Navy Yard.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted :—
Acting Master Lathrop Baker, of the *Rhode Island.*
Acting Master's Mate W. H. Mead, of the *Union.*
Acting Ensign Charles P. Walters.
Acting Ensign A. F. West, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers :—

Acting Master George Taylor, of the *Proteus*, until the sailing of that vessel.
Acting Ensign John W. Flansburg, of the *Ino*, five days.
Acting Master James S. French, of the *Roanoke*, three weeks.
Acting Ensign Wm. W. Leonard, of the *Crusader*, thirty days.
Acting Master Thomas H. Forney, two weeks.
Acting Master Thomas W. Sheer, commanding the *Wyandotte*, twenty days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

Acting Ensign A. O. Kruge's, one week.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Keith, of the *Malvern*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master Thomas Pickering, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

REVOKED.

The appointment of the following officer has been revoked :—
Acting Master's Mate J. D. Laurence.

NAVY YARDS.

[THE Editor would be glad to receive correspondence relating to Naval affairs, and to the progress of work at Navy Yards, for publication under this head.]

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The steam gunboats *Buckthorne* and *Mattabesett* went into commission on the 7th instant, and are now lying at anchor in the East River, ready for service. The *Marblehead*, which has been lying at the Yard for some weeks, was on the 6th taken into the dry-dock, and is now undergoing repairs upon her bottom. The steam-frigate *Brooklyn*, also the iron-clads *Onondaga* and *Tecumseh*, are still here. The steam-frigate *Niagara*, Commander Thomas A. Craven, returned on the 2d from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the missing Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, having been out fifteen days. The officers report having experienced a continuation of gales, during which the ship rolled fearfully, her lower yard-arms dipping at every roll. She shipped large quantities of water, which at one time extinguished all the fires, and during a heavy gale March 2d, she lost a part of her rigging. The *Niagara* is said to be unpopular with most of her officers. They say that since the alterations made on her at the Charlestown Navy Yard she is almost useless to go to sea in heavy weather. She is now anchored in the East River.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The riggers are aboard the *New Hampshire*, and some of the standing rigging is up, and the officers' quarters are being completed. The *Agawam* has received an accession to her crew, and will probably leave soon. The *Vandalia*, receiving ship, is getting recruits daily. Some officers are ordered to the *Alabama.* The work in the Yard is going on briskly. The following changes are announced :—Acting Master J. Randall is attached from the *Tahoma* and ordered to the *Vandalia.* Acting Master Andrew A. Ward is detached from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Philippi.*

OTHER NAVY YARDS.

We have nothing of much importance to report from other Navy Yards. Efforts are being made to have the *Agamenticus* ready to launch at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 10th instant. All the other vessels of the first batch of Government built iron-clads, the *Tonawanda*, *Monadnock* and *Mantanomah*, are afloat ; and at nearly all the Navy Yards the new ships, which were orderd some time since, are under way. The *Kalamazoo*, at Brooklyn, has her ribs all up, and is going into frame rapidly.

PRIZE CASES ADJUDICATED.

The following prize cases have been sent to the Fourth Auditor's Office by the Secretary of the Navy for settlement. The prize money will be ready for distribution in a short time :—

Name of Prize Vessels.	*Captured by*	*Amount Prize Money.*
Kipple	Kanawha	$24,916 20
Alonzo Childs	Baron De Kalb	4,724 06
Clarito	De Soto	1,775 76
57 bales cotton	Fort Henry	12,246 19
13 bales cotton	Port Royal	2,359 45
Flanner	Pembina	10,286 66
Comet	Santiago de Cuba	4,733 41
114 bales cotton	De Soto	39,629 77
139 bales cotton	Hendrick Hudson	36,033 26
Beckwith	Pembina	1,646 04
Fashion	Port Royal	11,172 96
Blazer	Brooklyn	7,952 06
Comet	Kanawha	8,003 20
Neptune	Lackawanna	36,300 14
Emma Tuttle	Hope	4,561 12
250 bushels corn	Fort Henry	161 00
Ann	Sagamore	175 40
Isabella	Fort Henry	11 21
Eugene	Cuyler, Kennebec & Kanawha	22,041 68
22 bales cotton	Fort Henry	3,336 74
Southern Star	Fort Henry	1,427 26
Sea Bird	De Soto	3,288 06
Velocity	Rachel Seaman	422 38
Cuba	De Soto	649 20
Buckshot	San Jacinto	1,623 28
Charm	Sagamore	3,824 63
Charm	Gem of the Sea	644 67
Minnie	Huntsville	3,670 89
Alabama	Susquehanna	8,645 —
Dolphin	Wachusett	2,161 —
Clam	Kanawha	3,151 —
Fanale Lawrie	Shepard Knapp	13,136 —
Fashion	Juniata	1,659 —
Florida	Stars and Stripes	942 —
Hortense	Somerset	2,296 —
Maggie Fulton	Gem of the Sea	730 —
Ida	J. B. Chambers	256 —
John Wesley	Circassian	1,031 —
Frolic	Sagamore	23,905 —
Wave	E. B. Hale	3,869 —
Sea Drift	Itasca	5,661 —
A. J. Hodge	Huntsville	1,791 —
Albert	Huron	6,167 —
Napoleon	Stars and Stripes	391 —
Louisa Dudley	McClellan	2,072 —
Emma Amelia	Roebuck	3,115 —
Statesman	Yahoma	11,878 —
Handy	Octarora	652 —
Eagle	Octarora	30,119 —
Rosalie	Octarora	2,274 —
Ann	Restless	[illegible]
Justina	Tioga	[illegible] —
Rapid	De Soto	6,881 —
Juniper	Kennebec	1,726 —

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICES.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Handkerchief Shoal Light vessel, that parted her moorings on the 23d inst., was replaced upon her station on the 28th inst.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 30, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Nun Buoy on Jordan's Reef, or Bell Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, has broken from its moorings and gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
H. K. HINKLEY, Lighthouse Clerk, 1st dist.

Portland, April 2, 1864.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

LEMON—COVILL.—In Perkins, O., March 29, by Rev. J. S. Broadwell, Captain J. MARK LEMON, 72d Regiment O. V. I., of Fremont, O., to Miss ANNA COVILL, of Perkins, O.

REINHOLD—SCHOENER.—On March 27, by Rev. G. A. Wenzel, REUBEN REINHOLD, Major of the 27th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lebanon, Pa., to Miss MARY S. SCHOENER, of Reading, Pa.

LORD—TEMPLETON.—At St. John's church, Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday evening, March 29, by Rev. N. P. Tillinghast, Mr. FRANK PIERSON LORD, of New York, to Miss LOW H., daughter of Colonel Wm. C. Templeton, of New Orleans. No cards.

SISSON—WALWORTH.—At Newbern, N. C., March 14, by Rev. H. S. White, Chaplain, Colonel HENRY T. SISSON, of Providence, R. I., and commanding 5th Regt. R. I. H. Art., to Miss NETTIE W. WALWORTH, of Elmira, N. Y.

DIED.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 2, Captain SAMUEL H. STARR, of the 3d Missouri Vols., from disease contracted at the siege of Vicksburgh, aged 25 years.

GALLAGHER.—At East Somerville, Mass., April 4, Mrs. MARY G., wife of James G. Gallagher, U.S.N., aged 62 years and 9 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in FIELD MARINE, TOURISTS', OPERA and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogues sent by enclosing stamp.

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208 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

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I have just issued several new designs, among which is the new Battle Pin with the Likeness (taken from life) of either Generals Grant, Meade, Banks, McClellan, Rosecrans, Burnside, Butler, Sherman, Force, Logan, Kilpatrick, Gillmore, Foster, Custer, Com. Porter, and either officers in the Army and Navy whose likeness can be obtained. Also, a new Artillery and Battery Pin. Also, a new Engineer, Naval and Pontoonier's Pin. The above are all made in fine Gold Plate, and will be sent for $1 50 each. Also, a new Cavalry Pin in Solid Silver (pure coin) for $1 50. Also, either Army Corps, Division or Company Pin, Solid Silver, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon, for $1. Either of the above will be sent in Solid Gold for $5. Also, Headquarters for Gold Pens, Pencils and Cases, Watch Chains, Guard and Neck Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Masonic, and all kinds of Pins, and everything in the Jewelry Line. Agents wanted in every Regiment, Vessel and Hospital. Send for wholesale illustrated descriptive circular.

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PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Also a full stock of Watches and Jewelry of every description, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.)

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (Registered or Coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.

It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further advised, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GOLD COIN, to the credit of the collector of any port, as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.

These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector from the party to whom they are issued.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

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The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
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This volume has been prepared by the author of the recent articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Use of the Rifle," in order to meet a demand which has been growing since the commencement of the war. The only recent American works on the subject are technical and scientific, or adapted solely to military readers, and the best foreign works are not calculated to meet the present wants. A very large number of new guns have appeared lately, the comparative merits of which few persons have an opportunity of testing. At the same time the number has very largely increased of those who are impressed with the importance of making themselves familiar with the use of firearms, and who are at a loss to select from the number offered for sale.

This volume contains an explanation of the principles upon which the best performance depends, so that any one may judge for himself how far they are adhered to in any case. Accurate descriptions of the best firearms and statements of their capacity are also given, with more than 30 engravings. The whole subject is presented in such a manner as to prove interesting to the general reader.

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Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50), one hundred dollars, ($100), five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000), five thousand dollars, ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50), one hundred dollars, ($100), five hundred dollars, ($500), and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice), from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

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5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN.

The United States authorities having, in order to fill up the Navy, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the Navy shall be counted on the quota of the places where they elect to be credited the same as if they were recruits for the Army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the Navy the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year..........$100
When enlisting for more than one year..........$200

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $15.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The County bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this city.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New York.

Capt. OSCAR BULLUS, U.S.N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.

Capt EDWARD THOMPSON, U.S N.,
No. 346 Water-st.

Lieut-Com'd'g JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U.S.N.,
No. 14 State-st.

Act'g Master JOHN W. GOIN, U.S.N.,
No. 156 South-st.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1864.

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THE UNITED STATES

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LALANCE & GROSJEAN.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 12, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	BOSTON.	N. YORK.
Blue cloth trowsers, pairs	7,500	3,500
Blue satinet trowsers, pairs	6,500	500
Canvas duck trowsers, pairs	1,500	1,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	—	2,000
Blue flannel overshirts	6,000	6,000
Blue satinet, yards	2,000	18,000
Blue flannel, yards	50,000	110,000
Barnsley sheeting, yards	—	15,000
Canvas duck, yards	—	2,000
Blue nankin, yards	6,000	7,000
Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	—	21,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	—	3,000
Woollen socks, pairs	15,000	23,000
Mattresses (with two covers for each	500	5,000
Blankets	20,000	5,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	—	4,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. *The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the officers of the several commandants of navy yards and navy agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

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12TH REGIMENT BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
of deceased New York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

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SMALL STORES, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 26, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 26th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Salt water soap, lbs	50,000	85,000
Thread, black and white, lbs	200	1,000
Riband, hat, pieces	2,000	6,000
Tape, white, pieces	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces	3,000	1,000
Spools, cotton	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs	6,500	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers	1,000	14,000
Thimbles	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives	—	2,500
Scissors	1,500	2,500
Razors	500	5,000
Razor strops	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes	2,000	2,000
Shaving soap, cakes	6,000	20,000
Scrub brushes	2,000	2,000
Blacking brushes	1,000	3,000
Whisk brooms	1,000	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen	500	—
Eagle medium buttons, dozen	500	—
Eagle vest buttons, dozen	1,000	—
D. E. buttons, dozen	5,000	20,000
Fine combs	4,000	16,000
Coarse combs	4,000	20,000
Spoons	2,500	15,000
Forks	2,500	2,500
Blacking, boxes	6,000	40,000
Can openers	500	—
Stearine candles, lbs	60,000	—

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 19, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.	Philad'a.
Rice, lbs	50,000	75,000	—
Dried Apples, lbs.	55,000	50,000	—
Sugar, lbs	225,000	250,000	—
Tea, lbs	2,000	—	1,700
Coffee, lbs	—	300,000	—
Beans, galls	30,000	30,000	13,500
Molasses, galls	16 000	7,000	—
Vinegar, galls	12,000	—	—

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 13, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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OVER the whole field of war, — save only the stormy trans-Mississippi region—there has seemed to rest unusual quiet during the last week. It results from the gradual withdrawal of forces northward and eastward to the two great armies sullenly confronting each other in Virginia, and on the boundary of Georgia. Distant department commanders no longer have the troops, even had they the disposition, to take advantage here and there of the apparent weakness of the enemy. It is rather, indeed, the enemy who strikes, and his are Parthian shafts, sent back almost in the act of flying. We may be sure that no temporary diversions will prevent hostile concentration in Virginia. We, too, must do as well, though a fort or regiment be sacrificed. They can be spared if success attend the great move, and will be as trifles if we fail. With attention undiverted by minor operations, the public have had opportunity to concentrate their observation upon the monitary signs we have already had of the rapid unfelding of that great campaign on which our fortunes are staked. There have been scouts and reconnoissances in considerable force, attended by cavalry skirmishing. Picket lines have been pushed forward, and soon suddenly withdrawn. Changes in position made in divisions were quickly detected and mated by the enemy. These were rather the cautious, preliminary sparrings of well-trained boxers, leading warily out to measure distances, than the grim and heavy strokes of decisive contest. A cavalry scout from Vienna lately visited Leesburgh, Rectortown and Upperville, skirmishing near the latter point with MOSEBY's men, and capturing 23 of them, besides some stores. On Friday of last week our forces burned Madison Court House. In driving a small body of the enemy through the town, the cavalry were fired upon from houses; and, to effect a dislodgement, it became necessary to destroy the fine town. On Monday our forces occupied West Point, on York River—a significant movement.

But the latest Washington dispatches warn us that the great Virginia campaign is not only opening, but already opened. The reports are, that on Tuesday night our army, under General MEADE, broke camp and began to cross the Rapidan. The crossing was made at Jacob's, Culpepper, Germania and United States fords, and was effected without serious opposition. A battle, therefore, is at any moment imminent, if the enemy is disposed to meet us. There are many rumors but few facts to assist the chronicler. We must wait upon the developments of the next few days, without attempting to prophesy upon the movements of General LEE or the results of our operations.

As the all-important contest draws near, the interest therein becomes intense. The general temper of the people has been hopeful and ever confident, in spite of the reverses of previous campaigns. In Washington and Richmond the excitement is more feverish, and prolific of rumers. The latest dispatch reads that "high military authorities fear LEE will attempt to escape to Richmond," from the celebrated "anaconda grasp" which is again "gradually closing around him." With all the other anxieties of the hour, high military authorities ought to spare themselves this cruel suspicion till a later period in the developments of the campaign.

So many threatened points compel the enemy to bring every available man to Virginia. LONGSTREET, so often reported there, seems certainly to have arrived with his corps. BEAUREGARD has passed beyond Wilmington. On a review of the military situation, some weeks since, our belief was stated that May would open on an army under LEE near 100,000 strong, and such would seem to be the case, with reinforcements drawn, as they are, from the West as far as Mississippi, and from the South as far as Florida. From the latter State two brigades, under General COLQUETT, are said to have gone, leaving hardly more than 1000 men behind. With the enemy the game is even deadlier than with us. A Richmond paper of the 29th declares "this is the last year of the war, whichever wins."

Turning to Chattanooga, we find our position buttressed almost impregnably. The enemy's flanking force in East Tennessee has been so reduced as no longer to render dangerous an advance on Dalton, though the seizure of Bull's Gap might make Tennessee and Kentucky more secure from a raid in our rear. A power of such magnitude, and in such a position, is to be regarded with hardly less interest than the Army of the Potomac. We shall hear from Tunnel Hill an echo to the cannon in Virginia. On Friday a reconnoitring force drove the enemy's pickets back on the Ringgold road nearly to Tunnel Hill, with some loss. In Alabama, on the other hand, General REDDY threatens our works at Decatur, commanded by General DODGE. The enemy holds a strong position in the Courtland Road.

Skirmishing still takes place in North Carolina, and Newburn is menaced. The latter place can only be carried by a large army, after desperate assault and at fearful loss. It is well protected by forts and gunboats. Its chief military reliance, perhaps, is Fort Totten, which has complete range of the town and of a considerable position of the Neuse, as well as of the level country about the town, from which the woods are cut away. A fleet of gunboats (wooden) cruise in the Trent and Neuse, reinforced by these driven from Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., the town of Washington was evacuated. This move can at least be only regarded as a bitter necessity. The town itself was unimportant, but it commanded a region populated with negroes and loyal whites. Such of them as escape, can take only their lives with them. Such as remain will feel the merciless hand of partisan rangers who seem of late to possess no impulse but the bloody fury of extermination. There was also a possibility of holding the town. It is questionable whether the Rebels are to have much more time for whetting their appetite for general battle by demonstrations in North Carolina, before they will be needed in Virginia. Washington was very strong, and in its works General FOSTER successfully repelled the enemy a year ago. Still, its recent occupation was precarious. The gunboats were no longer to be relied on, with the new element of Rebel rams introduced into the contest. The bluffs on which the Rebels planted batteries last year, and cut communications between Washington and Newbern, might again be occupied by them. Finally, the garrison was needed to reinforce Newbern, and therefore the surrender was made. The suddenness of the move is, after all, the principal cause of annoyance. Long ago it might have been leisurely abandoned with profit. The present compulsory evacuation is the natural sequence of the fall of Plymouth.

Later news states the burning of the beautiful city by our retreating forces, with the destruction of millions of dollars in various property, including Government stores. The wretched inhabitants were rendered houseless. The garrison is said to have been 4,000 strong, the investing enemy much weaker.

Newbern should be held at all hazards, and for the presents seems safe. Its defences are under able charge of General PALMER, Major-General PECK having been relieved of command. It is stated also that General BEAUREGARD has assumed command of the enemy's forces in the State. Published correspondence shows that long since the Navy Department urged the abandonment of the outposts in North Carolina, and expressed their fears of the building of Rebel rams. On whomsoever rests the responsibility for past disasters, we trust events hereafter in North Carolina will be such as to need no exculpatory evidence for those engaged in them.

From no other department are reports of military manœuvres so untrustworthy as from that of the Gulf. Contradictory despatches arrive by each steamer, and on turning for explanation to letters of public reporters, these in most cases furnish only a string of leisurely mendacity. To complicate matters, come news from Washington, designed to bolster up the Southwestern campaign, but only conjectural in their facts. In case of our loss, it is safe to double all the figures of the Gulf reporters. In case of victory, instead of comment on its fruits, we have fulsome tributes to the "Saviour of Louisiana," which their object can hardly enjoy. The first news was, that our forces had met a temporary check, soon to be over. Next, that the commanding General had gained a great victory—one of the daily press at once, in a well-written article, renominating him for the Presidency. Next, that the Army had lost 4000 men, 30 cannon, and 200 wagons in three days' fighting, and was retreating to Grand Ecore. This was confirmed. Next, that we were again *en route* for Shreveport. Next, that the Rebels were marching on Grand Ecore, where we were strongly entrenched, and whence we were going to meet them. Next, that we had safely retreated to Alexandria. Next, that there was "no possibility" of such retreat. The latest is, that we were at Alexandria, having been attacked on the retreat by the Rebels near Cane River, the former battleground. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 1000 men and nine cannon. Our gunboats, it is said, are safe.

The repulse of General BANKS and his retreat to his base, have rendered the situation of General STEELE not a little perilous. At last accounts, however, he was making his way to Shreveport. Having been reinforced by General THAYER's column, he had occupied Camden, by outgeneralling the enemy. A late report represents him as partially defeated by MARMADUKE, with a loss of 1000 men, 240 wagens and 7 cannon. But the news is not confirmed.

RECENTLY a badge has been adopted for the Tenth Corps, under Major-General Gillmore. Its design is most appropriate, being an outline representation of a square fort, with bastions. The badge is punched with a matrix, from red, white and blue flannel, the first division wearing the red, the second the white, and the third the blue.

As a sanitary measure no exhumation of dead will be permitted at the Government burial grounds in Washington from May to October 16.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LAKE ZONE.

The topography of the Lake Zone* presents few features of marked interest. It may be regarded as an extensive plateau, of which the surface is generally undulating, sometimes even hilly, but never mountainous in the strict sense of the term. In its natural state this region was densely wooded in the northern, eastern and southern portions, while in the centre prairies often occurred, which in Illinois form the marked characteristic of the State. The tendency of settlement is to produce the gradual introduction of trees upon the bare prairies, and to thin out or destroy the dense forests. The water courses often cut deeply into this plateau, and the escarpments thus formed present, when viewed from the valley, the appearance of hills of considerable elevation. This is particularly the case along the banks of the Ohio and the upper portion of the Mississippi, where the frequency of deep ravines draining into the main streams, and the abundance of timber give a peculiarly impracticable character to the country for some miles back from the valleys. This is to a certain extent the case with many of the rivers.

So far as general operations are concerned, the rivers, lakes and forests are the only topographical features that need be considered.

It is impossible that any foreign power will ever find it either desirable or possible to pass the mountainous region which, with but little interruption, forms the eastern boundary of the Lake Zone, and under existing circumstances it is only the southern portion of that boundary which is liable to attack by the rebel armies. This is so difficult a region for large bodies of men to traverse, and affords such great facilities for defensive purposes, that it may be regarded as quite secure, except against the raids of small parties which can be successfully undertaken only when the whole of Western Virginia is wrested from our grasp. Another element of security possessed by this portion of the frontier of the Lake Zone is the circumstance that an army moving towards it from the South must pass for at least 200 miles through a sterile and mountainous region, where good roads are not numerous, and where it is not possible to procure supplies for any considerable body of men. The Ohio River, which forms the southern boundary of the Zone is, in ordinary stages of water, navigable throughout its entire extent; its affluent, the Alleghany, is navigable as far as the New York State line. In dry seasons the navigability of the Ohio and its affluents is frequently suspended for long intervals of time, yet because the obstructions to navigation, especially in the lower portion of the Ohio, are in the form of bars, separated generally by pools of considerable depth, the river even in the lowest stages of water presents a formidable obstacle to the operations of a large army.

From Pittsburgh to the vicinity of Portsmouth, which is the most shallow portion of the Ohio, the river taken in connection with the nature of the country to the south and east will probably prove a sufficient barrier against any attempt at invasion in force.

Below this portion the fords practicable in low water are so few, and the intervening pools so extensive, that it becomes a comparatively easy task to control the river by means of gunboats and detachments of troops. Besides, a slight rise of the water, probable at any time, renders the stream navigable for light draught gunboats, which would effectually prevent the passage of a hostile army, unless under cover of extensive fortifications armed with very heavy guns.

The Mississippi from the mouth of the Des Moines to Cairo presents even a more formidable obstacle than the lower Ohio. So long as we possess our present undisputed naval control of the Western waters, and have our gunboats properly distributed, it is hardly possible that any serious attempt can be made to invade the Lake Zone through Kentucky or Missouri. Of course the gunboats alone would not suffice to guard completely against the danger, but with their aid a small number of good troops would be enabled to frustrate any attempt of this nature, which could in no event be undertaken by the enemy unless a considerable portion of Kentucky and Missouri were firmly in their possession. Except in such a contingency it is improbable that a repetition of Morgan's raid even would be attempted, so disastrously did it terminate for all the rebels concerned in it.

The affluents of the Ohio and lower Mississippi in this Zone are of such limited and uncertain navigability that they would afford but little aid to an invading force, even were it possessed of the requisite steamers, and had nothing to fear from our gunboats. Their valleys are often, especially in the lower portions, so destitute of good roads and so densely wooded, that it would be difficult for an army to follow them. The more important of these affluents, such as the Illinois, Kaskaskia, Wabash, Miami, Scioto, Muskingum, etc., form favorable lines of defence in the case of movements parallel to the main rivers into which they flow, and, while they would tend to limit laterally the operations of an invading army moving parallel to them, would at the same time aid much in securing his flanks.

The great lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, with the connecting rivers, or Straits of St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and finally the St. Lawrence, form the barrier which divides the Lake Zone from the inhabited British possessions. The control of the great lakes, with the power to use them undisturbed either for the purposes of commerce, or to transport large armaments across their waters must, of course, rest with the nation possessing the naval supremacy on each. It may be worth while to examine briefly the value and results of such a naval preponderance, and the elements to be taken into consideration in forming an opinion as to where it would probably rest in the event of war between this country and Great Britain. The lake navigation affords the only present means of bringing to market the copper and iron of Lake Superior and of supplying the mining population, as well as of bringing into use the vast resources in timber of Northern Michigan and North Eastern Wisconsin. The greater part of the produce of which Chicago and Milwaukee are the dépôts takes the lake route to the Eastern markets. The same thing is true with regard to Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and other ports on Lake Erie. The commerce on Lake Ontario though large is not so important.

The loss of our naval supremacy on the lakes would be the destruction of this vast commerce, only a portion of which could be accommodated by the existing lines of railway. In a purely military view, the interests at stake are equally great. All our frontier cities would be exposed to the attacks of hostile fleets, and the inroads of the land forces convoyed by them. We should, at best, lose the power of acting offensively upon the enemy's shores of the lakes, and be confined to the defensive. The English have, by means of their canals, the ability to run any number of gunboats from the ocean to the upper lakes, while we must rely entirely upon our facilities for constructing a new fleet on the lakes themselves. Unless, then, we should at the very outbreak of hostilities seize, by a land attack, the Welland, St. Lawrence and Rideau Canals, we should at once find ourselves hopelessly inferior in naval power, and would for a long time experience all the evils of such a situation. Our facilities for building vessels on the lakes are so much greater than those possessed by the English, that if the canals were seized or destroyed our supremacy on the water could not be doubtful for a moment. It would seem to be no more than a proper precaution to maintain in the vicinity of the lakes the means of constructing and arming steamers in case of necessity.

It is now proper to consider separately the importance of each part of this chain of lakes.

Since the Canadian shore of Lake Superior is still a wilderness, and the canal around the Sault St. Marie is on our side, we may regard the lake as practically American. The English have no interests there to defend; and there is nothing there inviting our attack. As things now are we have merely to protect the miners in their labors, and secure the transit of the results of their work and of their supplies. This can best be effected by acquiring the command of the waters of Lake Huron, because it is improbable that a land expedition would be made against so remote a point as the Sault St. Marie. There should, however, be at the Sault a small fort with a garrison sufficient to protect the canal against small parties, and with batteries to command the canal and river. We need not anticipate in our generation any attempt at invasion by either party across the St. Mary's River, because it is too remote from the settlements, and leads to nothing.

Lake Michigan lies entirely within our territory, and leads to such rich and vulnerable points that its entrance should be carefully guarded. The Straits of Mackinaw afford the means of accomplishing this with the aid of batteries, armed with heavy rifled guns, and one or two iron-clads. The secure closing of these straits would not only cover from attack a rich and inviting portion of our territory, but enable us to make full and unmolested use of the facilities afforded on the shores of Lake Michigan for the construction of war vessels to control the frontier lakes. The importance of Lake Huron consists chiefly in the fact that it forms one of the links of the water communication from Lake Michigan to Buffalo, and as its shores have no large cities or dense settlements on either side it will not for a long time be the scene of large operations, except as controlling the avenue of approach to more important points.

The St. Clair and Detroit Rivers are of more consequence. It is important to us to secure the Huron and Erie termini of those straits by fortifications which shall prevent the passage of hostile fleets, and cover any crossing to the Canada side that may be desirable for our land forces. It is not probable that any attempt at an extended invasion would be made by the English in this quarter, as they would be exposed to losing their communications were we to throw a force across the Niagara, or should we gain possession of Toronto. The most they would be likely to attempt would be the destruction of Detroit, to prevent which it might be necessary for us to occupy the opposite bank until Toronto was in our possession.

The control of Lake Erie is of great importance to us, both on account of the commerce which passes over it, and the numerous undefended cities on its shore; it is not, however, a theatre which we should select as the basis of offensive operations.

The Niagara River is of much interest to us, and should be carefully held. In the event of a war, one of our first operations should be the seizure of the suspension bridge, and to gain complete possession of the Welland Canal. Should we not possess the naval supremacy on Lake Ontario, a land expedition upon Hamilton and Toronto would be natural from this base.

Lake Ontario is, upon the whole, the most important of all the lakes to us. It is the key to the entire chain; it offers much to defend on our own side, and much that invites attack on the Canadian shore. The most important point on the northern shore is Kingston, which commands the Rideau Canal, the Grand Trunk Railway, and, to a considerable extent, the debouche of the St. Lawrence; Toronto is next in importance. No effort should be spared to ensure our naval control of Lake Ontario. There remains to be considered that part of the St. Lawrence which skirts New York. This river is not fordable, and can be crossed only upon military bridges or with the aid of steamers, except in the winter. No English army would risk crossing it here for the purpose of penetrating any distance into the interior, because the country on our side in that quarter offers no temptation corresponding to the risk. We should probably find it advantageous to seize and hold Prescott, in order to cover Ogdensburgh and secure the railway junction at that place. The rivers emptying into the lakes are not of a nature to facilitate the invasion of our territory, and are so inconsiderable in extent that they would exercise only a local or tactical influence upon military operations.

It is not probable that the English would ever attempt the invasion of our country from Canada; the most they could do would be to endeavor to destroy our commerce and lake cities by means of their fleet, and to shell Detroit, Buffalo and Ogdensburgh, if we remained on the defensive.

From what has been said it is clear that we should do our best to render our naval control of the lakes secure; that the Sault St. Marie, Mackinaw and the St. Clair should be fortified; that our first steps on the breaking out of hostilities should be to seize the Welland Canal, Toronto, Kingston and Prescott. Our superiority in numbers should lead us to take the offensive boldly and promptly. Since Northern Wisconsin and Michigan are out of the pale of probable military operations for another generation, it has not been thought necessary to dwell upon their topo-

*According to our previous division, the Lake Zone is bounded by the upper Mississippi on the west, the northern Alleghanies and the Adirondacks on the east, the great Lakes on the north, and the Ohio River on the south.

graphy; it will suffice to say that they partake of the undulating character of the rest of the zone; that they are well provided with streams, dotted with numerous small lakes, and mostly covered with a dense growth of heavy timber. The settlements and roads are few. The only hills approaching the dimensions of mountains in the Lake Zone are on the borders of Lake Superior, where they attain an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet.

The Lake Zone is exceedingly well adapted for military operations on a large scale, and it is so rich in the resources necessary for the supplies of armies that it offers great inducements to the attempts of our enemies. But it possesses such elements of strength in the numerous and brave people who developed its resources and in its peculiar situation, that it is most probable that it will never be called upon to take any other part in active hostilities than to serve as the great dépôt from which men and supplies are to be drawn for employment in other portions of our territory. It may be regarded as quite certain that it will be liable to no more serious danger in our day than the temporary inroads of predatory bands.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN INVENTIONS AND THE ART OF WAR.*

THE author of this small brochure, which, notwithstanding its unpretending size, has attracted considerable attention in France and England, commences by stating that at certain epochs, and as the result of important discoveries, the science of war has undergone radical modifications and changes. The most complete change, no doubt, resulted from the invention of gunpowder, which caused the gradual disappearance of the bow and sling. Even the lance and sword fell into comparative disesteem. It required, says the author, "*deux grands hommes et deux grandes armées*" to relevate cold steel to the estimation in which it was formerly held. FREDERICK the Great was the first general, after the invention of gunpowder and its application to the purposes of war, to teach cavalry the value of the sabre; while NAPOLEON, according to our author, was the first warrior who taught his troops how to use with most effect "*la terrible baionnette.*" The English and Russians might feel disposed to quarrel with the latter statement. With the Russians, the bayonet has always been a favorite weapon. It was SOUVAROFF who first instructed his men to make a bayonet thrust in *tierce*, and then change to *carte* before withdrawing the weapon, the point of which was thus made to describe a small circle within the body of the unfortunate victim!

Without lingering on the epochs of the past, which, as he observes, are distinctly marked by the history of campaigns and battles, the author proceeds to a contemplation of the future. We are now, he says, in a state of transition. The application of steam to ocean navigation, and the "*perfectionment*," to use his own expression, of firearms, have already begun to produce important modifications in military science. The combination of these inventions has resulted in iron-clad ships, and must eventually lead to radical changes in the established systems of military tactics which will involve every branch of the service. The change introduced by steam is illustrated by references to modern naval expeditions. It is well known, he writes, that in 1830 the Algerian expedition was on the point of failure, because of contrary winds, and was attended with more chances of disaster than was the Chinese expedition of 1860, or the Mexican expedition of 1862. Steam has reduced ocean expeditions to the sole question of finance. His remarks on the application of railroads to military purposes, and even his speculations on the probable influence of railroads on the future of campaigning, might have been suggested by our own experience in the present war. Under the heading of "*Inventions d'un ordre secondaire*" he treats of improvements in the commissariat, and of balloon reconnoissances. He traces the beginning of the modern revolution in firearms to the adoption of the percussion principle. No effective pistol revolver could have been developed had the old flint-lock never been superseded, and the same thing is true of nearly all the modern refinements in the rifle. The general introduction of the rifle, he thinks, will render firing by mass, or volley-firing, entirely obsolete, and asserts that the full effects of rifled small arms will be displayed by independent file-firing and skirmishing. And as it will never do, so he argues, in future for troops to stand up wall-fashion, a few hundred yards apart, and practice at each other as in the days of "Brown Bess," he thinks that the bayonet will eventually be more highly appreciated than ever before. Celerity and audacity, he says, other conditions being equal, will be sure to win the day. He slights cavalry, and would do away with heavy cavalry altogether. He considers that in future, between armies not greatly dissimilar in composition, an "artillery duel" may be expected to precede a trial of strength between infantry and cavalry.

*Influence des Inventions Modernes sur l'Art de la Guerre. Anonymous. DENTU, Paris.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.*

THE full meaning of that problem which is commonly called the exploration of the source of the Nile, is not to be understood from its bare statement. The mere purpose of searching out the particular point on the world's surface where the illustrious river has its headwaters, indicates an enterprise stimulated quite as much by feminine curiosity as by philosophical inquiry or manly adventure. But in truth there are many questions of science, and particularly of geography and ethnology, involved in the investigation; and Central Africa is rather the object of pursuit than the single mountainous stream which broadens into the famous, many-mouthed "father of waters."

Captain SPEKE's book being the freshest, is therefore one of the most interesting records of travel in Central Africa. It is doubly so from the fact that he has, so far as the evidence hitherto goes, discovered at last the great secret hidden for ages, and has traced the White Nile, which of late has been justly regarded as the main stream, with the Blue Nile only an affluent, back to its origin. This origin or source, we may say at once, is Lake Victoria N'yanza, through which the Equator runs. The point where the Nile emerges is at some beautiful falls called "The Stones," and christened also Ripon Falls by the English discoverer. The southerly end of the lake, however, may be regarded as the real headwaters of the Nile, or as the extreme body of water which its current empties into the Mediterranean. This extremity of N'yanza is situated in 3 deg. south latitude. In other words, the magnificent river has a course of more than 2,300 miles. On Captain SPEKE's map, the great fresh water lake Victoria N'yanza is contained chiefly (i. e. excluding Lake Baringo or Bahringo, on the east) between 31½ deg. and 35 deg. east longitude.

And here it may be remarked, that the best way to study the course of this expedition is to trace it on the maps. A very good chart of the region traversed, constructed by KEITH JOHNSTON, F. R. S. E., gives all that is necessary for this purpose. Another map, prepared by MALTE-BRUN, to be found in the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, published in Paris,† is very interesting and instructive to the student of Central Africa. The latter chart contains a fuller topography of the country drained by the lower Nile, than the other. It differs also, of course, somewhat in the longitude of localities, arising from difference in the standard of measurement. But it is founded directly on Captain SPEKE's map, drawn by Mr. JOHNSTON.

Captain SPEKE, accompanied by Captain GRANT, on leaving England proceeded to Zanzibar, organized his expedition, and started for the interior. This was in October, 1860. He reached Gondokoro, and again saw civilized men, in February, 1863. He had various misfortunes with his men, of whom some died, others were killed, and the great majority deserted. Captain GRANT also suffered from fever, and could not render as efficient aid as desirable in the explorations.

We will not attempt to follow the adventurer through all his checkered narrative. It was not till the 28th of January, 1862, that he struck upon N'yanza. The story at this point is particularly full and valuable. The ceremonies of the court of Mtésa, at which he was an honored guest for more than four months, are not a little amusing, though sometimes revolting to our more delicate humanity. In July of the same year he succeeded in escaping from the detention of the monarch and his court, who could as ill comprehend the intense interest of the white man in the source of the Nile, as some residents at the base of Mount Washington can sympathize with enthusiastic strangers travelling two thousand miles to stand on its summit.

Captain SPEKE had already seen the lake N'yanza on his former tour through Central Africa with the expedition of Captain BURTON. Our readers may be familiar with this previous expedition, and also with the unfortunate controversy between Captains SPEKE and BURTON on its return to England. It was with increased eagerness that Captain SPEKE made his second journey to the lake. He describes "The Stones" as the most interesting sight to him in Africa—the roar of the waters, the thousands of passenger fish leaping at the falls, the fishermen on all the rocks with rod and hook, hippopotami and crocodiles lying sleepily on the water, the ferry at work above the falls, cattle driven down to drink—with the pretty country around, "small hills, "grassy-topped, with trees in their folds, and gardens on "the lower slopes—as interesting a picture as one could "wish to see."

The royal court in Uganda is faithfully pictured, with the grovelling manners of the courtiers and people, and the cruelty of the KING, to us almost inconceivable. The cheapest thing in the region was human life. The rule of punishment seems to be that of the bloody lawgiver, who thought the least peccadillo deserved death, and he had no severer for the greatest. As one of a hundred examples in the volume—the author having performed the feat of shooting four cows which were quietly walking about in the court-yard (for his rifle and revolver were an inestimable help to Captain SPEKE's welcome), was greeted with great applause and astonishment by the royal assembly. The KING at once loaded a carbine and gave it, full-cocked, to a page, with direction to shoot some man in the outer court. The urchin at once did so, and returned in great glee from his murderous feat as happy as a boy who had caught a trout. The KING said—"Did you do it well?" "Oh, yes, "capitally." On hearing of the coming of the white man, the KING "caused fifty big men and four hundred small "ones to be executed, because he said his subjects were so "bumptious they would not allow any visitors to come near "him, else he would have had white men before."

The author found that in Uganda "fattening was the "first duty of fashionable life," and one domestic picture is of a lass of sixteen, "sucking at a milk-pot, on which the "father kept her at work by holding a rod in his hand." Her mother was a royal wonder of obesity, unable to stand, excepting on all fours. The Captain was anxious to get her height, but shrank from having her laid on the floor, evidently fearing, like FALSTAFF, that once there, there would be no levers sufficient to raise her up again. But with infinite exertions of two men she was raised from her seat, "when she sank down again, fainting, for her blood "had rushed into her head." Her measuration is noted as follows:—Round the arm, 1 ft. 11 in.; chest, 4 ft. 4 in.; thigh, 2 ft. 7 in.; calf, 1 ft. 8 in.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.

The nature of the country; the thieving disposition of the natives, of which the author had unpleasant personal proof; the traditions, history, modes of government, and ceremonies of the different races; the social and religious condition of the people, with their superstitions and incantations; the private brawls and public wars of the tribes, all receive some notice in this volume. Statistical and scientific indices accompany it, amongst which the list of plants collected by Captain GRANT, between Zanzibar and Cairo, is noteworthy for its thoroughness and value. Besides the fauna and flora of the country, the researches into its geography are, as has already been stated, especially praiseworthy.

Ever since the days of MUNGO PARK and BRUCE the great African continent has been full of interest for scientific travellers. OWEN and CUMMING, BARTH and BURTON, have added to the general interest. Dr. LIVINGSTONE, especially, has given of late a powerful impetus to the popular study of that region, and it was left only for DU CHAILLU, the great gorilla hunter, to stimulate public curiosity to the highest pitch. Captain SPEKE has added no slight contribution to the labors of his predecessors.

* Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile. By JOHN HANNING SPEKE, Captain H. M. Indian Army.

† Carte du Cours du Fleuve Blanc et de la Région des Sources du Nil, avec L'Itinéraire et les Découvertes des Capitanes SPEKE et GRANT. Par V. A. MALTE-BRUN. Paris, 1863.

THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New York: HARPER AND BROTHERS.—Whether ANTHONY TROLLOPE's works will "live," is a question the literary debating-clubs cannot yet entirely settle. There seems, however, to be no question that they will *sell*—a fact patent to both author and publisher, and as pleasant as patent. This volume, from the novelist's prolific pen, is characterized by the traits of its predecessors. His characters are clean-cut and natural. They belong to that *fatigue-dress* style of modern heroes and heroines, who cannot endure to be tricked out in the theatrical costumes and court robes of the ancient romance. The author being versed in the manners of society, his books have a pleasant spice of worldly wisdom. That he much appreciated and admired THACKERAY is no little to say of TROLLOPE, though he needed no reputation but his own to stand on. But as the "good-will, stock and fixtures, including customers," are sometimes transferred in the shop-keeping world from hand to hand, so, perhaps, many of the lovers of THACKERAY may be induced to turn with greater interest now to the pages of TROLLOPE, who has a portion of the other's vigor, truth and humanity.

MR. TROLLOPE holds, or held, a civic office under Government, and also an editorial chair in the *Cornhill Magazine*. Besides performing these duties, this author continues to turn out a continuous stream of literature in the form of novels. They must be perforce characterized by looseness of style and ease of thought. But they are found to be pleasant and entertaining reading.

THE JOURNAL DES ARMES SPECIALES ET DE L'ETAT-MAJOR, for February 15, contains an elaborate mathematical discussion on Hooped Cannon, by F. B. ROONETTA, lieutenant of artillery. Shorter contributions are on *Panoplie*, or, Arms of all Times and of all Nations, by A. M. PERROT; a translation of Captain PETRIE's compilation of the Organization, Composition and Strength of the Army of

Great Britain; New Studies on Rifled Guns for Infantry, translated from the German of Captain Plœnnies by Captain Tardieu; New Mining Powder; Resistance of Metals used in Ordnance, from the work of M. Scheffler, by M. Seebold, civil engineer; Military News.

The Report of the U. S. Christian Commission for the Army and Navy for 1863 is before us. The total contributions to the Commission for the year have been $916,-837 85, of which $358,239 29 were cash, and $385,829 07 the estimated value of stores. The object of the Commission is to secure for the Army and Navy a "combination of bene-"fits for body and soul." This it aims to accomplish by distributing Bibles, hymn-books, tracts, and other religious reading in the camps, and by sending delegates to preach and converse with soldiers and sailors, as well as to give medicines and delicacies to the wounded and sick.

The Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts for the year 1863, is a document of over 1,000 pages, containing a full and interesting statement of the military condition of the State and her troops. General Schouler has succeeded in making a very readable volume by going beyond the mere compilation of statistics. Besides its roster, some account is given of the achievements of each regiment and battery of the State, including those discharged after nine months' service. The record of many of these achievements has already passed into permanent history—an unstained record, of which the State has cause to be proud. A noticeable degree of attention is paid by the report to stating the condition and services of the colored soldiers, and especially of the 54th regiment, which behaved so gallantly before Wagner and at Olustee. Reports from the Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Master of Ordnance accompany the volume.

A NOTABLE ARTILLERY DRILL.

After the exercise of as much diplomacy as preceded the Dano-German war, the rival manufacturers of great guns in England have at last been brought face to face, and on April 4, a series of experiments was inaugurated at Shoeburyness which is expected to settle the question whether the Whitworth or Armstrong system provides the most accurate and effective weapon.

The history of the successive steps in the contest, which has resulted in this competitive trial is curious and instructive. Ten or twelve years ago William Armstrong, then a lawyer in Newcastle, conceived the idea that the principle which made a rifled musket so effective ought to produce similar results upon a larger scale, and in 1854, soon after the battle of Inkerman, submitted proposals to the Duke of Newcastle for the manufacture of a gun which was simply an enlarged musket. In the course of the next year the first Armstrong gun was produced. Although the drawing of it given in the report on ordnance was not flattering, its novelty attracted attention, particularly as affairs did not progress satisfactorily in the Crimea, and in the hope that it might develope some principles which should restore to artillery the influence in the field which it formerly possessed and of which the recent improvement in small arms had partially deprived it, the Duke of Newcastle entered warmly into Mr. Armstrong's views, and six guns were ordered. One of these, an eighteen-pounder, was tried with satisfactory results, and Lord Panmure, then the head of the War Department, promptly ordered three more with a view to test their capacity to endure the wear or tear of the field service. Meanwhile the tests of the guns already completed were vigorously prosecuted with results what were regarded as most astonishing, and in 1858—five years after Mr. Armstrong's first proposals were made to the Duke of Newcastle, he had the gratification of seeing his light guns for field service adopted by the government upon the recommendation of the House of Commons Ordnance Committee; while General Peel, then Secretary of State for War was instituting experiments to test the merits of the Armstrong gun of heavier calibre, for the navy and fortifications. Without awaiting the results of these experiments, however, General Peel's successor ordered the adoption of these heavy guns at once, and the assignment of the Armstrong patents to the crown was followed by the appointment of their original owner to the various offices of Director of Rifled Ordnance, Engineer to the War Department and Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory. But the Newcastle lawyer labored to deserve the honors thus heaped upon him by honestly endeavoring to remove the defects which experience proved existed in his weapons, and he modified them so rapidly and in so many important particulars that the original gun was almost lost sight of. Among the guns which he successively manufactured and experimented upon with varying but not altogether satisfactory results, were those of all kinds and sizes from a 3-pounder to a 600-pounder. Some were made upon the "coil system," others upon the "solid-forged system;" some were muzzle-loaders, but the majority breech-loaders. Shot and shell even more various in form and material were at the same time experimented upon. They were made of cast iron, wrought iron, hard iron, soft iron, hard steel and soft steel, with and without "lead buttons;" with and without lead coating; but all his efforts proved unavailing, and the dissatisfaction caused in the service by some of the imperfections which practical experience developed were strengthened by a knowledge of the fact that Mr. Whitworth had invented a system of rifling guns which many believed resulted in the production of even more accurate weapons, which were to a great extent free from some of the fatal defects in the guns made under Sir William Armstrong's direction.

Mr. Whitworth has a world-wide reputation as an exceedingly ingenious and successful maker of engine tools. By the urgent and repeated requests of Lord Hardinge he was finally induced to try his skill in the manufacture of guns, and set himself to work in a practical, common-sense way by erecting a shooting gallery near his house in Manchester, where he tested all the best guns. Of one thing he satisfied himself very speedily, that the principle which had been the basis of his great success in the manufacture of engine tools, accuracy even to the millionth part of an inch, would lead to the same result in the production of guns, and he first demonstrated the fact by his famous Whitworth rifle, which is now regarded in England at least as the most perfect weapon of its kind in use. The one-pound gun was produced, next the 6-pounder, and at a later period still the 12-pounder, and in this manner the standard of excellence attained in the rifle was introduced with unerring exactness with the field guns.

As we have already stated, it is to test the superiority of the two systems that the trials now in progress at Shoeburyness have been instituted, and it is no exaggeration to say that they will be more exhaustive and thorough than any similar experiments which have been made. Sir William Armstrong subjects six 70-pounders and six 12-pounders to the tests which the Ordnance Committee having the matter in charge may choose to order, and Mr. Whitworth is to place three guns of each calibre at their disposal. Thus far the 12-pounders alone have been experimented upon, but the 70-pounders were on their way to Shoeburyness at last accounts, and will promptly enter the lists. The fact that three thousand rounds are to be fired from each gun; say from six of the Armstrong's and six of the Whitworth's, and that the effect of each shot is to be carefully noted, indicates sufficiently the exhaustive nature of these tests, and shows plainly that several months must elapse before the Committee will finish its noisy and destructive labors. Very properly no official report is to be made of each day's operations; this will be delayed until the witnesses are all examined and the testimony is all in. The daily journals, however, are allowed to pick up such facts as their reporters can gather, and some very curious and instructive incidents have already transpired, to which we are unable at present to allude. The *Army and Navy Gazette* in referring to the trial, states that Mr. Whitworth's 12-pounders made the most remarkably accurate practice ever seen at Shoeburyness, but the London *Times* at the close of the first week's experiment says that the tests had at that time developed no difference worth noticing between the guns, and that it was clear the issue would turn upon the question as to which can be injured first by rough and rapid work at constant firing. Up to the latest advices all the guns had fired more than 600 rounds (rather above the average of what cast guns will stand), but as yet none gave any appreciable sign of having ever been fired at all. A few days more would be likely to produce some apparent wear. The result of this curious contest will naturally be watched with intense interest by all professional men here, as well as in England.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER FLUSSER.

When the storm of rebellion broke at Baltimore in April, 1861, the ancient town of Annapolis felt its earliest effects. Its vicinity to Baltimore, commanding the readiest access to the Capital, after the direct communication was severed, its supplies of arms and military stores, and the fact that many officers stationed there sympathized with the cause, all conduced to make its possession a matter of first importance to the secessionists of Maryland. The State was deeply excited, and if parties were divided, the most active and outspoken were the secessionists. The patriotic Governor Hicks was struggling to make head against the fury of disloyalty, and Butler had not yet arrived to trample it under his iron heel like blazing flax. The Naval School, from its location on the level bank of the Severn, with no other protection than its little forts, long disused except in mimic war, and utterly ineffective for military purposes, was open to attack by land and water, and the arrival of tugs from Baltimore to coöperate with land forces already organized for its capture was hourly expected, day and night. The Navy, scattered by the administration of Toucey, could afford no protection; the officers of the *Allegany* lying under the guns of McHenry, had resigned in a body, and each hour brought the intelligence of new desertions and disgrace. In this trying moment, when each man had good reason to distrust his neighbor, Captain Blake, the Superintendent, stood firm by the flag, and, aided by such men as Commander C. P. R. Rodgers, and Lieutenants Upshur, Luce, Flusser, Matthews, Lull, and others, prepared to uphold it in the midst of disloyalty and defection. There were many Southern officers attached to the Naval School, some of whom subsequently resigned; but all were faithful until the post was safe—a creditable instance and a rare one! The cadets were thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the soldier, and were at once placed on a war footing. The few sailors and employés attached to the post were organized, and every practicable preparation made to hold the position in any extremity.

Lieutenant Flusser was a Professor in the Naval School at the time. A Marylander by birth, a scion of the family of which Theodoric Bland was a member; of high social position and connected with the leading secessionists of the neighborhood by the closest ties, his position was a trying one. To be loyal then was to sever all these ties, and in case of the success of the rebellion, then confidently expected, to abandon all his hopes of advancement in the service of which he was so proud. He did not hesitate for a moment, but threw his whole soul at once into the cause of the Union. He could not even bear to hear the question of duty discussed by other officers, and when the insults to the flag were alluded to in his presence, there was a flash in his mild blue eye and a bitter scorn upon his lip which gave assurance how sternly he would battle for its honor. In the anxious moments prior to the arrival of Butler he was sleepless and indefatigable. Placed in a responsible position, he performed his duty and more than his duty faithfully and well, and when the old flag appeared in the offing (at first supposed to cover the looked-for attack), he rejoiced deeply and heartily in the rescue from disgrace. "We are "rejoiced to see you," he said to an officer of General Butler's staff; "you have not come a moment too soon."

After General Butler's arrival Flusser was at once selected as Captain of the Post with a place on the staff of the Department. Troops were following rapidly to Annapolis, some remaining and others hurried forward to Washington; the harbor filled with vessels with provisions and supplies for the same destination. Vessels of war were soon arriving and departing, and the Severn was black with the hulls of a fleet of vessels. There was no preparation of any kind for so great a throng, and the docks at the post were inferior to many small private ones on our Hudson. To reduce this chaos to order, to place these vessels, to load their cargoes and send them off for new ones, was the herculean task to which Flusser devoted his energies again day and night.

More engines were required on the railroad which the Massachusetts Sixth had repaired; the two-decked ferry boat at Havre de Grace was seized and two powerful engines brought down; the difficulties of getting them down to the little dock overcome by an ingenious temporary tressle work and inclined plane, which Flusser improvised with wonderful celerity, and with a detail of a regiment and his own "shell backs" at the ropes, hurried over the intervening space to the railroad. As an interlude between these duties, Flusser obtained permission to improvise a gunboat out of a small propeller, borrowed a section from a battery, and with a few shell backs set out for the earliest naval expedition of the war, running up an adjacent river, landing and almost alone making a reconnoissance some miles in the interior, obtaining important information, and proceeding on up the river cut out under a heavy fire from the shore and captured a light boat which the secessionists had stolen and secreted. These expeditions he several times repeated with like success. The writer has seen him when the bullets whistled thick and sharp about him, as calm and indifferent as if no enemy was near, and can imagine how deliberately he pointed and fired his last shot on the fatal day at Plymouth, and how grandly he died, with the linstock of his gun in his hand and his face to the foe.

The moral courage of Lieutenant Flusser was equal to his energy and physical contempt for danger. The writer (who was then connected with him in duty and messed and lived with him) accompanied him one summer afternoon on a visit to the old cemetery above Annapolis. It was Sunday, and the retired grounds were thronged with the ladies of Annapolis, all of whom were among his acquaintance, but none of whom now recognized or saluted him. Merely alluding to the circumstance, with more of satisfaction than regret (for he considered it a tribute to his loyalty), we passed on to the vaults of the Bland family, then opened for the reception of the remains of his uncle, Commodore Mayo, who had just died at Washington, having been induced to resign on his death bed. A gentleman standing there said, "Well, the old Commodore has gone at "last; I am glad he lived long enough to attest his loyalty "to the Southern cause."

"Sir," replied Flusser, with scarcely suppressed scorn, "Commodore Mayo lived, in my opinion, one week too long "for his own honor or that of his family."

One could not but envy the devoted loyalty which that re-

mark and in fact his whole life displayed. It "cost him something to be loyal" and he paid the reckoning cheerfully and willingly, in the end with his heart's blood.

When General Butler was ordered to Fortress Monroe he did not forget Flusser's merits or his services, but strongly urged upon the Navy Department his fitness for an important command, which he subsequently received. His step was firmly on the ladder, and if he had lived his name would have been more widely known and deeply honored.

The anecdote of his hailing Lynch's flagship in the fight in Albemarle Sound, with "Tell the Commodore to get his fenders out, I am coming aboard," before running her down and sinking her, was characteristic of his coolness and esprit.

There is no hero worship in these trifling recollections of Flusser. The writer speaks of him dead as he has spoken of him living. He was his ideal of a sailor and of *real* Southern chivalry. He was refined and elegant in person and appearance, of medium height, slight but compact, with an open, frank, sympathetic countenance, a joyous disposition, with a laughing blue eye, and fine golden hair; but pleasing as he was in person it was in mind that he was most attractive to those who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship.

T. B. M.

New York, April 29, 1864.

COMMODORE WILLIAM D. PORTER, U. S. N.

Commodore William David Porter died on Sunday morning, May 1st, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, after a painful and lingering illness of four months' duration. He had a few weeks before become an inmate of this hospital, where he was treated by the most skillful physicians, but without avail.

Commodore Porter was a son of the celebrated Commodore David Porter, of *Essex* fame, and was born in New Orleans at the time his father was commandant of that station. He was a brother of Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter. He was appointed midshipman January 1, 1825, but had served before the mast on the *Franklin* two years previous to that date. He served in the *Brandywine* frigate from July 5, 1825, to July 30, 1827, under Commodores Morris and Patterson. In 1828 he was ordered to the *Guerriere*, but in October his orders were revoked. On the 10th of March, 1830, he was ordered to the *Natchez* as Acting-Master. He was detached April 24, 1831. On the 24th of February, 1834, he was ordered to the *Grampus*, and subsequently transferred to the *Experiment*. He joined the frigate *United States* May 1, 1836, and served in her until May 11, 1838. In December, 1841, he joined the *Mississippi*, and remained in her until March 1, 1842. His next orders were to the Home Squadron. On the 17th of July, 1849, he was ordered to command the storeship *Erie*, where he remained until October 15, 1850. He joined the *Water Witch*, as her Commander, August 14, 1851. On the 25th of May, 1859, he was placed in command of the sloop *St. Marys*, and on the 5th of September, 1861, he was ordered to St. Louis, Mo. Here he modeled his famous iron-clad *Essex*, and successfully commanded her until August 12, 1862, when he was detached from her. On the 13th of September, 1855, he was placed on the retired list. On the 6th of January, 1859, he was restored by the President, and placed upon the active list as a commander, to date from September 14, 1855. In 1861 he was appointed lighthouse inspector. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was commissioned as a commodore.

His funeral took place in New York on Wednesday afternoon, his remains lying in state at the City Hall, and an escort of marines and military forming part of the procession thither and thence to Greenwood Cemetery. The following gentlemen constituted the pall-bearers:—Rear-Admiral Paulding, Rear-Admiral Breese, Major-General Sandford, Mr. Fitz John Porter, Captain Boggs, U. S. N.; Captain Meade, U. S. N.; Commander H. Erben, U. S. N.; Captain Worden, U. S. N.; Colonel Teller, Fourth artillery; Colonel Marshall Lefferts, Seventh N. Y. S. N. G.; Commander Craven, U. S. N.; Colonel Trafford, Seventy-first regiment; Hon. P. Hamilton, Commander C. Ringgold.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

CAPTURE OF DUPPEL.

Duppel, the strongest fortress hitherto held by the Danes, has at last fallen into the hands of the besiegers. At eleven o'clock Sunday night, April 17, the Prussian batteries commenced a heavy cannonade of the redoubts, which lasted without intermission until ten o'clock Monday morning. During this time the preparations for a general assault were made. The left of the Danish position, comprising the redoubts numbered one to seven, commanding the approaches from the Wemingbund and the southwest, was assailed by the Prussians; whilst the Austrian Raven brigade, advancing from Rakebull, attacked the redoubts numbered eight, nine and ten, which covered the Danish position on the northwest. Under the terrible bombardment which had continued almost without cessation for a period of nearly two months, the redoubts on the left had been reduced almost untenable, and the exhausted garrison was unable to resist the onslaught of the allies, who outnumbered the Danes in the proportion of about four to one. The storming of the left rendered the evacuation of the redoubts on the right a necessity, and the main body of the defenders fell back with great loss. The *tête-de-front*, exposed to a heavy fire from the Prussian artillery, was bravely held by a detachment of the Danish forces, while the main body of the garrison, which previously to the assault numbered about 26,000 men, retreated to the island of Alsen, carrying with them one hundred dead and eight hundred wounded. The bridge was destroyed before the entire force had crossed, and about 3,000 Danes were captured on the main-land. The Danish loss, inclusive of prisoners, is estimated at 4,000 men; that of the allies amounts to about 1,000 killed and wounded.

The fall of that important stronghold enabled the allies to dispatch a considerable portion of their forces northward to assist in the siege of Fredericia. The "maiden city" is by no means as strong as was the Danish position at Duppel; and being comparatively feebly garrisoned, it probably would not withstand successfully a vigorous siege conducted by so large a force as the allies were able to send against it. The Danes were determined to defend it as obstinately as they defended Düppel; but unless the conference should put an end to the operations of the allies, its fall would only be a question of time.

At last accounts the Danes still held the island of Alsen, and the allies were preparing to attack them in this their last stronghold which they possess in Schleswig. A demand for the evacuation of Sonderburg and the entire island had been refused by the Danes, who were prepared to defend it to the last.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

Congress has devoted the principal part of its attention during the past week to the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill and the somewhat premature discussion of the question as to the principles upon which the Union shall be reconstructed. In natural connection with the subject of finance is the passage through both houses of a bill appropriating twenty-five millions of dollars for the pay of the one hundred thousand volunteers for one hundred days, called for by the Governors of the Western States, under the sanction of the President. Objections were made to the bill in the Senate by the Chairmen of the Committees of Finance and of Military Affairs, but they finally waived their objections and the bill passed, 23 to 14.

The question of the pay of negro troops was opened in the discussion in the House of Representatives on the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States, shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, of the like arm of the service, from and after the 1st of January, 1864; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service, shall receive the same amount of bounty as the President shall order in the different States or parts of States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any colored person enlisted and mustered into the service as a volunteer, under the call of October 7, 1863, for three hundred thousand men, who was at the time of enlistment enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which he volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty as was paid white soldiers under said call, not exceeding in any case one hundred dollars.

All free persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay, emoluments and bounty, as others of the regular or volunteer forces of the like arm of service, and all enlistments in the regular Army may be for the term of three years.

After some debate the amendment was adopted, 81 to 49. Other amendments to the bill were also adopted, including one appropriating forty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of artificial limbs for soldiers and sailors. A bill was also reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs providing that on and after the 1st of May next, the pay of privates in arms shall be increased from thirteen to sixteen dollars a month, and of non-commissioned officers as follows: Corporals, $18; sergeants, $20; orderly sergeants, $24; sergeant-majors, $26 per month; clerks to paymasters, $1,200 per annum, &c. The bill is as follows:

That the Army ration shall hereafter be the same as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. *Provided*, That the ration of pepper prescribed in the eleventh section of the "Act to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers and of the Ordnance Department, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall continue to be furnished as heretofore.

That during the continuance of the present war there shall be added to the pay of all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Army, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, in actual service, a sum equivalent to the reduction of the ration as hereinbefore provided, and the cost of transporting the same, which sum is hereby determined and declared to be two dollars per month.

That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the commutation value of rations as regulated by existing laws.

All parties vied in urging the passage of this measure, and after a very brief debate the bill was passed *unanimously*. It awaits the concurrence of the Senate to become a law. The House concurred in the Senate amendment providing that the Naval Academy shall be returned and re-established at Annapolis before the commencement of the next academic year.

A resolution was offered in the Senate for printing 500 copies, for the use of the Senate, of the report of the Commission, of which Major-General McDowell was appointed chief, to examine [illegible] the cotton operations and frauds in the Western Department, [illegible] with the evidence taken by said Commission. This led to a [illegible] on the subject of the Red River Expedition, in the course of which some singular statements were made in regard to the objects of the expedition.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the House passed a joint resolution providing that the staff officers of the Lieutenant-General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments and allowances as the staff officers of the same grade on the staffs of corps commanders, to take effect from the day of appointment.

The Senate passed an amended bill for the classification of the clerks to paymasters of the Navy, and graduating their pay. The bill provides:

That the annual pay of clerks to paymasters in the Navy shall be as follows, namely:

Clerks to paymasters at the Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia stations, $1,200.

At other stations, $1,000.

Clerks to inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, $1,200.

At other inspections, $1,000.

Clerks to paymasters in receiving ships at Boston and New York, $1,200.

In other receiving ships and in vessels of the first rate, and at the Naval Academy, $1,000.

Clerks to fleet paymasters and to paymasters of vessels of the second rate, $800.

Clerks to paymasters of the third rate, having complements of more than one hundred and seventy-five persons, and to paymasters of supply steamers and store vessels, $700. *Provided*, That no paymaster or assistant paymaster shall be allowed a clerk in a vessel having the complement of one hundred and seventy-five persons or less, excepting in supply steamers and store vessels. *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter the pay now allowed by law to the paymaster's clerk at Mare Island.

We give elsewhere a petition of the Lieutenant-Commanders and Commanders of the Navy, which was presented to the Senate during the week; also the correspondence in regard to the reäppointment of Major-General Blair, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives by the President.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE'S BATTLE ORDER.

The following stirring battle order has just been issued by Major-General Meade. It breathes the right tone, and will infuse its own spirit of hope and confidence into the Army and the country:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
May 4, 1864.

Soldiers!—Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your Commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened, and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country—the whole under the direction of an able and distinguished general, who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people, and the Army. Your movement being in coöperation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be left unspared to make it successful.

Soldiers!—The eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children; and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome, the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battle-field, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

George G. Meade,
Major-General Commanding.

S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A private letter from an officer of the gunboat *Essex*, in Red River, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives this account of an interesting series of experiments at Fort De Russey:

"Some experiments were tried with the nine-inch guns of the *Essex* on the iron casemated battery of Fort De Russey, prior to its destruction, to test its power of resistance and the strength of the guns. The writer says: 'Our nine-inch pierced the iron and twenty inches of the wood, throwing the bars of iron all around. Some of the pieces of iron were thrown upward some sixty feet. One piece about ten feet long came down endwise with such force that it ran plump through a log four feet in circumference. Nobody could possibly have stood behind the casemate, the concussion was so tremendous, and the splinters would have killed them. We then tried the hundred-pounders, with the same effect. We threw our solid shot against it, and in the same hole planted a shell which exploded, throwing up the iron for ten feet all around. After we had experimented till the Captain was satisfied that the place was not impregnable, as the Rebels thought, we set fire to it and burned the remaining timbers.'"

The report of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, accompanying the Secretary of War's Report, has just been published. It shows that the number of rebel officers and men captured by us since the beginning of the war is:—One lieutenant-general, five major-generals, twenty-five brigadier-generals, 186 colonels, 146 lieutenant-colonels, 244 majors, 2,497 captains, 5,811 lieutenants, 18,563 non-commissioned officers, 121,156 privates and 5,800 citizens. Of these, we had on hand at the date of the report 29,229 officers and men, among whom were one major-general and seven brigadiers. There had been 121,937 rebels exchanged against 110,866 Union men returned. The exchanges of officers on both sides are computed at their exchangeable value in privates. Since the date of the above report there have been less than one thousand exchanges, and very few captures on either side. The figures are, consequently, approximately correct. No statement has been furnished to our Government of the number of prisoners held by the rebels.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that there is no disagreement between the French and National authorities in regard to the Richmond tobacco question. M. de Maribault, who commands the French vessels in James river, had orders from the French Minister in Washington and from Admiral Reynaud, to return with all his vessels from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on the 23d ult.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As fortune appears to be bringing us in the route of the rebel *Florida* at the present time, I had thought it worth while to communicate a few particulars in regard to her movements. She sailed from Madeira upon the 29th of February last, on a very dark night, stating to parties on shore that she was going to Cadiz or Lisbon. She had obtained coals, water and provisions at Madeira, although the Governor at first expressed a determination to order her away without any supplies whatever. The *St. Louis* sailed the morning after the departure of the vessel for Teneriffe, distance about 249 miles, only a day's run for a steamer; but we did not reach the island under *six* days, as we at first encountered headwinds, which were followed in succession by a gale and calms. So that at last when we were fanned into port by a light breeze from the northward, we found the *Florida* had sailed only the day previous.

She was ordered out by the Governor-General in twenty-four hours, but meanwhile obtained 110 tons of coal. She steamed out towards evening on the 5th, and after standing off some distance, made out a full-rigged ship to the northward, which appeared from shore to be of American build, towards which she was headed when night closed in. Her commander stated, when on shore, that he would not attack us except in a calm, and had he sailed a few miles northward of the island, after going out, he would have found us in precisely that situation. The U. S. steamer *Sacramento* sailed from here on the 27th of last month, just one week before the arrival of the *Florida*. The latter met a British steamer here, bound to China, and supposing her to be a "blockador," saluted by dipping her colors three times, but was, doubtless, rather mortified at not receiving a reply.

The Spanish colors were not hoisted over the fort when the *Florida* entered port, as is the custom whenever a man-of-war comes in, and in fact she was not treated in any respect as a vessel of war by the Spanish authorities. The first question that Captain MORRIS asked on landing was in regard to the whereabouts of the *Sacramento*, but regarding which he received no information whatever.

The Captain of this port, Commodore SALCEDO, of the Spanish Navy, appears to be very friendly to our cause. He married an American lady, Miss HANCOCK, of Bath, Maine. Hon. Judge DYER, Commissioner to Sierra Leone, is here at present, awaiting the arrival of the steamer for for Cadiz. He has been to the coast, but was disgusted at first sight, and now intends to travel over the continent of Europe. He mentioned having met your family at Rome, while visiting there some time since. We have somewhat expected to see the *Kearsage* come into port, as she sailed from Brest soon after the *Florida*, according to newspaper accounts. There appears to be no new movement among the other privateers, with the exception of the *Alabama*.

NORONUS.

U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. LOUIS, OFF SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFFE, March 12, 1864.

THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your valuable Journal for April 23d, 1864, is an article, entitled "Important Subjects of Discussion," which contains some reasonable and most excellent suggestions. Nothing can be of more importance than the subject of which it treats. It is one that challenges the deep and serious consideration of all professional soldiers, and of all who are interested in their country's weal.

Since the new military administration has been organized, I have been looking anxiously for some effective steps toward the abolishment of the serious and terrible evils connected with the system of promotions now in vogue in the Volunteer Army, and for the establishment of a new one on principles of justice and merit.

We have altogether too many incompetent officers of every grade in the Army, and nothing can be more vitally important to the cause in which we are engaged than the discussion and employment of wise and effectual means to get rid of them, and to appoint brave, meritorious, and efficient men to fill their places.

It is notorious that any one with political influence can get a commission, of almost any grade, that a Colonel may appoint whomsoever he pleases to don shoulder-straps, and that altogether too many of our volunteer officers are not fit to be "high privates in the rear-rank." If all our regiments were properly officered, it would add, at least, one-fourth to our efficient field force, give us more victories and fewer defeats, diminish in a great degree the list of killed and wounded in our battles, and return many brave men to their loving hearts and homes in the North, who under the present *regime*, will find only soldiers' graves in the "sunny South."

Your correspondent C. S. W. in the article above alluded to says: "Experience has shown that the knowledge of an "officer's qualifications attained by an examining board is "almost valueless;" that he has "seen officers before a board "answer every question put to them most glibly and cor-"rectly, and yet they were unable to impart their knowledge "to others or even drill a squad in the manual." With this opinion of C. S. W. I most decidedly differ. "Experience "has shown," on the contrary, that a *good* examining board can form a very just estimate of a man's fitness to command by a rigid examination into his military and general knowledge, by studying his character as it is written by the hand of God upon his countenance, and by investigating into his previous reputation and bearing. This latter can either be ascertained by "cross questioning" their superiors or by testimonials from them. But the qualifications of an officer cannot be ascertained by the "cross questioning" or testimonials alone. If an officer can impart his knowledge to the board, he can impart it to his soldiers; if he can tell the former how to form "double column," he can properly instruct the latter how to do so. There can be no radical reform in the Volunteer Army until *all* officers are appointed and promoted upon the recommendation of a good and impartial examining board. A board should be with every corps or army headquarters, and should be under the direct supervision of the Commanding-General, and no officer should be mustered into the service unless recommended by it.

As an instance of the good results of this system of appointing officers, I point to those regiments of colored troops which have been officered by Major-General CASEY's Board. Their officers, as a class, are better than those of the most of our Volunteer regiments, and are only excelled by some of the Regulars.

In fact, this is the only just and impartial manner of making officers, and its adoption throughout our Army will give new life and vigor to our soldiers, and hasten the day when universal victory shall crown our arms, and the old flag wave in undisputed dominion from the Lakes to the Gulf.

J. B. Y.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

THE DISPOSITIONS AT OLUSTEE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Entire justice has not yet been done to either General SEYMOUR's disposition of his forces or to their behavior at Olustee, Fla. During the last four miles marched before reaching the battle-field, the 7th Conn., numbering about 360, under Capt. SKINNER, armed with Spencer carbines, led in skirmishing order, occasionally getting a shot at the scattered rebel cavalry. They were immediately followed by Col. HENRY's mounted force (the 40th Mass. Mounted Infantry, and Maj. STEARNS, 1st Mass. cavalry)—about 500 in all, with ELDER's horse battery. A little too far behind (if there was any error at all) came the *other two* regiments of Col. HAWLEY's brigade (the 7th Conn. being one of the three), marching by the flank abreast, one on each side of the road, with HAMILTON's battery in the road between. Then BARTON's brigade and MONTGOMERY's in a similar order.

It is not just to censure the 8th U. S. (colored) so severely as some have done. It was a new regiment, had never been under fire, and had never been sufficiently practiced in target firing—many of the men, so far as their officers know, never having fired a gun. They did not use their weapons to good advantage, but they were *not* cowardly. You will accept the testimony of that much-respected and brave officer, Capt. "JACK" HAMILTON, of HAMILTON's, formerly SHERMAN's battery, who was severely wounded in that fight, and who saw the 8th all about him. Said he to me, "The men did not know how to use their rifles; the "rebels were behind trees shooting the negroes down every "moment, and though I used severe language in rallying "them, I felt sorry for the poor fellows. I did not see *one of* "*their officers or men* who showed cowardice."

That they lost, actually *hit*, something over 300 out of about 579 in a very short time, including both the field officers present, Col. FRIBLEY being killed, is evidence that they did *not* behave very badly. Of course there was confusion—half of them were going back more or less severely wounded.

A rebel officer who accompanied a flag of truce a few days after probably expressed the correct idea, though not very elegantly, when asked what he thought of the negro troops, he replied, "They stood killing d——d well, "but they didn't hurt us much." It was the first time that I ever actually saw negro troops in battle, and I was anxious to judge for myself. I now think this: Train them thoroughly in firing at a target until they have confidence in their weapons, and on the whole, are rather anxious to try their effect on human bodies (this is the natural effect of such training), and if they have brave officers they will fight as well as the average of mankind.

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CLAIM AGENCIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have read with care your remarks on the subject of "Claim Agencies," and while I agree with you in the main, I think you are mistaken regarding the sufficiency of the remuneration allowed by law to persons prosecuting pension claims. In the first place, a mere bookkeeper could not do the work. There are very many nice legal questions which arise in the course of prosecuting a pension claim which it is impossible, or at least improbable, that any one but a lawyer can decide upon. The rules of evidence must be thoroughly understood to enable the claimant to submit to the Department satisfactory proof of the facts upon which the claim depends, and there is probably nothing about which the non-legal mind has such erroneous ideas as about the rules of evidence. Informal letters, "marriage lines," the signatures to which are entirely without proof, are constantly forwarded to the Pension Office as proof, by these bookkeeper agents, and in consequence the claim is laid over, and vexatious delays ensue. I would, myself, much rather sue in the Supreme Court on a note and prosecute the same to judgment than take up for prosecution any pension claim; there is less trouble and the paths are better known, and I am probably as familiar with practice before the pension office as one can be.

Take this case. An officer is on trial before a court martial for offences against discipline, and while on trial an altercation takes place between the accused and one of the witnesses, a fight ensues, and the accused is slain. Is his mother dependent on him for support entitled to a pension? This is a question as to the construction of the statute, and as difficult as any that ordinarily arises in the practice of law. The statute reads, "who shall die by reason "of any wound received or disease contracted while in the "service of the United States and in the line of his duty," and the question is whether the officer slain as aforesaid was in the service of the United States and in the line of his duty when he received the wound which caused his death. A protective claim agency informed the mother that under the circumstances she was not entitled to a pension; but I am satisfied from a careful perusal of the decided cases, and from general principles that she is, but five dollars does not seem of sufficient amount to induce me to take up such a difficult case.

Again, as the article in the JOURNAL has set forth, the fee is capable of being made larger by omitting to make the case out correctly in the first instance; and the law thus offers a premium to the agent to delay the cause, which is in itself a sufficient reason for its repeal. Laws of this kind always fail to have the desired effect, and like the laws against usury, rather aggravate the evil they are designed to remedy than otherwise. Claimants are liberally provided for by the Government, and so long as they require the services of attorneys in prosecuting claims there seems to be no good reason why they should be prohibited from employing the best talent at their command.

R.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1864.

CLAIM AGENCIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—My attention was called to a timely and well written editorial in a late number, under the above heading. I notice, however, that in the suggestions you make, in order that a remedy may be provided for the invalid soldiers and the widows who are taxed so mercilessly by attorneys for prosecuting their claims, you recommend the establishment of claim agencies in all the large cities, which shall be so endowed by charitable contributions, as that the claimants may obtain their Pension, Bounty, and arrears of Pay, without any expense to themselves whatever, and yet at the same time you fail to mention the fact that some such agencies as you suggest are in existence in New York and Brooklyn, namely, the "Protective War Claim Association," of which General WINFIELD SCOTT is President, located at 35 Chambers St., N. Y., and "The War Fund Committee," of which the Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN is President, located at 16 Court St., Brooklyn. Both these institutions are composed of gentlemen of wealth and loyalty, who, by their contributions, secure the payment of all soldiers' and sailors' claims upon the Government, without costing the claimant or the Government a single cent. All affidavits are obtained, additional evidence furnished, and correspondence carried on, at the expense of these benevolent agencies, and so far as these cities are concerned, no soldier or sailor, or their widows and orphans, need fall into the clutches of unscrupulous and merciless attorneys.

S.

THE IRON-CLAD TECUMSEH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—On the 24th of April, the U. S. iron-clad *Tecumseh* steamed out of New York harbor in tow of the tug *Hydrangea*, and escorted by the U. S. steamer *Nereus*. The weather was charming and the sea remarkably smooth: when the vessel began to feel the swell and pitch into it, the water came rushing in through the hawse pipes, in a very uncomfortable manner, and vain were all efforts to prevent or check it, the helm was therefore shifted, and the *Tecumseh* retreated to the anchorage at Sandy Hook. Of these said hawse pipes, it must be understood, that a more expensive device for letting the water into the ship, could not have been adopted: the worst part of this "water work," that is the useless hole down through the side of the ship, had been effectually plugged while the ship was in dock, and while going down the Bay care was taken to secure the chainways against the intrusion of the ocean, by caulking well with canvas and oakum, but on the first dip, old Neptune reminded us of his insinuating ways, and back we had to go to devise some way of remedying the evil.

The 25th set in with a S. E. gale, which continued until night, and the next day being foggy, we did not get to sea until evening, when we again took our departure from Sandy Hook. On getting to sea, it was found that the water still forced in, but not quite in such quantities as before. The night was a fine one and the vessel moved along quite well until 1 A. M., when the tow-line chafed off, but the weather being good, it was resolved to try the Monitor without towing, in order to ascertain how far the engines could be relied upon in case of emergency, so they steamed on with their two consorts in close company. Fourteen hours of hard labor exhibited an average speed of 4½ knots; the *Tecumseh* was doing her best, and this with the sea "as "smooth as a mill-pond;" but to lose no further time the tug was called alongside, the hawser again made fast, and with accelerated speed the vessel reached Hampton Roads at 4 P. M. on the 27th, being 44 hours from Sandy Hook, "the best (Monitor) passage on record."

As to the sea-going qualities of the vessel it was impossible to form any estimate. She appears, however, to be very buoyant, and her motion as easy as can be. She steers well for a Monitor, and is altogether as odd a compound of blundering genius as can be found anywhere. If the design only aimed at was the building of a raft to carry a revolving turret, that much has been accomplished, but everything else has been sacrificed to the attainment of this purpose. So much space has been taken up with machinery and boilers that there is not proper accommodation for more than two-thirds of the crew, but with all her defects, the *Tecumseh* is the most satisfactory vessel of her class, and comparatively speaking, may be styled a success.

The idiosyncrasy of rendering these vessels "invulner-"able" has gone to such an extent as to deny to them some of the most requisite elements of efficiency; it has been forgotten that a sea-going vessel is exposed to other dangers than those of the cannon of the enemy; an angry sea is the most formidable enemy a ship has to encounter; a good steering apparatus, easily accessible, has always been considered a most important essential. There are times when the safety of the vessel depends on the skill and quickness of the helmsman; more strange than all, it was forgotten, that there are certain rules laid down by which to calculate the exact displacement, or in other words, the draught of a vessel, and the neglect of all attention to this rule has been the great point of failure in the *Tecumseh*, by whose excessive draught, there is a consequent loss of speed, bad steerage, and want of capacity to carry supplies of coal and stores.

For fighting a Monitor at sea, it is difficult to find any seaman who believes in it, but so far as our own knowledge extends, we do believe that under the most favorable circumstances of wind and sea, a 15-inch gun may be fired once in a half hour, and then under circumstances of great hazard to the guns' crews.

For harbor defence, we are of opinion that the turretted vessels will hereafter take a very important position; no enemy's fleet will venture to enter a harbor which is defended by tu[illegible]ips of light draughts; but to make these

ships really formidable and invincible, they must have a high rate of speed, and be under the entire control of the helm, and in view of these essential qualities, they must get rid of the overhanging stern which is such a dead drag in the water as no engine can overcome, and the effect of its eddying whirlpools are such as no rudder can quickly meet.

It will be understood that we are advocates of iron-clad vessels for coast defence, but we insist upon it, that to render such vessels really valuable, there are certain rules concerning the laws of motion which cannot be departed from; and there are certain other rules, as to the specific gravity of bodies, which always enter into the calculations of the naval architect; if these rules are all set at defiance by one who undertakes to build a ship, it cannot be expected that he will succeed. We maintain, that whoever is responsible for the calculations of weight, upon which the hulls of these vessels have been constructed, has exhibited an unpardonable degree of ignorance, and should be held strictly accountable by the Navy Department thus imposed upon.

THE TURRET SYSTEM OF IRON-CLADS.

Blackwood's Magazine for March contains one of its periodical articles on iron-clads, entitled, "The Fleet of the Future," which furnishes an illustration of how the iron-clad question in England since the combat between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* has vibrated between the influence of the power of the gun on one hand and the doubts of nautical men and the promises of the naval architect on the other. Each in its turn has been in the ascendant; and at the time the article referred to was published, the gun was uppermost, as the Armstrong experimental 13½-inch wrought-iron coil-gun had just smashed an exceedingly thick plate—in fact, nearly as thick again as any of their iron-clads can carry—with a charge of ninety pounds of powder. That this writer is laboring under the influence of the effect of this monstrous charge of powder is quite clear from the following paragraph:

"If then these monstrous cannon should come into general use, as seems in time highly probable, so far from armor plating giving immunity to ships of war from the effects of shot and shell, they will be in even worse plight than formerly; seeing that on the one hand, the armor will not keep out hardened steel projectiles, while on the other hand by its enormous weight, the vessel is rendered less manageable and buoyant, and its chances of sinking from the effect of shot are increased ten fold."

"If monster cannon should come into general use!" Is it possible that this writer, whose pen runs so glibly on the great naval question of the day, can be ignorant of the fact that we have for nearly two years manipulated within our impregnable *turrets* in actual warfare, twenty-ton guns, the service charge of which is now sixty pounds of powder, and a solid shot, against iron-clads. We do not propose, Mr. "Fleet of the Future" to stop here, notwithstanding we have a service gun—not a solitary experimental one, but a whole park—which can smash in the sides of any of the English iron-clads, but we intend to continue our thus far *successful* artillery experiments to the end, that we may be able infallibly to sink any that England may hereafter produce.

So much for the monster guns; let us see what this iron-clad critic has to say for the vessels—the gun carriages, in other words, on which they must be mounted. Of those exponents of the power of the British Navy, the *Warrior*, *Argincourt*, *Northumberland*, *Minotaur*, *Achilles*, *Black Prince*, *et id omne genus*, he says "it is scarcely to be doubted that these ships pass the limit of size of manageable vessels of war. Their immense length makes them slow in turning and difficult to steer—qualities for the want of which even great speed will not atone * * * * And when we consider how important it is that a vessel should be able to turn at least as quickly as her adversary, in order to bring the whole effect of her broadside to bear, and also to prevent her opponent taking up a position for raking her, and for attacking her *screw* and *rudder*, the slowness of manoeuvring of these five vessels becomes a *very serious defect*." (Italics are mine.)

Imagine for a moment an attack on New York, for example, by such vessels as these, the unwieldiness of which is thus frankly acknowledged, vessels drawing from 26 to 28 feet of water, endeavoring to pass into a harbor, while on the shoals which border its channels our Monitors, from their light draught out of the reach of danger and at good iron-clad range, are quietly smashing in their sides with their *fifteen* inch projectiles propelled by at least sixty pounds of powder. These guns do not have to be trained by turning a huge vessel of ten thousand tons displacement, but are easily and quickly aimed to any point in the horizon by simply revolving the impregnable cylinder in which they are mounted. Yet it is not a very long time since the London *Times* spoke of the *Warrior* as a vessel which could not only blockade New York, but could also, by passing up the harbor and placing one broadside on New York and the other on Hoboken have everything her own way.

A little further on, this writer makes the confession that these mammoth, unwieldy, vulnerable, and costly engines of war are regarded by the British government as great mistakes. These are his words:—"But since Mr. REED, the "chief constructor of the navy, has publicly declared that "these very long vessels are a mistake, we may conclude "that the Admiralty do not intend to build any more on "that scale." Now, we happen to know that the chief constructor of the British navy is endeavoring to make good his assertion by constructing another broadside iron-clad, *Bellerophon* by name, which, on but about two-thirds the displacement of the *Warrior*, is to attain greater speed than that vessel, with more impregnable armor and a more formidable battery. This is certainly somewhat paradoxical; but we must stifle our curiosity till the monster is finished. But this writer condemns these vessels of Mr. REED's, which, he says, "are now being exclusively adopted for the "navy." He considers Mr. REED's great point, that he can put heavy guns—300-pounders—in broadside in his vessels,—in fact, such guns as the conditions indicate as necessary to enable the new craft to contend successfully with any respectable iron-clad, as untenable. On this head we must say that we thoroughly agree with him.

But in justice, it must be said that this writer has the sagacity to perceive that our *Monitor* system is the only one upon which any sound anticipations, as to invulnerability and the ability to use monster guns, can be based. It is quite clear, as he condemns everything else, that his *Blackwood* article was penned to sustain what he so absurdly calls Captain COLES' turret system; this is the kernel of his paper. It is evident, also, that he regards the *turret* or *Monitor* system as the solution of the great naval question of the age, from the feeble attempt he makes to prove it an English institution, by accusing ERICSSON of having stolen the plan from woodcuts published in *Blackwood*, for December, 1860. We will refute this assertion by a brief sketch of COLES' career, and thus place this writer on record as one either guilty of wilful misrepresentation, or of ignorance unpardonable for a scientific writer in a magazine of the standing of *Blackwood*.

COLES dates his iron-clad career from November 13th, 1855, when he proposed what he termed a gun raft, with a gun protected by a *stationary* shield or cupola. COLES farther states that, notwithstanding official neglect, he persevered until 1859, when, with the assistance of BRUNEL, he produced drawings of a "shield fitted with turn-tables." These then are the grounds upon which Captain COLES bases his claim as the father of the turret system; and on such frivolous data as this, this writer makes an attempt to establish for him priority of invention for the *Monitor* iron-clads.

Granting that what COLES claims is of some practical value as to the construction of an iron-clad—which is very doubtful to say the least—the letter of ERISSON to the Emperor NAPOLEON, under date Sept. 26, 1854, enclosing drawings of the first Monitor with revolving tower, and screw and rudder protected, at once destroys his claim to its invention. In vain is the report of Nov. 13, 1855, examined to find any indication that COLES had the slightest conception of a *Monitor*.

In this report the "gun-raft" is specified as follows:—"1st. Light draft of water. 2d. Facility of propulsion. 3d. "Simplicity and rapidity of construction. 4th. Great buoy-"ancy; one heavy gun or mortar can be used on each with "great precision of fire. 5th. Protection to the crew." A drawing of this *cask*-raft can be seen in No. 14 of *Journal of the United Service Institution*. Can any one conceive this to be a specification of an iron-clad vessel, within which is placed the usual motive power, and on which is placed an impregnable revolving cylinder of iron, within which is mounted two monster guns, with a sector of fire equal to the whole horizon? But the writer in *Blackwood* boastingly refers to the wood-cuts published in that magazine for Dec. 1860. Let us examine them.

Referring to *Blackwood* of the above date, there is seen a section and plan view of a vessel, the sides inclining upwards from the water's edge; this inclined part is covered with armor, to keep the sea from rushing up their sides; vertical bulwarks of iron, the scantling of an ordinary iron vessel are carried up from the edge of the vessel to the top of the deck, which joins the inclined sides; in a series of circular holes cut in this deck are inserted an equal number of "cupolas" (the American word, in this sense, had not yet been adopted). These "cupolas" are curious structures, composed of a circular frame work of heavy timber, mounted like a railway turn-table, with a central pivot, and a series of rollers under the circumference. Where they protrude above the deck this frame is in the form of a frustrum of a cone, and is covered with the inevitable 4½-inch solid plates. The whole is turned by manual power by means of a winch, two small mitre wheels, and circular rack below. The internal diameter of this structure at its lower part is about 15 feet, and its height from the floor 6½ feet. Now, within this cramped conical apartment, on a clumsy framework of wood, two breech-loading Armstrong guns are mounted—these guns are fired in service with the Lilliputian charge of 12 pounds of powder. Of course, practically speaking, such a structure as this is purely imaginary; it is of not the slightest practical value, and could only have emanated from a person without a particle of mechanical judgment.

But to do Captain COLES justice, it must be said that he has at last perceived the worthlessness of his plans above described, for the sketches published in *Blackwood* are identical with the plans upon which he started to convert the *Royal Sovereign*, three-decker, into a "cupola" ship; this is clear from drawings of this vessel, "converted," published in the *Practical Mechanics' Magazine*, London, August, 1862, and from elaborate engravings, accompanying a lecture on his "system," delivered by the gallant Captain before the Royal United Service Institution on June 29, 1860.

With the small breech-loading Armstrong gun the conical wood and iron "cupola" was a failure; but when the puny effects of the breech-loader against iron plates was proved by experiment, these "cupolas" were abandoned at once. The London *Times* of Jan. 3d, 1863, on this head, says: "The word 'turret,' made use of in referring to "Captain COLE's ships, has been used advisedly, the sloping "shields which were to crown the towers having been aban-"doned, together with the breech-loading ordnance for their "armament. The *Royal Sovereign*, at Portsmouth, and the "*Prince Albert*, building by the Messrs. SAMUDA, will, "therefore, now be fitted with turrets of a similar fashion "to the *Monitor*, and will carry as heavy muzzle-loading "ordnance as can be made for them." In other words, the much talked of "COLE's Cupola," together with his inclined sides, were abandoned as chimerical by the Admiralty, and the American *Monitor* turret adopted instead. We compliment the Admiralty on their wisdom.

The gradual conversion of COLES himself from the impracticable ideas he for a long while adhere to so pertinaciously, to the American system of iron-clads, is certainly amusing, and is another proof of the soundness of our plans. His conversion is not yet quite complete, but if it progresses as rapidly as it has done for the past two years, soon will be. He longs to keep something in remembrance of his wood and iron "shields," so although the American cylindrical turret is adopted in the main, its size is so contracted that it will be impossible to properly manipulate the guns; he still "adheres to the railway turn-table," rollers under the circumference, and protrudes the turret up through a hole in the deck. What does the Captain think will become of his turret if the deck is struck, near this opening, with one of our service 430-pounders?

Captain COLES illustrates his lecture before the Royal United Service Institution on June 29, 1860, with a section of a vessel (like the *Blackwood*, December, 1860, sketch), with his wooden "cupolas" and inclined sides. He lectures again before the same institution on March 25, 1863, on the same subject, but this time it is illustrated by elaborate plans of an American turret, mutilated, it is true, on a vessel with vertical sides—probably a section of the *Royal Sovereign, as built*. Comment is unnecessary. We hope, however, that the Captain will pursue his investigations, for, if he does, it will not be a matter of surprise to us if he illustrates his next lecture with drawings of an American Monitor

According to Captain COLES' own confession, he is entirely wanting in the practical ability necessary to put his crude ideas into practical shape (see discussion of lecture March 25, 1863); the task of constructing and making his things *go* he leaves to the engineers of his country, while he confines himself to writing complaining letters to the London *Times* and delivering lectures. It is plain, however, that only himself and advisers believe him to be an "injured inventor;" other nations do not, neither do the intelligent portion of his countrymen. The London *Artisan* for February, 1863, one of the first mechanical magazines in England, in an article on the Monitor, frankly says:—"We will not here enter into a discussion of the "merits of the rival claims of Captain ERICSSON and Cap-"tain COLES as to the originality in this class of vessels "and the cupola, as though, doubtless, Captain COLES may "possibly deserve some credit for endeavoring to improve "on ERICSSON, still that the originality of design of the "*Monitors* is due to ERICSSON, we think there can be no "doubt whatever."

Scientific men are always ready to place credit where it belongs.

Yet in the face of the evidence above quoted, which must be known to COLES and his friends as well as to the rest of the professional world, he has the consummate effrontery to stand up in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, before an intelligent audience, and speak of the "American Monitor as the first copy of my invention."

In conclusion, we would advise "Fleet of the Future" to examine well the events of the past before he attempts to penetrate the future.

INVESTIGATOR.

PETITION FOR AN INCREASE OF COMMANDERS IN THE NAVY.

THE following petition has been extensively signed by the Officers in the various Blockading Squadrons:

To the Honorable, the Naval Committee of the Senate:

We, the undersigned, Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders of the U. S. Navy, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable Committee and, through you that of the Senate, to the fact that for more than twenty years the number of Commanders in the Navy was ninety-seven (97), and that of Captains sixty-five (65). Our vessels then numbering less than one hundred: those officers were not deemed too many for the exigencies of the service, and yet, at a time when the Navy was being enlarged three-fold in men and ships, and in subordinate officers, the grade of Commander was reduced to seventy-two (72), and that of Captain to thirty-six (36). The result has been to stop promotion among the Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders.

While the duties and responsibilities of these grades are considerably increased, they are imposed on officers of inferior rank; *i. e.* it is required of the Lieutenant-Commander that he fill the place of Commander, and the Commander that of Captain. We have Lieutenant-Commanders in some instances commanding frigates, serving as fleet-captains to large squadrons, and fulfilling all the duties of Capteins; their labors alone, and not their rank with its immunities at all increased. The pay, too, of these grades, was about the same time materially reduced.

We may be pardoned in feeling aggrieved as the case now stands, and therefore earnestly beg that these two grades of Captain and Commander may be increased at least to their old figures; which would not increase the aggregate expenses of the Navy, provided the Lieutenant-Commanders, now one hundred and forty-four (144), and found by experience, we think to be excessive, be reduced to the necessary limit. As it now is, not infrequently, a Lieutenant-Commander of long service commands a frigate, while another Lieutenant-Commander of *the same rank and pay*, but of short service, is performing the executive duties of a comparatively insignificant vessel. This arises from the want of a sufficient number of Captains and Commanders, to which we have alluded.

The necessity for an increase of these grades is so apparent, that we deem any further argument unnecessary to your enlightened Committee; and with the hope that some measures may be adopted for our advancement, we subscribe ourselves,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants and petitioners.

THE Committee to investigate the Fort Pillow massacre have returned, and report the atrocities of the massacre as vastly more horrible than yet represented by the newspapers. They took 57 depositions, many of them of persons actually dying or on their death beds from wounds received after they had surrendered. Men, women, and children, refugees, contrabands, and surrendered troops, were indiscriminately butchered. The Committee will soon make their report, giving a plain statement of facts and the depositions without comment.

UNITED States Engineer Graham has reported to the War Department, that it will require immediately to repair the sea wall at Buffalo, to preserve the wall and adjoining property from ruin, $8,583.79; and to complete the wall after the original design, with modification of direction, $27,065.41. He recommends prompt appropriation.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

CONCENTRATION.

THE elevation of General GRANT to the chief command of the armies of the Union, was properly regarded as the final act of acquiescence by Government in a sound military policy. That policy is known as Concentration—a word which, ever since that event, has come into such incessant use, and has acquired such a depth of meaning, that it will be well to consider with more exactness what it really imports. To some it is still but an *inane nomen*—a catchword, with more mystery than magic in its sound; to others, it carries even a false significance, ill adapted to presage or explain the approaching movements of that General who is regarded as its embodiment or representative.

In brief, then, the term *combination* will be found a more fully descriptive appellation for the policy of the new campaign, than the term concentration. Or, if the latter be chosen, let us see what it implies. Concentration is not limited to the lumping of armies together by mechanical union. The Napoleonic accumulation of crushing weight at a single point, illustrates concentration in the tactics of the battle field. But this is not always the concentration of the strategy of a general campaign. In rapid manœuvring, hostile massing cannot always be seasonably detected. In preparation for campaign, it may be checked by counter-massing. Concentration, then, should express not always the agglomeration of masses, but the *direction of power*, of whatever military character, upon a point or series of points: not always uniting men, but combining movements.

Against an entrenched enemy, like that in Virginia, two or even three lines of operations may be as practicable as one. But in adopting them, it becomes necessary to observe, first, that the forces in alliance be conducted simultaneously, or, rather, with mutual reference. If this caution be neglected, the enemy may find opportunity to throw himself against one or another of the allies, upon the temporary check of either, whether the check arise from military or physical causes. He will proceed, if possible, to attack and destroy in detail. In our campaigning, the enemy often has peculiar facilities for such tactics from the possession of interior lines. In the late Red River Expedition, Shreveport was undoubtedly the immediate objective. There were two menacing columns, General BANKS advancing Northwest along the Red River, General STEELE pursuing the military road Southwest through Arkansas. Unfortunately, there was no communication or inter-dependence between the two. The hostile Generals, KIRBY SMITH, PRICE and TAYLOR, moving down against General BANKS, completely repulsed him. His repulse at once rendered the situation of General STEELE precarious.

Two or more lines of operation, also, must converge absolutely to a common point, and be pursued without regard to possible minor demonstrations. The enemy will seek to distract attention. Our own policy is, on the one hand, to continue unperturbed by his feints or even by the trifling injuries he may inflict; on the other, to reject opportunities for extraneous success, or for obtaining plunder, which, after all, is only gathering up what the enemy temptingly leaves to facilitate his flight, by delaying our pursuit.

But these things cared for, the combination of movements of separate armies is true concentration. Our own belief, long since expressed, is, that in Virginia this is the correct plan, and the one which will be adopted in the summer campaign. Such a combination is suggested by the physique of the country. A powerful army on the James forces the enemy to loosen his hold on his entrenchments along the Rapidan. But a strong army facing him at the Rapidan covers the Washington defences, and quiets the inveterate fear of that perilous move—exchanging capitals, Richmond for Washington. This army anticipates disastrous counter-demonstrations, like that skillful one of STONEWALL JACKSON, and stands ready to push forward, the instant the motion of the column on the James may deplete the camps on the southerly bank of the Rapidan. Experience, also, in all previous campaigns against Richmond—MCDOWELL'S, MCCLELLAN'S, BURNSIDE'S, HOOKER'S—points to the same conclusion.

The concentration we desire to see is that which aims at pushing the enemy simultaneously at every important point; so that when the long-gathering storm of battle bursts, it may "thunder all around the sky." We do not believe that strong triumvirate of Generals —SHERMAN, THOMAS, HOOKER—who rule at Chattanooga, will play the part of simple spectators all through the month of May.

A second suggestion may be made on this topic. Concentration in Tennessee and Virginia demands partial cessation of aggressive operations elsewhere. It does not check all aggression, but only that which is not subsidiary to the great campaign. Aggression for the acquisition of distant territory, or for the possession of cotton, or other products of the soil, it does temporarily intermit. Aggression, whose object is to detain the enemy's troops in a distant quarter, it fully sanctions. Especially is this true with forces engaged to occupy ground which we must not surrender; or with such as could not reinforce the main armies in season for efficiency. Hasty criticism has condemned operations of this species which were really subsidiary to the grand purpose. They fulfilled the doctrine of concentration, in the sense of combination. With an essentially defensive enemy, who finds facilities for transportation we have not, our best move is to detain his distant troops from making junction with the army he would reinforce, by threatening severe penalties for their withdrawal. On this ground, the Red River Expedition is to some extent defensible. But it is unquestionably liable to direct censure on the other ground. Shreveport, its aim, will be found, in future, a point of much strategic value to the trans-Mississippi region. But any aggressive campaign in the Southwest subjects us, at present, to pitting large forces against lesser without the consolation of worsting them, and to using strength there which could be better expended elsewhere.

Our general policy, we repeat, save at the main points, and for the subsidiary purpose noted, must be occupation, not aggression. Distant Department commanders, till other word is given, must stand simply at parry and guard. For the present, the Navy should be the great army of occupation. We must hold whatever relatively few troops can hold. We may abandon unimportant interior points, and contract the lines hitherto skirting the banks of unimportant rivers. Where the Navy can guard our conquests, they have a field of valuable service. For such service they are already reinforced with a fleet of six and thirty "double-enders," for river navigation. Gunboats as defenders of occupied points may economize the effective military strength hardly less than the great muster of 100,000 Western militia for frontier defence.

It was in the belief that we did not misinterpret the new policy, that the probability of the evacuation of Pilatka in Florida, and Little Washington in North Carolina were lately suggested, the confirmatory news following close on the issues of the JOURNAL which conveyed our impressions.

THE suggestions of the JOURNAL with regard to Claim Agencies have elicited various replies, two of which we publish elsewhere under their appropriate head. Leaving the admitted points, it may be well to elucidate such as have already excited inquiry, in order that their true bearings may be seen. It is well known that gratuitous Protective Agencies have been established. A few, doubtless, fulfill their mission, and have become an admirable charity. But the need is, in most cases, to extend them, partly reorganize them, and provide for their future support.

First, the agencies should be *systematically* established. There is now very little connection or intercommunication between them. They should have all the consistency, and all the unity, even, that is possible. The similar institutions in different cities should be in correspondence with each other. Perhaps even a general Board of Inspectors or Supervisors could be established, to make certain—as a part of their business—that each Society is profiting by the experience of all the rest. The minor details of office-work, also, should be conducted according to the best model.

Next, the charitable agencies should cover the ground thoroughly. Granting, even, that these are sufficiently perfect in operation, their number could be increased four-fold before reaching the maximum of good. Again, they must have skillful, intelligent, and enterprising managers, to prosecute claims with the acumen and tenacity of the well-trained lawyer. Private practitioners often manifest not only superior adroitness in procuring patronage, but superior judgment in conducting cases. One of the letters already alluded to, professes to cite such a case. There should also be sympathetic interest in the applicant's cause, and not the petulence too often found in salaried, mechanical officials. Finally, judicious advertising should make the gratuity known. Many of the numerous claim agents are overrun with work, and able to reject difficult cases. It should seem that, if the other requisites already spoken of are fulfilled, the existence of the charitable societies is not widely known, or else their professions are suspected. Many officers, even, in the army, know of no exact locality or particular agency to which their men can be recommended with confidence.

On the other side of the question it should be said, that there are many claim agents of talent, ability, integrity and honor, to whom pensioners could be confidently directed. But most of these can find greater remuneration for their time and skill in other branches of law than in this. What is the remedy? Not, to increase the legal fee, for it is already sufficiently onerous to needy applicants. Nor, on the other hand, should skill and legal ability, paid well in other cases, be poorly rewarded in this. The remedy is to let the just fee be met by rich, benevolent, and patriotic men. The question, after all, is not so much what is paid, as, who shall pay it.

Especially is there need of such charitable societies when the claim is good, but presenting such peculiar difficulties as not to be undertaken for the ordinary fee. The design of the Department at Washington was to have ordinary forms of application fixed and simple; and to establish such a fee that, though the extra work which undoubtedly occurs in some cases, may demand larger remuneration, it may be compensated by the mechanical simplicity of the work in the majority of cases. But private practitioners will either throw off the more difficult causes, or else require a proportionately burdensome fee.

Professional claim agents have told us they would prefer the establishment of charitable agencies. And on our part it may be said, that should a general organization of them take place, no more fitting persons could superintend and manage affairs than some of the experienced legal gentlemen who have pursued the collection of claims honorably and humanely. Such men would be best able to weed out the disgraceful sharpers who have already imposed upon the needy dependents on Government.

THE Courts of Inquiry into the conduct of Generals NEGLEY and CRITTENDEN, at the battle of Chickamauga, have finished their labors, and the issue is shown in the publication of the proceedings, which completely acquit both these gallant officers of the charges which had been made against them. The Nation has a right to congratulate itself upon the result of such investigations, when it shows that its

servants, to whom have been confided the lives of our soldiers in the field, have not proved recreant to their trust, or incompetent to sustain the responsibilities devolved upon them; and it would seem as though the Government would naturally hasten to publish the verdict of acquittal, in every instance, as soon as it were revealed. Yet there are officers of high rank against whom the most damaging charges have again and again been made, apparently with official sanction, who have suffered for months from the stigma then cast upon their good names, although it is generally understood that Courts of Inquiry have fully exonerated them, and the Government still withholds the record which would set them right before their countrymen and the world. Such retience as this is not only unjust to the officers whose reputation may be involved; also exposes the military authorities to the charge of persecution of those who may in some way have incurred their displeasure. We trust that the prompt publication of the findings in the case of Generals NEGLEY and CRITTENDEN makes a change in the pernicious policy which the public began to believe the Government had instituted and deliberately adopted as its rule of conduct.

THE telegrams announce another "race" in Arkansas. General STEELE and General PRICE were the runners, the prize was Camden, and the Union officer won it. If the news be true, General STEELE has been plagiarizing on the strategy of General A. J. SMITH, whose recent "race" with the Confederate leader at Fort De Russey is everywhere known. But possibly the ingenious dispatch-writer has used the allegory of the racing match in the Camden case only because he found it so pleasantly received in that of De Russey. Even in the latter, there was not only a race to run, but a sharp battle to fight and a fort to be won. And so there may turn out to be more *ruse* and less race, in the true account of the capture of Camden. But whether we dignify the Arkansas tactics as racing or manœuvring, there is a goodly savor of successful generalship in them. Let there be no copyright on the plan, and let plagiarizing be free; for there may yet be something similar to practice farther east. For General STEELE, let us hope the next racing-goal will be Shreveport.

Meanwhile, the true lesson to derive is the advantage of securing mobility to troops, and the freedom given by progression in light marching order. When possible, let troops campaign with a minimum of baggage — *impedimenta* — impediments. If a positive proof of the uses of celerity in movement be given by General STEELE in Arkansas, a negative proof also is not wanting in the disasters on the other side of Shreveport, at Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana.

THE severity of the sentence of Commodore WILKES will awaken surprise in the Navy, which would be likely on a cursory view of the known evidence to consider a milder punishment sufficient for the offences proves against the accused. But whatever the feeling of those who are not familiar with all the facts of the case, there can be no doubt that Commodore WILKES received his sentence after a fair trial and a careful weighing of the evidence. Since 1818 he has been a member of the service from which now for three years he endures a painful separation, and though he has been far from popular with his fellow officers, he will in his disgrace be probably more leniently regarded by them than by those with whom he has been less intimately associated. It is impossible for us at present to attempt any review of the proceedings of this court-martial. The testimony taken was of a very voluminous character, and has not yet been published.

DESPERATION is an immense element of power for temporary purposes. Nothing calls out the strength of an individual, an army or a nation, like being engaged in a *desperate* contest or cause. In desperate circumstances, men often perform deeds that are almost superhuman. Desperation not only magnifies vastly the ordinary physical strength of the individual, by calling up his reserved and ordinarily dormant powers, but it increases also the force and forces of the intellect; and the mental resources displayed by desperate men are often as astounding as the physical. As with the individual so precisely is it with masses of men in this respect. They fling their entire energies into a cause, when nothing but its desperation and theirs could call these energies out. In history, the desperate battles of an army have often been its victorious battles.

We frequently hear the desperation of the Rebel cause spoken of as an element of weakness. In a large and far-seeing sense, it doubtless is. But for temporary purposes, there are none of the moral qualities that produce such mighty deeds and vast results as *desperation*.

THE importance which military science has assumed in this country has given a new direction to our prolific inventive genius. Instead of devising new clocks and spinning wheels and agricultural implements, the clever Yankee has turned his attention to the improvement of the instruments of warfare—to guns and projectiles, ships and armor; but though there have been many inventions and many suggestions, very few have yet vindicated their claim to practicability.

The impulse, commencing with the year 1861, appears to have reached its culmination in the following year, 1862, and in the past year to have declined to nearly its condition in the former year, 1861.

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that in 1860 there were filed 139 applications for patents for improvements in cannon, in projectiles, small arms, cartridges, tents, &c.; in 1861, 366 applications; in 1862, 453; in 1863, 322. Under the head of improvements in cannon are embraced various appliances for strengthening the body of the gun, devices and mechanical arrangements for operating gun-carriages and heavy ordnance; some few projects of no very striking novelty for rifling cannon, having reference to either the shape of the grooves or the system of their spiral development; methods of loading ordnance; devices for disabling them in case of emergency by the insertion of expanding and jamming plugs within their bore and otherwise; and several contrivances, more or less complex, for rendering artillery many-loaded, by multiple barrels or repeating, by self-feeding magazines, for the purpose of increasing the rapidity of their fire. Plausible as these latter classes of improvements may be, they do not seem to have practically sustained the anticipation of their contrivers.

During the four years 119 patents have been granted to inventions of breech-loading cannon; but as the Commissioner justly remarks, the inventors are on the wrong track, and can hope for little encouragement in the way of success.

Of the class of projectiles (for ordnance) a large proportion of the applications has presented modifications of the packing for reducing or preventing windage between the shot and the bore of the gun, and insuring the full effect of the rotating grooves of rifled cannon. Some few modifications of no special promise have been made in what is usually known as the "sub-calibre" shot, or projectile, so jacketed as to fill a larger calibre of gun, and present a diminished diameter or area of resistance in its flight through the air.

During the last four years 244 patents have been granted for improvements in small arms, a class of firearm which has naturally been the subject of the widest investigation and experiment. A large proportion of these patents embrace improvements in breech-loading arrangements. It would seem as if every conceivable form and direction of the closure and inclosure of a disjointed breech had been exhausted.

A large amount of attention has been directed to the subject of cartridges for small arms, embracing a great variety of metallic and other cases, mainly for fixed ammunition, and many devices for priming such cartridges, so as to render them independent of external means of ignition. Many projects have been tried (with varying success) for rendering cartridges water-proof, without impairing their efficiency or sensibility. The applications for patents in this class of improvements have steadily and rapidly increased in number within the last few years, and have probably not yet reached their highest range of competition.

Of all these hundreds of patents scarcely a score can be counted as really available in practical warfare. But the study and experimenting of the active inventors have not been in vain. They are all helping toward the solution of the problem of the best gun, the best projectile and the best cartridge. By far the greater number of these inventors are men who fail, with all their skill and shrewdness, of a full comprehension of the necessities of a weapon of warfare for actual service. And though many of them are loud in their complaints of the old fogyism of the ordnance officers of the Government, it is well that there is a check placed upon the hasty adoption of experimental contrivances.

PROBABLY of all men on this continent, the man who, at this moment, is speculating most intently, profoundly and perseveringly as to the character and plans of Lieutenant-General GRANT's pending operations in Virginia, is General ROBERT E. LEE. He will derive information from his knowledge of the character of General GRANT'S mind—from the previous practicings of GRANT in strategy and tactics —from the necessary conditions of military operations in Virginia, dependent upon the topography of the region, the metrorology of the season, the possible lines of advance and manœuvre, &c. He will obtain knowledge from the reports he may be able to get as to the force that GRANT has in hand or in reserve, the character of that force, and the point or points at which it may be concentrating. He will gather facts from the news in Northern journals. He will worm out facts through his system of espionage, which is wide-spread and penetrating. He has, of course, spies at every point and with each column of our Army; his spies, with cocked ears, mess with our officers; they clerk it in the War Department; they obtain confidential interviews with the PRESIDENT; they court rattle-brained women who have access to the secrets of wooden-headed men. We judge that General LEE will find it more difficult to get at General GRANT'S plans or secrets than at those of some other men; but still we do not think it unadvisable to say to those who may "think they know some things," and to those whose position gives them access to information of a military nature, that they had better keep quiet their tongues and facts, say, till this time next year, when they can safely retail to the Rebels all that they know now.

THOSE old-fashioned followers of precedent who have been accustomed to consider the formal acceptance of an officer's resignation by the PRESIDENT, as the vacating of his commission, will find their ideas somewhat rudely disturbed by the manner in which Major-General F. P. BLAIR has been suffered to play at fast and loose with his commission. From the documents presented in the message on the subject, recently transmitted to Congress, it appears that more than three months after the acceptance of his resignation by the PRESIDENT, General BLAIR is permitted to resume the prerogatives of his former rank without the formality by a re-appointment of any kind—simply upon his request that he be allowed to withdraw his resignation. We observe that the matter has awakened comment in Congress, where it is expected that a resolution will be adopted declaratory of the law governing military resignations, and taking the position that a person having tendered a resignation, which has been accepted, is no longer in service. This position would seem to be sufficiently obvious to common sense, but there is an apparent need of a formal decree to this effect.

AMONG the petitions presented to Congress during the past week is one, which we publish elsewhere, from the Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders of the Navy, who call the attention of the Honorable Senate to the hardship to which, as they show, they are subjected by the operation of the present law regulating the higher grades of the service. While our Navy has increased three-fold in men and material, the grades of Captain and Commander have been reduced, the former from ninety-seven to seventy-two, and the latter from sixty-five to thirty-six. As a consequence, our active and ambitious Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders find their prospects of promotion actually decreased at a time when their labors and responsibilities have largely increased. That they have, as a body, done the State good service, the records of the Navy Department will show, and there would seem to be no good reason for withholding from them their just reward in that prospect of advancement which is the stimulus to honorable ambition. We hope the facts presented in their petition will receive from Congress the attention they merit.

THE corner-stone of the arsenal about to be built at Rock Island, Illinois, was laid on the 21st ult., with simple but interesting ceremonies. The excavation has been made in the solid rock, at great cost.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The Emperor Maximilian resigns his command of the Austrian fleet into the hands of the Archduke Leopold.

The iron-plated frigate (*Gloire* class) *La Flandre*, having now been three years on the stocks, is about to take in her engines.

The Italian iron-clad steamer *Regina Maria Pia*, which has been built at La Seyne, has left Toulon for Genoa. In some recent trial trips she obtained a speed of 13 knots.

Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez has hoisted his flag on board the *Ville-de-Paris*, as Commander-in-Chief of the French Mediterranean experimental squadron, succeeding the late Admiral Penaud.

An enormous gun, measuring 19 feet in length, 9 feet 4 inches in circumference at the breech, and 6 feet at the muzzle, has just been cast at the government foundry of Ruello (Charente) for the port of Lorient. Its weight is 14 tons, and the diameter of the bore 10 inches.

The *Rhine Gazette* says that a silver plate, which formed part of the campaign service of Napoleon I., and which was picked up on the Gemappe road on the 18th June, 1815, has been sent to the Prussian Minister of War to be sold for the benefit of the Prussian troops wounded in Schleswig-Holstein. The plate bears the arms of Napoleon, and weighs about half-a-pound. This object having a great historical interest, the Minister of War has offered it for sale by tender, the offers to be made in sealed envelopes, sent in before the 30th of April. These will be opened at 11 in the morning, and the plate adjudged to the highest bidder.

Mr. Sorby, F.R.S., of Sheffield, describes a new process for printing the texture of "blister" steel. He says:—"When iron is converted into steel by cementation, three distinct crystalline compounds are formed, two of which are readily dissolved by diluted nitric acid, whereas one is scarcely at all affected by it. If, therefore, a piece of such steel be ground flat and polished, and then placed in the acid, after a suitable amount of action, this constituent retains its original surface and polish, whereas the other two are so much dissolved that it stands up in sufficient relief to allow of the blocks being used for surface printing instead of a woodcut, to exhibit the structure of different varieties of steel."

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the Egyptian negro battalion especially organized to serve at Vera Cruz and in the Terres-Chaudes in Mexico has perfectly responded to what the Commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico expected from it. These men accustomed to a scorching sun have resisted the severe attacks of the climate, and at present occupy positions in which the health of the French troops would have incurred serious danger. The Commander-in-chief of the French army in Mexico, desiring to reward the devotedness of which this battalion gave proofs, has, by an order of the day, dated the 1st of March, conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Captain Mohammed Allmas, commanding the battalion provisionally, and military medals to four non-commissioned officers, corporals, or soldiers. These rewards are said to have produced an excellent effect.

The *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, gives some particulars of the Confederate cruiser, the *Georgia*, which looks a most respectable steamer; she mounts only eight guns, and is so sharply built for speed that no enemy could escape her. "Captain Maffit speaks French fluently, and enjoys a high reputation in America. The rest of the officers are relatives of the best families in their country." This sketch of the officers has about as much sequence as the epitaph of the late Lady O'Looney, whose virtues and failings recorded on freestone announced her as "bland, passionate, and deeply religious." The crew, we are told, is composed of 120 men, of by no means ferocious appearance. The discipline on board is very severe. A few days since whilst the officers were on shore some inhabitants of Bordeaux having visited the ship, distributed brandy amongst the men, who were all the worse for it. Captain Maffit, on his return to the ship, put 60 of them in irons. "We do not think," continues the *Gironde*, "that we have any right to divulge the object which is generally assigned to the presence of the *Georgia* at Bordeaux, but her departure will be, perhaps, less tranquil than her arrival, as a Federal vessel is said to be cruising night and day off the mouth of the Garonne."

The *Annuaire Militaire* for 1864 has just been published. The first name inscribed is that of the Emperor Napoleon III., as head of the Army; the next two names are those of the Imperial Prince and Prince Napoleon. After these royal soldiers comes the military household of his Majesty; then the War Office, which has now been for five years under the direction of Marshal Randon. The following is the list of officers on active service:—83 generals of division; 159 generals of brigade; 323 colonels; 324 lieutenant colonels; 1,328 majors; 6,728 captains; 5,147 lieutenants, and 4,765 sous-lieutenants. The active list comprises also 264 functionaries attached to the commissariat; 1,306 surgeons and apothecaries; 1,302 officers of administration, and 40 interpreters. Promotion in the French Army has not been going on at a rate so desirable to young officers. Even service in Mexico and other chronic campaigning has not infused much spirit into military advancement. Marshal Forey, however, won his *bâton* by knocking Puebla into submission. There have been 11 promotions to the rank of general of division, and 23 to that of general of brigade; 52 officers have risen to the grade of colonel; 81 to the grade of lieutenant-colonel; 217 to the grade of major; and 728 to that of captain. The forces which France can at present dispose of are thus enumerated:—335 battalions of infantry of the line; 44 battalions of light infantry of Zouaves and tirailleurs; 386 squadrons of cavalry; 226 batteries of artillery; 7 squadrons of artillery train; 13 companies of pontoneers; 36 staffs of regimental dépôts and of companies of workmen; 48 companies of engineers; 2 companies of engineer workmen; 6 squadrons of military train; 4 companies of builders; 15 sections of military workmen. In this list the army of reserve of course is not included.

The Russian Army.—However strict the discipline, still there is no service where greater or more honorable rewards are appropriated to military merit. Every officer is considered as belonging to the nobility, from the moment he receives his commission. To such as attain the highest ranks of the Army, this distinction becomes hereditary, and descends to their children. The whole spirit in which military rewards and honors are conferred in Russia, is calculated to excite a chivalrous emulation. The Order of St. George is exclusively appropriated, like the Sword of Sweden, for officers who have gained pre-eminent distinction in the field. The Emperor Alexander conferred it on the Duke of Wellington, though, to his own immortal honor, he himself refused it (when decreed him by the Russian Senate), saying "he was not conscious of having the required qualifications, and it was an order of which he would be the last to violate the intention." Splendid swords, jewels, and the like are frequently presented by the Emperor to his principal Generals, in addition to lucrative employments, and one instance should not be passed without notice, for a parallel to it can scarce be produced from the heroic days of Greece and Rome. The Emperor Alexander sent to Kutusoff, as a royal present, the finest diamond of the Imperial Crown itself; directing the vacancy, instead of being supported with another stone, to be filled by a simple plate of gold, inscribed with the name of Kutusoff. There are some curious customs in the Russian Army which may be called barbarous and superstitious, but yet have something in them which is far from exciting contempt or disgust in those who are unprejudiced in their views of human nature. For instance, at Easter it is the custom for a soldier meeting his officer, however high his rank, to embrace him with the words "Christ is risen."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Brigadier-General Sturgis has assumed command of the cavalry at Memphis, and is refitting and equipping them.

Brigadier-Generals Ransom and Stone arrived at Memphis last week. General Ransom is rapidly recovering from his wound.

Lieutenants Francis E. Lacy, Thomas Byrne, and James Butler, 2d U. S. Infantry, have been dismissed by order of the President.

Major H. R. Selden, 13th U. S. Infantry, has received leave of absence till further orders to command a regiment of New Mexico volunteers.

Brigadier-General Graham has been appointed Head of the Army Retiring Board, in place of Major-General McDowell, assigned to other duty.

First Lieutenant H. H. Broom, of the the 5th New York volunteers, has been detailed for duty in the Provost-Marshal-General's office, War Department.

Colonel S. D. Bruce has been relieved of the command of the post of Louisville, Ky. Colonel Gibson, of the Second Ohio heavy artillery, is his successor.

Brigadier-General Prince has gone to Cairo to take command of the forces there and at Paducah and the troops stationed at intermediate points in that portion of Kentucky.

Captain James W. Forsyth, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General to Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant William G. Fitch, of the 2d Regular Infantry, who has been Assistant-Adjutant-General of the post of New Haven, has been ordered to Wheeling, Va.

Brigadier-General Seymour, who was in command at the time of the Florida disaster, has arrived in Washington. It is understood that he is to have a command in Virginia.

Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale has been relieved as Military Governor of the District of Washington, D. C., and Colonel N. M. Wisewell of the Veteran Reserve Corps, ordered to his place.

Major-General Dana has been ordered on a tour of inspection through the Western States, commencing with Ohio, for the main purpose of hurrying to the front new recruits and furloughed men.

Captain John H. Moore, A. Q. M., has been relieved from duty at Beaufort, S. C., and assigned to the Chief Quartermaster's office at Hilton Head. He is succeeded at Beaufort by Captain Low, A. Q. M.

The President has accepted the following resignations: Brigadier-General John D. Stevenson; Brigadier-General William W. Orme; Colonel E. S. Sibley, Deputy Quartermaster-General; Captain William Craig.

Major-General George Sykes, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to Major-General Curtis in accordance with orders from the War Department, has been assigned to duty at Headquarters Department of Kansas.

Major C. S. Charlot, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, announced on the staff of Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, has been assigned to duty as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department.

First Lieutenant R. Lorenzo Ells, of Norwalk, 17th Connecticut Volunteers, has resigned and been honorably discharged for disability. Captain George W. Corliss, of New Haven, late of the 5th Conn. Vols., has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and ordered to Washington for duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe Nichols, 18th Conn. Vols., has resigned and been honorably discharged, to accept the position of Representative in the Connecticut State Legislature.

It will be recollected that when the *Alabama* captured the *Tuscaloosa* off Cape Good Hope, she transferred the plunder to the British ship *Saxon*, which was afterward captured by the *Vanderbilt*. At the time of the seizure, the mate of the *Saxon* was accidentally killed by Charles Danenhower, Acting-Master's Mate of the *Vanderbilt*. Upon representations of Lord Lyons, Danenhower was placed under arrest and tried by a Court Martial assembled at Philadelphia. The witnesses (part of the crew of the *Saxon*) were brought over from England. After full investigation of the case, the Court has fully acquitted Danenhower of all blame in the matter, and he has been restored to his former position.

Colonel Joshua B. Howell, 85th Penn. Volunteers, has been relieved of the command of the District of Hilton Head, Department of the South, by Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th P. V. The latter has announced the following officers upon his staff: Major E. S. Rogers, 104th P. V., Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General; 1st Lieut. John McCoy, 104th P. V., Acting Aide-de-Camp. Colonel Redfield Duryee, 6th C. V., has been succeeded in command of the post at Hilton Head by Colonel Henry M. Hoyt, of the 52d P. V., who announces the following as his staff: 1st Lieut. James G. Stevens, 52d P. V., Post Adjutant; 1st Lieut. Edwin Fretz, 104th P. V., Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Brigadier-General John P. Hatch has relinquished command of the District of Florida, Department of the South, and Brigadier-General William Birney has been assigned to the District. General Birney announces the following staff: 1st Lieut. R. M. Hall, 1st U. S. Artillery, A. Ass't Adj't-General; 1st Lieut. D. V. Purington, 7th U. S. C. T., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. S. H. Sweatland, C. S., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; 1st Lieut. T. C. Vidal, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer; Surg. S. W. Gross, U. S. V., Medical Director; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Suter, U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer; 1st Lieut. W. Burns, Jr., 1st N. Y. V. Engineers, Chief of Ordnance; Lieut.-Col. U. Doubleday, 3d U. S. C. T., Chief of Artillery; Capt. Lewis Ledyard Wold, 7th U. S. C. T., Provost Marshal; 2d Lieut. R. H. Waters, 52d Pa. V., Ass't Commissary of Musters; W. H. Dennis, U. S. Coast Survey, attached as Topographical Engineer; Capt. P. F. Young, 107th Ohio V., A. Aide-de-Camp; 2d Lieut. Henry E. Burton, 35th U. S. C. T., Aide-de-Camp.

ARMY CORPS.

We give below a list of Army Corps, with their present commanders:—

1st—Temporarily discontinued.
2d—Major-General W. S. Hancock.
3d—Temporarily discontinued.
4th—Major-General O. O. Howard.
5th—Major-General G. K. Warren.
6th—Major-General John Sedgwick.
7th—Major-General Frederick Steele.
8th—Major-General Lewis Wallace.
9th—Major-General A. E. Burnside.
10th—Major-General Q. A. Gillmore.
11th—Consolidated into 20th Army Corps.
12th—Consolidated into 20th Army Corps.
13th—Major-General J. A. McClernand.
14th—Major General John M. Palmer.
15th—Major-General John A. Logan.
16th—Major-General C. C. Washburn.
17th—Major-General Frank P. Blair.
18th—Major-General B. F. Butler.
19th—Major-General N. P. Banks. N. B.—Major-General Franklin in temporary command.
20th—Major-General Joseph Hooker.
21st—Consolidated into 4th Army Corps.
22d—Major-General C. C. Augur; temporary.
23d—Major-General J. M. Schofield.
Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, Major-General P. H. Sheridan.

The following bill has passed both houses of Congress: That every steamboat of the United States shall, in addition to having her name painted on her stern, as now required by law, also have the same conspicuously placed in distinct, plain letters, of not less than six inches in length, on each outer side of the pilot-house, if there be one, and (in case the said boat has side wheels) also on the outer side of each wheel-house; and if any such steamboat shall be found without having her name placed as herein required, she shall be subject to the same penalty and forfeiture as is now provided by law in the case of a vessel of the United States found without having her name and the name of the port to which she belongs painted on her stern, as required by law. Sec. 2. That no master, owner, or agent of any vessel in the United States shall in any way change the name of such vessel, or by any device, advertisement, or contrivance, deceive, or attempt to deceive, the public, or any officer or agent of the United States Government, or of any State, or any corporation or agent thereof, or any person or persons, as to the true name of such vessel, on pain of the forfeiture of such vessel; *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until the expiration of sixty days from and after its passage.

In paragraph 10 of "The March of the Brigade," published in our issue of week before last, occurs an error of punctuation, which affects the sense. The words "and the other regiments," should be preceded, not followed, by a semicolon. It should read thus:

10. Before the hour fixed for the march the leading regiment will advance to the brigade flag, previously carried to the front; the advance guard and pioneers will take their proper positions in advance of the flag; and the other regiments, the provost guard, train and rear guard will be either in their proper positions, or ready to take them as soon as the movement of the column shall permit. The march will commence precisely at the time fixed.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE QUESTION OF MAJ.-GEN. BLAIR'S COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request contained in your resolution of the 29th ult., a copy of which resolution is herewith returned, I have the honor to transmit the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR:

MY DEAR SIR:—Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, General Frank Blair, desires to be guided by my wishes as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress or remain in the field. My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country; and it is that he will come here, put his military commission in my hands, take his seat, go into caucus with our friends, abide the nominations, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives, which will really support the Government in the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as Speaker, let him serve in that position. If not, let him retake his commission and return to the Army for the benefit of the country.

This will heal a dangerous schism for him. It will relieve him from a dangerous position or a misunderstanding, as I think he is in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy—the sincere opponents of slavery.

It will be a mistake if he shall allow the provocations offered him by insincere time-servers to drive him from the house of his own building. He is young yet. He has abundant talents—quite enough to occupy all his time without devoting any to temper.

He is rising in military skill and usefulness. His recent appointment to the command of a corps, by one so competent to judge as General Sherman, proves this. In that line he can serve both the country and himself more profitably than he could as a member of Congress upon the floor.

The foregoing is what I would say if Frank Blair was my brother instead of yours.

(Signed), A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR:—Enclosed I forward to the President my resignation, to take effect on the 5th of December.

I respectfully request that I may be relieved from my command at an earlier day, say by the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as some officer can be ordered to succeed me. While I desire to derange the plans or hurry the action of the Department as little as possible, it will be a great convenience to me to secure some little time before the session of Congress for a necessary journey, and for some preparations for myself and family, in view of my approaching change of residence and occupation. I could also spend two or three days, I think, very profitably in the service of my successor, after his arrival here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't ser't,

(Signed), ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1863.

SIR:—Having concluded to accept the place of Member of Congress in the House of Representatives, to which I was elected in October, 1862, I hereby tender the resignation of my commission as Major-General of United States Volunteers, to take effect on the 5th day of December next. I shall leave the military service with much reluctance and a sacrifice of personal feelings and desires, and only consent to do so in the hope that in an another capacity I may be able to do some effective service in the cause of my country and Government, in this time of peculiar trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't ser't,

(Signed), ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Major-General.

Endorsed on the foregoing:

The resignation of General Schenck is accepted, and he is authorized to turn his command over to Brigadier-General Lockwood at any time.

(Signed), EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

SIR:—Your resignation has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect the 5th day of December, 1863.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Commanding U. S. Volunteers, Middle Department, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1864.

I hereby tender my resignation as Major-General of United States Volunteers. Respectfully, FRANK P. BLAIR,

(Signed), Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Accepted, by order of the President.

(Signed), EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

January 12, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 12, 1864.

Your resignation has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect this day.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed), JAMES A. HARDIE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Major-General F. P. BLAIR, United States Volunteers.

[COPY OF TELEGRAM.]
[Private.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, Nashville, Tenn.:

General McPherson having been assigned to the command of a department, could not General Frank Blair, without difficulty or detriment to the service, be assigned to the command of the corps he commanded awhile last Autumn?

(Signed), A. LINCOLN.

[COPY OF TELEGRAM.]

U. S. Military Telegraph—in cypher—Received 6 P. M., March 16, 1864.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 10 A.M., March 16, 1864.

His Excellency, the President:

General Logan commands the corps referred to in your dispatch. I will see General Sherman within a few days, and consult him about the transfer, and answer.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

[COPY.]
[Confidential.]

United States Military Telegraph, War Department—Received in cypher 11 P.M., March 17, 1864.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17, 1864.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President of the United States:

General Sherman is here. He consents to the transfer of General Logan to the Seventeenth corps, and the appointment of General F. P. Blair to the Fifteenth corps.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Copy—received 3:15 A.M., March 27, 1864.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 26, 1864.

His Excellency, A. LINCOLN, President of the United States:

I understand by the papers that it is contemplated to make a change in the Commanders of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army corps, so as to transfer me to the Seventeenth corps. I hope this will not be done. I fully understand the organization of the Fifteenth corps now, of which I have labored to complete the organization this Winter, and earnestly hope that the change may not be made.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

[COPY OF TELEGRAM.]

Office U. S. Military Telegraph—War Department—Received at Washington at 0 A. M., March 31, 1864.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE—11:30 P. M.,
March 30, 1864.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN:

General F. P. Blair will be assigned to the Seventeenth Army corps, and not the Fifteenth. Assign General Joseph Hooker, subject to the approval of the President, to any other corps command which you may have, and break up the animosity (?) of one General commanding two corps.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General Commanding.

From a long dispatch dated April 2, 1864, from General Sherman to General Grant, presenting his plan for disposing of the forces under his command, the following extracts being the only parts pertinent to the subject now under consideration, are taken. After a full consultation with all my army commanders, I have settled down to the following conclusions, to which I would like to have the President's consent before I make the orders:

Third—General McPherson's corps to be commanded by Generals Logan, Blair and Dodge.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington at 3 P.M. April 10, 1864, from Culpepper Court House, Va., 10th, dated April 9, 1864:

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

Will you please ascertain if General F. P. Blair is to be sent to General Sherman. If not, an army corps commander will have to be named for the Fifteenth Corps.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

To the President:

You will do me a great favor by giving the order assigning me to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps immediately, as I desire to leave Washington next Saturday, to join the command.

I also request the assignment of Captain Andrew J. Alexander, of the Third Regiment United States Cavalry as Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The present Adjutant, or rather the former Adjutant, Colonel Clarke, has, I understand, been relieved by General McPherson, as Adjutant-General of the Department, and the place of Adjutant-General of the corps is necessarily vacant. I also request the appointment of George A. Maguire, formerly Captain of the Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer infantry, as Major and Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Logan Tompkins, of the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer infantry, as Captain and Aide-de-Camp, as my staff.

Respectfully, F. P. BLAIR.

ENDORSEMENTS.

The Secretary of War will please have General Halleck make the proper order in this case.

(Signed), A. LINCOLN.
APRIL 21, 1864.

Referred to General Halleck, Chief of Staff.

(Signed), EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR:—According to our understanding with Major-General Frank P. Blair, at the time he took his seat in Congress last Winter, he now asks to withdraw his resignation as Major-General, then tendered, and be sent to the field. Let this be done. Let the order sending him be such as shown to-day by the Adjutant-General, only dropping from it the names of Maguire and Tompkins.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

I respectfully request to withdraw my resignation as Major-General of the United States Volunteers, tendered on the 12th day of January, 1864. Respectfully, FRANK P. BLAIR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178.—Major-General Frank P. Blair, Jr., is assigned to the command of the Seventeenth Army corps. Captain Andrew J. Alexander, Third Regiment U. S. Cavalry, is assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Army corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862.

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The forgoing constitutes all sought by the resolution so far as remembered or has been found upon diligent search.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MAY 2, 1864.

PUBLIC HORSES, WAGONS, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

General Orders No. 177.

I. Every officer in the Army, other than of the Quartermaster's Department, and the chief medical officer of departments, armies, and army corps, who has in his possession, or under his control, any horse, ambulance, spring wagon, or vehicle of any kind, belonging to the Government of the United States, whether used in the performance of his public or private duties, will immediately turn in the same to the Quartermaster's Department.

II. Hereafter no officer of the Army will use any horse, ambulance, spring wagon, or vehicle of any kind, which is the property of the Government of the United States, whether for the transaction of his official or private business, without an order in writing from the Adjutant-General authorizing such use.

This order will not apply to officers entitled to be mounted under General Order No. 277, from this office, of August 8, 1863.

III. The regulations of the Quartermaster's Department provide for the transportation of officers travelling under orders, and their baggage. When, on proper requisition, an officer has obtained transportation, the horse or vehicle so obtained will be returned to the officer accountable therefor, or to some officer of the Quartermaster's Department, as soon as the journey is performed.

IV. The Quartermaster-General and Inspector-General will cause this order to be enforced by the officers of their departments throughout the armies of the United States; and for its violation, reported by the officers of these departments, the same penalty is attached as provided by Section 8 of an act of Congress, published in General Orders, War Department, No. 106, current series, in reference to the use of ambulances.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 25, 1864.

By virtue of Special Orders No. 109, par. VI., of the 10th instant, from department headquarters, the undersigned is relieved from the command in North Carolina. Since the order was issued prior to the reception of the enemy's operations in the State, he has deemed it his duty to remain so long as the present danger shall continue.

Many of the troops have been in the field from the outbreak of the revolution, and were with Burnside and Foster at Roanoke, Newbern, Macon, and Goldsboro'. Others were with the commanding general at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, in "Seven days before Richmond," on the Blackwater, and at Suffolk. During the past nine months the command has been small, but very active; and has added Newbern, Bachelor's Creek, Plymouth, and many other names of lesser note, to that list already inscribed in the hearts of the American people. Of such officers and men the commanding general is justly proud, and he separates from them with deep and lasting regret.

It is a pleasing reflection that the district will be commanded by General Palmer—an officer of distinguished service, and well acquainted with the condition of North Carolina.

The occasion is embraced to thank Commander Davenport, the officers and sailors of the Navy, as well as of the revenue service, and Colonel Heaton and the officers of the Treasury Department, for that prompt, cordial, and patriotic support which has always been extended to the Army.

JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

OFFICIAL: J. W. DENNY, Captain and Chief Provost-Marshal, District of North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 25, 1864.

General Order No. 1.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 109, par. VI., current series, from department headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of North Carolina.

All existing orders and regulations will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

The officers of the general staff will be announced in future orders.

I. N. PALMER,
Brig.-General U. S. Vols.

OFFICIAL: J. W. DENNY, Captain and Chief Provost-Marshal, District of North Carolina.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from May 2d, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

Falsely certifying that he had not been absent from his company and regiment, and thereby fraudulently obtaining full pay for a period during which he had been absent with leave.

Captain Thomas Cluney, Company A, 40th New York Volunteers.

Drunkenness, neglect of duty, and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Hunting, 29th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Jacob Mattern, 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:—

Colonel Nelson Cross, 67th New York Vols.
Colonel Robert B. Merritt, 75th New York Vols.
Captain Benjamin F. Thurber, 75th New York Vols.
Captain John M. Kent, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieutenant L. W. Jackson, 1st Connecticut artillery.
Lieutenant Charles R. Harris, 19th Ohio battery.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 30, 1864.

Major Darius Titus, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date April 25, 1864, for neglect of duty, violation of paragraphs 27 and 220, Revised Army Regulations, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Chaplain A. J. Lyda, 3d Virginia mounted infantry, to date April 29, 1864, for violation of the 57th article of war.

First Lieutenant W. M. Kern, 41st Pennsylvania Volunteers (12th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps), to date April 23, 1864, for being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters military district of Washington, as ordered.

First Lieutenant S. L. Tiller, 3d Tennessee cavalry, and Second Lieutenant David Wittey, 9th Kentucky Volunteers, to date April 27, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant M. H. Maroney, 10th New York cavalry, to date April 23, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonel John P. Post, 8th Illinois Volunteers, and he has been discharged upon tender of resignation, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Surgeon H. Tammage, 34th Kentucky Volunteers, he having been previously acquitted on the charge upon which he was dismissed by a military commission.

Captain Jacob Bieror, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged, to date April 2, 1864.

Captain John W. Hopkins, 93d Illinois Volunteers, he having been previously honorably discharged.

The order of dismissal in the case of Colonel Ambrose A. Lechler, 176th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him as of the date of the muster out of the regiment.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Bowman, 102d Ohio Vols.
Captain Daniel Gillette, 120th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel E. Beers, 19th Pennsylvania cavalry.
First Lieutenant John Conner, 69th Pennsylvania Vols., with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.
Lieutenant Joseph Lidick, 66th Illinois Vols., with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Private Jacob Morgan, company D, 8th Connecticut Volunteers, to be shot, for desertion. General Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, having approved of the findings and sentence of the court in this case says:—"The prisoner was not content with desertion, but spread sedition among the inhabitants of Portsmouth. There is nothing in his case, conduct or life, that entitles him to clemency."

Captain Homer Quick, First Missouri Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and making and presenting for payment a fraudulent claim against the Government of the United States.

Lieutenant W. P. McCarty, 11th Missouri Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, giving the countersign to a person not authorized to receive it, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The sentences in the above cases have been approved by Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Mo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gideon Clark, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be cashiered, for the violation of the 18th Article of War.

Captain Levi L. L. Bassford, 6th Maine Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders.

Captain James R. Bigelow, 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be cashiered, for contemptous and disrespectful conduct to his superior officer.

Captain James C. McKernan, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be cashiered, for the violation of the 14th Article of War, neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant John B. Munyan, Adjutant 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain S. N. Stanford, 1st Ohio Cavalry, to be cashiered, for drunkenness on duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant J. Sidney Munn, 140th New York Volunteers, to be dismissed the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant James Lece, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, for disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and raising a false alarm in camp.

The sentences in all of the above cases have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Private John Cunningham, 146th New York Volunteers, to be shot, for desertion, May 9th, in presence of so much of the division to which he belongs, as can be properly assembled on that day.

First Lieutenant Joseph N. Shultz, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Sentence approved and confirmed by the Secretary of War.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Egan, 176th New York Volunteers, to be dismissed the service, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

First Lieutenant Michael T. H. Maguire, 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, to be suspended from rank, pay and emoluments for two months, and to be reprimanded by his commanding general.

Sentence disapproved by the proper commanders, and by direction of the President he has been dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Jacob H. Keiser, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and emoluments now due or that may become due him, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Missouri.

Lieutenant A. Percival Shaw, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Charles C. Cochran, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant William Taylor, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserves, to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The sentences in all of the above cases have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

NAVY GAZETTE.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP CRICKET,
OFF GRAND ECORE, LA., April 14, 1864.

SIR:—I had the honor of reporting to you the movements of the squadron as far as Alexandria, and the intentions of General Banks to move on at once to Shreveport. He deemed the coöperation of the gunboats *so essential* to success, that I had to run some risks, and made unusual exertions to get them over the falls. The Army started on the appointed day, and I pushed up the gunboats to cover them (if there should be need) as fast as they got over the falls; the vessels arrived at Grand Ecore without accident, and had good water, the river apparently about to reach its usual stage at this season.

The *Cricket, Eastport, Mound City, Chillicothe, Carondelet, Pittsburg, Osark, Neosho, Osage, Lexington, Fort Hindman, and Louisville* were the vessels sent up, and a fleet of thirty transports followed them.

Grand Ecore was occupied by our forces without opposition, the works having been deserted. Lieutenant-Commander Phelps captured one 32-pounder on the river below Grand Ecore, which he destroyed, making 22 guns captured from the enemy since we entered the river. The Army had arrived at Natchitoches, near Grand Ecore, when I got up here, and were preparing for an immediate march. As the river was rising very slowly, I would not risk the larger vessels by taking them higher up, but started on the 7th of April for Shreveport, with the *Cricket, Fort Hindman, Lexington, Osage, Neosho, and Chillicothe,* with the hope of getting the rest of the vessels along when the usual rise came. Twenty transports were sent along filled with army stores, and with a portion of General A. J. Smith's division on board. It was intended that the fleet should reach Springfield Landing on the third day, and then communicate with the Army, a portion of which expected to be at Springfield at that time.

I found the difficulties of navigation very great, but we reached the point specified within an hour of the time appointed. At this point we were brought to a stop; the enemy had sunk a very large steamer, the *New Falls City,* right across the river, her ends resting on each bank, and her hull broken in the middle, resting on the bottom. This was a serious obstruction, but I went to work to remove it. Before I commenced operations, however, a courier came in from General Banks, bringing the unpleasant and most unexpected news, "our Army has met with a reverse," and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some sixty miles in our rear. Orders also came to General A. J. Smith to return to Grand Ecore with the transports and the troops he had with him. Here was an end to our expedition for the present, and we reluctantly turned back, after having nearly reached the object we were aiming at.

The information we received was of a very unsatisfactory kind, and we did not know really what was the exact state of affairs, no letters having been sent by the post courier.

It would be very difficult to describe the return passage of the fleet through this narrow and snaggy river. As long as our Army could advance triumphantly, it was not so bad, but we had every reason to suppose that our return would be interrupted in every way, and at every point, by the enemy's land force; and we were not disappointed. They commenced on us from the high banks, from a place called Conshatta, and kept up a fire of musketry whenever an opportunity was offered them. By a proper distribution of the gunboats I had no trouble in driving them away, though from the high banks they could fire on our decks almost with impunity. As we proceeded down the river they increased in numbers, and, as we only made thirty miles a day, they could cross from point to point and be ready to meet us on our arrival. On the left bank of the river a man, by the name of Harrison, with nineteen hundred cavalry and four or five pieces of artillery, was appointed to follow us down and annoy us. It was very fortunate for us that this person and his command were lately severely handled by a gunboat (a few weeks ago) which made them careful about coming within range.

On the evening of the 12th instant we were attacked from the right bank of the river by a detachment of men of quite another character They were a part of the army which two or three days previous had gained success over our Army, and flushed with victory, or under the excitement of liquor, they appeared suddenly upon the right bank, and fearlessly opened fire on the *Osage,* Lieutenant-Commander F. O. Selfridge (iron-clad), she being hard aground at the time, with a transport (the *Black Hawk*) alongside of her, towing her off. The rebels opened with two thousand muskets, and soon drove every one out of the *Black Hawk* to the safe casemates of the Monitor. Lieutenant Bache had just come from his vessel (the *Lexington*), and fortunately was enabled to pull up to her again, keeping close under the bank, while the *Osage* opened a destructive fire on these poor, deluded wretches, who, maddened by liquor and led on by their officers, were vainly attempting to capture an iron vessel.

I am told that their hootings and actions baffle description; force after force seemed to be brought up to the edge of the bank, where they confronted the guns of the iron vessels, only to be mowed down by grapeshot and canister. In the meantime Lieutenant Roche had reached his vessel, and, widening the distance between him and the *Osage,* he opened a cross-fire on the infuriated rebels, who fought with such desperation and courage against certain destruction that it could only be accounted for in one way. Our opinions were verified on inspection of some of the slain, the men actually smelling of Louisiana rum. This affair lasted nearly two hours before the rebels fled. They brought up two pieces of artillery, one of which was quickly knocked over by the *Lexington's* guns; the other they managed to carry off. The cross-fire of the *Lexington* finally decided this curious affair of a fight between infantry and gunboats. The rebels were mowed down by her canister, and finally retreated in as quick haste as they had come to the attack, leaving the space of a mile covered with dead and wounded, muskets and knapsacks. A dying rebel informed our men that General Green had his head blown off, which I do not vouch for as true; if true, it is a serious loss to the rebels. Night coming on, we had no means of ascertaining the damage done to the rebels. We were troubled no more from the right bank of the river, and a party of five thousand men, who were marching to cut us off, were persuaded to change their minds after hearing of the unfortunate termination of the first expedition. That same night I ordered the transports to proceed, and, having placed the gunboats at a point where the rebels had a battery, all the transports were passed safely, the rebels not firing a shot in return to the many that were bursting over the hills. The next morning (the 13th inst.), I followed down myself, and finding at Canette, six miles from Grand Ecore, by land, that they had got aground, and would be some time getting through, I proceeded down in this vessel to Grand Ecore and got General Banks to send up troops enough to keep the guerrillas away from the river. We were fired on, as usual, after we started down; but when I had the troops sent up, the transports came along without any trouble. This has been an expedition where a great deal of labor has been expended, a great deal of individual bravery shown, and on such occasions the Commande-in-Chief is apt to find out the metal of which his officers are made, and on future occasions it will enable him to select those who will not likely fail in the time offered. To Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding *Osage,* and Lieutenant George M. Bache, commanding *Lexington,* I am particularly indebted for the gallant manner in which they defended their vessel, and for their management during the expedition, always anticipating and intelligently carrying out my wishes and orders.

I found the fleet at Grand Ecore somewhat in an unpleasant situation, two of them being above the bar, and not likely to get away again this season, unless there is a rise of a foot. I could not provide against this when over a hundred miles up the river. If nature does not change her laws there will no doubt be a rise of water; but there was one year, 1846, when there was no rise in the Red River, and it may happen again. The rebels are cutting off the supply, by diverting different sources of water into other channels, all of which would have been stopped had our Army arrived as far as Shreveport. I have done my best (and so have the officers and men under my command), to make this expedition a success throughout, and do not know that we have failed in anything we have undertaken.

Had we not heard of the retreat of the Army, I should have gone on to the end. A wise Providence, which rules and directs all things, has thought proper to stay our progress, and throw impediments in the way, for some good reason.

We have nothing left but to try it again, and hold on to this country with all the force we can raise. It is just as valuable to us, and important to the cause, as any other portion of the Union. Those who have interests here, and are faithful to the Government, have a right to expect our protection; and when this part of Louisiana is conquered, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi without firing another gun.

There is a class of men who have, during this war, shown a good deal of bravery and patriotism, and who have seldom met with any notice from those whose duty it is to report such matters. I speak of the pilots on the Western waters. Without any hope of future reward through fame, or in a pecuniary way, they enter into the business of piloting the transports through dangers that would make a fainthearted man quail. Occupying the most exposed position, a fair mark for a sharpshooter, they are continually fired at, and often hit, without so much as a mention being made of their gallantry. On this expedition they have been much exposed, and have shown great gallantry in managing their vessels while under fire in this, to them, unknown river. I beg leave to pay this small tribute to their bravery, and must say, as a class, I never knew a braver set of men.

I beg leave to mention favorably Acting Master H. H. Garlnge, commanding this vessel. He has shown great zeal, courage, and ability during this expedition; serving his guns rapidly and well, at his post night and day, ready for anything, and assisting materially in getting transports by dangerous points. Mounting one of his two 10-pounder howitzers on his upper deck, he was enabled to sweep the bank in all directions, and one or two fires had the desired effect. He was of great service to me throughout the expedition, was slightly wounded, but nothing of consequence, owing to his exposing himself so much.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL WILKES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1864.

General Order No. 33.

At the Naval General Court-Martial recently convened in the city of Washington, Commodore Charles Wilkes, of the Navy, was tried upon the following charges, preferred against him by the Department:—

CHARGE 1. Disobedience of lawful orders of his superior, while in the execution of his office.

CHARGE 2. Insubordinate conduct and negligence, or carelessness, in obeying orders.

CHARGE 3. Disrespect and disrespectful language to his superior officer, while in the execution of his office.

CHARGE 4. Refusal of obedience to the lawful General Order or Regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

CHARGE 5. Conduct unbecoming an officer, and constituting an offence made punishable by Article 8 of the articles adopted and put in force for the government of the Navy of the United States.

Of each of these charges the accused was found by the Court guilty, and was sentenced in the following terms:—

"And the Court does hereby sentence the accused, Commodore Charles Wilkes, to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended from duty for the term of three years."

The finding of the Court in this case is approved and the sentence confirmed.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which requires that Commodore Wilkes be publicly reprimanded, I need hardly say more to an officer of his age and experience than that the promulgation of such charges, and of the decision upon them by a Court composed of officers of the highest rank in the Navy, constitutes in itself a reprimand sufficiently poignant and severe to any one who may have desired to preserve an untarnished record in the service.

The Deartment would gladly have been spared the unpleasant duty which has devolved upon it in this case; but the appeal made to the public by the accused, in a paper which the court has pronounced to be "Of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, containing remarks and statements not warranted by facts," rendered it necessary for the Department either to tolerate the disrespect and submit to unfounded aspersions, or refer the case to the investigation and decision of a court-martial.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

CORRECTION OF THE NAVY REGISTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1864.

In the Navy Register for 1864 the relative rank of First and Second Assistant Engineers is incorrectly stated. The rank of First Assistants should read "with masters," and Second Assistants "with ensigns." Officers of the Navy will be governed accordingly.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1864.

General Order No. 32.

The Secretary of the Navy hereby awards Medals of Honor to the following named petty officers, seamen, &c., who have "distinguished themselves by gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities," and have been recommended in accordance with the requirements of General Order, No. 10, of April 3, 1863:

James K. L. Duncan, ordinary seaman, U. S. steamer *Fort Hindman.* During the engagement near Harrisonburg, La., March 2, 1864, a shell bursted at the muzzle of one of the guns of the vessel, setting fire to the tie of a cartridge which had just been put in the gun. Duncan immediately seized the burning cartridge, removed it from the gun, and threw it overboard.

Hugh Melloy, ordinary seaman, U. S. steamer *Fort Hindman.* During the engagement near Harrisonburg, La., March 2, 1864, a shell pierced the bow casement on the right of gun No. 1, mortally wounding the first sponger, who dropped his sponge out of the port on the forecastle. Melloy instantly jumped from the port to the forecastle, recovered the sponge, and sponged and loaded the gun while outside, exposed to a heavy fire of musketry.

William P. Johnson, landsman, U. S. steamer *Fort Hindman,* in the engagement near Harrisonburg, La., March 2, 1864. Although badly wounded in the hand, he took the place of a wounded man, and sponged and loaded the gun throughout the entire action.

Bartlett Laffey, U. S. steamer *Petrel*; James Stoddard, U. S. steamer *Marmora*; William J. Franks, U. S. steamer *Marmora.* These men were sent on shore, with others, to man a rifle howitzer which had been mounted on a field carriage and posted in the streets of Yazoo City, during the rebel attack on that place, March 5, 1864. Their defence of the gun against superior forces is mentioned as most gallant, having nobly stood their ground through the whole action, fighting hand to hand to save the gun and the reputation of the Navy. (Promoted to Acting-Master's Mates, and entitled to "gratuity" under act of July 16, 1862.)

Richard Seward, Paymaster's Steward, U. S. steamer *Commodore,* Nov. —, 1863. Volunteered to go on the field, amidst a heavy fire, to recover the bodies of two soldiers, which he brought off, with the aid of others—a second instance of personal valor within a fortnight. (Promoted to Master's Mate, and entitled to "gratuity" under act of July 16, 1862.)

Christopher Nugent, Orderly Sergeant of Marines, U. S. steamer *Fort Henry.* Was in charge of a reconnoitering party sent into Chrystal River, Fla., June 15, 1863, and displayed extraordinary zeal, skill and discretion in driving a guard of rebel soldiers into a swamp, capturing their arms and destroying their camp equipage.

James Brown, Quartermaster, U. S. steamer *Albatross,* in the action with Fort De Russy, May 4, 1863. After the steering-wheel and wheel-ropes had been shot away, he stood on the gun platform of the quarter-deck, exposing his person to a close fire of musketry from the shore, and rendered invaluable assistance, by his expert management of the relieving tackles, in extricating the vessel from a perilous position.

William Moore, Boatswain's Mate, U. S. steamer *Benton.* Conspicuous for bravery in the attack on Haines' Bluff, Dec. 27, 1862, being engaged in carrying out lines to the shore amidst a heavy fire; also for marked coolness and ability as captain of a 9-inch gun in Battery Benton, in the attack on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

William P. Brownell, Coxswain, U. S. steamer *Benton.* Conspicuous for skill and courage, as captain of a 9 inch gun, in the attacks on Grand Gulf, May 3, 1863, and Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; also in serving at Battery Benton before Vicksburg.

John Jackson, ordinary seaman, U. S. schooner *C. P. Williams,* Stono Inlet, August 16, 1863. Was stationed on the forecastle lookout, and discovering two torpedoes floating down so as to cross the bows of the vessel, seized a boat-hook, jumped on to the bob-stays, and carefully guided the torpedoes down with the tide. Subsequently he volunteered to remove the caps, which he did with skill and courage.

William Talbott, Captain of Forecastle, U. S. steamer *Louisville,* capture of Arkansas Post, January 10 and 11, 1863. Was conspicuous for ability and bravery as captain of a 9-inch gun.

Richard Stout, landsman, U. S. steamer *Isaac Smith,* Stono River, January 30, 1863. Distinguished for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the action with the rebel batteries, in which he lost his right arm.

George W. Leland, Gunner's Mate; Thomas Irving, Coxswain, U. S. steamer *Lehigh,* Charleston Harbor, November 16, 1863. Distinguished for promptness in manning and rowing an open boat engaged in carrying lines between the *Lehigh* and *Nahant* while the shot and shell from cannon and mortars were flying and breaking all around. (Promoted to Acting Master's Mates, and entitled to the "gratuity" under act of July 16, 1862.)

Horatio N. Young, seaman; William Williams, landsman; Frank S. Gile, landsman, U. S. steamer *Lehigh,* Charleston Harbor, November 16, 1863. Gallant behavior in passing lines between the *Lehigh* and *Nahant* in an open boat, being at the time exposed to a heavy fire from the forts in Charleston Harbor. (Advanced in their ratings.)

Michael Ruskey, fireman, U. S. steamer *Carondelet.* Deer Creek Expedition, March, 1863. Gallantry in volunteering to aid in the rescue of the tug *Ivy,* under fire of the enemy, and for general meritorious conduct.

John Dorman, seaman, U. S. steamer *Carondelet.* Although several times wounded, in various actions, has invariably returned to duty, presenting an example of constancy and devotion to the flag.

William Farley, Boatswain's Mate; Charles Moore, landsman; James Miller, Quartermaster; Robert Blake, contraband, U. S. steamer *Marblehead,* in the engagement with the rebel batteries on Stono River, December 25, 1863. William Farley, distinguished for extraordinary energy and heroism in discharging his duties as first captain of a 9 inch gun, setting a noble example of courage and devotion; Charles Moore, although painfully wounded by a piece of shell and sent below, returned to his quarters in a few moments and insisted upon resuming his duties, and actually remained until he became so faint from loss of blood that he had to be sent below; James Miller, noted for bravery and coolness in casting the lead and giving the soundings while exposed to a dangerous fire, and only retired, reluctantly, when ordered to do so, also commended for admirable management at the wheel; Robert Blake, serving as powder boy, displayed extraordinary courage, alacrity and intelligence in the discharge of his duties under trying circumstances, and merited the admiration of all.

Those to whom medals are awarded will apply for them through their commanding officers.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Commodore Henry R. Thatcher, to command the *New Hampshire,*
Commander Daniel Ammen, to special duty in New York.
Lieutenant-Commander J. E. De Haven, to command the *Tallapoosa.*
Surgeon R. C. Dean, to special duty at Baltimore, Md.

DETACHED.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Schneider, from the *Eutaw,* and ordered to special duty in New York.

First Assistant Engineer B. C. Bampton, from special duty in New York, and ordered to the *Nyack.*

Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Brice, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Ira W. Bragg, from the *Katahdin,* and ordered to the New Orleans Naval Hospital.

Lieutenant-Commander Greenleaf Cilley, from the *Fort Jackson,* and ordered to the *New Hampshire.*

Lieutenant-Commander Rush R. Wallace, from the command of the Portsmouth, N. H. Naval Rendezvous, and waiting orders.

Lieutenants F. G. McNair and G. W. Sumner; Surgeon Philip Lansdale; Assistant Surgeon W. R. Jones; First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Fitch; Second Assistant Engineers C. M. Burkhard, A. H. Abell and Alfred Colan; Third Assistant Engineers F. W. Fitch, F. C. Burchard and George W. Beard; Gunner D. A. Roe; and Carpenter James E. Coy, from the *Pensacola,* and waiting orders.

Commodore Lanman, from the command of the *Lancaster,* and ordered North.

Commodore William Smith, from the command of the Pensacola, Fla., station, and ordered to command the *Lancaster.*

Commodore William Glendy, from duty as Prize Commissioner at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the naval station at Pensacola, Fla.

Commander James H. Strong, from the command of the *Pensacola,* and waiting orders.

Commander Richard W. Meade, from the command of the *North Carolina,* and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous at New York.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Clark, from the New Orleans, La., Naval Hospital, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Birkey, from the *Aroostook,* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Graveson, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer C. A. Evans, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander T. M. Rontz, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Burkee, from the *Aroostook,* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Giberson, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Brice, from the South Atlantic Blackading Squadron, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Ira W. Bragg, from the gunboat *Katahdin,* and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New Orleans.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Clark, from the Naval Hospital at New Orleans, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Birkey, from the *Aroostook,* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Charles G. Gavson, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer C. A. Evans, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Captain W. R. Taylor, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and waiting orders.

REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander H. A. Adams' orders to the *Sciota,* ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Walter B. Dick, of the receiving ship *Philadelphia.*

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. E. Rand, to the *Potomska.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. L. Brigham, to the *New Hampshire.*

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. F. Shankland, to command the *Chickasaw.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. B. Gillette, to the *Gettysburg.*

Acting Master's Mate Henry Wyman, to the *Philippi.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. N. Blakeman, to the *Tallapoosa.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Bosworth, to the *Horace Beals.*

Acting Assistant Paymasters Henry G. Thayer and C. W. Ball, to special duty in New York.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant R. P. Swann, to command the *Potomska.*

Acting Master E. S. Keyser, to the *Governor Buckingham.*

Acting Assistant Paymasters Frank Bissell and H. C. Machett, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Richard Hepburn, to the *Savannah.*

Acting Master Lewis G. Cook, to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Maloy, to the *Gettysburg.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead, to the *Quaker City.*

Acting Master James Ogilvee, and Acting Ensign F. H. Crandall, to the *Tallapoosa.*

Acting Master W. H. Wood, to the *Niagara.*

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas F. Wade, to command the *Commodore Jones.*

Acting Ensign Henry Klosppel, to the *Horace Beals.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Acting Master William Bates, to the *Alabama.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, to the *Manhattan.*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John L. Rossman, to the *Alabama.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Louck, to the *Wamsutta.*

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Noyes, to the *Matanzas.*

Acting Master Frederick T. King, to command the *Horace Beals,*

Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Bosworth, to special [illegible] in Providence, R. I.
Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel C. Midlam and William H. Miller, to the *Manhattan*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master John Blake, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Clark, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Warren Ewen, from the *Iroquois*, and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mates Wm. F. Veltman, Julian S. Reynolds and Elisha N. Snow, from the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, from the *Manhattan*, and waiting orders.
Acting Master William H. De Wolfe, from the *Chippewa*, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. K. Campbell, from the *Commodore McDonough*, and ordered North.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Dennis Harrington, from the *Southfield*, and granted thirty days leave.
Acting Master Robert B. Ely; Acting Ensigns George T. Ford, A. D. Campbell and A. T. Holmes; Acting Second Assistant Engineers Calvin R. Weaver and John Gardner; and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joshua W. Buck, from the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Richards, from the receiving ship at New York, and ordered to the *Aroostook*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Brownlee, from the *Quaker City*, and granted thirty days leave of absence.
Acting Master George E. Hill, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to the *Vicksburg*.
Acting Gunner Herman Peters, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *Patuxet*.
Acting Ensign C. C. Gill, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.
Acting Ensign William H. Penfield, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Farrand, from the *Southfield*, and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Enoch B. Carter, from the *Tullahoma*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Lannon, from the *Victoria*, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*.
Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Relief*, and ordered to the *Circassian*.
Acting Ensign D. Rodney Brown, from the *Fort Donaldson*, and ordered to the *Circassian*.
Acting Ensign H. C. Raymond, from the *Bermuda*, and ordered to the *Wamsutta*.
Acting Master Charles E. Hawkins, from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Romeo E. Stull, from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the *Bienville*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer William H. Best, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John E. Hilliard, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *Eutaw*.
Acting Master Alex. McIntosh, from the Rendezvous, 14 State street, New York, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Langley, from the *Pampero*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Master Richard Hurk, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland, from the command of the Naval Battery, Seavey's Island, and ordered to command the *Lodona*.
Acting Masters C. W. Pratt, Eben Hoyt and Gilbert Richmond; Acting Ensign Eugene Biondi; and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. J. Hughes, from the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign W. Bates, from the *Makkinaw*, and thirty days leave of absence granted him.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John H. Stevenson, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to settle accounts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, from the *Southfield*, and awaiting orders.
Acting Ensign Abraham J. Louch, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Master J. H. Gleason, from the *Relief*, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.
Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Massasoit*, and ordered to the *Relief*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B. Emmons, from the *Bermuda*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster A. C. Winter, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered North.
Acting Master John H. Glason, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the *Relief*.
Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate George H. White, from the *Gem of the Seas* and ordered North.
Acting Master's Mate George R. Bakeman, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Gem of the Seas*.
Acting Master's Mates James P. Knowles, Wm. H. Sprague and Wm. H. Black, from the *Pensacola* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeons J. G. Bell, J. D. Buckner and W. B. Hartman, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeons W. R. Seamans and Henry S. De Ford, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Leech, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensigns Douglas R. Cassell, Daniel R. Brown and Albert Taylor, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Alabama*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Lewis, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Alabama*.
Acting Master John B. Gleason and Acting Ensigns Joseph W. Williard and William H. Penfield, from the *Daylight* and ordered to the *Buckingham*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Green, from the *Iuka* and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.
Acting Master William Williams, from the *Rhode Island* and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James D. Van Zandt, from the *Admiral* and ordered to the *Oneida*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. K. Gibson, from the *Wamsutta* and ordered to the *Alabama*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick M. Dearborne, from the *Daylight* and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

George L. Simpson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
William Finnegan, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Otsego*.
William Bach, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.
J. E. M. Graham, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Circassian*.
George W. Pyle, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Robert W. Clark, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.
Chadbourn H. Warren, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Alabama*.
A. F. West, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Pontoosuck*.
John H. Sleaman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburgh*.
James B. Johnson and Henry Bardy, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
E. E. Pike, Acting Master, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
John Miller, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Gettysburg*.
Horatio N. Beaumont, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.
H. R. Watts, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.
George Chamberlain and Thomas S. Arey, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.
Samuel James, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Maumee*.
Henry U. Keene, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to command the Naval Battery at Seavey's Island.
Joshua Simmonds, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Henry L. Hodges, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.
Charles Malloy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.
John Stuart Hays, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.
Henry G. Beatley, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Alabama*.
George Barnard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
W. S. Pavy, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Michigan*.
Peter Meacham, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
James Nast, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Pontoosuck*.
Horace E. Rand, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of the following officers have been confirmed:—
Acting Master's Mate Robert W. Turner, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Frederick D. Jackson, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign and Pilot William Clark, of the *Poppy*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Meyers and John Halpine of the *Home*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. B. King, of the *Saginaw*.
Acting Ensign Thomas W. Kimball, of the *Lancaster*.
Acting Master's Mates Thomas H. Soule, Jr., Frank H. Gregory and Charles C. Johnson, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate Richard Rieck, of the *Stars and Stripes*, and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Edmund W. Walton, of the *Honeysuckle*.
Acting Master's Mate James Smith, of the *Larkspur*.
Acting Master's Mates Jeremiah Canaday, James A. Belcher and Sumer T. Smith, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign H. L. R. Woods, of the *King Philip*.
Acting Ensign Thomas G. Hale of the *Ticonderoga*.
Acting Ensigns James H. Church, Theodore Nickerson and Oliver C. Snow, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Thomas F. Lacock, of the *De Sota*.
Acting Ensign A. J. S. Barker, of the *Chippewa*.
Acting Ensign Frank P. Center, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas S. Churchill, of the *Niphon*.
Acting Ensign Luther W. Smith, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign and Pilot George B. Griffin, of the *Cohasset*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Gumphert, of the *Atlanta*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert G. Lewis, of the *Water Witch*.
Acting Master's Mate G. V. Demorest, of the *Vicksburg*.
Acting Master's Mate William Cromack, of the *Roanoke*.
Acting Master's Mate Frederick Reed, of the Washington Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mates Lewis A. Kent and Edward S. McDermott, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Topliff, of the *Alert*.
Acting Chief Engineer Thomas Doughty, of the *Osage*.
Acting Ensign A. C. Child, of the *Nereus*, detached from that vessel and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.
Acting Ensign Rowland B. Brown, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Willis G. Perry, of the *Nereus*, detached from that vessel and ordered to the *Alabama*.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:
Acting Master's Mate James L. Rowe, of the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Bulse.
Acting Master's Mates Van Buren Blemm and John F. Bennett.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland's orders to command the *Lodona*, have been revoked, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon C. D. White's orders to the *Nereus* have been revoked, and he is ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas D. Yard's orders detaching him from the *J. P. Jackson*, have been revoked.
Acting Ensign D. R. Brown's orders to the *Alabama*, have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:
Acting Ensign Elkanah Rich, of the *Passaic*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Holloway, of the *Mohican*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Welsh, of the *Commodore Morris*.
Acting Master's Mate Wm. Wilhelm, of the *Cyane*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Brownlee, of the *Quaker City*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Lawrence, of the *Malvern*.
Acting Ensign Barry H. Johnston, of the *Sonora*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Martin Baggono, of the *Poppy*.
Acting Master James H. Rogers, of the *Vicksburg*.
Acting Ensign M. Olof Sundstem, of the *Pembina*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James F. Sullivan of the *Chenango*.
Acting Master Jonas F. Higbee, of the *Niagara*.
Acting Master J. C. Barclay, commanding the *Commodore Jones*.
Acting Master George M. Domett, of the *New Ironsides*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers:
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Sidney Smith, of the *Mount Washington*.
Acting Chief Engineer John H. McCutcheon, of the *Rhode Island*, one month.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Crawford and James Buckley, of the *Mohican*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Sorden.
Acting Ensign Joshua Emmons, of the *Poppy*.
Acting Ensign Eben M. Denver, of the *Quaker City*.
Acting Master's Mate Alden W. Tripp.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas King and James W. Edgar, of the *Avenger*.

DISCHARGED.

Acting Master's Mate John S. Carpenter of the *Supply*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Gardner Cottrell, of the *Tecumseh*, to the grade of Acting Master.
Acting Ensign William Hascourt, of the *Arizona*, to the grade of Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Levi S. Fiskatt, commanding the *Glide*, to the grade of Acting Master.
Acting Ensign W. O. Putnam, of the *Montgomery* to the grade of Acting Master.
Acting Master H. H. Gorringe, commanding the *Cricket*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign James L. Ross, of the *Passaic*, to the grade of Acting Master.
Acting Ensign G. McKenna, of the Lodona, to grade of Acting Master.
Acting Master Nicholas Kirby, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Master William F. Shankland, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SCREW steamer *Neptune*, 11, was at Inagua, April 12.

IRON-clad *Saugus*, 2, has left the Philadelphia Yard for the South.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Iasco*, 10, has been ordered to New London to recruit.

IRON-clad *Wave*, 8, was recently put in commission at New Orleans, and sailed for service.

SCREW steamer *Resolute*, 2, and side-wheel steamer *Cœur de Lion*, 3, and *Ella*, 2, are repairing at the Washington Yard.

SCREW steamer *Pocahontas*, 7, touched at Hilton Head April 21, for coal, on her way to join the West Gulf Squadron.

THE steamer *Harvest Moon* has left the Washington Navy Yard, with Rear-Admiral Dahlgren on board, for Charleston.

THE Fourth Auditor's Office distributed $506,106 of prize money and settled 3,299 prize claims during the month of April.

THE retiring board, of which Commodore William Mervine was President, which has been in session for the past two years, has been dissolved by order of the Department.

IRON-clad *Dictator*, 2, is rapidly preparing for her European trip, and is expected to be ready for sea about the middle of June. Iron-clad *Puritan* 4, will be launched about that time at Greenpoint.

IRON-clad *Nahant*, 2, sailed from Hilton Head April 21, for her station on the inside blockade of Charleston. She relieves iron-clad *Sangamon*, 2, for repairs. Iron-clad *Catskill*, 2, is repairing at Station Creek.

THE prizes *Alice Vivian* and *James Battle* are now ready for distribution to the officers and crew of the *De Sota*. As an evidence of their value, it is stated that the share of each seaman will be from $700 to $500.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Agawam*, 10, which sailed from Portland last week Thursday, returned on Friday, having disarranged some of her machinery. It was to be repaired and she would proceed immediately to Norfolk.

THE repairs to side-wheel steamer *Chenango*, 10, have not yet been begun. Her officers have been detailed to other vessels. Lieutenant-Commander Fillebrown is ordered to take command of iron-clad *Passaic*, 2, now lying off Charleston.

THE House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill in favor of relieving Paymaster Brinton from liability for two millions and a half of greenbacks, burnt on the steamer *Ruth*, last summer, on the Mississippi, which were under his charge when the accident occurred.

THE general court-martial, which has been in session for some time at Philadelphia, has been transferred to New York, where it met, at the Astor House, on the 2d inst. Its members are as follows:—Commodore William K. Lattimer, President; Commodore Charles Boarman; Commodore William Inman; Captain John S. Chauncey; Commander T. Darrah Shaw; Commander James F. Schenck; Lieutenant Charles Thomas; First Lieutenant John C. Harris, U. S. Marines, Provost-Marshal; Judge-Advocate Nathaniel Wilson.

A LETTER from on board the iron-clad *Canonicus*, 2, gives the following account of her sea going qualities, as exhibited in her recent voyage from Boston to New York:—"In smooth water she worked admirably—making easily nine knots, and keeping way with the *Osceola*, which is considered a fast boat. Off Cape Cod they encountered a heavy easterly swell and considerable of a blow, and were taken in tow. The *Canonicus* had her shell and ammunition on board, and her deck amidships was only about two inches above water. Every sea made a complete sweep over her."

ON the 18th of April, the Charleston rebels made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to destroy the frigate *Wabash*, at her anchorage off Charleston bar, where she was doing blockade service. The torpedo steamer was precisely like the *David*, that blew up the *Housatonic*, and tried the same game on the frigate *New Ironsides*. When the machine was discovered by the watch on the frigate, she was a hundred yards from the *Wabash*, approaching continuously and silently. It was instantly hailed; but no response was elicited. A second hail followed, and the entire watch was on the alert, when no answer was returned from the mysterious craft. A third hail was followed by a discharge of musketry from the ship; but the black mass moved straight on towards the frigate. The battle-roll was beaten, and the crew were instantly at their guns, which were cast loose and directed against the stranger in the twinkling of an eye. In another moment the roar of a division of broadside guns was heard, and when the smoke cleared away, no traces of the rebel *David* were to be seen, although a dozen night-glasses carefully swept the surface of the sea about the ship and towards the bar.

THE Kittery Navy Yard, where a large number of iron-clads are built for the United States Navy, is situated on an island at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, nearly opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and within a short distance of Kittery, Maine. There is a continual discussion between the two States as to which one of them the Navy Yard is located in. In the Granite State, it is known by the name of the "Portsmouth Navy Yard," while in Maine they call it the "Kittery Navy Yard"—by which name it is generally known. It is recognized in different departments of the Government by both names. The Bureau of Construction and that of Provisions designate it as Portsmouth, while all the other departments speak of it or mention it by the latter name. A force of 1,991 men are constantly employed. They are divided as follows:—Ship-carpenters and laborers, 900; blacksmiths, 100; ship-joiners, 125; caulkers, 50; gun-carriage makers, 36; borers, 50; riggers, 50; painters, 40; machinists and moulders, 280. This force belongs chiefly in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. In the ship-yard, near the bridge connected with the Yard—which is counted one of the best in the country—is the first-class steam frigate *Franklin*, of 3,690 tons, whose machinery is now being built, and which will be launched during the coming fall.

A MUCH greater activity prevails in the Brooklyn Navy Yard since the issuing of the order transferring seamen from the land to the naval service. The following are a few of the more recent departures and arrivals: The *Heliotrope* sailed April 29; the *Brooklyn*, Captain Charles Alden, left on May 2, together with the *Althea*, the same day; the *Tritonia* sailed on the 3d inst.; the *Mendota*, *Cactus* and *Gettysburgh*, which arrived April 26, are nearly ready for sea, and are expected to sail shortly. The *Ticonderoga* arrived April 21; the *Pensacola*, also the *Mohican*, Captain O. S. Glisson, arrived on the 23d of April, from a long and unsuccessful cruise in search of the pirate *Alabama*; the *Queen* arrived April 27; the U. S. supply steamer *Admiral*, Acting Lieutenant Eaton commanding, arrived April 29. Work on the steamers *Wampanoag*, *Madawaska*, and the great iron-clad *Kalamazoo*, is proceeding favorably. An important change has recently taken place on board the old receiving ship *North Carolina*. Captain Meade, a thorough and gentlemanly officer, who has commanded the vessel so successfully for the past three years, and rendered such essential service to the Government in the perfecting of the discipline of seamen, retired from the command on the 29th ult., and has been appointed to that of the Naval Rendezvous at No. 146 Water street, New York. Captain Thompson, of the Naval Rendezvous, succeeds Captain Meade. Aside from the change in commanders, the *North Carolina* has received, within the past week, a reinforcement of about three hundred sailors, transferred from the Army, mostly old hands who have seen service before. At all events they are a healthy and hardy lot of men, and look as if they might have doubled Cape Horn several times during their existence. There are now about eighteen hundred men aboard the vessel.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—333 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—302 H street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. O. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 26 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and O streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

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Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

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Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

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——— ———, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel J. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demenceux or Chain Buildings, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, Colonel A. V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry, in charge of duties relating to organization, equipment and inspection; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties.

Captain R. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Augur, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half street.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

GYENSHINE—THOMPSON.—At Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 17th, SAMUEL GYENSHINE, Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th U. S. Infantry, to Miss SALLIE Y. THOMPSON, niece of Colonel James L. Collins.

RAMSAY—BUEHLER.—At St. Stephen's church, Harrisburgh, Pa., on April 25th, by Rev. B. B. Leacock, Rector, Lieutenant GEORGE DOUGLAS RAMSAY, Jr., Ordnance Department U.S.A., to KATIE B., youngest daughter of Wm. Buehler, Esq., of Harrisburgh, Pa.

LAWRENCE—RAIVLEY.—On March 13th, 1864, by Rev. Geo. A. Durborow, Lieutenant JOSEPH H. LAWRENCE, 88th Regt. Pa. Vet. Vols., to Miss EMMA E. RAIVLEY, of Philadelphia.

PETTIJOHN—WOODWORTH.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Fairfax Co., Va., on April 21st, 1864, by Rev. James Ferrie, Mr. JUNIUS B. PETTIJOHN, Acting Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., to Miss HARRIET WOODWORTH.

SAMPSON—CLARK.—In Bedford, Mass., April 28th, Acting Ensign ALBERT P. SAMPSON, U.S.N., to SARAH D. CLARK, of Bedford.

WELSH—TURNER.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 26th, by Rev. H. J. Morton, D.D., OSGOOD WELSH, to JULIA SHIRLEY, daughter of Commodore Turner, U.S.N.

WILLIAMS—HENRY.—On April 3d, by Rev. Joseph H Kennard, Lieutenant JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, to Miss ALICE A. HENRY, both of Philadelphia.

LOCKWOOD—HAVELL.—At St. Mark's church, Mount Pleasant, on Wednesday, April 13th, by Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Brigadier-General MUNSON L. LOCKWOOD, to AMELIA J., daughter of Robert Havell, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

MARSHALL—HOUSEWORTH.—On Tuesday, April 26th, by Rev. Alfred A. Cookman, Captain A. S. MARSHALL, 17th New York Vols., to MARIA E. HOUSEWORTH, all of New York.

CHAMPION—BOLTON.—At Jefferson City, Mo., on Wednesday, April 27th, at the house of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. W. W. Kerr, by Rev. Philip McKim, Chaplain U.S.A., and assistant minister of Grace church, St Louis, Lieutenant RUFUS CHAMPION, U.S.A., and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General E. B. Brown, to Miss MOLLIE BOLTON, niece of General T. L. Price, of the former place. No cards.

RUSSELL—TREADWAY.—In Christ's church, Owego, N. Y., April 22d, by Rev. A. C. Treadway, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN H. RUSSELL, U.S.N., to Miss CORNELIA P. TREADWAY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

STANTON—HOLT.—At Savannah, Mo., April 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Lieutenant JOHN L. STANTON, to Miss ELVIRA, daughter of Ben. Holt, Esq.

DIED.

SANDERSON.—Killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9th, 1864, Second Lieutenant JAMES L. SANDERSON, Battery L, 1st U. S. Artillery, aged 22 years.

DUNNE.—In Philadelphia, April 28th, Mrs. MARY DUNNE, wife of Colonel John P. Dunne, 115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SCHERR.—On the afternoon of May 1st, of disease contracted while serving in the Army of the Potomac, WILLIAM E. SCHERR, late Captain of Company E, 26th Regt. Pa. Vols., in the 31st year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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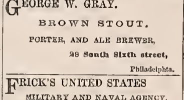

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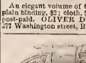

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ARMY AND NAVY,

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

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THE FIELD OF CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE great campaign of the fourth year of the war has at length opened, and already its momentous issues are passing from the region of speculation and prophecy into the domain of history. There had been ominous signs of its approach; but the first fixed announcement came from General MEADE's headquarters in an order issued on Tuesday morning, the third day of May. Before its electrifying news reached the North, the Army of the Potomac was already on the march.

On Tuesday, May 3d, the Army broke camp, and with six days' rations in haversack or knapsack, was put in motion in light marching order. In the afternoon, General GREGG marched his cavalry division, with a portion of the canvas pontoon train, towards Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, and occupied himself till late at night in mending the roads for the travel of infantry. Soon after midnight, he established a crossing at the Ford, Major BRAINARD of the 58th New York Engineers throwing two pontoon bridges to the south bank of the river. About the same time General WILSON, with the third cavalry division, moved on Germanna Ford, about six miles above, and successfully established there another crossing with canvas pontoons. Just before midnight the Second corps, under Major-General HANCOCK, covered by the darkness, began to move out of camp and down the Stevensburgh and Richardsville road to Ely's Ford, which they reached and crossed not long after daybreak. Almost simultaneously the Fifth corps, under Major-General WARREN, executed a similar movement towards Germanna Ford, followed, four hours later, in the same direction, by the Sixth corps, under Major-General SEDGWICK. During the day of Wednesday, and chiefly in the morning, all these corps were safely and handsomely marched across the Rapidan, the Ninth corps, under Major-General BURNSIDE, acting for the time as reserve, being prudently detained at the hither side of the stream, until occasion should require its transfer to the enemy's ground. At night-fall the fording was finished for the troops, and only the trains were left to transport.

The Army having crossed without any opposition, now struck out southerly towards the region of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, the plank road to Fredericksburgh being first carefully patrolled by the cavalry of General GREGG, and the fact ascertained that no enemy in force were lurking in that direction. General WILSON's cavalry swept up the road to PARKER's store, towards Orange Court-House, the supposed base of the enemy. The Second corps camped on the old battle-ground at Chancellorsville, and the other corps were properly disposed. General WARREN, with the Fifth, was at the Old Wilderness Tavern, and General SEDGWICK, with the Sixth, at the Tavern and at Germanna Ford. The latter point formed the headquarters of the Lieutenant-General and of Major-General MEADE, for Wednesday night. The day's movement was creditably and successfully performed. Hardly a shot was fired in crossing, the pickets of the enemy hurrying off, with their great news on our approach. There was a remarkable absence of straggling, and the men moved with spirit. The day was fine and favorable throughout, and the night assisted

our cavalry patrols, scouring the roads for a glimpse at the enemy.

THE FIGHTING OF THURSDAY.

Early on Thursday, then, our forces took up the march, reveillé being beat long before daybreak. The order of the day was substantially as follows:—General Warren, with the Fifth corps, was to proceed from his position on Belmont Farm, near the Wilderness Tavern, along the Orange Court House roads, five miles toward Mine Run to Parker's Store, situated about twenty miles from the Court-House. General Sedgwick, with the Sixth, was to follow him on the plank road. General Hancock, with the Second, was to stretch southwesterly away from the Rapidan, from Chancellorsville towards Shady Grove Church, on the Pamunkey road. Finally, General Sheridan, who covered our extreme left, beyond General Hancock, with his cavalry, was to collect it at Piney Branch Church, to effect a sweeping reconnoissance on our left flank, and to endeavor to find out the enemy's cavalry under Stuart, and engage them. This was done, during the day, the cavalry skirmishing resulting on the whole to our advantage.

The object of the movement was evidently to straighten our line in the northwesterly direction, carrying Hancock out to the left, to connect with Warren, and moving Sedgwick forward. These dispositions, however, were interrupted before full consummation. The Army had proceeded but a short distance before signs were apparent of the approach of the enemy in strong force;—consisting of two corps, Ewell moving along the turnpike from Old Verdiersville on Mine Run, and A. P. Hill from New Verdiersville along the Spottsylvania county plank road, over the latter of which, as we have said, General Warren was advancing. The 5th New York cavalry, skirmishing on the plank road, was quickly driven in with considerable loss. General Grant continued the march, however, to secure some benefit from the rolling ridges ahead, and then, halting his troops, disposed them with advantage, and awaited the enemy's onset—a few rude and hasty breastworks being thrown up. Our line, according to the order of march already indicated, ran northwest and southeast, with the corps established substantially thus: General Hancock had moved out southwesterly, and General Sedgwick up to the northeast, towards the river, leaving General Warren still on the plank road, in the region of Parker's Store, but not yet arrived at that point. General Sedgwick, therefore, held the right, General Warren the centre, and General Hancock the left.

The unfavorable nature of the country as a battle-field, was soon perceived. Its surface was covered with dense forests of low pines and dwarf oaks, with here and there an impenetrable undergrowth of hazel. The roads were narrow and easily choked up by troops. There was obviously no opportunity for artillery. A few batteries were interposed here and there in an open space or by a roadside, but the great trains of both armies were silent in the rear, and even the sections planted here and there, were of little use. The battles both of Thursday and Friday were essentially infantry battles.

There were certain ridges in the rolling country, with gullies and ravines, which afforded some opportunity for skill in dispositions, and these were used to advantage. But all manœuvring was rendered difficult by the density of the underbrush. Our line appears to have extended nearly five miles, with the centre a little thrown forward,—its convexity being the result of a battle occurring before we had got into our best position.

About noon, General Griffin (who had reported the enemy in his neighborhood, and as having driven in his advance, consisting of the 18th Massachusetts, with the 83d Pennsylvania, under Colonel Hayes, of the former) was ordered to push his (1st) division of the Fifth corps out to the right and left of the turnpike, to feel the enemy. Accordingly he moved Bartlett's 2d brigade to the left of the road, and Ayres' 3d brigade of regulars to the right,—Barnes' 1st brigade (Sweetser in temporary command) being in reserve. Less than a mile's march, stretching across the turnpike, brought them against a part of Ewell's force, well posted on a wooded acclivity. A sharp engagement at once ensued for an hour; but the pressure of the enemy in full strength upon our two brigades, and especially upon Ayres' on the left, could not longer be resisted, and our forces fell back, leaving two pieces of artillery, with nearly all the horses killed, in the enemy's hands. Wadsworth's 4th division, and Robinson's 2d division, of the Fifth Corps, at once relieved Griffin's division, after its well-fought battle, and held the enemy in check. After an hour's firing by infantry and artillery, the enemy moved off to another point in our line. Our loss, principally confined to Ayres' and Bartlett's brigades, was in the region of 1,000 men.

It now appeared evident that Lee had made an adroit and fierce attempt to destroy our Army before it arrived in position, either by interposing himself between its right and the Rapidan, or by piercing its right centre. The moment his intent was perceived, however, General Meade had directed General Warren to attack briskly, and the result was a repulse of the enemy in that direction, as effectual as that of our own.

The enemy now transferred himself to the left centre, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon endeavored to press in between Warren and Hancock,—the latter of whom, in obedience to recalling orders, had checked his advance, and was rapidly marching across to close the gap in the line of battle. He arrived in season—but with no time to spare—and found the advance of the enemy already inserting themselves in the interval. Getty's division, of the Sixth corps, had been temporarily detached and moved to the left, to the right of the Orange Court-House plank road. The advance, the 1st brigade, of Mott's Second division of the Second corps, had barely formed junction with Getty, when A. P. Hill was upon them with great force. The stubborn fighting of these two divisions enabled the remainder of our left to arrive and form—Hancock bursting upon the enemy's right with a hot fire of musketry. Birney, Barlow, and Gibbons, commanding respectively the Third, First, and Fourth divisions, successively hurried their forces to the battle. The contest was exceedingly stubborn and bloody. The enemy, massing his troops, poured in a deadly hail of musketry—perhaps unsurpassed for fury in the record of the war. There was little play of artillery,—the almost impenetrable woody growth and underbrush rendering its use impracticable. The iron Second corps, however, held its ground with unflinching tenacity, and for two hours kept almost overpowering numbers at bay. Reinforcements came up, and a part of Generals Wadsworth's and Robinson's divisions moved out to turn the flank of Hill's corps.

It soon became evident, however, that, to relieve the Second corps, there should be an advance along the whole line. It was ordered; and while the darkness of the night was rapidly gathering, Sedgwick's corps, which had been engaged during the afternoon since 1½ o'clock, and especially about the time of the attack on the left at 3½ o'clock, pressed upon the enemy and drove him back. There was now as great danger to Ewell as there had been to Hancock. But with the advantage gained on our right, the fighting closed, having extended far into the night. Our loss on the left was about one thousand in killed and wounded, including General Alexander Hayes, commanding the Second brigade of the Third division, Second corps. The enemy claimed nearly a thousand prisoners, also, captured from us during the day. In killed and wounded, their loss was probably equal to ours; and we also took about 300 prisoners.

The results of the day were obviously indecisive. The respective losses were not far from equal. The contending forces lay on their arms on the ground they had fought over. Each had repulsed the advance of his opponent, and only awaited the more desperate conflict of the morrow. In some respects, however, we had gained decided advantages. First, General Grant had learned the position and strength of Lee's army—a knowledge of the greatest value. Second, he had been able to gather his troops well into hand, putting them into a more substantial line than at the opening of the engagement. Finally, there was no longer any doubt as to the policy of calling General Burnside from the further side of the river,—the enemy's force being obviously all in our front. The Ninth corps, under General Burnside, came to the field of battle on Thursday, after a forced march, and was distributed, as occasion required, on the right, right centre, and left centre. But our line remained substantially as during the day, stretching northwest and southeast over a line nearly parallel to that from Germanna Ford to Chancellorsville, and with head-quarters not much in advance of the Wilderness.

THE FIGHTING OF FRIDAY.

At the very dawn of day, on Friday, the 6th of May, hostilities were warmly resumed. Both armies were evidently bent on attack. General Sedgwick had been ordered to advance at 5 o'clock in the morning; but fifteen minutes earlier the enemy were upon him in force. General Seymour, with a provisional division on the extreme right, and General Wright's first division of the Sixth corps, next adjoining, were briskly engaged at once, and General Rickett soon no less hotly involved. The enemy's endeavor to flank was repelled, and our line pushed a few hundred yards ahead, without gaining, however, material advantage. At 8 and at 10½ o'clock again the right was pressed; but the fighting, though furious, was indecisive. At about 8 o'clock, also, the firing extended all along the line, and after a short cessation again broke out at 10½. The enemy began to hurl himself successively on our right and left wings—having perceived our weakness on Thursday—with obvious intent to break through and separate the three corps. A part of Burnside's Ninth corps, however, had been sent to fill the dangerous gap between the centre and left,—though this arrangement was not entirely and properly consummated until later in the day, after the experience of several fierce assaults. Earthworks also were thrown up on Friday, as on the preceding day, whenever and wherever practicable, and, as the event proved, with wise precaution against disaster. The varying fortunes of battle found them of invaluable service.

On the left, our line still stretched across the plank road, as at the close of Thursday's battle, with Barlow's division of the Second corps on the extreme left; next, Mott's and one brigade of Gibbons'; next, Birney's; finally, towards the centre, Robinson's division of the Fifth corps, with Stevenson's brigade of the Ninth corps, and Carroll's and Owens' brigades of Gibbons' division of the Second corps. About 5 o'clock A. M.—the time appointed for Sedgwick's advance—Hancock moved out his forces, and with great enthusiasm attacked and drove the astonished enemy more than two miles from the Brock road, towards Parker's Store. There, reinforced by Longstreet, they succeeded in holding their ground,—leaving, however, many prisoners in our hands. A comparative lull ensued after this handsome exploit, when again a severe assault was made on our left, followed up along the line with such vigor as nearly to involve the whole in confusion. Reinforcements, however, came from Burnside's corps, and Longstreet's solid infantry masses, pressing our left and centre, were checked, and at last precipitately driven back.

The line swayed forth and back with the shifting fortune of the terrific fight, and the thick and heavy chaparal in contention was covered with the dead and wounded of both armies. Our right and centre gained a little ground, under hot fire, but it was only to meet the enemy's entrenched line, posted on an extended ridge, and approached through a thickly wooded swamp of considerable width, protected by a front and flank fire. This position was twice unsuccessfully attempted by our right and centre in the course of the morning. On the left, however, the position at noon was not a little critical. The reinforcements from the Ninth corps were expected to have sufficiently filled up the gap, at daybreak, between Warren and Hancock, but the position was not made entirely strong till later in the day. The enemy, partly withdrawing from the right, for the moment, rushed in farther down the line, as has been said, almost surrounding the Second corps, and rolling far out on its left flank, as well as on the front. Colonel Frank's Third brigade of General Barlow's First division of the Second corps was borne back by the fierce assault of a greatly superior force, and the whole line once more retired to its entrenched line of logs and abattis, thrown up on Thursday, along the Brock road. Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, commanding the Fourth division of the Fifth corps, was struck in the forehead and instantly killed before noon of Friday.

Another comparative lull occurred at noon, and our forces took the opportunity it afforded to draw up and concentrate their lines, interposing the greater part of Burnside's Ninth corps between Hancock and Warren. The left also was brought forward

a little from the Brock road, to which it had been driven, towards the centre. Hardly had these fortunate dispositions been made, when again in the middle of the afternoon the enemy, under LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL, fell upon our left and centre with great fury, and again pushed them back. At the junction of the left and centre, the attack was particularly severe, CRAWFORD'S Third division of the Fifth corps, CARR'S Fourth division of the Second corps, and STEVENSON'S division of the Ninth corps suffering its brunt. The latter division, on General HANCOCK'S right, giving way overpowered, the enemy rushed through the gap. General HANCOCK then dispatched Colonel CARROLL'S Third brigade, Second division of the Second corps, to sweep along the whole line and attack the enemy in flank. The manœuvre was most gallantly and successfully executed, the enemy retiring with much loss, and our troops gradually gaining their old alignment.

Resolute and perserving still, the enemy now turned away from the left and centre—towards dark—and again gathered in a final rush against our right, which had since the opening attacks in the morning and at 10½ o'clock, been comparatively at rest. Suddenly and furiously assaulted, our men began to break. General SEYMOUR'S Second brigade, Third division, Sixth corps, already panic stricken, on our extreme right, with most of General SHALER'S brigade, were swept off as by a whirlwind, and captured with their commanders. General SEYMOUR had been conspicuous for gallantly through the day. He had been assigned to this brigade (MILLROY'S old troops, new to the Sixth corps) only the night before, and, according to universal testimony, did all that could be done by skill or daring to avert the catastrophe. The whole right wing, and indeed the whole Army, was in imminent peril. General SEDGWICK, however, by infinite exertions and direct personal exposure, rallied and held his troops and saved the Army from the destruction which threatened it. With their success on the right, the enemy sullenly withdrew, darkness already having fallen over the field.

The battle had been a series of fierce attacks both by us and the enemy, on right, left, and centre, attended in almost every instance with temporary success, but met at last by thorough repulse. The wooded nature of the country, to which reference has already been made, but which can hardly be appreciated by one unfamiliar with the battle-field, was peculiarly favorable to the massing of the enemy's force in perfect concealment and secrecy. The same difficulties in the ground prevented us from checking their columns with artillery. It must be remembered, also, that their perfect familiarity with the region, its neighborhood being their camping ground for many months, gave the enemy a decided advantage in the manœuvring tactics of the day.

The disaster to the extreme right of the Sixth corps was of a most serious character, and such as has lost more than one battle in history. It is still strange that the enemy did not perceive the havoc they had made. Had they not been exhausted with their superhuman attacks during the day, or had they known the condition of our right, it must have fared hard with the Army of the Potomac. But so dearly was the advantage gained that their effort to thrust themselves between us and Germanna Ford was left unprosecuted, even when it was nearest being successful. Artillery, however, had been promptly posted to command the column of Rebels, in case it should burst through and over the right flank of our Army. It was not required, the enemy being already repulsed by the strenuous efforts of Generals SEDGWICK and WRIGHT. Our losses in this wing fell little below 6,000, of which 4,000, probably, occurred during the enemy's assault. Our losses in the Second corps ranged in the neighborhood of 3,000. And our total loss in the two days' fighting must be set not far from 15,000 men. Probably these of the enemy were no less severe. In these battles there was an unusual proportion of wounded among the casualities, arising from the fact that so little artillery was used on either side. Amongst our general officers killed in the two battles were Generals HAYES, WADSWORTH and WEBB, and on the Rebel side, Generals JONES, JENKINS and PICKETT, with Generals LONGSTREET, PEGRAM and HUNTER severely wounded. But the lists of casualties we give elsewhere.

It cannot fail to be noticed from the official dispatches on both sides, including those of our Secretary of War and of General LEE, that each army claims to have "repelled the fierce attack of the "enemy," rather than to have initiated the attack. Whether a successful repulse, however, seems more creditable than an unsuccessful assault, we will not stop to inquire. At all events, it seems clear that both armies designed attack. On Tuesday our forces undoubtedly moved out to find the enemy, and discovered him advancing to oppose us. In like manner, it is certain that an attack both on the right and left was ordered for our forces at 5 A. M. on Friday. On the left it was made, but on the right it was anticipated by the enemy, who had the same intent, but had set the time of execution a few minutes earlier than we. The same mutual disposition to attack reappeared more than once during the day, and with marked emphasis in the afternoon, and at the attack on HANCOCK. It may be added, that this terrific infantry contest of Friday closed on a disputed field, neither army having gained great advantage, and friend and foe lying side by side over a broad stretch of territory in attestation of the equal fortune of the day. General GRANT held substantially the same line as on Thursday evening, but he had strengthened it on the left. During the night, preparations were made to strengthen the right also, and to repair the disaster which the enemy's last charge had wrought on that flank. Except for this work, the night was comparatively quiet, our Army lying silently along their hasty lines of rifle pits, and the Rebels still keeping their more formidable entrenchments on the edge of the woods, while the intervening space, so often fought over, was held by the dead and wounded of both the combatants.

Our cavalry during Thursday and Friday had covered our rear and left, and during the former day WILSON and GREGG held the important point known as TODD'S Tavern, the intersection of the Brock and Catharpin roads. The service thus rendered on the left was particularly important, by preventing flanking demonstrations of the enemy's cavalry. The interrupted dispatch from LEE to STUART will show that such demonstrations on our left by the latter were greatly desired. On the departure of HANCOCK'S corps, however, on Thursday, from TODD'S Tavern, to join the line of battle, our forces were charged, and several hundred of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry captured.

SATURDAY'S AND SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

At daybreak on Saturday, our forces opened the conflict again with shot and shell, planted at night to protect our right wing. The latter had been drawn back and strengthened. The cannonading called out no reply, and a general advance followed, skirmishers being thrown out. A series of brisk and severe skirmishes ensued, in which we were generally victorious. But it became evident by noon that General LEE was retreating with his main force towards Spottsylvania Court-House, having left his chain of entrenchments at Mine Run for the second defensive line on or near the North Anna. General GRANT promptly began the pursuit. He had already posted his cavalry, to anticipate the movement, near TODD'S Tavern, as we have stated. Some skirmishing occurred during Saturday morning for the possession of the cross roads at that point; and about 3 P. M. there was a general cavalry battle, with CUSTER'S brigade of TORBETT'S division on the right, Colonel GREGG'S brigade of General GREGG'S division, with MERRITT'S brigade, in the centre, and DAVIS'S on the left. The loss was about 250 on each side, and our forces held their ground.

Meanwhile, our infantry had commenced the pursuit of General LEE, who was retiring in perfect order and turned again and again on Saturday and Sunday, as our forces pressed him, to deliver severe battle. A part of our troops stretched across and occupied Fredericksburgh, the 22d New York cavalry entering that city at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. A dépôt for our wounded was established there, and a basis for supplies arranged. HANCOCK'S and BURNSIDE'S corps pressed on, on Saturday night, resuming the chase again at daylight on Sunday morning, and camping at noon twenty miles away southerly from the Old Wilderness battle-field. The Fifth corps, remaining till dark on the battle ground, marched all Saturday night, though exhausted by the events of the four days and nights preceding, taking the Brock road past TODD'S Tavern, towards Spottsylvania. After leaving the Tavern on Sunday, the 8th of May, BARTLETT'S brigade of GRIFFIN'S division, being in advance as skirmishers, was fired upon by the enemy. Line of battle was at once formed in a triangular clearing near ALSOP'S farm. GRIFFIN'S division held the right and ROBINSON'S the left, supported by MARTIN'S 3d Massachusetts and RITTENHOUSE'S 5th regular battery. General CRAWFORD'S and WADSWORTH'S (now CUTLER'S) divisions came up and the battle was severe. At last the enemy was driven back, but our march was checked for the time. The battle was fought in gallant style by men almost exhausted by marching and fighting. General ROBINSON exhibited great skill and energy through the fight, and was wounded severely in the knee. Three hundred men also were killed and wounded.

Towards evening, General GRANT determined to push the enemy again, and again the Fifth and Sixth corps began a deafening roar of musketry, WRIGHT'S division of SEDGWICK'S corps being in advance. During Sunday, as during Saturday, there was fighting throughout the Army.

MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

On Monday there was comparative quiet in the morning, then cannonading and skirmishing, but no general battle. But we met with a severe calamity in the loss of General SEDGWICK, who was killed by a sharpshooter while superintending the mounting of artillery. On Sunday our line seems to have changed, General WARREN'S Fifth corps holding the centre, General HANCOCK'S Second corps the right, and General WRIGHT'S, lately SEDGWICK'S Sixth corps, the left. Towards dusk on Monday General GRANT ordered another advance on the enemy. Accordingly, the right, with General BIRNEY'S and GIBBONS' divisions in advance, followed by General CARROLL'S brigade, moved out and crossed to the south bank of a branch of the Po River. A severe battle occurred with both infantry and artillery, the enemy and our own troops alternately charging. General BURNSIDE on our extreme left pushed out with skirmishing and reconnoissance. During the day we had received and repulsed an attack mainly directed on WILCOX'S division of the Ninth corps. At the close of the night's attack the enemy still held Spottsylvania Court-House, and HANCOCK slowly retired his brave Second corps, after suffering heavy losses, in addition to the terrible slaughter to which its gallantry in the Wilderness battle had subjected it.

TUESDAY'S FIGHTING.

On Tuesday, the incessant storm of battle culminated in the most terrific carnage of the campaign. Our forces at dawn occupied substantially the same position as already described in the operations of Monday,—the line stretching out a length of about six miles on the northerly bank of the Po, and taking the general form of a crescent, the wings being thrown forward. The dispositions were the new ones of Sunday, the Second corps holding the right wing and the Sixth the left. The preceding night HANCOCK'S Second corps had succeeded in crossing the Po, and now held a line on the right, nearly parallel to the road from Shady Grove Church to the Court-House. WARREN'S Fifth corps held the centre, being on the east side of the Po; and WRIGHT'S Sixth corps held the left, facing towards the Court-House. Farther out on the left was BURNSIDE'S Ninth corps. ARNOLD'S, RODGER'S, SLEEPER'S, and other batteries covered our right; MEADE'S, MARTIN'S, and others our left centre. In our front was a dense forest, revealing to the Army the woods of the wilderness. The Rebels still held Spottsylvania, and the region north of the Court-House. On the preceding day, his left was understood to rest on Glady Run, sweeping northward, and sheltered by strong work. His right curved in a similar direction, and rested on the Ny River; and his centre, a little thrown forward from the right centre and left centre, was posted on commanding ground.

His position was well supported by breastworks, and along his centre was the forest and underbrush, lining a marsh partially drained by a run. In the morning the conflict opened by a terrific cannonade of our artillery against the advancing Rebel lines; and for the first time in the campaign, this arm was brought into full and destructive use.

BURNSIDE'S Ninth corps next cautiously skirmished on our extreme left. MOTT'S Fourth division of the Second corps was then transferred to the left, and

the advance continued at this point. Our orders, however, had been to attack the Rebel centre. Accordingly, GIBBON'S Second and BIRNEY'S Third division, of the Second corps, were drawn back from the other side of the Po, to connect with WARREN. The Second and Fourth division of the Fifth corps commenced the attack on the centre. The rest of the Fifth corps and the two divisions of the Second then advanced and fought with great tenacity several hours, driving the enemy to his rifle-pits, but failing to capture them, GIBBON'S gallant Second division, and especially CARROLL'S brigade, suffered severely in repeated charges. General RICE, of the Second brigade, Fourth division, Fifth corps, was at this time killed. The check of our centre threw the remaining division, BARLOW'S (First) of the Seconde orps on our right in extreme peril, and orders were given to withdraw it to this side the river. The Rebels, however, had already attacked it in great force, and turned it. But its withdrawal was at length effected, and the corps still kept on fighting.

Towards evening, a most energetic, gallant assault was made by the whole line. General UPTON'S First brigade, of WRIGHT'S First division of the Sixth corps, with General RUSSELL'S Third brigade of the Third division, moving steadily forward amid a raking and murderous fire, without firing a shot, scaled the enemy's works in gallant style, and captured more than one thousand of the enemy with several guns. But General UPTON, finding himself far in advance of the Army, was compelled to fall back with his prisoners from his daring assault. As always before, night closed on a hard-fought, but indecisive field. Our loss had not been less than ten thousand men. But the Rebels had suffered quite as severely as ourselves.

Wednesday morning was comparatively quiet, though about 10 o'clock the seventh day's fighting began in a series of heavy cannonading of the enemy's position. At eleven o'clock, after skirmishing with varied success, our line was somewhat advanced. At that hour General LEE is reported to have sent in a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities for forty eight hours, that he might bury his dead. General GRANT replied that he had not time to bury his own dead and would advance immediately, and some parts of our line were therefore pushed forward.

With the great battle of Tuesday substantially closes our record, for the present, of the hard week's fighting of the Army in Virginia. The immense losses of both the enemy and ourselves can hardly be conceived. On neither side has there been much sacrifice of trains, of artillery, or of material. A section of artillery was captured from us on Thursday, but nothing more since. But in gallant soldiers our forces have had a lamentable loss. It is not too much to set the number of our killed, wounded, and missing at this present writing in the neighborhood of 35,000 men, simply adding together the estimates of each battle. In brave and skillful officers, the Army has met irreparable loss. The large percentage of these casualties well attests the courage and spirit with which American soldiers are led into battle. The losses of the enemy are at least equal to our own. It requires very little arithmetic to estimate the length of time during which our Army will be capable of supporting an offensive campaign, without further reinforcements, especially if there be entrenched cities like Petersburgh and Richmond to capture. But we know that reinforcements have gone forward, and amongst them artillery trains, designed for future use at the gates of Richmond.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

FROM the important coöperative movement under Major-General BUTLER, we have reports of gratifying success, his forces having at last accounts planted themselves on the main line of railroad communication with the South, and having the prospect of making good their hold against any force the enemy are at present able to send against them. This result has been accomplished with comparatively trifling loss of life, the rapidity of our movements anticipating the action of the enemy, whose attention was distracted by a feint previously made on the York River. With the purpose of concealing the real direction of the advance, the troops composing the expedition, consisting of the 18th corps, under Major-General W. F. SMITH, and the 10th corps, under Major-General GILLMORE, were embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. Demonstrations of an advance up the York River were made at the same time, a brigade under the command of Colonel S. M. ALFORD, Third New York Volunteers, landing at West Point, constructing wharves, &c. The troops once fairly embarked, the transports set sail on the 5th instant, after dark, steaming down the York River and up the James, preceded by the three army gunboats under command of Brigadier-General GRAHAM; by the double-enders *Eutaw*, *Mackinaw*, and *Osceola*, four Monitors, the *Tecumseh*, *Canonicus*, *Saugus*, *Onondaga*, and the iron-clad *Atlanta*, and by the smaller gunboats *Commodore Morris*, *Hunchback*, *Commodore Jones*, *Dawn*, *Delaware*, *Putnam*, and *Shoshonee*.

At Wilson's Wharf, on the north side of the James, at a bend of the river, below Charles City Court House, a regiment of General WILD'S negro troops was landed for the purpose of preventing the interruption of water communication; while at Fort Powhatan Landing, a little above, on the south side, two regiments of the same brigade were disembarked with the same object. The fleet then pushed on, discovering off City Point the flag-of-truce boat *City of New York*, with the white flag and the stars and stripes flying, with four hundred and fifty Rebel prisoners, which she brought up the day before to exchange. Here General HINKS' division, with some other troops and a battery, was landed, the remainder of the 18th and 10th Army corps effecting a landing at Bermuda Hundred, between three and four miles by water to the north of the Appomattox River. In these operations no opposition was encountered. Meantime the gunboats and Monitors had crossed the bar at Harrison's Landing, and were all above City Point. Immediately upon landing, the troops entrenched themselves, the gunboats covering their water flank, and on the 6th reconnoissances were made of the enemy's position. On the 7th five brigades, under command of General BROOKS, advanced towards the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad and encountered the enemy, with whom a sharp fight took place, during which we succeeded in cutting the railroad. The railroad bridge crossing one of the tributaries of the Appomattox River, within about seven miles of Petersburgh, was set on fire and totally consumed, and the railroad track was torn up and destroyed for some distance to the north of the bridge, and the road rendered useless long enough for our forces to carry out other and more important operations.

Our loss was in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Many of our killed and wounded were necessarily left on the field, near the railroad, as the enemy, massing themselves, were able to finally drive us away before we could get all the disabled to the rear. Meanwhile, a brigade under General HECKMAN, with BELGER'S Rhode Island battery, which had encountered the enemy the previous day, and retired to prevent bringing on a general engagement, moved out in the direction of the railroad, but was unable to penetrate far.

General KAUTZ, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with the movement up the James River, had forced the Blackwater, and burnt the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburgh, cutting in two BEAUREGARD'S forces at that point, a portion, however—that under HILL—reaching Petersburgh in time to contest the progress of our troops. On the same day Colonel WEST, with two regiments of cavalry—the First and Second colored—made a demonstration from Williamsburgh on the Peninsula. They galloped up to the Pamunkey, stopping at the White House, and meeting little opposition except from a few guerrillas, and returned to Williamsburgh the next evening. On Saturday morning, the 7th inst., they went out a second time, travelling over nearly the same ground, and meeting more opposition from bushwackers and detachments of troops. Subsequently these black troopers were embarked on transports and brought to Bermuda Hundred, where they hold our advance position towards Richmond.

On Monday, the 9th, our troops again advanced in force against the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad with the purpose of more effectually disabling this main line of supply for General LEE. Forming on the battle-field of Saturday our troops moved forward at 4 A. M., General GILLMORE on the right and General SMITH on the left. Feeling their way cautiously through the thick woods, they advanced in momentary expectation of a fight. Contrary to expectation, however, their march was unopposed, and at about 9 A. M. the two columns struck the railroad almost simultaneously, General SMITH at Port Walthall, six miles from Petersburgh, and General GILLMORE at Chester, three miles further to the north and thirteen miles from Richmond. After halting until afternoon to destroy the railroad, our forces pressed on after the Rebels, who retired before them to Swift Creek, some five miles west of the railroad. Here they made a stand, the main body across the stream, but one brigade on the hither side sheltered by rifle pits and redoubts. After a short and sharp engagement they were driven from their works by a charge from the brigade of General HECKMAN, abandoning in their flight all their dead and wounded, and falling back under the protection of an earthwork completely commanding the fords of the creek. At other points of the line a desultory fire of artillery was kept up all the afternoon, and at dark the skirmishers on either side confronted each other from the opposite bank of Swift Creek. The enemy appear to hold a strong position here, from which it will be necessary to dislodge him before an advance can be made on Petersburgh. Though the possession of that place is important to secure our hold upon the railroad, we have a strong position in its vicinity, and General BUTLER, as will be seen by his dispatch published elsewhere, has full confidence that he will be able to maintain his ground.

The success of the naval part of the expedition has not thus far been remarkable. One of the smaller gunboats, the *Commodore Jones*, once a ferryboat, was destroyed by a torpedo on the 6th instant, and two others, the *Shoshonee*, and the *Brewster*, an army gunboat, by explosion. The destruction of the *Commodore Jones* involved the loss of the paymaster, Mr. E. T. CHAPMAN, killed, and about fifty of the crew killed and wounded. Thus far, nothing has been undertaken by our iron-clads beyond covering the landing of the troops.

In concert with the operations of General GRANT, we have the movement of Generals SIGEL and COUCH, with a strong column, up the Shenandoah Valley, for the purpose of guarding against possible movements on the right flank of our main Army, and of undertaking such offensive operations as may be found expedient. From Western Virginia, too, our troops are closing in about the Rebel capital. As none of these detached columns have strength sufficient for independent action, their importance depends entirely upon the successful advance of General GRANT. A failure in the main attack will, of course, render nugatory any success on their part, though in case of the final defeat of General LEE, they will, doubtless, be able to furnish efficient reinforcement to follow up our success. Indeed, it is to be hoped that they may come within supporting distance in season to influence the issue of the present contest with LEE.

As we surmised last week, the cannon of the Army of the Potomac find an answering echo in the artillery of General SHERMAN, who seconds the movement of his chief in Virginia by an advance in force against the Rebel positions in Georgia. We have as yet no detailed report of operations in that vicinity, though we have the gratifying but somewhat indefinite assurance that everything at last accounts was going on in a most satisfactory manner. Our advance was in three columns, THOMAS moving against the front of the Rebel position, while SCHOFIELD advanced from Cleveland, thirty miles northeast of Chattanooga. In the meantime, General McPHERSON, by a rapid circuitous march of some forty or fifty miles, had thrown himself upon the Rebel line of communications at Resaca, a station on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at the crossing of the Oostanaula River, eighty-four miles from Atlanta and fifteen miles south of Dalton. On Saturday, the Rebels were driven by General THOMAS from Tunnel Hill, some ten miles northwest of Dalton, and took up a strong position at Buzzards' Roost, on Mill Creek, five or six miles nearer Dalton. The last report we receive is that "after "three days' heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps "participated, we had driven the Rebels back to Rocky "Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountain, from which we are "fast expelling them."

Our gunboats have made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Rebel ram *Albemarle* which appeared in the waters of Albemarle Sound on the 5th, accompanied by her satellite the *Cotton Plant*, and the *Bombshell*, captured at Plymouth. She was attacked by the *Miami*, *Whitehead*, *Ceres*, *Commodore Hull*, *Sassacus*, *Wyalusing*, and *Mattabesett*, but succeeded in escaping apparently unhurt, after a three hours' fight. Our gunboats, which were but slightly injured, retook the *Bombshell* with all on board, thirty-four persons. The *Sassacus* ran into the ram at full speed but without inflicting any damage. We lost eight killed, twenty-six wounded, and several badly scalded by steam from the boiler of the *Sassacus* which was struck by a 100-pound Parrott shot.

A cavalry dash was made by the Rebels on Newbern on Sunday, the 1st, but they were driven off by the gunboats *Commodore Barney* and *Louisiana*.

The Rebels are taking advantage of the withdrawal of General GILLMORE from South Carolina to restore Fort Sumter, at which they are at work as busy as beavers. Fire has been reöpened on the fort from Morris Island, and a combined attack by land and sea is rumored.

From Louisiana we have nothing cheerful to report, and we have not space to record full particulars of our disasters. General BANKS was at Alexandria at last accounts with a force sufficiently strong for the defensive, but he does not appear to have been able to render any assistance to our gunboats in the Red River, though positive orders for him to do so are said to have gone from General GRANT. On the 5th inst. three of our transports and the gunboat *Signal* were

destroyed by a Rebel battery, twelve miles below Alexandria. It is little satisfaction to learn that the battery was armed with guns taken from General BANKS. The gunboat *Juliet* has also been destroyed and others have suffered severely, and the *Covington* and *Eastport* blown up to save them from the Rebels. As a necessary consequence of the repulse of General BANKS, General STEELE has been obliged to fall back to Little Rock. He had a sharp race with MARMADUKE for the possession of the city, and lost heavily in stores and ammunition on his retreat, breaking through the lines of PRICE, who sought to detain him.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

THE following account of the battles of the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., comes to us from Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON, who accompanies General GRANT in his Virginia campaign:—

TODD'S TAVERN, Va., Sunday, May 8, 1864.

The details of the wonderful three days' battle of the Wilderness, which closed last night just as the blood-red sun went down behind the margin of the Rapidan, will have given you some idea of the labyrinth of action through which its course ran, and the maze of tactics out of which it was evolved. But the battle of the Wilderness must remain, for the present, undescribed, for the reason that it is really indescribable. I remember a frequent observation of General ROSECRANS, that with us war is only "bush-"whacking on a large scale." Now, if this is true of the kind of ground on which many of our battles have been fought, the analogy holds still more forcibly in the wild, tangled pine woods in whose thickets and along whose margins the prodigious Indian fight of Thursday, Friday and Saturday raged.

No man can claim that he saw this battle, and although undoubtedly it had a line and formation of its own, it would puzzle even the Commanding General to lay it down on the map. There is something horrible and yet fascinating in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever fought—a battle which no man could see—and whose progress could only be followed by the ear. It is, beyond a doubt, the first time in the history of war, that two great armies have met, each with at least two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and yet placed in such circumstances as to make this vast enginery totally useless. Not a score of pieces were called into play in the whole affair, and I may mention it as a fact strikingly illustrative of this battle, that out of the three thousand wounded in the hospitals of HANCOCK'S command alone, not one of the wounds is a *shell* wound. In like manner our cavalry has been totally useless, *as* cavalry. In all their engagements the men have been compelled to dismount and fight on foot, and the horse, except for locomotion, has been a hindrance rather than a help. In such circumstances, in the utter impossibility of manœuvring or effecting any grand combination, the difficulty of generalship is enormously increased. It will also be inferred, from the circumstances in which the battle of the Wilderness was fought, that it was quite impossible for it to be decisive in its results. The combat lasted three days, but it might have been prolonged a fortnight longer and still left the issue undecided. Now that it is ended by the withdrawal of the enemy, though we are hardly justified in calling the result a *victory* in the positive sense of the word, yet, if it be considered that the enemy was signally foiled in the purpose with which he sought battle in the Wilderness, that he was compelled to fall back, discomfited, and that we are in vigorous pursuit, under circumstances that give us the shorter line of advance on Richmond, even the most cautious and skeptical will admit the gross and scope of the action to be a most substantial advantage to our arms.

When GRANT, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, threw his Army across the Rapidan at Germanna and Ely's Fords, the enemy's position was turned, and the labor of a twelvemonth brought to naught. The chief consideration that prompted the flanking movement on the enemy's right rather than on his left, was, doubtless, that a successful movement by the former direction would uncover for us water communications by Aquia Creek or Urbana—an advantage not to be overlooked, and, indeed, indispensable in any protracted march toward Richmond. The disadvantage is, that the line of march southward from the points of crossing leads through a region in which no general would seek to fight a battle. I mean, of course, the "Wilderness," a wild tract of barren country, overspread with a thick growth of stunted pine, extending from Chancellorsville up to Mine Run. By changing front by the right, LEE had it in his power, using the Orange and Chancellorsville turnpike and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road, to strike us at right angles. The only escape would be to make our passage of the Rapidan a surprise—a conception which was very happily carried out. The march to the river having been made during the night of Wednesday, Thursday morning found the whole army planted safely on the south side of the Rapidan, and well in hand. So complete indeed seems to have been the surprise, that even after the whole Army had passed the river, our signal officers reported the Rebels still busy on their works on the Rapidan.

But, of course, it was not long before LEE became fully aware of the situation, and he promptly changed front, and pushed out to strike us by the two roads already named, which, as you will observe, run from west to east, and strike the road on which we must advance (the Germanna and Chancellorsville plank road), precisely at right angles. This was a masterly movement, for it obliged GRANT to halt, form line of battle, and dispose his force in such a way as to cover the fords, by which all our teams were yet to pass, and which it was absolutely necessary to keep open in order to preserve our line of communication.

This, then, was how it came, strategically, that we were compelled to fight the battle of the Wilderness—an encounter which I am very sure both General GRANT and General MEADE would gladly have avoided, had it been possible to do so. This much credit at least is due to General LEE, whose manœuvre was one of great boldness and rapidity. Whether General LEE intended merely to delay our advance and gain time for the new combinations necessitated by our successful crossing of the Rapidan, or whether he chose this line as one on which to try the gage of a decisive battle, in the hope of defeating us in the same way as he did in the same region (Chancellorsville) at the same period of last year, is a question which I have no means of determining, although the desperate vigor of the three days' attack would give strong color to the probability of the latter design. And it must be confessed his advantages were great. He crowded us into a restricted triangle, densely wooded, with few roads, which we knew imperfectly, and with the whole of our vast trains yet to be brought over the river. On the other hand, the enemy knew the country; with fifty thousand men he could here do as much as we with a hundred thousand, and he had the strong line of Mine Run, six miles in his rear, to fall back upon in case of repulse. When I say that after three days' fight, in which he with desperate fury threw himself repeatedly against every point of our line—right, left and centre—in the hope of breaking through and rolling us up, he has been compelled to retire discomfitted, the sum and substance of the story is told.

Thursday morning found WARREN'S corps (the Fifth) at Old Wilderness tavern, on the Germanna and Chancellorsville plank road, five miles south of the ford, and SEDGWICK in his rear, on the same road, and extending down to the river. HANCOCK'S corps, on the same day, crossed the river at Ely's Ford, five or six miles further down the river, under orders to move to Shady Grove Church. BURNSIDE'S corps was to remain behind for twenty-four hours at Culpepper, and then join the main column. The manœuvre of the enemy compelled General MEADE to form line of battle north and south, and this was done about a mile west of Germanna plank road and parallel to it, SEDGWICK'S corps forming the right and resting on the river at Germanna Ford, and WARREN joining his left. Finding the enemy was determined to make a stand here, the order to HANCOCK to move to Shady Grove Church was countermanded, and he was directed to diverge by what is called the Brock road, swing round, come up and form the left of the line.

The disposition above given will have shown that there must be for a considerable time a great interval between our centre (WARREN) and our left (HANCOCK)—an interval which could only be filled by HANCOCK swinging round and connecting with WARREN. The attempts of the enemy were mainly directed to getting possession of the plank road, and planting himself between the two halves of the Army. In this he was completely foiled, for WARREN and SEDGWICK held the front firmly until HANCOCK in the afternoon had completed the line. This was not done without severe loss, especially on the part of WARREN, two of whose divisions, namely, those of WADSWORTH and GRIFFIN, lost each a third of its numbers.

From Chancellorsville, where HANCOCK had bivouacked on Thursday night, he advanced to the intersection of Brock road and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road, where he found GETTY'S division of the Sixth corps. Forming line of battle he attacked at 4 o'clock, and fought very severely until 8, engaging HILL'S corps. The enemy held a strong position behind the improvised breastworks and was already in line of battle, while HANCOCK had great difficulty in getting in, as he was marching by the flank to mass, but he stoutly held his position at the cross-roads, from which all the efforts of the enemy could not drive him.

The engagements of Thursday were so far successful that they defeated the purpose of the enemy to advance up the Orange road and penetrate between HANCOCK and WARREN. It was, however, only by the utmost skill and vigor that this was effected, for had the Rebels been able to penetrate a mile further they would have achieved their end.

Unwilling to remain on the defensive, General GRANT, on Thursday night, ordered a general attack along the whole line for 5 o'clock the next morning. BURNSIDE, who had been hitherto in reserve was ordered in, and HANCOCK, who, as was realized, had a severe part to perform, was strengthened by four divisions taken from the Fifth and Sixth corps, so that he commanded nearly one-half the Army.

Promptly at the hour the flame of battle burst forth all along the line, which, from SEDGWICK'S right to HANCOCK'S left, had an extent of about seven miles.

On the right SEDGWICK attacked, engaging EWELL, who, however, showed a strong front. The two divisions WARREN has left, namely, those of GRIFFIN and CRAWFORD, badly handled yesterday, content themselves with repulsing the Rebel attack. WADSWORTH, connecting with HANCOCK'S right, puts forth a desperate valor, leads in person several charges at the head of his division, has two horses shot under him, and is himself shot in the head and left in the hands of the enemy, but whether dead or alive is not yet known. BURNSIDE, somewhat tardy, is only skirmishing as yet, and has had no serious business. HANCOCK, on the left, attacked promptly at 5 o'clock and gallantly drove the enemy about a mile and a half, taking the Rebel line of rifle-pits and five colors. In their turn the Rebels attack vigorously, and the ammunition of HANCOCK'S men being exhausted, they are forced back to their original line at 11 o'clock. The enemy even turns the extreme left, formed by FRANK'S brigade of BARLOW'S division, which broke in considerable confusion down the road. This, however, was promptly repaired, and the enemy prevented from following up his advantage. After this all remained quiet with HANCOCK until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hitherto HANCOCK had met only the corps of HILL, but at 4 in the afternoon, LONGSTREET'S corps, which had marched twenty-five miles to get into the fight, came up, and LEE prepared to hurl the main weight of his force with a view of doubling up our left flank, and rolling us back on the enemy. The Rebel attack was made at precisely 4½, and was made in four lines, the left on the plank road. It was marked by the greatest vigor, and succeeded in breaking our lines. Part of our breastworks got afire, and a portion of the Third and Fourth divisions broke. GIBBONS' division was, however, promptly formed in rear of the break. The brigade of CARROLL (who conducted himself with distinguished gallantry, and though shot through the arm, would not leave the field), forming by the left; the brigade of BROOKE by the right. This was effectual in checking the Rebel advance, and after forty-five minutes of most desperate fighting, the crisis had passed. The heroism and skill of HANCOCK, and the valor of his command had saved our Army. Failing on the left, the Rebels repeated their usual tactics by a night assault on our right, and they succeeded in rolling up the brigade of General TRUMAN SEYMOUR, who was himself captured, but the break did not extend to the other portions of the line, and though some confusion was inseparable from a night assault, the Rebels had gained nothing after all.

The Rebels expended their utmost strength in the battle of Friday, and failed to accomplish any decisive results. It was obvious that they were in very great strength, for they showed a full line along our whole front, extending beyond our right and overtopping our left.

It was, therefore, difficult on Friday night to say whether the enemy would resume the attack or retire. In case of the former alternative, a new and stronger line, considerably contracted, was selected on Friday morning. The attack, however, was not resumed in the morning, and reconnoissances and skirmishes made during the day along the whole line, though developing on the part of the enemy a strong skirmish line, left little doubt that the main portion of his army was retiring.

In this state of facts, Lieutenant-General GRANT formed the determination of throwing forward this Army by a rapid right march toward Spottsylvania. Accordingly, a march of 15 miles was made during the night, and this morning finds the whole Army massed at Todd's Tavern. We shall doubtless, to-day, feel forward toward Spottsylvania Court House, where we shall probably find the enemy in position.

Although no reliable returns of our losses in the three days' fight, it is probable they will reach 15,000. The loss of the enemy cannot vary much from that figure, and we have taken 2,000 prisoners.

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va.,
Monday, May 9—2 P. M.

I have this morning returned from our advanced line of battle, which lies within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania Court-House, the enemy confronting us in force. Our Army reached this position yesterday morning, WARREN'S corps having the advance, and heavy fighting took place during the day. It was hoped that we could have reached Spottsylvania before the enemy would be able to make that point; but in the foot-race which the two armies ran on Saturday night from the battle-ground of the Wilderness, the Rebels beat us. LONGSTREET, it appears, started at 11 P. M. of Saturday; our advance left at 10 P. M. The two columns marched by parallel roads, but LONGSTREET'S

corps had time to arrive and form line of battle, and when our force was thrown out to feel the enemy this morning, he was found in position. Our first attack was made by BARTLETT's brigade of GRIFFIN's division, on the right of the road, with ROBINSON's division on his left. BARTLETT had been ordered by General WARREN to attack in column, under the belief that only Rebel cavalry would be found. Instead of this, however, he ran on the whole of LONGSTREET's corps, and his brigade, already reduced by the fearful losses of the three days' battles of the Wilderness, was frightfully cut up. One of his regiments, the First Michigan, went in a hundred strong and came out with but twenty-five, having lost three-fourths of its number in fifteen minutes. ROBINSON's division, which held the left, was also roughly handled, and broke in disorder. Seeing this, General WARREN seized the division flag and rallied the men in person. Fresh troops were thrown in, and after fighting from 8 A. M. till 12 M., our troops had gained the object sought—an open space up to the woods in which the Rebel line was formed. In this engagement General ROBINSON was severely wounded in the leg, and will have to lose his limb.

At 6 P. M., two fresh divisions, namely, those of CRAWFORD (Fifth corps), and GETTY (Sixth corps), were thrown in, and after a severe engagement, lasting for an hour and a half, CRAWFORD carried the Rebel position, took their first line of breastworks, and captured over a hundred prisoners. This ended the action of yesterday. For the numbers engaged, our losses were extremely severe, and will count up to 1,500.

This morning found our line established two and a half miles this side of Spottsylvania Court-House, and securely entrenched. LONGSTREET has also been strengthened by the arrival of EWELL's corps. The Rebel line lies on a ridge a mile in front of the Court-House, and it will be a position somewhat difficult to carry, should it be decided to make a direct attack.

It will be observed on the map that our present position carries us many miles south and in the rear of Fredericksburgh, whose famous fortified heights are in our possession, without the need of firing a shot. It will be used as a dépôt and for hospitals, and several thousand of our wounded were yesterday sent there. A small army of 2,500 greybacks have also just been marched by headquarters *en route* to the same point. They are generally hearty-looking fellows, and rather better clad and shod than I have before seen them.

The Army of the Potomac is in superb condition and spirits—in fact, was never before in any such condition. We are going on to Richmond, depend upon it; at least, some more formidable obstacle than has yet appeared will have to present itself to stop us. BUTLER, we see by the Richmond papers of yesterday, is between Petersburgh and Richmond; SIGEL and AVERILL are in the right place, and you will presently hear from the cavalry corps of this army, under the bold and energetic leadership of SHERIDAN, in a way that will throw all previous raids into the shade.

The headquarters of the Lieutenant-General and General MEADE, are always established near each other, and in action the two Generals and their staffs are always together. General MEADE retains the immediate command of this Army, while General GRANT exercises a general supervision upon the movements over the whole field. In regard to the operations of this Army, the two Generals are in constant consultation, and it would, I think, be hard to say how much GRANT's own practical share in the actual command is. Perhaps I may say that General GRANT indicates the strategic moves and combinations, while General MEADE takes charge of their tactical execution.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

SECRETARY STANTON TO MAJOR-GENERAL DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 8—9 A. M.

To General JOHN A. DIX, New York:—

We have no official reports from the front; but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from six to eight thousand.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days' grain, and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates General Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part.

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and his effort having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success; for when either party falls back disorganization by straggling and desertion commence, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

Nothing later than my last night's dispatch has been received from General Butler.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at five o'clock, P. M, yesterday, states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost Pass, North of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting.

Nothing later from General Banks.

You may give such publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper.

It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:—

We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, except those referred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed that no fighting took place yesterday.

A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way in by railroad. The Department will probably receive dispatches by that train, which will arrive to-night.

A dispatch from General Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a demonstration had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded, Pickett also, and Jones and Jenkins were killed.

Nothing further has been heard from General Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 9—10:45 A. M.

Major-General DIX:—

We have intelligence this morning by scouts direct from the Army as late as Saturday evening, but no official reports. The general results may be stated as a success to our arms. The fighting on Friday was the most desperate known in modern times. I deeply regret to say that the country will have to mourn the death of that accomplished soldier, Brigadier General Wadsworth, who was struck in the forehead by a ball, at the head of his command, while leading them against one of the enemy's strongest positions. His remains are in our hands, in charge of Colonel Sharpe. General Webb was wounded. General Jones of the Rebel army was killed.

The condition of our army is represented to be most admirable. Their cool, determined courage has in every instance proved too much for the desperate fury of the Rebels, who have been driven at all points. There has been no straggling. At the latest accounts Hancock was pushing forward rapidly by the left to Spottsylvania Court-House, and yesterday heavy cannonading was heard at Aquia Creek from that direction until 3 o'clock. We have lost some prisoners. One regiment, the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, charged through an abattis of the enemy, but were unable to get back, and most of them were captured. We have also taken a large number of prisoners, supposed to be more than we lost.

The wounded had not yet arrived at the point where the trains were to receive them. The Medical Director reports that a large proportion were slight wounds. Artillery was not used on either side the first two days.

There is nothing later from General Butler than the dates of my last dispatch. General Sherman was heard from last night. He had been all day reconnoitering the enemy's position, and would attack to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—11:30 A. M.

To Major-General DIX:—

This Department has just received from General Butler the official report of General Lee of the operations of Friday. He says their loss in killed is not large, but they have many wounded. He grieves to announce that General Longstreet was severely wounded, General Jenkins killed, and General Pegram badly wounded on Thursday, and that it is supposed that General Stafford will recover. He thanks a merciful God that every advance on their (General Grant's) part has been repulsed. He states that our forces attacked them and caused some confusion. General Wadeworth's body fell into their hands, but our reports this morning state that it is now in our possession, under charge of Colonel Sharpe, as stated in my first dispatch this morning. The belief is here that Lieutenant-General Grant is achieving a complete victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—4 P. M.

Major-General DIX:—

Dispatches have just reached here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "On to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—4 P. M.

A bearer of dispatches from General Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday. Our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday.

The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond by the direct road. Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court-House at daylight yesterday. Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburgh. The 22d New York Cavalry occupied that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburgh.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 16—1:30 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

I forward a dispatch this moment received from General Butler. It tells the story.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BERMUDA LANDING, May 9, 1864.

To EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words.

With seventeen hundred cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and have safely brought them to our present position.

These were colored cavalry, and are now holding position as our advance towards Richmond.

General Kautz, with three thousand cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, forced the Blackwater and burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's forces at that point.

We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold out against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies.

Beauregard, with a large portion of his command, was left south by the cutting of the railroad by General Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburgh under Hill I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well-contested fight.

Lieutenant-General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

EIGHTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from General Sherman, received at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that McPherson took Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of Resaca this morning.

You will remember that on Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by General Thomas, and took a position at Buzzard Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek, just north of Dalton.

This is represented to be a very strong position, which General Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion, when he advanced on Dalton; but Resaca is a position on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton, and this will place McPherson, with a strong corps of veteran troops, in the rear of the enemy, while Thomas advances upon the front, and Schofield closes in on the flank from Cleveland.

It is probable that a great battle was fought on that line yesterday, and may be now in progress.

General Joe. Johnston commanded the Rebel forces.

Nothing since my last dispatch has been heard from the Army of the Potomac or from General Butler.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NINTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 11—11:30 A. M.

To Major General DIX:

Dispatches from General Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, have just reached this Department. He says:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over five thousand prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

Major-General DIX:

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have just reached here, bearing date to 5 o'clock, P. M., of yesterday.

Both armies at that time held their positions at Spottsylvania Court House without any material change.

The enemy had been driven to their breastworks.

The 6th Corps, under General Wright, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits.

There had been heavy skirmishing during the day.

Our wounded had reached Fredericksburgh, and during the night, some were brought up to Washington.

The Surgeon-General reports that ample supplies of nurses, surgeons, and medical stores have gone forward.

There has been nothing heard from General Sherman or General Butler since my last dispatch of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ELEVENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

To Major-General DIX:

No intelligence has been received by this Department from the Army of the Potomac since my dispatch of this morning.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Tunnell Hill, 7½ P. M., May 16, states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found their position strongly fortified, and had taken his position at Snake Creek Gap.

General Sherman was in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, waiting the arrival of part of his forces.

This dispatch came by way of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed over twenty-four hours in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all the lines south of Nashville.

No intelligence has been received to-day from General Butler's command, except that 300 Rebel prisoners, including one negro, had arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point in charge of a negro guard.

From Banks' command nothing of recent date has been received.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

OFF CITY POINT, Va., May 5, 1854.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:—

We have seized Wilson's Wharf Landing. A brigade of Wild's colored troop are there. At Fort Powhatan Landing two regiments of the same brigade have landed. At City Point Hinks' division, with the remaining troops and battery, have landed. The remainder of both the Eighteenth and Tenth Army corps are being landed at Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomattox.

No opposition experienced thus far. The movement was apparently a complete surprise. Both Army corps left Yorktown during last night. The Monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been conducted to-day with energy and success. Generals Smith and Gillmore are pushing the landing of the men. General Graham, with the Army gunboats, led the advance during the night, capturing the signal station of the rebels.

Colonel West, with eighteen hundred cavalry, made several demonstrations from Williamsburgh yesterday morning. General Kautz left Suffolk this morning with his cavalry, for the service indicated during the conference with the Lieutenant-General.

The *New York*, flag-of-truce boat, was found lying at the wharf, with four hundred prisoners, whom she had not time to deliver. She went up yesterday morning.

We are landing troops during the night—a hazardous service in the face of the enemy.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

A. F. PUFFER, Captain and A. D. C.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

THOUGH the following list of casualties has been prepared with great care, and is as complete as it is possible now to make it, we cannot in every case vouch for its accuracy. Most of the names have been compared with the official rosters:

KILLED.

Major-General John Sedgwick
Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, commanding 4th Division, 5th Corps.
Brigadier-General Alex. Hayes, commanding 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps.
Brigadier-General Rice
Brigadier-General Stevenson
Colonel Alford B. Chapman, 57th N. Y.
Colonel Carroll, 95th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Chas. E. Griswold, 56th Mass.
Colonel Staples.
Colonel Lombard, 1st Michigan.
Colonel Woodward, Pa. Vols.
Colonel Jenkins, 146th N Y
Colonel Crocker, 93d Pa
Colonel Ryan, 140th N Y
Col F C Miller, 147th N Y
Lieutenant-Colonel Burt, 3d Maine
Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, 11th N H
Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, 43d N Y
Lieutenant-Colonel David Allen, jr, 12th Mass
Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson.
Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer, 147th Pa.
Major Darlington, 18th Pa.
Major Henry L. Abbott, 20th Mass.
Major Ricketts, 4th N Y
Major Stark, 140th N Y
Major H H Cunan
Captain Johnson, Staff, Irish Brigade.
Captain McGuinn, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Captain John F. E. Plogsted, 49th N. Y.
Captain Charles H. Hickmott, 49th N. Y.
Captain Henry H. Callan, 2d N. J.
Captain Sibley, 4th Maine.
Captain Bailey, 93d N. Y.
Captain William P. Wiggans, 49th N. Y.
Captain S. F. Johnson, 44th N. Y.
Captain H Huttin, 24th Mich
" Harvey, 3d Maine

Captain Dennis E. Barnes, 93d N. Y.
" Tracy, 65th N Y
" Jas A McIntyre, 28th Mass
" H Bell, 150th Pa
" A Schall, 11th Pa
" Wm Wallace, 43d N Y
" Samuel F Kerr, 62d Pa Vols.
" Robinson, 61st Penn
" Ash, 5th Pa cavalry
" Phelan, 9th Mass
" McGuire, 5th N Y cavalry
" Benj Davis, 22d Mass
" J G Copley, 86th N Y
" Robert Barton, 86th N Y
" Farr, 4th Vt
" Carpenter, 4th Vt
Lieutenant Caldwell, A D.C., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 2d Army Corps.
Lieutenant Valentine, Co. K, 49th N. Y.
Lieutenant J. F. Ashley, 10th Mass.
Lieutenant Goodfellow, 35th Pa.
Lieutenant Carley Swan, 1st N. J.
Lieutenant Liston R. Grey, 93d N. Y.
Lieutenant Norman Eldridge, 93d N. Y.
Lieutenant Wm B Hutchinson, 24th Mich
Lieutenant Hamilton, 140th N Y
Lieutenant T S Bailey, 43 N Y
Lieutenant and Adjutant J F Elkin, 1st N J
Lieutenant Leonard, 3d Maine
Lieutenant Lockwood, 120th N Y
Lieutenant Wm Walker, 146th N Y
Lieutenant Peter Frooligh, H, 146th N Y
Lieutenant B Dodge, 3d Maine
Lieutenant L F Raymond, 7th Mich
Lieutenant McKinley, 19th Pa
Lieutenant Ainsworth, 4th Vt
Lieutenant Putnam, 4th Vt
Lieutenant Worcester, 4th Vt
Lieutenant Card, 86th N Y
Lieutenant Thurber, 86th N Y.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General Robinson, knee.
Brigadier-General Torbett, abdomen
Brigadier-General Wm H Morris, thigh
Brigadier-General Owens
Brigadier-General Shaler, wounded and taken prisoner
Brigadier-General Alex. S. Webb, commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps.
Colonel S. S. Carroll, 8th Ohio, commanding 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps.
Brigadier-General Baxter.
Brigadier-General G. W. Getty, 2d Division, 6th Corps.
Colonel Kefer, 110th Ohio, arm.
Colonel Baxter, 72d Pa.
Colonel Funk, 39th N. Y., leg.
Colonel Banks, 63d Pa.
Colonel Sider, 57th Pa.
Colonel Gwynne, 118th Pa., leg.
Colonel Marsh, 9th N. Y.
Colonel William F. Bartlett, 57th Mass.

Captain Fordice, 7th Va.
" P R Quincy, 9th Mass
" Wm Coulton, G, 155th Mass
" —— Smith, 28th Mass
" —— Patten, 20th Mass, slighthly
" J McCrudden, 24th Mich
" David Stanway, G, 1st Mich
" John Witherspoon, 24th Mich
" Loveland, 4th Mich
" John Borden, 4th Mich
" O W Rose, 5th Mich
" Fisher, 4th Vt
" Lily, 4th Vt
" T R Bourk, 9th Mass
Lieutenant Van Syckle, 4th N. J., groin.
Lieutenant Frederick Hobart, Co. G, 9th N. J., thigh.
Lieutenant Charles Barnes, 93d N. Y., severely.
Lieutenant Edward S. Corser, 93d N.Y., severely.
Lieutenant O. H. Frederick, 57th N. Y., leg, slightly.

Colonel George N. Macy, 20th Mass., leg, slightly
Colonel John Wilson, 43d N. Y.
Colonel Newton Stone, 2d Vt.
Colonel Lewis, 3d Vt.
Colonel George F. B. Dandy, 100th N. Y.
Colonel Roy Stone, Pa. Bucktails.
Colonel Dennison
" West, 17th Maine
" Legendre. 51st N Y
" Conner, 19th Maine
" Moesch, 83d N Y
" Henry A Morrow. 24th Mich
" J Given, 118th Penn
" Jos Hayes, 18th Mass
" Carouse, commanding 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps
" Craig, 105th Penn, mortally wounded
" Barney, 9th Vt
" W McCandless, 2d Pa R, 1st brigade
" Shurtliff, 10th Mass
" Robt McAllister, slight contusion
" B R Gilkyson, contus'n of breast
" O S Woodward, 83d Pa
" Williams, 19th Ind
" Powers, 103d N Y
" Gurney, 9th Mass, wounded
Lieutenant-Colonel West.
Lieutenant-Colonel Kochenpenger, 71st Pa.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cartwright, Irish Brig.
Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, commanding 12th U. S., slight.
Lieutenant-Colonel C L Pierson, 39th Mass
" G W Cartwright, 28th Mass
" Locke, A A G General Warren's staff
" Francis E Pierce, 108th N Y
" Greenwalt, 110th Pa, wounded
" Milton, 84th Pa
" Musser, 143d Pa
" J O Hughes, 39th N Y
" G W Lombard, 4th Mich
" J R Lewis, 5th Vt
" S B M Read, 2d R I
" Tyler, 2d Vt
" Jno A Cook, commanding 76th N Y, arm
" J A Danks, 63d Pa
Major Levi Huber, 96th Pa, mortally
" Jas Starr, 6th Pa, jaw and palate
" Crosby, 61st Pa
" R H Curran, 146th N Y
" Chas Northrup, 97th N Y
" John Fry, 43d N Y
" Wm B Coan, 48th N Y
" Tyler, 2d Vt
" J W Bennett, 4th Vt cavalry
" J E Brooks, 11th Pa R
" Cole, C, 8th New Jersey
" Faldy, 1st Mich, ribs
" Colt, 14th Connecticut
" J Fryer, neck, breast, and arm
" Gray, 4th Me, severely
" Sherman Weston, 18th Mass
" A Taldy, 1st Mich, ribs
Major Dorlin, 49th N. Y.
Major Darlington, 118th Pa.
Major Thomas Towey, commanding 63d N. Y., side and arm, severe.
Major McCurney, 93d N. Y., slightly.
Major Mathews, 5th Me., severely.
Major Grey, 4th Me., severely.
Major Alex. M. Way, 1st N. J., head.
Captain Cooper, A.A.G.
Captain John A. Smith, 47th N. Y., severely.
Captain George B. Kirby, 47th N. Y., slightly.
Captain Briggs, 11th Pa.
Captain J. N. Byrnes, 31st Pa.
Captain Henry C. Warner, 1st N. J., arm.
Captain Wm. H. Tantum, 1st N. J., thigh.
Captain Charles Sitgraves, Jr., 1st N. J., arm.
Captain Smith G. Blythe, 1st N. J.
Captain Lewis, 4th Ohio.
Captain Stannard, 72d Pa.
Captain Lockhart, 72d Pa.
Captain Wickloenin, 5th Mich.
Captain Clark, 1st U. S. S.
Captain Edson Fitch, 93d N. Y., severely.
Captain H. C. Warner, Co. A, 1st N. J.
Captain John H. Vandeveer, 15th N. J., hand, thigh, and cheek.
Captain Ellis Hamilton, 15th N. J., thigh.
Captain Shute, 5th Mich.
Captain Thomas, 20th Ind.
Captain Aaron P. Seeley, 111th N. Y., severely.
Captain Laing, 111th N. Y., seriously.
Captain G. P. Coots, A.A.G.
Captain Babson, 4th Me., severely.
Captain Henry P. Smith, 93d N. Y., slightly.
Captain Buck, 3d Vt., leg, severely.
Captain E. P. Brownson, A. D. C., on staff of Major-General Hancock, slightly.
Captain Jacob Bogert, 2d N. J.
Captain Wm. H. V. S. Beekman, 93d N. Y.
Captain Sesbury, A.A.G.
Captain H Stevenson, A.A., 2d Division, 6th Corps, leg.
Captain Rover, 72d Pa.
Captain Whitaker, 72d Pa.
Captain S. Deary, 10th N. Y., both hips, seriously.
Captain Amos L. Hopkins, 1st Mass. Cavalry, severely.
Captain Gregory, 5th Maine, severely.
Captain Gatchell, 3d Maine, severely.
Captain John Sparks, 1st Del., head.
Captain John Dent, 1st Del., head.
Captain Samuel Fisk, 14th Conn., arm and breast.
Captain Patrick Nolan, 71st N. Y.
Captain Shriver, 73d Pa.
Captain Martin, 6th Md., leg and head.
Captain Bawson, 61st Pa., leg.
Captain Albert A. Nickerson, 7th Mo., leg
Captain J. A. McIntyre, Co. K, 28th Mass, bowels, severely.
Captain Henry L. Patten, 20th Mass., slightly.
Captain W. H. B. Nash, A.D.C., and 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, taken prisoner.
Captain George F. Tait, 10th N. Y., foot amputated.
Captain N. Burrill, A. A. G., 2d brigade, 4th division, 3d corps.
Captain H. Stevens, A. A. G., 2d division, 6th corps, leg.
Captain Cooper, A. A. G.
G. P. Coots, A. A. G. to General Hays, shoulder, seriously.
Captain Seebury, A. A. G, 2d division.
Captain I. F. Block, A. A. G. to General Warren, mouth, missing.
Captain Wm W Tracey, 65th New York, severely, and missing
Captain Ed Cozzens, 65th New York
Captain E S Landers, 72d N Y, hand
Captain Thomas C Jones, 146th N Y
Captain Wm Randles, 93d N Y, neck
Captain J McKenna, 93d N Y
Captain Rouse S Egolston, 97th N Y
Captain Wm H Thompson, 43d N Y
" Rogers, 43d N Y
" Henry P Clare, 63d N Y
" Samuel H Morer, 48th N Y, hand, slightly
" Nathan S Baker, 86th N Y
" A P Seeley, 111th N Y, severely
" Warner, 14th N Y
" H C Newton, 93d N Y
" Peter T Boyle, 63d N Y, died May 6
" Edson Fitch, 93d N Y, severely

Lieutenant T. Knight, 3d Mich.
Lieutenant James B. Colt, 14th Conn., arm.
Lieutenant G. G. Lovett, 119th Pa., knee.
Lieutenant Benjamin F. Morehouse, 11th N. J., knee.
Lieutenant Schloendorf, 47th N. Y., seriously.
Lieutenant Crockett, 4th Me., severely.
Lieutenant Shehan, 20th Ind., severely.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Gifford, 105th Pa., arm.
Lieutenant Thomas Cunningham, 1st N. J., arm.
Lieutenant Faxon, A.D.C., 2d Division, 6th Corps, arm.
Lieutenant Eli H. Webber, 7th Me., leg.
Lieutenant Lowell, lost a leg.
Lieutenant George H. Pillbridge, 14th Conn., leg, slightly.
Lieutenant W. Murdock, 14th Conn., leg.
Lieutenant Rockwood, 14th Conn., arm.
Lieutenant R. Russell, 14th Conn., hand.
Lieutenant Potter, 7th Va.
Lieutenant McBaide, Adjutant 71st Pa.
Lieutenant G. A. Stocking, 14th Conn., head, slightly.
Lieutenant Caldwell, A.D.C. to Colonel Carroll.
Lieutenant Michael Kirley, 28th Mass., side, severely.
Lieutenant Michael Duell, 82d N. Y.
Lieutenant C. H. Zellman, 44th N. Y.
Lieutenant N. S. Husted, 4th New York cavalry.
Second Lieutenant A. I. King, C, 146th New York.
Lieutenant H. S. Dickerson, 1st New York Mounted Rifles.
Lieutenant Wilbur, 65th New York.
Lieutenant Wilktason, 120th N. Y.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Theron R. Parsons, 108th N. Y., shin, slightly.
Lieutenant James H. Smith, 43d N. Y.
First Lieutenant J. R. Campbell, 140th New York.
Lieutenant Henry Gale, 1st New York, shoulder.
Lieutenant John W. Home, 76th New York, leg.
Lieutenant Perry Bly, 9th New York, arm.
First Lieutenant John Hume, 140th New York.
Lieutenant Devine, 65th New York.
Lieutenant C. B. Adriance, 100th N. Y.
Lieutenant W. B. Huntington, 40th New York.
Lieutenant Frederick Hobart, 9th New York, thigh.
First Lieutenant F. Brennan, 97th New York.
Second Lieutenant C. L. Buckingham, I, 148th York.
Lieutenant W. Warden, 77th New York, thigh.
Lieutenant Goodyear, 43d New York.
Lieutenant Smith, 43d New York.
Lieutenant Vonentine, 49th New York, died from amputation.
Lieutenant Preston, 49th New York.
Lieutenant Wilder, 49th "
Lieutenant Englehardt, 103d "
Second Lieutenant H. Loomis, 146th New York.
Lieutenant Kingsley, 147th New York, wounded
Lieutenant Michael Beahn, 8th N. J.
Lieutenant Benjamin F. Moorehouse.
Lieutenant W. Harned, 12th New Jersey, breast.
Lieutenant Edward Fanning, 7th N. J.
Lieutenant J. Michner, 12th New Jersey, arm, flesh.
Lieutenant Benjamin L. Moffet, 1st New Jersey, both legs, one leg amputated.
Lieutenant John M. Fog, 12th N. J.
Lieutenant H. M. Gilmann, Co. E, 1st New Jersey.
Lieutenant Lee, 6th New Jersey.
Lieutenant Thomas Cunningham, 1st New Jersey, arm.
Lieutenant W. J. Yates, Adjutant, shoulder.
Lieutenant Thomas Manning, jaw.
Lieutenant Charles H. Potter.
First Lieutenant J. Doherty, A, 9th Mass.
First Lieutenant T. McCarthy, 18th Mass.
Lieutenant Pliny Wood, 27th Mass.
First Lieutenant B. F. Fisher, 9th Mass.
Second Lieutenant W. A. Plunkett, F, 9th Mass.
First Lieutenant B. F. Finno, F, 9th Mass.
Lieutenant J. L. Goodwin, 59th Mass., hip.
Lieutenant N. C. Flaherty, 9th Mass.
First Lieutenant H. William Steele, H, 22d Mass.
Lieutenant Edward H. Grave, 10th Mass.
First Lieutenant Parick E. Murphy, F, 9th Mass.
Second Lieutenant Albert Silvice, 105th Pa.
Lieutenant W. Kirk, 6th Pa., thigh.
Lieutenant Jayer, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Lieutenant and Adjutant A. W. Smith, I, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve, foot.
Lieutenant Charles McKinley, H, 8th Pa.
Lieutenant Craig, 105th Pa.
Lieutenant C. B. Coe, 105th Pa., arm.
First Lieutenant W. A. Kuhns, 11th Pa.
Lieutenant J. M. Rhodes, H, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve.
First Lieutenant R. Anderson, F, 11th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant J. Miller, 105th Pennsylvania, severely.
Lieutenant S. J. Hamill, 11th Pa.
Lieutenant and Adjutant T. E Stevens, 115th Pa.
Lieutenant Gifford, Adjutant 105th Pennsylvania, arm.
Lieutenant McBoide, Adjutant 71st Pa.
Lieutenant Haker, 61st Pa.
Lieutenant R. W. Davis, F, 9th Pa.
Lieutenant D. Rieit, F, 1st Rifles, Pa. Reserve Corps, groin.
Lieutenant A. G. Williams, 63d Pa.
Lieutenant John Vara, 8th Conn.
Lieutenant John L. Merrtam, 8th Con.
Lieutenant A. M, Goddard, 8th "
Lieutenant A. R. Conman, 8th "
Lieutenant Shalk, 14th Conn.
Lieutenant A. R. Campbell, F, 8th Connecticut, thigh.
Lieutenant R. L. Boyd, 39th Conn.
Lieutenant Roots, 14th Conn, arm.
Lieutenant B. Colt, 14th Conn. arm.
Second Lieutenant Myson W. Clark, 2d R. I.
Lieutenant Obed S. Gifford, 2d R. I.
Lieutenant Charles A. Waldron, 2d R. I.
Lieutenant Crockett, 4th Me, severely.
Lieutenant Johnson, 3d Maine.
Lieutenant Shaw, 3d Maine.
Lieutenant Webber, 7th Maine, leg.
Second Lieutenant T R Meade, G, 4th Mich.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Francis Raymond, Jr, 1st Mich.
Lieutenant A. M. Sabine, 6th Mich, thigh.
Lieutenant Jenerson, 2d Wis.
Lieutenant Whatton, 7th Va.
Lieutenant C. H. Damrell, 6th Md.
Lieutenant Tyler, 7th Md.
First Lieutenant H. G. Burrows, C, 7th Md.
First Lieutenant T. J. Sterling, 8th Md.
Lieutenant R. E. Gorsich, 4th Md.

Captain Andrew Wood, 97th N Y
" W S Grantsynn, 140th N Y
" N G Bartholomew, 76th N Y
" Geo F Tait, 10th N Y, foot amputated
" H P Smith, 93d N Y
" Dewey, 19th N Y, thigh
" Trip, 39th N Y
" J E Murry, 62d N Y
" L N Tucker, 18th Mass
" Samuel Smith, 9th Mass
" L W Tucker, 16th Mass
" T O'Leary, E, 9th Mass
" Daniel Marston, 9th Mass
" Jno Mockley, 9th Mass
" Thos Blatchford, D, 32d Mass
" Jas McNamara, B, 9th Mass
" Thos Hackett, 9th Mass
" John Andrews, K, 37th Mass
" W H Lortog, 4th Mass
" A L Hopkins, 1st Mass, ankle

Lieutenant Rockfellow, 6th Mich, ribs.
Lieutenant Gosay, 4th Maryland.
First Lieutenant J. P. Wagner, C, 12th U. S.
First Lieutenant Staples, 11th U. S., dead.
Lieutenant R. J. Waed, 1st U. S., scalp.
Second Lieutenant J. McIntosh, G, 11th U. S.
Lieutenant C. C. Carr, 1st U. S., thigh
First Lieutenant D. M. Broadhead, G, 14th U. S.
Lieutenant J. A. Hall, 1st U S., chest.
Lieutenant Faxon, aide, C, 2d division, 6th corps, arm.
Assistant Surgeon C. A. Wheeler, 12th.
Second Lieutenant Benj. L. Moffet, Co. F, 1st N. J., foot.

We have on hand many more names of officers killed and wounded, and we are constantly in receipt of numerous additions to the sad list, but our space compels us to forego the publication of more this week.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAYS.

Brigadier-General Alexander Hays, who fell in the battle of Thursday, May 5, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was about 40 years of age. He graduated at West Point in the year 1844, Hancock and Pleasonton being among his classmates. He entered the Army as a brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth United States infantry, and on the 18th of June, 1846, was fully commissioned a second lieutenant of the Eighth infantry. He fought during the Mexican war, and was breveted from May 9, 1846, first lieutenant for gallantry, etc., at the battles of Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto. He was also Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Lane, and became distinguished in a conflict near Atlixco and in the battle of Sequaltplan. On the 12th of April, 1848, he resigned his connection with the Army, and became engaged as an iron manufacturer in Venango County, Pa., from which occupation he was called by the outbreak of this war. Entering the Volunteer service as Colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, he was appointed Captain in the 16th regiment of infantry, to date from May 14, 1861. During the Peninsula campaign he was attached with his regiment to the First brigade, Third division (General Kearney's), Third Army corps, under General Heintzelman. He participated with gallantry in the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. He was nominated for a brevet of major of the United States Army, to date from May 31, 1862. He also distinguished himself during the seven days' contests, and was nominated for a brevet of lieutenant-colonel, from June 30, 1862, for the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. He took part in the Maryland campaign, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers on September 29, 1862, participated in the Fredericksburgh battle, and was wounded during the battle of Chancellorsville, while in command of the Second brigade of the Third division, Second Army corps. At the battle of Gettysburgh he was in command of the Third division of his corps, and after the wounding of General Hancock was temporarily in command of the corps. When General Warren was appointed corps commander, General Hays returned to the Third division, and led it through the battles of Auburn, October 13; Bristoe Station, October 14, and the affair at Mine Run, November, 1863. When the Army of the Potomac was reorganized for the present campaign, General Hays was placed in command of the Second brigade, Birney's Third division, Second corps, under General Hancock.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WADSWORTH.

Among the civilian soldiers whom this war has given to the country, none have held a higher place in the public esteem than Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, who fell bravely fighting his division in the Army of the Potomac, on Friday, May 6th. Though lacking the experience and training of the educated soldier, General Wadsworth has established an honorable reputation as a gallant, energetic and conscientious officer. A man of strong convictions and earnest spirit, he entered with his whole soul into a contest which awakened all the instincts of his patriotism; proving the sincerity of his purpose by a self-devotion, to which he has set the final seal in the sacrifice of his life. Acting as a Commissioner to the Peace Convention held in Washington in 1861, under an appointment from the Legislature of New York, when it became evident that war was inevitable, he was prompt to offer his services to the Government. When communication with the Capital was cut off, he chartered two ships upon his own responsibility, loaded them with provisions and proceeded with them to Annapolis, where they arrived most opportunely to supply the pressing necessities of the Government.

Commencing his military career as a volunteer aide to General McDowell at the first battle of Bull Run, upon the recommendation of that General in his official report, General Wadsworth was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers August, 1861; became military Governor of the District of Columbia March, 1862; and was assigned to the command of a division in the Eleventh corps, Army of the Potomac, in the following December. At the battle of Gettysburgh he displayed high qualities as a soldier in the handling of his division, which was actively engaged.

Previous to the commencement of the Rebellion General Wadsworth was widely known as a country gentleman of large landed possessions in Western New York, who, to the advantages of great wealth, united a generous philanthropy and public spirit, which gave him a just title to the respect and consideration which secured him so large an influence in the community where he was best known. During his administration as military Governor of Washington, he became a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of his native State, but was defeated by Hon. Horatio Seymour, the present incumbent.

General Wadsworth was born at Genesseo, N. Y., October 30th, 1807; received his academic education at Harvard and Yale Colleges, and was admitted to the bar after a course of study at Albany, N. Y., and afterward in the office of Daniel Webster. His father was the brother of General Wadsworth, whose name is associated with the contest along our Northern frontier during the war of 1812. From both his father and his uncle, who died a bachelor, he inherited large estates; his patrimonial possessions comprising an estate of princely magnificence in the rich valley of the Genessee, in Western New York. In the care of this estate and attention to the interests of local politics and State legislation his time was occupied, until the breaking out of this war called him to a larger field of activity.

We append the following general order issued by the Governor of New York, on the 10th instant:—

I announce with painful feelings the loss of General James S. Wadsworth, in the recent battles on the Rapidan. He met death bravely, at the head of the forces under his command. A leading and wealthy citizen, he exercised a wide influence by the vigor and energy of his character. As a public man he was always decided and resolute in demanding purity of legislation and an economical and wise administration of the affairs of our own State. Long prominent among us in civil life, when the war broke out he was prompt and among the first to join the Army. From the outset an ardent supporter of the war, to him belongs the merit of freely perilling his own person in upholding the opinions which he advocated. Assigned at once to a high military position, he has been up to the day of his death actively and earnestly devoting himself to the performance of his military duties.

As a mark of respect for his memory, the American flag will be displayed at half-mast on the Capitol and upon all the arsenals of the State.

Horatio Seymour,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLONEL A. B. CHAPMAN.

Colonel Alford B. Chapman, who lost his life at the recent battle of the Wilderness, was born in the city of New York about the year 1837. He had been for eight years connected with the Seventh militia regiment, where he acquired that fondness for military affairs and those ideas of military discipline which he has since illustrated in actual service. He raised a company on the breaking out of the Rebellion, which was attached to the 57th regiment New York Volunteers. Though the youngest captain in his regiment by years, and one of the youngest by seniority, he was soon, on the recommendation of his brother officers, appointed major, and afterwards was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the loss of the lamented Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Parisen, who was killed at Antietam. Colonel S. K. Zook (killed at Gettysburgh) being promoted to be Brigadier-General, Colonel Chapman rose to the command of the regiment.

He offered his services to his country not from a motive of vanity or selfishness, but from a sincere conviction that the Rebellion was causeless as wicked, and that duty called him to the field. He was daring in action, conscientious in forming his opinions, sincere, frank, courteous to his companions, and a man worthy of imitation by every soldier. No better man has given his life in this unhappy contest.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN A. RICHMOND RAWSON.

Captain A. Richmond Rawson, of the 14th regiment Rhode Island heavy artillery, died in the city of Providence, R. I., on the 5th instant, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Captain Rawson was one of the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, and went out in the First Rhode Island regiment as a sergeant. When the Third regiment was formed he was commissioned as lieutenant, accompanied the regiment on the Port Royal expedition, and remained with it until a few months since, when he was selected by His Excellency as a proper person for a command in the Fourteenth regiment. He passed a creditable examination before Major-General Casey's Board, and was commissioned as Captain. His services with the latter regiment were, however, very brief, for he was soon attacked by disease which baffled the aid of his physician, and has at last terminated fatally. He was a young man of fine attainments, and highly respected by all who shared his acquaintance.

A clergyman writes from the Army of the Potomac of an interview with Lieutenant-General Grant, whom he met sitting in a once elegant mansion, with a New York paper in his hand, quietly enjoying his cigar. Like every one else who meets him, we were charmed with his quiet, modest simplicity and manly bearing. He is a low-voiced, diffident man, with fair skin and brown hair—looks younger even than Fremont, and talks slowly, like one used to keeping his own secrets. He says he "never had even a headache." God grant he may have no heartache during the coming eventful month! When I rallied him pleasantly about the traditional "cigar," which he used as Napoleon did the snuff-box, he smilingly replied, "When the war is over, I am going to give it up." He has the most unbounded confidence of the troops; in every tent we hear the same spontaneous testimony.

James W. Fitzpatrick, of New York, assistant surgeon at the Harewood Hospital, Washington, died last week.

Major-General Foster has been ordered to the command of the Department of the South.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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CITY SUBSCRIBERS who change their residences at this season, are requested to give notice of the fact at our office, No. 39 PARK ROW, in order that the addresses of their paper may be altered accordingly.

THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

SEVEN days' terrific fighting is the record of the Army of the Potomac for the first week of the summer campaign against Richmond. Seven days unparalleled in the history of the war, and which find but a partial field for comparison even in the memorable seven days' struggle along the Peninsula. There has been little attempt to win victories by strategy, and the contested ground itself has set narrow limits even to tactical manœuvres. The aim of the Lieutenant-General has been to bring the enemy to bay on a fair field, and to pit Northern against Southern soldiers on equal terms. The result has been a series of determined and bloody encounters, such as even the Potomac Army has not hitherto experienced. We hasten to bear our tribute to their admirable valor and gallantry. They found no protection of artillery, and little of cavalry. There was not often the shock of serried lines, but the stern meeting of man and man in the dense jungles of that wild Virginia region so emphatically called The Wilderness. The long lists of mortality are the simple but irresistible attestation of the fury of their onset and the tenacity of their defence. A narrow strip of ground, fought over many times by the swaying lines, shows the valor of the combatants. Officers and men have fallen side by side on the bloody fields. Nor will the Nation be unmindful of their heroic memories.

Reviewing the field as it lies, we find that the enemy has been pressed slowly, but surely, back from his Rapidan entrenchments to his line of defence along the North Anna. So far there has been achieved substantial success. Again, the enemy has been foiled in his hope of crushing our forces at the outset. The great battle of the Wilderness was no essential part of General GRANT's plan. He did not avoid, but he did not seek it. His plan was to flank the enemy, with or without the battle. To such a statement confirmation is added by the speech of the PRESIDENT, who announced that General GRANT had not been jostled from his original design. The advance was substantially analogous to that of General HOOKER. The battle-ground was the same. The tactics of the enemy the same. But the results were diverse. And on familiar ground, while our Army had yet failed to get into thorough manœuvring position, the enemy fought three days, and then hastily withdrew. Here then also is success.

But the campaign is still undecided. The battle is not yet done. The enemy is still strong, brave, and unyielding. Bitter and bloody work must go on yet; and in the presence of such events, it would be idle to prognosticate the hour or the day of final triumph. Taking courage from the heroism of the troops and the cool determination of their commander, let us also be prepared for momentary reverses.

Our chief ground of faith in the campaign is the conviction that the Rebel army cannot long endure the shocks to which it has been subjected. Obstinate as appears its present front, any day, any hour, may bring news of its sudden break and retreat. When once the conviction of disaster steals into its ranks, and the *morale* of the Rebel army is gone, its disintegration will be as astonishing as its present coherence. Its power of resisting concussion has already been put to the severest test, and that simple, yet admirable policy of visiting its retreating legions with rapid, incessant and merciless shocks, can hardly fail to weaken it beyond endurance. When the crash does come, be it a day, or a month hence, the effect will be astounding.

If other reason be needed for our hope, it may be found in the gradual converging of new forces against the doomed Capital. Reinforcement we need. But reinforcements have already gone forward. And above all, the column of SIGEL is an army of reinforcement, and cannot long fail to press down upon the beleaguered enemy.

We desire to tone pardonable exultation down to the more fitting pitch of determination, and in triumph or reverse to be prepared for either. We are aware of the thousand contingencies which may arrest victory away in the moment of fruition. We are mindful also of the sad experience of the Army of the Potomac in former days. But we cannot conceal our belief that brighter auspices surround the gallant Army, than those of its Peninsular history; and that it is destined to speedy triumph, we cannot entertain a doubt. Let no labor be relaxed till the campaign be brought to happy consummation. So far, all is well.

THE PLAN OF THE ADVANCE.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT's plan for his advance into Virginia, appears to have been to follow a line of operations nearly corresponding to the direct route from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, making his base at Aquia Creek, instead of upon the railroad from Alexandria to Culpepper. To place the Army upon this route he passed around the right of the Rebel position, and was prepared either to accept battle from LEE near the Rapidan, or pursuing his march to occupy Spottsylvania Court-House and the adjacent country. The latter, if accomplished, would have secured for our forces great advantages, the country being much more favorable for operations than that in the vicinity of the Rapidan, which is thickly wooded; and we should also have been near the Rebel line of railroad communication, with the chance of interrupting it. General LEE, however, would not thus permit himself to be outflanked, and having great advantages in his knowledge of the country, was able to move so as to present his full front instead of his flank to us. In doing this he was compelled to fall back and assume a new position.

This statement will explain the complicated struggles of last week, which, although apparently resulting in the main advantageously to our forces, were so long indecisive. The Army started on Wednesday from its position near Culpepper, and marching to the left, crossed at the lower Fords of the Rapidan. On Thursday the cavalry and advance came into collision with the enemy, who had moved from their position to meet us. On Friday the two armies met in full force amidst the dense forests of the Wilderness, and a bloody struggle occurred. LEE failed to check our advance, and therefore retired to Spottsylvania Court-House, in order to assume a new and advantageous position. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, various engagements occurred, but the time was principally occupied by our Army in ascertaining the position of the enemy, and in making arrangements to drive him from it. It was also necessary to employ this interval in disposing of the wounded and procuring supplies. The great encounter took place on Tuesday, and from the reports we receive at the time of writing, there is reason to judge from them that we obtained decided successes, and forced the Rebels to retire still further toward Richmond. Should this prove to be the case, the Rebel government must soon decide upon the alternative of making a desperate and decisive struggle in front of their capital, or of abandoning it for the purpose of concentrating their armies at a point further in the interior of the Confederacy. It is altogether probable that they will adopt the first, for they must feel assured that if Richmond is lost, the Rebellion is virtually ended.

The operations of General BUTLER assume great importance in this connection. If he is able to interrupt permanently the direct communication between Richmond and the South, it will cause much distress in the capital, but will not be decisive, as there are available indirect communications by way of Lynchburgh. General BUTLER does not appear to have been able to penetrate to Petersburgh, which is the key to an attack upon Richmond from the South. Should LEE, however, retreat to the capital, closely pursued by GRANT, we shall acquire advantages with every mile of progress, for the short railroad communication by way of Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh will be left in our complete control, the Peninsula route will be opened and communication will be established with General BUTLER.

With the imperfect details in our possession it is impossible to speculate upon future movements with any considerable degree of reliability; but it seems to be quite certain that General GRANT will occupy the Fredericksburgh line, getting up his supplies as rapidly as possible, and constantly pushing LEE to prevent the latter from sending off a large detachment to attack General BUTLER. Unless, therefore, the stubborn determination of the Rebels should give way before the severe punishment they are receiving, we must anticipate a continuance of bloody conflicts, in which our sacrifices will be immense, although no immediate adequate results be accomplished. For the whole experience of this war has shown that to *rout* either of the two armies is hardly possible. In a country like Virginia even a defeated army can retain its organization and continue fighting. It may be that the final result will be determined simply by the comparative ability of the combatants for prolonged endurance. We trust, therefore, that complete arrangements have been made for constantly supplying our Army with reinforcements of men and material.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK.

THE Army of the Potomac has lost one of its best soldiers in the death of Major-General JOHN SEDGWICK, killed by the bullet of a sharpshooter on Monday, near Spottsylvania Court-House. While standing with two members of his staff in some entrenchments, directing the placing of some pieces of artillery, he was struck by a bullet in the head—the ball entering near the left eye, and passing out near the right ear, killing him, of course, instantly. We fear that the life of this noble commander has been sacrificed, like that of too many others occupying high positions, through an excess of courage; for the mode of his death would seem to indicate that he was on the advanced line of the troops, and, judging from his previous conduct in this respect, we infer that this was the case.

General SEDGWICK was one of the oldest soldiers in the Army; and long experience in warfare—on the plains, in Mexico, and during the many battles of the Army of the Potomac—had rendered him perfectly indifferent to danger. He always accompanied his advanced troops into a battle, scrutinizing himself the movements of the enemy. Officers associated with him relate many curious anecdotes of his apparent partiality for establishing his headquarters in the most exposed situations. His conduct in this respect was probably prompted, not only by long familiarity with danger, but also by the highest instincts of a noble and conscientious nature, leading him to share all the dangers of his troops, and to encourage them by his example. For this, every soldier in his command loved him, and all were ready to follow "Uncle "JOHN" in any enterprise, no matter what the perils to be encountered.

In personal character General SEDGWICK was plain, honest, genial, affectionate, and thoroughly reliable. He had no ostentation, no vanity, and was quiet and unpretending in demeanor. In private intercourse all esteemed and loved him as a friend. His nature was as simple and as ingenuous as that of a boy. But as a commander he was strict in enforcing military duties, understood perfectly well all the minutiæ of his profession, and without making any appeals to his men, created enthusiasm in them by the influence of his character. As a consequence, his command was always in the most perfect condition. The Sixth corps, which he has commanded for over a year, had a prominent reputation for its completeness in all details of effectiveness. Under his leadership it has

performed services which entitle it to the highest honor. At the time of the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, under General HOOKER, one year ago, General SEDGWICK was left with his corps at Fredericksburgh, and, receiving orders from General HOOKER to join him by piercing the enemy's rear, General SEDGWICK captured the famous heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh by a succession of brilliant charges; continuing his march he met a force of at least double his numbers, and held his ground against them for an entire day. The result of the action at Chancellorsville made these efforts unavailing, and General SEDGWICK brought his corps safely across the Rappahannock, though its capture was imminent.

When the Army was marching to meet the Rebels in Pennsylvania last June, General SEDGWICK was on the extreme right of the line, and held a place thirty miles distant from Gettysburgh, when he received the order to march thither. He made a forced march by night, and arrived at Gettysburgh in time to retrieve the disasters of the second day's fight. The march was one of the most rapid in the history of the war, and one of the most important in its results. Another brilliant achievement was effected during the movement across the Rappahannock last fall, when General SEDGWICK stormed and carried an entrenched position on the bank of that river, capturing about fifteen hundred prisoners. In addition to these individual achievements, General SEDGWICK and his corps have participated in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac during the last year.

General SEDGWICK was about fifty years of age, was born in Connecticut, and was graduated at West Point in 1833. On the 1st of July, 1837, he was breveted second lieutenant of the Second artillery, and received his full commission on the same day. On the 19th of April, 1839, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He served in Mexico, and was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, with rank from August 20, 1847. He received another brevet, major, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, dating from September 13, 1847. He commanded his company and became distinguished in the attack upon San Cosmo gate, Mexico City. On the 26th of January, 1849, he was made a full captain of artillery. On the 8th of March, 1855, he was appointed major of the First United States cavalry (a newly-organized regiment), and served in Kansas, commanding at Fort Riley during 1858 and 1859, and at Fort Wise in 1860. He held this position at the breaking out of the present Rebellion. On the 16th of March, 1861, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the Second United States cavalry, and on the 25th of April, 1861, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth United States cavalry. He was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers on August 31, 1861, and was placed in charge of a brigade of the Army of the Potomac. He was afterwards assigned to the command of the Third division of the Second Army corps, then under the late General SUMNER, and with that command moved upon Manassas. Under that commander he participated in the siege of Yorktown and in the pursuit of the Rebels up the Peninsula of Virginia. At the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 1st of June, 1862, he particularly distinguished himself, and was nominated for and obtained the brevet of a Brigadier-General of the United States Army from May 31, 1862. He participated in the seven days' contest, and was particularly noted at the battles of Savage Station and Glendale. He also took part in the contest before Washington under General POPE. At the battle of Antietam he commanded a division in SUMNER's wing of MCCLELLAN's Army, and was wounded twice during the engagement. On this occasion he remained two hours on the field after he was wounded, and had then to be carried away. On the 23d of December, 1862, he was nominated by the PRESIDENT a major-general of volunteers, with a rank dating from July 4, 1862, and was subsequently renominated and confirmed in March, 1863, his rank to date from May 31, 1862. In January, 1863, he was placed in command of the Ninth Army corps, and on the 5th of February, 1863, was transferred to the command of the Sixth Army corps.

Being the senior officer of the Army of the Potomac, he has usually commanded a wing during all operations, and in General MEADE's absence commanded the entire Army. It has been frequently stated that very important military positions had been offered to him, and that they had been refused. This is probably true, as his high abilities were universally appreciated, and his freedom from ambition would lead him to avoid all peculiar prominence. During the present war the country has lost no officer whose death created a greater vacancy—none who will be more regretted as a man and as a commander, than JOHN SEDGWICK.

APPARENTLY the contest now raging with such extraordinary violence in the East and the West, is to be determined by the numerical superiority of one side or the other. Between the two parties engaged in this war, the strength of the battalions will exercise an influence greater than between any other combatants in the world, for otherwise they have so many points of resemblance and equality—both being such courageous and tenacious fighters, and both commanded with such skill, that decided success can scarcely result from any very great superiority in stategy, or fighting abilities. Have we reserve armies ready formed to reinforce the shattered columns now fighting the greatest battles of history? This is the momentous question of the times. There should be now at least 100,000 men organized at different accessible points, who can be thrown with rapidity upon any part of the vast field where required. We trust that thousands of soldiers hitherto scattered through the country, have by the new policy of concentration been called in and made available for active service. Besides these, every possible effort should be made now to enlist men, and to *keep* our forces constantly up to their complement. The time may come when 10,000 fresh men reaching GRANT before Richmond, will decide the fate of the Rebellion. The campaign so auspiciously begun should not fail through the want of a few brigades.

THERE are very many of the mental and military characteristics of Lieut.-General GRANT to be discovered in his reports of his actions, and especially in the report of his last battle at Chattanooga. It appears, among other things, that he would not be inclined to give up a field or a purpose on small provocation, but would be apt to contest it with the enemy till it was either decidedly won or decidedly lost. The significance of such sentences as these is apparent.

He sent an order from Chattanooga to General BURNSIDE at Knoxville, saying:

"Should Longstreet move his whole force across the Little Tennessee, an effort should be made to cut his pontoons on that stream *even if it sacrificed half the cavalry of the Ohio army.*"

Further on he addressed the same officer:

"I can hardly conceive the necessity of retreating from East Tennessee. If I did at all, *it would be after losing most of the army.*"

On the 19th of October last, after assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, he telegraphed from Louisville to Major-General THOMAS whose army was in great straits at Chattanooga:

"Hold Chattanooga *at all hazards.*"

THE following dispatches have been addressed by the Secretary of War to Mrs. General GRANT, who is now in New York:—

WASHINGTON, 2¾ P. M., May 9, 1864.

To Mrs. Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I rejoice to inform you that the latest advices from the front lead to the belief that General GRANT has achieved a complete victory. It is premature to announce a decided result, but our hopes are confident. The General was well when an officer just in left the Headquarters on Saturday evening, which is our latest.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 1864.

To Mrs. Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Since my last telegram to you this Department have received dispatches direct from General GRANT, dated yesterday, at 11 A. M. He was quite well. He says the result of three days' fight at Old Wilderness was decidedly in our favor; he is now pursuing the Rebels to Richmond. I congratulate you upon his great achievement.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE following officers have been mustered out of service: Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General E. D. Keyes, U.S.A., mustered out as Major-General of volunteers; Major Wm. H. French, U. S. Artillery, mustered out as Major-General of volunteers; Brigadier-General W. A. Gorman, U. S. Vols.; Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Schriver, Additional Aide-de-Camp.

THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

We stop our press to insert the following important despatch:

WASHINGTON, May 13—5:30, A. M.

Major-General Dix;

Official dispatches are just received by this department, dated yesterday, 8 A. M., at the battle-field near Spottsylvania Court House. They state that during the night General Hancock marched from his previous position on our right, and occupied the ground between Generals Wright and Burnside, at daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division, and part of Early's, together with Major-General Johnson, General Stewart, and from thirty to forty cannon.

The number of prisoners is not given, but are to be counted by thousands.

General Burnside, on the extreme left, opened at the same time with General Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with General Hancock, and his left is not actively engaged

General Wright's troops attacked at 7½ o'clock, and are now at work.

General Warren is demonstroting to hold the enemy in front of his lines.

The rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

A dispatch has been received from General Butler, dated "In the field, near Chester station, Virginia, May 12—8:30 P. M."

It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North and South Carolina that have got up.

Beauregard's courier was captured this morning, going to General Hope in command of Drury's Bluff; he had dispatches stating that Beauregard would join them as soon as the troops came up.

General Gillmore holds the intrenchments, while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines.

General Kautz, with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad, near Appomattox Station, and can, perhaps, advance on the James river.

We have had no telegraphic communication with General Sherman since Wednesday.

EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WE have sad confirmatory news of the loss of Brigadier Generals STEVENSON and RICE, officers whose admirable gallantry and skill demand for us in a future number more than this passing notice.

MAJOR-General Butler writes to Major-General Peck that "Your (Peck's) being relieved from Newbern by me in no manner implies any censure upon your action, or disapproval of your administration, and was determined upon many days before the order was actually sent, and before it was known or believed that there would be any demonstration upon your command by the enemy. That order was delayed by the necessities of the service in other movements of the department which are solely subjects of explanation."

BRIGADIER-General Stannard has been relieved from his command in New York and has gone to Fortress Monroe under orders from the War Department. Brigadier-General De Trobriand is assigned in General Stannard's place over the troops in New York city and harbor.

BRIGADIER-General Kilpatrick is assigned to the command of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. Brigadier-General Stoneman commands the cavalry corps which has been recruiting in Kentucky, and is now on the move.

BRIGADIER-General Devens, who has concluded a tour of military inspection of the defences of New England, has received orders to report at Fortress Monroe for duty under Major-General Smith.

A DISPATCH dated on the third says: As far as known, the enemy are making no movements in this direction. Everything is perfectly quiet inside our lines, and the weather is clear and pleasant. Kilpatrick left a note at Tunnel Hill yesterday for General Wheeler, saying:—

I came out to meet you on Friday with five hundred men, which you declined; to-day I came with one thousand; next time I will come with my whole command and annihilate you and your minions. Your classmate,

J. H. KILPATRICK, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

REBEL REPORTS AND COMMENTS.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, May 2, 1864.

Scouts report that the enemy have struck their tents in Culpepper, and that the Yankee army is moving. There are no demonstrations as yet on our front. It is reported that the enemy is moving by both flanks.

A heavy wind storm passed over this place this evening, upsetting a train of cars in its course, and wounding the mail agent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

BURNSIDE'S whole corps, excepting the negro brigade, has passed to the front, crossing the river at Rappahannock Station yesterday. The negro brigade of his command has been placed on guard over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas Junction to Alexandria, relieving the white troops who have heretofore performed that duty. These white troops have also gone to the front. The Yankees are swiftly perfecting the preliminaries of battle, and the struggle cannot be deferred many days.

Their cavalry made reconnoissances to Falmouth last night and the night preceding, and their videttes on the Stafford hills were distant spectators of the tournament which came off here on yesterday.

A review of Major-General FITZ LEE's division of cavalry is announced to take place at Mansfield to morrow.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 4.]

THE War Department was in receipt of no information from the Rapidan last night beyond that contained in the Associated Press telegram in the telegraphic column.

The only additional news from the Peninsula is that the number of the enemy landed at West Point up to yesterday was four thousand. They were landing on both sides of the river and had thrown out pickets. Their main body is at Gloucester Point. Several vessels came up to West Point Monday night.

It was rumored last night that a skirmish had occurred at James City; but the report needs confirmation.

A Yankee scouting party, about twenty in number, appeared near Falmouth on Monday.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 4.]

A dispatch from Orange Court House reports GRANT's army to have struck tents and to have commenced moving. The special dispatch of our army correspondent shows conclusively that the authorities at Washington have been pushing GRANT to make a forward movement, and this whole movement is probably made more in obedience to orders from headquarters than in any hopes he may have of the capture of Richmond.

The War Department was last night without any intelligence from our army; yet private advices, from trustworthy sources, say that our men were never in better spirits and condition, or better prepared for the struggle. Before many days more—even before the setting of to-day's sun—we may hear that the great battle has begun; and when we recollect that it is LEE's army of veterans—men who have faced battle on a dozen fields—we can have no doubts of the result.

There was no news last night, either from North Carolina or the West.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 5, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The enemy crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna Fords. Two corps of this army moved to oppose him—EWELL's by the old turnpike, and HILL's by the plank-road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march. A strong attack was made upon EWELL, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

The enemy subsequently concentrated upon General HILL, who, with his and WILCOX's divisions, successfully resisted the repeated and desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery on our right were driven back by ROSSER's brigade. By the blessing of God, we maintained position against every effort until night, when the combat closed. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men.

Gallant Brigadier-General J. M. JONES was killed, and General STAFFORD, I fear, mortally wounded, while leading his command with conspicuous valor. R. E. LEE.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Friday, May 6.

The enemy renewed the attack this morning with great violence, attempting to turn our right and get between us and Richmond. Every attack of the enemy was repulsed. We have driven him some distance on the left, but he is very stubborn on the right, but is now giving way.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET had turned the enemy's left, and was steadily pushing him back, when he was severely wounded. He was shot *by* MAHONE's *brigade through mistake.* General LONGSTREET is doing well. He and his command saved the day on the right. The artillery took but little part on either side on account of the woods and the nature of the ground. Our loss is very severe, including many valuable officers. General WADSWORTH, of the Yankee army, was killed. The battle was fought in the Wilderness, and will probably be designated as "the battle of the Wilderness." The enemy has been pushed back toward Chancellorsville and Fredericksburgh. Everything looks well for our success.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Friday, May 6.

A considerable engagement occurred yesterday, about twenty miles below here, near PARKER's store, in Spottsylvania County, on the plank road, between part of EWELL's corps and the Fifth corps of the Yankees, including SYKES' Regulars. The engagement lasted from twelve o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing nine hundred and eighty-one privates and forty-one commissioned officers, who have arrived here.

General J. M. JONES and Colonel WARREN, of the Tenth Virginia were killed, General STAFFORD was mortally wounded.

Second Dispatch.

The following additional particulars of the fight yesterday, have reached this place:

Generals HEATH and WILCOX were in the fight yesterday; they checked and drove back three corps and two divisions of the enemy. LANE's North Carolina brigade last night surprised and captured three hundred prisoners.

General PEGRAM was painfully wounded in the knee.

From 3 o'clock until night there was very heavy musketry fighting, with but little artillery engaged. COOKE's brigade fought well and lost heavily. THOMAS' and MCGOWAN's brigades also suffered considerably. ROSSER fought WILCOX's whole division of Yankee cavalry with a single brigade, driving them back at all points.

Third Dispatch.

The attack by the enemy, this morning, was very violent They were repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left, but they were stubborn on our right, until LONGSTREET finally forced them to give way.

General LONGSTREET received a severe wound in the shoulder. General PAUL JENNINGS was mortally wounded. The fighting was principally with musketry, the ground being unsuitable for artillery. Colonel BROWN, of the Virginia Artillery, was killed. The battle was fought near the Wilderness. The enemy have been pushed back to Chancellorsville. Everything looks well. Full accounts will be sent to-morrow.

The Yankee WADSWORTH was killed. Seventeen hundred prisoners have been received here.

Fourth Dispatch.

Fighting was resumed this morning, mostly with musketry. It is believed that we are driving them. General BENNING was slightly wounded in the arm. Three hundred more prisoners have reached here, and more are on the way. The Richmond Ambulance Committee arrived here this morning.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.]

The movements of the enemy on the South side, under General W. F. (Baldy) SMITH, are as yet but little known, with the exception of a general intention to flank Drewry's Bluff. A gentleman who left City Point Thursday night about 8 o'clock says that on that afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the enemy landed a force of some 2,000 at City Point, capturing our picket guard of thirty men, under command of Lieutenant DAGGER. Our signal station was also captured, but the men made their escape. The main bulk of the enemy's force proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, about three miles higher up James River, in Chesterfield county, where they landed a force variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand men. He counted forty-one transports, and others could be seen in the distance, coming up James River. This large flotilla was convoyed by three iron-clads (Monitors) and four wooden gunboats.

Bermuda Hundred is near the mouth of the Appomattox River, on its western bank, and but ten miles from Drewry's Bluff. It is also within two or three hours march of the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad.

The preparations at Fortress Monroe for the expedition have been very extensive. Three hospital steamships—the *State of Maine, Connecticut,* and *New World*—all accompany it, and all the hospitals at Old Point have been cleared out to receive the wounded.

The chief of the iron-clads which accompany the transports is the *Onondaga,* an entirely new vessel, just finished in New York, which arrived at Fortress Monroe last week. It is claimed by the Yankees that in her all the defects of the Ericsson Monitors are avoided, her turrets being built on a heavier and stronger plan, her ventilation better, and her deck but fifteen inches above water. Her guns throw fifteen-inch shot and rifled shell.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the Yankees had struck the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad at Port Walthall Junction; but this report is not confirmed, and last night our troops were still in possession of the post.

The following telegram was received here last night:

PETERSBURGH, May 6, 1864.

Our forces were skirmishing with the enemy's forces near Port Walthall Junction at 6 o'clock this evening.

GEORGE E. PICKETT,
Major-General Commanding.

We learn, in addition to this, that later intelligence announces that the enemy had been driven back.

Last night intelligence was received here that thirty-five of the enemy's gunboats and transports had passed Harrison's Landing, and seventy were in sight, making one hundred and five in all.

Six of the squadron came up, and one of them, the leading vessel, was blown up by a torpedo. The other five then landed their troops at Curle's Neck.

At last accounts there were several gunboats in sight off Gregory's Farm, two and a half miles from Chaffin's Bluff.

From a dispatch received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant HUNTER DAVIDSON, in charge of submarine defences, we learn that a Yankee gunboat ran foul of one of the torpedo sentinels in the James River yesterday morning and was blown to atoms. He says there "is hardly a piece left as big as a row-boat."

The explosion occurred at Deep Bottom, near Aiken's Landing, about twelve miles below the city, and not a soul on board escaped the disaster.

MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Yankee force which has been at West Point for a week broke up their camp on Thursday, and when last heard from were marching in the direction of Old Church, in Hanover county. They number about four thousand. It is said that General BUTLER is with this force, though from other sources we hear that he is with BALDY SMITH on the other side of the river.

They have advanced up to the bridge which crosses the Chicahominy River.

OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

DALTON, May 5, 1864.

Contrary to all expectations, the enemy have advanced but little to-day. One division of HOOKER's corps is at Lee & Gordon's Mills. PALMER's corps and one division are in front of Tunnel Hill, occupying our old picket station.

HOWARD's corps and two divisions, between Varnett's Station and Red Clay, are all busily engaged cutting roads, causewaying, and building bridges. Their advance will be necessarily very slow. Numerous deserters have come into our lines to-day and given themselves up, saying that their time expires from the 10th to the 12th, and none of them will fight in the approaching engagements.

DALTON, May 6, 1864.

The enemy have been at a stand-still to-day. They are repairing both railroads as they advance, and have a chain of pickets which renders it impossible to learn what is going on inside. The enemy's pickets were eleven miles from Tunnel Hill at 2 o'clock. General JOHNSTON has issued an order granting pardon to all persons under arrest, except those accused of plundering and pilfering.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 30.]

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.

That a great struggle is about to take place for the possession of Richmond is conceded on all hands. The enemy is marshalling his cohorts on the Rappahannock and the Peninsula, and that a last desperate effort will be made to overrun Virginia and occupy her ancient capital is admitted by the enemy himself. What, then, becomes the duty of the people of Richmond in view of the mighty conflict at hand? It is evidently the same as that of the commander of a man-of-war who sails out of port to engage the foes of his flag in mortal combat. The decks are cleared for action, non-combatants are ordered below or ashore, the supply of ammunition and food is looked to, and a short prayer uttered that Heaven will favor the right and protect the land and the loved ones for whom the battle is waged.

Such is now the duty of the people of Richmond. Every preparation should be made for the approaching conflict, and every obstacle removed which can hinder or embarrass the movements of our armies. If there is a man, or woman, or child, in the city who cannot serve the cause here, and who can find temporary refuge elsewhere, they should immediately withdraw, and thus clear the decks and diminish the consumption of food. The trains employed in bringing supplies for their subsistence might then be used in transporting troops; and for every noncombatant thus withdrawn a soldier might be substituted and supported. The food now consumed by persons who can render no assistance, and which is hauled over overtaxed railways, would be available for armed men able and ready to defend the city against the assaults of the invader. Armies, like men, are confused and embarrassed by frightened women and children crying to them for assistance and clinging to them for support.

We sincerely hope and pray that the red waves of battle may not, as in 1862, roll and break and hiss against the walls of the capital, and the ears of our suffering but resolute people may never again be saluted by the reports of hostile guns. But our hopes may be disappointed; the enemy may come again, as he has come before, and, for aught we know, the battle may be fought on these hills and in these streets. It is with a view to this possible contingency that we would urge upon our people to make all needful preparation for whatever fate betides them, and especially to give our brave and unconquerable defenders a clear deck and an open field. And, above all, let the living oracles of our holy religion, and pious men and women of every persuasion, remember that God alone giveth the victory, and that his ear is ever open to the prayers of the righteous.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND.

[Richmond correspondence of the Mobile Register.]

An impression prevails in town that the women and children are to be ordered into the country. In another form, the rumor is, that General BRAGG has said that in case LEE's army has to fall back he will deplete the city of its surplus population and prepare for a siege—a very unnecessary thing for General BRAGG to say; since it follows as a matter of course that a siege would, of itself, drive away all who were not obliged to remain. Hence I do not believe General BRAGG made any such remark. A more trustworthy rumor is that Charlottsville will be abandoned if LEE is compelled to retire.

Active operations on the line of the Rapidan will hardly begin before the first of May, even if the roads permit; for GRANT will not be able, with all his energy and diligence, to get his men together and well in hand before that time. LEE is quietly watching his game. What that game is will be disclosed the moment BURNSIDE's Annapolis expedition lands. The Fredericksburgh correspondent of the *Examiner* thinks BURNSIDE will disembark at Urbana, near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, and march thence upon Richmond, effecting a junction on the line of the Chickahominy, with a force coming up from Williamsburgh and Fortress Monroe. But Urbana would be an ill-chosen point; for he would have two rivers to cross before he comes within striking distance of Richmond. Port Royal, twenty miles below Fredericksburgh, would serve his purpose much better for there he would be immediately upon LEE's flank and rear, and force him either to retire from the strongly fortified line of the Rapidan or to divide his army.

* * * * * * * * * *

Instead of dividing, LEE will concentrate. He will not even spare PICKETT and CLINGMAN to attend to WISTAR, advancing up the Peninsula. The fortifications around Richmond being completed and connected by telegraph, he will entrust the defence of the capital to General BRAGG, at the head of the local forces and reserves, while PICKETT and others confront BURNSIDE at Port Royal or elsewhere; for, discovering the natural strength of the country around Port Royal, BURNSIDE may move up the north bank of the Rappahannock and unite with GRANT's left wing, extended towards Stafford Court House. Reinforced by BURNSIDE and all the troops which can possibly be spared from the

defences at Washington, will GRANT, failing in his effort to manœuvre LEE out of Virginia, and even out of Orange county, essay to carry by storm the fortified line of the Rapidan, as he did the much stronger positions of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge—will he, think you, attempt this bold task while LONGSTREET hangs on his right flank and rear? He may, for his luck has given him confidence, and time presses. Some "big thing" must be done before the 7th of June, the time fixed for the meeting of the Republican Convention at Chicago. Moreover, GRANT knows the value of boldness and counts upon the unfamiliarity of LEE's army with the purely defensive attitude which it has assumed, as an entire army, on but two occasions—at Fredericksburgh, and on the third day of the second battle of Manassas. At Sharpsburgh it was not an entire army, but a remnant of less than forty thousand, worn and wasted with fatigue and hunger.

Unless LONGSTREET should take position so near to LEE as to be able to fall upon GRANT's rear the moment he offered or pretended to offer battle—in which event he would be in danger of being turned upon by GRANT and whipped before LEE could cross the Rapidan in the face of two or three hundred pieces of cannon, well supported by infantry —GRANT could afford to run the risk of any damage he might do after LEE was defeated. It would be easy to dispose of LONGSTREET after that. But suppose LEE is not defeated, and GRANT's columns, shattered and torn by futile assaults, are compelled to recross the Rapidan and make their way as best they can to the entrenchments at Arlington, while LEE's troops flushed with victory, press like bloodhounds on their rear; and LONGSTREET falls like a thunderbolt on their flank. Suppose that! Ah! it makes the heart ache with hope. We have been so often and so bitterly disappointed in just such hopes. And yet the time ought to come—it must come—when our toils and sufferings shall be requited by one truly grand and decisive victory. Why should not that victory come this year? When could it come more propitiously?

THE YANKEES ADVANCING.

[From the Richmond Whig of 7th.]

Up to a late hour last night there had been no fighting whatever on the Peninsula, but it was said there were a number of transports on their way up the James River, below City Point. The information that a large fleet of transports, convoyed by Yankee gunboats, was ascending the James River, and was not a great distance below City Point, was received in Petersburgh on Thursday afternoon, about 11 P. M. General PICKETT immediately directed Colonel ARCHER, commanding the State forces, to order out his men, and this was the signal for considerable excitement which instantly ensued. This excitement was greatly enhanced by the ringing of the court-house bell, and this was soon followed by the ringing of all other bells in the city, which startled the quiet denizens of the town from its centre to its remotest limits. The militia quickly responded to the summons, and in the course of three or four hours more than one thousand were at the place of rendezvous, armed and equipped as the law directs. All the veterans around Petersburgh, including infantry, artillery and cavalry, put themselves in readiness, and moved off to their place of destination. The enemy came up the James River at 4 P. M., landing a force of two thousand at City Point, capturing our picket guard of thirty men, under Lieutenant DUGGIN. The signal station was captured, but the men escaped. The bulk of the men went to Bermuda Hundred, three miles higher up, and landed ten to fifteen thousand men. Our informant counted forty-one transports, and others coming, three iron-clads in the distance, Monitors, and four gunboats. Bermuda Hundred is ten miles from Drewry's Bluff, and two or three hours' march from the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad to Richmond.

AN ATTEMPT AGAINST ATLANTA.

[From the Raleigh Progress.]

The Dalton correspondent of the Atlanta *Register* avers that the programme of the Abolition Government for the pending spring campaign has been fixed beyond doubt, and, according to all indications, will open with a grand demonstration in an attempt against Atlanta. The movement of troops on the part of the enemy and all his preparations point plainly in that direction. It is known that the concentration of the enemy's forces in the direction of Chattanooga is greater than on the Potomac, and that there is more activity there than at the latter point.

The foregoing is exactly in accordance with our views, expressed in this paper a few days ago. Whatever appearance of attack upon LEE, or on North Carolina, the enemy may keep up, we cannot get rid of the impression or presentiment that "On to Atlanta" is now his watchword. We know that our opinion in such matters is worth but little, nor would we obtrude it on any one presumptuously; but still our opinion is that while the "On to Richmond" is but a feint, the "On to Atlanta" is a reality.

THE CAPITAL THREATENED.

[From the Richmond Whig, 7th.]

In some respects Richmond is in more danger than when MCCLELLAN, at the head of one hundred thousand men, was encamped within five miles of the corporation limits. Our readers are well aware of the weak point in our defence. They know the city is in peril, and they have repaired promptly to the field. The quiet determination of the citizens yesterday morning was worthy of all praise. Knowing that the hour of suffering trial had come, they armed themselves and went calmly forth to defend their wives and children from a barbarous foe. Every man felt that the occupation of the city, even for a single hour, involved consequences most terrible, apart from the destruction of property. Numberless calamities to the pure and unprotected, who would be crouching in garrets and cellars, were to be dreaded. To avert these calamities, fathers and brothers and sons were willing to lay down their lives. The cause was holy; how could they be otherwise than confident with regard to the weak side of our defence. We may state on good authority that its weakness is less than the more nervous of our population suppose, and every hour makes it stronger. Some apprehension is felt in regard to the number of troops in and around the city. On that point it would be obviously improper to state particulars. We may be very sure, however, that heavy reinforcements are at hand. They may not arrive in time to prevent the enemy from achieving a temporary success, such as the burning of a bridge and the capture of an outpost, but they can come soon enough to punish the enemy for his temerity. We expect for several days to witness an unwonted degree of excitement and many startling and alarming rumors. The enemy will bring us not a little, and the busy-bodies will do their best to create a panic. Such vexations are inevitable in time of peril, and can be counteracted only by anticipating them, and presenting a firm mind in spite, not only of rumors, but of unpleasant facts. Let us possess our souls in patience, no matter what happens. Panics only make matters, worse, and the best way to meet a danger is to face it. In an hour like this, hardness of nerve should be cultivated, for the air will be thick with ugly and evil reports. Our duty is plain, first to defend the city to the last gasp, as well from the lawless within as from the invaders without; and next to encourage and sustain our defenders. The many wounded who will be sent here must not be left to the hospital attendants alone.

It may be and we trust it is the last time Richmond will be called on to display the Christian virtue for which she is so distinguished throughout the Confederacy. Let this display eclipse all previous ones. There will be trouble about food, especially for the troops near the city. The commissariat should not be left wholly to the authorities, who will be busy with a thousand pressing claims. The local troops had but one day's rations in their haversacks, and that will be exhausted before regulations are furnished.

ARE WE PREPARED?

[From the Richmond Whig, 6th.]

Suppose the battle between LEE and GRANT is indecisive, or suppose the enemy gain such advantage as to compel LEE to fall back toward Richmond, are we at all prepared for such a contingency? Candor compels a negative answer; for we have been so elated by success after success, that we have not permitted ourselves to contemplate the probability of anything but victory. This is not wise. The reaction from the elated condition in which we have been for months past, may carry us to the other extreme, and at a time when the highest qualities of manhood may be needed to repair a temporary reverse, we will be found in a state of supine despondency. We should at once look on the other side of the picture, and accustom ourselves to the idea of temporary miscarriage of our arms, and to the requirements of such an event. While the auspices were never more favorable for LEE, the chances of battle are so various and so much beyond human control, that it is impossible to foretell with certainty the issue of the pending engagement.

We all know this; yet no one has asked the question, what are we to do if LEE suffers a reverse, and is forced to fall back upon this city? Still less have we permitted ourselves to consider the consequences of a deplorable accident which may happen any day.

A year ago "Stonewall" JACKSON fell not far from the spot on which LEE and GRANT are about to join battle. What if LEE should fall? May Providence spare us this calamity;. for the people of the Confederacy are by no means prepared for it. They have made up their minds, unwisely, that the war must end one way or the other this year, forgetting quite, that there can be but one way. If LEE should fail and his army be unsuccessful, we greatly fear that the majority of the people would begin to look the other way. But neither the loss of LEE nor the reverse of his army, nor the two together, will justify the contemplation of that other way. Let it be dismissed at once and forever. Suppose LEE fails, we have BEAUREGARD. Suppose his army fails to drive off GRANT and has to retire, we have reinforcements and many excellent lines of defence. Whatever betides, this is very clear: our independence must be won. Short of that we can never stop. There is no middle ground, as Mr. LEACH fancies, between independence and subjugation.

How often have we proclaimed that the fall of Richmond, and of all our cities, would not and should not end the war. Do we still stand fast to that proclamation, or are we, indeed, ready to see the war end this year, one way or the other? Perhaps at this moment the great contest on the Rapidan is at its height, and before the setting of this day's sun the wires may bring us sad tidings. Should it so chance, we must set hard the teeth and rally once more to the breach, remembering that the cause for which "Stonewall" JACKSON died may suffer a thousand reverses, but can never fail. The mishaps of to-day may be repaired to-morrow; and in the end we will, for we must, triumph gloriously.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:—

You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that, coming as you do, newly elected by the people and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service without imposing unnecessary burdens on the citizen. The brief period which has elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress has not afforded sufficient opportunity to test the efficacy of the most important laws then enacted, nor have the events occurring in the interval been such as materially to change the state of the country.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the Government of the United States, is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, helpless women and children appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes. Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and even of edifices devoted to the worship of God, expeditions organized for the sole purpose of sacking cities, consigning them to the flames, killing the unarmed inhabitants, and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the constantly recurring atrocities of the invader. It cannot reasonably be pretended that such acts conduce to any end which their authors dare avow before the civilized world, and sooner or later Christendom must mete out to them the condemnation which such brutality deserves. The sufferings thus ruthlessly inflicted upon the people of the invaded districts has served but to illustrate their patriotism. Entire unanimity and zeal for their country's cause have been preeminently conspicuous among those whose sacrifices have been greatest. So the army which has borne the trials and dangers of the war; which has been subjected to privations and disappointments (tests of manly fortitude far more severe than the brief fatigues and perils of actual combat), has been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. From the camp comes the voice of the soldier-patriot invoking each who is at home, in the sphere he best may fill, to devote his whole energies to the support of a cause, in the success of which their confidence has never faltered. They, the veterans of many a hard-fought field, tender to their country, without limit of time, a service of priceless value to us—one which posterity will hold in grateful remembrance.

In considering the state of the country, the reflection is naturally suggested that this is the Third Congress of the Confederate States of America. The provisional government was formed, its Congress held four sessions, lived its appointed term and passed away. The permanent government was then organized, its different departments established, a Congress elected, which also held four sessions, served its full constitutional term and expired. You, the Second Congress under the permanent government, are now assembled at the time and place appointed by law for commencing your session. All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years ago, by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States whose separate and independent sovereignty was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations, which bind them to recognize as independent Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not in aiding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of a foreign government to exercise despotic sway over the States thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by their former limited and special agent as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority. Ungenerous advantage has been taken of our present condition, and our rights have been violated, our vessels of war detained in ports to which they had been invited by proclamations of neutrality, and in one instance our flag also insulted where the sacred right of asylum was supposed to be secure; while one of these governments has contented itself with simply deprecating by deferential representations the conduct of our enemy in the constantly recurring instance of his contemptuous disregard of neutral rights and flagrant violations of public law. It may be that foreign governments, like our enemies, have mistaken our desire for peace, unreservedly expressed, for evidence of exhaustion, and have thence inferred the probability of success in the efforts to subjugate or exterminate the millions of human beings who, in these States, prefer any fate to submission to their savage assailants.

I see no prospect of an early change in the course heretofore pursued by these governments; but when this delusion shall have been dispelled, and when our independence, by the valor and fortitude of our people, shall have been won against all the hostile influences combined against us, and can no longer be ignored by open foes or professed neutrals, this war will have left, with its proud memories, a record of many wrongs, which it may not misbecome us to forgive—some for which we may not properly forbear from demanding redress. In the meantime, it is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction, and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation.

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The Government of the United States, while persisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners, and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy or purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of human care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and the home sickness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The reports of the Departments, herewith submitted, are referred to for full information in relation to the matters appertaining to each. There are two of them on which I deem it necessary to make special remark.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states facts justifying the conclusion that the law passed at the last session, for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the large excess of Treasury notes heretofore issued, has had the desired effect, and that by the 1st of July the amount in circulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding $230,000,000. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the Government should be restricted to the two other modes provided by Congress, viz.: the sale of bonds and the issue of certificates bearing interest, for the price of supplies purchased within our limits. The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue by the Treasury of new notes to the extent of two-thirds of the amount received under its provisions. The estimate of the amount funded under this law is shown to be $300,000,000, and if two-thirds of this sum be issued, we shall have an addition of $200,000,000 to our circulation, believed to be already ample for the business of the country. The addition of

this large sum to the volume of the currency would be attended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country. If our arms are crowned with the success which we have so much reason to hope, we may well expect that this war cannot be prolonged beyond the current year, and nothing would so much retard the beneficent influence of peace on all the interests of our country as the existence of a great mass of currency not redeemable in coin. With our vast resources, the circulation, if restricted to its present volume, would be easily manageable, and by gradual absorption in payment of public dues would give place to the precious metals, the only basis of a currency adapted to commerce with foreign countries. In our present circumstances, I know of no mode of providing for the public wants which would entail sacrifices so great as a fresh issue of Treasury notes, and I trust that you will concur in the propriety of absolutely forbidding any increase of those now in circulation.

Officers have been appointed and dispatched to the trans-Mississippi States, and the necessary measures taken for the execution of the laws, enacted to obviate delays in administering the Treasury and other Executive Departments in those States; but sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain the result.

In relation to the most important of all subjects at the present time—the efficiency of our armies in the field—it is gratifying to assure you that the discipline and instruction of the troops have kept place with the improvement in material and equipment. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the legislation on this subject, and on the increased administrative energy in the different bureaus of the War Department, and may not unreasonably indulge anticipations of commensurate success in the ensuing campaign.

The organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuable in affording local protection without requiring details and detachments from active force.

Among t recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, your attention is especially invited to those in which legislation is suggested on the following subjects, viz:—

The tenure of office of the general officers in the provisional army, and a proper discrimination in the compensation of the different grades.

The provision required in aid of invalid officers who have resigned in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted while in the service.

The amendment of the law which deprives officers in the field of the privilege of purchasing rations and thus adds to their embarrassment, instead of conferring the benefit intended.

The organization of the general staff of the army, in relation to which a special message will shortly be addressed to you, containing the reasons which compelled me to withhold my approval of a bill passed by your predecessors at too late a period of the session to allow time for returning it for their consideration.

The necessity for an increase in the allowance now made for the transportation of officers travelling under orders.

The mode of providing officers for the execution of the conscript laws.

The means of securing greater dispatch and more regular administration of justice in examining and disposing of the records of cases reported from the courts-martial and military courts in the army.

The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and vigilance combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important and valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Louisiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead. A naval attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving that noble city and its fortresses, imperishable monuments to the skill and fortitude of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia and in Northern Virginia still oppose, with unshaken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and our generals, armies and people are animated by cheerful confidence.

Let us, then, while resolute in devoting all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us, not forget that our humble and most grateful thanks are due to Him, without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail, and to whose interposition are due the manifold successes with which we have been cheered.

Jefferson Davis.

Richmond, May 2, 1864.

ARMY GAZETTE.

SENTENCE OF ROBERT TAYLOR.

General Court-Martial Orders, No. 88.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, May 9, 1864.

I. Before a Military Commission, consisting of
Captain C. Thompson, 19th Michigan Volunteers,
Captain Gwen Griffith, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers,
Captain James Nutt, 9th Indiana Volunteers,
Captain D. R. May, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers,
First Lieutenant George Banman, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers,
and which convened at Murfreesboro', Tennessee, September 14, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 8, dated Post Headquarters, Murfreesboro', September 9, 1863, was arraigned and tried—

Robert Taylor, a citizen.

Charge—"Murder."

Specification—"In this: that he, the said *Robert Taylor*, a citizen of Coffee county, in the State of Tennessee, did beat a negro woman named 'Retter' in such manner that she died from the effects of the wounds thus inflicted. This on or about the 31st day of August, 1863, at or near the residence of said Robert Taylor, about three miles from the town of Hillsboro', in Coffee county, Tennessee."

To which charge and specification the accused Robert Taylor, a citizen, pleaded "Not guilty."

FINDING.

The Commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced finds the accused Robert Taylor, a citizen, as follows:—

Of the specification—"Guilty."

Of the charge—"Not guilty as charged, but guilty of manslaughter."

SENTENCE.

And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, Robert Taylor, a citizen, "*to be confined in the State penitentiary for the period of five years.*"

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case having been approved by the major-general commanding the department, and laid before the President of the United States, the following are his orders:

The testimony in the case, as found in the record, is brief and free from all discrepancy or contradiction. The prisoner it seems alleged that an amount of money had been stolen from him—how much was not stated—but there was no proof of any such theft, still less anything tending to connect with is the murdered woman, on whom his suspicions fell. Probably, however, from apprehension of punishment, this woman, whom he claimed to own, made an attempt to run away, was pursued by the prisoner and his neighbors, captured, and brought back.

The prisoner then procured a rope, and, addressing himself to the bystanders, asked if there was any one present who could tie "a hang knot," when a man named Womack stepped forward and tied it. The prisoner then adjusted it around the neck of the woman, and throwing it over the limb of a tree, in the sight of his own dwelling, where were his wife and daughters, the work of murder began. Finding that the woman protected herself by seizing the rope with her hands, it was slackened and her hands tied, and again she was drawn up, so that her toes barely touched the ground, and in this position she was held by the prisoner until from suffocation and exhaustion her head fell on one side. Through the interposition of the prisoner's wife and the bystanders, the rope was then loosened, and an opportunity given the woman to revive. While this torture was going on, the prisoner declared his object to be to compel the woman to confess the theft charged upon her, but she stoutly denied any knowledge of the money alleged to have been lost.

She was now taken by the prisoner to his tan-yard, distant two hundred or two hundred and fifty yards, and was there stripped by him of all her clothes except her chemise. In the language of one of the witnesses, she was then "confined by crossing her hands and tying them together, then putting them over her knees with a stick thrust under, holding them in that position." Thus pinioned and lying alternately on her face and on her side, as the purposes of her tormentor required, for some two hours and a half, with brief intervals, she was whipped by the prisoner with a leather thong, two inches wide and three feet long, having a knot on the end. At the expiration of this time, "some neighbors present said they thought he had whipped her about enough for that time," and he thereupon desisted. She was then untied, and assisted by one of the neighbors toward the kitchen, staggering and falling several times from exhaustion on the way. She succeeded, however, in reaching the kitchen, on the threshold of which she fell in the presence of the prisoner's wife, and a few minutes thereafter expired. The shameless character of the defence was in keeping with the crime. It was insisted in the defence that the woman's death was produced by some cold water, of which, in her heated and exhausted condition, she had drunk; and in attempting palliation of the prisoner's murderous brutality it was proved by several of his neighbors that he bore a good moral character, and clothed and fed his slaves well; and for himself, he stated that he had once before, on a similar charge, given the woman even a worse whipping than that of which she died!

That a body of officers, holding commissions in the Army of the United States, and acting under the responsibility of an oath, should deal thus lightly with so shocking a sacrifice of human life, cannot but excite sentiment of mingled surprise and regret. Every circumstance surrounding the crime aggravates its enormity, among which may be named the absence of all provocation, the prolonged torture to which the wretched sufferer was subjected, thus affording ample time for all human passion, had any existed, to have cooled, but above all the sex and utter helplessness of the bound and unresisting victim.

The President directs that the sentence—inadequate as it is—shall, except as to the place of confinement, be carried into execution, and Albany, New York, is designated as the penitentiary where he shall be confined; but while doing so, he feels it incumbent upon him to call the attention of the Army, and especially of those charged with the administration of military justice, to the insensibility displayed by this commission, and to express the disapprobation with which it is regarded. The members of the commission, in thus lightly dealing with one of the most revolting murders on record, have done no honor to themselves, and affording an example which it is hoped will never again be witnessed in the service.

The prisoner will be sent under proper guard to Albany, New York, and delivered to the warden of the penitentiary at that place for confinement for the period of five years, in accordance with the sentence.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FIRING OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

Headquarters District of North Carolina,
Newbern, N. C., May 3, 1864.

General Orders No. 5

While the troops of this command may exult and take just pride in their many victories over the enemy, yet a portion of them have within a few days been guilty of an outrage against humanity, which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true man and soldier.

It is well known that, during the late evacuation of Washington, N. C., that town was fired, and nearly, if not entirely consumed, thus wantonly rendering houseless and homeless hundreds of poor women and children (many of them the families of soldiers in our own Army), and destroying the last vestige of the once happy homes of those men who have now given up all to serve their country in her hour of peril.

And this was done by men in the military service of the United States.

It is also well known that the Army Vandals did not even respect the charitable institutions; but, bursting open the doors of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodges, pillaged them both, and hawked about the streets the regalia and jewels.

And this, too, by United States troops.

It is well known, too, that both public and private stores were entered and plundered, and that devastation and destruction ruled the hour.

The commanding General had until this time believed it impossible that any troops in his command could have committed so disgraceful an act as this which now blackens the fair fame of the Army of North Carolina. He finds, however, that he was sadly mistaken, and that the ranks are disgraced by men who are not soldiers, but thieves and scoundrels, dead to all sense of honor and humanity, for whom no punishment can be too severe.

The commanding General is well aware what troops were in the town of Washington when the flames first appeared. He knows what troops last left that place. He knows that in the ranks of only two of the regiments in the District of North Carolina the culprits now stand.

To save the reputation of the command it is hoped that the guilty parties may be ferreted out by the officers who were in Washington at the time of these occurrences.

This order will be read at the head of every regiment and detachment in this command, at dress parade, on the day succeeding its receipt, and at the head of the 17th Massachusetts Volunteers, and the 15th Connecticut Volunteers, at dress parade, every day for ten consecutive days, or until the guilty parties are found.

By command of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer.

J. A. Judson, A. A. G.

FAREWELL ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL HURLBUT.

Headquarters, Sixteenth Army Corps,
Cairo, Ill., May 2, 1864.

General Orders No. 43.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies of the United States has this day relieved me from the command of the Sixteenth Army corps. In separating from a body of officers and men whom I have so long commanded, it would be improper and inconsistent with my feelings if I did not give some testimonial of the services rendered and the duties performed by this corps.

One year ago the Sixteenth Army corps bore upon its rolls 70,000 men. From this ample force heavy details were sent to Vicksburgh, and others to Arkansas, and their services, under other leaders and in other organizations, have become historic.

With the remainder the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the lines of the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Paducah to Helena, were long and successfully held.

The left wing of this corps, under command of Brigadier-General Dodge, co-operated with Major-General Sherman in his advance in October to relieve Chattanooga and Knoxville, and now hold the right flank of the active Army of the Tennessee.

Two divisions of the corps participated in the march to Meridian, and under the able direction of Brigadier-General A. J. Smith rolled back the tide of disastrous battle on Red River.

It is with proper pride that I claim Smith and Mower, and their commands, as parts of this corps; nor do I forget to give credit to the detachment from the Seventeenth Army corps, which marched and fought as brothers in arm with them.

Nor is it least among the credit due to the Sixteenth Army corps that it furnished to Major-General W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Fifteenth corps, nine hundred and seventy wagons and teams, and seven thousand new muskets; for without that transportation his march from Corinth to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Knoxville, could not have been made in the time necessary for the relief of those points.

Reduced by these heavy drafts, the slender residue of the Sixteenth Army corps was, notwithstanding, expected to cover the line of the old district of West Tennessee, to protect the river and to hold the immense depots and hospitals of Memphis.

The cavalry division reduced by exposure and constant duty (for their record shows constant and dashing work), by the furlough of veteran regiments, and the absolute want of horses, to comparative inefficiency—the infantry not more than sufficient for garrison duty—rendered this command unequal to the task assigned it.

They have lost no honor by not performing impossibilities.

Every day now brings you additional strength, and soon the day will come when you will reckon with the enemy for this long enforced delay.

I shall not have the honor to command you when the day of reckoning comes—I trust that you may be led by a better officer; but I shall rejoice in your success; for I know that you can do, will do, whatever the same number of troops can perform.

I beg of you all to remember that whatever may happen to individuals, whether of praise or blame, of promotion or of apparent censure, the cause survives, precious as ever—the nation remains enduring, eternal.

Let no event of any nature make any officer swerve from the plain path of manifest duty, or vary one hair from the devotion he owes to the country of which all officers of all grades are only the temporary agents and servants.

Settle the war first, crush out the rebellion, and then we shall all have time enough to quarrel over the respective merits and demerits of officers.

In the general license which such a war as this creates, it is to be expected that libel and slander will follow all who are entrusted with important command; and I do not expect to be, nor have I been, an exception to the common fate; but, when all these have done their worst, I know that slow but inevitable truth will overtake them, and that justice will at last be done to all.

For such success as has happened in the administration of my widely scattered command, I confess myself largely indebted to the corps staff officers, and to the prompt and unvarying support I have constantly had from division commanders.

These pleasant relations are now broken up; but their efficiency remains for such officer as the Commander-in-Chief may put in my place.

Officers and men of the Sixteenth Army corps, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

S. A. Hurlbut,
Major-General United States Volunteers.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Brigadier-General Edward R. S. Canby, of the United States Volunteers:

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Colonel Daniel H. Rucker.
Colonel Robert Allen.
Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Ingalls.
Colonel John W. Turner.
Colonel Augustus V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Colonel Thomas K. Smith, of the 54th Ohio Volunteers, August 11, 1863.

TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN.

William G. Leonard, of Massachusetts.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

First Lieutenant John B. Campbell, of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTER.

George B. Gibbons, of Vermont.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Lieutenant Mark H. Wooster, 1st Vermont Cavalry.
C. F. Lovelace, of Iowa.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from May 9, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men, in violation of paragraph 165, *Revised Army Regulations.*

Captain M. F. McDonald, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry.

For enlisting a man physically disqualified for duty.

Major St. Clair Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For accepting a recruit physically disqualified for duty.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Mason, U.S.A.

Drunkenness and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Erastus Wheelock, 14th New York artillery.
Captain Oliver S. Johnson, 8th New Jersey Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Savage, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers.
Lieutenant Ernest Ratzmann, 45th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Samuel Howell, 72d New York Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Simpson, 72d New York Vols.

First Lieutenant Charles J. Ball, 13th United States infantry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for absence without authority since January 10, 1864, is hereby notified that unless with fifteen (15) days from May 7, 1864, he appears before the Military Commission in session at Washington, of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him, he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 7, 1864.

Colonel G. H. Moore, 25th Michigan Volunteers, as colonel of that regiment and as captain of the 6th United States Infantry, to date February 23, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and for habitual drunkenness.

Surgeon H. J. Maynard, 1st Arkansas cavalry, to date May 5, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain L. H. Ellingwood, 15th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date May 6, 1864, he having secured a leave of absence, on a telegram from his brother to the effect that his father was "at the point of death," which statement was entirely false, and for failing to return immediately to his command after the deception had been discovered.

First Lieutenant George W. Jewett, 63d Indiana Volunteers, to date May 3, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant George B. Cross, 9th Illinois cavalry, to date May 4, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant James W. Stanley, 6th New York cavalry, to date May 5, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant William J. Mount, 11th New Jersey Volunteers,

to date May 6, 1864, he having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds on the eve of an active campaign.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Farnsworth, 11th United States infantry, to date January 1, 1864, for disobedience of orders and absence without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant A. T. Wells, 108th New York Volunteers, to date May 6, 1864, he having tendered his resignation on insufficient cause on the eve of an active compaign.

The following officers, to date April 4, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

First Lieutenant Jesse J. Bowers, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry; First Lieutenant Rudolph Meyer, 58th New York Volunteers; and Second Lieutenant W. B. Middlebrook, 43d New York Volunteers.

The following officers, to date April 11, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

For using disrespectful and profane language in making an official return of deserters.

First Lieutenant Joseph R. Vail, 47th Illinois Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

Second Lieutenant J. Cain, 8th Ohio independent battery.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Matthew T. Locke, 4th Tennessee Volunteers; First Lieutenant John Ackner, 24th Ohio Volunteers; and Second Lieutenant Thomas Larkin, 90th Illinois Volunteers.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Colonel James B. Swain, Scott's 900 cavalry, New York Volunteers, has been so amended as to dismiss him as Colonel of that regiment and as First Lieutenant 1st United States cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases has been confirmed:

Major W. U. Gansler, First Lieutenant W. H. R. Hangen, and First Lieutenant William Rees, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date April 15, 1864, for cowardice in the actions of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill on the 8th and 9th of April, and for having tendered their resignation while under such charges.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain W. H. Jenner, 145th New York Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged, to date June 16, 1863.

Captain D. A. Dangler, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect May 30, 1863.

Captain W. H. Forrest, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Captain Emory Purdy, 10th New York cavalry, and they have been discharged on account of physical disability as of the dates of the orders of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies haved not been filled by the Govnrnors of their respective States:

Captain James A. Harris, 4th Ohio cavalry; Captain Francis E. Tyler, 74th New York Volunteers; Captain Frank Rich, 111th New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. L. Bishop, 100th New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant Joseph N. Shultz, 16th New York cavalry; and Second Lieutenant Philip R. Freeoff, 9th New York artillery, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty.

Lieutenant J. H. Ewing, 28th Illinois Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the Adjutant-General's office, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:

Captain Edward Hayes, 95th New York Volunteers.
Surgeon John Higgins, 12th Illinois cavalry.
Lieutenant Emanuel Eyre, 3d Delaware Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Privates Henry Schumaker and Gustave Hoffman, 6th Conn. Vols., to be shot, for desertion.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Gillmore, commanding the department of the South.

Colonel Joseph S. Morgan, 90th N. Y. Vols., to be dismissed the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Banks, commanding the department of the Gulf.

Private Henry A. Burnham, 5th New Hampshire Vols., to be shot, for desertion.

General Butler, in reviewing this case says:—"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed. This man has deserted three times, and re-enlisted for the purpose of getting the bounty. His life is thrice forfeited to an injured country. It can be taken but once. But it would be an injustice to brave men in the field if he were allowed to escape. Let execution be done him, by the Provost Marshal at Point Lookout. The commanding officer of the district of St. Mary's is charged with the execution of this order."

Lieutenant Colonel William Lewis, 6th Pa., Cavalry, to be cashiered, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military disciplne, and unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and drunkeaness on duty.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Butler, commanding the department of Virginia and North Carolina.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Stipp, Medical Inspector, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, for assignment to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, Medical Inspector, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed forthwith up the Red River, and make an inspection of the condition of the wounded in the recent engagements in that section, and the means taken to provide for them.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Coolidge, Medical Inspector-General, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report in person, without delay to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. Army, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Stewart J. P. Stambaugh, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the Hammond Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Assistant Surgeon T. H. Ridgely, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Chattenooga, Tennessee, for duty.

Hospital Stewart John K. Jeffrey, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at General Hospital No. 2, Beaufort, S. C., and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon C. McDougall, U. S. Army, Medical Director, New York City, for duty at the Knight General Hospitel, New Haven, Connecticut.

Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from special duty with the commissary general of prisoners, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding geneml of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, to relieve Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Vols.

Surgeon Campbell, on being relieved, to report to the commanding general, department of Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon C. T. Alexander, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the department of Missouri, and ordered to report to person, without delay, to Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners.

Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Assistant Surgeon General's Office, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland, to relieve Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., as Medical Director.

Surgeon Glover Perin, on being relieved, to report to Assistent Surgeon General Wood, U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon W. O. McDonald, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general 9th army corps, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Henry James, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the surgeon general U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Surgeon S. J. W. Mintzer, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commandieg general Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward William F. Smith, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., for duty with the 9th U. S. Colored troops.

Surgeon G. M. Ramsey, 95th N. Y. Vols., has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Secretary of the Navy, to superintend the trial of the Torpedo Boat, his invention.

Surgeon George Suskley, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty as a member of the Hospital Inspecting Board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Assistant Inspector General, 22d Army Corps, is President, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general of the Medical Department, to resume his duties at Baltimore, M. D.

Hospital Steward John Hennessy, has been relieved from duty at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A. Medical Director, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Chaplain N. B. Northrup, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Kalorama hospital and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding geneml of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina at Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to duty with contrabands at Norfolk, Va.

Dr. G. Saul, late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to present himself before the board of officers convened by special orders No. 285, June 27th, 1863, of War Department, for the examination of sick officers, now in session in Cincinnati, Ohio, with a view to his ability for duty in hospital.

Surgeon H. A. Martin, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report to the commanding geneml of the Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

DISMISSED.

Surgeon Adolph Major, U. S. Volunteers, for disobedience of orders.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal in the case of Surgeon Joshua Owens, has been revoked.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Dovendorf, 48th N. Y. Vols., has been granted leave of absence for twenty days.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Hospitel Chaplain, George D. Glaives, U. S. A., and Surgeon David B. Sturgeon, U. S. Vols.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Private Frederick A. Baldwin, Co. K, 2d N. J. Vols., has been honorably discharged the service with a view to his enlistment as hospital stewart, U. S. Army.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

INDIAN OCEAN—MAURITIUS—FIXED LIGHT AT ENTRANCE TO GRAND PORT.

The government of Mauritius has given notice that on and after the 1st day of March, 1864, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Isle aux Fouquets, on the edge of the reef, at half a mile north of the southern entrance of Grand Port, on the east coast of the Island of Mauritius.

The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 108 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower, from base to vane, is 84 feet high, and, as well as the adjacent buildings, is white. It marks the southern entrance to Grand Port, and stands about 4½ cables E.N.E. of Isle Passe, and 3 miles from the coast of Mauritius, in lat. 20, 24, 20 N., lon. 57, 44, 0 east of Greenwich.

By order of W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
Washington City, January 24, 1864.

WRECK IN THE EAST SWIN.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, April 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 10 fathoms E. by S. of a vessel sunk in the East Swin.

The Buoy lies in 12 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—

Gunfleet Lighthouse, W. by N.
Naze Tower, N. by W. ½ W.

By order P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

WRECK IN YARMOUTH ROADS.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, April 8, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about 20 fathoms N.N.E. of a vessel sunk in Yarmouth Roads.

The Buoy lies in 8 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

St. Peter's Church, in line with the Victoria Hotel, N.N.W.
Northernmost Mill, on the North Denes, touching the extreme end of the Britannia pier N. ¾ W.
Nelson's Monument, N.W. by W. ½ W.
Gorleston South Mill and Lookout in line, S.W. by W. ½ W.
St. Nicholas Lightvessel, S.E. ½ E.

By order P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

NORTH ATLANTIC: NORTH COAST OF SPAIN—FIXED LIGHT AT VILLAVICIOSA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

The Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice that on and after the 15th day of March 1864, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Tazones Point, westward of the entrance to the ria Villaviciosa, on the north coast of Spain.

The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 220 feet above the main level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the sixth order.

The tower is rectangular, 36 feet high, colored yellow, with a white lantern. It stands north of the keeper's dwelling, about 90 yards from the sea, in—

Latitude........ 35 10 00 N.
Longitude...... 5 22 56 W of Greenwich.

FIXED LIGHT AT TINA MAYOR.

Also, that on and after the 15th day of March, 1864, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on San Emeterio Point, at one and a half miles westward of the entrance to the ria Tina Mayor, on the north coast of Spain.

The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 223 feet above the main level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the third order.

The tower is slightly conical, 33 feet high, colored light blue, and surmounted by a white lantern. It stands north of the keeper's dwelling, about 4 yards from the sea, in—

Latitude........ 43 25 15 N.
Longitude...... 4 34 16 W of Greenwich.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

MEDITERRANEAN: SOUTHEAST COAST OF SPAIN—FIXED AND FLASHING LIGHT AT ROSAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1864.

The Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1864, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Poncella Point, at the east side of entrance to Rosas bay, in the province of Gerona.

The light is now a fixed white light, varied by a flash every two minutes. It is placed at an elevation of about 78 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is round, 37 feet high, colored gray, with red bands and a dark green lantern. It rises from the middle of the keeper's dwelling, 42 yards from the sea, and one mile S. ¾ W. from the centre of the town of Rosas, in—

Latitude........ 42 14 00 N.
Longitude....... 3 10 45 E of Greenwich.

FIXED LIGHT AT CADAQUES.

Also, that on and after the 1st day of February, 1864, a Light will be exhibited from a Lighthouse recently erected on Calanans Point, at the south side of the entrance to port Cadaques, in the province of Gerona.

The Light is a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 110 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the sixth order.

The tower is round, 24 feet high, colored gray, with a red lantern. It is about 30 yards from the sea, in—

Latitude........ 42 15 30 N.
Longitude....... 3 17 14 E of Greenwich.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 17 35 W. in 1864.

By order W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

CAPE ST. BLAIZE LIGHT, MOSSEL BAY.

A Lighthouse has been erected on Cape St. Blaize, Mossel Bay, a light from which will be exhibited on and after the 15th of March, 1864.

Latitude of Light............ 34 11 10 S.
Longitude.................... 22 09 51 E.

High water at full and change, 3h. 30m.
Rise and fall 6 to 7 feet.
Variations of the compass, 29 50 00.
Bearings are magnetic, distances nautical miles.

The Lighthouse is a square tower standing on the Bluff of Cape St. Blaize at an elevation of 240 feet above the sea. It exhibits a red fixed light of the third order, dioptric, and is visible between the bearings of N.N.W., round by the E. S. and W., to S. 80 W., or N. 80 E., from a ship at the distance of 10 or 12 miles in clear weather.

F. SKEAD, R.N., Admiralty Surveyor.

PILOTS ON THE POTOMAC RIVER.

There has been established a regular Board of Pilots for the Potomac River, under existing laws of the States of Virginia and the United States.

Their boat may always be found between the mouth of the river and Piney Point.

Rates of pilots for coasting licensed vessels:

Under 150 tons............9c. per ton.
Over 150 tons............7c. per ton.
Registered vessels up......$2 per foot.
" " down....$1 75 per foot.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE—COAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK—FIXED LIGHT ON RICHIBUCTO HEAD.

The Government of New Brunswick has given notice that early in the spring of 1864, a light will be exhibited from a Lighthouse recently erected on Richibucto Head, Northumberland Straits, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The light will be a fixed white light, at an elevation of 70 feet above high water mark, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is square about 60 feet high from base to vane, painted white, and stands in lat. 46 39 40 N., lon. 64 42 30 West of Greenwich.

By command of their Lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, April 1, 1864.

BUOYS AT ST. THOMAS.

It is hereby made known that a black painted Buoy with balloon has to-day been laid out on the southern extremity of the ground to the southward of the so-called Triangles, with the following bearings:

The Lighthouse at Muhlenfeldt point, N.N.W.
The southernmost point of Watel Island, W. ½ S.

The Buoy hitherto lying on the Scorpion rock has to-day been replaced by a red painted pointed with balloon, and the old buoy will, after having been overhauled, be laid out on Rhodes Bank, between Prince Rupert's and Muhlenfeldt Point.

N. JACOBSON.

Harbor Master's Office, St. Thomas, March 7, 1864.

PRIZE CASES.

LIST of prizes returned to the Fourth Auditor for distribution since April 10, 1864:

U. S. VESSEL.	PRIZE.	AMOUNT.
Commodore	Yachts Restless, Union, &c.	$35 73
Tioga	Herald	84,382 60
De Soto	James Battle	223,244 40
Potomska	Belle	760 46
Quaker City and Monticello	Winnifred	62,800 00
Keystone State and James Adger	Elizabeth	96,250 16
Sagamore	Enterprise	699 44
Para, Sagamore, and Beauregard	Charmer	671 00
Sagamore	New Year	14,129 99
Sagamore	Southern Rights	4,020 71
Kitatinny	Reserve and cargo	3,650 95
Tennessee	Friendship	2,369 57
Corypheus	Boat (name unknown)	230 64
Cayuga	Ponchonlatcho	59 68
Antona	Betsey	834 58
Granite City	Anita	69,839 29
W. G. Anderson	McCanfield	30,416 98
Cricket	Tom Sugg	2,972 30
Pittsburgh	5 Bales Cotton	879 16
Circassian	Minna	110,919 44
De Soto	Alice Vivian	217,000 53
Lexington	12 Bales Cotton	8,306 64
Owasco and Cayuga	Active and Blue Bell	702 39
Osage	179 Bales Cotton	30,446 13
Aroostook	Eureka	24,608 88
Kanawha, Colorado, Richmond, Gertrude, Kennebec, Octorara, and Albatross	Wenona or Albert	86,144 11
Antona	27 Bales of Cotton, cargo of Mary Ann	7,932 06
Cayuga	Wave	17,995 44
Eugenie, San Jacinto, and Tennessee	Alabama	120,951 50
Arogosy	4 Mules, 1 Buggy, &c.	271 73
Niphon	10 Bales Cotton	2,119 86
Kennebec	Marshall J. Smith	82,428 30
Antona	Exchange	5,000 32
Pawnee	Susan Jane	9,724 69
Kennebec	John Scott	34,618 82
Seminole	Lida	6,379 09
Weehawken, Nahant, and Cimmerone	Atlanta	176,019 98
Connecticut	Rambler	7,423 46

MAJOR BENJAMIN B. FOSTER, A. A. G., having at his own request been relieved from duty on the staff of Major-General PECK, has been ordered to report to Major-General STEELE, commanding the Seventh corps in Arkansas. Major FOSTER is not only a capable officer, who has served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, but a genial and pleasant gentleman whose presence will be welcome in the Department to which he is ordered.

The prominent features of the Metropolitan Fair, recently held in New York, are to be perpetuated in a series of fifty-four photographic views prepared by Messrs. J. Gurney & Son, of this city. These views include the Art Gallery, Department of Arms and Trophies, Curiosity Shop, New Jersey Department, Indian Department, Cattle Show, and Interior View of the Main Building. The Executive Committee have also been put on record by the same firm in a photographic group, which is to be on exhibition for a few days at their gallery, No. 707 Broadway. The Messrs. Gurney were themselves prominent contributors to the Fair, presenting in addition to a life-size portrait of His Honor, Mayor Gunther, of New York, valued at $575, twenty Imperial photographs of the most prominent generals of the Army and officers of the Navy, valued at $500, and views of the different departments of the Fair, to the value of about $100. This, with the proceeds of the Photograph Studio, fitted up in the 14th street building by the Messrs. Gurney, the receipts of which ($456) were given to the Fair, made an entire contribution of over $1,600.

Business Notice.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see the "Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—333 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—302 H street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 26 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

——— ———, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel J. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demeneux or Chain Buildings, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Colonel A. V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry, in charge of duties relating to organization, equipment and inspection. Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Augur, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Ass't Sec'y, "
William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Powerful and Brilliant Double Glasses.

Portability combined with great power in Field Marine, Tourists', Opera and general out-door day and night double pespective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogues sent by enclosing stamp.

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BY THE BEST AUTHORS.

Mrs. Stowe's series of domestic articles, House and Home Papers, are alone richly worth the price of subscription. Five of these have already appeared, and they will be continued throughout the year 1864.

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Authorized Agents for procuring Bounty Money, Back Pay, Pensions, Prize Money and collecting all kinds of claims against the Government.

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NEW MUSIC. — "THE DYING DRUMMER," one of the sweetest songs ever published:

Chorus—Have you come to see your darling
Die upon the battle field,
Far from home so sad and lonely,
Have you come your boy to shield!

"This Hand Never Struck Me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand never struck me, mother."

The above songs are from the pen of the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst, and are perfect gems. Price 30 cents. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

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Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
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They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
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MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.
Send or a de cr ptive circular.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

The Gold Pen—The Best of all Pens.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

The best Pens in the World.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

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The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only;* No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse, Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 00 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guaranty their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

MUTUAL LIFE INSUSANCE.

The New England
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF BOSTON.

Cash Capital, May 1, 1864, over $2,000,000.

Distribution of Surplus, Dec. 1, 1863, $750,000.

Applications will be received for ordinary risks to an amount not exceeding $15,000 on a single life. ARMY and NAVY risks will be taken for moderate amounts.

Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Melodeons, Alexandre and Cabinet Organs, to let and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains for cash prices, from $60 to $200. New 7-octave Pianos at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One 7-octave second-hand Grand Piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"GEN. GRANT'S GRAND MARCH," with a beautiful vignette of the hero and a list of the battles he has won. Music by Jos. Raff. Price 40c. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

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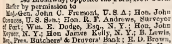

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE first week's campaign of the Army south of the Rappahannock, closed substantially with the great battle of Tuesday, May 10th. That battle, like all its predecessors, was, in its immediate results, indecisive: though not so, indeed, in the plan of the campaign—a campaign of heavy, incessant blows, dealt with final intent to send the enemy reeling back to his Richmond defences. Let us denominate the work of the week, and indeed all the work thus far, cheering as it has been, not so much victory, as the *preliminary* of hoped-for victory.

Our record of the first week, pausing also with Tuesday's contest, left the Army hotly investing the Rebel position at Spottsylvania, and the enemy as hotly defending it. Spottsylvania Court-House is an insignificant village, on the northern bank of the Po River, a branch of the Mattapony, about 15 miles from Fredericksburgh, and nearly the same from the old battle-field of the Wilderness. A part of its importance arises from the junction near by of several cross roads—the Bowling Green, Fredericksburgh, Piney Branch Church and Brock roads, all running to the places thus indicated, and the Catharpen road across Catharpen River towards Orange Court-House. The region is a rolling one, partly cleared, with here and there fields long since turned for the summer agriculture, but principally clothed with forest and underbrush, pines, dwarf oaks, hazels, and alders, with thorny and dense bushes between.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH.

On Wednesday morning our position, like that of the enemy, was nearly as at the close of Tuesday's battle. The Rebels still held and covered the town with a crescent line, maintained—as nearly as those fortunate enough to be on its exterior could judge,—by the following disposition of corps:—A. P. HILL's corps on their right, EWELL in the centre, LONGSTREET on the left. Their centre was very strong, and posted securely, with rifle pits in front, and the strip of forest covering it well guarded with lines of skirmishers. On right, left and centre, also, a blackened muzzle peeping out here and there showed that artillery was protecting wherever it could be used. Opposed to them, our line, concaving to the enemy, ran thus from right to left:—HANCOCK, WARREN, WRIGHT, BURNSIDE.

The morning opened with brisk skirmishing, our artillery covering the reconnoitering movements. Continual watchfulness was exercised over the enemy's manœuvres. His efforts were mainly directed to strengthening his position, taking advantage of the lull of battle to erect in the woods new earthworks and plant new abattis, in support of the defensive positions long ago made in anticipation of this emergency. To prevent the accomplishment of this purpose, our batteries played into the woods at intervals through the day. Early in the day, the skirmishing was sharp, especially upon the centre and right, and at the latter point a reconnoissance was made to investigate the condition of the enemy's left. Assaulting columns of the Sixth and Second were ready, but at length a delay in the enterprise was ordered. It turned out subsequently that this preparation, whether designed as a feint or not, deceived the enemy with regard to the real attack made at the other extremity of their line the following day. The enemy in the interim had shifted artillery from the right to the left, towards the point threatened on Wednesday.

About noon the stir of the skirmishing died away. The contrast between this comparative quiescence and the roar of Tuesday, gave currency to a groundless rumor that General LEE had asked, under a flag of truce, a cessation of hostilities to bury his dead. Another rumor asserted that LONGSTREET had been wounded severely in the right breast and died on the way to Richmond. The real fact appears in LEE's dispatch from the Wilderness battle, where LONGSTREET was wounded, not mortally, but so as to be *hors du combat* for the rest of the campaign. Occasional firing both of artillery and infantry made up the day's record, and at nightfall it ceased.

The first rain of the campaign fell during the afternoon, in a grateful thunder storm, purifying the heated air, and laying the dust. Soon, lines of bivouac fires streamed up in the camps, rations were brought out, and while the bands played patriotic airs, resounding cheerily among the forest trees, there was for the first time a pause in heavy march and fierce battle. At this time came news of SHERIDAN's brilliant raid, received with loud cheers of enthusiasm.

It having been determined to assault on Thursday morning, the Second corps was selected to make the attempt on the left, where the enemy's batteries, posted strongly, had been able through the day to annoy our lines. Favored by the storm and darkness, not long after midnight HANCOCK shifted the position of his Second corps from the extreme right to the left, to the ground between Generals WRIGHT and BURNSIDE—filling up the space there vacant, and making our line now run thus, from right to left:—WARREN's Fifth corps, WRIGHT's Sixth, HANCOCK's Second, BURNSIDE's Ninth. The change of position was accomplished by marching in those hours which would have been prized for rest by the tired corps. At its close, the position of the Second was somewhat precarious, being near ground well commanded by the enemy and requiring speedy advance in the morning.

THURSDAY, MAY 12TH.

Accordingly, at dawn of day, sheltered by the dusk and by a thick mist or fog, the Second corps quietly and cautiously moved up from its position to the enemy's lines. BARLOW's First division and BIRNEY's Third divison formed the first line, and GIBBON's Second division and MOTT's Fourth the second line. BARLOW's advance marched in column of battalions doubled on the centre. As the corps surmounted gradually the rugged and woody space which intervened, the excitement increased, till it broke out in a splendid rush at the Rebel entrenchments, which the gallant corps leaped with loud cheers, dashing into the astonished enemy and compelling their surrender in mass. It was a gallant charge with the bayonet, hardly a gun being fired. It was a clear surprise, and might have been more fruitful but for the cheering of some of our men, who could suppress their enthusiasm no longer. As it was, an entire division was surrounded and captured, officers and men,—3000 prisoners and two Generals, Major-General EDWARD JOHNSON, commanding the division, and Brigadier-General G. H. STEWART. From the position of the lines, the point penetrated would seem to have been EWELL's right and A. P. HILL's left, as the captured division was a part of EWELL's (Stonewall JACKSON's) corps. Their position was strong and one most important to hold, the Second corps being now a wedge between the enemy's centre and right, and helping to press apart that dangerous structure of works wherein the enemy lay ensconced. So complete was the surprise that the hostile officers were started from breakfast by the rude intrusion of their unwelcome guests, who *sans cérémonie* came to share their meal like the Commendatore at the table of Don GIOVANNI. So rapid was the conquest, that in an hour after the start, the successful leader was able to send the following dispatch to headquarters:—"I have captured from thirty to forty "guns. I have finished up JOHNSON and am now "going into EARLY. W. J. HANCOCK."

No sooner was the first line of rifle pits carried, than the second was stormed with great impetuosity, and, after a stout resistance, wrested from the enemy.

The charge of the Second corps was followed by a heavy cannonade all along the line, to which the enemy, now thoroughly awakened and exasperated, replied to his fullest capacity. In the commingled roar, our whole line quickly moved up to support the Second corps. BURNSIDE's Ninth corps pressed in on the extreme left, converging towards the penetrated space, and speedily joined its right to HANCOCK's left division, closed the gap, and mingled the flash of its musketry with the line of the Second corps. The Sixth corps also threw itself against EWELL's left, and on the extreme right WARREN's corps became hotly engaged, and an incessant rattle and roar of battle arose along the entire line. The rain-storm of the preceding day began again with greater violence, but did not cool the ardor of the combatants.

The enemy were quickly roused to the importance of the position they had lost, and, about 9 o'clock, began to charge again and again with desperate fury upon the Second and Ninth corps, in attempts to repossess their works. Very bloody fighting occurred without intermission for three hours. The Rebel columns dashed with unflinching determination against our lines, retiring each time with their huge columns winrowed by cross and enfilading fires of artillery and musketry, now steadily brought to bear upon them. The artillery on neither side had been hitherto brought into thoroughly effective play; but Thursday's battle, though by no means an artillery duel, reminded its participants more nearly than the preceding of Gettysburgh and Malvern Hill. At length, towards noon, the enemy, surfeited with slaughter, abandoned for a time the attempt to retake the prize which our men had won so fairly and held so tenaciously. But they had successfully disputed our further advance, and of the captured cannon, the greater part lay covered by the guns of sharpshooters, neither party being able to carry them off.

Meanwhile, further to the right, our right and centre had charged the enemy's works with great gallantry, emulating and equalling the desperate rushes of the Rebel columns. But in front, as has already been said, the enemy's position was impregnable; every avenue of approach being swept by the withering fire of artillery, and their force strong enough to hold the position against twice the attacking numbers. After heroic attempt, the design was abandoned.

Finding that success lay most clearly in turning the enemy's right, General MEADE, after a temporary lull, began the early afternoon by crowding his troops down towards the left, shortening and massing his line, and again pouring infantry and artillery fire into the enemy, and pressing hard upon the enemy's right

and right centre. All through the afternoon and till nightfall the carnage went on with varying success along the line, the resistance of the Rebels being stubborn, and the whole field, from headquarters to the extreme front, being at times swept by their fire. The enemy finding that our right had been merely holding him in front from reinforcing his right, and that we had now abandoned his front, also concentrated his troops on the important point on our left. Every inch of muddy and gory soil was fought over with desperation, and yielded only when impossible to hold it. Neither the rain nor the wretched mire of the roads delayed the rapidity or intensity of the fight. The rival bayonets often interlocked, and a bloody grapple over the entrenchments lasted for hours, the Rebel battle flags now surging up side by side with our own, and anon, torn and riddled, disappearing in the weeds. The dead and wounded lay thickly strewn along the ground, and fairly heaped up where the fight was deadliest.

On our extreme left, Burnside's Ninth corps had moved up, at daylight, into the fight, very soon after the Second became engaged. The corps had been posted across the Fredericksburgh turnpike, facing the dense thickets. It was the intent, if possible, to enclose and turn the enemy's right flank, held by the corps of A. P. Hill. During the morning the fighting was severe; the enemy being strongly protected by rifle-pits and the dense timber. But the corps pushed on, driving the enemy gradually into their stronger fortifications. Here for a time there was a check to our advance. During the afternoon, when the Sixth and Fifth corps had moved down from the right, and massed near Hancock's stronghold, again the Ninth corps essayed the enemy's flank, Potter's division being well up towards Hancock's corps on the right, with Crittenden in the centre and Wilcox on the left. A fierce contest ensued. The enemy anticipating the attempt to flank him, had prepared a strong counter movement on his extreme right, and in spite of desperate fighting, bore back our left; Hartrant's brigade, of Wilcox's division, carried off three hundred prisoners, and stretching as large a number dead and wounded on the ground. The enemy quickly rushed on in pursuit, but were checked and driven back with great loss by a sweeping artillery fire from batteries brought up and posted since the advance of the morning. The other two divisions stood firm, Griffin's brigade in Potter's division on the right of the corps being credited with no actual rush over the enemy's entrenchments. Hard fighting continued, but it was soon obvious that no more ground could be gained on the extreme left, and, holding what had been traversed, the fight there closed. The corps behaved gallantly and suffered severely, the chief burden falling on Wilcox's division on the left.

After fourteen hours' fighting, night fell on a battle unsurpassed in severity in the history of the war. For the first time in the campaign a decided success was achieved. Warren and Wright, who moved two hours after Hancock, had not advanced on the enemy's front; but this was not expected, as his position could not there be carried. On the extreme left, Burnside had not been fortunate enough to wrest away the enemy's entrenchments, but had gallantly swept over and held much ground. While, on the left centre, Hancock had stormed and held an important angle of the enemy's works, despite all their frantic efforts to repossess it. Official dispatches add that the day's work also gave us more than 3,000 prisoners (swelling our preceding captures to 7,500 men), and also two general officers, and eighteen pieces of artillery actually brought into our lines. Between forty and fifty pieces had been at one time captured, but the remainder rested on debatable ground, and were subsequently withdrawn by the enemy. We had suffered fearful loss—perhaps 10,000 in killed and wounded—but the enemy's was not less. Above all, the brilliant dash of the morning secured a strong grasp on the enemy's left centre, and an advance of a mile in our line in that direction. Five determined assaults were made during the day to expel our troops, but all were fruitless. No more gallant, desperate, or long continued fighting, on either side, for the possession of entrenchments, had occurred during the war; while the severity of the wounds gave proof of something more than musketry fighting.

Unsatisfied with the long continued struggle, here and there during the night, in the region of the coveted works which the Second corps had gloriously won and gloriously held, detachments of troops again fell on each other. The prize was the possession of the cannon, still covered by hostile rifles, and the disputed chain of rifle-pits. The enemy also chose to demonstrate in order to cover their contemplated change of position, and the erection of new defences.

FRIDAY, MAY 13TH.

Friday morning at early dawn our skirmishers pushed out ready for fresh attack. It was soon obvious, however, that the enemy had prudently withdrawn his main force on our left, leaving only a line of skirmishers there, and had fallen back to a new defensive position, a little retired from the one to which our victorious colors were carried the day before. The intervening woody ground was at once possessed by our troops, and heaps of dead were the ghastly monuments of the field, now indisputably ours. But the rain, which had not checked the fury of battle, began to offer obstacles to rapid advance in force. The roads were in wretched condition, impracticable for artillery and wagons. There was nothing left but to occupy the day in feeling the new location of the enemy, in skirmishing with his rear, and in preparing for future onsets. Our movements for these purposes were prompt and decisive, and ascertained that the enemy, having withdrawn but a short distance, was again hard at work fortifying. While the achievement of Hancock forced this retrogression, it was also necessitated by the decimation in battle of the enemy's troops, now no longer able to hold so extended a line of defence as before. Retreating in good order, he soon halted and compacted his troops on a narrower line.

Friday, in the main, however, was a day of quiet. Slight skirmishing occurred, as we have said, but long-needed rest came to a great part of the Army. The latter portion of the day was rainy, and the storm increased at its close. The troops not engaged in reconnoitering, however, found enough to do in the sad office of burying their dead comrades and relieving the wounded. At noon, a congratulatory order was issued from General Meade's headquarters, praising the heroism of the troops, asking equal valor for the future, and stating the achievements of the campaign as follows:—

For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by entrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last entrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering, in all, a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and 8,000 prisoners, including two general officers.

Neither the skirmishing nor artillery firing of the day inflicted important loss on either side, and but few brigades were at any one time engaged. The troops continued awaiting orders to move, since, though thoroughly exhausted by incessant exertions, they had learned to expect new labors each day; and through all the hard experience their spirits were steadfast and cheery. In spite of mud and rain, it was determined to try another movement like the bold and successful manœuvre of Hancock. The tactics of Tuesday morning had developed the fact that the Rebel front was impregnable, and their right our practicable point of attack. Accordingly, our lines were to be once more shifted down to the left, in the endeavor to flank. The Fifth and Sixth corps were selected this time, for an attempt resembling that of the Second and Ninth. The position of Thursday, as already indicated, ran thus, from right to left:—Warren, Wright, Hancock, Burnside.

About 9 o'clock on Friday night the two right corps were put in motion, and marched all night to their new position. The difficulties of the march through the ankle-deep and knee-deep mud, and amid the furious storm, made the movement slow and arduous, and only endurable by contrast with the severer experience of constant battle.

SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.

The next morning found the Army confronting the enemy still further on the east. He was found also to have fallen back a little, and to have turned his lines so as to face rather more to the east, still tenaciously holding the Court-House and the forked roads. Our Army was mainly enclosed between the Po and Ny Rivers, of which the former is the chief affluent and true headwaters of the Mattapony. The line, when finally established, stretched nearly at right angles across the Fredericksburgh and Spottsylvania road, compact and free from any great gap, and with the corps posted as follows:—Hancock's Second corps on the right, Burnside's Ninth on the right centre, Wright's Sixth on the left centre, Warren's Fifth on the left. On Saturday, Wright had not been able to get immediately into position, and was farther to the left and a little thrown back, as if in reserve. The position was a good one, on the crests of rolling ridges, and running nearly northwest and southeast, and covering the southerly bank of the Ny River. There was also space for the sweep of artillery. Unfortunately, the almost indescribably bad condition of the roads had prevented the successful completion of the movement in season to authorize an attack. There was no hope of surprise, and before our artillery trains and infantry masses were in position, the enemy was alert and hostile. About 8 o'clock Generals Grant and Meade removed headquarters to Gail's house, on the Fredericksburgh and Spottsylvania road, about eight miles from Fredericksburgh and two miles from the Court-House. The extremities of the two wings are about equi-distant from the house, and the skirmishing line a mile in front. This description is thus particularized, because the new disposition of forces and lines continued for several days, and till rain and mud raised their seige, and permitted a free road forward. But the obvious intent of late being to mass the line on the left, a part of the Second corps was on Sunday withdrawn from the right and moved towards the other flank; but returned immediately.

It soon became evident that, if our position was strong, the enemy's was no less so. A part of the town and of the enemy's camp and works came in sight, through the more open country, especially when viewed from the heights taken by us. A slight cavalry skirmish arose as our advance pressed forward, and some howitzers were turned upon us. But the enemy were soon silenced, his few companies of cavalry driven in, and the ridge they occupied possessed by our forces. The Rebel position seemed to be a semi-circular line of earthworks, with rifle-pits here and there, well established on commanding heights, and the whole flanked right and left by dense woods. Artillery was already in position, and new entrenchments building. A part of the works appeared to be sodded, showing an old construction, and the utmost activity was manifest in strengthening the position. Our forces soon commenced to throw up field-works, and the great armies so lately contending with bayonet and bullet, were now quietly and sedulously emulating each other with the spade.

On the extreme left, however, there was considerable fighting. The enemy, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, held a house across the Ny River, dangerously contiguous to our lines. Soon after, a part of the first division of Wright's Sixth corps was ordered to take it. This they accomplished, charging up the hill, and driving out the enemy after a sharp skirmish. About the middle of the afternoon the enemy made a sudden and unlooked for charge on the position, in order to retake it. General Meade, who was in the house at the time, narrowly escaped capture or injury, several bullets penetrating the frame. The onset was so fierce as to force our men back with considerable loss, and from the advantageous position thus gained the enemy threatened our left with artillery. The Sixth corps was soon thrown forward to retake the position. But being in the rear and in reserve, it could not be got up till dark. Two batteries, however, were immediately turned on the house, and these raked it with an incessant fire. At dark, Ayres' Third brigade of Griffin's First division, Fifth corps, charged up the declivity and swept the enemy off the hill, retaking the commanding position. There was cannonading still later, and a part of the Second corps was reported to have driven the enemy back with loss.

SINCE SUNDAY.

Sunday, the twelfth day from breaking camp at Culpepper, was the first real day of rest to the Army of the Potomac. Its constant and severe marches by night, and its fighting by day, had disposed it for a period of refreshment. During the first three days of the week, few manœuvres of importance took place. The enemy was constantly watched, reconnoissances made, and any hostile disposition checked by instant preparation to meet him. A slight skirmish occa-

sionally occurred, and the marching of corps to change position was not wholly over. A little picket firing, with shelling of the woods, however, is the most that is to be recorded. The enemy remained quiet, employing his time in strengthening his already strong position. On Sunday afternoon, BIRNEY'S division of the Second corps fell back from its position on the right of the line towards the left and centre; but on the enemy's rush to occupy the deserted space, the division returned and reöccupied it, after a sharp engagement with the enemy, during which our batteries on the right opened on him. With some loss, the enemy was repulsed.

On Monday, General GRANT sent word to Washington that offensive operations had been necessarily suspended until the roads become passable; that the Army is in the best of spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success.

The weather of Monday and Tuesday was extremely favorable to drying the roads, and on the latter day the enemy's position was carefully examined. He was found apparently strongly posted. On Wednesday morning firing commenced early, and brisk skirmishing occurred on the right, and finally settled into a heavy engagement, lasting through the forenoon and culminating in another brilliant charge on our right by HANCOCK. He drove the enemy a short distance and carried the first line of entrenchments. Up to our last advices he had steadily defeated all attempts to expel him from this position. Aside from this success the results of the engagement are understood to have been favorable, though in no sense decisive. The Rebels maintain their position with great tenacity, and officers from headquarters describe their fortifications as formidable.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY.

THE operations of General SHERIDAN have been more complete and effectual than is usual with such expeditions. Cavalry raids are apt to be attended with more *éclat* than any others, and to accomplish less. They have usually been independent expeditions, bent on plunder, and undertaken without proper and timely concert with the general campaign. To be effectual, they should be coöperative, and bear a proper relation to the movements of infantry. Otherwise, the plunder they take is comparatively trifling, the bridges they burn are rebuilt, and the railroads severed are relayed. These operations should be timed for the critical moment, preventing reinforcements, delaying retreat, or facilitating pursuit for the main army, as the case may be. For such reasons we have not been greatly jubilant over many expeditions which have exhibited commendable dash and daring, without substantial fruits.

In the campaign in Virginia, General SHERIDAN'S first service was to establish during the night of May 3d, crossings at Germanna and Ely's Fords for the rest of the Army, which he accomplished with General WILSON'S Third division at the former point, and General GREGG'S Second division at the latter, General TORBETT'S First division being for a time in the rear. Crossing on Wednesday, the 4th, the usual work of reconnoissance was carefully performed, GREGG'S division securing the roads in the vicinity of Ely's and westerly towards Fredericksburgh, and WILSON'S division doing the same service southerly and westerly around Germanna. On Thursday, the 5th, the Army advanced, as already described in our last review of the campaign. It will be remembered that our right flank and the enemy's left rested on the Rapidan, or so nearly on the river as to be well supported there, and easily protected by artillery. It remained to cover our left, as for the enemy to cover his left, with cavalry. The point of meeting was in the vicinity of TODD'S Tavern, the location of which has already been described. The chief interest of the place was the fact of the crossing of the Brock and Pamunkey roads at that point; and insignificant in other respects, it now became an important point to hold, either in view of advance or retreat, like the position at Quatre Bras, and Sombreffe.

On Thursday, the 5th, there was severe skirmishing in this region between the Third division and FITZ LEE'S cavalry, and our party were rapidly and continuously driven back. CHAPMAN'S brigade was chiefly engaged. The Second division coming up in support, the enemy were in turn forced to retire, and a part of the lost ground recovered. Our loss was set at about forty killed and wounded, and as many prisoners. On Thursday, also, Colonel McINTOSH'S brigade of the Third division became engaged in the direction of PARKER'S Store, suffering a loss of about seventy men.

On Friday, the 6th, while the great battle was going on, on the right, STUART moved down and attacked our cavalry. General TORBETT'S First division,—now under command of General MERRITT, General TORBETT being ill,—held the right, and General GREGG'S Second division the left. Colonel CUSTER'S First brigade, First division, and Colonel GREGG'S brigade of the Second division, received the chief attack, and the enemy was at last repulsed, after a long and varying fight. In the afternoon our cavalry fell back towards ALDRICH'S Tavern. Near this point, on Saturday, another severe fight occurred with STUART, who seemed determined to get in our rear and at our supply trains, parked at Chancellorsville, or at all events, to clear the roads for the withdrawal of LEE'S army to Spottsylvania. The fight was severe and long continued, and fought, like the preceding and other cavalry skirmishes during the week, in dense woods, the men being dismounted, and engaging with carbines. They were supported also by horse batteries. We seem to have gained no advantage, and to have gradually removed our position from the region of TODD'S Tavern and the road between that point and PARKER'S Store, back to ALDRICH'S, about four miles distant. ALDRICH'S is directly on the road between Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and at the point where the Pamunkey road debouches into the other. It was especially essential for the cavalry to cover Chancellorsville and Fredericksburgh and the road between them, as well as to protect our trains and ambulances at both points.

The sudden departure of LEE, however, to his defences on the Po, relieved our cavalry of most of their duty in guarding the rear. On Sunday the Third and First divisions, following up the retreat of LEE, in advance of our infantry, came upon the enemy's rear-guard on the Brock road, and had a brisk skirmish with him, which, however, was ultimately taken off their hands by the Fifth Army corps, as already related in our description of the opening of the campaign. The remainder of Sunday was spent in preparing for the events of the morrow.

THE RAID.

It having been determined to make a raid in the enemy's rear, forage, rations, and ammunition were all prepared by Sunday night. At daylight on Monday, the 9th, the column moved off, MERRITT'S First division in advance, WILSON'S Third in the centre, and GREGG'S Second in the rear. The march was first towards Fredericksburgh, but when about three or four miles from the town, the column turned to the right on to the Fredericksburgh and Childsburgh road, and, travelling southerly on this road, passed round the enemy's right flank to the south of Spottsylvania Court-House towards Childsburgh, at which latter point the advance halted. Starting thence on the same road, which then bears southerly and westerly, they reached and forded the North Anna River at Anderson's bridge, about dusk, two miles below Beaver Dam Station. CUSTER'S brigade of the First division at once occupied the station, and there were fortunate enough to overhaul a train of 378 of our wounded and prisoners, including two colonels and many other officers captured in the late operations, and moving "onward to Richmond." The small guard scattered, and a very pleasant and joyful rescue ensued. Half an hour more would have hurried them by railroad towards Libby prison.

The command now quickly fired the trains of cars, with the dépôt of supplies, destroying two locomotives, three long and heavy trains, with a large quantity of bacon, besides meal, flour and other supplies for LEE'S army. Eight miles of the Virginia Central Railroad, connecting Richmond with Gordonsville, was then destroyed. The ties and bridges were burned and the rails twisted, so as to make the work effectual. While this was going on in advance, the Rebels had got scent of the movement, and harassed our flank and rear in strong force. The Sixth Ohio, in the extreme rear, was roughly handled, and many of them wounded and taken prisoners by a vigorous charge straight through their columns. The First New Jersey supported them, and at last the Rebels were driven off. The column bivouacked on the North Anna, occupying both sides, the enemy skirmishing a little through the night.

On Tuesday morning, May 10th, the Rebels began to shell the camp, and there being no reason for remaining, our forces moved directly south, but found the enemy in front annoying our advance. The advance was continued, however, across Little River, with a short halt at Negrofoot. The South Anna was crossed at Ground Squirrel Bridge, which lies due south of Beaver Dam, and the bridge destroyed. The column camped near GOODALL'S, the Rebels molesting it, as before, during the night, by sharpshooters.

At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 11th, General DAVIES' First brigade of GREGG'S Second division, was dispatched to Ashland Station, seven miles to the east, on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad. The First Massachusetts, reaching the train at daylight, charged through it, driving the Rebel cavalry before them. They then fired the dépôt, and destroyed stores in considerable quantity, six miles of railroad, three culverts, two trestle bridges, several Government buildings, a locomotive and three trains of cars. On the return, the regiment was assailed by a severe fire from houses in the town, and left about thirty men in the hands of the enemy.

The advance, meanwhile, had pushed on, and destroyed track still farther along, on the same road, at Glen Allen Station. As it approached Richmond, the column found its march disputed more and more stubbornly. At length, the Rebel cavalry, concentrated under General J. E. B. STUART at Yellow Tavern, attacked in force General DEVENS' brigade of MERRITT'S First division, our advance. A brisk and severe contest ensued, CUSTER'S and GILL'S brigades coming up in support. WILSON'S division soon arrived and formed on the left of MERRITT, and the enemy was driven towards Ashland.

A force, meanwhile, moving down the Brock road, entered the outermost or picket defences of Richmond. This Rebel line was taken by a gallant charge of General CUSTER, who rode at the head of his brigade. Here about a hundred prisoners were captured with a section of artillery complete. General J. E. B. STUART and Lieutenant-Colonel PATE were mortally wounded, and have since died. The former is an irreparable loss to the enemy.

During the night of the 11th, the Third division made some reconnoissances around the second line of the enemy's works, but no further advance was attempted in that direction, and our force turned next morning towards Meadow Bridge on the Chickahominy. It had been destroyed, but was rebuilt under galling fire, and crossed by the First division, DEVEN'S brigade in advance. A brisk fight ensued, the Rebels attacking both in front and rear. Generals GREGG and WILSON, however, succeeded in repulsing them in the rear, and the bridge being rebuilt, our force crossed. Mechanicsville and Coal Harbor were next reached, and the column encamped towards evening at Gaines' Mills. The march of May 13th took the force to Bottom's Bridge, and thence the column proceeded to Turkey Bend, and obtained supplies from General BUTLER, four miles distant, across the river, at Haxall Landing. At last accounts the cavalry still remained in this region.

It will be seen that considerable damage was done to the bridges and railroads. Our loss was not large, being probably less than 500, while the enemy must have suffered as severely. Thus end the achievements of the cavalry for the present.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

FROM the James River we learn that having abandoned his apparent intention to advance on Petersburgh, General BUTLER has undertaken the siege of Fort Darling, the preliminary operations of which were progressing with gratifying success at the date of our latest advices. Our account last week closed with the engagement of the 9th inst., at the close of which day the Rebels had been driven across Swift Creek, and our forces occupied the north bank of that stream, some three miles above Petersburgh. The main portion of our Army remained in this position skirmishing with the enemy during Monday, the 9th, while a force under General TERRY was sent toward Richmond advancing up the railroad to a short distance beyond Chester Junction, meeting with but

little opposition. Meanwhile, under cover of this advance, the railroad was destroyed for a distance of eight or ten miles, including a portion of the branch road from Chester Junction. Dispatches being received from the War Department, announcing that Lee was in full retreat for Richmond, pursued by General Grant, General Butler, consulting prudence, drew in his forces under cover of his entrenchments, fearing an attack from such portions of Lee's army as might arrive in Richmond. As our forces were preparing to retire, a Rebel flag of truce appeared, representing Bushrod Johnson, and asking a truce—1st, to bury their dead; 2d, to exchange the wounded prisoners; 3d, to parole all officers and men captured. General Turner was not to be taken by this dodge, and detained the flag of truce, referring the matter to General Butler, and meanwhile leaving with his division. General Butler promptly replied to the requests of Bushrod Johnston: 1st, we have buried your dead; 2d, I accept your proposition; 3d, no exchanges or paroles can be given, until the Confederate States recognize colored soldiers.

Until Friday, the 13th, no further movements were undertaken—a portion of our forces being engaged in strengthening the fortifications. On Thursday, the 12th, a heavy force from both corps was sent out, under Generals Gillmore and Smith, to cover the movement of a cavalry expedition sent out under General Kautz, for the purpose of severing railroad communication between Richmond and Danville. Leaving a sufficient force under General Ames to watch the enemy at Petersburgh, General Gillmore advanced with his corps on our left, up the railroad toward Chester and Richmond. General Smith, with the 18th and a division of the Tenth corps, advancing in the same direction on the right, up the Richmond and Petersburgh turnpike, between the railroad and the James River. A little above Werbottom church—a place whose ordinary importance has not been sufficient to secure for it a location on any map—the Third New York, Colonel Alford's brigade, Turner's division, Tenth Army corps, who were deployed as skirmishers by General Smith, met the enemy, and drove them at a brisk pace for a mile or more. Coming to bay at last in a stronger position, the Rebels made a determined stand, and a sharp engagement ensued, the enemy being finally driven back. Thus skirmishing until dark, the troops under General Smith advanced that night as far as a swift little stream, called Proctor's Run, some three miles from Fort Darling, and within sight of that fortification.

Meanwhile, General Gillmore had taken advantage of the occupation of the enemy's attention by General Smith to press forward on the left to the neighborhood of the Half-way-house, where we halted for the night.

On Friday morning the Rebels were found to have disappeared from our immediate front, and an advance was ordered all along the line to uncover their position, which was concealed by the woods and thick underbrush. They were soon discovered in strong force under the protection of their fortifications, subsequently found to consist of a line of earthworks stretching for a distance of several miles from a point a quarter of a mile beyond the railroad nearly to the bank of the James. These were the outer line of defences about Fort Darling, and behind these earthworks the enemy retired after some sharp skirmishing. It was determined to dislodge them from this position by turning the works on the left. Briskly engaging the enemy in heavy skirmishing along the whole line, our left, under General Gillmore, was ordered to swing gradually around upon the centre and right, while the 3d New Hampshire, 100th New York, and 24th Massachusetts Vols., were sent to turn the right flank of the Rebel works. Unobserved by the enemy, whose attention was occupied by the demonstration in front, the flanking column wound through the woods, guided by a negro along a bridle path which led a little to the left of the outer edge of the fortifications. Here, forming in line of battle, under cover of the woods, they charged up a steep hillside and across an open space some twenty or thirty rods in width in the face of a heavy volley of musketry. Before they had opportunity for another volley the Rebels were driven from their position, which was occupied by our troops who took thirty prisoners. Our loss in this affair is placed at 130. Major Randlett, of the Third New Hampshire, and the Adjutant of the regiment, were slightly wounded. Captain Ely was killed. Lieutenant Clough, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, was also killed. Finding their position turned by this movement, the next morning (Saturday, the 14th) the enemy, under the cover of a vigorous demonstration, abandoned the whole line of fortification and withdrew to a second and stronger line of works some three quarters of a mile beyond. The works from which we have driven them are described as very strong, the parapet being not less than ten feet thick, with innumerable embrasures for field artillery, and broken by bastions flanking one another.

In the brief dispatch announcing the carrying of the enemy's first line, General Butler reports that the Rebels had retired into three square redoubts, upon which he was bringing his artillery to bear with effect. As these works command the outer line of defences, their possession is necessary to enable him to secure his present position. Our batteries, aided by sharpshooters, are reported to have silenced the enemy's guns on Saturday, and nothing but sharpshooting was heard from them during the day. At 4 P. M. a shot from one of our guns exploded a magazine in the outer works of Fort Darling, causing a great cheering along our lines. About 9 o'clock in the evening the Rebels attempted to advance on our lines near the Petersburgh Turnpike, but after a short and spirited engagement they were driven within their works. About noon on Sunday, the 15th, the Rebels came out of their fortifications and attacked Heckman's brigade. The fight was altogether with musketry, and lasted till 4 o'clock. The enemy were driven back to their works. Sharpshooting was continued along the lines, and the Rebels' artillery was kept silenced. At daylight on the 16th—which is our latest report—the sortie was repeated, our right wing being attacked and finally turned. Our forces were withdrawn, a result sure to delay further progress.

While General Butler is busied approaching Fort Darling on the land side, our gunboats are carefully feeling their way among the torpedoes and obstructions in the James River, to attack the fort on the river side. Their operations have been reconnoitred by the Rebel iron-clad *Richmond*, which opens fire upon our fleet but is speedily driven off. The cavalry force of General Kautz returned to City Point on the 12th inst., with 140 prisoners. They report having destroyed several miles of the Danville Railroad, burned a railroad bridge over the Appomattox, destroyed the dams, locks and embankments of the Lynchburgh and Richmond Canal.

General Heckman is reported captured by the Rebels.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Our reports from the Army of General Sherman continue to be confined almost entirely to brief telegraphic dispatches, which furnish us with but few of the details of his movements. As we stated last week, the advance of our Army was in three columns, General Thomas moving against the front of the Rebel position from Ringgold while General Schofield, with the left wing of the Army, consisting of the Twenty-third and Fourth Army corps, advanced from Cleveland, Tenn., via Red Clay, on the Georgia line, to unite with Thomas near Tunnel Hill, Ga.; McPherson meanwhile executing a brilliant flanking movement on Resaca. Little resistance to our advance was made at Tunnel Hill, the only purpose of the Rebels being, apparently, to hold our forces in check until they could make good their retreat to the stronger position of Buzzard's Roost. With the loss of but four or five wounded and none killed, the Fourteenth corps, under General Palmer, after a brief skirmish, took possession of the hill through which the Georgia railroad passes by a tunnel eighteen hundred feet in length. Directly opposite Tunnel Hill is "Rocky Faced Ridge," a rugged, stony hill, rising precipitously to a height of some five hundred feet. Between Tunnel Hill and Rocky Faced Ridge lies a narrow level valley, less than a mile wide and some three miles in length, running north and south. The outlet to this valley, toward Dalton, is through a deep, narrow, mountain defile or pass, known as Buzzard's Roost; a position easily defended, with steep, rugged sides along which artillery can be planted in such positions as to sweep all approaches and sacrifice any assailing force. The approach to this pass across the valley was defended by a line of rifle-pits and earth-works. Marching down into the valley from Tunnel Hill, the forces under General Sherman early on Sunday morning, May 8th, advanced against the Rebel position in the opposite side of the valley at Rocky Faced Ridge and Buzzard's Roost Pass. After severe skirmishing for several days it became fully apparent that Dalton was almost, if not altogether, impregnable to a front attack. Our loss in this skirmishing was about 800 killed, wounded and missing, the greater number being slightly wounded. The chief sufferers were Geary's division of Hooker's corps (Twentieth) and Wood's division of Palmer's corps (Fourteenth). While General Sherman engaged the attention of the Rebels here, General McPherson, executed a successful flanking movement to Snake Gap, which opens upon Resaca, fifteen miles south of Dalton. As soon as he had made good his position there, he was joined by Sherman, with the main body of his army. Finding their position at Buzzard's Roost thus rendered untenable, the Rebels, under General Joe Johnston, retreated on Resaca, which they appear to have reached in season to oppose the advance of General Sherman, who had the longer line of march. On Sunday, the 15th, the two main armies again came in collision, our troops pressing forward on the left and storming two of the earthworks, behind which the Rebels opposed our advance upon Resaca. On Monday, the 16th, an advance was made by General Sherman all along the line, and after a sharp fight, the Rebels were driven from their fortified position with a loss which is reported at eight guns and 1,000 prisoners. We have a less authentic report of the capture of nine Rebel trains going South with supplies. No estimate is made of the Rebel killed and wounded. Ours is stated by General Sherman at 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing, most of the wounds being slight ones. Generals Kilpatrick, Manson and Willich are reported among the slightly wounded. At last accounts the Rebels were in rapid retreat from Resaca southward, and our forces in vigorous pursuit, General Sherman having crossed the Oostanaula on Monday, the 17th, *en route* for Kingston, which is sixty-two miles northwest of Atlanta, at the junction of the branch railroad from Rome. Previous to their retreat the Rebels burned the railroad bridge crossing the Oostanaula at Resaca, but the railroad and telegraph to that place were reported to be in working order.

Still later official accounts announce the arrival of Sherman at Kingston on the 18th, his advance on the enemy on the 19th, and their retreat. Davis' division holds Rome.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

The popular interest in the Southwest, lately so acute, has now very much subsided, so much more important is the campaign in other quarters. But th appointment of Major-General Canby to the command of the trans-Mississippi Department has been received with a general feeling of relief. How soon he can organize his command it seems hard to determine. General Banks at last account still held Alexandria. It would be hard to be driven out of that place, after so many Union dinners, speeches, and elections. We think it can be held, although it is a long span to New Orleans, and the victorious Rebels are molesting us on the river and endeavoring to blockade it between these points. Late advices say that General A. J. Smith will be compelled to march overland to the Mississippi, fighting his way out. This is not official.

The army of General Steele, having returned to Little Rock, seems fully capable of holding that city. Meanwhile, the enemy is endeavoring to effect a blockade of the Red, Arkansas and White Rivers, though as yet he has but partially succeeded.

The particulars of the unfortunate check received by General Sigel's expedition will be found in the dispatch from Secretary Stanton published elsewhere. The results of this expedition thus far are certainly such as to disappoint the calculations which were based upon it, and it may as well be counted out in the consideration of future movements. General Averill has been doing some effective work with his cavalry on the Lynchburgh and East Tennessee Railroad, in Southwestern Virginia, and General Crook's column, descending from the mountains to the northward, has tapped the same road at Newbern, Va., and near the same locality as reported by Averill's column, and in three fights won a decided victory over the combined forces of John Morgan, Sam. Jones, and Jenkins. The enemy lost six hundred

killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners. General A. G. JENKINS fell into our hands, mortally wounded. Our loss was four hundred killed and wounded. A railroad bridge over New River at Newbern, with several miles of track, was completely destroyed. We have reports also of guerrilla movements and outrages on the Mississippi.

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL SEDGWICK.

WE last week paid some slight tribute to the character and services of that noble soldier, JOHN SEDGWICK. We will now offer a few personal reminiscences concerning his life and habits, which may serve to explain in part the veneration in which he was held by all who were permitted to come within the circle of his influence.

General SEDGWICK was a bachelor, and probably on account of the absence of the close domestic ties of married life and of paternity, he attached himself the more strongly to those with whom he was connected in the intimate relations of the camp. He lived among his staff like a father among children—encouraged their friendly association, and was apparently never more happy than when he collected them into his tent to join in an elegant little supper. The attachment of the members of his staff, and others who were brought into close connections with him, was very ardent; while having an affection for him as a man, the influence of his strong character and of his superior military capacity caused them to entertain the most respectful regard.

He was exceedingly quiet and amiable in his deportment, exhibiting very little consciousness of self. Not indulging in much conversation, he would occasionally make a remark, which by its humor would excite general laughter, or by its keenness and pertinency dispose at once of any subject which might be under discussion. A person seeing him in mixed company, retiring and silent, might in ignorance of his capabilities, have overlooked him entirely. But any one who considered him at all deficient would soon be convinced by a little observation of him in conversation or action, that his mind was of the most vigorous, penetrating and profound kind. Only long acquaintance, however, would elicit the extent of his knowledge of general subjects, and the correctness of his conclusions on affairs which require profound thought. In matters pertaining to his profession he was fully posted; he thoroughly understood all the duties of a soldier, and could handle his corps with a promptness and precision not excelled by any other commander. Without officiously interfering with his staff-officers in the conduct of their business, he kept himself constantly informed of all the details of their arrangements, and incited them to constant vigilance. All the Departments of the command were, therefore, in excellent condition.

He was plain and sometimes negligent in dress. When first assigned to the Sixth corps, the troops were, of course, desirous of becoming acquainted with their new commander. The first march made under him was across the Rappahannock in May, 1863, when he commanded the left wing under General HOOKER. It was amusing to hear the remarks of the men upon him as he rode along without any pretension or ostentation. Subsequently, when under his direction the heights of St. Marye were carried by assault, and when at Salem Church he was with the front lines of the troops under the hottest fire of the Rebels, their estimation of him rose to enthusiasm. In the forced marches made by the corps during the Gettysburgh campaign, the men got into the habit of calling themselves "SEDGWICK's cavalry," and would tramp along over their twenty-five or thirty miles a day with the greatest good humor, bantering among themselves upon their ability to march any necessary distance further, when they saw the jaded horses of the staff winding through their columns.

His negligence of dress sometimes produced amusing scenes. Once, while General SEDGWICK was sitting in front of his tent, with his beard showing the want of a razor for several days, his coat off and sleeves rolled up, enjoying the cool air of the evening, after a fatiguing march, a newspaper correspondent rode up, and, with a patronizing air, exclaimed—"My man, can you tell me the road to "the Station?" The general with the greatest *bonhommie* immediately gave him the information desired, and pointed out to him his road. Another instance is as follows:—A woman came into the headquarters from the country with a fine turkey, and going to General SEDGWICK, who was sitting *en deshabille* on the steps of a house, inquired for the general, saying she had brought him a turkey, because he had sent a guard to her house to protect her property. "Won't you sell me the turkey?" said the general; "I will pay you well for it." "No," replies the woman, "I have brought it to the general, and no one "else can have it." The discussion was kept up for some time, until finally the general pointed out an officer in full uniform, saying, "there, go give it to him." She immediately went and delivered the turkey to the officer, who took it in amazement, while she gave utterance to some voluble thanks. Some of the bystanders, who had heard the whole matter, subsequently illumined the woman's conceptions, and she came up to the general blushing and giggling, apologizing and expressing her regrets that she had given the turkey to the wrong person. The matter was rectified very much to her satisfaction. It must not be inferred, however, that the general was slovenly. On the contrary, on all proper occasions he conformed rigidly to the requirements of costume, and expected it in his officers. His negligence was only the absence of any desire to make a parade of his rank when not necessary. In a permanent camp his person and tent were always models of neatness, and his headquarters were kept in the best condition as to order and cleanliness.

The same absence of any desire for parade, or to make his rank an apology for superior comforts, induced him generally to avoid seeking houses for his headquarters, but to have them pitched in the fields or woods. In fact, when exigencies required him to establish them near buildings, he would sleep in his tent through preference. On active campaigns he would even refuse to allow tents to be pitched —sleeping himself and expecting his officers to do so—either on the ground without covering, or under a simple fly (the extra canvas roof of a wall tent). This was the case at Gettysburgh, where he remained on the front of a hill exposed to the fire of the Rebel cannon, declining to go behind the crest.

It is no unusual thing in the present condition of warfare and the extent of artillery range for officers of all grades to be exposed to fire. The gallantry of American commanders induces them to put themselves at the head of their troops when important results are to be achieved. But none, certainly, have ever been more frequently in situations of danger than General SEDGWICK. He was never far in the rear of his troops. At Antietam he was wounded by a bullet; during the terrible fighting of his corps on the Rappahannock in May, 1863, he was in the thick of the battle; at Gettysburgh he was, as we have said, in front; and now he has fallen while personally superintending some details in the advanced line of his command. His fate is similar to that of the gallant RAYNOLDS, killed at Gettysburgh. He, too, risked his life in every battle, under the influence of the desire to supervise personally the arrangements of his troops.

Like all old officers, General SEDGWICK was fond of a fine horse. Last summer the officers of the division which he formerly commanded presented him a splendid stallion, with sword and equipments. The presentation was fully reported at the time, and caused great gratification to the general. The horse was rather too restive for him to ride in comfort, but although he never mounted him, he regarded him with great pride, both for his own sake and the manner in which he was acquired.

General SEDGWICK had arrived at that age when physical ease and comfort are highly appreciated, and none enjoyed them more than he when their enjoyment was consistent with duty. But on the march or in the arrangements for a conflict he was indefatigable. His health was usually vigorous, his physical frame stout, and his constitution enduring. He would undoubtedly, in the common course of nature, have had a hale and hearty age. He never spared himself in the least in the season of action, nor assumed the privileges to which his rank entitled him. None of the younger men could say that their activity was not wearied when General SEDGWICK sought repose.

Finally, he was most conscientious in the performance of his duty. Politically he did not concur with the views of the existing administration, but so far as his duty as a soldier was concerned, he never expressed opposition. That he was destitute of any ambition for renown or position is certain, for opportunities for both have been offered him. His faithful performance of his duty was instigated by a love for his profession, and an honorable desire to acquit himself of all his obligations. We know of no example in the Army which for soldierly excellence is more deserving of imitation than that of SEDGWICK. May we always have such commanders.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEVENSON.

Brigadier-General THOMAS G. STEVENSON was the son of HON. J. THOMAS STEVENSON, a distinguished citizen of Boston. In the New England Guards, a militia company, he rapidly rose from the ranks through non-commissioned and commissioned grades, till the opening of the war found him Major of the Fourth Battalion of Massachusetts Infantry. At the Governor's call, he took his command to Fort Independence, and performed a month's garrison duty there. Returning, he recruited the 24th infantry regiment, in the fall of 1861, personally drilling it with great care and skill. The regiment joined FOSTER's (1st) brigade in General BURNSIDE's expedition, sailing from Annapolis January 6th, 1862, taking some part in the reduction of Roanoke Island on February 8th, and a full share in the capture of Newbern on March 14th. Washington, N. C., being taken a week later, the 24th occupied and garrisoned it, successfully repelling the enemy's attack on it, later in the year. Colonel STEVENSON conducted several expeditions into the Rebel lines, and had charge of a brigade in the reconnoissance to Tarboro', and in the movement on Goldsboro' in December. He took part in the spirited battles at Kinston and Whitehall. He was appointed a brigadier-general, under date of December 24th, 1862. General FOSTER having organized a land force for operations against Charleston or Wilmington, assigned General STEVENSON to command a brigade in General NAGLEE's division. Some difficulty arose soon after between Generals HUNTER and STEVENSON, from the latter's disbelief at that time in the policy of arming slaves; but it was speedily and honorably removed. His appointment as Brigadier-General was confirmed, dating March 14, 1863.

General STEVENSON assisted in the reduction of Morris Island, and, at the assault on Fort Wagner, in July, 1863, commanded the reserves. In the fall of 1863, he returned North to recruit his health. Recently, he was assigned to the charge of the first division of the Ninth Corps, under his old commander, General BURNSIDE, with whom his merits had made him a favorite subordinate. He fell on Tuesday morning, May 10th, at 8½ A. M., in the severe battle at Spottsylvania, a rifle ball piercing his head, while he was surrounded by his staff, cheerful and confident up to the moment he was struck.

The death of General STEVENSON is a calamity to the Ninth Corps and to the Army, as well as to the great corps and army of his personal friends. As a youth and a leader in athletic sports, he had attracted to himself very many of the young men of his native city, of whom he was the admired centre. His manly and straightforward conduct insured respect, and his sympathetic friendship inspired affection. He possessed to a remarkable degree that happy union of dignity and *bonhommie*, which made his bearing easy and familiar, without the loss of any man's esteem. He entered the militia with characteristic energy, and quickly showed his superiority. He became unsurpassed as a drill-master and disciplinarian. Perhaps he was unequalled, even, in these respects, by any man of his years in the State. Officers and men who have enjoyed his command, furnish unvarying testimony to his skill and popularity. The men in the ranks were moved to great respect for him. His brother officers and subalterns cherished mingled feelings of affection and esteem. His superiors had thorough confidence in him, Major-Generals BURNSIDE and FOSTER both bearing witness to the military turn of his character and to the maturity of his judgment. Struck down at the age of 28, his career was full of promise. A wide circle of admirers will deplore his fate, as they were always proud to speak his praise.

Devoid of boasting, truthful, honorable, independent, kind to his men, generous and faithful in friendship, brave and cool in battle, careful, skillful and trustworthy in military dispositions and in obedience to orders, General STEVENSON has passed away to the swelling lists of the historic heroes of the war.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES C. RICE.

BRIGADIER-General JAMES C. RICE, killed in the battle at Spottsylvania, was a native of Worthington, Mass., and was graduated with honor at Yale College. Thence he went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he remained some years, teaching school, being also engaged as literary editor of a newspaper. Returning to New York he entered upon the practice of law. At the breaking out of the war General RICE joined the Garibaldi Guard, a regiment raised by Colonel D'UTASSY, as a private. Subsequently, and in view of his soldierly qualities, young RICE was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Forty-fourth New York State Volunteers, or as they were better known at the time of their organization, the Ellsworth Avengers. With this regiment he served with distinction through the Peninsula and subsequent Maryland campaigns, was promoted to a colonelcy, and at Gettysburgh his bravery and distinguished services won him the rank of brigadier-general.

General RICE was a man of strong religious and patriotic convictions, and his rapid and remarkable elevation from the ranks to an exalted field position was earned by merit, not in any way bought by outside influence.

A funeral service over his remains was held last Sunday at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, of which church he was an active member. The Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., delivered a funeral discourse, in which he glanced at the history of the heroic and noble soldier "who gave his sword to his country and his pen to the "service of the Saviour." The coffin was wrapped in the American flag, and on the lid were wreaths and crosses of japonicas, and the sword worn by the father of the deceased in the war of 1812. Amongst the pall bearers were Major-General DIX, and Brigadier-Generals HAYS and ANDERSON. The following morning the remains were escorted to the Hudson River Railway dépôt, and taken to Worthington, Mass., for burial.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM LEE'S ARMY.

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va., May 8.

To THE HON. J. A. SEDDON:—

After a sharp encounter with the Fifth army corps, we were attacked by WARREN'S and TORBETT'S divisions of cavalry. General R. H. ANDERSON, with the advance of our cavalry, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter, and we took possession of the Court-House. I am the more grateful to the Giver of all victories that our loss is small. R. E. LEE.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
VIA GUINEY'S, May 11, 1864.

THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR:—

General GRANT'S army is entrenched near this place, on both sides of the Brock road. Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day, each army endeavoring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shelled our lines and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. ANDERSON. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate; some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of General DOLES' brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

A large body of the enemy moved around our left on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove Church and the Court-House. General EARLY, with a part of HILL'S corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

Thanks to a merciful Providence, our casualties have been small.

Among the wounded are Brigadier-Generals HAYES and H. H. WALKER. R. E. LEE.

PRESS REPORTS.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 10.]

The Yankee forces at Culpepper Court-House moved by the old plank road and crossed the Rapidan at Germanna ford. Those at Catlett's, Warrenton and Manassas on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, moved by the old turnpike and crossed the Rappahannock at Ely's ford, four miles below the junction of the Rappahannock river and eight miles in an air line from Germanna ford. The conflict opened at noon on Thursday, May 5, in a considerable engagement between EWELL'S corps and the Fifth corps of Yankee infantry. The collision took place near Parker's Store, where the Germanna ford debouches into the old turnpike. This point is in Spottsylvania county, about eight miles above Chancellorsville and twenty-four miles below Grange Court-House. The night of the 5th instant closed with the complete repulse of the enemy on all sides and the capture of one thousand seven hundred Yankee prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The fighting was resumed on the next morning (Friday), the 6th inst. The battle field was about five miles lower down, at the Wilderness, or as General LEE states in his dispatch to the War Department, near Wilderness Tavern. The enemy were soon driven back on Chancellorsville, so that the principal fighting must have taken place at or near the old Chancellorsville battle ground. The attack of the enemy was desperate and violent, but was repulsed in every instance. On Saturday the battle was renewed; and while the enemy's whole line was steadily held in check, GORDON'S brigade, by a brilliant charge, turned his right, cutting him off from Germanna ford, and necessitating a hasty withdrawal of his force toward Ely's. Our accounts of the subsequent operations are scanty, but a severe cavalry engagement had occurred on Sunday, in which the enemy was "repulsed with great slaughter." GRANT, at last accounts, had abandoned the position to which he had been driven, and in which his right rested on Ely's ford, and was marching off down the river in the direction of Fredericksburgh. Among the Rebel losses reported are General JENKINS, killed, and LONGSTREET, BANNING, STAFFORD, and PEGRAM severely wounded. On the Yankee side, General WADSWORTH was killed in the first day's battle, and Generals T. SEYMOUR and SHALER captured, with seventeen hundred men. The Rebel loss on the 6th instant was reported at five thousand men killed and wounded. Colonels NANCE, MILLER, BOOKLER, and LAILARD were killed. The carnage was fearful, and the fighting entirely with musketry. It is reported that General STEELE had been surrounded by General PRICE, and his unconditional surrender demanded. Results not known. General BEAUREGARD reports the sinking of a Yankee gunboat, and the disabling of two monitors by the ram *Albemarle*, in the waters of North Carolina.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 12.]

The following private dispatch, from Mayor SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburgh, was received yesterday. It refers to the repulse mentioned in General LEE'S telegram:—

GUINEY'S, May 11, 1864.

I came here to obtain information from Fredericksburgh. I hear nothing but the statement that citizens have been arrested as hostages for prisoners we captured there on Sunday.

There was severe fighting yesterday near Spottsylvania Court-House. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments and were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

Musketry firing was heard to-day in the same direction. The news is generally favorable. M. SLAUGHTER.

Some anxiety was felt in the public mind as to the supplies for General LEE'S army, which may be removed, by the fact that all the railroad damage done by the raiders has been repaired, and General LEE'S line of communication is intact.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 14.]

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
VIA LOUISA COURT-HOUSE, May 11, 1864.

There was heavy cannonading all day yesterday. About twelve o'clock, the enemy having got possession of the road leading to the main road to Louisa Court-House with a large force, HETH'S division was sent to drive them off, which was accomplished with but slight loss to us. Our troops drove the enemy back some three or four miles, and out of their lines of breastworks, capturing one piece of artillery, one caisson, and some one hundred and fifty prisoners.

Among the wounded on our side was Brigadier-General H. H. WALKER, of Virginia, whose foot has been amputated.

Between ten o'clock and nightfall the enemy made repeated assaults upon FIELDS' division, but were handsomely repulsed in every instance by our line of skirmishers, FIELDS' line of battle never finding it necessary to engage them. FIELDS' loss was very trifling.

Very near dark the enemy made a vigorous and determined assault on RODES' line of battle, driving DANIEL'S and DOLE'S lines of battle from their breastworks, and capturing six pieces of our artillery.

JOHNSON'S North Carolina, WALKER'S Stonewall, Va., and GORDON'S Georgia brigades, however, quickly came to their assistance, driving the enemy back and recapturing our lost guns.

The enemy's loss is said to be very heavy, especially in FIELDS' and RODE'S front. The enemy are certainly fighting with great nerve and desperation.

The Yankee Major-General SEDGWICK is certainly killed, and it is reported that WARREN and STEVENS are killed.

On other parts of the line yesterday there was nothing but heavy skirmishing.

HAYES, of Louisiana, was wounded in the leg yesterday, but not dangerously.

Fredericksburgh was occupied by the enemy Sunday night.

The enemy have three pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock.

The town is said to be filled with Yankee wounded, the numbers being estimated as high as fifteen thousand.

The enemy's loss thus far is believed to be thirty thousand—some have it forty thousand.

STUART'S cavalry have been unceasingly fighting and pursuing the enemy, and have done excellent services. Our position is very strong.

GRANT has issued orders congratulating his troops on their success—telling them that Petersburgh was in the hands of the Yankees, begging them to fight hard.

Our troops, though wearied, are in good fighting plight, and confident of final success.

The enemy, in a raid around our lines, captured a few of EWELL'S ordnance wagons, and re-captured some of their prisoners, on their way to the railroad. Up to noon to-day there had been no general engagement, but some skirmishing and occasional discharges of artillery on our right.

Everything is progressing well, and the army is in no danger of suffering for want of supplies.

REPORTED BATTLE THURSDAY.

Various rumors were afloat yesterday evening concerning a battle reported to have been fought on Thursday, between General LEE and the Yankees, under GRANT, near Fredericksburgh, in which the enemy were represented to have been very determined in their efforts, advancing six times to the assault, and to have been signally repulsed, the slaughter of Yankees, according to report, being unprecedented. A dispatch is stated to have been received by the PRESIDENT last night concerning this battle, but its contents did not transpire.

[From the Lynchburgh Republican, May 9.]

The gallant Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET was expected to arrive in this city on Sunday evening. We are rejoiced to learn that his wound is not at all dangerous, and that in a few days he will again be in the field. We can but illy afford to lose the services of so skillful and gallant an officer as General LONGSTREET in this stern crisis of our fate.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 12th.]

The enemy have concentrated in Virginia. If beaten here he is beaten everywhere. *If he wins here he wins everything.* The war might continue, the Confederacy, might possibly survive—*but if Virginia is lost, the present Confederate organization will not probably survive.* Heaven and earth now call on the government to bring up the troops at its command.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF RICHMOND.

THE ENEMY FALLEN BACK TO BERMUDA HUNDRED.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 12.]

It would seem that the enemy have changed their plan of operations on the south side of the river. The following dispatch from General RANSOM was the first intimation of the change:—

DREWRY'S BLUFF, May 11, 1864.

The enemy fell back last night from their position yesterday towards James river, apparently in some haste. Their pickets have appeared in large numbers on James river, in the vicinity of Howlett's and Dutch Gap, on the south side. R. RANSOM, Jr.

Shortly after the reception of this intelligence it was rumored that the enemy were crossing to this side of the river, but no movement of this character had occurred up to yesterday afternoon, when this dispatch was received by General BRAGG:—

CHAFFIN'S FARM, May 11, 1864.

The enemy's pickets do not extend far this side of HOWLETT'S house. They are not opposite Cox's wharf, as reported this morning, and there are no signs of crossing to this side.

Yesterday evening there were no Yankees at Port Walthall, nor along the line of the railroad or turnpike from Petersburgh to this city.

Last night an official dispatch from the commanding officer at Petersburgh announced the fact that the enemy had fallen back to the river (Bermuda Hundred) and were entrenching.

Intelligence through our signal corps states that the enemy were cutting down trees and attempting to block up the river with them, upon the apprehension, probably, that the iron-clads which they say are at Richmond would go down the river.

The movement on the south side, as at first projected, is thus abandoned. The enemy have fairly retreated, whether with the purpose of reinforcing GRANT or not is not known. If the Confederate government really had any iron-clads at Richmond now they would be useful.

THE FIGHT AT CHESTER.

CHESTER, Va., May 10.—The Yankees have been repulsed from this point with the loss of one thousand killed and wounded. All the Yankee prisoners taken, one thousand in number, were sent to Danville on Saturday. Before leaving they became very refractory. The enemy in Chesterfield county have withdrawn from the railroad to their entrenchments. Generals BALDY SMITH and Q. A. GILLMORE are commanding the expedition, with their headquarters at City Point, where a negro brigade is entrenched. Beast BUTLER had a narrow escape from five of our pickets at City Point on Friday evening.

REPORTED HASTY RETREAT OF THE UNION FORCES.

[From the Petersburgh Express, May 12.]

About half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night the citizens of Petersburgh were startled by several heavy discharges of musketry in Chesterfield county, the sound proceeding from a point due north of Petersburgh. Anxiety was on the tip-toe to ascertain the cause, but it was not ascertained until nearly four o'clock, just before the dawn of day. At that hour a guard came in with a Yankee who had come into our lines, and gave the particulars. On the enemy's extreme right, which had been pushed around on Monday afternoon to Brander's bridge, he placed a heavy picket guard, consisting of a New Hampshire regiment, amounting to eight hundred men, picked troops. They were somewhat isolated from the main body of the Yankee forces—a fact which our generals were not slow to perceive. Two companies of the Fifty-first North Carolina regiment, General CLINGMAN'S brigade, were selected to make a night assault on these sons of New Hampshire, and see if they could not be induced to "change their base." The assault was sharp, sudden and decisive. With a rush the brave Carolinians got within close proximity of the foe, and poured into him a deadly volley. Before he could recover from his surprise another galling fire greeted him, and yet another a moment or two after, which proved rather warm for frigid New Hampshire, and the blue coats started off in wild confusion, shaping their course towards Bermuda Hundred. It was a beautiful starlight night, and the dark moving mass could be distinctly seen, so the Carolinians had but to aim at the mass and they were bound to hit. Every volley from our men was answered by a scream from the wounded, and thus the race progressed until we had driven the New Hampshire Yankees back and across the turnpike and on over the railroad, a distance of some two miles or more. By this time the whole Yankee camp was frightened out of its wits, and our men deemed it imprudent to pursue further. They returned without the loss of a man. It was ascertained that we killed and wounded a large number of the enemy in this night assault.

A gentleman who left on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, informs the *Express* that the entire Yankee column, which confronted our forces on Swift Creek, on Monday night, had retreated several miles, and was rapidly heading for their base on the gunboats. We were pressing in two directions, and it is fondly and confidently hoped that we shall succeed in bagging many of these would be conquerors. If we could but secure BUTLER, the beast, it would compensate for all our trials and troubles, but there is no hope of capturing that beefy, bloated, Massachusetts Yankee. We think it a matter of some question if he has been off the gunboats since he heard the firing of the first Confederate gun on Friday.

The enemy left many valuable articles on the ground abandoned yesterday, such as Belgian rifles, canteens, haversacks, muskets, saddles, harness, &c. There was every evidence of a hasty retreat. The retreat was as sudden as precipitate, for they had thrown up breastworks on Monday, and made other preparations for a regular siege. The invaders have saved themselves a terrible drubbing. Had they remained to-day, or to-morrow at farthest, would have doubtless witnessed an assault upon the ruffians which would have consigned every man of them to a grave on Virginia soil or a berth in a Confederate prison.

THE FIGHT AT FORT CLIFTON—GUNBOAT BURNED.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 12.]

A fight occurred at Fort Clifton on Monday last—a point a few miles above City Point, on the Appomattox river. The following letter from the officer in command gives the particulars of the affair:—

FORT CLIFTON, May 9, 1864.

I cannot refrain from writing you a line as —— goes in to tell you how God has blest us this day. My heart is gushing in gratitude for his kindness and protection, and for the signal victory he gave us over our enemy.

I was attacked this morning on the left by a battery of six rifled guns. Finding that my pieces on this side could not reach them, I put my men under cover, and they soon got tired of shelling us. After things had quieted down I had just got to my left, three quarters of a mile off, when a fleet of gunboats appeared in the river. I engaged them for five or six hours, crippling one, which got away, and driving back all the rest, save one, which I disabled. I started with twenty men to board her, when she took fire from one of my shells, was abandoned by the enemy, and burnt to the water's edge. The river here is now quite clear, but I am hard at work, &c.

AVERILL'S MOVEMENTS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 12.]

AVERILL it appears is not in command of the forces which attacked General JENKINS at Dublin dépôt. He has gone with another portion of his command to Saltville, where it is reported, he was defeated.

The force which made the attack on General JENKINS was under the command of General ROOK, and was composed of twelve regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and fifteen pieces of artillery.

Our force, now under the command of Colonel MCCAUSLAND, has fallen back to Christiansburgh, in Montgomery county, eighty miles west of Lynchburgh.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S EXPEDITION.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, May 12, 13, and 14.]

From the most reliable sources their force could safely be

set down at between 15,000 and 20,000, and thirty-five pieces of artillery. At least from one fact this deduction may be drawn—it took them four and a half hours, marching by fours, at a sweeping trot to pass a given point. * * * * *

Where Beaver Dam stood, nothing remained but charred and burning ruins of buildings and two trains of cars, with their contents, that were not consumed, scattered profusely over the ground. The farmers' fencing far and wide lighted up the midday sky with a lurid glare. * * *

This undoubtedly has been by far one of the most thoroughly equipped and most powerfully supplied of Yankee commands that ever made a raid into any country. The main object was the capture and sack of Richmond, yet what has it accomplished? So far as we see, the Yankees have only made a hasty circuit, leaving poor, helpless women and children to suffer along their track, which seems to be the acme of Yankee chivalry. And to whom Richmond owes its security from such a powerful combination we leave the country to judge. * * *

Persons who have had the fortune to come in the path of the raiders, state that they are most admirably equipped. The force consists almost entirely of mounted infantry. While they were fighting and lying about in the woods on yesterday their horses were grazing in the rich meadows of the Chickahominy. They took possession of all the corn upon the farms occupied by them, had cornshellers of their own, and impressed those of the farmers, shelled as much as they wanted, and then set to work small portable grist mills they had brought with them, and ground out abundant rations for their men. In this way they were enabled to refresh themselves and their horses, and, protected as they were, principally by woods and temporary fortifications, they could afford, superior in force as they proved to be, to withstand our assaults, and were desperate enough to resort to any expedient to get away. * * * * *

A prisoner brought in last night, whose account is to be taken with due allowance, states that there were in GRANT's army thirty thousand cavalry; that fifteen thousand attracted STUART's attention above Gordonsville, while the other fifteen thousand came down the telegraph road from Fredericksburgh, their object being to tap all the railroads around Richmond, crossing the river above, and joining BUTLER in Chesterfield, having no idea of, making an attack upon Richmond. They would have made no demonstration on Richmond at all, he said, if we "hadn't tackled them." The column was commanded by General SHERIDAN, with Brigadier-General GREGG, Colonel GREGG, acting brigadier, and Brigadier-General CURTIS commanding brigades. They had eighteen pieces of artillery, and were completely equipped, being provided with every facility for convenient travelling, including grist mills and corn shellers, alluded to above. The prisoner says the column had not lost over two hundred men since their departure from GRANT's army. He also states that the other fifteen thousand would come to the relief of his command. * * * *

The Yankee raiders succeeded in completing their retrograde movement over the Chickahominy during Thursday night and a few hours of yesterday morning. Our forces proved entirely inadequate to the task of keeping them in, our entire force at the time being not more than one-third the force of the enemy, and our line, consequently, capable of being easily flanked if pressed too hard. The Yankees did press it repeatedly and suffered dearly for it before they could arrange affairs to suit themselves. Having lost many men, and as their road had been a hard one and the prospect was still uninviting, they left what useless material they had behind them in a useless condition, killed a large number of their broken down horses, and, under cover of darkness, finished their retreat over the Chickahominy. Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning they passed Gaines' farm and Cold Harbor, destroying considerable private property, and doing whatever general damage they thought would contribute to the glory of their raid. It was thought that they would pass on down through New Kent and go to the James opposite their flotilla, on the Charles City shore; but information was received last night that they had crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, with the intention of joining BUTLER by way of the White Oaks swamp road. They were travelling very slowly, and were apparently in no trim for fighting. Our cavalry being unfortunately, similarly fagged out, could not pursue to any purpose. Thus ends the raid on the Chickahominy. The damage may be summed up in a few words. The severest loss was that which our gallant men sustained; but this was to some degree repaid in kind. A few days' rations of meat were destroyed, and an amount of injury done to the railroads which may be repaired in two or three days.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT LYNCHBURGH.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 12.]

Forty-four officers and eight hundred and ninety-one privates, captured by General LEE at Parker's Store on Thursday last, arrived in Lynchburgh Saturday afternoon. Among the officers are one colonel, two majors, fourteen captains and twenty-seven lieutenants, representing twenty regiments, from Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan and Indiana. Two or three of them belong to the regular Army. Many of these officers were captured in the fights around Richmond in 1862, and were recognized by Lieutenant SHIHN, Assistant Provost-Marshal in that city, who once had charge of them on Bella Isle. The officers and privates all belonged to the Fifth corps, commanded by HANCOCK. They are described as a decidedly genteel set of Yankees, and conducted themselves while passing through the streets with more propriety than usual.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, May 14.]

The funeral of this much lamented and brave General took place yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, from St. James church.

At the appointed hour the hearse appeared in front of the church, and the metallic coffin containing the remains of the noble soldier whose now silent voice had so often startled the enemy with his stirring battle cry, was carried down the centre aisle and placed before the altar. Wreaths and a cross of evergreen, interwoven with delicate lilies of the valley, laurel and other flowers of purest white, decked the coffin.

The pall bearers were General BRAGG, Major-General McCOWN, General CHILTON, Brigadier-General LAWTON, Commodore FORREST, Capt. LEE, of the navy, and General GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, formerly Secretary of War.

The scene was sad and impressive. President DAVIS sat near the front with a look of grief upon his care-worn face; his Cabinet officers were gathered around, while on either side were the Senators and Representatives of the Confederate Congress. Scattered through the church were a number of generals and other officers of less rank—among the former General RANSOM, commanding the Department of Richmond. Hundreds of sad faces witnessed the scene; but the brave FITZ LEE and other war-wearied and war-worn men, whom the dead STUART has so often led where the red battle was fiercest, and who would have given their lives for his, were away in the fight, doubtless striking with a double courage as they thought of their fallen General.

The short service was read by Rev. Dr. PETERKIN, a funeral anthem sung, and the remains were carried out and placed in the hearse, which proceeded to Hollywood Cemetary, followed by a long train of carriages.

No military escort accompanied the procession, but the hero was laid in his last resting place on the hill side, while the earth trembled with the roar of artillery and the noise of the deadly strife of armies—the one bent upon desecrating and devastating his native land, and the other, proudly and defiantly standing in the path and invoking the blessing of Heaven upon their cause, to fight in better cheer for the memory of such as Stonewall JACKSON and J. E. B. STUART.

GENERAL PEMBERTON A VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, May 14.]

On Thursday General PEMBERTON resigned his commission as Lieutenant-General P. A. C. S., and sought active service as Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery. General PEMBERTON was assigned to the command of the artillery defending the approaches north of the city. General PEMBERTON has been much censured for the unfortunate result of the siege of Vicksburgh, where he was commander-in-chief. This censure has been applied quite as freely by those who spoke in utter ignorance of the fact as by those who should have been conversant with them. Without deciding the question of generalship, on which the matter alone rests, it is sufficient to know that PEMBERTON and his army resisted with heroic determination for many days after being penned up and cut off from their resources one of the largest armies and fleets ever gathered on this continent for the reduction of a single city. That PEMBERTON and his army inflicted immense damage to the besiegers no one will question. The *Whig*, in speaking of General PEMBERTON's resignation, says:—

"This action on the part of General PEMBERTON exhibits a highly laudable spirit, and goes far towards sustaining all that his friends have claimed for him as a man of patriotism and honor. It is no time now to criticise the military conduct of unsuccessful generals, who, whatever errors they may have committed, manifest, as in the case of General PEMBERTON, so much unselfishness at this critical period of the country's history. The magnanimous people of the Confederacy will remember, to his credit, his present conduct; and those who have felt bitterly towards him will be strongly inclined to mitigate their animosity. We have no doubt that General PEMBERTON will render valuable and efficient service to the cause in the present emergency."

THE ATTACK ON THE RAM ALBEMARLE.

FROM a correspondent who writes from "*Seymour Bachelor's Bay, N. C.*," we receive the following interesting particulars of the recent fight between our gunboats and the Rebel iron-clad *Albemarle*:

In the afternoon of the 5th of May, the *Miami* and *Whitehead*, who were up here on picket saw the ram *Albemarle*, the *Cotton Plant*, and the *Bombshell* coming down the river. The *Cotton Plant* towed a large number of launches filled with soldiers. (The *Bombshell* was, as you may remember, captured from us when Plymouth was taken.) Of course our two gunboats got under way and coaxed them all down towards Bluff Point, where the fleet lay—the plan being to "pound her to pieces" with heavy shot. Well, they got her down to just below Edenton Bay, when the fleet, having gotten under weigh, and formed in line of battle, the *Cotton Plant* thought discretion the better part of valor, and skedaddled with all her might. The plan of battle was in two lines, abreast of each other; the right line composed of the three large and powerful double-enders; the left by the smaller fry. As each vessel got abreast of the ram, she was to give it her broadside, put her helm hard a port, and turn to go to the end of the line. Each vessel was protected from a raking fire by the one immediately astern of her. Thus, each delivered her broadside, returned to the end of the line, followed along up until her turn came again, and so on *ad libitum*. This programme was broken in upon, however, by Lieutenant-Commander ROE of the *Sassacus*.

When the *Mattabesett* got under weigh, he followed in place, only pausing on his way to capture the *Bombshell*. After delivering his first fire into the ram, and seeing that he might as well have thrown dried peas at her, he turned according to orders. But going beyond his orders, he turned completely around, the ram then lying broadside to him, and about six hundred yards distant. ROE pointed the bow of the *Sassacus* exactly at the ram amidships, rang four bells and went into her at the rate of eleven or twelve knots. Over went Mr. Ram on one side, with his bottom elevated in the air, his decks covered with water, and the *Sassacus* pounding at him with all her battery. Thus she held him for ten minutes. She received no assistance, and I verily believe the brave old *Sassacus* would have finally deliberately sunk the ram herself alone, but for an unfortunate accident. The ram had not been able to get away, or to open its ports, for these ten minutes. Only one shot had been fired at the *Sassacus*, which had passed through her without damage. A continuous fire of rifles was, however, kept up upon the *Sassacus*, but so greatly were the rebels scared that they never hit a man. But they finally managed to get a port open, and instantly fired a rifled shot (100 pounder Brooks), which passed into the berth-deck, through an empty coal-bunker, through one of the boilers, and through the ward-room, where it finally spent itself. But the gangways and main deck were instantly one cloud of scudding steam. Nineteen men were scalded and one killed by the steam. Of the wounded about four or five will die. Notwithstanding all this they kept at the ram—knocking the muzzles off two of his guns, plumping a couple of shots into his ports, and finally, when unable to hold him any longer, tried to follow him as he ran away. As soon as the ram got clear of the *Sassacus*, he did not stop any longer, but left for the upper part of the sound where the fleet were. The *Sassacus* dropped down to Bluff Point and anchored. The ram fought the rest of the fleet until dark, when he escaped the *Roanoke*, where he is yet. Our loss is four killed and from twenty-five to thirty wounded.

The ram used two 100-lb. Brook's rifles. It is supposed to have another gun but did not use it on the *Sassacus*. It is very heavily plated, and its sides have such a slope that a shot takes no hold on them. Even when alongside, the *Sassacus* could not depress her guns sufficiently to strike his armor at right angles. Her solid 100-lb. Parrot shot broke into pieces upon the sides of the ram, although fired with the muzzle of the gun almost touching it. Lieutenant-Commander ROE says he considers it far more formidable than the *Atlanta*.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

IN the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND's new volume, "A History of President LINCOLN's Administration," appears the following hitherto unpublished letter of Mr. LINCOLN to General McCLELLAN:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just assisted the Secretary of War in forming the part of a dispatch to you, relating to army corps, which dispatch, of course, will have reached you long before this will. I wish to say a few words to you privately on this subject. I ordered the army corps organization not only on the unanimous opinion of the twelve generals of division, but also on the unanimous opinion of every *military man* I could get an opinion from, and every modern military book, yourself only excepted. Of course, I did not on my own judgment pretend to understand the subject. I now think it indispensable for you to know how your struggle against it is received in quarters which we cannot entirely disregard. It is looked upon as merely an effort to pamper one or two pets, and to persecute and degrade their supposed rivals. I have had no word from SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN, or KEYES. The commanders of these corps are, of course, the three highest officers with you, but I am constantly told that you have no consultation or communication with them; that you consult and communicate with nobody but FITZ JOHN PORTER and perhaps General FRANKLIN. I do not say these complaints are true or just; but at all events it is proper you should know of their existence. Do the commanders of corps disobey your orders in anything?

When you relieved General HAMILTON of his command the other day, you thereby lost the confidence of at least one of your best friends in the Senate. And here let me say, not as applicable to you personally, that Senators and Representatives speak of me in their places as they please without question; and that officers of the Army must cease addressing insulting letters to them for taking no greater liberty with them. But to return, are you strong enough, even with my help, to set your foot upon the neck of SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN, and KEYES, all at once? This is a practical and very serious question for you.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

The following letters from General McCLELLAN and General MARCY are also given:

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

SIR:—I have just received the enclosed dispatch in cypher. Colonel MARCY knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgment. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that if it is not proceeding with great rapidity drafts to be made at once. We must have men without delay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

DISPATCH FROM COLONEL R. B. MARCY TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1861.

I urge upon you to make a *positive* and *unconditional demand* for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. *The people will applaud such a course*, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow.

R. B. MARCY.

COLORED TROOPS.

IN a letter to Major-General HANCOCK on the pay and use of colored troops, and the support of their families, Major-General GILLMORE makes the following points:

First. The colored volunteers in this department are derived from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and in forming them into regiments they should be designated as United States colored regiments, with the appropriate numbers. This would materially simplify their organizations and increase their efficiency.

Second. A Board for the examination of candidates for commissions in colored regiments should be appointed in this department.

Third. The pay of the white soldier and of the colored soldier should be the same. All distinctions calculated to raise in the mind of the colored man a suspicion that he is regarded as an inferior being should be scrupulously avoided. Every dictate of sound policy suggests this course, even if we regard the matter as still an experiment of doubtful results, which it is not.

Fourth. The families of colored soldiers should be provided for by allowing them to locate upon and cultivate land in advance of the regular survey and sale thereof. This is important as a military measure, by making the soldier contented with his lot, in securing to him a home for his family during the war, and for himself when the war is over.

MAJOR-General IRWIN McDOWELL goes to California to take command of the department of the Pacific. His departure is regretted by all who know his fine military ability and his thorough culture as a gentleman.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers of the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels, of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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City Subscribers who change their residences at this season, are requested to give notice of the fact at our office, No. 39 Park Row, in order that the addresses of their paper may be altered accordingly.

The editorial and business offices of the Army and Navy Journal have been removed to No. 39 Park Row, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Clinton.—Of the present Corps commanders, Howard and Washburne are natives of Maine, the latter being appointed, however, from Wisconsin; Butler was born in New Hampshire, and apointed from Massachusetts; Banks, Hooker, and Sheridan (of the cavalry corps), are natives of Massachusetts, General Hooker being appointed from California, and General Sheridan from Ohio; Wright is a native of Connecticut, as was his predecessor General Sedgwick; Augur, Steele, Schofield, and Warren, are natives of New York, General Augur was appointed from Michigan, and General Schofield from Illinois; Sherman, and Gillmore are from Ohio; Logan from Illinois; Burnside and Wallace are natives of Indiana, the former being appointed, however, from Rhode Island; Palmer, Blair, and McClernand are natives of Kentucky; Generals Palmer and McClernand were appointed from Illinois, and General Blair from Missouri; Thomas is from Virginia; General Grant was born in Ohio, and appointed from Illinois. Thus it would appear that of the above Generals two were born in and appointed from Maine, one born in New Hampshire, two born in and appointed from Connecticut, three born in and two appointed from Massachusetts, four born in and two appointed from New York, one appointed from Rhode Island, two born in and three appointed from Ohio, one each appointed from Wisconsin, California, Michigan and Missouri, one born in and four appointed from Illinois, two born in and one appointed from Indiana, three born in Kentucky, one born in and one appointed from Virginia.

Pilatka.—The promotion either of an officer or enlisted man does not effect his term of service as set forth in the original enrollment. He is entitled to discharge at the end of that time. An officer remaining in service, without promotion, beyond the original term of three years, will be re-mustered.

Adjutant.—Regimental staff officers should wear the uniform of the arm of service to which their regiment belongs.

6th Iowa Vols.—Whatever public property you receive must be accounted for to the department from which it is received.

Vicksburgh.—There has been neither an order or act of Congress discharging regular soldiers who have been on detached service for two years or more.

Delta.—The *General Staff* comprises the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Departments and Aides-de-Camp, who are ex-officio assistant adjutant-generals.

The *Staff Corps* are the Engineer, Ordnance and Signal corps, and the Quartermasters, Subsistence, Medical and Pay Departments.

An enlisted man on entering an officer's tent or quarters should, if without arms, take off his cap; if under arms, he should salute as a sergeant; if with side-arms, he should touch his cap.

The Sergeant-Major in passing in review should salute the reviewing officer.

The following officers, who left the field without sufficient cause, were sent to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, to be returned to the front under guard:—Lieutenant J. A. Ashley, 109th New York; Lieutenant E. S. Griffin, 143d Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Edward W. Barnes, Co. I, 125th N. Y.; Lieutenant W. S. Mortimer, 148th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Thomas G. Palmer, 1st Michigan; Lieutenant William Moore, 62d New York.

The Secretary of War directs that officers now in the city of Washington so slightly wounded as not to need treatment in hospital, and who have received passes to remain in the city, and all such cases that may hereafter arrive from the front, shall be sent to Annapolis to report to the Medical Director there for treatment. As soon as fit for service each officer will be so reported to the Adjutant-General by the Medical Director, who will also give the officer an order to join his regiment.

A general order was issued on the 18th, placing Major-General Wright in command of the 6th army corps.

Brigadier-General Ullmann commands the troops stationed in the district of Port Hudson, La.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Whoever finds himself doubting the possibility of National success in Virginia needs only to look away from the dubious or calamitous issue of this or that day's battle, and to fix his mind simply on the work to be done, and the means wherewith to do it. It is not wise to underrate one's enemy. But putting the extremest estimate on the enemy's strength as he lies in Virginia and Georgia, we to-day are stronger—enough stronger to conquer. That is the best General for us who can best put our superiority to effective use. On the other hand, the work is, in brief, the expulsion of the enemy from stronghold to stronghold, from one line of defence to another, down into his "last ditch," if indeed he is so resolved to terminate the contest. There is nothing here impossible to accomplish. Be he never so skillfully entrenched, the enemy's position can be ultimately carried. Our people thought it sufficient excuse for the first repulse at Bull Run that the enemy used "masked batteries." They declared those wooded cross-roads at Manassas another Sebastopol, and that one need not hope to contend with masked batteries. Chattanooga and its environs, a stronghold in truth, were pronounced the Gibraltar of America; but they found a Rosecrans and a Grant to storm them. Experience in war inclines one to think there are no Gibraltars: no fortresses so impregnable they may not be entered, no positions so finely entrenched they may not be turned and carried.

The present leader of the American Armies seems sternly urgent to try the virtue of fighting, and to trust to weight of metal and of numbers. Such a disposition will commend itself to all those who have never stomached the silly and insolent affectation of underrating the intrepidity of Northern soldiers. If, indeed, we must double our numbers to get an equivalent in prowess for the enemy, then the General's mathematics are fatally wrong: but he is not of that mind.

Our primary aim should not seem to be the capture of Richmond. Certainly we should not hope to capture it, without first, after much strenuous exertion, dealing at length the *coup de grace* to the army of General Lee. There need be no flattering hope to cozen the Rebels out of their capital by some bloodless game of strategy, such as might be devised in a library-chair, with maps and pins for soil and men. The true plan contemplates such work as he dreams of who sleeps in bivouac.

The disposition of the enemy was not long since as aggressive as our own. He chafed at being on the defensive, regarding the new Union leader as only another candidate for repulse and discomfiture. It was once all McDowell, it was McClellan, it was Pope, it was Burnside, it was Hooker, it was Grant. It *was* Grant, indeed—a strong man. Lee's intent to attack did not disconcert an opponent disposed for an extreme trial of arms. General Grant did not hunt long for his objective. He found it the day after crossing the Rapidan. It was a movable one; and, whether it go to Richmond or South-western Virginia, it will find the Union leader on its trail.

Remembering, therefore, the thoroughness proposed in this latest and most comprehensive campaign against the Rebellion, let us not exhibit undue impatience at its continuance. General Grant has sufficiently established his military character for rapidity of execution. It was already established indeed at Chickamauga. But General Grant strikes not only at Richmond, but at the Rebellion. His momentous game this military chess champion plays by exchanging man for man, confident that with the surplus of pawns and pieces, he may give pawn for pawn, piece for piece, till the adverse player is reduced to sinking weakness. Then, indeed, we may look for loss to fall all on the weaker side; but not till then. Is there any doubt which of the two armies will find its resources soonest drained?

It will be well, therefore, to dispose ourselves to a longer and a harder campaign this summer than the popular desire would wish. The farther we advance into Virginia, the more difficult will operations become, and the longer our line of communications, provided the enemy falls back in full strength. Some annoying reverses must be contemplated,—some weak link in the chain, like Sigel's,—some temporary severing of communications,—some doubtful days of battle, like those in the Wilderness.

If, also, the suspicion should steal over the enemy, that fierce attack weakens him in disastrous proportion to the injury he inflicts on us, his aim will be to protract our conquest, though he yield its necessity. He will seek to gain time, hoping that some new shift in the wheel of fortune may be more favorable. He will at least exchange Richmond, if it must be yielded up, for the delay of a long and hard summer's campaign. While, therefore, the enemy may at any time break suddenly down from apparent vigor to exhaustion, the true temper for the North is to act as if there were many days and weeks of labor yet before us. Our confidence does not rest on the issue of any brilliant day, but on that of many days conjoined.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIGHTING.

The enduring courage and the tenacity exhibited in all the great battles of this war by both armies, are equal to any exhibitions of the same qualities recorded in history—in some respects are superior. Scarcely any conflict has been decided by a single trial. At Corinth, at Murfreesboro', at Chattanooga, at Vicksburgh, at Knoxville, in the South and West, in the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, in the series of battles during General Pope's campaign, in the conflicts culminating in the victory of Antietam, at Fredericksburgh, in the memorable three days at Gettysburgh, the armies of both combatants have shown the moral power which is inherent in the American character. The same invincible resolution has generally enabled the beaten combatant to retire with some order, and has given to so many battles only partial results. The superior perseverance and energy of the Northern armies are now beginning to tell; but in those of the South there is doubtless much of the unyielding quality yet remaining, which will vigorously contest with us the soil over which we are gradually marching.

Many of the peculiarities of American warfare—particularly the often indecisive character of battles, and the impossibility of following up successes—are of course attributable to the nature of the country, its forests, its streams, its facilities for defence, and the vast extent of rear which is at the command of both parties in this war. In Europe a single battle often decides the fate of an empire, by deciding that of its capital or of some prominent strategic point. But on the vast arena where American armies operate, a number of battles must occur in order to determine the destiny even of a single State, as in Tennessee, or of a single great line of communication, as of the Mississippi River.

A third prominent cause for the difference between American and European warfare, is the difference in the constitution of the armies. When a European standing army is demolished, the state is left without protection; when an American army is beaten, its losses are easily supplied from the body of the Nation. In this respect there has been no parallel to the constant reconstitution of the armies in both sections of the country, except in the case of the French Republic, which, during the early periods of its existence, sustained defeats in every quarter, and was obliged to contend with insurrections in La Vendee and in the south; yet with powerful energy it recruited its armies, until the course of events was changed and it became everywhere victorious.

It is a great mistake, however, to assert, as is so frequently done in the general newspapers, that European history does not present instances of continuous fighting, and of battles continuing for several days. Without referring to siege operations, many cases can be mentioned of campaigns including numerous conflicts, and of great battles that were decided only after several days of fighting. Indeed it has rarely happened that any great battle has been fought without various preliminary affairs; though as these are not specified in history, and attention is permanently given to the chief and decisive engagement, we fall into the conclusion that only this occurred. We doubt, however, if, in the whole history of warfare since fire-arms came into general use, any parallel can be furnished to the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, and the recent engagements in Virginia. Such battles in Europe would have involved the destruction of

one or the other army, with all its *materiél.* In this country, however, from its physical peculiarities above alluded to, the losses are proportionally small, and the results somewhat indecisive.

We naturally seek for comparisons to our own battles in those of the Crimean and the Italian wars. But the former was mostly comprised in the seige operations, and in the latter, the French were so immeasurably superior to the Austrians that the drama closed with the two great acts of Magenta and Solferino, without much by-play, or accessory incidents. It is to the wars following the French Revolution therefore, that we must turn for parallel incidents. It will be interesting to recall them, in the first place, as matters of history, and in the second place, to show how much similarity there is—notwithstanding the changes in tactics and weapons—in the methods by which great hostile armies come into encounter. For it is well known that the principles on which battles are fought do not vary—although there are such innumerable combinations of details. Strategy is the same now as in the early ages of history. The differences in arms make differences in the modes of arraying troops and of fighting, but such movements, for instance, as flank attacks and attempts to break a line in its centre have always been among the grand manœuvres of commanders.

In 1793 the Austrians under the Archduke CHARLES attacked the French on the 1st of March, and the battle was continued on the 2d; the French being defeated, the Austrians fought them again on the 4th, and again defeated them. A few days afterwards the Austrians captured the city of Tongres. DUMOURIER now took the command of the French, and in a few days attacked and beat a portion of the Austrians, and on the 18th, a general engagement occurred, in which the French were finally defeated.

In 1794 the French on the 10th of May, crossed the river Sambre and attacked the Austrians, but were repulsed; on the 20th, 26th, and 29th, they tried it again with the same result; on the 3d of June, they fought and were repulsed; on the 4th, the French renewed their attempts and kept their ground for several days, but were again driven back. On the 18th, they crossed again and held their position till the 26th, when the Austrians attacked them, but received a severe defeat. Thus in something over a month there were eight battles, besides a number of smaller actions.

The extraordinary energy displayed by NAPOLEON in his Italian campaign is well known. The fighting in some portions of it was almost as continuous as the operations in Virginia. Thus on July 29th (1796), the Austrians attacked the French and were successful. NAPOLEON then concentrated his force against the corps of QUASDONICH and defeated it; on the 3d of August he broke the Austrian centre at Losato; he then marched to the help of AUGEREAU and defeated the Austrians, who were attacking that General; the final battle took place August 5th, and ended in the defeat of the Austrians—the campaign occupying eight days. A similar series of conflicts occurred in the fall, ending with the battle of Arcola, which was fought through two days without a result; on the third day afterward it was resumed, and the French were successful.

Battles of several days duration were not uncommon during the wars of NAPOLEON. His great victory at Ulm, in which he captured the entire Austrian army under MACK, was a series of fights, commencing about the 1st of October, and continuing to the 16th. Simultaneously MASSENA was having a three days conflict with the Austrian army in Italy.

The movements at Jena commenced on the 9th of October (1806), and skirmishes of advanced parties continued for three days; on the 14th, the French won their principal victory; on the 16th and 17th, they obtained other successes; they pursued and encountered the Prussians at various times, until on the 28th, they captured the remnant of the army.

The great battle Leipsic, where NAPOLEON'S career as a conqueror terminated, occupied four days—commencing the 16th of October (1813), and raging till night; the next day there was a suspension of general conflict, which was renewed on the 18th; the French retreated on the 18th, and were pursued and routed with terrible slaughter.

Perhaps the European campaign which, more than any other in history, resembles in activity and the number of engagements those we are accustomed to see in our war, is that in France just previous to the successful entry of the Allies into Paris—a campaign more remarkable in some respects than all others of NAPOLEON—one, in which with but a comparatively small number of men he made efforts almost superhuman against the overwhelming forces of his opponents.

The French army numbered 70,000 men; that of the Allies under SCHWATZENBURG and BLUCHER 400,000; while those entering the country from other points amounted to 500,000 more. NAPOLEON attacked 60,000 Prussians at Brienne with one-third that number and defeated them; the next day the Allies returned with 150,000 and attacked NAPOLEON, who had only 40,000. He held his ground till night, and retired. A few days after he fell on the flank of a Russian column of 120,000, and broke it up. The day afterwards with 25,000 he defeated 60,000 under YORK and SAKEN. The third day after he was attacked by BLUCHER, who had 100,000, but defeated him. Making a forced march across the country, a few days afterwards, he defeated the Austrians, under BIANCHI. Returning to Troyes he was attacked by BLUCHER with 60,000 at Mery-sur-aube, but defeated him. After various other battles, he was finally overwhelmed, and the Allies compelled Paris to capitulate.

Waterloo is generally instanced as a battle of a single day. But previous to the great battle occurred the affair with the Prussians at Ligny, and that of NEY with the English at Quatre Bras.

A GENERAL European war, springing from the Polish question, was threatened all last year, but it was finally averted by the firmness of the Czar and his success in suppressing the Polish insurrection. Another war, springing from the Danish question, and involving all the great powers, was threatened at the opening of this year; but the success of the Austro-Prussian arms in Denmark, and the agreement of the parties interested to try and settle their difficulties by a Conference, seem for the time being to have averted this peril. At present, the aspect of Europe is profoundly calm, though there are many slumbering elements of disturbance.

A correspondent, writes from Paris that at the close of April, all thoughts of an anticipated general war had evaporated. He adds: "The French Emperor "would not be at any time averse to a war, if he "could see his way clearly to rapid success. But he "is not likely to do anything rash. He is not so "young as he once was, and has a taste for a quiet "life. The Italian war, while it enabled him to say "that he is a real soldier, tried his nerves and sicken- "ed him of personal command. At present I do not "think he will undertake any European war unless "England joins him, and of that there is small chance. "The prevalent feeling of France is in favor of peace "at almost any price. The EMPEROR, knowing that "the country would desert him if he were to plunge "into a war which should turn out to be long and dis- "astrous, has the strongest motives for keeping the "peace. His paramount object is to die quietly in "the Tuileries and leave his throne to his son. As I "heard a deputy observe: The EMPEROR looks upon "the whole world as so much manure for his dy- "nasty."

If his Majesty's ambition is to lead a life of perfect repose in the future, and to die quietly in the Tuileries, and to leave his throne to his son, it would perhaps subserve these purposes were he to withdraw from Mexico the forty thousand troops who now stand on the soil of the country with their bayonets at its throat.

WE judge that the Danish war is practically over, even though, pending the issue of the Conference, Denmark has refused to accept the proposal of the German Powers for an armistice. All the successes have been on the side of the allied armies, who invaded the kingdom with a force nearly twice the effective strength of the army of Denmark. At least twenty-two thousand Danish troops, or one-half their actual force, were engaged in the defence of Düppel; and when that position fell—preceded, as it had been, by the evacuation of the Dannewerke, and succeeded, as it was, by the evacuation of Fredericia—the Danes had nothing to do but take refuge in their islands, and give up all hope of holding Schleswig or Holstein, or any part of the peninsula. The island of Alsen, to which the bulk of the Düppel garrison effected its retreat, and upon which it has latterly been planted, is at the mercy of the allies, as they can land upon it under cover of their artillery; but the allies have no desire to annihilate the army and kingdom of Denmark, and are evidently desirous of calling truce until the Conference is heard from. From the accounts, the casualties, and the results of the fighting in the two considerable actions of this Danish war, it is quite evident that the work was not very hot or desperate,—very different work from that between the two great armies on this continent.

THE Army will be gratified to learn that the extraordinary procedure in the case of General BLAIR, whereby a general officer was enabled to resign his commission, and after the lapse of a few months resume his rank without any reappointment, was not only not concurred in by Mr. STANTON, but that he absolutely declined to take any part in the business. The order appointing General BLAIR to the command of a corps was issued in direct contravention of his expressed convictions.

THE position of Chief-Engineer of the Army, left vacant by the death of Major-General TOTTEN, was offered a short time since to Brigadier-General J. G. BARNARD, whose eminent fitness for the place is universally acknowledged in the Army; but this officer declined to accept it on the ground that he believed Colonel DELAFIELD, between whom and himself lay the choice, to have the first claim upon the office of Chief-Engineer. Here is an example of fine soldierly conduct which ought to be cherished in the Army, whose *esprit de corps* will not suffer by the emulation of it.

AS a complement to our own advices from the field of battle and our own review, we last week reprinted from the New York *Times* Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON'S graphic account of the Battle of the Wilderness. If our space permitted, we should reprint other of Mr. SWINTON'S letters, which deserve publication in some more permanent form than in the columns of a daily newspaper. They are written by a gentleman whose opportunities for observation are no less peculiar than his intellectual fitness for the comprehension and discussion of military operations.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Colonel and brevet Brigadier-General E. D. KEYS, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Colonel ANDREW PORTER, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain RICHARD L. OGDEN, A. Q. M. U. S. Army; Captain WILLIAM H. TYLER, C. S. U. S. Volunteers; Captain JOHN T. PRICE, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant H. F. RICE, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant JAMES W. PASCHAL, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. L. SMITH, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

ONLY those who have undergone the arduous labor of a campaign can appreciate how terrible has been the strain upon the energies of our Potomac Army since that May morning when first it crossed the Rapidan. Though it has advanced but a few miles into the enemy's country, it has marched, in the execution of the tactical manœuvres of the various battles and reconnoissances, hundreds of miles. In the case of some corps it is estimated as high as three hundred miles. This in addition to the exhausting work of one of the hottest engagements on record. Three years ago such labor would have been impossible to the Potomac Army. But now they are veterans in war, and are equal to the severest exertion which a general need ask of soldiers. It is well that they have been heavily reinforced, and it is easy to understand why a rest from fierce battle was necessary.

THE fact that our composing room chances to be in the same building in which the *World* office is situated, has been the cause of serious inconvenience to us this week. The publication by that paper of the malicious forged proclamation of the PRESIDENT has led to the military occupation of the building, and compelled the editors, compositors and "copy" boys of the JOURNAL to run the gauntlet of a vigilant guard, to whose literal obedience of all the regulations for outpost duty we would here bear witness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW SYSTEM OF ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some experiments in artillery firing have recently been made near New York, which were intended to prove that the destructive power of gunpowder is far from being fully utilized by any of the systems of ordnance now in use; in fact, that a new system altogether is required to allow it to do its utmost work.

The gun used was a 12-pounder smooth-bore, carrying a *shaft* projectile weighing about sixteen pounds, fired with a charge of about two pounds of powder. The manner of communicating the force of the explosion, and guiding the shot from the gun, is as original as it is claimed to be simple and effective.

The breech of the gun is bored through for the tail of the projectile to protrude to the rear; this guides the tail when fired. The force of the charge is applied to a disk of metal occupying the bore of the gun, through the centre of which the tail passes freely in loading, as it does through the cartridge also. The disk communicates the motion to a shoulder on the shot near the fore end, or head. When fired, the disk carries the shot out of the gun, when the large excess of atmospheric resistance on the disk causes it to strip off the tail, and the *naked shaft* pursues its flight in a tangent to the trajectory, as no other projectile will do.

By a proper device in the breech of the gun, the projectile (which was fifty-two inches long, and one inch and five-eighths in diameter at the head) can be rotated during its discharge; but the true direction of its flight does not depend upon rotation. The principle of its projection is the same as that of the *arrow*. The length of guide entirely prevents any tendency to tumbling.

The theory of Captain B. F. BATES, one of the inventors, is, that penetration and range require that a projectile of *maximum* penetrative power should be formed with a *minimum* of transverse section. Therefore, the *shaft*, and not the sphere, cone, nor cylinder, should be adopted for purposes of penetration, while the latter may answer best for the work of concussion.

The force of a projectile, or its impact, may be expressed by multiplying its weight by the square of its velocity; but projectiles of equal weight and velocity, but of unequal resistant areas, will differ in penetrative powers, as the square root of the ratio of resistant areas, in favor of the one of least area. Hence the importance of a high degree of velocity, and the great advantage of reducing the section of penetration.

The power of a shell depends upon the extent of its bursting charge; but a large bursting charge has hitherto involved a large diameter, thereby preventing a high and well-sustained velocity, and a sufficient degree of *penetration* for mining earthworks, piercing magazines, or perforating the sides of ships and blowing up river and harbor obstructions. The *shaft-shell* would have superior adaptation for all the purposes of an exploding missile.

It is also argued that there is a loss of initial force in small-bored guns, where the use of a sufficient quantity of powder necessarily causes the charge to occupy a considerable length; that the effects of explosion upon the durability of the piece is far greater in such bores; hence the cartridge should have more diameter than length, and the gun should have a larger bore than usual, though not necessarily involving a greater weight of metal.

The gun is, therefore, a muzzle-loading smooth-bore piece of larger calibre than usual in proportion to weight. The diameter of the shot or shell does not depend in the least upon the diameter of the bore of the gun, but it is a *shaft* at least as long as the gun, and of such diameter as may be desired, with a section area of head from an eighth to a fifth of the area of the bore. The same piece will fire round shot and shell, and the shaft shot and shell, with rifle, or direct motion.

One of the principal features of this system is the ease and certainty of the course of the shaft-projectile in the water. It will not *ricochet* or glance like a round ball or rifle shot, but pursue the original direction as in the air. This fact indicates how futile, henceforth, is the endeavor to secure the boilers, engines, screws, and magazines of ships below water, from the effects of shot and shell, properly formed. The shaft projectile will reach a ship's hull below water with the same certainty as above, and with only slightly diminished weight and velocity. The ship which could successfully resist a blow from a 600-pound shaft-gun would not float with her armor. Such a projectile would represent six 100-pound rifle balls acting simultaneously on the same surface. B.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH'S REPORT ON IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH'S Report on iron-clads is the most remarkable and radical of all the official communications which have been written on the subject since the opening of the question. Over five columns of fine print are occupied, first with arguments to prove that our iron-clads built and building are grave mistakes, and next with arguments in favor of two theories of his own, viz: concerning the injury inflicted on an iron-clad when struck by shot, by what he terms "vibration," and, second, concerning iron-clad rams, *unprovided with guns*, which he says are "detrimental to unity of purpose."

His "vibratory" theory is, that when the armor of an iron-clad—iron and thick wooden backing—is struck by a shot, vibration of sufficient extent to produce cracks large enough to ultimately sink the vessel and also to destroy the rivets, &c., in the *bottom* of the iron hull, ensues.

Without speaking at length on this head, it is sufficient to state, that "vibration" in the sense in which he employs the term, cannot be transmitted through an elastic medium like wood; or, even if there was no wood at all behind the iron, the effect of the blow would extend but a short distance from the place struck; this has been abundantly proved both by experiment and practice. Again, our iron-clads have been struck hundreds of times without producing the effect he states—his appplication of his theory to the sinking of the *Weehawken* to the contrary nothwithstanding. This vessel had not been struck as many times as other vessels built from the same plans which were at anchor near her during the storm in which she foundered, and which vessels were not injured. The same vessels have since this disaster been struck many more times by shot and have passed through equally as severe storms without injury. His "vibration" theory would therefore seem untenable.

The bold manner in which he advocates the construction of rams without guns, thus practically ignoring the power of our heavy ordnance, and the remarkable calculations he advances to sustain this radical theory, make it plain that this is the principal point in his report; indeed it appears that it was written to sustain this favorite idea alone. In short, he urges the Government to construct iron-clad rams without guns, which he insists are "detrimental to unity of "purpose." This is a startling position to be officially taken by a Naval officer of high rank, and if it is the true one, we have assuredly wasted millions of money and committed almost irreparable blunders. Let us then examine his calculations and see if his position can be sustained.

The Admiral says that a ram of ten millions and eighty thousand pounds weight, moving at a velocity of fifteen knots per hour, that is twenty-five feet per second, strikes a blow equal in power to that of *a cannon ball ten feet two and three-fourth inches in diameter, weighing two hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds, moving at the velocity of one thousand feet per second.* Verily a small comet. The contemplation of the force of such a mass as this must stagger the oldest artillerist: it would crush to atoms, pulverize, absolutely grind to powder any structure made by human hands. But stop a little; it cannot be possible that his ram can be endowed with such fabulous power as this; it is true we never doubted but that under certain conditions, the iron-clad ram could smash a hole in the sides of her opponent, but then we never dreamt that it could have the power of a *solid globe of iron ten feet two and three-fourths inches in diameter*—the Admiral is particular in the dimensions—moving at the enormous velocity of *one thousand feet per second*, or nearly six hundred knots per hour. Let us go carefully over his calculations and see if he is not in error; if there is no error, incredible as it is, we must believe his statement. So doing, we will find that the Admiral has simply exaggerated the power of his imaginary ram *forty fold.* He seems to have forgotten the law that the resistance which a body offers to be put in motion is in proportion to the *square* of the velocity of that motion, and has made his calculation as though the dynamic force of a moving mass at different speeds was in direct proportion to those speeds. This is plainly exemplified in the case of falling bodies; the power inherent in a moving body of any weight or the *vis viva* is in proportion to the *square* of the velocity.

But it is idle to pursue this elementary question; it is known to every midshipman in the service who has passed his examination. However, if any one doubts the accuracy of our calculations, the data are given above and he can go over them for himself. Indeed, now that the error is pointed out, it must be clear to the Admiral himself, that he has made a mistake which at once renders nugatory the pith of his elaborate Report. Is it not then evident that he is in conscience bound to retract his official statement as to the power of his ram, and acknowledge to the Secretary under whose administration our powerful fleet of iron-clads have been built, that great guns are efficient to repel the invador, and that their use is not "detrimental to unity of purpose," which purpose must be to destroy the enemy?

XV.-INCA.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL—THEIR ABUSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 19th March a summary of proceedings by a General Court-Martial is recommended as coming to you by "official sanction," which makes its publication, accordingly, of great importance.

This summary is generally calculated to improve the very lax and irregular mode of conducting these tribunals which has hitherto pervaded our new volunteer army, although there are a few directions therein contained which appear not only vague but in actual conflict with the best authorities on military law.

For instance, under "Proceedings and Record," the summary says, "Charges read to prisoner in open court, and he is *arraigned.* Charges can be altered and amended, but no additional charges after arraignment." Now, I would respectfully ask, at what time should the charges be "altered or amended," and whether in the presence of the prisoner, and with his knowledge and assent, and that of his counsel, or not? Should the charges be so altered or amended before the evidence has closed, or during the trial by evidence, or not? This question is of vital importance, and it is hoped that it will be answered by those who give this summary their "official sanction."

But both BENET and DE HART (see pages 91 and 102 respectively) say that a court-martial cannot alter or amend the original charges, or entertain additional ones *after arraignment*, and the highest authority (the War Department) have decided they are right in so saying. If the new doctrine should be admitted, I would ask how can it be possible that the accused should know positively the charge which he is called upon to answer and to defend himself against? If a court-martial is allowed to substitute one charge for another in this way, great and cruel injustice may be done, for the accused may have rested his defence in the consciousness that he has disproved the charges against him, and afterwards discover that the court, being driven from the ground of the original charges, have either so "altered or amended" them as to find him guilty, when he has no longer an opportunity to offer rebutting testimony.

This is dangerous ground, and may ruin the reputation of gallant and worthy men, if it is to be incorporated into our military code. To try a soldier for one offence and to punish him for another, would be simply absurd, were it not also the height of injustice and illegality, and therefore injurious to the service. What should we say of a jury which should bring in a man guilty of arson who had been indicted for murder?

I contend that the principle of law and even the dictates of natural reason are contrary to such an enunciation of the powers of a court-martial as are here laid down by "official sanction," and that such action as is sanctioned by it is violative of the authorities (see BENET, p. 130, and following) and of the General Orders the War Department, from G. O. No. 7, June 18th, 1856, to G. O. Army of the Potomac, 1862, in the latter of which the same principle is asserted, and its violation by several courts-martial denounced, and their proceedings reversed in consequence. Even "expediency" will not sanction such a contempt for natural rights.

In a case of this kind, as far back as 1843, an officer was found guilty of the specification of the first charge against him, but not guilty of the charge, and not guilty of the second charge and its specification, and the court proceeded to sentence him upon their verdict, but the revising power instantly disapproved the proceedings as irregular, for finding only a part of the facts alleged against him, after having acquitted him of both the charges. I suppose the principles of justice are the same now as in 1843, although it is very apparent that many new lights have arisen since that time.

The administration of military justice in our armies at present is by no means the most immaculate, and to let a doctrine like the one treated of here go to the service as under "official sanction" might mislead many an anxious seeker after truth into error as a member of a court-martial, and pervert the cause of justice, susceptible as is the authority to "alter or amend," original charges to abuse of power. I beg leave, therefore, to renew the request that an adequate explanation of this paragraph may be given, or that it be "altered or amended," for the sake of the service at large.

In consequence of the incompetency of many of the new officers in our improvised military service, the ignorance of those composing the courts-martial, their jealousies, rivalries, and also the desire of some to vindicate the laws and the service, great injustice has already often been done and the leading principles of military law and common justice ignored, which vague instructions like these are calculated to perpetuate. What a mockery of justice it is to read in your columns, for instance, as we constantly do, that such an one has had a sentence of dismissal reversed after months of anxious waiting, and he is reinstated—"provided the Governor of his State has not filled the vacancy;" or, that he is permitted to resign from the date of dismissal!

What a comment on the revising power and its use of the high prerogative of administering public justice with which it is entrusted! What must our volunteers conclude from such action on the part of the authority which stands to the Army in the place of a court of last resort? Expediency—which is pleaded in such cases—never can justify the violation of the great leading principles of all law and common justice; and surely, while the country calls upon its soldiers to risk their lives in fighting its battles, it is at least extremely unreasonable to ask them also to risk the loss of that which is dearer—their reputation.

It is well for the soldier to see to it that no such abuse of power by courts-martial is distinctly authorized by "official sanction," which cannot cover up injustice and oppression without an effort to be heard. As your journal seems to be the vehicle for the official side of the question, I have no doubt you will also accept the position of a *quasi* judge-advocate of a court-martial and give a hearing to the masses of military men, who may perhaps stand in the place of an accused person, insuring fair-play to both sides, for the concession that a court-martial may "alter or amend" charges after arraignment is one that they will not be disposed to admit. LEX.

MAJOR HENRY L. ABBOTT,

20TH MASSACHUSETTS.

IN the depths of that dense Virginia jungle, the Wilderness, where so many brave young soldiers of the Republic have tasted death, fell Major ABBOTT, a gallant, skillful, and accomplished officer, even at the age of 22. He was graduated honorably from Harvard College in 1860. At the fall of Sumter, he enlisted on garrison duty under Major—now the lamented General STEVENSON, in Boston Harbor. He next received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts infantry, a regiment whose discipline and extraordinary gallantry have given it distinction even in the Second corps, where daring is common. In the 20th, his Captain and First Lieutenant were men who have since risen to high rank, after many wounds—Colonel BARTLETT, of the 56th Massachusetts, and Colonel MACY, of the 20th, both also wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. Commencing at Ball's Bluff, Major ABBOTT went through all the severe fortunes of his regiment—the Peninsular campaign, POPE's disasters, Antietam, the two assaults of Fredericksburgh, (the 20th being one of the three regiments of HALL's famous brigade, selected as a storming party), Gettysburgh, Mine Run, and now the Wilderness. On the Peninsula, he was severely wounded, but refused to leave his company till it reached Harrison's Landing.

Of late, Major ABBOTT had abundant opportunity to command his regiment, in the absence of his superior officers, and exhibited noticeable skill and ability as a drill officer and disciplinarian. Of his fearlessness in battle, it is enough to say that his regiment was proud of it.

As we pen this, news comes of the death of Adjutant HENRY W. BOND, of the same regiment, also wounded in the Wilderness, and attacked and fatally wounded by guerrillas while being conveyed to Washington. Adjutant BOND was a young man whose devotion to patriotism was pure and unhesitating, his life, after a calm count of the cost, being freely given up on the altar of the country.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1864.

A paper purporting to be a proclamation of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and bearing date of the 17th day of May, is reported to this Department as having appeared in the N. Y. *World* of this date. *This paper is an absolute forgery.* No proclamation of this kind or any other has been made or proposed to be made by the President, or issued, or proposed to be issued by the State Department or any other Department of this Government.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The following is the forgery, as it appeared in *The World:*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
May 17, 1864.

Fellow Citizens of the United States:

In all seasons of exigency, it becomes a nation carefully to scruti-

nize its line of conduct, humbly to approach the Throne of Grace, and meekly to implore forgiveness, wisdom, and guidance.

For reasons known only to Him, it has been decreed that this country should be the scene of unparalleled outrage, and this nation the monumental sufferer of the Nineteenth Century. With a heavy heart, but an undiminished confidence in our cause, I approach the performance of a duty rendered imperative by my sense of weakness before Almighty, and of justice to the people.

It is necessary that I should tell you that the first Virginia campaign under Lieut.-Gen. Grant, in whom I have every confidence, and in whose courage and fidelity the people do well to honor, is virtually closed. He has conducted his great enterprise with discreet ability. He has crippled their strength and defeated their plans.

In view, however, of the situation in Virginia, the disaster at Red River, the delay at Charleston, and the general state of the country, I, Abraham Lincoln, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of May, A. D., 1864, be solemnly set apart throughout these United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Deeming furthermore that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, and in view of the pending expiration of the service of (100,000) one hundred thousand of our troops, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the citizens of the United States, between the ages of (18) eighteen and (45) forty-five years, to the aggregate number of (400,000) four hundred thousand, in order to suppress the existing rebellious combinations, and to cause the due execution of the laws.

And, furthermore, in case any State, or number of States, shall fail to furnish by the fifteenth day of June next, their assigned quota, it is hereby ordered that the same be raised by an immediate and peremptory draft.

The details for this object will be communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of the National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

TWELFTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 12—3:15 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

No dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since 11:30 last night. General Sherman has not been heard from, owing probably to the damage to the lines south of Nashville by the recent storm.

A dispatch from General Sheridan, dated "Headquarters of the cavalry corps, May 10," states that he turned the enemy's right, and got into their rear; had destroyed eight to ten miles of railroad, two locomotives and three trains, and a very large quantity of supplies; and that since he had got into the rear there was great excitement among the inhabitants and in the army. The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank, but had been run off, and he had recaptured five hundred of our men—two of them colonels. No dispatches have been received for two days from General Butler.

Dispatches received from General Steele report his command as having arrived at Little Rock. He had fought a superior force of the enemy, commanded by Kirby Smith in person, at Sabine River, and defeated them.

A steamboat from Red River, arrived to-day at Cairo, reports reinforcements going up to General Banks. General Canby had passed Cairo on his way to Red River.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRTEENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13—5:30 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

Official dispatches just received by this Department dated yesterday, 8 A. M., at the battle-field near Spottsylvania Court House. They state that during the night, General Hancock marched from his previous position on our right and occupied the ground between Generals Wright and Burnside; at daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of General Edward Johnson's Division and part of Early's, together with Major-General Johnson, General George H. Stuart, and from thirty to forty cannon.

The number of prisoners is not yet given, but it is to be counted by thousands.

General Burnside on the extreme left opened at the same time with General Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with General Hancock, and his left is now actively engaged.

General Wright's troops attacked at seven fifteen o'clock, and are now at work.

General Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

A dispatch has been received from General Butler, dated "In the Field, near Chester Station, Va., May 12—3:30 P. M.

It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North Carolina and South Carolina that have got up.

Beauregard's courier was captured this morning going to General Hoke, in command of Drury's Bluff. He had a dispatch stating that Beauregard would join them as soon as the troops came up.

General Gillmore holds the entrenchments, while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines.

General Kautz, with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad, near Appomattox Station, and can perhaps advance on James River.

We have had no telegraphic communication with General Sherman since Wednesday.

EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War.

FOURTEENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 13—12 o'clock, Midnight.

Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from the Commissary of Prisoners at Belle Plain, announces the arrival there of over 7,000 prisoners, including 400 officers, with Major-General Johnson and Brigadier-General Stuart.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTEENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864—2:30 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from Lieutenant-General Grant has just been received, dated near Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 6:30 P. M. It is as follows:

The eighth day of battle closes, leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two General officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's), one brigade (Dobb's), and one regiment entire of the enemy.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIXTEENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13—6½ P. M.

Major-General DIX:

The following dispatch from Mr. Dana has just reached this department:

"SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va., May 13—8 A. M.

"Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

"Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new position in the vicinity or to make a thorough retreat, is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 6½ A. M. had come up on his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rains of the last thirty-six hours render the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on either of the previous days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery."

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SEVENTEENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 13—6:55 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:

The Acting Surgeon-General reports that of five hundred patients from the recent battle-field admitted into the Harewood Hospital, not one will require any surgical operation, and that in his opinion two-thirds of the whole number will be fit for duty in thirty days.

Reinforcements are going forward to the Army of the Potomac.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EIGHTEENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14.

Major-General DIX:

Dispatches from General Grant, dated yesterday, evening at six o'clock, have reached this Department.

The advance of Hancock, yesterday, developed fact that the enemy had fallen back four miles. There was no engagement yesterday. We have no accounts of any general officers being killed in the battle of the preceding day. Colonel Carroll was severely wounded.

A dispatch has just been received from General Sherman, dated near Resaca, May 14. It states that by the flank movement on Resaca, Johnston had been forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank. The weather was fine, and the troops in fine order. All working well, and as fast as possible.

No intelligence has been received from General Butler.

Guerrillas have broken the telegraph lines between Williamsburgh and Old Jamestown. This is believed to be the reason why no reports have been received from him.

Dispatches from General Siegel report him to be at Woodstock. The rumor that he had broken the railroad between Lynchburgh and Charlottesville is not true.

Our wounded are coming in from Belle Plain as fast as the transports can bring them.

Grant's army is well supplied.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NINETEENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1864—9:50 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

The following telegrams have just reached this Department from General Butler.

No other reports have been received since my dispatch of this afternoon:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIRST DISPATCH.

HALF WAY HOUSE, May 14, 1864—8 A. M.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

We are still before the base of the enemy's works at Drury's Bluff, Fort Darling. The enemy are here in force.

General Gillmore, by a flank movement with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the Eighteenth corps, assaulted and took the enemy's works on their right. It was gallantly done. Troops behaved finely. We hold our lines during the night, and shall move this morning.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, HALF WAY HOUSE, May 14, 1864—10 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

General Smith carried the enemy's first line on the right this morning, at 8 A. M. Loss small.

The enemy have retired into three square redoubts, upon which we are now bringing our artillery to bear with effect.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

TWENTIETH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 14—11:40 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

An official dispatch from General Sheridan, dated at Bottom's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 13, states that on the 9th instant he marched around the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of that day reached the North Anna river, without opposition.

During that night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaver Dam, three large trains of cars, and one hundred cars, two fine locomotives, two hundred thousand pounds of bacon and other stores, amounting in all to one million and a half of rebel rations; also the telegraph and railroad track for about ten miles, embracing several culverts; re-captured three hundred and seventy-eight of our men, including two colonels, one major and several other officers.

On the morning of the 10th he resumed operations, crossing the South Anna at Grand Squirrel Bridge, and went into camp about daylight.

On the 11th he captured Ashland Station, destroyed here one locomotive and a train of cars, an engine house, and two or three government buildings containing a large amount of stores; also destroyed six miles of railroad, embracing three culverts, two trestle bridges, and the telegraph wire.

About seven A. M., of the 11th he resumed the march on Richmond. He found the rebel General Stuart with his cavalry concentrated at Yellow Tavern, immediately attacked him, and after an obstinate contest gained possession of the Brockeltown pike, capturing two pieces of artillery, and driving his forces back towards Ashland and across the North fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a party charged down the Brock road and captured the first line of the enemy's works around Richmond.

During the night he marched the whole of his command between the first and second line of the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad and the Mechanicsville turnpike.

After demonstrating around the works and finding them very strong he gave up the intention of assaulting, and determined to re-cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge. It had been partially destroyed by the enemy, but was repaired in about three hours under a heavy artillery fire from a rebel battery. General Merritt made the crossing, attacked the enemy, and drove him off handsomely. The pursuit continued as far as Gaines Mills. The enemy, observing the re-crossing of the Chickahominy, came out from his second line of works. A brigade of infantry and a large number of dismounted cavalry attacked the divisions of Generals Gregg and Wilson, but after a severe contest were repulsed and driven behind their works. Gregg's and Wilson's divisons after collecting the wounded re-crossed the Chickahominy. On the afternoon of the 12th the corps encamped at Walnut Grove and Gaines Mills. On the forenoon of the 13th (yesterday) the march was resumed, and we encamped at Bottom Bridge. The command is in fine spirits. The loss of horses will not exceed one hundred. All the wounded were brought off except about thirty cases of mortal wounds, and those were well cared for in the farmhouses of the country. The wounded will not exceed two hundred and fifty, and the total losses not over three hundred and fifty.

The Virginia Central Railroad bridges over the Chickahominy, and other trestle bridges—one sixty feet in length, one thirty feet—and the railroad for a long distance south of the Chickahominy were destroyed.

Great praise is given the division commanders, Generals Gregg, Wilson and Merritt, and Generals Custer and Davis, Colonels Gregg, Devine, Chapman, McIntosh and Gibbs, brigade commanders, and all the officers and men behaved splendidly.

POSTSCRIPT.

MAY 15—12:30 A. M.

In a dispatch this moment received from Admiral Lee, he reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the Richmond papers of yesterday mention the death of General J. E. B. Stuart, shot in battle. This no doubt happened in the battle with Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 15—9 A. M.

To Major-General DIX:

An official dispatch from the battle field at Spottsylvania yesterday morning, at half-past six, states that during the preceding night (Friday) a movement was made by the Fifth and Sixth corps to our left, and an attack was to have been made at daylight, but no sound of battle had been heard from that quarter. This manœuvre, it is said, if successful, would place our forces in Lee's rear, and compel him to retreat towards Lynchburgh.

No cannon nor any sound of battle was heard yesterday at Belle Plain or Fredericksburgh, which affords ground for inference that Lee had retreated during Friday night, and before the advance of the Fifth and Sixth corps. Nothing later than half past six, A. M., of yesterday has been received from the Army by the Department.

All the wounded that had reached Belle Plain yesterday evening have arrived here.

The surgical report from the headquarters of the Army states that the condition of the supplies is satisfactory, and the wounded are doing well. The medical director at Belle Plain reports that everything at that point is satisfactory. The surgical arrangements have never been so complete as now.

General Sheridan's command had reached the left bank of Turkey Island at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and have formed their junction with the forces of General Butler.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15—10:15 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

Dispatches from General Grant have been received by this Department down to seven o'clock this morning. There had been no engagement for the last two days.

Dispatches from General Sherman down to eight o'clock last night state that his forces had been actively engaged during the day, with advantage on our side, but no decided result.

Nothing has been heard from General Butler's operations since his telegram of last night, heretofore published.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16—11:35 A. M.

To Major-General DIX:

Our latest dates from General Grant's headquartes are to yesterday morning at 7¼ o'clock.

No operations of importance had occurred. Our reinforcements were arriving.

Nothing has been received from General Butler since his telegrams of Saturday night.

We have intelligence from Resaca up to 11 o'clock last night. Our lines had advanced on the left, two lines of the enemy's earthworks have been stormed.

Stoneman is reported to have destroyed a wagon train, captured two guns, and thrashed Roddy.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16—5 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

We have dispatches from General Grant to 8 o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads become passable; that the army is in the best of spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond.

The operations of General Sherman yesterday and two days' hard fighting forced Johnston to evacuate Resaca at midnight last night. Sherman's forces are in vigorous pursuit.

No dispatches have been received from General Butler to-day. At the latest reports he was still operating against Fort Darling.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 17—1:05 P. M.

Major-General DIX.

We have no official intelligence of any military operations since my last dispatch. The Richmond papers of Saturday state that General Steele had surrendered at Camden, with nine thousand men, to Price. This is known to be untrue. General Steele, with his whole command, withdrew some two weeks ago from Camden, and is now at Little Rock, having defeated Kirby Smith on the way to Sabine river, as heretofore stated.

General Sherman was in close pursuit of Johnston, having captured one thousand prisoners and eight pieces of artillery at Resaca.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1864—9 P. M.

Major-General DIX:

Dispatches from General Butler just received report the success of his expedition under General Kautz to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron brigade across the Appomattax.

On Monday morning the enemy in force under cover of a thick fog made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion and with considerable loss. But as soon as the fog lifted General Smith re-established his lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original position.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburgh on General Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed.

The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain-storm, General Butler retired leisurely within his own lines.

We hold the railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond.

Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Dispatches from General Sigel received this evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at Newmarket; that the enemy's forces were superior in number and that he gradually withdrew from the battle-field and re-crossed the Shenandoah having lost five pieces of artillery, about six hundred killed and wounded, and fifty prisoners, but bringing all his train and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field.

He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight besides the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about 7,000 infantry beside other arms, that his retrogade movement to Strausburgh was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men. He gives no list of casualties, but Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, is reported wounded and captured.

No report of any operations by the Army of the Potomac has been received to-day.

A dispatch from General Sherman, reports his advance upon Johnston as progressing to his satisfaction. His supplies are abundant, and animals are improving on the grass and grain-fields which now afford good pasture.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1864—11½ A. M.

Major-General DIX:

We have no reports of operations since my last dispatch.

The latest information from General Grant was that the roads had greatly improved. Large reinforcements had reached him, and he designed to move against the enemy without delay.

It is the design of the Government to keep up the National forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and, in order to provide against any inopportune reduction, when the service of the one-hundred-days' men is out, a draft to fill up their place and all other reductions will be ordered, to take place on the 1st of July, by which time the new enrollments will be completed.

No order is yet issued.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 18—10:45 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:

We have no dispatches to-day from General Grant, nor from Generals Butler or Sherman.

The reports from the Kanawha confirm the destruction of the bridge over New River, and the destruction of several miles of the railroad track, by General Crook's command, and state that he has fought three battles with General Sam Jones and A. G. Jenkins, and defeated them, the Rebel loss being over 600 killed and 300 prisoners.

General Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded.

All of our wounded that can be removed from Fredericksburgh have reached Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

The pressure of exciting military news was so great upon the last issue of the JOURNAL as to crowd out our customary *résumé* of the labors of Congress. That the record may be continuous, we incorporate the last fortnight's work in the following report:

SENATE.

On Wednesday, May 4th, Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, reported a bill providing for a Board to examine the claims of contractors for side-wheel gunboats, known as "double "enders." A week later, a joint resolution providing relief in the case was adopted.

The House Bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice coming up, Mr. WILSON said it did an act of justice to one of the most deserving officers of the Government, Judge-Advocate HOLT, which the Senate struck out. Mr. HALE contended that the position of the Judge-Advocate General was purely a civil office and should not be adorned with a chapeau. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill was laid on the table.

On Friday, May 6th, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, called up the bill to return the Navajo Indians to their reservations in New Mexico, and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. It was opposed by Messrs. CONNESS and HOWARD; but finally passed, yeas 23, nays 11. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, reported a long substitute for the Pacific Railroad Bill.

On Monday and Tuesday following, there was little done in either House. But in the Senate the Bill organizing the veteran volunteer engineers of the Army of the Cumberland was passed. A bill amendatory of the act regulating the grade of naval line officers was introduced and referred.

On Wednesday, May 11th, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a resolution inquiring into the wretched military management in the Red River campaign. A spirited discussion arose, making it apparent that the entire administration, civil as well as military, of General BANKS, needed immediate investigation. This subject therefore was referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

A resolution appropriating $30,000 for the Commander (the late Commodore WILLIAM D. PORTER) and the officers and crew of the Mississippi gunboat *Essex*, which destroyed the rebel ram *Arkansas*, was introduced, and passed to a second reading. The bill to equalize the grades of naval line officers was also passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill allowing Surgeon SOLOMON C. SHARP, U. S. A., to receive a service of plate from the British Government as a testimonial, was passed.

The bill for the organization of the Quartermaster's department was taken up, and Mr. GRIMES's amendment, providing that the proposed organization shall not exist longer than one year after the rebellion, was adopted, and the bill passed. It goes to the House. A synopsis has heretofore been published.

A preamble and resolution condemning the President's action in the cases of Generals BLAIR and SCHENCK were introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, but were not disposed of. A joint resolution providing relief for the machinery contractors of the double-ender gunboats was adopted. The Conference Committee's report in reference to volunteer naval officers requiring their confirmation by the Senate was agreed to.

On Thursday, May 12th, a resolution calling on the Navy Department for information in reference to the erection of a naval dépôt at Kittery, Maine, was adopted; as also a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a list of all the general officers of the Army in commission at the commencement of the present war and those since commissioned; the States in which they were born and from which they were appointed, with a statement of confirmations, resignations, dismissals, deaths in the service, &c. After holding an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, May 16th, the conferring of commissions on Generals BLAIR and SCHENCK was again discussed, and generally disapproved. The Navy Appropriation Bill was passed, the Conference Committee's report being adopted. Bills were passed for the relief of the widows of Generals EDWARD D. BAKER, E. P. WHIPPLE and HIRAM G. BERRY. The House bill granting preemptions to confiscated Rebel lands was referred. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers was taken up, and some amendments to it were adopted.

On Tuesday, the subject of soldiers' pay was again discussed and passed, and went to the House. On Wednesday, the House Bill defining the pay of the staff of the Lieutenant-General was passed. Mr. WILSON presented a joint resolution to encourage and promote enlistments in the Army, which was referred.

HOUSE.

On Wednesday, May 4th, the Fortification Appropriation Bill was reported and passed with amendments for repairs in Boston Harbor. In the evening session, the bill extending to soldiers and sailors, without regard to color, the benefits of the Homestead law on Rebel confiscated lands, was taken up and debated, the discussion, as usual, going into politics and parties.

Thursday was taken up almost entirely with discussing the bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in calling out the militia during the Rebel invasion of 1863. Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered an amendment to appropriate fifteen millions to pay the expenses of all the States that had called out troops to repel raids of the enemy; after great discussion it was adopted, and the bill passed, 71 to 63.

On Friday, May 9th, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to examine into the expediency of locating the proposed navy-yard on the west side of the Hudson River, nearly opposite Yonkers. But we are informed the Committee are inclined towards New London as the proper site. The claims of League Island are also urged strongly.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to regulate prize proceedings and the dispositions of prize money.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report of the ill-treatment of prisoners in Rebel hands. Forty thousand copies were ordered to be printed, together with an equal number of the Fort Pillow massacre report.

In the House Military Committee the proposed military railroad in East Tennessee was approved, and its construction recommended to Congress.

On Wednesday, May 11th, a debate took place on the bill to give the soldiers and sailors of the present war homesteads on the confiscated Rebel estates; but on the expiration of the morning hour it was laid aside, and the joint resolution to drop from the army rolls all unemployed general officers was taken up, and after some discussion, and the offering and rejection of a few amendments, was adopted, 72 to 45.

Next day, Thursday, the House passed the military homestead bill, after a long debate, by 75 to 64.

On Friday, May 13th, the news of victories prevented legislation, and amidst great cheering dispatches from the Army were read.

On Monday, the 16th, the proceedings in the trial of Commodore WILKES and ROBERT TAYLOR were called for by resolution, as also a resolution criticising General HURLBUT's order concerning contrabands in Natchez.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the House acted on the disagreeing amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill. Among those agreed to are $75,000 for the hospital at Mare Island; $15,000 for a cemetery for the Navy and Marine corps near Philadelphia; providing that the appropriation of $750,000 for a floating dry-dock and navy-yard, may construct two dry-docks at New York and Philadelphia—$260,000 for each—and the balance may enlarge the Sectional Dry-dock.

On Wednesday, the 18th, a resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of providing for the promotion of non-commissioned officers and privates distinguished for good conduct and bravery in the field, as officers of the line.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1864.

SOLDIERS:—The moment has arrived when your Commanding-General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by entrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last entrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers.

Your heroic deeds, and noble endurance of fatigue and privation, will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

Soldiers! Your work is not yet over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed renders your Commanding General confident that your future efforts will result in success.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember that the enemy must have suffered equal, if not greater losses.

We shall soon receive reinforcements which he cannot expect. Let us determine, then, to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and, under, God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

[Official,]
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, May 10, 1864.

Major-General MEADE, Headquarters Army of Potomac:

General:—I turned the enemy's right and got into their rear. Did not meet sufficient cavalry to stop me. Destroyed from eight to ten miles of Orange Railroad, two locomotives, three trains and a very large amount of supplies. The enemy were making a depot of supplies at Beaver Dam. Since I got into their rear there has been great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army. The citizens report that Lee is beaten. Their cavalry has attempted to annoy my rear and flank, but have been run off. I expect to fight their cavalry south of South Anna River. Have re-captured five hundred of our men—two colonels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

DECLARATION OF EXCHANGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 191

1. It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April were exchanged, it is

Ordered, That all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly.

2. It is further announced, that after deducting the number of Federal officers and men embraced in this order, as exchanged, the rebels will remain indebted to the Federal Government, according to tables carefully prepared by the Commissary-General of Prisoners, from official data, 33,596, for which no equivalents have been received by the Federal Government.

3. All paroled officers and enlisted men herein declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, accordingly. Those who are absent on leave, will, on expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the Parole Camps at Annapolis, Maryland, or Columbus.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright.
Brigadier-General Andrew J. Smith.
Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys.
Brigadier-General John M. Schofield.
First Lieutenant James H. Wilson, Corps of Engineers.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

To be Provost-Marshal-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, James B. Fry.

Colonel J. F. Hartranft, of the 51st Pennsylvania Vols., to be brigadier-general.

TO BE SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS.

John E. McDonald, of New York, and Patrick A. McConnel, of Massachusetts.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Patrick Glennan, of New York: E. A. Clark, of Missouri; Daniel R. Brower, of Pennsylvania; Nelson S. Drake, of New York; Mason F. Cogswell, of New York; Edward M. Powers, of Missouri; William J. Walfley, of Kentucky; Joseph H. Ledlie, of Illinois; George Derby, of Massachusetts.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

James H. Young, of New York.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts; Charles A. Clark, of Maine; Second Lieutenant George A. Fiske, Jr., of the Third Massachusetts Vols.; Captain David W. Palmer, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York; Captain Charles B. Amory, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; First Lieutenant W. H. H. Emmons, First New York dragoons; First Lieutenant J. H. Lambdin, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania; First Lieutenant Henry Manahan, Sixth New York cavalry.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Oliver M. Clemens, of Virginia; William R. Palmer, of Connecticut; Henry A. Darling, of Connecticut; James V. Lawrence, of New York; John R. Thompson, of Louisiana; Edward Henry, of New York; First Lieutenant Edward H. Noyes, Ninety-ninth New York; Lieutenant H. Locke, of New Hampshire; Captain Hiram R. Steele, Tenth Vermont cavalry; Lieutenant Edward P. McHenry, Tenth New York; Cyrus Stark, of Pennsylvania; John W. Whittlesey, of Connecticut.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF THE NAVY.

Horatio A. Beaumont, of Pennsylvania, and John H. Austin, of New Jersey.

Michael Bradley, of Pennsylvania, has been restored.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from this office, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Second Lieutenant A. B. Twining, 1st Connecticut artillery.
Captain James A. Rigby, 1st Maryland artillery.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from May 16, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Charles A. McKnight, 7th Michigan Volunteers.

For being in the city of Washington without proper authority, and failing to report under arrest at headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

First Lieutenant Jacob Hamilton, Company F, 9th regiment Veteran Reserve corps.
First Lieutenant Herbert F. Guthrie, 1st Ohio light artillery.

For being in the city of Washington, D. C., without proper authority.

First Lieutenant J. J. Brogfete, 3d New Jersey battery.
Captain H. R. Pugh, 13th New York cavalry.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Bernard Sherry, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Joseph Dreichlinger, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Lyman S. Linson, 9th regiment Corps d'Afrique.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OWING to objection on the part of the Navy Department, our usual gazette of Naval Orders was omitted last week, and this week is again vacant. It will, however be resumed in the next issue, when the back orders will be published in full.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP CRICKET,
OFF ALEXANDRIA, La., April 28, 1864.

SIR:—I had the honor to inform you, in my communication No. 106, of the sinking of the *Eastport* while proceeding down to Alexandria, caused by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom, and near her bow. On hearing this bad news, I proceeded at once to the vessel, and found her sunk to the gun-deck, the water over it on one side.

I saw that no time was to be lost, and went to Alexandria, in hopes of finding one of our steam pump-boats, then due. Lieutenant-Commander Phelps had already sent a tug down for the same purpose, and as I passed over the Falls the pump-boat hove in sight and proceeded on up. An hour after the other boat came up, and I sent her up also, being confident that the *Eastport* would now be raised.

I had ordered all her guns taken out and all her ammunition transferred to other vessels, which was done by the time I reached her again, forty-eight hours after the pump-boats went up.

I was detained a day in Alexandria, making a different disposition of the vessels in the Mississippi, owing to the report of the capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels. I sent some of the heavy iron-clads up there, with orders to remain, and also changed the destination of various vessels in the different rivers.

When I returned to the *Eastport*, I found her in a fair way of being afloat, though all the heavy steam-pumps together did not do more than slightly decrease the water. The leak had to be stopped by bulkheading. Lieutenant Commander Phelps went to work vigorously to endeavor to save his vessel, and he was seconded by his officers and crew. I don't think I ever witnessed harder work than was performed by the officers and crew of the *Eastport*, and it seemed to be the determination of all on board that she should not fall into the hands of the enemy, if it could be helped.

I felt confident that the *Eastport* would be saved if time permitted, but I had a faint idea that our Army was about to fall back on Alexandria, when it would become necessary to destroy the *Eastport*, or perhaps lose some other vessels.

On my arrival at Grand Ecore, I found that preparations were making to move the Army in the direction of Alexandria, and I ordered the large vessels at once below the bars, with orders to proceed slowly to Alexandria, keeping with me the lighter draft vessels to cover the land force and give protection to the transports.

The day after my return to Grand Ecore orders were issued for the Army to move to Alexandria. The *Eastport* was not yet afloat, and I thought our chance of saving her very small, unless we were certain of having no enemy to annoy us after the Army left. On the 20th of April I went down to the *Eastport* again, and, after informing her commander how matters stood, we concluded that it was necessary to run some risks if we wished to save the vessel. She was now slightly resting on the bottom on one side, and steam had been raised on her.

On the 21st she started in tow of the pump-boat *Champion No. 5*, and with the pump of *Champion No. 3* transferred to the *Eastport*, and connected with her boilers. This arrangement, with the addition of one or two syphon-pumps, kept the water out of the fire-room and confined it to the bow.

I waited at a point eight miles below Grand Ecore, and sent up a gunboat to convey down all the transports that were left up—this vessel bringing up the rear, towing a flat on which were all the *Eastport's* guns.

On the first day the *Eastport* made twenty miles down the river, but at 6 o'clock in the evening she grounded from not being in the channel, and the first of our difficulties commenced in getting her over the bar and other obstructions which abound in this river.

It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the difficulties of the navigation from the 21st of April up to the 26th, the time when it was no longer considered possible to get the *Eastport* over the sand bars and logs, now increasing, unless time was allowed to remove them, and the enemy were kept from annoying us while we were at work.

The Lieutenant-Commander commanding the *Eastport*, S. L. Phelps, had done all that man could do to save his vessel, and felt it to be a matter of pride to get her to Alexandria.

She had grounded eight times badly, and each time under circumstances where it was very doubtful if she would come off; but the commander's confidence never deserted him, and I could not help but admire his coolness and faith in getting his vessel to Alexandria, when I knew there were places to pass below with much less water on them.

I determined that I would never leave this vessel to her fate as long as the commander felt a hope of getting her down.

He worked with almost superhuman efforts to accomplish the object in view, sleeping apparently neither night nor day—everybody worked, and went through privations of all kinds, and I must say that, mentally, I never went through so much anxiety in my life.

On the sixth day of this labor of hauling the *Eastport* over the bars, and after congratulating ourselves that we had passed every impediment, orders were given to fill up with fence-rails for fuel, and we started down stream with the expectation of making at least thirty miles that day. The vessel had already been brought sixty miles on her way, and sixty more would bring her within our lines.

The Army though were sixty miles ahead of us, and the report was that the rebels were following in the rear, also opposing them in front, and we might naturally expect when the Army arrived safely in Alexandria that the whole power of the enemy would be directed to cutting off my small force of three light drafts and the *Eastport* without any guns; indeed, we had already received notice that such were their intentions.

On April 25 I made a trial to pass down stream, and had scarcely started before the *Eastport* was hard aground, and this time in a position where even the commander's hopes of relieving her failed. The difficulty here was a want of water, and the bed of the river was filled with logs, over which it would be impossible to get the vessel unless we had the time.

We tried to lighten her by removing her iron plating, but this we found to be labor beyond our power; the plates could not be removed in a short time, and that plan was abandoned at once.

I had determined to remain by the *Eastport* until she was safe within our lines, or blown up, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

On two occasions I had given the commander preparatory instructions relative to her destruction, thinking her time had come; but, still hopeful and persistent, he stuck to the work, and deserved to have met with greater success.

Every effort was made to get the *Eastport* off from what proved to be her final resting-place.

The gunboat *Fort Hindman*, whose commander has worked to save the *Eastport* with a zeal I never saw surpassed, succeeded with her steam capstan in moving her bow, but only enough to get into a worse position right across the channel, with a bed of logs under her, and from that place it seemed that no human power could move her. The commander having admitted there seemed no hope of getting her off unless we had time and our rear protected, I gave the order to destroy her.

One ton of powder was placed in her in various positions, she was filled with such combustibles as we could procure, and at 1:45 P. M., April 26, the *Eastport* was blown up, Lieutenant-Commander Phelps applying the match, and being the last one to leave the vessel. He had barely time to reach the boat when the *Eastport* blew up, covering the boat with fragments of wood. Seven different explosions followed, and then the flames burst forth in every direction.

The vessel was completely destroyed—as perfect a wreck as ever was made by powder. She remains a troublesome obstruction to block up the channel for some time to come. All stores, &c., were removed, and such parts of the machinery as could be made available by the rebels.

There was nothing but the iron plates left behind, which finally fell inside the hull. Some fell overboard, as the fire burnt away the wood to which they were attached, and will soon disappear under the sands.

I would have brought away every piece of iron, had I not been warned that I had overstayed my time.

Gangs of guerrillas began to hover on the left bank of the river, and just previous to blowing up the *Eastport* we were attacked by a heavy force on the right bank.

This vessel was lying tied to the bank, and I was backing out from the *Eastport* in the *Hindman*, to give the former a chance to blow up without injury to any one. The rebels selected this moment to make their attack, and, raising suddenly from the bank, opened on our little squadron with 1,200 muskets, and then made a rush to board the *Cricket*.

The enemy, however, were properly met and repulsed, and the *Cricket*, dropping out from the bank, opened on them with grape and canister, and, with a heavy cross fire from the two other vessels, the rebels were routed in five minutes. After this we blew the *Eastport* up, and proceeded down the river.

We were not molested until we had gone about twenty miles, at a point above Cane River. When rounding the point, the vessels in close order and ready for action, we descried a party of the enemy, with artillery, on the right bank, and we immediately opened fire with our bow guns. The enemy immediately returned it with a large number of guns, eighteen in all, every one of which struck this vessel.

The Captain (Acting-Master H. H. Gaveing) gave orders to stop the engines, for the purpose of fighting the battery and covering the boats astern. I corrected this mistake, and got headway on the vessel again, but not soon enough to avoid the pelting shower of shot and shell which the enemy poured into us, every shot going through and through us, clearing all on deck in a few moments.

Finding the guns not firing rapidly, I stepped on the gun-deck to see what was the matter. As I stepped down, the after-gun was struck with a shell and disabled, and every man at the gun killed and wounded. At the same moment the crew from the forward gun were swept away by a shell exploding, and the men were wounded in the fire-room, leaving only one man to fire up.

I made up a gun's crew from the contrabands, who fought them to the last moment. Finding that the engine did not move, I went into the engine-room and found the chief-engineer killed, whose place was soon supplied by an assistant. I then went to the pilot-house, and found that a shot had gone through it and wounded one of the pilots. I took charge of the vessel, and as the battery was a very heavy one I determined to pass it, which was done under the heaviest fire I ever witnessed.

I attempted to turn her head up stream to attack with our two bow guns, the only guns left; but as this was impracticable I let her drift down around the point and shelled the enemy's batteries in the rear. This disturbed them for a moment, and enabled the light-draft *Juliet* and pump-boat *Champion*, lashed together, to escape from under the bank where they had drifted.

The *Juliet* had her steam-pipe cut and became disabled, having drifted clear from under the guns of the enemy and close into the bank, where the guns could not be depressed to reach them, and from whence the *Champion* towed her in safety, when the *Hindman* opened her batteries, and this vessel was firing into the rear of the enemy's batteries.

Seeing that the *Hindman* did not pass the batteries, the *Juliet* disabled, and that one of the pump-boats had her boiler exploded by a shot, I ran down to a point three or four miles below, where I had ordered two iron-clads to be ready to meet me in case of necessity.

Unfortunately, I ran on shore a short time after passing the batteries, and remained there three hours; took fire in the meantime from the explosion of some cartridges, the box containing which had been struck by the enemy's shot. It was after dark when I reached the appointed place, where I found the *Osage* lying opposite a field battery of the enemy, which they had been shelling throughout the day.

The *Lexington* had been hard at work at them, and had been hulled fifteen times, with only one man killed. The firing above had ceased, and as the channel was very intricate, I could not send her up to the assistance of the vessels without danger of her getting aground. I knew that they were all above the batteries, and was in hopes that the *Hindman* had silenced them.

Lieutenant-Commander Phelps had two vessels in charge—the *Juliet* and *Champion*—which he wished to get through safely. He kept them out of range until he could partially repair the *Juliet*, and then starting, under a heavy fire, he made a push by. Unfortunately the pump-boat was disabled, and set fire to and burnt up. The *Hindman* had her wheel-ropes cut away, and drifted past, turning round and round, and getting well cut up in going by.

The *Juliet* was cut to pieces in hull and machinery; had fifteen killed and wounded. Four miles below they met the *Neosho* going up, too late to cover them. Had she arrived in time, she could likely have cleaned out the batteries—at least diverted the fire of them until the passage of the boats.

I inclose the report of Lieutenant-Commander Phelps, from the time of his first misfortune until his arrival at this place, where I now am with all the fleet, having lost none of the gunboats, but very much surprised that I have one left, considering the difficulties encountered. When the rebels had followed our Army to the point where they could effect no more, all their attention was turned to the little squadron I had escorting the *Eastport*.

Every man and gun was brought to the river, and we had to contend against such odds that it seemed impossible to escape destruction or very severe handling. No vessels were ever better fought, and none of this class (mere thread-paper vessels) were ever under so hot a fire.

In five minutes the *Cricket* was struck thirty-eight times with solid shot and shell, with a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded—half her crew. The *Juliet* about the same, with fifteen killed and wounded. The *Hindman* lost three killed, and four or five wounded.

I may have lacked judgment in not blowing the *Eastport* up sooner, when I found we were a secondary consideration to the Army, but as I had staid behind myself to see the last transport through safely, I could not do less with one of my own vessels.

I was unable to keep up communication with the Army, as the means of communication were with them, and as they marched along faster than I calculated (forty miles in one day, when I supposed they would only go twenty). I was nearer in their rear than I should have been.

This arose from my desire to save the *Eastport*, and hoping that some signal success on the part of the Army (which I felt confident was able to whip all the rebels in that part of the country) would dispose of the enemy altogether.

From the beginning of this expedition up to the present time, the officers and men of this squadron have worked with superhuman zeal, and overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable. The success of the expedition depended entirely on the success of the Navy in getting the transports safely to an appointed place, Springfield Landing, which would have put us in communication with the Army, and then in possession of all their materials of war.

This we accomplished, and when the Army returned, unexpectedly, we fought our way back again without loss of any kind (excepting men), inflicting a loss of five hundred men on the enemy, killed their best general (Green) and a number of his officers.

On our way down to Alexandria, obstacles were overcome enough to appal the stoutest heart. Guns had to be taken out of vessels and then jumped over sand bars and logs, and the squadron arrived here in time to prevent any attack on our reserve stores.

The difficulty about water is a most unusual one, and we must certainly have a rise of the few feet we want before the end of the season. All the rivers are booming at this time, and it should be so here. I am no way responsible for the failure of water here than I would be if the Mississippi went dry at this season, a thing that never happened yet.

I came up here with the river on the rise and water enough for our largest vessels; and even on my way up to Shreveport from Grand Ecore the water rose, while it commenced falling where I left the largest gunboats. Falling or not, I could not go back while in charge of the transports and the material on which an army of thirty thousand men depended. Nothing would justify me in doing so.

I have still confidence in a good Providence, which I am sure will not desert us, and confidence that the nation will not permit this fleet to be sacrificed when it has so well performed its part in what should have been a complete success

In conclusion, I beg leave to mention the brave, cool, and zealous manner in which Lieutenant-Commander Phelps worked to get his vessel out of her difficulties, never losing his faith for a single moment; also, the handsome manner in which he brought the two fragile gunboats past those batteries, cheating the enemy of the prize they had promised themselves.

To Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Pearce, commanding the *Fort Hindman*, great praise is due, for the efforts he made night and day to get the *Eastport* off, working his officers and men until they could hardly stand.

Acting-Master George W. Rogers, of the *Pittsburgh*, deserves great credit for the manner in which he worked at the bulkheads of the *Eastport*, up to his middle in water for eight days. To him we entrusted the duty of stopping the leak, which he fairly accomplished under the most trying circumstances.

Acting-Master J. S. Watson defended his vessel in the most gallant manner, and never was a vessel more cut up.

Where all do their duty it is hard to discriminate; but when the record of this expedition is overhauled, the names of Commander R. Townsend, commanding the *Essex*; Lieutenant Commander J. L. Phelps, *Eastport*; Lieutenant-Commander Watson Smith, *Chillicothe* (temporarily); Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breese, *Black Hawk*; Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Foster, *Lafayette*; Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Greer, *Benton*; Lieutenant-Commander E. K. Owen, *Louisville*; Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Mitchell, *Carondelet*; Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Ramsey, *Choctaw*; Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge, *Osage*; Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, *Ouachita*; Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache, *Lexington*; Lieutenant-Commander S. W. Terry, *Benefit* (naval transport); Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. R. Hoel, *Pittsburgh*; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Howard, *Neosho*; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Browne, *Ozark*; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langthorne, *Mound City*; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Pearce, *Fort Hindman*; Acting Master H. H. Garringe, *Cricket*; Acting Master J. S. Watson, *Juliet*; Acting Master Charles Thatanet, *Gazelle*, should stand prominent, having zealously performed everything required of them with an ability deserving of the highest praise.

I deem it necessary to send you a bearer of dispatches, who will explain to you fully the condition of the fleet.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

The HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

TORPEDO PLANTING BY THE REBELS.

U. S. STEAMER ELLA,
NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1860.

Information having reached me on the afternoon of the 11th inst. that a party of rebels somewhere in the vicinity of Urbana, were engaged in placing torpedoes in the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers, I determined to attack them without delay, and for this purpose asked army co-operation of Colonel Draper, commanding at Point Lookout, who furnished three hundred infantry (colored) and fifteen cavalry, but took command of them in person. This force, with the addition of a howitzer and thirty-five seamen under the command of Acting Master Street, scoured the peninsulas between the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers and the Piankatank and Mobjack Bay, from the morning of the 12th to the night of the 13th inst., while Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Hooker, during this time, with the boats of the *Yankee*, *Currituck* and *Fersckie*, swept for torpedoes in the rivers and creeks.

The result is that eleven of the rebels were killed, including the leader, Acting Master Maxwell, ten taken prisoners, and a large number wounded.

A grist mill, with an immense quantity of grain, was burned, 30 boats destroyed, many mules and beeves brought off. Four torpedoes were exploded and six taken up, and four kegs of powder captured. Of our soldiers one was killed and five wounded.

Colonel Draper speaks in high terms of Acting Master Street and the seamen who accompanied him on shore.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FOXHALL A. PARKER,
Commander Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

ATTACK ON THE OSAGE.

U. S. STEAMER OSAGE, GRAND ECORE, April 16.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that while on my way down the river, having stopped at Blair's Plantation, some fifty miles above this point, to protect the transport *Alice Vivian*, I was attacked by two brigades of dismounted cavalry, the whole under the command of General Green, amounting to not less than 2,500 men.

I waited till they got into easy shelling range, and opened upon them a heavy fire of shrapnel and canister. The rebels fought with unusual pertinacity for over an hour, delivering the heaviest and most concentrated fire of musketry that I have ever witnessed.

They finally broke in great confusion, leaving the ground covered with the dead and wounded, muskets, knapsacks, &c., for many yards from the boat.

Having received orders to join you without delay, I regretted that I could not give the battle-field the inspection I desired.

From the statements of the wounded, and the appearance of the field, the loss of the enemy could not have been less than 200.

General Green, who commanded, a colonel and major are known to have been killed.

The *Lexington*, Lieutenant-Commanding Bache, came down shortly after the action commenced, and from her formidable position below was enabled to pour in a most destructive enfilading fire, which materially hastened the result. Company A, 95th Illinois, were on board, and did good execution. Our total casualties amounted to seven wounded.

General Green will prove a great loss, he standing as one of the best rebel generals this side of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE, Lieutenant-Commander.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S FORCE.

FLAGSHIP MALVERN, NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED,
May 14—3 P. M.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

The cavalry corps of Major-General Sheridan, of the Potomac Army, has just arrived at Turkey Island, left bank, and came from Mechanicsville yesterday. This timely appearance will relieve us from sharpshooters and facilitate our operations now in progress.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SCREW steamer *Lancaster*, 39, left Panama on the 7th inst., for Callao.

THE funeral of the late Colonel John Harris of the Marine corps took place in Washington on Saturday.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Agawam*, 10, has arrived at Hampton Roads, and is spoken of as having performed admirably.

SCREW steamer *Tulip*, 10, sailed from the Washington Yard last week, Friday, and the side-wheel steamer *King Philip* arrived on the same day.

THE officers and crew of the United States steamer *Lodona*, in Sapelo Sound, Georgia, April 8, have each contributed one day's pay to the Sanitary Commission.

ON Tuesday, the 17th, the *Mahopac*, monitor of the Tecumseh class, at the yard of Messrs. Secor, Jersey City, was successfully launched. She was christened by Miss Emma Delafield.

SHIP *New Hampshire*, 10, now fitting out at the Portsmouth Yard went into commission last week, a part of her crew having arrived She will probably be sent to Port Royal, as a store or supply ship.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capture of the new iron screw steamer *Greyhound*, off Wilmington on the 10th instant. Her cargo consists of army cloth, soda, iron, &c. She loaded and cleared from Liverpool in January last, and was owned or held by Henry Lafone, the rebel agent. Her cargo consisted of 100 bales of army cloth, 158 cases and boxes, contents unknown; soda, bar steel and iron.

THE steam tug *Harriet A. Weed*, on Monday, the 9th inst., in the St. John's River, Fla., ran upon two torpedoes, which exploded simultaneously, and completely destroyed the vessel. The assistant engineer and four men were killed. This is the third vessel which has been destroyed by torpedoes in the St. John's River. On the day of the disaster the river was dragged and nine torpedoes were picked up.

A PRIVATE letter from on board the gunboat *Grand Gulf* announces the capture, on the 17th ultimo, off Wilmington, of the blockade runner *Young Republic*, of Nassau, formerly the *Conqueror* of New York, from which port she sailed about forty days since. Her cargo consisted of six hundred tons of tobacco and thirteen hundred bales of cotton, all on Confederate account. She was commanded by rebel naval officers.

THE following vessels have been recently put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and are expected to sail in a few days: The *Augusta*, *Otsego* and *Chicopee* on the 16th; the *Magnolia*, *Horace Beals* and *Snowdrop* on the 17th. The *Merrimack*, *Banshee* and *R. R. Cuyler* were to receive their officers on the 18th; the *Galatea*, Commander Guest, arrived on the 7th from blockade service; the *Greyhound* sailed recently for Boston; the *Gettysburgh*, Lieutenant Lansing, and the *Cactus*, Master Graham, left here on the 7th; the *Newbern*, Lieutenant Harris, on the 11th; the supply steamer *Admiral*, Lieutenant Eaton, on the 13th; and the *Queen* on the 17th, for blockade duty.

DURING the month of April the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury settled three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine claims for prize money, amounting to $566,933 76. The award has recently been made in the case of the *Atlanta*, captured by the *Weehawken*, *Cimmerone* and *Nahant*. One-half the proceeds has been ordered to be distributed, the captors have appealed to the Supreme Court for their right to the remaining half, on the ground that the captured vessel was of superior force to the capturing vessels. Of this half the first-class firemen receive $533 30; second-class firemen, 444 84; seamen, $320 30; coal heavers, $320 30; ordinary seamen, $249 11; landsmen, $213 64; cooks, $427 04.

THE Board of Engineers, Fleet Engineer Zeller presiding, which convened at Key West on the 19th of March last, to examine for promotion such candidates from the Engineer corps in the East Gulf Squadron as register the required amount of sea service which entitles them to an examination for promotion, has completed its labors. The following are the names of those who passed their examination satisfactorily, and are recommended to the Department for promotion:—Third Assistant Engineers—Charles Jabez Coney, Jared K. Boteford, Henry Holmes, Jonathan M. Emanuel, James Long, John Fornance, James H. McNamara, Robert A. Wright, and John Franklin, Jr., for Second Assistant Engineer.

THE following prizes have been captured and brought into Key West: Schooner *O. K.*, from Havana, bound for Matamoras ostensibly, by the United States supply steamer *Union*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Conway in command, between Charlotte's Harbor and Tampa Bay, on the 26th ult.; schooner *Miriam*, Ward, master, from Havana, cleared for New Orleans, by the United States steamer *Honeysuckle*, Acting Ensign Sears commanding, with a general cargo; captured on the 20th ult.; sloop *Oscar*, on the 1st inst., by the United States schooner *Fox*, Acting Master Chase commanding, from St. Marks, bound to Havana, with ninety-three bales of cotton on board; on the same day the schooner *Spunky*, by the United States schooner *Beauregard*, Acting Master Healy commanding, with nine bales of cotton on board.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

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MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.)

BRADEN—STEWART.—In South Boston, May 16th, by Rev. E. A. Manning, Lieutenant HENRY S. BRADEN, of the 29th Massachusetts Regiment, to Miss HENRIETTA M., daughter of Lemuel Stewart, all of Boston.

MERRYMAN—SWETT.—In Chelsea, Mass., May 14th, by Rev. C. H. Leonard, JACOB W. MERRYMAN, Acting Ensign U.S N., to Miss MARY JANE SWETT. Also on the 15th, GEORGE R. FRENCH, Esq., of Chelsea, to Miss SUSAN H. MONIES, of Boston.

CORNICK—PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 10th, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Rector of Holy Trinity, Dr. WM. F. CORNICK, U.S.A., to ALETTA C., daughter of Colonel Alex. Patterson, of Key West, Florida. No cards.

DIED.

PHELPS.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, May 14th, at the residence of her grandfather, Colonel William Maynadier, U.S.A., LUCY LEONARD, infant daughter of Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Phelps, U.S.N.

SHERMAN.—At his father's residence, Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., WASHINGTON SHERMAN, Surgeon U.S N.

HARRIS.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, May 12th, JOHN HARRIS, Colonel Commanding United States Marine Corps.

ABBOTT—Killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, Major HENRY L. ABBOTT, of the 20th Regiment Mass. Vols., aged 22 years.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, May 14th, ANNA BOGGS, wife of Lieutenant Francis S. Brown, U.S.N., and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Kissam.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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It is proper to state that the unprecedented demand for rifles renders it impossible to procure immediately those of the best models; but my arrangements will enable me to do so at the earliest possible date, and customers will be served in the order of their application. Address H. W. S. CLEVELAND, Danvers, Mass.

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For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

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TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

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DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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This Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

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issued under authority of an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1864.

The Loan is redeemable after ten years, at the option of the Government, and is payable in forty years IN COIN, and bears interest at the rate of

5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

REGISTERED BONDS will be issued of the following denominations—$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

COUPON BONDS will be issued—$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

INTEREST IN COIN

will commence from date of subscription, or the accrued interest from the 1st of March, can be paid in coin, or, until further notice, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks, adding (50) fifty per cent. to the amount for premium.

Coupon Bonds ready for delivery.

C. H. CLARK, President.

PROPOSALS FOR ANCHORS AND KEDGES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1864.

The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting will, until the 14th of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., receive propositions for the manufacture and delivery at such Navy Yards as may be designated, the following iron-stocked anchors and kedges:

25 of	2,000 pounds.
40 of	1 800 pounds.
60 of	1,600 pounds.
80 of	1,500 pounds.
70 of	1,300 pounds.
00 of	1,200 pounds.
60 of	1,000 pounds.
70 of	800 pounds.
60 of	600 pounds.
60 of	500 pounds.
60 of	400 pounds.
60 of	300 pounds.
60 of	200 pounds.

The above weight is exclusive of the stock, which will be in the usual proportion, and they are to be made of the best scrap iron, of the form, dimensions, and finish of those made for the naval service, and be subject to such inspection as the Bureau may direct.

One-half of these anchors, of each of the sizes from 1 800 to 200 pounds inclusive, must be delivered in one hundred days from the date of the notification of the award of the contract, and the remainder in one hundred and sixty days from the same date.

The conditions of the contract will be similar to those usual in the Navy.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that, if awarded, the contract will be executed.

The proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anchors," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Washington, D. C.

NEW SONG BOOKS.

OSSIAN'S HARP. A collection of Comic and Sentimental Songs, composed by Ossian E. Dodge. (Words and Music), 25 cts. SHILLING SONG BOOK, No. 3, containing New and Popular Songs that have appeared since the publication of Nos 1 and 2, many of which are not to be found in any other collection, 12 cts.

Sent, post-paid, by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 7th was

$44,606,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New York, Pine street.
Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th Av. and Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.
New York Nat. Exchange Bank, 164 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

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I have just issued several new designs, among which is the new Battle Pin with the Likeness (taken from life) of either Generals Grant, Meade, Banks, McClellan, Rosecrans, Burnside, Butler, Sherman, Foree, Logan, Kilpatrick, Gillmore, Foster, Custer, Com. Porter, and either officers in the Army and Navy whose likeness can be obtained. Also, a new Artillery and Battery Pin. Also, a new Engineer, Naval and Pontoonier's Pin. The above are all made in fine Gold Plate, and will be sent for $1 50 each. Also, a new Cavalry Pin in Solid Silver (pure coin) for $1 50. Also, either Army Corps, Division or Company Pin, Solid Silver, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon, for $1. Either of the above will be sent in Solid Gold for $5. Also, Headquarters for Gold Pens, Pencils and Cases, Watch Chains, Guard and Neck Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Masonic, and all kinds of Pins, and everything in the Jewelry Line. Agents wanted in every Regiment, Vessel and Hospital. Send for wholesale illustrated descriptive circular.

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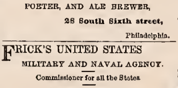

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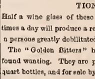

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

OUR detailed account of last week's operations closed with the story of Tuesday. There had been a pause in the heavy fighting. The wretched condition of the roads had for several days delayed advance. Baggage wagons and caissons sank axle-deep in mud, and neither much profanity nor strong leverage could avail to pry them out, except after great lapse of time. Rapid transfer and massing of infantry was hardly less difficult, and repeated attempts, of which the chief was on the preceding Saturday at daybreak, proved that concerted movements for attack must be for a time relinquished. There was, also, universal bodily exhaustion among the troops, in spite of their admirable temper. It obviously remained, therefore, to employ a few days in rest, refreshment, and preparation. The first necessity was promptly and steadily to clear the camp of wounded; and long trains of ambulances passed day and night over the rough and painful Fredericksburgh road. Multitudes of crippled soldiers, also, dragged themselves slowly in the same direction, running the gauntlet of MOSEBY's guerrillas, who, still scouring the ground, here and there, on both sides the Rapidan, occasionally pounce upon stragglers or squads of wounded. On Monday, a division of HANCOCK's Second corps moved off to the position on the right, which had been abandoned by us on Saturday—so hastily abandoned that not only a considerable quantity of small arms and limbers, but even a hospital full of wounded, had been left behind. They easily recovered all the wounded, numbering about a thousand, and brought them off. A commissary train had previously been sent to the same point with five days' rations, and were prepared to find the enemy in possession of the hospital, and a flag of truce necessary. But the enemy had also left the ground. Meanwhile, army wagons kept constant communication with the rear, bringing up commissary stores and ammunition, of which at last a full supply was received. Very large reinforcements also came in. The Secretary of War has announced that "more than 25,000 veteran troops" are already there, and we must add other thousands to express the actual force which has been dispatched to the front, up to the present time. There was much to do in reorganizing and disposing these new troops to the best advantage, filling up the deplorable gaps of ten days' service. Finally, there was busy work in entrenching, wherever entrenchments could be useful; and the troops often labored, in some parts of the line, all night. Reconnoissances were constantly and carefully made, and each movement of the enemy noted.

The troops, meanwhile, were improving in health and spirits. Supplies were kept constant and rations full. Bands played in the evening, and the men learned, by congratulatory orders, as well as by camp rumors, of the successes in Virginia and Georgia. Instances of valor also were rehearsed in the camp, and the feeling aroused that promotion would rapidly follow merit. The story of these quieter days now recorded, not only shows the great use, as well as necessity, of the pause in battle, but will also furnish a record for similar days yet to come. The condition of the roads and fields, now so greatly improved, may be again reduced to impracticability. The march of reinforcements will be hindered, subsistence and ammunition trains retarded, and manœuvring for a time difficult or impossible.

On the enemy's part, also, there was much to be gained by a respite in action. He had proportionately as many wounded to care for, and as imminent need of attending to his commissary department, SHERIDAN's raid causing him temporary annoyance. He also kept a careful watch on his active foe. He continued to entrench himself busily, still holding Spottsylvania, encircling it with a network of defences, and adding new rifle-pits and abattis to his old and strong fortifications, already bristling with artillery. He showed a bold front, and displayed his strength so ostentatiously as to give rise to an occasional rumor that he would not stand to fight his decisive battles on this ground. He paid little attention to the shells which were now and then sent on errands of inquiry to various parts of his line.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the Army had become refreshed, strengthened, and fully supplied, and the miry roads improved by the clear and fine weather. It was accordingly determined to again attack the enemy, and strong reconnoissances were made. Our constant effort had been at Spottsylvania, as in the Wilderness, either to turn the enemy's right, or else, by threatening it dangerously, to force him back against Richmond. To effect this manœuvre, our Army had frequently gained ground to the left. But so palpable had the endeavor become, that it was thought expedient to assail this time the enemy's left flank, partly trusting that he had been induced to reinforce his right in neglect of his left, and partly with a view of subsequent operations again in the old direction. The ground also was unfavorable as yet for another attempt with our left. Tuesday night, therefore, there was moving of troops and of batteries towards the right; but hardly a shell or a rifle-shot disturbed the unwonted peacefulness of the camps. When the new line was formed next morning, it ran as follows, from right to left:—WRIGHT's Sixth corps, HANCOCK's Second, BURNSIDE's Ninth, WARREN's Fifth. It was the right and centre that were to attack.

At daybreak, cannonading broke out on our right, gradually increasing in severity, and quickly responded to by the enemy. Between 4½ and 5 o'clock a general assault was made by the three right corps. The position in front of the Second corps was a part of that which they had so bravely wrested from the enemy on the preceding Thursday, and in the first line of rifle-pits to be taken were those which had been abandoned by us on Friday. BARLOW's First division, and GIBBON's Second, of HANCOCK's corps, with the CORCORAN Legion, the latter being a part of the Washington reinforcements for the corps, eagerly cleared the open space in front, dashed on the enemy's skirmish line, and drove it back. On their right, but little later, the Second and Third divisions of the Sixth corps no less vigorously moved up. The second line of rifle-pits was carried as briskly as the first, in the midst of a sharp and deadly fire, GIBBON's Second division, Second corps, rivalling in gallantry the memorable example of BARLOW's First division on Thursday. Here a formidable barrier interposed. In front, stretched a broad, dense, and almost absolutely impenetrable abattis, behind which riflemen lay, too secure to be dislodged, and in the rear, a heavy force of artillery. It was almost an ambuscade, and so perfect was the defence as to suggest the thought that the skirmish lines in front had been intentionally surrendered, so as to draw our men further in. The impossibility of penetrating further without great slaughter, was at once apparent to the division commanders. The impossibility of standing longer under the murderous sweep of artillery was equally obvious. The troops were withdrawn in good order under a destructive fire, and the assault ceased.

The Ninth corps, meanwhile, had vigorously attacked farther down the line, with POTTER's division on the right, CRITTENDEN in the centre, and WILCOX on the left. Our whole line was so massed that the corps closely joined each other. The several divisions of the Ninth moved forward across the open so as to form three attacking columns, and at the same time a hot artillery fire broke out, to which the Rebels responded with ardor. General BURNSIDE had fixed his own position so far to the front that several spherical case-shot reached his headquarters, wounding members of his staff. By good fortune the General escaped uninjured, and the headquarters were retired. As on the right, so here, our troops gallantly dashed up to the abattis in spite of every obstacle; but there recoiled, the temporary struggle to surmount it being hopeless. WARREN's corps, on the left, did not take active part in the engagement, but suffered the loss of a few men by the enemy's shells. At daylight the batteries at this extremity of the line opened briskly on the enemy, and elicited a prompt response. Our strong entrenchments, however, prevented the enemy's fire from being effectual. After an hour the artillery fire here slackened. At ten o'clock it again broke out in great severity, but no advance of infantry was made at either line, except the employment of a regiment of sharpshooters to operate against the enemy's gunners, and to counteract the designs of the enemy, who was picking off our own cannoneers.

By eleven o'clock, the assault was abandoned, and all the troops recalled to their original position. It had promised no little success. For several days our main forces had been withdrawn from fronting the point attacked, only a strong skirmish line being left. The shifting of corps had been executed briskly, and the attack gallantly conducted under a galling fire. CORCORAN's Irish legion, though untried, like their comrades in the Second corps behaved handsomely, suffering great loss. GIBBON's veteran Second division, of course, carried their colors rapidly to the front in gallant style, and on the left, the three divisions of BURNSIDE's corps (FERRERO's division of colored troops being in reserve), performed their part of the labor. But it was found that the enemy were perfectly prepared for our reception, and held a strong chain of earthworks, fringed with almost impenetrable abattis. To pierce it would be a hazardous, and probably a desperate task, involving a slaughter of troops beyond comparison with the value of the position. Our loss in the engagement amounted to about 1,200, and the exposure to artillery fire heightened the proportion of dangerous wounds.

The afternoon and evening of Wednesday were quiet, and our line lay as before, our right a little in the rear of the battle-field of the morning, and our left stretching up the declivity on ANDERSON's farm. During this day, as in the two preceding, the enemy refrained from offensive operations, but held his ground tenaciously.

General GRANT having assured himself by Wednes-

day nece of the enemy's strength at Spottsylvania, immediately put other measures in train than those of attack to accomplish his purpose. On Wednesday night a cavalry force under General TORBERT entered Guinea's Station, a point on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroads, about ten miles in a direct line southeasterly from Spottsylvania, across the Po, and consequently on the right and rear of the enemy's position. The cavalry destroyed the buildings and supplies, the telegraph apparatus, &c. This was only the precursor of a general movement in that direction.

EWELL'S ATTACK ON THURSDAY.

Accordingly, on Thursday, a portion of our right was quietly moved from its position, and began to march across to the left. Meanwhile, the rest of the camp was unusually quiet through the day, supply trains busily flying back and forth from Belle Plain, tardy reinforcements pressing up in force, with the other details of peaceful labor already described. There was little cannonading or musketry, and even the opposing skirmish lines ceased to pick each other off, and here and there indulged rather in friendly exchange of jests and badinage, or of tobacco and coffee. Both camps were in range of the silent batteries, but within our own lines, at least, was easy nonchalance, with some of the ordinary scenes of bivouac. It should seem, however, that marching was already the word of the day, and that the stretch along the enemy's right—which subsequently took place—would soon be initiated. But the enemy interposed his presence in a way to delay for a brief space the prosecution of the flanking movement, if indeed it was assigned for so early a date as Thursday night.

A little after noon of Thursday, EWELL marched a part of his corps, with RHODES' division in the advance, over the Ny River, proceeded completely across our right, accomplishing his purpose the more easily from the withdrawal of our troops already alluded to, and about 5 o'clock struck out of the woods to the Fredericksburgh wagon road in the rear of our right flank. His advance brigade roused the camp by its firing, desultory and scattering at first, and such as might have come from the guerrillas continually infecting that neighborhood, but gradually swelling into greater volume, as his troops arrived and got their artillery in support. Fortunately, the main point of exit was just then less thinly studded with teams than usual, heavier trains of ammunition and commissary stores being between that and the front, and others further towards Belle Plain. There was an instant stampede of teamsters and ambulance drivers both to front and rear, as the Rebel column swept across the road. Our small force of cavalry was compelled to retire, but dismounted to fight, and to cover the rapid race for camp. The enemy at once took possession of the ambulances and a portion of a train of subsistence within their reach, and showered bullets on the retreating part. Several horses were killed, and the teams stopped, the drivers hastening to escape on foot. Our main force was far in the front. But, fortunately, General TYLER's division of heavy artillery, which had been sent down from the Washington defences but a few days previous, armed as infantry, was near at hand. After some delay General TYLER got his troops into line (Colonel TANNATT's Second brigade of the First Massachusetts and First Maine regiment, being already fighting in advance), and desperately resisted the enemy's progress. Although these troops were mostly unused to fire, and least of all to the unprecedented fury of the present mode of fighting in Virginia, they fell upon the enemy with the utmost bravery, displaying gallantry equal to that of veterans. The first onset of the Rebels was overpowering, but soon KITCHING's brigade moved up in support of TANNATT's, and when the whole of TYLER's division had arrived, they drove the enemy from the road into and through the woods in admirable style. Although ignorant of field service, they had been thoroughly drilled as infantry, and were now so armed. They proved, in fact, quite as available in this surprise, as the older troops, who would undoubtedly have been sent in, had the attack been anticipated.

As soon as possible, BIRNEY's Third division of the Second corps, CRAWFORD's Third division of the Fifth, and RUSSELL's Third division of the Sixth were hurried up in support; but the thorough repulse and discomfiture of the enemy had already been effected by TYLER's division. On the latter their success has had an excellent influence. The enemy got few, if any, wagons away, and destroyed nothing of importance, though some horses were shot. The engagement was very rapid, and, of short duration; but such were the ardor and dash of our men that they sustained during its continuance a loss of about twelve hundred men. The loss of the First Massachusetts heavy artillery (formerly the Fourteenth infantry) was particularly severe. The enemy's loss was perhaps equal to our own, in killed and wounded, though probably not greater.

To cover their movement on our baggage train, the enemy about 5 o'clock opened a very heavy cannonading against our left, still held by WARREN's Fifth corps. They also advanced as if to test the possession of that extremity of our line, but after a short fight were driven back, and the cannonading ceased.

The attack of EWELL may have arisen from the enemy's surmise of our disposition to flank him once more on his right, being simply an effort to detain us on our old ground. Or, it may have been, as we think it was, principally a cover to aid General LEE in secretly withdrawing from his own position. It is commonly thought, however, that LEE had not fathomed the intention of General GRANT; and if this view be correct, EWELL's immediate attack was also his ultimate object, namely, to get in our rear, cut, permanently or temporarily, communication with Belle Plain, procuring supplies for himself, and so inconveniencing our own as to cause further delay in active movements. The removal of our right, already alluded to, from across the Fredericksburgh road, afforded additional temptation to his project. And he could not have been unmindful that a large part of our cavalry had been of late in the neighborhood of Haxall's, remote from the Army. How near his movement came to successful issue we have already indicated. It certainly seems that we have good fortune, as well as successful generalship, under the auspicious conduct of the new commander. The incautious rattling of the enemy's skirmish line first gave us indication of his movement. His advance were obviously stimulated more by excitement and the prospect of success than anything else, and their vivacity sounded the alarm before a sufficiently strong force could be brought up to make good the surprise. The noise of the musketry speedily aroused our men, and its proximity to our own headquarters gave instant insight to General GRANT of what was occurring. The fresh troops do not appear to have been placed in the fortunate position they occupied, with reference to this sudden détour of the enemy, but were temporarily located there for future assignment, and one old regiment engaged was actually *en route* from Fredericksburgh to camp. The ardor with which, as new and fresh men, TYLER's division rushed into battle, proved the salvation of part of our trains. They held the enemy in check till sufficient other troops could be put in motion, and by them the day was won and the enemy forced to retire in disappointment and chagrin. When, not long after, the whole Army was marched, and the line of supply from Belle Plain stopped, there was no longer anything to fear from an attack on the right flank.

About three o'clock on Friday morning the divisions of the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, which have already been described as relieving TYLER's division, having held the line all night, silently and swiftly entered the woods, and, sweeping through them, attacked the rear of the enemy's column, and cut off about four hundred prisoners, straggling in the woods. The enemy recrossed the Ny and retreated to his camp, and our forces gathered up a large number of dead and wounded left in the space of two miles which we had traversed. The good conduct of the troops and their decided success produced a congratulatory order from General MEADE, dated Friday, May 20th, 8 A. M., by which time the results were known. The remainder of Friday was quiet.

THE MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD.

On Friday night commenced the grand movement, which has just put a new face on the campaign in Virginia. About midnight General TORBERT's division of cavalry left Massaponax Church and advanced to Guinea's Station, whose position has already been described, thence to Guinea's bridge, where the Ny runs into the Po, about a mile southwest of the station. At Downer's bridge, near by, Rebel cavalry were found, threatening the column. A sharp charge of the Fifth New York cavalry drove them back, and our forces, pushing the enemy from the road, pressed on southerly to Bowling Green, a village fifteen miles southeast of Spottsylvania, and six miles from Guinea's. A little further south, the cavalry still continuing their course, pushing the enemy before them, struck upon Milford Station, and drove out the Rebels, a part of PICKETT's division of EWELL's corps, supported by a battery, capturing 70 men. But the stores lately deposited here by LEE had been removed.

At midnight of Friday, also, the Second corps, which had been moved to the left of our line, as already stated, followed the road of the cavalry, striking Massaponax Church about four o'clock, Guinea's Station on Saturday morning, and finally Bowling Green—reaching the latter point, after a march of about twenty miles, by nightfall of Saturday. The country, when once the column emerged from the dense woods of Spottsylvania, was found to be open, and bore marks of cultivation. The weather was fine but warm, the roads good, and the Army in gay spirits.

Proceeding from Bowling Green, the Second Corps next struck the Mattapony at Milford's bridge, five miles south of the former place, crossed the river, and formed line in a commanding position about a mile from the bridge. Here, a few hundred Rebel cavalry dashed against BARLOW's division while forming, but discovering in season they were about to capture a Tartar, wheeled and escaped with safety. The enemy's infantry was in strong force in front. During the day of Sunday, the 22d, the corps marched forward and held the ground for a mile or two from the Mattapony. Milford Station is about forty miles from Richmond.

Meanwhile, at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, WARREN's Fifth corps broke camp and followed the Second, encountering cavalry, like its predecessor, near Guinea's, and, like them, driving the enemy back with ease. The Sixth and Ninth followed the Fifth, bringing up the rear, and, on Saturday, the whole Army had left Spottsylvania. Our advance found everywhere that the movement had been anticipated; stores had been removed, and LEE's main army taken from our path. All the corps had more or less skirmishing—that in the rear being at one time quite lively, but no damage or delay was caused. The advance was conducted in a bold and confident style, the corps striking out, with, occasionally, long gaps intervening, causing no little trepidation in some quarters, lest a part of our force should be cut off by an attack of the enemy, while it marched by the flank.

By Sunday, the rapid and at first apparently confused movement had gained palpable consistency, and a sort of line was formed, facing westerly, the Second corps holding the left at Milford Station, and the Fifth the right at Guinea's, with the centre in the direction of Bowling Green. It was already clear to General GRANT that the enemy had entirely abandoned Spottsylvania, and was preceding him in the direction of Hanover Court-House. There was no longer need to hold the ground in our rear, and the whole Army on Monday pushed forward at a rapid rate, and reached the North Anna River in the neighborhood of Jericho Mills. The Second and Fifth corps were in the advance, the latter at the right of the Second. HANCOCK rushed at the enemy's strong position, after briefly reconnoitering its strength, his troops gallantly charging the enemy, while our batteries played into their works. The battle was very severe; but, with a loss of about three hundred men, HANCOCK succeeded in forcing the position. Meanwhile, WARREN's Fifth corps had already crossed higher up, without much difficulty, but were soon attacked with fury and vehemence. Secretary STANTON's dispatch from General GRANT says that WARREN "was attacked with great "vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or "massive firing, either of artillery or musketry. The "attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by HANCOCK the "Rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force "between the creek he had crossed and the river, and "made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works and "driven them across the stream."

By night, the Second and Fifth corps were both across the river, and the Ninth and Sixth held the hither side. On Tuesday, the whole Army was across,

hotly pursuing the Rebels, and, at our last dispatches, was approaching the South Anna.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

Our account last week of General Butler, included some mention of the enemy's attack on Monday, the 16th. The consequences of that attack proved more serious and destructive than either general telegrams or private advices had led us to suppose. Not only was Heckman's gallant brigade, which was unsurpassed in General Butler's Army, severely cut up, but our right flank seems to have been so nearly turned as to necessitate a withdrawal from our advanced position, back to Bermuda Hundred. It has been suggested by writers from the scene of conflict, that Beauregard may have been reinforced by Lee during Sunday and Monday, 15th and 16th. And this theory might derive support from the fact that few active operations went on at Spottsylvania during those days or the days preceding and following. But there is no evidence of such an occurrence, and prisoners, at least, would have substantiated it, if it had existed. Nor is it at all necessary to resort to this supposition to account for our repulse.

Our line was formed with W. F. Smith's Eighteenth corps on the right, and Gillmore's Tenth corps on the left. Early Monday morning, concealed by a very dense fog, the enemy massed his troops against our right wing, which, at that time, was particularly vulnerable. He burst upon Heckman's brigade, of Weitzel's division, Smith's corps, and, in the blinding fog and darkness, a terrific conflict ensued. Borne down at last by numbers, the gallant brigade fell to the rear. Here Col. Drake's brigade, Weitzel's division, consisting of the 8th Maine and 112th New York, came to the rescue, and by hard fighting for a time stayed the tide of the enemy. Farther to the left, Wistar's and Burnham's brigades of Weitzel's division were also set upon with fury. But, in their front, General Smith had caused a telegraph wire to be intertwisted with the heavy undergrowth, and the enemy stumbling through it, were repulsed with considerable slaughter. It is stated that the same defence was to have been extended to the right, but the order failed of being transmitted in season. On our left there was a simultaneous attack, Hawley's and Barton's brigades of Terry's division, Tenth corps, suffering severely. But the fighting was chiefly on the right. Towards eight o'clock, there was a cessation in the contest, and an attempt was made to shorten our line and reform it by moving up the left to the assistance of the centre—troops from the latter having been dispatched to the right. General Gillmore retired from his favorable position on the left, though not until the order to do so had been repeated. The turnpike having been seized by the enemy in our rear, another road had to be cut, to effect the withdrawal. Meanwhile, the flanking advantage of the enemy was so decided that the line was temporarily retired and reformed about a mile in the rear, General Gillmore holding the enemy in check, and advancing up towards the old line, the enemy falling back. A retreat was again ordered, and our forces retired without confusion, and without molestation, the Eighteenth corps in advance and the Tenth protecting the rear. While the firing was going on in the front, a vigorous attempt was made to get into our rear, over a road guarded by Ames' Third division of the Tenth corps. This effort was at length repulsed, though another road had to be cut in our rear, for our withdrawal. Our total loss was nearly five thousand men, a great proportion of them being captured on the right, from Heckman's brigade, consisting of the 9th New Jersey, and the 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts. Ashby's and Beloer's batteries lost a few guns.

Thus, a movement which promised considerable success, failed when at the point of fruition. General Gillmore's left had advanced on Friday and Saturday so as to secure an excellent position. Between Richmond and Drewry's Bluff, our readers will notice that the James runs nearly directly South. The Richmond and Petersburgh railroad takes the same direction, west of the James. The long and narrow parallelogram of land included between the railroad and the river, is bisected by the turnpike running between the two cities. Easterly and westerly at Drewry's Bluff runs the Rebel line of entrenchments, its left supported on the river by Fort Darling, and its right stretching across the road and railroad. The easterly end was obviously too strong to assault. But the westerly extremity was carried by General Gillmore, who took and held the rifle-pits at that point. Obviously, it was needful to prepare to lay siege to the Fort, and first to guard against sorties by entrenching our own lines. Our neglect to entrench caused the success of the enemy, who attacked under the advantage of a dense fog. Perhaps the day might have been saved, even after the loss of the brigade on our right, the rest of the line being intact. At all events, it was deemed prudent to withdraw. Our great error was in failing to protect and cover our right, which was in such circumstances as not to get the advantage of the river or the gunboats.

These remarks are predicated upon the supposition that an attack on Fort Darling or a movement against Richmond was seriously contemplated. That such a plan was possible, with our large Army, in that quarter, is obvious, especially if it had been conducted immediately upon the sudden landing with which General Butler surprised the enemy. It has been alleged, however, though the evidence of the fact is not yet conclusive, that the movement was mainly designed to cover the simultaneous cavalry expedition of General Kautz. General Kautz's forces returned at sundown of Tuesday, soon after the arrival of the Army, having traversed a large region of the enemy's territory. Its primary object was the tapping of the Richmond and Danville railroad. This it effected first on May 12th, the day of the start at Coalfield, situated about twelve miles West of Richmond. Here, as at Powhattan, 22½ miles from Richmond, and at Chula Station, 30½ miles, rolling stock, government buildings, dépôts, and army supplies, were destroyed in considerable quantities. A part of the command proceeded to the junction of the Southside and Danville railroad, and the main body moved on successively to Wellville, Wilson's, Black's White's and Brunswick Court-House.

At several of the points on the Richmond and Petersburgh road, General Kautz did some damage to the track and switches, and, finally returning to Jarrett's, the scene of his former exploits, he again destroyed the water tank which had been rebuilt, and the rails which had been re-laid, and some reconstructed bridges.

While considerable damage was effected by the bold raid of General Kautz, we doubt if it will, under existing circumstances, produce much more than temporary annoyance to the enemy. Station-houses are useful, but not absolutely necessary, to a military road. The amount of Government supplies left without guard at railroad dépôts, is not commonly very great. Sometimes it is considerable enough to pay the trouble of destroying, but can seldom be regarded as the principal source of the enemy's subsistence. If track is destroyed by burning the ties, and subjecting the rails to bending and twisting by heat, the damage is most complete. Yet, even then, a little time will effect repairs; and General Kautz's own operations at Jarrett's show how quickly railroad which had been thought effectually destroyed, may be again got into working condition. The burning of bridges is more sure and lasting in its injury, especially if the bridge be long or heavy. Blowing up an iron bridge is commonly an effectual cutting of communication. General Kautz found that some of his former injuries to bridges, also, had been only temporary. The command had a little fighting on the way out, and was harassed on its return, but no important engagements took place.

After the withdrawal of our troops on Monday, there was little activity until Thursday and Friday. On Thursday, Beauregard had moved down his forces in proximity to our line, and, about midnight, attacked Terry's First and Ames' Third divisions of the Tenth corps. A severe, but short contest followed, in which the enemy was ultimately repulsed; and the remainder of the night was quiet. About 9 o'clock next morning, the enemy again dashed against the same point in our lines, and succeeded in driving back our men, and held the rifle pits they had occupied. A contest at once commenced for the recovery of the lost entrenchments, and lasted at intervals through the day of Friday. General Terry's line of rifle-pits was at last repossessed, and the enemy at night forced to withdraw. Our losses do not seem to have received any careful estimate, but the day's skirmishing seems to have been indecisive. The Rebel General Walker was wounded and taken prisoner, making an effort for the capture of General Heckman on Monday.

On Saturday, the firing was renewed by the pickets in front of Terry's division, and a brisk skirmish ensued. Both forces employed their time in throwing up entrenchments, the enemy seeming satisfied with the vicinity as an eligible permanent location. He continued the skirmishing of the preceding day till night. On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, the enemy once more made an attack at the same point, the centre of General Butler's line, held by Gillmore's Tenth corps. His persistency at this point is only explicable by the fact that both our flanks were covered by wooded ravines, almost impassable. The enemy massed his troops, and advanced with yells, in great fury. General Gillmore held his position silently till the enemy were within short range, when his batteries opened, repulsing the desperate charges of the enemy again and again with great slaughter. The gunboats in the Appomattox and James shelled the enemy during the continuance of the action.

After Saturday night, there was little fighting for several days. On Sunday night, the 22d, a reconnoissance from General Smith's corps found the enemy in considerable force at Bakehouse Creek, two miles from our lines. On Tuesday morning, the 24th, General Gillmore conducted another reconnoissance. Finding the enemy in some force, he attacked and drove him back, after a short skirmish. But the recent quiet would seem to show that Beauregard has temporarily withdrawn a part at least of his forces to Richmond, and perhaps to the reinforcement of Lee.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

From the full accounts of General Sherman's movements in Georgia, received during the week, we are able to supply details of the engagement of Resaca, of which we had nothing beyond the bare telegraphic reports at the time of our last writing.

When it became evident that the success of General McPherson's flanking movement toward Resaca had rendered unnecessary any attempt to approach Dalton through its almost impregnable defences at Buzzard's Roost, General Howard, with Wood's and Stanley's divisions, was left to amuse the Rebels there, while the remainder of General Sherman's army was put in motion toward Snake Creek Gap, which lies about fifteen miles south of Buzzard's Roost, in the direct line of approach to Resaca from the northwest. Friday, the 13th inst., was occupied by the Army in deploying through the Gap and getting into position in Sugar Valley, just beyond. The movement of our troops was covered by the cavalry under General Kilpatrick, who was wounded here, receiving a musket ball through the fleshy part of his thigh. Heavy infantry skirmishing also took place during the day with some loss, particularly in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth corps. As the result of this skirmishing it was ascertained that the enemy was in force in front, having evidently lost no time in falling back from Dalton upon discerning our movement on his flank.

Sugar Valley, in which General Johnston had taken his position to oppose our advance, is described as "a fertile plain of about ten square miles in size, "much broken by hills, which at this season of the "year are covered by a dense undergrowth of small "trees and vines," rendering them very difficult of approach.

During the afternoon our troops were rapidly put into position facing the enemy. Our lines extended completely around the valley for a distance of some seven miles, the right resting on the Oostanaula River, near the mouth of Oothkalaga Creek, just below Calhoun, and our left striking the river north of Tilton, near the junction of Swamp Creek, an insignificant stream rising among the hills of Sugar Valley, from which two other similar streams—Lick and Camp Creek—flow into the Oostanaula River, one near Resaca, and the other farther north. Our right was held by McPherson, the left by Schofield, and the centre by the Army of the Cumberland. Beside the protection of the river our flanks were covered by heavy bodies of cavalry, By the extension of his left to Tilton, General Sherman was able to open communication with General Howard, who had followed the retreating enemy from Dalton. Active skirmishing commenced about 3 o'clock P. M., when a reconnoissance by General Palmer discovered the enemy's position in front of Resaca, which is situated in a pe-

ninsula formed here by a bend of the river. Across this peninsula the Rebels had erected a line of rifle pits and earthworks, behind which they lay, with their flanks resting on the river. General HOWE, as we learn from the Rebel papers, being in command of their right wing, General POLK of the left, and General HARDEE of the centre. Friday night was occupied by the Rebels in still further strengthening their position by adding to the earthworks thrown up months before.

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Skirmishing began early in the morning of Saturday and continued throughout the day, varied with attempts to break the enemy's line at different points; the main object of General SHERMAN being to turn the Rebel flanks so as to prevent their retreat. Owing to their strong position this was found impossible. The heaviest fighting was on our left centre, where a desperate attempt was made by General PALMER to force the enemy from their strong position. The line of advance was over hills and through ravines thickly wooded and filled with undergrowth and fallen trees, which obstructed the progress of our columns. On reaching the crest of a hill, overlooking a valley beyond, our troops came in full sight of the enemy, who occupied a position on a somewhat slight elevation across the valley or hollow, at a distance of some five or six hundred yards. Between the two hills ran a tortuous creek, three feet deep, its banks lined with stunted willows and interlaced with vines and other entanglements which the Rebels had prepared to oppose our progress. Under a murderous fire of artillery and musketry our troops charged down the hill and across the creek, where the line was interrupted and broken, the men becoming entangled in the muddy bottom of the creek or stopped by the obstructions beyond. Here they were exposed to a plunging fire from which they suffered severely; being neither able to find shelter from it or to return it with effect, and having no artillery supports to divert the enemy's attention, they were finally compelled to retire, after suffering heavy loss; 755 being reported killed and wounded in the division principally engaged—General MCLEAN'S of the Twenty-third corps.

Further to the left an attack was made at nearly the same time by a column composed of JUDAH'S division of SCHOFIELD'S corps, and NEWTON'S division of HOWARD'S corps, assisted finally by COX'S division of SCHOFIELD'S corps, whose advance had been delayed through some mistake in regard to their orders. After a severe engagement, in which our troops were at first repulsed, the enemy were at last forced to abandon their position on the outer line of their works, which we did not attempt to hold, however, the retirement of the enemy enabling us to get our artillery into a position to prevent the reoccupation of the works from which we had driven them.

Meanwhile, the Rebels had been occupied on their right in repelling the advance of our left wing, under SCHOFIELD, supported by HOWARD. During the day the fight was continued here, but little artillery being used on either side on account of thick woods which also concealed the movements of the troops. With varing success the lines of the two armies swayed back and forth until about sunset, when the fire of the enemy slackened for a time, only to be renewed soon after in a fierce assault upon our lines for which he had been massing his troops, drawing them from other portions of his line. The attack fell upon STANLEY'S division, which, after a stubborn resistance, was compelled to retire in considerable confusion from the hill upon which it had been posted.

Fortunately, the enemy's design had been anticipated, and General HOOKER ordered around from the right centre to the support of the left wing. The situation was for a moment critical, but the timely arrival of General HOOKER checked the enemy in his triumphant advance, and compelled him in his turn to retire, after a short and sharp engagement, which closed with the day.

Taking advantage of the enemy's occupation with this movement against our left, MCPHERSON on our right assailed the enemy's extreme left in front of Resaca. Under the cover of artillery and a heavy line of skirmishers LOGAN'S corps crossed Camp Creek, and by a bold charge drove the enemy from their rifle pits, and secured a position on the commanding hills in our front, which enabled us to bring the enemy's works under a destructive enfilading fire. An hour later the Rebels made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to regain possession of their works.

As the result of the day's work we had secured this important advantage on the left, and made a slight advance on the centre, the remainder of our line remaining substantially as at first.

Saturday night was occupied by both armies in strengthening their positions and in making further dispositions of troops, those who had been the most actively engaged during the day being relieved by fresher men from the rear.

THE ATTACK ON SUNDAY.

Sunday morning opened with heavy skirmishing on our centre and left centre, under cover of which our troops were massed on the left for an attack upon the extreme right of the enemy's line, where an attempt was to be made to secure possession of two fortified hills which commanded each other, compelling a simultaneous attack on both. The direction of the assault was committed to General HOOKER, who selected General BUTTERFIELD'S division as the storming column, to be supported by the divisions of GEARY and WILLIAMS. Forming under the cover of a ravine in the forest, our troops advanced without skirmishers, taking the enemy at first by surprise, and carrying everything before them, until, with the help of their supports, they had secured a lodgment in front of one of the enemy's strongest positions. Here they found shelter from fire, while the right and left flanks of the work were raked by our fire and their guns silenced. At about 4 P. M. an assault was made on our new position by HOOD'S corps, which was repulsed with heavy slaughter, and night closed with HOOKER still in possession of the heights he had carried.

The operations of General HOOKER in this, the main attack on the enemy's works, were assisted by heavy skirmishing along the whole line of the Army, a heavy fire of artillery and musketry being kept up during most of the day.

During the night a successful attempt was made to withdraw four guns which formed the armament of an earthwork on one of the hills where we had effected a lodgment. This aroused the enemy, who opened fire which was returned with effect by our artillery and infantry. Later in the night the enemy quietly abandoned his works and retreated towards Calhoun.

Our total loss in this series of engagements is estimated at 800 killed and something over 4,000 wounded, of whom some 2,000 are so slightly injured that they are expected to be fit for duty in two or three weeks. Our captures are estimated at 1,000, probably somewhat less. Besides these, eight guns were captured, four of them fine twelve-pounders, complete with limbers and carriages (taken by HOOKER), and the others old and useless pieces left by the Rebels in their retreat from Resaca. A considerable quantity of cornmeal was also found at Resaca, and some small arms and ammunition. With these exceptions, the Rebels seem to have found time to remove everything beyond our reach. They destroyed in their retreat the railroad bridge crossing the Oostanaula, one of the most important on the line of railroad. As they left the stone abutments standing, however, our engineers will soon be able to restore it.

THE PURSUIT.

Early on Monday morning our cavalry under MCCOOK and STONEMAN was thrown forward in pursuit of the retreating Rebels, and later in the day General HOOKER crossed the river on pontoons near Resaca, and SCHOFIELD in the same way near Pelton, further to the left. The remainder of our Army was afterwards thrown across, and on Wednesday, the 18th, General SHERMAN reached Kingston, twenty-five miles by rail beyond Resaca. Meanwhile Rome was occupied by DAVIS' division of the Fourteenth corps. A large amount of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops were secured at Rome, where everything appears to have been left undisturbed by the Rebels.

At Kingston General SHERMAN halted for two or three days to recruit his army and provide for supplies. As the cars were already in running order all the way through from Nashville to Resaca, he would have little difficulty in completing his railroad communications. The Rebels made no attempt to destroy the road in their retreat, and both the railroad and telegraph were in operation to Resaca immediately upon its evacuation.

General SHERMAN is reported to have renewed his advance on the 23d with a larger force than ever, his losses having been more than made good by returned veterans and new recruits.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

GENERAL CANBY has arrived at the mouth of the Red River, and relieved General BANKS of the command of the Department. Our forces are reported to have evacuated Alexandria last week, and moved towards Sellsport. Previous to this the portion of Admiral PORTER'S squadron, caught above the Falls at Alexandria, had been relieved from their perilous predicament, the water above the dam, thrown across the river at the lower Falls, having risen on the 13th, high enough to float them out. They were greatly annoyed in passing down the river by guerrillas. We have as yet no authentic account of our loss in gunboats and transports, though several additions are reported. General ULLMANN has been busy strengthening his position at Port Hudson sufficiently to make it secure against the Rebels operating in his vicinity.

General KIRBY SMITH is reported to be gathering his forces to attack General STEELE.

General CROOK'S forces have returned to West Virginia, and report the accomplishment of their object in the destruction of large amounts of supplies, and serious damage to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The Rebel General JENKINS, before reported captured, has died of his wounds.

There is nothing new from North Carolina, beyond the report that the Rebels in Little Washington set fire to the town, destroying twenty houses and robbed the defenceless inhabitants of the place.

An expedition under General BIRNEY, which went up the St. Johns River, Florida, recently, captured 1,000 head of cattle, some horses, and considerable Rebel property.

General SHERIDAN'S cavalry has made another move towards Richmond, from Haxall's on the James River. General CUSTER marched to Hanover Court-House, where he found a large force of infantry guarding the railroad bridges across the South Anna.

REBEL REPORTS.

GENERALS LEE AND HETH CONGRATULATE THEIR TROOPS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of the 18th inst.]

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —.

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S DIVISION, May 11, 1864.

I AM requested by General LEE and Lieutenant-General HILL to express to this division their satisfaction at its gallant conduct in attacking and carrying the enemy's lines of entrenchments on the 10th inst. Words are inadequate to express to the division my admiration for all its gallant deeds since the 6th inst. Much is yet left to be done, and I know from the past that all these brave men can do will be accomplished.

H. HETH, Major-General.

[Special Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 15, 1864.

The following General Order of General LEE, modest as it is chaste and beautiful, has just been published to, and received with enthusiasm by, the army:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 41.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 14, 1864.

First: The General Commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army the series of successes that, by the favor of God, have recently been achieved by our arms.

Second: A part of the enemy's force threatening the valley of Virginia has been routed by General IMBODEN, and driven back to the Potomac, with a loss of their train and a number of prisoners.

Third: Another body of the enemy, under General AVERILL, penetrated to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin Depot. A portion of his force has been dispersed by Generals MORGAN and W. E. JONES, who are in pursuit of the remainder.

Fourth: The army of General BANKS sustained a severe defeat in Western Louisiana by the forces of General KIRBY SMITH, and retreated to Alexandria, losing several thousand prisoners, thirty-five pieces of artillery, and a large number of wagons. Some of the most formidable gunboats that accompanied the expedition were destroyed to save them from capture.

Fifth: The expedition of General STEELE into Western Arkansas has ended in a complete disaster. Northern journals of the 10th inst. announce his surrender, with an army of nine thousand men, to General PRICE.

Sixth: The cavalry force sent by General GRANT to attack Richmond has been repulsed, and retired toward the Peninsula. Every demonstration of the enemy south of James River has, up to this time, been successfully repelled.

Seventh: The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy losses. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us, and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back, and peace secured to our country. Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who

have fallen; and remember that it depends upon you whether they shall have died in vain. It is in your power, under God, to defeat the last great effort of the enemy, establish the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen and the admiration of mankind.

R. E. LEE, General.

About 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday a short and sharp fight occurred on the enemy's extreme left wing, lasting about 15 minutes, with heavy and incessant musketry and cannonading. The firing occurred while a charge was being made by WRIGHT'S, supported by HARRIS'S brigade, on a hill about half a mile in our front, which it was desirable to obtain for a purpose.

At the given word of command WRIGHT'S brigade charged across the intervening space, ascended the hill, and drove the enemy from their breastworks under a most severe fire.

While the brigade occupied the works, which were held sufficiently long for the object of their capture, it was subjected to a rapid shelling by the enemy, after which the order was given and the brigade withdrawn to the line which they had previously occupied.

General A. R. WRIGHT being unable to take the field by reason of a severe attack of rheumatism, the brigade was commanded by Colonel HALL of the 3d Georgia regiment.

Seventy-five prisoners and three stands of colors were captured from the enemy and brought off. The killed and wounded were considerable, but we have no means of ascertaining the number. Our loss was 161, 21 of whom were killed. The loss was sustained chiefly by the 3d Georgia regiment.

The prisoners captured on Thursday and yesterday were sent to Richmond to-day. One lot numbered upward of 1,300, including 41 officers, among whom are several colonels.

The wounded in Thursday's battle and yesterday commenced being conveyed to the rear this morning. Since the great battle they have remained here under most uncomfortable but unavoidable circumstances, and will be in a condition on their arrival at the railroad to appreciate the ministrations of those good Samaritans, the Ambulance Committee. But few thus far have died of their wounds.

The bodies of several officers, owing to the difficulty of transmitting them to their friends, have been buried, and their graves marked. Among the bodies interred is that of the lamented Brigadier-General PERRIN.

THE WOUNDED.

The number of wounded soldiers from the late battles on the Rapidan, now in hospitals in Lynchburgh, is about 3,500. A large proportion of them are but slightly wounded.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE'S BATTLE.

On Friday last, at 6 A. M., Major-General BRECKINRIDGE moved from Staunton down the valley to Newmarket. On Sunday following he engaged SIGEL three miles above Newmarket, and by Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, had defeated and driven him beyond the Shenandoah River, six miles from Newmarket, having marched 49 miles, fought, defeated, and routed the enemy, numbering from seven to ten thousand, in two days and a half. This simple statement will show our readers that celerity of movement, as well as vigor of action, did not desert our cause when STONEWALL JACKSON died.

GENERAL A. G. JENKINS.

This gallant officer, who was reported to have been mortally wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy, in the fight at Dublin, is, we are pleased to learn, not seriously hurt, as was at first reported. He was shot through the left side of the abdomen, and while seriously is not dangerously wounded. He was not captured by the enemy, but is, we learn, within our lines and doing well.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—The War Department, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has given information concerning general officers since the commencement of the rebellion, from which it appears that in the Regular Army Generals SCOTT, HARNEY, WOOL, ANDERSON and RIPLEY have retired, and SUMNER, MANSFIELD and TOTTEN died, and TWIGGS was dismissed. Of major-generals in the Volunteer corps, BLAIR resigned, resignation revoked; WILLIAM F. SMITH'S and SCHOFIELD'S appointments expired by constitutional limitation, and they were reappointed; HORATIO G. WRIGHT, rejected by the Senate and since appointed, is now in command of SEGWICK'S corps. The resignations are:—CASSIUS M. CLAY, JAMES A. GARFIELD, SCHUYLER HAMILTON, CHAS. S. HAMILTON, ERASMUS D. KEYES, EDWIN D. MORGAN, BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS and ROBERT C. SCHENCK. Sixteen are dead. One major-general and one brigadier-general declined the appointment. BUFORD'S, COX'S and MORRELL'S commissions expired by constitutional limitation. The nominations of W. T. H. BROOKS and JOHN NEWTON were withdrawn; WILLIAM H. FRENCH was mustered out; FITZ JOHN PORTER cashiered. Of the Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, BENHAM'S appointment was revoked; ten ceased to be officers by constitutional limitation and were reappointed; THOS. F. MEAGHER resigned and resignation revoked; eighteen declined the appointment as major-generals, including BRAMLETTE, the present Governor of Kentucky, and CHARLES P. STONE; nineteen appointments expired by constitutional limitation. Of eleven rejections by the Senate one was reappointed—namely, SICKLES; another was restored to the Army; one was cancelled; two revoked; BLENKER discharged and REVERE dismissed. The total number of Generals in the Regular Army since the commencement of the war is twenty-nine, viz:—One lieutenant-general, six major-generals and twenty-two brigadier-generals. And eighteen of all grades are now in the service, viz:—One lieutenant-general, three major-generals and fourteen brigadier-generals.

In the volunteer force one hundred and three have been appointed major-generals, including the promotion of ninety-one brigadier-generals, and four hundred and seventy-seven have been appointed brigadier-generals, of whom two hundred and seven are now acting as such. There are seventy major-generals at this time in the service.

MAJOR-General McClernand had been brought to New Orleans at last accounts seriously ill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIGHT WITH THE ALBEMARLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., May 18, 1864.

SIR:—I venture to submit the following account of one of the most unusual and remarkable naval conflicts of this or any other war, in which the contending forces were so markedly disproportionate, and the result so contrary to preconceived ideas of "iron-clad" invincibility, that it may justly claim to take an historical position on the same page that records the brilliant exploits of DECATUR and JOHN PAUL JONES.

On the afternoon of May 5th, the *Mattabesett*, *Sassacus*, and *Wyalusing*, side-wheel gunboats, were lying at anchor in Albemarle Sound, 20 miles below the mouth of the Roanoke River, having been assigned the arduous duty of encountering, and if possible, destroying, the Rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, whose recent raid, in conjunction with the attack and capture of Plymouth, when she succeeded in sinking two of our gunboats, and sustained unharmed the repeated broadsides of the *Miami*, directed by the brave and lamented FLUSSER, rendered our prolonged occupation of the Sound, at least a problem to be solved, and invested the expected contest with unusual importance.

An advanced guard of picket boats, comprising four or five of the smaller vessels of our force, with the *Miami*, had been sent forward to the mouth of the Roanoke River, to decoy the "ram" from under the protective batteries of Plymouth, into the open waters of the Sound, and falling back before her, quickly drew her into a favorable position for our attack. At 3:15 P. M. the *Mattabesett* signalled "to get under way," and forming in line ahead, the three vessels in the order which their names have been written, preceeded at ordinary speed up the Sound, when at 4 P. M. the *Mattabesett* communicated with the Army transport *Massasoit*, coming down, and immediately after made signal "Ram is out," and we now discovered our retreating pickets, as they slowly retired before the advancing foe. A moment later, and we discerned a glistening speck upon the water beyond our retiring vessels, with two other dark hulls hovering near, which we knew to be the ram accompanied by her consorts. Our ship was cleared for action, and every preparation made for a determined and desperate struggle with our formidable antagonist; and now we were driving along under full steam, and closing rapidly with the enemy. The weather was perfectly charming, not a ripple disturbed the glassy sheet of water from shore to shore, and the dazzling sunshine gleamed upon the inclined sides of the iron-clad like a mass of silver, as she lay defiantly bearing a magnificently large and gaudy ensign of the Confederacy. As we approached, the Rebels were communicating hurriedly with boats, and soon the white stern-wheel steamer turned short round, and put back hastily toward Plymouth, being as we afterwards learned, the *Cotton Plant* river steamer, *cotton-clad*, and manned by two hundred sharpshooters and boarders. As she left, the other steamer, which proved to be the *Bombshell*, captured from the Army by the Rebels at Plymouth, and now used against us, closed up on the ram's quarter, in position for the impending action.

The whole scene was impressive and beautiful. Our vessels under a powerful head of steam, came sweeping gracefully along, and as the *Mattabesett* approached nearer, she hauled up for the ram, followed by the others in line, when the *Miami*, some distance astern, fired over us, making a very good but useless shot, which was answered by the *Albemarle*, whose guns, it was easy to see, were of the heaviest calibre. When abreast, and about 300 yards distant from the ram, the *Mattabesett* delivered her broadside, and passing round her stern, ran by the *Bombshell* close aboard, as the latter lay on the post quarter of the ram. Our attention was now absorbed in the movements of our own ship, and as we came up, the ram, having failed to get near the *Mattabesett*, as she swept by, turned her bow fairly for the *Sassacus*, but measuring the distance, we gave our vessel only a slight sheer with starboard helm, then jamming it hard a port, passed about 150 yards from her, delivering with precision our whole broadside of solid shot, which bounded from her armor like rubber balls.

Sweeping around her stern, we now stood toward the *Bombshell*—which had annoyed us exceedingly with small rifled shot directed at our pilot houses, and which came flying in quick succession over our hurricane deck—and training on her, poured into her hull a full broadside, which brought the Rebel ensign down and sent the *white flag* up, when ceasing our fire we ranged close aboard, and hailed to know if they had surrendered, which was answered by shouts of "Yes," "Yes," "Yes," from a dozen throats. Ordered her to drop out of fire and anchor, which was executed in good faith, and pushing on, to regain the time we had consumed in this capture, we noticed that the *Mattabesett* had again passed by the ram, delivering her fire, and the *Wyalusing* had come up astern of the *Sassacus*, attracting the attention of the *Albemarle* from us, to whom she now exposed her whole side.

She was about 800 yards distant, and we were in just the position we most desired. The ram appeared to be steaming slowly, as if waiting for events, but using her guns rapidly all the time, throwing 100-pounder Brooke's rifle shot and shell, with spirit and energy. Fortune seemed most favorable, and our intrepid commander determined to close with our antagonist, seized the opportunity without hesitation, and ordering "four bells" again, and again repeated, as previously arranged with the chief engineer, who was acquainted with our design, the ship was headed straight for what was supposed to be the weakest part of the ram, where her casemate or house joined the hull. Our fires were clean, we had 30 lbs. of steam, and with throttle wide open, the *Sassacus* dashed at her grim adversary. We *seemed* to move frightfully slow, but each moment increased our speed, as the intervening space grew less, till we attained the rate of 9 to 10 knots, when we struck our iron foe a fair, perfect, right-angled blow, without glance or slide. The shock to our ship was not nearly so heavy as we had expected. Something gave way. Was it our ship? Were we cut down? No! thank Heaven! it was the iron-clad, and as her black hull was forced under by our bow, till the water flowed over it from side to side, we thought our foe was going down, and could hardly repress a shout of exultation, in answer to the ringing cheer with which our comrades on the *Wyalusing* greeted our bold grapple with the monster.

As we struck her, the ram drove a 100-pounder Brooke's shot through and through us, from starboard bow to port side. Our stem was forced into her side, and keeping up our headway, we careened her down beneath our weight, and pushed her like an inert mass before us, while in profound silence, our gunners were training their heavy ordnance to bear on our astonished enemy. Now a black muzzle protrudes from the ram's open port, and the loaders of our Parrott rifle, standing on the slide, serve the gun within fifteen feet of that yawning cannon mouth. It was a grand reproduction of the *old days* of "broadside to broadside" and "yard-arm locked to yard," but the immense guns, now grinning defiance across the few feet of space which separated them, each one carrying the weight of metal of a whole tier of the old time carronades, rendered this duel of ponderous ordnance a magnificent and imposing spectacle.

Still we pushed her broadside-to before us, our engine at full speed, pressing our bow deeper and deeper into her. Still she gave way, and now we threw a hasty, anxious glance toward our consorts. Were they coming to assist us? Would they seize the golden chance we so invitingly held out to them, and pushing on to the monster's unguarded side, help us to crush her down, out of sight forever? Not a sound; not a movement; not a gun. All was quiet as the night throughout our fleet. It was a grapple for life. A silent but fearful struggle for the mastery, relieved only by the sharp, scattering volleys of musketry, the whizzing of leaden bullets, and the deep, muffled explosion of hand grenades, which the brave fellow in our foretop was flinging in the enemy's hatch, driving back their sharpshooters, and creating consternation and dismay among the closely packed crew of the iron-clad; but not until our pilot house and smoke stack had been spattered all over with the indentation of rifle balls. No one had yet fallen. We had thrown shot and shell square into her ports from our rifle guns on the hurricane deck, and driven volley after volley of musketry through every aperture in her iron shield, and now our heavy 100-pounder was training for another crushing blow.

Presently, a movement was felt in the two ships. We heard a crashing of timbers, as at the moment of collision. The ram was swinging under our starboard bow, and now suddenly the vessel trembled with the shock, as our 100-pounder rifle, and that of the enemy, thundered at each other with a simultaneous roar. Another sound, more fearful than bursting shells or belching cannon, now reached our ears. The terrible sound of unloosed, unmanageable steam, rushing in tremendous volumes, seething and hissing as it spread, till both combatants were enveloped and hidden in a dense, suffocating cloud of stifling vapor. Her shot had pierced our boiler, and all was lost! No! not lost yet! Our sharp false stem, which had cut deeply into the side of the ram, now gave way, as she forced herself ahead across our bow, crushing and bruising our more delicate craft in her progress, and this stem, thus wrenched off, allowed the two vessels to swing side by side.

Now came the fierce duel for life. Our gunners could only hope to injure our antagonist by firing with accuracy into her open ports, while every shot of the enemy would tell with fatal effect upon our wooden vessel. The guns were now served and fired, muzzle to muzzle, the powder from those of the *Albemarle* blackening the bows and side of the *Sassacus*, as they passed within ten feet. A solid shot from our 100-pounder struck her port-sill, and crumbling into fragments, one piece rebounded on to our own deck, but the rest flew into that threatening port hole, and silenced the enemy's gun. A 9-inch solid shot, and a 20-pounder shell followed through the same opening, in rapid succession as the tough-sided monster drifted clear of us, while our starboard wheel crushed and wrenched its iron braces, in grinding over her quarter, smashing the launches that she was towing, into a shapeless mass of driftwood, and grating over the sharp iron plates with a most dismal sound. Now she passed our wheel, and the crews of the after guns, watching the moment, drove their solid shot into her ports. The elevating screw of our Parrott rifle was broken, and the gun could not be depressed to bear on the enemy's port, but hurled its missile against her iron armor, leaving a rent to mark the point of its impact. A 9-inch solid shot, fired with an increased charge, struck her inclined roof, and flew *en ricochet*, like a pebble bounding from a pavement, into the air beyond, and this at a distance of not more than fifteen feet.

All this cool gunnery, and precise artillery practice, transpired, while the ship from fire room to hurricane deck, was shrouded in one dense cloud of fiery steam. The situation was appalling. The shrieks of the scalded and dying, as they frantically rushed up from below, with their shrivelled flesh hanging in shreds upon their tortured limbs; the engine beyond control, surging and revolving without guide or check, abandoned by all save one, who, scalded, blackened, sightless, still stood like a hero at his post. Alone, amidst that mass of unloosed steam, and uncontrollable machinery, the chief engineer of the *Sassacus* remained, calling to his men to return with him into the fire room, to drag the fires from beneath the uninjured boiler, which was now in imminent danger of explosion. Let his name be long remembered by the two hundred beings whose lives were saved in that fearful moment by his more than heroic fortitude and exertion. There were no means of instantly cutting off communication between the two boilers, and all the steam contained in both rushed out like a flash, exposing the ship to a more fearful catastrophe, should our brave engineers be too late in drawing the heavy fires which threatened our destruction. All this time, our consorts looking towards us, could see only a thick white cloud, lighted up incessantly by the flashes of our rapidly served guns, as the gallant *Sassacus* rose gloriously above the storm of disaster that surrounded her, and challenged the admiration of her anxious comrades, by the stubborn thundering of her battery. The ship still moved, working slowly ahead, on a vacuum alone. The cloud of steam at last lifted, and we could see the grim enemy of the *Sassacus* gladly escaping from that embrace of death, in which we had held her for nearly a quarter of an hour, and retreating discomfited and demoralized toward the port from which she had sallied with so much bravado, only a few

hours before. The broad ensign, which had waved so proudly over her casemate, on our approach, now lay draggled and torn, with its shattered flagstaff, on her deck; and turning our vessel around, with hard a-port helm, which she answered slowly, but steadily, we again passed down by our enemy. Our divisions still stood at their guns, and our brave commander, firmly enunciating his instructions and orders, and guiding every movement of his gallant ship with a coolness, precision, and relentless audacity that find no parallel since the days of Decatur and Bainbridge, those days of splendid gallantry, and magnificent courage, calmly smoking his cigar through the whole eventful conflict, and displaying a perfect indifference to danger, worthy of one of Farragut's salamanders, kept his guns at work on our retiring foe, so long as they could be brought to bear, till the *Sassacus* was carried by her disabled engine, slowly, gracefully, and defiantly, out of range.

Thus ended the single-handed encounter between the *Sassacus*, a delicate river steamer, and one of the most formidable iron-clads that the enemy have as yet put afloat. The results of this novel and most unequal engagement are most gratifying. The gunboat *Bombshell*, with four rifled guns and a large supply of ammunition, was captured with all her officers and crew, and the *Albemarle*, which was on her way to Newbern to form a junction with the rebel force then moving upon that city, was beaten with her own weapons, and driven back with her guns disabled, her hull terribly shaken, and leaking so badly, that she was with difficulty kept afloat. So confident were the rebels of the ability of this invulnerable iron-clad to reach her rendezvous, that General Palmer, commanding at Newbern, was summoned to surrender, and informed that "the river and "Sound were blockaded below," and his communications cut off. The *Albemarle* did not come to time, but attacked in a most impetuous and unexpected manner, was forced by an inferior antagonist to beat a precipitate retreat, which she commenced the very moment that she escaped the grasp of the *Sassacus*. And, although she kept up a retreating fire, she hastened to regain the protecting harbor of Plymouth, leaving us the undisputed control of the Sound, and by her defeat saving Newbern, and doubtless the Department of North Carolina, from being lost to our Government.

The *Sassacus* was disabled in guns, machinery, and hull. She suffered severely in killed, wounded, and scalded, but still floats in safety, and with two months' repair can be sent out again, as staunch, and strong as ever, ready for any service which may be required of her, and with a prestige acquired in the fiery ordeal of battle. The injuries sustained by the iron-clad are not well known, but she has not made any subsequent demonstration, and refugees from Plymouth state that she arrived there in almost a sinking condition, and with her guns broken and disabled. This cannot be considered a drawn battle between such unequal and immensely different forces. The *Sassacus* is only an inland light draught steamer, of frail structure, and delicate build, but she was hurled with irresistible force and astounding boldness upon a formidable armored ship, and bringing with rapid concentration every available engine of destruction to bear on her adversary, weakened, disabled, and defeated her. Twice on the 5th of May she brought the rebel ensign down. Let her name be written on the brightest pages of our Naval History.

"Double-Ender."

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH ON IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I have just read in your Journal, of May 21st, some comments upon Admiral Goldsborough's recent report on iron-clads, by your big gun correspondent—"XV-Inch." He himself appears to be very well satisfied with his exposition of calculations, despite of their irrelevancy to the case in point. One of a more deliberative temperament would have looked before he leaped, but he, it seems, has preferred the course of the blind bull-frog in the fable, regardless of any difference of instinct.

In order to be distinctly understood in what I am about to say, let me first quote the passage of the report, in the very words of its author, at which your correspondent particularly levels his terrific gun. It reads thus:

"To appreciate these assertions fully, scarcely more is necessary than to compute the momentum of the *Dictator* arising from her weight of 4,500 tons, when at her normal draught of twenty feet, impelled with a velocity of fifteen knots per hour, or twenty-five feet per second. It sums up to two hundred and fifty-two millions of pounds, and is, therefore, equal in point of shock to that of a ball weighing two hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds (more than a quarter of a million) striking with a velocity of one thousand feet per second; or, to that of an iron ball ten feet two and three-quarter inches in diameter, striking with that velocity."

Now, sir, mark, if you please, that the only subject here under discussion is *momentum*—the momentum of the *Dictator* when weighing 4,500 tons and when going fifteen knots per hour; and mark also, if you please, that whether she does weigh that much, or go that fast, are points not at all in dispute. They are assumed by the Admiral as the basis of his calculations, and no one thus far—not even your correspondent himself—has, I believe, pretended to controvert their general accuracy.

Well, then, as the *momentum* of the *Dictator* is the only subject presented for determination and consideration, it is, of course, to be deduced by the very simple process of multiplying her weight by her velocity—her velocity at the particular instant of time, viz. fifteen knots per hour, or twenty-five feet per second. This, and nothing more or less than this, to arrive at the object in view, is just what the Admiral has done; and when he says it is equal in point of shock (meaning of course so far as momentum contributes shock) to that of a ball weighing 252,000 pounds striking (not starting) with a velocity of 1000 feet per second, he says in effect, nothing more intentionally than that the product of ten millions and eighty thousand (the equivalent in pounds of 4,500 tons), multiplied by 25, and the product of 252,000, multiplied by 1000, are identical; or, in other words, that the momentum of the *Dictator*, and the momentum of the ball in view, are precisely alike in amount. Can any human being, with any show of reason, object to these conclusions?

That an iron ball, weighing 252,000 pounds must have the diameter assigned of ten feet two and three-quarter inches, can be readily verified. It is an indisputable fact, and the law upon the subject of computing diameter is of easy application.

Had the Admiral presented for discussion the *living force* of the vessel and ball, instead of their *momenta*, then the matter would have assumed a very different aspect, and he, of course, would have used the *square* of the velocity as it should have been used, and not at all the mere velocity itself, to obtain results; for it is not necessary that the human head should be of the huge calibre of xv. inches to understand exactly the distinction between living force, and momentum.

And again, the remarks of your correspondent with regard to the Admiral's ideas about guns and rams are scarcely less at fault. It is true that the latter does urge, upon grounds which he presents, that rams of a particular character, and intended *exclusively* for a particular purpose, shall not be provided with guns of any sort; but as to his "practically ignoring the power of our heavy ordnance," this is but a fanciful or rather farcical statement of his notions, suggested, one might almost be inclined to think, rather by some feelings of apprehension growing out of the imaginary fellowship established between your correspondent and all other big guns, than by anything the Admiral really does advocate. With what semblance of propriety can your correspondent venture a statement of the kind in the very face of all that is said in the report, in the most earnest manner, as to the sort of heavy ordnance with which our iron-clads and other vessels *should* be armed?

Time alone can develope whether the Admiral's views, in relation to the probable effect of vibration upon the thin iron bottoms of our Monitors, are correct or otherwise; and certainly nothing that your correspondent advances justifies his vaulting conclusion that they are "untenable." No one, however, I am convinced, will be happier to find his views, in this particular, erroneous, than the Admiral himself. God grant, for the sake of human security, at least, that they may be so; but, *nous verrons.*

Fitz.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In the last number of the Journal, dated May 21, there appears, under the signature of "Lex," an article assailing one of the proceedings given in the summary for conducting a general court-martial, published in your journal, March 10. Your contributor Lex has been pleased to place a most unwarranted interpretation upon the expression referred to, and then to charge furiously upon this creation of his own fancy.

It may be stated in reply that the summary does not enter into details, but merely gives the laws which must be imperatively observed at the inception and during the progress of the trial and by the reviewing authority, and also the proceedings, arranged in the order of time or precedence in which each act, whether of the court or of the prosecution or prisoner, should be performed. Hence, by reference to the summary, it will be seen that the "time when" the charges and specifications may be so altered or amended is between the arraignment by the prosecution and the final pleading by the prisoner; also, that inasmuch as any alteration or amendment made at that time must be made at the sole instigation of the prisoner and by consent of all parties, it will be perceived that such alteration or amendment, if any, must inure, as was intended, to the benefit of the prisoner—never to his injury. For this privilege of alteration or amendment, at the request of prisoner, without, however, affecting the "matter before the court," see De Hart, pages 147, 145 and 101; and Benet, 107.

Now, it is so clearly stated in the summary that no additional charges can be made after arraignment, and that the charges and specifications are unalterable after the prisoner pleads to them "guilty" or "not guilty," that it is difficult to understand how your correspondent Lex can give to the expression referred to the meaning he has, and the injustice of which he has so forcibly portrayed. I doubt if any presiding officer or member of a general court-martial, "however incompetent many of the new officers of our im-"provised military service may be," would ever think or dream of a similar interpretation.

A little attention to the order of time in the proceedings, as given in the summary, would have saved your contributor Lex from the exhibition of much virtuous indignation against "official sanction," whoever may be personified under that term.

R. D. C.

THE REGULAR NAVY—PROMOTION IN THE LINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I see by recent papers that the Naval Committee of the Senate has refused to increase the existing grades of the Navy beyond the limitation of the Act of 1862. I regret it. I have no idea what nominations had been or were to have been made. But the present organization is not, I think, satisfactory to the service. In effecting that organization the requirements of the service seem to have been made to bend to the mathematical exaction of a certain multiple. The grade of commodore, to command single ships, is an anomaly—not to say an absurdity. The grade of captain is very much what the grade of commander was before, and is not numerous enough for vessels of the second class. In time of profound peace, with a Lilliputian Navy, we had on the Active List sixty-eight captains and ninety-seven commanders—total 165; now, in a gigantic war, with a commensurate force in ships, we have only eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains and seventy-two commanders, and we may include nine rear-admirals not yet all appointed—total 135. The commanders, especially, are far too few for the duties designated; and the senior lieutenant-commanders are of necessity commanding vessels of the third class. This latter grade is singularly anomalous. The older ones in it have seen as much as nineteen years of sea service, nearly the maximum on the whole Navy Register; the younger ones as little as six years! The grade of lieutenant-commanders is numerically too large; that of lieutenants too small. The Navy (the line) has had little promotion by the war, notwithstanding the great number of resignations. A few admirals, one or two commodores and captains for special gallantry, and all the recent graduates of the school—these are all that have been benefited. The officers holding the middle grades, constituting the great bulk of the whole Regular Navy, men in the prime of life, middle-aged or no longer in their first youth (alas for the happy by-gone years! but they were given to their country!); young enough for energy and dash; old enough for the wisdom which comes of experience—these officers have virtually received no promotion at all. On the contrary, they are very largely out-ranked by the staff and non-combatant officers. It should be remembered that gallant and meritorious service has been and is being rendered by many; the opportunity for brilliant distinction happens to but few. Unnoted stars, with no mean lustre, shine modestly in their spheres; comets and meteors are sporadic and phenomenal.

It does certainly seem unwise, in this hour of our country's tribulation, to take away from her servants militant on field or flood the grand incentive of promotion. And I write especially with regard to the older lieutenant-commanders. If volunteer officers should be promoted to the rank of commander, as is proposed and voted for by the House of Representatives, those so advanced will rank all lieutenant-commanders. Yet officers of this grade, in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, command six out of the eight Monitors; and of the first sixty on the list the immediate contemporaries in the Army are Major-Generals, to wit, McClellan, Burnside, Franklin, Foster, Gillmore, W. F. (Baldy) Smith, Warren, and many more. It is reasonable to presume that some of these sixty officers are not less accomplished in the naval than those distinguished generals in the military profession.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your paper of the 23d ult, 577th page, 3d column, you say, "Colonel Gillespie defeated the enemy at "Paintsville," &c., &c. This is an error, as it was Colonel G. W. Gallup, 14th Ky. infantry, commanding 1st brigade, 1st division, District of Kentucky, who pursued the enemy to Half Mountain, on Licking River, 13 miles above Salyersville. Surprised him at half-past 12 m., April 16th. The engagement lasted five hours, and resulted in the capture of about 100 horses, 200 saddles, 200 stand of arms, and many horses killed. Enemy's loss in killed and mortally wounded, 25. Prisoners taken, 50, among them Colonel E. F. Clay, mortally wounded. Our loss was 4 wounded; one seriously—none killed. Colonel Gallup completely routed the enemy and camped on the field that night.

Justice.

Lexington, Ky., May 15, 1864.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your journal of the 7th inst. your list of Army corps omits the Artillery Corps, Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General H. J. Hunt, commanding. This corps has its corps flag, the same as the four other corps of the Potomac Army. It is true it is not commanded by a Major-General, and has no corps staff proper at present. But it is one of the corps of our Army.

C.

Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 21, 1864.

CLAIM AGENCIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I am pleased that the subject of claim agencies is receiving a ventilation in your valuable journal. The public should be made acquainted with the facts in the case, and more especially our wounded discharged soldiers, and the widows of such as have fallen in the service of their country. It was to protect this class from shysters that benevolent gentlemen in New York and Brooklyn organized agencies through which the small pittance allowed by the Government might be obtained without expense. I agree with you that these benevolent agencies should be "*systematized* "and a regular correspondence kept up among them, that "each may profit by the experience of all the rest." If, as you suggest, "professional claim agents would prefer the "establishment of charitable agencies"—and we have reason to believe that gentlemen of the profession, generally, would advise that applications be made through these agencies—would it not be well to call special attention to those already in existence? I have known of claim agents who not only charged five dollars, and an additional fee of one dollar fifty cents for each affidavit for a bounty application, but added thereto a charge of ten per cent. on the amount collected, and in one instance twenty per cent. Of course, such men are a disgrace to the profession.

The difficulties mentioned by your correspondent "R." in the prosecution of claims are somewhat magnified. It requires but very little legal lore or acumen to enable any person of moderate ability to make such an application, especially where every form is furnished; and the exhaustive work of "Sewell on Bounty, Pension and Prize Laws" will settle every difficult point that may arise in preparing these claims. In the case of a widow, proof of the death of her husband while in the service, and proof of marriage, with the affidavits of two identifying witnesses, are about the only essential facts required to establish her claim, and where these are satisfactorily furnished, there is no difficulty in procuring certificates of pay.

In the case of an invalid soldier discharged for disability, all that is necessary after obtaining a certificate from the examining surgeon is that his application for pension should be subscribed by two identifying witnesses, and that he have a certificate from the commandant of his company, setting forth the time when, place where, and circumstances under which he received the disability. If he has been wounded, though he may not have served two years, he can obtain his bounty by the usual form sworn to by two witnesses as above, and sending to Second Auditor, accompanying the application, his discharge paper.

Mothers obtain pension and bounty by furnishing proof

of death and marriage, with the additional proof in the case of pension, that they depend in whole or in part upon the deceased for support.

In the case of brothers, sisters, guardians, &c., two identifying witnesses to the applications is all that is necessary. The same law applies to applications for naval pensions, prize money, arrears of pay, etc., and any person of ordinary capacity can in a short time fill up and have properly executed any of the above-mentioned forms of application without any difficulty. Indeed, the process is so simple that the Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. Jos. H. Barrett, in a late circular, says:—"In this connection it seems proper to refer to certain erroneous impressions which have prevailed in some quarters as to the existence of serious obstacles, and the interposition of needless and burdensome formalities in the prosecution of a just claim for a pension. So far are all such representations from being correct, that I do not hesitate to say that any claimant of ordinary intelligence and education can, on application to this office for forms, and instructions suited to the particular case, establish his or her claim, and secure its prompt admission without any other aid than that which will be readily given by the officer before whom his declaration is to be executed. Nothing is required of the claimant which is not necessary, and in most instances conveniently attainable." S.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

There is rather less military legislation than usual to record for this week in either House of Congress.

SENATE.

On Thursday, May 19th, Mr. Fessenden reported in favor of another Committee of Conference on the amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill. The report was adopted. On Friday, May 20th, Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to call out men by draft for one year. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Ericsson, the Monitor builder's petition, praying for pecuniary relief, was granted. The House bill pensioning at $8 per month the widow of Sergeant Ames, Sixth Massachusetts, killed by the mob in Baltimore, April 19th, 1861, was passed.

On Monday Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to prohibit the release of drafted persons by the payment of money, thus compelling drafted men who do not serve to procure substitutes. The bill relating to naval supplies being taken up, Messrs. Grimes and Hale had a renewal of their old conflict on this topic, the former assailing, and the latter defending the Navy agents who furnish supplies. Considerable rascality, however, was exposed in some localities. Mr. Grime's speech was quite long. Mr. Davis also discussed the subject.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was passed, as amended, 23 to 5.

On Tuesday there was no military business transacted.

On Wednesday, the 25th, Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent the discharge of drafted persons by the payment of commutation, with an amendment, which provides that the provision of the bill shall not prevent the actual furnishing of substitutes. Boards of enrollment must make drafts of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition. Notice may be served in ten days, or at any time within six months.

Mr. Sprague offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of a bill revoking all commissions in the Army which have not received the confirmation of the Senate. This resolution has special reference to the appointments in the invalid corps and the Corps d'Afrique. The bill appropriating $928,000 to pay the sufferers for damages incurred by the outbreak of the Minnesota Sioux was passed.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, May 19th, the Indian Appropriation Bill passed. Bitter "personal explanations" were then made by Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Loan, of Missouri; and a great deal of violent personal abuse followed between Messrs. Mallory, of Kentucky, and Julian, of Indiana; other gentlemen participating to some extent. On Friday, the 20th, Mr. Cox asked, but was refused, leave to censure by resolution the military suspension of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. Adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, another unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Pruyn, of New York, to censure the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and some time occupied in its discussion. The Mexican question again came up, the President called upon for the diplomatic explanation said to have been given by Government to France of the recent vote of Congress on that point. On Tuesday, there was little of military interest.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the President transmitted to the House the Secretary Seward's correspondence with France on the invasion of Mexico. Its purport is that the question belongs to the President to decide, and he will do so, although listening to the unanimous declaration of the House with profound respect. A report from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill, providing for the full pay of thirteen dollars per month to certain regiments of colored troops for service previous to the 1st of January last, from which time the law provides that all colored troops shall receive the same pay as white ones, gave rise to a long discussion, and was finally rejected 121 to 25, and another conference asked of the Senate. In effect, the House says there shall be no distinction in pay in consequence of color. The Military Committee reported a bill for a railroad to run from the Ohio River to and through East Tennessee, the consideration of which was fixed for next Tuesday.

THE RESISTANCE OF A WEAK GARRISON.

The following extract from "Halleck's International Law and Laws of War" (page 440), treats of a subject about which the Fort Pillow massacre has given rise to some discussion:

It was an ancient maxim of war, that a weak garrison forfeit all claim to mercy on the part of the conqueror, when, with more courage than prudence, they obstinately persevere in defending an ill-fortified place against a large army, and when, refusing to accept of reasonable conditions offered to them, they undertake to arrest the progress of a power which they are unable to resist. Pursuant to this maxim, Cæsar answered the Aduatici that he would spare their town, if they surrendered before the battering ram touched their walls. But, though sometimes practiced in modern warfare, it is generally condemned as contrary to humanity and inconsistent with the principles which among civilized and Christian nations, form the basis of the laws of war. Nor was it altogether admitted by the ancients, for, when Phyton was ordered to be executed by Dionysius the Tyrent, for having obstinately defended the town of Rhegium, he protested against it as an unjust punishment, and called upon heaven to avenge his death. Diodorus Siculus regarded such a punishment as unjust; and Alexander the Great, ordered some Milesians to be spared *on account of their courage and fidelity*. It is sometimes said, that where a garrison makes an obstinate defence of a weak place, against an overwhelming force, it only causes useless effusion of human blood, and that, therefore, the authors of such a sacrifice should be severely punished. But who can say beforehand that such a defence may not save the State by delaying the operations of the enemy? There are numerous instances, in ancient as well as modern times, where courage has supplied the defects of fortifications, and where places generally regarded as untenable have been defended by a brave and determined garrison till the enemy consumed his strength in the operation of the siege, and wasted the most favorable season for conducting the campaign. In case a place is closely besieged it is customary for the besieging general to offer to the garrison honorable terms of capitulation; and if they refuse these terms and the place is carried by force, they may be compelled to surrender at discretion, and the captor may treat such prisoners with all the severity of the law of war. But that law, says Vattel, can never extend so far as to give a right to take away the life of an enemy who lays down his arms, unless he has been guilty of some crime against the conqueror. Where, however, the resistance is not only evidently fruitless, and without any reasonable object, but springs from the obstinacy instead of firmness of valor, the object so resisting, is guilty of one of the greatest of crimes—the useless sacrifice of human life; and not only does he deserve to be treated with extreme severity by the captor, but also his own government should see that he be justly dealt with for so serious an offence. But the resistance in such a case must be obviously useless, and known to be such when it is made. If there is any probability of success he is justifiable in holding out to the last extremity. (*Vattel, Droit des Gens*, liv. 3, ch. 8, § 143; *Rutherforth, Institutes*, b. 2, ch. 9, § 15; *Bynkershoek, Quaest. Jur. Pub.*, lib. 1, cap. 3; *Grotius, de Jur. Bel. ac Pac.*, lib. 3, cap. 4, § 13; cap. 11, § 16; *Wildman, Int. Law*, vol. 2, p. 25; *Riquelme, Derecho Pub. Int.*, lib. 1, tit. 1, cap. 12; *Real, Science du Gouvernement*, tome 5, ch. 2, sec. 6; *De Cussy, Droit Maritime*, liv. 1, tit. 3, § 24.)

STEEL ORDNANCE AND PROJECTILES.

At a late meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Mr. Bessemer read a paper on the employment of cast-steel for the manufacture of ordnance and projectiles, which was illustrated by well-executed diagrams of crucibles exhibiting the process of manufacturing "Bessemer "steel," and by specimens of the metal and of round shot manufactured with it. The nature of the process was not, however, explained until the end of the paper. It consists substantially in introducing jets of atmospheric air at the bottom of a bottle-shaped crucible containing molten cast-iron. The air, as it rises through the fluid metal, is distributed into an immense number of small bubbles which combine with the carbon in iron, and form bubbles of flame as they rise to the surface. By this means the iron becomes intensely heated, and the flames rush out at the neck of the furnace in a volume of white light, nearly equalling in its dazzling brilliancy the rays of the sun. This action is continued until all the carbon is consumed, and the metal that remains in the crucible is much softer than the best malleable iron; it is, in fact, nearly as soft as copper. As the process was originally conducted the combustion of the carbon was stopped at a certain stage, and the remaining product was Bessemer steel, but for the purpose of obtaining greater uniformity in the results, the whole of the carbon is now consumed, and a known quantity of cast-iron is afterwards added to the metal in the crucible. By this improved method the exact quantity of carburet of iron required to form steel of any given quality can be added, and the uniformity of the quality can be accurately attained. In the manufacture of ordnance this is of great importance, for the requisite degree of toughness and hardness can be given to the steel when it has been determined in what proportions these qualities should be combined to produce the best working effects.

Mr. Bessemer stated that the late Lord Herbert took great interest in the process, and had entered into a preliminary arrangement for its adoption in the Government works, by which the steel would have been manufactured at the cost of £5 per ton; but he said the proposed adoption of the process was submitted to Sir W. Armstrong, and he had heard nothing more of it. Mr. Bessemer expressed strong objections to the coil system on which the Armstrong guns are made, on account of the practical difficulty of welding the edges of the coils together. He objected to welding generally as failing to effect a complete union of the metal, and he mentioned experiments with welded iron and homogeneous metal under the steam hammer, which showed that the welded parts always separate when exposed to continuous hammering, while the solid metal held firmly together under the same trials. He contended that solid metal was therefore much better adapted for ordnance than any structure welded together, not only because it was stronger at first, but it would bear constant firing and the rough usage of warfare without the liability to disintegrate on the surface which was experienced in welded metal. Mr. Bessemer said that he had manufactured 100 steel cannon in an unfinished state which were sent to Liverpool to be shipped, and he shrewdly suspected they were sent to America, but he had no means of knowing how they had worked. He observed that the advantages of steel for ordnance were becoming rapidly more appreciated, that the experiments now being made at Shoeburyness were with steel guns, and that 1,000 had been made for the Prussian Government by Messrs. Krupp, whose collection of steel implements attracted much attention at the Great Exhibition. Orders have lately been given to that firm for 300 other steel guns of large size. The steel exhibited by Messrs. Krupp, Mr. Bessemer said, was the finest he had seen of ordinary crucible steel, but that process of manufacturing presented much more difficulty in obtaining a homogeneous metal of a given quality than his own, which was also more economical. With regard to projectiles, he observed, that the quality of steel required to produce the best effect in penetrating armor-plates has not yet been determined, but when that point has been ascertained by his process rolled shot could be made of the exact degree of hardness and toughness required.

Several questions were put to Mr. Bessemer when he had concluded reading his paper, one of which related to the applicability of Bessemer steel to the armor plating of ships, to which purpose, he candidly admitted, that in the present state of its manufacture it is not adapted. At the same time he said he proposed making some improvements in the process of welding plates together that might overcome the existing difficulty and render his steel suited for the purpose.

OBSERVATIONS ON DANISH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Major-General E. E. Napier sends to an English newspaper some "observations on the late military operations "in Denmark," his object being "to suggest the feasibility "of turning to our own (British) account the dearly-bought "experience" acquired by both Danes and Germans:

It would appear, he goes on to say, that a great error was committed by the Danes at the opening of the campaign in constructing a line of fortifications more extended than could possibly be effectively occupied by the small force at their command. Hence the necessity of evacuating the works of the Dennewerk and exposing their army to the demoralizing effects of retreating during the depth of winter before a force vastly superior in numerical strength, and superior, likewise, from the better nature of their arms.

Whilst adverting to the inferiority of the Danes in the armament both of their batteries and troops, the necessity is exemplified of keeping pace in this respect with the improvements of modern science in the art of war. In naval matters, we have been able to profit largely by the experience acquired during the present hostilities in North America; and, although we cannot be accused of not keeping pace with the military science of the day, still a few useful hints might be taken from recent proceedings in the present Danish war. When we read accounts of the Prussians with their breech-loading, self-capping rifles, being able to return five or six shots for one discharge from the Danish rifles, we are naturally led to the supposition that this arm might be advantageously introduced into the British service, and if provided with two barrels, such a weapon (supposing always that there be not reasonable objections to its use) would be most formidable in the hands of British troops. A short double-barrelled rifle, with a long sword-bayonet attached at will, was used by the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kaffir wars. It was always found a most efficient weapon; and I have before now—in your columns—recommended its employment by our troops, by whom, in a bayonet charge, one barrel held in reserve could be discharged at close quarters with tremendous effect.

In the accounts of the storming of Düppel, it is stated that the Prussians "laid aside their knapsacks and helmets," wearing instead of the latter, their forage caps. Can any more convincing proof be offered of the uselessness of the helmet or shako in actual warfare? Why, therefore, encumber the soldier with such additional baggage, instead of allowing him to march, fight, and sleep in a comfortable forage cap, such for instance as that known as the Scotch Glengary cap? No mention is made of what the Prussians did with their great coats on the occasion referred to, but these were probably worn "*en bandolière*," and the "stormers" were assuredly not encumbered with stiff leather stocks around their necks, or heavy "knickerbockers" on their legs.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C.—Under paragraph 27, Articles of War, "all officers, of what "condition soever," have a right to put other officers, even their superiors, under arrest. It is not customary, however, nor is it considered courteous, under ordinary circumstances, for an officer commanding troops to put a member of a general's staff under arrest. The more proper course would be to report him to his general.

"Cambridge."—We believe that the general Government is not at present raising colored regiments in any but the infantry branch of the service.

Waterloo.—We do not question the extent of your military studies, though your over-confident assertion that General Halleck has no authority for the statement, in his "Elements of the "Military Art," that Wellington, before the battle of Waterloo, employed from six to seven thousand peasants in preparing defences, &c., renders it highly probable that you are mistaken in the assertion that you have read *every* authentic account of this battle, French and English. You will find authority for General Halleck's statement in "Jones' Sieges."

E. B. D.—The reports of the Adjutant-Generals of the different States, and similar official documents, are distributed gratuitously to a favored few, and are not for sale. You may be able to obtain them through some friend who has influence at court.

Blue Jacket.—The prize *Fanny Lee*, captured by the *St. Lawrence*, is reported ready for distribution. The *Herald* is credited to the *Calypso* and the *Tioga* on the list of prizes for distribution by the Fourth Auditor. Of the *Petrel* we have no information.

Register.—Neither the Army or Navy Register is, as a rule, to be had by purchase, their issue being confined to officers in the service. Copies are sometimes obtained, however, by the booksellers in Washington, who charge their own price for them.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers, and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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CITY SUBSCRIBERS who change their residences at this season, are requested to give notice of the fact at our office, No. 39 PARK ROW, in order that the addresses of their paper may be altered accordingly.

THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

TWO acts in the Virginia drama are over; and already the third progresses with a celerity not inferior to that of those which have gone before, and with portent of a *denouement* no less bloody, and no less momentous. Roughly generalizing the campaign hitherto, it is a succession of flanking and fighting; of fighting, in order to flank, of flanking in order to fight. First came ten days of fierce, pitched battles, the two gladiators rejoicing in strength, and wrestling with thirsty fury. The next ten found the combatants more exhausted, if not less vindictive, and manœuvring was prominent, with deadly battle subordinate.

Two fields have now been thoroughly fought out and abandoned. The closed records of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, display similitude, not only in their general, but in several particular features. The main topography of the regions was not unlike. The method of joining battle analogous. At both points the disposition of each Army to accept the onus of attack, was striking. A series of fierce battles, unparalleled for severity in American annals, was the substantial story of both. At each, the summary of any single day's fighting, showed it usually but an indecisive struggle, or, if the palm of temporary success was now awarded to one party and anon to the other, no such thing as a Waterloo result, so often predicted, was anywhere discernible. The contending forces learned by many a hard and weary day's fight, from dawn to dusk, to expect only to sleep on their arms and in their morning's lines, without wrenching a rood of ground from the obstinate foe. If aught else is needed to fill the parallel, the silent withdrawal, at length, of the imperilled enemy, the instant pursuit, and the conduct of both the flight and chase, may be added.

Indeed, it is this latter fact which now attracts one's attention. Which of the two leaders first left his ground? So closely did the Union general follow, both at Spottsylvania and Wilderness, that it is commonly thought that he rather forced the marching by himself initiating it. Our own judgment is that, at both places, it was General LEE that first changed position. In this view, the movement of General GRANT was rather a pursuit than an outflanking; though, in either case, the desired end was attained. Or, to speak more precisely, the intention to flank seems to have been boldly projected by the Union general, and the other, not surprised, as is commonly said, but fathoming the intent, moves off but just before its execution. The cool withdrawal from Germanna Ford, before the fierce roar of Friday's battle in the Wilderness had died away, and before news of any retirement of the enemy seems to have reached him, shows a definite purpose on the part of General GRANT to thrust himself across the enemy's road to Richmond. No less does the similar withdrawal of our right on Thursday and again on Friday, the first attempt being foiled by EWELL, indicate a similar purpose, independent of any scheme of the enemy. Yet, in both cases, the Rebel general actually began to march his army before our own was moved, anticipating the attempt to flank, prefacing it in both cases by a savage and partially successful rush upon our right wing, then hastily but in order retreating. It is this which gives, we repeat, our intended outflanking the character of a pursuit. On either supposition, however, the withdrawal was equally compulsory, and was the legitimate sequel of the Union general's efforts.

As the campaign rolls on, the plan which unfolding events clearly reveal as the one which General GRANT had fixed upon for the Army under his personal supervision, seems to be crowned with steady success. Not all his subordinates have been equally fortunate. But he appears only to have relied upon them to pair off, as it were, with the Rebel armies in their front. The main burden of conquest he took on his own shoulders. It appears now that the failure of GRANT would be the failure of all the rest, as his success is the success of all. JOHNSTON, reinforced, might visit SHERMAN with severe repulse, on his present advanced ground. And the consequences to BUTLER and SIGEL of GRANT's retirement need hardly be stated. But GRANT is competent to push his immediate antagonist back and back, though both SIGEL and BUTLER should fail him. SHERMAN is striking at a vital point in Rebeldom. But the observer feels that the blow will not prove vital, for the mortal thrust must be delivered in Virginia.

Our opinion is that (not to criticise the coöperative movements) each step of LEE hitherto has not only been contemplated, but intended and forced by General GRANT. Whether his ultimate desire can be gratified, in the shape it now has, is another question. Brilliantly successful as is the record of Chickamauga, the Lieutenant-General would be better pleased with a repetition of the story of Vicksburgh. It remains to be seen how, after a protracted struggle in the outer defences of Richmond, General LEE will decide the hard question of what to do with the city he now has on his hands. Our people are prone to think that he will huddle and coop seventy or ninety thousand men in a single city, to eat themselves into capitulation. Should he commit so improbable as well as so fatal a mistake, failing to leave his main army as an outlying and harassing force, his adversary would quickly make the name of LEE, so long the omen of skill and victory, but a synonym for ill-starred PEMBERTON.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERALS.

VERY promptly after the occurrence of the sad affair at Fort Pillow in April, General HURLBUT was relieved of his command in West Tennessee. Very promptly after the disastrous affair at Grand Ecore, in Louisiana, in the same month, General BANKS was removed from the command of the Army in the Department of the Gulf. Promptly after the late unlucky affair at Plymouth, in North Carolina, General PECK was removed from command in that State. On the very heels of the recent inopportune affair at Newmarket, General SIGEL was relieved from the command of the column operating in the Shenandoah Valley. It is reported that an order has been issued removing still another prominent officer commanding a heavy column, who has not fulfilled the great expectations which his admirers entertained of him. But the order has not been published, nor has it yet taken effect.

We do not know precisely how the Lieutenant-General stands related to these removals. They have all taken place since his appointment in the early part of March to the command of all the Armies in the field. Each of them has followed hard upon some real or apparent failure in duty, and the principle involved has been made applicable to *every case* of this character that has occurred within the past three months. It would appear, at all events, that there is a uniform system in the matter, and that the long complained of capriciousness and vacillation in regard to removals and reinstatements, as well as in regard to appointments, no longer exist.

Some have declaimed against these removals as part of the alleged universal war against "civilian generals," and in favor of "West Pointers;" but this is invalidated by the fact that two of the four removed officers are "West Pointers," and the successor of one of these two "West Pointers" is a "civilian general." But these and other points are difficult of discussion from our necessary lack of knowledge of some of the important facts in individual cases. There is, however, in this matter, a larger question for thought, which may be discussed on wide principles, without criticising the general action thus far, or the specific action in the case of any one of the officers alluded to.

If we may educe from the facts mentioned in our opening paragraphs the underlying principle of those facts, it would seem to be this—that the failure of a commanding general to perform any assigned duty shall be followed by peremptory removal from his field of duty, if not finally from command.

Is this a just principle? Should it be universal and permanent in its application?

As a principle—and we say this quite independent of any or all of its recent actual applications,—we believe it to be abstractly and practically just. The necessities of military duty are very imperative. The responsibilities of high military position are very great. The penalties for failure should be rigid and severe, and should bear at least some proportion to the fatal consequences that may be its result. It is implied in this, of course, that no impossible task be assigned to an officer—that no unjust demands be made of him, and that he be not thwarted in the carrying out of his plans, by any action on the part of his superiors. But when given a force competent by skillful use to the performance of the duty assigned, and when given freedom in the control of that force, any commander fails in effectively employing it,—he should, as human life and the honor and success of our country are valuable, be summarily relieved from the liability to a repetition of his failure. The application of this rule should be just as wide and as constant as the circumstances call for it.

It by no means follows—nor would we be understood as saying—that all failures of every kind, and without regard to their magnitude or bearing, should be followed by the infliction of any such penalty as removal from command. It is the duty, for example, of the commander of a department to hold all his posts and to guard securely his lines—independent of offensive operations; but were he liable to removal when the enemy captured an outpost or broke through some point in his lines, it would be as ruinous as foolish. It is always the bounden duty of a general to win battles; but when, owing to causes beyond his control, or to the operation of "that unknown and mysterious force which we call Fate," he meets with a reverse, it is no more just to blame or to punish him, than it would be to punish him for the belligerency of his enemy, the breaking of a thunder-cloud, or the antecedent course of history. In brief, to merit punishment, failure should always be traceable to defect in the character or in the conduct of the responsible party. Hence the great value of courts-martial for the prompt trial of all military delinquents or of all officers accused of delinquency.

There is a kind of failures which may be very trivial in themselves, but yet very significant, and the verdict upon which may seem unjustly severe, though it be but severely just. We refer to what may be called *indicative* failures—such as reveal the want of knowledge, or courage, or promptitude, or watchfulness, or readiness of resource, on the part of an officer. A very small matter, a very trivial affair, may furnish such an indication. The unskillful formation of line of battle, impropriety in the disposal of forces or of the different arms of a force, incapacity to fight in force, negligence of detail, lack of definite purpose or of force of will, feebleness of character,—it certainly needs not that an officer whose career exhibits any one of these or kindred features, should suffer also the total overthrow of his army, before being dealt with.

We have said that we do not know precisely how the Lieutenant-General stands related to the recent action in the cases of commanding officers; but if the PRESIDENT has put upon him the responsibility in this matter, as well as in the movement and management of all the armies in the field, it will be a very hard thing for the political, personal or other friends of these officers to bring any "pressure" to bear for

their reinstatement, or to make any party capital out of the fact of their removal from command. GRANT will pay little attention to the incident of his subordinates being "Abolitionists" or "Conservatives," or "Germans," or "Irishmen," but will only see to it that they are *soldiers*. And his action in their cases will not be at all effected by the outcries of noisy partisans. Delegations of "intelligent gentlemen" will find it as hard to obtain an interview with him at the front, as they would to make their pressure effective if they got it.

FROM the account of General SHERMAN'S movements which we publish this week, it will be seen that he has accomplished more than half the distance between Chattanooga and Atlanta with comparatively trifling loss thus far, our total casualties amounting to but about 5000: while the enemy's loss is stated by the Charleston *Mercury* at "six thousand, one thou-"sand killed, three or four thousand wounded and "the balance missing." It is evident, however, that General JOHNSTON has not yet opposed our progress with his full strength, and the Rebel papers have much to say of some deep game of strategy he is reported to be playing. All his victories, they tell us, have been won by retreat—drawing the enemy from their position and falling upon them as suddenly as a panic. General SCOTT'S advice to a Federal commander, they add, was:—"Beware of LEE advancing, and watch "JOHNSTON on the retreat. You may whip JOHN-"STON at a stand; but the devil himself would be de-"feated in the attempt to whip him retreating."

However this may be, the indications are that he has thus far had no intention of submitting to any decisive trial of strength with SHERMAN. With his inferiority of force it is doubtless wise for him to postpone the issue until General SHERMAN has advanced so far as to seriously weaken himself in the effort to guard his extended line of communications, and the Rebel army has secured the advantage of reinforcements which the Charleston *Mercury* hints that they are expecting. But this policy is that of weakness and not of strength, and if our advance is conducted with the caution that we have reason to expect, the wily Rebel general will this time be found at fault in his strategy.

The capture of Rome is important to us apart from its loss to the Rebels. It completes our possession of that triangle of which the Tennessee from Chattanooga to Warrentown, Ala., is the base and Rome the salient, the possession of which, as we have before had occasion to remark is necessary to the full security of the strategic position which commands the Rebel centre. With in it our possession, whatever the issue of this attempt at Atlanta, we are able to permanently contest the entrance into the great seaboard plains of Georgia and Carolina without being exposed to flank attacks. This is presuming, of course, that we are protected against an assault from Virginia by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. But while LEE continues to be so thoroughly occupied with General GRANT, there is little danger of any incursions from this direction with which our Western militia cannot contend.

CONGRESS has enacted a new system of admeasurement for ship tonnage, which is founded upon the correct internal cubature of the hull and cabins above deck. The standard of the ton is fixed at 100 cubic feet. The new mode is essentially the same as the British, which has been in operation about nine years. The mode is therefore international with the British, so that a British ton and an American ton will hereafter be the same, namely 100 cubic feet of capacity, or space for freights and passengers. The immense number of transactions annually made by and between the commercial men of the two nations, if considered for a moment, will make manifest the convenience of such a system. After our shipping shall have been remeasured, as provided by the law, we shall have certain knowledge of the true relative capacities of our own and British vessels. No peculiarities of form and dimensions will any longer present obstacles to a correct survey for tonnage. It will be useful then to inquire the tonnage of a vessel with a view to a knowledge of her capacity, which will be a novelty in shipping economy in this country.

The new system will introduce certainty and reliability into all statistics, rules, and formulas connected with shipbuilding, insurance and navigation, having tonnage for the base of formation. Under it the models and constructions of our ships will be greatly improved, because the old system (which was really no system in its effects) induced the building of vessels of a form and dimensions calculated to carry the greatest burthen on the smallest nominal tonnage capable of being given under its erroneous and imperfect operation, while the new mode, giving the correct cubic contents of vessels of whatever form or dimensions, will leave the shipbuilder free to exercise his ingenuity to put the capacity required for a ship into the model which is known, or may be expected, to be the fastest sailing and the best sea-boat for the kind of cargo and the particular navigation it is to be employed in. It will also influence the construction of stronger vessels, and induce ship owners to include in the hull much of the capacity now obtained by littering the decks with houses and cabins, which interfere with the safe working of vessels in gales of wind. Last, but not least, the new system will fairly and equitably distribute the taxes and dues now laid upon ship tonnage. The experience of Great Britain under this system has been eminently satisfactory to her shipping interests. It will go into operation on the first day of January, 1865, but new vessels may be measured by the new mode from May 6th, instant.

A WEEKLY contemporary which has installed itself as military book-keeper for the Nation, has lately been in the habit of presenting a regular statement of account current between its supposed employer and Lieutenant-General GRANT. This account, like a tapster's reckoning with his seedy customer, was astonishingly against the Lieutenant-General, being nearly all on the debit side. Struck by this fact, the JOURNAL at once suggested that the *wrong man* had been charged with the score. We now note, in later numbers of the paper, the disappearance of the trial balance. What is the trouble? Has the General called on the book-keeper, and at a swoop squared and cancelled his account? If so, it would seem that, having posted him as a bad debtor, it would now have been fair to state that the unfortunate General had at length been able to liquidate his debts.

Obviously perceiving that the further publication of the account, in face of the jubilant news, would make it ridiculous, the paper in question merely indulges in a general estimate of the campaign, exhibiting some shrewd and good *a priori* military criticism, but as much confusion with regard to the actual facts. We suggest that the simplest way to get out of the quandary in which it finds itself, will be to insert in the next issue of the Book-Keeper a receipt something in the following style:

MAY 5 TO MAY 15, 1864.

Received of Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, 8,000 prisoners, 22 colors, and 18 pieces of artillery, in full of account to date.

UNITED STATES,
By "New Nation."

WE learn from our recent French and English files that the "Confederates have closed the navigation of "the Mississippi," and have kept it closed the greater part of the current year. We were not aware of it, and a recent trip up that lively stream led us to think that the facts were otherwise. If, however, our European admirers wish to be confirmed in their view of the matter, let them read the ship news and the steamboat advertisements of the New Orleans *Picayune*, Memphis *Bulletin*, St. Louis *Republican*, and Louisville *Journal*.

ON another page of this issue will be found an alphabetical list of officers killed and wounded. Though we believe it to be the most complete which has yet been published, we are well aware that it is far from perfect completeness. The great care spent upon its preparation has also failed to prevent its containing inaccuracies—in the spelling of names, in the denoting of regiments; but these are inevitable even where our information of casualties is official, as in this case, with the exception of a few regiments, it is not. This long list of casualties, embracing nearly two thousand names of commissioned officers, attests the severity of the contests in which our armies have been engaged since the opening of the campaign. By far the larger proportion are in the Army of the Potomac; comparatively few in General BUTLER'S Army, and an insignificant number in that of General SHERMAN, of whose losses we have but few detailed statements. The list of killed is small, because we have hesitated to put down the names of any of whose death we had not sufficient official evidence. Two weeks ago, we published a list of about six hundred casualties, to which this list is the supplement. We may here say that by far the larger proportion of these wounds are of the character classed by surgeons as slight, and that very many of the officers have either already returned to service, or will soon be able to resume their duties.

THE detailed and graphic account we publish elsewhere of the encounter between the wooden gunboat *Sassacus*, and the Rebel iron-clad *Albemarle*, will kindle the enthusiasm of those old sea-dogs who think, with regret, of the days when the strength of our Navy was measured by its pluck and seamanship, and not by the thickness of its iron-clads or the calibre of its heavy guns. In a fair fight between a wooden gunboat and an impregnable iron-clad the gunboat is the victor; the pluck and determination of her crew proving more than an offset to the weakness of their vessel.

From such encounters as this we learn why it is that the high spirit of our brave blue-jackets chafes at armor, and that they ask only for "a fair fight and no favor." Our iron-clads are well, but let us not forget how much is still dependent on boldness and spirit. In spite of science, it remains true that the most powerful weapons in use are those moral influences which cannot be measured in inches or ciphered by the multiplication table. To the true soldier the very presence of danger and difficulty is itself a source of strength.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Brigadier-General C. L. MATTHIES, U. S. Vols.; Colonel GEO. GRAY, 6th Michigan Cavalry; Captain CHAS. R. COSTER, 12th U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant JOHN S. GIBBS, 1st U. S. Artillery.

MR. WILSON from the Military Committee has reported to the Senate a bill to increase the efficiency of the Staff of the Army. It provides that officers assigned to an Army, Military Department, Army Corps, or Division, as Chief of Staff, Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster, or Subsistence Department, or Engineer, or Ordnance, or Artillery, shall have rank and pay as follows: To an Army, or Military Department of more than one Army Corps, rank and pay of Colonel; Army Corps or Military Department of not more than one Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel; a Division, Major, to be so assigned from army or volunteer forces by the President. Officers of higher grade may be thus assigned without loss of rank. Medical Directors of armies in the field, of two or more Corps, to have rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of Cavalry while serving as such, and medical Directors of Army Corps, those of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry.

ON Wednesday evening at the Athenæum Club house, in Union Square, New York, a number of friends of Commander RICHARD W. MEADE assembled to assist in the presentation to that veteran sailor of an elegant case of silver-mounted pistols. The pistols were of COLT'S manufacture, and were ornamented in the most exquisite manner. They bore the inscription: "Presented to Commander R. W. "MEADE, by his friends, through the Metropolitan Fair in "aid of the United States Sanitary Commission." Underneath this was engraved the motto of the Commander: "I "dare and I trust." The presentation was made in behalf of the Committee on Arms and Trophies, by WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., in a graceful speech, to which the Commander made a short but feeling reply, accepting the gift with the modesty of a true and gallant sailor. After the ceremony of the presentation was over the guests partook of a collation.

THE officers and crew of the U. S. Steamer *Lodona* have sent to the Sanitary Commission Fair at Philadelphia, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents, as their voluntary offering to that useful organization. It is suggested that other vessels of war follow the example so handsomely set by the *Lodona*. If the officers and crews of the 550 vessels should each contribute one day's pay to this object, the sum realized would make a handsome contribution.

THE following promotions have been made in Ohio regiments: Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A Pennington to colonel; Major Dudley Smart to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain M. Weeks to major. 17th Infantry—Captain Ben. Showers to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Willis G. Clark to major. 38th Infantry—Captain R. Irving to major.

COLONEL Wisewell, Military Governor of the District of Washington has been assigned to the command of the First brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

Though this list of casualties has been prepared with great care, we cannot guarantee its entire accuracy. There are doubtless omissions and errors in the spelling of names and in the indication of regiments, &c.; but our reports of casualties at this [illegible] so confused as to forbid anything but an approach to accuracy.

KILLED.

Abbott, Major 20th Mass
Allen, David G, Lieut Col 12th Mass
Allen, Lieut Col 6th Vt
Aikenhead, John, Captain 3d Md
Allen, N B, Lieutenant
Ayres, Captain, staff of General Mott
Alvord, Lieutenant 1st Ohio
Ayer, Henry B, Captain 3d N H
Angell, Oscar F, Captain 19th N Y
Allen, David, jr, Lieut Col 12th Mass
Ashley, Lieutenant 19th Mass
Bartlett, H C, Captain 33d N J
Bailey, J, Captain 93d N Y
Barnes, D E, Captain 93d N Y
Burt, Lieut Col 6th Vt
Bartlett, Captain 3d Vt
Bailey, Lieutenant 3d Vt
Beech, Lieutenant 5th Vt
Birney, Colonel 6th Vt
Bird, Captain 6th Vt
Bull, R, First Lieutenant 3d Md
Bixby, Captain 2d Vt
Burbank, S W, Captain 14th U S inf
Barrows, Lieutenant 9th cav
Bramhall, W L, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Bornish, Captain 98th Pa
Barton, Robert, 86th N Y
Bumpus, Lieutenant 53d Mass
Bible, James, Captain 8th Md
Bailey, Captain 36th Mass
Bacon, Wm B, Captain 34th Mass
Carey, W C, Lieut Col 100th Pa
Carpenter, Captain 4th Vt
Crane, A A, Lieutenant 6th Vt
Chapman, A B, Lieut-Col 57th N Y
Clay, H B, Captain 14th U S Infantry
Chappell, E, Lieutenant 5th battery
Chamberlin, A L, Lieutenant
Cline, Captain 105th Pa
Card, Lieutenant 86th N Y
Copley, J G, Captain 86th N Y
Craig, Colonel 105th Pa
Clough, Edgar, Lieutenant 24th Mass
Childs, J W, Lieutenant 56th Mass
Channel, Captain 12th Ohio
Coons, J C, Colonel 14th Ind
Dowdy, Alfred, First Lieut 13th Ind
Dodge, B, Lieutenant 3d Mo
Davenport, Captain 5th Vt
Davis, T S, Lieut Col 12th N J
Dungan, F, Second Lieut 2d Pa
Eldridge, N F, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Ela, Richard, Captain 3d N H
Ensworth, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Ellis, H F, Captain 126th N Y
Ehlers, Lieutenant 6th Ohio
Eaton, Horatio D, Captain 6th Ct
Evans, J, Captain 2d Del
Farr, Captain 4th Vt
Fogg, J M, Lieutenant 12th N J
Ford, Lieutenant 119th Pa
Fisher, J B, Captain 7th Va
France, B W, Captain 126th Ohio
Folon, Captain 9th Mass
Gray, Liston, Lieut 93d N Y
Galer, B, Lieutenant 1st Dragoons
Garvey, W, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Gilford, U, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Griffen, L Y, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Gambro, Colonel 55th Ohio
Gird, J W, Captain 56th Mass
Gwyn, E, Captain 6th Pa
Hurber, T, Lieutenant
Hutchinson, First Lieutenant 111th O
Hullen, A, Captain 4th Vt
Harvey, Captain 3d Me
Henling, Colonel 49th Pa
Hamilton, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Hoge, G W, Captain 126th Ohio
Harrison, A, Second Lieut 126th Ohio
Husted, N F, Lieutenant
Hurlbut, W, Captain 5th Mich
Henrich, Captain 96th Pa
Bicknott, Captain 49th N Y
Howard, Lieutenant 16th Ill
Howarth, Captain 3d Tenn
Heath, Levi T, Lieutenant 1st Md
Hoyt, A H, Lieutenant 100th N Y
Harley, W B, Captain 58th Mass
Hunter, Captain 23d Ohio
Ingraham, O, Second Lieut 93d N Y
Jones, E R, Captain 126th N Y
Judkins, Lieut, staff of Gen Hayes
Johnson, A W, Lieutenant 7th Va
Jenkins, Colonel 146th N Y
Jack, J, First Lieutenant 69th Pa
Justice, Geo C, Lieutenant 16th N Y
Jenkins, Lieutenant 9th Va
Kitman, Lieutenant
Kidder, Edward J, Lieut 12th Mass
Leoban, Lieutenant 4th Excelsior
Lawler, A J, Major 28th Mass
Lombard, Colonel 4th Mich
Loveland, Captain 4th Mich
Lyons, R M, Captain 126th Ohio
Leonard, M, First Lieutenant 3d Mich
Lockwood, Lieutenant 126th N Y
Loyd, Lieut-Col 119th N Y
Morrill, Lieutenant 3d Vt
Martin, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Morse, Colonel 93th N Y
Murray, Captain 93th N Y
Madison, Captain 12th N J
Merriam, Lieut Col 16th Mass
Miles, Lieut-Col 49th Pa
Manahan, C H, Lieutenant 8th Ohio
McIlvaine, Major 110th Ohio
Murry, Lieutenant 93th Pa
Moore, A J, Lieutenant 118th Ohio
Murtiday, Lieutenant 3d Tenn
McIntyre, Captain 2d R I
Moudgeley, Lieutenant 10th Mass
Miller, J L, Lieutenant 33d N J
Nickerson, A, Captain 3d Mich
Ormsbee, Captain 5th Vt
Owen, H B, Captain 126th N Y
O'Keefe, T J, Lieutenant 39th N Y
Owens, J J, General
Ogden, Lieut and Adjutant 58th Mass
Pholen, Captain 9th Mass
Putnam, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Pettibone, Lieutenant 4th Ohio
Paulo, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Plested, Captain 40th N Y
Parker, Lieutenant 53d Mass
Peck, Captain 55th Ohio
Quigley, H, Captain 10th Ind
Randall, Captain 6th Vt
Renicker, C H C, Captain 3d Md
Reinhold, Lieutenant 93th N Y
Roylo, Captain 63d N Y
Ryan, Colonel 140th N Y
Rincald, W H, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Robinson, Captain 61st Pa
Ricketts, Major 104th N J
Rollins, Major 5th Ohio
Ray, Mason A, Lieutenant 24th Mass
Schwartz, Chas S, Captain 106th Pa
Stone, Colonel 2d Vt
Smith, M, Captain 71st Pa
Stackpole, P, Lieutenant 52d N Y
Staples, Lieutenant 14th U S Infantry
Smith, Lieutenant 99th Pa
Sigort, Lieutenant 99th Pa
Stowe, Captain 83d Pa
Stark, Major 110th N Y
Stoddard, John S, Captain 12th Mass
Simonds, G B, Lieutenant 15th Mass
Shiner, Chas C, Captain 15th N J
Seamen, Lieutenant 12th Ohio
Striker, D C, Colonel 2d Del
Truefoot, Major 119th Pa
Tracy, Captain 65th N Y
Verth, J M A, Lieutenant 15th art
Van Vog, Wm H, Lieutenant 15th N J
Wright, Lieutenant 14th U S infantry
Warner, Captain 119th Pa
Warren, B, Captain 7th Mo
Winslow, A M, Major 8th Ohio
Wurk, J, Captain 122d Ohio
Wiggans, Captain 19th N Y
Winebereoh, Captain 93th Pa
Woeltge, Captain 111th Pa
Williams, Lieutenant 53d Mass
Ward, Chas G, Lieutenant 24th Mass
Walcott, Captain 40th N Y
Walker, James, Captain 15th N J
Woolworth, Colonel 4th Pa Res
Witzall, Captain 9th Pa

WOUNDED.

Angell, Jesse J, Major 10th N H
Alison, Geo, Captain K, 56th Pa
Allen, J A, Captain 12th Mass
Ayres, Colonel 12th Pa Res
Atchison, Alex W, Captain 140th Pa
Aldrich, L L, Lieutenant 36th Mass
Allen, David, Lieutenant Colonel 12th Mass
Anderson, W H, Captain 10th Pa R C, leg
Anderson, Robert, First Lieutenant F, 11th Pa
Alston, Lieutenant 116th Pa
Atchison, A M, Captain C, 14th Pa
Anderson, Lieutenant 4th Ohio
Ashley, J A, Lieutenant E, 109th N Y
Ayer, Ira, Lieutenant C, 16th Pa Res
Ash, Joseph P, Captain 5th U S, cav, thorax—dead
Acker, Henry, Lieutenant K, 48th N Y, leg, slightly
Alldred, Joseph, Lieutenant L, 62d Pa
Anderson, James M, Captain 12th U S
Armon, J, Lieutenant 27th Mich
Ambler, Isaac, Captain G, 139th Pa
Allen, Lieutenant 2d Vt
Amidon, Geo H, Captain 4th Vt, leg
Adams, Franklin C, Lieutenant 17th Me
Andrews, Edward V, Captain 1st Mich
Abrams, B P, Captain 7th Indiana
Ames, A D, Captain 17th Vt
Anderson, G C, Captain 63d Pa, side head
Allston, J, Lieutenant 110th Pa, hand and abdomen
Alton, P V, Lieutenant 64th N Y, breast
Alvervey, A, Lieutenant 58th Mass
Alden, Robt J, Lieutenant 116th Pa
Armstrong, Ellis T, Lieut 7th N J
Annand, A, Lieutenant 28th Mass
Andrews, E A, Captain 1st Mass H A
Alden, H V, Captain 141st Pa
Allen, C T, Captain 20th Mich
Atkinson, H C, Lieut 1st Mass H A
Andrews, Lieutenant 14th Ind
Arnold, Saxton J, Captain 92d N Y
Adriance, G B, Lieutenant 100th N Y
Austin, John S, Colonel 72d N Y
Buckley, J F, Captain 11th N J
Babcock, W H, Lieutenant F, 125th N Y
Bennett, J W, Major 1st Vt cav
Bartlett, D C F, Captain 50th Pa
Bowne, B F, Lieutenant 63d N Y
Barrager, Paul, Lieutenant 143d Pa
Borden John H, Captain 63d Pa
Buermerer, Henry, Lieutenant 83d N Y
Broughton, W H, Lieutenant 16th Mo
Brooks, James B, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Ball, W, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Beekman, W V S, Captain 93d N Y
Barnes, Charles T, Lieutenant 93 N Y
Bailey, Francis S, Lieutenant "
Buckley, Thomas, Corporal "
Barker, S C, Captain 2d U S sharpshooters
Bryan, Wm B, Major
Brown, Orion B, Serg'nt B, 115th N Y
Barker, Captain 4th Maine
Babson, Captain 4th Me
Barris, B, Captain 121st Pa
Baxter, B W C, Colonel 72d Pa Fire Zouaves
Baker, W A, Captain 4th Mich
Burroughs, James B, Lieutenant 9th N J cavalry
Beveridge, J G, Captain G, 2d R I
Benjamin, W H, Lieutenant 124th N Y.
Cooper, St C, Lieutenant 102d Pa
Bridgman, G W, Lieutenant F, 2d Vt
Briggs, J J, Lieutenant 11th Pa
Bridgeman, Geo W, Lieutenant 2d Wis
Bensemau, W, Lieutenant 55th Pa
Brewster, Captain, General Custer's staff
Briscoe, H, Captain 119th Pa
Buckingham, C L, Lieutenant I, 146th N Y
Bowns, Benj F, Lieut 83d N Y
Baker, N S, Captain G, 85th N Y
Burrows, J B, Lieutenant E, 9th N Y cavalry
Burritt, Ira N, A.A.G. 5th Army Corps
Bell, J T, Captain I, 62d Pa
Bingham, Captain, Gen Hancock's staff
Bartlett, W S, Colonel 57th Mass
Bartels, Henry L, First Lieutenant F, 17th Maine
Biles, Lieutenant-Colonel 93d Pa
Barney, F H, Captain C, 5th Vt
Billingslea, A, Captain A, 6th Md
Bixby, Captain 2d Vt
Browne, Captain, Gen Hancock's staff
Bushnell, Geo, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Bowen, Benj, First Lieutenant I, 9th N Y
Boothby, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Me, chest and shoulder
Burrows, B D, First Lieutenant O, 7th Md
Baxter, Henry, Brigadier General commanding 2d brigade, 2d division
Beuson, H M, Captain 39th Mass
Blake, James, Captain G, 22d Mass
Burrill, N, Captain, A.A.G. 2d brigade, 4th division, 3d corps
Burchy, John, Captain 9th Mass, arm
Birchill, G W, Lieut 24th Mich, head
Banks, J A, Lieutenant-Colonel 63d Pa
Brown, J, Lieutenant 157th N Y, leg
Boyd, R L, Lieutenant 39 Conn
Beach, W O, Lieutenant 5th Vt
Bricker, John G, Captain A, 10th Pa
Bemesdorpt, John, Lieutenant C, 88th Pa
Bennett, Edward, Lieutenant, wounded and missing
Brown, Captain 15th Mass
Baldwin, Wm N, Captain B, 14th N Y
Briggs, W H, Lieutenant B, 3d Me
Beamsduffer, John, First Lieutenant C, 88th Pa
Broadhead, D M, First Lieutenant G, 14th U S
Bradshaw, J J, Captain I, 6th Md
Brandy, Lieutenant 15th Mass
Brockway, Lieutenant 145th Pa
Bowker, W B, Lieutenant E, 3d Vt
Bond, H M, First Lieutenant 20th Mass
Brennan, Frank, First Lieutenant B, 97th N Y
Billingsley, A, Captain 6th Md
Bidder, Captain 121st N Y
Boyle, Patrick, Captain 102d Pa
Breen, Lieutenant 5th N J
Bullinair, H, Lieutenant 17th Vt
Burke, J C, Major 11th Pa
Buckly, J F, Captain A, 11th N J
Boyer, J E, Lieutenant I, 14th N Y art
Bradley, Lemuel M, Major 64th N Y, shoulder
Braidenbreck, A, Lieutenant 152d N Y
Bursley, Chas A, Lieutenant 3d Me, chest
Benedict, Jas W, Captain 124th N Y, thigh
Beaudry, A, Lieutenant
Balton, Chas, Lieutenant 39th N Y
Blackmar, S C, Lieutenant 64th N Y
Brook, N M, Captain 12th N J, foot
Bucklee, Chas J, Lieutenant 6th Ct
Brewster, C C, Captain 10th Ct
Brannon, Wm, Lieutenant 11th Me
Bolton, Eugene A, Lieutenant 3d N H
Beel, Robert H, Captain 11th N Y art
Boyle, P T, Captain 69th N Y
Burton, J C, Major 13th Indiana
Bailey, Captain 18th Mass
Ballan, C, Lieutenant 39th N Y
Bigelow, Captain 10th Mass
Bartlett, E, Lieut 10th Mass, mortally
Brent, Assistant Surgeon 9th N Y H A
Backer, C C, Major 39th N Y
Broom, C P, Lieutenant 12th N Y
Bailey, W S, Captain 28th Mass
Berry, E C, Captain 101st N Y
Byrne, J, Lieut-Colonel 150th N Y
Bunn, Lieutenant 36th Me
Breer, Lieutenant 6th N J
Bennett, J W, Captain 124th N Y
Bowen, L J, Lieutenant 5th Vt
Blanchard, Geo J, Lieutenant 6th Me
Bains, John J, Lieutenant 2d Vt
Ballow, A J, Lieutenant 102d N Y
Bush, Captain 124th N Y
Brand, S, Captain 84th Pa
Blake, H H, Lieutenant 11th Mass
Blair, M L, Captain 143d Pa
Bancroft, A, Captain 32d Mass
Bowers, Godfrey, Captain 93th Pa
Buckley, John, Lieutenant 146th N Y
Burr, C F, Lieutenant 32d Me
Bentley, S B, Lieutenant 140th Pa
Bryerman, G W, Captain 82d N Y
Bowers, John, Lieutenant 59th Pa
Brooks, Geo, Lieutenant 4th N J
Brown, B B, Captain 1st N J
Bissell, C E, Captain 6th Wis
Braton, C, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Brewster, M R, Colonel 20th Excelsior
Babbitt, Lieutenant-Colonel 9th N H
Barden, J C, Captain 4th Mich
Benjamin, J W, Lieutenant 2d U S
Brown, James, Lieutenant 147th N Y
Blythe, Captain 1st N J
Gufer, W, Colonel 110th Ohio
Bryan, Samuel, Captain 84th Pa
Breasley S L, Captain 4th Ohio
Bisbing, Geo, Captain 51st Pa
Buren, L B, Major 12th U S
Barton, R, Captain 86th N Y
Bessey, Merrit B, Lieut 25th Mass
Brubecker, V, Captain 1st Md V V
Bukly, A R, Major 1st Mich cav
Ballou, B H, Lieutenant 39th N Y
Baker, C C, Major 39th N Y
Berthelett, J B, Captain, Gen Burnside's staff
Baner, G, Captain 98th Pa
Brunt, J W, Asst Surgeon 9 N Y H A
Bradley, C C, Capt 13th N H
Bradford, Byron, Lieutenant 7th Conn
Blakeley, Theo, Captain 55th Pa
Bartlett, E, Lieutenant 10th Mass
Butts, Frank A, Captain 47th N Y
Bailey, Thos, Lieutenant 1st D C cav
Borden, J G, Lieutenant 49th N Y
Blackmar, Erastus, Lieut 11th Ct
Boynton, Henry, Lieut Col 8th Mo
Brown, A B, Lieutenant 9th N J
Berry, C C, Captain 8th Mo
Bullberg, Chas, Captain 3d Md
Beau, Captain 11th Mo
Barney, Captain 5th Vt
Bennett, Major 1st Vt cav
Brown, Captain 17th Vt
Bennett, J W, Lieutenant 4th Vt cav
Brodhead, Lieutenant 11th infantry
Bailey, Captain 18th Mass
Bennett, J W, Captain 124th N Y
Biles, E R, Lieut-Col 99th Pa
Blenden, S G, Lieutenant 58th Mass
Bonnar, S, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Bilber, G G, Lieutenant 1st Me H A
Buckner, Colonel 84th Ind
Boyd, Major 84th Ind
Barnes, Josiah, Captain I, 130th Ind
Birch, J, First Lieutenant 63d Ind
Butler, Wm S, Lieutenant 13th Ky
Buckalow, J P, First Lieut 3d Tenn
Copp, Milton, Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Pa
Coan, Wm E, Major 48th N Y
Cochrane, Captain 7th Maine
Crossman, Lieutenant 136th Pa
Coan, Lieutenant 118th Pa
Cort, J B, Major 14th Conn
Cook, J D, Lieutenant 61st N Y
Conner, Colonel 19th Mo
Care, Thos, Captain 148th Pa
Chow, N P, Lieutenant I, 12th N J
Cook, John, Lieutenant-Colonel 76th N Y
Cusack, Wm, Captain 26th Pa
Cleaver, James, Lieutenant 8th Pa R
Clark, D C, Captain 6th Maine, both hips and arm
Coleman, Geo S, Adjutant 6th Pa R
Chalmers, James C, First Lieutenant G, 37th Mass
Coons, Lieutenant 17th N Y
Chamberlain, Robert B, Lieutenant 2d Mass
Crider, Wm, Captain 52d Pa
Clark, Aaron W, Lieutenant 2d R I
Curtis, R M, Lieutenant 7th Ind
Caton, H T, Captain G, 126th N Y
Crawford, D N, Lieutenant I, 63d Pa
Clark, C B, Lieutenant 122d N Y
Crawford, Thomas, Lieutenant 14th N Y
Carney, Captain 17th U S
Cunningham, Thos, Lieutenant 1st N J
Caruth, Sumner, Colonel 5th Mass
Cook, J B, Lieutenant 6th N Y
Cook, John, Lieutenant-Colonel 76th N Y
Card, Wm W, Lieutenant H, 86th N Y
Cook, Henry P, Captain 2d N J
Crigler, Geo W, Captain A, 1st Md
Carter, F F, Lieutenant G, 9th N Y
Chapman, W H, Lieutenant K, 16th Mass
Cartright, G W, Colonel 28th Mass
Chase, O, Captain G, 2d Vt
Coventry, Chas B, 143d Pa
Cabey, Joshua M, Captain 15th Pa cav
Carter, Richard, Lieutenant I, 5th Wis
Curran, Major 146th N Y
Cady, Captain 2d Vt
Campbell, A, Captain 183d Pa
Connelly, J, Captain 9th N Y S M
Corsair, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Connie, Henry, Captain E, 111th N Y
Carmicle, Lieutenant 124th N Y
Cummings, F M, Colonel 193d N Y
Connyham, Major 143d Pa, thigh
Connor, Freeman, Lieutenant-Colonel 44th N Y
Cozens, Captain 85th N Y
Case, C B, First Lieutenant K, 6th Pa,
Coulton, Wm, Captain G, 15th Mass
Campbell, Captain 45th Pa
Crosby, J W, Major 61st Pa
Clark, Myron U, Lieutenant 2d R I
Clue, Captain 10th N Y
Clyde, A C, Captain 105th Pa
Clark, G B, Captain C, 1st U S sharpshooters
Cortz, Geo P, Captain 63d Pa
Crigley, Geo, Captain A, 1st Md
Chase, Philip C, Captain G, 2d Vt
Campbell, James R, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Crockett, George L, First Lieutenant G, 4th Maine
Cronkite, Captain 121st N Y
Clark, Robt, Lieutenant 2d Pa R, leg
Corrigan, Major 9th N Y, leg amputated
Crawford, Colburn, Captain 11th Mass
Coxner, Lieutenant 60th Me, shoulder
Cook, J D, Lieutenant 61st N Y, foot
Crawford, Geo H, Captain 69th N Y, thigh
Clapp, E S P, Lieutenant 125th N Y, thigh
Camp, W M, Captain 4th Ohio, should'r
Cummings, Chas, Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Vt
Campbell, J A, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Curry, W L, Lieut-Colonel 106th Pa
Campbell, Lieutenant 69th Pa, face
Carroll, Mich, Second Lieutenant 72d N Y
Cady, Captain 2d Vt
Chase, Captain 2d Vt
Cook, Captain 3d Vt
Carter, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Conner, Colonel 19th Me
Carey, J M, Captain 16th Pa cav
Crawford, T, First Lieut 40th N Y
Carpenter, E F, Lieut Col 112th N Y
Corcoran, Captain 28th Mass
Ceveny, Captain A I G, 3d Br, 2d Div
Clemings, Captain 28th Mass
Croney, H, Lieutenant 7th Me
Clausen, Lieutenant 61st Pa
Crewster, C C, Captain 10th Conn
Conners, P, Lieutenant 169th N Y
Chase, Captain, A A G
Carroll, First Lieutenant 1st Mass H A
Curry, A L, Lieut Col 106th Pa
Carter, E W, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Cox, J N, Lieutenant 58th Mass
Chase, J A, Lieutenant 32d Me
Curtis, J, Adjutant 6th N H
Cook, A W, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Cassard, L B, Captain 8th Md
Clapp, E P T, Lieutenant 12th N Y
Cochrane, W T, Captain 28th Mass
Clapp, E J, Lieutenant 3d N H
Campbell, A, Captain 183d Pa
Carroll, C, Lieutenant 1st Mass H A
Curtis, A R, Captain 20th Mass
Coulton, Rich, Colonel 11th Pa
Cunningham, W F, Lieut 110th Pa
Currier, Chas A, Lieutenant 40th Mass
Crouse, Barry, Lieutenant 55th Pa
Canfield, A R, Lieutenant 8th Ct
Contre, Addison, Captain 22d Mass
Curtis, Wm B, Major 9th N J
Clark, A, Lieutenant 11th Me
Clark, Fred M, Lieutenant 11th N Y
Cavanagh, Lieutenant 49th N Y
Conover, M D, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Collester, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Chandler, Major 9th N H
Callord, A P, Lieutenant 102d Pa
Crane, Poller, Captain 6th Vt
Curran, H H, Major 146 N Y
Coreny, Captain A I G
Carpenter, E F, Lieut-Col 13 Ind
Coly, Captain 147 N Y
Carver, E S, Lieutenant 93 N Y
Cook, James, Lieutenant 140 Pa
Cozzens, R, Captain 65 Pa
Cooper, A C, Lieutenant 102 N Y
Conyngham, Chas M, Major 143 Pa
Chandler, N W, Lieutenant 109 N Y
Curry, W L, Lieut Col 106 Pa
Chaplin, A, Lieut 13 Ky
Cary, James, Capt 24 Ky
Creson, Benj T, Captain 107 Ill
Cochrane, John W, Captain 80 Ind.
Clark, John W, Captain 80 Ind
Bor, C F, Lieutenant E, 6th Maine, arm amputated
Davis, Edward F, Lieutenant 16th Mo
Davis, Wm F, Captain C, 62d N Y
Davis, T U, Lieutenant Colonel 12th N J
Dwight, J M, Captain I, 122d N Y
Davenport, Wm G, Lieutenant 5th Vt
Downing, Jos B, Lieutenant 19th Pa
Dunham, J H, Lieutenant G, 11th Mass
Douglas, A C, Captain 139th Pa
Drury, Thos, Lieutenant 2d U S
Darst, A F, Captain B, 20th N J
Doxtator, Lieutenant 62d N Y, chest
Davis, Chas W, First Lieutenant 15th Del
Davis, G E, Lieutenant G, 21st Mass
Darling, Captain, General Hays' staff
Danks, Lieutenant-Colonel 63d Pa
Dodge, J B, Lieutenant I, 3d Maine
Donnelly, Geo N, First Lieutenant D, 88th Pa
Dudley, H T, Lieutenant A, 15th Mass
Dixon, W J, 126th Ohio
Draper, Wm, Major 36th Mass
Dougherty, Captain 105th Pa
Davis, W R, Lieutenant F, 90th Pa
Dodd, John M, Second Lieutenant B, 6th N H
Darloy, Major 18th Pa, wounded and prisoner
Dorchester, A, Lieutenant I, 2d Pa
Drepp, Frederick, Captain 105th Pa
Downey, Captain 82d N Y
Derlne, Lieutenant 65th N Y
Dalgliesh, Wm M, First Lieutenant 149th Pa
Bwinall, C W, Captain C, 6th Vt
Deveraux, G W, Captain 145th Pa fatally
Drooman, J M, Lieutenant 25th Mass
Davis, J W, Lieutenant 25th Mass
Davis, A A, Captain 1st Mass H A
Davis, F, Lieutenant 1st Mass H A
Dickinson, Henry, Lieut 1st N Y Rifles
Davis, H J, Lieutenant 7th N H
Danfreth, A H, Lieutenant 17th Vt
Dalton, A S, Lieutenant 21st Ct
Dewey, Geo M, Captain 10th N Y
Dean, Lieutenant 32d Mass
Deyoe, S W, Captain 77th N Y
Duye, T O, Major 156th N Y
Delacy, Wm, Lieut-Col 164th N Y
Dunn, E N, Lieutenant 7th Mass
Donavan, M, Captain 16th Mass
Dunn, Lieutenant 170th N Y
Dean, Lieutenant 61st Pa
Dolbear, Byron, Captain C, 4th Ohio
Donahoe, J S, Captain A, 8th Mich
Dresser, Samuel, Lieut F, 51st Pa
Doane, J W, Lieutenant C, 8th Mich
Drury, Lieutenant 2d Vt
Dudley, Major 5th Vt
Davenport, Lieutenant 5th Vt
Dudley, H T, Captain 15th Mass
Delaney, W, Lieut-Col 164th N Y
Dean, Adjutant 7th Mass
Dutton, A S, Lieutenant 21st Conn
Davis, Frank, Lieutenant
Dedely, E T, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Duncan, Wm J, Captain 80th Ind
Deland, C V, Colonel 1st Mich
Decacy, Lieut Col 164th N Y
Ellis, Nathan B, Lieutenant 20th Mass
Emerson, Joseph D, Lieutenant 4th Mich
Estes, Lieutenant 2d Vermont
Estes, Otis W, Lieutenant 2d Wis
Ebbs, J, Captain 3d N Y cavalry
Emerson, H, Lieutenant 10th N H
Everett, A S, Captain G, 108th N Y
Englehart, C, Lieutenant 10th N Y
Egbert, Geo T, Captain A, 183d Pa
Emery, D W, Lieutenant 3d Maine
Epler, Levi, Captain 6th Pa Reserves
Elliott, Francis, Lieutenant H, 103d Pa
Everitt, G H, Captain B, 95th N Y
Espy, Captain 145th Pa
Evans, Geo A, Lieutenant 145th Pa, leg
Ebright, Colonel 126th Ohio, slightly in head
Ewing, G, Colonel 4th N J
Evans, S P, Captain 5th Tenn
Elmore, A B, Lieutenant 23d Mich
Emory, Wm S, Captain 80th Ind
Edwards, Capt 22d N Y
Egof, John A, Lieut 14th N Y
Eggleston, R S, Capt 97th N Y
Ebert, E M, Lieut 93d Pa
Eaton, L O, Lieut 10th Mass
Ellis, Major 49th N Y
Emery, W H, Lieut 19 Me
Fason, John, Lieutenant, A.D.C.
Freeman, J C, First Lieutenant C, 152d N Y
Foster, Geo P, Colonel 4th Vt
Fiske, Captain 14th Conn
Fanning, Edward, Lieutenant 7th N J
Feitting, Assistant Surgeon 42d N Y
Fricker, Joseph, Captain 8th Pa Res
Fisher, A W, Captain K, 4th Vt
Fantum, H W, Captain B, 1st N J
Fisher, Aaron C, 49th N Y
Fitch, E, Captain 93d N Y
Fitch, Thomas, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Fuller, Geo, Major 6th Maine
Fullwood, Samuel, Captain 2d Pa
Foster, J A H, Lieutenant 155th Pa
Fenwick, R, Assistant Surgeon 146th N Y
Fordyce, John, Captain A, 7th Va
Francis, Henry, Captain H, 50th Pa
Farrell, Patrick, Captain C, 140th N Y
Faussett, J B, Lieutenant C, 11th N J
Filot, Lieutenant 4th N Y art
Fish, Miner C, Lieutenant D, 5th Vt
Frie, Lieutenant 145th Pa
Frazer, Colonel 140th Pa
Flavin, Ed H, First Lieutenant A, 14th N Y
Fitzhugh, F W, Second Lieutenant 11th Regulars
Fisher, B F, First Lieutenant F, 9th Mass
Fritz, Captain 99th Pa
Foster, A, Captain D, 150th Pa
Faulkrowd, Samuel, Captain G, 56th Pa
Flagg, Captain 16th Mass
Foster, Thos F, Second Lieutenant D, 50th Pa
Ford, Captain 106th Pa
Fletcher, E T, Major 40th N Y, back
Finney, J, Captain 86th N Y
Frisk, H B, Second Lieut 57th Mass
Flood, H C, Colonel 155th N Y
Fenton, J A, Lieutenant 82d N Y
Fellows, A G, Lieutenant 56th Mass
Fisher, C W, Captain 104th N Y
Frederick, G B, 57th N Y
Falk, F, Lieutenant 65th N Y
Foss, W, Lieutenant 5th Me
Foster, N, Captain 1st N J
Fannuls, Alex, Lieutenant 50th Pa
Fitzharris, Morris, Lieutenant 12d N Y
Freeman, J S, Lieutenant 2d Mich
Farnsworth, E T, Lieut 32d Mass
Finnerman, David, Lieut 146th N Y
Fowler, Geo, Lieutenant 1st Mich s s
Fales, H J, Adjutant 72d N Y
Fogg, J M, Lieutenant 12th N J
French, Adjutant 4th Vt
Fish, Lieutenant 5th Vt
Fuller, J P, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Fowler, T S, Lieutenant 77th N Y
Follensby, J, Lieutenant 37th Mass
Fissau, Lieutenant 9th Mass
Fenegicks, J B, First Lieut 3d Mich
Foster, C H, Lieutenant 11th Me
Folkerson, F D, Captain 5th Tenn
Grace, Ephrium, Second Lieutenant A, 139th Pa
Goodfellow, Lieutenant 15th Pa
Gilkey, A M, Captain Pa Res
Gull, S, Lieutenant B, 10th N Y cav
Gwyn, James, Colonel 108th Pa
Garrison, John W, Captain B, 95th N Y
Grantswyn, W B, Captain 109th N Y
Gross, A, Captain 12th Pa Res
Grissen, Chas L, Lieutenant 28th Mass, breast
Grafton, Stephen, Lieutenant 17th Me, scalp
Goldsborough, J L, Captain K, 6th Md, left leg
Goodyear, E B, Lieutenant D, 43d N Y
Gibbs, David, Captain C, 110th N Y
Graham, W W, Captain B, 39th Mass
Gleason, Captain 1st Mass
Gillmore, Henry, Lieutenant A, 17th Vermont
Cosey, Lieutenant 4th Md
Gaery, A J, Captain I, 12th Mass
Gibben, J, Colonel 118th Pa
Galpin, Major 121st N Y
Gare, D W, Second Lieutenant H, 37th Pa
Grove, John, Captain F, 147th N Y
Goodall, R P, Lieutenant G, 3d Vt
Goodwin, Chas J, Lieutenant I, 17th Mo
Gray, A, Captain 12th Mass
Gibson, G W, Captain C, 2d Wis
Goodwin, J L, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Goddard, Lieutenant D, 8th Conn
Gilman, H M, Lieutenant 1st N J
Gray, C C, Lieutenant 4th Mich
Galnet, James A, Captain G, 104th N Y
Grossman, Henry C, Lieutenant 135th Pa
Gale, Henry, Lieutenant 1st N Y dr'g's
Giles, John S, Lieutenant 109th N Y
Gilford, H, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Griffin, A C, Captain 2d N Y art
Grey, Lieutenant 4th Me
Gould, Ezra P, Captain 59th Mass
Gresley, Ule, Lieutenant 7th Wis
Gosse, Captain 65th N Y, leg
Galt, J A, Captain G, 104th N Y
Gregory, G M, Captain I, 5th Mich
Garvie, Wm, Lieutenant 40th N Y
Goodfellow, H, Captain 26th Pa
Gaylord, Asher, Captain 143d Pa
Grisson, Chas E, Lieutenant 26th Mich
Giles, J S, Lieutenant H, 109th N Y
Grover, Captain 1st Vt cav
Galt, S, First Lieut 14th N Y cav
Gary, W H, Second Lieut 40th N Y
Gage, J A, Lieutenant 106th Pa
Granger, G T, Major 9th Me
Gleason, F, Lieutenant 7th Me
Goodwin, Lieutenant 6th Ohio
Greenwalt, J M, Lieut-Col 105th Pa
Griswold, E, Captain 148th N Y
Griffin, D S, Captain 142d N Y
Griffith, A, Lieutenant 97th Pa
Guss, F M, Captain 55th Pa
Owyer, J L, Lieutenant 155th N Y
Grantum, W H, Captain 140th N Y
Grant, G W, Lieutenant 1st Me art
Garvey, A J, Captain 12th Mass
Giles, J J, First Lieut 37th Mass
Gorsuch, R, Second Lieutenant 8th Md
Glesson, Jos P, Captain 80th Ind
Hammington, L, Major 1 Ct Battery
Hamilton, Ellis, Captain 13th N J
Hobien, Stephen, Lieutenant 152d N Y
Hutchings, S, Lieutenant G, 5th Me
Harper, Lieutenant 189th Pa
Hurt, James H, Captain 1st N J cav
Haight, G W, Lieutenant D, 24th Mich
Hendrick, Nicholas, Lieut 52d N Y
Hamlin, F M, Lieutenant 147th N Y
Hamilton, T B, Lieut-Col 62d N Y
Herbert, W P, Captain 139th Pa
Hunk, W J, Lieutenant A, 20th Ind
Holl, Captain 49th N Y
Hoyt, G E, Captain 7th Wis
Hertford, Henry, Lieut E, 8th N J
Hall, Amos, Lieutenant 11th Pa
Hebrew, J A, Captain 99th Pa
Hurlbut, Rufus, Captain D, 35th Mass
Hoyt, H, Captain 140th N Y
Howard, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Haight, C C, Captain H, 39th N Y
Howard, S B, Lieut B, 108th N Y
Hall, E D, Lieut I, 8th Conn
Hubbard, W H, Lieutenant D, 3d Vt
Hutchinson, Captain 82d Pa
Hopkins, A G, Capt B, 1st Mass cav
Hobbs, J I, Captain I, 1st Mass cav
Haskin, H, Captain 123d N Y
Hurlbert, J H, Lieut B, 126th N Y
Hammer, M, Capt G, 9th Pa battery
Hills, R H, First Lieut B, 126th Ohio
Hathaway, G H, First Lieut D, 106th N Y, dead
Houston, J, 124th N Y
Hunt, J H, Lieutenant 141st Pa
Horton, J H, Captain 141st Pa
Hill, David, Captain F, 152d N Y
Hechtman, Captain K, 83d Pa
Hall, J A, First Lieut 1st U S cav
Hulser, Captain 152d N Y
Holton, E A, Lieutenant I, 6th Vt
Hackett, Geo, Second Lt A, 10th N Y
Hammond, Captain 98th Pa
Huyman, Captain 10th U S
Hughes, J G, Lieut Col 39th N Y
Hendricks, B W, First Lt E, 24th Mich
Holcomb, Judson H, Lieut C, 5th Wis
Henry, Thos, Second Lieut 1st Md
Hamilton, Captain 105th Pa
Hobbs, N, Lieutenant H, 17th Maine
Hacker, Lieutenant 61st Pa
Holcomb, Lieutenant 7th Wis
Hayes, Joseph, Colonel 18th Mass
Hayden, Captain 37th Mass
Hilton, Captain 16th Mass
Hogan, Lieutenant G, 83d N Y
Hurd, C H, A.A.G. to Gen Russell
Hamil, S J, Lieutenant E, 11th Pa
Harr, Robert G, Captain B, 49th Pa
Heyes, Hamlin W, Captain 14th U S
Hudson, Geo M, Lieut K, 32 Mass
Hull, J E, Lieut-Col 62d Pa
Harnee, H H, Captain 40th N Y
Horst, A U, Lieutenant 141st Pa
Horton, J E, Captain 141st Pa
Harris, A P, Captain 5th Me
Hutchings, S, Lieutenant 5th Me
Hugerty, H, Lieutenant 5th N J
Hovey, M T, Lieutenant 95th Pa
Hydlie, C, Lieutenant 67th N Y
Harlan, A, Lieutenant 5th Mich
Hamlin, F M, Lieutenant 147th N Y
Hardenburg, Lieutenant 44th N Y
Hoes, Lieutenant 14th N Y
Houghton, Lieut-Colonel 27th Mich
Henry, R F, Captain 1st Me H A
Haraban, Henry B, Lieutenant 2d Wis
Houghton, Roland, Captain 143d Pa
Haynes, W K, Lieutenant 8th Mich
Houston, J W, Lieutenant 124th N Y
Hearn, John D, Capt G, 164th N Y
Hay, Thos H, Lieut H, 64th N Y
Huestan, Ed J, Lieut K, 111th N Y
Holton, Lieutenant 6th Vt
Hudson, E M K, Captain 11th inf
Hammond, J B, Lieutenant 32d Me
Hilton, Captain 16th Mass
Ills, Major 49th N Y
Iling, Y Y, Assistant Surgeon 43d N Y
Johnson, Ed T, Captain 10th Mass
Jones, Frank B, Captain G, 149th Pa
Jordon, R B, Lieut Col 14th N Y S M
Johnson, Lieutenant 3d Maine
Jennings, H M, Captain 95th N Y
Jones, F E, Captain 140th N Y
Jones, E C, Lieutenant 64th N Y
Jones, Evan R, Captain 109th N Y
Jacobs, Horace G, Lieutenant 6th Mo
Jeffries, J L, Captain R, 115th Pa
Johnson, James, Captain A, 7th Wis
Jewell, George, Lieutenant B, 90th Pa
Jones, J P, Major 7th Me
Jameson, W R, Lieutenant 2d Wis
Johnson, Lieut, Adjutant 66th N Y
Keese, G A, Lieutenant 143d Pa
Kaernan, E C, Lieutenant E, 61st Pa
Kenfield, Frank, Captain C, 17th Vt
Krom, J B, Captain F, 120th N Y
Kuhns, W A, First Lieut K, 11th Pa
Kimberly, Chas, Lieutenant 19th Pa
Keenan, Major 11th Pa
Kennedy, E H, Captain C, 11th N J
Knox, E B, Major 44th N Y
Kune, Augustus W, Lieut 40th N Y
Kilburn, Thos, First Lieut B, 122d Ohio
Keene, A H, Lieutenant 40th N Y
Kittle, D M, Lieutenant 115th N Y
Kinsey, Levi B, Captain 1st Pa Rifles
Kincade, Wm H, Lieutenant 93d N Y
King, Lieutenant 146th N Y
Keeler, F A, Lieutenant 16th Mich
Kingsley, J W, Lieutenant 147th N Y
Kirley, Franklin, Lieutenant 28th Mass
Kennedy, J B, First Lieut B, 105th N Y
Kettlewood, Jas, First Lt C, 18th Del
Leinfelter, Jacob M, Captain 113d Pa
Lay, J Carbarer, Lieutenant 17th U S
Logan, T H, Captain F, 20th Ind
Lord, J O, Captain B, 15th Maine
Lyons, Patrick, Lieutenant B, 2d R I
Lynch, Thos, 13d N Y
Lochersperger, Chas, Lieut 71st Pa
Lawrence, Levi, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Lillebridge, Geo H, 14th Conn
Liddle, Thomas, Lieutenant E, 49th Pa
Lawler, Edward, Lieut G, 147th N Y
Longake, T F, First Lieut E, 72d Pa
Lawrence, H M, Lieutenant 120th N Y
Langer, Lieutenant 86th Pa
Loey, Captain 147th N Y
Langlon, John G, Lieutenant 8th N J
Lovett, Lieutenant 119th Pa
Laurence, J F, Captain H, 73d N Y
Lyon, E E, Captain H, 155th Pa
Lee, Caleb Charles T, Lieut 7th Mass
Meyer, Anton, Lieutenant A, 12th U S
Mapes, H E, Captain 124th N Y
McGough M, Lieutenant 1 U S
Mitchell, A H, Lieutenant 106 Pa
McDonald T, Lieutenant 69 N Y
Miller Wm, Lieutenant 56 N Y
Mason, Col 7 Me
Moore, J, Lieutenant 11 Pa
Monison, Adjt 11 New Hampshire
Manahan, C H, Lieutenant 8 Ohio
Morse, E A, Captain 36 Mass
McCulloch, C, Captain 7 N Y heavy artillery
Miller, Wm R, Lieutenant 56 Pa
Martin, A D, Lieutenant 14 N Y
Morris, John, Captain 7 N Y heavy artillery
Merchant, Hiram D, Lieutenant 6 Wis
McKisson, L V, 2d Lieutenant 8 Ohio
Manderville, A J, Lieutenant 8 N J
McDade, A, Adjt 71 Pa
Morrill, W G, Captain 20 Me
McReady, J, Captain 126 Ohio
Morse, Hiram, Lieutenant 20 Me
McClay, Thos B, Captain 29 N Y
Martin, Captain 4 Vt
Murphy, Matthew, Col 69 N Y
McIntyre, J A, Captain 28 Mass
Martin, Frank, Lieutenant 155 Pa
Mers, F, Captain 27 Mich
Murphy, P E, Lieutenant 9 Mass
McClellan, John, Lieutenant 5 Me
McGinnisken, Chas B, Lieut 9 Mass
Martin, Lieutenant 17 Vt
Melcher, H S, Lieutenant 20 Me
Morgan, Major 3 Me
Mead, L R, Lieut G 4th Mich
Merrill, Capt 99th Pa
Morris, Capt 6th N J
McGinley, J F, Lieut I, 3d Mich
Moriser, D, Colonel 77th N Y
Marshall, Jas R, Lieut A, 36th Mass
Manderville, A J, Lieut H, 8th N J
Morrow, H N, Colonel 24th Mich
Myers, Norton, Lieutenant, 12th U.S.
McCagaraghy D, Capt A, 5th Pa Res
Mucey, G N, Colonel 20th Mass
Morehouse, B E, Lieut F, 11th N J
McDermott, Captain
Myers, J E, Adgt 62d Pa
McCloy, Thomas B, Captain 20th Me
McMahon, 2d Lieut Pa
McTavish, Lieutenant 11th Mass
Martin, Wm E, 1st Lieutenant 17th Vt
Murdoch, Lieutenant 69th Pa
Motley, Capt, 1st Mass
McKenna, Captain
Mitchell, Seth, Lieutenant B, 109 N Y
McAndrews, Captain 12th N J
McGunnigh, Captain 9th Mass
Myers, Alexander F, Lieut 6th Md
Murdoch, W, Lieutenant A, 14th Ct
Murray, W H, Lieutenant B, 19th Md
McDonald, Wm, Lieutenant B, 71st Pa
McCain, Arthur, Capt E, 37th Mass
Mosiere, Lieutenant
Meggi, Ferdinando, 2d Lieut I, 39 N Y
McKesson, Lieutenant 8th Ohio
McMahon, Captain, First Rifles
Milton, Lieutenant-Colonel 81th Pa
McClellan, Lieutenant 5th Me
Morton, Captain, 6th Ind N Y battery
McAnl, Quincy, Major, 39th U.S. col'd
Mortimer, Wm, 2d Lieut K, 148th Pa.
McIntyre, Captain 2d R I
Miller, Jas, Lieutenant 105th Pa
McMahon, C, 2d Lieutenant B, 63d Pa
Mills, Lieutenant 183d Pa
McKinstry, Charles, Adjutant 1st N. J
McNamara, Jas, Captain H, 9th Mass
McMelly, Thos, 2d Lieut F, 1st Md
Mackey, Michael, 1st Lieut I, 96 Pa.
McCormick, Jas, Captain B, 62th Pa
McKinley, Charles, Lieut H, 90th Pa
Murphy, Patrick, First Lt, E, 9 Mass
McHenekon, Capt E, 19 U S
Munson, Ira, Capt F, 126 N Y
Munger, G S, Lieut, missing
Moser, Sam H, Capt 48 N Y
Muricke, Frederick, Lieut 83 N Y
Megan, Albert, Capt D, 15 Mass
Morris, Wm S, Lieut 83d N Y
Monroe, W B, Lieut 8 11 Mass
Middaugh, John, Lieut B, 67 N Y
Monroe, Robert, Capt 139 Pa
Moore, J, Lieut 11 Pa
Myers, Reuben J, Lieut, 111 N Y

Martin, A P, Capt 3d Mass battery
Mullet, Wm, First Lieut A 16th Mass
Morrill, Walter, Captain, 20th Me
McCord, William, Lieut, 86th N Y
Moro, G W, First Lieut C, 111th N Y
McNaughton, D G, Captain G, 1st Pa
Moore, Lieut-Colonel 14th Conn
Monroe, Captain, 139th Pa
Miller, Wm, Lieutenant, 86th Pa
Manning, Colonel, 36th N Y Cav
Mickel, P, Captain K, 121st N Y
Mahen, Daniel, Lieut-Col, 70th N Y
Milling, Lee, Captain C, 61st N Y
McAllister, R, Colonel, 11th N J
Mycratine, G R, Lieut 93d N.Y
McCusoghey, D, Captain, 5th Pa Res.
Mack, E A, Captain E, 1st Rifles Pa R foot
Mullet, W, Lieutenant A, 16th Mass
Meeker, Wm, Captain, 6th Pa
Mitchell, S, Lieutenant R, 109th N Y
Nichols, G S, First Lieut E, 68th Pa
Northrup, Chas, Major 97th N Y
Nelson, N F, Captain 8th Pa Res
Newton, H, Captain 93d N Y
Nott, Lieutenant 6th N J
Norton, G T, Captain 1st U S S
Niemier, J B, First Lieut 122d Ohio
Nesbit, R A, Captain B, 63d Pa
Nemochs, C A, Lieutenant 7th Mich
Norton, Captain 2d U S S
Norton, S F, Captain 2d Wis
Norris, 2d Pa art
Opp, Milton, Lieut-Col 84th Pa
Ostrander, Lieutenant 140th N Y
O'Brien, M, Captain 9th Mass
Oberender, John S, Lieut 96th Pa
Oulds, W G, Captain 11th Mass
Owens, J A, Lieutenant G, 61st N Y
Pendill, Cortez, Lieut 6th Mich cav
Parsons, G F, Captain B, 19th Me
Potter, Warren, Captain 59th Mass
Perkins, G B, Captain 150th Pa
Paul, Lieutenant F, 35th Mass
Patton, Wm B, Captain G, 12th N J
Peale, Washington, Lieut 40th N Y
Penfield, A R, Captain H, 147th N Y
Palmer, Thos G, Lieutenant 1st Mich
Page, Theophilus F, Capt 28th Mass
Perrington, J C, Lieut E, 61st N Y
Potter, W E, Captain G, 12th N J
Potter, J E, Lieutenant C, 5th Pa Res
Pierce, M R, Captain M, 6th N Y art
Phelan, Captain 4th Excelsior, N Y
Partell, Captain
Perry, Lieutenant 4th Ohio
Potter, C H, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Pellinger, Captain 64th N Y
Parington, J, First Lieut E, 61st N Y
Pierce, Lieut-Col 108th N Y
Palmer, Lieutenant 19th Me
Russel, J W, Lieutenant Second Lt 5th Pa Res
Rockafellow, B F, First Lt 6th Mich, ribs and side
Russal, S B, Lieut I, 2d R I
Ripley, Henry G, 4th Maine
Remington, Wm M, Capt K, 6th Wis
Raymond, Francis, 1st Mich
Sabine, A N, Lieutenant 5th Mich
Stirling, Thos First Lieut D, 8th Md
Smith, J A, Lieutenant
Sewall, Colonel, 5th N J
Sebell, Absolom, Captain C, 11th Pa
Simms, Lieutenant, 82d N Y
Stuart, James D, Captain G, 49th Pa
Shipler, P E, Captain G, 10th Pa Res
Sumner, E V, Captain 1st U S, finger
Smith, Colonel 61st Pa
Sawyer, F. A, Lieutenant L, 17th Me
Stewart, John E, Capt A, 155 Pa
Shaw, F V, First Lieut H, 57th Pa.
Sinclair, James, Lieut F, 14th reg
Stone, Colonel, 2d Vermont
Stoughton, Lieut-Col Second U S
Schurs, Chas, First Lieut H, 14th N Y
Stutter, B M, Second Lieut A, 143d Pa
Thayer, J F, Captain 36th Mass
Tilion, H C, Lieutenant B, 11th N J
Teneyck, J D, Lieutenant E, 3d Mich
Thompson, L H, Captain F, 73d N Y
Toy, Thomas, Captain C, 2d R I
Trumann, C H, Lieutenant 149th Pa
Thompson, John M, Lieut 49th Pa
Tyler, John S, Lieut-Col 2d Vt
Thatcher, E A, First Lieut F, 49th N Y
Tucker, L M, Captain, A.I.G.
Thompson, Chas, Lieutenant 7th Mich
Totten, Enoch Major 5th Wis
Tobin, John M, Captain 9th Mass
Tusker, W H, Lieutenant 121st N Y
Toppin, B F, Captain 50th Pa
Thompson, Captain 4th Excelsior N Y
Valentine, J F, Lieutenant I, 39th N Y
Van Alst, J R, Captain 83d N Y
Vandever, J H, Captain E, 15th N J
Vansickle, Caleb C, 4th N J
Voorhest, G W, Captain
Vickers, David, jr, Major 4th N J
Waldron, Chas A, First Lt B, 2d R I
Wesson, J, Major 18th Mass
Witick, Lieutenant I, 83d Pa
Wood, B R, Captain, missing
Wellington, C, Lieutenant 17th Me
Worcester, A P, Captain F, 3d Me
Wier, Lieutenant 2d Del
Wolfe, Wm B, Lieutenant H, 1st Pa R
Williams, Captain 81st Pa
Watts, Charles H, Captain D, 8th Md
Welch, Thomas, First Lt G, 61st N Y
Williams, A G, Lieutenant E, 63d Pa
Wyngood, J H, Captain 32d Mass
Wood, A, Captain C, 97th N Y
West, Colonel 17th Me
Welles, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Weston, Sherman, Major 18th Mass
Wilson, Lieut Col 8th Pa, arm
Wright, Robert C, Lieut-Col 42d N Y
Wilson, Colonel 81st Pa
Woodfin, Lieutenant 16th Mass
Woodward, G S, Colonel 83d Pa
Wood, R J, Second Lieut 1st U S
Wilair, W D, Lieutenant E, 49th N Y

CASUALITIES IN WHEATON'S BRIGADE.

The following is the official report of the casualities among the officers of the First brigade, Second division, Sixth corps, commanded by Brigadier-General F. Wheaton:

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5TH AND 6TH.

Killed.—Colonel J. W. Patterson, 102d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant Jacob Drum, 102d Pa. Vols.; Major A. H. Snyder, 139th Pa. Vols.; Captain E. H. Rogers, 93d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant George Wiedman, 98th Pa. Vols.

Wounded.—Captain T. E. Kirkbride, 102 Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain J. D. Kirk, 102d Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain S L. Fullwood, 102d Pa. Vols., severely; Adjutant A. P Callow, 102d Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant St. Clair Cooper, 102d Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant T. A. M. Laughlin, 102d Pa. Vols, seriously; Lieutenant S. M. Duval, 102d Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain A. C. Douglass, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain James Conway, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain S. C. Schoyer, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Adjutant A. M. Harper, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant W. S. Leech, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant E. C. Grace, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant R. M. Culmer, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant S. C. Crawford, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant A. S. Warner, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant Frank Goodin, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant J. D. Bieber, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain John Fritz, 93d Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain C. W. Eckman, 93d Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant M. B. Goodrich, 93d Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant P. Woomer, 93d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant H. L. Kiner, 93d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant M. McMurray, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant George Schmitt, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain M. Hammar, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant L. Soistman, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain W. F. Davies, 62d N. Y. Vols., slightly; Captain W. H. Baker, 62d N. Y Vols., slightly; Lieutenant W. Moore, 62d N. Y. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant S. J. Dockstader, 62d N. Y. Vols., seriously.

BATTLES NORTH OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, MAY 12TH AND 13TH.

Wounded.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Hamilton, 62d N. Y. Vols., severely; Major W. Hubbell, 62d N. Y. Vols., slightly; Captain R. G. Rogers, 93d Pa. Vols., mortally; Captain J. Fritz, 93d Pa Vols., severely; Captain D. C Keller, 93d Pa. Vols., severely; Captain C. Lipple, 93d Pa. Vols., slightly, Captain J. L. McKean, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain Robert Munroe, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly Captain W. P. Herbert, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly.

MAY 5TH TO 15TH—ENLISTED MEN.

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
62d New York	15	61	
93d Pa	28	181	14
98th Pa	10	76	6
102d Pa	23	176	
139th Pa	43	253	10
	119	747	30

RECAPITULATION—CASUALITIES FROM MAY 5TH TO 15TH.

KILLED. Off.	KILLED. Men.	WOUNDED. Off.	WOUNDED. Men.	MISSING. Off.	MISSING. Men.	TOTAL. Off.	TOTAL. Men.
5	119	38	747		30	43	896

Aggregate, 939

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

TWENTY-NINTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington,
May 19—10:15 p. m.

To Major-General Dix:

No official reports of military operations to-day have been received by this Department from General Grant or General Butler.

Reports from General Sherman's command, dated at Kingston, Ga., 2 p. m. to-day, announce that Sherman reached Kingston, and encamped last night. This morning he advanced upon the enemy, who again retreated.

The dispatch states that while it was being written, Hooker's and Howard's guns were hammering at Johnston, and the two armies were in plain sight of each other, two miles east of Kingston.

Davis' division of the 14th corps is in possession of Rome.

General Sherman reports the weather fine, roads good, and country more open and less mountainous.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTIETH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington,
Friday, May 20—6:30 p. m.

To Major-General Dix:

This afternoon we have dispatches dated at 8½ this morning, from General Grant.

Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's and Tyler's divisions, and some of Warren's troops that were on the entire right. About 300 prisoners fell into our hands, beside many killed and wounded. Our loss foots up a little over 600 wounded and 150 killed and missing.

General Grant says that probably our killed and missing are overstated.

Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to General Grant. The condition of the Army and his contemplated operations are entirely satisfactory. The army is abundantly supplied.

Under instructions from this Department to Colonel Schriver, commanding at Fredericksburgh and its vicinity, nine persons are in custody who are suspected to have been engaged with Mayor Slaughter.

The Mayor had made his escape before intelligence of the outrage reached Fredericksburgh, and the sick and wounded, what could not be transported overland, will be brought here on water transports.

No reports have been received from General Butler to-day.

Major-General Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

Latest dates from Major-General Canby were at Vicksburgh.

The Red River was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points. But measures had been taken by him, which were believed to be adequate, for clearing the river of all such obstructions and to enable him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the Army.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

Washington, May 20—10:30 p. m.

Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from General Sherman, dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he had pushed a column beyond that place in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Cassville, and there was skirmishing in the latter part of the day with Hardee's corps.

The cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day.

A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, Saturday, May 21—9:50 p. m.

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from General Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a great deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.

A dispatch just received from General Banks, dated at Alexandria, the 8th of May, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow (May 9) and the gunboats relieved. He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. General Canby was at the mouth of the Red River on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist Banks, if necessary.

Dispatches from General Butler, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that he had "been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. We shall hold on. Have captured the rebel General Walker of the Texas troops."

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-THIRD DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington,
May 22—10 p. m.

To Major-General Dix:

On Friday evening General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania (the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public). It has, thus far, progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started at 1½ o'clock Friday night, one hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna.

Hoke's brigade has joined Lee.

The movement of General Grant has thus far been accom[illegible]hed without any severe engagement or serious interruption. W[illegible] [illegible]w occupy Gurney's Station, Milford Station, and south of the M[illegible] pony on that line.

A dispatch received this morning from General Canby, dated M[illegible] 14, at the mouth of the Red River, says: "We have rumors to-d[illegible] from rebel sources that the gunboats, except two, succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in General Banks' dispatch.

No dispatches have been received to-day from General Butler.

Dispatches from Kingston, Ga., state that General Sherman's forces are resting, and replenishing their supplies.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISPATCH.

Washington, Monday, May 23, 1864.

Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from Major-General Canby, dated "Mouth of Red River, at Midnight, May 15," state that "Admiral Porter has just arrived. The remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-night. General Banks will probably reach Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, to-morrow.

A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated "on board the flagship *Black Hawk*, mouth of Red River, May 16," states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the 19th Army corps, who proposed and built a tree-dam of 600 feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety, the back water of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, and allowing them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy to a point of safety. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious services.

An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22, states that the Army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red River and Semmesport.

Major-General Sherman, by a dispatch dated 8:30 p. m. last night, reports that he would be ready by this morning to resume his operations. Returned veterans and regiments, he says, have more than replaced all losses and detachments.

We have no official reports since my last telegram from General Grant or General Butler.

Official reports of this Department show that within eight days after the great battle at Spottsylvania Court-House, many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to General Grant.

The whole Army has been amply supplied with full rations of subsistence.

Upward of twenty thousand sick and wounded have been transported from the field of battle to the Washington hospitals, and placed under surgical care.

Over eight thousand prisoners have been transported from the field to prison depots, and large amounts of artillery and other implements of an active campaign brought away.

Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded to the Army, and the grand Army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied and furnished, than when the campaign opened.

Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all.

During the same time, over 30,000 volunteers for 100 days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, equipped, and transported to their respective positions.

This statement is due to the chiefs of the Army, staff and bureaus, and their respective corps, to whom the credit belongs.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington,
Wednesday, May 25—9 p. m.

Major-General Dix:

The latest date from General Grant's headquarters, received by this Department, is dated at Mount Carmel Church, 1 p. m. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. Warren's loss is not over three hundred, killed and wounded. The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them. The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men. Still Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall.

General Butler, in a dispatch dated at headquarters in the field, at 7 o'clock this morning, reports that Major-General Fitz Hugh Lee, lately promoted, made, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon his post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James River, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops, Brigadier-General Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed. Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if this proposition was rejected, he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. General Wild replied: "We will try that." Reinforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported.

No other reports of military operations have been received by the Department since my telegram of 9:30 last evening.

Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington,
May 24—10 p. m.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the Army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely Lee's army. The Fifth and Sixth corps marched by way of Harris' Store to Jericks' Ford, and the Fifth corps succeeded in effecting a crossing, and getting position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us.

Another dispatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says: "He was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or massive firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse to the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock, the rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great. Our losses were inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister.

A dispatch from General Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond. Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but had not time to count them or ascertain his loss. Hancock is storming the rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between one and two hundred prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, amongst them an order calling out all boys, seventeen years of age, to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan was, this morning, at Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night.

No dispatches have been received to-day from General Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Dispatches from General Butler have been received to-day, relating briefly to the operations of the respective forces. Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday night) the enemy attacked the Army and were handsomely repulsed.

A dispatch from Major-General Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that General Banks' troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Morganza to-day. The Army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MEMORIAL OF CONTRACT SURGEONS.

The following memorial of the acting assistant or contract Surgeons of the Army, will shortly be submitted to Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:—

The undersigned, acting assistant surgeons, United States Army, respectfully submit the following memorial, and, representing as we do, a majority of our profession in the service, trust that it will meet with due consideration and attention of your honorable bodies.

We are private physicians employed under contract by the Medical Director, to perform the duties of medical officers on the transports, in the field, regiment, post and general hospitals, or "wherever our services may be required, for and in consideration of $100 per month," less one and one-half per cent internal revenue (except in the case of those sent into the field, who are paid $113 83 per month) and this "in lieu of all allowances and emoluments whatever"—as mileage, rations, forage and servants' wages.

We are obliged to assume all the responsibilities and perform all the duties of commissioned officers, according to army regulations, and are subject to strict military discipline.

We are frequently ordered away from our posts or stations, at a moment's notice, on detached service, in medical charge of troops, to distant places, and for such service receive no extra pay or compensation, but are compelled to defray our own travelling expenses, with the exception of transportation in kind which is furnished by the quartermaster. We are exposed to all the dangers, fatigues, hardships and privations of war; to the miasmatic influences of unhealthy climates, and the perils of the ocean, many contract surgeons having been killed, wounded and captured by the enemy, to say nothing of those who have died at their posts from sickness or been lost at sea. At the same time we are denied nearly all the honors, privileges and immunities of officers—among others, rank, and the right to demand a court of inquiry or trial by court martial, if charged with any breach of military law. We are also liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States. Our position is anomalous, inasmuch as we are neither citizens nor soldiers.

A large proportion of contract surgeons employed in our army are men of great professional ability and experience, with families to maintain, who have left their homes, and in many cases a lucrative practice, to serve their country.

In the beginning of the rebellion, when the Army was paid in coin, $100 or $113 83 per month was perhaps a fair compensation for our services; but, owing to the present depreciation of the National currency, and the consequent increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life, it is not so now.

In view of these facts we pray that by an act of Congress our pay hereafter may be increased from twenty-five to thirty-three and one-third per cent; that we may be allowed mileage, or at least our actual travelling expenses when on detached service, and also be exempted from conscription.

Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas has returned to Washington, in good health, from his long and arduous tour of service in the Mississippi Department.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CASUALTIES AMONGST GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a communication in reply to its resolution, asking for information concerning general officers, since the commencement of the Rebellion. The following is the list:

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, retired.
Brigadier-General David E. Twiggs, dismissed.
Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney, retired.
Major-General John E. Wool, retired.
Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, retired.
Brigadier-General James W. Ripley, retired.
Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, dead.
Brigadier-General J. K. F. Mansfield, dead.*
Brigadier-General James G. Totten, dead.
Brigadier-General Andrew H. Reeder, declined an appointment.

VOLUNTEER.

Major-General Frank P. Blair, resigned, and resignation revoked.
Major-General William F. Smith, expired by constitutional limitation, and re-appointed.
Major-General John M. Schofield, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major General Horatio G. Wright, rejected by Senate—since appointed.
Major-General Cassius M. Clay, resigned.
Major-General James A. Garfield, resigned.
Major-General Schuyler Hamilton, resigned.
Major-General Charles S. Hamilton, resigned.
Major-General Erasmus D. Keyes, resigned.
Major-General Edwin D. Morgan, resigned.
Major-General Benjamin M. Prentiss, resigned.
Major-General Robert C. Schenck, resigned.
Major-General Edw. D. Baker, dead.*
Major-General Hiram G. Berry, dead.*
Major-General John Buford, dead.*
Major-General Philip Kearney, dead.*
Major-General Grindly M. Mitchell, dead.
Major-General J. K. F. Mansfield, dead.*
Major-General William Nelson, dead.
Major-General Jeremiah L. Reno, dead.*
Major-General I. B. Richardson, dead.*
Major-General John F. Reynolds, dead.*
Major-General E. V. Sumner, dead.
Major General John Sedgwick, dead.*
Major-General Geo. C. Strong, dead.*
Major-General Charles F. Smith, dead.
Major-General Isaac I. Stevens, dead.*
Major-General Amiel W. Whipple, dead.*
Major-General Thos. A. Morris, declined.
Major-General Napoleon B. Buford, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major-General J. D. Cox, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major-General Geo. W. Morrell, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major-General W. T. H. Brooks, nomination withdrawn.
Major-General John Newton, nomination withdrawn.
Major-General Wm. H. French, mustered out.
Major-General Fitz John Porter, cashiered.

BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Henry W. Benham, appointment revoked.
J. J. Bartlett, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Geo. W. Cullum, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Jos. B. Carr, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Chas. T. Campbell, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Edward Ferrero, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
A. J. Hamilton, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
James A. Ledlie, expired by constitutional limitation, and re-appointed.
Thos. F. Meagher, resigned and resignation revoked.
Joshua T. Owens, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Gabriel R. Paul, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Henry H. Sibley, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
John M. Thayer, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.

RESIGNED.

Burns, Wm H	Miller, Stephen
Boyle, J F	Nagle, James
Buckingham, C P	Orme, William W
Beatty, John	Phelps, John W
Craig, James	Piatt, A S
Crittenden, Thomas T	Pratt, Calvin E
Campbell, William B	Quimby, Isaac F
Cochrane, John	Reynolds, Jos I
Clement, G P	Ross, Leonard F
Denver, J W	Reid, Hugh T
Duryee, Abram	Shields, James
Dumont, Ebenezer	Strong, William K
Dodge, C C	Smith, Green Clay
Deitzler, G W	Stevenson, John D
Farnsworth, John F	Shackleford, James M
Fairchild, Lucius	Thurston, Charles M
Harding, A C	Tyler, Daniel
Kiernan, J L	Taylor, Nelson
King, Rufus	Viele, E H
Kane, Thomas L	Van Allen, James H
McCall, George A	Vinton, Francis L
Montgomery, William B	Wade, Melancthon T
Morgan George W	Matthies, C L

DEAD.

Bayard, George D*	Lytle, William H*
Bohlen, Henry	McCook, Robert L
Cooper, James	Plummer, James B
Corcoran, Michael	Patterson, F C
Champlain, T B	Rodman, Isaac P*
Chapin, Edward P	Rice, James C*
Farnsworth, E I*	Sill, Joshua W*
Hackleman, P A	Stevenson, Thomas G*
Hays, Alexander*	Sanders, William P*
Jamison, Charles D	Taylor, George W
Jackson, J L	Terrill, William B
Jackson. C F	Vincent Strang*
Keim, William H	Wadsworth, James L*
Kirk, E N	Wallace, W H L
Kirby, Edward*	Welsh, Thomas
Lyon, Nathaniel*	Weed, Stephen H*
Lander, F W	Williams, Thomas

DECLINED APPOINTMENTS AS MAJOR-GENERAL.

Baker, Edward D	Morris, Thomas A
Biddle, Charles I	Oakes, James
Brown, Harvey	Pierce, Thomas L
Bramlette, Thomas E	Prime, Frederick G
Haupt, Herman	Richardson. W A
Hicks, Thomas H	Sprague, William

MUSTERED OUT.

Garrard, Theo T	Porter, Andrew
Morton, I St C	Stone, Charles P
Naglee, Henry M	Gorman, Willis A

EXPIRED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT.

Busteed, Richard	Phelps, John B
Buchanan, R C	Poe, O M
Cowdin, Robert	Smith, Gustavus A
Gilbert, C C	Stoughton, E H
Hovey, C E	Todd, John B S
Haynes, J N	Van Vliet, Stewart
Krzyzanowski, W	Vinton, Francis L
McKinstry, Justus	Williams, N G
Marcy, Randolph B	Williams, D H
Naglee, James	

REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

Cogswell, Milton	Arnold, L G, cancelled and restored to U S A
Chambers, Alexander	Harkin, James A, revoked
Stuart, D	Stumbaugh, F S, revoked
Sickles, D E, re-appointed	Blenker, L discharged
Todd, J B L	Revere, J W, discharged
Lane, James H, cancelled	

* Killed in action or died of wounds.

A Resolution to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the Armies of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of all such correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commanding officers, and documents of every description in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of his Department since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the present time, and during the continuance of said rebellion, which may be, in his opinion, proper to be published with said correspondence, reports and documents [which], shall be arranged in their proper chronological order.

Sec. 2 *And be it further resolved*, That the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause to be printed and bound (in addition to the usual number) ten thousand copies of such correspondence, reports, and documents, in volumes of not exceeding (as near as may be) eight hundred octavo pages each, which shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Senate as follows, to wit: five hundred copies to the War Department; one complete copy to each State library of every State in the Union, and five complete copies to public libraries in each Congressional district of the United States, to be designated by the Representatives of the present Congress from such district; and of the remaining copies three thousand shall be for the use of members of the present Senate, and six thousand for the use of members of the present House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall also be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause a complete index of the matter contained in each volume to be prepared and inserted therein.

Sec. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That all resolutions adopted by either House of Congress, at its present session, directing the printing of any of the correspondence, reports, or documents, as above contemplated, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

Approved May 10, 1864.

An Act to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to enlist, out of any volunteer forces in the Army of the Cumberland that have served, or are now serving, as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers, to serve wherever required for three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, and to have the same organization, pay, and emoluments as are allowed to engineer soldiers under the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of similar grade in the Regular Army.

Approved, May 20, 1864.

Joint Resolution relative to pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant-General.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from day of their appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant-General.

Approved, May 20, 1864.

GENERAL STEELE'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

Headquarters Department of Arkansas,
Little Rock, May 9, 1864.

General Orders No. 23.

To you, troops of the Seventh Army corps, who participated in the recent campaign designed to co-operate with General Banks' movement against Shreveport, the Major-General commanding tenders his earnest, grateful thanks.

Although you were compelled to fall back without seeing the main object of the expedition accomplished, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have beaten the enemy wherever he has met you in force, and extricated yourselves from the perilous position in which you were placed by the reverses of the co-operating column. This let loose upon you a superior force of the enemy, under one of their best generals, causing the loss of your trains and the total interruption of your communications, rendering it impossible for you to obtain supplies.

You have fallen back over rivers and swamps, while pressed by a superior force of the enemy. This you have done successfully, punishing the enemy severely at the same time.

The patience with which you have endured hardships and privations, and your heroic conduct on the battle-field, have been brought to the notice of the Government, and will furnish a page in the history of this war of which you may well be proud.

F. Steele, Major-General Commanding.

TYLER'S DIVISION AND KITCHEN'S BRIGADE.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 20.

The Major-General commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's division and Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery in the affair of yesterday evening. The gallant manner in which these commands, the greater portion being for the first time under fire, met and checked the persistent attack of a corps of the enemy, led by one of the ablest generals, justified the commanding general in this special commendation of troops, who, henceforward, will be relied upon, as were the tried veterans of the Second and Fifth corps, at the same time engaged.

By command of Major-General Meade.
(Signed) S. S. Williams, A. A. G.
Brigadier-General Tyler, Commanding Division.

NEW POSTS NAMED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, May 12, 1864.

General Orders No. 197.

The new posts recently established in the Department of the Northwest will be named as follows:—

The post on James River—Fort Wadsworth.
The post at Devil's Lake—Fort Hays.
The post on the Upper Missouri—Fort Rice.
The post on the Yellowstone River—Fort Stevenson.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIGEL'S FAREWELL ORDER.

Headquarters Department West Virginia,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.

General Orders No. 27.—By an order from the President of the United States I am relieved from the command of this Department. Major-General Hunter, U. S. Vols., is my successor. In leaving the troops under my immediate command I feel it my duty to give my most sincere thanks to the officers and men who have assisted me so faithfully during the last campaign. Having no other wishes or aspirations but to serve and promote the great cause which we are all bound to defend, I hope that final success may crown the indefatigable zeal and good will of this army. F. Sigel, Major-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER ASSUMES COMMAND.

Headquarters Department West Virginia.
Martinsburg, West Va., May 21, 1864.

General Orders, No. 28.—Agreeably to the order of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of West Virginia. All reports and returns will be made to headquarters of the Department, as at present directed; and all communications for the Commanding General of the Department will promptly forwarded to him in the field. In addition to the present Department staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Halpine is announced Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Major Samuel W. Stockton as Aide-de-Camp. And these officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly. D. Hunter, Major-Gen. Commanding.

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

CIRCULAR FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi,
Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

Inasmuch as an impression is afloat that the Commanding-General has prohibited the mails to and from the Army, he takes this method of assuring all officers and men that, on the contrary, he encourages them, by all his influence and authority, to keep up the most unreserved correspondence with their families and friends. Wherever they may be, Army corps and division commanders should perfect the arrangements to receive and transmit mails; and all chaplains, staff officers and captains of companies should assist the soldiers in communicating with their families.

What the Commanding-General does discourage is the existence of that class of men who will not take a musket and fight, but who follow an Army to pick up news for sale, speculating on a species of information which is dangerous to the Army and to our cause, and who are more used to bolster up idle and worthless officers than to notice the hard working and meritorious, whose modesty is generally equal to their courage, and who scorn to seek the flattery of the press. W. T. Sherman, Major-General.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Colonel Samuel S. Carroll, of the 8th Ohio Vols., and Captain in the 10th U S. infantry, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers from May 12, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services in the eight days battles in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Captain J. M. Eyster, 18th U. S. infantry, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from May 21, 1864, he appear before the military commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Captain J. C. Fellen, will report in person to the Surgeon in charge of Mower U. S. General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty with the 53d Co., 2d battalion, Veteran Reserve corps, relieving Captain Richard Dillon. Captain Dillon on being relieved, will report to the Provost Marshall General for duty.

Surgeon Charles Sutherland, to duty as Medical Purveyor at Washington, D. C., on being relieved at Annapolis, Md.

Storekeeper Johnson will report for duty to Surgeon Sutherland.

RELIEVED.

Surgeon J. H. Peabody, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general of the department of Kansas for duty.

DISMISSED.

Assistant Surgeon N. S. Drake, 16th New York Cavalry.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon James S. Chapman, 39th Massachusetts Vols., on account of physical disability.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Barracks at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, is hereby turned over to the Surgeon General for Hospital purposes.

NAVY GAZETTE.

An Act to appoint certain officers of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for and during the present insurrection, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint acting lieutenant-commanders and acting commanders, who shall have the same rate of compensation as is allowed to officers of a similar grade in the Navy.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in section ten, chapter one hundred and eighty-three, of an act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy, approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that said section shall read as follows:

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive, a temporary appointment as acting volunteer lieutenant or acting master in the Navy, from civil life, authorized by act of Congress of July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, may be confirmed in said appointment in the Navy and placed in the line of promotion, from the date of said confirmation, if, upon the recommendation of the President, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy. Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer of the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars, and a medal of honor, to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved, May 17, 1864.

An Act relating to appointments in the naval service and courts-martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States, above the rank of acting master, shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular Navy are required to be submitted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That naval courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave to be reduced to the rating of ordinary seamen.

Approved May 16, 1864.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, to the command of the *Louisiana*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Goyle, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Master William Bates, to the *Alabama*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, Jr., to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John G. Rossman, to the *Alabama*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Loucke, to the *Wamsutta*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Noyes, to the *Maritanza*.

Acting Master Fred. T. King, to command the *Horace Beals*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Bosworth, to instruction at New York.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel G. Midlam and William H Miller, to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, to temporary duty at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Acting Ensign Henry Kloeppel, to the *Horace Beals*.

Acting Master Richard Buck, to Philadelphia for medical survey.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas F. Wade, to the command of the *Commodore Jones*.

Acting Master W. H. Wood, to the *Niagara*.

Acting Master James Ogilvie, and Acting Ensign F. H. Andall, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Ensign Rodney Browne, ordered to the *Alabama*, revoked and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Bailey Hascall, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to report to the Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Kinney, from the receiving ship *Princeton*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockaking Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeons J. G. Bell, G. D. Buckner, and W. B. Sartman, from the receiving ship *Princeton*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeons W. R. Semans and Henry S. De Ford, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Leech, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Daniel R. Brown and Albert Taylor, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Lewis, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Master John R. Gleason, and Acting Ensign Wm. H. Penfield, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry R. Greene, from the *Iuka*, and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

Acting Master William Williams, from the *Rhode Island*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James D. Van Zandt, from the *Admiral*, and ordered to the *Oneida*, in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. K. Gebsen, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick M. Dearborn, from the *Daylight*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master John H. Gleason, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the *Relief*.

Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. C. Winter, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Emmons, from the *Bermuda*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Massasoit*, and ordered to the *Relief*

Acting Master J. H. Gleason, from the *Relief* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Ensign Abraham J. Louch, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, from the *Southfield*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John N. Stephenson, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign W. Betts, from the *Mackinaw*, and a leave of absence of thirty days granted him.

Acting Masters C. W. Pratt, Eben Hoyt, and Gilbert Richmond, Acting Ensign Eugene Biondi, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. J. Hughes, from the *Pensacola* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. Farmnd, from the *Southfield*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign William H. Penfield, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Ensign O. C. Gill, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Ensign E. R. Warren, from the *Bermuda*, and ordered to the *Wamsutta*.

Acting Gunner Hermsn Peters, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *Patuxet*.

APPOINTED.

John H. Richards and George C. Reynolds, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

George A. Parker, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Greenville Lewis, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

James Allen, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, to remain in the *Montgomery*.

Leonidas Radcliff, Burgoyne Edward Theophilus Henry, and Aaron Van Cleve, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to duty to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Albert Mayer, Henry William Whiting, Gustavo William Best, Charles Franklin Stroud, Amos Calender Wilcox, Robert S. Lythe, and Thomas McEwell, and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Henry W. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

John H. Dee, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Robert W. Clarke, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Chadburn H. Warren, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

A. F. West, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Pontaosuck*.

John H. Sleeman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

James B. Johnson, and Henry Hardy, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Homer E. Rand, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

James Nash, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Pontoosuck*.

Peter Meacham, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

W. L. Pavy, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

George Barnard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Rowland B. Brown, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Gumphert, and to remain on Board the *Atlanta*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Robert G. Lewis, and to remain in the *Water Witch*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot George B. Griffin, for duty in the *Cohasset*, North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Luther W. Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas S. Churchill, and remain on the *Niphon*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Michael Kirby, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master William F. Shankland, commanding Naval Battery at Seavey's Island, N. H., to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master's Mate A. O. Child, to Acting Ensign, and detached from the *Nereus*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Master's Mate Willis G. Perry, to Acting Ensign, and detached from the *Nereus*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Ensign W. O. Putnam, to Acting Master, and remain on the *Montgomery*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Masters George W. Demett, of the *Ironsides*, and W. H. Polleys, of Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master J. G. Barclay, commanding *Commodore Jones*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wade, Acting Master Jonas S. Higbee, of the *Niagara*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Joshua Simmons of the *Poppy*.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master George W. Browne.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Hulse.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

POLLOCK RIP AND CROSS RIP LIGHTVESSELS.

BOSTON, May 24, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the repairs having been nearly completed on the Pollock Rip Lightvessel, she will be replaced upon her station in a few days, and the Relief Lightvessel removed to Cross Rip Station, which position she will occupy until further notice.

The Relief is schooner-rigged with a red ball at the mainmast head, hull painted red, with "Relief," in white letters, on each side.

She will show every night from sunset to sunrise one fixed light of the natural color.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
JOHN MARSTON, Commodore, U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector, 2d Dist.

FIVE FATHOM BANK LIGHTVESSEL, OFF CAPE MAY.

LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1864.

The Five Fathom Bank Lightvessel was returned to her station, off Cape May, on the 16th inst.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
JOHN RUDD, Lighthouse Inspector.

LIGHTVESSEL AT WILLOUGHBY SPIT, CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Official notice is given that the Lightvessel exhibiting two lights at Willoughby Spit, Chesapeake Bay, has been removed for repairs, and one with a single light is placed there temporarily. So soon as the necessary repairs are made, she will be replaced, due notice of which will be given.

NORTH SEA: COAST OF BELGIUM—LIGHTVESSEL NEAR SOUTHWEST END OF WEST HINDER BANK.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, April 26, 1864.

The Belgian government has given notice that on and after the 4th day of April, 1864, a Lightvessel would be placed near the SW end of the West Hinder Bank, off the coast of Belgium.

The light is on the revolving principle, showing successively two white lights and one red light, at intervals of half a minute. It is elevated 40 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The vessel, having a skeleton framework in the form of a pyramid at the masthead, is painted black with red streaks, and "West Hinder" in large white letters on her sides, and lies in 17 fathoms low water springs, hard gray sand, about 6 cables from the S end of the bank.

Nieuport Lighthouse bears S by E¾E, distant 18 miles.
Dunkirk Lighthouse SSW¾W, 19¾ miles.
Red Buoy on the NE end of the East Dyck Bank SE¾E, 3¾ miles.
South Foreland Lighthouses W southerly, 42¾ miles.
Galloper Lightvessel NNW northerly, 29¾ miles.
North Hinder Lightvessel NE¾N northerly, 15¾ miles.
Ostend Lighthouse SE¾E nearly, 20¾ miles.
The Outer Buoy at the Entrance to the Wielingen Channel E by S¾S nearly, 25 miles.

The vessel is in—
Latitude........51 22 30 N.
Longitude...... 2 26 26 E of Greenwich.

The Black Buoy at about 2 cables WNW of the Lightvessel still remains.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19 20 W in 1864.

By command of their Lordships
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

BUOYS OFF YARMOUTH.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, April 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that consequently upon alterations in the Caistor and Scroby Shoals, it has been found necessary to move the following Buoys:—

CAISTOR SHOAL BUOY

This Buoy has been removed about 3 cables length NE¾N of its former position, and now lies in 6 fathoms low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

St. Peter's Church in line with the Roman Catholic Chapel, SW ¾S. southerly.
The Water Works Column at Caistor in line with Caistor East Mill, NW¾W.
Inner Barber Buoy, NNE¾E, distant 8-10ths mile.
Middle Scroby Buoy, ENE easterly, distant 1 2-10ths of a mile.
West Scroby Buoy, SSE¾E, distant 9-10ths of a mile.

SCROBY FORK BUOY.

This Buoy has been removed about 1 cables length W by N from its former position, and now lies in 0 fathoms low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearing:—

St Peter's Church just open to the S of the Highest Mill at Yarmouth, NW¾N.
The Southernmost Mill at Gorlestone on with the Pilot House on the Pierhead, W¾N.
SW Scroby Buoy, N¾W.
Scroby Spit Buoy, S.
St. Nicholas Lightvessel, W by S.

By order P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Naval Depot formerly at Cairo, has been removed to Mound City.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Pontoosuc*, 10, went into commission at Portland last week, and was hauled into the stream.

THE machinery of iron-clad *Dunderberg* necessary to be put on board the vessel before she is lauched, is nearly completed and will be put to next week.

THE iron-clad *Oneota* was launched from the Niles Works, Cincinnati, on Saturday, 21st inst., at three o'clock P. M. The launch was in every respect a success.

THE Department has received information of the capture, on the coast of Texas, of the English schooner *Laura* and the *Fanny*, by the U. S. gunboat *Owasco*. The captures where made in the middle of last month.

THE U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, which has been thoroughly repaired at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, left there last week Friday for Fort Mifflin, where she received her complement of powder, and sailed on Saturday for a foreign station.

THE following named vessels were at Key West on the 9th inst.:—Flagship *Dale*, steamers *Fort Henry*, *Stars and Stripes*, *Clyde* and *Galena*. The *Huntsville* sailed on the 7th inst., for Havana, for repair. The *Stars and Stripes* would follow soon.

THE Navy Deparment has received information of the capture recently, off Mobile Bar, of the schooner Judson, with forty bales of cotton on board. She had run out of Mobile during the previous night. The master and crew profess to be Union men.

THE new steam revenue cutter *Wyanda* is now lying at the Washington Yavy Yard. She is the first in commission of six of the same class ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury last year. She was built by Messrs. John F. Fardy & Bro., of Baltimore, is three hundred and sixty tons, carries six guns, and is a fine specimen of naval architecture.

BY order of Brigrdier-General Hatch the following uniform has been adopted in the Department of the South for the Masters of Armed Transports: Coat dark blue cloth or flannel, with Artillery buttons. Cuffs, single stripe gold lace, 1-4 inch wide, arranged with single knot. Senior Masters, two stripes. Shoulder straps, similar to that of Ensign in the Navy, bars longitudinal.

THE services of Acting Ensign W. C. Hanford being needed by the Navy Department, he has been relieved from duty at the Headquarters of the Department of the South. The following appointments on the Staff of Department Commander, are announced John H. Mars, Esq., Chief Marine Engineer; Acting Ensign Cecil C. Neil, U. S. N., A. D. C., and Sup. of Armed Transports.

THE following vessels are being repaired in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The *Ascutney*, foot of Ninth street; the *Kensington*, at the Fulton Iron Works; the *Nyack* and *Shawmut*, at the Atlantic Dock; the *Tallahoma*, at Twenty-third street; the *Vanderbilt*, near the foot of Jackson street; the *Winooska* and *Peoria*, at Delancy street.

SECRETARY Welles has issued an order, dismissing from the service Acting Master Edward Jones and Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. M. Harlin from the navy for maltreatment of a sailor by the former, and an attempt to screen the offender by the latter. The Secretary's order concludes as follows: "Persons enlisted in the naval service may be assured that their complaints of maltreatment, properly made and forwarded, will receive due attention from the department; and the laws enacted for their protection will be strictly, and in such cases as this summarily, enforced."

WORK at the Philadelphia Navy Yard is progressing rapidly. The large steamer *Neshamony*, now building at the upper ship house, has received her planking, and workmen are now engaged at laying the deck. The monitor *Tonawanda* is attached to one of the wharves. Workmen are engaged at the interior. The deck will soon be planked. The steamers *Yantic*, *Shenandoah*, *James Adger*, and *Saratoga*, will be ready for active service and sail by the end of this month. The *Juniata* is lying at Kaighn's Point receiving her machinery. The monitor which is being built at the ship house at Kaighn's Point will be ready for launching in a few weeks.

THE U. S. supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieutenant West commanding, arrived off the Philadelphia navy yard last week Saturday, from the South Atlantic blockading squadron. The *Massachusetts* brought up 400 passengers, comprising officers, invalids, and discharged men. She also brought up two monitor smoke-stacks, and some deck-plates, one torpedo from St. Johns, Fla., broken shot from the decks of iron-clads, and various other curiosities, for exhibition at the Sanitary Fair. The smoke-stacks have been perforated in every part by the rebels.

THE following vessels are now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing repairs, or just in commission and awaiting orders: The *Susquehanna*, *Merrimack*, Acting Master Rodgers; *Chenango*, *Magnolia*, Acting Lieutenant Cheeseman; *Marblehead*, *Talapoosa*, *Flambeau*, *R. R. Cuyler*, Commander Downe; *Iuka*, recently in commission, Lieutenant Rogers commanding; *Snowdrop*, Acting Master Carlin; *Augusta*, Commander Corbin; *Shamrock*, *Maumee*, *Chicopee*, Commander Harrell; *Banshee*, *Pawtuxet*, *Kalmia*, formerly called the *Innes*; *Pensacola*, *Galatea*, Commander Guest, recently in from blockade duty, and needing repairs; *Bienville*, *Rachael Seaman*, and the supply steamers *Newbern* and *Union*. The monitor *Manhattan* is in the dry-dock and being painted. The iron-clad *Miantonomoh* is rapidly approaching completion. The *Mohican* is under the shears, preparatory to receiving her new boilers and armament. The *Iroquois*, which has been undergoing repairs at the Philadelphia Yard, is now lying off the Battery, and will be taken to the Yard in a few days. The mortar schooner *John Griffiths* arrived on the 21st. from duty in the East Gulf Squadron, and sailed again on the 25th. The *Sea Foam*, arriving on the 18th; the *Greto* on the 24th, and the mortar schooner *Henry Janes*, Acting Ensign L. B. King commanding, from Pensacola, the 23d, all sailed on the 25th. The old frigate *Savannah*, now a school ship for officers, has been hauled out into the stream, and is now at her Summer moorings. A detachment of seamen from the *North Carolina* will be sent to Portsmouth to man the *Colorado*.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL TOTTEN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON,
April 27, 1864.

AT a special meeting of the Lighthouse Board, held on the 26th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Lighthouse Board feel most deeply the loss sustained by the branch of the public service under their charge, to the death of Brevet Major-General JOSEPH GILBERT TOTTEN, who has been one of the most useful and active members of the Board from its first appointment in pursuance of law in 1851, under the Secretary of the Treasury, as a tempory Board of Inquiry into the Lighthouse Establishment of the United States, through all the years of organization of the establishment and of the executive duties.

Resolved, That the high scientific attainments, the admirable administrative qualities, the perfect knowledge of general principles, and attention to every minute detail of the system, impressed the mental and moral qualities of General TOTTEN upon his associates in a way to make his mind eminently a leading one of the Board; while his suavity, patience, perfect amibility and retiring modesty, rendered him one of the most charming of associates in executing work to which he was so much more than sufficient.

Resolved, That in the discharge of the duties of the first Board, the resulting organization, the adoption of the present system of lighting by lenses; the subject of construction, theoretical and practical, and the use of materials, the experienced and experimental knowledge of General TOTTEN were of the highest value to the Board, and his careful applications of the sciences were of the greatest importance to the Lighthouse system, and that in the large qualities of common sense in all the transactions of the Board, general as well as technical, and in his high sense of justice, directing great mental power, the Board constantly felt the support of General TOTTEN, as one to be relied upon for guidance in all difficult questions of administration.

Resolved, That the affectionate qualities of General TOTTEN's heart so endeared him to his colleagues, that in now expressing themselves in regard to his death they are fully prepared to share to the utmost the deep grief of his family, to whom they offer their sincere condolence for the loss of one not to be replaced, but to be ever mourned as the true, devoted, and sincere friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of General TOTTEN, and to the Hon. Secretary of War and Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Resolved further, That these proceedings be published.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Rear-Admiral, Chairman.
A. D. BACHE, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.
JOSEPH HENRY, Sec. Smithsonian Institute.
HARTMANN BACHE, Colonel of Engineers.
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1864.

SIR:—I regret that I did not receive the resolutions of the Lighthouse Board upon the decease of General TOTTEN, until to-day

Without the same opportunities of forming a correct judgment of the merits of the lamented General, my own estimate of them correspooded with that of the members of the Board, and my sympathies with them in sorrow for the loss which the Department and the country has sustained, are profound and sincere.

Yours, very truly,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Admiral SHUBRICK, Chairman Lighthouse Board.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant-Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Dix, has been ordered to report for duty to Major-General Hunter.

OBITUARY.

OFFICIAL intelligence has been received, through the Surgeon-General's Office, under date of 20th May 1864, of the decease of Assistant Surgeon JOHN T REILY, U. S. Army, aged twenty-nine years, at Helena, Arkansas, after a "few hours' illness." It is but just to the memory of this distinguished young officer, a grandson of Major WILLIAM REILY, of the Army of the Revolution, whose virtues and patriotism he fully inherited, to state that he was brave, talented, and noble, that he was enthusiastic in the cause of the Union. Appalled by no danger on the field of battle, he discharged his duties under every exposure faithfully to his country and to the Army. He was present in all of the seven days battle before Richmond, and complimented by General HANCOCK in general orders at Williamsburgh in volunteering to convey an order in the heat of the engagement. He was also at Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburgh, &c., in all of which he was attached to the regular artillery, commanded by the brave and distinguished Captain (now General) AYRES. Affectionate and warm in his attachments to his family (a widowed mother and sister), and faithful in all his friendships with his brother officers, his memory will long be cherished and his virtues remembered.

J. H. R.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see the "Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 363 BROADWAY, cor. FRANKLIN-ST.

MAY 23, 1864.

This Bank has a cash capital of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

and will commence business in the new Banking Rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, on this day, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts, and will discount business paper, and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This Bank will have a large deposit from Country Banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States, and depository of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10 40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this city.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street.

THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, importers, No. 374 to 380 Broadway.

GEORGE A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., importers dry goods, No. 81 Franklin-street.

S. L. SOLOMON, of S. L. Solomon & Son, upholstery, No. 369 Broadway.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, wholesale grocers, No. 14 and 16 Beaver-street.

SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Constable & Arnold, attorneys, No. 18 Wall-street.

CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., manufacturers of shirts, No. 377 Broadway.

J. O. WHITEHOUSE, shoe manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-street.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Newell & Smith, silks, &c., No. 333 Broadway.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

The best Pens in the World.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PE

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only;* No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse, Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 00 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer —whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guaranty their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

706 BROADWAY, 706

CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES. CUSHIONS AND SEATS,

Are now everywhere introduced. For the Army and Navy, these Mattresses are a first-rate article. For less than half cost of hair, the most durable, healthy, comfortable and practical mattress will be used. A rolling mattress, weight 11 lbs., waterproof and soft, for the Army Officers; a ship's bunk-rolling mattress, weight 5 and 6 lbs., 4 inches in diameter, for Navy Officers and Sailors. The stuffing is always clean and elastic, never required to be repaired and is entirely free from moisture or vermin.

706 BROADWAY, 706

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.—229 Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st., BALTIMORE,

Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulets, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Also a full stock of Watches and Jewelry of every description, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

POPULAR, PATRIOTIC & HOME SONGS.

NEARLY 200 FOR 12 CENTS.

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK.

Part 1.—Containing all the best song of the day, a large number of which, being copyrights, are not to be found in any other collection. Parts 2 and 3.—Containing the Words of Popular Songs that have appeared since the publication of the First Part together with numerous other favorites. Price of each part, 12 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A.M., 18th June, 1864.

These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,0000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed—of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 30,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage, or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional and collateral security—twenty per cent.—will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity, or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guaranty, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 24th day of May, 1864, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed), A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 16th May, 1864, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. E.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate Cure. HEGEMAN'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 7th was

$44,606,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall st.
Second National Bank of New York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New York, Pine street.
Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th Av. and Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.
New York Nat. Exchange Bank, 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositories of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ARMY AND NAVY

UNIFORMS,

Of the best

INDIGO BLUE CLOTH AND KERSEYS,

READY MADE

AND

MADE TO ORDER.

—BY—

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

192 Washington Street, Boston.

MILITARY GOODS.

E. R. BOWEN,

10 CLARK STREET, Corner of LAKE STREET, (Over U. S. Express Office), CHICAGO, ILL.

SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.

REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.

CARTRIDGES and RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.

BELTS, HATS, GAUNTLETS, SHOULDER STRAPS, SASHES, CAPS, FLAGS, HAVERSACKS, &c., &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS TO ORDER.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA GOODS.

HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLES,

and all other Cartridge Rifles and Carbines.

The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices. P. O. address, Box 846.

MILITARY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntletts,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons,
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.

Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by

A. W. POLLARD & CO.,

No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES,

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The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

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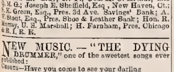

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60 of	1,000 pounds.
70 of	800 pounds.
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60 of	500 pounds.
60 of	400 pounds.
60 of	300 pounds.
60 of	200 pounds.

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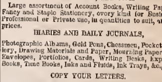

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

MORE correct, na well as more particular, accounts of the bold and brilliant movement of the Union Army from the environs of Spottsylvania to the banks of the North Anna, have come to us since our former description. But that march is already amoogst the achievements of the past; and, in the pressure of events still more pregnant, there is little time for pausing to elaborate the details nf the retreat and the pursuit. The paltry taverns, insignificant dépôts and villages, and the nbscure and ill-conditioned roads betwixt the two points, after furnishing a seven days' cynosure, have relapsed into oblivion.

To briefly review, about midnight of Friday and Saturday, May 20th and 21st, the advance nf HANCOCK'S corps, which had on Thursday moved across to our left for that purpose, began quietly and cautiously to steal out from the old battle-ground towards Guinea's. Although this movement is sometimes stated as a complete surprise to the enemy, it seems evident that he had for a day or two been anxiously awaiting it. The Thursday attack of EWELL'S, which may, perhaps, be regarded as comprising a double purpose,—a swoop upon our communications and a flank reconnoissance in force,—had sufficiently demonstrated to him the withdrawal of HANCOCK for some purpose from right to left. Very quickly after the advance division of the latter had broken camp on Friday night, the rattle of drums was distinctly audible, showing that, even in the dead of night, the vigilant aod suspicious enemy was determined to lose no time in securing for himself the right of way to Richmond. His advance corps was speedily followed by another. But, having not yet complete faith in General GRANT'S sincerity, the enemy paused awhile with his Third corps, and, about 5 o'clock of Saturday, sallied out nf his entrenchments to strike at our Sixth corps, still holding a portion of the old battle-field. The attack, however, was ill-managed and ineffective, and, possibly, was not designed for a serious effort, though such an one would seem to have been advisable. Withdrawing, he pushed his remaining corps after its predecessors, who were already far along on the road southward.

Some particulars of this retreat and chase have already been given. In brief, although our forces moved with commendable rapidity, the enemy, starting at the same time, and having a shorter road to the desired point, was able to get his army thither and into complete position before our two advance corps could come up. In the meantime, he had kept a flying body at work to harass nur advance and flanks, though nothing was done sufficiently vigorous to impede the pursuit. EWELL and LONGSTREET'S corps passed over the Telegraph road, A. P. HILL'S over the Negrofoot road, further to the west. Our own troops struck out first to the southeast, leaving behind them successively Massaponax Church, Newport, Guinea's and Bowling Green; then southwesterly to Milford and Downer's Bridges, and so on to the North Anna, a part of the force continuing on the Stage road and the rest crossing over to the Telegraph road. Our advance cavalry found that EWELL and LONGSTREET had preceded them, and our men, to their great astonishment, heard in some places, that they had been "expected the day "before."

CROSSING THE NORTH ANNA.

Passing the description of the march with its incidents and skirmishes already recorded, the whole Army on Monday evening found itself along the hither bank of the North Anna. In the region where our forces crossed, *i. e.*, just above Sexton's Junction, there are three fords, Island, Jericho, and Chesterfield or Taylor's bridge fords, the former the farthest to the northwest. The two latter our forces took. Taylor's Bridge is about a mile above the point where the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad crosses the North Anna. Jericho Ford is about four miles farther up. Our two advance corps, the Second and Fifth, reached the fords about 2 P. M. of Monday, the Second arriving at Taylor's Bridge and the Fifth at Jericho Ford. About a hundred rods in front of the former point, is Long Creek, a diminutive stream, parallel with the North Anna, and forming junction with the latter below the railroad crossing. Their configuration gives the interlying land, which is easily defensible, almost an insular character. The bridge across the North Anna was commanded at its entrance by a well built redan, whose extremities were covered by the river, and its flanks swept by artillery in field-works on the opposite bank, as well as by infantry in rifle-pits. The island formed a broad, open space, intervening between the redan and our forces drawn up in front, and making the storming of the works a matter of no little enterprise and peril. About 6 o'clock, the Second corps prepared to assault. BIRNEY'S Third division was in the advance, supported by BARLOW'S First and GIBBON'S Second, TYLER being in reserve. BIRNEY'S division sprang gallantry to their task, and, in the most brilliant and rapid manner carried the works with the bayonet, pressing on through a galling fire from artillery and rifles on the opposite bank, which swept the flanks of the salient, leaping the ditch, and climbing up the parapet. A part of Colonel BLAISDELL'S Excelsior Brigade with those of EGAN and PIERCE first touched the redan. The bridge-head was immediately held, and a part of the Second corps thrown across the river, menacing the retreating enemy, which consisted of MCLAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps. Thus the bridge was won. But so hostile was the disposition of the enemy, that, contented with the advantage already gained, no effort was made by General HANCOCK to throw his whole corps over the North Anna that night. Meanwhile, General WARREN'S Fifth corps had already crossed the river several hours before, at Jericho Ford, wading it waist deep, without opposition. The enemy, always cautious now of their right flank, had made few preparations so far, nn their left. The stream, however, was quite defensible at this point, the current being rapid, though shallow, and the banks bold, rugged, and precipitous. The roads down to the river were tortuous and difficult. Pontoon bridges were thrown across, after the fording by the infantry, and, when the enemy's skirmishers had been driven off, preparations were made to entrench. Meanwhile, CUTTER'S division crossed on the pontoon bridge, and joined GRIFFIN'S and CRAWFORD'S, already on the other side. About 5 o'clock, the enemy, who had been hurrying forces from points lower down on the river, attacked GRIFFIN'S division with extraordinary fury, pouring in fierce volleys of musketry, and adding a hot cannonade from several batteries. The Second brigade, SWEITZER'S, which was still in advance, was heavily pressed, but behaved with most conspicuous and admirable gallantry. Meanwhile, a flanking brigade of the enemy nearly turned the right of GRIFFIN'S line. They were met, however, by BARTLETT'S brigade, and, after a severe encounter, thoroughly repulsed. Both SWEITZER'S and BARTLETT'S brigades behaved very handsomely. The Rebels then withdrew in haste, and, though afterwards, during the night, they once more gained possession of a part of the battle-field by a spirited attack, and carried off their dead and wounded, no further attempt was made to dislodge us from possession of the river. The enemy consisted chiefly of WILCOX'S division of A. P. HILL'S corps, supported afterwards by other troops, including some regiments from BRECKINRIDGE'S command. Of the unusual fierceness of the battle mention was made in our last number. BIRNEY'S division of the Second corps and GRIFFIN'S of the Fifth corps had the chief honor of the gallant achievements of the day. The former received the hearty praise of their corps commander, and to the Fifth corps a letter of thanks and congratulation was promptly sent by General MEADE. Our losses at both points amounted to about a thousand men. The enemy's loss was not probably so great in killed and wounded, but we are reported to have taken during the day and the next morning several hundred prisoners. The crossing of the North Anna may therefore be regarded as surprisingly successful. The character of the river and its banks rendered operations extremely hazardous, and we could not be without anxiety as to its results. But the very dash and daring which carried the two advance corps against the enemy before the rest of the Army came up, prevented him from reaping the results of a delay on the bank. And, having once maintained their perilous ground, their permanent foothold was secured. Later in the evening, BURNSIDE and WRIGHT arrived, and occupied the northerly bank of the river, filling up the gap between the Fifth and Second corps.

The greater part of the Fifth corps remained all night on the further bank of the river, and, on his part, HANCOCK held Taylor's Bridge securely, though without crossing a great part of his force. During the night, the Rebels made an unsuccessful attack on the Fifth corps, as has been stated, but were forced to retire. About eleven o'clock, they made a sortie from their works south of Taylor's Bridge and endeavored to retake the bridge, but were quickly driven back. An hour later, they attacked more vigorously, and for a while drove back our forces, and began to fire the bridge. But a speedy rally again dispersed them, and left us in undisputed possession. One day, therefore, may be said to have given us the control of the river, about the magnitude of whose defences a year's speculation has been expended. Fiercely as our passage was resented, and severely as the battle raged, according to official dispatches, it seems a little surprising, in view of the natural defences of the region, and the jaded condition of our men, who rushed into the thick of deadly battle after wearisome marching under an oppressive sun, that no more elaborate or nbstinate defence was made by the enemy, provided he did indeed rely on that river as one of his strong lines.

SOUTH OF THE NORTH ANNA.

Early on Tuesday, the 24th, General MEADE pre-

pared to place the whole Army on the south side of the North Anna. WARREN's corps was already across. WRIGHT's Sixth corps preceded to follow at once, and, when the crossing was effected, drew up in position in the rear of WARREN, supporting him and covering the ford; a portion of it afterwards operated in the front. WARREN then moved out towards the railroad, and, advancing southerly, skirmished towards Little River, engaging the enemy. Having at length reached the Virginia Central Railroad, which is only about two miles distant from Jericho Ford, and there follows the general direction of the North Anna, he held it and began to destroy it, in the region of Noel's Turn, southwest of the ford. Continual reconnoissances and skirmishings occurred, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy.

Meanwhile, the Second corps, at seven in the morning, essayed a crossing at Chesterfield or Taylor's Bridge. This, however, was a matter of some difficulty, as the works commanding the farther end of the bridge were strong and still filled with the enemy. The portion of the southerly bank, also, which lies between Jericho Ford and Chesterfield Bridge, was still held by the enemy, and any attempt to cross from the other bank exposed the right flank of the crossing party. The left division of the Fifth corps, however, was eventually extended along the bank, and, while the enemy was occupied with them, soon after noon BIRNEY's division of the Second corps quickly crossed, swept the Rebels from their works, and held not only the bridge but its approaches. The remainder of the corps followed, and the object was accomplished. An advance of half a mile resulted in pushing back the enemy's skirmishers after considerable firing, but our subsequent progress was checked by his main force, which was found to be well posted this side Little River.

Between the two fords, as has been said, the banks are precipitous, and the current of the river swift. The southern bank is especially steep, and fringed with woods and undergrowth. We had, as yet, only partial possession of this locality. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, CRITTENDEN's First division of the Ninth corps forded the river by wading about half a mile above Taylor's Bridge, at Ox Ford. LEDLIE's First brigade held the advance, with skirmishers deployed, and steadily advanced, driving the enemy through the woods to an open space. Here they met a raking fire from batteries and riflemen posted in commanding positions in front, and were at length driven back to the river with a reported loss of 450 men. With better fortune POTTER's Second division crossed the river, meeting no important opposition. WILCOX's Third division was retained on the northerly bank. The enemy continued to dispute the ground in the region of Ox Ford. On the left, HANCOCK extended his line to the railroad bridge, a tressle structure 400 feet long, spanning the North Anna. But the enemy checked him here, and, in the night, succeeded in destroying the bridge by fire. Our losses during the day were rather less than a thousand men; that of the Rebels about the same, as our men had the advantage in the number of prisoners.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th, all the troops were in good position on the south side of the North Anna. Preparations were at once made to communicate with Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, as a new base, to which point trains of wounded were sent. Our position being established, there was now opportunity to see how decided had been the success. Draw a straight line from Spottsylvania Court-House to Richmond, and it will exactly cut the region where our troops forded and pontooned the North Anna, and where the enemy was found retreating. So straight to Richmond did both pursuer and pursued take their course, and so little superfluous territory had been marched over. Extend the line northwesterly, and it will touch the camping-ground which the advance corps of General MEADE's Army occupied, the night after the passage of the Rapidan.

On Wednesday noon, headquarters were at Jericho Mills. The line, resting on the south bank of the North Anna, ran as follows, from right to left: WRIGHT's Sixth corps, WARREN's Fifth, BURNSIDE's Ninth, HANCOCK's Second. WRIGHT's corps was held rather in the rear, covering Jericho Ford. HANCOCK's extreme left touched on the railroad, and was but very little advanced from the river. Between our right and left the enemy was found in strong force opposite our centre, with his left a little thrown back. Our own line extended about four miles. The reconnoissances of the day showed that the enemy's line lay northwest of Sexton's Junction, in the general form of a V. The apex, or his centre, stretched towards the North Anna, his right wing resting on the formidable marsh known as Bull Swamp, through which the creek of that name empties into the North Anna, and extending across the Fredericksburgh railroad, protecting it and covering the junction. His left wing ran along Little River, crossing the Virginia Central, and protecting it also at Sexton's Junction. The salient, an obtuse angle, was pushed out towards Ox Ford, confronting BURNSIDE. HANCOCK's corps lay pretty nearly parallel with the enemy's right. This position, naturally strong, appeared to be fortified with extensive and elaborate entrenchments, to which the enemy was busily adding others. The whole position looked formidable, and the enemy did not yield to the slight pressure of our reconnoissance.

On Thursday, headquarters were at Quarles' Ford. Reconnoissances again went on, but showed nothing new. The strength of the Rebel army, the morass on the right and the river on the left, with its centre dangerously inserted between the two fords, and threatening to penetrate our own centre, was again obvious. In case of a battle, the rapidity with which troops could be thrown back and forth from flank to flank, as occasion required, was no less obvious. The position was skillfully chosen, and, it would seem, threatened our security, as well as provided for its own. General GRANT had already come to a determination. It was, to dislodge the enemy, not by an assault, which would have been murderously destructive, but by a repetition of the flanking movement already twice successful.

MARCH TO THE PAMUNKEY.

The new plan was to recross the North Anna and again stretch out easterly, in the now familiar movement "by the left flank." The recent rains, swelling the streams, made it prudent to commence passing them as speedily as possible. To cover the scheme, a strong demonstration was made during Thursday on the enemy's left, some divisions of infantry attacking the enemy in position, while WILSON's Third division of SHERIDAN's cavalry, which had returned from Haxall's, moved up the Virginia Central Railroad and began to burn the track. Under cover of this attack, on Thursday evening, the Sixth corps quietly and swiftly withdrew to the north branch of the river, followed by the other corps in quick succession, and moved out easterly for the Pamunkey. HANCOCK protected the rear, and, meanwhile, a strong skirmish line was left in front, to engage the enemy's attention and disarm suspicion. At 9 o'clock on Friday morning, TORBERT's First and GREGG's Second division of SHERIDAN's cavalry took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a Rebel vidette. General TORBERT captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers. The First division of the Sixth corps arrived at 10 A. M., and the rest of the column closely followed. Hanovertown is on the Pamunkey, fifteen miles northeast of Richmond, nine miles in an air line from Hanover Court-House, and sixteen from White-House, on the same river. But the exceedingly tortuous nature of the river makes the two latter distances very much greater by river and somewhat greater by road. It was at once evident that the familiar spot known as White-House was henceforth to be our base of supplies; and, as a proof that this flank movement was no sudden and forced change of position, but one previously contemplated, transports laden with army supplies were found to be already on their way to the new base. Thirteen miles east of White-House is West Point, where the Mattapony and Pamunkey form, by their confluence, the York River. The distance by winding stream is much greater. A railroad connects the two points.

In the afternoon of Friday, General MEADE's headquarters were at Mongohick Church, situated at the Cross roads on Mehixen Creek, in King William county, ten miles north of Hanovertown. In the advance, the cavalry continued to press on, General SHERIDAN's whole force coöperating, having rejoined the Army on Wednesday, the 25th. Having left Haxall's, he had started from White-House on the 23d, camped that night at Aylettsville, a village two miles south of the Mattapony, and the scene of KILPATRICK's operations in the STONEMAN raid. The next day he consumed in the march to Westerville Station, the halt for the night being about nine miles to the east of that place. The day following, the cavalry again reported for duty, after an absence of sixteen days.

On Saturday morning, the 28th, our troops had obtained complete possession of Hanovertown and the neighboring region, having marched probably twenty-five miles, in the heat and dust, since Thursday night. All day long the troops continued to press forward, and before night the passage of the Pamunkey was effected. The weather continued clear and fine. The enthusiasm and spirit of the troops cannot be spoken of in terms of too high praise, and they did with alacrity all that was asked of them. It was discovered that LEE was already extending his lines southerly. He had undoubtedly occupied Hanover Court-House in force before our departure from the North Anna. He had now, however, swung about his army to face us again. BRECKINRIDGE's troops, lately victorious in the Shenandoah, supported by WICKHAM's and LOMAX's cavalry, were the forces nearest us. It was evident that the enemy could not long attenuate his line by holding the Court-House in great force, and that, at most, it would be but a point of support for his extreme left. To ascertain his real views upon this important point, a reconnoissance was pushed on Saturday far down towards Mechanicsville by TORBERT's and GREGG's divisions of cavalry. A little south of Hawes' Store, a point not far from Tolopatemoy Creek, which is a tributary of the Pamunkey, a severe engagement occurred with the enemy's cavalry, which resulted in our forcing him back some distance, so that something could be determined of his new line.

The battle began about noon of Saturday, DAVIES' brigade of GREGG's Second division being in advance. Very soon the entire division was hotly engaged, and our cavalry force had a taste of the severe and deadly fighting to which the infantry are thoroughly accustomed. The Rebel cavalrymen were skillfully disposed, taking advantage of the neighboring woods. The artillery on both sides was briskly engaged. About two o'clock, while the fight was hottest, and GREGG's division had hardly been able, even with great loss, to hold the desired ground, CUSTER's Michigan brigade of TORBERT's First division came up, and pressing gallantly forward, repulsed the Rebel forces. This brigade is armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, and proved very efficient. Under the concentrated fire the Rebels retired, leaving the battle field in our possession, with a part of their killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was about four hundred, and the enemy's not less. FITZ HUGH LEE and HAMPTON were in command of their forces.

While GREGG's and TORBERT's divisions had been thus employed, for two days, in clearing the roads from Chesterfield to Hanovertown, in effecting crossings of the Pamunkey, and finally in skirmishing and reconnoitering towards the enemy south of that river, WILSON's Third division was briskly engaged in tearing up the Virginia Central and Fredericksburgh railroads to Richmond, west and north of Sexton's Junction. Such a destruction was advisable from the fact that our forces have now left the railroad communication between Richmond and Gordonsville free from infantry attack. The injury to the track is said to be so considerable as to create annoyance, in case it should be important for the enemy to use the road. The destruction of the Fredericksburgh road must at once have convinced the enemy that that line had now been entirely abandoned, and that our forces had been swung around into the old battle-ground northeast of Richmond.

On Sunday, the 29th, the whole Army was successfully across the Pamunkey, and fronted southwest, about three miles from the river. The corps moved cautiously forward, and an attack from General LEE was expected. None such was made, however, and the only firing came from reconnoitering parties far in the front. Reconnoissances were made from each corps, followed up by a gradual advance. It appeared that the enemy was in force half a dozen miles distant from our lines, across Toleptomoy Creek, with his extreme right holding Shady Grove and Mechanicsville, his right centre in front of Atler's Station on the Virginia Central, and his left still persistently covering Hanover Court-House. Trains now began to run to and from White-House, and dispositions were made for battle.

On Monday LEE's forces were officially stated to be on the Mechanicsville road, south of Tolopatomoy creek road, between the stream and Hawe's Shop, his right wing resting on Shady Grove. Our own line of battle appears to have been substantially as follows: WRIGHT's corps on the extreme right, extending in the direction of Hanover Court-House, HANCOCK's on the right centre, on the Shady Grove road, WARREN's on the left centre, on the Mechanicsville road, BURNSIDE's on the left, and a little in rear, and so disposed so to threaten Richmond. Our right and rear were covered by WILSON's Third cavalry division, which had previously been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little River and South Anna, and to break up the roads leading thence to Hawe's Shop. GREGG's and TORBERT's divisions were dispatched out on our left flank. The Old Church Tavern cross-roads ,were held by TORBERT's division, Major DEVLAND having a picket force of two squadrons of the 17th Pennsylvania along the road leading from Cold Harbor to Old Church Tavern. About noon his pickets were driven in, and the long expected aggression of the enemy commenced. DEVINS' brigade soon reinforced our skirmishers, and, MERRITT's and CUSTER's successively arriving, a brisk engagement followed. Our forces succeeded in driving the enemy back on the Cold Harbor road, preventing his attempted raid in the rear of the Army. The loss on each side was eighty or ninety men. Meanwhile, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, WARREN's corps, which was gradually moving out to the left, along the Mechanicsville road, was suddenly and hotly attacked from both sides of the road by RHODE's division of EWELL's corps, with two brigades of cavalry, engaged in reconnoitering. CRAWFORD's division which was a little detached from the rest of the corps, being well up towards Shady Grove Church, was forced back in spite of all resistance. The advantage was so rapidly followed as to endanger the turning of WARREN's flank. But the timely arrival of reinforcements from the other divisions prevented that disaster. A sharp engagement, however, followed, and the enemy was forced to retire on a road parallel to that where TORBERT had successfully encountered and driven back their cavalry. As soon as news of WARREN's situation came to headquarters, General MEADE ordered an attack all along the line, in order to relieve him. General HANCOCK was the only one who received the order in time to attack before dark, and he immediately dashed upon the enemy's skirmish line, captured their rifle-pits, and held them all night. The engagement was rapid and brilliant, and the losses not large. The enemy left his dead and wounded on the field. General WARREN held his ground, about seven miles distant from Richmond, and near Mechanicsville. The enemy at once moved down troops to prevent any further dangerous concentration on his right. It is probable, however, that BURNSIDE is already approaching in that direction, having crossed the Tolepetomoy creek and moving up to our extreme left. Perhaps General SMITH may reinforce in the same direction, as he is now in position to form position with GRANT when required.

Annoyed by HANCOCK's presence in their outer lines, the enemy attempted to dislodge him by throwing a heavy force upon him at midnight of Monday. But the effort was unavailing, and they were repulsed after a severe contest, in which they left several hundred prisoners in our hands. On Tuesday a general advance of our lines began, attended by considerable firing, the enemy being little inclined to be pushed farther back from his position. A dispatch from Mr. STANTON, published below, gives further and later intelligence.

In a final word, we are now at last on the familiar fighting-ground of the campaign two years since. Just two years to a day from the battle at Hanover Court-House in May, 1862, our Army occupied Hanovertown, General WARREN carrying his corps in the advance in this last campaign, as he had commanded a provisional brigade in the PORTER's corps in the former action. The Army is now gradually swinging round from it first position after crossing the Pamunkey, when it faced Richmond, to a westerly front, in which it faces LEE's army. General SMITH has reinforced our Army, as Generals BRECKINRIDGE and BEAUREGARD have the army of the opponent. The decisive conflict cannot long be delayed.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2—12:15 P. M.

Major-General DIX:—

A dispatch from General GRANT's headquarters, dated yesterday, June 1, at ten A. M., has been received by this Department. It states that about 5 P. M. yesterday (May 31), General SHERIDAN perceiving a force of rebel cavalry at Cold Harbor, which proved to be FITZHUGH LEE's division, attacked, and after a hard fight routed it together with CLINGMAN's brigade of infantry, which came to LEE's support. SHERIDAN remained in possession of the place. He reported at dark that he had a considerable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to hold the position, and at ten P. M. the Sixth corps set out to occupy it.

We have not yet heard from WRIGHT or General SHERIDAN this morning, and do not know whether the former got his troops to their destination. SMITH must be close upon WRIGHT's column.

This morning the enemy are also moving a heavy column in the same direction. The order has just gone to WARREN to fall upon their flank.

WILSON had a fight last evening near Hanover Court House with YOUNG's brigade of cavalry. He routed YOUNG, killing and capturing many ; but there has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning.

WARREN reported last night that in his fight of Monday afternoon, near Bethesda Church, Colonel TYRALL, 13th Virginia, and Colonel WILLISS, commanding PEGRAM's brigade, were killed. Colonel CHRISTIAN 49th Pennsylvania, was wounded and captured ; so was the Assistant-Adjutant-General of RAMSEY's bridgade, name not reported. Ten other commissioned officers were captured and seventy privates. Sixty Rebels were buried on the field.

In our centre BURNSIDE reports his advanced line as being this morning (1st) within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville.

No other military intelligence has been received by this department since yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A LATER dispatch from Mr. STANTON, embodying advices from General GRANT up to 7 A.M. on Thursday, states that on the previous day, Cold Harbor, where the Rebels had works, was taken by our forces, after a sharp fight lasting three hours. SMITH's corps and the Sixth corps were the ones chiefly engaged. The enemy attacked desperately in the evening, but failed to dislodge us. Cold Harbor is a place of strategic importance, several roads branching from it.

GENERAL BUTLER'S COMMAND.

THERE has been little fighting during the past week in the neighborhood of Bermuda Hundred, and even the skirmish of Saturday night, the 21st, now appears to have been magnified by report into undue prominence. Minor reconnoissances and entrenching have been the chief work of the week, while, on his part, the enemy in front has been scouting and spading with assiduity not inferior to our own.

On Tuesday, the 24th, a brigade of cavalry under General FITZ LEE, supported by artillery, approached General BUTLER's post at Wilson's Wharf, on the northerly bank of the James, below Fort Powhatan. The post was garrisoned by two regiments of negro troops under command of Brigadier-General WILD. Before attacking, LEE sent in a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, and demanded its surrender, adding that, in the latter event, the garrison should be handed over to the authorities at Richmond *as prisoners of war;* otherwise, he would not be answerable for the consequence of capturing the place. General WILD replied—"We will try that." The attack commenced at noon, the enemy dismounting and fighting as infantry. The skirmishing line was speedily driven in to the entrenchments, and then the works were charged repeatedly with furious assaults. In front of the works was a broad, open space, and a deep ravine was to be crossed. The negro troops fought with that marked courage which has been so often successfully put to the severest test that it seems hardly necessary now to defend it by special parade of eulogistic comment. When well officered and well drilled, negro troops need no more be suspected of cowardice than whites. After three or four hours of unsuccessful attempts, the assault was abandoned, leaving twenty-five of his dead on the ground. It is efficially conjectured that he met a total "loss of killed and wounded of more than 200." The wisdom of General WILD's brief response to the deceptively-worded missive to surrender was thus fully indicated.

On Thursday, the 26th, a reconnoissance was made, which disclosed the presence of the enemy in some force, and dispelled the doubts entertained of his being in the vicinity. Before daylight, General MARTINDALE, commanding the Second division of W. F. SMITH's Eighteenth corps, with a part of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York, pushed through the strip of woods on our left flank, to the mouth of Bakehouse Creek, about half a mile from our lines, just beyond Port Walthall on the Appomattox. The Rebel pickets were met and driven in on their reserve, which was found to be of considerable strength. While our men held their skirmish line advanced, General SMITH sent up DEVENS' (formly WISTAR's) Second brigade of MARTINDALE's division, with BELGER's Rhode Island battery, to their support. The nature of the ground, however, prevented the artillery from doing anything more than cover a break in the line. A slight skirmish followed, the Rebels being behind log breastworks. No attempt was made to force them, and our troops were quietly withdrawn, the Rebels moving out in their rear. Our loss was not more than twenty or thirty. A similar reconnoissance, with a part of the Third brigade of the Fifth division of SMITH's corps, was made on the right, but no decisive results were reached. On Thursday night and Friday morning there was a little casual firing, but nothing worth recording.

The important move of the week was made on Sunday, the 29th, when, in pursuance of orders from General GRANT, General SMITH, taking with him a portion of General BUTLER's command, conducted them, on transports, with celerity, up York River to White-House, the new base of supplies for the Potomac Army. The troops first proceeded to Fortress Monroe, arriving there on Sunday evening, and, stopping a while for coal and other supplies, left for White-House, thenceforth to act in conjunction with the Army of General MEADE.

It has been suggested that the remainder of General BUTLER's Army is penned into an uneasy position, with a river on either side, and a watchful and petulant enemy stretching his hostile cordon across from the James to the Appomattox. But in truth, at present, so far from being in a critical, this Army is in a very safe and a very excellent position. Its communications and supplies are beyond all doubt safe and perfect. Its flanks are thoroughly covered by gunboats. And, with its entrenchments, it could hold a greater force than itself at bay. Indeed, it is the natural strength of the position which led us to the opinion that the apprehension so often avowed, that LEE would detach a corps from his army to unite by forced march with BEAUREGARD and crush our southside forces, was unnecessary. No small advantage of numbers can drive out General BUTLER's Army, so long as it remains in its defensive attitude. And an attack in any important disparity of strength pre-supposes the utter repulse of General MEADE—an event not likely to occur at present, and one which, if it did occur, would carry in its train events to which the dislodgment of General BUTLER would be a trifle.

We judge, rather, that recent operations have reduced the army confronting General BUTLER to proportions less than his own, even after the subtraction of W. F. SMITH's corps. A serious advance would probably push the enemy, apparently so vivacious and hostile, into his entrenchments at Fort Darling. But he will certainly oppose to the bitter end any attempt to break into Richmond on the south and southwest side, the possession of these points being important to him as exits, as well as entrances to his city.

On Monday the enemy heavily attacked General BUTLER's lines with artillery, opened from new batteries. Our gunners promptly responded, and the interchange of shot was very brisk. Nobody on our side was hurt.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

GENERAL SHERMAN continues his vigorous march into Georgia, meeting with scarcely a show of opposition from JOHNSTON, who would appear to have hardly strength sufficient in his heterogenous army of conscripts and militia to even embarrass the march of our victorious columns. After a brief detention in crossing the Oostanaula River after the battle of Resaca, the several wings of our Army were on the march again, along roads running parallel to the railroad, over which the cars were soon transporting sup-

plies direct from Chattanooga and Nashville. On Monday evening, the 10th, there was some slight skirmishing with the Rebel rear-guard. On Tuesday, the 17th, our centre reached and passed Calhoun—a thriving town of some 400 inhabitants, the capital of Gordon County, 80 miles northwest of Atlanta, and 30 miles beyond Chattanooga. Three miles beyond here, a brisk little fight occurred, the Rebels having occupied with their sharpshooters an octagon cement building, called the "Graves House." After a fight of two hours, the skirmishers of NEWTON's division, of HOWARD's corps (Fourth), aided by artillery, succeeded in dislodging the enemy. Early Wednesday morning (18th), the Army was again upon the march, the Fourth corps leading the way, and before night our troops occupied Kingston. The Twentieth and Twenty-third Army corps advanced on the left by way of Crossville, skirmishing heavily by the way. After a halt of a few days at Kingston, for rest and refreshment, the advance was continued as far as Altoona, when the Rebels availed themselves of a strong position among the Etowah mountains, to stay our progress. But with their inferiority of numbers, they were soon forced from this position by another movement in their flank, by which our left reached the railroad near Marietta, on Monday, the 30th ult., having a lively fight of nearly three hours' duration in that vicinity,—taking some 400 prisoners, and a railroad train of sick and wounded Rebels, with several cannon and some small arms.

Meanwhile the strong flanking column, under General MCPHERSON, had pressed on beyond Rome, far around to the right, and through Dallas to the Chattahoochee at Sandtown—a post village of Campbell Co., Georgia, 11 miles due west of Atlanta. This important position was not reached, however, without resistance—the official dispatches reporting a fight near Dallas (probably beyond it), in which the Rebels were driven back, with a loss to them of 2,500 killed and wounded left in our hands, and about 800 prisoners; General MCPHERSON's loss not being over 300 in all.

News is said to have been received at Cincinnati, direct from Kingston, Tenn., by telegraph, which says that General SHERMAN arrived at Dallas last Saturday, the 28th ult., and pushed on reinforcements to MCPHERSON, who would reached Atlanta by Saturbay, the 6th, unless a heavy force of the Rebels was met on the way. At last accounts, he was at Sweetwater town, and had driven the Rebels across Powder and Nickajack creeks, and got possession of the bridges across the Chattahoochee, 12 miles from Atlanta.

It is said that General JOHNSTON, with fragments of his disorganized army, has crossed the Chattahoochee, and is falling back to Athens, east from Marietta about 60 miles; while POLK, with an army of all sorts of men, mostly conscripts and "PEMBERTON "boys," is retreating to Macon, on the Central Georgia road.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE great news from General BANKS is the safe exit of his command from the late expedition, and his own return to New Orleans. Alexandria has been abandoned, and the last has been heard of the Red River expedition, the Bull Run campaign of the Southwest. The brilliant achievement of Lieutenant-Colonel BAILEY, in relieving the gunboats by damming the Red River, we have presented elsewhere. On the 14th, the Army retreated from Alexandria under protection of the gunboats, and, as often happens in similar cases, "a fire broke out" in the city, consuming a great part of it. On the 16th, the enemy, who escorted the Army a long way, and harassed its rear, attacked in force at Avoyelles Prairie, but, after a severe fight, were driven off. On the 18th, under POLIGNAC, they attacked again at Yellow Bayou, but were repulsed with a reported loss of 300 prisoners, besides as many killed and wounded. This final check was administered by General MOWER, under the command of General A. J. SMITH whose presence with the Red River Army has been a fortunate occurrence. Yellow Bayou unites with the Bayou de la Glaise, and empties into the Atchafalaya a short distance above Semmesport. On the 19th, the Army reached and pontooned the Atchafalaya. On the 20th, it crossed at Semmesport, and moved towards the Mississippi. The next evening it reached Morganzia, where General CANBY assumed its command, and it was safe. General BANKS proceeded to New Orleans the same day.

Guerrilla operations are not yet over. Guerrillas still infest the southwestern rivers, and FORREST is reported to have a considerable force of these troops in Northern Mississippi. North of the Rapidan MOSEBY continues his marauding, and has burned down block-houses, bridges and warehouses in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station and Union Mills. But these theories now sink into insignificance.

CAPTAIN COLES AND HIS SHIP.

MR. COWPER COLES, R. N., will have to try again. The *Royal Sovereign*, turret-ship, was fairly under steam for the first time on April 10, when a preliminary trial of her machinery was made. She realized a mean speed of a trifle over 12 knots (12.252), her draught of water being 18 feet 8 inches forward and 21 feet 9 inches aft. She steered well; and by this time we would doubtless be flooded with dissertations upon the superiority of British over American turret-ships, were it not for an important discovery which it did not take long to make. Before the *Royal Sovereign* had completed half her trip, a sudden escape of steam startled all on board. An investigation developed the fact that the stop valve box and its communication with the steam pipe had been torn off after the boilers; nor was the accident one which might have happened to any other steamer upon her first trial trip. It was the result of faults in the construction of the *Royal Sovereign*, and what is more to the point, of faults peculiar to Captain COLE's system of placing the turrets in the vessel. The London *Times*, which would of course willingly conceal the real defect or attribute it to other causes, if it were possible to do so, frankly states that the bottom of the *Royal Sovereign* has altered in form since she was taken out of dock, and that this change had tipped up the back of the two after boilers, thus causing the serious break mentioned. It so happens that one of the ship's turrets, weighing over 113 tons, with its gun and carriage, is directly over these boilers. Captain COLES, as will be remembered, has persistently claimed as one of the strongest points in favor of his mode of placing the turret in the vessels of his construction, that its immense weight is distributed upon the circumference of the iron road upon which the turret revolves. Now we learn, for the first time, that this is the case only in theory, and that, as the *Times* expresses it, "the "weight is in reality supported by four iron columns under "the deck and immediately in front of the boilers." These columns stand in the small space of eight feet, and just there the ship's bottom in the vicinity of the keel has bulged out under the pressure, collapsed slightly at the sides, and thus displaced the boilers. Although the *Times* affects to regard the mishap lightly, it confesses that the *Royal Sovereign* is "most undoubtedly weak in her bottom below the "armor plating," and she will have to go again into dock to be strengthened and repaired and have her boilers reset in their new form, "which is possibly all that may be re-"quired to render the ship efficient for the purpose for which "she has been converted." Thus, on her very first trial trip, the *Royal Sovereign* has developed a weakness which has never afflicted our monitors, and that, too, in the identical point where Captain COLES claimed for her superior strength. Possibly this little mishap will lead him to put a higher valuation upon actual experience, while it will compel him to distrust the theories he has urged with so much persistency and overweening confidence. We have much to learn in the construction of iron-clads, but we seriously doubt whether Captain COLES is the man to become our tutor.

The *Royal Sovereign*, it is well known to all who have watched her history, has been constructed by piece meal. Shortly after the news of the encounter between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* reached England, Captain COLES obtained permission to apply his system of "cupolas" to the line-of-battle-ship *Royal Sovereign*. The success of his cupolas depended on the success of the Armstrong breech-loader, and when the failure of that species of ordnance was proven, the uselessness of his cupolas followed as a matter of course, as muzzle-loading guns could not be used within his *cone*-shaped structure. It was then, and not till then, that his cupolas were abandoned and the American cylindrical *turret* substituted. The American turrets are of course very much heavier than COLES' originally proposed cupolas, and are supported in our monitors by longitudinal and transverse bulkheads of wrought iron of immense strength, so that it is impossible for any strain to so alter the form of the vessel that it will interfere with the proper revolution of the turret as well as to stiffen the vessel itself.

It appears that in the *Royal Sovereign* no provision was made for the additional weight of the cylindrical turrets, and that the attempt was made to sustain them on a series of slender staunchions, the same as were originally intended for the *cone*-shaped cupolas. The defects exhibited in the trial are sufficient comment on the worthlessness of that method.

In conclusion we would state that COLES' system, even if he succeeds in making it work, is totally at variance with ours. He aims his gun by means of man power operating a wrench between decks; we aim our 430-pounders by simply moving a delicate lever placed directly in the rear of each gun; which lever is operated by the officer who aims with the utmost accuracy the monster cannon.

The American system is to mount monster cannon within a *single* impregnable turret, placed on a small impregnable and easily manœuvred vessel for *harbor defence*, and for more extended operations on a fine modelled vessel containing immense steam power so as to attain *speed* combined also with impregnability.

OUR MONITORS IN RUSSIA.

THE Russians, who are actively at work constructing an iron-clad navy, have complimented American genius by following the model of our Monitors in the construction of a portion of their vessels. Commencing last January, they have in but little more than three months completed four monitors, two of which were launched on the 1st of May. These are described as two hundred and one feet in extreme length, one hundred and fifty-nine in interior measurement, forty-six feet beam, and eleven and a half feet in depth. They have two steam engines, one of one hundred and sixty horse power for propelling the ship, and the other of thirty horse power for revolving the turret. Their cost is six hundred and nineteen thousand silver roubles ($484,260). The adoption of the American model for these vessels has met with some objections in Russia, in answer to which an article has appeared in a semi-official periodical of St. Petersburgh, a translation of which has been transmitted to the Navy Department by Admiral LESOFFSKY, the officer detailed by the Russian Government to study the system of Monitor Iron-clads in the United States.

Accepting Admiral LESOFFSKY assurance of the official character of the opinions expressed in the article he transmits, they furnish a very gratifying endorsement of the efficiency of our Monitors. Detailing the history of the iron-clad movement in this country, and describing the severe tests to which our Monitors have been subjected, the conclusion is arrived at that, "*the attack on Charleston positively "proves the Monitors capable to compete, and probably with chances "of success, with the best iron-clad vessel of the French and Eng-"lish Navies.*" "The fighting test through which the "Monitors have passed," it is added, "is certainly more effec-"tual and decisive than the experiment made on plates repre-"senting the sides of a *Warrior* or a *La Gloire*, 4½ inch plates "of which were fractured by occasional shots. We may "well ask what would have become of the vessels covered "by such plates, and their sides presenting a large target, "and if (as it happened with the *Nahant*) they would be "exposed for some time to a concentrated fire of 100 guns "at a distance less than 1,500 feet! It is not difficult to "answer. Not only the *Warrior* with the *La Gloire*, but "all those *Minotaurs*, *Northumberlands*, *Magentas* and *Solferi-"nos*, constructed on improved models, would be sunk in "such circumstances; while the *Nahant* got out of the "action with injuries comparatively not very important."

For the faith of the Russian Government in these conclusions we have the evidence of the Monitors they have already built and the others they have in process of construction. In Russia we are told,

The Navy Department, in the person of his Highness the General-Admiral and his nearest assistants did not cease to follow from the beginning the trials of armored ship-building in other States, but with prudent caution it was decided not to do anything, until the new vessels had been sufficiently tested. In consequence, after the first battle between iron-clad vessels in America, the Navy Department immediately sent out there several officers belonging to different branches of the naval service, to study those new vessels on the spot. Those persons fulfilled the commission with which they were charged in the most successful manner. Their reports confirmed the Navy Department in its conclusions that out of all known systems of iron clads the Monitor was preferred for our coast defences, especially in our shallow waters. The protection of Cronstadt, our principal naval port, an object of constant and particular solicitude of our Navy Department, presents besides such local conveniences for the use of those vessels as cannot be found every where. In consequence of all this several vessels were commenced on the exact model of the American monitors. These vessels destined exclusively for the protection of Cronstadt, rapidly and successfully more to completion. All the improvements, the necessity of which has been proved by experience in America, will be introduced on our vessels, and it is expected that those vessels will be a very effective and necessary addition to our land defences of Cronstadt.

At the same time the Navy Department did not neglect to adopt all measures to provide the new vessels with the most perfect artillery, and we hope that our single turreted vessels representing the exact copy of the American Monitors, will be armored with formidable artillery, combine all the new improvements, and give satisfaction to all the demands of contemporary military science.

In addition to this we did not stop on one system exclusively. With prudent calculation, concentrating all our efforts on means exclusively defensive, we shall have at the same time, besides the Monitors, a few iron-clad vessels representing models of all the principal systems now in use, and which could be adapted to our exclusive and local condition.

The reports of the Captains of the Monitors engaged at Charleston are regarded as confirming the solidity of the Monitors. In one word, it is said:

From whatever side you look upon the results of the battle, they are positively favorable to the Monitor system of constructing vessels, inasmuch as the same is subject to improvements which can be partly adopted on the Monitors building at the present time, and unconditionally on those that are to be built. Passing to the reproach of slowness of fire from the Monitors, is easy to prove that taking into consideration the present state of artillery, the number of projectiles fired within a certain specified time is not so very important as is the degree of destruction they produce. Five shots from the *Weehawken* were quite sufficient to force the *Atlanta*, a beautiful iron-clad carvette, which cost the Southerners a million dollars, to strike her flag.

And it is certain that 9 shots from a 15-inch gun fired by the *Passaic* in forty five minutes would do a great deal of harm to the *Warrior* or *Black Prince*. In three-quarters of an hour the Federal squadron let out 139 projectiles, excluding 3 shots that the *Keokuk* made, and remembering that the Admiral's ship, the *New Ironsides*, scarcely participated in the fight, it appears that the mean number of shots fired from the 14 guns of the remaining seven Monitors, during the action, was 9, or one shot for every five minutes, a result, if not particularly brilliant, still very satisfactory, if we remember that the continual stoppages in firing are partly explained by inevitable accidents in first experiments, and for the most part are set aside by another system of artillery, possible improvements in loading guns, and port-stoppers.

In conclusion, it will not be amiss to remark that in examining the reports of the captains who participated in the bombardment of the 7th April, we are far from affirming that their vessels were perfect. No, certainly not. Monitors, like all other specimens of ship-building, have their defects. They are not easily managed; they are unsuited for passages of long duration; *for fight against fortresses they are nearly useless*; and notwithstanding this, it can be boldly asserted that, not only eight months ago, when we commenced their construction, but at the present time, after all the experiments and latest inventions, it is difficult to designate any other system for constructing coast vessels more useful for the defence of Cronstadt from an attack from sea, to navigate narrow and shallow channels, and particularly is there no other system more suitable to the means of construction we had in Russia in the summer of 1863.

The Monitors that are being constructed at the Petersburgh yards undoubtedly are not in a condition to cope with Cherbourg, or to take Portsmouth, but they will perform their part of duty, and will be of such use as to prevent an unmolested bombardment of the fortifications of the port of Cronstadt, which are so important to Russia.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF HELIGOLAND.

Our own grander military operations have for some time claimed our attention, to the neglect of the comparatively insignificant contest which has been carried on by the Danes and Germans. The only interesting engagement of late is that on the sea, off Heligoland, between the Danish fleet on the one side, and the Austrian and Prussian on the other. The fight came off on the 9th of May, both parties seeming eager to give and accept the gage of battle. On the German side were the Austrian frigates *Schwartzenberg* and *Radetsky*, and the Prussian gunboats *Adler* and *Blitz*: the first a screw steam frigate, carrying 50 guns—60 and 24-pounders, four rifled, the rest smooth-bored—a crew of 540 men; the *Radetsky*, a frigate of the same class, carrying 30 guns, the two fore and aft on her upper deck being rifled 24-pounders, the rest smooth-bored; her crew 310 men; the *Adler* and *Blitz* both cased with plates 2½ inches thick, and carrying four rifled guns each on the upper deck. Captain TEGGETOFF commanded the combined German flotilla.

The Danes had three frigates, the *Niels Juel*, 40 guns, and the *Dagmar* and *Heimdal*, 16 guns each. We have no particulars as to the calibre of the guns.

The fight opened at about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of May, with the firing of three blank shot by the *Schwartzenberg*. These were left unanswered by the Danes; whereupon Captain TEGGETOFF boldly took the frigate in between the *Niels Juel* and the *Dagmar*, and fired a double broadside against the enemy's ships on either side of him. Although somewhat taken aback by this piece of seamanship, the Danish frigates lost no time in returning the fire, and the engagement soon became general. One of the first shots fired by the *Niels Juel* struck the officer second in command of the *Schwartzenberg* full in the breast, and of course killed him on the spot. Shortly after, two shells struck the *Schwartzenberg* near the same spot, by one of the heavy guns, which was served by sixteen men. Out of the sixteen five were killed on the spot and nine wounded, only two getting off unscathed. This episode was shortly followed by a disaster which threatened the destruction of the ship. The sails were of course furled, and, as ill luck would have it, a shell forced its way into the canvas, and bursting, set the whole rigging of the foremast in a blaze. The ship having her head to the wind, it became necessary to put her about, to prevent the flames communicating themselves to the mainmast. In this manner the *Schwartzenberg* was temporarily reduced to the sole use of her two aft rifled guns. While the foremast was still burning, a shell burst in the outer chamber of the powder magazine, setting the timbers on fire, and creating a momentary panic among the crew. The flames, however, were at once extinguished and the danger averted. To complete the discomfiture of the *Schwartzenberg*, her bowsprit was carried away by a round shot. During the course of the engagement the *Schwarzenberg* was struck seventy times by shot and shell, and once by chain shot. Her foremast was burnt down to a stump, and the side of the mainmast turned towards the flames was blistered all over from the heat. The actual loss on board the *Schwarzenberg* amounted to 31 killed, 44 severely wounded, and between 30 and 40 slightly wounded.

While it fared in this manner with the *Schwarzenberg*, the *Radetzky* did her best to draw off the attention of the Danish frigates, which showed a wise unwillingness to attend to other business, until they should have succeeded in completely disabling the *Schwarzenberg*. However, before the conclusion of the engagement, the *Radetzky* was struck by 28 shot, mostly on her port side. The gunners of the *Radetzky* are said to have shown great coolness throughout, and more than once recharged their guns with Danish balls, which fell on the deck. The total loss of the *Radetzky* amounted to five killed and thirty-one wounded. The *Adler* and the *Blitz*, owing to the long range of their guns, sustained no loss, all the Danish shot falling short of their mark.

The loss on the side of the Danes was but two killed and fifty wounded. While the allied ships were much injured, the three Danes came out of the engagement in good condition.

The fight had lasted two hours and would have resulted in the total destruction of the allied ships, had not the near vicinity of neutral ground enabled them, when their case became desperate, to draw off from further conflict.

In spite of his ill-fortune, Captain TEGGETOFF did not lose the confidence of his Emperor, who, singularly enough it would seem to us, hastened to show his sense of the discomfited Captain's services by promoting him to the rank of Admiral.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH ON IRON-CLADS.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH'S proposition to employ rams for the protection of our harbors has excited great attention and stimulated the inventive talent of the country in a high degree. The earnest manner in which the Admiral recommends the adoption of his system to the Secretary of the Navy, and the precision with which he establishes the almost irresistible force of the proposed instrument of destruction, are well calculated to incite the inventive mind to devise practical means for carrying out successfully the startling proposition of the distinguished Admiral. It has not, it would appear, occurred to these patriotic and industrious persons who are now devoting their time and means to the *practical* solution of this great problem, to ascertain if the *theory* on which it rests is a sound one. It will be well therefore both in a national point of view, and in order to save worthy inventors from possible loss and disappointment, to scrutinize the subject carefully.

The grand feature of the system advocated by Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH is the property of the ram to strike with irresistible force, and thereby to destroy an enemy's vessel in an instant. Accurate computation of this force should therefore precede all other considerations in determining the propriety of dispensing with guns and projectiles for the protection of our harbors. The Admiral evidently takes this view of the matter, as he does not at all consider the numerous difficulties to be surmounted before the great idea can be rendered practically available. He simply points to the destructive nature of his ram and proves its irresistible force. The Admiral is very happy in his mode of conveying to the mind, by a familiar illustration, the enormous force exerted,—he compares the blow with the effect of a solid shot, the exact size, weight and speed of which he computes with great minuteness.

As a basis for his calculation Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH assumes the ram to weigh as much as the *Dictator*, viz: 4,500 tons, and to be moving at a rate of 15 knots, or 25 feet per second. With these elements he proceeds to estimate, and states the result of his computation to be, that the force of the ram "is equal in point of shock to that of a ball weighing two hundred and fifty two thousand pounds striking "with a velocity of one thousand feet per second." The precision with which the Admiral thus states the result of his calculation leaves nothing to question, and well may our inventors devote their time and means to solve the practical part of a problem apparently so sound in theory and fraught with the most important results. But as a ball weighing upwards of one hundred tons, striking with a velocity of 1,000 feet per second (the maximum speed of a cannon ball at ordinary ranges) would be so great as to tear into fragments the most massive floating structure that could be built by modern art, the practiced engineer hesitates before he admits the possibility of such a force being developed by the simple means proposed. As the system involves national considerations of deep importance, it is fortunate that the soundness of the theory on which it rests may be decided by the simplest possible process of calculation, without entering on the abstract question of momentum and vis viva. The most conclusive mode of testing the accuracy of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH'S assertion, that, under the stated conditions, the ram and the ball strike with equal force, will be to calculate each by itself.

The ram weighs 4,500 tons or 10,080,000 pounds, moving at the rate of 25 feet per second. In accordance with dynamic laws, this speed would be produced by a free fall through a height of 9.76 feet (the square of 25 divided by 64). Any one at all conversant with practical matters will be struck with this moderate exhibition of force, viz: that produced by the ram falling through a space of only 9 feet 9 inches. Now let us apply the same dynamic law to the ball, the weight of which is 252,000 pounds, or 112 tons, moving at a rate of 1,000 feet per second. To acquire such a speed the ball must fall freely from a height of 15,625 feet (the square of 1,000 divided by 64) or a little short of 3 miles! The mind is overwhelmed by contemplating the crash that would be produced by a solid mass of iron weighing 112 tons falling from an altitude of 3 miles. Yet such a crash would be produced were Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH'S ball of 10 feet 2¾ inches diameter to strike an object with a velocity of one thousand feet per second.

For the information of those who are now sedulously devoting their time to the subject, it will be proper to estimate precisely the difference of the force exerted by the proposed ram and the supposed equivalent. The weight of the ram, 10,080,000 pounds, multiplied by 9.76 feet, proves its actual dynamic force to be a fraction over 100 millions of foot pounds (pounds raised one foot high), while that of the ball is 250,000 multiplied by 15,265 or 3,906 millions of foot pounds, nearly forty times greater than that of the ram.

Many insuperable objections might be urged against the proposition of applying rams to defend our harbors in place of the Monitors with their fifteen inch guns, but probably Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH will abandon the ram system on finding that the *Dictator*, assuming every particle in her structure to be effective, only possesses one-fortieth part of the crushing effect of the ten feet ball, which the Admiral employs as his standard measure of destructive power.

Yours very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1864.

THE CASUALTIES ON THE COMMODORE JONES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To correct the erroneous statements of the list of officers, as also of the list of killed and wounded and saved, of what recently composed the officers and crew of the late U. S. Steamer *Commodore Jones*, I would beg, for the sake of the friends and others of the officers of the ill-fated vessel, to publish a *correct* list of the same.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding, THOMAS F. WADE; Acting Ensign and Executive officer, GEORGE W. ADAMS; Acting Master's Mates, A. J. KANE, W. H. BOLTON, and PRINCE M. WYE; Acting Assistant Paymaster, EDWARD T. CHAPMAN; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, T. McCARTHY; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. B. McKENZIE, ISAIAH L. SAWTELLE, and HORACE WHITWORTH; Pilot, GEORGE A. MOORE; Paymaster's Clerk, J. G. BARNUM, Jr.

KILLED.—Acting Assistant Paymaster E. T. CHAPMAN, Acting Third Assistant Engineer ISIAH L. SAWTELLE.

WOUNDED.—Pilot GEORGE A. MOORE, since dead; Acting Ensign GEORGE W. ADAMS, Jr., severely; Acting Lieutenant-Commanding THOMAS F. WADE, slightly; Acting Master's Mates W. H. BOLTON and P. M. WYE, slightly; Acting Third Assistant Engineer JAMES B. McKENZIE, severely; Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. WHITWORTH, slightly; Paymaster's Clerk J. G. BARNUM, Jr., slightly.

Second Assistant Engineer T. McCARTHY was working the engines at the time of the explosion of the torpedo, and was thrown through the after engine room hatchway thirty feet into the air and fell overboard, escaping uninjured, not wounded, as before reported.

Third Assistant Engineer I. LYMAN SAWTELLE was also in the engine room, and was instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. T. CHAPMAN was in his office, and was thrown fifty feet into the air, and fell through the hurricane deck instantly killed.

Acting Master's Mate A. J. KANE was in charge of the first cutter, and a crew of twelve men, searching and dredging for torpedoes, and at the time of the explosion was nearly along side of the vessel, and his boat was thrown some ten feet into the air. All escaped uninjured. Mr. KANE afterwards discovered the party on shore who fired the torpedo, immediately drew his pistol and fired, and ordered the fire of his men. Mr. KANE afterwards rendered efficient service in picking up the wounded and drowning men and transferring them to the different vessels of the fleet, and was assisted by the boats of the vessels, which immediately repaired to the scene of the disaster.

Total killed, officers and crew, 23; wounded, 48; saved, uninjured, about 26. P. O.

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, NORFOLK, Va., May 20, 1864.

IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having but lately joined the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, coming as I did from a station where iron-clads were comparatively unknown, I naturally felt a great curiosity in regard to their offensive and defensive powers, as well as their habitability; I therefore made inquiries of officers who had been familiar with their appearance, and who had seen them in action. Upon modestly inquiring what was the particular objection to the Monitor type as a class, I was met by a storm of indignant reply, and one enthusiastic, chivalrous young ensign, who weighed nearly two hundred pounds, appealed to my sympathy in the most tragic way, asking me to look at him. I did look at him, and, as I released my eyes from the accurate survey they had made of boots, tubular necktie, and heavy moustache in embryo, he patted his breast with a heavy tragedy air, and whispered hoarsely, "Fourteen months on board an iron-clad."

I suppose I looked rather stolid, and as if I didn't take, for he was about to repeat his performance, when an idea struck me. "Ah, ha! oh, yes! I see; you want to go *home*, eh?" and I winked, and he replied in the most charming manner, and then we both laughed heartily at my not understanding the joke; at least that is what I suppose we laughed at.

More fiercely still did other young, and equally enthusiastic officers declaim against the Monitors' fighting qualities, stigmatizing them in no measured terms as useless, calling them old iron pots that couldn't fire oftener than once an hour; and when I inquired modestly, in the face of so much knowledge, what they supposed was the cause of their being so unhealthy, they answered, "Oh, well, it's the heat and the dampness, and the—oh! yes, you know, the infernal iron-clad."

Supposing there might be some mystery about them only known to this squadron, and that, perhaps, these might be conventional terms significant of meaning to the initiated, I wouldn't appear green, but ejaculated, "certainly, of course, I understand now."

At last, however, I am stationed with one of these nondescripts, and have had an ample opportunity of gratifying the curiosity I have felt all along in regard to them. I have made a most thorough inspection of this one, and, for the benefit of those who are interested in such matters, give the result.

In the first place, I tried to make the inspection after dark, and had approached quite close to the side of the Monitor, when I was hailed, a musket shot whistled by my ear, and a noise, like the rumbling of distant thunder, told me the turret was turning. Before I could get out of the way, or, indeed, go which direction I would, the turret presented a horrid front, and it was only by the most earnest expostulations and explanations that I at length persuaded the warrior crowd on board that I was an inoffensive member of society, and didn't have a torpedo in the boat. But what a strange, truculent looking craft it is at night, with the low black line of hull upon the water, which washed it like a half-tide rock, and the shadowy lookout moving about on the sombre, threatening turret.

The moment I got on board my own vessel, I made a note of my impressions, feeling disgusted that such an inroad should have been made upon all established models and customs, preventing friendly ship-visiting at night, and feeling confident it was the worst possible way to conciliate our Southern brethren, who would scorn to wage war, themselves, in a way so foreign to all the glorious principles of chivalry, and would like us much more—have a higher opinion of us—if we would too.

In the morning, too, I found outriggers and a rope-netting so placed as to keep off boats; one place was left open during the day, and thither I pulled, joining the captain,

who was perambulating his part of the ship, taking his *otium cum dignitate* with the air of a man who liked it.

Here let me remark, in parenthesis, is another innovation on time-honored custom. Making the forecastle the quarter deck! Oh, Spirits of Duncan and Boscawen!

Entering the turret, I found the guns in good order, and saw too that the xv.-inch monster, instead of having a range less than any other smooth bore gun in the Navy, as I had been led to suppose, actually had one much greater, and had, of course, as all artillerists will at once see, more accuracy.

The ingenious arrangement of pikes, with bits of iron crossing their blades at right angles, to keep them from going too far through the grating, amused me. Boarders swarm upon your turret, and sing out to "surrender! you blessed Yankee!" Prick their legs and feet with these persuaders through the grating; piece of iron keeps the robs from pulling the pike through, and they have to jump off. Boarders run round on deck behind the turret, as it turns, to keep clear of the fifteen inch.

Signal passes from turret to powder division. Doctor and paymaster in the wardroom, wink at each other, then the latter thrusts an iron bar up into a queer looking concern in the deck called a "deck scraper;" another wink, a gentle tap, and away go the chivalry, leaving only a little grey cloth and some buttons marked C. S. A. on the deck.

Quite a neat little plan this, I admit.

Wardroom large and comfortable—for an iron-clad—and quite safe. Cabin ditto.

It was a hot day, and I expected to find the vessel like an oven, but, on the contrary, had to move my chair away from the current of air which came pouring down the ventilator.

"What a ship! a perfect anomaly!" my friend, the senior officer present, exclaimed. "I really feel my health suffering."

Supposing he wanted me to look at him, I cast my eyes deliberately over his Apollo-like figure, and then said sympathizingly, I thought he did look as if he needed either some dinner or orders to the North.

"It's so deuced unnatural you know," he explained.

I remembered seeing once, at the hermitage, half way up Mt. Vesuvius, the outpourings of an American's patriotic soul in a neat and elegant epigram, and quoted the verse as near as I could recollect—

"In summer cold, in winter hot,
Jee-rusalem! what a wonder!
Hail Columbia, what a spot!
General Jackson, hell and thunder!"

"Yes," he said, "either Vesuvius, Mammoth Cave, or a Monitor," and he seemed much relieved.

It appeared I had labored under a wrong impression in regard to the temperature, and that the excessive heat was in winter, and excessive cold in summer, due of course in the former to the calefactory arrangements of steam pipes, and in the latter to the temperature of the water in which the apartments are immersed. But no man in his senses would try to refute the arguments against the extremes of temperature by a quibble so transparent.

With regard to physical weakness and prostration, I had not been on board long enough to detect much effect upon my own system, but I saw marked evidences of it after my unfortunate companion had eaten dinner for two, manifested by the decided disinclination he expressed to any exertion requiring much energy.

Though I heard a deep, heavy-muffled base sort of noise, like that of fifty of the largest drum fish, quite near me, and detected in it the snore of a human being sleeping sweetly on the other side the bulkhead—an evidence my hearing was not yet affected—my friend the senior officer tells me his is so bad he hasn't heard from home for two weeks, and he adds, in a plaintive voice, that he has become near-sighted from the effects of the Monitor; he hasn't seen his month's pay since he took command. That the sight is seriously impaired, I myself can bear witness, for, often as I have been on board, such is the influence of the ship, not with the most rigid scrutiny have I ever been able to discover the smallest drop to drink.

But what can you expect on board an iron-clad!

Lt.-Commander, U. S. N.

P. S.—Every one knows that a vessel which fires but once in four minutes, is not very formidable against sand batteries, yet because the Monitors are not so good as vessels of the *New Ironsides* class for this purpose, it is but puerile folly to underrate their transcendent qualities for all others; and because John Smith got sick in a Monitor of rheumatism and had to go home, the tale has spread, and all iron-clads are per force terribly unhealthy.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Thursday, May 26th, Mr. Hale reported his bill to authorize the transfer, on approval by the President, of enlisted persons desiring to enlist in the naval service, to serve during the remainder of their term of enlistment, and permits any seaman drafted into the military service to accept naval service instead. It credits naval enlistments on the quota of each district, and gives the same bounty as in the Army.

On Saturday, May 28th, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, offered a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey for the distinguished genius, skill, energy and success, as the leading Engineer of the Nineteenth Army corps, in his late operations upon Red River, by which he saved the fleet under Admiral Porter, and that the President cause a gold medal, with suitable emblems, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States, with a copy of this resolution.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, reported a bill to provide that all officers or privates of the military or naval forces are prohibited from buying or selling the products of insurrectionary districts, under penalties of the act, and a fine of $5,000.

Neither Monday nor Tuesday was any important military bill passed. On the latter day, Mr. Davis introduced resolutions to investigate charges of peculation, &c., against General Butler, but no action was taken thereon.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, May 26th, Mr. Garfield asked leave to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas, and Mr. Ancona objected. On Friday little was done in military matters, and the House adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, May 30th, Mr. Rollins' resolution on the objects of the war, was discussed, and finally referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States. Mr. Schenck's bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas came up, but the House refused to suspend the rules for its admittance by 79 to 42, not two-thirds. On motion of Mr. Cole, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire by whose authority the rebel soldiers are interspersed with the National soldiers throughout the Washington hospitals, and as to their comparative treatment, and, also, to inquire whether persons lately in the rebel army are employed in places of trust and profit by the Government at Gilsboro Point, Maryland, and if so, by whose authority, how many, and in what capacity; and, also, whether any disloyal persons are employed as clerks by the Government; if so, who are responsible for such employment.

Mr. Lazear offered a resolution that the President be required to adopt measures for the suspension of hostilities between the North and South, and an armistice in order that a convention may be called of all the States, to restore the Union, with their constitutional rights.

Objection was made, when Mr. Lazear moved a suspension of the rules, pending which the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the bill authorizing the President to construct a military railroad from the Valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee, was passed, 64 to 56.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISPATCH.

Washington, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from General Grant, received this morning, inform the department that the rebel army still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrated.

It will probably require two or three days to develope his operations, which are not now proper subjects for publication.

The Ninth Corps has been incorporated with the Army of the Potomac.

No dispatches have been received from any other field of operations.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, May 27—10 p. m.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from Major-General Banks, dated May 21, on the Mississippi River, was received to day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Colonel Bailey, in constructing a dam across the falls of Red River for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public. The army, in moving from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had two engagements with the enemy, one at Mansuna and one at Yellow Bayou. In both the rebels were beaten. General Banks states that "no prisoners, guns, wagons or other material of the army have been captured by the enemy except that abandoned by him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross-Roads on the morning of the 8th of April, that with the exception of the losses sustained there, the material of the army is complete."

A dispatch has been received from General Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitz Hugh Lee at Wilson's Wharf, by the colored brigade of General Wild.

No intelligence has been received since my last telegram from General Grant or General Sherman.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-NINTH DISPATCH.

Washington, May 28—9:50 p. m.

Major-General Dix:

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated yesterday afternoon, 5 p. m., has just been received. It states that our Army was withdrawn to the North side of the North Anna, Thursday night, and moved toward Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey. At 9 o'clock Friday morning, Sheridan, with the first and Second Divisions of Cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a rebel vidette. The First Division of the Sixth Corps arrived at 10 a. m., and now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity. Weather fine.

A later dispatch, dated at seven o'clock this morning (28th), from headquarters, Magahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely; weather clear and cool; the troops came up rapidly, and in great spirits; and that the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House, with a force variously reported at at from three thousand to ten thousand. Wickham's and Lomax's brigade of cavalry are also there. The dispatch further states, that after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, General Torbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from General Sherman, May 28, 6 a. m., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of Pumpkinvine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles, to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of timber and earth. General Sherman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles north The country is densely wooded and broken; no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTIETH DISPATCH.

Major-General Dix:

Washington, May 30—9:20 a. m.

No official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since my telegram of Saturday evening.

A telegram from General Sherman, dated near Dallas, yesterday, 29th, 7:30 a. m., reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and McPherson's Corps, in which the Rebels were driven back with a loss to them of twenty-five hundred killed and wounded left in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners, General McPherson's loss being not over three hundred in all.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

Major-General Dix:

Washington, May 30.

A dispatch from General Grant has just been received. It is dated yesterday, 29th, at Hanovertown, and states that:

"The army has been successfully crossed over the Pamunkey, and now occupies a front about three miles south of the river. Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had a severe engagement with the enemy south of Harves' Store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day."

Our loss in the cavalry engagement was three hundred and fifty killed and wounded, of whom but fifty-four are ascertained to have been killed. We having driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

Another official dispatch, dated yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, details the movements of the several corps then in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement.

Earlier dispatches from headquarters had been sent, but they failed to reach Washington.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTY-SECOND DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, May 31—4 p. m.

Major-General Dix:

We have dispatches from General Grant down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There seemed, the dispatch says, to be some prospect of Lee's making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of Tolopatamoy Creek, and between that stream and Hawes' Shop, his right resting on Shady Grove. Dispositions for an attack were being made by General Grant. Wilson's Cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little River and South Anna, and break up both roads from those rivers to two miles southwest of Hawes' Shop, where the headquarters of our army were established. There is as yet no telegraphic line communication with Washington.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday, 30th, 8 a. m., reports no change in the positions of the armies. Some slight skirmishing had occurred subsequent to the affair of Saturday.

No intelligence from any other quarter has been received by this department.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTY-THIRD DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, Tuesday, May 31—8 p. m.

Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, at Hawe's Shop, has just been received. It as follows:

"The enemy came over on our left last evening and attacked. They were easily repulsed, and with very considerable slaughter. To relieve General Warren, who was on the left, speedily, General Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our lines. General Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmish line, and still holds it. I have no report of our losses, but suppose them to be light."

Other official dispatches, not from General Grant, were received at the same time, and gave more details. They are as follows, the first being dated yesterday (30th of May), at 8 o'clock, p. m.

"In the course of the afternoon Warren had pushed down on our left until his flank division under Crawford reached a point abreast of Shady Grove Church. Crawford having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a force which appears to have consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive. Warren holds his ground at a distance of seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet made report. His latest dispatch says the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to cover the approach to Richmond in that direction. On our right an active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has just closed. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of Warren, Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have got ready until after nightfall. No report has yet been received from them."

The other dispatch above referred to is dated at 6 o'clock this morning, and states that on Hancock's attack last night, Colonel Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly entrenched skirmish line, and holds it. The losses are not reported. Burnside's whole corps got across the Tolopatamoy Creek, last evening, and is in full connection with Warren's. The left of Hancock rests upon this side of the Creek. The Sixth Corps is upon Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy.

Smith ought to arrive at Newcastle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside, if necessary.

Sheridan, with Gregg and Torbert's Divisions of cavalry, are on our left flank.

Wilson is on the right and rear, for purposes reported in a former dispatch.

The country thereabout is thickly wooded with pines, with few good openings.

The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

Nothing of later date has been received by the department.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTY-FOURTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, Tuesday, May 31—11:25 p. m.

Major-General Dix:

The following dispatch has been received from General Butler:

"Yesterday all day heavy firing in the direction of Mechanicsville.

Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, fourteen miles from Richmond, yesterday, that they heard the firing, and that Grant was driving Lee.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the City should be surrendered or burnt. The Mayor advocated surrender, and was put into Castle Thunder.

The enemy attacked my lines yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day, all day, they have been demonstrating against my work, on Spring Hill, on the easterly side of the Appomattox, but are repulsed.

Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from General Grant.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTY-FIFTH DISPATCH.

Washington, Wednesday, June 1—7:30 a. m.

Major-General Dix:

We have no intelligence this morning from General Grant later than yesterday, at 6 a. m.

An unofficial dispatch, received here at 4 o'clock this morning, dated yesterday, 31st, at Kingston, reports that Major Hopkins, of General Stoneman's staff, came from the front this afternoon; says "the rebels attacked at 7½ this morning, and at 10 o'clock the affair was over, the enemy repulsed, and our left reached the railroad near Marietta." To accomplish this object for several days had been the purpose of General Sherman's movements. Additional forces are reaching him and ample supplies.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Major-General McClernand is convalescent.

Major B. B. Foster, having reported to Major-General Steele for duty, has been announced as Assistant Adjutant General at the Headquarters Department of Arkansas.

First Lieutenant A. H. Beck, Company H, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and Lieutenant A. J. B. Baumstarck, Battery H, Independent Pennsylvania artillery, have been tried by court-martial, recently held at Alexandria, Va., of which Lieutenant-Colonel Lemuel Towers, First District of Columbia regiment, was president, and dismissed the service of the United States for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

Major John B. Stonehouse, Inspector of the 9th Brigade, National Guard, New York, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the State of New York, with the rank of Colonel.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

We continue an alphabetical list of casualties amongst officers, and would again ask that such errors as may occur in it may be referred to the lack of official reports.

KILLED.

Allen, Lieutenant 64th Ohio
Alvord, Lieutenant 61st Ohio
Biber, G, Lieutenant 1st Me
Boascher, W B, Captain 54th Pa
Bradford, J D, Captain 13th Ky
Baldwin, Joseph C, Lieut 11th N J
Clark, James, Lieutenant 71st Pa
Coburn, S, Lieutenant 54th Pa
Clark, Jacob W, Lieut 59th Vet N Y
Cooper, T C, Captain 1st Long Island
Dermady, W C, Capt " "
Doughtry, T J, Captain 5th Tenn
Duncan, Captain 80th Ind
Emory, Captain 80th Ind
Fay, H P, Captain 34th Mass
Graham, P E, Captain 54th Tenn
Gibbs, Theo L, Lieut 1st Long Island
Geissinger, E J, Captain 54th Pa
Graham, Lieutenant 1st Me H A
Grant, W U, Lieutenant 29th Ohio
Goner, Fred, Captain 9th N J
Gambero, K, Colonel 55th Ohio
Howard, Lieutenant 16th Ill
Hurlings, Thos M, Colonel 49th Pa
Mellvene, Colonel 64th Ohio
Morgan, W C, Major 3d Me
McCulloch, C H, Captain 7th N Y
Morris, Captain 7th N Y
McDowal, Captain 15th Ky
Noland, Colonel 137th N Y
Parker, Captain 1st Mo
Philpot, Captain 103d Ohio
Porter, Lieutenant 115th Ill
Poutzman, Edward M, Major 63d Ind
Patterson, James E, Major 63d Ind
Philpet, J T, Captain 103d Ohio
Ralfe, Frank A, Major 1st Me H A
Reynolds, C M, Lieutenant 83d N Y
Stewart, Wm C, 23d Mich
Stinson, Wm D, Captain 63d Ind
Sullivan, J A, Lieutenant 164th N Y
Showers, R J, Captain 80th Ind
Shanon, Mich, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Swank, Wm, Lieutenant 63d Ind
Sartore, S W, Lieutenant 5th Ohio
Scott, E T, Captain 45th Ohio
Thompson, W G, Captain 1st Me H A
Uptau, Chas, Lieutenant 25th Mass
Waters, Chas, Lieutenant 164th N Y
Worcester, W S, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Wright, E Morgan, Lieut 25th Mich
Wissen, Colonel 1st Md
White, James, 15th N Y cav

WOUNDED.

Allen, A B, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Alsook, H, Lieutenant 30th Pa
Adams, Thos C, Lieut 121st N Y
Allen, T H, Captain 22d N Y cav
Alber, Geo E, Lieutenant 36th Wis
Appleton, Nathan, Lieut, A.D.C.
Ashton, Jas H, Lieut 6th N Y art
Alger, R A, Colonel 5th Mich
Atkinson, B C, Lieut 1st Mass H A
Andrews, Eben A, Captain 1st Mass
Abraham, Geo S, Captain 20th Ind
Abbott, Willard, Captain 140th N Y
Boyer, J E, Lieutenant 14th N Y
Baker, F A, Lieut, Adjt 8th Pa cav
Beaird, G, Lieutenant 16th Mich
Baker, N S, Captain 86th N Y
Barnett, J W, Major 1st Vt cav
Buckingham, C D, Lieut 146th N Y
Barry, W A, Surgeon 98th Pa
Banks, J A, Lieut-Col 3d Pa
Burrows, U P, Lieutenant 7th Md
Bagnet, C, 2d Lieut A, 1st N J
Bowers, Chas J, Colonel 105th N Y
Brennan, Lieutenant 12th W Va
Bramer, H U, Captain D, 10th N Y
Barber, O O, Lieutenant 120th N Y
Bigelow, Geo N, Captain F, 10th Mass
Brown, Bayley B, Captain I, 1st N J
Bartholomew, John C, Lieut 20th Ind
Bush, Ira S, Captain F, 124th N Y
Bigelow, N, Captain, A.A.G. 2d brig, 2d div, 9th corps
Briscoe, J C, Captain, aide-de-camp to Gen Berry
Barrow, Carlos A, Lieut H, 1st Vt cav
Brown, John P, Captain K, 20th Ind
Beele, T J, Surgeon 142d Pa
Bemis, Melvin H, 1st Lieut 145th Pa
Bamford, John, Lieut H, 3d N J cav
Berry, Benj U, Lieut, Adjt 20th Mich
Becker, John, Captain A, 40th N Y
Beely, Lieutenant H, 6th Wis
Black, John A, Captain 56th Pa
Boggs, Chas P, Capt D, 11th Pa Res
Benedict, Wm N, Lieut D, 109th N Y
Bobargo, Geo, Lieut U, 17th Mich
Blanchard, Geo P, Lieut D, 6th Me
Bell, Daniel, Captain F, 1st Pa Rifles
Chamberlain, Frank, Capt 123th N Y
Cavanaugh, John, Lieut B, 43d N Y
Cook, James B, Lieut H, 118th Pa
Cross, Amos, Lieut 6th N Y art
Chase, S F, Chaplain 3d Me
Cargill, Thos, Lieut 3d Mass battery
Chase, Lieutenant 32d Me
Carr, B F, Lieutenant 2d Me battery
Cowley, Daniel, Lieut 164th N Y
Crosby, Wm, Lieutenant 7th Mich
Craft, G D, 109th N Y
Cook, Albert W, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Cleveland, Henry, Captain 50th Pa
Cooper, St Clair, Lieutenant 102d Pa
Cassard, Lewis R, Captain 8th Md
Cheney, J W, Captain 69th N Y
Camper, Chas, Captain 1st Ind
Cartell, Thos, Lieut 3d Mass, bat C
Cummins, F M, Colonel 124th N Y
Chelsey, Benj F, Lieutenant 59th Mass
Case, T C, Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Gen Griffin
Chamberlin, W F, Lieut 29th Ohio
Craig, A T, Captain 8th Ohio
Cooner, Samuel, Captain 62d Pa
Cook, J E, Lieut-Col 76th N Y
Chew, U F, Lieutenant 12th N J
Crawford, D C, Lieutenant 63d Pa
Chappell, E, Lieutenant 5th N J bat
Chamberlain, A L, Adjutant 74th N Y
Darce, Wm, Lieutenant 86th N Y
Dause, John N, Lieutenant 8th Vt
Dunning, H R, Lieut 22d N Y cav
Doubleday, Stephen N, Lieut 4th N Y
Paris, Geo N, Captain 1st Mich s s
Deak, James E, Lieutenant 4th Me
Dempsey, Thos, Lieutenant 44th N Y
Dana, Captain 1st N Y art, bat E
Depuy, J W, Lieutenant 8th Ohio
Downing, B R, Lieutenant 49th Pa
Dick, Thos W, Lieutenant 6th N Y H A
Dawson, M, Captain 61st Pa
Dougherty, Dan, Capt 63d Pa, head
Davis, E D, Lieutenant 110th N Y
Darill, C W, Captain — Vt
Dennison, A W, Colonel 8th Md
Deald, Wm, Lieutenant 71st Pa
Daranth, C A, Lieutenant — Mich
Davis, M T, Captain 38th Ind
Dee, Geo W, Lieutenant 29th Ohio
Eastwick, S G, 12th N J
Eldridge, S M, Lieutenant 10th Mass
Everett, G H, Lieutenant 95th N Y
Elder, John A, Lieutenant
Eichelberger, Eli, Captain 8th Pa Res
Eaton, J A, Lieutenant 10th N H
Fife, J B, Captain 115th Pa, returned to duty
Farley, Porter, Captain 140th N Y
Fisse, John N, Lieutenant 58th Mass
Fleming, Jas, Captain 28th Mass
Fisk, Henry E, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Farling, Dudley, Major 147th N Y
Fitch, Wm T, Colonel 29th Ohio
Fisher, Harvey, Lieutenant 150th Pa
Fall, G W, Captain 126th N Y
Fish, W E, Lieutenant 5th Pa
Foy, Thos, Captain 2d R I
Fogarty, T, Lieutenant 71st N Y
Fanger, J C, Lieutenant 3d Mich
French, J R, Assistant Surgeon
Gordon, Lafayette, Captain 20th Ind
Garnhausen, F C, Lieutenant 8th Md
Gatchell, Geo O, Captain 3d Mo
Gammel, Wm, Captain 44th N Y
Glazer, N Newton, 1st Vt art
Graves, Anthony P, Lieut 44th N Y
Ganderson, J W, Captain 57th Mass
Goodrich, M B, Lieutenant 93d Pa
Goodleck, W, Captain 8th Mich S S
Gould, E P, Captain 59th Mass
Greene, James E, Captain 8th Ohio
Galway, Thos F, Lieutenant 8th Ohio
Groff, A, Lieutenant 140th Pa
Guyney, P R, Colonel 9th Mass
Goodwin, J L, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Holt, Captain 49th N Y
Henneman, C J, Lieutenant 149th Pa
Hach, J B, Lieutenant 16th Mich
Hall, A T, Lieutenant 7th Me
Hage, A A, Lieutenant 61st Ohio
Harper, A M, Adjutant 39th N Y
Hall, R T, Lieutenant 1st Mich
Hilton, G, Captain 6th Wis
Hillard, V R K, Lieutenant 48th N Y
Hewson, A G, Captain 3d Md
Harmstrong, E T, 2d Lieut 1st N Y
Hickman, G H, Lieutenant, Aide to Gen Ward
Hall, W E, 1st Lieut, Aide 3d Brigade, staff
Harples, H N, Major 52d N Y
Hitchcock, C, 2d Lieut 116th Pa
Hill, D, Lieutenant 152d N Y
Hunt, C E, Captain 69th N Y
Hyson, J C, Lieutenant 8th Ohio
Haykes, J C, Lieut-Colonel 39th N Y
Hubbard, W H, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Haight, G W, Lieutenant 24th Mich
Hardford, Henry, Lieutenant 8th N J
Hoyt, G S, Captain 7th Wis
Howard, S B, Lieutenant 108th N Y
Hummell, S J, Lieutenant 11th Pa
Hobbs, J B F, Captain 1st Mass
Hurlburt, J H, Lieutenant 126th N Y
Haight, C C, Captain 39th N Y
Hatton, E A, Lieutenant 6th Va
Hank, W J, Lieutenant 20th Ind
Hebrew, J A, Captain 90th Pa
Hopkins, A L, Lieutenant 1st Mass
Iremer, J A, Lieutenant 5th Me
Jennings, H M, Captain 95th N Y
Johnson, James, Captain 7th Wis
J[illegible]les, J L, Captain 115th Pa
J[illegible]son, W A, Lieutenant 2d Wis
J[illegible]h, Geo, Captain 90th Pa
Jones, Major 7th Me
Johnson, C, Lieutenant 58th Mass
Jones, H E, Captain I, 140th N Y
Johnson, F M, Lieut A, 155th Pa
Johnson, F, Captain 26th Mich
Jones, W A, Captain 106th Pa
King, A J, Captain 12th U S inf
King, Lieutenant 146th N Y
Kavanagh, J F, 1st Lieut 40th N Y
Keith, Captain 6th Vt
Kincaid, W H, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Keifer, W, Colonel 110th Ohio
Kummer, Martin, Captain 98th Pa
Kashers, W A, Lieutenant 11th Pa
Knox, E B, Major 44th N Y
Kingsley, J W, Lieut 147th N Y
King, P R, Lieutenant 69th N Y
Kerner, Lieutenant, A.D.C.
Keyes, Lieutenant 32d Me
Kesler, F A, Lieutenant 149th Mich
Kirkbride, T E, Captain 102d N Y
Kayton, J L, Captain 37th Mass
Kennedy, E T, Captain 11th N J
Kingsbury, E, Lieutenant 39th Ill
Kidder, L D, Lieutenant 39th Ill
Kemple, W, 2d Lieut 105th Pa
King, C L, Captain U S inf
Lyons, J R, Captain 57th Pa
Loomee, Lieutenant 146th N Y
Lewis, D, Captain 8th Ohio
Lamb, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Land, Lieutenant 152d N Y
Lowe, Wm B, Captain 11th U S
Laviers, L, Lieut-Colonel 26th Mich
Lawrence, Geo W, Lieut 32d Mass
Ladd, L, Captain 86th N Y
Lynn, W S Grant, Capt 140th N Y
Lingenfenter, L D, Captain 115th N Y
Livingston, K W, Captain 111th N Y
Lawler, Major 20th Mass
Lilly, S, Captain 4th Vt
Lewis, Lieut-Colonel 5th Vt
Lincoln, Adjutant 6th Vt
Libby, H S, 1st Lieut 1st Me
Logan, T H, Captain 10th Ind
L[illegible]ford, Thos, Captain 16th N Y
[illegible]field, E F, Lieutenant 56th Mass
[illegible]cott, Lieutenant 61st Pa
L[illegible]ell, Chas, Lieutenant 7th Me
Lippencott, R R, Lieutenant 61st Ohio
Langford, J H, Lieutenant 7th Mass
Loud, Captain
Lawrence, J S, Captain 9th N J
Lynch, John, Lieutenant 55th Pa
Lyes, J, Lieutenant 84th Pa
Locke, Fred F, Lieut-Colonel, A.A.G. 5th corps
Lemon, Captain 125th N Y
Loveland, Wm H, Captain B, 4th Mich
Lucas, H S, Captain C, 12th Pa Res
Leech, Wm S, 1st Lieut A, 139th Pa
Long, Jas W, Captain H, 2d U S
Lee, J C, Lieutenant 6th N J
Livermore, Wm T, Captain 20th Me
Loring, W H, Captain 4th Mass
Legendre, Colonel 51st N Y
Low, J E, Lieutenant 1st Mich
Lincoln, S H, Lieutenant 6th Vt
Lamden, Reuben, Captain K, 126th O
Lyttle, Isaac, Lieutenant 148th Pa
Leonard, P H, Captain 142d N Y, died
Ludwig, L S, Lieutenant 53d Pa
Lyons, J H, Captain 57th Pa
Lippincott, Chas T, Lieut 12th N J
Lockwood, W, Lieut-Colonel 7th Va
Lord, J O, Captain 16th Me
Liddle, Thos, Lieutenant 49th Pa
Laughton, I W, Captain 8th N J
Lawrence, J F, Captain 73d N Y
Lyons, Patrick, Lieutenant 2d R I
Lyon, E E, Captain 155th Pa
Law, W S, Captain 152d N Y
Ledgerwood, Wm L, Captain 2d Tenn
Lansing, S S, Captain 25th Mich
Moore, S A, Lieut-Col 14th Ct
McCreary, Henry, Captain 25th Mich
More, A J, Lieutenant 118th Ohio
McIntyre, W J, Lieutenant 24th Ky
McGuinley, Jos, 1st Lieut 3d Mich
Matthews, S S, Major 6th Mich
McGregory, Chas, Captain 6th Mich
McIntosh, Lieutenant 11th U S inf
M[illegible]tin, Captain 4th U S inf
M[illegible]onn, Lieutenant 66th Mass
M[illegible]ure, C, 2d Lieutenant 6th N H
McNally, Captain 155th N Y
Moore, Lieutenant 126th Ohio
McDonald, Lieutenant 67th N Y
Marston, W W, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Morris, Captain 6th N J
Manning, Colonel 3d artillery
Morton, M M, Lieutenant 4th Vt
McLaughlin, T A, Lieutenant 102d N Y
Miller, B T, Lieutenant 66th N Y
McHugh, J, Captain 69th Pa
Murphy, Colonel 69th N Y
Murphy, E P, 1st Lieutenant 9th Mass
Martins, W F, Captain
Mook, W H, Lieutenant 10th N Y
Morton, C H, Lieutenant 58th Mass
Montgomery, T L, Lieutenant 100th Pa
Merrifield, Jas A, 2d Lt H, 39th Mass
McConless, Colonel 2d Pa Res
Myer, A, Lieutenant 33d N Y
Mason, E C, Colonel 7th Me
Morrison, David, Colonel 79th N Y
Mitchener, Lieutenant A, 1st N J
Mall, H W T, Lieutenant 20th Mass
Mackey, Michael, Lieutenant 99th Pa
McMurray, M, Lieutenant 98th Pa
McCutcheon, Byron, Colonel 20th Mich
Monholland, S, Colonel 116th Pa
McDermott, Captain
Millison, W G, Major 27th U S colored
McCarty, T, Lieutenant 18th Mass
Mack, S A, Captain E, 1st Pa Res
Meyer, O A, Captain 3d Me
Moore, A W, 1st Lieut C, 126th Ohio
Morgan, W J, Lieutenant 28th Mass
May, James, Captain 15th Mass
Masses, Wm P, 124th N Y
Myerhoff, Wm, Lieutenant 52d N Y
Morrell, J N, Lieutenant 17th Me
McLeaner, John, Lieutenant 5th Me
Murray, W H, Lieutenant 10th Ind
McCarthy, F, Lieutenant 18th Mass
Monroe, W H, Lieutenant 11th Mass
Morgan, D J, 143d Pa
Murdock, W, Lieutenant 13th Ct
Miller, Noah, Lieutenant
McKenney, Captain 73d N Y
McCreary, E P, Lieutenant 143d Pa
Mason, H D, Lieutenant 27th Mich
Matten, D, Lieut-Colonel 70th N Y
McBenny, Captain 8th Ohio
McMurray, M, 98th Pa
Meddaugh, John, Lieutenant
Morehouse, B F, Lieutenant 10th N Y
Mitchel, Seth, Lieutenant 109th N Y
Newton, T F, Captain 2d U S
Nicholls, Lieutenant 88th Pa
Nicholas, Captain 51st Pa
Newton, H C, Captain 93d N Y
Niemeyer, John H, Lieut A, 122d Ohio
Nelson, Lieutenant 16th Mass
Norton, S F, Capt 2d U S sharpsh't'rs
Nidherson, A A, Captain 7th Me
Nichols, Captain 14th Ind
Northrop, C, Major 97th N Y
Nickerson, E E, 2d Lieutenant 4th Md
Nimocks, C A, Lieutenant 7th Mich
Nesbit, R A, Captain 63d Pa
Neilson, W G, Major 27th U S colored
News, A H, Lieutenant 3d Vt
Odwire, R, Major 155th N Y
O'Brien, P, Major 152d N Y
Ormsby, S R, Lieutenant 60th Pa
Pierce, E C, Lieutenant 19th Me
Pentacost, J H, Captain 100th Pa
Pickard, A F, Lieutenant 1st N Y bat
Peel, W, Lieutenant 40th N Y
Parker, O O, Captain 21st Mass
Penfield, A R, Lieutenant 147th N Y
Parsons, B E, Captain 10th Me
Perkins, G R, Captain 150th Pa
Provost, Isidore, Captain 22d N Y
Polter, Chas D, Lieutenant 73d N Y
Potter, J E, Lieutenant 5th Pa
Pierce, Chas F, Captain 14th N Y
Prinney, E, Captain 39th Mass
Powell, Captain 142d Pa
Paldy, A, Major 1st Mich
Porter, Samuel D, Lieut 140th N Y
Preston, Lieut 49th N. Y.
Prince, Captain 15th Mass
Pennock, W P, 1st Lieut G, 1st U S
Potter, Captain 108th N Y
Pentecost, J H, Captain 100th Pa
Patterson, Lieutenant 64th N Y
Platt, Isaac, Captain 105th Pa
Pierce, Sam M, Lieutenant 5th Mich
Parker, C A, Lieutenant 1st Mich
Penrose, J H, Lieutenant 15th N J
Pettit, H, Captain 83d N Y
Peck, D H, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Perry, R C, Captain 111th N Y
Perry, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Peal, W, 2d Lieutenant 40th N Y
Pend, Alfred, Captain 3d Mich
Pollord, Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Mich
Plummer, R B, Captain C, 20th Me
Pleasants, Lieutenant 11th U S inf
Prentice, E F, Lieutenant 2d R I
Pippet, J, Lieutenant 6th N J
Pulford, J, Colonel 5th Mich
Priest, E A, Lieutenant 2d Vt
Piper, H L, Lieutenant 4th U S art
Pease, H, Lieutenant 117th N Y
Pease, A F, Lieutenant 8th Me
Pulver, H, Lieutenant 47th N Y
Penslee, C W, Lieutenant
Preston, Captain 1st Mass H A
Pattangall, Captain 1st Me H A
Powers, G T, Colonel 108th N Y
Parsons, E P, Adjutant 108th N Y
Perritt, H, Captain 83d N Y
Pucklesser, W H, Captain 7th Md
Powers, E J, Colonel 108th N Y
Patterson, O B, Captain 13th Ky
Roberts, Edward C, Lieut 3d Tenn
Rucker, M, Captain 56th Pa
Rumsey, A R, Lieutenant 64th N Y
Richards, T T, Captain 17th Me
Robinson, E M, Captain 5th Me
Rathbun, A, Lieutenant 145th Pa
Russell, J J, Lieutenant 140th Pa
Reynolds, Lieutenant 42d N Y
Runkle, M, Captain 66th Pa
Ramsay, Colonel 8th N J
Rawlins, B F, 1st Me H A
Rays, Lieutenant 32d Me
Rawlins, G, Lieutenant 1st Me H A
Rohage, O, Lieutenant 7th Mich
Rockfellow, B F, Lieut 6th Mich cav
Reynolds, W, Captain 93d N Y
Richardson, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Robinson, Captain 5th Vt
Randals, W, Captain 93d N Y
Rose, G W, Captain 5th Mich
Rundell, Nicholas, Captain 56th Pa
Rand, A D, Lieutenant 7th Wis
Robinson, John B, Lieutenant 2d Pa R
Randolph, John F, Lieut 126th N Y
Read, J R, Lieutenant 10th U S inf
Reenan, Michael, Captain 143d Pa
Rote, J T, Lieutenant 6th N J
Randles, W, Captain 93d N Y
Richardson, N F, Lieutenant 4th Vt
Rodgers, J, Lieut-Col 110th Pa
Reen, Thos, Captain 98th Pa
Reynolds, E H, Captain 8th Me
Reed, J R, 2d Lieut U S inf
Ruckenstein, W, 1st Lieut 52d N Y
Round, 2d Lieut 1st Mass H A
Rollins, B F, Lieutenant 1st Me art
Reach, A H, Captain 6th Vt
Runstead, E A, Captain 60th Ohio
Reynolds, R W, Captain 1st Md
Rose, G W, Captain 5th Mich
Rexford, John, Captain 140th Pa
Ryan, T, Captain 141st Pa
Rogers, W G, Captain 45d N Y
Russell, R, Lieutenant 14th Ct
Russell, L V, Lieutenant 2d R I
Rouser, J R, Captain 6th Me
Roner, J, Captain 72d Pa
Reinhardt, Wm, Captain 15th N Y
Richards, J O, Major 6th Ohio
Rowland, H C, Lieutenant 77th N Y
Race, F B, Lieutenant 5th Pa
Ramsay, Lieutenant 64th N Y
Severn, E L, Captain K, 96th Pa
Stodard, J, Captain F, 12th Mass
Smith, Hiram F, Captain 49th N Y
Sluck, J B, Lieutenant 16th Mich
Solomon, Robert, Lieutenant 6th N Y
Stewart, John C, Captain 155th Pa
Sutherland, Edward C, Lieut 26 Ind
Snider, E B, 1st Lieut D, 12th Pa Res
Strange, L, 1st Lieut H, 8th Ohio
Sweet, Frank, Captain 62d Pa
Steinway, D, Captain 1st Mich
Stewart, S P, Lieutenant 61st Pa
Sherwin, Thos, Lieut-Col 22d Mass
Shaw, Henry H, Lieutenant 3d Me
Scott, L B, Lieutenant E, 5th Vt
Swett, F, Captain 62d Pa
Smith, Fred, Captain 77th N Y
Shipler, P E, Captain 10th Pa Res
Smith, J H, Lieutenant 43d N Y
Scoville, F, Captain 8th N Y
Stuart, M, Lieutenant 73d N Y
Shaefer, W B, Lieutenant 2d N Y cav
Strickland, J, Captain 66th N Y
Smith, H F, Captain 49th N Y
Shedd, E H, Lieutenant 140th N Y
Shipman, V J, Captain 1st U S S
Shipman, T J, Captain 1st N Y bat
Schnrig, C, Lieutenant 14th N Y S M
Stouton, R, Captain 50th Pa, leg amp.
Steede, W H, Lieutenant 22d Mass
Starling, Thos, 1st Lieut 8th Md
Stewart, John C, Captain 155th Pa
Shaefler, W B, Lieutenant 2d N Y cav
Shatt, A, Captain 11th Pa
Smith, W Moore, Captain 71st Pa
Shook, E H, Captain 5th Mich
Smith, J M, Captain
Sawyer, F, Lieut-Col 8th Ohio
Sparks, Geo W, Lieutenant 45th Ohio
Scott, Elias S, Captain 45th Ohio
Stone, C, Captain 118th Ohio
Smith, Colonel 71st Pa
Solomon, R, Lieutenant 61st N Y
Stoughton, H R, Lieut-Col 2d U S S
Stuart, Chas, Lieutenant 124th N Y
Smith, H P, Captain 2d U S
Stevens, G B, Lieutenant 5th Me
Sanbue, H G, Captain 6th N Y
Somers, Lieutenant 2d U S
Sherwood, J J, 1st Lieut 93d N Y
Stanway, D, Captain 146th N Y
Smith, H, C, Captain 2d U S S
Sherwood, M R, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Snowden, Carter L, Lieut 183d Pa
Star, H M, Captain 8th N Y H A
Seavor, W E, Lieutenant 8th Mich
Stanton, Lieutenant 15th Mass
Simonds, G B, Lieutenant 15th Mass
Sholon, Wm, Lieutenant 110th Pa
Smith, H Dwight, Lieut 152d N Y
Smith, L A, Captain 1st Me H A
Smith, J, Captain 110th Ohio
Strange, S, 2d Lieutenant 8th Ohio
Steel, N F, Captain 32d Mass
Steel, J A, Lieutenant 2d Pa cav
Scott, Winfield, Captain 125th N Y
Sweet, Lieutenant 5th Vt
Sheldon, M, 1st Lieutenant 10th Ind
Sutherland, E C, 1st Lieut 10th Ind
Snedbery, W R, Captain 11th U S inf
Swan, Lieutenant 17th U S inf
Simmons, Lieutenant 4th U S inf
Swan, T, Captain 7th Mass
Stone, A P, Captain 6th Vt
Steele, Captain 10th Wis
Smith, Lieutenant 40th N Y
Stephenson, Lieutenant 1st Mich cav
Shel, W, Lieutenant 110th Pa
Sawyer, J S, Lieutenant 2d Vt
Shepphard, L D, Lieutenant 9th N J
Schilt, H, Captain 148th N Y
Stewart, J, Jr, Lieut-Col 9th N J
Sherman, S, Lieutenant 118th N Y
Stanton, C T, Captain 21st Conn
Snyder, L W, Captain 169th N Y
Smith, Lieutenant 152d N Y
Santierson, J W, Captain 57th Mass
Scribner, W J, Captain 6th N Y
Shick, W H, 1st Lieutenant 71st N Y
Shilow, W, 2d Lieutenant 110th Pa
Stacy, 1st Lieutenant 1st Mass H A
Spofford, 2d Lieutenant 1st Mass H A
Smith, Z A, Captain 1st Me art
Smith, H D, Lieutenant 152d N Y
Symons, J T, Captain 14th Ind
Spangler, A, Captain 110th Ohio
Stani, Lieutenant 14th Ind
Sanders, J W, Captain 57th Mass
Sugrahorn, Oscar, Lieutenant 93d N Y
Sweet, Frank, Captain 62d Pa
Smith, J H, Lieutenant 11th N J
Shipman, N G, Captain 1st N Y
Smith, P W, Lieutenant 116th Pa
Shaffer, W B, Lieutenant 2d N Y
Scovill, F, Captain 8th N Y
Simmon, F W, Captain 8th Md
Stout, C R, Lieutenant 143d Pa
Sealey, A P, Captain 11th N J
Stocking, W A, Lieutenant 14th Conn
Solstman, L, Lieutenant 98th Pa
Schall, A B, Captain 11th Pa
Segafoss, John, Lieutenant 138th Pa
Searle, D W, Lieut, Adjt 141st Pa
Spaulding, J A, Captain 141st Pa
Thomas, A P, Lieutenant 1st Mich S
Trip, J M, Captain 39th N Y
Thomas, J, Lieutenant 7th Wis
Taylor, Captain 125th N Y
Tyler, Lieut-Col 2d Vt
Thomas, J C, Captain 26th Mich
Townsend, Lieutenant 152d N Y
Tracy, Captain 65th N Y
Thompson, W L, Captain 43d N Y
Tamver, A D, Lieutenant 58th Pa
Tonkey, Thos, Major 5th N Y
Tait, T, Captain 3d Mich
Tolvis, James, Lieutenant 105th Pa
Tarbell, T T, Captain 2d U S
Tevitt, G G, Lieutenant 119th Pa
Tucker, W H, Lieutenant 121st N Y
Thellengeger, H F, Lieut 10th N J
Tanger, Lieutenant 56th N Y
Titfield, W, Lieutenant 22d N Y
Todd, E L, Captain 86th N Y
Tyler, Lieut-Col 2d Vt
Thaxter, S W, Major 1st Me
Tarbell, T J, 2d Lieut 2d U S S
Thomas, J F, Captain 10th Ind
Tremper, R A, Lieutenant 39th N Y
Traine, J, Lieutenant 95th Pa
Tracy, Colonel 109th N Y
Taylor, Captain 61st Pa
Tabor, Lieutenant 77th N Y
Tides, S, Colonel 57th Pa
Tharston, Lieutenant 6th Me
Toukey, F, Major 63d N Y
Tompson, W G, Captain
Thouse, C W, Captain 7th Mich
Tualk, F, Lieutenant 14th Conn
Tobey, C, Lieutenant 58th Mass
Thompson, Chas, Lieutenant 7th Mich
Thompson, L H, Captain 73d N Y
Thompson, Geo M, Lieut 118th Ohio
Thompson, J R, Captain 5th Tenn
Tucker, L N, Captain, A.D.C. 3d brig, 1st div, 5th corps
Tewart, R, Captain 72d Pa
Treffinger, P, Captain 52d N Y
Varney, Captain 17th U S
Vance, J B, Lieutenant 140th Pa
Voorhees, G W, Captain 126th Ohio
Van Broeck, Lieutenant 44th N Y
Vanantwerp, W, 2d Lieut 13th Ind
Vanderharden, S, Lieutenant 116th Pa
Vickery, W T, Lieutenant 1st Me H A
Valentine, J E, Lieutenant 89th N Y
Vaughan, Lieutenant 56th Mass
Vanderveer, J H, Captain 15th N J
Valentine, J B, Lieutenant 38th N Y
Wiley, E F, Captain 5th Tenn
Wancup, A W, Lieutenant 118th Ohio
West, L W, Colonel 17th Me
Wheeler, R R, Lieutenant 23d Mass
Wallace, Jasper, Captain 4th N H
Wheeler, A W, Captain 39th Ill
Wheeler, Levi, Lieutenant 55th Pa
Warner, Colonel 1st Vt art
Weight, W, 146th N Y
Wilkinson, J, 2d Lieut 120th N Y
Willard, L, Captain 14th Ind
Ward, N C, Captain 2d Vt
Willard, O H, Captain 64th N Y
Williams, S, Captain 12th N J
Wells, Frank S, Lieutenant 1st U S S
Weygant, Chas H, Lieut-Col 124th N Y
Walsh, E, Lieutenant 52d N Y
Williams, Ezra, Captain 53d Pa
Wood, C B, Captain 124th N Y
Welch, J W, Major 19th Me
Williams, Thos C, Captain 81st Pa
Worrall, Wash, Captain 99th Pa
Weaver, Geo, Captain 3d Me
Woomer, U C, Captain 1st N J
Wagner, J D, Captain 148th N Y
Waldron, Chas A, Lieutenant 2d R I
Wells, A T, Lieutenant 108th N Y
Welch, Pat H, 111th N Y
Wyman, Lieutenant 35th Mass
West, Wm, Lieutenant 2d U S
Wilber, John J, Lieutenant 65th N Y
Way, A M, Major 1st N J
Wonmer, Percival J, Lieut 93d Pa
Waldschmidt, Lieutenant 19th Ind
Wilson, Chas, Jr, Captain 3d N J
Whitehouse, E M, Captain 19th Me
Wetherell, Chas T, Captain 6th Me
Witich, Fred, Lieutenant 83d Pa
Wright, Robert C, Lieut-Col 42d N Y
Woods, J A, Lieutenant 8th Pa Res
West, Colonel 17th Me
Wilson, Chas, Jr, Captain 3d N J
Wlaping, E W, Captain 77th N Y
Weaver, Geo, Captain 63d Pa
Wilth, Lieutenant
Wheeler, H O, Lieutenant 1st Vt cav
Wingood, J H, Captain 32d Mass
Wilch, P H, Lieutenant 111th
Welles, Lieutenant 149th
Wood, A, Captain 97th N Y
Woodhall, D, Lieut Col 1st Del
Winten, Geo B, Captain 1st N Y art
Wayman, Eli, Captain 11th Pa Res
Wack, S A, Captain 1st Pa Rifles
Williams, A, Lieutenant 122d N Y
Wither, J J, Lieutenant 65th N Y
Williams, H A, Lieutenant 63d Pa
Worcester, H P, Captain 3d Maine
Wooster, W H, Captain 1st Vt
Walnshneid, J, Lieutenant 19th Ind
Woods, J A, Lieutenant 8th Pa
Warner, H O, Captain 1st N J
Wanning, E W, Captain 77th N Y
Wilkie, Ed, Lieutenant 24th Mich
Wellman, C C, 37th Mass
Weyer, James, Lieutenant 2d Del
Wormberger, F W, Captain 49th Pa
Wisner, Captain 22d N Y
Warner, Wm H, Captain 40th N Y
Williams, M D, Lieutenant 2d Mich
Wilson, S, Lieut-Col 8th Pa
Williams, D, Lieutenant 51st Pa
Whitney, J J, Captain 53d Pa
White, Captain 2d Vt
Ward, Captain 2d Vt
Waite, Chas, Captain 27th Mich
Winslow, A H, Major 8th Ohio
Worden, Lieutenant 77th N Y
Whaley, J G, Captain 86th N Y
Wills, F T, Captain 1st U S
Wachenshaw, W, Captain 5th Mich
Wales, E, Captain 2d Vt
Webber, H H, Lieutenant 7th Mass
Wilson, L K, Lieutenant 22d N Y
White, S, Captain 5th Wis
Zielman, Lieutenant 44th N Y
Zabriskie, A, Colonel 9th N J, dead

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Pontoosuc*, 10, was surveyed at Portland on Friday and Saturday by Naval constructor Pook, Engineer Bartleman, and Lieutenant-Commander Stevens. The result was satisfactory. The vessel will soon sail.

SCREW steamer *Penguin*, 7, arrived at Key West from Pensacola on the 17th of May, with dispatches to Admiral Bailey. She left on the following day.

THE report of the capture of the English schooner *Agnes*, on the 3d of May, off the harbor of Velasco, Texas, by the U. S. steamer *Chocura*, has been received at the Navy Department. The *Agnes* has been sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

THE gunboat *Yankee*, Captain A. Hooker, has arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, for repairs, having run against an obstruction in the Rappahannock river, and broken her rudder and wheel.

THE mortar fleet from the Gulf, consisting of brig *Sea Foam*, 4, Acting Lieutenant D. C. Woods; schooner *Henry Jones*, 3, Acting Master Clark; and schooner *Orvetta*, 3, arrived at Boston, May 30th, from New York.

SCREW steamer *Queen*, 7, Acting Master Tarr commanding, which has been employed in supplying ordnance stores to the Atlantic and Gulf blockading fleet, arrived at the Washington Yard on Sunday.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Pontoosuc*, 10, on a recruiting cruise, arrived at Rockland, Me., on Saturday evening. She got no men at Bath.

SCREW steamer *Owasco*, 4, captured three valuable prizes off Velasco during the month of April, the cargoes of which are valued at $90,000.

COMMANDANT Parker, in command of the Potomac flotilla, made a visit to the Washington Yard last week, on board the side-wheel steamer *Commodore Read*, 6, which vessel is now temporarily his flag ship. The commandant is having the prize schooner *Donn* fitted up as his flag-ship, and she will soon be ready for that service

ON or about the 4th ult., side-wheel steamer *Signal*, 6, was taken by the rebels at Wilson's Plantation . several of her officers were taken prisoners. A letter states that they were well and kindly treated. The following are their names:—Lieutenant Commanding E. A. Morgan, Acting Ensign Charles P. Bragg, Acting Ensign Wm. F. Loam, Acting Master's Mate E. D. Lovell, Acting Master's Mate R. P. Craft, Acting Master's Mate Andrew Donaldson, Third Assistant Engineer J. F. Liddell.

THE United States steamer *Snowdrop* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, May 28th, the *Uno*, May 29th. The *Ascutney* was brought to the Yard from the foot of Ninth street, May 30th. The United States steamer *Alabama*, arrived June 1st, also the schooner *Oliver H. Lee*, the same date. The *Magnolia* sailed on the 27th, and the *Augusta* on the 31st of May The *Snowdrop* left June 1st. The supply steamer *Newbern*, for the North Atlantic Squadron on the 1st inst. The *Union* for the West Gulf Squadron on the 4th. The *Flambeau*, *Marblehead* and *Bienville*, went into commission June 2d. The iron-clad *Manhattan* is lying at the wharf awaiting orders. The *Chenango* has been removed to the foot of Ninth street for repairs.

ON the 17th of May Admiral Dahlgren caused the fleet to fire a salute in honor of the victories of General Grant. A number of the vessels were handsomely decorated with bunting. The frigate *Wabash*, in Port Royal harbor, displayed a profusion of flags and streamers, the appearance of which, looking from the shore, was truly beautiful. The following is the order issued by Admiral Dahlgren:

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., May 17, 1862.

"Officers and men of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron: We have glorious news. Our Army has beaten General Lee, with the best army of rebeldom. The struggle lasted eight days, and the last information is from General Grant on the evening of Thursday, 12th of May, when he was still moving after the rebels. The vessels of the squadron will honor the success of our cause by dressing ship and firing salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset."

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral.
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

BUSINESS at the Boston Navy Yard is quite brisk, though the number of men employed is not quite so large as during some of the most active periods of the past two years. Frigate *Sabine*, for some time past in dock undergoing repairs, will shortly be taken out of the dock and side-wheel steamer *Rhode Island*, 12, will probably take her place in the dock. The *Sabine* will proceed to Newport, and be stationed there as a practice ship. The repairs of side-wheel steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, 10, and nearly completed. Side wheel steamer *Fort Donelson*, 5, lies at the wharf near the dock.

CAPTAIN William L. Palmer, C. S. U. S. Volunteers, is announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the District of North Carolina, vice Captain Goldthwaite, relieved.

BRIG.-GENERAL Godfrey Weitzel is announced as Chief Engineer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

BRIG.-GENERAL J. H. Martindale has been assigned to the command of the Second division, Eighteenth Army Corps.

CAPTAIN Alfred Mordecai, United States Ordnance corps, is announced as Chief of Ordnance of the army of Virginia and North Carolina.

MAJ.-GEN. Oglesby, U. S. Volunteers, has resigned his commission, and his resignation has been accepted.

MAJOR Edward C. Baird, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has been discharged by order of the President.

BY direction of the President, Captain C. B. Ferguson, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, has been dismissed.

THE resignation of First Lieutenant Charles H. Gibson, Second U. S. Cavalry, and Captain David W. Biddle, Ninth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted.

MAJOR-GENERAL Franklin is rapidly recovering from the wound received at Sabine Cross Roads.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels, of casualties among officers, and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 39 PARK ROW, TIMES BUILDING.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS who change their residences at this season, are requested to give notice of the fact at our office, No. 39 PARK ROW, in order that the addresses of their paper may be altered accordingly.

THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

THE OPERATIONS OF GENERAL GRANT.

TWO years and a few days ago the battles of Hanover Court-House and Fair Oaks were fought, the one a few miles in advance of the right flank of the present position of the Army of the Potomac, the other across the Chickahominy not far from its present left rear. Practically, the Army of the Potomac occupies to-day the same position as it did just previous to these two engagements. If any proof were at this late day needed of the inviolability of those general laws of military strategy which it was so much the fashion in the early periods of this war to decry, it would be found in the fact that every campaign occurring within the comparatively limited sphere of operations contended over by the Armies of the Potomac and of Northern Virginia, has of necessity taken routes nearly, if not precisely, similar, and tending towards the same objective points.

Richmond, the decisive point in all aggressive campaigns in Virginia, is once more within sight of the much enduring, much abused, but ever faithful and gallant Army of the Potomac; an Army whose fighting record will go down to history as unparalleled in ancient and modern warfare, save by that misguided but brave foe with whom for three years it has contested with varying fortune. Twice in that period has the Army of the Potomac had to fight for the safety of our Northern Capital upon Northern soil, and nobly at Antietam and Gettysburgh did it redeem the trust reposed in it. Once before in bold onslaught it has threatened the enemy in his leading stronghold, and if it retired baffled from the contest, it showed at Malvern Hill that though forced to fall back, it was not yet beaten; though diminished in numbers its spirit and its bravery made it still a foe not to be despised.

We are now entering upon a campaign parallel to the Peninsular campaign of 1862. A series of operations preliminary in character and calculated only to produce that relative position of both armies which we now see has just been completed. Yet in the ferocity of the conflicts these operations necessitated; in the endurance of the troops under fatiguing marchings; in the brilliancy with which our young, and, in such responsible positions, hitherto untried commanders—HANCOCK and WARREN—have handled their corps; in the persistency with which GRANT in the new sphere of operations to which a people, impatient of delay and wasted opportunities, has called him; in the nature of those military combinations by which our Army has been moved from a false position to one from which it can operate securely and strongly,—we have all the elements upon which to form a calm and candid judgment as to the probable success of future operations. We can predict nothing. In war all is uncertain. He is the best general who makes fewest mistakes; he is the most successful one whom Providence helps. We are, however, in a position to judge both of the skill and gallantry of our opponents and our brave defenders. GRANT has been matched against LEE, and the strengthened and renewed Army of the Potomac against all the forces which the South can collect for the defence of its capital. The result has been such as to justify the most sanguine expectations.

The strategetic principles involved in the district of country now the sphere of Eastern operations have been frequently and clearly laid down in this journal. They can be thus recapitulated: The decisive object of any aggressive campaign on our part is Richmond, not only on account of its political significance, but because it, together with Petersburgh and the James River, affords the only possible base of operations for movements in Southern Virginia and North Carolina. Washington is, from its political importance, the decisive object of the enemy's aggressive campaigns; but as a military position it depends upon Baltimore and the security of the railroad between them. Hence the Shenandoah Valley is the only aggressive route for the South, and the advance by such a route will always be directed upon Baltimore. The Antietam and Gettysburgh campaigns illustrate these points. The position best calculated to defeat all such aggressive movements is that of Culpepper, because the enemy cannot move into the valley without at once exposing his communications. Warrenton is nearly as good as Culpepper, but does not command as many of the enemy's communications with the valley. It is evident that if the defence of Washington has to be made by a battle outside its walls, that battle had better take place on the enemy's territory, and as far from Washington as possible. The occupation of Culpepper by MEADE gave us this advantage.

The road to Richmond via Culpepper and Gordonsville is not an available aggressive route; it is too long; its communications require too many men to defend; the country is too difficult to operate in; and the advantage possessed by the enemy of retreating from Gordonsville upon either Lynchburgh or Richmond, protecting the latter place, directly in the one case, and no less efficiently because indirectly in the latter, render an advance by this route the least desirable of all that can be undertaken.

The proper aggressive routes against Richmond in the order of their advantages are the route from Bermuda Landing on the south side of the James; that from Harrison's Landing on the north side of the James; and that from White-House on the Pamunkey.

In resuming the offensive, the task assigned to GRANT was plain. He had first to secure Washington against any aggressive movement by LEE. He had, then, either to remove himself to a convenient position for operations against Richmond, if he could do so without exposing Washington, or he had to operate upon it independently, or combine this double course. In discussing the combinations which have actually taken place, it will be evident that important changes in the orignal programme have occurred, resulting from the failure on the part of the coöperating columns to perform the duties assigned to them.

GRANT in advancing to attack LEE had either to force the passage of the Rapidan, in front, or turn it by strategy above or below. The first course was impracticable. To have turned LEE's left would have cut off LEE from Lynchburgh and reduced the operations between the two armies to one on single lines; would have thrown us upon a line of great length and very indefensible, and would have enabled LEE to fall back steadily, if forced, without the possibility of his being out-manœuvred or outflanked. If it had been absolutely certain that BUTLER could capture Richmond, or so much of it as lies south of the James River, within ten days of his landing, this would probably have been the best course. LEE, cut off from Lynchburgh by GRANT, would have been severed from Richmond by BUTLER, and would have had to abandon a large portion of his artillery and trains to cross the James and establish a new base somewhere in North Carolina. Like all combinations, however, which are eccentric towards the enemy, this combination would only have been sound so long as every part of it worked as directed. It is not a combination capable of adjusting itself to the accidents of all war, to the blunders and incapacities of those entrusted with the detail operations. There was left, therefore, but one course for GRANT, that of moving by his own left on to Richmond, crippling LEE in doing so in such manner as to prevent his advance upon Washington. The landing of BUTLER at Bermuda was a main element in the success of this scheme. Without it LEE might safely have retired upon Lynchburgh, threatening, if GRANT advanced upon Richmond, to attack his communications, and menacing an invasion. But BUTLER being on the James River, LEE dared not do this, for GRANT would have pushed him back upon Lynchburgh, and then, reinforcing BUTLER with BURNSIDE, or sending this latter to operate upon the North of Richmond, would have inevitably captured that city. Hence the initiatory movement of GRANT, combined with the movement of BUTLER's column, compelled LEE to fight or to fall back upon Richmond. He chose the former alternative, and the battles of Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of May, were the result—battles forced upon LEE by strategetical causes, and, therefore, defensive upon our part; but in the actual conduct of which our chief was too sound a tactician, and our soldiers and corps commanders too eager for the fray not to mix much that was aggressive. LEE baffled, retired upon Spottsylvania during Saturday, covering Richmond directly: the same causes led to the same manœuvres and the same conflicts. From right to left on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, our Army fought LEE in his new position, feeling its way to new bases on the Rappahannock and Pamunkey. These conflicts were chiefly aggressive on our part, and, like the previous fights in the Wilderness, were indecisive, except that of HANCOCK on Thursday morning. The result of the whole was our attaining a position which compelled LEE again to fall back, if he did not intend us to cut him off from Richmond, and enter into coöperation with BUTLER. The cavalry raid of SHERIDAN was probably intended much more for this latter purpose than for the mere advantages to be gained in cutting the railroads North of Richmond. It had become evident that BUTLER had lost golden opportunities not to be recovered—that he was on the defensive with no prospect of an immediate change. His position had, however, accomplished the great point of forcing LEE to follow GRANT'S initiative, and that being done, a large portion of the troops could be better employed with GRANT. Hence SMITH has been called to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and it is far from impossible that GILLMORE may follow.

The movements upon the North Anna were similar in their character to those around Spottsylvania. To guard against a repetition of the movement which under JACKSON in July, 1862, prevented MCDOWELL reinforcing MCCLELLAN, and under LEE in person in August, 1862, resulted in the disastrous campaign of POPE, it is necessary for GRANT, now that all the beneficial results to be expected from BUTLER'S movements have been accomplished, to force LEE directly back upon Richmond, if that be possible. But if it be not possible, or if it should entail too great an expenditure of life to assault him in selected positions, then it remains for GRANT to hang so close upon the enemy's flank, that a general engagement being daily possible, he may become unable to make any large detachments from his own force, to aid a diversion like that of JACKSON.

If these views of recent movements be correct, we find in that act of the campaign which has just closed some strong reasons for anticipating success, even though the enemy has developed resources in men and material, which show that the task before us is no easy one, and that, if any decisive result is to be speedily attained, the whole military power of the country must be freely placed at GRANT'S feet. We augur well for the future, because GRANT'S strategetical combinations have been shown to be sound in general principles, and admirably adapted to the varying contingencies of the movement. He has displayed in this campaign, as at Vicksburgh, a rare combination of persistency with adaptability, and the power of rightly appreciating facts as they are. What he finds it impossible to do in one way to-day, he accomplishes by a new combination to-morrow. Is LEE'S right too strong? before the next day's dawn HANCOCK'S veterans are breaking into his left. Is the position of the North Anna almost impregnable? within twenty-four hours LEE is forced to abandon it for a new one. Do BUTLER and SIGEL fail? the

troops rendered useless by their incapacity are speedily transferred to a sphere in which there is no such danger. Give a general who possesses these great qualifications for success the resources of the North, and the result cannot be doubtful; but let timid counsels prevail, as they have done in times past, let incapable men be forced upon him, and resources be withheld and the Army will have to add one more to the chapter of golden opportunities lost forever.

THE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

THE Peninsular Campaign of 1862 has rendered so familiar to every one the ground of operations that it will be very easy to make the present position of GRANT and the distribution of his forces clear to our readers.

GRANT, drawing his supplies from the White-House, holds a position between the Chickahominy and the Pamunkey. Richmond is southwest of him. LEE due North of Richmond, is also between the Chickahominy and the Pamunkey. GRANT is facing LEE rather than Richmond. He has Richmond therefore upon his left or rather left rear. Above Meadow Bridge the Chickahominy is an insignificant stream, below it becomes formidable only when its swampy bottom is rendered impassable by rains.

GRANT'S position as facing LEE is one *en échelon*—his left thrown forward to Mechanicsville—his right withdrawn to White-House—his reserve massed on the Chickahominy, in rear of his left between Mechanicsville and Bottom Bridge. LEE occupies the position from which BRANCH was driven in the battle of Hanover Court-House, and from which JACKSON advanced to the attack of Gaines Mill.

This, then, is evidently the point from which danger is to be anticipated in an advance from the White-House upon Richmond; and GRANT'S dispositions are specially calculated to frustrate any such attack. In order to turn, however, to attack Richmond, it is necessary for him to combine with this defensive position an aggressive line. LEE while threatening GRANT'S right, now that it is retired, would have to turn his back upon Richmond, and, if unsuccessful, would be driven from it. He cannot attack with prospect of success, as the whole reserve of his army is massed behind it. His own communications with Richmond are in the direct prolongation of his right flank. Here then lies LEE'S weak point. But while GRANT'S left is not sufficiently thrown forward to clear the swampy bottoms of the Chickahominy, this point is not so much exposed; for GRANT dare not begin a crossing with LEE so close. The moment, however, that GRANT is able to advance from Mechanicsville to Meadow Bridge, the aspect of affairs is changed, the whole reserve massed in rear of the left might be thrown over into Richmond in a couple of hours. Hence we find GRANT on Tuesday morning pushing on towards Mechanicsville, while LEE confronts him at Shady Grove and Meadow Bridge, not half a mile from the advance of our Fifth corps. If LEE, therefore, intends to defend Richmond by remaining outside of it, here will occur the decisive conflict for its possession.

It is impossible to suppose that he will repeat the blunder of PEMBERTON, and permit himself to be shut up within the fortifications of any town. It is equally impossible to believe that GRANT will give him time to fortify the position he now occupies. Hence, unless the fertile genius of GRANT discovers some shorter cut to victory, it is at this point that the great battle which will determine the fate of LEE'S army, of Richmond and of Virginia must take place. Let its value not be underrated, and let no means of ensuring success be neglected. Every soldier not present with the Army of the Potomac in that decisive struggle is wasted. Raids in the Shenandoah Valley, operations in Western Virginia, attacks upon Petersburgh, guerrilla fights near Fairfax, are all matters of entire unimportance compared with this great struggle. Let us hope then that the Government realizes this, as the country does, and all will be well.

THE law establishing the grades of Rear-Admiral, Commodore, and Lieutenant-Commander, and assigning to the different grades their appropriate rate of vessel, though adequate at the time to the wants of the service, now utterly fails to comply with the demands of a navy so largely increased. By that law, Commodores were to command first rates, the number of Commodores being limited to eighteen; Captains to command second rates, and the grade not to exceed thirty-six; Commanders to command third rates—their number not to exceed seventy-two; and Lieut.-Commander, to command fourth rates, their number not to exceed one hundred and forty-four. We give below the numbers of officers of these different grades and the numbers of vessels of the different rates, according to the respective rank of the grades, set opposite them:

16 Commodores	to command	26 first rates,	excess	8
36 Captains	"	61 second "	"	25
72 Commanders	"	163 third "	"	91
144 Lt.-Commanders	"	360 fourth "	"	216
Total excess,				340

But as this number of fourth rates includes store-vessels, purchased sailing vessels, brigs and schooners, besides the smaller steamers, it would perhaps seem unfair to count the entire number; though it would be well to array this formidable list under the title of fifth rates. Out of the 360 fourth rates, however, we select 60 vessels, which are Navy built gunboats, screw steamers above 500 tons, and a few side-wheel steamers with powerful batteries; so that if we let eight captains command the excess of first rates, thirty-three commanders command the excess of second rates (25 by 8); and one hundred and twenty-four Lieut.-Commanders command the excess of third rates, (91 by 33); we have left but twenty Lieut.-Commanders to command sixty regularly built vessels of the fourth rate. Add to these forty ships, thus left so cruelly without husbands, the rest of the fourth rates of all kinds, and we have a total of four hundred vessels without legitimate commanders. It is evident then that the grades of Commodore, Captain, and Commander, should be largely increased; enough at least to allow of an officer of each grade being on hand for one of each of the rates assigned by law as their proper command, and also to make allowance for those stationed at the vitally necessary positions of Navy Yards, Bureaus, Naval Academy and Ordnance.

THE Dano-German war, which now seems to have been brought to a close, did not tend to elevate our ideas of the military capacity of the Danish people. They made a resistance which was far from stout, and we look in vain for the evidences of courage and tenacity in their land operations. On the sea, however, they proved themselves true Northmen. The particulars, which we give elsewhere, of the fight between the Danish and German fleets, off Heligoland, show that the Danes manœuvred their ships admirably, worked their guns with skill, and gained an easy and decisive victory over a superior force of their enemy. The story of this naval exploit will do much to soften the sadness of their memories of defeat and failure on the land.

THE exercises connected with the Annual Examination of the Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy commenced on Wednesday, June 1, with the usual inspection and review of the corps, in the presence of the following named gentlemen, who were invited by the War Department to report upon the condition and progress of the Institution:

Hon. Asa O. Aldis, Vermont; Judge Mason Brown, Kentucky; Rev. Robert M. Chapman, Indiana; Rev. William G. Eliot, Missouri; Colonel William Goddard, Rhode Island; N. N. Halsted Esq., New Jersey; Hon. John R. McBride, Oregon; Hon. John Phillips, Wisconsin, Hon. David T. Patterson, Tennessee; Bishop Simpson, Pennsylvania; J. Young Scammon, Esq., Illinois; Hon. Henry A. Swift, Minnesota; Rev. George F. Wisewell, Delaware.

The examination will continue for a period of two weeks, and each day varied military exercises will be exhibited to the crowds of visitors who delight to frequent this always beautiful spot. The experiment of selecting cadets from the army who have distinguished themselves in the field, has proven an entire success, and the corps, invigorated by such *material*, has never presented a more thorough state of efficiency. The graduating class, this year numbering twenty-seven members, is anxiously awaiting the period when they may join their former comrades who are engaged in the work of restoring the Unity of the Nation. Of the 112 vacancies in the Academy, upwards of 75 have been filled, and we are gratified to announce that in the class now daily reporting for duty, the Army has furnished a full proportion of select and tried soldier from the ranks of our gallant volunteers. Until a system of competitive examinations in each State be adopted, there can be no better method of making cadet appointments. The following list embraces the graduating class:

Charles J. Allen, New York; Vanderbilt Allen, New York; E. Van Arsdale Andruss, N. J.; Cullen Bryant, Ill.; Arthur H. Burnham; Alex. S. Clarke, at large; James W. Cuyler, at large; John T. Cantwell, New York; Andrew N. Damrell, Massachusetts; John Elliott, Pennsylvania; William Ennis, Rhode Island; Oswald H. Ernst, Ohio; David P. Heap, Pennsylvania; Rezin G. Howell, Kentucky; William A. Jones, Illinois; Samuel H. Kinney, Utah; Melville R. Loucks, New York; Garret J. Lydecker, New York; William Ludlow, New York; Isaac W. Maclay, New York; Alexander Mackenzie, Illinois; Charles B. Phillips, Massachusetts; Martin L. Poland, Vermont; Amos Stickney, New York; William P. Vose, Maine; C. Douglas Waterman, Pennsylvania; Edward D. Wheeler, Ohio.

We shall next week give a further report of the progress of the examination.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BAILEY'S inestimable service in saving a part of the fleet of Admiral PORTER is worthy of especial comment. Not quite three years since, he entered the Volunteer Army as Captain of a company in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, and was promoted to his present position for services before Port Hudson. For three months he has been on the staff of General FRANKLIN, and is at present Chief Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps. His experience as a lumberman in shallow and tortuous streams and rivers in Wisconsin, is the source of the skill and judgment so fortunately at the service of the country. The details of his exploits our readers will derive from Admiral PORTER'S very complimentary and grateful report. The prompt action of Congress, in voting thanks and a medal, will be found in the Congressional column. Finally, we are happy to learn that his nomination as Brigadier-General was made at once; and, the name being sent in to the PRESIDENT, he was immediately confirmed. It is well to reward merit so promptly, that it may stimulate others to equal achievements. The damming at Red River was accomplished under great difficulties, and amidst considerable opposition from those who had more sneers than pains to lend to the undertaking.

THERE appears to be a great difference of opinion among the authorities as to the spelling of the name of the obscure little town in Georgia which General SHERMAN has so recently made famous. The Southern papers spell it Ressacca; our government maps Resacca, while the Gazetteers, the Railroad Guides and the common maps spell it Resaca. Analogy would indicate that the latter is correct, as the town doubtless receives its name, in common with the numerous other Resacas, from the historical *Resaca de la Palma.*

Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th Penn. regiment, has been relieved as commander of the District of Hilton Head, Department of the South, and granted a leave of absence, to respond to an urgent call to his home. Col. Davies has been absent from duty scarcely a day during nearly three years service. Brig.-Gen Wm. Birney, succeeds him temporarily in command of the District. Gen. Birney has announced the following officers on his staff: Major E. L. Rogers, 140th P. V., A. A. G.; Capt. P. F. Young, 107th Ohio Vols., A. D. C.; Capt. John A. Hennessey, 52d P. V., A. A. Inspector-General; Capt. Charles B. Fessenden, 9th U. S. C. T., A. A. D. C.

BY order of Major-General Butler, Second Lieutenant S. K. Shaw, Company K, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers, who, six months ago, was promoted from the ranks to his present position, having on the 20th of May, while in command of an outpost picket, fallen back with the men under his charge some six hundred yards, thereby losing a position, and making it necessary to retake it at a large loss of life, has been reduced to the ranks, and directed to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

CAPTAIN G. D. WISE, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty in the steam transport branch of the Quartermaster General's office, at Washington, and ordered to report to Colonel Clary, Aide-de-Camp and Quartermaster, to attend particularly to the charters and settlements with the vessels employed on the James river expedition.

THE Military Department of Washington (under control of General Auger) has been extended so as to include all east of the Blue Ridge and north of the Rappahannock.

MAJ.-GEN. Buell has been mustered out as Major-General of Volunteers, having declined a command under Major-General Canby, to which he had been ordered.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A new military and naval magazine is announced to be published in England on the first of July next, entitled *The British Army and Navy Review*.

The annual commemorative service for the repose of the soul of Napoleon I. has been celebrated at the Invalides. Amongst others present were Count Flahaut and the grand-daughters of King Joseph.

M. Dumonthier has applied a dagger-blade to pistols in such a way that the two uses of a knife or poinard and a fire-arm are united. It may be used either with single-barrelled pistols or with revolvers.

The allowance for forage for the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army is £967 ($4,835). A member of Parliament thought the figure too high, but it was replied that it was no more than he was entitled to as a Field-Marshal.

Lord Hotham has lately suggested that every British soldier should be provided with a little book defining his duties and his rights. Lord Hartington seemed to promise that the idea should be carried out. The *livraison* of the French soldier saves his officers and himself a deal of trouble.

The report of the Iron Plate Committee of the British House of Commons consists of four bulky volumes, in which are many hundreds of wood cuts, with the results of the firing on the plates, of the shape of the shot, and various other particulars. Though very voluminous, the report can hardly be said to possess much value.

The death of M. Clapeyron having left a vacancy in the Academy of Sciences, in the section of mechanics, to which the Emperor Napoleon I. formerly belonged, it is intended to offer the candidateship to the Emperor Napoleon III., whose works and discoveries connected with artillery are well-known. It is a long-cherished wish of his Majesty to belong to the Institute.

The camp at Châlons is being set in order, and the vegetable gardens got ready for the troops. The usual quota of about 30,000 men will have arrived by the end of June. A commission of about twenty Egyptian officers is under orders to witness the manœuvres at the French camp, so as to be able on its return home to impart military light to its brethren.

The attempt to launch the Russian iron-clad *Latnik* did not succeed. The *Bronenossetz*, however, for which a similar failure was apprehended, was successfully launched. The length of each Monitor, according to the *Cronstadt Messenger*, is 201 feet; its breadth 46 feet. The motive power is equal to 160-horse power. Machinery is provided to secure good ventilation, as well as to turn the towers with facility.

In the Royal Military Academy of England are 250 pupils, costing, on an average, £161 ($805) each. In the Ecole Polytechnique, the number of pupils is 260, and the cost £115 ($575) per pupil. The reason of this great excess of expenditure in England is attributed to the heavy cost of administration. In the Cadets' College there is one teacher for every seven pupils, but in the Ecole Impériale Spéciale Militaire there is only one teacher for every 35 pupils.

The rapidity of the Prussian infantry firing has been often commented on during late operations in Denmark. Voltaire, in his account of Frederick the Great's first field, and from which that monarch rather unpromisingly ran, writes:—The second line of infantry reëstablished everything by its unshakable discipline, and by the continued discharges of the soldiers, who fired at least five shots a minute, loading in a moment their muskets with an iron ramrod.

The total of the forces of Bavaria, as estimated near the opening of the year, was as follows:—56 battalions of infantry, 76,134 men; 48 squadrons of cavalry, 9,552 men, 7,284 horses; 4 regiments of artillery, 11,389 men, 5,654 horses; Engineer corps, 2,240 men, 87 horses; Surgeons' corps, 932 men, 12 horses. Total, 100,247 men, 13,037 horses. The staff officers, *gendarmérie*, &c., are not included in this list. They amount to about 3,000 men.

A series of experiments have been ordered by the Admiralty of Portsmouth, with the flashing signals of Commander Colomb, R. N., and Captain Bolton, of the British Army. Captain Bolton's signals have been already adopted in the army, and Captain Colomb's system is about to be introduced in the navy. The object is to establish a combination of both systems for naval and military purposes, and more especially with reference to coast defence.

A letter from Germany shows how Prussia came by her present large force of artillery. When rifled cannon were discovered, each duke set up a battery. Great tumult followed, as it was difficult to find practicing ground sufficiently extensive. The projectile fired by the Prince de Lippe fell in the kingdom of Buckeburg, and those discharged by Buckeburg, some two duchies further on. The small sovereigns were in despair, when, providentially, war broke out, and they were thus enabled to dispose of toys so troublesome to their neighbors.

The *Index*, Confederate organ in London, publishes a list of blockade runners, and their fortunes, from November, 1861, to March 10, 1864. It appears from the statement that 84 steamers have been engaged in this business. Of these, 11 were captured or lost on the first run, 37 have been captured, 25 have been lost; 22 are still running, having paid for themselves many times over. Of 425 attempts to run the blockade from the single port of Nassau, 363 have been successful, and 52 unsuccessful. Beside the steamers, about 100 schooners have have arrived at Nassau from various Confederate ports.

The Austrian Government, profiting by its experience in the Italian campaign, has issued an order that, in consequence of the failure of ammunition in the height of battle, and the deplorable and fatal consequences which follow such failure, each brigade of infantry shall have in time of war a special train of ammunition. Each regiment of infantry and each battalion of chasseurs shall receive a two-horse caisson, completely equipped and loaded with cartridges. These, united, shall form a brigade train, the responsibility for which shall be laid on the brigadier.

During a recent debate in the British Parliament it was complained that the Germans had obtained maps of the fortifications of Fredericia from the English Topographical Department. The Marquis of Hartington replied that the map of Fredericia in the Topographical Department was constructed from a map in the British Museum, which was of course open to all the world. At the same time he did not believe that the map could be of any use to the Germans, as it referred to the condition of Fredericia previous to the year 1848. He quite agreed that great care ought to be taken with regard to the publication of maps under these circumstances; but he was quite certain that, in this case, no information could have been supplied to either army that they were not acquainted with before.

Field-Marshal Heller, who recently died at Vienna, was a distinguished Austrian soldier. He was born in Wurtemberg, and at the age of seventeen fought as ensign at Vitry, Montmartre and elsewhere. When peace was declared, he left Wurtemberg, and sought advancement in Austria. He entered the corps of sappers as a simple volunteer, and made the campaign of Naples in 1821. He soon rose to be an officer, and began afterwards to distinguish himself by his works published in the Vienna military annals. He became a captain in 1834. In 1849 he was in Hungary, attached to the person of the Russian General Berg. He subsequently published an account of this campaign, as well as an edition of the military correspondence of Eugene, of Savoy, and the biography of Radetzky. He retired in 1856 with the rank of field-marshal.

A foreign military gazette, discussing the effect of imported arms upon the mortality in warfare, says:—These improved arms (together, perhaps in part, with the less martial nature of modern habits) have given to recent warfare a slow, lengthy, and languid character, which, of old, it did not possess. Battles and campaigns are each longer and less decisive. America and Denmark both illustrate this position. Dodging is the grand feature of the art. Battles, including the closer pursuit, were probably more bloody, as they were certainly more decisive formerly than they are now, but we are convinced that the wear and tear of life from warfare is greater now than ever. If fewer men are killed in one day than was the case when prompter action was in fashion, the slower process of killing some men every day for months and years together tells in the end. Wounds, too, are worse with modern weapons. It is not the age of increased humanity in hostilities.

The honor of inventing the Parrot gun is disputed by Edward Lindner, of Berlin, who, as the Darmstadt *Military Gazette* declares, first proposed the wrought-iron rings or bands. It is claimed that Lindner suggested to Parrott the application of such rings before they were put on by the latter, but they were rejected by him on the ground of the impossibility of getting a uniform and close contact between them and the cannon. For all that, however, the rings were subsequently applied, and an invention secured upon them by the American gunmaker. Lindner now claims to have made an invention surpassing even all American artillery, the gun being forged in a single piece, bored and rifled, and superior in all respects. But this new invention, the *Gazette* adds, has not been favorably received by the United States. It thinks that no better material can be had for ordnance than the cast-steel prepared at the Prussian manufactory of Krupp.

M. Alfred Assolant announces another History of Napoleon about to appear in Paris, in which that great soldier, politician, and legislator is to be judged without passion. The following paragraph in M. Assolant's article indicates the freedom he will give to his opinions:—To read most of the historians of Napoleon, it would seem as if he had accomplished everything by the mere force of his genius, and that France owed him nothing but benedictions. The very contrary is the truth. Napoleon became First Consul at the moment when France was putting forth all her strength, profited by the "full speed" which the revolution had communicated to the first people of the world. He created no new force, but knew how to turn to marvellous account that which existed. For war and administration he is without equal. His great force lay in acting, governing, administering, leading armies to war, passing rivers, giving battles, setting the finance of the country in order. Unhappily his genius extended no further, and he committed the fault common enough in those who are despotic—he hated everything he could not understand.

Mr. Scott Russell has lately delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution on gun-cotton. He first stated the well-known facts of the history of gun-cotton—its discovery twenty years ago; its rapid progress at first; its abandonment as a propulsive force for projectiles on account of the difficulties of its manufacture; the late successful experiments made by the Austrian Government, under the charge of General Leek; that the Emperor of Austria had allowed the secret of the manufacture to be divulged in England; and that at present a committee under government was sitting to consider the desirability of its adaptation to purposes of war. He then stated briefly the chemical constituents of gunpowder and gun-cotton. He then proved from well known chemical analyses by Bunsen and Kariko that 68 per cent. of powder is left solid after combustion, and that only 32 per cent. is usefully employed; that in gun-cotton 75 per cent. is usefully employed, and 25 per cent. of water is left; that this water, by the heat of combustion, becomes steam, and immensely increases the expansive force of the cotton. He proved by figures that the useful expansive force of powder is only two-thirds that of gun-cotton. He then showed that, owing to there being no refuse, or "filthy smoke," from cotton, it is eminently fitted for firing between decks and in casemates. He then illustrated by diagrams the much greater effect of cotton than of powder against military obstacles, and as a torpedo against vessels, and concluded a long and interesting lecture by hoping it might soon be adopted in the Navy.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Colonel George D. Ramsey, to be chief of ordnance in the Army of the United States, with the rank of brigadier-general, September 15, 1863, vice Ripley, retired

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Colonel S. C. Griffin, of the 6th New Hampshire Volunteers, to be brigadier of volunteers.

Colonel Emory Upton, of the 121st New York Volunteers, and First Lieutenant 5th United States Artillery, to be a brigadier general of volunteers, from May 12, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services in the eight days' battle in the Old Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel James K. Graham, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Long, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Delafield, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Thayer, retired.

Major Daniel P. Woodbury, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vive Graham, promoted.

Major James H. Simpson, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Delafield, promoted.

First Lieutenant Orlando M. Poe, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, to be captain, March 3, 1863, in compliance with the act approved March 3, 1863, "to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes."

Captain Robert S. Williamson, to be major, May 7, 1863, vice Whipple, died of wounds received in battle.

Captain Quincy A. Gillmore, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Woodbury, promoted

Captain Frederick E. Prime, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Simpson, promoted.

Captain James St. C. Morton, to be major, July 3, 1863, vice Meade, appointed brigadier-general.

Captain Thomas L. Casey, to be major, October 2, 1863, vice Hunt, deceased.

First Lieutenant James H. Wilson, to be captain, May 7, 1863, vice Williamson, promoted.

First Lieutenant Orville E. Babcock, to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Gillmore, promoted.

First Lieutenant John M. Wilson, to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Prime, promoted.

First Lieutenant Franklin Harwood, to be captain, June 6, 1863, vice Cross, killed in action.

First Lieutenant John N. Darlow, to be captain, July 3, 1863, vice Morton, promoted.

First Lieutenant Peter C. Hains, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice McPherson, appointed brigadier-general.

First Lieutenant Francis U. Farquhar, to be captain, October 2, 1863, vice Casey, promoted.

First Lieutenant Arthur H. Dutton, to be captain, November 6, 1863, vice Paine, resigned.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. D. Ramsey, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Craig, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Maynadier, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Symington, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Thornton, to be colonel, September 15, 1863, vice Ramsey, appointed chief of ordnance.

Major Robert H. K. Whiteley, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Ramsey, promoted.

Major Peter V. Hagner, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Maynadier, promoted.

Major Robert A. Wainright, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 15 1863, vice Thornton, promoted.

Captain Thomas J. Rodman, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Whiteley, promoted.

Captain Theodore T. S. Laidley, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Dagner, promoted.

Captain James G Benton, to be major, September 15, 1863, vice Wainright, promoted.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

William Baily, of Missouri.
John A. Dale, of Pennsylvania.
Daniel W. Dryden, of Ohio.
Franklin Ames, of Massachusetts.
Mathew J. McKeon, of New York.
Samuel A. Peace, of Rhode Island.
Andrew H. Young, of New Hampshire.
Jacob Rich, of Iowa.
Gardiner Tufts, of Massachusetts.
N. P. Bowman, of Vermont.
Henry L Hall, of Michigan.
A. C. Varnhum, of Massachusetts.
Francis W. Fitch, of Connecticut.
James V. Boughner, of Massachusetts.
William D. Sheart, of New York.
William C. Woodson, of Kentucky.
Elijah T. Cole, of California.
Thomas H. Gardner, of Maryland,
Albert S. Saulisbury, of New York.
W. C. B. Pearsons, of Massachusetts.
George W. Calhoun, of Connecticut.
Charles C Jones, of New York.
George W. Hale, of Iowa.
James P. Canby, of Delaware.
Henry S Godard, of Pennsylvania.
Lot Chamberlain, of New York.
William K. Patrick, of Missouri.
Foster A. Hixson, of New York.
George E. Seney, of Ohio.
Joseph A. Simms, of Indiana.

C. S. Underwood, of New York.
Israel O. Dewey, of New Hampshire.
George M. Adams, of Kentucky.
Joel A. Fitthian, of New Jersey.
William T. Asson, of Pennsylvania.
Henry G Nimmo, of Massachusetts.
William H. Stewart, of Maryland.
C. C. Willetts, of Kansas.
A. McKinney, of Minnesota.
Joseph D. Atwell, of Vermont.

CAPTAINS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

First Lieutenant William H. Harris, to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Rodman, promoted.

First Lieutenant Alfred Mordecai, to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Laidley, promoted.

First Lieutenant David B. Buel, to be captain, July 30, 1863, vice Strong, died of wounds received in battle.

First Lieutenant Stephen C. Lyford, to be captain, September 15, 1863, vice Benton, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Isaac Arnold, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Porter, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James H. Rollins, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Edson, promoted

Second Lieutenant William S. Beebe, to be first lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Buel, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George D. Ramsay, Jr., to be first lieutenant, September 15, 1863, vice Lyford, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Cadet John R. McGinniss, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Butlington, promoted.

Cadet George W. McKee, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Flagler, promoted.

Cadet Frank H. Phipps, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Bradford, promoted.

Cadet James W. Reilly, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Hill, promoted.

Cadet Josiah B. V. Field, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Harris, promoted.

Cadet Charles F. Rockwell, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Mordecai, promoted.

Cadet William S. Beebe, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Buel promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Kress, of the 94th New York Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, November 24, 1863, vice Edie, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Otho E. Michaelis, of the Signal Corps, to be second lieutenant, November 24, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.

Lieutenant William Prince, of the 159th New York Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, January 29, 1864, vice Babbitt, promoted.

Captain Clarence E. Dutton, of the 21st Connecticut Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, January 29, 1864, vice Chaffee, promoted.

Lieutenant W. S. Smoot, of the 1st Maryland Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, January 29, 1864, vice Meyers, promoted.

TRANSFERS.

First Lieutenant Jacob H. Smyser, of the 5th Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, April 27, 1863, vice Baylor, promoted

Second Lieutenant Isaac Arnold, of the 2d Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, April 27, 1863, vice Burris, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James H. Rollins, of the 2d Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, April 27, 1863, vice Mordecai, promoted.

First Lieutenant Clifton Comly, of the 1st Cavalry, to the Ordnance Department, May 26, 1863, vice Whittemore, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George D. Ramsay, Jr., of the 1st Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, November 6, 1863, vice Lyford, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John A. Winebrener, of the 3d Infantry, to the Ordnance Department, November 24, 1863, vice Farley, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John G. Butler of the 4th Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, January 29, 1864, vice Shaff, promoted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Frank M. Wever, of Iowa; Lieutenant Phineas A. Wheeler, of the 4th Iowa Volunteers.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN, IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Captain Alexander M. Wilson, of the 30th Illinois, Volunteer.
Logan R. Roots, of Illinois.
John A. Tibbits, of Connecticut.
Nathan S. Jones, of New York.
Joseph Rudolph, of Ohio.
Edward B. Moore, of Pennsylvania.
Rowland C. Kellogg, of New York.
Charles C. Byrne, of Missouri.
John K. Loring, of New York.
A. G. Randall, of Maine.
John F. Garwood, of New Jersey.
Edward A. Brown, of Massachusetts.
Robert McQuilken, of Ohio.
Thomas R. Welles, of Maine.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant James Forney, to be captain, from the 23d of April, 1864, vice Captain John C. Grayson, retired.

Second Lieutenant William S. Remey to be first lieutenant, from the 17th of February, 1864, vice First Lieutenant C. H. Bradford, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop, to be first lieutenant from 1st of April, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Hobert L. Meade, to be first lieutenant, from the 2d of April, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Lyman R. French, to be first lieutenant, from the 23d of April, 1864.

RELEASED OFFICERS ORDERED TO THEIR COMMANDS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, May 31, 1864.

General Orders No. 192.

The following officers, unconditionally released by the rebel authorities, will proceed without delay to join their respective commands:

Surgeon N. F. Graham, 12th Ohio Vols; Assistant Surgeon W. S. Newton, 91st Ohio Vols.; Surgeon N. D. Ferguson, 8th N. Y. Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon D. W. Richards, 145th Pennsylvania Vols.; Surgeon W. S. Welsh, 15th West Virginia Vols.; Assistant Surgeon C H. Thatcher, 14th West Virginia Vols.; Chaplain John L. Irwin, 14th West Virginia Vols.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 21, 1864.

Colonel G. T. Limberg, 108th Ohio Volunteers, to date May 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct, enlisting under false promises Augustus Grending, a recruit who had been previously discharged for physical disability, and who was manifestly unfit for service.

Captain William R. Peck, 91st Illinois Volunteers, to date June 2, 1863 for desertion.

Captain George H. Roberts, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date May 14, 1864, for cowardice, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and incompetency.

First Lieutenant John C. Smith, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date May 14, 1864, for cowardice in the face of the enemy, making false musters, scandalous conduct, and incompetency.

Second Lieutenant S. F. Platt, 53d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, to date April 19, 1864, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

The following officers, to date April 16, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Balf, 35th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain A. M. Pollard. 38th Illinois Volunteers.
Captain John Crenel, 35th Indiana Volunteers.
Captain J. H. Blasser, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant James M. Srasher, 35th Indiana Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Adolph Knappe, 3d New Jersey Battery.
Lieutenant S. O. Boughton, 22d Michigan Volunteers.
Lieutenant R. H. Ogden, 119th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant John C Myers 35th Indiana Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Charles Rock, 35th Indiana Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant James McHugh, 35th Indiana Volunteers.

The following officers, to date April 25, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Captain William H. Cone, 16th Connecticut Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant L. C Williams, 14th Indiana Battery.
Second Lieutenant R Gressinger, 15th New York Artillery.
Second Lieutenant Clifford A. Rand, 8th Missouri Volunteers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders dismissing Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Bowen, 10th Missouri Cavalry, to date October 14, 1863, on the charge of murder, and Second Lieutenant E. R. Jones, 27th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date April 23, 1864 for practicing fraud on the Government in relation to commissary stores, have been confirmed.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Captain F. Deicke, 52d Indiana Volunteers, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him, to date November 16, 1863.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order for dismissal heretofore issued in the case of First Lieutenant S. H. Meredith, 19th Indiana Volunteers, has been revoked

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

First Lieutenant Christian Sesaner, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Eagan, 170th New York Volunteers.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from May 30 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For borrowing men from one company to swell the ranks of another, in violation of paragraph 89, Mustering Regulations, thereby making false musters.

Major Lewis C. Pace, 11th Missouri cavalry.

For being in the city of Washington, D. C., without proper authority, and failing to report under arrest at headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

Lieutenant Frederick P. Jackson, 1st Veteran Reserve Corps.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Julius D. Baker, 21st New York cavalry.

Captain Wm. Firey, 1st regiment Potomac Home brigade, Maryland cavalry.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 63, series of 1863, from this office, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Colonel Thomas D. Sedgwick, 2d Kentucky Vols.
Captain Joseph S. Cook, 1st Maryland Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 28th.

Captain Izatus Potts, 2d California Vols., to date March 4, 1864 for making use of obscene language in the presence of his brother officers and their families; for the defiant repetition of the same after having been reprimanded therefor by Brigadier-General Conner, United States Vols., and for repeated and violent assaults of a scandalous nature upon a respectable woman employed in the military service at Camp Douglass, Utah Territory.

Captain Jordan Lakin, 91st Illinois Vols., to date March 1, 1863, for desertion.

Captain Thomas Cluney, 49th New York Vols., to date May 2, 1864, for falsely certifying that he had not been absent from his company and regiment, and thereby fraudulently obtaining full pay for a period during which he had been absent with leave.

Captain Henry A. Cleghorn, 38th Iowa Vols., to date February 24, 1864, for absence without proper authority; erroneously published in the dismissals for the week ending March 19, 1864, as Captain Henry Clayborn, 38th Iowa Vols.

First Lieutenant Levi Sergent, 113 Illinois Vols., to date January 26, 1864, for absence without proper authority; erroneously published in the dismissals for the week ending February 20, 1864, as Levi Sergent, 136th Illinois Vols.

First Lieutenant Jacob Mattern, 82d Pennsylvania Vols., to date May 2, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Hunting, 29th Massachusetts Vols., to date May 2, 1864, for drunkenness, neglect of duty, and absence without leave.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

Mississippi Squadron, Flagship Black Hawk,
Mouth Red River, May 16, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the vessels lately caught by low water above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position. The water had fallen so low that I had no hope or expectation of getting the vessels out this season; and as the Army had made arrangements to evacuate the country, I saw nothing before me but the destruction of the best part of the Mississippi Squadron. There seems to have been an especial Providence looking out for us in providing a man equal to the emergency. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army corps, proposed a plan of building a series of dams across the rocks at the falls, and raising the water high enough to let the vessels pass over. This proposition looked like madness, and the best engineers ridiculed it, but Colonel Bailey was so sanguine of success that I requested General Banks to have it done, and he entered heartily in the work. Provisions were short and forage was almost out, and the dam was promised to be finished in ten days, or the Army would have to leave us. I was doubtful about the time, but had no doubt about the ultimate success if time would only permit. General Banks placed at the disposal of Colonel Bailey all the force he required, consisting of some three thousand men and two or three hundred wagons. All the neighboring steam mills were torn down for material, two or three regiments of Maine men were set to work felling trees, and on the second day after my arrival in Alexandria from Grand Ecore the work had fairly begun. Trees were falling with great rapidity; teams were moving in all directions bringing in brick and stone; quarries were opened; flat-boats were built to bring stone down from above; and every man seemed to be working with a vigor I have seldom seen equalled, while perhaps not one in fifty believed in the success of the undertaking. These falls are about a mile in length, filled with rugged rocks, over which, at the present stage of water, it seemed to be impossible to make a channel.

The work was commenced by running out from the left bank of the river a tree dam, made of the bodies of very large trees, brush, brick and stone, cross-tied with other heavy timber, and strengthened in every way which ingenuity could devise. This was run out about three hundred feet into the river; four large coal barges were then filled with brick and sunk at the end of it. From the right bank of the river cribs filled with stone were built out to meet the barges. All of which was successfully accomplished, notwithstanding there was a current running of nine miles an hour, which threatened to sweep everything before it. It will take too much time to enter into the details of this truly wonderful work. Suffice it to say that the dam had nearly reached completion in eight days' working time, and the water had risen sufficiently on the upper falls to allow the *Fort Hindman*, *Osage* and *Neosho* to get down and be ready to pass the dam. In another day it would have been high enough to enable all the other vessels to pass the upper falls. Unfortunately, on the morning of the 9th inst., the pressure of water became so great that it swept away two of the stone barges, which swung in below the dam on one side. Seeing this unfortunate accident, I jumped on a horse and rode up to where the upper vessels were anchored and ordered the *Lexington* to pass the upper falls, if possible, and immediately attempt to go through the dam. I thought I might be able to save the four vessels below, not knowing whether the persons employed on the work would ever have the heart to renew their enterprise.

The *Lexington* succeeded in getting over the upper falls just in time—the water rapidly falling as she was passing over. She then steered directly for the opening in the dam, through which the water was rushing so furiously that it seemed as if nothing but destruction awaited her. Thousands of beating hearts looked on anxious for the result. The silence was so great as the *Lexington* approached the dam that a pin might almost be heard to fall. She entered the gap with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, made two or three spasmodic rolls, hung for a moment on the rocks below, was then swept into deep water by the current, and rounded to safely into the bank. Thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening cheer, and universal joy seemed to pervade the face of every man present. The *Neosho* followed next, all her hatches battened down, and every precaution taken against accident. She did not fare as well as the *Lexington*, her pilot having become frightened as he approached the abyss, and stopped her engine, when I particularly ordered a full head of steam to be carried; the result was that for a moment her hull disappeared from sight under the water. Every one thought she was lost. She rose, however, swept along over the rocks with the current, and fortunately escaped with only one hole in her bottom, which was stopped in the course of an hour. The *Hindman* and *Osage* both came through beautifully, without touching a thing; and I thought if I was only fortunate enough to get my large vessels as well over the falls, my fleet once more would do good service on the Mississippi. The accident to the dam, instead of disheartening Colonel Bailey, only induced him to renew his exertions after he had seen the success of getting four vessels through

The noble-hearted soldiers seeing their labor of the last eight days swept away in a moment, cheerfully went to work to repair the damages, being confident now that all the gunboats would be finally brought over. These men had been working for eight days and nights up to their necks in water in the broiling sun—cutting trees and wheeling bricks—and nothing but good humor prevailed among them. On the whole it was very fortunate the dam carried away, as the two barges that were swept away from the center swung around against some rocks on the left, and made a fine cushion for the vessels, and prevented them, as it afterward appeared, from running on certain destruction. The force of the water and the current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Colonel Bailey determined to leave a gap of fifty-five feet in the dam, and build a series of wing dams on the upper falls. This was accomplished in three days' time, and on the 11th instant the *Mound City*, *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* came over the upper falls, a good deal of labor having been expended in hauling them through, the channel being very crooked, scarcely wide enough for them. Next day the *Ozark*, *Louisville*, *Chillicothe*, and two tugs also succeeded in passing the upper falls. Immediately afterward the *Mound City*, *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* started in succession to pass the dam, all their hatches battened down, and every precaution taken to prevent accident. The passage of these vessels was a most beautiful sight, only to be realized when seen. They passed over without an accident, except the unshipping of one or two rudders. This was witnessed by all the troops, and the vessels were heartily cheered as they passed over. Next morning at 10 o'clock the *Louisville*, *Chillicothe*, *Ozark* and two tugs passed over without any accident except the loss of a man, who was swept off the deck of one of the tugs. By 3 o'clock that afternoon the vessels were all coaled, ammunition replaced, and all streamed down the river, with the convoy of transports in company. A good deal of difficulty was anticipated in getting over the bars in Lower Red River—depth of water reported only five feet—gunboats were drawing six. Providentially we had a rise from the backwater of the Mississippi, that river being very high at that time, the back water extending to Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles distant, enabling us to pass all the bars and obstructions with safety.

Words are inadequate to express the admiration I feel for the abilities of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey. This is without doubt the best engineering feat ever performed Under the best circumstances a private company would not have completed this work under one year, and to an ordinary mind the whole thing would have appeared an utter impossibility. Leaving out his abilities as an engineer, the credit he has conferred upon the country, he has saved to the Union a valuable fleet worth nearly two millions of dollars. More, he has deprived the enemy of a triumph which would have emboldened them to carry on this war a year or two longer, for the intended departure of the Army was a fixed fact, and there was nothing left for me to do in case that event occurred but destroying every part of the vessels so that the rebels could make nothing of them. The highest honors the Government can bestow on Colonel Bailey can never repay him for the service he has rendered the country To General Banks, personally, I am much indebted for the happy manner in which he has forwarded this enterprise, giving it his whole attention night and day, scarcely sleeping while the work was going on, tending personally to see that all the requirements of Colonel Bailey were complied with on the instant. I do not believe there ever was a case where such difficulties were overcome in such a short space of time, and without any preparation. I beg leave to mention the names of some of the persons engaged on this work, as I think that credit should be given to every man employed on it. I am unable to give the names of all, but sincerely trust that General Banks will do full justice to every officer engaged in this undertaking when he makes his report. I only regret that time did not enable me to get the names of all concerned. The following are the names of the most prominent persons:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Acting Military Engineer, Nineteenth Army corps, in charge of the work.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pearcill, Assistant.

Colonel Dwight, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Kinsey, 161st New York Vols.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbard, 30th Maine Vols.

Major Sartelle, Provost-Marshal, and Lieutenant Williamson, Ordnance Officer.

The following were a portion of the regiments employed:—

Twenty ninth Maine, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Emmerson.

One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, commanded by Colonel George M. Love.

One Hundred and Sixty-first New York, commanded by Captain Prentiss.

One Hundred and Thirty-third New York, commanded by Colonel Currie.

The Engineer regiment and officers of the Thirteenth Army corps were also employed.

I feel that I have done but feeble justice to the work or the persons engaged in it—being severely indisposed. I feel myself unable to go into further details. I trust some future historian will treat this matter as it deserves to be treated, because it is a subject in which the whole country should feel an interest, and the noble men who succeeded so admirably in this task should not lose one atom of credit so justly due them. The Mississippi squadron will never forget the obligations it is under to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Acting Military Engineer of the Nineteenth Army corps. Previous to passing the vessels over the falls, I had nearly all the guns, ammunition, provisions, chain cables, anchors, and every thing that could affect their draft, taken out of them. The commanders were indefatigable in their exertions to accomplish the object before them, and a happier set of men were never seen than when their vessels were once more in fighting trim. If this expedition has not been so successful as the country hoped for, it has exhibited the indomitable spirit of eastern and western men to overcome obstacles deemed by most people insurmountable. It has presented a new feature in the war, nothing like which has ever been accomplished before. I regret to inform you among the misfortunes of this expedition of the loss of two small lightdraft gunboats, the *Signal* and *Covington*. I sent them down from Alexandria to convoy a quartermaster's boat, the *Warner*, loaded with cotton and some four hundred troops on board, not knowing that the enemy had any artillery on the river below us, or anything more than wandering gangs of guerrillas, armed with muskets, which these vessels were competent to drive off. It appears, however, that the rebels were enabled to pass our advance force at night with six thousand men and some twenty-five pieces of artillery. With these they established a series of batteries at a place called Dunn's Bayou, thirty miles below Alexandria, a very commanding position. These batteries were so masked that they could not be seen in passing even by the closest observation.

The first notice the vessels received of the battery was a furious fire which opened on the quartermaster's boat, the *Warner*, piercing her boilers, and completely disabling her. At the same time six thousand infantry opened with musketry, killing and wounding half the soldiers on this vessel. She drifted into the opposite bank,

where a number managed to make their escape in the bushes, though many were killed in attempting to do so. The *Signal* and *Covington* immediately rounded to and opened their guns on the batteries, and pushed up endeavoring to rescue the *Warner* from her perilous position. They had, however, as much as they could do to take care of themselves, the cross-fire of the three batteries cutting them up in a terrible manner. Their steam-pipes were soon cut and their boilers perforated with shot, notwithstanding which they fought the batteries for five long hours, the vessels being cut all to pieces, and many killed and wounded on board. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Geo. P. Lord, commanding the *Covington*, having expended all his shot, spiked his guns, set fire to his vessel, and escaped with what was left of his crew to the shore, and his vessel blew up.

The *Signal*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Morgan, still fought her guns for half an hour after the destruction of the *Covington*. He found it impossible to destroy his vessel by burning, her decks being covered with wounded, and humanity forbade him sacrificing the lives of the noble fellows who had defended their vessel so gallantly. He gave permission to all those who wished to escape to do so. Some of them attempted to get off by climbing up the bank. Many were killed while doing so, by the murderous fire of musketry poured in from the opposite side. The captain remained by the vessel and was captured, if he remained alive; but I have no information regarding him. The rebels took the guns off of her, and placed her across the channel as an obstruction. Sunk her.

General Banks, on hearing the news, sent out cavalry to hunt for the unfortunate men, many of whom were picked up and brought into Alexandria. A number escaped down the river, and went aboard some light draft gunboats that were coming up at the time to the scene of action, but were driven back by the superior artillery of the enemy. I feel very much for the poor fellows who fell into the rebels' hands, as the latter have been very merciless to some of the prisoners they have taken, and committed outrages at which humanity shudders.

The vessels will all return to their stations in a few days, as there is no prospect under present circumstances of renewing operations in this part of Louisiana, the season having passed for operating with any chance of success. I am sorry to see that the rebel guerrillas have become quite troublesome on the Mississippi since I left, all of which will be rectified within the coming week.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

David D. Porter, Rear-Admiral.

PAY OF PERSONS ENLISTED IN THE NAVY.

Navy Department, May 16, 1864.

General Order No. 36.

From and after the 30th of June, 1864, the pay of persons enlisted in the Navy, except for receiving ships or other special service, will be in conformity with the table hereto annexed.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

PAY TABLE, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1864.

	Pay per Month.			
	1st rate.	2d rate.	3d rate.	4th rate.
Chief Boatswain's Mates	$30	$30	$—	$—
Boatswain's Mates in Charge	30	30	30	30
Boatswain's Mates	27	27	27	27
Chief Gunner's Mates	30	30	—	—
Gunner's Mates in Charge	30	30	30	30
Gunner's Mates	27	27	27	27
Chief Quartermasters	30	30	28	28
Quartermasters	25	25	25	25
Coxswains to Commanders-in-Chief	30	30	30	30
Coxswains	25	25	25	25
Captains of Forecastle	25	25	25	25
Captains of Tops	25	25	25	25
Quarter Gunners	25	25	25	25
Carpenter's Mates	30	30	30	30
Carpenters, including Caulkers	20	20	20	20
Sailmaker's Mates	25	25	25	25
Painter's Mates	25	25	—	—
Painters	22	22	22	22
Coopers	22	22	22	22
Armorers	35	30	—	—
Armorer's Mates	22	22	22	22
Captains of Hold	25	25	25	25
Ship's Cooks	30	30	20	26
Bakers	26	25	22	22
Yeomen	45	40	35	30
Master-at-Arms	40	32	30	25
Surgeon's Stewards, in charge	40	40	40	40
Surgeon's Stewards	40	33	25	25
Paymaster's Stewards	33	33	33	33
School Masters	35	30	25	20
Ship's Writers	30	25	20	18
" Corporals	22	22	22	22
Masters of the Bands	35	30	—	—
Musicians, 1st class	20	20	—	—
Musicians, 2d class	16	16	—	—
Stewards to Commanders-in Chief	40	40	40	40
Cooks to Commanders-in-Chief	35	35	35	35
Cabin Stewards	35	35	35	35
Cabin Cooks	30	30	30	30
Wardroom Stewards	30	30	30	30
Wardroom Cooks	25	25	25	25
Steerage Stewards	20	20	20	20
Steerage Cooks	18	18	18	18
Forward Officer's Stewards	18	18	18	18
Forward Officer's Cooks	14	14	14	14
Seamen	20	20	20	20
Ordinary Seamen	16	16	16	16
Landsmen	14	14	14	14
Nurses	14	14	14	14
Boys, 1st Class	10	10	10	10
" 2d Class	9	9	9	9
" 3d Class	8	8	8	8
Firemen, 1st Class	30	30	30	30
" 2d Class	25	25	25	25
Coal Heavers	20	20	20	20

RULES FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS.

Navy Department, May 4, 1864.

General Order, No. 34.

The provisions of the following act "fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," to take effect on the 1st day of September, 1864, are adopted for the Naval service of the United States from this date. As most of the collisions occur from the non-observance of article sixteen, it is particularly enjoined upon commanding officers, in approaching another vessel, to slacken and stop in time to prevent the possibility of collision:

An Act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after September one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the following rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water be adopted in the Navy and the mercantile marine of the United States: *Provided*, That the exhibition of any light on board of a vessel-of-war of the United States may be suspended whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the commander in-chief of a squadron, or the commander of a vessel acting singly, the special character of the service may require it.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS ON THE WATER.

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10. Fog-signals.

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PRELIMINARY.

Article 1. In the following rules, every steamship which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

LIGHTS.

Article 2. The lights mentioned in the following articles, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers between sunset and sunrise.

LIGHTS FOR STEAMSHIPS.

Article 3. All steam vessels when under weigh shall carry—

(*a*) At the foremast head, a bright white light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the ship, viz: from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side, a green light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c*) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(d) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

LIGHTS FOR STEAM-TUGS.

Article 4. Steamships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white masthead lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamships. Each of these masthead lights shall be of the same construction and character as the masthead lights which other steamships are required to carry.

LIGHTS FOR SAILING SHIPS.

Article 5. Sailing ships under weigh, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as steamships under weigh, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry.

EXCEPTIONAL LIGHTS FOR SMALL SAILING VESSELS.

Article 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective side of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, they shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

LIGHTS FOR SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

Article 7. Ships, whether steamships or sailing ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all around the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

LIGHTS FOR PILOT VESSELS.

Article 8. Sailing pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

LIGHTS FOR FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.

Article 9. Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side, and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side. Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light. Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

RULES GOVERNING FOG-SIGNALS.

FOG-SIGNALS.

Article 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by day or night, the fog-signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, viz:

(a) Steamships under weigh shall use a steam-whistle, placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

(*b*) Sailing ships under weigh shall use a fog-horn.

(c) Steamships and sailing ships, when not under weigh, shall use a bell.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

TWO SAILING SHIPS MEETING.

Article 11. If two sailing ships are meeting, end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

TWO SAILING SHIPS CROSSING.

Article 12. When two sailing ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close-hauled, and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM MEETING.

Article 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM CROSSING.

Article 14. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

SAILING SHIP AND SHIP UNDER STEAM.

Article 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

SHIPS UNDER STEAM TO SLACKEN SPEED.

Article 16. Every steamship when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collission, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reserve; and every steamship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

VESSELS OVERTAKING OTHER VESSELS.

Article 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of the way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLES 12, 14, 15, AND 17.

Article 18. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following article:

PROVISO TO SAVE SPECIAL CASES.

Article 19. In obeying and construing these rules due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary, in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Article 20. Northing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Approved April 29, 1864.

Should a collision unfortunately take place, each commanding officer is required to furnish the Department with the following information:

1st. His own report, that of the pilot, the offices of the deck, and other officers who witnessed the occurrence. These reports and statements are to be exemplified by a diagram, and must contain the courses steered, the point at which the vessel was first seen, the bearing, the time when the engine was slowed, when the vessel was stopped, whether in motion, and, if so, at what speed at the moment of collision, the direction of the wind, the condition of the weather and atmosphere, what lookouts were placed, what lights were exhibited by both vessels, whether either vessel deviated from the above rules and regulations, whether any blame can attach to any one, and, if so, to whom, and any and all other facts bearing upon the subject.

2d. Written statements and estimate of damage from officers of the vessel with which the vessel of the U. S. Navy collided, if they can be obtained.

3d. Survey of the injury to both vessels by United States officers.

4th. If the vessel is in charge of a pilot, and the collision has occurred from his acting in violation of the above rules and regulations, the fact must be established in the report, and no pilotage paid to him.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

DEATH OF COLONEL HARRIS.

Navy Department, May 12, 1864.

Circular.

The Secretary of the Navy announces to the Navy and the Marine corps the death of Colonel John Harris, the Colonel Commandant of the Marine corps, which occurred in the City of Washington on the morning of the 12th inst.

The deceased entered the Marine corps on the 13th April, 1814, and was appointed to the command of it 7th January, 1859. For half a century he performed the duties entrusted to him with zeal and efficiency, and was regarded as a reliable, upright and intelligent officer, exerting himself on all occasions to maintain the discipline and gallantry of the corps.

In respect to his memory, it is hereby directed that, on the day after the receipt thereof, the flags at the different Marine barracks and at the Washington Navy Yard be hoisted at half mast; and also that eleven minute guns be fired from the Washington Yard at meridian.

Officers of the Marine corps will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

An Act for the classification of the clerks to paymasters in the Navy, and graduating their pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual pay of clerks to paymasters in the Navy, shall be as follows, viz.:—

Clerks to paymasters at the Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia stations, twelve hundred dollars.

At other stations, one thousand dollars.

Clerks to inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, twelve hundred dollars.

At other inspections, one thousand dollars.

Clerks to paymasters in receiving ships at Boston and New York, twelve hundred dollars.

In other receiving ships, and in vessels of the first rate, and at the Naval Academy, one thousand dollars.

Clerks to fleet paymasters and to paymasters of vessels of the second rate, eight hundred dollars.

Clerks to paymasters of vessels of the third rate, having complements of more than one hundred and seventy-five persons, and to paymasters of supply steamers and store vessels, seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no paymaster or assistant paymaster shall be allowed a clerk in a vessel having the complement of one hundred and seventy-five persons or less, excepting in supply steamers and store vessels: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter the pay now allowed by law to the paymaster's clerk at Mare Island.

Approved, May 26, 1864.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, to the *Shenandoah*.

Lieutenant Alfred T. Mahan, to the *James Adger*.

Lieutenant G. W. Sumner, to the Naval Academy.

Surgeon Wm Johnson, Jr., to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Carpenter William M Laighton, to the *New Hampshire*.

Boatswain Joseph Lewis and Sailmaker James G. Gallagher, to the *New Hampshire*

Paymaster A. W. Russell, to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Gunner Henry Fitzosborn, to the *New Hampshire*.

Commodore Harry K Hoff, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Batfield, to the *Roanoke*.

Gunner Joseph Swift, to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Commander Samuel Swartwout, to the command of the naval rendezvous, 34½ Water street, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander George A. Bigelow, to the *Niagara*.

Assistant Surgeons Edward M. Stein and Henry M. Wolles, to examination at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Commander Riegart B. Lowry, to the command of the *Sabine*.

Second Assistant Engineer Cleland Linsley, to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry Wilson, to the command of the *Cayuga*.

Lieutenant M. S. Stuyvesant, to the *Minnesota*.

Captain S. F. Bazard, to the naval rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpenter Wm D. Jenkins, to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander T. Scott Fillebrown, to the command of the *Passaic*.

Paymaster George L. Davis, to the receiving ship *Clara Dolson*.

Paymaster J. George Harris, to report for special duty as instructor of young pay officers

Surgeon Richard C. Dean, to duty at Camp Birney, Baltimore, Md.

Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. De Haven, to the command of the *Tallapoosa* at New York

Lieutenant-Commander Henry A. Adams, to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign U. H. Cassell, to the *Brooklyn*.

Commodore Henry K. Thatcher, to the temporary command of the *New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Second Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, to duty at Providence, R. I.

First Assistant Engineer Edward Farmer, to the *Alabama*, at Portsmouth, N. H

Assistant Surgeon F. H. A. Lowis, to the Naval Academy.

Sailmaker George C. Boerum, to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Lieutenant Rufus K. Duer, to the *Shamrock*, at New York.

Assistant Surgeons John S. Rumsey and Joseph F. Cottrell, to such duty on the James River as the fleet surgeon may suggest.

Lieutenant H. Farquehar, to the *Santiago de Cuba*, at Boston.

Captain Oliver S Glisson, to the command of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Commander Daniel Ammen, to take charge of a draft of men to Panama, by California steamer of the 13th inst., and after delivering them to Acting Rear-Admiral Charles B. Bell, to return to New York.

Boatswain Thomas G. Bell, to assist in taking charge of a draft of men to Panama, by California steamer of the 13th inst., and after delivering them to Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, to return to New York, and proceed to Washington, and resume duties in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon U. M. Skinnar, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting order.

Paymaster R. H. Douglass, from the *Rhode Island* and settling accounts.

Commander Daniel Ammen, from temporary command of the *Shenandoah* and waiting orders.

Surgeon J. A. Lockwood, from the Pacific Squadron, as fleet surgeon, on account of ill-health, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant N H Farquehar and Assistant Surgeon Samuel G. Webber, from the *Rhode Island* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Douglass R. Cassell, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Ensign Douglass R. Cassell's orders to the *Alabama* revoked and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster C. S. Perley, from the *Maratanza* and ordered North.

Ensign G. M. Brown, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Wm. D. McIlvaine, from the *Oneida* and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Dana, from the command of the *Cayuga* and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins, from the command of the *Sciota* and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry A. Adams, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia and ordered to the command of the *Sciota*.

Third Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenburg from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Juniata*

Lieutenant Commander George A. Bigelow, from the command of the *Calhoun*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer George D. Emmons, from the *Catskill*, and ordered North.

Ensign G. K. Haswell, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Simpson, from the command of the *Passaic*, and ordered North.

Paymaster Rufus Parks, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

Captain William Rogers Taylor, from special duty, and waiting orders.

Commander James H Strong, from the command of the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenants G. V. McNair and F. W. Sumner, Surgeon Philip Lansdale, Assistant Surgeon W. H. Jones, First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Fitch, Second Assistant Engineers C. M. Burchard and A. H. Able, Acting Third Assistant Engineers T. W. Fitch, Francis C. Burchard and George W. Baird, Gunner David A. Rowe, and Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, from the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.

Commander R. W. Meade, from the command of the Receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the command of the Naval Rendezvous 346 Water Street, New York.

Commander Edward R. Thomson, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous 346 Water street, New York, and ordered to the command of the Receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Bunce, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Clark, from the Naval Hospital, New Orleans, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Giberson, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Ira W. Bragg, from the *Katahdin*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Birkey, from the *Aroostook*, and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Squadron, as relief to Assistant Surgeon Giberson.

First Assistant Engineer B. C. Bampton, from the Navy Yard New York, and ordered to the *Nyack*.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to New York, as assistant to Chief Engineer De Luce.

Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, from the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to the Navy Yard.

Gunner Eugene Mack, from the *Niagara*, and waiting orders.

Ensign Henry C. Taylor, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Lieutenant Commander Rush R. Wallace, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Fort Jackson*.

Lieutenant Commander Greenleaf Cilley, from the *Fort Jackson*, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, N H.

Captain Elisha Peck, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, N. H., and waiting orders.

Commodore William Smith, from the Pensacola station, returning North, and on arriving take passage from New York to Aspinwall, N. G., thence to Panama, to take command of the *Lancaster*

Commodore W. M Glendy, from duty as Prize Commissioner at Washington, and ordered to duty at Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore Joseph Lanman, from command of the *Lancaster*, and ordered to the *United States*.

Surgeon R. C. Dean, from special duty at Baltimore, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster James Hoy, jr., from the *Mohican*, and settling accounts.

Captain O. S. Glisson, from the command of the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Rufus K. Duer, Surgeon Edward F. Corson, Boatswain George C. Abbott, and Gunner James Hutchinson, from the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon E. Kershner, from the *Passaic*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant John H. Rowland, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Otsego*, at New York.

Lieutenant Clark Merchant, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Paymaster William G. Marcy, from the Receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Commander R. W. Meade, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and waiting orders.

Paymaster J. H. Watmough, from the *Niagara*, and settling accounts.

Commander Edward M. Yard, from Ordnance duty at New York Navy Yard, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander R. W. Meade, from the command of the *Marblehead*, and ordered to the *Chocura*, in the West Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant Commander Henry Erben, from the *Niagara*, and ordered to the command of the *Chimo*, at New York.

Lieutenant Commander Bancroft Gherardi, from the command of the *Chocura*, and ordered to the command of the *Port Royal*.

Lieutenant Commander George U. Morris, from the command of the *Port Royal*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Franklin C. Prindle, from the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Peter R. Rearick, from the *Britannia*, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant Joseph D. Marvins, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

Lieutenant S. D. Ames, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Chaplain Charles A. Davis, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Charles D. Maxwell, from the *Niagara*, and ordered to the *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron.

Surgeon A. C. Gorgas, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and waiting orders.

Carpenter John Mills, from the *Louisiana*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant H. L. Harrison, from the *Catskill*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Edward May, from the *Clara Dolsen*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the *Nyack*, at New York.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Chaplain D. X Junkin, to the Navy Yard, Washington, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Third Assistant Engineer Frank W. Nyman, of the *Minnesota*, on account of ill health.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert E. Fulton, at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Surgeon Walter B. Deck, at Philadelphia.

Midshipman James L. Mitchell, at the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer William R. Eckart, on the *Naragansett*.

Assistant Surgeon William L. Wheeler, Newport, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leave of absence is granted to Surgeon R. L. Weber for six months, with permission to go to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon Ira W. Bragg's orders are so far modified that he will report for duty in the West Gulf Squadron as a relief to Assistant Surgeon John H. Clark.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY AS FLEET PAYMASTERS.

Paymaster Joseph C. Eldridge to the Pacific Sqadron.

Paymaster Edward T. Dunn, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Paymaster Horace M. Bieskell, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Paymaster John O. Bradford, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead, to the *Quaker City*.

Acting Master Lewis G. Cook, to the Potomac flotilla.

Acting Ensign Richard Hepburn, to the *Savannah*

Acting Assistant Paymasters Frank Bissell and H. C. Marchette, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant R. P. Swann, to the command of the *Potomska*.

Acting Master E. J Keyser, to the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Henry G. Thayer and C. W. Bull, to instruction at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Bosworth, to the *Horace Beals*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. E. Rand, to the *Potomska*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. L. Brigham, to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland, to the command of the *Chickasaw*, at Cairo, Illinois.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. N. Gillette, to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hanson, to instruction at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. H. Swan, to the *Otsego*.

Acting Master William Williams, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. G. Thayer, to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Master Samuel B. Gregory, to command the *Don*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Elias H. Johnson, to the Mississippi Squadron.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Richards, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Aroostook*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David McLean, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Katahdin*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland, from the command of the Naval Batteries on Leavey's Island, and ordered to the command of the *Lodona* off Charleston.

Acting Master Richard Burk, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to temporary duty at New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Langley, from the *Pampero*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Alexander McIntosh, from the Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Master John Baker, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John E. Hilliard, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *Eutaw*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William H. Best, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Romeo E. Stall, from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

Acting Master Charles E. Rawkins, from the Navy Yard Portsmouth, and ordered to the U. S. S *New Hampshire*.

Acting Ensign H. C. Raymond, from the *Bermuda*, and ordered to the *Wamsutta*.

Acting Ensign D. Rodney Browne, from the *Fort Donelson*, and ordered to the *Circassian*.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Relief*, and ordered to the *Circassian*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Lannon, from the *Victoria*, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Enoch B. Carter, from the *Tullahoma*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Master George E. Hill, from the Potomac flotilla, and ordered to the *Vicksburgh*

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Brownlee, from the *Quaker City*, and and a leave of thirty days granted.

Acting Master William H. De Wolf, from the *Chippewa*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Campbell, from the *Commodore McDonough*, and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Dennis Harrington, from the *Southfield*, and a leave of absence for thirty days granted.

Acting Master Robert B Ely, Acting Ensigns George T. Ford, Alexander D. Campbell, and Anthony T. Holmes, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Calvin R. Weaver and John Lerdner, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joshua W. Buck, detached from the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Clark, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. B. Mulford, from the *Manhattan*, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Warren Ewen, from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

Acting Ensign F. H. Crandall, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Acting Ensign James A. Crossman, from the *Manhattan*, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Acting Ensign J. D. Wells, from the *Pawtuxet*, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Acting Ensign J. B. F. Smith, from the *Pawtuxet*, and ordered to the *Otsego*.

Acting Ensign Thomas G. Hale, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Otsego*.

Acting Ensign F. H. D'Estimanville, from the *Tecumseh*, and ordered to the *Otsego*

Acting Assistant Surgeon George C. Reynolds, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Otsego*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George L. Sampson, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Acting Lieutenant Edgar Brodhead, from the command of the *Lodona*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel V. Stillengs, from the *Grand Gulf*, and waiting orders.

Acting Chief Engineer John N. Gallagher, from the *Manhattan*, and ordered to Boston, Mass., to assist Chief Engineer Stimers.

APPOINTED.

Henry L. Bodges, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburgh*

Charles Malloy, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburgh*.

John Stuart Hays, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Henry G. Beatley, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Joshua Simmonds, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOARD TO ASSEMBLE AT WEST POINT.

(EXTRACT.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1864

Special Orders No. 191.

A Board to consist of Surgeons E. B. Abardie, Jonathan Letterman, and Assistant Surgeon E. S. Dunster, U. S. A., will assemble at West Point, N. Y. on the 4th proximo, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the Graduating Class. On the completion of this duty, a report of the proceedings of the Board will be made to the War Department, and a special report in the case of any individual thought to be wanting in the ability requisite for the military service. The same Board will continue in service until it has examined into the physical condition of all newly appointed cadets who may present themselves, and will report the proceedings to the War Department.

The junior member will act as Recorder of the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hospital Chaplain C. W. Heisley, U. S. Army, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the South, to relieve Hospital Chaplain James White, U. S. Army, and a leave of absence for 60 days granted Hospital Chaplain James White.

Surgeon Gideon S. Palmer, U. S. Army, relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and will report to Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. Army Medical Director, Middle Department, Baltimore, Md., to assume the duties lately performed by Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, at Annapolis, Md.

Surgeon George H. Hubbard, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and will report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

Surgeon J. Leavens U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Washington,

Surgeon A. R. Thurston, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person, to the Commanding General, Department of Washington.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, Medical Cadet Francis F. Casey, U. S. Army, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to enable him to accept the appointment of assistant surgeon of the 6th New York Heavy Artillery.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Surgeon Bernard Beust, U. S. Volunteers, to take effect May 5, 1864.

Chaplain Joseph Fialon, U. S. Army, to take May 5, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Camp Fry, Augusta, Me., has been turned over to the Medical Department for hospital purposes, also the Barracks at Quincy, Ill.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The following is a full list of late prizes adjudicated and sent to the Fourth Auditors Office by the Navy Department for distribution:

Name of Captor.	*Name of Prize.*	*Name of Captor.*	*Name of Prize.*
Bienville	Petras.	Kittatiny	Reserve.
..	Louisa.	Lodona	Arctic.
..	Stettin.	Lexington	12 bales cotton.
Brooklyn	Bleze.	Lackawana	Planter.
Connecticut	Rambler.	..	Hunter.
Currituck	Canoes.	..	Neptune.
..	Director.	Montgomery	Caroline & cargo
Courier	Angelina.	Monticello	Sue.
Cricket	Tom Luggs.	..	Winifred.
Coryphens	Sail boat & cargo	..	Pioneer.
Commodore	Restless.	Mount Vernon	St. George.
..	Union, &c.	McClellan	Clotilda.
Cayuga	8 barrels sugar.	..	Laura Dudley.
..	Wave.	Octarora	Handy.
Circassian	John Wesley.	..	Eagle.
..	Minnie.	..	Rosalie.
Corwin	Director.	Owasco	Active,
Calypso	Herald.	..	Blue Bell.
De Soto	Bright.	..	8 barrels sugar.
..	Mississippian.	Ottowa	Hattiwan.
..	Jane Adelia.	Pawnee	Rowenna.
..	General Prim.	Pembina	J. Flanner.
..	Rapid.	..	Beckwith.
..	Cuba.	Perry	Ellie.
..	Jos. Battle, 114 bales cotton.	Pittsburgh	5 bales cotton.
		Potomska	Belle.
..	Seabird.	Port Royal	Fashion.
..	Clorita.	..	13 bales cotton.
..	Alice Vivian.	Quaker City	Winifred.
E. B. Hale	Wave.	..	Pioneer.
Ethan Allen	Gipsey.	Rachel Seaman	Dart.
Fox	Boat Buckshot.	..	Velocity.
Flambeau	Hattiwan.	Restless	Lydia and Mary.
Forest Rose	Elmira.	..	Ann.
Fort Henry	G.L.Brokenboro'	Roebuck	Amelia.
..	Annie Maria.	Rosalie	Ann.
..	Anna.	R. R. Cuyler	Eugenia.
..	57 bales cotton.	Sagamore	G.L Bro'k'nboro'
..	39	..	Clara Louisa.
..	Southern States.	..	Frolic.
..	22 bales cotton.	..	New Year.
Gem of the Seas	Maggy Fulton.	..	Southern Rights.
Granite City	Anita.	..	Enterprise.
Gen. Putnam	Ellis.	..	Ann.
..	Lynd Haven.	Santiago de Cuba	Comet.
..	Unknown.	Seabird	Boat Buckshot.
Hend'k Hudson	138½ bales cott'n	Seminole	Charleston.
Housatonic	Hattiwan.	Shep'rd Knapp	Fannie Laurie.
Hunchback	Winter Shrub.	Sacramento	Wanderer.
Huntsville	Surprise.	Stars & Stripes	Florida.
..	Ascension.	San Jacinto	Boat Buckshot.
..	A. J. Hodge.	St. Lawrence	Mabel.
..	Minnie.	Stettin	Aries.
Huron	Albert.	..	St. Johns.
Hope	Emma Tuttle.	Susquehanna	Ann.
Itasca	Sea Drift.	..	Alabama.
Iroquois	Merrimac.	Tahoma	Mary Jane.
J. S. Chambers	Rebecca	..	Sugar & molass's
..	Ida.	..	Harriet.
Juniata	Fashion No. 2.	..	Crazy Jane.
Jasamine	Relampaga.	..	Statesman.
Kanawha	Ann.	Tioga	Avon.
..	Dart.	..	Justina.
..	Clara.	..	Herald.
..	Eugenia.	Two Sisters	Boat Buckshot.
..	Ripple.	Union	Spalding.
..	Comet.	Victoria	Nicholas.
Kensington	Velocity.	Wachusetts	Dolphin.
Kennebec	Juniper.	W. G. Anderson	McCanfield.
..	Eugenia.	Yacht America	Antelope.
Kittatiny	Sargent.		

The following cases are in course of preparation:

Prize schooner *J. P Davis*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Cayuga*, May 16, 1863. The amount for distribution is $3,449 96. W. H. Bell, Flag Officer.

Prize schooner *Cecilia D.*, captured by the U. S steamer *Antonia*, July 16, 1863. The amount for distribution is $4,389 63. H. H. Bell, Flag Officer.

Prize schooner *Helena*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Ossipee*. The amount for distribution is $4,676 49. D. G. Farragut, Flag Officer.

Prize schooner *Excelsior*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Katahdin*. Amount for distribution, $1,952 57. D. G. Farragut. Flag Officer.

Prize, 154 bales cotton, captured by the U. S. steamer *Conestoga*. Amount for distribution $25,934 64. D. D. Porter, Flag Officer.

Prize steamer, *Gen. Sigel*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Fairplay*, Dec. 23, 1863. Amount for distribution, $116 53. D. D. Porter, Flag Officer.

Prize, lot of cotton captured by the U. S. steamer *Tuscumbia*. Amount for distribution, $541 47. D. D. Porter, Flag Officer

Prize, eight bales of cotton, captured by the U.S steamer *Champion*, December 15, 1863. Amount for distribution, $1,364 97. D. D. Porter, Flag Officer.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following new lights are reported in the London *Nautical Magazine* for May:—

Calais Pier, France N Coast, Eastern, Fixed Light, 59 feet high, seen 39 miles, established 1st May, 1864. The light will be shown when there are 8 feet of water at the entrance of the channel. The small green light will be discontinued. The tidal light hitherto exhibited from Fort Rouge, will also be discontinued.

Cape Kiti, Cyprus S Coast, 34 49 N, 33 36 54 E, Fixed, 92 feet high, seen 6 miles, established 15th March, 1864.

Mersina, Karamania, 36 45 48 N, 34 46 40 E, Fixed, 49 feet high, seen 5 miles, established 26th March, 1864 The lights are fixed red lights placed vertically; the upper light is 46 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen at a distance of five miles.

Tripoli, Syria, 34 30 N, 34 45 E, Fixed, 56 feet high, seen 5 miles established 25th March, 1864. The light is a fixed red light, at an elevation of 56 feet above the mean level of the sea. It is seen all round the horizon and visible from a distance of five miles. The tower stands on the highest part of Ramkine Islet, at the outer extremity of the chain of islets and rocks forming Tripoli Roadstead.

S. Cyprian, Spain N Coast, 43 43 N, 7 28 30 W, Fixed, 121 feet high, seen 9 miles, established 30th May, 1864.

Conejara Island, Spain, Harquera, 43 45 36 N, 7 40 15 W, Fixed, 273 feet high, seen 9 miles.

Cartagena, Spain, Estrera Island, 37 33 30 N, 0 57 59 W, fixed red light, seen 4 miles.

WRECK IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, May 13, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 20 fathoms SSW of a vessel sunk near the Worms Head, in the Bristol Channel.

The Buoy lies in nine fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Rosilly Church, N by E½E.

Porth Einon Head, SE by E¾E, distant 2 6-10 miles.

Worms Head, NNW¾W, distant 2 5-10 miles.

The mast of the wreck shows at low water.

By order, P. H. BERKLEY, Secretary.

We call the attention of officers of the Army and Navy to the advertisement of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, which is on the outside of our paper. This Company has been in existence more than twenty years, and is well known as occupying a high position for plain dealing and promptness in the settlement of claims. The financial position of the company is such as to secure it the endorsement of those who are well informed upon insurance matters. Their Army and Naval risks have been divided into two classes, combatants and non-combatants, the rates for which are proportionate to the risk assumed upon each class. It must be evident that a larger amount can be taken by a company upon a non-combatant, and at a less extra rate, than upon an officer or private whose duties lead him into the very heat of battle. The payments for the extra risks may be made quarterly, so that officers, relying upon pay at stated periods, may meet their dues with regularity. Any information concerning the detail of the company's operation can be had by correspondence with the agent in this city, or the officers in Boston.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

PALMER—WILKIN.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., on Monday, May 23d, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. B. Taylor, D. W. PALMER, Assistant Adjutant-General, to Miss SALLIE S., youngest daughter of the late John C. Wilkin, formerly of Orange Co., N. Y. No cards.

GREGORY—ELLMAKER.—In Philadelphia, at the residence of the bride's father, P. C. Ellmaker, Esq., on Monday, May 23d, Major BENJAMIN GREGORY, U.S.A., to Miss FANNIE N. ELLMAKER,—Rev. Kingston Goddard, D.D., officiating.

RAMSAY—BUHLER.—In St. Stephen's church, Harrisburgh, on Wednesday, April 20th, by Rev. B. B. Leacock, GEORGE B. RAMSAY, Jr., U.S.A., to Miss KATE BENTALOU, youngest daughter of William Buhler, Esq., of that city.

SPENCE—WIRTMAN.—On April 28th, by Rev. J. W. Cornelius, BELDEN SPENCE, Captain in the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, of Luzerne Co., Pa., to Miss CAROLINE WIRTMAN, of Danville, Montour Co., Pa.

WHITNEY—CARPENTER.—At the Parish church of Dawlish, Devon, England, on Wednesday, April 6th, by Rev. Thomas King, uncle of the bride, SILAS RUSSELL WHITNEY, Esq., youngest son of W. S. Whitney, to Miss MARINA CHARLOTTE, third daughter of the late Major-General Carpenter, of Her Majesty's Madras Army.

PRINDLE—STICKLE.—In Shaftsbury, Vt., on Thursday, May 19th, by Rev. P. Perry, FRANK C. PRINDLE, U.S.N., to Miss OBERTIS A. STICKLE, of Shaftsbury.

SANDS—LEWIS.—In the English church, Dresden, on Tuesday, April 26th, Mr. JOSHUA SANDS, son of Commodore Sands, U.S.N., to Mrs. L. LEWIS, of New York.

HARPER—CHATHAM.—At Smyrna, Del., April 14th, by Rev. C. Cooke, D.D., Lieutenant ALEXANDER HARPER to Miss ELIZA CHATHAM.

DIED.

BILLINGS.—Killed, in the battle of the Wilderness, on Friday, the 6th of June, Captain CORNELIUS C. BILLINGS, 151st New York Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service as Second Lieutenant, and during the last eighteen months, had participated in the various battles of the Army of the Potomac. As a man and an officer, he was endeared to his comrades, and they sincerely mourn for him as one who "had done what he could."

TREMBLY.—On Sunday, May 8th, at St James' Hospital, New Orleans, from the effects of a surgical operation, Capt. WM. W. TREMBLY, 16th Regiment N. Y. Vols., in the 49th year of his age.

RAFFAN.—On May 13th, of typhoid fever, at Officers' Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., Captain GEORGE RAFFAN, 55th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

MORRIS.—At Saratoga Springs, May 6th, ANNA MARIA J. MORRIS, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Gouverneur Morris, U.S.A., and daughter of Dr. S. G. J. DeCamp, U.S.A.

CLAY.—On May 13th, Lieutenant JOHN K. CLAY, 14th U. S. Infantry, of wounds received the day previous, in battle near Spottsylvania Court House, Va.

KING.—In Washington City, on May 20th, EMMA C. S. KING, wife of Captain Horatio C. King, U. S. Vols., and daughter of Russell Stebbins, Esq., of New York city.

SEABURY.—On Saturday, May 7th, from a wound received at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th, Captain ROBERT S. SEABURY, A.A.G., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps, in the 27th year of his age.

WHILEY.—At Stratford, Conn., after a severe illness, in the 79th year of her age, MARIA C. WHILEY, relict of Captain Richard Whiley, U.S.A.

SHELDON.—At New Orleans, on May 5th, of cholera infantum, LAWRENCE HENRY SHELDON, only child of Dr. H. Lawrence and Emma Barlow Sheldon, U.S.A.

BARRY.—On Wednesday, May 18th, SARAH AGNES BARRY, wife of G. B. Barry, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Thomas Glover.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see the "Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

The best Pens in the World.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse, Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 00 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer —whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guaranty their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

706 BROADWAY, 706

CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES. CUSHIONS AND SEATS,

Are now everywhere introduced. For the Army and Navy, these Mattresses are a first-rate article. For less than half cost of hair, the most durable, healthy, comfortable and practical mattress will be used. A rolling mattress, weight 11 lbs., waterproof and soft, for the Army Officers; a ship's bunks-rolling mattress, weight 5 and 8 lbs., 4 inches in diameter, for Navy Officers and Sailors. The stuffing is always clean and elastic, never required to be repaired and is entirely free from moisture or vermin.

706 BROADWAY, 706

McCLELLAN'S REPORT COMPLETE FOR 25 CENTS.

The Report of Major-General GEO. B. McCLELLAN upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac, and its campaigns in Virginia and Maryland, from July 26, 1861, to November 7, 1862, with Index and Maps, is now ready.

This is the

ONLY 25 CENT EDITION,

and is reprinted entire from the copy transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. A complete index and several maps accompany the Report.

Usual discount to the trade.

THE AMERICAN NEWS CO.,
Publishers,
121 Nassau street, New York.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A.M., 18th June, 1864.

These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,0000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed—of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 30,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage, or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional and collateral security—twenty per cent.—will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity, or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guaranty, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 24th day of May, 1864, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed), A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 16th May, 1864, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. E.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—

Certain and immediate Cure. HEGEMAN'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 363 BROADWAY, cor. FRANKLIN-ST.

MAY 23, 1864.

This Bank has a cash capital of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

and will commence business in the new Banking Rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, on this day, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts, and will discount business paper, and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This Bank will have a large deposit from Country Banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States, and depository of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this city.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street.

THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, importers, No. 374 to 380 Broadway.

GEORGE A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., importers dry goods, No. 81 Franklin-street.

B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, upholstery, No. 369 Broadway.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, wholesale grocers, No. 14 and 16 Beaver-street.

SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Constable & Arnold, attorneys, No. 16 Wall-street.

CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., manufacturers of shirts, No. 377 Broadway.

J. O. WHITEHOUSE, shoe manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-street.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Newell & Smith, silks, &c., No. 333 Broadway.

SMALL STORES, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores, &c.," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Thread, black and white, lbs.	200	1,000
Riband, hat, pieces	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces	3 000	1,000
Spools cotton	6,000	12 000
Silk, sewing, lbs	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs	8 500	21 500
Needles, sewing, papers	1 000	14,000
Thimbles	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives	—	2 500
Scissors	1,500	2,500
Razors	500	5,000
Razor strops	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes	2 000	2,000
Whisk brooms	1,000	2 000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen	500	—
Eagle medium buttons, dozen	500	—
Eagle vest buttons, dozen	1,000	—
D. E. buttons, dozen	5,000	20,000
Fine combs	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs	4,000	20 000
Spoons	2,500	15,000
Forks	2,500	2 500
Blacking, boxes	6,000	40,000
Can openers	500	—

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.—229 Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st.,

BALTIMORE,

Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulets, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Also a full stock of Watches and Jewelry of every description, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

ARMY AND NAVY

UNIFORMS,
Of the best
INDIGO BLUE CLOTH AND KEESEYS,
READY MADE
AND
MADE TO ORDER.
—BY—
MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,
192 Washington Street, Boston.

MILITARY GOODS.

E. R. BOWEN,
40 CLARK STREET, Corner of LAKE STREET, (Over U. S. Express Office), Chicago, Ill.
SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
CARTRIDGES and RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.
Belts, Hats, Gauntlets, Shoulder Straps, Sashes, Caps, Flags, Haversacks, &c., &c.
PRESENTATION SWORDS TO ORDER.
Buckskin Gloves in great variety, and Regalia Goods.
HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLES,
and all other Cartridge Rifles and Carbines.
The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices. P. O. address, Box 846.

MILITARY AND NAVY
EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntletts,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons,
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Bindings

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.
Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
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GREAT GUNS IN POWER—
SMALL REVOLVERS IN SIZE.

ELLIOT'S NEW REPEATERS are the most compact, effective, sure, reliable, safe and durable Revolvers in the world; use the large metallic cartridge, No. 32; are rapidly loaded and fired, conveniently carried in the vest; whole length five inches, mostly barrel; rifled, gain twist, &c., &c. Trade supplied.

ELLIOT ARMS CO.,
494 Broadway, New York.

BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.

—Bounties of all kinds, Back Pay and Prize Money promptly collected and cashed. Blanks and full instructions sent to all parts of the country. Advances made upon officers' pay rolls.

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LOCKEY,
243 Broadway, opposite the Park, New York.

Refer by permission to
Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A.; Hon. John Conness, U. S. Sen.; Hon. R. F. Andrews, Surveyor of Port; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. John Kepser, N. Y.; Hon James Kelly, N. Y.; B. Lewis, Esq., Pres. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank; E. D. Brown, Esq., Pres. Mech. & Trader's Bank; Hon. E. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.; Gen. John W. Geary, U.S.A., Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. Sen; John J. Phelps, Esq., N Y, John A. Gray, N. Y.; Gen. A. C. Arthur, late Q. M. G.; Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq, New Haven, Ct., J. K. Green, Esq., Pres. 3d Ave. Savings' Bank; A. T. Stout, Esq., Pres. Shoe & Leather Bank; Hon. R. Murray, U. S. Marshall; H. Farnham, Pres. Chicago & R. I. R. R.

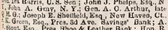
NEW MUSIC. — "THE DYING DRUMMER,"

one of the sweetest songs ever published:

Chorus—Have you come to see your darling
Die upon the battle field,
Far from home so sad and lonely,
Have you come your boy to shield?

"This Hand Never Struck Me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand never struck me, mother."

The above songs are from the pen of the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst, and are perfect gems. Price 30 cents. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New York.



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METALLIC COLLARS.

METALLIC COLLARS.

The only Collars made in metal furnishing a substitute for linen are manufactured by the American Enamelled Metallic Collar Company.

In whiteness, lightness, durability, pliability and fineness of finish, nothing approaches them.

Instantly cleaned with a cloth and water, they become an indispensable necessity to the traveller and economist, and are continually meeting the approval of military and naval gentleman. Orders from the trade solicited.

A sample Collar sent by mail, prepaid, upon enclosing, with measure of neck, one dollar for a "Turn Over," or seventy-five cents for a "Choker," to

C. H. WELLING,
94 Pine street, New York.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED!

This great National thoroughfare is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new running stock, with all recent improvements; and as the bridges and track are again in substantial condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEED, SECURITY and COMFORT, will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Centra. West and Southwest. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through tickets and though checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

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General Western Agent, Bellaire, O.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

B. T. HAYWARD,

208 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacturing Jeweller and Principal Army Badge Manufacturer for the U. S.

I have just issued several new designs, among which is the new Battle Pin with the Likeness (taken from life) of either Generals Grant, Meade, Banks, McClellan, Rosecrans, Burnside, Butler, Sherman, Force, Logan, Kilpatrick, Gillmore, Foster, Custer, Com. Porter, and either officers in the Army and Navy whose likeness can be obtained. Also, a new Artillery and Battery Pin. Also, a new Engineer, Naval and Pontoonier's Pin. The above are all made in fine Gold Plate, and will be sent for $1 50 each. Also, a new Cavalry Pin in Solid Silver (pure coin) for $1 50. Also, either Army Corps, Division or Company Pin, Solid Silver, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon, for $1. Either of the above will be sent in Solid Gold for $5. Also, Headquarters for Gold Pens, Pencils and Cases, Watch Chains, Guard and Neck Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Masonic, and all kinds of Pins, and everything in the Jewelry Line. Agents wanted in every Regiment, Vessel and Hospital. Send for wholesale illustrated descriptive circular.

WARNOCK & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY
HATS,
CAPS,
EQUIPMENTS,
AND EMBROIDERIES
as per Regulation,
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NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between New York, Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

Steamships *BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR* and *JAS. S. GREEN.*

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES,

ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter and Druggist Scales of every description, and every Scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

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MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.
Send or a de cr ptive circular.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States.

10-40 LOAN.

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Navy Department,
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
Washington, May 17, 1864.

The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting will, until the 14th of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., receive propositions for the manufacture and delivery at such Navy Yards as may be designated, the following iron-stocked anchors and kedges:

25 of	2,000 pounds.
40 of	1,800 pounds.
60 of	1,000 pounds.
80 of	1,600 pounds.
70 of	1,300 pounds.
60 of	1,200 pounds.
60 of	1,000 pounds.
70 of	800 pounds.
60 of	600 pounds.
60 of	500 pounds.
60 of	400 pounds.
60 of	300 pounds.
00 of	200 pounds.

The above weight is exclusive of the stock, which will be in the usual proportion, and they are to be made of the best scrap iron, of the form, dimensions, and finish of those made for the naval service, and be subject to such inspection as the Bureau may direct.

One-half of these anchors, of each of the sizes from 1,800 to 200 pounds inclusive, must be delivered in one hundred days from the date of the notification of the award of the contract, and the remainder is one hundred and sixty days from the same date.

The conditions of the contract will be similar to those usual in the Navy.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that, if awarded, the contract will be executed.

The proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anchors," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Washington, D. C.

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VOL. I.—NO. 42. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864. FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

So various and conflicting are the statements respecting the position of our forces in Virginia, that it is impossible to understand the battles without first determining the situation of the hostile lines. On the morning, then, of Tuesday, May 31st, the head-quarters of the Army were between Crump's Creek, and Hawes' Shop, about five miles southeast of Hanover Court-House, and less than that distance west of Hanovertown. West of this point, and extending at first southerly and then southeasterly, so as to face westerly on its right, and southwesterly on its left, ran our line of battle, stretching across Tolopatemoy Creek, full six miles in length. This latter stream, now made famous, like Hawes' Shop, by two campaigns, is an insignificant creek, its main portion running twelve or fifteen miles northeasterly into the Pamunkey, where it debouches about half way between Hanovertown and Newcastle. But a small tributary near its head waters and in front of Shady Grove, runs southeast, before the main stream turns sharply to the northeast. And, on the westerly bank of this smaller creek, the enemy were strongly posted, and had fought on Monday.

The Rebel line closely followed ours in general direction. It was designed to cover the Chickahominy on its right and the Virginia Central Railroad and the Chickahominy on its left. This historic stream is naturally the outer line of defence for Richmond on the northeast side, and every attempt of ours to approach it has been severely repelled; the campaign, in this respect, differing from that of McClellan, who bridged the same river without serious difficulty. Most of the ground between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey is open, is high, and dry, and favorable for manœuvre. South of it are the swamps and wooded morasses, too well-known to require description. But even on the northerly side, the ground is, as would be expected, marshy for some distance; afterwards becoming more bold and ridgy, with here and there a fringe of woods. Parallel to the general course of the river, and a mile distant therefrom, a little more or less, runs a road or series of roads, extending from Winston's Bridge on the north above Atlee's, to Bottom Bridge on the south, and beyond the latter. Shady Grove and Mechanicsville are on this road. Still further from the river is another partial series of roads, also parallel to it, on which Walnut Grove, Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill are situated. In one word, then, the Rebel purpose is to hold the river, and, as far as possible, the parallel roads. They resist us stoutly at Cold Harbor that they may keep the interior roads for hurrying and massing their troops, and, if driven back now and then, they have not yet been forced to cross to the southerly bank of the Chickahominy.

To secure, therefore, the railroad and their supply roads on the left, and the river on the right, Lee's main line extended, we may suppose, and perhaps still extends, from near Atlee's Station to Gaines' Mills and Cold Harbor. His cavalry, and perhaps some infantry supports, are thrown out as far on his left as Hanover Court-House, and on the right to Bottom Bridge, facilities having long since been prepared for transferring troops from the centre of his line to its extremities, with great celerity.

The river, hitherto running rather southerly than easterly, at Meadow Bridge turns more sharply to the east, and this fact gives to the Rebel line, and, by consequence, to our line, the shape already noticed. Finally, on Tuesday, our line ran as follows, from right to left:—Wright's Sixth corps, Hancock's Second, Burnside's Ninth, Warren's Fifth. The enemy's line ran as follows, from left to right:—A. P. Hill, Longstreet, Ewell. How Beauregard and Breckinridge were disposed, will be seen hereafter.

The severe fighting of Monday, May 30th, already recorded, first by Warren, and afterwards by Burnside and Hancock, was brought on by mutual reconnoissances on our's and the enemy's part, and accomplished nothing except to develope the strength of the enemy's position.

Early Tuesday morning, the Second corps moved out, and Birney's division on the right rushed at and carried a breastwork of the enemy on the southerly side of Tolopatomoy Creek. The conflict was short, and our loss only about 30 men. About forty prisoners, of Breckinridge's command, were captured. It was the enemy's outer line of entrenchments at this point, and was easily carried.

But General Grant's real purpose on Tuesday was again to try his favorite plan of shifting position by successively subtracting the corps holding the extreme right and sending them over to the left. Torbert's First division of Sheridan's cavalry was therefore dispatched to reconnoitre thoroughly the condition of the ground in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, and to hold it at all hazards, for the occupation of infantry. While there, they came against a part of Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, supported by Clingman's brigade of Hoke's North Carolina division. A sharp fight resulted, Merritt's regular cavalry opening, and Diven's and Custer's brigades quickly joining. Our forces were able to hold the desired ground. Meanwhile, Chapman's brigade of Wilson's Third cavalry division was successfully skirmishing with Young's brigade of Wade Hampton's command, on the other wing of the Army. Ledlie's brigade of Burnside's corps, also, came into a brief action with the enemy, and advanced its skirmish line. There was desultory firing through the day along the whole line.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

On Wednesday, June 1st, the cavalry fighting, with artillery firing, was resumed on both flanks. In front of Hancock, also, and elsewhere, there was heavy skirmishing. At Cold Harbor, the conflict lasted longest, as the enemy were determined to drive us out, and Sheridan's orders were to hold it. Hoke's division was completely repulsed by Sheridan's dismounted cavalry, fighting with carbines. McLaws' division then reinforced Hoke, and, other portions of Longstreet's corps joining subsequently, our further advance was checked about noon, the affair having been very creditable to our cavalrymen.

Soon after the close of the morning affair, Wright's long expected Sixth corps, which, detached from the right the previous night, had marched across from Shady Grove, arrived at the Cold Harbor cross roads, and deployed into line, as its subdivisions came up, on the right of the Gaines' Mill road, as follows:—Ricketts' Third division, which had had the advance in columns, forming on the right, Russell's First division in the centre, Neill's Second on the left. Torbert and Gregg were at once relieved, with their cavalry. About 3 o'clock, Smith's Eighteenth corps, for whose arrival Wright had been waiting, came into the field. They had left the White-House for Newcastle, and, after this detour, made by mistake, were then ordered to march directly to Cold Harbor. Their march, like that of the Sixth corps, had been extremely severe, and extended over a greater distance, being about twenty-five miles. The men came up briskly, and the line of battle was formed with the Eighteenth corps on the right of the Sixth, the former in one line, the latter in four. When the Eighteenth had deployed, Martindale's division held the right, Brooks' the centre, and Devens' the left. Devens' joined on to Ricketts' of the Sixth.

Without stopping to rest the Eighteenth corps, a charge was ordered at once. In front was a ploughed field, two-thirds of a mile wide, and, beyond, a strip of pine forest, in which the enemy lay entrenched. The artillery on our left and rear fired very sharply for an hour, and at length, about 6 o'clock, the line dashed forward. In the centre, as already explained, were Devens' brigade of the Eighteenth corps and Ricketts' of the Sixth. These two divisions rushed forward across the ploughed land, through a patch of green plain, and into the woods, while a deadly storm of artillery and musketry raked their ranks. The charge of course was made at the run, and the men of both divisions dashed over the Rebel earthworks with great spirit, taking and holding their first line of rifle-pits and capturing about 600 prisoners. In this charge, Drake's First brigade, in the advance of Devens' division, was badly cut up, and, by the time they had reached the abattis and entanglements in the woods had hardly enough men left to surmount them. Barton's Second brigade at this critical juncture sprang forward, and, gallantly crossing the open under murderous fire, swept the obstacles, and carried the rifle-pits, capturing two hundred prisoners in them. The enemy, however, still held his line on our right, and began to enfilade the captured rifle trench. Accordingly, Henry's brigade of Brooks' division, Eighteenth corps, was sent in on the right of Barton, and, after a sharp struggle, effected a lodgment in the line. But it was soon found that a redoubt in the second line of the enemy completely commanded this position, and, amidst a heavy fire, Henry relinquished his position. Meanwhile, Martindale on the right and Russell and Neill on the left, led up their divisions, but without the good fortune of Rickett's and Devens. Russell's brigade suffered very severely and charged gallantly, with the General at their head.

During the night, the enemy, recognizing the importance of the position lost, made desperate efforts to regain it, and succeeded in annoying our troops in the rifle-pits with an enfilading fire. But their desperate charges were all repelled. The gallant conduct of Ricketts' division was promptly acknowledged in a letter of thanks from General Meade. Our loss was over 2000; that of the enemy, probably very much less in killed and wounded, as he was behind breastworks. He lost, however, 600 prisoners. This was the rough introduction of the Eighteenth corps to the Army of the Potomac.

It must be remembered that our line now, after the movement of Wright and Smith, extended from Bethesda Church to Cold Harbor, and was maintained as follows, from right to left:—Hancock, Burnside, Warren, Smith, Wright. Cold Harbor, the left

extremity, is simply an old house, the Cold Harbor Tavern, at the junction of the important roads leading to the White-House on the east, Dispatch Station and Bottom Bridge on the South, Richmond via Gaines Mill on the west, and Hanovertown and Newcastle on the north. It is a point of some importance, and was fought out once before at the old battle of Gaines' Mills. The possession of the road thence to White-House, is quite desirable. Bethesda Church, the right of the line, is also a single building, an old structure, on the road from Hanovertown to Shady Grove, not far from the latter. Our whole line was probably at least eight miles long.

While the battle was going on at the left, there was hot work in front of the other corps. All day there was cannonading and musketry firing in the region of Bethesda Church. Towards night, after the battle had opened at Cold Harbor, the skirmishing grew brisker, and the artillery on both sides rapidly fired. The Fifth corps had our left, with LOCKWOOD on its left, CUTTER in the centre, and GRIFFIN on the right. The Ninth corps held the centre, with CRITTENDEN on its left, WILCOX in the centre, and POTTER on the right. The Second corps held the right, with GIBBON on the left, BARLOW in the centre, and BIRNEY on the extreme right. On the right, in the after noon, there was a forward movement of GIBBON and POTTER, probably with a view to cover an intended withdrawal of the Second corps from right to left, to follow the footsteps of the Sixth, already gone to extend our flank in that direction. The result was a rally of the Rebels in force and a determined attack towards evening on our whole line, as soon as the two divisions had fallen back. The enemy came on closely massed, and regardless of the gaps the artillery made. As soon as musketry was of avail, both parties delivered heavy volleys, our men being behind their works, closely packed. Several distinct and desperate charges were made by the enemy, and it was late at night before they desisted, their retirement being succeeded by the advance of our men to their skirmish line. All three of the corps took part in the severe fighting. No authentic estimate is given of the losses at this part of the line, but 1000 will probably cover the number of casualties. The enemy here must have suffered as severely as our own troops did on the left, during the same night.

Taking the day through, it may be said to have resulted favorably for us, as we had gained, on the left, the possession of Cold Harbor, a point of considerable importance, not only in reference to subsequent crossing of the Chickahominy, but also as commanding the road to our base of supplies at White-House. The strenuous efforts of BEAUREGARD and LONGSTREET had been directed to dislodging us from that position, but without avail.

On Wednesday night it was determined to follow up the occupation of Cold Harbor by a serious attempt to push the enemy across the Chickahominy and establish for ourselves a place of fording. Accordingly, on Wednesday night, the Second corps was drawn off from the right, and marched across the line to the extreme left, which it reached before Thursday noon, so as to form a massive power at that point. The attack was ordered for Thursday evening, but a very heavy thunder storm, with torrents of rain, prevented its execution, and gave the enemy a chance to perfect their defensive preparations, if indeed they needed any such work. The attack was ordered for dawn of Friday.

Meanwhile, on Thursday, there was considerable skirmishing along the line, but no general engagement. On the extreme left, General GREGG pushed out his cavalry to cover HANCOCK'S corps, and succeeded in making connection after brisk artillery firing and skirmishing. General TORBERT stretched out still farther to the left, in the region of Bottom's Bridge. The whole affair lost us about thirty men.

On the right some charges were also made in position, with a view to massing our line down towards the left, contracting and strengthening it, and arranging it for the attack of the morrow. These movements caused lively skirmishing, and, at length, in the afternoon, the enemy charged the Fifth and Ninth corps just after they had left their breastworks. AYERS' and BARTLETT'S brigades of the Fifth were particularly exposed, and a severe fight followed, in which these two brigades suffered considerable loss. The loss in the Ninth corps was about 250, that of the Fifth still greater. The enemy were thoroughly repulsed, our artillery and infantry firing having deadly effect on their charging columns. The old positions were then retaken, the Ninth corps also remaining substantially on its former ground, instead of moving down to occupy the place of the Fifth. The enemy had interfered with our manœuvre, but had gained no other advantage.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Friday morning at 4½ o'clock was the time at which the momentous assault was to commence. Our line was well massed and compact, moving as follows from right to left:—BURNSIDE, WARREN, SMITH, WRIGHT, HANCOCK, reaching from Tolopatomoy Creek to and across the road from Cold Harbor to the Chickahominy. The ground was varied, along the line, with woodlands, swamps, and open, our left being on a position a little elevated, and the Rebel line lying in a strip of woods and covering the series of roads parallel to the river, of which particular description has before been given. Promptly at the hour appointed, the skirmishers advanced, and very quickly the whole line was wrapped in the fire and smoke of terrific battle. HANCOCK, on the extreme left, had placed GIBBON on his right, with BARLOW on the left, BIRNEY being in reserve. The two divisions of GIBBON and BARLOW dashed gallantly forward, across woodlands and underbrush, and, again emerging into an open space, swept by shot and shell, straight up the acclivity on which the Rebels had concentrated their men and artillery, as being the stronghold of their line. Nothing has eclipsed, in the conduct of the campaign, the gallantry of the divisions of GIBBON and BARLOW, certainly nothing unless it be the charge of the same corps at Spottsylvania. They swept the troops of BRECKINRIDGE from the summit, and, for a brief moment, were masters of the position. But the enemy, knowing better than we the necessity of holding this point, commanding as it did the road to Dispatch Station, massed and hurled his second line, composed of A. P. HILL'S corps, upon our decimated columns. The bravery of our two divisions had carried them beyond the front of our line, and had already exposed them to a enfilading fire of artillery, which the enemy poured in with murderous effect, on seeing their entrenchments lost. Swept by this flank fire, and now overwhelmed in front, the gallant divisions now fairly pushed out of the entrenchments, but not until they had captured a color and 300 prisoners, all secured and sent to the rear. Indeed, at one time, they were masters of many guns and double the prisoners, if only they could have been supported for a few minutes, or protected by a friendly cannonade. At length they withdrew, under deadly fire, but persistently halted and entrenched themselves where, a little fallen back from the ridge, they were under partial cover, remaining all day fifty yards from the enemy's breastworks. BARLOW'S line had been formed with MILES'S brigade on the right and BROOKS' on the left, the other two supporting in a second line. GIBBON'S was formed with TYLER'S brigade on the right, SMITH'S (formerly CARROLL'S) in the centre, and OWEN'S on the left, MCKEAN supporting in the rear. Some of OWEN'S men were so far advanced in the earthworks as to be swept off in a body before they could withdraw, when the retreat was ordered. One of the enemy's batteries had been captured and was already nearly turned on the enemy, when he recovered his position.

With not less gallantry, at the same early hour, WRIGHT'S Sixth corps and SMITH'S Eighteenth assaulted with their entire force, and with an experience quite similar to that already detailed. Charging through the underbrush and across the open, they succeeded in carrying the first line of entrenchments; but it was only to be received by the murderous enfilading fire, with which all our most advanced brigades found their daring repaid. For a long time, these latter hung obstinately to their conquests, which, at length, were wrung from them, and they were forced back with great loss. But here, as on the left, our men held and entrenched a position considerably in advance of the starting point, close up to the enemy's works. Our artillery was here brought into rather more effective play than in front of HANCOCK. The Sixth and Eighteenth corps were mainly in single lines, except that DEVENS, of the latter, was held at first in reserve, with MARTINDALE on the right and BROOKS on the left, connecting with the Sixth corps, DEVENS afterwards being moved up to the right.

Meanwhile, on the right, the Fifth and Ninth corps pushed out their skirmishing lines to take part in the fray. BURNSIDE opened a heavy cannonading, and kept it up through the morning, and, about noon, WARREN made a fine charge at the enemy, with GRIFFIN'S division, quickly carrying his skirmishing line. But the brunt of the battle was not here. The movements of their two corps seem to show that the enemy must have left this part of his line, quickly transferring his troops over the road parallel to the Chickahominy, and hurling them on our right and right centre. Investigation showed evidence, indeed, of great haste in the departure, knapsacks and camp accoutrements being left, as when men are ordered to fall in and are instantly hurried away at the double-quick.

All day long the fierce cannonading continued, with the crackling fusilade of skirmishers, it seeming as if our Generals could not yet thoroughly convince themselves that the day was decided, and were waiting to try the issue of conflict once more. Our whole line was advanced close to the enemy—within fifty yards for a great portion of it—and, on the extreme left, MCKEAN'S gallant brigade of GIBBON'S division were reported to be but fifteen yards from the enemy. Retreat and advance were equally impossible for these men, but they fought with invincible courage, receiving and repelling repeated charges, till, at last, such as were left, were safely withdrawn, under protecting fire, from their perilous position. Both armies kept close to their breastworks, the exposure of a figure above the entrenchments, at that narrow distance, being surely fatal. About 8 o'clock, a furious assault was made upon GIBBON and BARLOW, on the extreme left, and on the cavalry beyond them, extending down also to the front of WRIGHT'S corps, and perhaps still farther. Musketry and artillery at once raked the attacking columns with a fire as fatal as that which our troops had experienced in the morning. At last the enemy was repulsed, and, though firing broke out again still later, the day was substantially done. On our right there was also severe fighting between WILSON'S Third division of cavalry and HAMPTON'S command, without very important results to either side. The enemy's movement was probably to cover the withdrawal of his left, in his successful massing on his right.

From all that can be learned, BRECKINRIDGE occupied the enemy's right, with BEAUREGARD on the right centre, LONGSTREET on the left centre, EWELL on the left, and HILL in reserve, but afterwards brought up to the right. From all these, as well as from BUCKNER'S corps, we took prisoners. But our loss in prisoners probably exceeded theirs, some of our bravest men being cut off in the rifle-pits they had taken. Our whole loss is a matter hard to estimate, but is probably included between five and seven thousand. That of the enemy, of course, was hardly as severe, as he fought under great advantages. Artillery on both sides was rapidly plied through the day. Our men exhibited generally most admirable gallantry.

SATURDAY TO WEDNESDAY.

Friday's battle, then, had, on the whole, disappointed our hopes. The enemy had been found too strongly posted for us to carry his works, and all efforts to cross the Chickahominy at that point had been repelled. But there was no disposition to retire. Entrenching in position was the order of Saturday, and, accordingly, with whatever tools could be procured, if not with spades, then with anything else that would *scoop*, our men busily prosecuted the erection of temporary breastworks. In exposed positions, this work could only be carried on at night, the enemy's sharpshooters being very busy and pursuing men and officers with fatal dexterity of fire. Our own marksmen retorted wherever practicable, and desultory skirmishing resounded along the line all through the day. To appreciate the situation of the parties, it must be remembered that the hostile lines were separated, for long extents, only by distances varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards. The position of the corps remained substantially as on Friday. Artillery firing, also, was kept up occasionally, through the day, from both sides.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night the enemy made a fierce attack upon HANCOCK, WRIGHT, and SMITH, but, after a desperate struggle, and with severe loss, they were repulsed. The fighting at such short range may well be supposed destructive to the attacking party, and the enemy's loss is reported to

reach nearly a thousand. The object was probably a reconnoissance, the enemy being ill-disposed to allow us to approach to the distance of forty or fifty yards, without resistance. He withdrew his left, however, from BURNSIDE's front, leaving only a skirmish line near Bethesda Church, and concentrating a force at and below Bottom's Bridge, fortifying on both sides of the river.

Sunday, with its fervent heat, renewed the scenes of the preceding day. Our line kept close up to the Rebel entrenchments, and it was the part of prudence to keep quiet in the rifle-pits. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was constant, and, to many of our men, fatal. Staff officers and artillerymen were considerably exposed. The morning and noon were disturbed constantly by this desultory rattle of musketry. Meanwhile, entrenching went on, when practicable, and the face of the region was becoming greatly changed by the mounds and rifle pits, running in every direction. In the evening commissary supplies and reinforcements of troops arrived from White-House.

Just after dark the enemy made a fierce rush at SMYTH's brigade of GIBBON's Second division of HANCOCK's corps. The whole surface was covered by a dense fog, which must have reminded SMITH's corps of the impenetrable mist of that "blue Monday," under cover of which BEAUREGARD made his slashing and successful attack on them while under General BUTLER's command in the Peninsula. This time, however, BEAUREGARD was not so successful. It was but a moment's run from his picket line to ours, but no sooner was the hostile motion perceived than the alarm was rapidly given, and GIBBON's men, springing to their arms, greeted their foe with a deadly hail of infantry fire. The struggle began and continued briskly, but in an hour was all over, the enemy retiring discomfited to his works, with a loss at that point as disproportionately great as ours of Friday. The speedy repulse administered under circumstances so favorable for attack, is worthy of praise. The fierce discharges of musketry were accompanied by the roar of artillery and cohorn mortars. The assault broke out first along the front of RUSSELL's division of the Sixth corps, and was here as gallantly checked. About the same time, BIRNEY moved his division from position in partial reserve to the left of BARLOW, and the extreme left of the line, to guard against flanking, SHERIDAN still holding the extreme left, on and beyond the road to Dispatch Station. While the engagement lasted, it was very fierce and impetuous. The enemy were so determined to surprise us that a part of them came creeping up to the entrenchments on hands and knees. The brigades adjoining the ones attacked, in both the Sixth and Second corps, kept up a heavy fire from their entrenchments.

Monday and Tuesday were like Sunday—with the deadly picket firing, the cautious manœuvring and change of disposition in brigades or larger bodies of troops, and the work of entrenching. On Monday afternoon, there was some unimportant artillery firing in front of LEDLIE's brigade of the Ninth corps, and also in front of GRIFFIN in the Fifth corps. On the left, according to official dispatches, a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of HANCOCK's advancing siege lines, but were quickly driven back with severe loss. At midnight, an attack—the *fifth* successive night assault of the rebels—was made on BURNSIDE, but handsomely repulsed.

The proximity of the lines since Friday, has left that day's battle-field disputed ground, and the men since killed and wounded have in a great measure been left on the field, the dead unburied, and the wounded suffering. The rifles of both parties have covered the ground, and kill any man bold enough to venture upon it. Accordingly, several letters have passed between General GRANT and LEE on this subject, and two flags have gone from the former to the latter; but with what results is not yet known.

The formation and position of our line, as well as those of the enemy's, remain pretty nearly as already described. But the Fifth corps has been detached from its former ground on the right centre, and moved out in rear and reserve, with intent, we should surmise, to be sent in on the left in the event of more fighting. The gap has necessitated, of course, the transfer of the Ninth, our extreme right, down to the post till lately occupied by the Fifth. As we lay aside the pen, the field of war looks more quiescent for a moment, than at the close of any previous chapter in our record of the campaign.

FROM BERMUDA HUNDRED.

AFTER the departure of General SMITH, with his Eighteenth corps, General BUTLER drew his lines in a little closer, and has been perforce comparatively quiet. There has been more or less cannonading on either side, but it was principally "sound and fury, signifying nothing." The correspondents, indeed, at one time kept up a brisk daily fire of reports of "severe battles—the enemy repulsed with prodigious slaughter," but the news regularly followed that "in yesterday's engagement, nobody was hurt on either side." The gentlemen of the press down that way must have a care! That style of reporting has been patented for the "Department of the Gulf."

On May 30th and 31st the enemy made a powder-wasting demonstration against our lines, and also skirmished inefficiently on the latter day in the neighborhood of Spring Hill on the Appomattox opposite Point of Rocks, where General HINKS commands. General TERRY easily held the lines in front, and our artillery replied with considerable vigor and accuracy. The firing lasted with greater or less vigor during the day, but no assault was attempted by the enemy, though his troops were at one time pushed forward. Our gunboats added to the general roar of the day.

On the morning of Wednesday, June 1st, a heavy fire was opened on the right centre of our line, but was silenced in two hours, with a loss of only about thirty men on our side, nearly all of them wounded. On Wednesday night the enemy attacked again at the same point, it being the best for their purpose, and the firing continued some time, with slight loss. On Thursday again, the artillery firing was re-opened, still on our right and right centre, and a partial charge being made on our skirmish line, a number of our men were captured. Along the whole front, also, there was an attack, and our picket line was temporarily forced back here and there. The fighting was quite brisk on both sides. On the left, the 22d South Carolina charged our lines, but its colonel was killed, and a lieutenant with twenty or thirty men made prisoners. The Rebels were here repulsed with severe loss. Thursday's engagement was the principal event of the week. Our skirmish line was speedily reinforced and established, and since then all has been comparatively quiet.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

THE hasty dispatches from the West—which we gave last week, for what they were worth—outran the truth in their report that General SHERMAN had advanced as far as the Chattahoochee on his way to Atlanta. The latest reliable advices report him as still manœuvring for that position in face of earnest opposition on the part of JOHNSTON, who is reported by the Rebel papers to have at length reached the vicinity of the position which he has selected for the final passage at arms for the possession of Atlanta. On his retreat he has been able apparently to gather some additions to his force and shows a better disposition than heretofore to resist any further advance. To meet the flanking movement on Marietta by way of Dallas, the Rebels joined battle with General McPHERSON near the latter place, on Thursday, the 26th ult., moving around to the Dallas and Marietta road to confront our lines, threatening their left flank and rear. On the morning of the 27th our right under McPHERSON rested on Dallas, THOMAS, HOOKER and SCHOFIELD extending to the left and further toward the east. The Rebel position at the same time, as given by the Atlanta *Appeal*, was with their right resting on the road from Ackworth to Dallas, at a point about three miles northeast from New-Hope Church (New-Hope Church is some four miles north-east of Dallas), and from thence running nearly west toward Dallas. The position held by us was gained at the expense of a sharp fight on the 25th. On the 27th, taking advantage of the shifting of our lines, the Rebels made a succession of assaults at different points, but were unable to seriously disturb our lines, our troops defending themselves behind extemporized earthworks. On Saturday, the 28th of May, the fight was renewed and continued through the day. The accounts we receive of this engagement are too incomplete to enable us to give details. As was stated in the dispatch from Mr. STANTON last week, the Rebels were driven back with heavy loss.

The intention of General SHERMAN was to attempt a movement by the left flank on the night of the 29th. This design was interfered with by an attack upon our right centre and right by the Rebels, who had learned of or suspected the contemplated movement. On the 1st of June, however, as the Secretary of War reports, MCPHERSON moved up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On Thursday, June 2d, SCHOFIELD and HOOKER, having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward Marietta. At the same time STONEMAN's and GARRARD's cavalry were sent to Allatoona pass which they reached and held possession of. These movements, the dispatch says, have secured the pass, which was considered a formidable one. A later dispatch from General SHERMAN, dated June 4th, eight A. M., thirteen miles west of Marietta, reports that his left is now well around, covering all roads from the south to the railroad about Ackworth. His cavalry has been in Ackworth, and occupies in force all the Allatoona pass.

The possession of the pass will enable General SHERMAN to shut the door against an attack from the rear, while he continues his advance into Georgia.

We have thus as will be seen, advanced by successive stages through the mountain region of Northern Georgia to the outlying peaks of the Blue Ridge, and beyond which lie the fertile plains of Central Georgia—the granary of the Confederacy. We may well believe the statement of the Rebel papers that JOHNSTON in spite of his retreats contemplates serious resistance here.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

FROM the Shenandoah we get news of a decided success achieved on the 5th of June by General HUNTER over General W. E. JONES, near Mount Crawford, about 12 miles beyond Staunton. General JONES was killed, and his successor was driven back to Waynesboro, to the mountains near Charlottesville. No particulars are given, but the enemy acknowledges a defeat.

Charleston is again looming up into prominence. Our forces are reported to be at Secessionville, seriously threatening Charleston. Not long since, it will be remembered, the iron-clads once more pounded at Sumter. Affairs in this direction will be under the able charge of Major-General FOSTER, who assumed command of the Department of the South on the 26th ult. The Navy tug-boat *Columbine* was captured on the 23d on the St. John's River, Florida, with two rifled guns and 26 men. The transport *Boston* was destroyed by the Rebels on the 25th on Ashepoo River, in the Hilton Head district.

Rebel guerrillas are very active in Southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, and annoy our boats on the rivers in those sections. General SHELBY captured Dardanelles on the 31st, taking 200 of our men. MARMADUKE also has taken artillery, transports and stores from us, and is blocking rivers. Jacksonport and Batesville have been evacuated by our forces. A serious raid by JOHN MORGAN, who has been hitherto unaccountably quiet, is now reported in Kentucky. On the whole, therefore, the Mississippi news is not encouraging. RHODDY's cavalry, however, have been defeated by Colonel LONG, in Alabama, and RHODDY is reported killed.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT had resigned his commission as Major-General of the Regular Army, to accept a nomination to the Presidency of the United States. FREMONT, it will be remembered, ranked second on the list of Major-Generals of the Regular Army. His resignation gives General HALLECK that rank, General MCCLELLAN being first. For the vacant place the names of several eminent officers are suggested, but no appointment has as yet been made.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Major-General J. C. FREMONT, U. S. Army; Surgeon BARNARD BENET, U. S. Volunteers; Surgeon W. C. OTTERSON, U. S. Volunteers; Major T. E. WILLIAMS, Additional Paymaster; Captain C. C. GODDARD, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Captain C. C. SMITH, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant MOSES C. GREEN, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain P. R. FORNEY, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

MARSHAL PELISSIER.

Aimable-Jean-Jacques Pélissier, the Duke of Malakoff, a gallant, resolute, and accomplished soldier, has just died in Algeria. He was born on the 6th of November, 1794, at Maromme, Lower-Seine, and was the son of a powder manufacturer. He was was first put to school in Brussels, where he proved so apt a scholar and manifested so decided a taste for the profession of arms, that in 1814, he was entered at Saint Cyr, while Napoleon's Empire was tottering under his feet. In 1818, Marshal Gouvion Saint-Cyr founded the Royal Staff corps, to be entered only after a severe examination. This Pelissier passed, two years later got his brevet lieutenantcy, and to his great joy was permitted to make the Spanish campaign of 1823, as aide on General Grindler's staff. His services procured him the cross of the Legion of Honor, and that of Saint Ferdinand. He became successively aide to Generals Bourke, Vallin, and Ledru des Essarts, and, at the close of 1826, joined the 13th line as Captain. In 1828, he set out with the Expeditionary corps of Durriel to the Morea, and behaved very gallantly at the taking of the castle. Two years later he joined the Algeria expedition, took an active part in all the fighting of the campaign, and secured his majorship. In 1840, he was wounded in the fight at the Wood of Olives, and again in 1842 at Moscara. He was then promoted to a colonelcy, and commanded a brigade against the Sahara tribes In 1848, he had charge of a column pursuing the Arabs, and then occurred the shocking affair of the grottoes of Dahra, which first gave him a European reputation. Having driven the enemy to the caves, they kept up a hot fire on his attempts to dislodge them. He accordingly procured fire wood, lighted it at the mouth of the grottoes, and, the enemy still refusing to surrender, smoked them to death, men, women and children, five hundred in number. A thrill of horror ran through Europe at the news, but Pelissier's government regarded the affair as creditable. It was an effectual way of subduing the tribe, and that was the point aimed at, though every living being of them should be destroyed in the process. Pelissieu's answer to all reproaches was that he had acted like a soldier, and had obeyed orders. His own temperament, we must confess, however, was such that this slaughter would have moved his sensibilities very little, even if less justifiable. The comment of one French writer on this affair is almost amusingly characteristic of the Parisian mind. He says that Colonel Pelissier's treatment of the Arabs "astonished "people by its novelty!"

Thenceforth till the outbreak of the Crimean war Pelissier continued to serve in Algeria, manifesting much skill in organizing and managing his department, and brilliant daring in the assault of Laghouat. Napoleon early recognizing his merits, hastened to place him in command of the First corps of the French Army, in the invasion of the Crimea, under Canrobert. The management of the campaign having soon showed Canrobert that Pelissier was his superior in talent, he resigned in his favor, Pelissier assuming command on the 16th of May, 1855. He carried the Mamelon Vert, experienced a defeat, but a defeat reflecting glory rather than shame, on the 18th of June, and, on the 7th and 8th of September, as we need not be reminded, stormed the Malakoff, and thus decided the fate of Sebastopol.

He was now made Marshal of France and Duke of Malakoff, and honors and wealth now poured upon him. Five years ago he headed the French Army which moved on Nancy, to guard against the war threatened in Germany, while another French army moved to the banks of the Mincio. The peace of Villafranca prevented further need of his army of observation, and accordingly the old warrior was appointed Governor-General of Algeria, the scene of his early career. Here he managed affairs with great skill and success. On the 22d of last May, he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and died, leaving one daughter, his only child by his marriage in 1858 with Mlle. De la Panieoa, to mourn his loss.

Pelissier was a good specimen of the soldier, bluff, honest, straightforward, and of remarkable personal courage. The chief stain on his reputation is that of cruelty, induced by the affair with the people at Dahra. It must be confessed that there was something shocking in the results of that undertaking; but there is no little, again, to justify it, on the plea of orders, the plea of the necessity of securing success, and the plea of the worth of a terrible example. We find the French writers endeavoring, and not without some reason, to cite proof that Pelissier possessed, after all, a tender spot in his soldier's heart. Bazancourt tells of the tears which fell freely from Pelissier's eyes as he stood at the grave of Bizot. Another incident, possible, but a little more apocryphal, is this:—At one time, in the Crimea, the Russians, under a flag, asked permission to get and bury their dead. It was refused, from the proximity of the hostile lines, and other reasons. But the officer commanding the skirmish lines, misunderstanding, allowed it. Pelissier was very angry, but relented on hearing that a wounded man had been found among the dead, and said that the saving of one life should compensate the error. The manners of Pelissier were always brusque, not to call them brutal. He had little of the refinement and delicacy commonly attributed to Frenchmen, and was very poor at the rôle of courtier. His vanity, also, is usually represented to be very extravagant, and not less distinguishing than his rudeness and coarseness of manners. It was but too evident that Algeria, not Paris, was the place for the great Pelissier. In his soldierly disposition to carry an important point, even at the sacrifice of many men, as evinced in the Crimea, Pelissier somewhat resembles our own General Grant. And the two, differing in most other respects, are not unlike in the attributes of personal courage and astonishing energy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

U. S. Colored Troops.—Paragraph 4, Army Regulations of 1861, arranges the order of rank in each grade between officers of the regular army. Par. 9 regulates the question of rank between officers of the same grade serving under State and United States commissions, and this paragraph is based upon 98th article of war. General Orders No. 23, A. G. O. of 1862, amends paragraph 9 by adding "except commissions issued by the President to officers of volunteer regiments, which will be considered the same as if issued by the Governors of States." General Orders No 66, A. G. O. of 1862, declare that commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades from that date. Officers of the "United States Colored Troops" are *mustered into service* as other volunteer officers, and their rank must be decided according to provisions of G. O. 66 of 1862. Officers of the regular army and those of the volunteer forces *appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate*, are upon the same footing with each other in regard to rank, and among them questions of precedence must be settled as in paragraph 4, Army Regulations. The Colored troops are not virtually a part of the Regular Army. They are on the same footing as the Veteran Reserve corps and the State regiments. It would require an act of Congress to make the Colored troops or Veteran Reserves a part of the Regular Army.

"Kal."—I. It is not proper for a member of a court-martial, who dissents from the sentence imposed by a majority of the members, to protest in writing and attach his protest to the record. On the contrary, such action would be a direct violation of the oath taken by each member not to disclose or discover *the vote or opinion of any particular member*, unless required to do so by a court of justice in due course of law. You have no more right to divulge your own vote or opinion than you have to divulge those of others. No fear of being placed "in a false light before the public" can excuse such action as you propose. If the votes or opinions of members are to be disclosed, fear or favor would soon destroy the purity of such tribunals. II. Grape is not used in field guns.

Soldier.—A person now in the military service who shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able or ordinary seaman, may enlist into the Navy: *Provided*, That such enlistment shall not be less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor less than one year. Not less than two years sea service will constitute an ordinary seaman, and not less than four an able seaman: in absence of other proof the applicant must make affidavit as to length of service he has seen at sea. It is the duty of every company commander to forward all applications made to him for transfer to the Navy by men of his company, together with the proof of their sea service, to the headquarters of the Army or department in which they are serving.

Brown.—When a column by division, at a halt, is deployed, it is the company commander who gives the commands Front, and Support Arms.

Worcester.—General Scott was retired from active service on the full pay and allowances of his rank as Lieutenant-General.

L. E. N.—Captain Richard I. Dodge, 8th Infantry, is at present, we believe, the ranking captain of Regular Infantry. He stands as No. 27 in the last Army Register.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In a late number of the Army and Navy Journal you give a table showing the military force of the different States of Europe as published by the *Annuaire Encyclopédique* for 1863, which table opens with the respective figures for "Germany," followed by those of "Austria," "Prussia," &c. From this table it appears as if "Germany" on the one side, and "Austria," or "Prussia," on the other, were entirely disconnected military powers, and indeed, in occasionally conversing with Americans, I have found this idea quite prevalent. This is, however, an erroneous idea, for Germany is a union of thirty-two monarchical states and four free cities, with a Republican government. The Empire of Austria and Kingdom of Prussia, being the largest of the former, they, together, form the German Confederacy. Each single state has her own government, and they are entirely independent from each other as far as their interior government is concerned. As a European power, however, these thirty-two states and four cities are represented by the "German Diet," or the Parliament, which is constituted by delegates from each of the states—the number of votes being in proportion to the size and political importance of the respective states. The Diet is the highest tribunal for each and all of the thirty-six single Governments. If the "German" interests should be threatened by any of the other European powers, the Diet alone has to decide what steps shall be taken—whether the Confederacy shall go into war or not. In case of war, each state is ordered to put on a war footing a certain portion of its standing army, the "contingent" of the state, and these different contingents united into ten divisions, form the army of the German Diet. Several Provinces of Austria and Prussia do not belong to the Confederacy, and an aggression of any of these by a foreign power would not be considered as a question involving German interests. For that reason Austria alone, without the assistance of the German Diet, fought against France and Sardinia in the late Italian war; whilst the contingents of the several German states would have been called on, as soon as French or Sardinian troops had trespassed the boundaries of Tyrolia. This will, I think, give a general idea of the relation of the several German states to each other and to the entire Confederacy. Through it, also, the reader may be enabled to judge of the wrong position in which Austria and Prussia placed themselves by opposing the decision of the Diet in the Schleswig-Holstein question.

In regard to the table above referred to, I believe the following figures, taken from the "Hof Kalender of Gotha," may be relied on:

Germany, that is the German Confederacy, 44,061,634 inhabitants. Army, 600,000. Germany, inclusive provinces of Austria and Prussia not belonging to the Confederacy, 70,455,153 inhabitants.

	In Peace.	In War.	Contine't.
Armies of Austria,............	298,703	632 013	158 037
Prussia,......................	212,449	622,866	133,769
Bavaria, ...		261,953	59,334
Great Britain,................	218 187, inclusive militia, exclusive East India Army.		
France,.......................	415,746	762,765	
Russia,.......................	577,859 regulars, 275,000 Irregular. On war footing, One Million.		
Switzerland,..................	179,730.		

M. E.

UNEQUAL TAXATION OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I wish to call your attention to the hardships worked upon all officers of the Army and Navy, and in fact all persons in the service of the Government, who have no income other than their salaries, by the Income Tax Law. By law we are entitled to a deduction of $600, and of the amount actually paid for house rent, but we only receive credit from the Government for the $600. The paymaster deducts $50 per month and charges 3 per cent. on the balance without reference to what we must pay for house or room rent.

For example, in 1863 I paid $500 for house rent, which results in my having been obliged to pay 3 per cent. tax on that amount, more than a person not in Government employ would have done who paid the same amount of house rent. If an officer is stationed where he gets commutation for quarters, the quartermaster deducts 3 per cent. from the whole amount, so that we never get the benefit accorded by law to those not paid by Government, unless we have other sources of income equal to amount of house rent, and on which 3 per cent. is not deducted before we receive it. Now, my income outside of pay, etc., is from interest on Railroad bonds, but 3 per cent. is deduted from the interest by law before I get it.

I say this merely to call the attention of our lawgivers to the injustice of debarring a portion of our citizens from privileges accorded by law to others. The evil could be corrected if the paymaster were allowed to credit us with our house rent, before deducting the tax.

Washington.

THE SIEGE OF DUPPEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Your valuable paper of 7th of May contains a report on the capture of Düppel. There the brigade "Raven" is called an Austrian one. But General Raven is a Prussian general, and his brigade, during the siege, was composed of the R. Prussian 8th Regiment of Infantry (of the Brandenburg regiments, the first with the surname, Regiment of Body-Grenadiers), and of the Royal Prussian 18th Regiment of Infantry (of the Posen regiments the 1st). Both regiments properly belong respectively to the 9th and the 10th brigades of Infantry, both brigades forming the 5th division of Infantry, which, with the 6th division, makes up the 3d Prussian Army Corps, besides its Cavalry, Artillery, Pioneers and trains. General Von Raven, with his brigade, stormed redoubts No. 8 and 9; severely wounded in the leg, it was to be amputated. The Prussian brigade "Von Caastein" took redoubt No. 7 by storm, and in the same way the new entrenchments of the second line between the first line of fortifications, and those composing the Tête-du-pont. Only redoubt No. 10 was compelled, by portions of the brigade Von Raven and of the Prussian brigade "Schmod," to surrender by capitulation.

There were engaged in the siege of Düppel no Austrian troops at all. Undoubtedly they would have done as well as the Prussians did, but the latter had their arsenals and dépôts nearer, and so it was quite natural that they were to execute the whole siege operations. M.

Washington, D. C., May 18th, 1864.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In the correspondence on ordnance, page 650, issue of the 21st ult., a mistake occurs in the reading of the second line—instead of reading that the experiments described below "were intended to prove that the destructive power of gunpowder is far from being fully utilized," &c., it should read, that those experiments *seem* "to prove" this. The experiments were undertaken with no pre-conceived views on the subject, but to test the invention described. The results do seem to show in regard to firing shaft projectiles, that greater penetration can be realized than has been, and that this may be accomplished with a piece equally well adapted to firing round shot and shell. B.

The total number of Rebel prisoners captured in the late battles as reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to June 4th, is about 9,000 450 of whom are officers.

The Senate Military Committee have under consideration the question of reorganizing the Invalid Corps. They will make a thorough investigation of many complaints which have been made against this corps on the ground of its inefficienc &c.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

[From the London Times, May 25.]

THE details of the great battles in America are calculated rather to enhance than diminish the sensation with which the telegrams were received. There has been no exaggeration, no overstrained description of the conflicts or the carnage. If, indeed, it be recollected that even the long reports of furious fighting, which we yesterday published, still leave two days of sanguinary action unaccounted for, it must be allowed that war has never come before us in a shape so appalling. Perhaps the Americans may be proud of the preëminence, but they have certainly fought more desperately, for a longer time, and with more dreadful slaughter than any nation before them. It would not be impossible to match the results of any one day's battle with stories from the wars of the Old World; but never, we should think, in the history of man, were five such battles as these compressed into six successive days. It is hard to conceive how nature could have supported the exhaustion and the strain. We have been told that after a single day's hard fighting the lassitude and reaction in even a victorious army are such that any fresh force might snatch its laurels from it; whereas here are two armies hotly engaged in the work of slaughter from the morning of Thursday till the night of Tuesday with scarcely the intermission of an hour. On every day except Saturday there was a pitched battle, contested with the utmost fury; and even Saturday was devoted to marching and fighting on the march. Nor were these prodigious operations divided among immense numbers brought into action by relays. Neither army numbered apparently over one hundred thousand men, and of these every man seemed to have been engaged in every battle. Indeed, we are expressly told that the Federal "reserves" were brought up on the very first day.

The desperate ferocity of the fighting may be inferred from the fact now reported that the slaughter was produced without the aid of artillery. No rifled guns or murderous shells did execution among crowded masses. The great battle of Friday, which is said to have cost the Federals alone upward of 10,000 men, was a hand-to-hand fight. The Confederates were posted in the well-known woods in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, where HOOKER once received so bloody a repulse, and so dense was the thicket that cannon could not come into play. Regiment against regiment, and man against man, the combatants fired and hacked at each other in this tangled wilderness till night closed in; and an intercepted report from General LEE actually tells us that on his side, the heaviest loss was in men killed outright, and that he had comparatively few wounded. If this be a correct version of the dispatch, it gives a more impressive idea of the fury of the conflict than any other of the incidents reported. It is clear, indeed, that whatever may be said of the composition of the Northern armies, and of their inferiority in this respect to the patriot legions of the South, they have fought in this campaign with a valor as obstinate as that of their enemies. No mere indifferent or disaffected mercenaries could have been led from a battle like that at Wilderness to three more such battle at Spottsylvania. Be the impulse what it may, the Federals are fighting in stern reality, and with a spirit as resolute as that of their adversaries.

Except that General LEE more than once surprised the Federals with a sudden attack in mass, and that his positions were always occupied with admirable skill, there appears to have been little display of strategy. On Thursday LEE attacked, and with a result which at one moment looked very like success. On Friday GRANT attacked, and LEE repulsed him. On Sunday and Monday GRANT attacked again, with no better result; on Tuesday LEE appears to have been once more the assailant. But in all these battles there was more fighting than manœuvring, and more loss than result. Now that the outlines of the earlier telegrams have been filled up by detailed reports, the contest appears even more indecisive and the issue more obscure than before. For the Confederates, it may be said that they have never actually lost a battle. On the first day LEE only failed to inflict a complete defeat on the advancing Federals. On the second day he himself claimed the victory, and his enemies hardly denied it. On the fourth and fifth days he repulsed every attack, and held his position; while on the sixth day he was strong enough and confident enough to refuse his adversary the respite he desired. As we are told, on the authority of Secretary STANTON himself, that GRANT did not design to renew the attack on Tuesday, whereas we know that the fighting on that day was the most desperate of all, it follows that the battle must have been provoked by LEE, so that as the curtain falls on this first act of the dreadful drama the Confederates are assuming the offensive, and compelling the Northern General to fight against his will. For the Federals it may be fairly claimed that if they have not won a battle, they have twice gained some of the results of victory. They sustained the attacks of the Confederates on the first day so successfully that they themselves were able to become the assailants the day after, and if they failed to dislodge the enemy from his position, they saw him voluntarily retire from it after the fight was done. They attacked him again at Spottsylvania in his third position, and against those lines and defences their whole force has hitherto been hurled in vain. Yet for all this, GRANT, though he cannot get on, has not been compelled to fall back, and as he stands he is actually twenty miles on the road to Richmond.

With valor and obstinacy so evenly balanced, it may seem as if the issue would be decided by resources and endurance. That, indeed, has always been a favorite belief among the Northern people; but we see few signs of such a result. One of the Federal reports of the second day's battle says that in the Northern army men cried to each other, "The rebels can't endure another such day, and we can." But the "rebels" did endure two more such days, and after enduring them, fell again upon their antagonists, and forced them to yet another battle. Still the exhaustion on both sides must be terrible. It is reasonable to conjecture that the Confederates, receiving in position, and behind defences, the attacks of the Federals, may have suffered less than their enemies, but they have, perhaps, fewer troops in reserve. All we know, however, of this question is that, notwithstanding the smaller population of the Southern States, their armies have never yet been found wanting in strength sufficient for the occasion. Wherever a Federal force advanced, whether in Virginia or in Texas, in Tennessee or in Louisiana, there a Confederate force equal to the encounter has always been found. After all the prophecies of Southern exhaustion this result has invariably been experienced, and it is even more manifest in this fourth year of the war than it was in the first. We certainly do wonder how six millions can make such head against twenty millions, but the thing has been done. We can no more speculate on the "exhaustion" of the South than its submission or its repentance.

It is remarkable that in all the battles of this civil war the original estimate of the losses suffered by the contending armies has at least been verified. It was supposed at first that the transatlantic propensity to exaggeration might have magnified these ominous figures, but the statements were invariably confirmed; and when, therefore, we are told on the present occasion, that GRANT, who opened the campaign on the morning of the 5th with 100,000 men, had lost 10,000 of this number by the night of the 10th, we cannot altogether refuse to believe the tale. We may, indeed, ask ourselves what State or people could sustain such warfare, but we have no right to discredit the report. More directly, too, we may inquire in what condition or with what forces he can expect to appear before Richmond, even in the event of his success, if this is the cost of the two first stages of the journey. Yet we think it probable that even the last furious onslaught of LEE on the 10th may not have deterred him from renewing the attack on one of the following days. He (GRANT) has stamped a new character on the tactics of the Federals. No other General would either have advanced upon Wilderness after the severe battle of the 5th, or followed up an almost victorious though retiring enemy after the still harder fighting on the 6th. None but he, again would have attacked his adversary so resolutely on the 8th and on the 9th, or held his ground so tenaciously in spite of failure. Under his command the Army of the Potomac has achieved in invading Virginia an amount of success never achieved before, except in repelling invasion. The Confederate forces were once arrested by MCCLELLAN and once by MEADE, but that was when they thought to carry war into Northern Territory. GRANT alone has done more than this. He has advanced toward Richmond, and though he has made but little way, and has lost half his army, he has not been driven back. Whether his position can be retained, or his success improved, is a question which the next mail will resolve for us.

RAILWAYS IN WARFARE.

CAPTAIN H. W. TYLER, R. E., lately read a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution of England, on the interesting subject of "Railways Strategically Considered:"

Captain TYLER commenced his lecture with the observation that an eminent soldier of the last century, Marshal SAXE, asserted that legs are of more value than arms in war. Other writers express the same idea in saying that the whole secret of war consists in marching, and that successful battles are won before they are fought. Strategy is simply the art of moving military forces to the best advantage on the theatre of war. The objects to be attained in the practice of it during a campaign, as well as in the practice of tactics during a battle, are, first, to be superior at the proper time and at the decisive moment, and, secondly, to threaten the communications of an enemy without exposing your own. Setting aside political considerations, war from beginning to end is a question of communications; and railways, from the facilities which they afford for the movement of troops and the transport of supplies, are destined to become more and more important in a military sense. In England alone there are upwards of 12,000 miles of railway, and about 113,000 miles altogether in the world.

On a well-made railway, with a double line of rails, he calculated that a field battery of artillery would take forty-five minutes to load and forty-five minutes to unload, and that it would require on the narrow-guage lines six carriages, 20 trucks and break-vans, and 57 horse-boxes, making altogether 83 vehicles. A regiment of cavalry of 400 horses and 500 men, with baggage and forage, would require 135 horse-boxes and 25 other vehicles, and might on a level line be taken in four trains. An Army corps consisting of two brigades, of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one field battery in each, would thus be conveyed in sixteen trains. He next referred to the leading features of the last Italian campaign of 1859, and pointed out how the railways from Alessandra to Vercelli, Novara and Milan, had been most advantageously used by the French during their celebrated flank movement, which resulted in forcing General GYULAI materially to alter the disposition of his troops; though had he been aware of the movement in time, he might have struck such a blow at the French as to have changed the face of the campaign, perhaps even the issue of the war. The necessity of having information at the earliest possible moment increases in proportion to the rapidity with which an attack may be made or a position gained; and as railways come more into use for military purposes, so should the intelligence department of an army be more carefully organized, and its functions be more efficiently performed. The French owed much of their advantage in this part of the campaign to the way in which they utilized the railways at their disposal. They were enabled, first, to convey reinforcements to General FOREY when he was engaged at Montebello, and afterwards to move rapidly northwards, and by a circuitous route towards Milan, with a secresy, facility and rapidity that would otherwise have been impossible, the railway bridges giving them important assistance in crossing various streams and rivers. Again, the railway proved useful to them during the battle of Magenta. It enabled them to bring up reinforcements; a railway embankment served them for a breastwork, a railway excavation for rifle-pits, a railway fence for pallisading, and a railway station for a block house at the most critical part of the fight.

To pass to another theatre of war, America: There the railways and rivers, in consequence of the distances to be traversed and the indifferent character of the roads, became of paramount importance in a military point of view. A line of railway is in many cases the only practicable means of communication and transport for moving an army, as well as supplying it with stores and provisions, munitions and reinforcements. It becomes itself an object of attack. Expeditions are undertaken for tearing up rails, burning wooden sleepers and timber beams, for capturing and destroying engines, carriages and trucks, and for rendering a railway temporarily useless. Battles are fought for the possession of junctions, and those junctions for strategical reasons are of the first importance. In consequence of the want of rails for renewals, and of sufficient engines and other rolling stock, the Southerners have labored under serious difficulties of transport, and without the railways they could not have carried on the war on a large scale or with success. Railways have been their principal allies; they have formed the key by which almost all their inland operations are to be understood. The lines of railway have determined the site of all their positions, just as the great rivers, on the other hand, have necessarily been followed by the Northerners in their aggressive operations. No great Northern Army has been able to maintain itself for any length of time more than a day's march from the sea or a great river; and no great Confederate Army has been able to remain far away from a line of railway. Over and over again they have been unable, from want of railway communication close at hand, to bring up ammunition, either to continue a battle or to follow up a victory. The battle of Bull's Run was fought for the possession of the Manassas Junction. The unexpected return of "Stonewall" JACKSON by railway from the head of the Shenandoah Valley contributed more than anything else to the defeat of General MCCLELLAN at the Chickahominy; it formed, perhaps, the most interesting and instructive episode in the war.

Captain TYLER also referred to the campaigns in Tennessee and on the Mississippi, and showed how the various operations had been influenced by the use of railway communication, and he then drew the following conclusions from a review of the whole subject:—First, that railways may, when available, be often used with great advantage on the theatre of war, as an auxiliary means of moving troops, and as a principal means of supplying them. Secondly, that railways are more quickly and easily destroyed, and more readily repaired in a temporary manner, when the necessary materials are at hand, than common roads. Thirdly, that a single line of railway in good order, and furnished with a proper proportion of sidings and crossing-places and rolling stock, is sufficient for the ordinary supply of any army in the field. Fourthly, railways constructed with a view to strategical purposes, and intended for a conveyance of troops, should be laid with a double line of rails. Fifthly, the commander should in no case rely upon a railway for communications with his base of operations in a hostile country, and should not rely too much on a long line of railway subject to an attack from the enemy in any country. Sixthly, railways may be employed to much greater advantage in defensive than in offensive warfare. Railway junctions will then become strategical positions of the greatest importance. It is very plain that as railways increase in number, and come into common use in military operations, so it will become more desirable that every soldier in the army should be able to assist in destroying or repairing them. In previous lectures he had pointed out that the use of the spade in warfare will necessarily increase with the common employment and a growing efficiency in the use of rifled weapons, and he would now add that the use of railways in war may render it still more desirable that every soldier should be trained to be more or less of an engineer.

A DISASTROUS collision between the United States steamer *Pocahontas* and the steam transport *City of Bath* took place off Cape May on the evening of the 1st inst. The *City of Bath* had left New York on the morning of the same day, bound to Washington, D. C. At 11:50 P. M. she made a steamer's light ahead; put her helm aport to clear her; at the same time the *Pocahontas's* helm was put to starboard, and the two boats came together, the *City of Bath* striking the *Pocahontas* abaft the fore rigging. The *City of Bath* then backed off, leaking badly; cargo was thrown overboard, and leak stopped. The *Pocahontas* was badly damaged, and soon began to sink. The three life boats were lowered, and such of the passengers and crew as were saved got aboard the *City of Bath* and was kindly and hospitably treated. In about half an hour after the collision, the *Pocahontas* sunk, and about forty of the passengers and crew were lost. The *City of Bath*, although injured and leaking badly, reached New York on the 2d inst.

The *Pocahontas* left New Orleans on the 24th of May last for New York, having on board 32 officers and crew, and 9 cabin and 60 steerage passengers, in all 101 persons. The steerage passengers were composed mostly of sick and wounded soldiers, either on furlough or discharged from the service, from the Department of the Gulf. The ship was in charge of Captain SAMUEL BAXTER, acting in place of Captain JOHN BAXTER, who was on board, but unable to discharge his duties as captain, by reason of sickness, and the acting captain was put in charge of the vessel at New Orleans by the Chief Quartermaster there, at the request of Captain JOHN BAXTER, who is amongst the lost.

As an illustration of the sort of stuff that is sent abroad to affect public opinion, we quote the following from the last letter of "Manhattan," to the London *Herald*. The letter is dated May 10, and at 6 o'clock, P. M. He says:

"I open my letter to give you full confirmation of the item from the *Tribune* correspondent, about an impending battle. Mr. George Henriquiz, President of the Board of Brokers, has a private dispatch from a relative, who is on Grant's staff. He telegraphs that Grant has been driven back on Monday to the Rapidan, and that the bridges in his rear have all been destroyed by the rebel cavalry. He says that another battle will probably be fought to-day, and that the two armies are face to face, Lee having been joined by Beauregard, with 45,000 fresh men. This is authentic, and will be found true."

A MASS Meeting to express, first, the public appreciation of the services of Lieutenant-General GRANT and their faith in him as a military leader, and second, to encourage enlistments, was held at Union Square, New York, on Saturday last. Speeches were made by prominent gentlemen, and a series of resolutions, recognizing the obligations due to General GRANT, to General SHERMAN and to the American Navy, was unanimously passed.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Thursday, June 2d, the Committee on Pensions were instructed to report whether further legislation is necessary to provide suitable relief for the widows and children of colored soldiers massacred at Fort Pillow. The joint resolution providing relief for the double-ender gunboat contractors was discussed for some time, and laid over. The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, of Red River engineering fame, was adopted, after the portion relative to the medal had been stricken out.

On Friday, June 3d, Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill establishing a Navy Yard at New London. Mr. Wilson presented a petition setting forth that a great many disasters in our army result from the use of intoxicating drinks, and asking for some remedy from Congress. Laid on the table.

On Saturday, June 4th, the House bill to pay the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Ohio Volunteer Militia, for the time they were actually in the service, without regard to irregularity in the muster, was passed.

On Monday, June 6th, the Revenue Act being discussed, an amendment of Mr. Davis, providing that no part of the revenue derived under the act shall be applied to the payment of negro troops, was rejected after calling out some discussion as to the character of those troops.

On Wednesday, June 8th, a communication was received from the President, enclosing letters from the Secretary of War and the Provost Marshal-General, urging a repeal of the clause of the Enrollment act whereby drafted men are exempted from military service on payment of three hundred dollars, whereupon Mr. Wilson called up the bill, heretofore reported by the Military Committee, designed to meet the views of the authorities on this point. Some debate ensued, but without taking action on the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, June 2d, the House passed the Senate bill to compensate the petty officers and seamen on the gunboat *De Kalb*, which was destroyed, for the loss of clothing, and also the Senate bill authorizing an honorable discharge to firemen and coal-heavers in the Naval service, the same as granted to seamen.

On Friday, June 3d, Mr. Washburne's bill authorizing the sale of the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and the purchase with the proceeds of a more healthy and retired location, was passed.

On Monday, June 6th, the bill to punish guerrillas was passed, after considerable discussion, 72 to 27. The Senate bill of thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey was also passed.

On Tuesday, June 7th, a resolution was adopted requesting President Lincoln to transmit to the House all the evidence of General S. B. Curtis, before the commission of which General McDowell was President, in relation to cotton transactions.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

There are now four hundred and fifty-six Paymasters in the Army, including forty recently appointed.

Major-General Hurlburt, formerly in command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, has arrived in Washington.

Dr. Gideon F. Barstow, Contract Surgeon at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, died very suddenly at that post on the 5th. The cause is supposed to have been disease of the heart.

Lieutenant James H. Merryman, United States revenue service, has been assigned to the command of the revenue steamer *Ashuelot*, now in New York harbor.

The Court-martial in the case of Captain G. W. Alexander, First Michigan Cavalry, has adjourned, fully acquitting that officer on all charges preferred against him.

Major-General Foster assumed command of the Department of the South on the 26th ultimo. Brigadier-General Hatch was assigned to the command of the Hilton Head district.

Major J. T. Kennedy, 3d New York Artillery, and Superintendent of Recruiting Service, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of North Carolina.

A general order from the War Department, just issued, commutes the sentence passed by courts-martial upon deserters, to imprisonment at Dry Tortugae, Florida, during the war.

By order of Major-General Butler, Brigadier-General G. F. Shepley has been placed in command of the District of Eastern Virginia, comprising Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Captain Kip and Dr. Dubois, late of the artillery reserve, have reported for duty on the staff of Major-General Sheridan; also Captain O'Keefe, formerly upon the staff of the late Major-General Buford.

Captain Jacob T. Adams, late of Dorchester County, Md., has been tried by a Military Commission and sentenced to three years in the Albany Penitentiary for violation of the laws of war in conveying goods, contraband of war, and information.

Colonel H. L. Abbot, First Conn. Artillery (Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers), has been announced by Major-General Gillmore, as Acting Chief Engineer of the line of entrenchments. First Lieutenant J. M. Barnard, 24th Mass. Volunteers is announced as acting Aide de Camp to the Major-General Commanding.

The following named officers have been detailed by the Secretary of War, to represent the Medical Department United States Army, at the meeting of the American Medical Association, which meets in New York city:—Surgeons Charles S. Tripler and Horace Wirtz, U. S. Army; Thomas Antisell and Christopher C. Cox, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. J. C. Putnam, of the First regiment Veteran Reserve corps, Chief of the Military Detectives and Patrols at headquarters of the Military District of Washington, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, in place of Capt. Henry A. Scheets, relieved.

By command of Major-General Schofield, Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Bascom, Assistant-Adjutant-General, has been assigned to duty in charge of the Assistant-Adjutant-General's office, at Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Second Lieutenant Philip A. J. Russell, First Infantry California Volunteers has been dismissed the service, and is to be for ever disqualified, after the promulgation of his sentence, from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States. Captain R. N. Conwell, Second Mass. Artillery, has been dismissed the service.

A correspondent sends the following list of casualties amongst officers of the 11th Marine Volunteers, with General Butler in the fight of June 2d.: Wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Spofford, leg, seriously; Lieutenant L. E. Newcomb, neck and shoulder, serious; Lieutenant James H. Thompson, leg, serious. Missing, Captain A. G. Mudgett.

Chaplain A. Gregory, U. S. A., who has been on duty some time past at the U. S. General Hospital in Covington, Ky., has been arrested and summoned to appear before a General Court Martial now in session at Lexington, to answer charges preferred against him for selling to enlisted men in the hospital donations received by him from the U. S. Christian Commission.

By order of Major-General Hunter, Lieut. James W. Dunnington, 12th West Virginia Infantry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service, it having been proven that he, directly after entering the fight, disgracefully deserted his command at the late battle at Newmarket, Va., May 15th, 1864, remaining absent during the remainder of the engagement, and not rejoining his company and regiment until about noon of the following day, near Woodstock, Va.

Captain Fisk, the Commandant of two expeditions north overland to the Mountains and the Pacific, is again under orders to escort emigrants to the gold fields of Montana, and will probably take the route he has recommended via the Yellow-Stone River, &c. The rendezvous for emigrants will probably be at Fort Ridgly, Minnesota, and the expedition will move from that point about the 1st of July.

The following have been appointed midshipmen at the Naval Academy by the President:—Raymond R Rogers, son of Commander C. R. P. Rogers, United States Navy; Richard Wainwright, son of the late Commander Richard Wainwright, United States Navy; William M. Berryman, son of Lieutenant O. H. Berryman, United States Navy; the inventor of deep sea sounding apparatus; F. H McArthur, son of the late Lieut. W. P. McArthur, U. S. N.; Frederick B. Oakley, son of Major Thomas B. Oakley, United States Volunteers; Louis Ashmun, son of the late Purser Ashmun, United States Navy; Randall Williams, son of Acting Master C. P. Williams, United States Navy; C. H. Venable, son of Gunner T. P. Venable, United States Navy; Gustavus G. Guild, son of Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild, United States Navy. The enlisted boys appointed by the President as midshipmen at the Naval Academy, are William E. Bladen, on board the United States steamer *Ottawa*; Ellwood H. Hipple, on board the Metacomet; John Frederic Fuller, on board the iron-clad *Roanoke*.

An Army correspondent gives a new word which has lately been coined and which is synonymous with "gobble" and with "skedaddle," and is used for any other word and for want of any other word. He says: "A corps staff officer dismounted near me a moment ago. I inquired where he had been riding. He informed me that he had been sent out on a general 'scyugle;' that he had 'scyugled' along the front, where the Johnnies 'scyugled' a bullet through his clothes; that on his return he 'scyugled' an ice-house; that he should 'scyugle' his servant, who, by the way, had just 'scyugled' three fat chickens, for a supply of ice; that after he had 'scyugled' his dinner he proposed to 'scyugle' a nap—and closed by asking how I 'scyugled.'" The correspondent claims that this new word, like "skedaddle," is classical and is derived from two Greek words. In the absence of our Liddell and Scott, we appeal to our readers.

One of the Potomac Army correspondents writes:—The rank and file have a pretty good appreciation of the strategy of the campaign. They understand that it has been a series of splendid flank movements, and "flanking" has become a current joke with which to account for everything from a night march to the capture of a sheep or a pig. A poor fellow, terribly wounded, yesterday, said he saw the shell coming, "but hadn't time to flank it." And he enjoyed his joke with a smile and a chuckle, when his quick eye had caught and found appreciation among the bystanders. The shell had "flanked" him, by taking off an arm.

By order of Major-General Banks Col. Lewis M. Peck, 173d New York Vols., has been dishonorably dismissed the service, for that he preceded his regiment to the rear at the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864; that he did not make proper attempts to rally his regiment while in confusion; that he was not with his regimental colors, or with those of his men who were rallied around them when they advanced against the enemy; that at this time, *i. e.* of advance upon the enemy, he was going to the rear without permission or authority, and alone, and that he did not rejoin his command until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th of April, being absent and from the colors of his regiment about twenty hours without authority. The Colonel, the order adds, is hereby dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States for misbehavior before the enemy, subject to the approval of the President.

A 15-inch Wiard gun, lately cast at the Wiard Ordnance Works, near Trenton, N. J., was last Saturday subjected to so severe a test as to completely destroy the weapon. The charge consisted of 80 pounds of quick-burning powder, the cartridge was 15 inches in diameter by 15½ in length, the ball a solid double shot fifteen inches by twenty-four. The gun was fired about dusk, and caused an explosion by which many in the city, at the distance of two miles, were much alarmed; when the clouds of smoke and gravel subsided, it was found that the gun had been blown to fragments, one piece of about 15,000 lbs. weight being hurled a distance of about 200 feet. The gun was 13 feet in length, over six feet in exterior diameter, and weighed over 46,000 pounds.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of May 31st, finds Grant a mystery: "It is time for us all to cease speculations as to Grant's movements and attend to the facts. He has been offering fight when we thought he was retreating, and retreating when we thought he was offering fight; he has been advancing when he was whipped, and heading up stream when he had every reason to hurry down. He has gone by the rule of military contrariness, and has always disappointed us whenever we supposed that he was acting sensibly or consistently with himself. We suppose that he has come to the final fight at last; though, warned by experience, we express the opinion with becoming doubt."

The rations allowed prisoners of war, have been modified by the War Department. They will consist hereafter as follows:—Ten ounces pork, or bacon, (in lieu of fresh beef;) fresh beef, fourteen ounces; flour, or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, fourteen, and corn meal sixteen ounces, (in lieu of soft bread) to one hundred rations of beans or peas, twelve-and-a-half pounds, or eight pounds rice or hominy, four pounds soap, three quarts of vinegar, three and three-quarter pounds salt, fifteen pounds potatoes. Sugar, coffee and tea will be issued only to the sick and wounded, on the recommendation of the Surgeon in charge. The savings in the difference between the above and the regular army rations, form the "Prison Fund."

Medical Inspector Hamlin says that the statistics of the hospitals of the Department of Washington, for the last year show remarkable results. The rate of mortality is less than *four* per cent., while the splendid hospitals of London exhibit a mortality of more than *nine* per cent., and those of Paris more than ten per cent. In the hospitals of the Bosphrous during the Crimean war, the death rate was twanty per cent., and in those on the Crimea the rate was over fourteen per cent.

The House Military Committee, at a late session, took up the House bill as amended by the Senate equalizing the pay of soldiers. Most of the Senate amendments were agreed to, including that establishing a new bureau in the War Department, to be called the bureau of Military Justice. The bill provides that the chief of the Bureau shall have the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General. The committe also agreed to fix the pay of Paymaster's clerks at $1,200 per aunum and rations.

During the month of May there were settled at the Fourth Auditor's office twenty-six hundred and twenty-eight claims for prize money, amounting to nearly half a million dollars. New lists for distribution, amounting to $772,400, were received during the same time.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington,
June 2, 1864—9:30 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated this morning, June 2, at Bethesda Church, 7 o'clock A. M., has just been received. It states that:—"Yesterday afternoon an attack was ordered to be made on our left at Cold Harbor, by the Sixth Corps, and the troops under Smith,—Warren, Burnside and Hancock being held in readiness to advance, in their respective fronts. The attack was made with spirit about 6 P. M., continuing until after dark, and resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the Sixth Corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith. The latter, however, were commanded in the rear, which made those carried untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I cannot say what number, nor estimate either our or the enemy's casualties. During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed."

No dispatches from any other quarter have reached the Department to-day.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington,
June 3—10 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch dated yesterday at 7½ P. M., has this evening been received from General Sherman. He reports that on Wednesday, June 1, McPherson moved up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On Thursday, June 2, Scofield and Hooker, having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward toward Marietta. At the same time Stoneman's and Garrand's cavalry were sent to Allatoona Pass, which they reached and held possession of. These movements, the dispatch says, have secured the Pass, which was considered a formidable one. Movements are reported by the dispatch as in progress which are not proper now for publication.

Nothing has been heard from General Grant since his dispatch dated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Telegraph communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday evening and last night, and cannot be re-established before some time to morrow.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORTY-NINTH DISPATCH.

Washington, June 4, 1864.

To Major-General Dix.

Dispatches from General Grant's headquarters, dated 3 o'clock yesterday, have just been received. No operations took place on Thursday. Yesterday, at 4:30 o'clock A. M., General Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

"We assaulted at 4:30 A. M., driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, some places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over three hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge."

Another later official report, not from General Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about three thousand. The following officers are among the killed:

Colonel Hassell, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin.
Colonel Porter, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.
Colonel Morris, Sixty-sixth New York.

Among the wounded are General R. O. Tyler—seriously—will probably lose a foot; Colonel McMahon, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York; Colonel Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts—probably mortally, and Colonel Brooke, Fifty third Pennsylvania.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FIFTIETH DISPATCH.

Washington, Sunday, June 5—1 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated 8:30 o'clock last night has been received. It states that about 7 P. M. yesterday, (Friday, 3d of June,) the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade, Gibbons' "

vision. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour. The attack was unwaveringly repulsed. Smith's losses were inconsiderable.

At 6 P. M., Wilson, with his cavalry, fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's division, which Lee had thrown around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a sharp but short conflict, Wilson drove them from their rifle-pits in confusion. He took a few prisoners. He had previously fought and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry.

During these fights he lost several officers, among them Colonel Preston, First Vermont Cavalry, killed; Colonel Benjamin, Eighth New York Cavalry, seriously wounded; General Stannard, serving in the Eighteenth Corps, was seriously wounded yesterday (Friday.)

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing during the three days' operations around Cold Harbor, will not exceed, according to the Adjutant-General's report, 7,500. This morning, (Saturday, June 4,) the enemy's left wing, in front of Burnside, was found to have been drawn in during the night.

Colonel Cessuola, in command of 5,000 men, arrived here yesterday, having marched from Port Royal, on the Rappahannock.

Telegraphic communication between Cherrystone and Fortress Monroe continues uninterrupted.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday, June 4, 8 A. M., thirteen miles west of Marietta, reports that his left is well around, covering all roads from the south to the railroad about Ackworth. His cavalry has been in Ackworth, and occupies in force all the Allatoona Pass.

No other military intelligence has been received by the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 5—7 P. M.

Major-General Dix.

We have dispatches from General Grant's headquarters down to 8 o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy Saturday constructing entrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to the east side.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday afternoon, June 5, 3 o'clock, at Allatoona Creek, states that "the enemy, discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off. General McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth. General Thomas is on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here shows an immense line of works, which I have turned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them." The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 6—10 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches have been received from General Grant's headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the disposition of corps and contemplated operations. They state that "everything is going on well."

The Chief Quartermaster of the army reports, from a personal inspection of the depot at White House, that it is in a most efficient state, all needful supplies are on hand, and wagons easily transport them to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated 12 o'clock noon, to-day, at Ackworth, says: "I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well."

There is no other military intelligence to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 7—10:15 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

Dispatches from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated 9 o'clock the morning, have been received.

An assault was made on Burnside about midnight, and successfully repulsed. On the preceding afternoon, a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines. Nine of the party were captured, and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in respect to collecting the dead and the wounded between the two armies. General Grant, in the closing letter, regrets that all his efforts "for alleviating the sufferings of wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugatory."

Two Rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering General Lee's letter until after the hour he had named had expired. General Grant has notified General Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners, but will be returned.

No other military intelligence has been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 8—12 M.

To Major-General Dix.

A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday afternoon at 3:05 P. M., reports that all has been very quiet to-day. No casualties are reported.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Ackworth, yesterday evening, 6 30 P. M., says:

"I have been to Allatoona Pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the last, or most eastern spur of the Alleghanies. It now becomes as useful to us as it was to the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good, and the country more open."

Details of the position of our troops and contemplated movements are given, but are not needed for public information.

The dispatch further states that "the enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw."

Dispatches from General Canby, dated June 3, have been received, which report satisfactory progress in the organization of his command.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-FIFTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 8—1:45 P. M.

Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at General Grant's headquarters, dated last night at 8.30 P. M., announces a victory by General Hunter over the Rebels, beyond Staunton, and that the rebel General Jones was killed on the battle-field. The dispatch is as follows:

"The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day speaks of the defeat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter twelve miles beyond Staunton, Virginia. General Jones was killed on the field. His successor retired to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottsville and Staunton.

"The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by General Hunter."

Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-SIXTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 8, 1864.

Major-General Dix:

General Hunter's victory and our occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the following dispatch just received from General Butler.

"All is quiet on my line.

"The Richmond papers of June 7 give intelligence of a fight at Mount Crawford between General Hunter and General Jones, in which Hunter was victorious, and Jones, the rebel commander, was killed. Staunton was afterward occupied by the Union forces. The fighting was on Sunday."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

WE continue an alphabetical list of casualties amongst officers, and would again ask that such errors as may occur in it may be referred to the lack of official reports.

KILLED.

Anderson, Colonel 92 N Y
Bailey, E, Lieutenant 2 Vt
Burk, J W, Lieutenant 81 N Y
Boyd, John, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Cook, J H, Captain 5 Wis
Cram, B F, Lieutenant 5 Wis
Creighton, R, Lieutenant 84 Pa
Cheseboro, Captain 46 Pa
Cray, J L, Captain 95 N Y
Converse, M, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Carleton, Lieutenant — Mass
Clapp, Lieutenant — Mass
Crist, Captain 3d Me
Dudley, Lieutenant 188 Pa
Dailey, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Drake, Colonel, 2d brig, Devins' div
Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant
Fagan, Edward, co B
Frost, E B, Captain 10 Vt
Goodwin, Captain 5 N H
Gilfillan, Lieutenant 100 Pa, A.A.D.C.
Gordon, David, Lieutenant 95 Pa
Hill, Lieutenant 68 Ohio
Hutchinson, A B, Captain 49 Pa
Hannum, J T, Adjutant 95 Pa
Holmes, G C, Lieutenant 119 Pa
Haskell, Colonel 36 Wis
Hamsen, Major 124 Ohio
Hubbell, W W, Major 62 N Y
Johnston, J, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Kellogg, Colonel 2d Ct H A
Kellogg, E S, Colonel 2 Ct H A
Kline, John, Captain
Kane, P, Captain
Libby, Lieutenant — Mass
Lowe, Frank, Lieutenant 121 N Y
Lamoore, Timothy
McConthe, Colonel 169 N Y
Miller, H C, Lieutenant 3 Vt
Martin, J, Captain 81 N Y
Morris, O H, Colonel 69 N Y
McFullough, J F, Captain 140 Pa
McKeene, Henry, Colonel 81 Pa
McKee, Samuel, Captain 1 U S cav
McConerville, Lieutenant — Mass
Marshall, Lieut-Col — Mass
Matthews, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Mason, Captain 5 Vt
McConihle, John, Colonel 169 N Y
Miller, Captain 188 Pa
Morris, Colonel 7 N Y H A
McConnough, Lieut-Col
Northway, Delos R, Capt 6 Ohio cav
O'Neil, Thos, Captain 25 Mass
Preston, Colonel 1 Vt cav
Perry, Lieut-Col 139 N Y
Patrick, Colonel 5 Ohio
Parsons, A K, Lieut 4 Vt, A.A.D.C.
Philips, Captain 46 Pa
Powell, Captain
Porter, Colonel 8 N Y art
Philyors, Lieutenant 46 Pa
Paradis, J C, Lieutenant 5 Me
Smith, J P, Lieutenant 49 Pa
Salkeld, Captain 3 N J
Schall, Edwin, Colonel 51 Pa
Sargent, John, Captain 69 N Y
Spaulding, 5 N H
Snydam, Captain 2 Ct H A
Townsend, Colonel 106 N Y
Todd, M H, Lieut-Col 111 Pa
Tucker, James, Captain — Mass
Taylor, Robert
Williamson, J G, Captain 23 Pa
Wadham, S, Captain 2 Ct H A
Wright, Captain
Wooster, E W, Lieutenant 122 N Y
Weed, F F, Colonel 98 N Y
Weare, Lieutenant — Mass
Wardwell, Wm W, Lieut 1 Mass cav
Wead, Fred M, 98 N Y
Wetlako, Oscar, Captain 3 N J

WOUNDED.

Austin, J S, Colonel 72 N Y
Atwell, R D, Adjutant 36 Wis
Alden, Lieut-Col 169 N Y
Abbey, Captain
Allen, J H, Captain 169 N Y
Adams, C M, Lieutenant 148 N Y
Ayres, Captain 24 Mass
Atwood, C G, Major 25 Mass
Anderson, Hugh, Captain 81 N Y
Allen, Captain 11 Conn
Alston, Robert J, Lieutenant
Anderson, Hugh, Captain 81 N Y
Anderson, Captain 123 N Y
Atwell, B, Lieutenant 36 Wis
Blank, Thomas, Captain 122 Ohio
Brooks, John R, Colonel
Boyd, Colonel 21 Pa dismounted cav
Birney, Major, A. A.G.
Blonget, P W, Captain 10 Vt
Bynes, Colonel 28 Mass
Blunt, J W, Lieutenant 6 N Y cav
Benjamin, Colonel 8 N Y
Brady, J D, Captain, A.I.G. 4 brig
Boyd, F H, Lieutenant 8 N Y H A
Beathy, Captain 164 N Y
Boswell, C P, Captain 92 N Y
Beekman, S V, Captain 1 N J cav
Burns, Wm H, Lieutenant 16 Mich
Butler, E K, Captain 69 N Y
Bowen, H, Captain 151 N Y
Baxter, Captain 18 Mass
Barr, S J, Captain N Y drag
Briggs, J B, 1st Lieut 3 Me
Brewer, E L, Lieutenant 5 Mich
Brooks, Joseph, Captain 1 N J
Burrett, Jas A, Lieutenant 48 N Y
Bessy, M B, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Burr, Geo, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Burr, J C, Captain 1 N Y dragoons
Barker, Stephen C, Captain 2 U S S
Burns, W H, Lieutenant 16 Mich
Baldwin, Newton, Lieutenant 7 Conn
Bassett, I, Colonel 72 Pa
Brackett, Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Gen. Willcox
Barton, Colonel com. brig, Devens' div
Bowen, F W, Lieutenant 1 Pa
Brooks, J B, Lieutenant 4 Vt
Barney, F H, Captain 5 Vt
Bain, J S, Lieutenant, A.H.C.
Ballow, E G, Captain 2 Vt
Bridgeman, G, Lieutenant 2 Vt
Buyce, Lieutenant 57 Mass
Benseman, W, Lieutenant 63 Pa
Baleison, O R, Lieutenant 1 N Y drag
Sanage, H S, Lieutenant 36 Mass
Brown, F L, Captain 24 N Y cav
Bowland, Fred, Lieutenant 72 Pa
Boole, L T, Lieutenant 122 N Y
Bowen, H, jr, Captain 122 N Y
Bailey, Hiram, Lieutenant 2 Vt
Burroughs, J C, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Blondin, A R, Lieutenant 13 Ind
Buck, Erastus, Captain 3 Vt
Chappel, T, Lieutenant 139 N Y
Coleman, J W, Captain 151 N Y
Cuckner, A, Colonel 78 Ill
Craig, Captain 46 Pa
Cassidy, P B, Adjutant, Lieut 185 Pa
Craft, W S, Captain 1 Pa cav
Corbett, Lieutenant 112 N Y
Cram, Lieutenant 5 Wis
Chadwell, Geo H, Captain 32 Me
Curtis, Captain 112 N Y
Cunningham, Lieutenant 164 N Y
Cushman, Captain
Christian, James, Lieutenant, A.D,C. of Gen. Custer
Cook, J H, Captain 5 Wis
Craig, Jas M, Captain 23 Pa
Christian, Colonel 49 Pa, captured
Cox, Thos T, 1st Lieutenant
Clark, Prosper D, Captain 3 Vt
Cook, John F, Captain 3 Vt
Cady, Wm H, Captain 2 Vt
Chase, Philip E, Captain 2 Vt
Carter, Ed W, Lieutenant 1 Vt
Corry, Elnathan, Lieutenant 3 R I art
Conn, Wm W, Lieutenant 14 N J
Converse, Major 11 Mass
Corlile, Lieut Col 81 N Y
Cook, E D, Lieutenant 81 N Y
Camp, B H, Lieutenant 2 Conn H A
Cline, Captain 155 Pa
Crawford, Francis E, Captain 136 Pa
Conover, W W, Lieutenant 14th N J
Christiancy, J J, Lieutenant, A.H.C. to Gen Custer
Cunningham, J T, Lieutenant 164 N Y
Creevys, Wm, Lieutenant 6 Mich cav
Courtney, Wm H, Lieut 7 N Y art
Chittick, John W, Lieutenant 121 Pa
Dockan, R K, Sergeant 5 Mich
Dunphy, R B, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Dudley, Edgar M, Lieutenant 111 N Y
Drake, J C, Colonel 112 N Y
Duny, Hugh, Lieutenant 105 N Y
Draper, Benj S, Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Colonel Smith, com'nd'g 3d brigade, 2d division
Darling, Geo, Captain 81 N Y
Davidson, Captain 1 Pa
Dennis, John B, Captain
Dignan, John, Captain 183 Pa
Drake, J C, Colonel 112 N Y, com'd'g Foster's brigade, Devins' divison
Drenan, J S, Captain 1 Vt H A
Drury, Eben M, Lieutenant 2 Vt
Daly, Wm, Lieutenant 25 Mass
De Forrest, M J, Captain 81 N Y
Darn, J H, Lieutenant 117 N Y
Blunin, Henry S, Captain 53 Pa
Duffy, Rugh, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Dean, James, Captain 2 Conn H A
Ews, Wallington H, Colonel 6 Pa Res
Egan, Lieutenant 2 U S
Evans, E, 2d Lieut 76 N Y
Elsworth, E A, Lieutenant 11 Inf
Engels, Ed, Lieutenant 15 N Y H A
Elliott, R T, Major 16 Mich
Ells, W S, Major 2 Conn H A
Ellendorf, J M, Lieutenant 42 N Y
Ellendorf, Adjutant 41 N Y
Franklin, Captain 10 N Y
Farmer, Major 123 Pa
Fisher, J G, Lieutenant 14 N J
Francis, R A, Captain, Gen Marston's staff
Franklin, J P, Capt, Adjutant 12 N Y
Ferguson, Saml N D, Capt 8 N Y cav
Farr, Geo, Captain 13 N H
Fredell, J P, Lieutenant 138 Pa
Fitch, E S, Lieutenant 5th N H
Francis, Henry, Captain 91 Pa
Farrum, W A, 2d Lieut 21 Wis
Farmer, George E, Captain 6 N Y
Fleming, N, Lieutenant 22 Mass
French, Geo B, Lieutenant 4 Vt
Foster, Gen P, Colonel 4 Vt
Fisher, A W, Captain 4 Vt
Fish, Minor E, Lieutenant 5 Vt
Foss, Chas H, Captain 25 Mass
Fritsch, H O, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Farr, Loring, Lieutenant 19 Me
Folger, W H, Captain 19 Me
Gregory, T, Captain 9 N Y art
Grimes, John, Colonel 13 N J
Greenwood, Lieutenant 9 N Y art
Goodwin, Chas, Lieutenant 69 N Y
Garrett, Henry H, Captain 8
Gillen, J, Captain 6 N Y
Greene, Lieutenant 8 N Y art
Griffith, J, Captain 183 Pa
Getschall, E L, Captain 31 Me
Griffith, Rich H, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Goddard, J L, Captain 76 N Y
Gordon, David, Lieutenant 95 Pa
Guatrie, O H, Lieutenant 31 Me
Harris, E, Captain 14 N J
Henry, Wm H, Lieut-Col 10 Vt
Hubbard, Lieutenant
Hamilton, David, Captain 18 Pa cav
Hartley, Captain 28 Pa
Hurst, Lieut-Col 11 Ohio
Hyne, James A, Lieutenant 120 N Y
Henderson, T J, Colonel 112 Ill
Hadley, Earwin, Captain 26th Mich
Harding, H, Captain 122 Ohio
Harris, C, Captain 14 N J
Hedburn, H L, Lieutenant 106 N Y
Hall, Robert F, Lieutenant 1 Mich S
Hunt, Peter, Lieutenant 1 R I art
Hawkins, Captain 8 N Y H A
Hale, H A, Captain 2d brig, I G.
Hessey, B F, Captain 1 Me art
Haskell, Colonel 36 Wis
Hill, Edward, Captain 16 Mich
Hall, Walter, Captain, A.I.G. 1 Del
Holland, Lieutenant, Adjt 20 Mass
Hickey, Captain 164 N Y
Heppler, J, 2d Lieut 98 Pa
Hawkins, John T, Lieutenant 32 Pa
Hatch, G M, Lieutenant 7 Mass
Hall, H A, Captain, Inspector
Hullfish, J, Lieutenant 1 N J
Hill, J E, Captain 74 N Y
Hunt, L J, Captain 10 Vt
Hastings, B F, Asst Surgeon 18 Mass
Hickman, Geo H, Adjutant 99 Pa
Harris, Chas N, Captain 7 Mich
Hardenburg, J J, Lieutenant 44 N Y
Hall, And J, Captain 1 Mich S
Hill, J C, Major 6 Md
Hovey, Edwin M, Lieutenant 8 Mich
Hamuel, David, Lieutenant 6 N H art
Houston, John, Lieutenant 124 N Y
Hitchcock, Chas A, Lieut 111 N Y
Harris, Lieutenant 64 Ohio
Hilton, G E, Captain 5 Wis
Handrook, Lieutenant 1 W Va
Hall, H B, Captain 6 Mich art
Haomil, Frank L, Captain 147 N Y
Hillyer, Wm R, Captain 7 N J
Hagler, D, Chaplain 1 Mich S
Hudson, Wm S, Lieutenant 49 N Y
Houghton, C N, Lieutenant 27 Mich
Heffron, Anson, Lieut 24 N Y cav
Hyneman, Henry A, Lieutenant 50 Pa
Higgins, W H, Lieutenant 5 Me
Harris, A P, Captain 5th Me
Hutchins, Sidney, Lieutenant 5 Me
Hunt, Chas E H, Lieutenant 59 N Y
Hysung, J P, Lieutenant 8 Ohio
Hayden, Joe L, Captain 37 Mass
Hamilton, Captain 18 Pa
Hall, Captain 1 Del cav
Hyne, Lieutenant 120 N Y
Iredell, Jonathan, Lieutenant 138 Pa
Ingerich, John, Lieutenant 121 Pa
Iren, Albert, Lieutenant 82 N Y
Ivers, Albert, Lieutenant 82 Pa
Jones, Captain 2d N Y art
Johnson, J G, Lieutenant 139 N Y
Jones, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Jones, Geo N, Lieutenant 37 Mass
Jones, John C, Lieutenant 2 Mich
Jewell, Wm R, Chaplain 7 Ind
Johnson, John E, 3 Me
Jewet, H L, Adjutant 109 N Y
Johnson, Brig-General
Johnson, James, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Jackson, H W, Lieut 1 col'd cav
Kingsbury, Geo W, Lieutenant 17 Vt
Knight, E L, Captain 10th Mass
Keith, A B, Captain 6 Vt
Kingsland, Captain 18 Pa cav
Krom, John B, Captain 120 N Y
Kilpatrick, A M, Lieutenant 54 Pa
Kumanick, Lieutenant 34 Mass
King, Warner T, Lieutenant 7 Me
Kelly, Martin, Lieutenant 69 N Y
Kane, P, Captain 13 Pa
Kingsland, Mich S, Captain 18 Pa cav
Kennedy, W P, Lieutenant 1 Pa cav
Krank, Geo, Lieutenant 7 N Y art
Kennerson, D G, Captain 3 Vt
Kimberly, Captain 44 N H
Knott, Jas, 1st Lieut 10 N Y
Kowney, Theo G, Lieutenant 183 Pa
Kennedy, Jas, Captain 7 N Y
Klinck, Geo, Captain 2 N Y art
Leach, Andrew J, Captain 1 N Y drag
Little, Jos S, Lieutenant 93 N Y
Leffingwell, C W, A't'g Q.M 2d corps
Luke, Andrew M, Captain 7 Ind
Lowe, Lieut, Gen Bartlett's staff
Lewis, J, Captain 12 Mass
Liebenan, Andrew J, Lieut 70 N Y
Leth, Captain 116 Pa
Ludwig, Lieutenant 53 Pa
Lambson, Matthew, Captain 4 N J
Lillie, Daniel, Captain 4 Vt
Lewis, John R, Lieut-Col 5 Vt
Linton, J P, Lieut-Col 54 Pa
Lemaster, G A, Lieutenant 97 Pa
Langford, J H, Lieutenant 7 Mass
Labin, Luke, Captain 36 Mass
Lowell, Chas, Lieutenant 7 Me
Lakeman, M B, Colonel 3 Me
Livingston, J H, Lieutenant 7 N J
Lewis, David, Captain 8 Ohio
Lancaster, W H, Lieutenant 133 Pa
Lowell, Fred E, Lieutenant 40 Mass
Laib, F, Captain 111 Pa
Low, Lieutenant 8 N Y art
Miller, Captain 48 N Y
Miller, J R, Lieutenant 6 Ohio
McDougal, Colonel 123 Pa
McCready, Colonel 61 Ohio
McMahon, Jas, Colonel 164 N Y
Mudyell, Albert G, Captain
McBrown, J W, Captain 106 N Y
Moore, J A, Captain 147 Pa
Marshall, Lieut-Col
McCormick, Wm, Lieutenant 139 N Y
Murphy, Patrick J, Lieutenant 9 Mass
Murphy, Captain 5 N Y Zouaves
Matthews, J R N, Major 1 Pa art
Mead, Chas C, Lieutenant 109 N Y
Mulholland, St Clair, Colonel 116 Pa
Mooney, Hugh, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Maybury, Thos, Lieut 8 N Y art
Mercer, Virgil T, Captain 1 Md
Moses, Fred A, Lieutenant 12 N Y
Mathersill, Philip, Lieut 5 Mich cav
Miller, J L, Lieutenant 6 Ohio cav
Montgomery, Samuel L, Lieut 100 Pa
Maulsbery, M, Lieutenant 1 N J
Moody, Colonel
Macdonald, Major 106 N Y
Marble, Wm O, 1st Lieutenant
Munn, D S, Lieutenant 66 N Y
Mortimer, Lieutenant 148 Pa
Mavney, Hugh, Lieutenant 153 N Y
Miller, H C, Lieutenant 3 Vt
McDermott, P, Lieutenant 21 Mass
McEwen, Edwin, Lieutenant 95 Pa
Matthews, H, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Melner, Lieutenant 1 N J
Mitchell, Harry J, Lieutenant 32 Me
Murphy, Cornelius, Captain 82 N Y
McHanchlin, Thos, Major 102 Pa
McBroom, J D, Captain 106 N Y
Millar, Lieutenant 1 N J
McBruon, J D, Captain 106 N Y
McIntyre, James, 2d Lieut 102 Pa
Miller, Henry C, Lieutenant 3 Vt
Merrill, Abel, Lieutenant 3 Vt
Morton, Willis W, Lieutenant 4 Vt
McPherson, J A, Captain, A.I.G. 3d brigade
Martin, Wm F, Captain — Mass H A
Morgan, E D G, Lieutenant 11 Pa cav
Moore, Wm G, Lieutenant 55 Pa
Madison, Ingall, Lieutenant 1 N Y art
Mathewson, Angel, Lieutenant 1 N Y light art, bat D
McClure, Cyrus D, Lieutenant 6 N H
Millward, Benj J, Lieutenant 59 Mass
Miller, Alexander, Chaplain 8 Ohio
Myers, Fred, Captain 27 Mich
Mitchell, B B, Captain 11 Pa cav
McGanniskin, Chas S, Lieut 9 Mass
McDanolds, J S, Captain 15 N J
Mungan, A E, Lieutenant 10 Mass
McIntosh, Wm, Captain 63 Pa
Moore, J S, Captain 3 Me
Murphy, T M, Captain 3 N J cav
Maxwell, Robert, Lieutenant
Mallery, James, Lieutenant 140 N Y
Morgan, Isaac N, Lieutenant 1 Me
McKenon, Pat, Lieutenant 73 N Y
McDonald, Lieutenant
Mead, Lieutenant 109 N Y
Mathersill, Lieutenant 5 Mich cav
Nye, Geo A, Captain — Me
Newher, Geo, Lieut 1 Mich S
Numan, J F, Lieutenant 2 N Y
Nicholas, Samuel, Captain 14 Ind
Nickerson, E F, Lieutenant 4 Md
Nason, Josiah G, 17 Me
Noyes, Chas P, Lieut 1 Mass H A
Newcomb, Samuel F, 1st Lieutenant
Nixon, Alban, Captain 84 Pa
Nash, J, Captain 44 N Y
Nason, H L, 2d Lieut 2 R I
Norman, S H, Lieutenant 184 Pa
Osgood, Chas E, Lieutenant 3 Vt
O'Conner, E F, Lieutenant 69 N Y
Osborne, Chas T, Lieut 5 Mich cav
Orr, W E, Lieut 7 N Y H A
Owens, Lieut, Gen Tyler's staff
Pincies, Simon, Lieutenant 66 N Y
Preston, Colonel 1 Vt
Palmatti, J G, Captain 11 N Y
Payne, Colonel 124 Ohio
Piler, W J, Captain 87 Pa
Palmer, W L, Captain, ordnance officer 2d division
Perry, Lieut-Col
Porter, Colonel 8 N Y H A
Phillips, Jesse J, Colonel
Perkins, Silas M, Lieutenant 32 Mich
Preston, W, Captain 1 Mass H A
Palmeter, Captain 112 N Y
Purdy, Daniel, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Proctor, R, Captain 81 N Y
Poole, T L, Lieutenant 122 N Y
Putnam, Jas E, 2d Lieut 12 U S
Pierce, S M, Lieutenant 6 Mich
Patterson, P D, 2d Lieut 5 Me
Pierce, Geo, Captain 19 Mass
Peudle, C F, Lieut 6 Mich cav
Parker, Ezra B, Lieut, Adjt 1 R I cav
Paldi, Angelo, Major 1 Mich cav
Palmer, P, Lieutenant 11 Pa cav
Phillips, Theodore, 6 Ct
Parsons, T E, Lieut, Adjt 108 N Y
Parker, J M, Captain 109 N Y
Prentiss, E F, Lieutenant 2 R I
Pannel, Isaac A, Captain 16 Me
Prestoll, M, Captain 73 N Y
Perry, R C, Captain 111 N Y
Parker, Chas A, Lieutenant 6 Mich
Peaslee, Chas N, Lieutenant 1 Mass
Perkins, Benjamin G, Lieut 7 R I
Pall, Isaac P, Captain 32 Me
Phipps, Lieutenant 12 N J
Prophader, Jas W, Lieutenant 61 Pa
Perkins, Lieutenant 82 Mich
Phillips, Edw J, Captain 96 Pa
Parr, J G, Captain 139 Pa
Perry, Lieut-Col 139 N Y
Pitt, I, Lieutenant 7 N Y art
Preston, W H, Lieutenant 3 Del
Poole, T L, Lieutenant 123 N Y
Patrick, Robt W, Captain 82 Pa
Paradne, Lieutenant 5 Me
Quade, John, 6 Mich
Robbins, Captain 1 N J cav
Robbins, Captain 16 Pa cav
Richardson, L, Lieutenant 4 Vt
Rice, H D, Lieutenant 9 N H
Rogers, L A, Lieutenant 93 N Y
Robinson, James C, Captain 16 Pa cav
Robertson, W, Lieutenant 110 Ohio
Reddy, Lieutenant 164 N Y
Roberts, S A, Lieutenant 16 Pa
Royce, Chas H, Lieutenant 57 Mass
Richards, D W, Asst Surgeon 145 Pa
Rollins, Geo, Lieutenant 1 Pa H A
Ryan, John W, Lieutenant 61 Pa
Rood, David P, Lieutenant 63 Pa
Rook, J E, Lieutenant 1 N Y cav
Richards, Rees G, Captain 1 Pa
Reid, Montg S, Lieut 10 Vet Res
Russell, J A, Lieutenant 140 Pa
Richardson, L F, Lieutenant 4 Vt
Roberts, Jas S, Lieutenant 17 Me
Reily, Pat S, Lieutenant 13 Pa cav
Rimple, Wm, Lieutenant 105 Pa
Robins, W R, Captain 1 N J
Ross, W A, Lieutenant 53 Va
Robinson, Geo S, Captain 17 Vt
Root, Erastus C, Lieut 2 N Y art
Russell, Amos E, Captain 6 N Y cav
Robbins, Major 3 Vt
Rockwood, Newell B, Lieut 14 Ct
Rounsey, John L, Lieut 1 Mass H A
Robinson, Edwin, Captain 5 Me
Richester, Lieutenant 8 N Y art
Richards, Captain 58 N Y
Rudels, Captain 4 Md
Ritter, H K, Captain 184 Pa
Reed, W O, Lieutenant 32 Mass
Reed, David P, Lieutenant 63 N Y
Russell, Lieutenant 10 N Y
Reed, R, 2d Lieut 43 N Y
Ruths, Geo, Captain 4 Md
Richards, E F, Captain 59 N Y
Swan, Andrew T, Captain 16
Sim, George, Major 84 Pa
Swann, R F, Captain 16 Pa
Stephens, Captain 107 N Y
Schuyler, Captain 155 N Y
Stinson, Major 5 Me
Sulley, Lieutenant 8 N Y H A
Savage, G D, Lieut-Col 12 N H
Sands, J, 2d Lieutenant 36 Ill
Sow, Geo D, Captain 1 Vt art
Spencer, J D K, Captain 3 Ind cav
Sweetzer, A C, 2d Lieutenant
Shepard, Saml G, 2d Asst Surgeon
Stevens, James L, Lieut 13 Pa cav
Stevenson, S T, Captain 2 N Y
Sawyer, F J, jr, Captain 47 N Y
Schuyler, Captain, Aide to Gen Tyler
Sommerhayes, Captain 20 Mass
Scully, Jos C, Captain 170 N Y
Spencer, J D K, Captain 3 Md cav
Sawyer, P R H, Asst Surgeon 42 N Y
Smith, Sergeant Major
Sutcliff, Lucas, Sergeant Major
Sarrett, Henry H, Captain 8 Pa cav
Skinner, Lieutenant 36 Wis
Spofford, W P, Lieut-Col
Stein, Lieutenant
Sawyer, Johna P, Lieutenant 2 Vt
Sweet, Orvis H, Lieutenant 6 Vt
Scott, Luther B, Lieutenant 4 Vt
Shepard, Adoniram, Lieut 17 Vt
Spofford, E F, Lieutenant 1 Mass H A
Sparks, Albert O, Lieutenant 32 Mass
Saylor, Geo W, Asst Surgeon 116 Pa
Soule, Chas, Lieutenant 84 N Y
Sylvis, Jas, Lieutenant 105 Pa
Scherer, Wm, Captain 52 N Y
Seely, Luke D, Lieutenant 45 Pa
Sommer, Henry, Lieutenant 2 U S
Stanton, D L, Captain 1 Md
Smith, Chas F, Captain 8 Mich
Strachan, David, Lieutenant 63 Pa
Snapp, F D, Lieutenant 55 Pa
Stannis, John A, Lieutenant 14 Ind
Shull, John, Captain 6th Pa Res
Severn, Edwin L, Lieutenant 96 Pa
Simons, J S, Captain 14 Ind
Spear, G A, Major 20 Me
Smart, N, Captain 10 Me
Solvis, James, Lieutenant 105 Pa
Seward, S H, Lieutenant 14 Ct
Streetfeild, 15 N Y H A
Stacey, W L, Lieutenant 1 Mass H A
Smith, Zemro A, Captain 1 Me art
Sylvester, P G, Lieutenant 9 N H
Shiek, W, Lieutenant
Still, John, Captain 47 N Y
Scofield, Thos D, Lieutenant 27 Mich
Swittsey, A L, Lieutenant 39 Ill
Sherley, D G, Lieutenant 122 N Y
Smeallie, Geo B, Lieutenant 7 N Y art
Swotlow, E, Adjutant 98 Pa
Smith, Geo, Lieutenant 98 Pa
Sampson, M, Captain 4 N J
Tracy, W C, Lieutenant
Tyler, Brigadier-General
Thompson, H E, Lieut-Col 6 Mich cav
Tice, Wm, Captain 17 Pa cav
Truitt, Lieutenant 62 Pa
Thorp, A K, Captain 1 N Y drag
Thompson, Lieut-Col 82 Ohio
Thompson, J, Lieutenant 9 Me
Thomas, W L, Lieutenant 6 Ohio
Truex, Wm S, Colonel 14 N J
Thomas, P G, Captain 152 N Y
Turner, H W, Captain 9 N Y
Tifield, W A, Lieutenant 59 Mass
Tucker, W H, Lieutenant 121 N Y
Townley, J, Captain 9 N J
Tilton, H C, Lieutenant 11 N J
Talbot, S C, Lieut-Col 31 Me
Thorp, Captain 1 dragoons
Tuttle, H E, Lieutenant 2 Vt H A
Todd, Wm, Lieutenant 10 N Y
Tower, A D, Captain 8 Mich cav
Vergy, Lieutenant 4 Mich
Vance, J B, Lieutenant 140 Pa
Van Paden, Benj, Lieut 2 N Y art
Williamson, James S, Lieut 23 Pa
Walcis, Samuel, Captain 6 Pa Res
Whitman, Asst Surgeon 5 Pa Res
Wells, W W, Lieutenant 58 Pa, special aide to Colonel P J Classen
Welmer, L, Captain 6 N Y H A
Warren, J W, 2d Lieut 1 Wis cav
Wheeler, R P, Lieutenant 23 Mich
Wash, E A, Captain 44 N Y
Williamson, Captain 7 N Y H A
Wilson, Stephen, Captain 1 Vt H H
Willett, James, Major 8 N Y H A
Welling, Jas H, Lieutenant 21 Mich
Wandell, A D, Lieutenant 5 Mich
Wood, Colonel
Waters, Samuel, Captain 6 Pa
Williams, W R, Lieutenant 32 Pa
White, Wm, Lieutenant 10 Vt
Waterman, W A, Lieutenant 1 Mich
Welles, James, Lieutenant 155 Pa
Wayand, J, Captain 126 Ohio
Wynkoop, Lieutenant 1 N J cav
Winsor, Captain 1 Del cav
Woodward, Lieutenant 2 N Y art
Wales, Elijah, Captain 2 Vt
Walbridge, D B, Lieutenant 11 Vt
Webster, Lieutenant 8 N Y art
White, Daniel S, Captain 2 Vt
Welch, Jas W, Major 19 Me
Wilson, Chas, 2d Lieut 109 N Y
Wilds, E A, Captain 59 Mass
Wagner, J P, Lieutenant 12 U S
Walch, Eugene, Lieutenant 52 N Y
Willand, Orvel G, Captain 64 N Y
Whitney, Edwin, Lieutenant 10 Mass
Walker, Jacob, Captain 36 Mass
Wilson, Martin L, Lieutenant 122 N Y
Warner, A S, Lieutenant 139 Pa
Wombacker, F W, Captain 19 Pa
Willard, Nathan, Captain 14 Ind
Way, Geo H, Lieut 1 Long Island
Wallace, Wm J, Major 24 Pa
Wood, Andrew, Captain 97 N Y
Whaoy, Robt N, Lieutenant 1 Md
West, Geo N, Colonel 17 Me
Williams, Captain 12 N J
Zion, George, Major 8 Pa

THE Paymaster-General has decided that under the recent law Chaplains are to be paid upon certificates of honor, as other officers in the service, thus dispensing with the certificate from their commanding officers that they have been on duty during the time charged for.

THE military mail line of communication with the White House, via Baltimore, has been broken up, and a direct route from Washington by steamers established.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Publication Office 39 Park Row, Times Building.

The editorial and business offices of the Army and Navy Journal have been removed to No. 39 Park Row, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

THE FIRST MOVE IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

The sequel of the obstinate engagement on Friday at Cold Harbor, proves it to have had no slight influence on the conduct of the campaign. To understand its purport, some record of earlier events must be premised. On reaching the Peninsula, after crossing the Pamunkey, our Army was first disposed in a southerly line, with primary intent to cover communications, with its new base at White-House, and with subsequent purpose to confront at once Lee's army. The enemy at that time lay east of the Virginia Central Railroad, stretching across the headwaters of Crump's Creek and the Tolopatomoy, a little north of the former, and, on the south, overlapping Mechanicsville. His flanks were protected by cavalry, holding Hanover Court-House on the one wing, and Sumner's Bridge on the other, and probably, also, Bottom Bridge.

General Grant, once secure in his new position, immediately commenced operating again towards the enemy's right, in the region of Shady Grove and Mechanicsville; and on Tuesday night withdrew the Sixth corps from his own extreme right, and dispatched it to extend his left, in a repetition of that process made familiar by the tactics of Spottsylvania. Meanwhile, the cavalry had occupied on Tuesday the ground required on the left, holding it that day and the next, in spite of stubborn opposition. On Wednesday noon, at length, the Sixth corps came up, and were joined by Smith's corps from White-House, protracting our line far to the left, and, in the severe battle of Wednesday, decided the point that we were to hold Cold Harbor. To continue the movement by the left flank, it remained to transfer another corps in the same direction from the extreme right. This accordingly was done on Wednesday night, under the usual cover of an attack in front, and Hancock in his turn traversed the line. To mass the Army more compactly, Burnside and Warren would naturally push down from the right to closer contiguity with the neighboring corps, and perhaps to overlapping them. We judge that this manœuvre was initiated on Thursday, but foiled by the fierce attack made on them while they marched by the flank outside of their works, as they appear after Thursday's fight to have resumed their old positions.

On Friday, the terrific and momentous conflict, two days prepared for, was opened at gray dawn. The enemy's right proved, as expected, the point of attack. The detailed conduct and the issue of the battle are elsewhere particularized. In brief, it was a temporary success, but a final repulse. Regarding it in the indistinct and blurred light which falls upon it at so recent a date as this after its occurrence, it shows at least that the enemy's position in front of Cold Harbor is quite as formidable as anything he has yet presented to us. Some augury of better fortune in the future, however, may be derived, perhaps, from the fact that our strength does not seem to have been entirely economized and expended against his stronghold on that day. The Second, Sixth, and Eighteenth corps were exhaustively employed and fought with admirable gallantry. But, on the right, the Ninth and Fifth, while doing all that was asked of them, found little more than a stubborn skirmish line in front, which they carried with ease. The enemy, then, had withdrawn his force from left to right, that he might fight our three corps with the bulk of his army. Surprisingly often we have been able to overwhelm his right flank, but this time he was wary and prepared, being schooled by experience.

These views are strengthened by the fact that on Thursday occurred the manœuvre on our right, which we can read only as an endeavor to mass the Ninth and Fifth corps farther down the line, with intent to hurl them also against the enemy on Friday. It may be conjectured that the Fifth was to have been retired to the rear of the left centre of the line, so as to occupy a correlative supporting position in the reserve or second line, to that which, it would seem, A. P. Hill was detached to maintain for the enemy on the same day. Burnside would then, of course, have gone into the entrenchments left by Warren, to render the line compact and strong.

But the attack could not be delayed beyond Friday, as the enemy had already got wind of our scheme, by the affairs of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and had already stretched his line so as to overlap our own left wing. It being determined to penetrate his line at Cold Harbor, the easy progress made by our right corps was not conducive to the general success, except so far as it engaged the attention of the enemy. It may be added, in confirmation of what has been said, that the Fifth corps is now drawn back in rear of the line, and, on a renewal of the attack, should one be ordered, will probably be engaged at the vital point.

The battle at Cold Harbor was possibly designed to be rather tentative than decisive. Its aim may have been to find out whether the enemy's line could be cut by heroic assault, and a way thus laid open to the control of the passage of the Chickahominy, or whether resort must be had to a mere laborious process of campaigning. That it was a disappointment may be admitted. It was the disappointment, however, of a general who tries his favorite plan first, but has not exhausted his reserve of ingenuity. Our faith in final success continues strong.

APPRENTICE BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

We have so often urged the necessity of educating boys for the duties of seamen and petty officers of the Navy, that it is hardly necessary for us to commend the decision of the Navy Department to resume the enlistment of apprentice boys. The Department has authority, under the act of Congress, approved May 2, 1837, to enlist boys for the Navy, to serve, unless sooner discharged, until they arrive at twenty-one years of age. It will be remembered that when, soon after the passage of this law, the naval apprentice system was adopted, it proved a complete failure. This failure was due largely to the ineffective manner in which the experiment was tried. The Department now, however, so modifies and improves the plan that its success ought not to be doubtful. The new regulations, as announced by the Department under date of May 27th, 1864, may be thus summed up:—Boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen are to be enlisted with the written consent of their parents or guardians, certified before a magistrate. They are to be submitted to a physical examination, and their moral character, so far as it is likely to affect their efficiency as seamen, is also to be inquired into. The boys, as soon as they are enlisted, will be rated as of the second or third class, according to their age and ability, and afterwards they will be again rated, upon examination. Two vessels, properly equipped and fitted up as school-ships, will be assigned to suitable stations, and thither the boys will be sent. These vessels will be fully officered and sufficiently manned; will be kept ready for service, so as to be able occasionally to run out of harbor to sea, and, if necessary, from one to another port; their officers will mess and live on board; will keep watch in the same manner as if the vessels were sea cruisers, and will give especial attention to carrying out the ideas of the Department in regard to the boys. Each vessel will have its schoolmasters to teach the rudiments of education, including navigation. The boys will be carefully and systematically instructed, under the direction of the commanding officer, in the various duties of a seaman on a man-of-war; in rigging and unrigging masts and yards, in bending and unbending sails, knotting, splicing, heaving the lead, steering, making signals, using muskets, pistols and cutlasses, exercising great guns, target firing, and the thousand other details of a seaman's profession. Every quarter a return will be made to the Navy Department by the commander of the school-ship, showing the names and classes of the boys, their aptitude, deportment, &c. And at intervals of three or four months, an inspection by a competent board of officers will be ordered by the Department, to determine the condition of each school-ship, and report upon it.

Boys presenting themselves on the school-ship will be at once vaccinated, and will be told the necessity of tidy habits and admonished of the strictness of military discipline. They will be clothed according to the Navy pattern, their equipment being charged to their pay, except that they will have the same allowances of outfit of hammock, bags, &c., that enlisted men in the Navy receive. The pay of the boys, until further regulated, will be: For those of the third class, eight dollars per month, nine dollars for those of the second class, and ten dollars for those of the first class. Of the monthly pay of each boy, a tenth part will be retained until the expiration of his term of enlistment. The remainder will be expended in clothing and other necessaries for his use, and occasional payments will be made to him under the direction of the commanding officer.

From the school-ships apprentices will be transferred to vessels in active service, selection being made, as a general rule, of those who have been longest under instruction. While on board such vessels their time will be devoted as far as practicable, to learning the duties of seamen, and they will not be permitted to act as waiters or servants to officers. Regulations are also given in relation to leaves of absence, to being allowed liberty on shore in foreign ports, &c. When the enlisted boys reach the age of twenty-one, their term being over, they will be paid the money due them, and, if they deserve it, will receive from the Department a certificate on parchment, of their good conduct, their length of service, and time served in each rating. These holding such certificates will, in all applications for promotion or appointment, other qualifications being equal, be considered as having a prior claim.

Such in brief is the system which the Department has just adopted. These school-ships will offer to the sons of respectable parents an opportunity for instruction in an honorable profession, and open to them the avenues of advancement to the highest grades in the naval service. Care will be taken to surround the boy with the safeguards of virtue, to educate his sense of honor, and to teach him a love of his profession. The result can hardly be otherwise than salutary. We see no reason why these school-ships may not become popular, and ambitious boys, with a natural taste for the sea, be eager to improve the advantages they offer. The instructors will have the advantage of the experience of France and England in the same direction, and ought to make their vessels and scholars equally worthy of national pride.

We are requested to announce that the ceremony of dedicating the site for the Battle Monument, to be erected to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army who have fallen in this war, will take place at West Point, on Wednesday next, June 15, commencing at eleven o'clock A. M. The exercises will consist of religious services, appropriate music by the Academy band, and an oration by Major-General George B. McClellan. Brigadier-General Robert Anderson has been invited to act as Marshal. The Executive Committee, in behalf of the officers of the Army, invite the attendance of the officers of the Navy, and the friends of both branches of the service, upon the occasion. For the information of those who may desire to attend, we would state that West Point can be reached most pleasantly by the steamer *Mary Powell*, which leaves the foot of Jay street, North River, every afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Conveyance can also be had by some of the early morning boats to Albany, and by the Hudson River cars as far as Garrison's, and thence across the river by ferry.

The spot selected for the site of the monument is "Trophy Point," the ground occupied by the guns—trophies of former wars. From it we have that grand

lookout on the Hudson, familiar to every visitor to West Point, where Constitution Island intercepts the view beyond, giving to the river the effect of a lake, shut in by the Crow Nest and Bull Hill on either side, and beyond which can be traced the shadowy outline of Shawanguuk Mountains. It is not intended to lay the corner stone of the monument for the present, as the selection of plans and the present high price of material and labor will compel some delay in its erection. The committee are anxious to secure designs for the monument, and propose, we understand, to offer a prize for the one which shall be accepted. The plan, to which all designs must be accommodated, includes a mausoleum for the bodies of such officers as may be interred at West Point, and tablets for each officer of the Regular Army fallen in the present war, and a general tablet for the enlisted men. Some ten thousand dollars have already been received by the Treasurer of the monument fund, and it is expected that the amount will reach twenty-five thousand dollars when the subscriptions assessed upon the officers of the Army shall all have been received.

THE military relations between Generals GRANT and MEADE are not entirely understood by the public. Notwithstanding the care which the Lieutenant-General takes in his dispatches to show that General MEADE is the commanding officer of the Army of the Potomac, and has direction of its movements, the press and the people seem to forget this fact. The truth is, General MEADE is just as truly the commander of the Army of the Potomac, as General SHERMAN of the Army operating in Georgia, and that both these officers are equally under command of General GRANT. His presence with the former Army naturally leads to his assuming a more direct and personal supervision of affairs in Virginia than he is able to do of the coöperative movement of General SHERMAN in Georgia. We may also say that the orders of General GRANT to General MEADE are of the most general character, the manner of executing them being left to the sound judgment and fine soldierly skill of the actual commander of the Army of the Potomac.

THE annual examination at the U. S. Naval Academy, which was commenced on Monday, the 22d ult., was to be concluded on Friday or Saturday of this week. The Board of Visitors, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to witness the examination, and to inquire into the general administration of the Institution, consists of Commodore JOHN MARSTON, Commodore JOHN RODGERS and Captain C. W. PICKERING, on the part of the Navy, and of the following named civilians: Hon. HENRY BARNARD, of Conn., Hon. C. D. ROBINSON, of Wis., JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq., of N. Y., JOHN W. HARRIS, Esq., of Mo., and Hon. G. A. D. PARKS, of Ill.

The morning of the first day was occupied in the customary presentation of the Visitors to the Academic Staff, and, subsequently, in an inspection of the midshipmen's quarters, practice and school ships, offices, reception rooms, &c., the Board being divided into appropriate committees, each charged with some special subject of inquiry. In the afternoon the examination in the various branches of instruction was begun.

The daily examinations have been attended by the Board, the members exhibiting much interest therein. Exercises in the professional branches, such as practical seamanship, target practice, infantry tactics, howitzer drill, great-gun exercises, the use of the small and of the broad sword, have been witnessed with marked satisfaction, on the part of the Board. Such of the midshipmen as have been examined, and are entitled by regulations to a leave of absence during the vacation, are *en route* to their respective homes. The others are to make a summer cruise in vessels attached to the Institution, namely, the *Macedonian*, the *Marion*, the *Marblehead* and the *America*. The cruising ground, it is supposed, will be near our coast. The squadron will be under the command of Captain FAIRFAX, the commandant of midshipmen, assisted by a number of other officers attached to the Institution. The present first class, appointed as we hear, in the autumn of 1861, will be among those who make the summer cruise, and, that ended, will return to the Institution for a month or two, when they will receive their diplomas. On the morning of the 8th, the midshipmen were addressed in behalf of the Board, by one of its members, JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq., of New York. The officers of the Institution were also present. The address, which was a most interesting one, will no doubt be published. The Board, it is believed, will in a day or two transmit to the Department a report of its proceedings, comprehending, no doubt, an expression of its opinions on all questions of interest connected with the welfare and usefulness of the Institution.

On the 31st ult., a very interesting cruise in Narragansett Bay, was made by the practice ship *Marion*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander CAMPBELL, the instructor in seamanship. On this occasion, the vessel was manned and worked by midshipmen exclusively, the deck being in charge of members of the first class, acting in succession. The Board took evident pleasure in this brief cruise. We should not omit to add that, in the course of its investigations, the Board has been furnished with every necessary facility by the Superintendent.

THE difficulty of accumulating at Nashville a sufficient quantity of supplies to tide over that period of the year when the Cumberland is too low to admit of the passage of transports, has heretofore seriously retarded the advance of our armies southward for that important point; for, when taxed to the utmost, the capacity of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has proved altogether unequal to the demands made upon it. On June 19th, the citizens of Nashville celebrated the completion of an enterprise which will simplify greatly the condition of the important problem which General SHERMAN is working out in Northern Georgia, for then an excursion train was run over the railroad just completed from Nashville to Johnsonville, a town on the Tennessee River, which may be reached by light draft steamers at all seasons of the year. The distance to Johnsonville is but seventy-eight miles—hardly half that between Nashville and Louisville—and the district through which the road runs is by no means so favorable to the operations of guerrillas as that between the Cumberland and the Ohio Rivers, which has witnessed so many of the exploits of these marauders during the last two years. This road is a section of that commenced in 1857 with the design of opening direct communication by rail between Nashville and Hickman, Kentucky, on the Mississippi. Before the war broke out, 51 miles of the western section, from Hickman to McKenzie, had been completed, as had 24 miles of the eastern section from Nashville, and it was only after the exercise of much diplomacy, that Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, succeeded in drawing the attention of the Government to the vast importance of promptly running the rails to Johnsonville. The work has been finished just in time to be of essential service, for we learn that MORGAN has already entered the eastern part of Kentucky with a force of 2,500 men, doubtless designing to disable the Louisville and Nashville railroad. His labor, however, will be wasted unless he shall succeed in reaching this newly constructed line, which it is hardly probable he can do.

THE message of the PRESIDENT to the House of Representatives, enclosing and recommending to consideration a letter from the Secretary of War, who in turn encloses a report of the Provost-Marshal-General, showing how unfortunately the exemption clause of the Enrollment Act is working, ought to induce Congress to repeal the obnoxious clause. It will be remembered that before the new law was passed, this journal expressed the opinion that this clause would defeat the purposes of the act, and showed that its result would be the bringing in of money, of which the Government was not especially in need, and not of the men for whose services there was and is pressing necessity. The opinion of the Provost-Marshal-General is undoubtedly correct; there is "no reason to believe "that the Army can be materially strengthened by "draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is "in force." The reports which he presents from sub-districts in eight different States show that in the draft now being conducted, 14,741 drafted men were examined, of whom 7,016 were exempted for physical disabilities and other causes, and 5,050 paid their commutation money. There were therefore left but 2,675 men. Of these, 1,416 furnished substitutes, and but 1,259 were held for personal service; and even this small number includes some who may scrape together the necessary three hundred dollars. The result is that out of 14,741 drafted men the Government will obtain but about 2,000 soldiers. It is very evident that at this rate it will be impossible to reinforce the Army to any extent, and that the draft, with all its cumbersome and expensive machinery, is a mere farce.

Perhaps there never was a time in the history of the war when the Government needed a larger reserve of men to draw upon than at the present. The sanguinary battles of the campaign are putting thousands of soldiers *hors du combat*; and if we are to achieve the full measure of success we expect and must have, their places must be supplied. If the enemy is discomfited, we need troops to follow up our advantages. If he is successful in resisting our assaults, we must press into the field men enough to overcome further resistance. It would be worth a victory in the field to us to have a new army of a hundred thousand men at our call. Outside of other more direct advantages, the moral effect of such an army upon the hard-pressed enemy, with his fighting material already exhausted, would be immense. Let the people therefore emulate the valor and devotion of their soldiers in the field, whose splendid courage compels the admiration of the world, and show them that they are ready to share with them the dangers and the honors of military service.

WE learn that General GRANT has made important changes in the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac, with the view of increasing its mobility and its efficiency. The old organization of batteries of six pieces of like calibre—light twelves, or ten-pounder Parrots—is broken up, and the number of pieces in each battery is reduced to four. With a view of adapting the battery to the varying conditions of an engagement, the calibre of the pieces is mixed—two light twelves and two ten-pounders. The four guns are accompanied by six caissons, the intention being to provide a large supply of ammunition. Another innovation made by General GRANT is the breaking up of the reserve artillery. The guns have either been sent back or distributed amongst the corps, whose commanders, so far as we can learn, seem to have control of their artillery. Of the reserve artillery, but two horse batteries are left, and the commander of the corps has been assigned to duty in charge of the ammunition of the Army. The reduction of batteries to four pieces corresponds with the organization of artillery in the Swiss Army, the rifled batteries of which since 1862 have been reduced from six and eight pieces to four.

THE annual examination of the Cadets at the United States Military Academy has been continued during the past week, the examination of the graduating class closing on Monday, the class oration being given by B. G. NORTHRUP, Esq., agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The annual "hop" of the graduating class was given on Thursday evening in the Academic Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock.

We are glad to observe that the subject of competitive examinations for the appointment of Cadets is awakening increased attention, and that several members of Congress have this year had the good sense to adopt this method in the selection of their appointees. We trust that it will be established as the rule for the selection of Cadets. It is evident that our Army must in the future open a career to talent and energy such as it has never before afforded, and we shall undoubtedly have need of all the educated soldiers our Military Academy can furnish. We cannot afford, therefore, to have its advantages wasted on youths whose unfitness for a military training might, with ordinary care, be detected in advance of their appointment. Those general officers who have interested themselves in filling the vacancies at the Academy from the Army, will be gratified to know that their appointees are fully justifying the wisdom of their selection. One of them, CLINTON B. SEARS, stands second in his class (the fourth) another, WILLIAM E. ROGERS, fourth; and of the whole number, thirty-one, seventeen are in the first half of the class, which numbers eighty-four in all.

THE Army sword at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair was awarded amid much enthusiasm to General HANCOCK, he having received 2,403 votes. General MCCLELLAN received the next highest number of votes.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Brigadier General John Gibbon, of the United States volunteers, to be major-general of volunteers.

Brigadier-General Grenville M Dodge, of the United States volunteers, to be major-general of volunteers.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the 4th Wisconsin cavalry, to be brigadier-general by brevet.

Colonel Byron R. Pierce, of the 3d Michigan Vols., to be brigadier general of volunteers.

Colonel Nelson A. Miles, of the 61st New York Vols., to be brigadier general of volunteer, May 12, 1864.

Colonel Joseph Hayes, of the 18th Massachusetts Vols , to be brigadier general of volunteers, May 12, 1864.

Colonel John R. Brooke, of the 53d Pennsylvania Vols., to be brigadier-generals of volunteers.

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

Colonel James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal General of the United States to be provost-marshal general with the rank of brigadier-general.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Judson Haycock, to be captain, December 29, 1863, vice Carr, retired.

Second Lieutenant Reuben F. Bernard, to be first lieutenant, June 21, 1863, vice Fisher, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant William T. Penneck, to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1863, vice Nichols the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant Thomas McGregor, to be first lieutenant, September 10, 1863, vice Bigelow, retired.

Second Lieutenant Edward Myers, to be first lieutenant, October 16, 1863, vice Dean, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Harrison Moulton, to be first lieutenant, November 1, 1863, vice Ogden, the adjutant.

Second Lieutenant John McDonald, to be first lieutenant, December 20, 1863, vice Haycock, promoted.

First Sergeant Moses Harris, of the 4th cavalry, to be second lieutenant, vice Bernard, promoted.

Sergeant John F. Small, of Co. H, to be second lieutenant, vice Fennock, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Frank Wheaton, of the 4th cavalry, to be major, November 5, 1863, vice Whiting, dismissed.

First Lieutenant James F. McQuesten, to be captain, February 13, 1864, vice Clary, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Wells, to be first lieutenant, October 17, 1863, vice Lennox, the adjutant.

Private Stephen De W. Beekman, to be second lieutenant, vice Rinner, dismissed.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant William Hawley, to be captain, February 15, 1864, vice Francy, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Charles Meinhold, to be first lieutenant, December 10, 1863, vice Dubois, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Richard Wall, to be first lieutenant, February 15, 1864, vice Hawley, promoted.

Quartermaster's Sergeant George J. Campbell, of the 3d artillery to be second lieutenant, vice Phelps, promoted.

First Sergeant Henry Carroll, of the 3d artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice James, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Clarence Mauck, to be captain, November 5, 1863, vice Wheaton, promoted to the 2d cavalry.

First Lieutenant John A. Wilcox, to be captain, December 1, 1863, vice Stanley, promoted to the 5th cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Sullivan, to be first lieutenant, November 5, 1863, vice Mauck, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Lee, to be first lieutenant, November 5, 1863, vice Sullivan, the adjutant.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain David S. Stanley, of the 4th cavalry, to be major, December 1, 1863, vice Whittlesey, retired.

Captain William B. Royall, to be major, December 7, 1863, vice Hastings, retired.

First Lieutenant John B. McIntosh, to be captain, December 7, 1863, vice Royall, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1863, vice Jones, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Edward Murphy, to be first lieutenant, December 7, 1863, vice McIntosh, promoted.

First Sergeant John Trevor, of the 5th artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice Buford, resigned.

Regular Army Hospital Steward Edward Harris, to be second lieutenant, vice Montgomery, dismissed.

First Sergeant William H. Churchill, Co. K, to be second lieutenant, vice Meylan, dismissed.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hutchins, to be captain, November 19, 1863, vice Sanders, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Stoll, to be first lieutenant, November 10, 1863, vice Hutchins, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Samuel M. Whitside, to be first lieutenant, January 25, 1864, vice Brown, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Hospital Steward Michael O'Brien, to be second lieutenant, vice Mason, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major William H. French, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 8, 1864, vice Arnold, retired.

Captain Edward G. Beckwith, of the 3d artillery, to be major, February 8, 1864, vice French, promoted.

First Lieutenant Alexander C. M. Pennington, Jr., to be captain, March 30, 1864 vice Hendershott retired.

Second Lieutenant Samuel H. McIntire, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Small, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Albert M. Murray, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Barriger who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant James H. Lord, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Pennington, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant John B. Shinn, to be captain, January 20, 1864, vice Saunders, deceased.

Second Lieutenant John L. Tiernon, to be first lieutenant, January 20, 1864, vice Shinn, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Morris, to be second lieutenant, November 12, 1863, vice Whitney, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Dupont, to be captain, March 24, 1864, vice Hardie, appointed inspector-general.

Second Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, to be first lieutenant, March 24, 1864, vice Dupont, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Buchanan, of the 14th infantry, to be colonel, February 8, 1864, vice Waite, retired.

Major William H. Wood, of the 17th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 3, 1863, vice Eastman, retired.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Samuel W. Crawford, of the 13th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 17, 1864, vice Pattee, retired.

First Lieutenant Charles M. Freeman, to be captain, October 20, 1863, vice Sweeny, promoted to the 16th infantry.

First Lieutenant George H. McLoughlin, to be captain, December 1, 1863, vice Bond, retired.

Second Lieutenant Robert Davis, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Freeman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles L. Noggle, to be first lieutenant, November 16, 1863, vice Fitch, retired.

Second Lieutenant George A. Rowley, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice McLoughlan, promoted.

Hospital Steward, Charles Bendire, to be second lieutenant, vice Byrne, dismissed.

Sergeant Patrick H. Flood, of the corps of engineers, to be second lieutenant, vice Burke, promoted.

Sergeant-Major John W. Whitten, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Davis, promoted.

First Sergeant John Driscoll, Co. A, 1st artillery, to be second lieutenant vice Noggle, promoted.

First Sergeant Luke Clark, Co. A, 1st battalion, 13th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Rowley, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jacob F. Kent, to be captain, January 8, 1864, vice McCool, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant August Kaiser, to be first lieutenant, November 24, 1863, vice Butler, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Stanly Mourton, to be first lieutenant, January 8, 1864, vice Kent, promoted

Sergeant-Major G. W. H. Stouch, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Helm, promoted.

First Sergeant Joseph Hale, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Snyder, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Adam J. Slemmer, of the 16th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 8, 1864, vice Buchanan, promoted to the 1st inf'ty.

Second Lieutenant John Simons, to be first lieutenant, November 9, 1863, vice Williams, retired.

Corporal J. R. Bothwell, of the 12th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Crowley, promoted

Sergeant-Major Whittingham Cox, of the 14th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Miller, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major George Sykes, of the 14th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 16, 1863, vice Alexander, retired.

First Lieutenant James S. Casey, to be captain, December 1, 1863, vice Updegraff, promoted to the 9th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin Taylor, Jr., to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice Casey, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel James D. Greene, of the 17th infantry, to be colonel, September 20 1863 vice King, killed in battle.

Major Henry B. Clitz, of the 12th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, November 4, 1863, vice Whiting, retired.

First Lieutenant Hamilton S. Hawkins, to be captain, September 20, 1863, vice Bootes, promoted to the 17th infantry.

First Lieutenant Robert L. Eastman, to be captain, February 8, 1864, vice Carlin, promoted to the 16th infantry.

Second Lieutenant George B. Drake, to be first lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Foster, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Abram W. Buckley to be first lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Hawkins, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Jeremiah P. Schindel, to be first lieutenant, February 8, 1864, vice Eastman, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Franklin F. Flint, of the 16th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Cady, promoted to the 8th infantry.

First Lieutenant Edward M. Curtis, to be captain, December 3, 1863, vice Plympton, promoted to the 17th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Richard Comba, to be first lieutenant, October 30, 1863, vice Crawford, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Grossman, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Rawn, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James M. Sanno, to be first lieutenant, December 3, 1863, vice Curtis, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Constant Williams, to be first lieutenant, January 1, 1864, vice Newman, deceased.

Hospital Steward William Logan, to be second lieutenant, vice Jackson, promoted.

Private Charles A. Coolidge, of the 16th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice McGown, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albemarle Cady, of the 7th infantry, to be colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Morrison, retired.

First Lieutenant Alfred T. Smith, to be captain, September 19, 1863, vice Fitcher, promoted to the 16th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Otis Fisher, to be first lieutenant, September 19, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph Updegraff, of the 5th infantry, to be major, December 1, 1863, vice Wharton, retired.

First Lieutenant Campbell D. Emery, to be captain, December 29, 1863, vice Van Voast, promoted to the 18th infantry.

First Lieutenant Clayton McMichael, to be captain, March 4, 1864, vice Bissell, promoted to the 11th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Timothy Connolly, to be first lieutenant, December 29, 1863, vice Emory, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Fitzgerald, to be first lieutenant, March 4, 1864, vice McMichael, promoted.

James M. Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, vice Renaldo, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George S. Lauman, to be captain, October 16, 1863, vice Marshall, promoted to the 14th infantry.

First Lieutenant George H. Crossman, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Maynadier, promoted to the 12th infantry.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Welles, to be captain, November 28, 1863, vice Russell, retired.

First Lieutenant Wm. L. Kellogg, to be captain, January 1, 1864, vice Vanderbilt, deceased.

First Lieutenant Edwin E. Sellers, to be captain, February 17, 1864, vice Clinton, promoted to the 12th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Richard Skinner, to be first lieutenant, October 16, 1863, vice Lauman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Elijah D. Bingham, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Crossman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Adolph Luning, to be first lieutenant, November 28, 1863, vice Welles, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James R. Reed, to be first lieutenant, January 1, 1864, vice Kellogg, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John L. Smith, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1864, vice Sellers, promoted.

Private Thomas H. French, to be second lieutenant, vice Skinner, promoted.

Sergeant James Henry, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Hampson, promoted

Sergeant J. Chester White, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Hamilton, promoted.

First Sergeant William J. Brontch, of the 14th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Brigham, promoted.

Sergeant David J. Scott, of the 14th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Luning, promoted.

Sergeant John Hauter, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant vice Reid, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Lyman Bissell, of the 9th infantry, to be major, March 4, 1864, vice Gordon, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry E. Maynadier, of the 10th infantry, to be major November 4, 1863, vice Clitz, promoted to the 6th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Anton Meyer, to be first lieutenant, December 19, 1863, vice Allen, deceased.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain William Clinton, of the 10th infantry, to be major, February 17, 1864, vice Crawford, promoted to the 2d infantry.

First Lieutenant George W. Hill, to be captain, May 20, 1863, vice Washington, died of wounds received in battle.

First Lieutenant Joseph Marshall, to be captain, March 30, 1864, vice Murray, retired.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Nowlin, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, vice Kopp, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Roman S. Humphrey, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Marshall, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Louis H. Marshall, of the 10th infantry, to be major, October 16, 1863, vice Sykes, promoted to the 5th infantry.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Gapen, to be captain, December 17, 1863, vice Sailer, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Mason Jackson, to be first lieutenant, December 17, 1863, vice Gapen, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, of the 8th infantry, to be major, September 19, 1863, vice Coolidge, killed in battle.

Captain Thomas W. Sweeny, of the 8th infantry, to be major, October 20, 1863, vice Flint, promoted to the 7th infantry.

Captain William P. Carlin, of the 6th infantry, to be major, February 8, 1864, vice Slemmer, promoted to the 4th infantry.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Abner Doubleday, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 20, 1863, vice Green promoted to the 6th infantry.

Captain Levi C. Bootes, of the 6th infantry, to be major, September 20, 1863, vice Doubleday, promoted.

Captain Peter W. L. Plympton, of the 7th infantry, to be major, December 3, 1863, vice Wood, promoted to the 1st infantry.

First Lieutenant David L. Montgomery, to be captain, November 28, 1863, vice Holmes, retired.

First Lieutenant Howard C. Woodrow, to be captain, December 8, 1863, vice Conner, retired.

First Lieutenant Pythagoras E. Holcomb, to be captain, January 26, 1864, vice Reynolds, resigned.

First Lieutenant William H Walcott, to be captain, February 14, 1864, vice Chase, resigned.

Second Lieutenant J. Carberry Lay, to be first lieutenant, November 28, 1863, vice Montgomery, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John T Dowling, to be first lieutenant, December 8, 1863, vice Woodrow, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James A. Hopkins, to be first lieutenant, January 11, 1864, vice Knapp, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Henry F. Rice, to be first lieutenant, January 26, 1864, vice Holcomb, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain James Van Voast, of the 9th infantry, to be major, December 29, 1863, vice Caldwell, retired.

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Burrows, to be captain, November 13, 1863, vice Gardner, dropped.

First Lieutenant James P. W. Neill, to be captain, December 12, 1863, vice Taylor, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James S. Ostrander, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, vice Burrows, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Rufus P. Gates, to be first lieutenant, December 12, 1863, vice Neill, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frank T. Sennett, to be first lieutenant, January 6, 1864, vice Hutchinson, retired.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Howard E. Stansbury, to be captain, November 25 1863, vice Welton, resigned.

First Lieutenant Egbert Phelps, to be captain, March 16, 1864, vice Moody, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Douglas Edwards, to be first lieutenant, November 25, 1863, vice Stansbury, promoted

Second Lieutenant Robert Ayres, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1863, vice Snyder, retired.

Second Lieutenant James H. Gageby, to be first lieutenant, March 17, 1864, vice Phelps, promoted.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant John A. Wright, of the 1st Kentucky Vols.
Charles A. Clark, of Maine.
Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts.
Captain Charles B. Amory, of 24th Massachusetts Vols.
First Lieutenant Henry Mahnken, of 6th New York veteran cav.
First Lieutenant J. Harrison Lambdin, of 121st Pennsylvania vols.
Captain Robert Adams, Jr., of 23d Illinois Vols.
George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts.
Freeman Nowell, of Michigan.
First Lieutenant Wm. H. Emmons, of 1st New York dragoons.
First Lieutenant Charles L. White, of 5th Iowa Vols.
Lieutenant William R. Thomas, of 105th Illinois Vols.
Alexander R Miringer, of Minnesota.
William S. Storer, of Massachusetts.
Frederick Rosencrantz, late first lieutenant in 137th N. Y. Vols.
Sergeant N. H. Wheeler, Co. A, 17th Illinois Vols.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain T. Auchmuty, assistant adjutant-generals of volunteers.
Captain John H. Broach, of the 173d New York Vols.

AIDES-DE-CAMP IN VOLUNTEER FORCE UNDER ACT APPROVED JULY 17, 1862.

Captains—Second Lieutenant Thomas W. C. Moore, of the 24th Wisconsin Vols., for Major-General Sheridan.

First Lieutenant Michael Sheridan, of the 2d Missouri Vols., for Major-General Sheridan.

Second Lieutenant F. W. Gilbreth, of the 3d Maine Vols., to be aide-de-camp to General Howard.

First Lieutenant Jules C. Webber, of the 18th Illinois volunteers, for Major-General Steele.

First Lieutenant Frederick Sumner, of the 29th Iowa volunteers, for Major-General Steele.

First Lieutenant Thomas L. Hayden, of the 7th Connecticut volunteers, for Major-General Wright.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Farrar, of the 7th Maine volunteers, for Major-General Wright.

Captain Charles F. Scammon, of the 9th Illinois cavalry, for Major-General Steele.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Benjamin Durham, of Illinois.
A. McMahon, of Ohio.
J. B. Petherbridge, of New York.
Brinton Stone, of Pennsylvania.
E. A. Clark, of Missouri.
M. B. Cochran, of Iowa.
Henry W. Davis, of Illinois.
Daniel H. Brower, of Pennsylvania.
George Derby, of Massachusetts.
Joseph H. Ledlie, of Illinois.
Acting Assistant Surgeon, Thomas R. Fooley.
Patrick Glennan, New York.
Nelson S. Drake, New York.
Mason F. Cogswell, New York.
Edward M. Powers, Missouri.
William J. Walfley, Kentucky.
Edward J. Darken, of Connecticut.
Assistant Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, United States Vols.
Assistant Surgeon W. J. Woltley, United States Vols.
Assistant Surgeon H. E. Goodman, United States Vols.
Assistant Surgeon H. S. W. Burritt, United States Vols.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

John J. M. Dermond, of Indiana.
Lieutenant George W. Marshall, of the 92d Illinois Vols.
Captain Nathaniel Lowe, Jr., of the 11th New Hampshire Vols.
Private Frederick Whittlesey, of the 41st Ohio Vols.
Lieutenant Farnham Lyon, of the 7th Michigan cavalry.
Walter C. Hurlbut, of Illinois.
David O De Wolf, of New York.
James E. Jones, of Kansas.
George Lockwood, of California.
George W. McLane, of Kansas.
Leonard Whiting, of Ohio.
Lieutenant Charles S. Whitmore, of the 7th Maine.
Albert B. Dunham, of the 25th Iowa.
John T. Morrison, of Indiana.
Frank C. Butze, of Illinois.
Frederick L. Clarke, of Wisconsin.
James L. Van Patten, of Illinois.
Mark L. DeMotte, of Indiana.
John J. McClellan, of Wisconsin.
Joseph G. McNutt, of Ohio.
James E. Dunham, of Connecticut.
Samuel B. Tobey, Jr. of Rhode Island.
Frederick Crain, regimental quartermaster of 3d Vermont Vols.
W. M. Starks, of Kentucky.
George P. Ladd, of Massachusetts.
Edward Prince, of Connecticut.
John J. Hooper, of Pennsylvania.
William Elliott, of West Virginia.
Richard Carter, of Wisconsin.
Lieutenant Gilbert C. Smith, of the U. S. colored troops.
J. L. Goldsborough, of Maryland.
John W. Pearman, of Nebraska.
William M. Woods, of Maryland.
George S. Burnham, of Connecticut.
James Thompson, of Indiana.

William Elliott, of Iowa.
John G. Vial, of New York.
Smith O. Scofield, of Missouri.
Joseph C. Hays, of Pennsylvania.
George Donenworth, Jr., of Ohio.
David H. Lentz, regimental quartermaster of the 91st Penn. Vols.
George A. Whittemore, of New Hampshire.
William L. Neale, of Kentucky.
Lieutenant W. B. Dickey, of the 34th U. S. colored troops.
Henry Pearson, of New Jersey.
John Herr, of Pennsylvania.
George R. Orme, of Pennsylvania.
Loman D. Taylor, of Pennsylvania.
Edgar Seelye, of New York.
Quartermaster Sergeant Simeon Spicer, of the 7th Maryland.
C. L. Gorton, of Kansas.
James R. Martin, of Pennsylvania.
John H. Brown, of Minnesota.
F. O. Sawyer, of Massachusetts.
Captain Charles M Merritt, of the 19th Massachusetts Vols.
Michael Bromett, of Maryland.
Algernon S. Flagg, of Massachusetts.
Moses Surmens, of New York.
S. Jacob Van Talkenburg, regimental quartermaster of the 21st Wisconsin Vols.
George A. Armstrong, of Michigan.
H. S. Chamberlin, of Ohio.
Frederick Hancock, of Iowa.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

William D. Shepherd, of Ohio.
C F. Lovelace, of Iowa.
George W. Carpenter, of Vermont.
Wellington Bird, of Iowa.
Joshua F Pearle, of Michigan.
Clarence E. Nesmith, of New Hampshire.
Cyrene M. Blakely, of Minnesota.
Lieutenant Joseph M. Walker, of the 14th New Jersey Vols.
D. W. Brooks, of Kentucky.
George W. Waldron, of Michigan.
Peter Worrell, of Pennsylvania.
George W. E. Dorsey, of West Virginia.
Arthur H. Chevalier, of Kentucky.
David Cole, of California.
Joseph R Hughes, of Maryland.
Henry S. Ketcham, of New York.
E. J. Aldrich, of Iowa.
Dexter Horton, of Michigan.
Edwin Merritt, regimental quartermaster of the 60th N. Y. Vols.
Morgan D. Tracy, of New York.
S. S Patterson, of Ohio.
Miles W. Caughey, of Pennsylvania.
J. D. Bricker, of Pennsylvania.
Levi Wells, of Pennsylvania.
Charles G. Barth, of Michigan.
S. A. Cobb, of Kansas.
Daniel K. Hall, of Vermont.
Oliver M. Clemens, of Virginia, May 20, 1863,
James O. Stanage, of Ohio, July 2, 1863.
Charles H. Thompson, of Iowa, July 29, 1863.
William R. Palmer, of Connecticut, August 19, 1863.
Job J. Hays, of Kentucky, September 4, 1863.
Henry A Darling, of Connecticut, September 15, 1863.
James V. Lawrence, of New York October 14, 1863.
William A. Wheeler, of Wisconsin, October 14, 1863.
John R. Thompson, of Louisiana, November 2, 1863.
Edwin Henry, of New York, November 16, 1863.
James L. Paxson, of Iowa.
William A. Noble, of Iowa.
Lieutenant William A. McLean, 113th Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant Edward H. Noyes, 99th New York Vols.
Lieutenant H. H. Finley, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Lieutenant E. A. Locke, New Hampshire Vols.
Robert Pattison, of Illinois.
Samuel C. Glover, of Ohio.
John E. Whittlesey, of Connecticut.
L. P. Bureau, of Ohio.
Cyrus Sterk, of Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Edward P. McKenney, of the 10th New York cavalry.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

Horatio N. Beaumont, of Pennsylvania, from 29th April, 1864.
John H. Austin, of New Jersey.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Joseph B. Young, of Iowa.
James H. Young, of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Luther H. Pierce, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain in the Army of the United States.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Delafield, corps of engineers, to be chief engineer United States Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, April 22, 1864.

J. Corbory Lay, District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant in the 17th infantry, United States Army.

Michael Bradley, of Pennsylvania, for restoration to the United States Navy as an assistant surgeon from July 30, 1861.

R. S. Gould, Jr., of New Jersey, to be paymaster in volunteer force.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL ASSIGNED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1864.

General Orders, No. 201.

Major-General Irwin McDowell, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXEMPTION CLAUSE IN THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress a letter and enclosure from the Secretary of War, with my concurrence in the recommendation therein made. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, June 7, 1864.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

SIR:—I beg leave to submit to you a report made to me by the Provost-Marshal-General, showing the result of the draft now going on to fill the deficiency in the quotas of certain States, and recommending a repeal of the clause in the Enrollment act commonly known as the three hundred dollar clause. The recommendation of the Provost Marshal General is approved by this Department, and I trust that it will be recommended by you to Congress.

The recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength, and giving it such increase as the extended field of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be attained. But to accomplish this, it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken with vigor and promptness to keep the army up to its strength, and supply deficiencies occasioned by the losses in the field.

To that end resort must be had to a draft; but ample experience has now shown that the pecuniary exemption from service frustrates the object of the Enrollment law by furnishing money instead of men.

An additional reason for repealing the exemption clause is, that it is contemplated to make the draft for comparatively a short term. The burden of military service will therefore be lightened; but its certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute essential to success.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1864.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR,—In accordance with the amended Enrollment act, approved February 24, 1864, and your orders on the subject, I am now conducting a draft in various sub-districts for their respective deficiencies on quotas of troops heretofore assigned. The results of the draft, so far as shown by the reports to this date, are worthy of attention. They are briefly as follows:

Number of drafted men examined	14,741
Number exempted for physical disability	4,374
Number exempted for other causes	2,632
Total number exempted	7,016
Number paid commutation money	5,050
Number who have furnished substitutes	1,416
Number held for personal service	1,259
This last includes some who may yet pay commutation money.	
Total not exempted	7,725

These reports come from sub-districts in eight different States.

I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that the army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force; nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by a drafted man will enable the Government to procure a volunteer or substitute in his place.

I do not think that large bounties by the United States should be again resorted to for raising troops.

I recommend that the three hundred dollar clause, as it is known, be repealed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

RESTORED TO HIS RANK, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864.

General Orders, No. 205.

The President of the United States directs that General Order No. 106, dated August 14 1862, dismissing Captain Lyman M. Kellogg, 18th U. S. infantry, be revoked. Captain Kellogg will be restored to his former position, rank and regiment, and will appear on the Army Register as if he had not been dismissed. He will join his regiment in the field without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain J. M. Eyster, 18th United States Infantry, heretofore published for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made in his case to the Adjutant General's Office.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Major St Clair Mulholland, 116th Pensylvania Vols.
Assistant Surgeon J. K. Mason, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from June 6, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Green, 5th Rhode Island Artillery.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Paine, 13th New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain S. S. Vansyckel and Lieutenant William J. Marion, 12th Missouri Cavalry, to date April 29, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for conduct disgraceful to themselves and to the service, they having been arrested in a low house of ill-fame, in uniform, and in a state of partial intoxication, has been confirmed.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieutenant Jason D. Snell, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, has been remitted.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Balf, First Lieutenant James M. Brasher, and Second Lieutenant John C. Myers, 35th Indiana Volunteers, they having been previously discharged on tender of resignation.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the dates at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain R. H. Higgins, 59th Ohio Volunteers, and Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, 5th New York Veteran Volunteers

CASHIERED.

Captain L. D. Rowell, Co. F, 2d Colorado Volunteers.

DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant Marcus De Groat, Co. I, 4th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

[CIRCULAR.]

RUGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION AND ADVANCEMENT OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Acting Masters' Mates are to be between the ages of eighteen (18) and thirty five (35), and have seen three (3) years' service at sea, before the mast or as an officer, and be able to work a dead reckoning and latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, and pass an examination in seamanship.

Commanders of Squadrons, or of single ships acting independently, may fill any vacancies in this grade occurring within their commands, subject to the approval of the Department.

Acting Ensigns are to be between the ages of twenty-one (21) and thirty-five (35), and have seen eight (8) years' sea service before the mast or as an officer.

Abroad, vacancies to this grade may be filled by the Commanders of Squadrons or Commanders of Vessels acting singly, from the most worthy Acting Masters' Mates, after due examination, subject to the approval of the Department.

Acting Ensigns, who have served as such at least six months, may be recommended to the Department by Commanders of Squadrons for promotion to the grade of *Acting Master*, for professional skill, zeal in the performance of duty, and good character.

Acting Masters, who have served as such at least one year, may be recommended to the Department, by Commanders of Squadrons, for promotion to the grade of *Acting Volunteer Lieutenant* for highly meritorious services.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, who have served as such at least one year in command of a vessel, and received the special commendation of a Commander of a Squadron in public dispatches, for meritorious services against the public enemy, and for having his vessels in an efficient state of discipline, may be promoted to the grade of *Acting Lieutenant-Commander*.

Acting Lieutenant-Commanders, who have served as such for two years, will be examined for the grade of *Acting Commander*, and a proportion of the whole number of Acting Lieutenant-Commanders will be advanced according to their record in the service, and the merit of their examination.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Paymaster Albert T. Kenny, to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Paymaster W H. H. Williams, to the *Niagara*.
Captain William Rogers Taylor, to command the *Juinata*.
Boatswain George C. Abbott, Gunner David A. Roe, and Carpenter Andrew J. Hough, to the *Juniata*.
Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Hubbard, to the Navy Yard Boston.
Lieutenant Frederick V. McNair, to the *Juniata*.
Third Assistant Engineer George W. Baird, to duty at Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.
Commodore William Radford, to command the *New Ironsides*.
Surgeon A. S. Gorgas, to the *Juinata*.
First Assistant Engineer H. W. Fitch, and Second Assistant Engineer O. M. Burchard, to assist Chief Engineer James Kimball at New York.
Second Assistant Engineer M. H. Plunkett, to the *Juinata*.
Second Assistant Engineer F. E. Brown, to the *Niagara*.
Third Assistant Engineer Guy Samson, to resume his duties on the *Minnesota*.
Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, to report to Major-General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred, for temporary duty.
Third Assistant Engineer George W. Carrick, to the *Juinata*.
Commodore John Rodgers to Newport, R. I., to witness the examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.
Captain Charles W. Pickering, to Newport, R. I., to witness the examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.
Rear-Admiral Shubrick, appointed President of the Board to examine midshipmen, and ordered to Newport, R. I.
Commodore John Marston, appointed President of the Board to examine midshipmen, and ordered to Newport, R I.
Commander Thomas G. Stevens, to assist Rear-Admiral Gregory in the construction of iron clad vessels.
Chief Engineer George Sewall, to Philadelphia, as senior member of a Board to examine assistant engineers for promotion.
Chief Engineers Francis C. Dade and Harman Newell, to Philadelphia, as members of a Board to examine assistant engineers for promotion.
Chief Engineer John P. Whipple, as senior member of a Board to examine assistant engineers for promotion at Philadelphia, Penn.
Lieutenant G. M. Brown, to duty at Navy Yard, New York.
Second Assistant Engineer Augustus H. Able, to the *Patuxet*.
Lieutenant Henry L. Howison, to the *Bienville*,
Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Colin, to the *Marblehead*.
Assistant Surgeon George S. Beardsley, to the Naval Hospital, New York.
Assistant Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, to the Naval Rendezvous New York.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Stedman, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Circassian*.
Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, from the command of the *New Ironsides*, and ordered North.
Captain Alfred Taylor, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the command of the *Lancaster*, in the Pacific Squadron.
Lieutenant F. J. Higginson, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.
Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, from the *Shenandoah*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant Charles E. Hawley, from Ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, Mass.
Paymaster J. George Harris, from special duty at New York, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer Horace McMurtrie, from the *Sciota*, and ordered to the *Juniata*.
Commander H. K. Davenport, from command of the *Hetzel*, and ordered to the command of the *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron.
Second Assistant Engineer Francis G. Smith, from the *Ascutney*, and ordered to the *Augusta*.
Lieutenant D. D. Wemple, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *Juinata*.
First Assistant Engineer John Johnson, from the *Paula*, and waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon G. H. E. Baumgarten, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineer E. M. Breese, from the *Port Royal*, and waiting orders.
Ensign Henry C. Taylor, from the *Iroquois*, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer George H. Riley, from the *Lancaster*, and waiting orders
Paymaster J. Van B. Bleecker, from duty as fleet Paymaster of the East Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineer Henry F. Soveaire, from the *Britannia*, and ordered North
Sailmaker James R. Childs, from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vandalia*
Assistant Surgeon J. D. Murphy, from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, New York, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*
Assistant Surgeon A. C. Rhodes, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Paymaster William G. Marcy orders to the *Niagara* revoked, and ordered to special duty at New York.
Commander Wm. M. Glendy orders to command the Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Captain Alfred Taylor's orders to command the *Lancaster*.
Rear-Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick's order appointing him President of the Board to examine midshipmen.
Chief Engineer George Sewall's orders as senior member of a Board to examine Assistant Engineers for promotion.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman R. K. Hollingshead, at Naval Academy.
Midshipman Charles G. Dyer, at Naval Academy.
Midshipman Charles Alfter, at Naval Academy.
Midshipman Gratiot Washburne, at Naval Academy.

APPOINTED.

Byron Wilson, Lieutenant-Commander, from 5th of November, 1863.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Acting Master Charles Huggins, to take passage in the *Admiral*, to Key West, Fla., for the command of the *J. L. Davis*.
Acting Master Gilbert Richmond, to the *Flambeau*.
Acting Master Robert B. Ely, to the *Manhattan*.
Acting Master F. W. Stung, to command the *Ayalia*.
Acting Ensign Eugene Biondi, to the *Don*.
Acting Master W. Q. Lundt, to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Master William N. Griswold, to take passage in the *Admiral* to Key West, Fla., to command the *G. L. Davis*.
Acting Ensign Elisha N. Snow, to the *Ayalia*,
Acting Master C. W Pratt, to the *New Hampshire*
Acting Ensign A. D. Campbell, to the *James Adger*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Owen Kaney, to take passage in the *Newbern* to Hampton Roads, Va., for duty in the North Atlantic Squadron
Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Merritt, to the *Bienville*.
Acting Ensign A F. Holmes, to the *James Adger*.
Acting Master's Mate William H. Sprague, to the *Don*.
Acting Master's Mate Julian S. Reynolds, to the *Don*.
Acting Master's Mate W. W. Black, to the *Ayalia*.
Acting Master's Mate James P. Knowles, to the *Don*.
Acting Ensign G. M. Prindle, to take passage in the *Circassian* to Key West, Fla., for duty in the *Roebuck*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Sands, to the *Shamrock*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Dougherty, to the *Chinese*.
Acting Ensign F. H. Wilks to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Austin, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Calvin R. Weaver, to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Lardner, to the *Jame Adger*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, to the *Flambeau*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon D. D. T. Neslett, to the *Alabama*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin Webster, to take passage in the *Circassian*, to Key West, Fla., for duty in the *Somerset*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Tunis, ordered to Medical Surgery at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Master Charles H. Hamilton, to the *Juinata*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Mason, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Master William W. Crowninshield, to the *Chineo*.

Acting Master I. J. Hargus, to the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, at New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master G. E. Hill's orders to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron revoked, and to proceed to Key West, Fla., in the U. S. steamer *Circassian*, for duty on board the *Tahoma*.

Acting Ensign George T. Ford, to the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, at New York.

Acting Master Eben Hoyt, and Acting Ensign Timothy Delano, to the *Santiago de Cuba*, at Boston.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thaddeus D. Webster to the *Flambeau*, at New York.

Acting Master's Mate M. Beckett, to the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. George Orme, to assist Acting Assistant Paymaster Mulinck, at the Naval Depot, Newbern, N. C.

Acting Master G B. Almy, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Hughes, to the *Otsego*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B Langley, to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Master's Mate Matthew Crimmon, to the *Ayalia*

Acting Master's Mate Samuel H. Maunder, to rejoin his vessel

Acting Master's Mate William F. Veltman, to the *Bienville*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Relief*.

Acting Master William Fales, from the command of the *J. L. Davis* and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Black, from West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Alexander, from the *Antonia* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George S. Thurston, from the *Seminole* and permission given to enter Chelsea Naval Hospital for medical treatment.

Acting Master Louis F. Timmerman, from the *Saranac* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Parker, from the *Ohio* and ordered to take passage in the *Admiral* to Key West, Fla., for duty on the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Master P. J. Hargous, from the *Admiral* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Thies N. Meyer, from the *Admiral* and ordered to the *Bienville*

Acting Ensign J. A Chadwick, from the *Henry James* and waiting orders.

Acting Master C. M. Marchant, from the *Genesee* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. F. Hullard, from the *Fuchsia*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Flambeau*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James Winter, from the *Marblehead* and settling accounts.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to the *Chimeo*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene, from the command of the naval battery Seavey's Island, N. H., and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign W. A. Abbot, from the naval battery Seavey's Island and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Cross, from the *Ella* and ordered to the *Fuchsia*.

Acting Master's Mates D. S. McKenzie, F. R. Iaschke and George H. Goodmanson, from the *Chenango* and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate W. K. Knowlton, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *Victoria*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas M. Tooms, from the *Somerset* and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate John H. Locke, from the naval battery Seavey's Island and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Master J. P. Randall, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Keller, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered on board the *Don* at Boston.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence J. Lyons, from the *Fort Donelson* and ordered on board the *Don* at Boston.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Lemory, having been condemned by medical survey, he is detached from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron from 20th April, 1864.

Acting Master Leonard W. Hill, from the *Tahoma*, in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Flambeau* at New York.

Acting Gunner John W. Irvin, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba* at Boston.

Acting Master's Mates Calvin S. Wilcox and Charles F. Ellmore, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas P. Jones, from the *Pontoosuck*, and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Acting Master's Mate John L. Robins, from the *Brandywine*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James H. McGlane, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and a leave of absence for one month granted.

Acting Master's Mate John G. Brown, from the *Jonquil*, and is permitted to enter the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass, for Medical treatment.

Acting Master's Mate George H. White, from the *Gem of the Seas*, and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate George R. Bakeman, from the *Princeton*, and to take passage in the *Bermuda*, to Key West, Fla., for duty on the *Gem of the Seas*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Yard's orders to be detached from the *J. P. Jackson*, are revoked.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Rolline D. Whites, to the *Nereus*, revoked, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Ensign E. R. Warren, orders detaching him from the *Bermuda*, revoked

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland's orders to command the *Lodona*, are revoked, and waiting orders.

Acting Master John Baker's order detaching him from the *North Carolina*, and ordering him to the *New Hampshire*, revoked.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Romeo K. Stall's order detaching him from the *Iroquois*, and ordering him to the *Bienville*, revoked.

Acting Master Charles Huggins' orders to command the *J. L. Davis* revoked, and ordered to the *Admiral*.

Acting Master Charles E. Hawkins' order detaching him from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordering him to the *New Hampshire*, revoked.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dunden's order detaching him from the *Banshee*, and ordering him to the *Flambeau*, revoked

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene's orders to the *Vandalia* revoked, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Ensign Joshua Simmons' orders to the Potomac Flotilla revoked, and ordered to take passage in the *Circassian*, to New Orleans, La., for duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign George T. Ford's orders to the *Shamrock*, revoked.

APPOINTED.

Henry C. Kenel, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the Naval Battery, Seavey's Island, N. H.

Samuel James, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Maumee*.

George Chamberlain and Thomas S. Arey, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction in New York.

Horatio N. Beaumont, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.

H. R. Watts, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

John Miller, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*

George L. Simpson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty in the *North Carolina*.

William Finnegan, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Otsego*.

W. Bach, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Chickopee*,

Romaine J. Curtis, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Eliphalet Brown, Jr., Acting Master, and ordered to New York.

Francis G. Taylor, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Potomska*.

Thomas Finnie, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Charles Goodwin, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Virginia*.

James B. Farrand, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Henry Augustus Chase and Frederick W. Baker, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Chineo*.

Samuel Dale, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Britannia*.

Henry Harbenson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, detached from the *Commodore Morris*, and ordered to the *Flambeau*.

D. A Bandel, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

John Deane Wanklin, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Quaker City*.

Otis C. Chamberlain, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Marblehead*.

Joseph Venable, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Stephen A Abbott, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Morris Wagg, acting Master's Mate, (for good conduct on the night of the loss of the *Monitor*, December 30, 1862,) and ordered to the *Gemsbock*.

Charles H. Smith and John Jones, Acting Master's Mates, (for good conduct on the night of the loss of the *Monitor*, December 30, 1862,) and ordered to the *Pontoosuck*.

J. E. M. Graham, Acting Master's Mate (under circular) and ordered to the *Courier*.

Joseph K. Cooke, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

George H. Pyle, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

E. B. Pike, Acting Master, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Allen W. Snow, of the *Niagara*.

Acting Master's Mates John F. Dennett and Van Buren Bloom.

Acting Ensign Wm. H. McLean, of the *Calypso*

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. F. Holmes, of the *Winnebago*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Mast r's Mates Stephen H. Burrows and Robert B. Palfrey, at the Seavey's Island Battery.

Acting Master's Mate H. Vincent Hutler, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master's Mate Isaac Sawyer, at the Naval Hospital Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master's Mate John Dow.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Frank P. Center, and ordered to instruction at New York

Acting Ensign Thomas F Lacock, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensign A. J. L. Barker, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensign Thomas G. Hale, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting Ensigns James H. Church and Theodore Nickerson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign H. L. R. Woods, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign Federick D. Jacobson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign and Pilot William Clarke, and ordered to the *Poppy*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Meyer and John Halpin, (under the circular of October 7, 1863,) to remain in the *Home*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. B. King, to remain in the *Saginaw*.

Acting Ensign Thomas W. Kimball, and ordered to the *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Oliver Lasher, and ordered to the *Young America*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot William Hendricks, and ordered to the *Pink*.

Acting Ensign Elisha W. Snow, and awaiting orders.

Acting Ensigns D. H. Arey, William Wing, Robert W. Land, and John W. Griffiths, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign D'Arcy M. Gaskins, and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting Ensign A P. Atwood, and ordered to the *Chocura*

Acting Ensign William H. Howard, and ordered to the *Awgona*.

Acting Ensign Jesse T. Carver, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Michael J. Kelly and Thomas Morgan, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign William Barker, and ordered to the *Aroostook*.

Acting Ensign William Dunne, and ordered to the *Marse*.

Acting Ensigns Emile Eufer and Joseph S. Thomas, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. D. Witherell, and ordered to the *Hazel*

Acting Master's Mate Albert C. Smith, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla

Acting Master's Mates Henry Tew and Peter Cleary, and ordered to instruction at New York

Acting Master's Mate Thomas F. Roberts, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate B. F. Fries, (under circular) and ordered to the *Supply*.

Acting Master's Mate John White, (under circular) and ordered to the *Seneca*.

Acting Master's Mates John Mason and Lorenzo H. Delun, (under circular) and ordered to the *Mt. Washington*.

Acting Master's Mates Ruel R. Palfrey and Stephen H. Burrows, (for duty at Leavy Island Battery.

Acting Master's Mate G. V. Demorest, (under circular) and ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

Acting Master's Mate William Cromack, and ordered to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Master's Mate Frederick Reed, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Lewis A. Kent and Edward S. McDonald, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Topliff, (under circular) and ordered to the *Alert*,

Acting Master's Mate Edward W. Walton, (under circular) and ordered to the *Honeysuckle*

Acting Master's Mate James Smith, (under circular) and ordered to the *Larkspur*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Levi S. Fickett, to Acting Master on board the *Olide*.

Acting Ensign William Harcourt, of the *Arizona*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Gardner Cottrell, to Acting Master, and to remain on the *Tecumseh*.

Acting Ensign Henry G. McKennee, of the *Lodona*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign James T. Ross, of the *Passaic*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign William N. Price, of the *Sonoma*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign F. M. Montell, commanding the *Geranium*, to Acting Master.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Doyle, to be Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and to remain on board the U. S. steamer *Circassian*.

Acting Ensign Anthony F. Holmes, to be Acting Master, for good service, to remain on board the U. S. steamer *James Adger*.

Acting Master's Mate John L Venoard, of the U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*, to be Acting Ensign, and to remain on that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Danenhower, to be Acting Ensign, and ordered to duty on board the United States steamer *James Adger*, at Philadelphia.

Acting Master H. H. Gorringe, commanding *Cricket*, Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for the zeal, courage and ability displayed by him in the recent Red River expedition.

Acting Ensign Henry Oakley, of the *Admiral*, to Acting Master.

Acting Master Charles G. Arthur, of the *Seminole*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Carty, to Acting Chief Engineer, and detached from the *Paluxet*, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Clark W. Doten, to Acting First Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Iuka*.

Acting Master's Mate Ely M. Boggs, to Acting Ensign and detached from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master John Sherrill, commanding the *Roebuck*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master Ezra Leonard, of the *Oneida*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Andrew L. Emerson, of the *Kinnebec*, to Acting Master.

Acting Master Elijah Sells commanding *Grampus*, Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master James H. Rogers, of the *Vicksburg*.

Acting Ensign Olof Lundstrom, of the *Pembina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James F. Sullivan, of the *Chenango*.

Acting Ensign Harry H. Johnston, of the *Sonoma*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Martin Boggons, of the *Poppy*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Brownlee, of the *Quaker City*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Lawrence, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Ensign Elkanah Rich, Jr., of the *Passaic*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Holloway, of the *Mohican*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Welsh, of the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Cahill, at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Jennings, of the *Camelia*.

Acting Master A. H. Pierson, of the *Minnesota*.

Acting Master George F. Hammond.

Acting Master William D. Freeman, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.

Acting Master's Mate Edward L. Deane, at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Master's Mate Freeman Langley, of the *Princess Royal*.

Acting Master's Mate John H. Manning, of the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Ensign John T. Blatchford, Mississippi Squadron, of the *Louisville*.

Acting Master's Mate Warburton S. Scott, Mississippi Squadron, of the *Fair Play*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Agnew, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Walter S. Cushman.

Acting Ensign Daniel B. Hallett.

Acting Third Asistant Engineer Henry A. Brown, of the *Saco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Fries.

Acting Master Charles Smith, of the *Narragansett*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Schenck, Jr., of the *North Carolina*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Walker Y. Ledham, of U. S. steamer *Judge Torrence*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate J. M. Skardon, at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master's Mate W. H. Flinn, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master's Mate Robert P. Hoss, at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master's Mate Matthew Beckett.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Eben M. Seaver, of the *Quaker City*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Crawford, of the *Mohican*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Buckley, of the *Mohican*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Gordon, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles R. Maples, at Brooklyn, N Y

Acting Master's Mate Alden W. Tripp

Acting Master's Mate Jason L. Rowe, of the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Master's Mate George W Cleaves.

Acting Ensign R. K. Hubbell, *Osage* Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Edgar, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas King, of the *Avenger*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master George B Stephenson.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Huckley.

Acting Master's Mate Henry C. Waddell, of the *Merrimac*,

Acting Master's Mate Oliver G. Moore.

Acting Master's Mate William Coomes, of the *William Bacon*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Curras, U. S. A., to Camp Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Hospital Chaplain W. M. Grimes, to Totten, Louisville, Ky

Assistant Surgeon J. Y. Cadwell, U. S. V., to the Hospital transport *Ashland*

Surgeon C. C. Bumreecher, U. S. V., to Fort Dalles, Oregon, to accompany Indian Expedition.

Surgeon A. S. Cox, U. S. V., to assist Surgeon-in-Chief First division, Twentieth corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Assistant Surgeon L. S. Ward, U. S. V., to Third division General Hospital, Alexandria, Va.

Surgeon W. J. Wolfley, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in Chief De Russy's division, Arlington, Va.

Surgeon A. H. Thurston, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Department of Washington.

Surgeon F. H. Grose, U S. V., as Medical Director of Hospitals, Annapolis, Md.

Surgeon R. A. Christian, U. S. V., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. V., as Inspector of Hospitals, Middle Department.

Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., to special duty with the Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

Hospital Steward George Palayatto, Fourth New York Cavalry, to the General Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Powers, and Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ledlie, U. S. V, to the Department of Missouri.

Assistant Surgeons Benjamin Durham, A. M. Mahere, and J. S. Petherbridge, U. S. V., to the Department of the Gulf.

Surgeon George W Hagebeom, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and assigned to the Department of Kansas.

Assistant Surgeons E. A. Clark, M. S. Cochrane, and H. W. Davies, U. S. V., to the Department of Arkansas

Assistant Surgeons D. R. Brower and George Derby, U. S. V., to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Pooley, U. S. V., to the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon M. F. Cogswell, U. S. V., to duty at Albany, New York.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Sternburg, U. S. A., as Surgeon in charge of General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Surgeon J. J De Lamater, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief General Shepley's command, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon M. Goldsmith, U. S. V., to the Red River Expedition (temporary.)

Surgeon Samuel Hart, U. S. V., to charge of General Hospital, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Surgeon W. A. Conover, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector Eighteenth Army Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Curran, U. S. A., to Camp Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon B. McClure, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Madison, Indiana

Surgeon G. R. Weeks, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector Department of Arkansas.

Surgeon J. J. Craven, U. S V., as Medical Director Tenth Army corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. T. O'Kie, U. S A., as Surgeon-in Chief of Joe Holt General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

APPOINTMENTS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Glennan, U. S. A, Surgeon E. M. Powers, Seventh Missouri Volunteers, Acting Assistant Surgeon Briston Stone, U. S. A., Surgeon Benjamin Durham, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, Dr. A. McMahon, of Ohio, Surgeon J. S. Petherbridge, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Surgeon E. A. Clark, Illinois Volunteers, Surgeon M. Cochrane, First Iowa Cavalry, Surgeon H W Davis, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Surgeon D. R. Brower, U. S A., Acting Assistant Surgeon T. P. Pooley U. S. A., Surgeon J. H. Ledlie, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Surgeon George Derby, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and Dr. Moses F. Cogswell, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers; Allen Lyman, Surgeon, and assigned to duty with the Fifth U. S. Colored troops; William A. Spears, Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to duty with the Fifth U. S. Colored troops.

The new fort, building upon the site of Fort Hale, to defend New Haven harbor, will be the largest fortification in Connecticut, and capable of withstanding the most serious naval attack.

The Paymaster-General has issued instructions to paymasters, not to pay any but wounded officers, for the present.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the sloop *Fortunate*, on the 30th of May, near Indian River, Fla. She had five bales of cotton on board, but no papers of any kind.

The following is a list of naval prizes up to the 1st of June, 1864:—Steamers, 232; schooners, 627; sloops, 159, barks, 29; brigs, 32; ships, 16; yachts and small craft, 183. Total, 1,227. The aggregate value is $17,000,000, to be distributed among the naval captors.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by steamer *Chocura*, Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft, off Cherardi, Brazos River, Texas, on the 3d of May, of the Prussian schooner *Frederick II.* She had run the blockade off Brazos River, in company with the British schooner *Agnes*. She had on board 114 bales of cotton, and was sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

On the 23d of May, the following vessels were on the blockade off Mobile: *Flag Ship Hartford*, 28; steamers *Richmond* 24; *Ossipee*, 13; *Galena*, 10; *Metacomet*, 10; *Pembina*, 6; *Lackawana*, 14; *Oneida*, 10; *Seminole*, 1, *Genesee*, 8; *Sebago*, 10; and the following, temporarily absent, were daily looked for: *Monongahela*, 12; *Conemaugh*, 9; *Penguin*, 7; *Port R yal*, 8; *Itasca*, 4. Ample measures have been taken to prevent a surprise by the rebel rams, gunboats or torpedoes.

Screw steamer *Marblehead*, 6, Lieutenant Brown commanding, arrived at Newport on Sunday from New York to be attached to the Naval Academy.

The following changes have recently taken place in the West Gulf Squadron: Commander Wm. E. LeRoy, detached from the *Oneida*, and ordered to command the *Ossipee*, vice Captain William M. Walker, returned North sick; Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Low, of the *Octorara*, ordered to command the *Oneida*; Acting Master Ezra Leonard has been ordered to the command of the ironclad *Carrabassett*, 6, at New Orleans; Acting Ensign John L Ball has reported for duty on board the *Oneida*, 10; Lieutenant Commander J. G. Maxwell has been ordered to the *Lackawana*; Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gherardi has been ordered to command the *Port Royal*, vice Lieutenant-Commander George U. Morris, detached and ordered North.

The U. S. S. steamer *Newbern*, from Brooklyn Navy Yard, sailed on the 3d, instead of on the 1st, as reported last week, for the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Galatea*, Commander Guest, which has been undergoing repairs at the Yard, sailed on the 5th, and again returned on the 7th, leaking badly. The *Marblehead*, Lieutenant Brown, left on the 5th. The *Chicopee*, Commander Harrell, and the schooner *Oliver H. Lee*, Acting Master Oliver commanding, left on the 6th. The *R. R Cuyler*, Commander Downs, and the *Iuka*, Lieutenant Rodgers, on the 7th. The *Merrimack*, Acting Master C. R Rogers, on the 9th. The prize steamer *Caledonia*, captured off Wilmington by the U. S. S. *Keystone State*, arrived on the 5th, Acting Master Corse commanding. The *Senaca*, Lieutenant-Commander Parker, arrived on the 6th. The tugboat *J. McMartin*, recently purchased by the Government for taking vessels to Fortress Monroe, and commanded by Acting Ensign Ames, arrived on the 7th. The *Nyack*, Lieutenant Garfield commanding, went into commission on the 8th. The *Shamrock* is lying at the dock ready for sea, and awaiting orders.

A despatch has been received from Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding Budd, commanding steamer *Somerset*, West Pass, St. George's Sound, of Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, detailing the particulars of an expedition by which he succeeded in completely thwarting the designs of an expedition led by a Rebel naval officer, who had made every preparation for the capture of the U. S. steamer *Adela*. He says:—May 13th the light draft launches of the *Somerset* and United States schooner *Chambers* were sent to land a detachment of troops, under command of Lieutenant Hunter, 110th New York, who proceeded to Apalachicola by land, and being in communication with the launches. The forces of the enemy were discovered near the town. They immediately retreated, and but for the unfortunate mistake of Lieutenant Hunter, who supposed them to be our men, would have been captured. The commanding officer of the Rebel expedition, General W. Gift, escaped capture by the swiftness of his vessel. Their intention was to carry the *Adela* into Mobile and burn her. Six of their boats, all but one, were captured.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Winans, of the gunboat *Juliette*, was recently drownedt a Mound City, on the Mississippi River. It seems that Mr. Winans had been up in the city, and was just stepping from the receiving ship to the flag-ship to report to the Admiral, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated between the two boats. Some of the men on the flag-ship saw him fall, but did not know who it was. The alarm was given, and exertion made to save him, but without success.

The U. S. tug boat *Columbine* was captured near Horse Landing, fifteen miles above Pilatka, on St. John's River, on the evening of the 23d ult. She had on board Captain Nichols, one lieutenant, and thirty soldiers, of Company 3, Thirty-fifth U. S. Colored troops, late the First N. C. The vessel was in charge of Acting Master Sanborn, with three officers and a crew of twenty-three men. She was armed with two 20-lb. rifled guns. The Rebels opened on her with a light battery, and a shot disabling her rudder, she drifted ashore, and was attacked by over two hundred men, who captured her and all on board, excepting three of the soldiers, who escaped and reached St. Augustine overland.

The following prize cases have just been sent to the Fourth Auditor's office for adjustment, and will be ready for payment ere long: Prize schooner *Louise*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Queen*, February 11, 1864. Amount for distribution, $4,439 35. D. D. Farragut, Flag Officer. Prize schooner *Edward*, captured by the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*. Amount for distribution, $2,139 05. T. Bailey, Flag Officer. Prize sixty-four Bales of Cotton, captured by the U. S. steamer *J. L. Davis*. Amount for distribution, $16,132 66.

The U. S. steam Revenue Cutter *Wyanda*, from Washington, D. C., May 26th, via Newport, R. I., 2d inst. at 6 A. M., arrived at New York on the 3d. She is the first delivered of the six new vessels contracted for by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, a year ago. She was built in Baltimore by J. T. Hardy & Brother. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, J. A. White; First Lieutenant, D. D. Tompkins; Second Lieutenant, O. S. Hodgden; Third Lieutenant, Thomas Lay; Chief Engineer, A. M. Cummings; First Assistant, Frank Pulsifer; Second Assistants, Thomas Mulholland and J. T. Jeffer.

The steamer *Bermuda*, arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th, from the West Blockading Squadron. She brings nineteen officers and thirty-six disabled men. Spoke United States ship *Hartford* on a cruise. Spoke at sea schooner *Dart* from New Orleans with fifty passengers, disabled and was towed to the Southwest Pass.

Side-wheel steamer *Adele*, 6, Lieutenant Stodder commanding, blockading Apalachicola, was attacked, May 8th, by eight boat loads of Rebels—about one hundred men—who were beaten off. This attempt probably gave rise to the Rebel report that a gunboat had been taken, with all on board, off Apalachicola.

The Navy Department is in want of acting ensigns. Applicants must have seen eight years of sea service, and be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years.

Side wheel steamer *Powhatan*, 21, was spoken on the 22d ult., off Barbadoes, cruising for the Rebel privateer *Florida*.

A letter from an officer on board screw steamer *Neptune*, 11, of date 24th ult., states the vessel was off Aspinwall in company with steamer *Ocean Queen*.

Screw steamer *Wyoming*, 6, sailed from Batavia, April 7, to cruise.

Screw steamer *Grand Gulf*, 11, left Fortress Monroe on the 6th inst., for the Wilmington blockade, also screw steamer *Shenandoah*, 10, and side-wheel steamer *Connecticut*, 11.

On the trip of the steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New York, with eight hundred passengers and two hundred and twenty seamen for the Pacific squadron, the latter mutinied, and terrible consequences were prevented only by the cool resolution of the officer who had them in charge—Commander Daniel Ammen. These seamen had been transferred from the army to the navy, and on the third day out from New York they came aft and attempted to force the grating which separated the cabin from the steerage passengers, declaring they would dine in the cabin. Commander Ammen warned them that if they persisted he would shoot some of them, to which they replied insultingly and continued their attempts Three of them made a rush, whereupon Commander Ammen shot two of them dead. This quieted the mutineers, and the dead bodies of their ringleaders were sewn up and thrown overboard. The other men were then all mustered and passed on to the upper deck, when they were put in irons and disarmed. Afterwards a portion of them were placed on board the U. S. steamer *Neptune*, and all of them were taken to Aspinwall in irons. On the 24th May they were taken across the Isthmus and put on the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, under a strong guard of marines. On their way across, eight succeeded in escaping and another one was shot.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Samuels—Farran.—At Grace church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 1st, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Rector of Trinity church, New York, Benjamin Samuels to Hattie, youngest daughter of Captain John S. Farran, all of Brooklyn.

Chapman—Hubbard.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 4th, at the church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Mr. David Chapman, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Celestine, daughter of Captain Hubbard, R. N.

Price—Marriott.—At the House of Prayer, Newark, on Wednesday, June 1st, by Rev. W. J. Lynd, Rector of St. Barnabas, Roseville, Colonel Edward Livingston Price, late of the 145th Vols., to Emma, daughter of William Marriott, Esq.

Mirrielees—Kellogg.—On May 26th, by Rev. C. B. Boynton, D.D., at the residence of the bride's mother, Cincinnati, O., Captain B. M. Mirrielees to Lucinda, third daughter of the late A. Kellogg, merchant, of Cincinnati.

McRay—Nicholson.—In Cincinnati, O., May 25th, by Rev. T. S. Snowden, Lieutenant M. Horace McRay, U. S. C. T., to Miss Martha Nicholson. No cards.

Naar—Price.—On Wednesday, May 25th, at St. John's church, by Rev. S A. Clark, Joshua D. Naar, of New York city, to Mary I., daughter of Major William O, Price, both of New Jersey.

Goodwin—Wright.—On Wednesday, June 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D.D., Harry B. Goodwin, U.S.N., to Jennie, only daughter of Chief Engineer W. F. Wright. No cards.

Bunce—Bull.—At Hartford, Conn., May 26th, by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Christ church, Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Bunce, U.S.N., to Mary E., daughter of the late John W. Bull, Esq., of that city.

Caswell—Shewell.—On June 2d, by the Rev. Mr. Henson, Lieutenant Chas. W. Caswell, U S. A., to Miss Amanda E. Shewell, of Philadelphia.

Chisholm—Montgomery.—In Ogdensburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 24th, by Rev. Mr. Leonard, Colonel Chisholm, U. S. Vols., to Miss Nina, daughter of the Hon. Henry Montgomery, all of the above place.

Kleever—Tribits.—On Wednesday, June 1st, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. Chas. Kleever, C.S.A., to Miss Hettie Tribits, of Reading, Pa.

Emmons—McKune.—On Tuesday, June 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, George D. Emmons, U.S.N., to Annie E., daughter of John McKune, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

Hamel.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, May 30th, of wounds received in battle, on May 19th, Lieutenant David Hamel, Commandant of Co. D, 6th Regt N. Y. Vol. Art., aged 36 years and 8 months.

Green.—At St. James' Hospital, New Orleans, on Friday, May 13th, from wounds received at the battle of Pleasant Hill, at the age of 21 years, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. N. Green, Jr., of the 173d N. Y. Vols., the eldest son of Hon Wm N. Green, of Worcester, Mass., and nephew of Andrew H. Green, of New York.

Stimpson.—At Washington, D. C., from a wound received in battle, May 12th, Frank E. Stimpson, First Lieutenant 17th Regulars, son of Herbert H. Stimpson, of Cambridge, 25 years of age

Flagg.—At Beverly, Mass., May 25th, Major Henry J. Flagg, Paymaster U. S. Army.

Watson.—At Elmira, on Saturday, May 28th, Captain George F. Watson, of the 180th Regiment, late Adjutant of the 12th N. Y. Vols.

Van Antwerp.—On Thursday, May 26th, at the Chesapeake General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., from wounds received in battle, May 10th, Lieutenant William B. Van Antwerp, 13th Regt. Ind. Vols., son of the late Wm. Van Antwerp, of New York city, in the 20th year of his age.

Bangs.—In Chelsea, May 26th, J. Freeman F. Bangs, Jr., Acting Ensign U.S.N., only son of J. F. F. Bangs, in the 24th year of his age.

King.—In New York, on June 8th, Mabel King, only child of Captain Horatio C. and Emma Stebbins King, aged 3 months and 15 days.

Howard.—In Hudson, N. Y., on May 31st, William Langford Howard, late commander in the U. S. Navy, aged 73 years.

Business Notice.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see the "Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES,
ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

issued under authority of an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1864.

The Loan is redeemable after ten years, at the option of the Government, and is payable in forty years in coin, and bears interest at the rate of

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

REGISTERED BONDS will be issued of the following denominations—$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10 000.

COUPON BONDS will be issued—$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

INTEREST IN COIN

will commence from date of subscription, or the accrued interest from the 1st of March, can be paid in coin, or, until further notice, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks, adding (50) fifty per cent. to the amount for premium.

Coupon Bonds ready for delivery.
C. H. CLARK, President.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
The Gold Pen—The Best of All Pens.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
The best Pens in the World.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

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The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only;* No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse, Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 3d quality
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 00 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer —whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guaranty their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

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117 Wall street, New York.

United States Treasury, New York, June 3, 1864.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits made on and after this date on account of Temporary Loan.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

This Loan is authorized by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

Until its Redemption five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

Subscriptions to the Loan are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

Its Exemption from State or Local Taxation adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

The Rate of Interest on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a Rule, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now founded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

The authorized Amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, up to June 4, has been

$67,017,850.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New York, 23d-st & B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 & 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third Av.
Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th Av. & B'way.
Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New York, 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositories of Public money, and all

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throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

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GENERAL GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS.

With a Sketch of his Life and Military Career.

By JULIAN K. LARKE.

Illustrated with an accurate Portrait on Steel, with views of the Surrender of Fort Donelson, Vicksburgh and the Battles at Pittsburgh Landing and Chattanooga.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.

Grant's Early Days—At West Point—Enters the Army—Mexican War—Subsequent Services and Civil Life—The Rebellion—Volunteers, and becomes a Brigadier-General—Post and District Commander—Battle of Belmont—District of Cairo—Surrender of Fort Henry and Capture of Fort Donelson—Department of Tennessee—Battles of Iuka and Corinth—Change of Base—Williams' Canal—Lake Providence Canal—Steele's Bayou Expedition—Health of the Army—Overland Movement and Running the Batteries—Grierson's Expedition—Attack on Grand Gulf—Landing at Bruinsburg—Battle of Port Gibson—Capture of Jackson—Battle of Champion's Hill—Battle of Big Black—Investment, Siege and Surrender of Vicksburgh—General Grant at Memphis and New Orleans—Commander of the Military Division of Mississippi—Defeat of Bragg and Victory at Chattanooga—Splendid Strategy in Tennessee—Thanked by Congress, Commissioned as Lieutenant-General—Together with an Appendix containing his Official Reports, the Debates in Congress, etc., etc.

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FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWEL leaves Jay-st. Pier Every Afternoon at 3½.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A.M., 18th June, 1864.

These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,0000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed—of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 80,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage, or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, it considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional and collateral security—twenty per cent.—will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity, or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guaranty, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 24th day of May, 1864, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed), A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 16th May, 1864, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. E.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

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May 23, 1864.

This Bank has a cash capital of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

and will commence business in the new Banking Rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, on this day, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts, and will discount business paper, and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This Bank will have a large deposit from Country Banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States, and depository of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this city.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

H. M. Humphrey, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street.

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SMALL STORES, &c.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
June 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores, &c.," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P.M. on the 15th day of June, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Thread, black and white, lbs....	200	1,000
Riband, hat, pieces..............	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces..............	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces..............	3 000	1,000
Spools cotton....................	6,000	12 000
Silk, sewing, lbs................	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs.............	8,500	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers..........	1,000	14,000
Thimbles.........................	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives......................	—	2 500
Scissors.........................	1,500	2,500
Razors...........................	500	5,000
Razor strops.....................	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes....................	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes..................	2,000	2,000
Whisk brooms.....................	1,000	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen........	500	—
Eagle medium buttons, dozen......	500	—
Eagle vest buttons, dozen........	1,000	—
D. E. buttons, dozen.............	5,000	20,000
Fine combs.......................	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs.....................	4,000	20,000
Spoons...........................	2,500	15,000
Forks............................	2,500	2 500
Blacking, boxes..................	6,000	40,000
Can openers......................	500	—

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.—229 Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st.,

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Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulets, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

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THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

AND

Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces.

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Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

From Major-General George G. Meade.

"I have received several numbers of the Army and Navy Journal, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance."

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"Your Journal meets with great favor in this army. I constantly recommend it to the notice of the members of this corps. I hope it may realize the success it deserves. I enclose the yearly subscription."

From Commodore J. C. Long, U.S.N.

"Your Journal is not only the best, but the *only* paper of the kind that has ever been published that sustains its character."

From Major-General G. H. Thomas.

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the Army and Navy Journal to officers in my portion of the Army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands."

From Prof. H. Coppee, *University of Pennsylvania.*

"A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure; but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new, and yet practical—its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper, and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service."

From the New York Times.

The Army and Navy Journal is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers; and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest.

From the Boston Post.

The new Army and Navy Journal has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited, and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Its subscription list has already attained to a very respectable number of thousands, and the paper has every prospect of reaching a degree of prosperity equal to its great deserts. Among its contributors are many of our Military and Naval heroes of highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt.

Paterson (N. J.) Daily Press.

"It is rare now-a-days to see such stupid criticisms of men and measures as were current in the daily papers before this excellent weekly made its appearance. We commend it as being always able, vigorous, independent, well got up—in fact, a periodical of which the country may well be proud."

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"We can honestly and heartily recommend it to all who wish to keep themselves posted as to the war. Its war news is full and accurate, and its editorial discussions intelligent and impartial. It is worth all the other papers put together for accurate information about the war."

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"The best authority in military matters."—*New Haven Palladium.*

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"This Hand Never Struck Me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand never struck me, mother."

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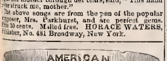

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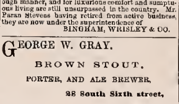

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PROPOSALS FOR ANCHORS AND KEDGES.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
Washington, May 17, 1864.

The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting will, until the 14th of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., receive propositions for the manufacture and delivery at such Navy Yards as may be designated, the following iron-stocked anchors and kedges:

26 of	2,000 pounds.
40 of	1,800 pounds.
60 of	1,600 pounds.
80 of	1,500 pounds.
70 of	1,300 pounds.
60 of	1,200 pounds.
60 of	1,000 pounds.
70 of	800 pounds.
60 of	600 pounds.
60 of	500 pounds.
60 of	400 pounds.
60 of	300 pounds.
60 of	200 pounds.

The above weight is exclusive of the stock, which will be in the usual proportion, and they are to be made of the best scrap iron, of the form, dimensions, and finish of those made for the naval service, and be subject to such inspection as the Bureau may direct.

One-half of these anchors, of each of the sizes from 1,800 to 200 pounds inclusive, must be delivered in one hundred days from the date of the notification of the award of the contract, and the remainder in one hundred and sixty days from the same date.

The conditions of the contract will be similar to those usual in the Navy.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that, if awarded, the contract will be executed.

The proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anchors," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Washington, D. C.

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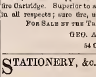

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

SINCE the campaign opened, there has not been so long a lapse in marching and fighting, as that which succeeded the battle of June 3d, at Cold Harbor. The respite was as much needed, and as beneficial to the troops, as that briefer lull in battle at Spottsylvania. After a week of comparative quiet came the great movement, which has given a new aspect to the entire campaign, and closed up one chapter in our record of operations. Before proceeding to this, however, it is proper to describe the days intervening.

Four successive night engagements followed the great assault of Friday. And for a week after its occurrence there was pretty constant skirmishing by day. The hostile lines, it will be remembered, were separated by distances varying from fifty to two hundred yards. This proximity made the picket firing very deadly, and many of our best men escaped the terrible carnage of a dozen pitched battles, only to fall by the casual bullet of some Rebel sharpshooter, after the roar of the contest was over. This desultory firing of marksmen varied in intensity at different parts of the line, and on different days—at sometimes it being fatal to display one's figure above the entrenchments. Staff officers, the signal corps and artillerymen occasionally suffered considerably from the necessity of exposure. Cannonading was also kept up for several days, the artillery duelling being often designed to prevent the construction of new works, or to hinder changes of position. The casualties from shelling have been comparatively important, as might be expected from the shortness of range, and the accuracy of deliberate aim. Of course, not only the skirmish lines, but corps headquarters have frequently been under fire.

But, here and there along the lines, there has occurred a curious sort of mutual and a tacit armistice, whose effect has been to quiet the useless and indecisive fire which only kept both parties on the *qui vive*, and created trouble and annoyance. From suspension of hostilities, in some quarters, the opponents got as far as the exchange of salutations and rude jests, and even of coffee and tobacco. It was found, however, that information was also leaking out from line to line, amongst those who had the fighting and not the planning to do, and the amicable intercourse had to be stopped. And without this prohibition, also, occasionally the jesting got to be so pointed and cutting as to suggest no answer but an angry shot; though, in the main, the amenities and etiquette fitting to the negotiators of peace, were strictly preserved.

Meanwhile the quieter scenes once described at Spottsylvania were repeated—busy work at White-House and on the roads therefrom to camp—the forwarding of supplies of all sorts and ammunition—the caring for the wounded, and their transportation from the field—the various labors of commissaries, quartermasters and surgeons. Reinforcements of new troops and of convalescents began to fill up a little the depleted ranks. New assignments and organizations were necessary, in divisions, brigades and battalions. Regiments cut to fragments by a score of bloody frays were to be consolidated, and the whole Army got again into fit condition for a hot campaign which might not allow another protracted pause. On our side new earthworks were constantly built, extending along the course of the Chickahominy, far towards White-House, and everywhere the enemy built out parallel with us, and but a few hundred yards distant.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 7th, there was an attack on the Ninth corps, our right, very similar to that already recorded as occurring at the same time and the same point, on the previous day. There had been but little firing till about 4 o'clock, when several batteries opened briskly from concealed positions, and soon our skirmish line was driven in. As the enemy approached in pursuit, the artillery and infantry received them with rapid discharges, under which they fell back, abruptly terminating their reconnoissance. But the firing was kept up briskly here and farther down towards the left, for an hour or more.

At six o'clock in the evening, the armistice arranged for by flag of truce, before referred to, took place, lasting two hours. None but medical officers and their attendants, the pioneers and stretcher-bearers, were allowed to go upon the field. The dead and wounded were carefully removed, while the opposing forces stared curiously over their entrenchments, and watched each other and the quiet work with unwonted impunity. No sooner were the white flags withdrawn and the truce over, than, at some points, the marksmen proclaimed their knowledge of the fact by a few shots from their rifles. But the night was more amicable than usual, and the influence of the truce seems observable since.

Before dawn of Tuesday morning, GRIFFIN's and CUTTER's division of the Fifth corps moved rapidly down towards Sumner's Bridge on the Chickahominy, which is situated nearly south of Cold Harbor, and a little northwest of the point where the Richmond and York Railroad cross the river. The enemy, however, was on the alert, and in force, and opened heavily with pieces of considerable calibre on our column as it approached. Our own artillery briskly rejoined. The 18th Massachusetts in a brisk skirmish drove in the enemy's pickets, and swept the Rebels from the bridge. But they still commanded it with their artillery. Our men extended down to the railroad crossing, occupied the region between the two bridges, on the northerly bank, and quietly commenced entrenching, opposite the enemy's earthworks on the further bank. During the afternoon, the enemy moved a heavy piece of ordnance, mounted on a truck, or plated car, along the railroad, which is here in good order, and threw six-inch shells among our men in their entrenchments. The usual picket firing commenced at night. A barricade was thrown across the railroad below, near Dispatch Station, and the latter point formed the terminus of our left wing.

On Wednesday, comparative quiet prevailed till towards evening, when brisk skirmishing took place on the left, with artillery exchanges in the region of the Second corps. The firing continued at intervals through the night, and at portions of the line, on Thursday. But there was no change of position on those days. On Thursday, a part of the cavalry, which, under GREGG and TORBERT, protect our left flank, moved out further to the left, indicating new movements in that direction. During the night there was a little artillery firing in a part of the line.

On Friday afternoon, a few companies of Rebel cavalry dashed on our cavalry videttes on the extreme right, where WILSON's division covered that flank, and swept off a few of them. FERRERO's infantry division of BURNSIDE's corps, next adjoining, was put into motion to repel them, but the enemy was probably on a simple reconnoissance, and did not seek a further skirmish. During Friday and Saturday, entrenching was not wholly suspended anywhere, but both armies seemed anxious to creep out to the east, in anticipation of the old movement against the enemy's left flank. The enemy kept pace with us, confronting us as far down as Bottom's Bridge, and fortifying there, and thence throwing out picket lines southerly towards the James. And now on Friday it began to be noticed that the railroad, so carefully and busily repaired of late, between our base at White-House and the Army was as busily and carefully tearing up again from Dispatch Station easterly, the rails and ties being carried to White-House and there placed on barges. Nothing was landed at the latter point, it was observed, except supplies and forage for the immediate use of the Army.

On Saturday, WILSON, on our right flank, being annoyed by the demonstration of the previous afternoon, sent a part of MCINTOSH's cavalry brigade to reconnoitre the enemy's position. MCINTOSH drove back their pickets, and passed over the entrenchments of their skirmish line. About a mile west of Bethesda Church, MCINTOSH came upon FIELD's division of infantry, and there ended his reconnoissance. Our loss was 16 killed and wounded. Meanwhile, the two other cavalry divisions, save the force which still held our left, were away on a long circuit to the north and west, breaking up the railroads between Richmond and Washington, and sweeping off to communicate with HUNTER.

THE MOVEMENT TO THE JAMES.

At length, preparations for one of the most momentous changes in the campaign had been completed. It was no less than the transfer of operations to a new line, a change of base, another "flank movement "in the face of the enemy." Indications had already been sufficiently frequent and palpable that White-House was to be abandoned as a base, and that henceforth the region north of the Chickahominy was to hold only a subordinate part in the tactics of the campaign. Frequent reconnoissances by the enemy had shown his uneasiness at the quiet of our lines. But when the time for the movement had fully come, so brilliantly was it accomplished that its execution, at least, has not a little of the merit of a surprise.

On the night of Sunday, June 12th, the Army began to march. It will be remembered that the enemy's line extended along the Chickahominy as far as Bottom's Bridge, where it was entrenched. Our forces lay north of the enemy, in a line generally parallel, and were also well entrenched opposite his right. Of course, Bottom's Bridge could not be used for crossing. The next two bridges below are Long Bridge and Jones's Bridge—the former six or seven miles from Bottom's Bridge, and the latter ten or twelve miles. On Sunday night, WRIGHT's Sixth corps and BURNSIDE's Ninth marched to Jones's Bridge, crossed the Chickahominy, and moved rapidly thence to Charles City Court-House, a mile from the James River, and about nine miles distant from the bridge, a little west of south. At the same time, HANCOCK's Second and WARREN's Fifth corps moved to Long Bridge, crossed there, and took the road to Wilcox's Wharf, on the James, about twelve miles by road due south, and a

little west of Charles City. Meanwhile, Smith's Eighteenth corps marched to the White-House, there took transports to Fortress Monroe, and, without pausing, passed directly up the river to Bermuda Hundred, which lies opposite City Point, and just above the Appomattox, on the south side of the James. At this latter point, other troops had been previously sent, and, as is well known, Gillmore's Tenth corps was in the same region, it being the headquarters of General Butler's Army. The place designated for crossing the other four corps to the south side of the James, was Powhatan Point, and near Wilcox's. General Butler had carefully prepared pontoons for the crossing. At three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, General Meade's headquarters were moved from Cold Harbor south of Summit Station, near Long Bridge, and at six the next morning, headquarters were in the saddle on the march.

The whole movement was conducted with consummate skill. The men moved cautiously from their entrenchments, which, for miles, as we have already said, lay under the Rebel guns. And only a few shells thrown at the rear, as it moved off, betokened that the enemy had taken the alarm. All night and all day Monday the troops moved forward with hardly more skirmishing or impediment than that of their first march from Culpepper to Chancellorsville. On Monday evening the advance had reached Wilcox's Landing, where also headquarters were. Before noon of Tuesday, our forces were all up, having made their movement in perfect security, and the only fighting being a little cavalry skirmishing at its close. On Tuesday, the crossing was commenced, our Army was transferred to the south side of the James, and the admirable change in position fully consummated.

BERMUDA HUNDRED.

In General Butler's department, the most important move of the week has been the demonstration against Petersburgh. Preparations to operate in that direction were made some time since by preparing a bridge to be thrown across the Appomattox, and sending the gunboats exploring up the river. During the night of June 8th, the pontoons were laid down near Point of Rocks, and about midnight the movement was commenced. The expedition was in charge of General Gillmore, who led the infantry column, made up from his Tenth corps. General Kautz commanded the cavalry of the expedition. General Hinks and Colonel Hawley commanded the two infantry brigades. It had been frequently reported by deserters that Petersburgh had been largely depleted of troops, in order to reinforce Lee in front of Richmond. It was determined that General Gillmore should take the turnpike road and assault the city on that side, while General Kautz, making the circuit of the place, should attack on the southerly or southwesterly side, and, the movement being simultaneous, both forces might enter the city together. The city would thus be captured, and, if not held, at least all its supplies and ammunition could be destroyed. On his part, General Butler was to have a strong demonstration made against the "Clifton Battery."

At midnight of Monday, June 8th, Kautz's selected cavalry, 1,400 strong, clattered over the pontoon bridge. They were followed quickly by Hawley's brigade of Gillmore's corps, and these latter, on crossing the Appomattox, were joined by a brigade from Hinks's (colored) division, under General Hinks's charge. The whole force was about 4,900 strong, about 3,500 being under charge of General Gillmore.

Before eight o'clock of that morning, Follett's battery was brought up in front of the woods near Point of Rocks, and commenced shelling the Rebel lines in the vicinity of "Fort Clifton." The gunboats *Commodore Perry* and *General Putnam* opened fire on the same position, and, until noon, our gunboats and land batteries both kept up a brisk demonstration. Afterwards, the enemy brought down a battery and threw thirty-pounder shells at General Weitzel's signal station; but this was quickly silenced. While General Butler was thus diverting the enemy's attention, the cavalry and infantry columns pressed on, made the detour of the Clifton Battery, to avoid its fire, and continued towards Petersburgh. The infantry encountered no serious opposition till within about two miles of the city, when they met the enemy's skirmish lines, and briskly drove it back, in a short contest. Having arrived in front of the city, where the fortifications could be critically examined, General Gillmore found them too strong for the force at his command to attempt, and accordingly withdrew about noon, and returned to camp the same evening.

Meanwhile, General Kautz had forced the enemy's entrenchments and actually reached the city streets and briskly engaged in fighting. But the Rebels concentrated against him with what force they had, and he was compelled to retire, bringing away with him forty prisoners. His loss was only about a score of men in killed and wounded, and General Gillmore's was still more trifling. General Butler's dispatch to Washington, on this subject, reads thus:

"Yesterday General Kautz charged the enemy's "works at Petersburgh, and carried them, penetrat- "ing into the town, but not being supported by Gen- "eral Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces with- "out a conflict, General Kautz was obliged to withdraw "without further effect." The terms of this dispatch would seem to imply some dissatisfaction at the infantry support, probably on the ground that the enemy was not kept occupied by the latter. Of course, at this distance, it is not for us to criticise without possession of the facts. But it may be remarked that the *strength* of the Petersburgh defences would not come into the question, provided the instructions for the infantry were "engage" them, and not to "carry "them if practicable;" or in similar terms.

With the exception of a casual Rebel shell now and then thrown at the signal station, there has been no hostile demonstration since the Petersburgh affair. Two minor cavalry scouts have returned, one having captured a Rebel signal station and the men on Chuckatuck Creek, which runs into the south side of the James, near Nansemond River, and the other, a hundred horses and a few Rebels in Currituck County, N. C.

GENERAL HUNTER'S OPERATIONS.

From the Shenandoah Valley, the news is all good, it being chiefly the amplification of last week's record. On Sunday, the 5th, General Hunter met the enemy under General Jones near Mount Crawford, twelve miles north of Staunton, and totally routed them, after a spirited battle. 1000 men and 60 officers were taken on the field, and subsequent captures increased the number of prisoners to 1500. There were also taken 3000 stand of arms, three (some accounts say six) pieces of artillery, and a very large quantity of stores. General Jones was killed. The enemy made a rapid retreat, and, fearing to fall back south to Staunton, lest we should cut them off by moving to the southeast on Waynesboro, they left for the latter point, under command of General Vaughn. The movement was brilliant, and not expected by the enemy. Our Army quickly moved down to the important town of Staunton, capturing more stores, and, on the 8th, effected a junction with the forces of Crook and Averill. The enemy's foundries and some factories of cloth and shoes were destroyed at Staunton, and both east and west the Virginia Central Railroad, on which the town is situated, was broken up, and all the Rebel government property captured or burned, for considerable distance. An expedition also penetrated to Waynesboro, and destroyed some railroad bridges.

The occupation of Staunton is quite important, if followed up by similar successes. Stretching easterly a few miles to Waynesboro, which is a small place, of no importance to the Rebels, it will probably be found that the enemy have already retreated there. Our forces may then easily pass through the Blue Ridge by Rockfish Gap, following the railroad, and advance on Charlottesville, which is more important. But even here, we doubt if the enemy can make a successful stand. Charlottesville taken, our forces threaten two of the most prominent points in Virginia, west of Richmond—Gordonsville on the north and Lynchburgh on the south. Whether an advance shall be made on Gordonsville, may be quickly determined, as it is not twenty miles from Charlottesville. But if our forces proceed southerly, to Lynchburgh, the infantry column will require more time.

It is an important question how much force the enemy has in the valley. The forces under Jones were whipped so quickly that it was evident the greater part of Breckenridge's old command had gone with him to reinforce Lee. Staunton was entered without resistance, the old men and boys being its only defenders. The region has been pretty thoroughly swept of men. But at Lynchburgh there ought to be more resistance. Lynchburgh we judge to be, in the first place, a general or a partial rendezvous of the wounded of Lee's army, because they can find better accommodations and supplies there than in Richmond. Longstreet himself is there. Out of his convalescents and slightly wounded he could patch up quite a respectable array for defence, and there must be, besides, a considerable force of good fighting material in the vicinity, including Jones's command. It is possible, also, that Lee will risk weakening himself temporarily for the sake of saving Lynchburgh, if not by sending back any of Breckinridge's men, then at least by some of Fitz Hugh Lee's or Hampton's cavalry. The consequences of losing Lynchburgh would be serious, they being no less than breaking railroad communications between Richmond and the South and the West, besides the capture of supplies and the control of the region of supplies.

It seems now to be well authenticated that Sheridan's cavalry, after destroying railroad between Richmond and Washington, have continued their march in the direction of Staunton headquarters. It is quite probable that Sheridan will appear in the neighborhood of Charlottesville. Meanwhile, Hunter's column, with the cavalry commands of Crook and Averill, moved out easterly on the morning of the 10th, in the same direction. Lee's cavalry are just reported to be in the full chase in the same direction, and may endeavor to piece out the Rebel infantry force. This latter is under the command of General Vaughn. We should judge him to be the same officer who figured in East Tennessee in Longstreet's department last year. He opposed General Sherman's cavalry at Morgantown, on its way to relieve Knoxville, but soon gave way from Sherman's decisive advance. Altogether, there is a chance for interesting combinations in Central Virginia.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

We left General Sherman last week at the close of his movement by the left flank, from Dallas to Acworth—on the railroad, some fifteen or sixteen miles northwest of Marietta by rail, and two-thirds that distance on a straight line. Here he was on the 7th, in sight of the Rebel signal stations at Lost Mountain—on the direct road from Dallas to Marietta, seven miles from the latter place—and Kenesaw, ten miles from Lost Mountain a little east of north from it, on the railroad. These two points were subsequently developed as the right and left of the Rebel position, their army stretching along the hills between the two. By a dispatch, dated at General Sherman's headquarters on the afternoon of the 14th, it appears that a movement was then being made against the enemy's position at Kenesaw.

The movement of General Sherman from Dallas to his present position has proved one of the most difficult of his advance. Operating in a rugged and wooded country, possessing superior advantages for defence, ignorant, in a great measure, of its topography, he is compelled to advance with the utmost caution in the face of an active enemy, watching to take advantage of his superior acquaintance with the theatre of operations. Though there has been no considerable engagement since that of the 28th of May, our Army has been harassed by the almost incessant skirmishing with which the enemy has sought to disconcert its movements. The incessant picket firing by day, interspersed with the shelling of our camps, batteries and trains, has been succeeded by frequent night attacks, which have taxed our troops with loss of sleep, making a still further drain upon energies exhausted by marching and the fatiguing duties of the campaign. Fortunately, the supplies continue abundant, the possession of the railroad enabling General Sherman to bring up supplies largely in advance of his actual necessities. One purpose of his delay in front of Marietta has been, doubtless, to establish a dépôt in the neighborhood of Allatoona Pass, where he can shut the door in the face of a movement on his rear, while he pushes still further on. We have hints of large movements in inception which will, no doubt, reach their development before another week.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

The movements in the Mississippi States are of considerable importance. Morgan's raid in Kentucky, to which allusion has been made, proved quite

an exciting affair. MORGAN entered the State with a large force of from two to three thousand cavalry, through Pound Gap, about the 28th of May. His line of March was from Pound Gap to Paintsville, Hazel Green, Owingsville, Flemingsburg, Maysville and Mount Sterling, dividing into scouting parties, gathering up horses, money, provisions, forage, and all practicable plunder, and destroying railroads and bridges also. Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana and Williamstown were successively reported in MORGAN'S possession, and the same series of plunder were enacted. A train of cars was next captured on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, but no systematic attempt was made to rob the passengers, who were completely in the power of the guerrillas. . The cars were then burned. The baggage belonging to the passengers was not interferred with. Lexington was next entered, the dépôt burned, some stores plundered, and citizens robbed.

On the 11th of June, MORGAN attacked and defeated two Ohio regiments at Cynthiana, under command of General HOBSON, and captured the entire force, about 1,500 men, and a fire, started during the fight, in order to dislodge our troops, consumed a large part of the town. The next day, however, General BURBRIDGE, who had been on MORGAN'S track, from Virginia through Kentucky, came up with him near the same place, and completely routed him, after an hour's sharp fighting, with a reported loss of three hundred in killed and wounded, and as many prisoners. General BURBRIDGE says his cavalry marched "ninety miles in twenty-four hours," and then defeated MORGAN. Our own loss was about one hundred and fifty. A thousand horses and nearly a hundred men of HOBSON'S command were recaptured, and the enemy driven off in great confusion. The victory thus appears to be decisive. One of our daily contemporaries states that General BURBRIDGE is not a Kentuckian. Our understanding is that BURBRIDGE is a Kentuckian, was born in Kentucky, and educated in the State Military School. He raised one of the first, if not the first, Union regiments in Kentucky, and has been prominent in the good cause.

Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, was visited by the enemy on the 10th and 11th, and the garrison was demanded to surrender. This demand was refused, of course, and some firing took place on both days. Then the siege was raised. There has been much loss by plundering, and much destruction of material, and the Rebel raids still continue at Newcastle, Princeton, &c. But our forces seem now to have the ascendency, and to be driving MORGAN before them.

In Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, our troops have been harassed and the towns pillaged, by FORREST, RODDY, LEE and WHEELER, with their own commands, aided by guerrilla forces. WHEELER, on the 10th, appeared at Calhoun, and tore up the railroad between Chattanooga and our Army, and blew up a train with a torpedo, destroying some cars, though injuring few of the troops who were in it. The most serious disaster of the week, however, took place in a battle near Guntown, Miss. Our force was 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, with eighteen pieces of artillery, under General STURGIS. With an equal force, FORREST, RODDY and LEE, suddenly attacked and thoroughly defeated our men, capturing nearly or quite all the artillery and ammunition, and the entire wagon train. Our loss in men was reported at more than a thousand. FORREST and WHEELER'S operations continued, might make grave work for a time with SHERMAN'S communications. But the latter general is equal to any emergency, and could quickly repair twice as great a disaster. He has already taken the first steps in that direction, by appointing General A. J. SMITH, of Fort De Russey and Red River celebrity, to the command of the forces operating against FORREST.

MARMADUKE has been blockading the Mississippi, both below and above Greenville, and other guerrilla operations have been troublesome. But on the 6th of June, General A. J. SMITH met two regiments of the enemy, and drove them back, near Columbia, Ark. Our forces advanced to the enemy's second position, and a brisk artillery duel was kept up, until, under heavy fire, our men ceased using their guns, and dashed into the enemy's lines, and drove him back. Loss about 125 on each side. General MOWER was conspicuous as usual in the assault. MARMADUKE being driven off, our forces once more had control of the Mississippi River. We shall hear of General SMITH again farther northeast.

From Hilton Head there is news of several small expeditions. On the 22d of May, a reconnoitering force proceeded towards Secessionville, and, at Battery Island, Colonel HARTWELL'S 55th Massachusetts (colored) regiment handsomely charged and drove the enemy from their breastworks. Our troops were then withdrawn. The gunboat *Water Witch* was surprised and captured by the Rebels on the Georgia coast by eight armed boats from Fort McAllister. No excuse for the carelessness has been suggested. The *Water Witch* was one of the best blockading vessels in the squadron and was of 378 tons burthen.

On the whole, while matters look well enough before Richmond and Atlanta, for the present, most of the recent operations apart from these two main points, have not lent much to the prowess of our arms. The defeat of MORGAN and MARMADUKE, however, must be put on the credit side.

BATTLE MONUMENT AT WEST POINT.

DEDICATION OF THE SITE.

IN accordance with the notice published last week, the ceremony of dedicating the site for the Battle Monument to the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who have fallen in this war, was observed at West Point, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. In addition to the officers of the Army, brought together by their interest in the ceremonies of the occasion, the proceedings were witnessed by thousands of civilians, who came, moved by curiosity or by anxiety to see and hear one so widely known as the orator of the day—General MCCLELLAN. The weather was propitious, and though the clouds gathered ominously during the delivery of the oration they fortunately passed away before developing into a storm.

An interesting feature was added to the day by the presence of the battle-worn veterans of the Third and Seventh Infantry, who came up from the forts in New York harbor to act as military escort on the occasion. It was expected that General DIX would accompany them, but he was, from some cause, unable to be present. The absence of Lieutenant-General SCOTT was also the occasion of much disappointment, as his presence was confidently counted upon. But though stopping at Cozzens, close by, he was too feeble to undergo the fatigue of sitting through the ceremony. Among the officers present were Brigadier-General ROBERT ANDERSON, who officiated as Grand Marshal, Major-General GORDON GRANGER, Major-General HARTSUFF, Brigadier-Generals HAYES, KILPATRICK, MEAGHER, General BUELL, Colonels WRIGHT and RAYMOND, formerly of General MCCLELLAN'S staff, and others well known to the Army. The Governors of all the loyal States were invited, but none were present excepting Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, who was accompanied by Adjutant-General SPRAGUE.

The platform upon which the ceremonies took place was placed near the flag-staff, in the midst of the guns on Trophy Point, facing the parade ground. About it seats were erected among the trees. These were reserved for the ladies, who, in numerous assembly, graced the occasion. The procession was formed in front of the Academy buildings, shortly after noon, in the following order, the right resting on the Library:

1st—Military Academy Band.

2d—Battalion of Cadets.

3d—Detachment of troops stationed at or visiting the post.

4th—Carriage containing the President of the Executive Committee and the Chief Marshal, and the Orator of the day.

5th—Senior members of the Executive Committee, and Chaplain.

6th—The Executive Committee.

7th—Academic Board, Board of Visitors, Academic Staff, State and Municipal civic officers.

8th—Officers of the Army and Navy.

As the procession started, a National salute was fired from battery Knox. On its arrival at the platform the ceremonies were introduced with prayer by Professor FRENCH, who, at its conclusion, said:

"I am requested on behalf of the officers of the Army, and the local authorities and residents to make known their sentiments and wishes, and most earnestly to ask that these may be respected. To all of these the day is a solemn one; to military feelings, ever confronted with death, the occasion is the same as though cherished comrades were now to be laid in the grave. They ask, then, that this hour and this day may be invested with the decorum attached to funeral solemnities—that no demonstration of any kind be made on the ground or afterward, but that all may enter into the spirit and motive of the solemn occasion which calls us here in reverence, before Almighty God, to set apart a portion of His footstool for the remains of those who shall fall in this war, in the defence of the Constitution, the Union, the welfare and the national honor of these United States."

The band then played Hail Columbia.

General ANDERSON then said:

"Fellow citizens, members of the Corps of Cadets, and brother soldiers: I have the pleasure of going through the form of introducing to you one who is better known to you than he who introduces him—the orator of the day, Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN."

General MCCLELLAN then came forward and spoke as follows:

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ORATION.

ALL nations have days sacred to the remembrance of joy and of grief. They have thanksgivings for success; fasting and prayers in the hour of humiliation and defeat; triumphs and pæans to greet the living and laurel-crowned victor. They have obsequies and eulogies for the warrior, slain on the field of battle. Such is the duty we are to perform to-day. The poetry, the histories, the orations of antiquity, all resound with the clang of arms;—they dwell rather upon rough deeds of war, than the gentle arts of peace. They have preserved to us the names of heroes, and the memory of their deeds, even to this distant day. Our own Old Testament teems with the narrations of the brave actions and heroic deaths of Jewish patriots; while the New Testament of our meek and suffering Saviour often selects the soldier and his weapons to typify and illustrate religious heroism and duty. These stories of the actions of the dead have frequently survived in the lapse of ages the names of those whose fall was thus commemorated centuries ago. But, although we know not now the names of all the brave men who fought and fell upon the plain of Marathon, in the pass of Thermopylæ and on the hills of Palestine, we have not lost the memory of their examples. As long as the warm blood courses the veins of man, as long as the human heart beats high and quick at the recital of brave deeds and patriotic sacrifices, so long will the lesson still incite generous men to emulate the heroism of the past.

Among the Greeks, it was the custom that the fathers of the most valiant of the slain should pronounce the eulogies of the dead Sometimes it devolved upon their great statesmen and orators to perform this mournful duty. Would that a new Demosthenes or a second Pericles could arise and take my place to-day, for he would find a theme worthy of his most brilliant powers, of his most touching eloquence. I stand here now, not as an orator, but as a whilom Commander, and in the place of the fathers of the most valiant dead. As their comrade, too, on many a hard-fought field against domestic and foreign foe—in early youth and mature manhood—moved by all the love that David felt when he poured forth his lamentations for the mighty father and son who fell on Mount Gilboa. God knows that David's love for Jonathan was no more deep than mine for the tried friends of many long and eventful years, whose names are to be recorded upon the structure that is to rise upon this spot. Would that his more than mortal eloquence could grace my lips and do justice to the theme!

We have met to-day, my comrades, to do honor to our own dead; —brothers united to us by the closest and dearest ties, who have freely given their lives for their country in this war—so just and righteous, so long as its purpose is to crush rebellion, and to save our Nation from the infinite evils of dismemberment. Such an occasion as this should call forth the deepest and noblest emotions of our nature—pride, sorrow and prayer; pride that our country has possessed such sons; sorrow that she has lost them; prayer that she may have others like them:—that we and our successors may adorn her annals as they have done, and that when our parting hour arrives —whenever and however it may be—our souls may be prepared for the great change.

We have assembled to consecrate a cenotaph, wh ch shall remind our children's children, in the distant future, of their fathers struggles in the days of the great rebellion. This monument is to perpetuate the memory of a portion only of those who have fallen for the Nation in this unhappy war:—it is dedicated to the Officers and Soldiers of the Regular Army. Yet this is done in no class or exclusive spirit, and in the act we remember with reverence and love our comrades of the Volunteers, who have so gloriously fought and fallen by our sides. Each State will, no doubt, commemorate in some fitting way the services of its sons, who abandoned the avocations of peace and shed their blood in the ranks of the Volunteers. How richly they have earned a Nation's love, a Nation's gratitude—with what heroism they have confronted death, have wrested victory from a stubborn foe, and have illustrated defeat, it well becomes me to say, for it has been my lot to command them on many a sanguinary field. I know that I but echo the feeling of the Regulars when I award the high credit they deserve to their brave brethren of the Volunteers.

But we of the Regular Army have no States to look to for the honor due our dead. We belong to the whole country, and can neither expect nor desire the General Government to make a perhaps invidious distinction in our favor. We are few in number, a small band of comrades, united by peculiar and very binding ties; for with many of us our friendships were commenced in boyhood when we rested here in the shadow of the granite hills which look down upon us where we stand; with others the ties of brotherhood were formed in more mature years—while fighting among the rugged mountains and the fertile valleys of Mexico—within hearing of the eternal waves of the Pacific, or in the lonely grandeur of the great plains of the far West. With all, our love and confidence have been cemented by common dangers and sufferings, on the toilsome march, in the dreary bivouac, and amid the clash of arms, and in the presence of death, on scores of battle-fields. West Point, with her large heart, adopts us all—graduates and those appointed from civil life, officers and privates. In her eyes we are all her children, jealous of her fame and eager to sustain her world-wide reputation. Generals and private soldiers, men who have cheerfully offered our all for our dear country, we stand here before this shrine, ever hereafter sacred to our dead, equals and brothers in the presence of the common death which awaits us all—perhaps on the same field and at the same hour. Such are the ties which unite us—the most endearing which exist among men; such the relations which bind us together—the closest of the sacred brotherhood of arms.

It has therefore seemed, and it is fitting, that we should erect upon this spot, so sacred to us all, an enduring monument to our dear brothers who have preceded us on the path of peril and of honor, which it is the destiny of many of us to tread.

What is this Regular Army to which we belong?

Who were the men whose death merits such honors from the living?

What is the cause for which they have laid down their lives?

Our Regular or Permanent Army is the nucleus which, in time of peace, preserves the military traditions of the Nation, as well as the organization, science and instruction indispensable to modern armies. It may be regarded as co-eval with the Nation. It derives its origin from the old Continental and State lines of the Revolution, whence, with some interruptions and many changes, it has attained its present condition. In fact, we may with propriety go even beyond the Revolution to seek the roots of our genealogical tree in the old French Wars, for the Cis-Atlantic campaign of the seven years' war were not confined to the "red men scalping each other by the great lakes of North America," and it was in them that our ancestors first participated as Americans in the large operations of civilized armies. American regiments then fought on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Ohio, on the shores of Ontario and Lake George, on the Islands of the Caribbean and in South America. Louisburgh, Quebec, Duquesne, the Moro and Porto Bello attest the value of the Provincial troops, and in that school were educated such soldiers as WASHINGTON, PUTNAM, LEE, MONTGOMERY and GATES. These and men like GREENE, KNOX, WAYNE and STEUBEN, were the fathers of our permanent Army, and under them our troops acquired that discipline and steadiness which enabled them to meet upon equal terms, and often to defeat, the tried veterans of England. The study of the history of the Revolution, and a perusal of the dispatches of WASHINGTON, will convince the most skeptical of the value of the permanent Army in achieving our independence and establishing the civil edifice which we are now fighting to preserve.

The War of 1812 found the Army on a footing far from adequate to the emergency, but it was rapidly increased, and of the new generation of soldiers many proved equal to the requirements of the occasion. Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Queenstown, Plattsburgh, New Orleans—all bear witness to the gallantry of the Regulars.

Then came an interval of more than thirty years of external peace, marked by many changes in the organization and strength of the Regular Army, and broken at times by tedious and bloody Indian wars. Of these the most remarkable were the Black Hawk War, in which our troops met unflinchingly a foe as relentless, and far more destructive than the Indians—that terrible scourge, the cholera; and the tedious Florida War, where for so many years, the Seminoles eluded in the pestilential swamps our utmost efforts, and in which were displayed such traits of heroism as that commemorated by yonder monument to DADE and his command, "when all fell, save two, without an attempt to retreat." At last came the Mexican War, to replace Indian combats and the monotony of the frontier service, and for the first time in many years the mass of the Regular Army was concentrated, and took the principal part in the battles of that remarkable and romantic war. Palo Alto, Resaca and Fort Brown were the achievements of the Regulars unaided, and as to the battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the final triumphs in the valley, none can truly say that they could have been won without the Regulars. When peace crowned our victories in the capital of the Montezumas, the Army was at once dispersed over the long frontier, and engaged in harassing and dangerous wars with the Indians of the Plains. Thus thirteen long years were spent, until the present war broke out, and the mass of the Army was drawn in, to be employed against a domestic foe.

I cannot proceed to the events of the recent past and the present without adverting to the gallant men who were so long of our number, but who have now gone to their last home, for no small portion of the glory of which we boast was reflected from such men as TAYLOR, WORTH, BRADY, BROOKS, TOTTEN and DUNCAN.

There is a sad story of Venetian history that has moved many a heart, and often employed the poet's pen and painter's pencil. It is of an old man whose long life was gloriously spent in the service of the State as a warrior and a statesman, and who, when his hair was white and his feeble limbs could scarce carry his bent form toward the grave attained the highest honors that a Venetian citizen could reach. He was Doge of Venice. Convicted of treason against the State, he not only lost his life, but suffered beside a penalty which will endure as long as the name of Venice is remembered. The spot where his portrait should have hung in the great hall of the Doge's palace was veiled with black, and there still remains the frame, with its black mass of canvas—and this vacant frame is the most conspicuous in the long line of effigies of illustrious Doges!

Oh! that such a pall as that which replaces the portrait of MARINO FALIERO could conceal from history the names of those, once our comrades, who are now in arms against the flag under which we fought side by side in years gone by. But no veil can cover the anguish that fills our hearts when we look back upon the sad memory of the past, and recall the affection and respect we entertained towards men against whom it is our duty to act in mortal combat. Would that the courage, ability and steadfastness they display had been employed in the defence of the "Stars and Stripes" against a foreign foe, rather than in this gratuitous and unjustifiable Rebellion, which could not be so long maintained but for the skill and energy of these, our former comrades.

But we have reason to rejoice that upon this day, so sacred and so eventful for us, one grand old mortal Monument of the past still lifts high his head amongst us, and graces by his presence the consecration of this tomb of his children. We may well be proud that we have been commanded by the hero who purchased victory with his blood near the great waters of Niagara, who repeated and eclipsed the achievements of CORTEZ; who, although a consummate and confident commander, ever preferred, when duty and honor would permit, the olive branch of peace to the blood-stained laurels of war, and who stands, at the close of a long, glorious and eventful life, a living column of granite against which have beaten in vain alike the blandishments and storms of treason. His name will ever be one of our proudest boasts and most moving inspirations. In long distant ages, when this incipient monument has become venerable, moss-clad, and perhaps ruinous, when the names inscribed upon it shall seem to those who pause to read them, indistinct mementoes of an almost mythical past, the name of WINFIELD SCOTT will still be clear cut upon the memory of them all, like the still fresh carving upon the monuments of long-forgotten Pharaohs.

But it is time to approach the present.

In the war which now shakes the land to its foundation, the Regular Army has borne a most honorable part. Too few in numbers to act by themselves, Regular regiments have participated in every great battle in the East, and in most of those west of the Alleghanies. Their terrible losses and diminished numbers prove that they have been in the thickest of the fights, and the testimony of their comrades and commanders show with what undaunted heroism they have upheld their ancient renown. Their vigorous charges have often won the day, and in defeat they have more than once saved the army from destruction or terrible losses by the obstinacy with which they resisted overpowering numbers. They can refer with pride to the part they played upon the glorious fields of Mexico, and exult at the recollection of what they did at Manassas, Gaines' Mill, Malvern, Antietam, Shiloh, Stone River, Gettysburgh, and the great battles just fought from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy. They can also point to the officers who have risen among them and achieved great deeds for their country in this war;—to the living warriors whose names are on the Nation's tongue and heart, too numerous to be repeated here, yet not one of whom I could willingly omit.

But perhaps the proudest episode in the history of the Regular Army is that touching instance of fidelity on the part of the non-commissioned officers and privates, who, treacherously made prisoners in Texas, resisted every temptation to violate their oath and desert their flag. Offered commissions in the Rebel service, money and land freely tendered them, they all scorned the inducements held out to them, submitted to every hardship, and when at last exchanged, avenged themselves on the field of battle for the unavailing insult offered their integrity. History affords no brighter example of honor than that of these brave men, tempted, as I blush to say they were, by some of their former officers, who, having themselves proved false to their flag, endeavored to seduce the men who had often followed them in combat, and who had naturally regarded them with respect and love.

Such is the Regular Army—such its history and antecedents—such its officers and men. It needs no herald to trumpet forth its praises; it can proudly appeal to the numerous fields, from the tropics to the frozen banks of the St Lawrence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, fertilized by the blood and whitened by the bones of its members. But I will not pause to eulogize it. Let its deeds speak for it; they are more eloquent than tongue of mine.

Why are we here to-day?

This is not the funeral of one brave warrior, nor even of the harvest of death on a single battle-field, but these are the obsequies of the best and bravest of the children of the land, who have fallen in actions almost numberless, many of them among the most sanguinary and desperate of which history bears record. The men, whose names and deeds we now seek to perpetuate, rendering them the highest honor in our power, have fallen wherever armed rebellion showed its front—in far distant New-Mexico, in the broad valley of the Mississippi, on the bloody hunting-grounds of Kentucky, in the mountains of Tennessee, amid the swamps of Carolina, on the fertile fields of Maryland, and in the blood-stained thickets of Virginia. They were of all the grades—from the general officer to the private; of all ages—from the gray-haired veteran of fifty years' service to the beardless youth; of all degrees of cultivation—from the man of science to the uneducated boy. It is not necessary, nor is it possible, to repeat the mournful yet illustrious roll of dead heroes whom we have met to honor. Nor shall I attempt to name all of those who most merit praise—simply a few who will exemplify the classes to which they belong.

Among the last slain, but among the first in honor and reputation, was that hero of twenty battles—JOHN SEDGWICK—gentle and kind as a woman, brave as a brave man can be, honest, sincere and able—he was a model that all may strive to imitate, but whom few can equal. In the terrible battles which just preceded his death, he had occasion to display the highest qualities of a commander and a soldier; yet after escaping the stroke of death when men fell around him by thousands, he at last met his fate at a moment of comparative quiet, by the ball of a single rifleman. He died as a soldier would choose to die—with truth in his heart, and a sweet, tranquil smile upon his face. Alas! our great Nation possesses few such sons like true JOHN SEDGWICK.

Like him fell, too, at the very head of their corps, the white-haired MANSFIELD, after a long career of usefulness, illustrated by his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista—JOHN F. REYNOLDS and RENO, both in the full vigor of manhood and intellect—men who have proved their ability and chivalry in many a field in Mexico, and in this civil war, gallant gentlemen of whom their country had much to hope, had it pleased God to spare their lives. LYON fell in the prime of life, leading his little army against superior numbers, his brief career affording a brilliant example of patriotism and ability. The impetuous KEARNEY, and such brave generals as RICHARDSON, WILLIAMS, TERRILL, STEVENS, WEED, SAUNDERS, and HAYES, lost their lives while in the midst of a career of usefulness. Young BAYARD, so like the most renowned of his name, that "Knight above fear and above reproach," was cut off too early for his country.

No regiments can spare such gallant, devoted and able commanders as RUSSELL, DAVIS, GOVE, SIMMONS, BAILEY, PUTNAM and KINGSBURY—all of whom fell in the thickest of the combat—some of them veterans, and others young in service, all good men and well-beloved.

Our batteries have partially paid their terrible debt to fate in the loss of such commanders as GREBLE, the first to fall in this war, BENSON, HAZZARD, SMEAD, DEHART, HAZLITT, and those gallant boys, KIRBY, WOODRUFF, DIMMICK, and CUSHING; while the Engineers lament the promising and gallant WAGNER and CROSS.

Beneath remote battle fields rest the corpses of the heroic MCREA, REED, BASCOM, STONE, SWEET, and many other company officers.

Besides these were hosts of veteran sergeants, corporals and privates, who had fought under SCOTT in Mexico, or contended in many combats with the savages of the far West and Florida, and, mingled with them, young soldiers who, courageous, steady and true, met death unflinchingly, without the hope of personal glory. These men, in their more humble sphere, served their country with as much faith and honor as the most illustrious generals, and all of them with perfect singleness of heart. Although their names may not live in history, their actions loyalty and courage will live. Their memories will long be preserved in their regiments, for there were many of them who merited as proud a distinction as that accorded to the "first grenadier of France," or to that other Russian soldier who gave his life for his comrades.

But there is another class of men who have gone from us since this war commenced, whose fate it was not to die in battle, but who are none the less entitled to be mentioned here. There was SUMNER, a brave, honest, chivalrous veteran, of more than half a century's service, who had confronted death unflinchingly on scores of battle fields, had shown his gray head serene and cheerful, where death most reveled, who more than once told me that he believed and hoped that his long career would end amid the din of battle—he dies at home from the effects of the hardships of his campaigns.

That most excellent soldier, the elegant C. F. SMITH, who many of us remember to have seen so often on this plain, with his superb bearing, escaped the bullet to fall a victim to the disease which has deprived the Army of so many of its best soldiers.

JOHN BUFORD, cool and intrepid; MITCHELL, eminent in science; PLUMMER, PALMER, and many other officers and men, lost their lives by sickness contracted on the field.

But I cannot close this long list of glorious martyrs without paying a sacred debt of official duty and personal friendship. There was one dead soldier who possessed peculiar claims upon my love and gratitude. He was an ardent patriot, an unselfish man, a true soldier, the beau ideal of a staff officer—he was my Aide-de-Camp, Colonel COLBURN.

There is a lesson to be drawn from the death and services of these glorious men which we should read for the present and future benefit of the Nation. War in these modern days is a science, and it should now be clear to the most prejudiced that for the organization and command of armies, and the high combinations of strategy, perfect familiarity with the theoretical science of war is requisite. To count upon success when the plans or execution of campaigns are entrusted to men who have no knowledge of war, is as idle as to expect the legal wisdom of a STORY or a KENT from a skillful physician.

But what is the honorable and holy cause for which these men laid down their lives, and for which the Nation still demands the sacrifice of the precious blood of so many of her children?

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, it was found that the Confederacy, which had grown up during that memorable contest, was fast falling to pieces from its own weight. The central power was too weak; it could only recommend to the different States such measures as seemed best; and it possessed no real power to legislate, because it lacked the executive force to compel obedience to its laws. The national credit and self-respect had disappeared, and it was feared by the friends of human liberty throughout the world that ours was but another added to the long list of fruitless attempts at self-government. The Nation was evidently upon the brink of ruin and dissolution, when, some eighty years ago, many of the wisest and most patriotic of the land met to seek a remedy for the great evils which threatened to destroy the great work of the Revolution. Their sessions were long and often stormy: for a time the most sanguine doubted the possibility of a successful termination to their labors. But, from amidst the conflict of sectional interests, of party prejudices, and of personal selfishness, the spirit of wisdom and conciliation at length evoked the Constitution, under which we have lived so long.

It was not formed in a day, but was the result of patient labor, of lofty wisdom, and of the purest patriotism. It was at last adopted by the people of all the States—although by some reluctantly—not as being exactly what all desired, but as being the best possible under the circumstances. It was accepted as giving us a form of government under which the Nation might live happily and prosper, so long as the people should continue to be influenced by the same sentiments which actuated those who formed it, and which would not be liable to destruction from internal causes, so long as the people preserved the recollection of the miseries and calamities which led to its adoption.

Under this beneficent Constitution, the progress of the Nation was unexampled in history. The rights and liberties of its citizens were secure at home and abroad; vast territories were rescued from the control of the savage and the wild beast, and added to the domain of civilization and the Union. The arts, the sciences and commerce grew apace; our flag floated upon every sea, and we took our place among the great nations of the earth.

But under this smooth surface of prosperity, upon which we glided swiftly, with all sails set before the Summer breeze, dangerous reefs were hidden which now and then caused ripples upon the surface, and made anxious the more cautious pilots. Elated by success, the ship swept on, the crew not heeding the warnings they received, forgetful of the dangers they escaped in the beginning of the voyage, and blind to the hideous maelstrom which gaped to receive and destroy them. The same elements of discordant sectional prejudices, interests and institutions, which had rendered the formation of the Constitution so difficult, threatened more than once to destroy it. But for a long time the nation was so fortunate as to possess a series of political leaders who to the highest abilities united the same spirit of conciliation which animated the founders of the Republic, and thus for many years the threatened evils were averted. Time and long-continued good fortune obliterated the recollection of the calamities and wretchedness of the years preceding the adoption of the Constitution. Men forgot that conciliation, common interest and mutual charity had been the foundation and must be the support of our Government—as is indeed the case with all governments, and all the relations of life. At length men appeared with whom sectional and personal prejudices and interests outweighed all considerations for the general good. Extremists of one section furnished the occasion, eagerly seized as a pretext by equally extreme men in the other, for abandoning the pacific remedies and protection afforded by the Constitution, and seeking redress for possible future evils in war and the destruction of the Union.

Stripped of all sophistry and side issues, the direct cause of the War, as it presented itself to the honest and patriotic citizens of the North, was simply this:—Certain States, or rather, a portion of the inhabitants of certain States, feared, or professed to fear, that injury would result to their rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power. Although the Constitution and the actual condition of the Government provided them with a peaceable and sure protection against the apprehended evil, they preferred to seek security in the destruction of the Government, which could protect them, and in the use of force against the national troops holding a national fortress.

To efface the insult offered our flag; to save ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America; to preserve our Government from destruction; to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a Nation—these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword.

Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternative for our choice is its suppression, or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partizanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country.

It was in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades gave their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity: Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives, freely given, we hesitated, and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that!

Oh, spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our slain heroes, lend us your own indomitable will, and if it be permitted you to commune with those still chained by the trammels of mortality, hover around us in the midst of danger and tribulation—cheer the firm, strengthen the weak, that none may doubt the salvation of the Republic and the triumph of our grand old Flag!

In the midst of the storms which toss our ship of State, there is one great beacon light, to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot be that this great Nation has played its part in history, it cannot be that our sun, which arose with such bright promises for the future, has already set forever. It must be the intention of the over-ruling Deity that this land, so long the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright relief, united, purified and chastened by our trials as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human race. It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur: we comprehend them only as we look back upon them in the far-distant Past.

So is it now.

We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator—they are too high and far reaching for our limited minds. But all history and His own revealed Words teach us that His ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us then honestly and manfully play our part, seek to understand and perform our whole duty;—and trust unwaveringly in the beneficence of God who led our ancestors across the sea, and sustained them afterward, amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by His own chosen people in their great exodus. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has He supported us thus far for naught. If we do our duty and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need.

Firm in our faith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave men, to loyalty, patriotism and honor.

The oration was followed by the Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle from the band, the proceedings closing with the benediction by Rev. Dr. SPROLE, and a dirge by the band.

CORRESPONDENCE

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH'S REPLY TO MR. ERICSSON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—My attention has been directed to the article of Mr. ERICSSON in your issue of the 4th instant. I reply to it with pleasure, because of the distinguished source from which it springs, and of the spirit in which it is written.

I regard Mr. ERICSSON as the father of the screw system of propulsion, and if he had done nothing more than this, his fame would have been fixed on a lasting foundation. But he has done much more besides to entitle him to the the gratitude of mankind. He is the author of a number of other useful inventions, and among them may be mentioned the Caloric Engine, the Turret, and the Sounding-Lead. Still, with all the genius he undoubtedly possesses, he, like the rest of our species, is by no means infallible in his conclusions. He found himself, for instance, mistaken as to the extent to which his beautiful engine could be applied, and in his conception of the performance of his Monitors in point of velocity; and, at this moment, he finds himself sadly so in regard to his carriage for a 15-inch gun. I intend no reproach whatever in referring to these lapses, but only to show that even Mr. ERICSSON himself, strong as he confessedly is in his specialty, is not always right in his theoretical deductions. If he were, it would be wonderful; especially so, as he is not, I believe, accredited with superhuman endowments. He is also, in my very humble judgment, decidedly in error as to the best mode of applying his valuable system of turrets; and I think that in his remarks about gunless rams for harbor defence, in the article under consideration, he underrates their probable efficacy, or, in other words, their intrinsic worth for the purpose specified.

While the *momentum* of the *Dictator*, weighing 4500 tons, and travelling twenty-five feet per second, is just equal to the *momentum* of an iron ball 10 feet 2¼ inches in diameter, weighing 252,000 pounds, and travelling 1,000 feet per second, I admit, without hesitation, that her *living force*, under those conditions, in the latitude of New York, is but 195,-871,250; and that this is just equal to the *living force* of an iron ball (disregarding very minute fractions) 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6300 pounds, and travelling 1,000 feet per second. And with all due deference to Mr. ERICSSON's mode of presenting the subject, I prefer viewing it in this light, and I scarcely think that he will find any fault with my figures.

The question that I now desire to offer for consideration is simply this: Is it at all probable that any sea-going vessel now built, or any that ever can be constructed, could withstand the blow of such a living force delivered fairly from a body like that of the *Dictator* in shape, &c., and striking

of course, with its acutest extremity, or bow? To my own apprehension, her immediate destruction would be absolutely certain; and I also believe that a like result would ensue, under similar conditions, even if the living force were most materially less in amount. Hence one of my reasons for suggesting iron-clad rams without guns, for mere harbor defence; and raising the *Dictator* heavenwards a decade of feet, and then letting her go by the run, as Mr. ERICSSON has thought proper to do in the way of illustration, does not at all confound it. One hundred millions of feet pounds may be regarded by him as a moderate display of force to be exhibited by one body instantaneously, as it were, but my advice to any one likely to be exposed to it with his ship, however great her strength, would be "stand from under."

Even a 20-inch gun, with a charge of one hundred pounds of powder, and at very close quarters, would not impart to its ball a living force of more than one-tenth that ascribed to the *Dictator*; and the knife-edge shape of her bow should be fully considered in regarding the destructive effect of one of her ramming blows.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1864.

THE FIGHT WITH THE ALBEMARLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having noticed a communication in your issue of May 28th, 1864, signed "Double-Ender," giving an account of the fight between the Union gunboats and the Rebel ram *Albemarle*, in Albemarle Sound, May 5th, 1864, in justice to the other vessels of the fleet, we venture to correct a few of the errors of your correspondent. In the first place, we deem it but justice to the memory of the brave and heroic FLUSSER to impartially represent the crew of the *Miami*, many of whom have become veterans under his command. In "Double-Ender's" statement, he says that the *Miami* fired one well-directed but "useless shot," thus leaving the public, who are unacquainted with the facts, to infer that that was the only shot fired from the *Miami*. "Double Ender" should have seen one hundred and sixteen shots follow, equally as well directed, and much more effective than the one he makes mention of. Again, he states that when the *Sassacus* ran on the ram, none of her "consorts" came up to assist her. This, in part, is true, for before we could possibly run alongside of the ram, the *Sassacus* had backed off and was retiring. To have fired at the time would have been worse than "useless," as it would only have endangered the lives of those on board of the *Sassacus*. As regards the "artillery practice" of the *Sassacus*, we would state that only one shot entered any of the ports of the ram, according to deserters, and we have since learned that that shot came from the pivot gun on the quarter deck of the *Miami*. That the *Sassacus* did well under the care of her able and gallant commander, we do not deny, but that the other vessels of the fleet did equally as well, we wish to be understood. In his statement, "Double-Ender" awards the honor to the *Sassacus* alone. No praise is given to the *Mattabesett* or *Wyalusing*. Not one word is said in praise of the gallant BARRETT, and his noble little craft, the *Whitehead*, who, in the fiercest of the encounter, steamed alongside of the iron monster and delivered shot after shot from her one hundred pounder Parrot rifle. Nor is there a word said of the *Commodore Hull* or *Ceres*, both of which vessels were gallantly handled, and rendered all the assistance in their power. Not one word is said of the *Miami*, except, as it would appear, in scorn. That "Double-Ender" gives a very eloquent account of the fight, we are willing to admit, but we trust that when he writes again he will give all parties the credit they deserve.

SALAMANDERS.

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., June 7, 1864.

"WHY DON'T SEAMEN SHIP IN THE NAVY?"

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you allow an old veteran who has served under CHAUNCEY, PERRY, and CONNOR the privilege of answering an article on the Grog Ration in your issue of March 26th? The statements of R. S. I defy him to prove. If sailors have no wrongs to complain of but the depreciation of pay, why are our noble ships lying idle without guns? No, sir! The writer of that article knows but little of the character of the American men-of-war men, when he asserts that as the cause of their hanging back from service. We are not children, neither are we imbeciles, but at the same time we are not saints. We want no sickening pseudo philanthropists to dictate to us what we shall eat or what we shall drink. What is wanted, is good, sound, common-sense legislation for the Navy. Let Congress restore and increase the Grog Ration, raise the pay, distribute the prize money like the shot and shell, equally; discharge more promptly at the expiration of their terms of service, pension long and faithful service, give us good officers, good grub, clothing, and small stores and you will see us rally round the Union Jack. But it must be done quickly or the men will be lost for ever, for they are fast leaving for foreign service. "God save the Union."

"BERTH DECK."

ACCIDENT ON THE "ST. LOUIS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A sad accident occurred on board the U. S. ship-of-war *St. Louis*, at Cadiz on the 13th of May. While firing a salute with the Spanish squadron, in celebration of the birth-day of the King Consort of Spain, one of the guns exploded prematurely, blowing the loader, JOSEPH ANTONY, completely out the port into the water, mangling and burning his right hand and arm. The captain of the gun CHARLES M. TISDALE (coxswain), of Duxbury, Mass., though severely burned in his endeavors to stop the vent, immediately jumped over board, as also did WILLIAM P. MCINTOSH, (seaman), of Cleveland, Ohio, who though on the sick list and on the berth-deck at the time of the accident, rushed up to the top-gallant forecastle, saw the pool of blood which marked the spot where the wounded man had disappeared, dove and brought him to the surface, where he was supported by TISDALE and himself until a boat was sent to their assistance. These two brave men were publicly thanked by Commander PREBLE for having saved the life of their unfortunate shipmate, whose shattered limb was subsequently amputated by the surgeon of the vessel. ANTONY was a native of Monterey, California, but had been reared in Lisbon, where he shipped on board the *St. Louis* in October, 1863. It is to be hoped that the Queen of Spain will bestow a pension on him.

On the 28th of April, FRANCIS DIXON, claiming to be a native of Bath, Maine, was killed by the falling in of the roof of the railroad dépôt at Lisbon. He was about thirty years of age, and held the rate of coxswain on board the *St. Louis* from which vessel he had deserted a few days before while she was at Letubal. He was on his way to Oporto, when he met with his untimely end.

TORPEDO ATTACK ON THE MEMPHIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having seen in the New York *Herald* of April 22d, an account—so called—of the recent attack by a Rebel torpedo boat upon this vessel, on this river, which account does great injustice to myself and all concerned, allow me, through your columns, to correct its absurdities, and furnish the public with a true statement.

On the 6th of March, at about 1 A. M., the Quartermaster discovered a dark object, like a log, coming toward the ship, *against the tide*. This aroused his suspicions, and he reported at once to the officer of the deck, who, upon discovering the object, and seeing it rapidly approaching, was satisfied of its hostile intent, gave immediately orders to "slip," and called "all hands to quarters." The cable slipped *at once*, and, on backing clear of the buoy-rope, it is supposed by those who saw the "dead" under our counter, that the propeller struck and disabled her as she backed out, and headed up stream. A boat was quickly lowered, and an armed crew sent after the scoundrels; but owing to the darkness of the night, and extreme smallness of the Rebel boat, they succeeded in escaping. The true character of our antagonist we were not aware of until some ten days since, when a refugee from this vicinity came on board, and reported that the torpedo boat was brought by water some thirty miles from Charleston; that he was that morning stationed on the beach near *us*, with horse and wagon, to pick up what might drift ashore; and that he heard the one in charge of the boat tell his master "that they might have succeeded in blowing us up, but that the fools were wide awake and ready for them," and that "so severe a fire of small arms was opened on them that they barely escaped." This statement is as brief and correct a justification as I can pen, in contradiction of such absurd reports as that "two torpedo boats were butting this ship for half an hour, to the infinite amusement of her crew, who were not aware of their real character," and that an attempt was made at the same time to destroy our "consort," which is the more absurd, as we have had no "consort" since we arrived at this station.

R. O. PATTERSON, Acting Master, Commanding.

U. S. S. MEMPHIS, N. EDISTO RIVER, May 24th, 1864.

WHAT IS SEA SERVICE?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As your valuable paper discusses all subjects which pertain to the military service, I am induced, therefore, to ask you to take up this one—"What is sea service?"

Does it imply service on board of a vessel actually at sea, or does it imply service on board of a vessel while actually attached to a vessel only ready for sea?

Those who are on the blockade cannot but help contrasting their situation with those who are credited with sea service, living on shore as staff officers in comfortable quarters, some of whom have not been at sea for over a year, and yet, from the fact of their being on the books of a ship that is outside cruising, they are drawing sea-pay and are credited in the Navy Register with sea service; which certainly does not appear right. Can you enlighten a large class of officers who are kept afloat?

BLOCKADE.

THE FIVE YEARS' MEN—AN INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Through the columns of your journal, I would call attention to the gross injustice on the part of Congress towards the soldiers who have enlisted before the present Rebellion. You are aware that all enlistments in 1860, and prior to that date, were for five years. Those men who enlisted then were excluded from all bounties, even the one hundred dollar bounty. While other men who enlisted in the beginning of 1861, for five years, also come under the three years' act passed by Congress; and before some of them had served two years of that enlistment, they were allowed to take advantage of an order issued by the War Department allowing all men of the Regular Army, whose term of service expired in 1864, to re-enlist and take advantage of the Government, State and County bounties—amounting to eight hundred dollars—and serving nearly three enlistments to our one. Meanwhile we were left to serve five years with no remuneration except our monthly pay, for half of which we are indebted to Government, on account of clothing lost in campaign.

Is this anything like justice? Why not give us the same chance as other men in the regiments and companies. It is hard to see men of our companies and regiments, who never saw as much as we did, with eight hundred dollars in their pockets, while we, as I said before, are indebted to the Government for clothing lost in campaigning.

Hoping that at your hands the matter will be brought to some light, I am very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The orders giving the large bounties only apply to the three years men, whose term of enlistment expires during the present year. All of the old hands, whose term of service expires in 1865, are cut off from the benefit of these bounties. Numbers of old hands are here serving out their five years' term of service—some in their tenth year—some even in their fifteenth year—and yet the Government has not seen fit to do anything in our behalf. Long services are all forgotten and unappreciated in this great country. Volunteers are all the rage, and regulars are nothing. All of the men who enlisted in our company in 1861, for three years, are now being discharged, with the bounty of one hundred dollars, with the privilege of re-enlisting and obtaining the bounties, amounting in the aggregate to one thousand dollars, and from these bounties the five years' men are entirely excluded—overlooked altogether. Verily, legislation is an enigma to the soldier. Say something in the behalf of those men who are now, and have been continually in the service for the last ten and fifteen years.

FIFTH U. S. CAVALRY.

STAFF PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

SECOND LETTER.

To the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge under cover of your frank, receipt of Senate Bill No. 284, "to increase the efficiency of the staff of the Army."

Permit me to say that the passage of your bill, sir, has occasioned much gratification among officers of the staff corps serving in this Department; they deeming it a generous recognition of their services, and fully appreciating the kind attention which has secured for them this acknowledgment.

But generous as are the provisions of this Bill, I beg I may be allowed to submit for your consideration, sir, whether such staff officers as have general charge of the principal dépôts of supplies for their respective departments, might not be placed on the same footing as are commissaries of divisions? And, with your permission, I would respectfully state that probably no officer of the staff corps has greater responsibility than he who has immediate supervision and control of a large dépôt in the field. He has to give his immediate attention to the receipts and issues of the supplies for a large army at all hours of the day and night; he becomes responsible for all the supplies so received and issued; the value of which not unfrequently amounts to millions of dollars monthly (I am stating only the actual fact),—in this respect a greater responsibility than devolves upon any other officer; and the same provision, I would respectfully suggest, might be extended to such officers as are charged with the disbursement of large amounts of Government funds, for the satisfactory accountability of which they are directly responsible.

If the views which I have had the honor of presenting thus briefly for your consideration shall meet your approval, sir—as I am persuaded to think they may—I would respectfully inquire if you could not thus extend the provisions of the act to those officers (than whom none would seem to have stronger claim to its benefits) to whom I have referred.

Very respectfully, sir,
your obedient servant,
A STAFF OFFICER.

CHATTANOOGA, June 8, 1864.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in your valuable paper, the following correct list of the casualties in the officers of Regular Infantry regiments, composing the First brigade, First division, Fifth corps Army of the Potomac, since the commencement of the present campaign in Virginia.

SECOND U. S. INFANTRY.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Major J. C. Robinson, Brigadier-General Volunteers; Lieutenants William West, William Falck, Robert Davis, Henry Sommer, Thomas Drury.

Missing—Lieutenant Charles L. Noggle, probably prisoner; Lieutenant George A. Rowley.

Total—Killed, none; wounded, 6; missing, 2.

ELEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Killed—Lieutenant J. P. Pratt, Battalion Adjutant; Lieutenant Wright Staples.

Wounded—Captain A. S. Webb, Brigadier-General Volunteers; Captain W. B. Lowe, Lieutenants E. A. Ellsworth, John McIntosh, Frank W. Fitzhugh, Oscar B. Neely, probably prisoner.

Missing—Lieutenants Charles Pleasants, Edward S. Huntington.

Total—Killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 2.

TWELFTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Killed—Captain Thomas M. Bulings, Colonel Volunteers; Lieutenants, D. D. Van Valzach, J. P. Wagner, August Eggmire.

Wounded—Major L. B. Bruen, Captains Thomas McA. Anderson, Thomas S. Dunn, C. L. King and Henry C. Morgan; Lieutenants H. C. Egbert, Battalion Adjutant, Anton Meyer, James E. Putnam.

Missing—Lieutenant William McC. Netterville.

Total—Killed, 4; wounded, 8; missing, 1.

FOURTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Killed—J. K. Clay, Battalion Adjutant.

Wounded—Captain E. McK. Hudson, commanding regiment, Captains Hamlin W. Keyes, William R. Smedberg, S. W. Burbank, missing; Lieutenants D. M. Brodhead, James B. Sinclair, Thomas E. Collins, missing,

Missing—Captain David B. McKibbin, prisoner.

Total—Killed, 1; wounded, 7; missing, 1.

SEVENTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Captains J. S. Grimes, N. Primo; Lieutenants W. W. Swan, George W. Smith, F. E. Stimpson, J. T. Dowling.

Total—Killed, none; wounded 6; missing, none.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EVAN MILES,

First Lieutenant and R. Q. M. 12th U. S. Infantry.

NEAR COLD HARBOR, Va., June 8, 1864.

List of casualties amongst officers in the One Hundreth regiment New York State Volunteers, during the recent operations in General BUTLER'S Department: Captain Lynch, wounded; First Lieutenant Howell, wounded; Second Lieutenant Hoyt, killed; Second Lieutenant French, missing; Second Lieutenant Evans, missing; Second Lieutenant Babbit, wounded and missing; First Lieutenant Adriance, wounded; First Lieutenant Batt, wounded; First Lieutenant Pierson, missing; First Lieutenant Vosdes, wounded; First Lieutenant Richardson, wounded.

JUST before he died, the Rebel General Stuart gave his sword to a young son, and his golden spurs to Mrs. General Lee, as a dying memento of his love and esteem for her husband.

COLONEL James Dearing, of Lynchburgh, Va., has been made a Brigadier-General of the Rebel army, dating from the capture of Plymouth. He is about twenty-three years of age.

GENERAL H. G. Whiting, late in command at Wilmington, has reported, by orders, to General Lee for an active field command.

CALIFORNIA COAST DEFENCE.*

By kindness of Captain W. C. Little, we have received the Report of Adjutant-General W. C. Kibbe, of the military condition of California during the past year. It contains complete rosters of the Three Years Volunteers furnished to the Union, as well as those of the State Militia Contingent, called out by its own laws. The Report breathes a spirit of advance in military efficiency, and reprobates the conduct of those, who, for the sake of financial economy, would neglect putting the State on a proper war-footing. "A full purse," it says, "is the god of their "adoration; but a noble country is not worth the defend-"ing." The report advises the establishment of a State military academy, and sets forth a plan of organization and curriculum of instruction.

In the issue of this journal, dated April 9, 1864, the military topography of California was treated at length. It was there stated that "there can be no excuse for us if "we do not in season avail ourselves of the naval advan-"tages we possess, by establishing extensive dock-yards on "the Pacific coast, and collecting the means of preparing "at the shortest notice, a fleet so formidable, as to ensure to "us the certain control of the Pacific and Indian Oceans."

In California, the question of home defence resolves itself chiefly into a question of the protection of its coast lines. Its geographical position is such, that it has nothing to fear from an army in its rear. Nor need it fear the landing of a hostile army on its coast, designed to penetrate its interior. Such a design would contemplate too great cost in transportation, and too much risk of annihilation to be practicable. The possession of Vancouver and contiguous insular territory, however, would render this immunity so perfect as to incline the nation to break the command: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house." As it is, however, we have little fear of Pacific invasion. The peril of California is in its exposure to fleet attacks, and to the catastrophe of the utter destruction of its shipping and its seaport cities. The construction of the Pacific Railroad will be of invaluable importance in our communication with California. But, till the railroad is laid, the blockading of the Pacific ports would be a matter of great injury, as it would substantially interrupt our communications. A general line of coast defence, therefore, should be established, in systematic manner, and with works proportionate to the value of the roadsteads and rivers to be protected. It was stated in this journal, at the date already alluded to, that immediate attention should be given to the fortification of San Francisco, San Diego, Monterey, and the mouth of the Columbia, and afterwards one or two favorable points on Puget's Sound.

Not only, also, is it necessary to put ourselves on the defensive, on the California cost, but we should also be as thoroughly equipped for assuming the aggressive, in case of war with a foreign enemy. In other words, California should be our marine station, our grand naval base, for controlling the Pacific Ocean. We should have a fleet there, capable of driving the commerce of our enemy out of the Pacific seas. For this purpose, we must have naval stations and yards on the California coast, for complete refitting, as well as for building, a great navy.

At present, however, the necessity for defence is more pressing than that of offence. The military authorities of California seem to be alive to this necessity. Some earthworks have been thrown up, and batteries planted along the coast. The recent excitement about the reported presence of the *Alabama* off San Francisco, may have opened the eyes of its inhabitants to the necessity of more complete self-protection. But there is still very much to do—everything almost to do—in harbor defence, as the present fortifications would be small shield against an iron-clad, or perhaps, even against swift cruisers, with heavy guns. On this part of our subject we will add the remarks of the Adjutant-General, entire:

The necessity of rendering the harbor of San Francisco defensible against vessels of war of every description, is keenly felt by the people of the whole State. A single vessel of war once within range of that city, would hold it at its mercy; no matter how strong its forts be garrisoned, or how many troops it may contain, it is absolutely helpless. The first gunboat which, passing Forts St. Philip and Jackson, lay off the levee at New Orleans, virtually captured that city. A single war steamer, therefore, which should run the gauntlets of Forts Point and Alcatraz, this metropolis of our State must surrender or be destroyed. The capture of New Orleans shows how little power our fortresses have to obstruct the passage of even ordinary steamers of war. The range of stationary guns is so small, and their aim so uncertain, that it is a matter almost of chance if a passing steamer is hit at all; at most, the danger lasts but a short time. If the attack should be made, however, by iron-clad steamers, the peril of the city would be almost certain. I am sure that the *Passaic* or *Ironsides*, and perhaps the *Alabama*, could enter the harbor of San Francisco unharmed, in spite of the fortifications which defend it. Some new mode of defence, answering to the increased powers of offence recently created, is clearly demanded. The new iron clad constructed for this coast, should she be rescued, will, I fear, be wholly insufficient for defence of the harbor of the principal seaport and gold exporting city of this State. The Golden Gate is the real point of defence; the passage here is about one mile in width. The mode of perfect defence is, I believe, to be found in the revolving tower or turret, patented by Mr. J. R. Timby, of New York, in October eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The plan suggested to completely fortify the City of San Francisco, is to construct a tower at Point Bonito and Point Lobos, and, if necessary, one in the middle of the passage. This turret consists of an iron-plated tower, with a dome-shaped roof, resting upon a foundation of masonry, and pierced for two tiers of guns; the foundation provided with casemated guns; the tower to be one hundred feet in diameter, and to mount sixty guns—thirty in each tier. The walls may be of any required thickness, of from two to five feet; the increase of weight for a land fortress is of no practical consequence. The tower revolves upon friction rollers, by means of a steam engine below and beyond the foundation of the fort. As the tower revolves each gun in its turn is brought to bear upon the object direct, and the revolution is made in one minute if desired; the whole on the principle of the turrets used in the new iron-clads, Monitor, and others. Guns of any size can be used. Across the throat of the harbor, from fort to fort, if they were built, could be placed a series of massive chains, attached to windlasses moved by the steam engines in the forts; these chains to be drawn up by the windlasses, when required, to such a deflection as to prevent the passage of vessels. This would check the momentum of the vessel, and it would be at a point blank range under the fire of two forts, each capable of delivering a shot every second. The essential idea of a revolving tower is, that every gun commands every point in the circle. In our present land fortifications, only a fifth of the guns can be used with effect at any one time. If, then, towers could be built at the Golden Gate, and the other approaches to the city fortified, upon the plan already adopted by the Government, the navies of the world could be kept out of that harbor.

Of the contribution of California to the Union armies, some of the cavalry force has found its way even to the bloody battle-grounds of Virginia. But the infantry have been detained farther West by the difficulties and cost of transportation, as well as by the necessity of keeping a military force in that quarter of the country. In New Mexico, in the Indian campaigns of General Carleton, they have found occasion for considerable service. The militia establishment of California, until recently, has been too much neglected. But effort is making by encampments, drill, and discipline, to bring it into an efficient state. To few States is a large and well-organized militia more a matter of necessity, since in case of foreign war, California might for weeks be left entirely to self-protection, without the possibility of drawing aid from our Eastern shores.

* Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of California, for the year 1863.

NAPOLEON AND HIS GENERALS.

Some of the opinions elicited from Soult by Sir William Napier, in preparing his history, are very curious. Those relating to the Emperor, his brother, and his generals, have peculiar interest:—

"Grouchy," he said, "was not a traitor; he was unequal to his situation—that is to say, he could not command more than a few thousand men. I calculate (said Soult) the value of the French generals by the number of men they were capable of commanding. I name nobody; but there were among them men who were worth fifteen thousand, twenty thousand, thirty thousand, forty-five thousand, or even, in case of necessity, sixty thousand. The art of commanding armies becomes more difficult as the numbers increase. It is very difficult to command eighty thousand and to command a hundred thousand. Pass a hundred thousand, and the human mind is scarcely equal to the task. Napoleon committed a great mistake in giving so many men to Grouchy. First—That general was not equal to the command. Second—Ten thousand men would have sufficed to impose on the Prussians But the Emperor seemed changed at times; there were moments when his genius and activity seemed as powerful as ever; at other moments he seemed apathetic. For example, he fought the battle of Waterloo without having himself examined the enemy's position. He trusted to General Haxo's report. In former days he would have examined and re-examined it in person. Ney was the evil genius of the campaign; he neglected his order at Quatre Bras, and again at Waterloo; he attacked Wellington's position beyond La Haye Sainte contrary to orders, and too soon. But he is dead; he was unfortunate. I do not like to speak of his errors."

Hoche—Soult knew him will. "I was with him (he said) when he died. He was poisoned by the Directory. I thought so at the time. I think so still."

Napoleon—"Marshal! Was not Napoleon the greatest genius of all the men France produced?" "Ah! bah! yes! there was no comparison." "Was he not a good and kind man also?" Here Soult raised his head with great eagerness, and exclaimed in an emphatic manner:—"Napoleon *n'a jamais perdu personne de son propre mouvement; jamais! jamais!* It was necessary, when once you were known to him, to commit faults, nay, even crimes, over and over again, twenty, thirty times, before he could bring himself to punish."

Joseph—"At the battle of Ocana, Joseph was at my side, and so meek, so quiet, I could have put him in my pocket. After the battle was gained and that we had supped, instead of conversing on the action and the war, he entered into a vehement allocution against the Emperor, and told me that he had written to him a letter which he would show me. It was menacing, urgent, insolent; and his discourse went to sounding me upon exciting the army to resist Napoleon. I rose from my chair and addressed him thus:—'Sire, you speak and act in such a manner that you give me the right to treat you without reserve or ceremony, and first, it is fortunate for you that I choose to speak to you as a private person and not as to a Marshal of France. What! you imagine that the *eclat* of such a victory as Ocana renders you so dear to the French soldiers, and they will support your rash notions? You! you menace Napoleon! Oh! Sire! you shock me.' (Here Soult put himself in the attitude, and used the same gestures he did to Joseph, and they were very striking; he covered his eyes with one of his hands, and with the other seemed to repulse some horrid image, and his color and looks were very animated). 'Who are you? what are you? who has made you? Your brother; and you menace him! Burn your letter, Sire, and think again.'"

Marceau—"Marceau was clever and good, and of great promise; but he had little experience before he fell."

Moreau—"No great things."

Augareau—Ditto.

Junot—Ditto.

Govinon St. Cyr—"A clever man and a good officer, but deficient in enterprise and vigor."

Macdonald—"Too regular, too methodical; an excellent man, but not a great general."

Ney—"No extent of capacity; but he was unfortunate; he is dead."

Victor—"An old woman, quite incapable."

Jourdan—"Not capable of leading large armies."

Massena—"Excellent in great danger; negligent, and of no goodness out of danger. Knew war well."

Marmont—"Understands the theory of war perfectly. History will tell what he did with his knowledge." (This was accompanied with a sardonic smile).

Regnier—"An excellent officer." (I denied this, and gave Soult the history of his operations at Sabugal). Soult replied that he was considered to be a great officer in France; but if what I said could not be controverted as to fact, he was not a great officer, his reputation was unmerited. (The facts were correctly stated, but Regnier was certainly disaffected towards Napoleon at the time; his unskillful conduct might have been intentional).

Desaix—"Clever, indefatigable, always improving his mind, full of information about his profession, a great soldier, a noble character in all points of view; perhaps not amongst the greatest of generals by nature, but likely to become so by study and practice, when he was killed."

Kleber—"Knew him perfectly: colossal in body, colossal in mind. He was the god of war; Mars in human shape. He knew more than Hoche, more than Desaix; he was a greater general; yet he was idle, indolent, he would not work."

Bertheir and Clarke—"Old women—Catins. The Emperor knew them and their talents; they were fit for tools, machines, good for writing down his orders, and making arrangements according to rule; he employed them for nothing else. Bah! they were very poor. I could do their work as well or better than they could, but the Emperor was too wise to employ a man of my character at a desk; he knew I could control and tame wild men, and he employed me to do so."

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Thursday, June 9th, the bill amendatory of the Enrollment act was taken up, and its consideration occupied a large part of the session. Amendments were adopted authorizing the drafting of men for one year's service, and carrying over to subsequent drafts credits for any excess of men furnished by a district; but a vote on the amendment repealing the three hundred dollars commutation clause was not reached.

On Friday, June 10th, Mr. Howe made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation Bill, with a recommendation that the Senate recede from its amendments in the section equalizing the pay of United States soldiers. Messrs. Sumner and Conness approved of the Committee's report.

On Saturday, June 11th, Mr. Foster reported a bill to amend the act granting pensions, which, among other things, would cover the case of relief for the widows and children of the colored soldiers massacred at Fort Pillow.

Mr. Howe's report on the Army Appropriation bill then came up in order, and was agreed to. The bill, as concurred in, is identically the House bill, the section relative to the retroactive pay of negro troops being left to the decision of the Attorney-General.

On Tuesday, June 14th, the bill making appropriations for the fortifications was passed, after the adoption of an amendment providing $177,000 for the defences of California. The Senate adhered to its position in the matter of the equalization of the pay of soldiers, and, at the request of the House, a new conference committee was agreed to.

On Wednesday, June 15th, Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the House Bill to place every contractor, or his agents, furnishing steamers, vessels, guns, munitions, clothing, subsistence, or military and naval supplies of any kind, on the footing of persons in the Army and Navy, and liable to trial, by Court-Martial, to be punished by fines and imprisonment for any violation of law, or fraud, &c. A report from the Judiciary Committee declared that, while the title of General Blair to a seat is doubtful, that of General Schenck is not, he having resigned his commission in the Army before the assembling of Congress, which General Blair did not. A bill to repeal the allowance of twenty-five thousand dollars for the Marine Hospital at Kittery, Maine, was referred.

HOUSE.

The House did very little at the end of last week. But on Monday, the 13th, a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to increase the soldiers' pay. A report from the Conference Committee on the Military Appropriation Bill, granting full pay and bounty to negroes who were free previous to the 19th of April, 1864, was concurred in. The $300 clause was brought up, but no action was taken. The House refused to entertain a resolution in favor of Mr. Ericsson completing the iron-clad *Dictator* and selling the unfinished iron-clad *Puritan* at a valuation. Mr. Ericsson cannot profitably complete the vessels at the contract price, owing to the increase of wages of mechanics and the cost of materials.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. B Farleigh, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, has assumed command of the post of Louisville, Kentucky, vice Colonel S. D. Bruce, who is ordered to the front.

The Navy Department is offering large rewards for the arrest of deserters, including one of $300 for the apprehension and delivery at a naval station of Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Moffitt, a deserter from the United States Navy, who made his escape from the steamer *Admiral* on the 12th of May at New York.

The sutlers' trade, under certain restrictions, has again been opened with the Army of the Potomac, General Patrick affording every reasonable facility to the officers and men to procure the luxuries of the season in the field. Captain Beckwith, of his staff, is temporarily in Washington, superintending the shipment of goods and examining passes. Despite the privileges granted the sutlers, however, many employ every artifice to evade the restrictions of the law, and scarcely a day passes without the seizure and confiscation of vessels and goods.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL Marshall Lefferts, late commander of the 7th New York Regiment, National Guard, has been appointed a Brigadier-General by Governor Seymour.

MAJOR-General Franklin, having recovered from his wound in the late Red River campaign, resumes his command of the Nineteenth army corps.

THE report that the Veteran Reserve corps is to be reorganized is incorrect. No changes of its present organization are contemplated.

MAJOR-General F. J. Herron has assumed command of all the U. S. forces on the coast, and Rio Grande frontier of Texas, headquarters at Brownsville, Texas.

WILLIAM P. Webster has been appointed Volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Butler, and assigned to duty as Provost-Judge of Norfolk, Va., with the rank of Major.

SURGEON J. J. De Lamater, having reported to Brigadier-General Shepley for duty, is announced as Medical Director of the District of Eastern Virginia.

MAJOR Edwin S. Jenney, Third New York artillery and Judge Advocate, is announced as Provost Judge of the District of North Carolina.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel James H. Strong, First N. C. U. Voluteers, is announced as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the District of North Carolina, vice Captain Judson, A. A. G., relieved.

MAJOR-General Crittenden, accompanied by Major Buford, Captain Knox and Captain McCook, members of his staff, have left Washington to report to Major-General Sherman.

CAPTAIN Benjamin M. Piatt, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, having reported for duty at headquarters Department of the Missouri, is announced as a member of the Department Staff, to date from May 10th.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel G. M. Bascom, Assistant Adjutant General, has been assigned to duty in charge of the Assistant Adjutant General's office, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tennessee.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Samuel M. Quincy, Seventy-third U. S. Infantry, (colored,) formerly of the Second Massachusetts Ianfantry, has been promoted to be colonel of the former, May 21, 1864, vice Barrett, killed in action.

THE War Department has ordered the barracks at Camp Parole, Annapolis, to be turned over for temporary occupation by slightly wounded officers and enlisted men. Colonel A. R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York, will command.

COLONEL W. W. H. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has returned to the Department of the South by the *Arago*, after a short absence to the North, on account of the severe illness of his wife.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Horace O. Whitmore, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, has resigned. On leaving that command the officers of the Thirtieth presented him with a service of plate.

GENERAL orders No. 14, issued by Major-General Sherman, prohibits the disinterment of the bodies of deceased officers or enlisted men, south of that latitude, until after the 31st of October next.

AT the battle of Resaca Major-General Logan was struck by a spent ball, fortunately without receiving much injury; later in the action he was severely wounded in the arm, but not sufficiently to prevent attention to his duties.

LIEUTENANT-General Scott, now in his 78th year, is at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point. His health has materially improved. He spends much time in the Library at the West Point Academy, and is engaged in writing his life.

BRIGADIER-General Devens, now at Chesapeake Hospital, unable to move hand or foot, and suffering great pain in every joint. Lieutenant Charles Payson, his aide, is also there, severely wounded by a musket ball in the thigh.

BRIGADIER-General William Birney, ordered to the command of the district of Florida, Department of the South has proceeded to Jacksonville, accompanied by Captain Young, A. D. C., of his staff. Brigadier-General Gordon, relieved by General Birney, was ordered to report at Washington.

BRIGADIER-General Judah, who has command of a division in Major-General Sherman's army, is at Staten Island on leave of absence for 30 days. He has undergone a surgical operation since his arrival there, but will soon be able to take the field again. The statement that he was ordered for duty in Kentucky, was erroneous.

LAST week Friday afternoon Lieutenant Perry, of the 1st regular cavalry, who is now on duty at Camp Stoneman, was fired at five times when near that post by a private of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, who was intoxicated and on provost duty at the time. He served for some time in the Rebel army, but becoming incensed against his captain, shot him and deserted, after which he enlisted in our Army. He is now in confinement.

SAMUEL S. Smoot, a contractor for supplies for the Army, having failed to comply with articles of agreement entered with Captain James A. Elkin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, has been tried by a general court-martial, held in Washington, upon the charge of "wilful neglect of duty, in violation of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862." The court having found the accused guilty, he has been directed to pay to the United States a fine of $10,000, and be confined at Fort Delaware until such fine is paid, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed three years.

BRIGADIER-General Ledlie, commanding First division, Ninth corps, announces the following staff:—Lieutenant C. J. Mills, A. A. A. G.; Captain S. Hovey, Jr., A. A. I. G.; Captain J. B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York battery, Chief of Artillery; Surgeon M. R. Hogan, United States Volunteers, Surgeon-in-chief; Captain G. P. Ladd, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain T. Y. England, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Captain S. B. Tobey, Jr., Aide-de-Camp; Captain D. R. Bruce, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant George M. Randall, Aide-de-camp; Lieutenant R. P. McKibbin, Acting Commissary of Musters; Lieutenant E. R. Lewis, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant G. W. Ledlie, Acting Orderly Officer.

A PHILADELPHIA newspaper says:—One of those slight but expressive and influential incidents which touch the universal heart and indicate the tide of feeling, transpired the other day in this city, and deserves, in consideration of all its surroundings, to be made known. Its import is heightened by the fact that it was a surprise where surprise was intended, and that its accomplishment was attended with no difficulty. By some means it became known in the city that Mrs. Meade was about removing from her residence. The knowledge suggested to a number of gentlemen, who are personal friends of the general and his family, that a home from which no removals would be necessary would be a pleasant acknowledgment of his services and a handsome memorial for his children. The idea was acted upon, and with no difficulty a very desirable house, on the southeast corner of Nineteenth street and Delancy Place, was purchased, together with its furniture, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars. The whole was then presented to Mrs. Meade. A day or two after the furniture of the house from which she had removed was advertised for sale, and Mrs. Meade, desiring to secure some portions of it, attended the sale. Just as she was prepared to bid, the auctioneer announced its sale. Mrs. Meade left, and when she reached her new residence, lo! the furniture was there. It had been bought and sent in as a completion of the former purchase.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN S. TYLER.

WE have to record the death of one more gallant spirit of the Army of the Potomac. JOHN S. TYLER was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, and though his father removed to New York, he always regarded himself as a Green Mountain Boy. The capture of Sumter removed him from his Uncle's law office to the ranks of the Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. Enlisting as a private, his known worth procured for him the office of First Lieutenant of his company by the election of his comrades. Hastening to the Capital, the regiment did garrison duty until MCDOWELL's disastrous advance in July, 1861. In this, his first battle, Lieutenant TYLER conducted himself in such a manner as to receive the commendation of his superior officers. His captain was wounded, and he assumed command of the company, until he received his commission as captain in September of that year. Participating in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign, following the fortunes of POPE, and then again of MCCLELLAN, he was conspicuous for his valor on the bloody field of Antietam. Soon after he was promoted to Major, and was one of the first on the heights of Fredericksburgh under SEDGWICK, when HOOKER was in the Wilderness.

Just before GRANT assumed command of the Army, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and was present as such at the opening battle of the present campaign. He had been in the thickest of all the fights, and yet untouched; but at last a rebel bullet struck him in the leg, as he was leading on the regiment, and he fell cheering on his men. The Colonel was killed at the same instant. Lieutenant-Colonel TYLER was immediately removed to the field hospital, and soon after to Fredericksburgh and Washington. Here he was taken in charge by some friends, and as soon as the surgeons pronounced it practicable he was moved to this city. While at the Metropolitan Hotel, the wound, which was not regarded as serious, began to grow worse, and secondary hemorrhage resulted. He was too weak to rally from the effects of the necessary operation, and died on Monday, the 23d ultimo, and his remains were conveyed to Brattleboro for interment. *Requiescat in pace.*

COLONEL ORLANDO H. MORRIS.

This gallant officer was shot through the heart in the battle at Coal Harbor on the 3d inst.

Colonel MORRIS was a son of General William L. Morris, and when the Rebellion broke out was a promising young lawyer in this city. He took a great interest in military affairs, and assisted in the organization of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers. He was commissioned its Major in November, 1861, and served in that capacity through the Peninsular campaign. Colonel PINCKNEY having resigned just before the first battle of Fredericksburgh, and the Lieutenant-Colonel (BULL) being killed in that action, Major MORRIS was promoted to the Colonelcy. He led his regiment at Chancellorsville, acting during part of the engagement as Brigadier-General, and at Gettysburgh was wounded while bearing aloft the colors.

A few months ago the Colonel was the recipient of a valuable horse and equipments from the enlisted men of his command, a handsome and appropriate testimonial of their appreciation of his many noble traits of character, and at the recent Metropolitan Fair in this city was presented with a sword worth five hundred dollars. When the present movement against Richmond began, Colonel MORRIS was on recruiting service, but immediately proceeded to join his regiment, which had recently re-enlisted for the war. The Sixty-sixth belongs to BROOKES' brigade, BARLOW's division, of HANCOCK's famous Second Corps, and has gained new laurels in the late terrific battles under Lieutenant-General GRANT. In the charge which resulted in the capture of the Rebel General JOHNSON and his division, this regiment was in the advance, and in the assault of the enemy's entrenchments at Cool Harbor on Friday, 3d instant, were again conspicuous. In the numerous actions in which the Sixty sixth has been engaged it has lost heavily in officers and men, but has now suffered its greatest bereavement by the death of its beloved commander.

Colonel MORRIS was twenty-nine years of age, and was a brave and high-minded Christian soldier and gentleman.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE E. MARSHALL.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel GEORGE E. MARSHALL, whose name has appeared in your list of killed, belonged to the 40th Massachusetts infantry. He enlisted as a private in Co. C, 4th Battalion Rifles, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which was the nucleus of the 13th Massachusetts infantry, in April, 1861. His first promotion was to a Corporal; from that to Orderly Sergeant. He fought with the 13th in all its engagements up to the second Bull Run, where he was seriously wounded. In August, 1862, he was commissioned Captain of Co. G, 40th Massachusetts infantry, but did not join the regiment in the field in consequence of his wound until November. He was complimented in general orders for gallantry in Florida during the late campaign; was shortly afterwards promoted to the Majority of the regiment, and subsequently to Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel MARSHALL was a good soldier, a strict disciplinarian, an officer who looked well to the comfort of his men, was brave to a fault, and has left an excellent record. W. H. C.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

WE continue an alphabetical list of casualties amongst officers, and would again ask that such errors as may occur in it may be referred to the lack of official reports.

KILLED.

Bancroft, Lieutenant 40 Mass
Beadler, S C, Captain 139 N Y
Dickerman, Colonel 103 Ill
Dilerte, W, Lieutenant 188 Pa
Danna, H, Lieutenant 117 N Y
Digman, J, Captain 183 Pa
Dudley, L, Lieutenant 188 Pa
Graham, Lieutenant
Geiss, Major 46 Ill
Gordon, G W, Captain 2 N H
Horton, Captain 104 Ohio
Haywood, H, Lieutenant 2 N H
Johnson, Lieutenant
Johnson, J R, Lieutenant 96 N Y
Kellogg, E S, Colonel
Miller, H C, Lieutenant 5 Vt
Morris, O H, Colonel
Moulton, Lieut-Col
Mathews, H, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Moeller, H, Captain 183 Pa
Monroe, Chas F, Lieutenant 8 Me
Marshal, Lieut-Col 40 Mass
Nott, Jas, Lieutenant 10 N H
Pelton, Lieutenant
Perry, Lieut-Col 139 N Y
Russell, Daniel, Lieutenant 10 N H
Rierson, Colonel 10 N Y
Saul, Lieutenant
Scott, Lieutenant 148 N Y
White, T, Captain com'd'g 116 N Y
Williams, L, Captain
Watts, G S, Surgeon 4 Mich

WOUNDED.

Allen, Captain 11 Ct
Azdell, James, 104 Ohio
Attwood, Major
Appleton, Nathan, Lieutenant, A.D.C.
Albee, Geo E, Lieutenant 36 Wis
Baldwin, G H, Lieutenant 40 Mass
Boland, F, Lieutenant 72 Pa
Brahm, L V, Lieutenant 184 Pa
Butler, E K, Captain 69 N Y S M
Bassett, Colonel 82 Pa
Barton, Colonel commanding 1st brig, Devins' division
Brewster, Major 25 Mass
Loyd, John, Lieutenant
Baxter, J M, Lieutenant 81 N Y
Brown, John C, Captain 20 Ind
Belt, Joseph R, Lieutenant 101 Ill
Burk, James L, Captain 33 Ind
Brown, G A, Captain 25 Mass
Bailey, H, Lieutenant 2 Vt
Baines, G H, Captain, A.A.G. 1st brig, 2d division
Buecl, H E, Captain 188 Pa
Branuman, Lieutenant, A.D.C. 2d br, 1st div
Boswell, C P, Captain 92 N Y
Besay, Lieutenant
Barber, R H, Lieutenant 6 Iowa
Bishop, Wm, Captain 100 Ohio
Barrows, Chas A, Lieutenant 1 Vt
Brown, Allen, Lieutenant 24 N Y cav
Bartlett, W F, Colonel 59 Mass
Byerson, Colonel 10 N J
Burbank, Captain 14 U S inf
Benjamin, Colonel
Cook, M N, Lieutenant 8 N Y H A
Craig, Jas M, Captain
Cassidy, P D, Lieutenant 51 Pa
Crum, B F, Lieutenant 5 Wis
Camp, B H, Lieutenant 2 Ct art
Craig, Captain 46 Pa
Choppell, L, Lieutenant 139 N Y
Coulston, John H, Lieutenant 118 Pa
Chase, A, Lieutenant 8 N Y
Carrolinn, B, Captain 155 N Y
Coxe, C, G, Captain 40 N Y
Cunningham, J T, Lieutenant 161 N Y
Chase, N, Adjutant 6 Iowa
Cooley, J, Captain 148 N Y
Carter, J M, Lieutenant 4 Mich cav
Cray, A L, Captain 95 N Y
Converse, J H, Major 11
Covington, Geo B, Adjt 17 Ind
Chesney, Benj F, Lieutenant 59 Ind
Crowley, Daniel, Lieutenant 164 N Y
Case, O C, Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Gen Smith
Chamberlain, Frank, Captain 126 N Y
Corning, Lieut-Col 14 N Y H A
Gonghall, M, Colonel 123 N Y
Duffy, H, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Donohue, Lieutenant, Adjt 10 N H
Daggett, A S, Lieutenant 5 Me
Dean, J, Captain 2 Ct H A
Drennan, J S, Lieutenant 1 Vt art
Davis, 1st Lieut 73 Ohio
Donnelly, Hugh, Captain 37 Mass
Duff, George, Lieutenant 102 Pa
De Forrest, Captain 81 N Y
Darke, Jeremiah C, Colonel 112 N Y
Duffy, F J, Lieutenant 7 Va
Dally, Lieutenant
Didley, Lieutenant 188 Pa
Dempsey, Thomas, Lieutenant 44 N Y
Drew, S C, Lieutenant 18 Mass
Dilleman, John W, 2d Lieut 19 Ind
Evans, J H, Serg Major 139 N Y
Ellendorf, J, Adjutant 12 N Y
Ells, W B, Major 2 Ct H A,
Emery, Captain
Franklin, Captain 10 N J
Finn, James, Lieutenant 7 Va
Foltsch, Henry G, Lieutenant
France, J, Captain 3 N J
Farr, L, Lieutenant 19 Me
Fritsch, H G, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Foss, Captain
Furr, G, Captain 13 N H
Francis, R A, Captain 47 N Y, Gen. Marston's staff
Fitzgerald, Richard, Captain 17 Pa
Fall, Isaac P, Captain 32 Me
Farr, J E, Lieutenant 179 N Y
Grimes, G, 1st Lieut 85 Ind
Goller, Lieutenant 46 Pa
Grenier, H W, 1st Lieut 7 Ohio
Grogan, Michael, Lieutenant 64 N H
Goodwin, C, Lieutenant 69 N Y S M
Green, S K, Lieutenant 8 N Y H A
Gray, Captain 123 N Y
Gordon, D, Lieutenant 95 Pa
Gordon, G W, Captain 2 N H
Green, Geo S, Lieutenant 57 Mass
Grimbler, J G, Lieutenant 61 Pa
Groo, Lieutenant 143 N Y
Griffith, R H, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Gould, Geo F, Lieutenant 2 N Y rifles
Grist, W, Lieutenant 157 Pa
Greenwood, Lieutenant 9 N Y art
Gould, Jas J, Captain 1 R I cav
Griffin, H, Lieut, Adjt 93 N Y
Garris, Colonel 168 Ohio
Hubbard, S L, Lieut bat L, 4 U S
Henry, Lieut-Col 1 N J
Humphrey, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Hurst, L H, Lieut-Col 73 Ohio
Hyell, M J, Asst Surg 2 Vt
Hartly, C L, Captain 28 Pa
Hanson, H, Captain 73 Ohio
Hawkins, J T, Lieutenant 82 Pa
Harrington, Lieutenant 27 Mass
Hutchinson, Captain Eustis' staff
Hickey, T, Captain 104 N Y
Hillsch, J, Lieutenant 1 N J
Hinks, E A, Captain 19 Mass
Haunum, J T, Adjutant 96 Pa
Holland, Jas W, Lieut, Adjt 20 Mass
Hatch, C B, Lieutenant 2 Ct H A
Hale, H A, Captain, A.A.G. 2d brig
Hartley, C S, Captain 28 Pa
Hickman, B J, Major 49 Pa
Haskell, H L, Captain 195 N Y
Hubbell, W H, Major 62 N Y
Hatch, G M, Lieutenant
Hunter, 2d Lieutenant
Horn, Sam B, Lieutenant 11 Ct
Hanna, M A, Lieutenant 150 Ohio
Hull, Henry, 2d Lieut 112 N Y
Harbol, Jas, 7 Ohio cav
Hancock, Oscar, Lieutenant 27 Mich
Hoffron, Anson, Lieutenant 24 N Y cav
Hagler, David, Chaplain 1 Mich
Hadley, J V, 1st Lieut, A.D.C. 2d brig, 4th div, 5th corps
Hoslander, C W, Lieutenant
Hamilton, Henry G, 1st Lieut 140 N Y
Harrison, A J, 1st Lieutenant
Ivers, A, Lieutenant 82 Pa
Jones, G N, Lieutenant 27 Mass
Johnson, C J, Lieutenant 148 N Y
Jenkins, A T, Captain 63 Ind
Killyer, W R, Captain 7 N Y
Kingsbury, A.A.G. 2d brig, 1st div, 5th corps
Keyler, E, Lieutenant, Adjt 6 Pa
Knox, John, Captain 107 N Y
Kinnerson, D G, Captain 3 Vt
Logan, John A, Major-General
Logue, P, 1st Lieutenant
Libby, H S, 1st Lieut 1 Mass cav
Lowell, Fred E, Lieutenant 40 Mass
Loro, Freeman C, Lieutenant 56 Mass
Luke, A M, Captain 7 Ind
Livingston, J H, Lieutenant 7 N Y
Losery, Captain 107 N Y
Law, James, Lieutenant 8 N Y H A
Lippy, C, Captain 188 Pa
Low, F E, Lieutenant 121 N Y
Lambson, M, Captain 4 N J
Landrus, O, Serg Major 149 Pa
Laughlin, Geo W, Captain 4 Mich cav
Martindale, General
McCarthy, Captain
McConville, Adjutant
Miller, Lieut Col 6 Iowa
Muller, Captain 188 Pa
McCay, W, Lieutenant 27 Mass
Morey, C E, Lieutenant 169 N Y
Maxham, J R, Lieutenant 1 Vt art
McCormick, Wm, Lieutenant 139 N Y
Mitchell, O F, Captain 40 Mass
Miller, Alex, Captain 8 Ohio
Monroe, Lewis C, Captain 59 Ohio
Moor, Robert, 1st Lieut 119 N Y
McComb, J, Captain 12 N J
Miller, M, Lieutenant 141 N Y
Miller Wm, Lieutenant 1 N J
Marks, Morton L, Captain
McNulty, Lieutenant 69 Pa
Marchant, H A, Captain
McGrotty, Colonel 61 Ohio
Murchison, J R, Lieut-Col 8 N C
Marks, M L, Captain 122 N Y
Millette, R R, Lieut-Col 5 Me
Myers, Geo, 4 N J
Milner, Lieutenant 1 N J
McCraig, J, Captain 23 Pa
Morse, Captain
McGroarty, Stephen, Colonel
McEwen, E, Lieutenant 95 Pa
Mulholland, St Clair A, Colonel
McIlvaine, Wm, Lieut Col 162 Pa
Miller, F C, Colonel 147 N Y
Mansfield, Lieut-Col 2 Wis
Moore, Lieutenant 100 Ind
Numan, J F I, Lieutenant 2 N Y
Newber, George, Lieut 1 Mich S S
Nichols, Samuel, Captain 14 Ind
Newell, H S, Lieutenant 27 Mass
Nesbit, J, Captain 55 Pa
Oppiel, T, Captain 25 Mass
Owen, C H, Lieutenant, A.D.C.
Orr, John, 1st Lieut 73 Ohio
Onngerich, John, Lieut, Adjt 121 Pa
Olcott, Lt-Col, com'd'g 121 N Y
Ostrander, C W, 2d Lieut 122
Palmetter, J G, Captain 112 N Y
Pinder, Albert, Lieutenant 59 Mass art
Parsons, Lieut, Gen Devins' staff
Pickett, Josiah, Colonel
Provost, 2d Lieut 6 Ct
Porter, J H, Colonel 8 N Y
Perkins, Benj S, Lieutenant 7 R I
Putnam, W A, Captain 56 Mass
Parker, Chas A, Lieutenant 6 Mich cav
Poole, T L, Lieutenant 122 N Y
Parr, J G, Captain 139 Pa
Perry, Lieut-Col 139 N Y
Patrick, R W, Captain 82 Pa
Plaisted, Jos, Lieutenant 5 Ohio
Pischer, D L, Lieutenant
Paradis, H, Lieutenant 5 Me
Price, J N, Lieutenant 58 Pa
Purdy, D, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Poole, J H, 1st Lieut 110
Parsons, W L, Major 2 Wis
Randolph, Smith, Lieut 4 Mich cav
Raymond, J N, Lt-Col 2 N Y M rifles
Reynolds, S W, 2d Lieut 4 U S C T
Robbins, R S, Major 4 Mich cav
Robbins, M B, Captain 109 N Y
Richards, Francis H, Lieut-Col 16 Pa
Redfield, T H, 2d Lieut 1 Mich cav
Rogers, Lieut-Col 150 Pa
Robison, J H, Lieutenant
Ritter, N K, Captain 184 Pa
Ruderauff, W H, Lieutenant 82 Pa
Reynolds, S R, Captain, A.A.G. 2d brig, 2d div, 18th corps
Richards, E F, Captain 69 N Y
Richardson, B W, Captain 81 N Y
Sherburndy, Homer, Lieut 112 Ill
Steele, Jos A, 1st Lieut 2 Pa cav
Stamples, R P, Lieutenant 13 N H
Squyer, I, Captain 9 N Y art
Smith, W H, Captain 2 N H bat
Sheaver, J C, Captain 55 Pa
Smith, A St C, Lieutenant 12 N H
Smith, Wm A, Captain 40 Mass
Smith, Clark, Lieutenant 169 N Y
Shipley, Seymour, Lieut 6 Mich cav
Stannis, John A, Lieutenant 14 Ind
Schofield, T D, Lieutenant 27 Mich
Swords, H L, Lieutenant 59 Mich
Sewell, W R, Captain 7 Ind
Sayton, Geo W, Asst Surgeon 116 Pa
Soule, Chas, Lieutenant 64 N Y
Shackford, N, Captain 12 N H
Spencer, H N, Lieutenant 7 Ohio
Schuyler, W, Captain, A.D.C.
Swallow, E, Adjutant 93 Pa
Stone, L W, 25 Me
Shelton, Wm A, Lieutenant 1 N Y art
Shanon, Michael, 2d Lieut 140 N Y
Snyder, J B, 1st Lieutenant 140
Turner, Captain
Tucker, Lieutenant, A.A.G. 1st brig, 2d div
Tracy, J A, Captain 6 Ct
Taylor, Joseph, Adjt 48 N Y
Taylor, Lieutenant 8 Me
Taylor, Ezra B, Colonel, chief of art
Taylor, Geo H, Lieutenant 16 Ky
Tiers, E T, Captain 157 Pa
Tracy, A N, 1st Lieutenant 111 Pa
Taylor, Frank, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Tyler, R D S, Captain 81 N Y
Todd, J, Lieutenant 10 N J
Tomes, Major 123 N Y
Von Dehmich, V B, Captain 21 Pa cav
Vandabeimor, S, Lieutenant
Winslow, C, Lieut-Col 5 N Y
Warner, A S, Lieutenant 139 Pa
Woodworth, J C, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Williams, W P, Lieutenant 82 Pa
Wallace, W J, Major 23 Pa
Wescott, Thos, Lieutenant 8 N Y H A
Webster, C, Lieutenant 8 N Y
Wilson, J, Lieutenant 10 N J
Walker, Lieutenant
Winterbotham, J R, Adjutant 155 N Y
Watson, Wm, Lieutenant 7 Pa
Winnie, Lieutenant
Wallbridge, O H, Lieutenant 11 Vt
Wakefield, A B, Captain 49 Pa
Woodbury, Henry P, Captain 23 Mass art
Weightman, Chas, Lieut 24 N Y cav
Wedham, Captain 2 Ct
Woodward, Lieutenant
Willard, Daniel H, Captain 64 N Y
Walker, W, Lieutenant 146
Wilkinson, J W, Captain 43
Watson, G W, 1st Lieutenant
Walker, William, Lieutenant
Zimmermann, Seward, Lieutenant 81

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

SOUTH OF THE JAMES.

ONCE more in the shifting fortunes of the Rebellion, the fields of the Chickahominy have been fought out, and abandoned. The old battle plains, trampled and incarnadined by a hundred thousand gallant soldiers, in that by-gone day whose memory is still so strangely commingled with the sad and the glorious, have now witnessed the beginning and the end of a second campaign of battles, no less illustrious and no less heroic.

In the conduct of the campaign, thus far, the leader of the Nation's arms has been equal to his word. He "purposed to fight it out on this line, though it should take all summer." The line he indicated was that overland road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond. He *has* fought it out, and there is still a summer left wherewith to complete the campaign. The work has been skillfully and gallantly done. The marching has been of remarkable celerity; the fighting bloody and sometimes terrific; the changes of position to meet the exigencies of the moment, promptly conceived and executed. If the first series of operations against the enemy's capital have proved immediately indecisive, this resulted only from his Herculean and desperate efforts to drag his last man and his last gun into the serried line of Virginia breastworks. It was Grant's first intention to fall upon the enemy again and again from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, till at last, when, weakened and distressed, he reached his capital, the city would prove an easy conquest for our legions, flushed and buoyant with victory. The scheme failed, not from lack of incessant marches or of desperate battles, but simply from the numerical strength of the enemy, aided by impregnable positions. He was driven back and back from Mine Run to Mechanicsville, but, when our forces surged up against his farthest entrenchments, he was strong enough still to dash us from them. All this the momentous reconnoissance at Cold Harbor revealed. It was *our* battle; and it was enough, as this journal then intimated, to control the future conduct of the campaign. It was our battle, and proved not only tentative but decisive. So much we felt privileged to say, but no more, of the course of events which was clearly inferable to the thoughtful spectator of the campaign. Now, at length, the new movement is accomplished, and already made known wherever telegraphic wires run.

The transfer of the Army of the Potomac to the southerly side of the James, is so judicious a movement, that it can be regarded only with entire satisfaction. This journal has so uniformly and repeatedly urged the adoption of the route on the south side of the James, as certainly the best, and probably the only practicable aggressive avenue to Richmond, that its present occupation is most cheering to us, as the augury of future success. In December of last year, in January of this year, and on many subsequent occasions, this view was explained, accompanied by reasons which it will not again be necessary to repeat. A fortnight since,—before the affair south of the Pamunkey—when the brilliancy of the preceding manœuvres had lent confidence to the notion that Richmond might be seized at once by a *coup de main* from the northeast, this journal stated its conviction that the proper routes to Richmond in the order of their advantages, were first the one from Bermuda Landing on the south side of the James; next, that from Harrison's Landing on the north side of the James; next, that from White-House on the Pamunkey. These opinions are reviewed, lest it may be surmised that a pardonable impulse to sustain the courage and the spirits of the people, is all that leads us to advocate the new change of military base. This movement is not the *dernier resort* of a defeated general, but the disposition of skillful and judicious strategy.

The execution of the new movement was no less brilliant than successful. Four times now, in the brief Virginia campaign, has a great Army been coolly and deliberately marched across the right flank of an enemy strong and vigilant. If on its first two exhibitions, the manœuvre partook of the character of a pursuit, from the timely interposition of the enemy's presence in front of our advance, on the last two, at least, its execution has been so swift and energetic as to claim the merit of a surprise. That the column on the march has not been attacked in either of these two cases is not a little noteworthy. Its wide detour, its remarkable celerity, and the perfect lubricity, as of mechanism, in all parts and details of its movement, will furnish some explanation of its success. And perhaps the obvious inferiority in condition and strength of the enemy in open field, may account for his sluggishness to attack and thwart us. In either event, the bold and skillful generalship of Grant has been made thoroughly manifest.

The second move in front of Richmond will soon be undertaken by the National Army, strong as ever in numbers and as admirable in spirit. Six veteran corps threaten the long-harassed capital from a new and comparatively untried quarter. With faith in the cause and the Army, let us await the unfolding of events.

A new Government has been inaugurated in Mexico, and monarchy is now fairly established on the North American continent. The New World can at last claim equality with the Old, for it exhibits on either side of its Republican centre specimens of the pomp and pride of royalty. We do not know what is the order, numerically, of the Government of Maximilian in the long catalogue of those which have risen and fallen in Mexico; but circumstances may render its career as brief as its predecessors. Established only because the gigantic throes of our country prevent it from offering any interposition, the new throne may, when the Union is again triumphant, tremble before the march of united Republican armies. But at present Maximilian "keeps his state" in Mexico, and will for some time have peaceful leisure enough to surround himself with all the pageantry of royalty.

Mexico will be obliged to pay handsomely for the honor of becoming a monarchy. By the convention agreed on between her provisional Government and France, the French troops in the country are to be reduced to 25,000, but the foreign legion is to remain six years, at the expense of Mexico, after the other troops are withdrawn. She is also to pay the expense of a monthly line of transports between France and Vera Cruz at the rate of $80,000 per voyage; she is to become indebted to France in the sum of $50,000,000 for war expenses, and, after the 1st of July, 1864, she is to support the army at the rate of $200 per annum for each man. Besides this, she is to pay $5,000,000 yearly, to indemnify those French claimants in whose behalf the French expedition to Mexico was undertaken.

The 28th of May was the happy day when a genuine monarch landed at Vera Cruz. An immense assemblage of people collected to witness his arrival, but their reception of him was not enthusiastic, although the official authorities performed their parts in the ceremony of ovation properly and with becoming adulation. The Emperor's proclamation is somewhat remarkable—coming, as it does, from a representative of Austrian absolutism—and shows how the constitutional principles originated by our despised Republic have returned to our continent, after half a century of strife in Europe, in the mouth of one of that dynasty which has been their most arrogant and inveterate enemy. The new Emperor says to his subjects:

"The reliance that you place in me, and I in you, will be crowned by a brilliant triumph if we remain always steadfastly united in courageously defending those great principles which are the only true and lasting basis of modern government—those principles of inviolable and immutable justice—the equality of all men before the law—equal advantages to all in attaining positions of trust and honor, socially and politically—complete and well-defined personal liberty, consisting in protection to the individual and the protection of his property—encouragement to the national wealth, improvements in agriculture, mining and manufactures, the establishment of new lines of communication for an extensive commerce—and, lastly, the free development of intelligence in all that relates to public welfare."

This is very well uttered for an Austrian—for one of the nation which aided to place on the throne of his ancestors poor old Louis XVIII., who, when urged to govern according to a constitution, said "the throne belongs the monarch, not to the people"—a doctrine religiously adhered to by the House of Hapsburg. We trust very sincerely that Maximilian will be faithful to his pledges, and that he will be able to improve his subjects—in all the departments of civilization and prosperity, for the time may come when we shall receive them as members of our own commonwealth, and it will be advantageous to us if their preliminary training has been successfully conducted.

By the reports received this week from General Sherman, it appears that after the series of bold flanking movements which have placed him in front of Marietta, twenty miles to the Northwest of Atlanta, he is confronting Joe Johnston's army at the former place, in no apparent haste for a further advance. The policy of this delay is evident. Our operations in Georgia have reached a stage where it is safe to await the development of the coöperative movement against Richmond. If Johnston purposes to make a serious fight in defence of Atlanta, which we can scarcely doubt, he has come to a point that leaves him but little room for further retreat, and though he may gain something from delay, we can hardly afford to yet force him to battle, with the prospect that, in case of victory on our part, the remnants of his broken army will be thrown into the scale against us in Virginia.

Besides, it is part of General Sherman's plan to make sure of his position, by establishing dépôts of supplies in his immediate rear, which will make him independent of a line of communications so exposed to raids as his is shown to be. On the capture of Resaca, as we are informed, the stores at Chattanooga were removed to that place, and the capture of Allatoona Pass, on the 2d inst., gave us a strong position for the establishment of a new dépôt. Of this, advantage has, no doubt, been taken, though the raid of Wheeler's cavalry upon the railroad at Calhoun, south of Resaca, may have temporarily interrupted the progress of our trains. With so efficient a body of cavalry as General Sherman is reported to have, he should be able to defend himself against any permanent annoyance from detached bodies of horsemen like this under Wheeler. Give him a little more time and he will be in a position to act independently of his communications north of Allatoona Pass.

Much unnecessary discussion has been expended in reference to the originality of General Grant's ideas in the prosecution of his campaign, and especially in the selection of his positions on the Chickahominy. Those who always conceive of an army as merely an assemblage of men who have full power and liberty to move in any direction, will never be able to comprehend that neither General Grant nor General McClellan can escape from the necessity of conforming to local circumstances. The similarity of the movements of the two Generals is attributable to these circumstances, just as the two movements made by Lee across the Potomac, and the marches of General Pope and General Meade to the Rapidan were, by the local characteristics of the country where these operations occurred, rendered almost entirely alike in every particular.

Local circumstances must, of course, control the position and operations of an army investing Richmond, and it happens that these circumstances are of a character highly favorable to the defenders of the city. The Chickahominy River is a barrier equal to a wall, not on account of its size, but because it happens to run at a distance in front of the city just far enough to be an outer defence, and because also its course is parallel to the front of operations which any army

must assume that attacks Richmond from the northeast.

The next circumstance of controlling importance is the position of the dépôt of supplies and of the communication with it. To any army investing from the quarter mentioned, the dépôt must necessarily be in the vicinity of White-House, which is near the head of navigation on the Pamunkey, and the use of a portion of the railroad leading from White-House to Richmond will be indispensable. Consequently the army must be so placed as to cover both the dépôt and the railroad.

Both Generals McCLELLAN and GRANT felt the influence of the circumstances mentioned, and hence it has happened that their Armies have occupied positions so nearly similar. General McCLELLAN, however, crossed the left of his Army over the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and connected it with his right by bridges built after the crossing was effected. General GRANT refrained from adopting this plan, having decided to keep his Army in one body. He therefore sought to cross the upper Chickahominy, where the stream is inconsiderable, and where a crossing, if effected, would have given him a strong position. Finding the enemy too strongly fortified to effect this, he has proceeded to execute his reserve intention, and moved by his left flank across the James. But while lying in the Cold Harbor position, his situation was, necessarily, through the influence of local circumstances very similar to that occupied in 1862.

THERE has been very much said about the *indecisiveness* of all the numerous battles of this war. But, in fact, there have been very many decisive battles. We may look at the decisiveness of field actions in three aspects: First, battles which are decisive simply of the *field*—of which we have a favorable example in Murfreesboro, and an adverse example in Fredericksburgh. Secondly, battles which are decisive of the war in large States, or over great surfaces of country—of which Fort Donelson, which ended the war in Kentucky—Pea Ridge, which ended it in Missouri, and Vicksburgh, which ended it on the Mississippi, are examples. Thirdly, battles which are absolutely decisive of the whole fortunes of the war and of the fate of the parties or countries involved—of which latter class, in its largest aspect, we have perhaps not yet had an example. Professor CREASY, of England, wrote a book entitled the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of "the World," and by decisive battles he meant such battles as effected the whole course of history, as regards the great combatants, and which had they issued oppositely to what they did, would have resulted in a condition of affairs permanently different from that which we now see or have seen. Fixing upon such battles by tracing up to them through the subsequent and intricate course of historical events, as CREASY does, we say we really cannot yet settle definitely whether or not such a battle has been fought. We cannot yet see events through the long perspective as our posterity a hundred years hence will be enabled to do, nor can we take in the full scope and bearing of actions that have already transpired or are now transpiring.

But may we not suggest that Gettysburgh was perhaps a decisive battle, even in the largest sense? Had the issue of that great day been defeat instead of victory to our arms, the National Capital would have fallen. Baltimore and Philadelphia would have fallen—and beyond this, what shall we conjecture, either as regards event or consequence? It may appear, when the history of this whole war can be fully surveyed, that that battle not only saved the North, but really broke the South—that it was the critical event of the war, the turning point in all its fortunes. And this by no means belittles the mighty work we now have in hand, or the mighty work we yet have to do.

ONE of the most noteworthy and creditable of recent American military publications, is a translation of Baron JOMINI'S great Life of NAPOLEON. The intrinsic merits of the work are, of course, so well known as to render any reference to them entirely superfluous. But it must be remembered that, as the preface to this edition remarks, no English translation of the work has ever been published, and it is a matter of some difficulty to procure a copy in French. The present translation is from the pen of Major-General HENRY W. HALLECK, than whom we know of no person better fitted to undertake such a task. The translation is accompanied with a series of excellent notes, principally historical, from General HALLECK. The whole work is four volumes, while in a fifth is a series of sixty fine maps, from JOHNSTON'S Atlas. The maps illustrate the region of all the most important battles criticised, and the locations not only of the contending parties, but of each arm of the service engaged, are distinguished by different colors. The beautiful execution of the work, not only in its typography, but in its general style, is extremely creditable to Mr. VAN NOSTRAND. We can entirely commend the work to gentlemen interested in military studies.

Two soldier correspondents make an appeal in this issue of the JOURNAL, which we hope may yet be heard by the legislators at Washington. It is well known that in the year 1860, and previously, enlistments in the Army were for five years; that when the war broke out, and the volunteer force came into existence, three years was the greatest limit. Now, it happens that while a large number of the three years' men find their time expiring, and heavy bounties offered them for re-enlisting, those soldiers who were enlisted in the ordinary way, and for the ordinary term, in 1860, are compelled to serve without the encouragement of a single cent beyond their regular pay. It is, therefore, natural that they should grumble a little, when they see their comrades thus preferred of fortune, and that the thought should occur to them that they are neglected, ill-treated, and forgotten. These five years' men have done good service; they are veteran soldiers; they are the pride of all lovers of drill and discipline; and the fortunes of war have not left many of them to raise their just plaint. Surely, it is due to them that their case should not be overlooked.

THE full report we give of the eloquent address of General McCLELLAN, at the dedication of the site of the Battle Monument at West Point, renders it unnecessary for us to say more here than a word in recognition of the dignity of the undertaking which the ceremonies of Wednesday inaugurated. The duty of commemorating their gallant services is one we owe not only to the fallen heroes themselves, but more to the posterity which shall derive stimulus to patriotic self sacrifice from the memories of the fortitude of this generation. In a utilitarian country, and an age of commerce, this Monument arises to tell to the future the story of knightly virtues. It will stand to mark the best period in the history of the Republic, a period of trial, of bloody war, but the fittest for the display of those manly qualities which it is the pride and the strength of a people to have inherited.

IT must be very amusing to the personal friends of General GRANT and to his companions of the mess, to read the stories which the newspapers are telling as indications of his character. To those who are privileged to know him as the genial, generous, candid friend, who, if he has secrets, hides them under the pleasant guise of entire freedom of conversation, it can but be surprising to hear that the Lieutenant-General clothes himself in mystery, and admits no partners of his thoughts. Yet it is undoubtedly true that GRANT does seem a miracle of reticence to inquisitive newsmongers and scheming politicians,—indeed, we imagine most any gentleman would so seem to them.

IN describing military operations, we always suppose the reader to be provided with suitable maps, and to have acquired the habit of frequently consulting them. It is hardly necessary for us to say that unless the map be so consulted, it is impossible for any one to get an intelligent idea of the situation. Of the maps which are accessible to the public, the best we know are those published by the Coast Survey, which may be obtained at a cheap rate from booksellers generally.

DURING a recent discussion on ordnance, at the United Service Institution, Admiral HALSTED expressed himself very warmly against the Armstrong gun, and said that after 3,000,000 of money had been expended in perfecting and manufacturing coil guns, Sir W. ARMSTRONG had not ventured to bring one of those guns to compete with Mr. WHITWORTH'S in the experiments now being conducted at Shoeburyness; but he had brought forward a different kind of gun that was lined with a steel tube. Captain SELWIN commented on the dissertations on naval warfare which had appeared in a leading London paper, advocating the exclusive adoption of long-range guns, the writer of which, he said, knew nothing practically of the matter, for though some damage may occasionally be done at a long range, all naval engagements must be determined by fighting at close quarters.

BY a circular to Navy Paymasters, which we publish in our Navy Gazette, it will be seen that the Secretary has ordered that in all cases, officers attached to a squadron by order of a Department, are entitled to sea pay while on duty under such order, though the commander of the squadron may occasionally employ them on shore duty, or assign them to duty on board store or receiving ships, or in hospitals.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignations of the following officers of General FREMONT'S staff:—Colonel ANSELME ALBERT, Colonel JOHN T. FIALA, Colonel CHARLES ZAGONYI, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN G. PILSEN, Major LEONIDAS HASKELL.

WE noticed the fact that Captain COLES' turret ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, had fallen far short of the high promises made on her behalf by her self-confident constructor. By the last European arrival we learn that Mr. REED, chief constructor of the British Navy, has also been brought to grief. The *Research*, a vessel which was to demonstrate that all the *Warriors*, *Defiances and Minotaurs* of the British Navy, as well as the Monitors of our own, were costly blunders, while she was to prove that Mr. REED was the only ship-builder deserving the name, and that no one else understood the principles upon which iron-clads should be built—the vessel which was to do all this has been subjected to certain experiments, which prove that she is unable to stand the fire of unshotted guns. Nor is this the worst of it. Mr. REED has in course of construction upon similar plans, no less than seven other vessels, which it is estimated will cost at least a million sterling. It is not very strange that the English journals should denounce the policy of appointing to such a responsible position as that held by Mr. REED, one "whose only exploits in the ship-building line have been in the pages of the Mechanics' Magazine." Mr. REED may be a very clever man in his way, but both he and Captain COLES may yet be able to get some ideas from the "Yankees," if they will be content to profit by our experience.

A BOARD, to consist of the following officers, has been ordered to assemble in Washington on the 15th inst., to examine into and report upon Professor E. N. Horsford's memorial on the army ration: Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Medical Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel George Bell, Commissary; Captain G. A. Pierce, Commissary.

FROM the 9th of May, 1864, to June 10 (one month), the Medical Department have sent to Belle Plain, Fredericksburg, Port Royal and White House, surgeons (volunteer, contract and regimental), nurses, medical students, and attendants, to the number of one thousand. The following recapitulation will interest those who are unaware of the untiring efforts of the Medical Department for the care of our sick and wounded: Number of physicians sent, 245; of which the Volunteer Aid Corps furnished, 194; Contract Physicians, 42; Regimental, 9; number of Nurses, Medical Students, &c., 755. Total, 1,000.

BRIGADIER-General Birge has been relieved from the command of the Baton Rouge military district, Department of the Gulf, and is succeeded by Brigadier-General Benton, of the Thirteenth army corps. General Fitz Henry Warren has succeeded General Benton in the same command. General Birge resumes command in the Nineteenth corps, and General Benton will take command of the Thirteenth corps at Carrollton.

COLONEL William Dulany, Lieutenant-Colonels Ward Marston, J. G. Reynolds and Major Isaac T. Doughty, of the Marine corps, have been retired. The first-named has been in the service over forty-six years, the second forty-four years, the third thirty-nine years, and the fourth thirty-seven years. Major Zeilin is now the senior officer. Captain P. H. M. Fontane has resigned.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, of the British Fusilier Guards, is engaged in preparing a history of the American war, bringing down the events to the Autumn of 1863.

The free city of Hamburg is constructing several gunboats for the defence of the Elbe, which are now nearly completed. Nine rifled cannon have already been delivered to her, also, from the famous manufactory of Krupp.

Since the summer of 1862, the Swiss army has been paying attention to its artillery, reducing its rifled batteries of six and eight pieces to batteries of four. Its total force of cannon now, is 102 pieces, nearly equalling, therefore, in number, the artillery force of the minor German States.

Colonel Reguis lately pleaded the cause of old retired officers before the French Chamber. Those whose cause he pleaded were few, and the youngest of them was 84 years old. Of the 150,000 men who fought at Moscow only a few hundred now survived, and France could easily spare enough to allow them to pass their last days in comfort.

The government of the grand duchy of Baden has at last rejected the heavy Prussian cap-helmet or *pickelhaube*, so long worn by them, for the light French *képi*, whose shape is familiar to our own soldiers in their fatigue or forage cap. Experience showed that both the Austrian and Prussian infantry were too heavily and clumsily capped. The narrow blouse with a single row of buttons has been displaced by the same government, for a larger one, with two rows of buttons.

Teliatnokoff and Doloolenko continue their work of relieving the harbor of Sebastopol from the ships which the Russians sank there during the Crimean war. Amongst those already taken up, more or less damaged, are the ships of the line *Twelve Apostles, Warna, Ouriel, Tchesme, Swiatoslow, Empress, Maria* and *Yagondil*, the frigates *Flora* and *Kagoul*, the corvette *Pylades*, the ships *Gaurul* and *Silestria*. Nine more, at last accounts, remained to be raised, and preparations are made for rapid progress. The work reflects great credit upon the Russian skill and energy.

A medal has been struck off commemorative of the French expedition to Mexico in 1862 and 1863. It is of silver, carrying on one side an image of the Emperor, with the words "Napoleon III., *Empereur*;" on the other, the legend is, "Expedition of Mexico 1862–1863," and the inscription, "*Cumbres, Cerro-Borrego, San-Lorenzo, Puebla, Mexico.*" The medallion is encircled with a wreath of laurel. It is to be awarded by the Emperor to those who are worthy, and to be worn on the left breast, suspended by a white ribbon, with a red and green band in the form of a cross, and on it, the Mexican eagle holding a serpent in his beak.

The familiar custom in France of giving donations, made by generous founders of bequests, to encourage gallantry and good conduct in soldiers, and to reward length of service, appears now to be extending to brave women also. In a recent exchange, we notice that the Minister of War has been authorized to accept a subscription of one hundred francs, going toward the permanent foundation of a prize of one hundred francs, to be given each year to that *cantinière*—canteen-woman—of the infantry service, who shall be most distinguished in aiding the wounded under the fire of the enemy, or who, in time of peace, shall have risked her life in a generous action.

In Austrian military circles it is said that Admiral von Tegetthoff would probably have been victorious in his recent encounter with the Danes had not the Reichsrath refused to grant a part of the sum which was required by the government for the fleet. The representatives of the nation declined to furnish the Naval Department with the means of constructing new armor-plated vessels until those already built had been properly tried, and recent occurrences have proved that they acted very wisely in so doing. The *Don Juan*, the best of the Austrian iron-clad vessels, shipped so much water in her trip to the North Sea that she was in some danger of going to the bottom. Twelve millions of florins were voted for the navy during the last session of the Austrian Parliament, but, unfortunately for the country, the deputies of the people had no means of seasoning the wood used in the construction of the three or four iron-plated frigates which are now lying in the port of Pola. The captain of an English man-of-war who some time ago examined the vessels in question, said that to his certain knowledge one-half of the wood used in the construction of the three iron-clad vessels last made was "green."

At a late meeting of the British Association, Admiral Belcher submitted a plan for rendering ships unsinkable. The pneumatic trough had suggested to his mind the propriety of close-ceiling holds, or under-planking the hold-beams, and saving those spaces between them for the storage of light dry-goods above that deck (which was generally lost), and placing loose planks (indeed, as we were in the habit of hatching many of our brigs of 386 tons and under) as a temporary deck. Now, in the event of a dangerous leak, or even a large hole being stove in the bows or bottom of a ship, he proposed securing the hatches from beneath to hatches above, screwed firmly in opposition to each other, and filled in by pitch from the upper or open hatch. Now, it would be apparent that if the ship was air-tight, the water could only enter so long as the air was compressible, and by inverting the pump-boxes and rendering them air-pumps, the leak would not only be stopped, but, by the continued action of the air, it would be expelled by the very orifice by which it entered. Therefore, the customary and continued labor and wear of the powers of the crew would not be required to such an extent, if at all, when once the necessary quantity of air had been forced in. He proposed to use iron plates forming air-tight cellular vessels, and thought that a vessel constructed in his mode, even if run over by a ram, would not sink, but come up on the other side.

Italy seems determined not to be behind her neighbors in the general eagerness of European nations to secure means of naval defence and aggression. A report on the marine budget for 1864 rendered to the Italian Parliament, states that the fleet of Italy is composed to-day of 99 war ships of all classes, of which 14 are iron-clads, 31 screw-steamers, 36 side-wheel steamers, 18 sailing ships. Two of these are of 900 horse-power; two, 800; five, 700; six, 600; three, 500; twelve, 400 to 450; the remainder, sixty-nine, of inferior power. This total presents a force of 26,030 horse-power, 1,324 cannons, and of 21,930 men. They are constructing in France, for Italy, five iron-clad frigates, of which four are the *Maria-Pia, San Martino, Ancona*, and *Castelfidordo*. In our own country, as is well known, the fine iron-clad *Re d' Italia* has already been completed and dispatched across the Atlantic for the same government, and the *Re Dom Louis*, is to follow. For themselves they are constructing in their dock-yards, at Leghorn and elsewhere, six iron clads, among them the *Roma, Venezia, Messina, Gaeta*. Many of these iron-clads are already completed or approaching completion. The new frigate *Prince Humbert* is already armed, as are the corvettes *Magenta* and *Etna*. Many other corvettes, with transports for artillery and cavalry, are also in process of construction. Very soon the Italian Navy will be of creditable and formidable proportions.

In the French Corps Legislatif, recently, M. Dupuy de Lome gave some interesting details respecting the cost and the seagoing qualities of the French iron-clads. He said that the *Magenta* and *Solferino* cost from five millions to five and a half each. The *Couronne* cost more, because it was all iron, and in France building in iron is more expensive than building in wood. He also said that foreign frigates have cost more than the French; the English frigate *Warrior*, for example, cost nine millions. Again, said he, it has been objected that our ships are smaller than those of other countries. That is true, and it is an advantage, as it combines greater rapidity of movement with equal resisting power. Then we are told that our frigates are not entirely covered with armor. This is a mistake; all our frigates are iron-clad, both fore and aft. It is also said that our frigates are bad sailers and roll terribly. But the dispatches of Admiral Penaud report that they behaved admirably, especially in one night in the channel, when the waves rose nine yards high. They might even sustain a comparison in point of rolling with the *Napoleon* or with the *Tourville*, both of which were considered exceptional in that particular. The iron-clad ships *Magenta* and *Solferino* rolled, in fact, rather less than the *Tourville*, the frigates rather more, but not extravagantly. On the subject of the artillery of the marine, he (the speaker) would not hesitate to affirm that France was more advanced than her neighbors in that department. But guns, said M. Dupuy, in conclusion, capable of piercing iron plates have not yet been invented. If invented, he was bold enough to say, it will be by France—nor had he any doubt that iron-clad vessels will have to be modified according to the advancement of science.

Captain Scott, R. N., has lately read a paper before the British United Service Institution "On "the Progress of Ordnance Abroad." The American heavy guns were especially noticed, and the failure of the cast-iron guns when fired at considerable elevations at Charleston he considered proved that cast-iron guns are unfitted for any but horizontal firing, in which they can have unimpeded recoil. After describing the different kinds of guns used, and the success which has attended them respectively, the general and very comfortable conclusion arrived at was that England is as far in advance as any other country in the manufacture of ordnance; and now that free competition has been allowed by the government, it may be reasonably expected that, with the superior facilities she possesses in the manufacture of iron and steel, she will ere long surpass all other nations. As yet no plan of rifling guns has been adopted that is not open to objection; and Captain Scott contended that no system of rifling should be approved that does not admit of the firing of round shot as well as projectiles. He particularly objected to the shunt principle of rifling, and he explained the plan invented by himself, which consists of flat grooved, one of the advantages attending it being that the gun can be readily sponged and cleaned after firing. He strongly condemned the plan of breech-loading, not only as being defective in principle, but as highly objectionable in practice, on account of its insecurity, which makes the gunners afraid of it, and in their nervousness they sometimes make mistakes in loading that greatly add to the danger. Captain Scott advocated the use of mild steel in the manufacture of guns, and he said that the sum of £10,000 had been paid to Mr. Bessemer for a license to use that gentleman's process of manufacturing steel in America, for the purpose, principally, of applying it to the manufacture of ordnance. The coil plan of Sir William Armstrong met with no favor from Captain Scott, who spoke against the system of monopoly which had for so long prevented the advantage of free competition between different manufacturers.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, Friday, June 10—7 a. m.

Major-General Dix:

Owing to the break in the telegraph line, no dispatches were received yesterday from the Army of the Potomac. Dispatches have arrived this morning with date to 9 o'clock last night. There was no firing on Wednesday except by pickets. An arrangement had been effected by which the killed and wounded were gathered in. There were no movements yesterday.

A deserter who came into our lines reports that Hunter's victory near Staunton was much more complete than the Richmond papers reported. He says that Hunter took 20 cannon, many prisoners, and a large quantity of stores. The defeated force was recently a part of Breckinridge's command. General Hunter's report has not yet been received.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, Saturday, June 11—3:30 p. m.

Major-General Dix:

Official reports from the Army of the Potomac, down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening, detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry yesterday (Thursday, 9th) developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and are now marching by the roads to Kenesaw.

A dispatch from General Butler, dated this morning, at 8 o'clock, reports all quiet along our lines. Yesterday, General Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburgh, and carried them, penetrating into the town, but not being supported by General Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, General Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect. General Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought away.

A dispatch from General Canby, dated Vicksburgh, June 4, says that General Emery reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated, the troops that had crossed dispersed, and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that "after concentrating a force at Beaver Creek, on the Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia, west as far as Gladeville. Morgan, with 2,500 men, moved into Kentucky, via Whitesbury. I pursued, and by marching ninety miles in twenty four hours, came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning, and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at 2 o'clock this morning. Our forces held the fort, and the Rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 a. m. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this evening."

No official report has yet been received from General Hunter.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-NINTH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, June 12—12 o'clock m.

Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Hunter, dated at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst., at Staunton, reports that "We met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday, the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. Jones, their Commanding General, and totally routing them after a battle of ten hours' duration. We have captured 1,300 prisoners altogether—1,000 men and over 60 officers on the field of battle; also 3,000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of stores. We have to-day effected a junction with with Gens. Crooks and Averill."

It is stated in another dispatch, unofficial, dated at Staunton, June 9, that "Our infantry is now engaged burning ties and bending rails, east and west. All Government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to morrow.

"A. R. McCaine, Operator."

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters dated yesterday at 4 p. m., reports Rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines, near Leney House. Wilson this morning sent out a part of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven back, and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments. About a mile west of Bethesda Church, McIntosh came upon Field's division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnoissance, retired. He killed and wounded a number of Rebels in his progress, and brought away four or five prisoners. He had 16 men killed and wounded.

Dispatches from General Sherman, dated at his headquarters, Big Shanty, Ga., this morning, have been received. They state that our lines are within 400 or 500 yards of the enemy, but no fighting yet.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIXTIETH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, June 13—12 midnight.

To Major-General Dix:

We have dispatches from the Army of the Potomac as late as 8 o'clock this morning. The movement was at that hour in successful progress. No reports to-day from General Sherman.

The following dispatch from General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here:

"I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning. After an hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing three hundred, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly four hundred, beside recapturing nearly one hundred of Hobson's command and over one thousand horses.

Our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions; have thrown away arms, are out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized."

Dispatches from General Butler at 9 o'clock this evening indicate no change in his command.

No further intelligence has been received from General Hunter.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIXTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

Washington, June 15—7 a. m.

Major-General Dix:

The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond across the Chickahominy River and James River has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts without danger of premature disclosure.

After several days of preliminary preparations the movement commenced Sunday night. The Eighteenth Army Corps under command of General Smith marched to White House, and then embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing. General Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to James Bridge, when they crossed the Chickahominy and marched thence to Charles City on the James River. General Hancock's and Warren's corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and marched thence to Wilcox's, on the James River. The James River was to be crossed by the army at Powhatan point.

A dispatch from General Grant, dated Monday evening, 5 o'clock, Headquarters, Wilcox's Landing, states that the advance of our troops had reached that place, and would commence crossing the James River to-morrow (Tuesday) and Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that night—that no fighting was reported during the movement except a little cavalry skirmishing. Yesterday (Tuesday) after-

noon, at 1 o'clock, General Grant was at Bermuda Landing. In a dispatch from him, dated 3 o'clock that day, he says:

"Our forces will commence crossing James River to day, the enemy show no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James River has been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident."

An unofficial dispatch, dated at General Butler's headquarters, 2:20 P. M., says: "That Smith's corps was coming on, five thousand having already landed.

A dispatch from General Sherman's headquarters, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Kenesaw, states that the general is in front advancing his lines to Kenesaw. Another unofficial dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock last night, reports some advance to-day; that General Thomas has gained ground, and that one Rebel brigade is nearly surrounded. It further reports that the Rebel General Polk was killed to day and his body sent to Marietta. In another part of General Sherman's East Mississippi division our forces have not met with the success that has attended competent commanders.

General Washburn, at Memphis, reports that the expedition, consisting of three thousands cavalry, five thousand infantry, and six pieces of artillery, sent out from there a few days ago, under command of General Sturgis, encountered a large Rebel force on the 10th instant, under command of Forrest, at Guntown, on the railroad running south from Corinth, and after a severe fight, in which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted—that at the last accounts Sturgis was at Collinsville, retreating toward Memphis. Dispatches state that with the troops that had lately arrived, Memphis is safe.

General Sherman having received the news of Sturgis' defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair Sturgis' disaster, and placed General A. J. Smith in command, who will assume the offensive immediately.

No other military intelligence has been received by this department since my last telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENLISTMENT AND GOVERNMENT OF APPRENTICE BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

The Department having deemed it advisable to resume the enlistment of boys for the Navy, to serve until they arrive at twenty-one years of age unless sooner discharged, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1837, the following regulations have been adopted for the purpose of effecting the object of the law, and will be observed accordingly.

1. No boy will be enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian, which consent shall appear by the signature of such parent or guardian to the shipping articles, and by an acknowledgment of consent made in duplicate in the presence of, and certified by, a justice of the peace or other magistrate, one of which certificates shall be transmitted to the Department, and the other transferred, with the pay account of the boy, to the vessel in which he is to serve.

2. No boy will be enlisted who is less than fourteen or more than eighteen years of age, or who, after careful examination by the surgeon to whom such duty shall be assigned, is found to have any personal defect or disease, or manifest tendency to disease, which would impair his future efficiency as a seaman, or who has been convicted of any infamous crime or moral delinquency.

3. Two vessels, at suitable stations, will be properly equipped and fitted out as school-ships for the instruction of apprentices. These vessels will be fully officered and sufficiently manned, and are to be kept ready for service, to be able to run out of harbor to sea occasionally, and, if necessary, to go from one port to another. The officers attached to them are to mess and live on board, and keep watch in the same regular manner as though the vessels were sea cruisers. All of them will be required to give special attention and aid in carrying out the object of the Department in relation to the boys.

4. Schoolmasters will be assigned to each school-ship, to teach the rudiments of education, including navigation; and a proper allowance of books, stationery, and necessary instruments will be furnished.

5. Boys, on first presenting themselves on board the school ship to which they are assigned, will be at once vaccinated, without regard to any previous vaccination. The executive officer will be careful to see that this is attended to; and he will also take this occasion to impress boys with the necessity of keeping their persons clean, themselves tidy, and their clothes, bedding, hammocks, and mess things in good order; and admonish them of the strictness of military discipline.

6. On being received on board the school-ship, the boys are to be furnished such articles of clothing of Navy pattern, and other necessaries, as may be specified by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which articles will be charged to their pay. They are also to receive, free of charge, the same allowances of outfit of hammock, bags, &c., that enlisted men in the Navy receive.

7. The commanding officer of each school-ship is to institute a permanent board, consisting of the executive officer, to preside, the line officer next in rank, and any other junior to the latter, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative merits of the boys as they may present themselves on board, and associating them in classes for instruction accordingly; deciding upon their fitness for advancement to a higher rating; and entertaining and responding to any questions which the commanding officer may submit to their consideration in regard to the welfare and management of the boys.

8. The boys are to be carefully and systematically instructed, under the direction of the commanding officer, in the various duties pertaining to a seaman on board a man-of-war; in rigging and unrigging masts and yards; bending and unbending sails; knotting, splicing, strapping blocks, heaving the lead, steering, making signals, whipping, pointing, grafting, weaving mats, making gaskets, reefing, furling, using muskets, pistols and cutlasses, exercising great guns, target firing, pulling oars, and all other boat duty, &c., &c.

9. A quarterly return, made up to include the last day of the then terminating quarter of the year, is to be transmitted to the Navy Department by the commander of each school ship, showing the names and classes of the boys; their aptitude; their deportment, whether good, indifferent, or bad; and the number of times they have been reported for misconduct, together with all punishments inflicted.

10. At intervals of not more than three or four months, at such times as it may deem proper, the Department will order a rigid inspection of the condition of each school-ship by a board of competent officers of appropriate rank, who will examine with minute care into the whole course pursued towards the boys, and report faithfully the result of their inspection, with such suggestions as may occur to them.

11. Clothing for the boys will be supplied by contract, or otherwise by clothiers, who will measure a number of boys to arrive at proper sizes.

12. Forms of articles will be prepared by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the boys and parents or guardians to sign in separate columns.

13. Boys, at the time of their enlistment, will be rated as of the second or third class, according to their age and ability, and shall, as soon as practicable, receive such further rating as upon examination they may be found to deserve.

14. The pay of boys until further regulated, will be: For those of the third class, eight dollars per month; for those of the second class, nine dollars per month; and those of the first class, ten dollars per month.

15. One-tenth part of the monthly pay of each boy will be retained until the expiration of his term of enlistment. The remainder will be expended in clothing and necessaries for his use, and, under the special approval of the commanding officer, occasional payments of money due.

16. Allotments of the pay of boys will be allowed only under special circumstances, to be stated to the Department, with the approval of the commanding officer; but they will be encouraged and assisted in remitting to parents or other near relatives, such portion of their pay, exclusive of the one-tenth to be retained, as may remain unexpended, and not necessary for their use.

17. Apprentices will be transferred from a school-ship to vessels in active service upon the recommendation of the permanent board, approved by the commander of the school-ship, selection being made, as a general rule, of those who have been longest under instruction.

18. Commanding officers, in granting temporary leave of absence and liberty on shore to boys, will exercise a careful discrimination in favor of the deserving, and parties of two or more boys will not be allowed liberty on shore, in a foreign port, unless in company with a petty officer, or steady and exemplary seaman, who will check them in the abuse of liberty, without imposing any harsh or unnecessary restraint.

19. It being the object of the Department that the boys enlisted to serve as apprentices shall be instructed promptly and thoroughly in the duties of seamen, their whole time shall, as far as practicable, be devoted to that purpose, and they will not be permitted to attend as waiters or servants to officers, nor be employed, without urgent necessity, in other services not conducive to the object of their enlistment.

20. On the termination of a regular cruise, commanding officers of sea-going vessels will report to the Department the names of such apprentice boys, whose term of service has not expired, as he may consider deserving of leave of absence, and the amount of pay, exclusive of the retained tenth, due to each, and the Department will then decide whether to grant them leave of absence, not to exceed six weeks, and what amount of money may be paid them.

21. Boys enlisted to serve until twenty-one years of age will, on the expiration of their term of enlistment, be paid all the money then due them; and also, if their conduct and the reports of their commanding and superior officers have shown that they deserve it, will receive from the Department a certificate, on parchment, expressing its approval of their conduct, and stating the length of their service and time served in each rating. And those to whom such certificates are granted will, in all applications for promotion or appointment, if other qualifications be equal, be considered as having a prior claim.

GIDEON WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1864.

CIRCULAR TO PAYMASTERS OF THE NAVY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 19, 1864.

The following is the purport of three letters from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, addressed to this office on the 12th May, 1864, by which Paymasters of the Navy will be governed:

ALLOTMENTS DISCONTINUED BY THE GRANTOR NOT TO BE RENEWED.

An allotment discontinued by the grantor *during the term* for which it was granted, is not to be renewed during that time by him, except with the assent of the Navy Department or the Fourth Auditor, upon satisfactory reasons adduced for so doing.

SEA PAY AND RATIONS TO OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE STORE OR RECEIVING SHIPS, OR HOSPITALS OF SQUADRONS.

"In all cases, officers attached to a squadron by order of the Department are entitled to sea pay while on duty under such order, though the commander of the squadron may occasionally employ them on shore duty, or assign them to duty on board store or receiving ships, or in hospitals."

THE INCREASED PAY OF A PROMOTED ENGINEER OFFICER—WHEN IT BEGINS

By a regulation of the Navy Department, THIRD ASSISTANTS "must have served at least *two years*, in the management of steam engines in the Navy, in actual service," before they are entitled to an examination for promotion.

SECOND ASSISTANTS must, in like manner, have served *three* years; and FIRST ASSISTANTS *two* years.

By the sixteenth section of the act of 16th July, 1862, an officer of the Navy absent on duty when entitled to an examination, and found qualified on a subsequent examination, is entitled to the increased rate of pay "from the date *when he would have received it* had he been found qualified at the time when his examination should have taken place."

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy has given the following construction to that provision of law: "It will be proper, therefore, to consider them as entitled to an examination on the expiration of the term of sea service which the regulations require them to have performed, and to allow them the increased pay from *that date*, if found qualified at their first examination subsequent thereto, *and promoted*."

If such Engineer Officer do not pass his first examination, but passes on a subsequent one, or if he fail to attend when ordered or permitted to be thus examined, for any cause other than physical disability, and afterwards, on examination, is found qualified and promoted, his pay for the rank to which he may be consequently promoted will commence on the date when his commission or warrant may be signed.

Engineer Officers, permitted to be examined for promotion *before* they are, by regulation, entitled to it, are entitled to increased pay only from the date when their commissions or warrants are signed.

The foregoing rule, respecting the inception of the increased pay of promoted officers of the Engineer Corps, is applicable *to all other officers of the Navy whose promotions are dependent on their successfully passing an examination.*

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

Approved: JOHN M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller.
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 19, 1864.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Third Assistant Engineer Francis C. Burchard, to the *Juniata*.

Assistant Surgeon G. H. E. Baumgarten, to the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Surgeon Edward F. Carson, to the *Ohio*.

Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Matthews, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for examination for promotion.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Fitch, to the *Don*.

Paymaster Casper Schenck, to the *Juniata*.

Second Assistant Engineer Wayland Cuthbert, to the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Boatswain J. K. Bartlett, to the *New Hampshire*.

Commander Andrew Bryson, to temporary ordnance duty under the direction of Commodore H. H. Bell, at New York.

Assistant Surgeon Josiah H. Gunning, to the Naval Hospital, at New York.

First Assistant Engineer Edward Marsland, to Medical Survey, at New York.

DETACHED.

Gunner James M. Cooper, from the *North Carolina*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Earl English, from the command of the *Pontiac*, and ordered to command the *Wyalusing*.

Lieutenant-Commander Walter W. Queen, from the *Wyalusing*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John Lee Davis, from the command of the *Montauk*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon R. F. McSherry, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., and ordered East.

Surgeon T. M. Potter, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Commander Thomas H. Patterson, from temporary duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to command the *James Adger*.

Second Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from the *Pontiac*, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

First Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen, from the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and ordered to assist Chief Engineer Petty.

Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Bogert, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander T. H. Stevens' orders to special duty at New York, and ordered to the command of the *Oneida*.

Second Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade's orders to the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Pontiac*.

CONFIRMED.

Assistant Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont, (from the 29th of April, 1864.)

Assistant Surgeon John H. Austin, (from the 18th May, 1864.)

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Third Assistant Engineer Lewis Laesch, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Midshipmen J. E. Beebe, Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Abbott, of the *Niagara*.

Third Assistant Engineer Jay Dinnsmore, of the *Glasgow*.

Midshipman J. Daniels Powell, at the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Acting Master J. A. Gannum, to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Acting Ensign Benjamin P. Clough, to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Howard, to take passage in the *Massachusetts* for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. P. Tuttle, to take passage in the *Massachusetts* for duty in the *Catskill*.

Acting Ensign William Betts, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Eben Hoyt, to the *Niagara*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. D. Harvey, to the *Marion*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. C. Imlay, to the *Daylight*.

Acting Ensign G. A. Winser, to the *Banshee*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Marshall, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Josiah F. Dunham, to the *Fort Donelson*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Lynford Lardner, to the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Ensign J. B. Fairchild, to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master Frederic F. Berry, to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Cable, to the *Banshee*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mates James P. Knowles, William H. Sprague and William H. Black, from the *Pensacola* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates William F. Vellman, Julian S. Reynolds and Elish N. Snow, from the *Mohican* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates John McAllister and Alex. Moses, from the *John Griffith* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Pierce, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Clendaniel, from the *Stars and Stripes* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles S. Fowler, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to take passage in the *Newbern* to New York for medical treatment.

Acting Ensign Sturgis Center, from the *Niagara* and ordered to command the *Snowdrop*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Timothy McCarthy and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. McKenzie, from the *Commodore Jones* and a leave of absence for two weeks granted them.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Watts, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Hunchback*.

Acting Ensign John B. Trott, from the *Mendota* and ordered to the *Juniata*.

Acting Master Charles E. Hawkins, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign Lothrop Wright, from the *Mendota* and ordered to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Ensign E. C. Bowers, from the *Courier* and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Sherman W. Adams, from the *Somerset* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Barton, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Shamrock*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Austin, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rugg, from the *Ayalia* and ordered to the *Saco*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac L. Mench, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Chinco*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George L. Harris, from the *Ossipee* and ordered to the *Circassian*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Ferdinand E. Therlug, from the *Otsego* and ordered to the *Chinco*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Francis M. Green, from the *Niagara* and ordered to the command of the *Louisiana*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, from the command of the *Louisiana* and ordered to the *Niagara*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. W. H. Whittaker, from the *South Carolina* and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Mitchell, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Acting Master Frederick F. Baury, from the *South Carolina* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward D. Haydon, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry O. Keene, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at the same place.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Bradford, from the *Roebuck* and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate John W. Thode, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant D. C. Woods, from the command of the *Sea Foam* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George F. Barker, from the *Catskill* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dwight J. Harris, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to take passage in the *Massachusetts* to Charleston, S. C., for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master George W. Frost, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Nick Prindell, from the *Home* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. M. Rogers, from the *Daylight* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John W. Hamilton, from the *Catskill* and waiting orders.

Acting Master J. F. Winchester, from the command of the *Sarah Bruen* and ordered to temporary duty on the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensign F. G. Adams, from the *Manhattan* and ordered to the *Union*.

Acting Ensign Marcus Baird, from the *Union* and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Master Silas Reynolds, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Alleghany*.

Acting Ensign T. W. Peaks, from the *Ethan Allen* and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer D. A. Lockwood, from the *Saugus* and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel C. Midlam, from the *Manhattan* and a leave of absence granted him for three weeks.

Acting Chief Engineer J. W. Gallagher, from special duty at Boston and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Master Joseph J. Randall, from the *New Hampshire* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick W. Baker, from the *Chinco* and ordered to the *Monadnock* at Boston.

Acting Master John H. Gleason, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Lavender*.

Acting Master's Mate E. A. Butler, from the South Atlantic Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates G. Bramfuhr and George Woodland, from the *Sea Foam* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate James F. Hughes, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Ayalia*.

Acting Master's Mate William W. Gregg, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate John P. Sturgeon, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

George W. Robertson, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Dennis Coudry, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Timothy Woodruff, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *James Adger* at Philadelphia.

George E. Norris, Charles W. Rugg and John W. Blake, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Ayalia* at Boston.

John W. Homans, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson* at Boston.

Richard Morgan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *James Adger* at Philadelphia.

James C. Veatch, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nyac* at New York.

Joseph P. Lowerby, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Admiral* at New York.

Joseph Francis Miller, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *James Adger* at Philadelphia.

John W. Lewis, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Shamrock* at New York.

John H. Austin, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.

W. F. A. Torbert and J. George Orme, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Frederick Peterkin, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Shamrock* at New York.

Robert E. Hurley and Chester R. Merrill, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba* at Boston.

Richard Lyons, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Edward J. Hilling, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Abner C. Penton, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Dwight Jones Harris, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty in the *North Carolina*.

Edwin Vaughan, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Potomska*.

George W. Greenwood, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Circassian*.

Thomas Toley and William Frederic Blakemore, Acting T Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Shamrock*.

Charles H. Lockwood, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
L. C. Stebbins and J Wheldon Holmes, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
William West Lewis, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
William Willis Fish, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ayalia*.
John E. McKay and Wallace St. C. Redman, Acting First Assistant Engineers, and will remain in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
William H. Mott and John W. Briggs, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Richard Fowler, Thomas J. Foster, George S Booth and Simon G. Cottrell, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Joseph Jordan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
F. W. Wunderlich, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
George Bryson Makins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Banshee*.
Joseph H. Wainwright, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
James H. Pelton, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Jasmine*.
Arthur O'Brien and Peter M. Kafer, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Daylight*.
Louis De Arville, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.
George Armiel Barnard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Francis Story Andrews, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Britannia*.
De Clinton Riter, Acting Chief Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
George W Simpkins, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Andrew Dolan, John S. Hurd and Samuel M. Sykes, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
John Feibl and William D. Robb, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Joseph Winn Elliott, John Flavil Kingsley and William Erard Coster, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.
Isaiah Dowling, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Joseph G Dennett and George W. Howe, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Rescue*.
John Hawkins, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Sicilia*.
Charles O Davis, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Harvest Moon*.
Nelson Crossman, Acting Third Assitant Engineer, and ordered to the *Banshee*
William Mason, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
John D Williams and John W Fuller, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Maumee*, at New York.
Robert E Murray, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.
Charles Gerrans, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ayalia*.
John F. Sloan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Chimo*
James Fitzpatrick, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lavender*.
Edward W Maples, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Port Royal*, West Gulf Squadron.
George Henry Morrison, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Massasoit* (under circular).

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns Benjamin P. Clough, Justus D. Anderson and Francis O. Abbott, and ordered to New York for instruction.
Acting Ensign Thomas Rounsavelle, and ordered to duty at Boston.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Samuel Johnson and David Walsh and ordered to the *Clyde*
Acting Ensign and Pilot Charles U. Jones, for temporary special service and ordered to the *Hunchback*.
Acting Ensign and Pilot David M. Abbott, for temporary special service and ordered to the *Henry Brinker*.
Acting Ensign and Pilot James M. Norman, for temporary service and ordered to the *Rose*.
Acting Master's Mate William Cooper, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate William Price (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered on board the *John Adams*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Silas W. Kempton, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mates Jeremiah Canaday, James A. Belcher, Sumner T. Smith, Thomas H. Soule, Jr., Frank F. Gregory and Charles C Johnson, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master Mate Richard Rieck (under circular) and ordered to the *Stars and Stripes*.
Acting Master's Mate Robert N. Turner, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate R. H. Wetmore, and ordered to the *Estrella*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas S. Gay, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate William J. Thompson (under circular), and ordered to the *J. P. Jackson*.
Acting Master's Mates John Smith and William McKaight (under circular), and ordered to the *Portsmouth*.
Acting Master's Mate George J. W. Mabee, Jr., and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mates Theodore S. Morse and Theodore Stone, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Daniel Sullivan (under circular), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer William J. Hamilton and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Edgar Henderson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Chief Engineer Thomas Doughty, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensigns David J. Starbuck and J. Morley Hudson, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles R. Jones, and detached from the *Young America* and ordered to the *James Adger*.
Acting Ensigns C. R. Scoffin and Edward B. J. Singleton, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.
Acting Ensigns Mark D. Ames, Edwin A. Leavey, Albert C. Fowler, Alexander Hinckley, David M. Knowlton, Thomas Williams and Frederic B. Allen, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Michael Murphy, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate David Wilson (under circular), and ordered to the *Nipsic*.
Acting Master's Mates Henry J. Rihl and Francis Cassidy (under circular), and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Acting Master's Mates Stanley H. Pickles and Elkanah C. Finney, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate James A. Ingraham, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master's Mates Edward Thompson, Henry G. Thorburne, Rothens Deming and Charles F. Hartwell, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Andrew S. Rounds, Jr., and ordered to the *Acacia*.
Acting Ensign Henry P. Hathaway, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles L. Steever, and ordered to the *Otsego*.
Acting Ensigns Joseph Ware, Joseph W. Snow, Henry F. Curtis, F. W. Miotyer and V. J. Young, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel Ward, and ordered to the *Glide*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Duckworth, and ordered to the *Augusta Dinsmore*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers James Higgins, James Hughes and John Dalton, and ordered to the *Randolph*.
Acting Ensign John H Gregory, and ordered to the *Corypheus*.
Acting Ensign John Dennett, and ordered to the *Seminole*.
Acting Ensign James Brown, and ordered to the *Katahdin*.
Acting Ensigns David K. Perkins and James F. Thompson, and ordered to the *Potomac*.
Acting Carpenter George W. Middleton, and ordered to the *Cyane*.
Acting Master's Mate George Couch, and ordered to the *Midnight*, South Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate M. Sinclair Cooper, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.
Acting Master's Mate John M. Carter, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Benjamin F. Ritter, and ordered to the *Iroquois* (under circular).
Acting Master's Mate Henry J. Derbyshire, and ordered to the *Huron* (under circular).
Acting Master's Mate John W. Mathias, and ordered to the *John Adams* (under circular).
Acting Master's Mate Robert F. Gray, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla (under circular).
Acting Master's Mate Harrison Delano, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Marcus Chapman, and ordered to the *Itasca*.
Acting Master's Mates A. W. Constable and William H. Joseph, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Nelson Richmond, and ordered to the *Lackawanna* (under circular)
Acting Master's Mate Thomas C. Tinker, and ordered to the *Tallahatchie* (under circular).
Acting Master's Mate George H. Bower, and ordered to the *W. G. Anderson* (under circular).
Acting Master's Mate George Adams, and ordered to the *Octarora* (under circular).

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Eben Hoyt, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and detached from the *Santiago de Cuba* and waiting orders.
Acting Master C. A. Boutelle of the *Sassacus*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and detached from the *Sassacus* and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master A. W. Muldaur, of the *Sassacus*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant
Acting Ensign William Bailey, of the *Harvest Moon*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master Walter H. Garfield to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Ensign George H. Avery, commanding the *Philadelphia*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Henry M. Pierce, of the *Portsmouth*, to Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Ensign John S. Russ.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, of the *Ethan Allen*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Luther L Penniman.
Acting Master's Mate Mathew Cunimen.
Acting Master's Mate William H. Sprague, of the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master's Mates Benjamin F. Jacobs and H. D. Sherman.
Acting Ensign Ernest M. Clark, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Edward Perkins, *Judge Torrence*, Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin Rawkins.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Laulban, of the *Newbern*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Cotts, Miss. Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Daniel W Andrews, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.
Acting Master's Mate John D. Childs.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Brigadier-General John Buford, deceased, from the 1st of July, 1863.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Colonel Selden Conner, of the 19th Maine Vols., from June 11, 1864.
Colonel William F. Bartlett, of the 57th Massachusetts Vols.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

John C. Tyler, of Vermont, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, in the volunteer force.

TO BE ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.

Nathaniel A. Tucker, of Vermont, to be additional paymaster.

SENTENCE OF DESERTERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 3, 1864.

General Orders, No. 206.

To avoid misconstruction, General Orders No. 76, of February 26, and No. 198, of May 12, 1864, are hereby republished.

No. 76.

The President directs that the sentences of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by him, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, where they will be sent, under suitable guards, by orders from Army commanders.

The commanding generals who have power to act on proceedings of courts-martial in such cases are authorized, in special cases, to restore to duty deserters under sentence, when in their judgment the service will be thereby benefited.

Copies of all orders issued under the foregoing instructions will be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant-General and to the Judge-Advocate-General.

No. 198.

General Orders No. 76, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 26, 1864, commuting the capital sentences of deserters to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, are so amended as to direct the discharge from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of pay and allowances due, of all persons to whose cases the provisions of the General Orders apply.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Note.—It is not the intention of the last order to remit the penalty of imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas during the war, but to add thereto discharge, with the loss of pay and allowances due.

The order applies to soldiers convicted only of desertion, and does not relate to persons convicted of other crimes. The latter class will be punished according to their respective sentences.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL REVOKED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 18, 1864.

To His Excellency the Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:—

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that by the direction of the President of the United States the disability resting upon Ferdinand Levy, formerly a captain in an independent battalion, New York Volunteers, known as "Les Enfants Perdus," by reason of his dismissal from service under sentence of general court-martial, is hereby removed, and he may be recommissioned if your Excellency so desires. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A CORRESPONDENT PUNISHED.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 7, 1864.

General Order.

Edward Cropsey, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, having published in that journal of the 3d instant a libelous statement on the Commanding General, calculated to impair the confidence of the Army in their commanding officer, and which statement the said Cropsey acknowledges to have been false, and to have been based on some idle camp rumor, it is hereby ordered that he be arrested and paraded through the lines of the Army with a placard marked "Libeller of the Press," and be then put without the lines, and not be permitted to return.

The Provost-Marshal-General will see that this order is promptly executed.

The Commanding General trusts that this example will deter others from committing like offences, and he takes this occasion to notify the representatives of the public press, that, while he is ready at all times to extend them every facility for acquiring facts, and giving circulation to the truth, he will not hesitate to punish with the utmost rigor all instances like the above, where individuals take advantage of the privileges accorded them to circulate falsehoods, and thus impair the confidence which the public and the Army should have in their generals and other officers.

By command of Major-General Meade.

E. S. Williams, A. A. General.

A Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the fourth regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby tendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the fourth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, acting engineer of the Nineteenth Army corps, for distinguished services in the recent campaign on the Red River, by which the gunboat flotilla under Rear-Admiral David D. Porter was rescued from imminent peril.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey.

Approved, June 11, 1864.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 4, 1864.

Major J. R. Dinnin, 9th New York cavalry, to date May 30, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, in connection with the inspection of cavalry horses whereby loss was occasioned to the United States.

Surgeon Josiah Day, Jr., and Lieutenant Albert E. Kingsley, 29th Maine Vols., to date June 2, 1864, for passing and mustering into service recruit Edward Brennan, who was manifestly unfit for military duty.

Surgeon Josiah Carr and Lieutenant L. C. Stont, 30th Maine (veteran) Vols., to date June 2, 1864, for passing and mustering into service recruit Ephraim Pooler, who was manifestly unfit for military duty.

Captain Collin B Ferguson, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., 1st Lieutenant 19th U. S. infantry, to date May 30, 1864.

Captain William Stoddard, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Vols., to date May 30, 1864.

Captain M. F. McDonald, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date May 9, 1864, for giving duplicate discharges to an enlisted man.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Colton, 9th New York Vols., to date June 4, 1864, for drunkenness on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Lieutenant Walter Camp, 7th Iowa Vols., (veteran) to date June 3, 1864, for general inefficiency and uniformly failing to discharge his duty on the battle-field and in the face of the enemy.

Lieutenant J. W. Lucas, 7th Michigan cavalry, to date May 30, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in sending a written order to a dealer in counterfeit United States currency, for ten dollars' worth of such currency to be furnished him, enclosing the money therefor and proposing to purchase a larger amount in the future.

Second Lieutenant Howard Willison, 103d Illinois Vols., to date May 28, 1864, for incompetency, neglect of duty, and for allowing the picket guard under his command to leave their posts and enter the house of a citizen, and there behave in a riotous and disorderly manner.

The following officers, to date May 9, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Drunkenness and absence without leave.

Captain Oliver S. Johnson, 8th New Jersey Vols
Second Lieutenant Erastus Wheelock, 14th New York artillery.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Simpson, 72d New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel Howell, 72d New York Vols.
Lieutenant Ernest Ratzman, 45th New York Vols.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Captain John G. Fay, 3d New York Vols., to date May 24, 1864, for having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy.

Captain Sanford F Timmons, 43d Ohio Vols., to date September 8, 1863, for tendering his resignation on the ground of disapproval of the policy of the Administration in arming negroes.

Captain Neil Fisher, 54th Illinois Vols., to date May 13, 1863, and Second Lieutenant Robert A. Crider, 1st West Tennessee Vols., to date May 16, 1863, for tendering their resignations on the ground of disapproval of the policy of the Administration in arming negroes.

Lieutenant James W. Dunnington, 12th West Virginia Vols., to date May 25, 1864, for disgracefully deserting his command at the battle at New Market, Va., May 16, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Theodore Yager, 19th Wisconsin Vols., to date May 24, 1864, for scandalous and inhuman conduct toward a woman, the same leading to her death by suicide.

The sentence of dismissal in the case of Second Lieutenant A. Rueckert, 1st New York artillery battalion, has been confirmed, to take effect January 7, 1863.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Captains C. A. Goff, W. A. Knapp, E. G. Wentworth, Lieutenants H. E. Blakesley and W. H. Odell, 4th infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

Major S. N. Bradford, 77th Pennsylvania Vols., he having been previously honorably discharged.

Assistant Surgeon James Fulton, 143d Pennsylvania Vols., and he has been honorably discharged upon tender of resignation as of the date of the order of dismissal.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE REVOKED.

The order dishonorably discharging First Lieutenant L. C. East, 32d regiment United States colored troops, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date April 13, 1864.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from June 14, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For failing to report to the Medical Director at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Yeaton, 39th United States Colored troops.

For failing to report in person at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as ordered.

First Lieutenant Eugene L. Townsend, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in refusing to return money taken from a soldier whom he, while officer of the guard, had caused to be arrested.

Second Lieutenant Henry Harrison, 33d Ohio Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Isaac Addis, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant S. L. Savage, 183d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Michael L. S. O'Brien, 23d United States Colored troops.
First Lieutenant Benjamin V. Carey, 122d Illinois Volunteers.
First Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlin, battery A, Independent Maryland Artillery.
First Lieutenant M. Carroll, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Elmer Nichols, 118th Illinois (mounted) Volunteers.

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Roser, 5th Maryland Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from War Department, having report-

ed that satisfactory defense has been made in their respective cases viz:

Lieutenant H. R. Pugh, 13th New York Cavalry.
First Lieutenant J. J. Bragiste, 3d New Jersey battery.
Second Lieutenant Jacob Hamilton, company F, 9th Veteran Reserve Corps.
Major George R. Davis, 3d Rhode Island Cavalry.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Sanderson, Captain Commissary Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to date June 6, 1864.

Major George H. Clarke, 93th New York Volunteers, to date June 4, 1864, for having tendered his resignation while charges of a scandalous nature, impairing the respect of the officers and men of the regiment for him as an officer, were known and substantiated.

Major Alexander Freeman, additional paymaster, United States Army, to date June 6, 1864.

Captain Charles A. McKnight, 7th Michigan Volunteers, to date May 16, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain John Noyes, 7th Kansas Cavalry, to date June 16, 1864, having wilfully absented himself and failed to appear before a board of examination after due notice to appear had been given him

First Lieutenant William McDavid, 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date June 6, 1864, for drunkenness, refusing to show his pass when required by proper authority, and scandalous conduct with an improper character while traveling in a railroad car.

First Lieutenant Bernard Sherry, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date May 16, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant James Kane, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date June 10, 1864 for absence without leave, contempt of authority in leaving his post without permission, and for making a false statement to the Adjutant General of the Army relative to his absence.

The following officers, to date May 16, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

First Lieutenant Joseph Dreichlinger, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers

First Lieutenant Lyman S Linson, 9th Regiment, Corps d'Afrique.

The following additional paymasters, United States Army, have been dismissed as defaulters to the Government:

Major I. N. Cook, to date December 26, 1863.
Major William Fessenden, to date November 5 1863
Major George R. Way, to date September 25 1863.
Major W. W. Sherman, to date January 4, 1864.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Colonel Lewis M. Peck, 173d New York Volunteers, to date May 8, 1864 for desertion of his command in face of the enemy at the battle of Pleasant Hill.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Murphy, 170th New York Volunteers, to date June 4, 1864, for sending a flag of truce to the enemy's lines without any authority whatever.

Captain Cyrenius P. Pratt, 45th Ohio Volunteers, to date May 23, 1864, for long continued absence without leave.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED CONFIRMED.

The order dishonorably discharging Captain John P. King, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, to date June 4, 1864 on account of having tendered his resignation "for business reasons solely," in face of the enemy, has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonel O H. Moore, 25th Michigan Volunteers, (captain 6th U. S. Infantry,) and a previous order discharging him as colonel 25th Michigan Volunteers, on account of physical disability, has been so amended as to discharge him as colonel 25th Michigan Volunteers, and as captain 6th United States infantry, for the same cause.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Magill and Major Samuel Clarke, 26th Iowa Volunteers, and they have been discharged, on tender of resignation, as of the date of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain H. B White, 10th Ohio battery, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his battery for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of the State.

DISABILITY REMOVED.

The disability to re-enter the military service arising from dismissal therefrom, in the case of Assistant Surgeon Andrew McLetchie, late of the 79th New York State Militia, has been removed.

CASHIERED.

Cashiered and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that now are, or may hereafter become due. To have the straps and buttons cut off in the presence of the regiment to which attached, and be drummed out of service, with the placard "Coward" upon their backs.

Matthew Keck, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain William Badger, Co. D, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, and Captain David O. Burleigh, Co. I, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Captain Christopher Graham, Co. D, 164th Regiment New York Volunteers, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and to refund the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents ($2,177 50).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Thomas R. Bache, U. S. V., as Surgeon in Charge General Hospital, Chester, Penn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Leon Brockman, to the General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana

Surgeon N. P. Rice, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief U. S. forces, Yorktown, Va.

Surgeon G. R. Weeks, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in Chief District of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Surgeon B. J. Memminger, Second N. C. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief of Contrabands, Newbern, N. C.

Surgeon E. P. Morong, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief of sub-district of Newbern, N. C

Surgeon Samuel D Turner, U. S V., as Post Medical Director, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon C. H Hood, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge Division No. 4, General Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Surgeon William A. Conover, U. S. V., as Chief Operating Surgeon Tenth Army corps.

Surgeon G. F. French, U. S. V., as Superintendent of Hospitals at Scottsville, Alabama.

Surgeon W. Threlkeld, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge Barracks Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Hospital Steward H. W. Mygatt, U. S. A., to Little Rock, Ark.

Surgeons J. H. Brinton, U. S. V., Edward Curtis, U. S. A., and Brinton Stone, U. S. V., to temporary duty at White House, Va

Surgeon E. B. Dalton, U. S. V., as Chief Medical Officer, White House, Va.

Surgeon H. A. Schlaeffin, U. S. V., as Assistant Medical Purveyor, Department of the Gulf.

Surgeon Francis Greene, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge Totten Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon Gerhard Saal, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge of Seminary Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Surgeon N. S. Barnes, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief Third division, Eighteenth Army corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Woods, U. S. V., as Surgeon in Charge Post Hospital, General Recruiting Depot, Benton Barracks, Mo.

Surgeon William Dickinson, U. S. V., as Member of Board for Examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops, at St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon A. W. Rynes, Twenty-eighth Ky. Vols., to Totten General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. R. Moody, U. S. V., to Joe Holt Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Surgeon A. C. Benedict, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector Eighteenth Army corps.

Surgeon C. W. Jones, U. S. V., as Assistant Medical Director Department of the Cumberland.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon James A Emmerton, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Samuel C. Whittier, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, at the request of the Governor of Massachusetts, to enable them to accept commissions in other regiments.

PROMOTIONS.

Assistant Surgeons J. V. Cantwell, William J. Wolfley, B. E. Goodman, and H. L. W. Burritt, U. S Volunteers, to be Surgeons of Volunteers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, will make a special inspection of the U S. General Hospitals in the Northern Department.

The Barracks at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, will be turned over to the Medical Department, for temporary occupation by slightly wounded officers and enlisted men. Colonel A. R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, will continue in command, and organize the troops arriving there, in such manner that military discipline, correctness of records, and prompt return to duty can be secured.

The law increasing the pay of Medical Cadets at West Point, does not increase the pay of Medical Cadets in the U. S. Army.

By direction of the War Department, Hospital Chaplains are not entitled to *commutation* of Fees and Quarters.

The Barracks at Albany, New York, not now occupied by troops, will at once be turned over to the Medical Department, for Hospital purposes.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

U. S. CORVETTE *St. Louis*, arrived at Tangier Bay, May 21st.

SCREW steamer *Ticonderoga*, 20, arrived at Boston Navy Yard, on Sunday, from Fort Monroe.

THE United States steamer *Bermuda* sails from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for the West Gulf Squadron, on Saturday, June 18.

THE United States steamer *Lancaster*, Admiral Bell, and sloop *St. Mayrs*, were at Callao, May 28th. No tidings yet of the *Wateree*.

THE Navy Department has been informed that on the 2d instant the United States steamer *Wamsutta*, stationed at Georgetown, S. C., chased a side-wheel steamer until she ran ashore, which proved to be the *Rose*, of London, with an assorted cargo. After further effort to get the *Rose* afloat, she was destroyed.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Houston* (Texas) *Telegraph* (Rebel) writes from Matagorda that on the 12th of May the Federal gunboats *Alabama* and *Estelle*, attacked the Confederate States gunboat *J. F. Carr*, and, after a fight of two hours and a half, were signally repulsed. The *Alabama* was struck below the water line and retired in a sinking condition. The story is doubtless much exaggerated.

THE Port Elizabeth (Cape of Good Hope) *Herald* of April 15 says that a Portuguese man-of-war had arrived in St. Simon's Day from Mozambique, with news that the Livingstone expedition has been broken up, and that the Doctor and party had left in the *Pioneer* and *Lady Nyassa*, in tow of the *Orestes* and *Ariel*, for Bombay, and would return to England overland. The mission party had also abandoned the mission to the Zambesi, and the bishop was at Quillimane, awaiting an opportunity of coming down.

THE U. S. steamer *Luke Hoyt*, arriving at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 10th, sailed again on the 11th; also the steamer *Azelia* arriving on the 11th, left on the day following, the 12th. The tug boats *Union*, *Belle*, and the *Glide*, arrived on the 14th. The steamer *Queen* on the 16th. The U. S. S. *Alabama* sailed on the 10th. The *Bienville* *Manhattan* and *Luke Hoyt* on the 11th. The *Verbena* has been taken to Whiting's Ways, foot of Gold street, Brooklyn, for repairs. The U. S. steamer *Susquehanna* is under the shears receiving her outfit, and otherwise preparing for sea, and on active service.

THE Peruvians are busy with preparations to resist the Spanish Navy. The steamer-of-war *Loa* is being razeed and transformed into a ram, to be covered with railroad iron. The frigate *Callao* is also to be transformed into an iron-clad. She is to have two turrets and a ram. This work of converting the old wooden ship into a mailed warrior is in the hands of two experienced Americans (Messrs. Renlon & Crosby), and the government has already made an appropriation for the work There is now being constructed on the beach at Callao a craft that is termed a *Monitor*. She is to have a turret and ram, and her propelling power is to be a screw.

THE following is a list of prisoners taken by the Rebels on board the United States steamer *Shawsheen*, in the James River, some weeks since:—The captain, Acting Ensign Charles Ringot, was wounded while in the water, and drowned. The Pilot, Jeremiah Evans, was wounded and taken to the hospital. Charles Hickey, Third Assistant Engineer; H. C. Marrow, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. Rushman, Master's Mate; Wm. Comack, Master's Mate; E. D. Swift, Paymaster's steward; W. C. Farley, officers' steward; Thos. Colbert, seaman; Edward Fitzpatrick, landsman; Patrick Fitzgerald, landsman; D. Murtland, landsman; George Granger, landsman; John Jackson, seaman; Wm. Hatchard, seaman; John Walsh, C. R.; Edward O'Donnell, second fireman; Chas. Woods, seaman; Maurice Kennedy, seaman; Richard Brown, seaman; James C. Prichan, seaman; George Whittehouse, quartermaster; James P. Crowell, quartermaster; L. Larkin, ship's cook; Wm. Boacher, gunner's mate; John Harrington and Michael Murphy were killed on board.

ACTING Volunteer Lieutenant W. B. Eaton, commanding the U. S. steamer *Admiral*, writing from on board that vessel, off Velasco, Texas, under date of May 28, informs the Navy Department of the capture of the blockade runner *Isabel*, on the night of the 28th ultimo, while attempting to run into the port of Galveston The *Isabel* is a steamer of much notoriety, having made upwards of twenty successful trips between Havana and the ports of Mobile and Galveston. The chase between the *Admiral* and the *Isabel* was an arduous one. The night being dark, it was with great difficulty the *Isabel* could be kept in sight, and her commander handled her with great skill and desperate courage, not surrendering until he had received two broadsides at short range, every shot hitting his vessel, and the fire from the small arms of the *Admiral* literally driving the men from the wheel. One of the *Isabel's* crew was badly wounded, and it was found necessary to amputate his left arm and three fingers of his right hand. The *Isabel* is one of the three steamers which ran out from Galveston on the night of the 30th of April last. She had a cargo of powder, arms, percussion caps and medicines. During the chase she threw the powder overboard.

FROM the fleet off Charleston we have some items: The *Keokuk*, which sank off Charleston, April 8, 1863, the day following the first attack on Sumter, under Rear-Admiral Dupont, will shortly be raised, the arrangements being now nearly perfected. The project for raising the iron-clad *Weehawken*, which went down so suddenly off Charleston in December last, is not regarded as likely to succeed by those most competent to judge. The iron-clad *Montauk* had been lying in Station creek for three weeks past, undergoing repairs. She was to go North in a few days. The gunboat *Winona*, which recently came to Station creek for repairs, is now commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Stone, late of the *Chippewa*, Lieutenant-Commander Weaver being relieved and ordered North. The *New Hampshire* is coming to Port Royal to relieve the supply ship *Vermont*, which goes North for repairs. The *Wabash*, *Seneca*, *Huron* and *Chippewa* are also to go North for repairs. The steamer *Geranium*, commanded by Acting Master Montell, is now lying at Station creek for repairs. Two naval general courts martial have been sitting in this harbor for some days—one on board the *Vermont*, the other on board the *Canandaigua*. The Monitors engaged in the late attack on Sumter were the *Nahant*, *Nantucket*, *Sangamon* and *Passaic*. The *Passaic* received no injury whatever, and the injuries to the *Nantucket* and *Sangamon* have already been repaired at their stations off Charleston. The iron-clad *Lehigh*, off Charleston, has experienced quite a number of changes of officers within a short time. Commander Bryson was sent North on account of ill health. Lieutenant-Commander Bunce, his successor, followed him North on leave of absence. Lieutenant-Commander Gibson, late of the *Sonoma*, succeeded Lieutenant-Commander Bunce, and is still in command. The *Nahant*, which had been lying at Station creek for about three weeks past, undergoing repairs, had returned to her station with the other Monitors off Charleston. In the late engagement with the rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island she received some damages, which, however, have been fully repaired. She is at present commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Fillebrown, who recently relieved Lieutenant-Commander Miller. Commodore Rowan is to be relieved by Commodore Radford, at Philadelphia, on the 1st prox. The Commodore's private secretary, Mr. Charles H. Collum, has been appointed acting assistant paymaster, but will remain with his present chief till the vessel reaches Philadelphia. The reported capture of the naval tug-boat *Columbine*, with thirty colored troops on board, in the St. John's River, Florida, is confirmed.

THE RE D'ITALIA.

WE give place to the following official report of the naval officers appointed to accompany the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia* on her first and second trial trips. They have not before been published:

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your order of the 7th inst., I have made the trial trip in the Italian frigate *Re d' Italia*, and beg leave to submit the following report:—

The frigate is about six thousand tons measurement, is 285 feet long, 65 feet beam, and drew twenty-four feet water as we passed over the bar. She is at this time iron plated (4½ inches thick) from six feet below the water line to nine feet above it, or on a line with the gun-deck ports. The remainder of the plating is on board the ship fore and aft the berth deck. Its entire weight is near 900 tons. The battery will consist of 36 8-inch guns. It is not on board, but its computed weight was made up on the ship by additional coal. The *Re d'Italia* is bark rigged, masts low, moderately sized yards, and, of course, cannot spread much sail. The masts and yards might be considerably increased to advantage. On the first day we steamed up and down the bay, and passed the city several times, gradually increasing the working of the engines, and rapidly increasing the speed of the ship, turning her in the North River and among the vessels with great ease, and getting her about in less than two and three-quarter minutes, and in less than one-third of a mile distance. During one of these runs, the time was carefully noted from Fort Hamilton to Castle William and back—distance being 13½ miles, time 63¾ minutes, or about twelve and a half miles per hour. At this time the water line of the ship was covered with not less than four inches in thickness of ice. The test was particularly satisfactory to all on board, and the officers of the ship expressed themselves greatly satisfied. It is the fastest steaming I have ever made in a vessel of war. Our trial at sea was not calculated to test the qualities of the ship The sea was smooth, although we had considerable wind. We stood outside for one hundred miles, making with forty revolutions of the propeller the trip back to the bar in considerably less than twenty-four hours. The vessel seems to have fine buoyant qualities, and recalls no idea of an iron-clad from her movements. The Italian officers, having satisfied themselves of the sea qualities of the vessel on her former trip, did not remain to test them this time. The compasses seem not at all affected by local attraction, so far as the courses steered on the buoy lines indicated.

The entire performance of the *Re d'Italia* was most satisfactory. She will probably prove one of the fastest war sea-steamers in the world. The greatest number of revolutions we made (of the propeller) was 51½. She will probably make from 55 to 60, which will doubtless give her a speed of 13½ miles, if not more, per hour. I am happy to congratulate Captain IMBERT of the *Re d'Italia*, and Captain ISOLA of the *Gallantuomo*, on having added so fine a ship to their navy, and felt proud as an American, that a private ship-yard could turn out such a piece of naval work. From all the officers of the ship I received every attention, and to Captains IMBERT and ISOLA I am indebted for much real kindness and hospitality. Chief Engineer KIMBALL's report is herewith enclosed. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. W. GODON, Commodore.
To Rear Admiral F. H. GREGORY, &c.

U. S. NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
December 29th, 1863.

SIR:—In obedience to your order, dated December 23d, to accompany and witness the trial trip of the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, and report such observations as I should make, I have the honor to submit the following:

On the morning of the 27th crossed the bar, the vessel said to be drawing twenty-three feet nine inches.

At 9:20 A. M. rounded the light boat and steamed down the coast, the wind light from the westward, sea smooth with light swell from the northward and eastward, vessel steering well, roll slight and easy. At 2:16 P. M. Barnegat light bearing west, having run the distance of forty-one miles in four hours and fifty minutes, steam on five boilers fifteen lbs. pressure, averaging about thirty-six revolutions; stopped and slowed down several times to key up, &c. At 4:12 P. M. broke piston of after engine, and decided to return for repairs.

At 3 A. M. of the 28th started the forward engine heading northward, at 9 made the Highlands, the vessel at times making between six and seven knots, with the assistance of fore and aft sails. During the afternoon blowing a half gale, the forward engine out of order and stopped, the vessel under canvas and behaving well; the roll quick but easy, the vessel raising buoyantly to sea.

On the 29th at forty minutes past midnight went ashore near Long Branch, while under steam and going between six and seven knots

At 4 A. M. I left the vessel in one of the Government surf boats, and between eleven and twelve reported situation to Admiral Paulding.

During the imperfect trial the vessel proved herself to be a good sea boat, was completely under the control of her helm, rolling quicker but no deeper than an ordinary vessel, and raising buoyantly to the sea.

The disabling of our engine prevented the trial for speed; but before the accident occurred, with twenty-four pounds pressure and forty-two revolutions, she made between ten and eleven knots.

Should the present weather continue, the vessel will doubtlessly be gotten off without material injury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Commander JOHN C. FEBIGER, U. S. Navy.
Rear Admiral FRANCIS H. GREGORY, New York.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. H. J. Sprague, the Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, that the regulation requiring all foreign vessels passing the fortifications at Tarifa to show their national colors, is rigorously enforced by the Spanish authorities. Shipmasters will consult their own interest by careful observance of it.

GEDNEY'S CHANNEL.

The Inner Buoy of Gedney's Channel was picked up on the 8th, off the Lightship, adrift, by steam-tug *Thomas Townley*, Captain Garman, and towed to New York.

The Count de Paris has been married to his the Princess Isabella of Spain by the Rev. Doctor Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, England. The ex-Queen of France, widow of Louis Philippe was present at the ceremony, and afterwards presided at a *fete* at which the most brilliant company of royalty and beauty seen for many years in Europe were assembled.

Brigadier-General Prince, Commander of the District of Cairo has made Columbus his headquarters. Captain J. H. Odlin, A. A. G., has been relieved by Captain Geo. S. Pursel.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.)

Perry—Kellogg.—In West Cambridge, Mass., on June 6th, Captain C. C. Perry, of the 8th Maine Regiment, to Miss Elvira A. Kellogg, both of Patten, Me.

Hyatt—Hoffman.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, June 9th, by Rev. M. M. Wells, Lieutenant Charles C. Hyatt, U.S.A., to Kate C., daughter of A. K. Hoffman, M.D.

Henderson—Harrington.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13th, by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, Albert D. Henderson, Acting Ensign U. S. Navy, to Hannah Maria, daughter of John C. Barrington, Esq., of this city.

Goodwin—Wright.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Harry B. Goodwin, U.S.N., to Jennie, only daughter of Chief Engineer W. F. Wright, U.S.N.

Barnard—Craven.—At Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, June 9th, by Rev. Dr. Bissell, the Rector, Frederick G. Barnard, of Mendon, Monroe Co., to Miss Anna Tructon, daughter of Commodore T. T. Craven, U.S.N.

Lockwood—Bedell.—On Wednesday, June 8th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Clark Lockwood, Chas. H. Lockwood, U.S.N., to Miss Agnes A. Bedell, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Butler—Arnold.—In Milwaukee, at the residence of the bride's father, on May 26th, by Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D.D., Colonel Speed Butler, A. A. D. C. of General Pope, to Miss Jane, only daughter of E. C. Arnold, Esq., of that city, and grand-daughter of the late William Wilson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

Brodhead.—In Washington, at the house of the Hon. J. E. Brady, on Friday, June 10th, Lieutenant Daniel M. Brodhead, Jr., of the 14th U. S. Infantry, of a mortal wound, received on the 5th of May at the battle of the Wilderness, in bravely endeavoring to rescue a wounded brother officer.

Walker.—At Columbia, Tenn., in his 73d year, James Walker, father of Samuel P. Walker (well known citizen of Memphis), also of the late Colonel J. Knox Walker, and Major-General L. M. Walker, U.S.A.

Benham.—On Sunday, June 12th, Mrs. Amelia A. Benham, widow of Lieutenant Cortland Benham, late of the United States Navy, and daughter of Newton Hayes, of New Brighton, Staten Island.

Pye.—At Alexandria, Va., June 11th, Colonel Edward Pye, of the 95th N. Y. S. Vols., in the 40th year of his age, from wounds received at the battle of Coal Harbor, on the 2d of June.

Brightly.—On Thursday, June 9th, of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, whilst in command of his regiment, Captain Charles H. Brightly, 4th U. S. Infantry, in the 29th year of his age.

Business Notice.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see the "Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES,
ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter and Druggist Scales of every description, and every Scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

HOWE & BOUVIER,
194 Broadway.

United States Treasury, New York, June 8, 1864.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits made on and after this date on account of Temporary Loan.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

The Gold Pen—The Best of all Pens.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

The best Pens in the World.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse, Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 00 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guaranty their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.—229 Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st., Baltimore,

Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulets, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Also a full stock of Watches and Jewelry of every description, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

L. W. PAYNE, Printer of the Army and Navy Journal, is prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, in the best style of the art. Office, 37 Park Row, Room 40, Fifth story.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWEL leaves Jay-st. Pier Every Afternoon at 3½.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between New York, Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

Steamships *BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR* and *JAS. S. GREEN.*

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street, Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 363 BROADWAY, cor. FRANKLIN-ST.

May 23, 1864.

This Bank has a cash capital of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

and will commence business in the new Banking Rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, on this day, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts, and will discount business paper, and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This Bank will have a large deposit from Country Banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States, and depository of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this city.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
H. M. Humphrey, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street.

THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, importers, No. 374 to 380 Broadway.

GEORGE A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., importers dry goods, No. 81 Franklin-street.

B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, upholstery, No. 369 Broadway.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, wholesale grocers, No. 14 and 16 Beaver-street.

SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Constable & Arnold, attorneys, No. 18 Wall-street.

CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., manufacturers of shirts, No. 377 Broadway.

J. O. WHITEHOUSE, shoe manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-street.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Newell & Smith, silks, &c., No. 333 Broadway.

THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BALTIMORE,

Merrill's Patent Breech Loading Carbines and Infantry Rifles,
Pronounced by the best authority to be the
MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS
of the kind.

For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed free.

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
785 Broadway, corner of 10th street,
NEW YORK.

Mr. M. B. Brady begs to announce that in addition to his collection of Historical Portraits, Scenes of the War, &c., he has on exhibition Photographic Groups of the Ladies' Executive Committee; the Gentlemen's Executive Committee; the Art Committee, and the Arms and Trophies Committee of the Metropolitan Fair; as well as Photographs representing the most prominent features of the Art Gallery, the Arms and Trophies Department, the Knickerbocker Kitchen, the Shipping Department, &c., &c.

Mr. Brady, having his corps of operators in the field is continually adding to his collection the most interesting views of the present struggle as well as portraits—both military, naval and civilian—of those brought into prominence by the exigencies of the times.

Cartes de Visite of all celebrities constantly on hand.

THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY

is now in successful operation, and has opened the following offices for the reception of business:

PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 26 NASSAU-ST.

Branch Offices:

St. Nicholas Hotel, in Genin's Hat Store adjoining.
Gilpin's Exchange, No. 26 William-street.
Public Stock Exchange, corner of William and Beaver streets.
Corn Exchange Office, No. 31 Pearl-street.

Direct communication is had at all hours with Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, the Oil Wells of Pennsylvania, and intermediate points.

The Independent Line of Telegraph, in connection with the United States, reaches all important points in the Eastern States, and southward as far as Washington. Messages are received at all of the above-named offices, and transmitted with promptness and dispatch to every part of the United States and British Provinces.

NATHAN RANDALL, President.
Silas C. Hay, Secretary.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Government Securities of all issues purchased and for sale. Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A.M., 18th June, 1864.

These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,0000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed—of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 30,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage, or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional and collateral security—twenty per cent.—will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity, or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guaranty, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 24th day of May, 1864, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed), A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 16th May, 1864, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
E. E.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate Cure. HEGEMAN'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

ARMY AND NAVY

UNIFORMS,

Of the best

INDIGO BLUE CLOTH AND KERSEYS,

READY MADE

AND

MADE TO ORDER.

—BY—

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,
192 Washington Street, Boston.

MILITARY AND NAVY

EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

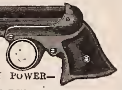
The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntlets,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons,
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.
Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.



GREAT

GUNS IN POWER—

SMALL REVOLVERS IN SIZE.

ELLIOT'S NEW REPEATERS are the most compact, effective, sure, reliable, safe and durable Revolvers in the world; use the large metallic cartridge, No. 32; are rapidly loaded and fired; conveniently carried in the vest; whole length five inches, mostly barrel; rifled, gain twist, &c., &c. Trade supplied.

ELLIOT ARMS CO.,
494 Broadway, New York.

BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.—Bounties of all kinds, Back Pay and Prize Money promptly collected and cashed. Blanks and full instructions sent to all parts of the country. Advances made upon officers' pay rolls.

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
243 Broadway, opposite the Park, New York.

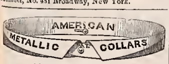
Refer by permission to
Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A; Hon. John Conness, U. S. Sen.; Hon. R. F. Andrews, Surveyor of Port; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. John Keyser, N. Y.; Hon James Kelly, N. Y.; R. Lewis, Esq, Pres. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank; E. D. Brown, Esq, Pres. Mech. & Trader's Bank; Hon. E. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.; Gen John W. Geary, U.S.A.; Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. Sen.; John J. Phelps, Esq., N. Y; John A. Gray, N. Y.; Gen. A. C. Arthur, late Q M. G.; Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq, New Haven, Ct.; S. K. Green, Esq., Pres. 3d Ave. Savings' Bank; A. V. Stout, Esq., Pres. Shoe & Leather Bank; Hon. R. Murray, U. S. Marshal; H. Farnham, Pres. Chicago & R. I. R. R.

NEW MUSIC. — "THE DYING DRUMMER," one of the sweetest songs ever published:

CHORUS—Have you come to see your darling
Die upon the battle field,
Far from home so sad and lonely,
Have you come your boy to shield?

"This Hand Never Struck Me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand never struck me, mother."

The above songs are from the pen of the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst, and are perfect gems. Price 30 cents. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New York.



METALLIC COLLARS.

METALLIC COLLARS.

METALLIC COLLARS.

The only Collars made in metal furnishing a substitute for linen are manufactured by the American Enamelled Metallic Collar Company.

In whiteness, lightness, durability, pliability and fineness of finish, nothing approaches them.

Instantly cleaned with a cloth and water, they become an indispensable necessity to the traveller and economist, and are continually meeting the approval of military and naval gentleman. Orders from the trade solicited.

A sample Collar sent by mail, prepaid, upon enclosing, with measure of neck, one dollar for a "Turn Over," or seventy-five cents for a "Choker," to

C. H. WELLING,
94 Pine street, New York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK,
June 3, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am prepared to pay in advance the Coupons of Interest accruing on the 1st of July next, in Gold, on all the Public Debt of the United States.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.

NEW SHEET MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

The Sword that my brave boy wore.—*J. G. Clark.* 30. I live for those who love me.—*J. G. Clark.* 30 We shall be known above.—*J. G. Clark.* 30 Do they pray for me at home? (Song and Chorus.—*Wm. A. Pike.* 30 Tenting on the old Camp Ground.—*Hutchinson Family.* 30. Tony Pastor's Medley. Adapted to the popular melody "The Cottage by the Sea." 30. Music Store Window (Medley Song and Chorus).—*Frank Wilder.* 30 Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington-st., Boston.

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Army and Navy Journal;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY,

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER week of general activity finds the Army still lying in the neighborhood of Petersburgh, having persistently endeavored to break through the enemy's lines at several different points, but thus far without success. Sunday and Monday of last week were not distinguished by any fighting near the city, and the latter day was especially quiet; but, at other portions of the line there were noticeable operations. The enemy continued to entrench on the west side of the Appomattox as busily as our own forces on the east side. Having recovered from immediate apprehension of losing Petersburgh, the enemy turned his attention in other directions. The old lines in front of Bermuda Hundred had been hastily deserted, as has been said, by BEAUREGARD, in his hurry to reinforce Petersburgh. And before the leading division of LONGSTREET's corps could reach the entrenchments, the Tenth corps had got into them and cut the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad. They were driven back, however, his former works reöccupied by the enemy, and the railroad, after a day's delay, put into perfect repair. From these lines as a basis, the enemy began to make slight demonstration in front, and also raiding movements in the neighborhood of the James. On Sunday night, the 19th, he succeeded in destroying the wharves at Wilcox's and Westover Landings, and sent squads along the river to do what injury might be practicable. He also threw up earthworks near Turkey Bend, but was easily shelled out by gunboats.

Early on Monday morning, the 20th, a strong cavalry force, with some artillery, swept down upon White-House, where General ABERCROMBIE, with about 2,000 men, of whom a third part were convalescents, was guarding SHERIDAN's wagon train, till the latter should return from his raid. The wagons were parked behind breastworks. Our skirmishers in the region of Cold Harbor were driven in, and, on the enemy's approaching White-House, our gunboats in the river and two field batteries, opened on him. The shelling and subsequent skirmishing lasted during the day. In the afternoon SHERIDAN's forces arrived, and the enemy drew off. The losses were comparatively trifling on both sides. The enemy's cavalry continued for some days to infest the Pamunkey.

TUESDAY, THE 21ST.

On Tuesday, the 21st, active movements were again commenced by the main Army, and once more by the inevitable process of extending the left flank. The general design of the new manœuvre was to sever the enemy's southern railroad communications. The first road south of the James is the Petersburgh and Norfolk, of course in our possession. The next, running due south from Petersburgh to Weldon was the one to occupy and destroy. Accordingly, on Monday night, the Second corps, which, as will be remembered, occupied the right centre of the line, moved out from its entrenchments to the left—the Ninth and a part of the Eighteenth corps extending to close up the gap. These manœuvres caused some commotion during the night, and sharp picket skirmishing broke out thereupon as usual; for hardly a guard can be relieved without receiving a few shots from riflemen.

On Tuesday morning, the Second corps, under BIRNEY, struck across the Petersburgh and Norfolk Railroad, and marched in a southerly direction as rapidly as possible, under an intense sun and in stifling and blinding dust. The corps pushed on with the same intrepidity of movement which has characterized the previous marches by the flank in the enemy's presence, while GRIFFIN's division of the Fifth corps was detached to follow in the same direction, and the Sixth corps also moved out in support. Before noon, the main column halted; and BARLOW's division, in the course of the afternoon, with the Second sharpshooters skirmishing in advance, was sent forward, and struck upon the enemy's lines in the neighborhood of the Jerusalem Road, which bisects into nearly equal parts, the region between the Norfolk Railroad and the Weldon Railroad. The division was halted and put into position, and skirmishers advanced. They met a stout resistance from the enemy's dismounted cavalry pickets, and further penetration developed infantry in force and artillery planted in earthworks. It was evident, therefore, that the enemy had not neglected to defend the Weldon Railroad, and resistance must be expected. Our advance was not only checked, but a counter-attack was received, and a severe skirmish ensued. General BARLOW's advance line was, therefore, prudently withdrawn, and rejoined the rest of the column. GIBBON at the same time had reconnoitred towards Petersburgh, without result. Our loss in this encounter of the afternoon was something over a hundred. A few of the enemy were captured, including the Colonel and Adjutant of the Third North Carolina. So threatening was the enemy's aspect on the extreme left that CROWNINSHIELD's squadron of First Massachusetts cavalry were sent round to protect that flank, and the corps was retired to form position for the night, with BARLOW on the left, MOTT in the centre, and GIBBON on the right. Beyond GIBBON was GRIFFIN's division of the Fifth corps. The Sixth corps was designed to be posted between the Second and the Weldon Railroad. RICKETT's division was soon brought up on BARLOW's left, and the other division followed. The cavalry on the extreme left had some skirmishing, and the Rebels made a slight dash with cavalry scouts in the evening towards our position. But, with the engagement of the afternoon and the resumption of line of battle, the day closed. The affair took place about three miles below the city on what is known as Davis's Farm, and within about a mile from the railroad.

In the lines east of Petersburgh, the day was comparatively quiet. Early in the morning the Rebels opened towards the headquarters of the Sixth corps, which had not moved at that time, and there was more or less firing during the day, especially towards the right. The bridges across the Appomattox between Petersburgh and Pocahontas had now begun to endure a daily process of shelling from our batteries. The accuracy of the fire on the railroad bridge has greatly interfered with the trăvel of cars; and the annoyance of the enemy is testified by their concentrated fire on our own batteries. Since the affair at Cold Harbor the enemy has made frequent and accurate use of mortars, and no longer relies so exclusively as before on a direct fire of artillery. Our own forces are bringing siege guns into positions, and the booming of artillery will gradually become very heavy.

On the extreme right of the line, or, rather, on the north of the line, there were simultaneous important movements. Early Tuesday morning, FOSTER's division of the Tenth corps crossed the James River by a pontoon bridge laid by General WEITZEL the previous evening, to a point between Aiken's Landing and Four Mile Creek. Briskly advancing towards the Kingsland road, FOSTER drove in the enemy's pickets and entrenched himself. The locality is called by the Richmond papers Deep Bottom, from the depth of the river in this vicinity. On the Chesterfield side of the river, and six miles from FOSTER, is the enemy's battery at Howlett's. FOSTER is about ten miles from Richmond, and holds a strong position, flanked by gunboats. The Rebel rams are on the west side of Dutch Gap, almost within shelling distance of our men. From their covert, they sallied forth on Tuesday to make an ineffectual attack on our iron-clads, but of course speedily retreated. The batteries off Howlett's House took part in the encounter, but the whole affair, like all the naval engagements on the James hitherto, was, of necessity, very insignificant. The heavy Dahlgren guns of the Monitors soon silenced the enemy's batteries, and, in the evening, opened on the enemy in front of FOSTER. This latter force consisted, probably, of Richmond City regiments, afterwards reinforced somewhat from LONGSTREET's corps, with cavalry support. It held a position near Chaffin's Farm. The day following, there was more cannonading, and some manœuvring of the enemy near FOSTER was noticeable. But he has continued to hold his position without molestation, and still threatens to some extent the southeasterly approaches to Richmond.

While this division marched to the north side, the Eighteenth corps, on the other hand, left their old camps near Bermuda Hundred, crossed the pontoon bridge, once more struck out for Petersburgh, and took the position vacated by the Sixth corps, now marching southerly. It will be seen, therefore, that not only was Tuesday a day of much marching, but the different corps of the Army were at one time considerably separated. On Tuesday night, however, the position of the various commands was as follows:—First, FOSTER's division of the Tenth corps was north of the James at Deep Bottom. Next, the rest of the Tenth corps was with General BUTLER at Bermuda Hundred. Thirdly, the entrenchments east of Petersburgh were held by the Eighteenth corps on the right, the Ninth in the centre, and the Fifth, except GRIFFIN's division, on the left. Finally, three or four miles south, were the Second and Sixth corps, with GRIFFIN of the Fifth, posted as already indicated.

On this same day, Tuesday, PRESIDENT LINCOLN visited Generals GRANT and BUTLER.

WEDNESDAY'S DISASTER.

Early on Wednesday, the movement against the Weldon Railroad was resumed. It had resolved itself into an attempt to secure a severance of communications below Petersburgh, now that the capture of this city had been despaired of for many days to come. It was intended to take the enemy unawares if possible. But he was perfectly alert and ready long before our men arrived. It had been arranged, however, that WILSON's and KAUTZ's cavalry should make a détour to the south, and cut the railroad ten miles south of Petersburgh. This was handsomely accomplished on Wednesday morning, although the damage will undoubtedly be but temporary. Meantime, the Sixth corps, which had all come up during the night on the left of the Second, prepared to move directly against the railroad, in conjunction with the Second. The

march was conducted with something of that cool dash and *insouciance* which has characterized many movements in the campaign. The position of the Second corps before the start was directly on the left of the Jerusalem plank-road, with GIBBON resting his right on the left of the road, and GRIFFIN of the Fifth corps on the further side. GIBBON was found to be well up already to the enemy's works in this vicinity, and needed only to go into position and entrench; as any further advance by him would bring on a general engagement before our line was properly established. An advance was therefore ordered for the left of the line, consisting of the Sixth corps, and BARLOW and MOTT of the Second. The advance was to have been made by daybreak. But, unaccountably, neither corps marched, both BIRNEY and WRIGHT seeming each to be waiting for the other to lead off. At length each corps got orders to advance at once, independently of the other, each being cautioned to protect his flank in case connection was not made by the other. The line had been deployed in quite open style, covering a broad extent of ground, and it was considered well to mass more closely in the difficult and intricate country, and in the presence of the enemy. Accordingly, BARLOW on the left of the Second corps, pressed well in to the right, and threw MILES's brigade and another into reserve, while the remainder of his troops formed the advance line.

No sooner had he struck into the thick woods, than he began to open a gap between his left and the right of the Sixth corps, and accordingly disposed flanking regiments so as to protect himself at the break. MOTT, meanwhile, had moved directly to the position indicated for him, having without difficulty secured it, and had begun to entrench. GIBBON was already in position. BARLOW having moved forward sufficiently, was about to entrench also, when he was suddenly startled by firing on his flank, quickly spreading towards his rear. The enemy, HILL's corps, advancing to check our movement on the railroad, was swiftly approaching in several solid columns, which followed hard on a dense cloud of skirmishers. At this time, the Sixth corps was far distant on the left and rear, and a gap made in our advancing line, like that which occurred between the Fifth and Second corps in the Wilderness. With more success in the present case than before, the enemy took advantage of the error. One entire division, with MAHONE's brigade in advance, came driving through the interval. BARLOW's skirmishers were of course quickly overcome, and with a quick appreciation of his advantage, and an impetuous rush sweeping all before it, the enemy's column glanced diagonally between the two corps, struck BARLOW's flank with great force, and almost instantaneously rolled it up, capturing several hundred prisoners. The sudden recoil of BARLOW's division under this most dangerous of all attacks, a movement on the flank and rear, quickly uncovered the left flank of MOTT, and exposed him to the same disadvantage. In his turn, MOTT fell back also, with the loss of several hundred prisoners, and thus exposed the left of GIBBON. Meanwhile, the other troops from HILL's corps had joined the assault, and, having captured MOTT's entire line of entrenchments, now pressed GIBBON not only in front but in the rear. His right brigade was able to repel the comparatively trifling assault. But his left brigades were almost encircled by fire. McKNIGHT's four-gun battery of the Twelfth New York Artillery opened and was briskly and handsomely fought. But the troops in support were driven back, and the enemy had already carried GIBBON's entrenchments. In a word, in the sudden shock and confusion, several whole regiments were swept off and captured, without the chance of anything like stout resistance. McKNIGHT's battery was then surrounded and captured entire, though most of the horses and caissons and some of the men succeeded in escaping to the rear. At this point, Captain PATTEN, commanding the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, which was found incapable of breaking, executed a change of front with his small force, and by coolness, courage, and skill, and the admirable gallantry of his men, checked the triumphant and very dangerous advance of the enemy. It is only matter of regret that this distinguished regiment had been so sadly cut up by previous exploits, as to have only the remains of its former strength with which to withstand the enemy.

At length, the broken corps was rallied. MILES's reserve brigade of BARLOW's division was brought up. CLARK's New Jersey battery on the right of the Jerusalem road successfully resisted the heavily concentrated fire of the enemy. What was left of GIBBON's division was also rallied, and our men had now the beginning of a new line formed. But the enemy had already been exhausted somewhat by his own exertions, and had been also checked by the regiment before mentioned. An attempt at this time once more to break the few stubborn troops in GIBBON's former front, was handsomely repulsed. Towards evening General BIRNEY ordered GIBBON to attempt to retake the captured battery. A sharp fight followed, but the enemy was able to maintain himself. A little later, General MEADE, having now got his troops well in hand again, and observing that the force of the enemy was entirely unable to cope with our own, if the latter were only properly disposed, sent the Sixth and Second corps forward. The Sixth found but little resistance, and brought up its line to a position similar to that which would have been of advantage, if practicable, earlier in the day. The Second corps this time penetrated the woods by strong skirmishing lines, and, after considerable firing and persistent endeavor, regained a part of the ground from which they were driven in the morning. Here they went into entrenchments and passed the night in throwing up works and protecting the line with batteries. Picket firing was kept up all night, our forces having paused only when close on the enemy. GRIFFIN's division of the Fifth corps, which had coöperated during the day, with some loss, came up and covered the right. At daylight, a reconnoissance and advance disclosed the fact that the enemy was strongly entrenched this side the Weldon Railroad.

The affair seems to have been not only unfortunate, but in some respects unskillful. Our loss was about 2,000 prisoners, including between fifty and sixty officers; four guns; and some colors. Probably half this loss fell on GIBBON's division of BIRNEY's corps. In killed and wounded probably five hundred will cover the loss. Amongst the troops captured were nearly the whole of PIERCE's brigade, which was one of the best in the Army. They had hardly a chance to fire a shot. The Sixth corps, which was on the left and rear, was also attacked on its left flank by a division of HILL's corps, and its advance line driven back in the morning, still further increasing the gap between the Second and Sixth. The enemy here also made some prisoners, though how many is not stated. Probably the number was small. In the afternoon the corps entrenched, and, in the evening, advanced again, as already stated. RICKETT's division was on the right, nearest the Second corps, with RUSSELL and WHEATON (now commanding the division of General NEILL, lately ordered to report to General BUTLER) on the left.

After nightfall, the enemy, pausing for a while on our left, opened briskly on the troops in the centre, or on the east of Petersburgh. The attack was chiefly in front of the Ninth corps, and consisted of a very hot fire both of artillery and musketry, to which our own troops responded, now in volleyed musketry and now with batteries, a great part of the night. There had been picket firing during the day, but nothing so elaborate as at night. No advance was attempted on either side. The terrible heat of this day and of the succeeding days, was severely trying and fatal to our wounded, and not a little so to our men even when not engaged in fighting.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday, the 23d, there was a slight advance on the left, which proved that the enemy were strong, and would defend the Weldon Railroad. This latter, however, had been successfully cut by WILSON and KAUTZ, who had now swept across to perform the same operation on the Danville Road. But WRIGHT, swinging round on the extreme left, found that the enemy had not yet extended so far, and sent out a small reconnoitering force to the railroad. They reached it unopposed, cut the telegraph, and at once reported these facts. The Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Vermont regiments, comprising the Vermont brigade, were instantly dispatched to the railroad, to hold it. Hardly had they reached it, when ANDERSON's division came down on their flank in force and turned their position at once, repeating the manœuvre of Wednesday, and repulsing the brigade with severe loss. Several hundred prisoners were captured, and some loss suffered in killed and wounded. The whole affair was rather mortifying, and the loss of Thursday, as of Wednesday, was altogether out of proportion to that sustained by the enemy. The latter, flushed with success, pressed our men completely back to the main body, and then attacked right and left. Our line was withdrawn, towards evening, to the cover of breastworks, and operations ceased.

In BIRNEY's front, little of importance occurred. Skirmishers fired at each other all day and night, with the usual loss, including also a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel. No formidable demonstrations took place. Soon after noon, the troops which massed subsequently against the Sixth, were observed to move down, and two batteries opened on them, as they passed. There was considerable firing also in BUTLER's front, and, on the north side, FOSTER's troops were attacked by artillery on Thursday afternoon, as well as on the previous night. But the enemy were speedily silenced, and no damage done at either point.

FRIDAY TO TUESDAY.

Friday opened with a cannonading of extraordinary fury for more than one hour, in front of the Eighteenth corps. At its close a charge was made by a brigade of HOKE's division on STANNARD's division of the Tenth corps. The attack fell chiefly upon Colonel HENRY's brigade. Colonel HENRY observing that the force opposed to him was quite small, drew in his skirmishers. The enemy immediately ran over his rifle-pits. He then opened on them with the Fortieth Massachusetts, armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, and artillery in flank easily separated the skirmishing line from their reserve. About 150 prisoners fell into Colonel HENRY's hands, including five officers. The troops captured were from South Carolina. Our own loss was trifling.

Along the line, the noise of the cannonading spread rapidly, and was echoed by other batteries. But there were no important movements except in STANNARD's front.

On Friday evening, the enemy attacked SHERIDAN's cavalry while marching from the White-House to regain the main Army. The affair was very bloody, and SHERIDAN's rear guard was badly handled. A brigade of infantry was sent to his relief. He succeeded in beating the enemy off at length, after the loss of four or five hundred men, and saved all his train. SHERIDAN's cavalry of late have not been fortunate, but his command is now ready for other important movements. His men were all ferried across the James at Powhatan.

On Saturday, the chief demonstration was against BURNSIDE's Ninth corps at night. A heavy artillery fire was opened, at the end of which, the enemy pushed a strong skirmish line up to our breastworks. They were easily repulsed. Similar demonstrations, of less importance, in BURNSIDE's front, have since been made. Sunday was an unusually quiet day, all along the line. And since the operations already recorded, there has been comparatively little of importance. The whole Army is suffering greatly from heat, which is almost intolerable. The dust also is choking and stifling, and a great need is experienced of rain. The long drouth is especially severe upon the wounded. Water is difficult to obtain. Through all these trials, however, and in spite of the recent disasters, and the general failure to push the enemy further, the spirit of the troops remains heroic and invincible. In it consists the promise of the future.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

IT is impossible to maintain any very connected narrative of General SHERMAN's operations, on account of the gap which necessarily intervenes between the hasty telegraphic reports of late movements and the details of previous operations arriving by mail. Thus, we have as our latest news this week the dispatch from General SHERMAN, published elsewhere, under date of June 27th, informing us of his repulse in an attack on the Rebel position at Kenesaw Mountain; but we must await further information before we can fully establish the relation between this attack and the previous successful operations, of which we have details down to the 20th of June. By the advance on the 15th of June, the enemy were forced back upon their fortified position, extending from Kenesaw Mountain on their right to Lost Mountain, six miles to the west. These two mountains are described as detached peaks, overlooking the plain be-

road, and connected by a ridge, or series of low hills. Kenesaw Mountain, the larger of the two, rises to an elevation of 1,828 feet above the sea-level, extending some 900 yards on its summit from northeast to southwest. It is situated two and one-half miles northwest of Marietta, and directly upon the line of the railroad, which here makes a bend to the East, to escape the mountain. Lost Mountain, whose isolated situation explains its name,—lies ten miles west southwest of Marietta, directly north of the railroad running from that place to Dallas.

At the close of our advance on the 15th, the Rebels held their position in front of our lines with their right, as we have said, on Kenesaw Mountain; the left on Lost Mountain, and the centre advanced to Pine Bluff, three or four miles beyond their flanks to the north.

Since the battle of the 15th ult., in which HOOKER's men were so severely engaged, says the intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* on the 21st:—

"We have had no fighting, save skirmishing on the most extended scale. But our skirmishing is of a kind fearfully destructive to human life; and when continued from day to day, as this is being continued, wastes the energies of an army as much as a terrible battle.

"The enemy seems to have marked out this whole country, from the Allatoona Mountains to the Chattahoochie, with line after line of rifle pits and entrenchments and fortifications. No sooner do we take possession of one formidable line of works than another confronts us; and each seems to be stronger than the preceding.

"All day on the 16th we skirmished incessantly with the Rebels, establishing no advance anywhere. On the 17th, we advanced everywhere, chasing the enemy from long lines of secondary works, and forcing him back on what we fondly hoped were his last entrenchments this side of the Chattahoochie.

"Perhaps I should say we advanced everywhere except upon the centre of our line. That portion of it composed of parts of the Fourteenth (PALMER's) and Sixteenth (DODGE's) Corps were in a manner stationary, representing the hub of a wheel, of which the two wings were spokes. Of course, the further any portion of the spokes were from the hub, the further and more rapidly they were obliged to move.

"On the 18th, our right, HOOKER and SCHOFIELD, gradually forced their way, until they had established themselves in such a position as seriously to threaten the enemy's left, while HOWARD and PALMER had come so close to the entrenchments, that the Rebels could not throw out skirmishers at all, but fired at our pickets from behind their principal works. All day long the incessant rattle of musketry and the scarcely intermittent roar of artillery continued. We lost heavily, for in many places we were constructing opposing works under the fiercest fire, especially from the enemy's sharpshooters; but from the extreme left to the extreme right we had driven in the Rebel skirmishers, had killed and wounded many of them, and had captured several hundred prisoners."

Finding their position at Lost Mountain in danger of being enveloped, the Rebels seem to have thought it prudent to draw in their left flank, and concentrate in their position on Kenesaw Mountain, shortening and consolidating their lines. They accordingly fell back on the night of the 18th, "in the midst of darkness and storm," taking up their new position with the apex on Kenesaw Mountain, and their flanks drawn in, the right behind Noonday Creek, a small stream to the north of Marietta, and east of the railroad, and the left behind Moses or Noses Creek, which runs across the Marietta and Dallas road, west of the former place. From this position, as it would seem, an attempt was made to dislodge the enemy, but without success, our troops being repulsed in an attack on the 27th ult. The loss in this affair is given by General SHERMAN at 2,500, but a statement purporting to come from his medical director places it at but 1,500. The position the Rebels thus hold in front of Marietta is undoubtedly a strong one—too strong we fear for assault. As soon as the roads are in a better condition for moving, General SHERMAN may be able to flank them from it, holding his position meanwhile on the railroad to the north of Marietta, to make sure of his communications.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

GENERAL HUNTER's expedition against Lynchburgh has come to an end, our forces having retired from that place on the 19th, after the reconnoissance, if it was a reconnoissance, on the 18th, which demonstrated that the place was a stronger one than General HUNTER cared to assail. The details we receive of the movement of our columns in retreat are so meagre that it is difficult to even surmise the line of retreat.

It appears, however, to have been westward, along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Reilroad, as we have a story that a party of Rebels attacked two of our batteries in a defile near Salem, some sixty miles west of Lynchburgh, drove off the men, cut the wheels and and took off one hundred and twenty horses. Seven cannon out of twelve were left behind, ruined, we are told, together with seven caissons and carriages burned by the explosion of the former. Six were killed and ten wounded of the Second Virginia cavalry. From the Rebel papers it would appear that considerable damage was done by General HUNTER in his retreat, detachments from his command tearing up the railroad west of Lynchburgh, and burning the bridges of that road in the vicinity of Liberty and Salem. The fight which resulted in the retirement of our forces is described by the Lynchburgh *Republican* of the 20th, as occurring on the Salem turnpike, about two miles southwest of the city. From the description it would appear to have been nothing more than a reconnoissance, our loss being given by the Rebels themselves at but two hundred and fifty or three hundred, including twenty captured. The loss during the entire movement is stated at six hundred killed, wounded and missing, with one hundred prisoners, seven cannon and 000 horses captured. Among the killed is Adjutant TORRENCE, Twelfth Ohio, wounded, Colonel JOHN A. TURLEY, Ninety-first Ohio, and Lieutenant C. ROBERTS, of the General's staff.

By a dispatch from Mr. STANTON it will be seen that our cavalry operations against the Danville Railroad are meeting with some success, General WILSON having destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the dépôt buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track. Burkesville is at the junction of the Richmond and Danville and Southside railroads, fifty-two miles west of Petersburgh.

General PALMER, the active commander of our forces in North Carolina, has broken the tedium of garrison duty by an expedition from Newbern which advanced into the interior as far as Kinston, destroyed a large amount of railroad property and Government stores, and captured a number of prisoners. The particulars of the movement thus far received are too meagre to indicate its extent or purpose.

The Rebel cavalry are still attempting to disturb General SHERMAN's movements by raiding on his communications. On the morning of the 18th, the Rebel General WHARTON, commanding a brigade of 2,500 men, crossed the railroad between Kingston and Dalton, capturing and burning five freight trains laden with supplies. On the 20th, Captain GLOVER made a raid on the railroad five miles from Resaca, and captured two freight trains with supplies.

Lafayette, the capital of Macon Co., Tennessee, fifty-five miles northeast of Nashville, was attacked on the 25th of June by a force of Rebels under General PILLOW, estimated at 3,000. A demand for the surrender of the town was refused. As General PILLOW is reported to have left 100 dead and wounded on the field we presume the Rebels were repulsed, though we have no information to that effect.

MARCHING OF TROOPS IN LARGE BODIES.

No. I.

FIGHTING is the grand final object of the discipline and training of a soldier, but in order to have the opportunity to fight well, outside of a fortification, it is indispensably necessary to march well. When the deficiencies of the march are made up by excess of blood poured out in the combat, the fighting may be desperate, but is not good. Good marching is the only thing which can bring troops to the battle-field comparatively fresh; the only thing which can keep them within the best supporting distance; and, the only thing which will enable them when once arrived to commence attacking the enemy with the least possible delay.

Suppose, as so often happens, that infantry, while still in movement, come within good musket range of the enemy. It is of the utmost consequence to open fire immediately, and also that in doing so, every musket shall tell. Is there now a man for whom, from overcrowding, there is no room? —a number of bullets are lost from the fight. Is there a gap?—from that portion of the line the enemy receives no fire. By the Tactics all is so arranged that when marching by a flank, every man on fronting fits into his place, or when marching by companies or platoons, these divisions swing upon their guides into a space exactly their size; for in the latter case, as in a wall consisting of a long line of doors, although these doors may all be swung open, yet if their door-posts remain in place, the wall will be perfect when they are again closed; so when the sub-divisions of a column at full distance wheel in, the line will be perfect if the guides have kept their distances.* The importance of the preservation of distances when line is to be formed on the *battle-field* by these means, from either form of march, is thus too obvious to need further illustration; the glaring necessity of promptness and of bringing every musket into a serried line on such an occasion, wakes every one up to it. But it would seem, that on the *route march*, where, for two reasons, *first*, that such a march may at any time end at a battle-field; and *second*, that the loss of distances is a killing circumstance in all efforts to avoid extreme fatigue for nine-tenths of the men, it is almost as much a *sine qua non* for victory as when coming into action; the importance of this preservation of distances is little realized in our Army.

A battalion of 800 men would form a column of ten sub-divisions by companies, of twenty by platoons, and of *two hundred* sub-divisions when marching by a flank, after doubling the files. Let each sub-division take one foot more distance than it should; then, when the column is formed by company, the rear sub-division of the battalion will be nine feet behind its proper place; when the column is formed by platoon, it will be nineteen feet; when the column is formed by doubled files, it will be *one hundred and ninety-nine feet*, and this must be regained before the line can be again formed! If, in the same case, there be ten battalions, the rearmost sub-division of the last battalion would be (since each battalion must add what errors it makes to the sum of those committed by the troops in front) ninety-nine feet too far back in column by companies; one hundred and ninety-nine feet in column by platoons; and *nineteen hundred and ninety-nine* feet, or considerably more than one-third of a mile, in column by doubled files.

For the *route* marching of the present war, all other than flank-marches, such is the nature of the country, may as well be thrown out of consideration; it is but seldom a front of more than four men can be long maintained. As to the question whether wheeling into column by sections of fours, and thus marching by sub-divisions on two ranks as prescribed for cavalry dismounted, would not be an improvement on doubling the files and thus marching with sub-divisions of only one rank, we give the note below. We must, however, express a preference for doubling the files; and this on the ground that with sections by fours no ease can be allowed to the rear ranks, since, unless they keep closed up, the front rank of the succeeding fours has no stable point to march by, and, if they open out to forty-four inches, it is the same thing as doubled files. On the other hand, to supply a guide for each sub-division, the plan which in company "or platoon" column is used to insure one stable point, is obviously out of the question.†

We will now consider more fully the bad effects which arise from loss of distances, and the measures by which the route marching by a flank with doubled files may be perfected; namely, by which distances may be kept, and the sum total of *general* fatigue for the column brought to a minimum.

The *first* essential of a march, which will produce the least general fatigue, is a *steady, regular, forward movement,* permeating the whole column. Nothing produces such wear and tear on body and mind as the continual Halt! Forward! Halt! Forward! which commonly characterizes the route marching of our Armies. It frets and fatigues even the lower animals, and the field artillery instructions urge special care to prevent the necessity "for frequent check-

* The comparison to a line of doors holds perfectly good when, as is still sometimes practiced in the English army, column is formed by a wheel backward and then line by a wheel to the front, or vice versa. Then it matters not what may be the relative fronts of the sub-divisions, for each moves into the space it had vacated; when, however, as in other armies, in order to have all movements made to the front if possible, the pivot is changed to the opposite side, and each sub-division swings into the space vacated by its neighbor; then the sub-divisions must be kept constantly equalized. In this connection the importance in the flank movements of facing exactly on the heel and in place is obvious; for, although when a man faces backward into the file-column and forward into line, he retakes his old place, this ceases to be the case so soon as face is made by the rear rank; he then more or less takes his neighbor's place, unless by turning exactly on the centre line of his own body he has substituted for this the changing of one of his own shoulders into the place vacated by the other. This holds good for the places left vacant, whether files be doubled or not, and the varying breadth of men's shoulders may occasion some jostling if the facings be not accurate or the ranks very loose.

† The Duke of Wellington in Portugal, where the roads were, at the time, very much what ours now are, ordered his men to wheel into column by sections of *threes*, and this, although the practice of doubling the files was well known in the British army; indeed, in the Hanoverian army (then connected with the British), after being at one time the *regulation* movement, it was abandoned "as conducive to disorderly practices calculated to create loss of distance and as being, from the intermixture of ranks, precarious and dangerous when troops thus formed and in motion were unexpectedly and suddenly assailed" The British commander seems to have considered that in the *ceremony* of wheeling by threes there was a certain basis for subsequent order. The following is the order:—

[G. O] LUSAO, 16th March, 1811.

"The commander of the forces requests that for route marches each company in every battalion of infantry may be told off in threes when the column is to be formed for the march. The companies must be wheeled up or backwards by threes and each stand in column of three men in front, *which is as large a number as the greater proportion of the roads in Portugal will admit.* This front can easily be increased or diminished, as circumstances may render expedient.

"The commander of the forces refers the officers particularly to his orders regarding the march of companies or smaller divisions through a defile or any other difficulty; *the soldiers cannot march with ease to themselves if they are obliged or allowed to close up intervals* the difficulties may occasion by running.

"The same orders are applicable to the cavalry."

See SCASSOR's Theory of Infantry Movements.

The English, Prussian, and (we believe) the Russian cavalry wheel by threes instead of fours, which last is the common movement for the Austrian, French and United States cavalry.

ing and urging the horses." Next in its disastrous consequence as to fatigue comes the double quick, *in order to regain* distances. This latter would not be so bad, were it not that distances are almost always lost from the rear, sub-divisions having been impeded by the imperfect marching of those in front; but, as at a halt caused by irregularities in the marching of the various files, no man knows how long he may rest, whether one minute or one hour; so at double quick, when it is to make up distances lost for the same reason, no one knows how long it will continue, nor how often it may be required. Every time a very long column by doubled files is started by a successful movement of its parts, there is a disjointing twitch throughout its sub-divisions similar to that which takes place between the couplings of a long train of railroad cars moved by an unskillful engine-driver; and, as when checked, the cars run one on the other, so the files come on each others' heels when they are met by the uncertain wave of stoppage, which ever and anon comes rolling from the front. Perhaps we cannot find a better illustration of the strength-consuming method of marching prevalent in our armies, every private looking out for his own ease, and the file-closers indulging their own wearied bodies by passing over little liberties taken in the ranks, and only arousing themselves when flagrant disorder occurs, than is given by such a train of cars. Suppose one such, half a mile long, and that the engine driver instead of (as the preliminary) stretching the couplings throughout, sets off at full speed from the first revolution.* How many a time can one recall the memory of columns moved off in a similar way; what a strain on the coupling of cars when so started, but they are of iron, and perhaps they all stand it; our distances are of air, and the will and attention which might keep them are very likely weakened by miles of diffi cult road already passed over; "double quick" for the rear must restore them.

So much for the too usual way of moving off the heads of the longest columns; but, once under way, do they move evenly and regularly throughout? It may seem ridiculous to mention one of the first causes of disorder which occurs, but it is nevertheless striking. Almost every man among American troops must *spit* not long after his first step. This he might, with a little care, do in such a manner that the movement of the column were none the worse for it, but never having been trained to turn or move the head without affecting the body, he lowers the head and shortens his step in doing so, if, indeed, he do not actually stop for an instant; then hunches up his knapsack and moves on. Forty-four inches (counting in their own depth from breast to knapsack) was all that his doubled file was entitled to, but he and probably all of them have now taken fifty, and so soon as this has occurred throughout an infantry column of 10 battalions of 800 men each, the rear has at once nine hundred and ninety-five feet, not far from one-fifth of a mile, to make up by "double quick." It may be said "the files can close up at the next halt;" this might answer were it not that the cause of losing distance just mentioned is one of the slightest which occur. Let a column march on for an hour, each man taking his little self-indulgences and leaving all lost distances to be made up at the hourly halt, where does any officer who has marched with our volunteers suppose his men would be? how far would ten minutes' halt go toward restoring order? and how long would the rear have for rest? The fact is, these losses are in some measure made up and concealed by continual and fatiguing temporary accelerations of pace, and even than but little of the ten minutes' rest belongs to the rear of the column.

There is but one remedy for all this, a remedy which may seem harsh, and which makes the march *a business*, a work, a continued exertion of attention on the part of the men, and above all, on the part of the file-closers; but which, nevertheless, produces a steady, even movement of the files, so that when the column halts it *rests*, and when it makes double-quick, ground is actually gained, not made up.

In another article we will endeavor to give some particular directions in regard to the march.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMP AND OUTPOST DUTY FOR INFANTRY. By Major-General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS. The high recommendation of this treatise from Generals MCCLELLAN, KEARNEY, and HOOKER, and from Prof. MAHAN, which are published in the preface to the volume, will dispense with the necessity of any comment from us. It has already been of great practical use to the Army.

FIELD TACTICS FOR INFANTRY. By Brigadier-General WM. H. MORRIS. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. We have here a neat collection of Battalion Movements and Brigade Evolutions, designed to promote simplicity and celerity, with the least fatigue to the men. It supposes some knowledge of Light Infantry Tactics in the reader, omitting some of the details found in HARDEE and CASEY. One of the most valuable parts of the little book is its explanations of certain general tactical rules for company and battalion commanders.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK. By the another of "The Man "in Gray." Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. After the success of WILKIE COLLINS' "Woman in White," it was of course a necessity that some female in contrary attire should appear as quickly as possible to glean from such part of the public curiosity as had been excited, and yet not satisfied, by the former mysterious personage. After Uncle Tom's Cabin, of course we had to expect Aunt Chloe's Cabin, and then Uncle Tom's Log House, and then Aunt Chloe's Log House, &c., &c. It being, therefore, a necessity to have a Woman in Black, we can conceive of no person more competent to introduce her than the author (or authoress) of the "Man in Gray." People of other colors will probably be forthcoming in due season.

The same house furnishes one more novel from the prolific Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, entitled "The "Bridal Eve."

THE STEAM ENGINE INDICATOR. By PAUL STILLMAN. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. The object of this book is to explain the use and the advantages of the Steam Indicator, and also of an Improved Manometer, the latter of which has been recently patented by the author.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONITOR AND THE 15-INCH GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—IN these days of progress in everything relating to the material of war, the public is sometimes deluded by results of special successes, made absolute in their application by interested parties or by the habit, so common to our people, of generalizing and jumping to conclusions. This is especially true in regard to guns and the appliances for working and carrying them. The "heavy batteries" of the American Navy tended much to its success in the early history of the country, and it has always been the policy of the Government to keep the lead in naval armament. Up to the year 1858 it had no competitors. Our new frigates of the *Merrimac* and *Minnesota* class, with their tremendous batteries, then brought out the heavily-armed *Mersey* and others of her pattern, and England, by at once increasing the calibre of her guns, showed she was determined to equalize the advantage we confessedly held. At the commencement of the present war, we could not laugh as we once did at the English pop-guns.

Suddenly, by the application of RODMAN's invention, we developed a gun of such enormous proportions that we were unable to realize that it could be used in action, and until the Monitors so completely revolutionized our own and the navies of the world, we never thought of the 15-inch gun being mounted and worked with ease on board of a ship. The Monitors solved the problem, and placed us again far in advance of the rest of the world in the capacity of our ordnance. The 15-inch was mounted in the *Passaic*, and it appeared as if nature had ordered the combination, so fitting and appropriate was the gun to the vessel and the vessel to the gun. It was found that the monster could be trained with an ease and precision, hitherto unattainable even with ordnance of the smallest calibre, and we justly congratulated ourselves on the climax we had reached both in weight of gun and facility of pointing. The failure to capture Charleston led us to seek a victim among the elements employed in the attack; the Monitors and the 15-inch guns now suffered the extreme of condemnation, as they had hitherto shared the extreme of praise. The attack on Charleston was not decisive of the merits either of the Monitor or the 15-inch gun, and to expect a series of fortifications like those around Charleston to fall before the unsupported attack of a few Monitors was simply absurd. And yet in that terrible ordeal the Monitors sustained but little injury, and those lately built would have passed through the fire unscathed. An attack on Charleston by vessels of the *Tecumseh* class, with their heavier plating and their two 15-inch guns, mounted in turrets whose ports admit of high elevation, would, if properly supported by combined army operations, have a different result from that which followed the short demonstration of the 7th of April last year. The *Tecumseh*, *Saugus*, *Canonicus*, and *Onondaga*, now lying in the James River, show so many improvements over the original Monitors that a comparison between them can hardly be made. With the exception of the *Onondaga*, they have a speed of nearly nine knots in smooth water, and with their sharp stems and great strength forward, they are as rams, no doubt, the most formidable vessels afloat. With their 15-inch guns throwing a solid shot of nearly 500 lbs., with 60 lbs. powder, which the gun will bear, no iron-clad yet constructed can stand long before them. The *Atlanta* was captured after one or two shots from the 15-inch of the *Weehawken*, and it will require but one or two such blows to destroy any other iron-clad now afloat. It is doubtful whether the turrets of these same vessels with their immense strength of plating would stand such crushing blows. The English guns with their increased charges and lighter projectiles cannot penetrate the heaviest armor, although mere penetration is all they can claim. It is now a fully established fact in action between iron-clads that the crushing effect of a 15-inch solid shot is infinitely superior to the rifled projectile with its high velocity. The rifled ball at best only makes a hole in the plating and cannot penetrate through the heaviest armor, but the 15-inch solid shot will at once crush in the side of the vessel, plates, timbers and all. As an element of warfare at close quarters it can hardly be over appreciated. The principal objection to the 15-inch gun of the Navy pattern is that the ranges are short. This, even if true, is not an absolute but only a comparative objection. Every one who has seen firing with rifled guns at long range knows how exceedingly inaccurate is the fire and how little dependence can be placed on the gun. A range of four miles is claimed for the Parrott 100-pounder, but at this distance an enemy may lie all day without fear of injury. With the 15-inch gun at 28 deg. elevation a range of 5,700 yards has been obtained, and at 10 deg. a range of 3,000 yards, which results set at rest the objections to the gun on account of deficiency of range. It requires elevation, and in the *Weehawken* class of Monitors the port admitted of but little.

Now, in the *Tecumseh* class the elevation is considerable, and vessels can easily have their ports made to admit of greater. The practice made by these guns, notwithstanding the limited operations of the Monitors in the James River, have astonished both Army and Navy officers, and there is but one opinion now on the kind of ordnance best adapted for the turreted iron-clads. The target practice spoken of has been at an earthwork and rifle pit thrown up by the Rebels on a high bluff commanding Trent's Reach. The work was commenced in the face of the fleet, and the wooden vessels with Parrott rifles and 9-inch shell guns spent an afternoon in vain attempt to stop its progress. The Rebels paid but little attention to the fire, and worked away like beavers in the face of our guns, although many of the shells lodged in the works and the practice was very good. The next day the *Tecumseh* and *Saugus* opened fire from the 15-inch. Everything was favorable for target practice, the water perfectly smooth and the vessels almost motionless—but the work was at a distance of 2,000 yards, and on a bluff elevated about 200 feet above the river. The ranges of the gun had been declared so low that no one believed it would carry the distance, and the fire was opened principally as an experiment. The guns were pointed with the extreme elevation and the shells of 10 sec. fuse exploded away beyond the entrenchments. A few shots proved the elevation required to be about 8 deg., and with this and a 7 sec. fuse, three out of every four shells burst in the works. The Rebels were compelled to evacuate them. The success of the gun was complete. The drift of the 15-inch smooth-bore is nothing, and perfect dependence can be placed on the shot and shell going where it is pointed. This is not at all the case with the rifle, even at short distances. The bursting of a 15-inch shell with its 350 lbs. of metal is too much even for Rebel desperation. No men can work a battery under such showers of iron. It may be said that the Rebels stood to their guns at Fort Wagner, but the firing then was at disadvantage which we do not labor, under in the James river, and with the present superior class of Monitors. There were but few 15-inch guns brought to bear on Fort Wagner, only three or four being then mounted in the whole fleet.

In ricochet firing, so valuable in throwing shells behind cover, the rifled projectile is useless, and the 15-inch can be depended upon in every instance. On the water, its ricochet is equally good, and the ranges thereby increased for equal elevations. Shrapnel and canister can be used in the 15-inch gun with irresistible effect against armed boats or exposed troops, and it will require but few Monitors to cover the landing of any army. With the appliances for loading on the improved Monitors each gun can be fired once in five minutes with ease, and aimed at any point on the whole circle of the horizon, with a degree of accuracy truly marvellous. The turret can be turned entirely around in less than a minute and stopped instantly at any required point on the circle. The 15-inch or even a larger gun is the one properly adapted to the turreted iron-clads. The rifled ordnance may be very well for wooden vessels carrying a large number of guns, but the Navy Department has acted wisely in giving fifteen-inch guns to the Monitors. As regards the comfort of the new class of these iron-clads, we find the ventilation better in all parts of the vessel than on the wooden steamers. With the battle hatches and deck-plates off there is abundance of fresh air in circulation, and these can always be kept off in harbor unless in expectation of immediate attack or in a heavy sea way. With the battle plates and hatches on, as is necessarily the case at sea or in action, no one can deny that the Monitors are exceedingly uncomfortable and even unhealthy. But these conditions are of short duration, and the term of service in this class of vessels is limited. The Department has adopted the judicious principle of relieving promptly both men and officers. To sum up, the Monitors are sufficiently comfortable for all practicable purposes, except at sea, where they are not intended to continue many days, and they have well proven their efficiency wherever properly tested in action. If a naval movement should be made on Fort Darling this summer, the Rebels will find in these vessels something different, both in attack and defence, from the comparatively insignificant first Monitor with her 11-inch guns, and the useless *Galena* with her thin plating.

MONITOR.

HOW TO RECRUIT OUR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to offer a few suggestions under this head, with a view to correcting one of the greatest evils that a regimental commander has to contend with.

A colonel starts from the place of rendezvous with his regiment full and complete, reports as ordered, and is assigned to some brigade for duty. Almost the first order he receives commences with, "You will please detail;" this is but the beginning; he has seen the loss of his regiment as a whole. He is called on for details for everything; quartermasters, commissaries, hospitals, provost guards, drivers, clerks and orderlies. Every carpenter or blacksmith, clerk or accountant is soon found out, and is as soon ordered to report somewhere,—it makes but little difference to the regiment where he has gone from them. I fully believe that 10 per cent. of all the forces of the United States are disposed of in this way. I know that the per centage is larger in some cases.

Now, may we not stop this evil. Order all of these men back to their regiments, fill their places with civilians or men recruited for such purposes, who may not be fit physically to go into the field, or who do not care to go where

* Infantry can step off much more promptly than cavalry, artillery, or the baggage train; for in cavalry the rider's answer to the command has to pass to the horse, and in artillery again from the horse to the traces. To preserve this advantage for infantry requires, however, the utmost attention from the men and officers, and even then there is some delay from the passing of the command.

the bullets are too thick? Do this and you have added to the effective force of the Army more men than months of brisk recruiting could do.

I do not refer, of course, to temporary details for an emergency, or to details in the regular line of duty and which are strictly military, but to other work that does not belong to the soldier, and for which he should not be used.

How much too would be gained on the other hand, if each of these different departments had their own men, and were not obliged to change every time a regiment moved from one Department or District to another. Suppose a corps of nurses, for instance, were recruited; say, from men who were a little too old to go into the field, but who would gladly do everything in their power for their country, in this her hour of need; men who have families, who know something of sickness, and how to take care of a sick man. What a blessing this would be to our poor sick boys in hospital, who are now nursed in by far the larger number of cases by men who are not thoroughly skilled in their duties, and who would prefer to be in the field.

Amongst officers the evil is hardly less. Details for staff are *limited* only by the good judgment of general officers, or *increased* by sheer love of display and a desire to surround themselves with a large and brilliant cortege, selecting for that purpose the most efficient officers from the several regiments. Courts-martial too use up a large number, and in many cases with but little good result; unfamiliar with that particular branch of duty, errors are frequently made that render invalid their proceedings, and the criminal escapes, much to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Why could not a permanent court be established at each corps or division headquarters, organized from those officers who from wounds received in service are no longer fit for the field, but who would be glad of employment by the Government instead of a pension. They would soon be familiar with their duties, their papers would be correctly made out, and criminals would be sure of their punishment.

I offer these suggestions through your columns, where they will meet the eyes of those who have the power to remedy these great evils. J.

NEGRO TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The writer of this article has never been connected with negro troops, and has, therefore, no special interest in refuting the statements made in the New York *World*, of June 4th; but those statements, if allowed to go uncontradicted, would give to many such an erroneous impression in regard to the services rendered by negro troops during this war, that some notice of them may not be deemed inappropriate.

Although it is probably true that they are not as "brave" as white troops, the fact has not been proved during this war, nor, if true, does it sustain the conclusion that "the army of negroes has been one of the many hideous blunders "of this war." I am not aware of any fair test, as yet, of their capacities in the field. By keeping them for garrison duty, as I admit, has generally been done, we decline to submit them to that test. But, we have not always done so. They took part, amongst others, in the engagements at Port Hudson, Morris Island, Milliken's Bend and Olustee. The result of the assaults on Port Hudson is well known. Upon an examination of the ground, after the surrender of the post, it was apparent that the part of the works attacked by the colored troops was impregnable. It was the strongest part of the enemy's whole line, and was formed by the Port Hudson cliffs running back from the river—the artillery commanding the whole plane beneath. White troops gave way before weaker parts of the works.

At Morris Island, they, as well as the white troops, were led up in face of Battery Wagner, and, like the other troops, were compelled to fall back.

At Milliken's Bend, fought, I believe, principally by colored troops, their good behavior has been made the subject of frequent remark; and at the unfortunate battle of Olustee, I have not heard of their having been more precipitate in their retreat than the other troops engaged. During the Red River campaign they did not take part in any action. Therefore, I say, their capacities have never been fairly tested.

But, granting that they are not as good as white troops, does that prove that they are of no use at all? The employment of colored troops, if it does nothing else, places more white troops at our disposal. Garrison duty must be performed, and if the colored troops are not to do it, the white must. But the colored troops are made use of freely for this purpose, and, with the exception of Fort Pillow, there is, I believe, no instance where the want of white troops has been felt.

Negroes have also been used to great advantage in vessels of war, and naval officers seem willing to give them the credit, which is their due. They have supplied the place of white troops as engineer regiments. They did much of the work on the now celebrated Red River dam. They have been used as guards for trains, as in the Red River campaign. In fact they are found in all positions, and accomplishing every sort of work, which though not possessing so much of the danger and glory, is just as necessary and bears as important a part in the suppression of the Rebellion as the actual fighting.

The assertions made by the correspondent of a New England paper, quoted in the *World*, in regard to their physical qualifications, will not, I think, bear the test of examination. There was much sickness among the colored troops at Port Hudson after the surrender of that place, owing partly to the suffering they had to undergo, and the work they were obliged to perform, but principally to the change of diet. Sickness from such a cause was an infallible result, but not one without a remedy, as, I think, experience has since shown. Perhaps the best test as to their physical qualifications, will be found at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, garrisoned both by white and black troops, the sick reports of the white troops being proportionately about four times greater. Even were the statements of the correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* correct, it would only prove that the troops, to which he refers, did not receive proper attention, because there can be no reason why negroes should not enjoy as good health, with a less amount of work and the resources of the country at the command of the Commissary Department, as they did when employed much more laboriously upon plantations and in the same climate.

As to the greater expense of keeping colored troops, what are the facts? In the first place, they receive no bounties, whereas no sum seems to be too great to secure the enlistment of a white man. They receive less pay than the white soldier, and, out of that pay a certain sum is assigned for clothing. The truth is, that generally the whole of their pay goes for clothing. Without data it cannot be said whether "the loss by wear and tear such as the expense of "keeping up their uniforms and equipments, of camp and "garrison equipage and all kinds of military stores and prop-"erty," is greater with colored troops or not. I have seen some colored regiments whose arms and equipments and uniforms would have done credit to any regiment in the service.

Discipline among them can be made excellent. Perfectly docile, anxious to do their duty well, they only require officers to appreciate their peculiarities and encourage their aspirations. I have seen colored troops march and perform the manual of arms with the greatest precision, and I have never seen sentinels perform their duty better and with such evident pride in their knowledge, than men who not long ago were picking cotton on Louisiana plantations.

Why should we refuse to this race, fighting by our own side and for a far greater stake, the satisfaction of knowing that they are assisting in the great work and not without the thanks of the country? Surely, when they are daily offering up their lives, we need not join the ranks of their detractors. The Rebellion, once crushed, there will be honor enough for us all. We can spare them a little.

J. E. D.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Major-General McClellan was serenaded during the evening of June 26th at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, and made his appearance on the balcony amid cheers. Order having been restored, he was introduced to the large assemblage by Judge Brown, and spoke as follows:—

"I thank you, my friends, for this welcome and pleasing evidence of your regard. It is a most happy termination of the delightful week I have passed in the midst of this beautiful region among such warm and friendly hearts. When men come as you have done, some many miles, from the mountains and valleys, it means something more than empty compliment or idle courtesy. At all events, I so regard it, and understand this sudden gathering of men, who are in truth the strength of the nation, as intended to show your love and gratitude to the gallant men who have so long fought under my command, and as an evidence to any who may dare to doubt, whether abroad, at home or in the rebellious States, that the people of this portion of the country intend to support to the last the Union of our great nation, the sacredness of its constitution and laws against whoever may attack them. I do not flatter myself that this kind demonstration is a mark of personal regard to me, but that it means far more than that. You add to the cogent arguments afforded by the deeds of your sons and brothers in the field the sanction and weight of your opinion in favor of the justice and vital importance of the real cause for which we are fighting, and the cause which should never be perverted or lost sight of. It has been my good fortune to have had near me in very trying times many of your near relations. In truth, there must be among you now men who went with me through the memorable seven days of battle that commenced just two years ago to-day. It is only just that I should thank you now for the valor and patriotism of your sons and brothers, who were with me in the Army of the Potomac, from Yorktown to Antietam. Yet how could they be other than brave and patriotic; for they first saw the light amid scenes classical in our earliest history, and sprang from ancestors who won and held their mountains in hundreds of combats against the Indians, the French and the English, after a gallant defence of the now ruined ramparts of William Henry. The blood of many of your grandsires moistened the very ground on which you now stand in a butchery permitted by the cruel apathy of Montcalm, who, two years afterwards, suffered for his crimes in the great battle under the walls of Quebec, where others of your ancestors bore a most honorable part. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Saratoga, are all names made sacred to you by the bravery of your fathers, who there made illustrious the name of American troops. In this later and more dreadful war you and yours have proved worthy of the reputation of your predecessors. And whatever sacrifice may yet be necessary I am confident that you will never consent willingly to be citizens of a divided and degraded nation; but that you will so support the actions of your fellow-countrymen in the field that we shall be victorious and again have peace and a reunited country; when the hearts of the North and South shall again beat in unison as they did in the good old times of the Revolution; when our Union and Constitution shall be as firm as the mountains which encircle this lovely lake, and the future of the Republic shall be as serene and pure as the waters of Horicon when no breeze ripples its surface."

An African Battle.—The King of Dahomey, not to be outdone by paler and more civilized monarchs, has been indulging in a war. His enemy was a belligerent tribe called the Egbas, from whose defeat he expected to enrich himself with human booty, to supply his slave markets and the Royal purse. But his strategy has failed him; he has been utterly routed; his attendants captured, his wives torn from him, and his stores seized by the victorious Egbas.

On Monday, the 15th of March, the Dahomian army, with the King at its head, encamped at Owiwi, which is about 12 miles from Abbeokuta. Before 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the frequent reports of a gun fired at Aro, one of the five gates of Abbeokuta, gave warning to the Egbas that the Dahomians were in sight. The Abashoran, or principal chief, had made every preparation for the defence of the town. The Dahomians approached boldly enough. They had three brass field six-pounder pieces bearing the inscription on the breech of "Mexico, 1815." They advanced in a column of 3,000 strong to within fifty yards of the wall of Abbeokuta, then suddenly displaying their flags, extended their lines, and marched rapidly towards the wall. The Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the serried lines, and arrested them at once. In the advancing column were Amazons, who fought bravely and desperately. Many of these female furies climbed the wall, which is more than fifteen feet high; but, as soon as they had reached the top, the Egbas drew them over and slew them. One Amazon, who had one of her hands cut off in her efforts to clamber over the wall, discharged her musket with the other hand and shot an Egba. She received a severe blow from a sabre, and fell backwards into the trench. The Dahomians were utterly defeated. In fact, they have never met with such a signal defeat—not even in 1851. They lost upwards of 1000 in killed and the number of prisoners is said to exceed 2000. The whole strength of the King is stated to have been 10,000 men and women. The Dahomians fled in two divisions. In front of the division which took first to flight was the doughty King himself. The Egbas pursued both divisions and slaughtered the fugitives without mercy and without pause. Seeing the discomfiture of the King, the inhabitants of the neighboring crooms turned out and joined heartily in the general massacre. Out of his three field pieces the King had the misfortune to leave two in the good keeping of the Egbas. The wall of Abbeokuta is 15 miles in circumference, and the population is scarcely less than 200,000 souls.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Below is a list of the cadets who graduated at the West Point Military Academy at the close of the recent examination. Out of the twenty-seven members (arranged according to merit) the first fifteen were assigned to the Engineer Corps, and ordered to the field:—

1. Garrett J. Lydecker, New York.
2. Arthur H. Burnham, Massachusetts.
3. Amos Stickney, New York.
4. James W. Cuyler, at large.
5. Alexander Mackenzie, Illinois.
6. Oswald H. Ernst, Ohio.
7. David P. Heap, Pennsylvania.
8. William Ludlow, New York.
9. Charles B. Phillips, Massachusetts.
10. William A. Jones, Illinois.
11. John T. Cantwell, New York.
12. Andrew N. Damrell, Massachusetts.
13. C. Douglas Waterman, Pennsylvania.
14. Vanderbilt Allen, New York.
15. Charles J. Allen, New York.
16. Cullen Bryant, Illinois.
17. Martin L. Poland, Vermont.
18. Alexander S. Clarke, at large.
19. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, New Jersey.
20. William Ennis, Rhode Island.
21. John Elliott, Pennsylvania.
22. Medville R. Loncke, New York.
23. Isaac W. Maclay, New York.
24. Rezin G. Howell, Kentucky.
25. William P. Vose, Maine.
26. Edward D. Wheeler, Ohio.
27. Samuel H. Kinney, Utah.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The examination just concluded at the Naval Academy at Newport was very thorough, and the number found deficient and permitted to resign, or be subject to be dropped from the list of Midshipmen in the Naval service was twenty-nine. We give below the names of the five most distinguished, and the total number in each class:

FIRST CLASS—34 MEMBERS.

1. Albert G. Caldwell, Indiana.
2. Caspar F. Goodrich, Connecticut.
3. Samuel H. Baker, Arkansas.
4. Bowman H. McCalla, New Jersey.
5. Thomas S. Wilson, California.

SECOND CLASS—54 MEMBERS.

1. George A. Converse, Vermont.
2. Fremont M. Hendrix, Missouri.
3. Francis M. Barber, Ohio.
4. Royal B. Bradford, Maine.
5. Socrates Hubbard, Missouri.

SECOND DIVISON SECOND CLASS—35 MEMBERS.

1. Albert L. Sprague, New York.
2. Richard M. Cutts, District Columbia.
3. Samuel N. Kane, Rhode Island.
4. William T. Burwell, Missouri.
5. Washburn Maynard, Tennessee.

THIRD CLASS—66 MEMBERS.

1. William M. Little New York.
2. Franklin Hanford, New York.
3. Maunsell B. Field, New York.
4. John M. Taft, Rhode Island.
5. James R. Adams, New York.

SECOND DIVISION THIRD CLASS—18 MEMBERS.

1. Edward W. Sturdy, Maine.
2. George H. Church, New Jersey.
3. Walton Goodwin, Maine.
4. Harry Knox, Ohio.
5. Fernando P. Gillmore, Ohio.

FOURTH CLASS—104 MEMBERS.

1. Albert R. Couden, Utah Territory.
2. William M. Paul, Massachusetts.
3. Charles P. Shaw, District Columbia.
4. William H. Jaques, New Jersey.
5. Lewis D. Webster, Illinois.

The Practice Ships were unable to sail until Tuesday morning last, and then went out in regular order, the *Macedonian* in advance, the *Marblehead*, *Marion*, and *America* following. They will cruise in the Atlantic Ocean to the northward of the capes of Delaware, making Gardner's Bay, L. I., the rendezvous, until the 30th of September, when they will return to Newport.

Colonel Guy V. Henry, 40th Mass. Vols., and First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, recently in command of a light brigade of cavalry in the Department of the South, has been transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and now commands the 3d brigade, 1st division, 18th corps.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

Lumley's patent rudder, which is said to possess a remarkable power of reducing the time and space occupied in turning a ship, is gradually being introduced into the British Navy, and much more rapidly into the merchant service.

In a paper recently read before the Royal United Service Institution, Major Beil suggested improvements in nearly every part of the British soldiers' equipment, the paper being illustrated with drawings of the accoutrements he would substitute for those at present in use, the objections to which were forcibly pointed out. The dress proposed was a flannel shirt with a loosely-fitting collar, a short tunic, and knickerbockers, with short boots fastened with straps in front. It was proposed to substitute a waterproof belt to hold the cartridges instead of the powder pouch, the knapsack to be flexible and differently shaped, and each soldier to be provided with a sheet of waterproof instead of a blanket.

Captain F. J. Bolton, 12th Regiment, F.R.G.S., and Commander Colomb, R.N., are engaged, under directions from the Government authorities, in carrying out a series of experiments on the south coasts of England, with a view to perfect a system of telegraphy for naval and military purposes, which shall be one system for the use of the Army and Navy in lieu of the several and different systems now in use. St. Catherine's Down, on the south side of the Isle of Wight, is the present scene of operations, where temporary stations are being erected from which signals by day and by night will be sent across the channel, a Government steamer affording the seaward means of communication,

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says that complete organization of foreign troops in the service of Mexico will form an effective force of 16,000 men, composed as follows:—8,000 French, 6,000 Austrians, and 2,000 Belgians. This corps will assume the title of "The Foreign Legion," and the commander-in-chief will be a French general, having the grade of a lieutenant-general. He will receive his orders direct from the Emperor Maximilian, and will only have to refer to the Ministry of War upon administrative affairs. The Foreign Legion will de divided into several regiments, which will bear the titles of "Emperor Napoleon III.," "Emperor of Austria," "Emperor Maximilian," and "Empress Charlotte." The last will be reserved to the regiment of Belgian soldiers.

Breech-loading rifles was the subject of a late paper read before the Royal United Service Institution. The author, Lieutenant Walker, urged the superiority of breech-loaders over ordinary rifles, referring to recent experience during the war in Denmark to show how much more destructive the Prussian needle-gun had been in practice than the guns with which the Danes were armed. He stated that a soldier expert in the use of a breech-loading rifle can load and fire five or six times in a minute, and in close fighting that is an enormous advantage, giving the soldiers so armed more than twofold superiority over those armed with common rifles. One of the great advantages was stated to be, that the soldiers are not so much exposed to fire in loading their guns held horizontally as when standing up ramming down the cartridges; and the further important advantage is gained in that mode of loading, that a line of men five or six deep can be firing at the same time, the first rank lying down, the second sitting, the third kneeling, and two or three standing, their bayonets being fixed during the firing. Lieutenant Walker expressed satisfaction that the British Government had determined to try the arm experimentally, and had issued 2,000 breech-loading rifles for the purpose. On the table were exhibited various specimens of breech-loading rifles, the action of which was explained by General Boileau, including a Prussian needle-gun; the rifle tried experimentally by the Government, made by Mr. Westley Richards, of Birmingham, and a rifle made on the plan invented by Mr. Green, which General Boileau preferred to any. He strongly advocated the explosion of the charge by means of percussion applied directly to the cartridge, as in the Prussian needle-gun, in which, on pulling the trigger, a point penetrates the cartridge and explodes the powder without requiring the fixing on of any cap. He alluded to further advantages which may be anticipated in the use of breech-loading rifles from the application of gun cotton as a substitute for gunpowder, as there is no fouling of the gun, nor any recoil with gun-cotton.

INVENTOR OF THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE GUN.

The following is the substance of an account given by the *Neue-Preuissische-Zeitung* of Von Dreyse, the inventor of the breech-loading needle-gun:

John Nicholas Von Dreyse is proprietor of the small-arms factory at Sommerda, near Erfurt, and was recently ennobled by the King of Prussia on account of the valuable service rendered in the Dano-German war by his invention. He is the son of a respectable locksmith of Sommerda, where he was born in 1787. In 1809 he went to Paris, where he obtained employment in several large mechanical workships, and among others the arms factory of Pauli. He returned to his native town in 1814, having acquired considerable practical experience in the mechanical arts. There he occupied himself at first in making improvements in his father's lock-smithy, and with constructing model machines. In 1821 he joined a man named Kronbiegel, and set up an iron manufactory. About this time attempts were made elsewhere to adapt the percussion principle to the old flint-lock in hunting weapons. He now made experiments in explosive compounds, and in 1824, in conjunction with a partner named Collenbusch, he took out a patent for percussion caps. In the following year he carried out the idea he had lately conceived of transferring the exploding element from the exterior to the interior of the gun. For the firing of the cartridge inside the barrel it appeared to him that the needle was the only means, and he tried every possible plan to effect this object. In 1828 he succeeded, and became the first constructor of a needle gun for which a patent was granted in Prussia. The same year the attention of the Minister of War was drawn to the value of this weapon for military purposes. Dreyse's perseverance was rewarded by a commission from Government to manufacture a large quantity of the so-called grape and cylinder guns. Experiments with these and other guns led him to make many improvements in his invention. In 1836 he submitted his first breech-loading infantry needle-gun to the Prussian War Office. After making further improvements in this weapon he obtained an order for several hundred guns, which were tried at Spandau and Lubben in 1839-40. The result of this trial proved perfectly satisfactory, and Frederick William IV. ordered them to be used first of all by the fusilier battalions, and gave the inventor the means for establishing a manufactory for arms and ammunition on a large scale. From 1841 to 1863 Dreyse supplied to the Prussian Government 300,000 guns, besides a vast quantity of cartridges. He not only armed the entire Prussian force, but also supplied the troops of nearly all the neighboring German States with his breech-loading needle-gun. He has since endeavored to perfect his weapon in precision and range, and its excellence has been amply proved by its effect in the Schleswig campaign.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Thursday, June 23d, Mr. Wilson reported back the House bill to amend the act to provide for the payment for horses and other property destroyed in the military service. Passed. Mr. Cowan reported a bill remitting the duties for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, which was passed. Mr. Trumbull reported a bill for bail in certain cases of military arrests, with an amendment limiting the taking of bail to the several courts of the United States. The original bill included State courts. He also reported adversely the bill to provide for claims against the Government for injury and destruction of property by the Army or by military authority during the Rebellion. The motion to reconsider the bill passed on Wednesday, the 22d, to prevent military interference in elections, was taken up. The evening session was devoted to discussion of the $300 commutation clause. The House joint resolution making provision to fill the deficiency in the appropriation for payment of soldiers in the Western Department was adopted.

On Friday, June 24th, Mr. Hale introduced a bill to amend the act regulating the grade of line officers in the Navy. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have published and sell to shipmasters, at cost, maps, coast charts and nautical books, was passed. A resolution was adopted inquiring of the President whether authority has been given by the Government to any person to induce men to emigrate from Ireland or Canada for the purpose of entering our Army or Navy. The Library Committee was instructed to report on the expediency of having compiled a catalogue of all publications in reference to the Rebellion. Mr. Hale, without success, tried to introduce a resolution of inquiry in regard to the progress made in the construction of the gunboats ordered in 1862.

On Saturday, June 25th, Mr. Foster reported a bill to regulate the distribution of prize money, stating that it consolidated the previous bills on the subject, and had the approval of the Navy Department.

On Monday, June 27th, a petition was presented for the extension of the Homestead act to the forfeited estates of Rebels. A report was presented in favor of the publication of an edition of fifty thousand of a full Army Register, containing the names of all officers, both regulars and volunteers, who have been in the service since the commencement of the Rebellion, to be sold to the people at cost. It was agreed to. An adverse report was made from the Military Committee on the resolution to allow Congressmen to visit without restraint the military forts and prisons in their respective States. A bill was passed for a commission to report the most suitable location on Western waters for a navy yard, which is a House substitute for the original bill to establish a navy yard at Cairo. A long debate ensued on the bill providing for bail in certain cases of military arrest, but no vote was reached.

On Thursday, the 28th, the House bill for the relief of the officers of the Fourth and Fifth Indian regiments, who were commissioned by the War Department, but not mustered into the service, was passed.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the resolution directing inquiry as to the progress made in the construction of gunboats, constructed for 1862, was agreed to. The House bill granting a pension to the wife of Ensign Kellogg, who was executed at Richmond as a spy, was passed. A bill extending to the wives and children of colored soldiers the benefits of the pension act, was passed. The bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses in repelling the Rebel invasion last year, was amended so as to include the expenditures of all the States engaged in that campaign. The House Enrollment bill was taken up, and several important amendments adopted. The period allowed for recruiting to all quotas was reduced from sixty to forty days; States shall recruit only within their own limits; a tax of five per cent. on incomes of over six hundred dollars is levied to pay soldiers' bounties. Finally the bill was passed.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, June 23d, a resolution was adopted directing the Military Committee to report a bill giving the bounties allowed by existing laws to men who volunteered in the earlier part of the war for less than three years, and not less than nine months.

On Friday, June 24th, a protracted debate took place on the Senate bill to establish a navy yard dépôt at or near Cairo, Ill. The House adjourned without action on the bill.

On Saturday, June 25th, the proposition to repeal the $300 commutation clause in the Enrollment act, came up, and occupied the remainder of the day. Partisan questions came up, as well as the question of the war and the means of carrying it on. The debate was exciting, and occasionally acrimonious and personal. Mr. Fernando Wood was hissed a little by members while denouncing the war. Messrs. Garfield and Schenck, of Ohio, advocated the repeal of the draft commutation. Mr. Odell, of New York, disbelieved in the policy of it. Other members took part in the discussion, but no vote was reached.

On Monday, June 27th, a resolution in favor of giving to disabled soldiers such appointments as are in the gift of officers of the House was adopted. A resolution authorizing the extension of the Navy Department building was reported. The Senate's amendments to the bill exempting from duties goods imported for the late Chicago Sanitary Fair were concurred in. A long debate then ensued on the proposition to repeal the three hundred dollars draft commutation, which, on being put to a vote, was again defeated, but this time by only two majority, showing that the opposition to its repeal is losing strength. Different amendments and substitutes were offered, but a vote on the entire bill was not reached.

On Thursday, the 28th, the vote rejecting Mr. Smithers's substitute for the Enrollment bill was reconsidered by 83 to 71, and the substitute adopted by 81 to 75. It authorizes the President, at his discretion, at any time, to call for any number of volunteers for one, two or three years, or in case of a draft any substitute shall be credited to any town or district, toward filling the quota of which he may have volunteered or been drafted.

Every volunteer or substitute, who may be accepted for one year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid a bounty of $200, for two years $300, and for three years $400, to be paid at stated intervals.

In case of the death of the volunteer or substitute, the bounty remaining shall be paid to the wife, children or legal representatives, and in case of honorable discharge by reason of wounds, such volunteer or substitute shall receive the full bounty.

In case the quota of any town shall not be filled in sixty days after the President's call, he is authorized to order a draft for one year to fill such quota; and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government to release any enrolled or drafted men from military service.

It is made lawful for the Executive of any State to recruit in the rebellious States.

Minors under eighteen years of age, enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, shall be discharged.

Persons in the naval service who have entered during the present Rebellion, are to be credited to the quota by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February last.

An amendment was offered, but rejected by 47 to 110, that hereafter persons between the ages of forty-five and fifty years shall be enrolled and subject to draft in the same manner as persons between twenty and forty-five.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment "that the law with regard to persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall not be altered or affected by this act, except so far as it regards the amount of money to be paid for exemption." The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 79; Nays, 63. The bill passed by 79 against 73.

The Senate bill with amendments for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, and the bill facilitating Admiralty cases in New York, were passed.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Senate's amendment to the bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money was agreed to. The bill to organize and regulate the engineer corps in the regular and volunteer Army was passed.

The following promotions and assignments are announced in a special order from the headquarters of the Rebel army:—Major-General J. B. Kershaw, permanently to the command of McLaws' division; Brigadier-General Bryan Grimes, permanently to the command of Daniels' (N. C.) brigade; Brigadier-General James Connor, temporarily to the command of McGowan's brigade; Brigadier-General Rufus Barringer, permanently to Gordon's brigade of cavalry; Brigadier-General John McCausland, permanently to Jenkins' cavalry brigade; Brigadier-General Wm. B. Cox, temporarily to Ramseur's brigade; Brigadier-General Thomas Toon, temporarily to Johnson's (N. C.) brigade; Brigadier-General Wm. G. Lewis, temporarily to Hoke's brigade; Brigadier-General Lilly, temporarily to Pegram's brigade; Brigadier-General Zebulon York, temporarily to Hay's and Stafford's brigade; Major-General Ramseur, temporarily to Early's division; Major-General Mahone, temporarily to Anderson's division; Lieutenant-General R. H. Anderson, temporarily to Longstreet's corps; Lieutenant-General J. A. Early, temporarily to Ewell's corps.

That portion of Maryland between the Patuxet, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac River, including the Prisoner's Camp, at Point Lookout, is added to the Department of Washington.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Meredith has taken command at Cairo, Ill.

MAJOR Charles F. Davis is announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of the South.

BRIGADIER-General Getty has relieved Brigadier-General Ambercrombie of the command at White-House.

BRIGADIER-General T. Kilby Smith has been on a brief visit with his family at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

BRIGADIER-General Francis Fessenden is getting on finely. His amputated limb, however, heals slowly.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews has been ordered to the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I.

MAJOR-General Hancock, though remaining in the field, has not recovered sufficiently to be able to resume command of his corps.

MAJOR George B. Drake, United States Volunteers, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staff of Major-General Banks.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel C. C. Bartlett, One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, has been ordered to the Department of the Ohio as Inspector-General.

GENERAL Joseph B. Carr's command will consist of the negro troops now under command of Major-General Hinks, who retires from the field on account of the nature and continued severity of the several wounds he has received in battle.

BRIGADIER-General Neil, commanding for a time the Second division, Sixth corps, has been detached from the Sixth corps and ordered to report to Major-General Butler. Brigadier-General Frank Whelan assumes command of the division temporarily.

SURGEON Ebenezer Swift, United States Army Medical Director, Department of the South, has been relieved and ordered to report as Medical D[illegible]ctor of the Department of the Northwest. Surgeon Meredith Clymer, United States Volunteers, succeeds him.

MAJOR-General HANCOCK has resumed command of the Second corps. His wound having closed, he is ready again for active service in the field. Major-General Birney, who has had temporary command of the corps, returns to the command of his own division.

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SECOND Lieutenant Aaron Stoughton, Fifty-second Pa. Volunteers, tried by court-martial at Hilton Head, S. C., for conduct unbecoming and officer and gentleman, and found guilty, has been sentenced to be dismissed. Proceedings approved by Major-General Foster.

THE President has nominated Major Jacob Zeilin, now in command of the barracks at Brooklyn (N. Y.), to the position of Colonel-Commandant of the Marine Corps, made vacant by the death of Colonel John Harris. Major Zeilin has been in the service over thirty years.

First Lieutenant John T. Potts, Sixth regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been promoted to be captain from June 6th in the same regiment and corps, and Second Lieutenant William H. Tyrrell, of the same corps, to be First-Lieutenant, "as a reward for faithful discharge of duty."

CAPTAIN Brownson, of Major-General Hancock's staff, who was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, having entirely recovered from his wound, has returned to duty in the field. Captain Conrad, who has been discharging Captain Brownson's duties, has been appointed colonel of an artillery regiment.

WE have received a copy of special orders No. 59, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 5, 1864, stating that Surgeon T. C. Wallace, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, he is honorably discharged the military service of the United States.

JAMES M. Hobby is the name of the engineer of the United States steamer *Sassacus*. This officer stuck to his post amid the most trying circumstances. Even after he had been severely scalded by steam escaping from a shot-hole in the boiler, he stood by and worked the ship out of the reach of the enemy.

BRIGADIER-General Kilpatrick has lately received the degree of M. A. from Rutgers College, at Brunswick, N. J. General Kilpatrick was present during the commencement exercises, and his appearance so excited the venerable trustees of the institution that they voted him the degree, and the President conferred it upon him on the spot.

BRIGADIER-General N. C. McLean has been ordered to an important position in Kentucky, and will make his headquarters at Lexington. He is accompanied by the following named members of his staff: Captain Oscar Minor, A. A. G.; Captain Stagg, A. D. C.; Lieutenant Reilly, A. D. C.; Captain Gallop, A. D. C.; Lieutenant Veluzdt, A. D. C.

FIRST Lieutenant Edmond Butler, United States 5th Infantry, tried at Albuquerque, New Mexico, before a general court-martial, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, malfeasance in office, has been most honorably acquitted of all the charges and specifications preferred against him. Approved by Brigadier-General Carleton.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel B. T. Morgan, 54th New York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the South, has been relieved from duty in that Department, and ordered to report to H. S. Olcott, Special Commissioner of the War Department, at New York City. Captain George E. Gouraud, A. D. C., is appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General in Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan's place.

BRIGADIER-General J. B. Carr, who has for some months past been in command of the District of Yorktown and Williamsburgh, has turned over his command to the senior officer under him, and reported to Major-General Butler. It is understood he is to take command of the division of colored troops in the Eighteenth corps recently commanded by Brigadier-General Hinck, who is incapacitated for duty in consequence of wounds received in battle.

MAJOR-General Schurz is not, as has been stated, in command of the convalescent camp at Nashville. On the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, he reported to Major-General Sherman, and while waiting for an active command in the field, undertook, by desire of the latter, the formation of a large camp of instruction for a large number of new troops then arriving from the North. This camp was intended to form the nucleus of a large reserve force, but it became necessary to scatter the men upon a long line of railroad, and General Schurz consequently reports for orders, waiting for a new command.

BY order of Major-General Banks, the following officers serving in his Department, have been dismissed the service of the United States:—Captain James K. Fuller, One Hundred and Thirty-third New York, for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and "neglect of duty." First Lieutenant E. H. Hase, First United States Infantry, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, breach of arrest," &c. Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Second Regiment of Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Captain Andrew J. Mulhern, Seventeenth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, for "disobedience of orders," &c. Captain Algernon S. Lawrence, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," &c. First Lieutenant Henry C. Steere, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, for "disobedience of orders, breach of arrest," &c. Assistant Surgeon P. J. Gibert, Second Louisiana Cavalry, "neglect of duty," &c.

CAPTAIN Eben Everett, 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, was tried by general court-martial, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 2d, 1864, on charges of drunkenness on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The specification of the second charge was that Captain Eben Everett, 1st Cavalry, N. M. Volunteers, having given a written pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, in words and figures to wit:—FORT WINGATE, NEW MEXICO, July 12th, 1863.—"I hereby pledge myself as an officer and a gentleman, that for one year from this date, I will not drink one single drop of any intoxicating liquid in any manner or shape whatever"—(Signed), EBEN EVERETT, Captain 1st N. M. Vols., did violate said pledge, by becoming intoxicated at Fort Canby, N. M., and while on duty as officer of the day, on or about the 1st day of November, 1863, having been found guilty of both charges and each specification except one. Captain Everett was sentenced to be cashiered. The proceedings of the court were approved by Brigadier-General Carleton and the sentence ordered to be executed.

APPOINTMENTS and promotions to fill vacancies occasioned by deaths and resignations in Indiana regiments:—Sixth Indiana, Delaney Kavanaugh, major; Nineteenth Indiana, John M. Lindely, colonel; Fortieth Indiana, Henry Larning, lieutenant-colonel; Forty-fifth Indiana, George H. Thompson and Alfred Gladdis, majors; Forty-eighth Indiana, Barnet Byrkel, lieutenant-colonel, and William Rice, major; Fifty-seventh Indiana, Willis Black, colonel; Sixtieth Indiana, Theodore Pleisch, major; Sixty-third Indiana, Daniel Morris, lieutenant-colonel, Frank Wilcox, major; Sixty-fifth Indiana, W. S. Hodge, lieutenant-colonel; Seventy-fifth Indiana, W. H. Loyd, major; Seventy-seventh Indiana, Horace P. Lawson, colonel, and A. J. Marley, major; Eightieth Indiana, Alfred D. Owen, colonel, John W. Tucker, lieutenant-colonel; Eighty-second Indiana, John M. Mathews, lieutenant-colonel; Eighty-third Indiana, Samuel P. Chapman, lieutenant-colonel, and George H. Scott, major; Eighty-eighth Indiana, Joseph R. Webster, major; One Hundredth Indiana, John W. Headington, major; One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana, Dewitt C. Walters, lieutenant-colonel, and Irwin Robbin, major; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Indiana, Edward Henderson, major; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana, Charles A. Gallinger, colonel, Sol. Delevy, lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel B. Maguire, major; One Hundred and Thirty-first Indiana, R. T. Moore, major.

THE REBEL WORKS AT AUGUSTA, GA.—A Rebel paper published at Augusta, Ga., gives some facts in regard to the extent of the work done at the Government works in that place:

During two months previous to the close of May, the following war materials were supplied to the Rebel armies:—One million four hundred thousand small arm cartridges. Six thousand rounds fixed ammunition (shot and shell attached to cartridges for field batteries). Two thousand five hundred Colonel Rains's percussion hand grenades. One thousand five hundred rifle shells for field artillery. Fifty-four tons eight and ten-inch shot and shell for columbiads. One hundred tons of gunpowder. Three complete batteries of brass 12-pounder Napoleon guns, with carriages, limbers, caissons, harness, equipments, ammunition, travelling forges, &c. One battery of three-inch rifle and banded iron guns and twelve pound bronze howitzers. One battery of four twelve pound howitzers. The above two batteris being complete at all points, with carriages, limbers, caissons, harness, ammunition, equipments, &c.

All of the above guns, except the rifle battery for General MORGAN, were sent to General JOHNSTON's army, which has altogether sixteen complete batteries of brass guns, which were mainly manufactured in every part at the Government Foundry and Machine Works and Gun Carriage Departments in this place.

The most of these batteries are composed of the new 12 pounder Napoleon guns, introduced in the service of the war by the present EMPEROR of the French; of these, over eighty-five, weighing in the aggregate more than fifty tons, have been cast at the Government Foundry in this city, mainly within the past year. In the same period over five hundred tons of the first quality of gunpowder have been made at the Powder Works and distributed throughout the Confederacy.

In addition to the foregoing, there has been an immense number of small arm cartridges, cartridge bags, fixed ammunition, canteens, haversacks, horse shoes, time fuses and percussion caps made at the Arsenal, as well as large amounts of signal rockets, port fires, sets of artillery harness, infantry accoutrements, &c., manufactured within the past twelve months.

The following farewell address has been issued by Field-Marshal Count WRANGEL to the allied Prusso-Austrian army:—

"HEADQUARTERS, HORSENS, May 20th.

"His Majesty the King, my most gracious master, has deigned to relieve me from the chief command of the allied army by a cabinet order of the 18th inst., and at the same time to confer upon me the rank of count. Until further notice the chief command is entrusted to his Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, as the senior general present at the seat of war, while General VON HERWARTH, of the infantry, undertakes the post of commanding general of the combined army corps. His Majesty has given me his royal thanks for the glorious campaign, which has just arrived at a pause, and summons me to be near his gracious person at Berlin, that I may not be exposed, at my advanced age, and after an arduous winter campaign, to the possibility of new fatigues. I, therefore, take leave of you, dear comrades of the allied army, who have victoriously overcome the enemy in a campaign of several months, and endured the hardships of an unusually severe winter. The allied army under my leadership has so brilliantly fulfilled its appointed task—the occupation of the Duchy of Schleswig—that hundreds of guns and thousands of prisoners remain in our hands, and that the enemy is expelled from the continental portion of his kingdom. The allied troops, as the worthy representatives of two great armies, have fought side by side in faithful comradeship with most praiseworthy zeal, and have thus attained an object which, being gained, I am enabled to retire with satisfaction, highly honored by the favor of our illustrious monarch. For all this I return the generals, officers, functionaries and soldiers of the allied army my warmest and most heartfelt thanks. At your head I have passed the proudest and happiest days which the favor of Providence has appointed to my lot. Farewell, and do not forget your veteran leader, who will recollect you and your exploits with thankfulness and pride until the last hour of his life.

(Signed) "VON WRANGEL, Field-Marshal."

BLUCHER AND HIS PIPE.—Here is an incident of 1815, which the English journals are relating: On the morning of the memorable battle of Waterloo, HENNEMAN had just handed his master (BLUCHER) a lighted pipe, when a cannon-ball struck the ground close by, scattering earth and gravel in all directions, and causing the white charger on which BLUCHER wa mounted to spring aside—a manœuvre that broke the pipe into a thousand pieces before the owner had time even to lift it to his lips.

"Just keep a lighted pipe ready for me; I shall be back in a few moments, after I have driven away the rascally French churls."

With these words BLUCHER gave the command, "Forward, boys!" and off he galloped with his cavalry. Instead, however, of a chase of a few minutes, it was a rapid march of nearly a whole hot summer day, as we all know from history. After the battle was over, BLUCHER rode back with WELLINGTON to the place where he first got a glimpse of the combatting armies, and nearing the spot where BLUCHER had halted in the morning, they saw to their surprise a solitary man, his head tied with a handkerchief, one arm in a sling, and calmly smoking a pipe!

"Donner und Blitz!" cried BLUCHER, "why, that is my HENNEMAN. How you look, boy; what are you doing here alone?"

"Waiting for your speedy return," was the grumbling answer. "You have come at last! I have waited for you here, pipe in mouth, for the whole long day. This is the last pipe in the box. The cursed French have shot away every pipe from my mouth, have ripped the flesh from my head, and shattered my arm with their deuced bullets. It is well there is an end to the battle, or you would have been too late even for the last pipe."

Saying which, he handed to BLUCHER the pipe, to enjoy the remaining fumes of the weed. WELLINGTON, who had listened attentively to the conversation, here remarked to BLUCHER, "You have just admired the unflinching loyalty and bravery of my Highlanders, what shall I say to this true and devoted soul?" "But your Highlanders had no pipe to regale themselves with."

WE have lately examined and tested a Patent Adding Machine, invented by Mr. G. B. FOWLER, of New York. It is a simple, portable and easily worked tablet, by means of which the longest columns of figures may be added with mechanical exactitude, by any one who learns—as he may learn in a few minutes—the manner of working the machine. One of its main advantages seems to be its simplicity and the ease with which one may acquire proficiency in its use. The tablet is so light and of such convenient size that it may be easily carried in the coat pocket. We were asked to examine the machine with reference to its adaptability for the use of accounting officers of the Army and Navy, and are very glad to call the attention of those officers to it. It seems to us that they might make it of real service. Amongst mercantile accountants the machine finds many who speak very highly in its favor.

THE Richmond *Whig* says:—At Spottsylvania Court-House Brigadier-General Henry A. Walker, of A. P. Hill's corps, lost his foot. In D. H. Hill's attack upon the entrenched camp at Bermuda Hundred, Brigadier-General Wm. S. Walker was severely wounded in the foot and taken prisoner. Major-General H. T. Walker was shot through the foot in the recent engagement near Dallas, Georgia, between Johnston and Sherman. The commander of the Stonewall brigade, General James L. Walker, was badly wounded in the great battle of May 12th, when Ed. Johnston's division suffered great loss. General Marmaduke killed in a duel General Marsh Walker, of Arkansas.

COVINGTON, Kentucky, and the country around it, within a radius of ten miles, is added to the Northern Department, under command of Major-General Heintzelman.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be m de payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE 39 PARK ROW, TIMES BUILDING.

THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D.—An officer of colored troops who has passed General CASEY's Board and resigned on account of ill health, can be examined again with the permission of the Secretary of War.

MILITIA.—Your first question, we believe, has been already answered in the JOURNAL. The reviewing officer should not salute the colors upon going down the lines, but will do so when the colors pass him in review.

BROWN.—In deploying a column by division, right in front on first division—from a halt each captain aligns his own company, and commands "*Support* ARMS!" See page 600, No. 36.

P. C. L.—The expression in the regimental order you refer to, as quoted is not correct. Moreover, it is especially directed in a General Order from the War Department that no soldier be sentenced to do sentinel duty as a punishment, as it is clearly wrong to associate any idea of degradation with so responsible a service.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C.—The pay of United States Volunteers has been raised, as you will see by the Act of Congress for that purpose, published on page 731, No. 44 of this journal.

SURGEON.—In all Volunteer organizations, officers of the same grade take rank according to date of their muster into the service of the United States. See answer to "U. S. Colored Troops," page 692, No. 42.

SECRETARY PROGRESSIVE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The "Articles of War" have settled your question in advance of its debate, by declaring (article 20) that "all officers and soldiers" convicted of desertion in time of war "shall suffer death, or such other punishment as, by sentence of court-martial, shall be inflicted."

INVALID.—You will have to settle the matter of your disability with the War Department, before appearing before General CASEY's Board. We believe the Board have no discretion in the matter of physical examination—all officers being required to submit to it, whatever their previous rank and service. A thorough acquaintance with tactics is the chief requisite in an examination. MAHAN's Light Infantry and Field works will answer your purpose as well as any work we think of. In addition to JOMINI, you can obtain in English DUFOUR's Strategy and HALLECK's Military Art and Science. We know of no one work which covers the whole subject of projectiles in theory and practice both. THOMAS' Rifled Ordnance is a most suggestive theoretical work. TENNANT's Story of the Guns is a valuable work. On artillery practice we have GREENE's Gunnery, GIBBON's Artillerists' Manual, and BENTON's Ordnance.

J. B.—Colonel McCallum's address is: Colonel D. C. McCallum, 256 G Street, Washington.

THE Secretary of the Navy, having been directed by the House of Representatives to furnish a list of United States steam vessels suitable to be employed in carrying the mails to and from foreign ports, with a statement of their necessary expenses, &c., has furnished the following table, with the remark that the pay-roll and daily consumption of coal by no means exhibit the expense of running a steamer, and that a sum equal to half of these two items should probably be allowed to cover repairs to hull and machinery, and all other expenses:

Pompanoosuc—Tonnage 3,500 tons; maximum speed expected, 14 knots; complement of officers and crew for war purposes, 363; for mail purposes, 226; monthly pay roll for war purposes, $9,100; for peace or mail purposes, $6,721; coal consumed per day for mail purposes at 240 knots per day, 65 tons; number guns for war purposes, 17; guns for peace purposes, 5.

Neshaminy—Tonnage, 3,200 tons; speed, 15 knots; officers and crew for war, 363; for peace or mails, 226; monthly pay-roll for war, $9,190; for peace or mails, $6,721: coal consumed per day for mails, 65 tons; guns for war, 17; for peace purposes, 5. Wampanoag, Ammonoosuc, Madawasca, Chattanooga, tonnage 3,000 tons; Idaho, tonnage, 2,500 tons; all these vessels are like the Neshaminy.

Kewaydin—Tonnage, 2,500 tons; speed, 13 knots; officers and crew for war, 322; for peace or mails, 163; monthly pay-roll for war, $8,414; for peace or mails, $5,287; coal consumed per day for mails, 50 tons; guns for war, 17; for peace purposes, 5. Guerriere, Minnetonka, Antietam, Illinois, Piscataqua, Ontorio, Java, all the same as Kewaydin.

Hassalo—Tonnage, 2,200 tons; speed, 13 knots; officers and crew for war, 230; for peace or the mails, 130; monthly pay-roll for war, $6,656; for peace or mails, $4,770; coal consumed per day for mails, 50 tons; guns for war, 6; for peace purposes, 3. Mosholu, Mondamin, Keosauqua, Contoocook, Willamette, Tahgayuta, Watonga, Arapaho, Pushmataha, Wannalosat, Manitou, all the same as the Hassalo.

WE are requested to say that the Medical Department is much in need of assistant surgeons for colored troops.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

INCOMPLETE as the Virginia campaign is, it has already developed sufficiently vast proportions to reveal to the Nation the magnitude of the task before it. To declare that the present is to be the last and the most rapid campaign of the war is more than any one cares to assume—except it be those rash fomenters of public exhilaration, who have never ceased to pronounce each immediate success of our arms from Drainesville to Spottsylvania, "the beginning of the end." No, if indeed an auspicious end is nigh, there is still a bloody interval, which must be expended in stern and incessant labor, before an enemy like that we now contend with, can be beaten into subjection. Instead of every day casting the horoscope of the country for an impending dissolution of the Rebellion, and announcing that its fall "becomes only a question of time," it would be at least as well to remember that it is a question of endurance and of reinforcement. The oracular phrase, "time," has become ambiguous from the very lapse of time itself. Without constant and patriotic effort there would indeed be a question of time, but a question too quickly and fatally solved.

To one who soberly reflects on the disclosures of the campaign thus far, there is nothing to excite trepidation, for everything promises well. No military men of judgment, probably, anticipated a very rapid decision under this grave arbitrament of arms. But there is some disappointment to the more sanguine of our people, and especially to those who were misled by prophecies of time, or by the occupation of territory. Five times since the march from Culpepper, the enemy has set himself across our path, and four times has been dislodged. Brought fairly to bay, at length, he has contended with success unequalled at any previous stronghold, unless it be that at the Chickahominy.

In a word, the resistance presented to our progress has increased, as might have been, but generally was not, anticipated, at each of its five stages. Terrible and mysterious as was the man-to-man struggle in the dense, and gloomy thickets of the Wilderness, it had been well for us, had it continued, on the terms it exacted, ten days instead of two. There were but partial entrenchments to carry, and, while a familiar region and some preparation were advantages to the enemy, equal valor and greater numbers must have turned the scale towards us. The strategy of GRANT was at first directed to procuring an equal field. The excellence of the overland road was in its possibility of affording such fields, whereon the deadly preliminary trial of strength might be made, before the weaker party should recoil to his strong covert at Richmond. That advantage we had in the Wilderness, but nowhere since—a drawn battle, then, where the losses were indeed appalling, but falling equally on either party. But afterwards, the wide détours in flanking movements, the exhausting marches and changes of position, and, above all, the necessity of assaulting prepared defences with repeated and hitherto fruitless shocks, have been attended with losses proportionate to the enemy's certainly as 3 to 2, possibly as 5 to 3. Some tolerably accurate tabulation of our losses, it might be easy, if wise, to compile. For the widely different estimates of authorities who should be trustworthy may sometimes be reconciled by observing that the lesser often denotes the number permanently lost to the army, while the other includes all who are temporarily *hors du combat*—stragglers, exhausted men, sick men, slightly wounded men. With either enumeration, the total makes a loss larger, perhaps, than had been anticipated by the Government for the prologue to the Richmond drama.

But in war, it is not the first only, but every step, that costs. Let it be remembered that the Army must suffer other depletion, also, from the expiring service of many veterans who enlisted three years ago, and from the disease and exhaustion incident, as experience fatally teaches us, to any vigorous July campaign in Southeastern Virginia.

What then is the lesson for the people to learn from its past and its prospective sacrifice? It is the necessity of yet other cheerful and strenuous efforts to keep the Army full and strong—to stand ready to make personal devotion, if need be, to the war. The lesson is for the Government to resort to no devices for procuring money instead of men. The experience of the past has shown that the American people are willing to cheerfully go to the extreme of personal devotion to the cause of national honor, and this latest and most heroic of campaigns has extorted at length from European observers the declaration—"the Northerners are not mercenaries." The spectacle of a people bearing adverse fortune with equanimity, is more grateful than that of a nation jubilant and intoxicated with conquest.

Military men have ever been accustomed to look at the war as a longer and harder undertaking than those who thought more earnestly of the justice of the cause than of the difficulty of maintaining it. Popular impatience, and more especially, official impatience, has often wronged many a gallant officer whose patriotism was most unquestionable. In the early part of the Rebellion, to urge the equipment of one half the forces which have already been lost in the struggle, was accepted as a sign of insanity in one case, and of treason in others. But lukewarmness in the cause of national honor should be tardily charged against the soldier who seals his testimony by his blood. Let it always be remembered that while many noisier patriots have measured their sacrifice by setting this or that year as the time when our integrity shall be vindicated if at all, thousands of gallant officers, less exultant at the outset, less confident of success, more willing to attribute good qualities to their opponents, have fought far beyond the time so foolishly prescribed, and are fighting now with a patriotism which knows no tithe or measurement of time, labor, or suffering as the offering due to the country.

As to the Army now in Virginia, it is difficult to convey an adequate appreciation of its determination, its spirit, and its gallantry. Its ranks have been riddled and thinned by the long campaign. Whole companies, whole regiments have been destroyed. Battalions and brigades have lost their distinctive appellations. By the influx of new material the character of divisions and of corps has been changed. The reckless gallantry of officers has swept them off by hundreds, and now captains may command the relics of regiments or of brigades. Of the men who made the other campaign around Richmond, not a fifth have traversed the ground again. And yet, exhausted and wounded, as they are, the spirit and enthusiasm of the Army remain perfect. No thought of failure enters their breasts. Deprived of the leadership of many of their old officers and of the companionship of many comrades in camp and field, foiled in a score of battles, they yet look on Richmond as their legitimate prize, long delayed, but sure at the last.

It is, therefore, in the invincible spirit of the armies now in the field and the vast resources of the country yet untouched, that one may found his confidence in the final issue. There needs no call to the men in the Virginia trenches to "stiffen the sinews "and summon up the blood" at the blast of war. There is only need of the Government standing ready to keep the ranks full, and to preserve the present superiority of their force to that of the enemy. Long ago, many a veteran who now eyes the spires of Petersburgh, saw, from Fair Oaks, the dim church-towers of Richmond. Yet it was not for that Army then to enter the beleagured capital. Now at last, with the Government, the people and the Army schooled by the experience of that elder campaign, the prospect of success may be made brighter. Let the reserve in the North stand ready to its post, and there need be no doubt of thorough triumph.

A MAJORITY Report from the Special Senate Committee on naval supplies, signed by Senators HALE and BUCKALEW, commences by thanking the Secretary of the Navy for aiding the Committee, who say that "they are aware that the Hon. "Secretary needs no endorsement at their hands, "yet they feel that simply justice requires them to "say that in all their investigations, they discovered "nothing to cast a suspicion upon his uprightness as "a man, and his integrity as an officer." But the Committee have not an equally good opinion of some of his subordinates. Indeed, they—to use their own words—"start with the announcement that the investigations which they have made satisfy them beyond

"a doubt, that in the matter of naval supplies last "year, the Government must have been grossly defrauded by having to pay most exhorbitant and "enormous prices for very many of the articles procured by contract with the heads of bureaus."

This position the Committee endeavor to substantiate by presenting facts to show how contractors altered and changed their bids in such a manner as to secure profitable jobs. The Committee recommend to those who would be informed on this matter, to examine this testimony, but they do not advise any additional legislation. The abuses which have been practiced have not been for want of law, but from neglect and violation of law. "Unless," say the Committee, "those entrusted with the execution of "the law are faithful and vigilant, the wisdom of the "wisest is incompetent to the framing of laws to protect the public from the lawless rapacity of the dishonest. At a time like the present, when taxes are "so high, and the burdens of the war fall so heavily "on the people, they have a right to expect and demand from those entrusted with the disbursement of "the public money fidelity, vigilance and economy."

The majority report thus sums up the result of the examinations of the Committee:

1st. In the matter of contracts for naval supplies last year, Government has been grossly defrauded.

2d. These frauds could not have been perpetrated without aid from those in the employment of Government in the bureaus.

3d. These remarks apply to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the Bureau of Construction, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The emissaries of our enemy have at great pains, and, apparently, at no little expense, endeavored to blacken the character of the dead Colonel Dahlgren, by publishing what purports to be a photo-lithograph of the orders and instructions found on the body of the slain officer. In this pretended fac-simile, orders are given for the destruction of the city of Richmond, and the massacre of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet. Of course, the moral sense of our French and English friends is rudely violated, and Colonel Dahlgren's honorable name is held up to execration. It is well, therefore, that we are able to say that these documents are not in the handwriting of the gallant young Colonel; that even his name is mis-spelled; and that the whole bears evidence of being a bold and outrageous forgery. Colonel Dahlgren's handwriting is familiar to his many friends, and they have taken pains to procure a copy of the photograph, and now do not hesitate to denounce it as an unprincipled attempt to defame the character of a young and chivalrous enemy. To those who had previously investigated the facts in regard to the cavalry raid upon Richmond, there was needed nothing to convince them of the lack of truth in the stories circulated by the enemy to make it appear that he had died in an undertaking unworthy of the true and chivalrous soldier he was.

Brigadier-General Z. B. Tower, U. S. Volunteers, and Major of Engineers, has been ordered to relieve Colonel A. H. Bowman, U. S. Corps of Engineers, as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

General Tower, the newly-appointed Superintendent, is an officer of long and distinguished service in the Engineer Corps. All who know him will recognize his eminent fitness for the responsible position to which he has been assigned. He was graduated at the Academy in 1841, leading his class, in which were such men as Horatio G. Wright, who stood next to him, Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the early days of the war, Samuel Jones, the Rebel General, the lamented John F. Reynolds, Don Carlos Buell, Wm. T. H. Brooks, I. B. Richardson, Richard B. Garnett, and other well-known officers of the Union and Rebel Armies. Soon after his graduation, he served as an Acting and afterwards as a full Assistant Professor of Engineering in the Academy (1842-3), with whose traditions and system of instruction he is thoroughly familiar. During the Mexican War, he distinguished himself in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, and at Chapultepec he was wounded, and won a brevet rank as Major of Engineers for gallant and meritorious services. In 1850 he, with General (then Major) Barnard, was engaged in the work of constructing the fortifications of San Francisco; and when Major Barnard was ordered to West Point in 1855, as Superintendent of the Military Academy, Major Tower remained in California and took charge of the engineering operations. He came East at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and in November, 1861, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and at the same time brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in his corps. During the present war he has added to his previous reputation, while to his Chapultepec wound he adds a wound received at the second Bull Run battle.

Colonel Bowman retires from the Academy after having held the position of Superintendent for a little more than three years. It will be remembered that in January of 1841, Major Delafield, who had twice held the command at West Point, was relieved by Captain and Brevet-Major P. G. T. Beauregard, who, five days afterwards, was ordered to transfer the command back to Major Delafield, who, on the first of March of the same year, was in turn succeeded by Major Bowman. General Tower will be the fifteenth Superintendent of the Academy, and will enter upon his labors under the happiest auspices. He will find the institution in a condition of great prosperity, more than ever before honored among the people, and the pride of the Army.

Brigadier-General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary-General of Subsistence of the United States Army, died in Washington, on Wednesday, the 29th of June. General Taylor, who was a native of Kentucky, and a brother of General Zachary Taylor, entered the military service of the United States in 1813 as third-lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth infantry, and acted in the subsistence department for most of the time thereafter until 1829, when he was appointed a captain. In 1838 he attained the rank of Major, and in 1841 was made Assistant Commissary-General with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the war with Mexico his able administration gained for him a brevet, and on the death of Brevet-Major-General George Gibson, late Commissary-General of Subsistence, he succeeded that officer with the rank of colonel. Under the act of February 9, 1863, providing for the addition of a brigadier-general to the Subsistence Department, Colonel Taylor was selected for that position.

General Taylor was, we believe, the uncle of General Richard Taylor of the Rebel Army. His son, Joseph H. Taylor, is a captain in the Sixth Cavalry, and Assistant Adjutant-General and Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of General Augur. Colonel Henry F. Clarke, of the Subsistence Department, is a son-in-law of General Taylor.

Mr. George B. Smith, a gentleman who has had much experience in similar work, has prepared for Congress a complete Register of the Regular and Volunteer Armies. It includes the names of the officers of every regiment which has been sent to the field; the names of officers killed, wounded, and who have died, with the particulars and attendant circumstances in brief. Some idea of the extent of the labor spent upon it may be obtained, when it is known that the number of regiments will reach about two thousand. It is easy to see how valuable such a work must be to the country, and to what constant use it may be put as a book of reference. We are told that the compiler has fine qualifications for his task, and has enjoyed rare facilities. By our Congressional record it will be seen that a large number of copies have been ordered to be printed, for sale to the Army, at the nominal price of one dollar.

In announcing the reorganization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac into batteries of four guns, we were led by our informant into the error of stating that the calibre of the guns in a battery was mixed. We were surprised at this statement at the time, knowing that all experience was in favor of guns of like calibre, but our informant was positive—and, as it proves, wrong. We may say that the rifled guns in use are principally the 3-inch ordnance gun, there being but four or five Parrott batteries. There is a difference of opinion amongst artillery officers as to whether or no the mobility of the arm is increased by the new organization, for with the same number of guns, the number of battery wagons, forage, and baggage wagons is increased one-third.

Two junior officers of the *Sassacus* have been promoted for their share in the action of that vessel with the Rebel ram *Albemarle*, and Captain Smith has received the congratulations of the Department for the same affair. Lieutenant-Commander Francis Roe, the commander of the *Sassacus*, has also been advanced five grades; and James M. Hobby, the engineer of the *Sassacus*, thirty numbers in his grade.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us that it is intended to replace the 110-pounders now on board the *Enterprise* and *Research* with the new pattern Armstrong guns, which instead of being called, as heretofore, 110-pounders, will be denominated 7-inch Armstrong breech-loaders. These guns will fire the 100-lb. rifle projectiles now in active preparation in the Royal Arsenal, but it is not intended at present to alter their fine grooving, or to fire any other than lead-coated projectiles from them. The rear check naval carriages supplied for the heavy Armstrongs are not, as Sir W. Armstrong has represented, at all adapted for fighting-guns in a sea-way, and that in both Mr. Reed's new vessels great difficulties have been consequently experienced in working the guns efficiently. The 150 breech-loader 70-pounder guns, which were made and finished at Woolwich on Sir William Armstrong's pattern, and under his superintendence, are to be converted. They will be retubed with a bore of the size to take a 32lb. ball, will be closed at the breech, and thus made into muzzle-loaders and rifled, will be served out to the Navy with all dispatch. It is said that the guns are to be rifled on the plan of the "Frederick" gun, which has lately had a short trial at Portsmouth.

Congress has at length heeded the demands of necessity, and we are likely to have an amended Enrollment law, which will do something to assist the Government in its task of filling up the Armies of the Union. The endeavor of Congress will be to encourage an effort to obtain the larger portion, at least, of the recruits, by volunteering. The people have at length come to an appreciation of the fact that the war is not to be ended in a single campaign, and that no immediate success which we may hope for, however great such success may be, will enable them to lessen their efforts against the enemy, whom at all hazards, and, however great the expense, the national welfare and the national honor call upon us to discomfit and overcome. The severity of the measure will always make a conscription unpopular, but we have faith in the people to believe that they will not stop at necessary sacrifice to accomplish the work in which they are engaged.

The Navy list shows the British Navy to contain at present in commission 240 steamships of all sizes, from the stately three-decker down to the tiny gunboat. These mount between 230 and 240 guns; they are manned by about 45,000 men and boys, and are propelled by a steam-power exceeding 60,000 horses nominal. In addition, there are 48 sailing-vessels, mounting upwards of 600 guns, and manned by about 6,500 men and boys. The sailing-vessels are naturally only fit for harbor duty and training-ships. They are never intended to go to sea again, and therefore should not be regarded as belonging to the effective naval force.

Amongst our announcements of deaths, this week, will be found the names of three sons of Charles T. and Juliana Flusser—Ottokar, Charles W. and Guy,—the first and last killed in the service of the enemy, the other dying gloriously in defence of his flag. The divided allegiance of this brave family is a forcible commentary on the sad results of a civil war. But however deep may be the parental sorrow, the mourning for a son like the gallant naval hero Flusser must be assuaged by the memory of his great services to his country, and the honor in which all true men hold his name.

An Italian telegram lately originated a story to the effect that the anniversary of the battle of Magenta had been celebrated in Austria as a national victory. The simple fact is that they keep the day as one of mourning, the Catholic officers attending a grand mass for the souls of those who fell in the battle. The officers wear crape round their arms, and salvoes of artillery are fired.

Colonel J. J. Abercrombie, Seventh U. S. infantry, has been mustered out as Brigadier-General of Vols. Brigadier-General James M. Tuttle, U. S. Vols., has resigned. Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to report to Major-General Dix, for duty.

BILLS RELATING TO THE NAVY.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide by regulations to be issued by him, for the education of such midshipmen or others at the Naval Academy as show a peculiar aptitude therefor as naval constructors, or civil and steam engineers, and may form a separate class for this purpose, or otherwise afford to such persons all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for such professions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the recommendation of the academic board, such persons connected with the scientific and mechanical class as graduate therein, with credit, may be immediately commissioned as assistant naval constructors or warranted as engineers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the present naval constructors and assistant naval constructors may be commissioned, taking rank from their entrance into the service.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the list of steam engineer officers in the United States Navy shall be divided into six grades as follows, viz:

First. Fleet engineers.
Second. Chief engineers.
Third. First assistant engineers.
Fourth. Second assistant engineers.
Fifth. Third assistant engineers.
Sixth. Cadet engineers.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of fleet engineers shall not exceed eighteen, who shall be selected by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, from the list of chief engineers in the Navy. The number of chief engineers shall not exceed one for each first and second rate vessel in the Navy, with such first, second and third assistant engineers, or those acting as such, and cadet engineers, as the wants of the service actually require.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That cadet engineers shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for such appointment who does not produce satisfactory evidence that he has been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery. The candidate shall be under 18 years of age, and shall pass a mental and physical examination.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to provide, by regulations to be issued by him, for the education of cadet engineers at the Naval Academy, and may form a separate class for this purpose, and supply such other means and facilities for scientific mechanical education as will fit them for the duties of their profession.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That when appointed, cadet engineers shall be admitted to the Naval Academy, where they shall be examined according to the regulations which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and if deficient at any examination, or dismissed for misconduct, neither they nor any other student or midshipman shall be continued in the academy or in the service, unless upon recommendation of the academic board. The academic course of cadet engineers shall be two years.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of cadet engineers shall be the same as that of midshipmen.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That first assistant engineers shall be commissioned by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of engineer officers of the Navy shall be equal to that of medical officers.

Passed the House of Representatives, June 18, 1864.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to amend the contract with John Ericsson, for the construction of two impregnable floating batteries, the *Dictator* and the *Puritan*.

Whereas the Navy Department on the twenty-eight day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entered into contract with Captain John Ericsson, of the city of New York, for the construction of two impregnable floating batteries, the *Dictator* and the *Puritan*; and whereas experience with a similar class of vessels in actual conflict and during a varied service of more than two years has demonstrated that many improvements could be made to render them more complete and efficient as vessels of war; and whereas these improvements have added largely to the cost of construction of each of these vessels, rendering it impossible for the contractor to complete them under existing arrangements; and whereas it is of the utmost importance to the honor and interests of the country that they should be finished and ready for service at the earliest moment: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to amend the existing contract for the construction of these vessels, so far as it relates to the *Puritan*, and to appoint a competent board to ascertain the present value, as far as completed, of that vessel, and of the material on hand deemed actually necessary to her construction, and to pay to Captain John Ericsson, the contractor, the amount of valuation so ascertained, deducting therefrom any sums already advanced towards the completion of said vessel; and that upon said payment being made by the Secretary of the Navy the rights of contractor to said vessel and material or any portion thereof shall cease and be vested wholly and absolutely in the United States, which shall thenceforth proceed to complete said vessel under such arrangements as may be deemed most advantageous: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect the contract for the construction of the *Dictator*, which shall be completed by said contractor upon the same terms and conditions as if this resolution had not been passed: *And provided, further*, That no action shall be had under this resolution until said contractor shall have signified to the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, his acceptance of its provisions and his willingness to superintend to completion the construction of the *Puritan*: *Provided further*, That this resolution shall not take effect until the completion and delivery of the *Dictator*: *Provided, also*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy in carrying this resolution into execution to apportion and apply to the *Dictator*, in payment for that vessel, only such portion of the gross contract price of the two million three hundred thousand dollars ($2,300,000) for the *Dictator* and *Puritan* as the *Dictator* would justly be entitled to if both vessels had been completed at the price and in the mode of construction specified in the contract, special reference being had to the difference of cost between the two vessels, arising from the difference in their construction provided for in the contract.

Passed the House of Representatives June 18, 1864.
Passed the Senate June 22, 1864.

A Bill to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel or vessels making a capture to secure the documents of the ship and cargo, including the log-book, with all other documents, letters, and other papers found on board, and make an inventory of the same, and seal them up and send them with the inventory, to the court in which proceedings are to be had, with a written statement that they are all the papers found, and in the condition in which they were found, or explaining the absence of any documents or papers, or any change in their condition. He shall send to said court, as witnesses, the master, one or more of the other officers, the supercargo, purser, or agent of the prize, and any person found on board whom he may suppose to be interested in, or to have knowledge respecting, the title, national character, or destination of the prize. He shall send the prize, with the documents, papers, and witnesses, under charge of a competent prize master and prize crew, into port for adjudication, explaining the absence of any usual witnesses; and, in the absence of instructions from superior authority as to the port to which it shall be sent, he shall select such port as he shall deem most convenient, in view of the interests of probable claimants as well as of the captors. If the captured vessel or any part of the captured property is not in condition to be sent in for adjudication, a survey shall be had thereon and an appraisement made by persons as competent and impartial as can be obtained, and their reports shall be sent to the court in which proceedings are to be had; and such property, unless appropriated for the use of the Government, shall be sold by the authority of the commanding officer present, and the proceeds deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States nearest to said court, and subject to its order in the cause.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any vessel of the United States shall claim to share in the prize, either as having made the capture, or as having been within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, the commanding officer of such vessel shall make out a written statement of his claim, with the grounds on which it is rested, the principal facts tending to show what vessels made the capture, and what vessels were within signal distance of those making the capture, with reasonable particularity as to time, distances, localities, and signals made, seen or answered; and such statement of claim shall be signed by him and sent to the court in which proceedings shall be had, and shall be filed in the cause.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the prize master to make his way diligently to the selected port, and there immediately deliver to a prize commissioner the documents and papers and the inventory thereof, and make affidavit that they are the same and in the same condition as delivered to him, or explaining any absence or change of condition therein, and that the prize property is in the same condition as delivered to him, or explaining any loss or damage thereto; and he shall further report to the District Attorney, and give to him all the information in his possession respecting the prize and her capture; and he shall deliver over the persons sent as witnesses to the custody of the marshal, and shall retain the prize in his custody until it shall be taken therefrom by process from the prize court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney of the United States for the district shall immediately file a libel against such prize property, and shall forthwith obtain a warrant from the court directing the marshal to take it into his custody, and shall proceed diligently to obtain a condemnation and distribution thereof, and to that end shall see that the proper preparatory evidence is taken by the prize commissioners, and that the prize commissioners also take the depositions de bene esse of the prize crew and other transient persons cognizant of any facts bearing on condemnation or distribution. It shall also be the duty of the District Attorney to represent the interests of the United States in all prize causes, and he shall not act as separate counsel for the captors, on any private retainer or compensation from them, unless in a question between the claimants and the captors on a demand for damages. The District Attorney shall examine all fees, costs and expenses sought to be charged on the prize fund, and protect the interests of the captors and of the United States. The district attorneys of all districts in which any prize causes are or may be pending shall as often as once in three months send to the Secretary of the Navy a statement of the condition of all prize causes pending in their districts, in such form and embracing such particulars as the Secretary of the Navy shall require.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any district court may appoint prize commissioners, not exceeding three in number, of whom one shall be a retired naval officer, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall receive no other compensation than his pay in the Navy, and who shall protect the interests of the captors and of the Department of the Navy in the prize property, and at least one of the others shall be a member of the bar of the court, of not less than three years' standing, and acquainted with the taking of depositions.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the prize commissioners, or one of them, shall receive from the prize master the documents and papers and inventory thereof, and shall take the affidavit of the prize master hereinbefore required, and shall forthwith take the testimony of the witnesses sent in, separate from each other, on interrogatories prescribed by the court, in the manner usual in prize courts; and the witnesses shall not be permitted to see the interrogatories, documents or papers, or to consult with counsel or with any persons interested, without special authority from the court; and the witnesses who have the rights of neutrals shall be discharged as soon as practicable. The prize commissioners shall also take depositions de bene esse of the prize crew and others, at the request of the District Attorney, on interrogatories prescribed by the court. They shall also, as soon as any prize property comes within the district for adjudication, examine the same and make an inventory thereof, founded on an actual examination, and report to the court whether any part of it is in a condition requiring immediate sale for the interests of all parties, and notify the District Attorney thereof; and if it be necessary to the examination or making of the inventory that the cargo be unladen, they shall apply to the court for an order to the marshal to unlade the same, and shall from time to time report to the court anything relating to the condition of the property or its custody or disposal which may require any action by the court, but the custody of the property shall be only in the marshal. They shall also seasonably return into court sealed and secured from inspection, the documents and papers which shall come to their hands, duly scheduled and numbered, and the other preparatory evidence, and the evidence taken de bene esse, and their own inventory of the prize property; and if the captured vessel or any of its cargo or stores are such that, in their judgment, may be useful to the Government in war, they shall report the same to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshal shall safely keep all prize property under warrant from the court, and shall report to the court any cargo or other property that he thinks requires to be unladen and stored or to be sold. He shall insure prize property if, in his judgment, it is for the interest of all concerned. He shall keep in his custody all persons found on board a prize and sent in as witnesses, until they are released by the prize commissioners or the court. If a sale of property is ordered, he shall sell the same in the manner required by the court, and collect the purchase money, and forthwith deposit the gross proceeds of the sales with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States nearest the place of sale, subject to the order of the court in the particular cause; and each marshal shall forward to the Secretary of the Navy, whenever and as often as he may require it, a full statement of the condition of each prize and of the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever any prize property shall be condemned, or shall at any stage of the proceedings be found by the court to be perishing, perishable, or liable to deteriorate or depreciate, or whenever the costs of keeping the same shall be disproportionate to its value, it shall be the duty of the court to order a sale thereof; and whenever, after the return day on the libel, all the parties in interest who have appeared in the cause shall agree thereto, the court is authorized to make such order, and no appeal shall operate to prevent the making or execution of such order. The Secretary of the Navy shall employ an auctioneer or auctioneers of known skill in the branch of business to which any sale pertains, to make the sale, but the sale shall be conducted under the supervision of the marshal, and the collecting and depositing of the gross proceeds shall be by the marshal, or his agent. Before any sale, full catalogues and schedules shall be prepared and circulated, and a copy of each returned by the marshal to the court in each cause. All sales shall be advertised fully and conspicuously, in newspapers ordered by the court, and by posters, and the marshal shall, at least five days before the sale, serve notice thereof upon the naval prize commissioner, and the goods shall be open to inspection at least three days before the sale.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in case a decree of condemnation shall be rendered, the court shall consider the claims of all vessels to participate in the proceeds, and for that purpose shall, at as early a stage of the cause as possible, order testimony to be taken tending to show what part should be awarded to the captors, and what vessels are entitled to share, and such testimony may be sworn to before any judge or commissioner of the courts of the United States, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or notary public, or any officer of the Navy highest in rank reasonably accessible to the deponent. The court shall make a decree of distribution, determining what vessels are entitled to share in the prize, and whether the prize was of superior, equal or inferior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture. And said decree shall recite the amount of the gross proceeds of the prize subject to the order of the court, and the amount deducted therefrom for costs and expenses, and the amount remaining for distribution, and whether the whole of such residue is to go to the captors, or one-half to the captors and one-half to the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the net proceeds of all property condemned as prize shall, when the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be decreed to the captors; and when of inferior force, one-half shall be decreed to the United States and the other half to the captors: *Provided*, That in case of privateers and letters of marque the whole shall be decreed to the captors, unless it shall be otherwise provided in the commissions issued to such vessels. All vessels of the Navy within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid if required, shall share in the prize; and in case of vessels not of the Navy, none shall be entitled to share except the vessel or vessels making the capture, in which term shall be included vessels present at the capture and rendering actual assistance in the capture. All prize money adjudged to the captors shall be distributed in the following proportions, namely:—

First. To the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, one twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate command.

Second. Whenever the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron shall order a division of such fleet or squadron to blockade or other detached duty, under the immediate command of an officer, and capture shall be made by any vessel or vessels of such division while on such detached duty, the one-twentieth part of such prize money shall be divided equally between the commanding officer of the fleet, squadron, or station, and the officer in command of such division.

Third. To the fleet captain, one-hundredth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron in which he is serving, except in a case where the capture is made by the vessel on board of which he is serving at the time of such capture; and in such case he shall share, in proportion to his pay, with the other officers and men on board such vessel, as is hereinafter provided.

Fourth. To the commander of a single ship, one-tenth part of all the prize money awarded to the ship under his command, if such ship at the time of the capture was under the immediate command of the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, and three-twentieths if his ship was acting independently of such superior officer.

Fifth. After the foregoing deductions, the residue shall be distributed and proportioned among all others doing duty on board (including the fleet captain), and borne upon the books of the ship, in proportion to their respective rates of pay in the service.

No commanding officer of a fleet or squadron shall be entitled to receive any share of prizes captured by any vessel or vessels not under his immediate command, nor of such prizes as may have been captured by any ships or vessels intended to be placed under his command, before they have acted under his immediate orders; nor shall the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, leaving the station where he had command, have any share in the prizes taken by ships left on such station after he has gone out of the limits of his said command, nor after he has transferred his command to a successor. No officer or other person who shall have been temporarily absent on duty from a vessel on the books of which he continued to be borne, while so absent, shall be deprived, in consequence of such absence, of any prize money to which he would otherwise be entitled; and they shall continue to share in the captures of the vessels to which they are attached until regularly discharged therefrom.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel-of-war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of two hundred dollars, if of equal or superior, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money; and when the actual number of men on board any such vessel cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, it shall be estimated according to the complement allowed to vessels of its class in the Navy of the United States; and there shall be paid as bounty to the captors of any vessel-of-war captured from an enemy, which they may be instructed to destroy, or which shall be immediately destroyed for the public interest, but not in consequence of injuries received in action, fifty dollars for every person who shall be on board at the time of such capture. All ransom money, salvage, bounty, or proceeds of condemned property, accruing or awarded to any vessel of the Navy, shall be distributed and paid to the officers and men entitled thereto in the same manner as prize money, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every assignment of prize or bounty money or wages, and all powers of attorney or other authority to draw, receipt for or transfer the same, shall be void unless the same be attested by the captain or other commanding officer and the paymaster; and in case of any assignment of wages, the same shall specify the precise time when they commence. But the commanding officer of every vessel is required to discourage his crew from selling any part of their prize money or wages, and never to attest any power of attorney until he is satisfied that the same is not granted in consideration of money given for the purchase of prize money or wages.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That appeals from the district courts of the United States in prize causes shall be directly to the Supreme Court, and shall be made within thirty days of the rendering of the decree appealed from, unless the court shall previously have extended the time for cause shown in the particular case, and the Supreme Court shall always be open for the entry of such appeals. Such appeals may be claimed whenever the amount in controversy exceeds two thousand dollars, and, in other cases, on the certificate of the district judge that the adjudication involves a question of general importance. Notwithstanding such appeal, the district court may make and execute all necessary orders for the custody and disposal of the prize property, and, in case of appeal from a decree of condemnation, may still proceed to make a decree of distribution so far as to determine what share of the prize shall go to the captors, and what vessels are entitled to participate therein. Any prize cause now pending in any circuit court shall, on the application of all parties in interest who have appeared in the cause, be transferred by that court to the Supreme Court; and such transfer may be made, in the discretion of the court, and on such terms as it may direct, on the application of any party: *Provided*, That if the amount in controversy does not exceed two thousand dollars, such transfer shall not be made unless the court shall certify that the adjudication involves a question of general importance. All appeals to the Supreme Court from the circuit court in prize causes now remaining therein shall be claimed and allowed in the same manner as in cases of appeal from the district court to the Supreme Court. In any case of appeal or transfer, the court below, or the appellate court, may order any original document or other evidence to be sent up, in addition to the copy of the record, or in lieu of a copy of a part thereof.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the court may require any party at any stage of the cause, and on claiming an appeal, to give security for costs.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all costs and all expenses incident to the bringing in, custody, preservation, insurance, sale, or other disposal of prize property, when allowed by the court, shall be a charge upon the same and be paid therefrom, unless the court shall decree restitution free from such charge. No payments shall be made from any prize fund except upon the order of the court. All charges for work and labor, materials furnished, or money paid, shall be supported by affidavit or vouchers. The court may at any time order the payment, from the deposit made with the Assistant Treasurer in the cause, of any costs or charges accrued and allowed. When the cause is finally disposed of, the court shall make its order or orders on the Assistant Treasurer to pay the costs and charges allowed and unpaid; and in case the final decree shall be for restitution, or in case there shall be no money subject to the order of the court in the cause, any costs or charges allowed by the court and not paid by the claimants, shall be a charge upon and be paid out of the fund for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States is a party or interested.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the net amount decreed for distribution to the United States or to vessels of the Navy shall be ordered by the court to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be distributed according to the decree of the court. And the Treasury Department shall credit the Navy Department with each amount received to be distributed to vessels of the Navy; and the persons entitled to share therein shall be severally credited by the Navy Department with the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. In case of vessels not of the Navy, the distribution shall be made by the court to the several parties entitled thereto, and the amounts decreed to them shall be divided between the owners and ship's company, according to any written agreement between them, and in the absence of such agreement, one half to the owners and one half to the ship's company, according to their respective rates of pay on board; and the court may appoint a commissioner to make such distribution, subject to the control of the court, who shall make due return of his doings, with proof of actual payments by him, and who shall receive no other compensation, directly or indirectly, than such as shall be allowed him by the court: *Provided*, That in case of vessels not of the Navy, but officered, manned, and controlled by any Department of the Government, the whole amount decreed to the captors shall be divided among the ship's company.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of each district court shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy a semi-annual statement, beginning with the first day of July next, of all sums allowed by the court and ordered to be paid, within the previous half year, to the District Attorney and prize commissioners for services, and to marshals for commissions; and he shall, in all prize causes in the district, for the purpose of the final decree of distribution, ascertain and keep an account of the amount deposited with the Assistant Treasurer, subject to the order of the court in each prize cause, and the amounts ordered to be paid therefrom as costs and charges, and the residue for distribution; and shall send copies of all final decrees of distribution to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy; and shall draw the orders of the court for the payment of all costs and allowances, and for the distribution of the residue. And for the said services he shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five dollars in each prize cause, which shall be in full for the services required by this section.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshal shall be allowed his actual and necessary expenses for the custody, care, preservation, insurance, sale or other disposal of the prize property, and for executing any order of the court respecting the same, and shall have a commission of one-quarter of one per centum on vessels, and of one-half of one per centum on all other prize property, calculated on the gross proceeds of each sale; and if after he shall have had any prize property in his custody and shall have actually performed labor and incurred responsibility for the care and preservation thereof, the same shall be taken by the United States for its own use without a sale, or if it shall be deliv-

ured on stipulation to the claimants, he shall, in case the same shall be condemned, be entitled to one-half the above commissions on the amount deposited by the United States to the order of the court, or collected upon the stipulation. No charges of the marshal for expenses or disbursements shall be allowed except upon his oath that the same have been actually and necessarily incurred for the purpose stated.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That neither the marshal nor the clerk shall be permitted to retain for all official services, of every kind, excepting those in prize causes, more than the maximum compensation allowed to be retained by him by the third section of the act of the twenty-sixth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; nor shall the additional compensation which either of said officers shall be permitted to retain for all services of every kind in prize causes exceed one-half the maximum compensation allowed to them, respectively, by the aforesaid act.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Attorney and prize commissioners, except the naval officers, shall be allowed a just and suitable compensation for their respective services in each prize cause, to be adjusted and determined by the court, and to be paid as costs in the cause.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That each District Attorney and prize commissioner, except the naval officer, shall render to the Secretary of the Interior an annual account, beginning with the first day of July next, of all sums he shall have received for all services in prize causes within the previous year, and the District Attorney shall be allowed to retain therefrom a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars for each year, in addition to the maximum compensation allowed to be retained by him by the third section of the act of the twenty-sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; or in addition to any salary he may receive in lieu of such maximum compensation; and each such prize commissioner shall be allowed to retain a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars for each year, which shall be in full for all his official services in prize causes; and any excess over those respective amounts shall be paid by the officer receiving the same into the treasury of the United States, and shall be credited to the fund for paying naval pensions.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the auctioneers employed to make sales of prize property shall be entitled to receive commissions by a scale to be established by the Secretary of the Navy, not to exceed, in any case, one per centum on any sum exceeding ten thousand dollars, which shall be in full for his expenses as well as his services, and in case no such scale shall be established, he shall be entitled to receive such compensation as the court shall deem just under the circumstances of each case.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case of capture heretofore made or that may hereafter be made by vessels of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy may employ special counsel for captors when, in his judgment, the services of such special counsel are needed in the particular case, for the due protection of the interests of the captors and of the Navy pension fund, and under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy such counsel may institute and prosecute such proceedings in the case as may be necessary and proper for the protection of such interests. The court may allow such compensation as it shall deem just under the circumstances of each case, to special counsel for captors, not being the District Attorney or any of his assistants, whether appointed by a department of the Government or by the captors, for services actually rendered in the cause, to be paid as costs, in whole or in part either from the entire fund or from the portion awarded to the captors; but no such allowance shall be made except for services rendered on matters as to which the party the counsel represents has an adverse interest to the United States, or an interest otherwise proper in the opinion of the court to be represented by special counsel, or for services rendered in a contestation between parties claiming to participate in the distribution of the proceeds.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That fees of special counsel in prize cases incurred or authorized by any department of the Government, or for the defence of captors against demands for damages made by claimants in the district court, not paid by claimants, nor from the prize fund in the particular cause, and audited and allowed by the department incurring or authorizing them, and by the Solicitor of the Treasury, shall be a charge upon and paid out of the fund appropriated for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States is a party or interested.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the court shall allow fees to any witness in a prize cause or fees for taking evidence out of the district in which the court sits, and there is no money subject to its order in the cause, the same shall be paid by the marshal, and shall be repaid to him from any money deposited to the order of the court in said cause; and any amount not so repaid the marshal shall be allowed as witness fees paid by him in cases in which the United States is a party.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That no prize property shall be delivered to the claimants on stipulation, deposit, or other security, except where there has been a decree of restitution and the captors have appealed therefrom, or where the court, after a full hearing on the preparatory proofs, has refused to condemn the property on those proofs and has given the captors leave to take further proofs, or where the claimant of any property shall satisfy the court that the same has a peculiar and extrinsic value to him, independent of its market value. In any of these cases, the court may deliver the property on stipulation or deposit of its value, if it shall be satisfied that the rights and interests of the United States and captors, or of other claimants, will not be prejudiced thereby, a satisfactory appraisement being first made, with an opportunity given to the District Attorney and naval prize commissioner to be heard as to the appointment of appraisers. And any money deposited in lieu of stipulation, and all money collected on a stipulation, not being costs, shall be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer in the same manner as proceeds of a sale.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any captured vessel, arms, munitions, or other material shall be taken for the use of the Government before it comes into the custody of a prize court, it shall be surveyed, appraised and inventoried by persons as competent and impartial as can be obtained, and the survey, appraisement and inventory shall be sent to the court in which proceedings are to be had; and if taken afterwards, sufficient notice shall first be given to enable the court to have the property appraised for the protection of the rights of claimants and captors. In all cases of prize property heretofore taken for or appropriated to the use of the Government, or that shall hereafter be so taken or appropriated, the department for whose use it was or shall be taken or appropriated, shall deposit the value thereof with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States nearest to the place of the session of the court, subject to the order of the court in the cause.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of any capture heretofore made or that shall hereafter be made, if, by reason of its condition or because the whole has been appropriated to the use of the United States, no part of the captured property has been or can be sent in for adjudication, or if the captured property be entirely lost or destroyed, proceedings for adjudication may be commenced in any district the Secretary of the Navy may designate; and in any such case the proceeds of anything sold, or the value of anything taken or appropriated, for the use of the Government, shall be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer in or nearest to that district, subject to the order of the court in the cause. If, where no property can be sent in for adjudication, the Secretary of the Navy shall not, within three months after any capture, designate a district for the institution of proceedings, the captors may institute proceedings for adjudication in any district. And if in any case of capture no proceedings for adjudication shall be commenced within a reasonable time, any parties claiming the captured property may, in any district court as a court of prize, move for a monition to show cause why such proceedings shall not be commenced, or institute an original suit in such court for restitution, and the monition issued in either case shall be served on the Attorney of the United States for the district, and on the Secretary of the Navy, as well as on such other persons as the court shall order to be notified.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That when any vessel or other property shall have been captured by any force hostile to the United States and shall be recaptured, and it shall appear to the court that the same had not been condemned as prize before its recapture, by any competent authority, the court shall award a meet and competent sum as salvage, according to the circumstances of each case; and, if the captured property belonged to the United States, it shall be restored to the United States, and there shall be paid from the treasury of the United States the salvage, costs, and expenses ordered by the court; and if the recaptured property belonged to persons residing within or under the protection of the United States, the court shall adjudge the property to be restored to its owners, upon their claim, on the payment of such sum as the court may award as salvage, costs, and expenses; and if the recaptured property belonged to any person permanently resident within the territory and under the protection of any foreign prince, government, or state in amity with the United States, and by the law or usage of such prince, government or state the property of a citizen of the United States would be restored under like circumstances of recapture, it shall be adjudged to be restored to such owner upon his claim, upon such terms as by the law or usage of such prince, government, or state would be required of a citizen of the United States under like circumstances of recapture; and when no such law or usage shall be known, it shall be adjudged to be restored upon the payment of such salvage, costs, and expenses as the court shall order: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to contravene any treaty of the United States. And the whole amount awarded as salvage shall be decreed to the captors, and no part to the United States, and shall be distributed as in the case of proceeds of property condemned as prize.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That if it shall appear to the court, in the case of any prize property ordered to be sold, that it will be for the interest of all parties to have it sold in another district, the court may direct the marshal to transfer the same to the district selected by the court for the sale, and to insure the same with proper orders as to the time and manner of selling the same. And it shall be the duty of the marshal so to transfer the property, and keep and sell the same in like manner as if the property were in his own district, and he shall deposit the gross proceeds of the sale with the Assistant Treasurer nearest to the place of sale, subject to the order of the court in which the adjudication thereon is pending; and the necessary expense attending the insuring, transferring, receiving, keeping and selling the said property shall be a charge thereupon and upon the proceeds thereof; and wherever any such expense is paid in advance by the marshal and he shall not be repaid from the proceeds, any amount not so repaid he shall be allowed as in case of expenses incurred in suits in which the United States is a party. The Secretary of the Navy may, in like manner, either by a general regulation or special direction in any cause, require a marshal to transfer any prize property from the district in which the judicial proceedings are pending to any other district for sale, and the same proceedings shall be had as if such transfer had been made by order of the court as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully do any act, or aid, assist, or advise in the doing of any act relating to the bringing in, custody, preservation, sale, or other disposition of any property captured as prize, or relating to any documents or papers connected with the property, or to any deposition or other document or paper connected with the proceedings, with intent to defraud, delay or injure the United States, or any captor or claimant of such property, he shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That in the term "vessels of the Navy" shall be included, for the purposes of this act, all armed vessels officered and manned by the United States, and under the control of the Department of the Navy.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall be applied to all captures made as prize by authority of the United States, or adopted and ratified by the President of the United States.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall apply to all prize proceedings now pending.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act providing for salvage in cases of recapture," approved on the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred, and the act entitled "An act in addition to the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," approved on the twenty seventh day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, and the act entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act in relation to the navy pension fund," approved on the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and an act entitled "An act to facilitate judicial proceedings in adjudications upon captured property and for the better administration of the law of prize," approved on the twenty-fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the second, sixth, and twelfth sections of an act entitled "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved on the seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the act entitled "An act further to regulate proceedings in prize cases and to amend various acts of Congress in relation thereto," approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SLOOP *St. Louis*, 16, Commander G. H. Preble, was at Algesiras June 7, waiting orders.

MAJOR Addison Farland, commandant of marines at the San Francisco Navy Yard, is dead.

THE gunboat *Galatea* was spoken June 22, lat. 33 23, lon. 76 29, cruising; all well.

The U. S. steamer *Kearsage* was in Flushing Road on the 12th of June, and passed Deal on the 13th June, bound west.

THE following vessels were at Pensacola, June 15:—*Lackawana*, *Seminole*, *Metacomet*, *Owasco*, *Pembina*, *Cowslip*, *Glasgow*, *Jassamine*, *Potomac*.

SURGEON Edward F. Corson, of the *Mohican*, died at his father's residence at Plymouth, Pa., on the 22d ult., of a fever contracted in the discharge of his duty. He was one of the youngest surgeons in the service, but stood high in his profession.

THE San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Board of Supervisors will memorialize the Governor, urging that the iron-clad *Camanche* be constructed forthwith. All her parts have been saved, but the contractors refused to do the work on account of the depreciation of greenbacks, since their contract, made eighteen months ago.

A COMMUNICATION has been received by the Navy Department, from Admiral D. D. Porter, giving the particulars of the expedition up the Atchafalaya River, by Lieutenant-Commander Ramsel, with the steamers *Chillicothe*, *Neosho* and *Fort Hindman*. When about a mile and a half from Semmesport, a battery from the shore opened upon them. The rebels were driven away, and the battery, containing two 32-pounder Parrots, was captured. One of the guns, however, was burst; the other has been sent to Cairo. Our loss was small—one man only being wounded, it is thought, mortally.

THE U. S. steamer *Eutaw* has received orders to report for blockade duty off Wilmington. She was, at last accounts, at Norfolk, for the purpose of exchanging her heavy guns for some of smaller calibre, and was to proceed to sea as soon as she was in readiness. She has hitherto been attached to the James River fleet, and was relieved by the U. S. steamer *Sassacus*. The iron-clad monitor *Tecumseh* has been ordered for duty off Mobile.

ON Friday the 17th inst., the 100-pounder rifled Parrott in the gunboat *Commodore Perry*, in the James River, burst at the breech, instantly killing one man and wounding six others. On the day previous the *Commodore Perry* had opened fire, for the second time, on the rebel Fort Clifton with the heavy rifled Parrott, and did considerable execution. Two of the rebel guns were dismounted and broken in two pieces.

THE following additional prize cases have been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and are ready for payment:—*Fort Henry*, captured *Martha Jane*, *Emma*, *Isabella*, and 250 bushels corn. *James L. Davis*, captured 64 bales of cotton. *De Soto*, captured *Montgomery*. *Gem of the Seas*, captured *Richard*. *San Jacinto*, captured *Lizzie Davis*. *Sagamore*, captured 11 barrels turpentine. *Roebuck*, captured 10½ bales of cotton. *Adolph Hugel*, captured cargo of the schooner *Kate*. *Norfolk Packet*, captured *Ocean Bird*.

THE *New Ironsides*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Friday of last week, has been on duty in Charleston harbor for eighteen months, and during that time has participated in eighteen engagements, in all of which only one man was killed, Acting Ensign Charles W. Howard, and a sailor wounded. She was hit 221 times in one engagement. Only two of the shots penetrated her; one of these was at the bow and the other at the stern, doing but very little damage. In one engagement, lasting four hours and ten minutes, they fired 723 shells, weighing 165 pounds each. On another occasion they fired 387 shells in three hours and ten minutes. The work of repairing her will begin at once. The following is a list of her officers:—Commodore, Stephen C. Rowan; Lieutenant-Commander, George E. Belknap; Surgeon, M. Duvall; Paymaster, George Plunkett; Chief Engineer, Alexander Greer; Lieutenants, H. B. Robeson, J. J. Read and J. Bartlett; Marine officers, Lieutenants H. A. Bartlett and George B. Haycock; Acting Master, John M' Skillings; Assistant Engineers, N. B. Littig, J. J. Noble, E. Battelle, H. C. Beckwith, F. T. Ramsden, and William C. Welles; Acting Master's Mates, J. C. Caswell and Thomas Hollins.

ON the afternoon of June 15, 1864, while the crew of the U. S. flagship *Powhatan* were furling sail in the harbor of Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, one of the sailors fell from the topsail yard, and, although his fall was much broken by striking the awning in his descent, the poor fellow died from the effects of the injury received the next day. The deceased was an active young man, and much beloved by both the officers and his shipmates. He left a mother who depended on him entirely for support. Contributions to the amount of over one thousand dollars were immediately subscribed among the officers and crew of the *Powhatan* for the deceased's mother.

THE Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, a file of which to June 14 has been received, records the recent arrival at that place of various steamers, with valuable cargoes, from Wilmington, North Carolina. On the 4th, stermer *Lynx*, Captain Reid, arrived from Wilmington, N. C., with 621 bales of cotton; on the 7th the steamer *Index*, Captain Marshall, arrived with 603 bales of cotton and 208 boxes of tobacco; on the 8th, steamer *Atlanta*, Captain Howe, arrived from same port, with 536 bales of cotton, 155 half tierces and 527 boxes of tobacco; on the 9th, steamer *Celestia*, Captain Usina, arrived from same port, with 594 bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine; on the 11th, steamer *City of Petersburg* arrived from same port with 810 bales of cotton and a quantity of tobacco.

THE U. S. steamer *Unadilla*, 7, Lieutenant Commanding James Stillwell, arrived at Philadelphia on the 28th, from the South Atlantic Blockade Squadron. The *Unadilla* comes North for repairs to her hull and engine.

THE proceedings of the Court of Inquiry at the Charlestown Yard, in the case of Com. Stephen D. Trenchard, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, charged with violating the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain by pursuing and firing into the British steamer *Margaret and Jessie* within the said jurisdiction, has been concluded. The court is of opinion that Commander Trenchard was desirous and anxious to avoid any violation of said jurisdiction, and are also of opinion that no violation of it was committed. Although the proceedings have not been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, yet Commander Trenchard is virtually exonerated from all blame, and will be restored to his command.

ORDERS have been received at the Charlestown Yard for the immediate construction of another steam sloop-of-war of about 300 feet in length and 2,000 tons burthen. Her frame will be set up on the ways near the dry dock. The *Ammonoosuc* and *Pompanoosuc* are planked up and will be completed with dispatch. The iron-clad *Monadnock* lies under the shears at the lower yard, and will not be ready for service for several weeks. The number of men on board the receiving ship is now over one thousand.

AT the Brooklyn Navy Yard there are at present under the care of the officers, either fitting out, repairing or being built, thirty-one steamers and other vessels. The vessels which have sailed the past week have been the steam-tugs *Union* and *Queen* on the 23d, also the steam-tug *Glide* on the 25th of May, and the steamer *Rachel Seaman* on the 28th. The *Neptune* arrived on the 24th, and the *Tahoma* on the 29th. The steamer *Susquehanna* has had some difficulty in getting her engines; but this overcome, they are now complete, and she will probably be ready for sea in about two weeks. The *Mercury* will be ready for service in a week, also the tug-boats *Juniper* and *Verbena* are expected to be complete within the week. The *Iroquois* has her officers on board, and is waiting orders. The supply steamer *Newbern* leaves for the North Atlantic Squadron July 2d; the steamer *Admiral* for the Gulf on the same day. She will not stop at Port Royal; but will land mails and passengers at Key West.

BELLIGERENT CRUISERS.

THE following important instructions have just been sent by the English government to the Governors of colonies, respecting the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruisers, if brought into British waters:—

DOWNING STREET, June 2, 1864.

SIR:—I think it well to communicate to you the decisions at which her Majesty's government have arrived on certain questions which have arisen respecting the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruisers, if brought into British waters:—

1. If any prize captured by a ship-of-war of either of the belligerent powers shall be brought by the captors within her Majesty's jurisdiction, notice shall be given by the Governor to the captors immediately to depart and remove such prize

2. A vessel which shall have been actually and bona fide converted into and used as a public vessel of war, shall not be deemed to be a prize, within the meaning of these rules.

3. If any prize shall be brought within her Majesty's jurisdiction through mere stress of weather or other extreme and unavoidable necessity, the Governor may allow for her removal such time as he may consider to be necessary.

4. If any prize shall not be removed at the time prescribed to the captors by the Governor, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

5. If any prize shall have been captured by any violation of the territory or territorial waters of her Majesty, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

Her Majesty's government have not thought it necessary to make any addition to the instructions already given with respect to cargoes, viz:—that her Majesty's orders apply as much to prize cargoes of every kind which may be brought by any armed ships or privateers of either belligerent into British waters as to the captured vessels themselves. They do not, however, apply to any articles which may have formed part of any such cargoes if brought within British jurisdiction, not by armed ships or privateers of either belligerent, but by other persons who may have acquired or may claim property in them by reason of any dealings with the captors.

These rules are for the guidance of the executive authority, and are not intended to interfere in any way with the process of any court of justice. I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL.

BRIGADIER-General A. L. Chetlain, United States Volunteers, is charged with the immediate supervision of the organization of colored troops in Kentucky, subject to such instructions as he may receive from Brigadier-General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, United States Army. The assignment of Brigadier-General Chetlain to this duty will in no way interfere with his present position as commander of colored troops in West Tennessee. General Chetlain will establish his headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

ARMY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DISPATCH.

Washington, Tuesday, June 28.

To Major-General Dix :—

A dispatch from Lieutenant-General Grant, dated yesterday, the 27th, at 3.30 P. M., at his headquarters, reports no operations in front except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburgh from a distance of two thousand yards. The dispatch gives the following intelligence from rebel papers :—A Petersburgh paper of the 25th inst. states that General Hunter is striking for Jackson River depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and says that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe.

The same paper accuses General Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property, and stealing a large number of wagons, horses and cattle.

The same paper also states that General Wilson destroyed a train of cars, loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track, and was still pushing South. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, and some of them badly.

A dispatch from General Sherman, received this morning, reports that yesterday, June 27, an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's position, which resulted in a loss of between two and three thousand. The following particulars are given :—

Pursuant to my orders of the 24th inst. a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy especially down the Sandtown road. At 8 A. M. General McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and General Thomas at a point about a mile further south. At the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works which are very strong.

General McPherson reports his loss about 500, and General Thomas about 2,000.

The loss is particularly heavy in general field officers. General Harker is reported mortally wounded ; also, Colonel Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade ; Colonel Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio, very seriously.

Colonels Barnhill, Fortieth Illinois, and Augustine, Fifty fifth Illinois, are killed.

General McPherson took one hundred prisoners and General Thomas about as many, but I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept close behind his parapets.

No other military intelligence has been received by the Department.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIXTY-NINTH DISPATCH.

Washington, June 28, 1864—4 P. M.

Major-General Dix :

The following dispatch has just been received from General Hunter :

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without serious loss to this point, where we have met with abundant supplies of food. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready after a few days rest for service in any direction."

Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from General Grant, or General Sherman.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

MAILS TO AND FROM CITY POINT.

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
City Point, Va., June 20, 1864.

Special Orders No. 39.

To further facilitate the transmission of the mails to and from the armies operating from the James River, the following regulations are published :

1. A. H. Markland, an authorized agent of the Post Office Department, at City Point, Va., will receive and forward all army mails to their destination. Commanders of armies or departments will, on his application, detail from the ranks to report to him such assistants as may be necessary to enable him promptly to discharge his duties.

2. Army corps commanders will appoint from officers disabled for field service or from non commissioned officers, persons to act as corps postmasters, whose duty it will be to collect and send forward to the agent of the Post Office Department at City Point all mail matter from their respective corps, and to receive and distribute properly and promptly all mail matter that may arrive at City Point for the same.

3. Corps postmasters will put up in neatly-tied packages all letters received by them, the paid letters separate from the unpaid letters, marking each package "paid" or "unpaid," as the case may be, and direct them to the proper distributing post office.

4. The agent of the Post Office Department will furnish twine and wrapping-paper on requisition of corps postmasters.

5. Transportation for mails from City Point will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

F. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER CONCERNING ENROLLMENT.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1864.

Circular No. 24.

The attention of Boards of Enrollment is called to Section 6 of the Act amendatory of the Enrollment Act, which is in the following words, viz :

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Boards of Enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this Act, and the Act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers, all persons who shall arrive at the age of 20 years before the draft, all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens, all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the Act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this Act; and said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and draft, shall have arrived at the age of 45 years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment."

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62 Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the Boards, that their duties in regard to the correction of the enrollment do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary, the revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty, to which the labors of all Boards must be directed. The names of persons removing to or from a district will be added to or stricken from the lists, and notification thereof must be served upon the other Board of Enrollment concerned.

The Board of Enrollment shall have copies of the Enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have a name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled on account of 1. Alienage; 2. Non-residence; 3. Over age; 4. Permanent physical disability, of such degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon claims for exemption, Boards of Enrollment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost-Marshal-General, for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrollment Lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing, in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrollment, and the number added to it since that time, and *its actual condition at date of report.*

James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

SUBSTITUTION OF EXEMPTS.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1864.

Circular No. 25.

Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the Army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost-Marshals, and all other officers acting under this bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable *representative recruits* presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

Suitably prepared certificates of this *personal representation* in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and and issued by Provost-Marshals to the persons who put in *representative recruits.*

James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

CONCERNING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND OTHER OFFICERS

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, June 15, 1864.

General Orders No. 212.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

Public—No. 87

An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments, and and other officers of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, after his election and during his continuance in office, nor shall any head of a Department, head of a bureau, clerk, or any other officer of the Government, receive or agree to receive, any compensation whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered, after the passage of this act, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any Department, court-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever. And any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, and shall be, forever there after, incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

Approved June 11, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMUTATION OF FUEL AND QUARTERS.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, June 6, 1864.

General Orders No. 208.

All buildings and structures of whatever kind, or tents in the possession of the authorities of the United States, are to be regarded, for the time being, as the property of the Government, and are to be used and accounted for as such. Officers or enlisted men quartered in such structures or tents in the possession of the United States, no matter whether confiscated, or merely seized and possessed by Government authority, are deemed to be furnished with quarters by the Government. No such officer or enlisted man is, therefore, entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters; and any commutation paid in such cases, will be immediately refunded. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department who have paid commutation in such cases, or to any officer serving personally in the field, will immediately report the amount, time and place of such payments, and the names of those to whom they have been made, to the Paymaster General, in order that they may be deducted on the accounts of those who have received them.

It shall hereafter be the duty of all inspecting officers to examine into and report upon all matters connected with the execution of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Edward S. Bragg, of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Colonel J. L. Chamberlain, 20th Massachusetts.
Colonel F. S. Butterford, 37th Illinois.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Lawrence J. J. Nisson, of the 12th Illinois Cavalry.

W. H. Wendell, of the 22d Illinois Volunteers.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Lieutenant Joseph S. Manchester, of the 7th Rhode Island Volunteers.

Lewis Hill, of Nebraska.

Captain John A. Sheldon, 10th Vermont Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 18, 1864.

Colonel S. M. Alford, 3d New York Volunteers, to date June 14, 1864, for having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy, and on grounds deemed unworthy of consideration.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Reid, 69th New York Volunteers, to date June 16, 1864, for having tendered his resignation for insufficient cause, while his command was in front of the enemy, and having been reported as showing an indisposition to do his duty.

Captain George H. McKenzie, 10th United States Colored Troops, to date June 16, 1864, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, he having been reported as a deserter.

First Lieutenant A. Meeser, and First Lieutenant W. Stilwell, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date June 14, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Duncan, 119th Illinois Volunteers, to date June 1, 1864, for incompetency, worthlessness, and cowardice.

The following officers to date June 16, 1864, for having tendered their resignations on frivolous pretexts, and for insufficient cause, while their commands were in front of the enemy:

Captain George W. Field, 59th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain W. W. Paige, 10th New York Cavalry.
Captain John Ordner, 10th New York Cavalry.
Captain Wm. E. Morris, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Robert M. Culby, 24th New York Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Andrew J. Whaley, 24th New York Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Edward M. Schmidt, 25th New York Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Albert M. Brusle, 25th New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain G. W. Hummell, 3d Missouri state Militia Cavalry, to date June 8, 1864, for "contracting a disgraceful disease, which renders him physically incapable of performing the duties of an officer;" "gross drunkenness, and thereby disabling himself from obeying an important order;" and "conduct grossly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in exposing himself publicly in a state of intoxication, and in company with public prostitutes, on the streets of the city of St. Louis."

First Lieutenant J. B. Soowell, 1st Kentucky Volunteers, and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to date April 18, 1864, "for gross neglect of his official duties."

Second Lieutenant William C. Williard, 73th Illinois Volunteers, to date January 13, 1863, for cowardice in the presence of the enemy, at the battle of Stone river.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

By direction of the President the name of First Lieutenant George Hamilton, 16th U. S. Infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of the Army, to date January 28, 1864, he having disappeared from his post at that date, and being still missing.

The dropping from the rolls of the name of First Lieutenant William F. Baker, 97th Ohio Volunteers, for desertion has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Major Alexander Montgomery, Quartermaster United States Army, and he is to be restored to his former position and rank in his department, and will appear on the Army Register as if he had not been dismissed.

Surgeon Ferris Jacobs, United States Volunteers, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect December 22, 1862.

Captain John Hopper of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and he is restored to his former rank and position, with a view to his immediate trial by a general court-martial.

Lieutenant L. C. Stout, 30th Maine Volunteers (Veteran.)

Chaplain A. J. Lyda, 3d Virginia Mounted Infantry, and he is discharged on tender of resignation, as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Second Lieutenant George P. Sanford, 13th United States Infantry, and he is to be restored to his former position, rank, and regiment, and will appear on the Army Register as if he had not been dismissed.

Second Lieutenant William Zeigler, 43d Illinois Volunteers, he having been previously honorably discharged.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain J. J. Weller, 17th Indiana Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence, "to be dismissed the service," puplished against Captain G. W. Gardner, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, has been remitted, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect January 18, 1864.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:—

Major Lewis O. Pace, 111th Missouri cavalry.
Lieutenant Frederick P. Jackson, 1st Veteran Reserve Corps.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from June 27, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For being in the City of Washington without proper authority, and failing to report at Headquarters Military District of Washington, in arrest, as ordered.

Captain Andrew Fagan, battery H, 1st Pennsylvania light artillery.

Desertion.

Lieutenant L. H. Newbold, 188th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Beine, 188th Pennsylvania Vols.

Disobedience of orders; visiting the City of Washington without authority, in violation of the orders of the War Department; absence without leave; and neglect of duty in not making the reports required by regulations to his regiment and the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Major E. W. Mathews, 1st Pennsylvania artillery.

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant Charles Mummey, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Roswell Weston, 1st Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant Charles Wilkinson, 162d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant Edward G. Dorsey, Regimental Quartermaster 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant S. K. Hall, Regimental Quartermaster, 7th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Mason, to superintending of the Government work building at the Corliss Steam Engine Works, at Providence, R. I.

Lieutenant F. J. Higginson, to the Naval Academy.

Botswain Paul Atkinson, to the practice ship *Sabine.*

Paymaster J. V. B. Bleecker, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Midshipman E. W. Very, to the North Atlantic Squadron, until September 25th next, when he will return to Newport, R. I., and resume his studies at the Academy.

Lieutenant William T. Sampson, to the *Patapsco.*

Lieutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, to the *Canandaigua.*

Gunner Charles Stewart, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer Alfred S. Brower, to examination at Philadelphia.

Surgeon Philip Sansdale, to the *Canandaigua.*

Surgeon Wm. E. Taylor, to the *Ohio*, at Boston.

Carpenter Wm. Hyde, to the *Juniata.*

Second Assistant Engineer Henry S. Davids, to examination at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

Paymaster Richard Washington, from the *Dacotah*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer George A. Baker, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph N. Miller, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, and Lieutenant William T. Sampson, from the Naval Academy, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George M. Brown, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Adolphus Dexter, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Paymaster William Brenton Boggs, from duty as Purchasing Paymaster of the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to settle accounts.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry M. Quig, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Francis O. Davenport, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Sabine.*

Boatswain Michael Hall, from the *St. Mary's*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, from the command of the *Seneca*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers Joseph Waters, Thomas Lynch, and H. H. Burrett, from the *Seneca*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns P. F. Harrington, Clarence Rathbone, and Wm.

S. Dana, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to take passage to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Roland O. Irwin, from the *Glaucus*, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Gunner Cornelius Dagan, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Wabash*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Wm. Sainbridge Hoff, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant A. S. McKenzie, from the *Palapsco*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant H. De Haven Manly, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Commander Francis S. Haggerty, from special duty at Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty as Naval Secretary to the Light House Board, at Washington, D. C.

Surgeon James Sudders, from the *Canandaigua*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles S. Emery, from the *Nipsic*, and ordered to duty at the Novelty Iron Works at New York.

Third Assistant Engineer William S. Neil, from the *Nahant*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Van Fine, from the *Lehigh*, and ordered North.

Carpenter A. J. Hough, from the *Juniata*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer E. E. Roberts, from the *Albatross*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineers Sylvanna McIntyre, John Lows, John F. Kelly, and Thomas Crummy, from the *Huron*, and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

P. F. Harrington, Clarence Rathbone, William Bainbridge Hoff, and William S. Dana, Acting Ensigns, from October 1st, 1863.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Boatswain Clark Fisher, to the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer M. H. Plunkett, to the *Juniata*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Gunner Christopher Long, of the *Wabash*.
Midshipman George S. Dana, at the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master's Mate George H. White, to the *Shamrock*.
Acting Master's Mate James H. McClune, to the *Lavender*.
Acting Master's Mate A. F. G. Sraurfuhr, to the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Master's Mate George Woodteurd, to the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Archibald McVey, to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant David Cate, to the Naval Rendezvous at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William L. Darling, to the *Dacotah*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Roberts, to the *Bermuda*.
Acting Ensign George T. Ford, to the *Shamrock*.
Acting Ensign Joseph A. Chadwick, to the *Banshee*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Bennett, to the *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James Winter, to the *Stars and Stripes*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, to the *Dacotah*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster John J. Pratt, to the *Cambridge*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William Gale, to the *Jacob Bell*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Robertson, to the *Carondelet*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mate John White, from the *Seneca* and ordered to the *Shamrock*.

Acting Master's Mate Henry J. Derbyshire, from the *Huron* and ordered to the *Lavender*.

Acting Master's Mate S. L. Withington, from the *North Carolina* and ordered North.

Acting Master Alex. Tillinghast, from the *Catskill* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Storgis Center, from the command of the *Snowdrop* and ordered to command the *Mercury*.

Acting Master Elijah Ross, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, N. Y., and ordered to the *Catskill*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. McCauley Brower, from the *Bermuda* and settling accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry M. Test, from the *Pontiac* and ordered to the *Gladiolus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Nelson Crossman from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Ensign George W. Williams, from the *Mercedita* and ordered to the *Shamrock*.

Acting Master Samuel Belden, from the *Banshee* and ordered to temporary duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign George H. Wood, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. S. O. Sawyer, and Acting Master Norman H. Penfield, from the *Seneca* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John D. Williams, from the *Maumee* and ordered to the *Gladiolus*.

Acting Ensigns Jacob A. Winchester and Peter J. Markoe, from the *Seneca* and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Taylor, from the *South Carolina* and ordered North.

Acting Master Curtis Redmon, from the *Calypso* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Thomas H. Russell, from the *Ornella* and waiting orders.

Acting Masters William A. Mills and William H. Baldwin, Acting Ensigns Peter O'Connor and William Henderson, from the *Huron* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Esenwein, from the *Stars and Stripes* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philander J. Holmes, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James C. Canning, from the *Cambridge* and settling accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. G. Worden, from the *Carondelet* and settling accounts.

APPOINTED.

Wilson D. Burlingame, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Henry E. Holbrook, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Charles Baldwin and John W. Lloyd, Acting Master's Mates, and to remain on board the *Wyalusing*, for gallant conduct in the attempt to destroy the rebel ram *Albemarle*.

Joshua E. Foster, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Edward Winnemore, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

George S. Geer, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Edwin H. Keith, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Ambrose White Straub, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gladiolus*.

Charles S. Halladay, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

E. A. Butler, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

William Chandler, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

George W. Foster, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fahkee*.

William H. H. Hawes, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Flambeau*.

George H. Brigham, A. W. Steele, Richard H. Chipman, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Charles Zimmerman, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Joseph C. Cree, William W. Shipman, John Seaman and Robert G. Pope, Acting First Assistant Engineers; John H. Jones and Daniel Dod, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

William H. Thomas, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

Albert P. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

Peter H. Taws and George W. Garthwaite, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

John Douglas Miller, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Pontoosuc*.

James Crawford, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

William H. Anderson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iuka*.

John Francis O'Keefe, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nahant*.

Charles Ward, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*.

George W. Seard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

Nicholas Cassin, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lehigh*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master's Mate William Vallicott (under circular), and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Master's Mates Horace B. Eaton and W. C. Parker, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John Evans, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mates Charles W. Sherwood and Sydney W. Byram, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Gardner S. Simmons (under circular), and ordered to the *Delaware*.

Acting Master's Mate Denny M. Hayes, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Benjamin F. Graves, and ordered to the packet-boat *Belle*.

Acting Master's Mates Charles W. Burner and Charles J. Pierce, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate William J. Warnick, and ordered to the *Juniata*.

Acting Chief Engineers John G. Scott and Thomas Shaffer, Acting First Assistant Engineers David R. Sims, William Sprague, Henry W. Taylor and John Cullin, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William M. Stewart, Newell Conner, Isaac Ackley and David Rose, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Johnson Crawford, Daniel Shaw, Charles O. Rusford, Thomas N. Hamilton, Horace D. Steadman, Samuel Henery, William McKenzie, Albert L. Sims and John W. Hose, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates William H. Haven, Jay Wyman, Joseph Brown and Joseph H. Carter, and ordered to duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William W. Hoses, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Chemah H. Alexander, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers George W. Shields William W. Smith and John Mahugh, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John T. Meacham and John T. Brindley, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns William W. Phillips and James M Flynt and Acting Master's Mates William C. Mudge, James Reid and Eugene A. Dumont, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign G. A. Steins, and ordered to the *Dai Ching*.
Acting Ensign John Almy, and ordered to the *Wissahickon*.
Acting Ensigns Charles Case and C. H. McLellan, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign Walter Cooper, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Ezra Bassett, James H. Handy, S. G. Bryer and James E. Carr, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign John Conner, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Ensign James F. Hughes, and ordered to the *Ayalia*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel G. Hall, and ordered to the *Union*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Gideon M. Morley, and ordered to the *Glyde*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Cuthberton, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers John Wesley Reed, Charles Jinkens and George Snyder Hall, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George B. Polen, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Francis Rawlinson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Otis E. Patten and Richard H. Newhall, and ordered to the *Belle*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Foster Buck, Frederic Urechette Wagner, George Washington Barnes, Joseph M. Malloy, John H. Penn, and Thomas Lee, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron

Acting Ensign D. P. McKewan, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John McFawn, and ordered to *Glide*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Henry Chaffer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign G. G. Curtis, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Charles F. Waldemar, Thomas R. Carlton, and F. W. Grantyour, and ordered to instruction at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Nichols, of the *Unadilla*.
Acting Master's Mate W. F. Veltman, of the *Bienville*.
Acting Master's Mate George Bowers, of the *Nipsic*.
Acting Master's Mate F. K. S. Nye, of the *Home*.
Acting Master's Mate David H. Leigleo, of the *Elfin*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Matthew Fleming of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George L. Mortimer of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Almon F. Fox, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Chillas, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James C. Halloway, of the *Ozark*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John G. Edwards.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Lewis M. Kensil.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Oswald Warren, of the *Mount Vernon*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Campbell,
Acting Ensign D. S. Thompson.
Acting Ensign Wm. C. Hanford of the *Perry*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. Neilson, Jr., of the *Jacob Bell*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master William L. Churchill, of the *Nipsic*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign George F. Hollis, to Acting Master, and detached from the *Octorara*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign W. F. Chace, to Acting Master, (for gallant conduct while in charge of the *Mayflower*, co-operating in the defence of Fort Powhatan.)

Acting Master William P. Rogers, commanding (temporary) the *Merrimac*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master Thomas Wright, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign William C Turner, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer, F. A. N. George.
Acting Ensign J. Amos Merrill.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign G. M. Prindle, to the *Roebuck*, and ordered to the *Banshee*.

Acting Ensign John Connor, to the *Fort Donelson*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign William H. Read, of the *Cricket*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign G. A. Winsor, of the *Banshee*.
Acting Master and Pilot John A. Phillips.
Second Assistant Engineer Richard Durfee.
The Department revokes its letter of the 1st inst., revoking the appointments of Acting Master W. O. Lundt.

Major-General N. T. I. Dana is ordered to report to Major-General Canby for duty in the Army of the Gulf, and was to leave St. Louis for that purpose on the 29th June.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Wm. J. Wolfley, and Assistant Surgeon F. Gleman, at Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon George P. De Grassl, U. S. V., with the Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon Francis Greene, U. S. V., to Eruptive Fever Hospital, Louisville, Ky., (in charge.)

Surgeon A. C. Schwartzwelder, U. S. V., to Totten General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., (in charge.)

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Carothers, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge Post Hospital, Brownsville, Texas.

Surgeon C. S. Frink, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-chief, 1st division 23d army corps, Army of the Ohio.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Clay, U. S. V., to Bermuda Hundred, waiting orders.

Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-chief, 1st division, 18th army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon J. B. Morrison, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-chief, 18th army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon S. J Radcliffe, U. S. V., as Medical Reporter, 5th army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Thrift, U. S. A., to Joe Holt, General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D Richards, U. S. A., to Joe Holt General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Hospital Steward George J. Holman, in the Post Hospital Fort Delaware.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Buildings leased for one year, for hospital accommodation in the Department of the Susquehanna.

The building at Beverly, N J., examined and reported upon by Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Le Conte, Medical Inspector U. S. A., and the building at Whitehall, Penn., examined and reported upon by Assistant Surgeon C. H. Alden U. S. Army.

Surgeon Robert E. Smith, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and assigned to duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon George S. Engler, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a view to his enlistment as Medical Cadet, U. S. Army.

Hospital Steward Bernard Semig, G. S. Army, to enable him to accept an appointment in the U. S. Navy.

Medical Cadet Samuel Holman, U. S. Army.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

We continue an alphabetical list of casualties amongst officers, and would again ask that such errors as may occur in it may be referred to the lack of official reports.

KILLED.

Atwood, J L, Lieut, Acting Adjutant 2 N Y rifles
Barnhart, Lieutenant 149 N Y
Blaisdell, Colonel 11 Mass
Child, W H, Lieutenant 45 Pa
Davis, L N, Captain 7 Ohio, A.D.C.
Eggemeyer, A, 2d Lieut
Griffin, Major 19 Mich
Kulinga, T M, Captain
Hill, J W, Lieutenant 65 Ohio
Horton, D P, Lieutenant 164 N Y
Knowles, W H, Lieutenant 65 Ill
Moore, R, Lieutenant 119 N Y
Patrick, J H, Colonel 5 Ohio
Todd, M H, Captain 111 Pa
Van Valzah, D D, 1st Lieutenant
Wagner, Jean P, 1st Lieutenant
Yager, Lieutenant 27 Mich

WOUNDED.

Anderson, T M, Captain
Anable, O L, Captain 7 N Y art
Black, John B, 1st Lieut, A.D.C. to General Barlow
Barny, Will, Captain 2 N Y art
Bates, W W, Lieut-Col 8 N Y art
Bruen, L B, Major
Colgan, A E, Captain 28 Pa
Cresson, Major 73 Pa
Churchill, L, Lieutenant 125 N Y
Davis, J E, Lieutenant 21 Pa cav
Davidson, G W, Lieutenant 164 N Y
Dutton, W F, Lieutenant 108 N Y
Daraugh, L R, Lieutenant 140 Pa
Dunn, F S, Captain
Egbert, H C, 1st Lieutenant
Embrich, J P, Captain 93 Pa
Foster, Henry, Major 118 Pa
Field, Ch, Captain 33 N J
Gaitin, J M, Captain 111 N Y
Glaco, R, Lieutenant 8 N Y art
Geniber, Captain 109 Pa
Housewright, Lieut-Col 40 N Y
Harkley, Captain 25 Pa
Harker, General
Hagan, Z S, Major 70 Ind
King, C L, Captain
Kelley, W, Lieutenant 59 N Y
Kelly, M, Captain 69 N Y
Kline, A, Lieutenant 42 N Y
Lee, T E, 1st Lieutenant 146 Pa
Linton, N J, Lieut, Adjt 7 W Va
Lechtston, L, Lieutenant 98 Pa
Lowe, Lieutenant 70 Ind
McNetterville, W, 1st Lieutenant
Maston, Lieutenant 33 Mass
McManus, Captain 2 Ill
Myers, A, 2d Lieutenant
Morgan, H C, Captain
McCullough, P, Lieut-Col commanding 2 Del
Meagher, P, 1st Lieutenant 63 N Y
Miller, A V, Lieutenant 184 Pa
Moore, J H, Captain 194 Pa
Manahan, T, Lieutenant 69 N Y
Myers, F, Captain 72 Pa
Noyes, N B, Lieutenant 36 Wis
Nowell, W, Lieutenant 2 U S S
Newman, S R, Lieutenant 106 N Y
Owens, J, Lieutenant 59 N Y S M
Parsbell, Edwin, 1st Lieut 111 N Y
Pollock, L, Lieutenant 139 Pa
Pierson, Adjutant 33 N J
Putnam, J E, 2d Lieutenant
Richard, Colonel 29 Pa
Rouse, A A, Captain 5 Mich
Rector, G W, Lieutenant 8 N Y art
Smith, L W, Captain 66 Ohio
Stevens, H, Captain 28 Ohio
Sattin, J M, Captain 111 N Y
Seely, F, Lieutenant 170 N Y
Stanton, M V, Lieutenant 125 N Y
Slatten, J M, Captain 111 N Y
Smith, T J, Lieutenant 2 R I
Sleeth, Captain 70 Ind
Smith, Colonel 102 Ill
Thieman, August, 1st Lieutenant
Totten, M L, Lieutenant 8 N Y
Vandake, Lieutenant 8 N Y
Yocum, J Warren, Lieut, A.A.G. 166 Pa

Casualties among Officers of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Corps (Brigadier-General F. Wheaton), at the Battle of Coal Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864:—

82d New York Vols.—Major W. Hubbell, mortally wounded; Captain W. H. Morris, slightly.

98th Pennsylvania Vols.—Adjutant E. Swaths, mortally wounded; Lieutenant George Smidt, slightly; Lieutenant Louis Lichstron leg amputated.

102d Pennsylvania Vols.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. McIlvaine, mortally wounded; Major Thomas McLaughlin, slightly; Captain W. S. Day, slightly; Lieutenant George Duff, mortally; Lieutenant David Jones, severely; Lieutenant A. McIlvaine, mortally.

139th Pennsylvania Vols.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Moody, mortally wounded; Captain W. H. Dyer, mortally; Captain J. G. Parr, hand amputated; Captain S. C. Schoyer, foot amputated; Captain James Conway, slightly; Lieutenant A. S Warner, severely; Lieutenant A. Watson, severely.

The Officer and his Men.—The following observations by the late Sir Henry Lawrence are worthy the attentive consideration of every officer:—

The moral character of a regiment, be it good or bad, fairly reflects the amount of interest taken by the officers in the well-being of their men. The soldier wanders out of garrison or cantonments, and commits excesses abroad, because he has no inducement to remain within the precincts of the barrack square. He goes abroad in search of amusement, and he finds not amusement but excitement, leading him on to ruin. This would not happen if regimental officers did their duty to their men. It is not merely the duty of an officer to attend parade, to manœuvre a company or regiment, to mount guard, to sanction promotions, to see the pay issued, to sign monthly returns, and to wear a coat with a standing collar. The officer has higher duties to perform; a duty to his Sovereign, a duty to his neighbors, a duty to his God, not to be discharged by the simple observance of these military formalities. He stands in *loco parentis*—he is the father of his men. His treatment of them should be such as to call for their reverence and affection, and incite in them a strong feeling of shame on being detected by him in the commission of unworthy actions. It is his duty to study their characters, to interest himself in their pursuits, to enhance their comforts, to assist and encourage with counsel and praise every good effort, to extend his sympathy to them in distress, to console them in affliction, to show by every means in his power that though exiles from home, and aliens from their kindred, they have yet a friend upon earth who will not desert them. These are the duties of an officer; and duties, too, which cannot be performed without an abundant recompense.

MARRIED.

Irwin—Stahl.—At St. John's church, Quincey, Ill., on the 20th inst., by Rev. H. N. Strong, D. D., B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon U. S. A., to Miss Nettie E., only daughter of D. Stahl, Surgeon 7th Illinois Cavalry.

Atkinson — Hunter. — At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. John Henry Gray, Augustus William Henry Atkinson, Lieutenant 99th Regiment, A. D. C., to Miss Pauline Rives, eldest daughter of Wm. C. Hunter, Esq., of New York, U. S. A.

DIED.

King.—In New York, on June 8th, Mabel King, only child of Captain Horatio C. and Emma Stebbins King, aged 3 months and 15 days.

Flusser.—On the battle-field at Antietam Creek, Maryland, on the 17th of September, 1862, Ottomar Flusser, of the Fourth Texas Confederate Infantry, oldest son of Charles T. and Juliana Flusser, of Louisville, Ky.

Flusser.—On the 19th of April, 1864, Charles W. Flusser, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., second son of Charles T. and Juliana Flusser, from a wound received while in command of the U. S. steamer *Miami*, in the attack on Plymouth, North Carolina.

Flusser.—On the 8th inst., on the battle-field at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Guy Flusser, Lieutenant Fourth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, youngest son of Charles T. and Juliana Flusser.

Wallace.—At Nyack, N. Y., on the 25th of February, 1864, Ensign James Wallace, U. S. N., aged 19, adopted son of Mrs. Marie Isabella Wallace, of Davenport, Iowa.

Skinner.—On Thursday, June 23d, from a wound received the day previous, in front of Petersburgh, Va., First Lieutenant Richard S. Skinner, 10th U. S. Infantry. Chicago papers please copy.

Business Notice.

We notice that C. S. Hubbard, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at $2 00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

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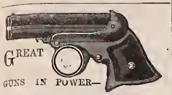

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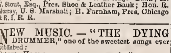

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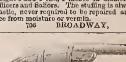

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

REVIEWING the operations of the last ten days in front of Petersburgh, it will be seen that since the two affairs near the Weldon Railroad on the 22d and 23d of June, the main Army has been comparatively at rest. Our loss in prisoners by the former engagement is now stated by alleged official count of the enemy, to be about 1,700 men and officers. After the sudden envelopment of the fine Vermont brigade of the Sixth corps, upon the 23d, the troops were massed more closely in the direction of the Jerusalem road. Divisions of the Fifth corps were rapidly moved down to supporting distance on the same evening, and our line was sheltered by throwing up breastworks. The next morning, Friday, marchings and countermarchings to get position and to strengthen the line, were promptly conducted, and, during the process, a part of the Fifth corps was at one time brought under a hot and accurate artillery fire from the enemy, which was eventually checked by our batteries. The enemy, however, had, in the main, withdrawn from his advanced position on our left, towards the railroad again, and now concentrated a tremendous fire on the Eighteenth corps at the right. As this corps held the southerly bank of the Appomattox, to which its right nearly reached, the enemy was able to open a series of heavy batteries on its flank from the opposite side of the river, which is held by him. Fortunately, strong works had been thrown up to guard against an enfilading fire from this quarter, and the men were well protected from the iron shower. This cannonading, accordingly, though one of the most startling and terrific of the campaign, effected little damage. The charge by HAGOOD's brigade on HENRY's brigade, at its close, resulted, as has been described, in our capture of the attacking skirmish line, consisting of rather more than 150 men of the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh South Carolina. The position occupied by Colonel HENRY's brigade, whose right is about 300 yards from the Appomattox, is more favorable for assault than any other on the front of the corps, as the enemy can approach nearly all the way under cover. Their skirmish line was decoyed by Colonel HENRY into his "French pits," from which, of course, they could not get out. In rear of the skirmishing regiment were two or three brigades, who speedily returned. Our loss in killed and wounded was very small, much smaller, obviously, than that of the enemy. The entire loss was 306.

On the opening of this main attack, the artillery at other points of the line, and especially in front of the Fifth and Second corps began a rapid fire. For a short time the roar was continuous. But at these other points, it died away rapidly, and a slight demonstration of infantry in BIRNEY's front, was speedily repelled. After more than an hour of incessant thunder of cannon and mortars, and crash of bursting shells, in SMITH's front, there was a lull also there. During all the day of Friday, however, there was a rattling fire along the picket lines, the sharpshooters of the two Armies rivalling each other in fatal dexterity. Desultory cannonading also broke out here and there, and, during the forenoon, the enemy shelled the batteries in BUTLER's front with some spirit, but no damage. In the afternoon there was a little skirmishing on the left of the line, in front of the Sixth corps, and our forces crept out slowly towards the enemy, who was found to have retired from the advanced breastworks held by him on the day preceding. In this direction, there were mysterious general movements by the enemy, and our own forces were marched to anticipate him; but nothing serious was attempted.

On Saturday, the 25th, SHERIDAN's cavalry, consisting of TORBERT's and GREGG's divisions, succeeded in crossing the James safely, four or five miles above Fort Powhatan, where the pontoon bridges could be guarded by gunboats, and the enemy kept away from his rear. The wagon train was several miles in length, and the cavalry in addition, marching across two abreast, and about six thousand strong, made the passage an extended one. The enemy was active upon SHERIDAN's rear, but, with the aid of the gunboats, the latter was soon safe. Loud as have been the praises of this cavalry expedition, it is pretty certain that both its use and its glory have been overestimated. Its movement towards Gordonsville was less successful than had been anticipated. It traversed an exhausted region, and what with terrible heat and drought, and roads pulverized into dust, the horses became badly jaded. Men and animals were both wearied by the long march and the lack of food and forage. WADE HAMPTON followed the column all the way, but did not venture to seriously harass it until towards its close, when he coolly crossed the Mattapony and Pamunkey ahead of SHERIDAN, outrode him, and made that attack on the trains which SHERIDAN had fortunately left at White-House, of which an account has been given. General ABERCROMBIE, with two or three thousand men and some field artillery, and especially with the gunboats, drove off the enemy's cavalry, and, soon after, SHERIDAN came up, and charged on the retreating enemy. After a little rest and recruitment, SHERIDAN took up his guns and long trains, and set out towards the James. So soon as the enemy discovered that he had got this valuable material with him, they again approached him. About ten miles south of White-House, near Jones's Bridge on the Chickahominy, a slight skirmish ensued, on the 23d. Thence the column proceeded slowly towards Charles City Court-House, and, near St. Mary's Church, on the 24th, found the enemy had again anticipated him, and was disputing the way. One of the briskest and severest cavalry battles of the campaign ensued. General GREGG's division was protecting the trains, against which the enemy's attack was directed. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon till evening he succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay, hurrying his wagons along as rapidly as possible, and fighting from one position to another. His artillery at length was got into position, and, although the enemy charged it frequently, they did not succeed in capturing it. At nightfall the enemy desisted from the pursuit, and the whole expedition got under cover of the gunboats near Wilcox's Wharf, having saved every wagon and every gun, with the loss of five or six hundred men, including three or four colonels. The light artillery, which was admirably served, contributed most to the repulse of the fierce Rebel assaults.

On Saturday, the 25th, the oppressive heat, the dust, and all the inconceivable discomfort and sickness caused by a month's drouth, were the principal obstacles to contend with. The enemy was busy repairing the damage on the Weldon Railroad, and our forces were strengthening themselves. Some changes were made in the disposition of forces on the left, and all along the line there was skirmishing, resulting from the proximity of the opposing pickets. There were occasional outbursts of artillery, also, but without serious fighting. About 10 P. M., a sharp attack was made on the right of the Fifth corps, and the left of the Ninth, and an assault attempted. It resulted probably from the advance of a working party who were erecting entrenchments a little nearer the enemy's front. For an hour the firing was rapid and sharp, and the attack somewhat persistent. It resulted in the repulse of the enemy, with less than a score of wounded on our side. The enemy's loss was somewhat greater. The noise awoke the line, and there was more or less firing during the night, in front of the Fifth, Ninth and Eighteenth corps, at successive alarms. There was a brief skirmish also in MARTINDALE's front.

On Sunday, the 26th, the same comparative quiet reigned, with the same record of picket firing, skirmishing near the working parties, and desultory cannonading of the batteries. The weather also continued intensely hot and dry, though a few drops of rain fell. In SMITH's front, it had now become such a custom to throw a 30-pounder Parrott shell into Petersburgh at intervals of five minutes, as to produce something of the sound and character of a siege. Our earthworks were advanced steadily and strengthened almost to impregnability. The advance of our working parties is always the signal for skirmishing and picket firing to break out. The firing of our artillery on the Rebel lines gradually became very creditable and accurate, and has so continued up to the present time. In the afternoon, General BURNSIDE witnessed a formal review of FERRERO's colored division. In the evening, there was some musketry firing in front of WILCOX's division of the Ninth corps.

On Monday the 27th, there were no other noticeable operations in front, except from our batteries, which fired into the Petersburgh Bridge at a distance of two thousand yards. In the afternoon the gunboat *Hunchback* shelled the enemy in the vicinity of Four Mile Creek. He was supposed to have increased his force in FOSTER's front, but made no demonstration. The 30-pounder Parrott sent its five minute messenger into the city with such regularity as to gain the name amongst the soldiers of the "Petersburgh Express." About 11 o'clock, the enemy retaliated on this battery with a fierce discharge from their heavy guns on the opposite side of the Appomattox. The other batteries in SMITH's front, where a considerable part of our artillery is in position, opened in reply, shelling the city and the enemy's skirmish pits, as well as his guns, until noon. By a tacit agreement in some parts of the line and a formal one in others, the pickets had entered into an agreement not to fire at each other; and, accordingly, one of the quietest days of the campaign was enjoyed. But an order was found necessary by General BIRNEY, that while the picket firing might cease, there should be no intermingling or communication between the opposing lines. The men therefore lay quiet, such as had kept their shelter tents having put them up along the lines as a shelter from the sun. Towards evening, a refreshing shower of rain cooled the air and laid the dust, and caused a general exhilaration of spirits. On the left, some movements were made in the Second

corps to protect our flank against possible demonstrations of the enemy. General HANCOCK resumed command of his corps in the evening.

Tuesday, the 28th, and Wednesday, the 29th, were also quiet days. At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th, there was a false alarm, which got the Eighteenth corps under arms at once, and the guns were double-shotted. Some very heavy siege guns, having been put into position, began the practice of bursting a shell over the city every fifteen minutes during the night. This was continued on succeeding evenings, and on Thursday night a large fire was kindled by them in the city, and the bells set a-ringing. The desultory cannonading day after day had ceased to be a matter of interest. The weather grew a little cooler, and the troops profited by that change and by their period of rest. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions were busy in their admirable labors, distributing luxuries and vegetables amongst the trenches. The news of the movement at home to send vegetables to the Army was received with pleasure, and the news that the commutation clause had been stricken from the Enrollment Act, with positive enthusiasm. On Wednesday a new earthwork for a siege battery, which LEDLIE had thrown up on his front, was the target for rapid cannonading and musketry, with which the enemy endeavored in vain to reduce the work. Towards noon came news that WILSON'S cavalry had been intercepted on their return to the Army. The Sixth corps were promptly moved out to their assistance, and GIBBON'S division of the Second were marched in, to take the position vacated by the Sixth.

WILSON'S CAVALRY ADVENTURES.

The particulars of WILSON'S movement against the Danville Railroad are as follows:—About two o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June, WILSON set out from his camps on Blackwater Creek, a little south of Prince George Court-House. His force consisted of the Third cavalry division and KAUTZ'S brigade, numbering 6,000 or 8,000 men, with three batteries of four guns each, half rifled ordnance and half light twelve-pounders, and one battery of four small mountain howitzers. KAUTZ had crossed from Bermuda Hundred, and joined WILSON on the 21st. The column struck the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad at Reims'. The road was cut, the track torn up and burned for several hundred yards, the water tank, dépôt and public buildings burned. At Dutch Cross-roads, near-by, a saw-mill was burned. Crossing the country, the column moved by way of Dinwiddie Court-House to Sutherland's Station, where it struck the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh Railroad, and thence marched on to Ford's Station, about twenty-two miles west of Petersburgh, KAUTZ being in advance. This was reached before evening, and, by midnight, two locomotives, sixteen cars, a dépôt and a few stores were burned, and several miles of track destroyed, and the command then bivouacked for the night.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 23d, KAUTZ again started out in advance, and by rapid marching soon left a wide gap between himself and the rest of the troops. He struck out along the Southside Railroad, towards Burkesville, the important junction of the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh and Richmond and Danville Railroads. Wilson's Station was reached about four o'clock, "Black's and White's" about three hours later, and Nottoway by noon, and then passed on to Burkesville. Here he destroyed dépôts, cars, and similar property, and several miles of track east and west. The railroad was constructed of strap rails, laid on longitudinal stringers of dry yellow pine. Dry rails were piled up against the stringers, and the whole set on fire. The flames burst out everywhere with great vehemence; and with such method and celerity were the various detachments of working parties deployed along the road and put into action, that miles of the railroad were burning at once, by night or day. Meanwhile, the rear was engaged in firing the dépôts and other buildings adjoining the road. The work was accomplished handsomely and swiftly.

But, meanwhile, the main column was some miles in rear of the advance, and, about 3 P. M., while near Nottoway Court-House, was encountered on its right flank by a force of about a brigade, comprising a North Carolina regiment, under Colonel BARRINGER, and a Virginia regiment, under General DEARING. Colonel CHAPMAN'S Second brigade was formed in line, and a sharp fight ensued till nightfall, when the enemy drew off. Our loss was reported at sixty or seventy men; that of the enemy about the same. We lost thirty-four men prisoners. WILSON bivouacked at Nottoway, and KAUTZ, not far from Burkesville.

On the 24th, both forces marched towards Meherrin, WILSON across country and KAUTZ along the railroad. There a junction was formed, and the column moved on to Keysville, and bivouacked for the night, KAUTZ'S men working hard on the railroad all day, and destroying eighteen miles of track, besides other railroad property. Early on the 25th the march was resumed, and the work of destruction with it. The column pressed rapidly forward until, about the middle of the afternoon, the advance came up to the covered bridge on the Staunton River. It is claimed that every rod of track had been destroyed from Burkesville to this bridge, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and an aggregate of track so far of about fifty miles. It was greatly desired to destroy this important bridge. But while our men had been burning the intermediate track, the enemy had been collecting in force at the bridge, of whose value they were quite as well aware as we. The troops principally consisted of Virginia and North Carolina militia, some of whom had come up from Danville. They were well entrenched, and had some artillery in earthworks, and a piece of ordnance mounted on a plated car, to move along the railroad. The enemy opened with grape and canister. KAUTZ'S four regiments immediately deployed, with SPEAR'S brigade of the Third New York and Fifth Pennsylvania on the right of the main road, and the First District of Columbia and Eleventh Pennsylvania on the left. Sharp skirmishing, with considerable loss on our side, was kept up for some time, but nothing effectual accomplished by us, and we were compelled to withdraw. The dépôt and some of the track were burned, but the bridge was not. KAUTZ'S command were the chief force engaged. Yielding the possession of Staunton Bridge, the column moved up at night to Weylsburgh, which was reached about daylight of the 26th, and halted an hour. The raid being mainly accomplished, more leisure was taken in returning, the route lying through Christianville, thence to Meherrin Creek, and thence to the Double Bridges on the Nottoway. The enemy's cavalry brigade again appeared on our left flank, and occasioned some unimportant skirmishing. About noon of the 28th, the Nottoway River was reached at Double Bridges, and MCINTOSH'S Second brigade being in advance, drove the pickets easily upon and across the bridge. It was designed to cross the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad at Jarrett's, but it being learned that a large force of militia and Weldon troops were there, the route was changed to Stony Creek, the crossing of which is two miles from the Station. MCINTOSH'S brigade, the Second Ohio and Third Indiana, dashed across the bridge, and at once met a spirited resistance. Our men, however, all got over, and MCINTOSH formed line of battle. The Rebels were found to have a considerable force lying on the road to the Station. Some skirmishing took place, but our men immediately began to act on the defensive, and scraped together breastworks of rails, logs and earth, in the customary manner. The enemy finding us indisposed to force our way, attacked our men vigorously in several charges.

About 11 o'clock at night General WILSON determined to withdraw and endeavor to escape some other way from the toils which he feared the enemy were throwing around him. Accordingly he sent KAUTZ'S division at once, with all the wagon and ammunition trains, and with a great collection of contrabands, towards Reims'. He then, before daylight, followed with all the rest of his force, except the First Vermont and Eighth and Twenty-second New York, who were left in the entrenchments to do what they might towards resisting the enemy a while. Meanwhile, KAUTZ was already nearing Reims' Station, and found the enemy strongly posted there. He at once pressed in front and rear, by cavalry and artillery. WILSON soon after came up, and began to try to form line of battle, but was quickly attacked and whipped, and the entire force was soon in confusion. Of course, also, the small detachment at Stony Creek could not withstand the enemy, and was flanked and partly cut off. The situation was extremely critical, and there was much doubt what to do. Meanwhile, the enemy were raking our ranks and capturing guns and trains. At length, it was not so much a question of whether we could hold our ground as whether the entire force would not be captured. The accounts of this fight are more confused than that of anything preceding in the campaign, but there seemed to be a strong desire to bring off as many men as possible. Finally, there were orders for a general stampede, a *sauve qui peut*, by organizations of regiments or squadrons. KAUTZ started with his command pretty nearly due South, and SPEAR'S brigade was first to reach the railroad. Other detachments moved hither and thither, and a general helter-skelter race for our lines was made, over ditch and fence, through swamp and wood, dodging into by-paths to escape the enemy, who hotly pursued, shooting at the unresisting rear, and measuring the amount of his slaughter only by the speed of his defeated opponents. The enemy followed close up to our lines, and there gave up the pursuit. On the evening of the 28th the main part of KAUTZ'S force reached the picket reserve, and there were able to camp all night, after terrible exhaustion and excitement. The old camp was reached on the evening of the 30th. For two or three days, squads and solitary horsemen straggled into the lines every hour. KAUTZ'S familiarity with the country enabled him to get his men through rapidly; but they were utterly exhausted, some of them "riding along asleep on their saddles," and all thoroughly used up.

On Friday, July 1st, the main part of WILSON'S force also rode in. He had retreated under cover of night towards Suffolk, crossed the Nottoway about thirty miles below Petersburgh, then crossed the railroad at Jarrett's and the Blackwater at County Road Bridge, reached Cabin Point, and thence rode into the lines about five miles from Powhatan. It had been feared that he had been captured with all his men; but his enormous circuit and desperate flight had saved him. The whole force, like that of KAUTZ, was in a pitiable and wretched condition, both men and horses jaded and worn beyond description, after their hard march, their severe fighting, and the relentless harrassing of the enemy. Their apparel and accoutrements were torn and spoiled, their coats gone, their horses hardly able to walk. At the hands of the enemy they had lost all they had to lose, namely—the entire wagon train, the ambulance train, all their guns (sixteen in number), nearly all their caissons, and many horses. In men, our total loss was somewhere between ten and fifteen hundred. General LEE'S official account says that he took one thousand prisoners during the raid. Our men had collected one or two thousand negroes, who were following them to camp, but of these the greater part were recaptured. Our ambulances, filled with wounded and sick, had been left on the field at Reims', under a hospital flag. Some of the wagons, which had been corraled, were burned. FITZHUGH'S battery was handsomely served during the last fight, and its caissons were brought off. The enemy's loss was probably not great, as they so far outnumbered us as to have an easy victory. FITZHUGH LEE'S entire force of cavalry attacked our men in the flank, while MAHONE'S veteran division of infantry, with FINNEGAN'S brigade in advance, supported by field artillery, attacked in front, and drove us rapidly. Had some of our infantry been at hand, the result would have been otherwise. A very large force of the enemy was observed to be moving down towards Reims', and the result of the contest cleared up the many speculations in which our men in camp indulged as they saw them move by. At Jarratt's the enemy's pursuit was abandoned. In spite of the heavy losses, General GRANT expressed himself satisfied with the result, as the Danville road had been completely destroyed.

OPERATIONS AT PETERSBURGH.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 29th, Captain WHITTAKER with 40 men of the Third New York cavalry cut his way through from Reims's to General MEADE'S headquarters, bringing news of WILSON'S situation, and arriving about 10½ A. M. Early in the afternoon, the Sixth corps started in the lightest marching order to WILSON'S assistance, and the same day, General SHERIDAN, crossing the James with his two divisions, proceeded as rapidly as possible in the same direction. The Sixth corps arrived near the scene of action during the night, but the affair was already over. The men accordingly took position

and occupied their time in destroying the railroad and telegraph for a few miles, and in burning several buildings. They found no enemy to oppose them at Reims'. About noon of the 30th it was ascertained that SHERIDAN was well on his way, and the corps then retraced its steps towards its former camping ground, going into line of battle at night along the Jerusalem turnpike. Many contrabands were recovered by this advance of the Sixth corps.

The same evening, General SMITH demonstrated towards Petersburgh, with the intention of advancing his lines. The mistake of a brigade commander disclosed the intended surprise. The enemy opened a tremendous fire from his circle of batteries and the whole line was roused. Our forces had already began to assault COLQUITT's Georgia brigade and CRADLE's Alabama brigade, but were at once called off. Our loss was only twenty or thirty men, principally confined to BARTON's brigade, which was on the left of the Eighteenth corps, lying along the Prince George county road. The mortar firing on both sides was regular and accurate. A large fire which broke out in the city of Petersburgh was thought to have resulted from our shells.

Friday, July 1st, was a very quiet day, especially on the left. At ten o'clock, however, a heavy musketry fire broke out in front of the Ninth corps, and a charge was made upon a strong and valuable earthwork which General LEDLIE had been throwing up for several days and nights, and in erecting which he had lost very many men, shot by the enemy's marksmen. The enemy had often played upon this work with artillery, and now, as it approached completion, attempted to carry it by a desperate charge. The conflict was very sharp, but of short duration. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. Our own loss was about twenty. The guns had not then been put into position, but the fort was well defended by flanking batteries. The firing continued at intervals, after the repulse, through the night. Saturday, the 2d, was very quiet. Our forces continued to throw shells into the town, and on Sunday, at daybreak, the contest was quite brisk, but slackened towards mid-day. The artillery firing on Saturday was a sharp two-hours' duel in the afternoon between the batteries on SMITH's front and the enemy on the other side of the Appomattox. Monday, the Fourth of July, was celebrated by a salvo of thirty-four double-shotted discharges from SMITH's batteries. There were some festivities also in camp. But there was no Vicksburgh or Gettysburgh this year, wherewith to gladden the heart of the nation on its general holiday.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

WE have detailed accounts this week of the assault by General SHERMAN on the Rebel position on Kenesaw, of which we were able to give no more last week than the bare announcement that it had resulted in a repulse. The additional accounts received prove that the worst was told in the dispatch from General SHERMAN, announcing his ill success. That the defence which the Rebels were able to make in this strong position has been of little avail to them, is proved by the statement we now have that, though repelling assault, the steady compression of our enveloping lines has compelled them finally to evacuate their position at Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain, and fall back upon, or beyond, the Chatahoochee.

At the date of our last detailed accounts, June 20, the enemy had been forced from their position on Lost Mountain and Pine Knob and compelled to draw in their left flank and centre, upon which HOWARD and PALMER were effectively at work, and mass upon their right to prevent being flanked by SCHOFIELD, who had wheeled around Pine Knob, and was pressing along the Dallas and Marietta Road. An additional motive for this movement was found in the fact that while our forces had been so successfully at work upon their centre and left, MCPHERSON on our left had put them in a dangerous position on their right, pressing in on that flank beyond Big Shanty and Brush Mountain. On the 22d of June the Rebels appear to have lain under the shelter of Kenesaw Mountain, with their centre thrown forward on to the mountain, and both wings drawn in so as to form nearly the two sides of a triangle with the mountain at its apex. Our right have, meanwhile, forced its way across and two miles beyond Noses Creek, on the Dalton and Marietta road. This creek it had been found impossible to cross before, because of the swollen condition of the stream. The stream was to be crossed by a bridge, close beyond which the Rebels had a heavy line of skirmishers to repel any attempt to cross. In the face of a raking fire of musketry, four regiments charged over the bridge at a double-quick, driving the Rebels before them, and making way for our advance forces. No serious opposition appears, however, to have been made to this advance, the Rebel left being already refused. Their position in front of our right to the northeast remained at this time unchanged, their troops resting there behind strong works. Our centre, at this date, had worked up the base of Kenesaw Mountain, and had carried some knobs west of the mountain, thus securing a position for an annoying enfilading fire upon the mountain. These lands, which had been lost by the Rebels through negligence, were held by our troops so firmly that all efforts to dislodge them were in vain.

In the position thus secured it was no longer possible for our wings to make a further advance without cutting themselves loose from the centre, whose further progress was stayed by the formidable defences of Kenesaw Mountain. Pressing on as closely as they could, therefore, to the Rebel lines, they were forced to content themselves with simply maintaining their position while the centre was busy unmasking the Rebel batteries upon the mountain and preparing for the assault to which their position invited them. On the 23d, the Rebels assaulted the left of SCHOFIELD and the right of HOOKER, but were promptly repulsed. From that date to the 27th no forward movement was undertaken. On June 27, an advance was ordered along the entire line, with the purpose of covering an attempt to force the Rebels from their position on Kenesaw Mountain by assault. The Seventeenth corps (BLAIR's) circled the eastern point of the mountain and threatened the enemy's right. The Sixteenth corps (DODGE's), next on the right, assaulted the heights on the northern slope of the mountain. The Fifteenth (LOGAN's) the western slope of the mountain. On the centre, DAVIS' division of the Fourteenth corps and NEWTON'S of the Fourth, constituted the assaulting column, supported on the right by GEARY and BUTTERFIELD, of HOOKER's corps. On the extreme right of our line was stationed SCHOFIELD, who moved forward his whole force, driving the enemy from a line of light works. The position to be attempted was one which seems to have offered but a desperate chance of success. On the summit of the rugged mountain peak, covered with a dense growth of underbrush, the Rebels had stationed a battery of twelve guns, from which they maintained a withering cross fire on our troops engaged in forcing a passage up the steep sides of the mountain, and over the abattis and rifle-pits, behind which the enemy lay sheltered. With that dashing bravery, which had so often before stood them in good stead, our men charged up the mountain, through the tangled thicket, and in the face of the deadly missiles whose flight concentrated on their lines. Two lines of abattis were forced, and the enemy driven, with the loss of a hundred prisoners, from a line of rifle-pits. But the most stubborn determination could do no more. Exposed to a galling fire of infantry in front and enfiladed by the Rebel guns above, after an hour of hard fighting our troops were forced to acknowledge the position too strong for them, and content themselves with holding on to such ground as they had already secured. Our assaulting columns halted, and works were thrown up so near the Rebel defences that the men cast stones at each other. Numbers of our men were indeed injured during the assault by huge rocks hurled down upon them from a perpendicular cliff thirty feet high, upon which the Rebels had formed a line, staying our further advance.

This is the assault on Kenesaw Mountain which resulted in a loss of some 2,500 or 3,000 men. Of its immediate gain we have no definite account; and we are as yet unable to trace its connection with the evacuation of the Rebel position at Kenesaw and Marietta, which is reported in a dispatch from General SHERMAN published elsewhere. Though it failed in its direct object it seems to have so tightened the folds with which we are enveloping the Rebel position that a speedy evacuation was found expedient. Their next line of defence is along the Chattahoochee, whose high banks furnish strong positions for defence. So steadily and surely have they been pressed back thus far, that they can hardly retain a hope of maintaining their hold upon Atlanta much longer, should the present elements in the situation continue substantially unchanged.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE great public excitement at this present writing is the raid of the enemy in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown. So very contradictory and extravagant are the statements about the enemy's force and progress, that it is better to leave the news where the press dispatches leave it than to speculate without trustworthy facts. The enemy first appeared on Saturday, July 2d, in the region of Martinsburgh. General SIGEL at once withdrew his forces to points at which he believed he could make a successful resistance. He evacuated Harper's Ferry and held the heights which commanded it. Meanwhile, the enemy began to divide up into marauding parties, as his chief object seems at present to be to obtain horses, forage, and other plunder. There has been some slight skirmishing between detachments of our troops and the enemy's parties, but nothing of importance thus far. On Tuesday, the 5th, a cavalry force entered Hagerstown, drove our men out, and plundered the place. Similar raids have been made on Middletown and the adjoining region. On the 6th, the enemy, about 100 strong, were driven out of Middletown by our cavalry. It will be seen that thus far the enemy has nowhere been found in force. But the Government has felt justified in calling the militia of adjoining States to its assistance, and troops are rapidly moving to Washington. Small squads of the enemy are now across the Potomac. In the vicinity of Sharpsburg they are plundering the pepole, and carrying off horses and cattle. In Harper's Ferry the enemy is reported to have destroyed all the railroad property and some forage.

THE CARNAGE IN AMERICA.

WE take the paragraph below from the London *Times*:

It would hardly, perhaps, be an exaggeration to say that the killed and wounded in the Federal and Confederate Armies together during the present brief campaign may be reckoned at 150,000. We cannot realize such a sacrifice; and yet it must be remembered that three brief years ago the Americans were just as new to such things. They were even more ignorant of war and its doings than we were. We had a long experience and memorable traditions of great contests, and notwithstanding an unusual interval of peace we were well enough aware of the consequences of war. But the Americans had no such history, and it is one of the most astonishing incidents of this remarkable struggle that battles which surprise all Europe by their fierceness should have been fought by Armies and Generals extemporized for the occasion. It is a lesson which should be carefully noted. There is hardly a "regular" battalion in the whole of the enormous hosts which are contending with such unparalleled ferocity and resolution. The "veterans" who are occasionally spoken of cannot by possibility be soldiers of more than three years' standing. Our own Volunteers are older troops than the oldest troops under GRANT or LEE. There is not a regiment in either camp which was raised before the spring of 1861; for the numbers of the small regular Army almost vanished in the mass, and it has never been found practicable to give it any material increase of strength. The whole of this dreadful fighting has been done by Volunteers, and by Volunteers without as much training as our own riflemen. Yet these raw companies, without professional spirit or regimental traditions, with captains snatched from the counter or the store, and with generals who were attorneys a few months ago, are fighting with as much heroism and obstinacy as NAPOLEON's Old Guard or Germany's bravest warriors. There may be little science in the business, but of all that makes soldiers there is as much as in any war of which we read. To add to the wonder of the story, we are assured that the Americans themselves look upon all this with less sensation than we do. The successive reports almost bewilder us with their tremendous details, but New York regards the returns without consternation, and even with a species of pride. We could not levy or lose one-tenth part of these numbers without the deepest concern, but no such effect seems to be produced in America.

CAPTAIN Semmes, of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, requested the London *Times* to insert the reasons why Rebel cruisers burnt their prizes, and his suggestion for a remedy. The communication fills two columns and a half of the paper. He says it was his intention to have sent all his prizes for adjudication into the ports most convenient for the parties concerned; but his intention was frustrated by British Order in Council. Captain Semmes asks, was it expected that he would abandon the right of capture altogether, or that he would be guilty of the child's play of capturing the enemy's ships with one hand and releasing them with the other. Further, he inquires what inconvenience to Great Britain, for example, could possibly have grown out of the fact of the captured vessel lying quietly in the port of Liverpool in charge of a shipkeeper and prize agent until she could be adjudicated; and if she should be condemned why should she not have been sold as quietly as if she had been seized and sold under any execution for debt. Captain Semmes takes credit to himself and his officers for every ship set on fire, insomuch as they sacrificed their own chances of prize money to the good of the Rebel government. The London *Times* of June 17 replies to Captain Semmes' arguments, and shows them to be fallacious and judicially unsound.

MARCHING OF TROOPS IN LARGE BODIES.

NO. II.

FIRST, the *column* is to be *started with great care* at a slow pace, and so that the last file may be fully under way before the full step is begun. A signal from the rear will give notice when the last file is in motion, and then only the full rapidity of the step is taken. An aide-de-camp, watch in hand, and a good judge of pace, should be at the head of the column and regulate the rate of marching. This he may do either by respectfully hinting to the leading regimental commander, when necessary, that his troops move too fast or too slow; or, what is much better, a detail of sixteen or twenty well-trained men may be put under his immediate orders to lead and regulate the marching. It should be the *sole* business of this aide, knowing what is expected of the column, to take them over the distance in the most judicious way, so far as regards the pace used at the various parts of the route. "The *heads* of columns move too fast," was one of the last orders of an excellent and highly educated officer, after having had his command for a year or more. That so sensible a man had then just found out this palpable truth, may illustrate, though it cannot explain, why the ignoring of it is still a terrible curse to our armies. We hear of divisions and corps coming up "too late," of their being "too "far in rear;" while the fact is, in perhaps nine cases out of ten, that those in advance were *too far ahead* and came into action *too soon*. We hear of attacking by brigades or regiments, instead of in force; why? Very often, if not always, the head of the column has marched in such a way, that if preceding regiments or brigades have kept their own men together, no more could be reasonably expected of them, for it might almost be said that, in a long column, the difficulty of marching increases as the square of the distance from the leading regiment. As it is, the road is often lined with dislocated brigades, with separate regiments, with scattering files, and even a good vanguard is of little use, for it will take the column *all day* to be ready for battle.

Second, the *men* should be taught *to halt and step off instantly* and on the *very spot* at the word of command. This for a battalion can be done, and the distance between battalions, 22 feet, will allow for the delay in their taking up the order one from another, if a field officer or the adjutant be continually on the *qui vive* to catch and repeat it. In fact, one officer of each battalion, marching at its head, should be responsible for this, and have nothing else to do. Everything depends on the files keeping their exact distance, and, if they halt irregularly, they cannot but close on each other. A cautionary command answers a good purpose; but if the discipline as to the stepping-off and halting be not as iron on this point, a greater or less number of tired men will take liberties, and the whole column is at once in confusion as to distances.

Third, the *personal marching of the men*. Allowing 22 inches as the average front space occupied by a file when in line, it is obvious that, when the files are doubled and faced to the flank, 44 inches will be all the room allowed each man. From this his own depth and that of his knapsack must be deducted to obtain the clear distance from his own breast to the knapsack of his leader. Calling this deduction 17 inches, there will remain 27 inches, more or less, according to the size of the men to be kept by the succeeding files. It may seem difficult to preserve exactly this distance, but with attention to the following rules it can easily be done, provided, always, that MUST is the word, and that *the file closers never relax in their duty of surveillance.*

(*a*) It being understood that the leading staff officers have picked out the best possible path for the whole; what is good enough for one is good enough for another, and through mire and water, through sand and over stones, each man must follow exactly in the track of the one before him. The sets of fours may open out sideways, but they must keep aligned on their front rank man or on their rear rank man, if this be found more convenient for the file closers in watching the distances, the object being not to allow the remainder of the file to take their ease, as in case of the guides of a column, but merely to give a point of correction when needed.

(*b*) Each man is in marching to lean (not stoop) forward, the more the better. The Prussian soldiers are, perhaps, the best marchers in Europe, and the manner in which they bring the breast forward over the feet is most striking. The chin is to be thrown *up*, the head rolling loosely back between the shoulders, the elbows, comfortably bent, are to be held back and brought toward each other, drawing the shoulder-blades after them. The upper part of the chest is to be filled with air and pressed forward and upward.

If now, as the upper part of the chest is thus brought forward and upward under the head, the *lower* ribs, thighs and knees are allowed to turn outward to each side (motions to which a natural inclination will at once be felt, and which can hardly be better expressed than by saying that each side-half of the body, below the pit of the stomach, opens outward), the whole frame will receive a more perfect connection of its parts, caused by allowing the lungs to fill to their full extent, and to act the part which nature intended they, by the elasticity of the air contained in them, should act, as the grand central bracing point and spring for all motions of the animal frame.

Marching in this way, viz., *stretching forward the neck; keeping the elbows back; and drawing on the legs by filling and pressing forward the upper part of the chest*, it will be found that the feet of themselves, although they may seem to linger behind to the last moment, come up in abundance of time to catch the weight of the body as it presses forward, and that the motion takes place as it should, not by a push from the legs, but from the upper part of the body, as it were, continually falling forward and being as constantly supported, and the downward component of the force counteracted by the advancing foot. The eyes direct the line in which the weight falls, and the raised chest aided by slight movements of the head so adjusts the balance, that the foot merely sustains it in that line; whereas were the propelling force a shove from the foot, any inequality would produce a deviation.

The *double quick* should be performed upon the same principles, with the simple addition of retaining the air more forcibly in the lungs, and leaning even more decidedly forward. To retain the air the breath may be partially held, allowing it only to pass out slowly by the nostrils, and when absolutely necessary, taking a sudden and deep inspiration through the mouth; or, as prescribed in the tactics, the man may be instructed to breathe through the nose. This retaining of the breath sends it into every little cell of the lungs, opening them all out and giving the chest its utmost development and *elasticity*. There is simply a more violent action of the legs and chest, in the double quick than in the common step; the principle of stretching the neck forward and of the weight going in advance of the feet must be observed as before.

(*c*) Changing direction by file left or right, causes more trouble in marching than might be supposed. The directions in the present infantry tactics are not very precise on this subject, being merely to the effect that the inner men should shorten the step somewhat. In SCOTT's tactics, although the same directions are given in the text, the explanations to the plate direct also that the outer men shall lengthen the step. The *Austrian* tactics, from which (as we believe) the method of doubling the files has, through the French, come to us, prescribe one Austrian step (about 30 inches English) as the radius of the area on which the inner man of their file of six (they double on three ranks) makes his wheel. Reference is made to the rules for changing directions with single files, which only differ in giving half a step as the radius. These rules are: that the touch of the elbow is always to be taken toward the front rank, and that the inner man is to shorten his step to one quarter of the usual length. Likening the revolving files to the spokes of a wheel moving around the centre of its nave, we shall have 44 inches between the spokes at the fellies, 66 inches for the length along the spoke, occupied by the Austrian file of three men, and fifteen inches from that point to the centre for the radius used with single files. A short calculation will show that this will allow only 8 inches between the spokes at the point where the inner man are supposed to circle a space manifestly insufficient for the depth of a man and his knapsack; but provision is made for this by the proportion of the steps of the inner and outer men, it will be found, the latter stepping 30 inches, and the former fully one quarter that length, that while the outer men require four steps to pass over their area of 12½ inches, the inner men clear their area of 22½ inches in three steps. By this means the first flank moves in advance of the outer flank; or, to continue the simile, the spoke swings somewhat forward on its fellie, and at the same time that this continues to circle around the centre of the nave. Thus by an expedient similar to that employed in the infantry tactics for clearing the pivot point for the successive wheels of the sub-divisions of a column, additional room is given near the pivot, between the files, and although the inner men crowd pretty closely, the depth of a man and his knapsack can be accommodated. The inner men, of course, recover the alignment, when the outer men have completed the wheel, by stepping somewhat sideways.

The above method, it will be seen, makes no provision for keeping distances when the front rank is on the inner flank, but it may answer with well-drilled men when they are elbow to elbow, and when, above all, they are *not tired*, but it is too precise a movement for the route march. In looking for a substitute better adapted to troops undergoing a fatiguing journey, it may be remarked, that, it is desirable to avoid bringing the men elbow to elbow as a preliminary; to have the movement performed on all occasions in exactly the same way, and to have it as little complicated as possible. For these reasons we should reject anything like the moveable pivot of infantry tactics; or the keeping distances on one of the centre men, while the outer men move faster and the inner men slower than the ordinary gait; or (because we believe it easier to increase the gait in order to come into line, than to slacken it in accordance with the movements of others) the keeping distances on the outer flank.

We should then propose for changes of direction by file when on the route march, that distances be always kept by the inner flank; and that, while this flank describes the requisite area at the regular gait, the outer flank hurry round so as not to fall much out of its alignment. For this purpose we must reject the infantry turn (where the pivot man faces at once in the new direction) because of its disorderly character; in fact it is almost impossible of execution when distances are so small from the mixing of the files; and we we must reject making the inner area a minimum, viz., 44 inches, because the outer man, in order to keep aligned, would, with 124 inches breadth of file, be obliged to increase the gait to about fifteen miles an hour, a speed scarcely to be expected, even for a few yards.

To proportion the gait, so that while the inner men went round in quick time, the outer men might do so at double quick, would require a radius of 13⅓ feet for the inner arc; this seems unnecessarily great. *It would seem well, therefore, to fix the radius of the inner arc at 8 feet*, which would cause the outer man to move at something above the double quick for the ordinary gait, and would not require very extraordinary exertion for him to maintain his place even when the inner man moved at the double quick. It may be remarked that we have allowed the utmost distance (12 inches) for the separation of the men sideways. If thus reduced to six inches, all the movements become easier. Whatever it be, however, it should be maintained throughout the column, an inevitable consequence from *each man following in the track of the one before him, and the fours keeping aligned.*

The cavalry tactics for the trooper dismounted and changing direction in column by fours, direct that the inner men should not slacken the pace, that the inner arc be five paces (which gives a radius of a little over 7½ feet), and that the men on the outer flank lengthen the step.

It may be asked how often has any one observed in practice that the wheels in changing direction by file are made with *sufficient care*, or this failing *on a sufficient arc* to prevent a hindrance of the march?

Of course an officer or non-commissioned officer should mark the centre point of the arc, for if that be allowed to recede, the files will be obviously crowding back on the column.

(*d*) That all the endeavors of regimental commanders to keep up a *steady, regular, onward* movement, while on the march, may not fail in their grand object of sparing fatigue to the men, the General commanding the column must pay the utmost attention to giving *immediate notice whenever the head of the column will be delayed for more than five minutes.* The probable length of all delays which do not come from bad marching, can always be at once ascertained by a General who knows how to use his Staff, and the information in a well-organized column can be instantly passed down, either by bugle signal or the "passe-parole."* When they are *certain* that for any delay over five minutes notice will be given, regimental commanders can always insist that no man even rests a musket on the ground without leave, and this such officers should then be held to do under severe penalties. How many an opportunity to cook a meal or take rest, even when soon about to go into action, has been lost, simply because this care of ascertaining the length of delay and giving notice through the column, was not taken.

(*e*) Mounted staff officers (in an army where there is no *corps des guides*) should be always ahead exploring the track and marking, in their own persons, or by other *distinct* means, the best places for crossing brooks or for avoiding obstacles. Where from defiles, or other difficult passages, a delay is unavoidable, a practiced officer (the length of a column and its required rate of marching being known) can almost always calculate what time for rest may be allowed to the different portions,† and notice may at once be given, "such battalions so many minutes," and "such battalions (further on) so many," and when the order to fall in is given, the men be allowed to stand at ordered arms until they move off even a little double quick, to make up when too much time has been reckoned, will be well paid for by the quiet rest obtained.

(*f*) There is yet one condition indispensable for ensuring such a march as will spare the men fatigue, give them time to get their meals and bring them into camp before dark. It has been referred to already, but its importance merits a repetition: *All file-closers must be unceasingly on the alert superintending the files immediately in front of them.* Where soldiers are accustomed to obey their officers and non-commissioned officers without hesitation, there will be little difficulty for even the last named to keep every man in his

* With things on their proper basis, the officer at the head of every body of troops which may cut another, or of any train which for some reason may have right of passage, should be able at once to answer to the question, How much time will you need?

† It has not been an unknown occurrence in the present war to see, on occasion of crossing a river, and under no pressure from the enemy, the whole command put under arms at day break, when some regiments could not possibly take their turns for hours. A neglect similar in nature and more or less in the amount of injury done, often occurs at defiles, &c.

place. Should such difficulty, however, arise, the circumstances, like those of a sentinel sleeping on his post, will justify very harsh measures. In this case the man endangers the safety of the army by leaving it unguarded; in that by interrupting its progress. The colonel should seldom find fault with individual men for being out of ranks or distances; but, instead of this, always hold the nearest file-closers, who can see them, responsible for permitting it. Prompt and unsparing punishment of men reported by non-commissioned officers, and prompt degradation of non-commissioned officers who are slack in their duty, will soon establish a proper relation between them. In fact, when a non-commissioned officer can say, "I shall suffer if I do not report you," it gives him the best possible excuse he can have in the eyes of the men for doing so.

Discipline, however, should not stop here. Colonels should promptly give to lieutenants, and generals to subordinate field officers or to senior captains, a chance of trying their hands at producing order, where the regular head does not succeed. A few days reflection under arrest will open the eyes of all who are fit to command.

The ability of cavalry and artillery to keep well up, depends so much on the condition of the horses, that the subject becomes as much concerned with their treatment as with the discipline of the men. Cavalry in column on our roads must invariably lengthen out, but if the horses be properly cared for, both it and the artillery can generally be kept out of the line of the infantry columns and still be able to do their part in action. One might almost say that every cavalry officer should be a horse-jockey, at least he should have that love for the noble animal which will prompt him to learn and exercise every care which may aid to keep it in the best condition.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

THE event of the week which has absorbed public attention, in the absence of exciting news from the Army, is the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the Rebel privateer *Alabama*, off the coast of France. Though we are mainly dependent for our account of the affair upon the English papers, some of which endeavor to belittle it as much as possible, the facts which they cannot conceal prove it to have been one of the most fairly-fought, as well as one of the most brilliant and decisive engagement of which our naval annals bear record

Though the Captain of the *Alabama* has, we believe, made a boast of his ability to destroy the *Kearsarge* in a fair fight, he appears to have been drawn into the encounter by stress of circumstances rather than by any uncontrollable anxiety for a fight. According to the account of the "Malakoff" correspondent of the New-York *Times*, a gentleman for whose reliability we can vouch, it was only upon finding that he was blockaded by the *Kearsarge* in the French port of Cherbourg that SEMMES determined to make the best of the matter, and by challenging his opponent to a fight which seemed unavoidable, establish for himself, if possible, a more honorable reputation than that of a mere freebooter.

The *Alabama* arrived at Cherbourg, June 10, after a remarkably short voyage of one hundred days from the China Seas, bringing with her the crews of two merchantmen which she had destroyed on the way. As soon as the American Minister at Paris was informed of her arrival, he telegraphed immediately to Captain WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, then lying in one of the ports of Holland, and to the sailing frigate, *St. Louis*, supposed to be at Cadiz, instructing them to repair immediately to Cherburg to catch the *Alabama* if possible. Mr. DAYTON also protested at once to the French Government against the admission of the *Alabama*, and reminded the Foreign Secretary of a previous promise in regard to this vessel. As the result of this protest, SEMMES, after the thing had gone through the "circumlocution office," received a notice from the Maritime Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisioned and coaled, and not to wait for repairs, as he had expected to do. On the departure of this order Mr. DAYTON sent his son, Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON, Jr., with instructions to Capt. WINSLOW to make preparations for a fight.

"Capt. SEMMES, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face on the matter, and to make as much capital for himself as possible. He therefore wrote a letter to the Maritime Prefect, requesting him to inform Capt. WINSLOW that he considered the latter's conduct, in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult (!) and that he intended to come out and drive him off. WINSLOW replied, 'Let him come out and try it.' Both parties made their preparations accordingly. SEMMES, whose business it was to run and not to fight, was so badgered and worried by the taunts of our side, by the pats on the back of his friends and sympathizers, and by the restrictions of the French authorities, that a less brave man than he would have been driven by desperation to fight; and Capt. WINSLOW, who properly estimated all these circumstances, felt perfectly sure that SEMMES was going to fight. SEMMES left all his valuables in the hands of the Brazilian Consular agent on shore, and after inviting his friends to come out and see the fight, went to sea," at 9:30 on the morning of Sunday, June 19, followed by the French plated-ship of war *Couronne* for a league off the coast to guard against any violation of neutral territory. At 10:20 A. M. the *Kearsarge* discovered the *Alabama* steering towards her. To avoid the possibility of interfering with French jurisdiction, as Capt. WINSLOW tells us in his official report, he steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles from the Cherburg breakwater was obtained, when he rounded to and steered for the *Alabama*. As the *Kearsarge* approached within about 1200 hundred yards the *Alabama* opened fire, the first gun sounding at 11:10 according to the owner of the *Deerhound*, an English yacht which witnessed the fight. The *Alabama* fought seven of her guns, two more than the *Kearsarge* was able to use, and fired two or three broadsides from her starboard battery before receiving a reply. None of her shots took effect, one or two passing over her opponent, and the rest falling short. Excited by the sound of the battle, the gunners of the *Kearsarge* were naturally eager to return the fire, but Captain WINSLOW wisely held them in check, choosing his time and distance to give the greatest possible effect to his shot. Though some of the conflicting accounts report an anxiety on the part of SEMMES to close with his antagonist, the descriptions of the fight, so far as they can be reconciled, indicate that he manœuvered to maintain his position at long range, while Captain WINSLOW, as stated, reserved his fire until he had reached a distance of about 900 yards. For an hour the two vessels continued to steam round and round each other, while their guns were rapidly at work hurling solid shot, interspersed with shell. During this time the *Kearsarge* received some twenty-five to thirty shots, twelve or thirteen of which took effect in the hull. One rifle shot passed entirely through the smoke-stack; another rifle shell through the starboard side, below the main rigging, near the shear plank, bursting and wounding three men, causing the only casualties to the crew of the *Kearsarge* during the fight. Another rifle shell struck under the stern and lodged in the rudder post without exploding; another carried away the starboard life buoy; another scratched the hammock nettings aft. Three thirty-two pounders passed the port side, opposite the wardroom hatch. Another carried away one of the cranes over the wardroom hatch, and, taking a slanting direction upward, passed through the bottom of the cutter on the port side. Another rifle shot struck the top of the engine room skylight, cutting clear across it like a saw, and finally passed through the skylight window. Several struck the starboard light; but their force was broken by chains hung on the side to cover and protect the boilers. These, therefore, caused no damage. Shots were continually whizzing through the rigging, and it is surprising that the casualties were so few. The *Alabama* fired much more rapidly than the *Kearsarge*, most of the shots being badly aimed, going wild and high. The first shot from the *Kearsarge* noticed as producing any effect upon the *Alabama*, struck her amidships, but in her upper works, making a perceptible gap, but doing little or no serious damage. About half way through the fight an eleven inch shell exploded on the *Alabama's* deck, near one of the divisions, killing fifteen of the nineteen men, and scattering bones and flesh in all directions, and cutting one man entirely in two From the deck of the *Kearsarge* it could be plainly seen that her effective and destructive fire was seriously injuring the *Alabama*, and as each shot struck her side loud cheers went up from the crew of the *Kearsarge*, more than ever enthusiastic by a speedy prospect of success. After a few rounds of very smart firing, during which the crew of the *Alabama* declared they fired three times for their enemy's once, and a shot struck the screw and carried away one of the blades, another rendered the ship unmanageable as to its steering—whether from the rudder itself being destroyed, or the steering gear carried away, is not known. The rigging was also much cut up, and some of the sails fell on the yards. Three shells had burst between decks, and the bulkheads were all carried away. Finally, a shell entered the coal bunkers and set the fuel on fire. At this time the vessel had sunk so far that the water had reached her engine room. Finding his vessel in danger of sinking, SEMMES at 12 o'clock, after the engagement had lasted rather less than an hour, veered round and stood in toward the shore, making head sail, evidently desirous of placing himself as speedily as possible within the limits of the "marine league" which marks the boundary between French territory and the common ocean.

The *Kearsarge* immediately followed, the *Alabama* continuing to fire her stern gun, which was replied to with effect. Finding that the speed of the *Kearsarge*, who was rapidly gaining on her, was superior to hers, the *Alabama* slackened speed, and it was reported that she had struck her flag and seemed to be settling. No white flag being seen from the *Kearsarge*, she delivered another final broadside, which did more damage than all the previous ones.

The white flag was than run up from the *Alabama*, and a boat from her approached the *Kearsarge* under the command of an English officer, belonging to the *Alabama*, who informed Captain WINSLOW that the latter was in a sinking condition, and asked for boats to rescue the men.

All the available boats of the *Kearsarge* were now lowered and manned; but before a single one could reach her the *Alabama* went down. She was at this time about six miles outside the port, and about five hundred yards distant from the *Kearsarge*. When her stern was completely under water Captain SEMMES gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. The *Kearsarge's* boats picked up sixty-eight persons, of whom fourteen were wounded, and of whom three died. The others were picked up by the English yacht *Deerhound*, Captain LANCASTER, with the assistance of the *Alabama's* whale boat and dingy. Among them were SEMMES and thirteen officers, beside which forty men were saved by the *Deerhound*, which at once put into Southampton with them, thus saving them from their legitimate captor, the *Kearsarge*.

The engagement between the two vessels was witnessed from Cherbourg by a large number of people who had been some days on the *qui vive*. As soon as it was known that the *Alabama* was leaving port, and before the first gun was fired, hundreds were gazing from the high cliffs and eminences which surround the port. The first sound of cannon shot, distinctly heard in this town, brought with it all who had been waiting for a certainty, and a crowd of excursionists, having just arrived from Paris, without the remotest idea that one of the prettiest naval contests of the age was to be thrown in for their amusement. In a few minutes thousands of people were gathered upon the hill-tops looking out upon the open sea, where the contestants were engaged in deadly strife.

All the military and naval authorities of the port were assembled there, with spyglasses in their hands, and witnessed the fight with great satisfaction. Even with the naked eye the combat could be distinctly observed; for the day was particularly bright and clear.

THE COMBATANTS.

It would have been hard to find two vessels more equally matched than the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. They were of nearly the same tonnage, the former 1,200 tons, English measurement, the latter 1,013, American tonnage. Their armaments too were as nearly equal as was possible, with guns made after patterns which differ, as do the English and American.

The *Alabama* carried *one* Blakely rifled 100-pounder gun, *one* 68-pounder pivot gun, considered the best in the English service, and *six* 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge* had *two* eleven-inch guns, pivot, four 32-pounders, broadside, and one 30-pounder—one gun less than her antagonist.

The *Alabama* was an iron steamer of 1,200 tons burden, 220 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 17 feet depth of hold. She was built in England by Mr. LAIRD of Birkenhead, and for some time went by the name of "290," that being the number placed on her stern on the stocks.

The *Kearsarge* is a regular navy built screw-sloop, 1,300 burden, about 250 feet long, 34 feet wide, and some 18 feet depth of hold. She was built at Philadelphia, and with her consort, the *Tuscarora*, has been principally engaged for the last eighteen months in watching the movements of piratical craft in Europe.

Captain JOHN A. WINSLOW of the *Kearsarge*, is the twentieth on the list of active captains on the Navy Register for 1864. He is a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was born in 1811, and a resident of Roxbury, Mass., of which State his father was a native, being of the old Puritan stock of WINSLOWS. He is therefore fifty-three years of age, having been thirty-seven years in the Navy, being indebted to DANIEL WEBSTER for his original appointment as midshipman.

He has been about eighteen years at sea, having cruised on the coast of Africa, the Pacific, the coast of Brazil, and the East Indies, besides having commanded navy yards on two occasions. Since the breaking out of the war he has frequently been heard of in connection with important expeditions, and has several times won high praise from his superiors for gallantry. He was with General GRANT in the Vicksburgh campaign, and was seriously wounded before the capture of that place. He came home as soon as his condition would permit, and immediately upon sufficient recovery from his wounds he took command of the *Kearsarge*.

The executive officer of the *Kearsarge* is JAMES S. THORNTON, of New Hampshire; an officer of the Regular Navy, the thirty-second on the list of lieutenant-commanders, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. He entered the service in 1841, and was promoted to his present rank the same time as his commander, viz., July 18, 1862. Out of 22 years active service, ashore and afloat, 13 have been at sea.

The other officers of the *Kearsarge*, are Surgeon John M. Brown; Paymaster Joseph A. Smith; Engineers: Chief, William H. Cushman; Second Assistant, William H. Badlam; Third Assistants, Frederick L. Miller, Sidney L. Smith and Henry McConnell; Boatswain, James C. Walton; Acting Gunner, Franklin A. Graham.

The Captain of the *Alabama* is RAFFAEL SEMMES, a native of Maryland. He was the fifty-eighth commander in the United States Navy when he resigned. Captain RANFORD, now Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had been a year in the service before him. Admiral DAHLGREN was a middy with him. Captain ROWAN, appointed to command our great harbor battery; Captain BOGGS, of the *Veruna*; Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Minnesota*; Captain MEAD, Captain DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, and other distinguished men, were his schoolmates. He entered the service April 1, 1826, and was promoted to the rank of Commander Sept. 14, 1855, and had seen no sea service whatever since obtaining that commission, and for several years previous. His total sea service in thirty-four years and nine months foots up eleven years and one month, his shore duty ten years and ten months, and unemployed twelve years

and ten months. He was last at sea as an officer of the United States April, 1849, some eleven years before his resignation. He has left the reputation in our Navy of being a man of intelligence and energy, but one but little devoted to his profession. He kept himself aloof as much as possible from active service, managing through political influence to avoid active duty so long as to enable him to enter upon the practice of the law while still holding his commission. He was in command of the brig *Somers*, which sank off Vera Cruz during the Mexican war in 1846. He is the author of a book entitled "Ashore and Afloat."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A UNIFORM FOR HOT CLIMATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Permit me to offer you an imaginary chair for a few moments, in front of headquarters, —th Regiment U. S. Col. Infantry, while I strive to make you understand an evil, which, particularly in the Department of the Gulf, requires prompt redress. Perchance in the remote future is relief, which may be hastened by the scratching of this pen and by the printing press of the Journal.

Fancy, if you can, in your delightful June weather of the North—in sight, perhaps, of the blue waves of the Bay, and the breezy heights of Staten Island—a broad expanse of muddy bayou, a narrow strip of cleared land on either bank and then the endless cypress stretching off into the plains of Texas and "trembling" prairies of Western Louisiana. White tents dot the green but barren cane-fields, and over all glares the pityless sun.

We are waiting for inspection by the division inspector. I have this moment made the tour of the camp to see that everything is in shape, and even this short exposure to the sun has given me a headache. I am a stout man too.

Now I look over to the gunboats lying in the bayou, and I see officers and men on duty and off duty, clad in white from head to foot. I look around me and see our own officers and men—to be sure the latter are black, but what of that—in their dark blue uniforms, and light blue but thick pants, with thick black felt hats on their heads, and the heavy knapsacks of the men ready to be added to the general burden. Enlisted men are permitted to turn out, considering the heat, in blouses, but officers must appear in uniform.

Not a word have I to say against inspections or inspectors, but can't the War Department make some change in uniform, at least, for the hot months in this climate?

* * * * * * *

Inspection is over! Thanks to an appreciation of circumstances, the Inspector let us off easily, but could you have worn a uniform coat buttoned to the chin, even for that short time, you would have joined with me in a fervent prayer for straw hats and mitigated uniform.

It cost the British Government ten years of experience and the lives of many gallant officers before the uniform was modified to suit the climate of India. They changed the uniform of enlisted men there before they did that of officers.

Three years of experience have not worked the change for us, but let us hope that it will not take seven more to accomplish it. Q. E. D.

Berwicks City, La., June 17th, 1864.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Since arriving here, I have conversed with an officer who came to the city on a brief business visit from the Army, and who by his military experience and official position is qualified to give a thorough and reliable estimate of the condition of matters at Petersburgh. His representations fully confirm all the confidence entertained that our operations are proceeding successfully. Some recent events may have led many to believe that the Army was making no progress—that the attack on the works surrounding Petersburgh having failed, it was reduced very much to the position of Gen. McClellan's forces in 1862 on the Chickahominy—a position in which, possessing merely the ability to hold its ground, it is incapable of offensive movements, and can only wait, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. Such opinions are erroneous. Gen. Grant intends and expects to take Petersburgh and then Richmond. His expectations are based, first, on his ability to capture the works, and, second, on his ability so to crowd and compress the Rebel forces by his secondary operations that their only alternative will be to drive him away or retire themselves.

The Army is just as really investing Richmond as though it occupied a circle around that city, with a radius of five miles from the Virginia State House—far more really than it would be doing did it lie on the north or east side of the Rebel capital, with a base at Fredericksburgh or at the White-House. In these days of railroads and other internal improvements the practice of war has undergone many modifications, and a city can be besieged strategically at a long distance. The operation of cutting railroads has been considered, from past experience, as of little moment, on account of the facility with which they are repaired; but when an army lies in such a position that it can constantly interrupt transportation, destroying continually the work of repair, confidence and energy must finally give way to despair and abandonment of effort. Our Army occupies such a position, and though a long time may be required for the consummation of its renewed attacks on the communications of the Rebel capital, and though some derangement of subsidiary plans may be experienced in Western Virginia, yet in the end our resolution and pertinacity will triumph.

But more direct movements are contemplated against the works in the front of our lines. It is important that the public should believe this, and not suppose that cavalry expeditions and artillery firing are to be the sole occupations of the summer. Such military preparations are constantly in progress as will—so far as the ordinary conclusions of human sagacity justify the prediction—either give the Army the possession of the Rebel entrenchments, or cause Lee to fight openly and boldly for their preservation. Patience, hope, confidence, may for some time be called into exercise, but the result will show that they have not been exercised in vain.

Great apprehensions have prevailed of the appearance of desolating diseases in this city. The hospitals are crowded, and the weather is terribly hot. Danger from such causes might be obviated here as elsewhere, if the local authorities would take the proper precautions. As they have shown no disposition to do this, the Military Governor of the District has put to work a large force of contrabands, armed with brooms and shovels, and the expenses are to be assessed upon the property owners. An excellent proceeding! Means should also be devised to keep the hospitals cool and comfortable, as recent experience has shown that the heat largely increases the per centage of deaths. Small stationary steam engines to move fans would be very desirable. Unfortunately, just at this time, when a plentiful supply of water is necessary, the Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct notifies the Mayor that the supply will be inadequate to allow of the streets being freely sprinkled. The reason is said to be the refusal of Congress to give certain appropriations.

Amid the noise attending the celebration of this anniversary, I cannot avoid recalling the scenes and incidents among which my "Fourths" for three previous years have been spent. In 1861 I was a member of one of the three months volunteer brigades, and we were lying near Alexandria, feeling much more like warriors (*i. e.* thinking we did) than ever since—for in those unsophisticated days a man thought he was doing a brave thing if he stood on guard at night. On the Fourth of that year we had a pretty speech from our General and a lively time all round, with lots of patriotism and considerable Bourbon. In 1882 we were lying behind our entrenchments at Harrison's Landing, the remnants of a brave and courageous, but exhausted army. There was not much celebrating done on that day. In 1863 we had just fought and won the glorious battle of Gettysburgh. The Fourth of that year ought to be memorable in our history forever—for both in the East and in the West our arms had been successful. There is no prospect yet that we shall have such ample cause for rejoicing this year, but there are sufficient causes for observing the day with gratitude and hope. X.

Washington, July 4, 1864.

NEGRO TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—"Save me from my friends," will be the exclamation of every loyal man when he reads the apology which your correspondent, J. E. D. makes for negro troops! J. E. D., with the best intentions, either carries his *moderation* of expression to a fault, or, more likely, he is not posted up and is really making the best case for our black soldiers which his limited information permits; either way, he is doing more harm to the cause than any enemy can, for the admissions of a friendly witness carry more weight than the accusations of an opponent.

Let us examine J. E. D.'s mode of damning with faint praise.

At Morris Island, he says, "they, as well as the white troops were led up to Fort Wagner, and like the whites were compelled to retire." He withholds the fact that they took the parapet of Fort Wagner and held it for more than half an hour, and when the white troops intended to support the storming party failed to arrive, they left one-third of their number killed and wounded.

At Olustee, J. E. D. "had not heard of their being more precipitate in retreat than the whites"—but he ought to have added that after the white troops were surprised and routed, two regiments of blacks were brought to the front at double quick, and by their hard fighting saved the remains of the Army. He even leaves a doubt (by his weak defence) as to the *one* point upon which all others agree, that the Southern negro will stand the Southern climate better than our white Northern soldiers. He makes the mistake of forgetting that Congress has just passed an act equalizing the pay of black soldiers from the 1st of January last. And, finally, while *only claiming* for them that they are good for garrison and ditch-digging duty, he asserts—with the advantage of your late number before his eyes—that "he is not aware of any fair test having yet been made of their qualities in the field." How absurdly unfair is this when we have the records of their attacks at Port Hudson and fort Wagner, of their invaluable services at Olustee, and, more lately, during General Sturgis' retreat, when they alone prevented an utter rout by retaining their arms and covering the rear after many of the white troops had thrown away their guns in utter panic, and of their gallant repulse of Fitz Hugh Lee at Wilson's Landing.

If all this be an "insufficient test," I will not quote the unanimous statements of the New York reporters of the Press that the blacks stormed works at Petersburgh as difficult as Missionary Ridge, but will merely repeat (what you have already given in extenso) the closing words of Major-General W. F. Smith's general order after that battle, as follows:

"To the colored troops comprising the Division of General Hincks the commanding general would call the attention of his command. With the veterans of the 18th Corps they have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers."

No! it is too late to apologize for the colored troops—the worst of them are better than that too large class of whites who enlist from no other motive than to get the bounty and to take the first chance of desertion; they stand the Southern climate better than the white man; they do picket duty; they march and they fight just about as well as the average white soldier; they seldom desert—they have a motive for fighting beyond mere bounty or pay; they are more obedient than white troops; and to-day the Department of South Carolina is entrusted chiefly to black troops, many of whom have seen their families suffering without having received the first cent of the pay which was promised them, while others have been forced into the service at $10 per month. Would you have left this Department to the care of any white troops smarting under such inducements to mutiny and desertion?

We are about to have another call for troops;—we can and must get the greater part from our white population, but we shall get this part *quicker* and *cheaper*, and shall put down the Slaveholder's Rebellion many months earlier, if we properly appreciate and use the reserve of 700,000 blacks which are within the reach of energetic action.

All experienced recruiting agents will assure you that men come in a great deal faster when they see the Army filling up than while the enlistment drags. If you want 500,000 more men, give me the *certainty* of 200,000 *now ready*, and I will get the other 300,000 men in less time than you can get 100,000 for a nucleus out of your whole number before any are secured.

I do not forget that large numbers of the able-bodied slaves have been driven within the enemy's lines, but I am assured by those who have had most experience in recruiting near the Rebel lines, that soldier's treatment, soldier's pay, and a moderate bounty or premium, will bring in the blacks from within the enemy's lines as fast as they can be properly organized into regiments.

Audax.

GRANT AND LEE.

A correspondent, whom, from his signature, we recognize as Professor Mahan, of West Point, sends to the New York *Times* a discussion of the relative merits of the two great opponents in Virginia. Both of these generals, like most others of our general officers, were the pupils of the learned and veteran professor at the Military Academy.

The article in the *Times* of May 23, headed the "Chivalry of the Rebel General Lee," exposes one of the many self-assertions which have been so persistently put forth by Southerners as grounds of preëminence over the North, and which, strange to say, Northerners seem quietly to have admitted, not a little to the surprise, and somewhat to the amusement of those Southerners who, from long residence in the North, were able to put a just estimate on this foolish trait of Southern character. The fact is, the North and the South had not, before this Rebellion, a fair opportunity of estimating each other aright. The South, for the most part, were represented North by visitors of their most cultivated class, whilst from the North too many of a class went South who were far from being a fair sample of Northern cultivation or Northern character, and those of the latter class who went there were permitted to see nothing but *en coleur de rose*.

Among these claims of Southern superiority is the one of superior generalship on the part of the Rebel generals, and particularly in the case of General Lee. Now, strange as it may sound, in such an almost universal granting of General Lee's great abilities as a general, that we hear made in every circle North, there is nothing either in his antecedents before he was placed in his present position, nor in anything that he has accomplished in it, that stamps him, either as a man or a soldier, above fair ability.

General Lee is now advancing in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1829, in his twenty-fourth year, and although second on the roll of merit in his class, he made no mark in it, nor did he leave any tradition of ability behind him, like Mason, who was graduated at the head of the class, and Buckingham, who was lower down. The truth is, as a cadet, General Lee performed all his duties properly, patiently and laboriously, for which he was justly rewarded, and earned the reputation of a safe, reliable man, who would execute to the best of his ability the work assigned him. The subsequent career of General Lee, up to the inception of the Rebellion, when scrutinized, will be found to be in keeping with his early promise. As an officer of engineers he has left nothing that can be pointed to as denoting other than mere ordinary ability. No one ever thought of quoting him as an authority in his corps, as they would Totten, Thayer, Delafield, Barnard and others. It has been remarked of him, by those who served with him, that he was seldom, if ever, known to put forth an independent opinion on a professional subject under discussion; that his professional reading was very limited, and his resort to professional works seemed only for the occasion.

General Lee came out of the Mexican war with considerable prestige. He had the general respect of the Army, and the high commendations of the commanding general. His functions there were those which usually fall to the staff officer in the field; the collecting information for military movements, and the posting of troops in position. These duties he performed with zeal and gallantry, confirming his previous reputation for reliability. But among his younger associates he did not acquire a reputation for soldiership. The names of Mason, Beauregard and others were more highly spoken of in this connection than that of Lee.

Soon alter the Mexican war, General Lee was sent as Superintendent to the Military Academy, in which capacity he served for about three years. His administration of the institution was respectable, and nothing more. He resigned his position in the Academy, and his commission as an engineer officer, in 1855, to accept that of Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the new cavalry regiments organized by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. Placed in command of troops for the first time during his military career, his essay was generally spoken of as a failure, shown in the want of the soldierly qualities for command. Subsequently to this he spent the most of his time at Arlington, on a protracted leave of absence, where the secession of Virginia found him and carried him into its vortex.

We now come to General Lee's new career, upon which his present claims to the characteristics of military genius rest. His chief work here was the least complex of military problems—that of defending a territory exceedingly difficult to penetrate, offering a number of strong defensible positions, assailable only at the risk of great loss to the assailant in front, and subjecting him to the greater risks of a flank movement in his attempts to turn them. Having had years of time to prepare these defensive points, with a minute knowledge of every inch of ground, having communications to the rear ample and unobstructed, and a population deadly hostile to the invading force, a general must, indeed, have been below mediocrity who would not have conducted his defensive campaigns as respectably as General Lee has done. He has been satisfied with an almost passive resist-

ance, and when he has assumed the offensive it has alweys been with an eager look to the rear. At the second battle of Bull Run no able general would have let go so easily his grasp on the demoralized troops of POPE. Subsequently at Antietam, with an exhausted and almost demoralized army to contend with, no able general, with the advantages that LEE had already secured, would have failed to have struck home, with such a momentous stake within his reach. In the perilous condition of BURNSIDE at Fredericksburgh, it required but ordinary military skill to have driven his army into the Rappahannock. HOOKER and SEDGWICK owed more to this want of a true military appreciation of the moment in LEE than to the fighting qualities of their troops. Finally, at Gettysburgh, after a handsome first success, with his troops concentrated and well in hand, would an able general have been satisfied to get himself out of the scrape and withdraw when LEE did, with such prospects a second time before him? For his present position and reputation, General LEE is indebted, in no small degree, to his family connections and to that serviceable talent which is the tower of strength of men of mediocrity, *deportment*. Amiable, thoroughly moral, and in his social relations of strict integrity, he always challenges respect; but with these he is lacking in those qualities of a commander which beget the enthusiasm and implicit reliance of the soldier under all circumstances. There is more confidence felt in his prudence than in his boldness; of audacity he has shown none.

A few words with regard to General LEE's present opponent, General GRANT, may not be out of place here. GRANT is LEE's junior in age thirteen years, and was graduated at the Military Academy fourteen years after Lee. He is remembered at his *Alma Mater*, as having a cheery, and, at the same time, firm aspect and a prompt, decided manner. His class-standing was among that grade which has given to the line of the army some of its most valuable officers, like LYON, REYNOLDS, SEDGWICK, &c. Unlike LEE, subsequently to graduating, he had none of the aids toward distinction which social position in private life and nearness to the commanding general in military life afford. The present contest has revealed as much to himself, probably, as to his country, his prominent military traits, for the development of which few opportunities had been previously afforded. These are now too familiar to the public to need dwelling upon. His game, in the momentous campaign now pending, has been the very opposite to that of General LEE. Having the strategical disadvantages of a constantly lengthening line of operations, through an impoverished and topographically difficult country, with the flanks of his line of communications exposed; and the tactical one of either assailing positions selected and carefully prepared for resistance, or else exposing himself to the risks of flank movements within short striking distance of the enemy—the manner in which he has played this game up to the present hour, whatever may be the sequel, has put the seal to his high capacity as a General.

Handling successfully an army of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, in a broken country, and in contact with the enemy, is of itself no small feat of generalship. General GRANT has not only done this, but abandoning one base and taking up a new one in succession, from the Rapidan to Port Royal, from this to the White House, and now from the White House to the James, he has swung his army around from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court-House, from there to the North Anna, from this stream to the Chickahominy, and now from the Chickahominy to the South side of the James, with an order and celerity seldom, if ever, equalled; forcing his opponent to rapid retrograde movements from strongly entrenched positions, where, in each, he was held only so long as was necessary to have everything in readiness for the next onward step. The loss of life in these movements has been great, but neither unexpected nor incommensurate with the importance of the object to be attained.

The peculiar tactics of the rebels was only partially successful at the outset of it. In every succeeding battle their favorite manœuvre has been met by a counter one and foiled. General LEE, in the peculiar style of his dispatches, only thanks God that the enemy has been *repulsed*. General GRANT, by moving over the line from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, has been able effectually to destroy the railroads from Richmond to Washington, and by removing LEE from the very doors of Washington, where he has so long lain, to the defence of Richmond, has at length been able to place the Army of the Potomac in its true strategical position, south of the James, threatening the separation of LEE's and JOHNSTON's armies.

In what rank as a General, posterity, the only impartial earthly judge, will place General GRANT, must be left to the future. If tenacity, boldness, sagacity and skill are among the criterions of military capacity, he has already vindicated his claims to a high position at least in the ranks next below the Grand Captains of the world. He may claim, with the Duke of WELLINGTON, if there is anything he does know, it is how to feed and handle an army.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ON Thursday, June 30th, the Senate insisted on its disagreement to the pension act, and appointed a Committee of Conference. The bill for the punishment of "guerrilla marauders" was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as a new section to the effect that soldiers dying in hospitals after formal discharge shall be held to have died in the service.

Also an amendment allowing, upon the paymasters' accounts, money paid for service after the date of enrollment and previous to mustering in of accounts are otherwise correct. Objection was made that these amendments were not germain to the bill, but they ware agreed to. The bill was passed.

On Friday, July 1st, the House bill reimbursing Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for expenses in calling out the militia during the Rebel invasion of last year, was taken up and discussed. The Conference Committee's report on the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department was adopted; also, a report on the bill making appropriations for fortifications. The bill includes the appropriation of $37,500 for a sea wall at Buffalo. The Boston harbor appropriation was excluded. The bill providing for the construction of a railroad from the Ohio valley to East Tennessee was briefly debated.

On Saturday, July 2d, Mr. SUMNER made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, which was concurred in. The House also concurred in the report the same day. The Senate then refused to concur in the Conference Committee's Enrollment bill, which was substantially that of the House —yeas 16, nays, 18.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that a second Committee of Conference be appointed on the bill, which was adopted—yeas 28, nays 8. Mr. CONNESS then moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to a second Conference Committee, on the ground that there was danger that the bill might fail for want of a quorum in the House. The motion was carried by yeas 20, nays 17; and the committee report was finally concurred in by the following vote:—Yeas 27, nays 8.

Mr. HALE called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and explained that the passage of this bill was very important, almost vital to the usefulness of the Navy. The salaries proposed for these officers of different grades are to be raised about twenty per centum. The bill was passed.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, June 30th, the House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to invest the naval pension fund, also the bill to punish persons aiding seamen to escape, and the bill providing for the efficiency of the Navy. The latter repeals the cause in the Enrollment act for transferring soldiers to the Navy, and gives sailors the same bounties as soldiers. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill assimilating the rank of warrant officers in the Navy, and in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendment to the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department. The Enrollment bill was then taken up, as returned amended from the Senate, and a long discussion ensued, but no vote was taken.

On Friday, July 1st, the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of bounty land claims, was passed. The Enrollment bill, as returned from the Senate, was taken up. The Senate bill prohibits recruiting in the Rebel States, while the House authorizes it. Finally the subject was referred to a Conference Committee.

On Saturday, July 2d, the report of the Committee on Conference on the Pension bill was concurred in. The House had increased the pensions from eight to eleven dollars per month, but the Senate disagreed to the latter and the House receded from its amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill authorizing the PRESIDENT to raise a force of one hundred thousand men over forty-five years of age, to be called the Old Guard.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, made a report thereon, and clearly explained all its features. The report was concurred in by yeas 65, nays 53.

The following is the Act as agreed to by both Houses:

Further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes.

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward, or city-precinct or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is engaged and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars—one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the PRESIDENT shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government, as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under any call, under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries, or other organizations from among those of their respective States, which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist, or muster into the military service, any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parents or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering-officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may decide.

Sixth. Section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize and direct district provost-marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district, as provided by said section.

Seventh. That instead of travelling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth. All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present Rebellion who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State, in which they respectively reside.

Ninth. If any person, duly drafted, shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the provost-marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost-marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and Eleventh. Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

On Monday, July 5th, the House passed the Senate bill to test submarine inventions. Mr. ECKLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution to exempt the Ohio one-hundred day men from the draft, but the House refused to suspend the rules to enable him to do so.

At 12½ o'clock, both Houses adjourned *sine die*, the House indulging in its usual jocosity and good-humor at its close. All the bills passed by both Houses and presented to the PRESIDENT received his signature, except the bill providing republican governments for States overthrown or usurped by Rebellion.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Dana has been ordered to report to General Canby for duty west of the Mississippi.

COLONEL Burbank, Second U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to Newport, Ky., as Superintendent of recruiting service at that point.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. R. Smith, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissary of musters for the Northern Department.

BRIGADIER-General Fitz Henry Warren has been relieved of his command at Baton Rouge, La., and Brigadier-General Benton assigned there.

REVEREND Daniel P. Cilley, of the Eighth New Hampshire, has been appointed Post Chaplain of the U. S. Marine Hospital at New Orleans.

MAJOR-Generals Gordon Granger, Hurlbut and McCook, and Brigadier-General George H. Gordon, have been ordered to report for duty to Major-General Canby.

THE citizens of Covington and Newport, Ky., with the surrounding country have been attached to the Northern Department, General Heintzelman commanding.

DOCTOR McCormick, Medical Director of General Butler's command, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the armies in the field, including the Army of the Potomac.

COLONEL Fish, formerly Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, has not been released from the Albany Penitentiary, but on the contrary is busily engaged at that point in making shoes for the soldiers.

SURGEON Sanford B. Hunt, U. S. V., Assistant Medical Director of the Northern Department, has been ordered to report to Major-General F. Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas.

BRIGADIER-General T. A. Rowley has been ordered to command the old Department of the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania. He is subordinate to General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna.

BRIGADIER-General Vandever has been ordered to report to Major-General Sherman. Brigadier-General John McArthur, formerly commanding at Vicksburgh, has also received orders to report to General Sherman.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in Boston, the following gentlemen were admitted members: Brigadier-General Hunt, Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac; Captain Robert F. Bradford, U. S. Navy.

A COURT of Inquiry is in session at Memphis to investigate the facts concerning the recent disaster under Brigadier-General Sturgis. It is composed of the following officers: Brigadier Generals Brayman and Buckland, Colonel Kapner, with Captain A. Gaddis as Judge-Advocate.

BRIGADIER-General Bailey (the great dam builder) has gone to Vicksburgh with an engineer brigade, for the purpose of completing the Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railroad. General Canby is now busily engaged in collecting and forwarding railroad material to Vicksburgh.

MAJOR-General J. J. Reynolds, who for some time past has been in command of the defences of New Orleans, will take the field immediately as commander of the Nineteenth Corps. Brigadier-General Sherman, who had charge of the defences before General Reynolds, will resume his old position.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, to communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 39 PARK ROW, TIMES BUILDING.

THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

THE remarkable action which has just taken place in the English Channel, off Cherbourg, is not only the first which has been fought between steam war vessels at sea, but also the first which has been fought on the broad ocean since the introduction of horizontal shell-firing, the recent Danish naval fight, perhaps, excepted. As such, it has an extraordinary significance. The relief of the country from the pestilent enemy of all its commerce, and the removal of the constant chagrin of its Navy, have been accomplished in this fight. But this is not all. It has given, to a partial extent, an illustration of the comparative merits of the two types of naval architecture and armament of England and America. Our Navy, with all its shortcomings, we take to be already the equal of any that floats, in the character of its ordnance, as time may prove it, also, in the speed of its vessels.

There is a mistaken impression prevalent, that because the *Alabama* went to sea under false colors as a merchantman she is a merchant-built vessel. She is a war-vessel in all respects, built purposely for the service in which she lived and in which she went down, by one of the best shipbuilders in the United Kingdom. She was fitted with every improvement of modern British naval art, and embodied its ideas. In fact, all this, though forgotten, now that she was so "dreadfully overmatched," was stated in fuller and more fulsome terms than we care now to use, at that time when she was driving American commerce from the seas, with no vessel in our Navy fleet enough, it was said, to overhaul and capture her. Indeed, in respect to the protection of her boilers and machinery, the *Alabama* was less vulnerable than the war-vessels of the class to which her antagonist belonged.

It has been said that the *Kearsarge* was an overmatch for her opponent, because she was partly ironclad. But the only iron covering on the *Kearsarge* was put there before action, by faking her chain cable outside the ship over the boilers, to protect them from shot. The same expedient was open to the *Alabama*, who had similar cables. In fact, it is still a matter of doubt with navy officers how much is gained by this extra cover, some contending for it and some against it. Captain SEMMES evidently thought it was a bad plan for him, or otherwise he would have used it.

The armament of two hostile vessels is rarely found so well matched as in these, so far as comparison can be made with ordnance of different patterns. The elaborate counter-statements of a part of the English press on this subject evaporate at the test of simple fact. The *Kearsarge* had two 11-inch pivot guns, upon whose efficiency the English dwell, and at whose *muzzles* the more candid lay the victory. Of this concession one need not be ashamed, when it is remembered that their offset in the *Alabama* was one 68-pounder, of a pattern which the English, after protracted experiments with Armstrong weapons, had asserted to be their crack gun, and not only so, but the best gun ever made. The *Alabama* also had one 100-pounder rifled Blakely gun, of a similar pattern to that we are now finding it well to introduce in place of the forward 11-inch pivot gun. For broadsides, the *Kearsarge* mounted four 32-pounders, in place of six of the same calibre on the *Alabama*. In addition, the *Kearsarge* had one light 28-pounder rifle on the forecastle. The *Kearsarge* carried one gun less than the *Alabama*.

Less candid critics lay stress on the fact that the *Kearsarge* carried the more men. The discrepancy is so slight that, in any event, it is of no import. As well might the slight superiority of the *Alabama* in tonnage be taken into the reckoning. However, it is evident that each vessel had all the men required to work the ship and to develop the power of its guns. If Captain SEMMES had wanted more, he could undoubtedly have drawn them from the Confederate vessel *Rappahannock*, which was detained at Calais, and some of the crew of which had visited the *Alabama*. Besides, the loss of men on neither side by the action was sufficient to affect the efficiency of the vessel,

The main point which has struck some persons in comparing the two ships, is that the *Alabama* was thought to be out of repair. The question whether this or the other vessel was in need of repairs cannot enter into the discussion. Because, if the *Alabama* did want repairs, as is asserted, these would be of the nature of coppering and caulking, which would not much affect her efficiency, except in a gale of wind. She had no weakness which would trouble her on a smooth sea, and there was nothing more than a light breeze blowing at that time. But probably the *Alabama* was, in fact, in sufficiently good repair. Captain SEMMES need not have gone out unless he chose. The challenge passed from him, and if he be the old naval hero that Southampton says he is, he should not have gone out like a boy in bravado, with a vessel out of repair. At least, he was probably a good judge of his own condition, and found it fit for challenging. To allege that he did not know the strength of the *Kearsarge* would be an inglorious admission, if true. But it is not true, for the *Kearsarge* had lain long enough in European ports to have her measurement and power reckoned a dozen times, as in fact it had been.

Our opinion is, also, that the *Kearsarge* was as *fast* a vessel as the *Alabama*. But that is a point which never has been and perhaps never will be settled. At all events, it was not decided off Cherbourg, because there was no attempt to run or follow in competition. Nor was either vessel put to full speed in the manœuvring.

The question, then, which that battle decided, was one of gunnery and manœuvring. The *Kearsarge* outfought her antagonist. The English journalists declare that SEMMES's chief advantage in going into action was that some of his best gunners were trained aboard the *Excellent*, the British training-ship. Granting that point, the inference which it seems anxious to establish, is that our training is not greatly inferior to that of British training-ships, and our gunners to British gunners. The *Alabama* is described as firing with much greater rapidity than the *Kearsarge*. While this fact settles the former question as to whether she had a full complement in her crew, it also shows that her gunners were not drilled according to our method of teaching. With us, the main effort of officers, when firing beyond point-blank ranges, is to have the men fire deliberately.

It must be added that, in this engagement, the theories of Admiral DAHLGREN, to whose skill and untiring energy the present perfection of the ordnance of the American Navy is so much indebted, have been put to an interesting test. Without assigning more weight or scope to the results than they exhibit, it will be gratifying to the Admiral to observe how much of the merit of the victory is, perforce, awarded to him by the admissions and apologies of English commentators. The DAHLGREN 11-inch gun, with a plain spherical shell and a time fuse, and a charge of powder sufficient for this simple purpose, was able to force a shell through the side of the *Alabama*, just far enough to permit it to explode within the vessel. That, according to Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, who, as a naval authority in the present century has no superior, is the perfection of horizontal shell-firing.

The contest off Cherbourg shows to what brief compass of duration naval actions will be brought, when a single shell or two may decide the conflict. The shell which struck the steering apparatus of the *Alabama* decided her fate. This strange and fatal meeting will doubtless be of the deepest significance to the European marine world, as well as to our own. The day of Trafalgars, of Aboukirs and Copenhagens is gone by. Here, after a circling fight of sixty minutes, with an adversary from 900 to 1200 yards distant, the terror of commerce and the pride of British dockyards struck, and in twenty minutes more the seas rolled over her.

We are not inclined to look upon this contest with too much care for minor questions. But the personal conduct of SEMMES in the affair and the responsive enthusiasm which it found in the British bosom ought not to be passed without comment. Is has already been seen, from the character of the excuses he gave for his defeat, with what bait he caught gudgeons. It would seem that the possibility of skill and courage on the part of the Union conquerer did not enter greatly into the estimate of the reason of the victory. The complaint of SEMMES, made to excite sympathy, that four or five shots were fired into him after his surrender, is unworthy of a man who calls himself a sailor. The men at the guns, as he must know, would not discover the fact that the enemy's flag was down in an instant, and probably not until after orders from the captain of the ship to cease firing. The captain might naturally believe the battle-flag had been shot away, until he saw the white flag hoisted. The account of Minister DAYTON's son, who was aboard the *Kearsage* during the fight, shows that it was not known that the *Alabama's* flag had been pulled down until some time after the fact. It is only surprising that more shots were not fired in the interval, especially with the distance so great as that at which this battle was fought.

That Captain SEMMES expected to conquer the *Kearsarge* with his model vessel and gunners from the training-ships, is of course to be conceded. His slumbering professional pride appears at length to have been aroused by the taunts to which he might have been subjected if he had sought to elude his equal antagonist. It would have been a profitable and a useful, but not a specially glorious record, to have always made exclusive war on merchantmen, without a single attempt to cripple an armed enemy. For the case of the *Hatteras* was not a fight—not even a surrender. He decoyed her under his guns by calling himself the British bark *Petrel*, and then, as she was but half his size, easily sunk her with a broadside. This was well, but not glorious. His latter exploit will give to the Captain more of a JOHN PAUL JONES'reputation—and this fact may account for the increased sympathy and admiration of commercial England. He is to them a hero of this war now, as gallant a gentleman as ever scuttled a ship. Captain WINSLOW could hardly hope to have his victory mentioned on the same day with SEMMES' defeat.

The escape of SEMMES has thrown a trifling cloud in the estimation of some upon the brightness of the conquest. But, reviewing all the attendant circumstances, a candid man will see that it was hardly to be prevented. Even were circumstances more adverse, Captain WINSLOW has done what should be enough to put him beyond reproach for what he did not do. That modest dispatch of his to the Secretary of the Navy is not of a character to excite a glow in all transatlantic breasts, but it inclines our people to be satisfied with the man who, across the ocean, fought the vessel that bore American colors. He has not made so much sensation as his rival, but he blew him and his ship out of water.

IN an article on "Naval Tactics"—an article of so much interest to our American Navy that we hope to copy it in full another week—the *United Service Magazine*, of England, remarks upon the comparative lack of practical books by British Navy officers upon subjects connected with their profession. It says that such works are continually issuing from the French press, and that "in the United States of America, the naval officers have been exceedingly active in giving their views to the world. One publisher in New York has produced, during the last few years, more

books of a professional character than all the English publishers put together." The Navy will easily understand that the publisher alluded to is Mr. VAN NOSTRAND, whose imprint is on, by far, the larger portion of the many able works which our scientific officers have given to the profession and the public. The English magazine proceeds to discuss at some length the book of Commander PARKER on "Squadron Tactics under Steam," to which it gives the highest praise.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

THE late naval contest between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* has given rise to some discussion as to whether the British private yacht *Deerhound* had any legal right to take the Captain and a portion of the crew of the *Alabama* to Southampton, when they with their ship had surrendered to the American man-of-war; and second, whether or not the British government may be required to render up these fugitives, on demand of the Government of the United States.

Without stopping to discuss these questions at length we will merely state a few points which will probably prove important in the future consideration of the case, if it be true, as we see asserted, that our Minister in England is about to make a demand for the surrender of Captain SEMMES. First, it will be well to look at the circumstances under which the British yacht picked up the drowning men, and we therefore quote the letter of Mr. LANCASTER, owner of the yacht, and the statement in the London *News* of June 21, as evidence bearing on this point. The owner of the yacht writes thus to the London *Times:*

SUNDAY, June 19—9 A. M.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. 10:30—observed the *Alabama* steaming out of the harbor towards the Federal steamer *Kearsarge*. 11:30—the *Alabama* commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The *Kearsarge* immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In the manœuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the *Alabama's* firing, the *Alabama* making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At half-past twelve observed the *Alabama* to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the *Kearsarge* were requested to assist in saving the *Alabama's* crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the *Alabama* sunk. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the *Alabama's* whale-boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain SEMMES and thirteen officers. At one P. M. we steered for Southampton.

I may state that, before leaving, the *Kearsarge* was apparently much disabled. The *Alabama's* loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, &c., was as follows, viz:—One officer and one man drowned, six men killed and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Captain SEMMES received a slight wound in the right hand. The *Kearsarge's* boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot-boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors. JOHN LANCASTER.

Steam Yacht Deerhound, off Cowes, June 19, 1864.

The London *News* of June 21st gives this account of the rescue:

When the battle was at an end the *Deerhound* steamed over to the *Kearsarge*, and Mr. LANCASTER was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the *Alabama's* crew and officers who were floating and swimming about, he lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named ADAMS, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on.

One of the men in the boat cried out "*That's* SEMMES," *and the drowning man called out "I am the captain; save me; I cannot keep up any longer."*

ADAMS went and dragged him into the boat. SEMMES then said:—"*For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsarge, but put me on board your yacht.*"

ADAMS promised to do so, and laid SEMMES down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the *Kearsarge's* boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When ADAMS had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and SEMMES was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. LANCASTER was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the *Kearsarge*, but she was too disabled it appears to go after the *Deerhound* to overhaul her, and thus SEMMES escaped being made prisoner.

It will thus be seen that the British yacht, having possibly already in charge for safe-keeping, some of the effects of Captain SEMMES, followed the *Alabama* from Cherbourg, ostensibly to witness the fight. At ten minutes before one, the *Alabama*, having surrendered to the *Kearsarge*, was observed from the deck of the yacht to be sinking; that thereupon the yacht, as is alleged, being so requested by the *Kearsarge*, proceeded to pick up the men who were seen floating about in the water. Having picked up SEMMES, and being informed of his identity, he was concealed, and at one o'clock the yacht steamed away in the direction of the English coast, in great trepidation lest she should be overhauled by the *Kearsarge*.

It is questionable whether a case parallel to this ever occurred in the annals of naval warfare. At present much remains to be cleared up, and the alleged request of the officers of the *Kearsarge* that the yacht should assist in saving the drowning men, needs confirmation. Whether such a request would give the right to hold acknowledged prisoners of war, convey them to a neutral port, and there set them free, is at least doubtful. The following passages from distinguished authorities on the rights of neutrals, bear upon the general question; further than this we reserve our judgment until we are in possession of all the facts and precedents:

"Of the same nature with the carrying of contraband goods is the transportation of military persons or dispatches in the service of the enemy. A neutral vessel, which is used as a transport for the enemy's forces, is subject to confiscation if captured by the opposite belligerent. As to the number of military persons necessary to subject the vessel to confiscation, it is difficult to define; since fewer persons of high quality and character may be of much more importance than a much greater number of persons of lower condition. To carry a veteran general, under some circumstances, might be a much more noxious act than the conveyance of a whole regiment. The consequences of such assistance are greater, and, therefore, the belligerent has a stronger right to prevent and punish it; nor is it material, in the judgment of the Prize Court, whether the master be ignorant of the character of the service on which he is engaged."—*Wheaton's Elements of International Law, p.* 562, 563.

"On the other hand, it is certain that, if my neighbor affords a retreat to my enemies, when defeated and two much weakened to escape me, and allows them time to recover and watch a favorable opportunity of making a second attack on my territories, this conduct so prejudicial to my safety and interests, would be incompatible with neutrality. If, therefore, my enemies, on suffering a discomfiture, retreat into his country, although charity will not allow him to refuse them permission to pass in security, he is bound to make them continue their march beyond his frontiers as soon as possible, and not suffer them to remain in his territories on the watch for a convenient opportunity to attack me anew; otherwise he gives me a right to enter his country in pursuit of them."—*Vattel's Law of Nations, p.* 344.

We may remark, finally, that if we had Captain SEMMES and his English crew in our hands, we should probably find the piracy question an ugly one to deal with; and it is not impossible that the United States Government may have given orders to the commanders of our cruisers, looking forward to some such event as the present; to this surmise the fact that Captain WINSLOW paroled all his prisoners at Cherbourg would seem to give some color.

THE arrest of Major-General DIX, on a warrant issued by Judge RUSSELL, City Judge of New York, has brought before our courts one of the most important questions that has ever arisen at any time in the history of this nation. It is whether a General commanding a military department in a time of civil war, can be arrested and deprived of his liberty by the civil authorities of the State for obeying and executing a military order, issued by the PRESIDENT of the United States. Our readers will remember that when the forged proclamation of the PRESIDENT appeared in the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, the PRESIDENT issued an order to General DIX, directing him to arrest the proprietors and to stop the publication of these papers. That order was obeyed by General DIX. Subsequently the Governor of New York, caused this matter to be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury; and as that body judged it to be inexpedient to investigate the case, he directed the District Attorney to institute a prosecution in relation to it. In accordance with his instructions, the District Attorney procured warrants for the arrest of General DIX and those of his officers who were engaged in executing the order of the PRESIDENT. General DIX at once signified his readiness to submit to the authority of the courts; but subsequently to the issue of the warrants, he received an order from the PRESIDENT which directs him, during the continuance of the civil war, not to relieve himself of his command, nor to be deprived of his liberty, for obeying any order of a military nature, which the PRESIDENT of the United States may direct him to execute.

This order, if the case for the prosecution be sustained, will place General DIX in a position, where he must, as a military commander, either disobey the express order of the Commander-in-Chief, or violate the order of the civil courts of the State. The issue thus directly made between the military authorities and the civil courts, is certainly one of the gravest questions ever presented for the decision of any tribunal. A preliminary hearing took place on the 6th instant, before Judge RUSSELL, and the case was adjourned to the 9th instant, when it will be fully argued by able counsel on both sides.

ONE of the New York daily papers is in error in taking it for granted that the omission of General G. K. STRONG'S name in the list of fallen general officers which General MCCLELLAN gave in his oration at West Point, was intentional. And, inasmuch, as we have in our possession facts to correct the erroneous impression, it seems no more than due that we should say that, as soon as the omission occurred to General MCCLELLAN he was anxious to have it inserted in the report of the oration published in the JOURNAL. The request to insert General STRONG'S name came, however, too late for us to make the desired correction.

THE *Kamerad* of Vienna gives the following estimate of the regular troops at the disposal of the EMPEROR of Mexico:—The corps will comprise in all about 6,000 men, distributed as follows: three battalions of light infantry, a regiment of lancers, a regiment of hussars, two batteries of eight pieces of rifled artillery, a company of engineers and a company of pioneers. The officers and soldiers are enlisted for six years. The officers will probably have permission to return with their rank, after a certain time, to the Austrian Army. The private soldiers will receive 25 florins, and the non-commissioned officers 25 to 50, according to their rank. After six years, the officers and non-commissioned officers can continue to serve or can be sent gratuitously back to Europe, or perhaps they may receive lands and means of sustaining themselves instead.

FOR the information of subscribers we would state that we are able to supply complete sets of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as well as any single numbers that may be desired. At the close of the volume next month we shall furnish an index for binding.

SINCE Russia has vindicated her claim to be considered a first-rate power in European affairs, and more especially since her Government has given indubitable proof that her policy is to be on friendly terms with our own country, it has been a matter of great interest to know what is her actual and effective military strength. Of her naval strength, we have been able heretofore to inform our readers. Her military strength now appears from a digest which appears in the official Government organ, under date of March 26th, and which gives the figures of the Imperial force, according to the report presented to the EMPEROR on the first of January of the current year, by the minister of war. Our advices, it may be added, indicate, that with the threatening appearance of affairs in Northern Europe, in which Russia is intimately concerned, and especially in the present doubt whether the Conference may be able to adjust pacifically the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, Russia has put itself on a still better war-footing.

The present strength of Russia, then, may be tabulated with considerable accuracy as follows:—

	1st January, 1863	1st January, 1864.
I. ACTIVE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.		
Infantry	364,422	694,511
Cavalry	38,366	49,183
Artillery	41,734	48,773
Sappers, miners, &c.	13,413	16,203
Total	457,675	[illegible]
II. LOCAL TROOPS IN FIELD.		
Battalions of the line	86,455	74,561
Regiments in Garrison	—	23,472
Artillery	19,830	29,692
Total	166,285	127,025
III. RESERVES AND NON-COMBATANTS.		
Reserves of all arms	87,350	38,318
Interior Guard	120,262	123,361
Soldiers unassigned	32,390	30,206
Gendarmerie	3,664	6,511
Troops in instruction	1,046	990
Total	254,636	199,386
Total of regular troops	812,196	1,135,976

From this synopsis, it will be seen that the numerical strength of the Russian military system is not a little remarkable. In what actual condition this army of more than a million now stands, must be proved by subsequent events.

AN important order from Adjutant-General Thomas has been read to the negro troops at Nashville, of which the following is the substance:—The incorporation into the Army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought, as speedily as possible, to the highest state of discipline. Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease, and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy.

HON. William Whiting, the Solicitor of the War Department, has prepared a work of about one hundred pages on "Military Government of Hostile Territory in Time of War." The subjects discussed are, as the preface states, of great and growing importance. Clear and just views of the rights, powers and obligations of the Government are necessary to a wise and consistent administration of affairs in the insurrectionary districts, during their transition from open hostilities to their peaceful restoration to the Union. Mr. Whiting has carefully collected, compiled and condensed the various provisions of belligerent and of constitutional law, and the questions involved are vigorously and ably discussed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Administration of President Lincoln. By Henry J. Raymond. New York: Derby & Miller. This volume consists of a short account of the life of President Lincoln, and a full account of his administration. The main part of the latter is made up of the speeches, letters, addresses, proclamations and messages of the President, with such connecting thread of history and commentary as was essential to putting them in a proper light. The book does not pretend to the dignity or value of a history of the times. It is, indeed, rather a biography than a history. The rapidity of execution which is obvious in the work will prevent it from being of permanent historical value. It sets out at full length much material which will also be in the hands of future writers, who will digest and summarize it, and present it in more elaborate form. One of the most interesting parts of the book is the discussion of the Virginia campaign of 1862. These chapters are written with an obvious leaning towards Mr. Lincoln, which is no more than might naturally be expected in his own biographer.

The Tanned Boy. By Major Penniman. Boston: Roberts & Brothers. This is a pleasant boy's book, with a misquotation from Wordsworth on the title page. From the style in which the subsequent papers are written, it may be judged that "Major" is a *nom de plume*. Considerable skill is shown in grouping together such personal incidents and stories of the Lieutenant-General as will interest and instruct children. We are sorry to notice, however, that in the endeavor to bring the book to the latest possible date the incorrect statement of Grant's receiving and rejecting a flag of truce for the burial of dead at Spottsylvania, is introduced. The reported conduct of Grant at this time excited some indignation in Europe until the facts were known. It can hardly therefore be set up with propriety for the admiration of children, especially as the alleged action did not occur.

A few blemishes of this kind apart, this is a praiseworthy attempt to set before the minds of American youth the story of a gallant soldier for their emulation. All such endeavors, especially in such times as these, if made in the right spirit, should be encouraged. A year or two ago, the model for our children was "The Bobbin Boy." Now, it is "The Tanner Boy." The Bobbin Boy has not turned out very well of late, according to the statements of some of his enemies, and his official conduct has been made the subject of investigation by Congress The Tanner boy, no doubt, will prove himself a fit model for the young to follow.

The Atlantic Monthly. July, 1864. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. The present number opens the fourteenth volume of the Atlantic. Of its literary excellence nothing now need be said. Its staff of contributors is not equalled by that of any other American periodical, and the magazine has performed an inestimable service in elevating the intellectual tone of the country. The danger apprehended at the start, was that its circulation would be of necessity so limited as to appeal chiefly to those trained minds of whom the Atlantic writers are only exponents. But the liberality and skill of the publishers have spread the magazine far and wide, and have made it a household companion in many places where it could hardly have hoped to find an entrance. The promptness and the unreserved devotion with which the Atlantic threw its influence into the war at the outset, hoisting the starry flag on its sober cover, will always be a pleasurable remembrance for those who conducted it at that time. Its tone has always been elevating, instructive, and patriotic. Enterprise and energy, directed towards the spread of sound thought and patriotic feeling, must always command our congratulation and support.

The Northern Monthly. Portland, July 1, 1864. Amongst other matter in the current number is a pleasant little account of a "Fallen Hero," whose advantures will remind some of our readers of similar heroes of their own acquaintance. The personage in question is no less than a large, black Newfoundland cross-breed dog, of about 140 lbs. weight. In October, 1861, while the Tenth Maine regiment was on its way to the seat of war, our hero joined it on the cars at Portsmouth, N. H. He had already "served out a three months' term with the First New Hampshire regiment, and with that organization participated in the battle of Bull Run. He returned with the regiment to his native State, and after a short stay at home, like the greater part of our returned soldiers, he tired of the monotony of every day civil life, and when he saw the train full of blue uniforms arrive, his patriotism and the strange and mysterious fascination of camp life proving stronger than the love of home, he at once reenlisted, and again went forward to the wars." Although he had seen service, he joined "H." Co. of the Tenth apparently as a private. But he was at once christened "Major," and held that rank unquestioned till his death. So, at last, the question of the two Majors, which puzzles the beginner in Casey's Tactics, seems in the Tenth Maine to have had a practical illustration. The Major at once began to endure with patience and fortitude the vicissitudes of soldier life. "At the Relay House, where the regiment was stationed during the early part of its term of service, he was always among the most advanced of the pickets, and no dog was ever allowed to cross the lines with impunity. In General Banks' retreat from Winchester, he was very nearly taken prisoner by a dastardly attempt on the part of the enemy to cut off his rear. Although foot-sore and leg-weary, Major was too much a soldier to allow this to be done tamely, and after an absence of two days within the enemy's lines, he met a member of company F, whose acquaintance he had never deigned to acknowledge in camp, and following him, managed to reach the regiment in safety, where he immediately sought out his own company, and would recognize no one but a member of it. Major invariably accompanied the regiment on the march and in all its movements; and no member of his company, during all the tedious marches and privations which the regiment was called upon to undergo, ever became so weary or famished that he was not ready to share his last biscuit with him or resent any insult offered to him. At the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam, and other actions in which the regiment was engaged, he was in the front rank," but escaped unharmed.

In May, 1863, Major was mustered out of service at Portland, with his regiment, and a silver collar, with the leaf engraved thereon, was presented to him. He was then given to Lieutenant Blake, till the latter joined the Twenty-ninth regiment, when "he again returned to service with him, and many other of his old messmates in the Tenth. He served with his accustomed fidelity and good nature up to the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, on the 8th of April l in which he, as usual, engaged, and where, it is said, he promiscuously engaged the Rebels on his own account. During the fight he was killed by a musket-ball; thus gloriously laying down his life for the support of principles which he had not capacity to comprehend."

Journal des Sciences Militaires. Paris: J. Correard. The May number, just received, contains the following articles:—Iron-clad Ships, by M. Cavelier de Cuverville, Lieutenant in the Navy; Studies upon a Rational Form for Axles of Wagons, and the technical advantages of axles of cast-steel, by Professor Adolphe Scheffler, translated from the German by M. Seebold, civil engineer; Notice of a new apparatus for giving Light to Miners in their subterranean labors; Captain Coles and Captain Ericsson; History of Perspective (continued), by M. le Commandant Poudra; Military and Maritime Review.

The article on Captain Coles and Mr. Ericsson is a reprint of the article of the Army and Navy Journal, which our readers will remember, on the same subject.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, for the Year 1863–4, is a volume of much more general interest and varied information than the proceedings of corporate bodies are expected to be. Beside the usual statistics of the corporation, proceedings of its meetings, etc., it contains a most interesting series of special reports on various branches of trade, statistics of trade and finance of the United States, together with several important reports issued by the Chamber during the year in pamphlet form. Something of the interest of the volume, is no doubt due to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce is fortunate in having for its Secretary a gentleman, Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., who unites literary taste and ability to those more essential qualifications for his office, which he is known to possess in so eminent a degree.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S REPORTS.

United States Steamer Kearsarge, June 19.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off this port on the 14th inst., I received a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the *Kearsarge* would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two.

According to this notice the *Alabama* left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about half-past nine o'clock.

At twenty minutes past ten A. M. we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise we steamed to sea, until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the *Alabama*.

As we approached her within about twelve hundred yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round, at a distance of about nine hundred yards from each other.

At the expiration of an hour the *Alabama* struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the Department that every officer and man did his duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

United States Steamer Kearsarge,
Cherbourg, France, June 29, 1864.

Sir:—I enclose herewith the surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the *Alabama*.

Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas in the case of the *Alabama* the carnage, I learn, was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the *Alabama* carrying a one hundred pounder rifle, with one heavy sixty-eight pounder and six broadside thirty-two pounders; the *Kearsarge* carrying four broadside thirty-two pounders, two eleven-inch and one twenty-eight pounder rifle—one gun less than the *Alabama*.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble is a hundred pounder rifle shell, which entered our stern post and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, in which all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too well praised; but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement to the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

SEVENTIETH DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, July 3—0 P. M.

Major-General Dix:—

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of General Wilson's operations:—

Sixty miles of railroad was thoroughly destroyed. The Danville Road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the material were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmiths' shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the South Side Road were destroyed. Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes which they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train, and 12 cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and thrown into the water; and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kantz's division.

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburgh this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburgh. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force, or the extent of its operations.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SEVENTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

War Department, Washington, July 3—9 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

The following telegram dated to-day at Marietta, Ga., was received this evening from General Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:—

The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight and Marietta at 8.30 A. M. Thomas is moving down the main road toward the Chattahoochee, and McPherson toward the mouth of the Nickajack on the Sandtown Road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kenesaw.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS MANNING WRIGHT.

This promising young officer deserves more than ordinary mention, for gallantry of conduct and steadfast attention to his duty in the position he so honorably held. Captain Wright entered the United States service in August, 1861, as orderly sergeant in the 57th N. Y. Volunteers. He was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, and while in this position passed through nearly every battle of importance in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. During this period, he was at one time exceedingly reduced by typhoid fever, but his unusually good constitution overcame this direful malady, and he returned to duty with an ardent desire to eclipse the previous acts of gallantry for which he had had favorable notice. During the battles of Antietam and Gettysburgh he sustained two very narrow escapes from immediate death. In 1863 he was promoted to a captaincy, for courageous conduct in the face of the enemy. In the battles before Petersburgh he was wounded in the ancle, the wound being so severe as to necessitate amputation, from the effects of which he died on the 2d of July. The friends of Captain Wright may well have been proud of the companion who has so honorably distinguished himself, their admiration for his soldierly qualities and upright character as a gentleman being only exceeded by their deep grief for his untimely end.

C. D. J.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following correction:—In your issue of June 25th, 1864, under the head of Army and Navy Personal, you mention that the first monument in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga was erected in memory of Captains Russell and Le Fevre, and that LeFevre was of the Eighty-eighth Missouri Volunteers. Whereas Captain Isaac H. LeFevre was of Company F, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and at the time of his death was Topographical Engineer on the staff of Brigadier-General John Beatty, of General Negley's division.

A short time since an account of a heartrending scene at a wedding in Charleston was going the rounds of the press. It was asserted that a daughter of Governor Pickens was killed by a shell from the blockade fleet at the marriage altar. It turns out that the whole story was a hoax.

Immense hospital barracks, capable of accommodating eight thousand patients, are in course of erection at Annapolis, Md.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gillmore, to be major-general of volunteers, July 10, 1864.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, to be brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading his brigade against the enemy at Petersburgh, Virginia, where he was dangerously wounded, to rank from June 18, 1864.

Colonel Joseph B. Carr, 2d New York Volunteers, to be brigadier-general.

Colonel William Blaisdell, of the 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and distinguished conduct, to date June 23, 1864.

Colonel Martin D. Hardin, of the 12th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to be brigadier-general of volunteers.

TO BE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Colonel Amos B. Eaton, assistant commissary-general of subsistence United States Army, to be commissary-general of subsistence U. S. Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, June 29, 1864, vice Taylor, deceased.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert E. Clary, Quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 15, 1864, vice Sibley, resigned.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Captain W. W. McKim assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Dickerson, resigned.

Captain Gardner S. Blodget, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Craig, resigned.

Captain J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Ogden, resigned.

Captain James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Ferguson, dismissed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Delavan D. Perkins, additional aide-de-camp, and captain in the 4th United States artillery, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, June 1, 1864, vice Hartsuff, promoted.

Captain Henry Clay Wood, of the 11th United States infantry, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, June 24, 1864, vice McLean, resigned.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brewerton, to be Colonel, April 22, 1864, vice Delafield, appointed chief engineer.

Major Lorenzo Sitgreaves, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 22, 1864, vice Brewerton, promoted.

Captain Nathaniel Michler, to be major, April 22, 1864, vice Sitgreaves, promoted.

First Lieutenant George L. Gillespie, Jr., to be captain, April 22, 1864, vice Michler, promoted.

1. Cadet Garret J Lydecker, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Cadet Arthur H. Burnham, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

3. Cadet Amos Stickney, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

4. Cadet James W. Cuyler, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Cadet Alexander Mackenzie, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy

6. Cadet Oswald H. Ernst, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

7. Cadet David P Heap, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice J. H. Wilson, promoted.

8 Cadet William Ludlow, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Babcock, promoted.

9. Cadet Charles B. Phillips, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice J. M. Wilson, promoted.

18. Cadet William A. Jones, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Harwood. promoted.

11. Cadet John T. Cantwell, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Barlow, promoted.

12. Cadet Andrew N. Damrell, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice O'Rorke, killed in battle.

13. Cadet C. Douglas Waterman, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Haine, promoted.

14. Cadet Vanderbilt Allen, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Rabb, deceased.

15. Cadet Charles J. Allen, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Farquhar, promoted.

First Lieutenant Peter G. Haines, to be captain, July 18, 1863, vice Putnam, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant Francis U. Farquhar, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice McPherson, appointed brigadier-general.

First Lieutenant Arthur H. Dutton, to be captain, October 2, 1863, vice Casey, promoted.

First Lieutenant Ranald Slidell McKenzie, to be captain, November 6, 1863, vice Paine, resigned.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant Howard Stockton of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, to be second lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the United States.

16. Cadet Cullen Bryant, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Maryea, promoted.

19. Cadet Martin L. Poland, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Arnold, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

18. Cadet E. Van Arsdale Andruss, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice McCrea, promoted.

23. Cadet Isaac W. McLay, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Sanderson, deceased.

26. Cadet Edward D. Wheeler, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Reynolds, cashiered.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

18. Cadet Alexander S. Clarke, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Wilson, promoted.

21. Cadet John Elliott, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Calef, promoted.

22. Cadet Melville R. Louck, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice McIntire, promoted.

24. Cadet Rezin G. Howell, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Murray, promoted.

25. Cadet William P. Vose, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Lord, promoted.

27. Cadet Samuel H. Kinney, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice McGilvray, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

20. Cadet William Ennis, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Butler, transferred to the Ordnance Department.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Edward Myers, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1863, vice Sumner, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Harrison Moulton, to be first lieutenant, December 29, 1863, vice Haycock, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John McDonald, to be first lieutenant, February 12, 1864, vice Swain, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant John S. Walker, to be first lieutenant, April 2, 1864, vice Henton, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Elijah, R. Wells, to be first lieutenant, November, 25, 1863, vice Burnham, dismissed.

Second lieutenant Paul Quirk, to be first lieutenant, February 13, 1864, vice McQuesten, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major George Stoneman, of the 4th cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 30, 1864, vice Ruff, retired.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain William P. Chambliss, of the 5th cavalry, to be Major, March 30, 1864, vice Stoneman, promoted to the 3d cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Elbridge G. Boys, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice Wilcox, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Hendelbrook, to be first lieutenant, December 15, 1863, vice Amory, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Sumner, to be captain, March 30, 1864, vice Chambliss, promoted to the 4th cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Henley, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Sumner, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, to be first lieutenant, April 6, 1864, vice Bradley, dismissed.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Adolph W. Kroutinger, to be captain, April 11, 1864, vice McKee, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Henry Sommer, to be first lieutenant, April 11, 1864, vice Kroutinger, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Michael Dolan, to be first lieutenant, April 21, 1864, vice Lacy, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Drury, to be first lieutenant, April 21, vice Byrne, dismissed.

First Sergeant Samuel D. Southworth, of battery B, 5th United States Artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Samuel Archer, of the 5th infantry, to be major, March 30, 1864, vice Prince, retired.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant Robert McDonald, of company E, to be second lieutenant in the 5th regiment infantry.

First Lieutenant Samuel Ovenshine, to be captain, March 30, 1864, vice Archer, promoted to the 3d infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Curtis, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Ovenshine, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Wright Rives, to be captain, February 23, 1864, vice Moore, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Byron Kirby, to be first lieutenant, February 23, 1864, vice Rives, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Frederick Townsend, of the 18th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 20, 1864, vice Silby, promoted to the 16th infantry.

First Lieutenant Edwin Pollock, to be captain, April 20, 1864, vice Woods, promoted to the 18th infantry.

Second Lieutenant John H. Hardie, to be first lieutenant, April 20, 1864, vice Pollock, promoted.

Private Leonard Hay, of the 15th U. S. Infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Marshall, cashiered.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John L. Smyth, to be first lieutenant, January 23, 1864, vice Hamilton, dropped.

Second Lieutenant John P. Macy, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1864, vice sellers promoted.

Second Lieutenant Theodore Schwan, to be first lieutenant, April 8, 1864, vice Cutting, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Duncan M. Vance to be captain, January 6, 1864, vice Elder, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Oscar H. Nealy, to be first lieutenant, January 6, 1864, vice Vance, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Lemuel Pettee, to be first lieutenant, April 26, 1864, vice Cheesebrough, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Eugene Wells, to be captain, December 31, 1863, vice Coster, resigned.

Second lieutenant James E. Putnam, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1863, vice Wells, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William H. Hubbs, to be captain, April 8, 1864, vice Cheek, retired.

Second Lieutenant George P. Sanford, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, vice Kopp, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Newlin, to be first lieutenant, February, 20, 1864, vice Green, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William H. Keeling, to be first lieutenant, April 9, 1854, vice Hubbs, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Sanderson, of the 15th infantry, to be colonel.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, of the 9th infantry, to be colonel, April 20, 1864, vice Porter, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William W. Swan, to be captain, April 29, 1864, vice Ludington, appointed assistant inspector-general.

First Sergeant George F. Adams, of company D, to be second lieutenant, vice Lancaster, promoted.

Sergeant Thomas M. Smith, of company B, 1st battalion, to be second lieutenant, vice Stimpson, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Charles R. Woods, of the 9th infantry, to be major, April 20, 1864, vice Townsend, promoted to the 9th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Orrin E. Davis, to be first lieutenant, January 24, 1864, vice Williamson, retired.

Second Lieutenant Isaac D'Isay, to be first lieutenant, January 31, 1864, vice Sutherland, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Douglas Edwards, to be first lieutenant, November 7, 1863, vice Millard, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Robert Ayres, to be first lieutenant, November 25, 1863, vice Stansbury promoted.

Second Lieutenant James H. Gageby, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1863, vice Snyder, retired.

Second Lieutenant Ezra P. Ewers, to be first lieutenant, March 16, 1864, vice Phelps, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Davis, to be first lieutenant, April 1, 1864, vice Jack, resigned.

TO BE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Captain Lucien Eaton, of the 23d Missouri Volunteers, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, for the troops serving in the Department of the Missouri.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain Maxwell V. L. Woodhull, aide-de-camp.
Captain Henry R. Dalton.
Lieutenant F. A. Copeland, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry.
First Lieutenant John F. Lacey, 33d Iowa Volunteers.
Captain Henry A. Hale, 19th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Lieutenant Robert E. Beecher, 73d Ohio Volunteers.
John O. Tyler, of Vermont,
Lieutenant Singleton Bowland, 37th Indiana Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, June 1, 1864, vice Buell, resigned.

Major George L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be assistant adjutant-genencral, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1864, vice Nichols, promoted.

First Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler, of the 4th Vermont Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.

Lieutenant John D. Parsons, Adjutant of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.

Captain Seth B. Moe, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of Major.

Lieutenant William T. Kittredge, Adjutant of the 4th Minnesota Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant D. J. Craigie, of the 8th Iowa Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Theodore Cox, of the 11th Ohio Volunteers.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

John G. Ladd, of Rhode Island.
John A. G. Barker, of Missouri.
Frank H. Fletcher, of Missouri.
William Williams, of Indiana.
Pierre Van Alstyne, of New York.
Whittlesey Adams, of Ohio,
George A. Fishe, of Massachusetts.
Frederick West, of Wisconsin.
Horatio N. Huckley, of New York.
Orrin Daggett, of Maine.
Charles O. Benedict, of New York.
John H. Ellis, of Missouri.
J. P. R. B. Smith, of West Virginia.
James McIntire, of Maryland.
Samuel L. Drew, of Massachusetts.
O. V. Carter, of Iowa.
John H. Slavin, of Wisconsin.
Danforth Brown, of West Virginia.
William S. Baker, of Massachusetts.
Henry L. Williams, of Ohio.
George E. Seney, of Ohio.
Robert Hundhausen, of Missouri.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis M. Smith, of the 17th Illinois Volunteers.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Peter S. Michie, of the United States Corps of Engineers, to be aide-de-camp with the rank of captain in the volunteer force for Major-General Gillmore.

Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Artillery, for Major-General Schofield.

First Lieutenant Wm. J. Twining, of Corps of Engineers, for Major-General Schofield.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Lawrence Rhoades, of Rhode Island.
George M. Hollis, of New York.
Charles Stewart, of Missouri.
Rufus R. Edwards, of Kansas.
Jonathan R. Webber, of Illinois.
Captain Nathan Willard, of the 14th Indiana Volunteers
Wm. B. Turner, of Pennsylvania.
Truman H. Burrell, of New York.
Lieutenant William W. Barker, of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry.
Lee Haymond, of West Virginia.
Eli F. Jennings, of Ohio.
William R Tracy, of Tennessee.
P. R. Minor, of Ohio.
Z. D. Rumsdell, of West Virginia.
Lieutenant George C. Almy, of the 5th Rhode Island Volunteers
Robest Holmes, of Iowa.
Campbell E. Purviance, of Pennsylvania.
Edward J. Robinson, of Indiana.
George May, of Iowa
Reuben B. James, of Indiana.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Lieutenant Edward P. Champlin, of the 18th Michigan Volunteers.

Homer A Cooke, of Massachusetts, July 21, 1863.

James Whittingham, of West Virginia.

Horace Patterson, of Rhode Island, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Erskine M. Kamp, of New York, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, to date from May 19, 1863

John E. Fleming, of West Virginia, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Lewis Todhunter, of Iowa, to be assistent quartermaster, with the rank of captein

Lieutenant William Currie, of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Prosper Shubert, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

First Lieutenant William L. Rynerson 1st California Volunteers

Quartermaster Sergeant George W. Mason, of the 2d Connecticut Artillery.

Joseph H. Wilson, of Indiana.
A. M. Garoutte, of Ohio.
George E. Learnard, of Massachusetts.
Lieutenant D. F. Elsworth, of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
R. C. Link, of West Virginia.
William B. Tramp, clerk Quartermaster's Department.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Garcelon, of the 16th Maine Volunteers.

Private John R. Webster, of the 19th Maine Volunteers.
Frank G. McElroy, of New York.
George M. Chester, of Michigan.
Dyer D Bullock, of New York.
David W. Scott, of Indiana.
James O. Churchill, of Illinois.
Edward Fitzgerald, of California.
Cyrus K. Drew, of Indiana.
Sanford Horned, of Iowa.
Enoch Spruance, of Delaware.
John R. Whitcomb, 7th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Lieutenant Alonzo Eaton, 20th Iowa Volunteers.
Lieutenant William W. Barker, 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

Frank O. Sawyer, of Vermont, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

SURGEONS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Knight.
Assistant Surgeon E. A. Clark.
Assistant Surgeon T B. Hood.
Assistant Surgeon George Derby.
Assistant Surgeon George B. Parker.
Assistant Surgeon H. Z. Gill.
Assistant Surgeon H. C. Norton.
Assistant Surgeon W. C. Daniels.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. P. Malloch.
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Griswold, of Pennsylvania.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. A. Harvey.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. S. Milliner, of New York.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. G. Keeter, of Kentucky.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas G Sherwood, of Pennsylvania.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, of Massachusetts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Henry, of Kentucky.
Surgeon Ebenezer McClintock, of the Corps d'Afrique.
Surgeon J. B. Cutts, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry.

TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

Norman Badger, of Kentucky.
Thomas W. Clark, of Massachusetts.
Charles A. Raymond, of Virginia.
Michael Burdett, of Delaware.
Michael J. Cramer, of Kentucky.
David E. Jones, of Wisconsin.
Thomas Drumm, of Virginia.
William Wilson, of Ohio.
William M. Daily, of Indiana.

SIGNAL CORPS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Captain William J. L. Nicodemus, of the 12th United States infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1863.

TO BE MAJORS.

Captain B. F. Fisher, of the 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to be major, March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Marston, of the 75th Pennsylvania Vols., to be major, March 3, 1863.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

To rank from March 3, 1863.

Captain William G. McCreary, of the 102d Pennsylvania Vols.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Spencer, of the 14th Minnesota Vols.

Captain Henry R. Clum, of the 5th Wisconsin Vols.
First Lieutenant Stephen M. Eaton, of the 12th Maine Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel S. Sample, of the 5th Iowa Vols.
First Lieutenant Franklin E. Town, of the 42d New York Vols.
Captain Paul Babcock, Jr., of the 7th New Jersey Vols
Captain Charles L. Davis, of the 82d Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain Henry S. Tafft, of the 15th Massachusetts Vols.
Captain James S. Hall, of the 53d Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Gustavus S. Dana, of the 6th Connecticut Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel Bachtell, of the 15th Ohio Vols.
Captain Ocran H. Howard, of the 2d Massachusetts Vols.

First Lieutenant Isaac J. Harvey, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Captain Lemuel B. Norton, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Captain Jesse Merrill, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
First Lieutenant James B. Ludwick, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Captain Jed. C. Paine, of the 57th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Edwin J. Meeker, of the 3d Wisconsin Vols.
First Lieutenant Peter A. Taylor, of the 49th New York Vols.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

To rank from March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Edmund H. Russell, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Captain William H. Hill, of the 99th Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain Charles R. Case, of the 38th Indiana Vols.
Second Lieutenant Amos M. Thayer, of the 112th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Clifford Stickney, of the 72d Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel B. Partridge, of the 92d New York Vols.
First Lieutenant William J. Galbraith, of the 78th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Charles C. T. Keith, of the 23d battery New York artillery.
Second Lieutenant William F. Warren, of the M. M. brigade.
First Lieutenant William Ware, of the 28th Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant Theodore C. Vidal, of the 42d New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Cross, of the 50th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Isaac L. Lyon, of the 11th Connecticut Vols.
First Lieutenant Thomas P. Rushby, of the New York volunteer engineers.
First Lieutenant N. Henry Camp, of the 4th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Townsand L. Hatfield, of the 48th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant William S. Stryker, of the 12th Virginia Vols.
Second Lieutenant Peter H. Niles, of the 23d Massachusetts Vols.
Second Lieutenant Paul Brodie, of the 79th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Henry Ayres, of the 1st New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Adin R. Capron, of the 2d Rhode Island Vols.
First Lieutenant William H. Sherly, of the 97th Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant George A. Fisher, of the 23d Massachusetts Vols.
Second Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, of the 139th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant W. C. Magner, of the 12th Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant J. P. Sampsen, of the 9th Iowa Vols.
First Lieutenant J. G. Wiggins, of the 3d New Jersey Vols.
First Lieutenant George J. Clark, of the 62d New York Vols.
Captain Joseph Gloskoski, of the 29th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Carrique, of the 3d Rhode Island artillery.
Second Lieutenant William S. Andrews, of the 9th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant John L. Rollapeter, of the 49th Ohio Vols.
First Lieutenant George W. Bailey, of the M. M. brigade.
First Lieutenant Wilson Bruyn, of the New York volunteer engineers.
First Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, of the 22d Michigan Vols.
Captain Richard Dinsmore, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
First Lieutenant A. Brainard Jerome, of the 1st New Jersey Vols.
Captain E. A Derricks, of the 68th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant J. H. Walker, of the 23d Iowa Vols.
First Lieutenant Joseph B. Knox, of the 25th Massachusetts Vols.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

To rank from March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles Herzog, of the 41st New York Vols.
Captain William Leonard, of the 38th Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant James H. Connelly, of the 37th Indiana Vols.
Second Lieutenant John C. Abbott, of the 18th Connecticut Vols.
First Lieutenant Washington W. Hopkins, of the 79th Pennsylvania Vols
First Lieutenant Cyrus M. Roberts, of the 78th Ohio Vols.
First Lieutenant Edward L. Holstead, of the 40th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant William Quinton, of the 19th Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant Alfred K. Taylor, of the 3d Ohio Vols.
First Lieutenant Frank N. Wicker, of the 28th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Thomas S. Seabury, of the 3d New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Burch Foraker, of the 24th Ohio Vols.
First Lieutenant C. Conrad, of the 48th Ohio Vols.
Captain Naham Daniels, of the 3d Wisconsin Vols.
First Lieutenant Harvey W. Benson, of the 17th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Amos M. Jackson, of the 24th Maine Vols.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Messinger, of the 1st Wisconsin Vols.
First Lieutenant Alfred F. Berry, of the 15th Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant John E. Holland, of the 36th Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant Milton Benner, of the 112th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Henry R. Flook, of the 33d Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant Joseph L. Hallett, of the 31st Massachusetts Vols.
Captain Davis E. Castle, of the 19th Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant Theodore F. Patterson, of the 67th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Brent, of the 52d Ohio Vols.
First Lieutenant J. R. Fitch, of the 35th Ohio Vols.
Acting Lieutenant J. B. Kelley, of the M. M. brigade.
Second Lieutenant Edward S. Moffat, of the 9th New Jersey Vols.
First Lieutenant W. A. Harris, of the 63d Illinois Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel F. Rober, of the 24th Ohio Vols.
Acting Lieutenant John Q. Adams, of the M. M. brigade.
First Lieutenant Ephraim A. Briggs, of the 43d New York Vols.
First Lieutenant E F. C. Klokke, of the 24th Illinois Vols.
Second Lieutenant Julius M. Swain, of the 39th Massachusetts Vols.
Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Woher, of the 97th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Holbrook, of the 5th Massachusetts Vols.
Second Lieutenant William F. Barrett, of the 27th Massachusetts Vols.
Captain Frederick E. Beardslee, assistant quartermaster of volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Tuckerman, of the 19th Wisconsin Vols.
Captain William A. Pigman, of the 46th Indiana Vols.
Second Lieutenant A. Clarkson Merritt, of the 119th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Joseph R. Putnam, of the Minnesota Vols.
First Lieutenant William Sizer, of the 164th New York Vols.

Private James B Duff, of Co. D. 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Private Joseph W. Brown, of Co. K, 7th Massachusetts Vols.
Sergeant Eugene Clyde, of the 12th United States infantry.
Private Asa T. Abbott, of Co. E, 1st Minnesota Vols.
Private Samuel N. Rogers, of the 21st Massachusetts Vols.
Private David L. Craft, of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Second Lieutenant E. H. Wardwell, of the 24th Indiana battery.
First Lieutenant Frederick J. Amsden, of the 136th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Edward P. Adams, of the 125th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Myron Adams, Jr., of the 126th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Frederick S. Henson, of the 22d Massachusetts Vols.
First Lieutenant Albert N. Sely, of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry.
First Lieutenant Lucius A. Dellingham, of the 122d New York Vols.

Private Edwin S. Curtis, of Co. D, 48th New York Vols.
Sergeant Samuel E. Orr, of the Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Vols.
Sergeant Henry Mavell, of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles.
Private Joseph A. Kirby, of Co. C, 2d United States cavalry.
Private George C. Round, of Co. G, 1st Connecticut artillery.
Oscar B. Ireland, of New York.
Thomas H Feary, of England.
Edgar Ketchum, of New York.
Francis McClosy, of Pennsylvania.
Charles Weihl, of Germany.
Nathan B. Roberts, of Massachusetts.
Charles S Bradley, of the District of Columbia.
Preston Carpenter, of Pennsylvania.
Charles Roberts, of New York.
Robert E. Duvall, of the District of Columbia.
George T. Smith, of Pennsylvania.
William W. Clemens, of Pennsylvania.
Theodore Maltaby, Jr., of New York.
M. D Reymer, of Pennsylvania.
D. Wilmot Smith, of Connecticut.
John E. Bradford, of Rhode Island.
Reuben Bartley, of Pennsylvania.
John R. Onderdonk, of New York.
James S. Spear, of Ohio.

AN ACT to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every Quartermaster and Assistant Quartermaster, and every Commissary and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and every Paymaster and Additional Paymaster shall, as soon as practicable, be ordered to appear for examination as to his qualifications before a Board to be composed of three staff officers of the corps to which he belongs of recognized merit and fitness, of whom two at least shall be officers of volunteers, which Board shall make a careful examination as to the qualification of all officers who may appear before them in pursuance of this act, and shall also keep minutes and make a full and true record of the examination in each case. And all members of such Boards of examination shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties as herein provided, swear or affirm that they will conduct all examinations with impartiality, and with a sole view to the qualifications of the person or persons to be examined, and that they will not divulge the vote of any member upon the examination of any officer who may appear before them.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such Boards of examination shall be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and the Paymaster-General at convenient places; and general rules of examination and a standard of qualifications shall be prescribed by said officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall be published in general orders.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after such general orders shall have been published for sixty days, if any officer who shall then be ordered before a Board of examiners, under the provisions of this act, shall fail for thirty days, after receiving such special order, to report himself as directed, all his pay and allowances shall cease and be forfeited until he does appear and report for examination; and if he shall still thereafter fail for a further period of thirty days so to appear he shall thereupon be dropped from the rolls of the Army: *Provided, however*, That if such failure to appear and report shall have been occasioned by wounds or sickness, or other physical disability, then there shall be no forfeiture of pay until thirty days after such disability has been removed; but if in sixty days after the disability is removed the officer shall not report himself he shall then be dropped from the rolls as in other cases.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the board of examination shall report that any officer does not possess the requisite business qualifications they shall forward the record of the examination of such officer to the head of the bureau to which he may belong, and if the head of such bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board he shall forward the same through the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, and if the President shall confirm the same the officer so failing in his examination shall, if commissioned, be dismissed from the service with one months pay, and if not yet commissioned his appointment shall be revoked. And if the Board shall report that any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination by reasons of intemperance, gambling, or other immorality, and if the head of the bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, and the same being communicated, as before provided, to the President and confirmed by him, then such officer shall be dismissed from the service without pay, and shall not be permitted to re-enter the service as an officer: *Provided*, That such dismissal shall not relieve him from liability under existing laws for any offence he may have committed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of examination shall forward all their records of examination to the heads of the bureaus to which they appertain, and such records shall be filed in the proper bureaus with a suitable index; and any officer who may desire it shall be entitled to receive a copy of the record in his own case upon paying the cost of copying the same.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

A RESOLUTION for the relief of clerks at the Kittery and Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the settlement of the accounts of the Kittery and Philadelphia Navy Yards, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized to allow such sums as have already been appropriated by Congress for the pay of clerks at said Yards, from October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to July, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Sanderson, Major, additional Aide-de-camp and Captain, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, to date June 6, 1864; published in the dismissals for the week ending June 11, 1864, as Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Sanderson, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers.

Captain Isaac H. Baker, 10th regiment veteran reserve corps, to date June 18, 1864, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Joe Davis, 32d Missouri Vols., and First Lieutenant Geo. E. O'Neal, 30th Ohio Vols., to date June 21, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon John O'Donnell, 9th U. S. colored troops, to date February 14, 1864, for desertion.

First Lieutenant Charles D. Root, Merrill's Horse, Missouri Vols., to date June 20th, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for appropriating to his own use Government property, and money entrusted to him by men of his command for delivery to their families, and for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant William C. Harris, veteran reserve corps, to date June 18, 1864, for drunkenness.

First Lieutenant John J. Salter, 8th Minnesota Vols., to date June 22, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for gross and unpardonable neglect of duty in not properly preparing and signing the muster and pay-rolls of his company, thereby working prejudice to the interests of the enlisted men of his command by preventing them from receiving their pay prior to their starting on a distant expedition.

First Lieutenant Seth F. Watson, 28th U. S. colored troops, to date June 24, 1864, he having tendered his resignation, and being physically incapacitated for service by a loathsome disease contracted through his own indiscretion.

Lieutenant R. C. Hoggins, 24th Massachusetts Vols., to date June 21, 1864, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The following officers, to date May 30, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:—

Captain William Fiery, 1st Potomac Home brigade cavalry, Maryland Vols.

First Lieutenant Julius D. Baker, 21st New York cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain R. Y. Wood, Captain James Speed, First Lieutenant Isaac P. Gray, First Lieutenant Charles A. Harrison, regimental quartermaster, and Second Lieutenant John Strong, 1st Texas cavalry, to date June 4. 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having tendered their resignation, alleging false and improper reasons therefor, and having entered into a combination so to do.

Captain Silas E. Warren, 88th U. S. colored infantry, to date June 7, 1864, he having tendered his resignation while under charges, "drunkenness on duty."

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The dismissal of Captain Charles A. McKnight, 7th Michigan Vols., to date May 16, 1864, has been so amended as to date June 20, 1864.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED

First Lieutenant Charles T. Baroux, 119th Pennsylvania Vols., having tendered his resignation, has been dishonorably discharged, to date June 21, 1864, on account of physical disability, disobedience of orders in not joining his command in the field, as ordered May 5, 1864, and for absence without leave.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order dishonorably discharging First Lieutenant and Adjutant A. E. Wugstaff, 103d Illinois Vols., to date June 15, 1864, for having tendered his resignation, based on the good of the service, and for cowardly and disgraceful conduct in the face of the enemy at Resaca and Dallas, Ga., has been confirmed.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER-OUT CONFIRMED.

The order dishonorably mustering out of service Captain S. Estile, 18th Iowa Vols., to date April 13th, 1864, for drunkenness and cowardice in the face of the enemy, has been approved.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their respective regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:—

Captain Benjamin Warren, 26th Massachusetts Vols.
Captain Henry G. Hodges, 3d East Tennessee Vols.
Second Lieutenant J. Cain, 8th Ohio independent battery.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from July 4, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C, of which Brigadier-General John C Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant George E. Bird, 3d Maryland Volunteers
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Smith, 178th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant A. A. Casler, 154th New York Volunteers.
Major William H. Lamont, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain G. W. Van Slyck, 128th New York Volunteers.

For visiting improper places of amusement in this city whilst under medical treatment, and failing to report at headquarters, Military District of Washington, in arrest, as ordered.

Captain James Donohue, 8th Michigan Volunteers.

For failing to report at Officers' United States General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., on expiration of leave, and for absence without leave.

Captain Joseph Eddington, 32d Iowa Volunteers.

DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant John J. Slater, company K, 8th Minnesota Volunteers.
Captain Thomas Dunlap, Jr., 29th Connecticut, Colored Volunteers.

CASHIERED.

Captain Otto G. W. Kleinschmidt, company I, 16th New York Cavalry.
Lieutenant Hartley W. Sewall, United States Revenue Service, and be confined to hard labor for a period of ten (10) years, at such Penitentiary as the President of the United States may designate.
Captain Cyrus H. Rogers, 5th New Jersey Volunteers.
Captain Thomas G. Tilford, 3d United States Cavalry.
Major Thomas Hynes, 10th Missouri Cavalry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Commander Albert A. Smith, Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Joseph E. Nourse, Edward A. Rouget, and Edward Seager, to be Professors of Mathematics in the Navy, from May 21, 1864.

PROMOTIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, for advancement in his grade five numbers, to take rank next after Lieutenant-Commander John D. Upsher, for distinguished conduct in battle, in command of the U. S. steamer *Sassacus*, in her attack on and attempt to run down the rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle* on the 5th of May, 1864.

First Assistant Engineer James M. Hobby, for advancement thirty numbers in his grade, for distinguished conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism in the attack of the *Sassacus* upon the rebel ram *Albemarle*

Lieutenant Silas W. Terry, U. S. Navy, for advancement in his grade five numbers, to take rank next after Lieutenant C. A. Hatcheller, for gallant conduct in the Red River Expedition.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensigns Richard S. Chew and Henry J. Blake, to be lieutenants in the Navy.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Lee Darling, of New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Fairchild, of Wisconsin.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Martin, of New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William H. Anderson, Maine.
Acting Assistant Paymaster William C. Cook, of Pennsylvania.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George S. Benedict, of Ohio.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Theron Merritt, of New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George D. Reed, of Iowa
Acting Assistant Paymaster William N. Watmough, of Pennsylvania.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

W. J. Simon, from May 30, 1864.
James Wilson, of the District of Columbia, from June 21, 1864.
William H. Westcott, of Massachusetts, from June 21, 1864.
George F. Winslow, of Massachusetts, vice Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Abbott, resigned.

TO BE SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy, from May 29, 1864, vice Surgeon Isaac Brinkerhoff, transferred to retired list.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

William E. Hopkins and Paul Shirley.

TO BE PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Frank H. Hinman, of Ohio.
Robert P. Leslie, of Pennsylvania.
Horace P. Tuttle, of Massachusetts.
George D. F. Barton, of New York.
W. R. Winslow, of Massachusetts.
W. Goldsborough, of Maryland.

TO BE CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

George W. Smith, of the District of Columbia.
George D. Henderson, of Kansas.
H. B. Hibben, of Indiana.
J. D. Benglers, of Rhode Island.

MARINE CORPS.

Major Jacob Zeilin, to be Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Colonel Commandant John Harris, deceased.

Major William L. Shuttleworth, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ward Marston, transferred to the retired list.

Captain Matthew R. Kintzing, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Reynolds, transferred to the retired list.

Captain James H. Jones, to be a Major in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Major Jacob Zeilin, nominated for Colonel Commandant.

Captain Thomas Y. Field, to be a Major in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Major Addison Garland, nominated for Colonel.

Captain Charles G. McGawley, to be a Major in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Major J. F. Doughty, transferred to the retired list.

First Lieutenant William H Carter, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Captain M. R. Kintzing, nominated for Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant McLane Tilton, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Captain James H. Jones, nominated for Major.

First Lieutenant John H. Higbee, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Captain Thomas Y. Field, nominated for Major.
First Lieutenant Frank Monroe, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10 1864.
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Williams, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
Second Lieutenant William Wallace, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, vice First Lieutenant William R. Carter, nominated for Captain.
Second Lieutenant E. C. Saltmarsh, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice First Lieutenant McLane Tilton, nominated for Captain.
Second Lieutenant G. C. Stoddard, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice First Lieutenant J. H. Higbee, nominated for Captain.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Gunner James Hutchinson, to ordnance duty at Baltimore, Md.
Carpenter John A. Dixon, to the *Constitution*.
Boatswain Zachariah Whitmarsh, to the *Susquehanna*.
Sailmaker, John A. Holbrook, to the *Susquehanna*.
First Assistant Engineer John Johnson, to the *Susquehanna*.
Surgeon William T. Hord, to duty connected with recruiting in New Jersey.
Second Assistant Engineer F L. Cooper, to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.
Chaplain Charles A. Davis, to take passage to Charleston, for duty in the *Wabash*.
Second Assistant Engineer Edmund Olsen, to examination at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

Gunner Edward J. Waugh, from ordnance duty at Baltimore, Md.; and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.
Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.
Lieutenant Henry F. Picking, from the Naval Academy, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander A. Cooke, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.
Surgeon John Y. Taylor, from the *Oneida*, and ordered North.
Surgeon John Y. Gibson, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to the *Oneida*.
Lieutenant Simeon P. Gillett, from the *Glaucus*, and ordered to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Lieutenant John F. McGlinsey, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.
Lieutenant-Commander Edward Y. McCauley, from the command of the *Tioga*, and ordered North.
Assistant Surgeon Samuel G. Webber, from the *Chineo*, and ordered to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for duty on board the *Nahant*.
Lieutenant-Commander R W. Scott, from the command of the *Maumee*, and ordered to take passage to Key West, Fla., to command the *Tioga*.
Second Assistant Engineer James Renshard, from the *Tuscarora*, ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

[Li]eutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, to the *Canandaigua*, and [orde]red to the *Susquehanna*.
[Sur]geon Philip Sansdale, to the *Canandaigua*. and ordered to take [passa]ge to New Orleans, La., for duty on the *Hartford*
[Co]mmander F. L. Haggerty, detaching him from special duty at [Bos]ton, Mass., and to resume his former duties.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

[M]idshipman H. R. Bigelow, at the Naval Academy, Newport, [R.] I.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master George F. Hollis, to the *Fernandina*.
Acting Ensign Paul Arrants, to the *Manhattan*.
Acting Master Horace S. Young, to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Master B M Merrill to take passage in the *Massachusetts* from Philadelphia to Port Royal, S. C., for command of the *O. M. Pettit*.
Acting Ensign William Henderson, to the *Tallapoosa*.
Acting Master Loring G. Emerson, to take passage to Charleston for the command of the *Gladiolus*.
Acting Ensign George Leonard, to the *Louisiana*.
Acting Master William H. D'Wolf, and Acting Ensigns R. E. Anson and G. B. Wood, to the *Tunxis*, at Chester, Pa.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles P. Roebuck, to the *Tunxis*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Foster B. Gilbert, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Cornelius Dailey, to the *Massasoit*.
Acting Master's Mates John McAllister and Alex. Moses, to medical survey at New York.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. F. Goodman, from the *Nightingale* and settling accounts.
Acting Ensign George Leonard, from the *Katahdin* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensigns Theodore E. Lawton and E. F. Peterson, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Savannah*, at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Otis C. Chamberlain, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to the *Shamrock*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Elias D. Broner, from the command of the *Nightingale* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign Thomas Stevens, and Acting Assistant Surgeon John Flynn, from the *Nightingale* and waiting orders
Acting Ensign John W. Bennett, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Master Edwin Coffin, from the *Midnight* and ordered North.
Acting Master R. B. Arrants, from the *Fernandina* and ordered North.
Acting Master W. W. Crowninshield, from the *Chineo* and ordered to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for duty in the *Midnight*.
Acting Ensign Alex. B. Campbell, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Pontoosuc*.
Acting Master Ena O. Adams, from the command of the *Orvetta* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign D. F. O'Brien, from the command of the *Oliver H. Lee* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign L. B. King, from the command of the *Henry Jones* and waiting orders.
Acting Master T E. Baldwin, from the command of the *O. M. Pettit* and ordered North.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George R. Guyer, from the *Dandelion* and a leave of absence for one month is granted.
Acting Master W. F. Redding, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to command the *Sarah Bruen*.
Acting Ensign S. A. Dayton, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Sarah Bruen*.
Acting Ensigns S. P. Edwards and G. E. Holloway, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *James Adger*.
Acting Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Mench, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Mercury*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Sloan, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Mercury*.
Acting Chief Engineer Charles L. Carty, from the *Mahopac* and ordered to the *Manhattan*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles R. Jones, from the *James Adger* and ordered to the *Mingoe*.
Acting Master J. F. Winchester, from temporary duty on the *Princeton* and waiting orders
Acting Ensign E. McKeever, from the *Louisiana* and ordered to the *Connecticut*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. German, from the *Penobscott* and a leave of absence for one month granted.
Acting Master J. C. Hamlin, from the command of the *Gladiolus* and ordered to the *Catskill*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick W. Baker, from the *Monadnock* and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Ferdinand E. Thoring and Henry A. Chase, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Tunxis*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Borna Cook, from the *Aulona* and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Mahopac*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James B. Oalden, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Daylight*
Acting Master E. C. Healey, from the command of the *Beauregard* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign E. M. Clark, from the *Beauregard* and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, from the *Petrel* and settling accounts
Acting Ensign H. Banks, from the *Katahdin* (West Gulf Squadron) and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates John Locke and Edmund Aiken, from the *Nightingale* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mates John Broe and Francis Eeenan, from the *Orvetta* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate William White, from the *Henry Janes* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate William R. Cox, from the *Oliver H. Lee* and waiting orders
Acting Master's Mate W. H. Orney, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Sarah Bruen*.

APPOINTED.

A. J. Myers, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
Thomas Fitzgerald, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.
Frederick C. Russell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Camelia*.
Thomas Forrest, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Philadelphia*.
John Roache, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Pontiac*.
W. T. Lafarge, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Bienville*.
Harland P. Johnson, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Jacob Barnett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Mercury*.
William G Wright, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Mercury*.
W. J. Simon, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.
Robert Campbell, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tacony*.
John A. Phillips, Acting Master and Pilot, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
John F. Reilly, Acting Chief Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Robert D. Giberson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galena*.
Franklin Eissan, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.
Stephen Cushing, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
William Duffey, Acting Gunner, for duty in the Potomac Flotilla.
Charles H. Salisbury, Acting Master, and ordered to recruiting service.
Foster Thayer, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
W. H. Bullis, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.
Wesley Randall, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
James W. Buell, Charles O. Putnam, Edward A. Robinson, Roswell F. Baker and James E. Scribner, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
William H. Fitzgerald, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Thomas G. Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Smith (under circular), and ordered to the *Mary Sanford*.
Acting Ensigns Greenleaf G. Tripp, Richard F. Dodge, Thomas G. Watson, John Turner, William Kelly, Jr., Joseph L. Penfield and William H. Summers, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Ogden, and ordered to the *Hendrick Hudson*.
Acting Ensign George T. Joslin, and ordered to the *Potomska*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Boyle, and ordered to the *Commodore*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Petherick, and ordered to the *Meteor*.
Acting Master's Mate Henry Whalen, and ordered to the *Coryphеus*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas G. Murphy, and ordered to the *Nyanza*.
Acting Master's Mate Nathan A. Goldsmith, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.
Acting Master's Mates Adelbert Hooper and William Welch, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate John Davis, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Carpenter George W. Kenny, and Acting Master's Mate Eben A. Turpin, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin Ohlstu, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joseph Waller, Abel E. Porter, Malcolm G. Marsillot and Thomas Mattingley, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Carpenter Bernard Flagtic, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Chief Engineer Isham J. Hardy, Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel Tubbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles F. Degelman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers William M. Piercy and Lewis C. Thatcher, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master Charles Lawrence.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William S. Stillman.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Shields.
Acting Master's Mate W. W. Black, of the *Massasoit*.
Acting Master's Mate George Spencer, of the *Oliver H. Lee*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles Myers, at the Naval Hospital, New York.
Acting Master's Mate Lawrence M. Bowers, of the *Vandalia*.
Acting Ensign M. E. Flanigan, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wesley Royce, of the *Elk*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. A. French, of the *W. H. Brown*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master A. S Bowen, Naval Rendezvous, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Acting Ensign A. H. Rowland, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Alpha E. Giles, of the *Red Rover* Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Tata, of the *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers James Boyd and Herman W. Winans, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master's Mate F. Hesslewood, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Washington Tenley.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign G. K. Bernbum, to the picket boat and ordered to the *Savannah*.
Acting Ensign V. J. Young, to the picket boat and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Master Elijah Ross, to the *Catskill* and a leave of absence for one month granted.
Acting Ensign S. P. Edwards, to the *James Adger* and ordered to the *Sarah Bruen*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George L. Mortimer, accepting resignation and is hereby dismissed.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Wm McKendry, to Acting Master of the *Winona*.
Acting Masters William D. Urann, of the *Octorara*, and Henry J. Sleeper, of the *Metacomet*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.
Acting Ensign John O. Morse, of the *Metacomet*, to Acting Master.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capture of the sloop *Yankee Doodle*, by the U. S. steamer *Elk*. She was captured on the 10th of June, coming out of the middle entrance of Pearl River, Mississippi Sound. She was loaded with cotton.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE prize steamers *Minnie* and *Young Republic* have been sold at auction in Boston. The *Minnie* was sold for $62,000, and the *Young Republic* for $51,000.

ORDERS have been received at the Portsmouth Yard to build three large steamers, and the work on two of them—the *Illinois* and the *Piscataqua*—has already commenced.

THE following additional prizes have been adjudicated at the office of the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment:—*Conestoga*, capture 47 bales of cotton; *Itasca*, capture *Miriam*.

WE learn that several of the employees at the Portsmouth Navy Yard have died of yellow fever since Thursday of last week. The disease was brought to the Yard by the steamer *De Soto*, from the Gulf.

THE U. S. steamer *Nipsic*, on the 27th ultimo, off Sapelo Sound, S. C., captured the sloop *Julia*, with a cargo of 90 bags of salt. The English steamer *Rose*, of London, from Nassau, N. P., was chased by the United States steamer *Wamsutta*, and run ashore at New Inlet, on the coast of South Carolina, on the morning of the 2d of June. The crew escaped to the shore. The vessel was destroyed by Acting Master Lee, who commanded the *Wamsutta*.

THE storeship *Courier*, 4, from Boston, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked on Leonard's Keys, Bahamas, on the 14th ult. The vessel was a total loss. The guns, small arms, rigging, etc., were saved and sent to Nassau. Officers and crew were all saved. The officers of the *Courier* when last at Boston were as follows:—Acting Lieutenant Commanding, S. C. Gray; Acting Master, Henry Keaney; Acting Ensigns, Edwin B. Pratt, Edward C. Sowers, Albert J. Sampson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry B. Brown; Master's Mate, Lewis Sartre. Ensigns Pratt and Sampson and Paymaster Brown have arrived at New York.

A LETTER from Surgeon J. Wesley Boyden, of the U. S. gunboat *Wave*, who was taken prisoner at the time of the capture of that vessel and the gunboat *Granite State*, at Calcasieu Pass, La., states that he has been released, and was on board the steamer *Circassian* on the 17th of June, on his way to Mobile to report to Admiral Farragut. He says Paymaster John Reed, of the *Granite State*, is not dead, as reported, and that he saw him on the 12th. He had received word that Ensign Berry, of the *Granite State*, was in a low condition. He was shot in the leg, and has suffered amputation twice. He was left at Calcasieu with Dr. Vermulen, of the *Granite State*. Dr. Boyden says.—"None of the officers or men of the *Wave* were killed; though we fought half an hour longer than the *Granite State*. All the other officers of the *Granite State* and *Wave* are now confined at Camp Groce, Texas, except Dr. Vermulen, who is still at Calcasieu with Ensign Berry and several wounded men."

THE line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire* reported off Charleston June 27th. The *Flambeau* arrived off Charleston from New York, on the 21st. The Monitor *Nahant*, Lieutenant-Commander Miller, arrived off Charleston from Port Royal, on the same night, towed by the *Winona*, late from Ossibaw. The *Pawnee* and the *Norwich* arrived off Charleston from the St. John's on Sunday week. The *Sonoma* arrived at Charleston on the 22d. The *Augusta* has left for Wilmington. The *Saratoga* arrived off Charleston on June 20 Lieutenant-Commander Gibson, of the *Lehigh*, has been relieved by Lieutenant-Commander Johnson, late of the *Nipsic*. The resignation of Paymaster Cowley, of the *Lehigh*, has been accepted. He is succeeded by Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, late of the staff of Major General French. Paymaster Barker, of the *Catskill*, has been relieved by Paymaster Tuttle. Edward Carney, of the *Nipsic*, and Edward F. Mansfield, of the *Cimarron*, have been sentenced each to three years imprisonment with hard labor, for stealing and other offences.

THE United States steamer *Tioga*, Lieutenant-Commander McCauley commanding, has arrived at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, seven days from Key West, having left that port on Sunday, June 19. The *Tioga* was ordered North by Admiral Bailey, of the East Gulf Squadron, in consequence of the breaking out of the yellow fever on board whilst lying in the harbor of Key West. In consequence of the serious illness from the fever of the surgeon, Dr. DuBois, at the time of her sailing, Assistant Surgeon George B. Cooke, of the East Gulf Squadron, was ordered to her, in charge of the sick. Five of her officers and crew died on board after leaving Key West, and were buried at sea. Their names are as follows:—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles T. Fitch, Third Assistant Engineers James B. McNamara and Charles F. Scott; David Marion, landsman; John Stevens, marine. Annexed is a list of the officers of the United States steamer *Tioga*:—Lieutenant-Commander, E. Y. McCauley; Lieutenant, John F. McGlensey; Assistant Surgeons, George H. Cooke, in charge, Frank L. DuBois; Acting Masters, L. C. MacIntire and Charles O'Neil; Acting Ensigns, Hamilton Bingham, Otis A. Thompson, James Merchant; Acting Master's Mates, —— Lovett and —— Somes; Engineer, W. H. Messinger, acting chief; Third Assistants, J. Kenely, H. P. Tapman, G. A. Pfeltz.

THE following vessels are at present lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, some undergoing repairs, others put in commission and awaiting orders:—*Susquehanna*, *Merrimack*, Acting Master Rodgers, *Chenango*, *Magnolia*, Acting Lieutenant Cheeseman, *Marblehead*, *Tallapoosa*, *Flambeau*, *R. R. Cuyler*, Commander Downs, *Iuka*, recently in commission, Lieutenant Rodgers commanding, *Snowdrop*, Acting Master Carlin, *Augusta*, Commander Corbin, *Shamrock*, *Maumee*, *Chicopee*, Lieutenant Commander Barrill, *Banshee*, *Pawtuxet*, *Kalmia*, (formerly the *Jones*), *Pensacola*, *Galatea*, Commander Guest, recently in from blockade and needing repairs, *Bienville*, and the supply steamers *Newbern*, *Union* and *Rachael Seaman*; the monitor iron-clad *Manhattan* is in the dry-dock, having her bottom painted; the monitor *Miantinomah* is being rapidly completed; the *Mohican* is under the shears preparatory to receiving her new boilers and armament. the *Iroquois*, which has been undergoing repairs at the Philadelphia Yard, is now lying in Buttermilk Channel, and will be brought to the Yard soon; the mortar schooner *John Griffiths* arrived on the 21st ult. from duty in the East Gulf Squadron, and sailed again on the 25th; the *Sea Foam*, arriving on the 18th, the *Oreto* on the 24th, and the mortar schooner *Henry Janes*, Acting Ensign L. B. King commanding, on the 23d, from Pensacola, all sailed again on the 25th ult. The old frigate *Savannah*, now a school-ship for officers, has been hauled out into the stream to her old moorings. A detachment of seamen from the *North Carolina* will be sent to Portsmouth to man the *Colorado*.

The following vessels are being repaired in the vicinity of the Yard. The *Ascutney*, foot of 9th street, the *Kensington*, at the Fulton Iron Works; the *Nyack* and *Shawmut* at the Atlantic Dock; the *Tullahoma* at 23d street: the *Vanderbilt* near the foot of Jackson street; the *Winooska* and *Peoria* at Delancy street.

DURING the year ending June 30, 1863, there were purchased for the United States 173,632 horses and 86,264 mules, and there were captured 7,783 horses and 6,965 mules, which, added to those on hand at the commencement of the year, made the number 197,467 horses and 110,063 mules. There were condemned, sold, died, or lost by capture, during the year, 67,676 horses and 17,170 mules. More than one horse out of every four was thus *hors du combat*, while nearly one mule in every seven was a used-up beast. Yet $16,631 56 was paid for veterinary surgeons, and $30,292 30 for medicines for horses and mules.

BY an advertisement in another place, it will be seen that Colonel THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, late Paymaster-General of the State of New York, has formed a copartnership with Messrs. ALLEN & LUCKEY, 243 Broadway, for the transaction of a general banking business, with especial reference to the collection of Army and Navy Claims for Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c. The reputation of Colonel VAN BUREN, as well as that of his partners, who are gentlemen of character and means, will ensure the success and stability of this new firm.

(BUSINESS NOTICE.)

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this valuable remedy, which, independent of the necessity of its being in every household, should be distributed among our brave soldiers. It is easily carried, and would be the means of saving life, as a teaspoonful in a little water restores a soldier who gives out from fatigue or exposure to the sun.

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WE notice that C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at $2 00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

OLIVER—REDMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, June 30, by Rev. Dr. Hyde, Captain THOMAS H. OLIVER, 7th Missouri infantry, to Miss HELEN J., daughter of Captain M. T. and Mary W. Redman.

RODDELL—BERRONIEZ.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 29, by Rev. James Alter, Captain CHARLES H. RODDELL, U S A., to Miss ANNIE L. BERRONIEZ, all of New York.

HOGG—GENGER.—June 29, by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D.D., Captain JAMES S. HOGG, Provost-Marshal of Columbus, Ky., to Miss SALLY C. GENGER, of Philadelphia.

FREEMAN—RICKER.—At the home of the bride's father, Pleasant Hill, Clermont Co., O., on Tuesday, June 28, Dr. EDWIN FREEMAN, of Cincinnati, late Surgeon U.S.V., to Miss ROSELLA A., daughter of Major E. Ricker, County Treasurer of Clermont County.

BOGGS—HAYWARD.—In New Orleans, on the 19th ult., Lieutenant BIDDLE BOGGS, U.S.A., to Miss MARIA L., daughter of the late Ebenezer Hayward, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass.

TURNER—LACY.—At the residence of Major J. N. Caldwell, U.S.A., Carthage, O., on Tuesday, June 28, by Rev. John W. McCarty, Mr. JAMES M. TURNER, of Cincinnati, O., to Miss HELEN F., daughter of the late Captain Edgar M. Lacy, U.S.A.

GIBSON—DENNY.—At the residence of H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., June 15, by Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, D.D., Major THOMAS GIBSON, of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Miss JULIET H., daughter of the late W. H. Denny, M.D., of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

WRIGHT.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 2, Captain AUGUSTUS M. WRIGHT, of the 57th regiment N.Y.V., from wounds received June 17, at the battle of Petersburgh.

MILLER.—In New York, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINDLEY H. MILLER, U.S.A., aged 30 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 30, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the Yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own Yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of the yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of August 10, 1843, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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BROOKLYN.

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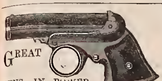

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No. CCIV.—For JULY, 1864.

Edited by
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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE transfer of a formidable force of the enemy to Maryland, and its serious operations in that State, form the leading military topic of the week. So extremely conflicting and untrustworthy are the telegrams upon this demonstration, that it is unusually difficult to be both accurate and particular in narrating it. Whether the scheme of a Northern raid was contemplated independently of our counter attack on Lynchburgh is now a little uncertain; but its intimate connection therewith is obvious. Towards the last of June, advices came from the Army at Petersburgh that "EWELL'S (now EARLY'S) entire corps, two brigades of HILL'S corps, and BRECKINRIDGE'S division or command," had left, probably for Lynchburgh. At another time, it was stated that nine brigades had gone to Lynchburgh. When HUNTER was checked at Lynchburgh, he found that the force in his front was large, and rapidly increasing. He retreated Northwest, leaving the Shenandoah Valley, and striking across the mountains to the valley of the Kanawha. At once, the enemy moved up the Shenandoah, and, on Saturday, July 2d, evidences of their approach were numerous.

The Department of the Shenandoah Valley was that of General HUNTER. Of his three subordinates, General SIGEL had his headquarters at Martinsburgh, which was a large dépôt of supplies, while General KELLY was at Cumberland, and General MAX WEBER at Harper's Ferry. News soon reached General SIGEL that the enemy under EWELL was approaching in three columns, one on the turnpike towards Shepardstown, a second towards Martinsburgh, near the line of the railroad, and the third, west of it. He determined to evacuate Martinsburgh, and a part of the stores were removed, including nearly all the rolling stock of the railroad company, and heavy trains loaded with supplies for HUNTER. But a quantity of valuable stores were lost. The enemy made his appearance first at North Mountain, about eight miles north of Martinsburgh, thus flanking the town on the north. On Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, SIGEL was attacked at Leetown by the enemy in force, and quickly driven from his position. The flanking of Martinsburgh compelled his falling back to Harper's Ferry, which he did, and, with General STAHL, held the strong position on Maryland Heights, having evacuated the town. It was clear that the enemy's main line of advance was by way of Martinsburgh and North Mountain, across the Potomac to Hagerstown. Refugees, farmers, and citizens, soon passed East towards Baltimore, and the roads were filled with pedestrians, with droves of cattle, and with wagons of all species of construction, carrying such goods and valuables as the frightened owners had dared to stay to pick up. The livid terror of the fugitives was rather humiliating, and their stories of what they had seen and heard incredibly extravagant. The panic was wide-spread and universal, and the region for miles became depopulated. The enemy's cavalry had everything their own way in the valley, and broke up into bodies for securing forage, horses, and all other plunder, and for visiting the various farms and settlements on their way, marauding and levying contributions on the people. There were some soldiers straggling from SIGEL'S command towards Baltimore, who also had large stories to tell. It was certain that Martinsburgh had been occupied by the enemy without firing a gun. Winchester, of course, had already fallen into their possession, and the travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was suspended. The country between Winchester and Williamsport was in the hands of the enemy by the night of Monday, July 4th. That day, a party of MOSBY'S cavalry crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, with two light field pieces. They drove off a rather larger number of the Potomac Home Brigade, and captured the place with whatever could be found in it. The shopkeepers were plundered, and a train was fired into by the same party. Finally, at evening, Colonel MULLIGAN'S forces evacuated Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry, burning the magnificent iron tressel bridge over the Potomac at that point. About nine at night, SIGEL came up and took possession of Maryland Heights, and the enemy soon after occupied the town and all the Virginia side. They also sent a party to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This was badly damaged, and a number of boats burned and teams captured.

On Tuesday, the 5th, about thirty Union soldiers, wounded at Leetown on Sunday, arrived by cars at Frederick, Md. At this latter point, all the Government stores were loaded on railroad trains, and every preparation made for evacuating the city without loss. During the afternoon, the wagon and railroad trains with the stores moved off towards the North. All that day, as on the preceding, the enemy continued their plundering, far and wide. In the afternoon, a small squad of cavalry entered Hagerstown, and were driven back, after a brief skirmish, by our own cavalry detachment in that town. A little later, they entered in larger force, and took possession of the place, and plundered the stores, and the next day, Wednesday, McCAUSLAND'S cavalry brigade, with a battery, came into Hagerstown, plundered the stores and people, and made a requisition on the latter for some outfits and $20,000. The money was paid. Afterwards, the raiding party left. The enemy continued to hold the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as far down as Sandy Hook, and tore up a considerable portion of it. At Sandy Hook much property was burned, and the Shenandoah bridge was consumed.

On Tuesday, the PRESIDENT having called for 12,000 Pennsylvania militia, 12,000 from New York, 5,000 from Massachusetts, the various Governors issued stirring proclamations, and militia began to assemble. General COUCH'S headquarters were at Chambersburgh, Pa., whither many of the Pennsylvania troops repaired, and General WALLACE'S at Baltimore. HUNTER'S forces were approaching the scene of action. The enemy were scattering in various directions, crossing the Potomac at several points, both below and above Harper's Ferry.

On Wednesday, the 6th, there was some skirmishing between Major COLES'S cavalry and a few of the enemy's cavalry, between Hagerstown and Frederick. There was a little firing at Harper's Ferry, also, but nothing important, except at night, when the enemy again fired the bridge. Our forces, which moved out of Hagerstown on Wednesday, fell back on Greencastle, and subsequently fell back again towards Chambersburgh, the enemy having crossed the State line. There was slight skirmishing at various points on the Potomac and north of it. The enemy's cavalry occupied Williamsport, Sharpsburgh, and the neighboring towns, and began, on Wednesday evening, to move down towards Boonsboro'. Early on Thursday morning, the 8th, General WALLACE, whose headquarters were now at Monocacy, four miles southeast of Frederick, sent out several companies of Colonel CLENDENNIN'S Eighth Illinois cavalry and two 12-pounders on a reconnoissance. At Hagan's Mountain, near Middletown, they met the enemy, and were briskly repulsed, without getting any definite knowledge of the enemy's force. The Rebels, having occupied Boonsboro' and Middletown now followed our retreating forces down the road to Frederick City, and at evening took position within a mile of the city, and threw a few shots into it. Our men, having been strongly reinforced, began again to skirmish with the enemy. But, while the latter with his advance was demonstrating in front, the country in his rear was carefully scoured for horses, forage, provisions and money. Before midnight, the enemy's advance was called off from Frederick to operate in another quarter, without endeavoring to occupy the city. On Friday morning, the enemy's force left Harper's Ferry, and either this or another party, under IMBODEN, again entered Hagerstown, from Williamsport, and again plundered the inhabitants, exacting another contribution of $1,500. Several buildings were burned. The road between this town and Frederick was still occupied by the enemy in force, their main body being behind Kittocton Mountain.

THE BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

About 11 o'clock on Friday evening General WALLACE evacuated Frederick, having removed all his stores, and withdrew to Monocacy Junction. At sunrise, the enemy was in the town, and a heavy contribution was at once levied on the city authorities, with the alternative of the loss of goods. It was accepted and paid. Early in the morning the enemy moved out against WALLACE and drove in his skirmishers. About 9 o'clock a battle began, the enemy moving his guns down to Monocacy River and exchanging shots with our batteries, posted on the opposite side, and protecting the railroad and the Baltimore turnpike. RICKETTS' veteran division was deployed to the left of the railroad, the remaining forces, including the hundred-day men, on the right. The attack was principally on the left. After considerable artillery firing, the enemy brought up their infantry force. General WALLACE reports their number at 20,000. If this should be true, they must have outnumbered our forces by more than two to one. Deploying their men into two or three lines, the enemy forced the passage of the stream, fording it at all points. On the left, the battle was fought with varying success for some hours. At length, however, RICKETTS' division of the Sixth corps was compelled to give way under the pressure in its front. At the same time, the enemy had completely flanked the right, and, appearing in the rear, poured in a reverse fire, and swept off about six hundred men and officers, including Brigadier-General TYLER. General TYLER afterwards effected his escape. Thus outflanked, General WALLACE was compelled to fall back, which he did, the enemy pursuing him several miles on the Baltimore turnpike towards Ellicott's Mills. Our loss was severe, it being reported at about 1,200 men, including many officers.

The defeat of WALLACE and the inference drawn from it as to the size of the enemy's force, put Baltimore and Washington into great excitement. On

Sunday, the 10th, at six o'clock in the morning, the alarm bells at Baltimore were rung, and the citizens were mustered for the defence of the city. From that time to the present, there has been great stir in the two cities, and constant preparation to repel the expected attacks. On Sunday morning, a battalion of Rebel cavalry dashed into Darnestown, about twenty-one miles from Washington, making a raid on the stables and stores, and again leaving for Frederick. The enemy continued Sunday and Monday to gather up horses, hogs, and sheep, sending all live stock across the Potomac, whose various fords they held by small cavalry forces. On Saturday evening, the enemy reached and occupied Westminster, and, the next morning, Reisterstown, sixteen miles from Baltimore. Both these places were plundered. Thence the enemy moved to the Northern Central Railroad, and tore it up at Cockeysville and at Texas, fourteen miles from Baltimore. They also burned the bridge at Ashland, and cut the telegraph line of the railroad, as well as that of the Inland Telegraph Company. Some of the railroad bridges were protected by our gunboats. The enemy also threw forces out towards Washington, and entered Rockville, about fourteen miles distant from that city, taking away provisions and horses. At Washington, preparation was made by General Augur to resist attack, and, in addition to the ordinary forces, the marines, the home guards, and a large body of department employés were called out. Meantime, our forces began to close in on the enemy's rear. General Couch's cavalry occupied Hagerstown on Saturday, and a part of Hunter's command took possession of Martinsburgh, both of which places had been abandoned by the enemy. Small detachments of Rebel cavalry operated during Sunday on the railroads and in the country from ten to twenty miles above Baltimore, but the main body moved down towards Washington.

On Monday, operations in burning the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad were resumed, and travel on the road was suspended. A cavalry force also crossed over to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington road, and captured and fired the trains at Magnolia Station, seventeen miles south of Havre de Grace. In the second train, Major-General Franklin happened to be, in citizen's dress, and was captured. The operations of the raiders were almost entirely confined to robbing the passengers and burning the trains. Some damage was done to the track, and Gunpowder Bridge was partially burned, by setting fire to the second train and running it on the bridge. But the damage was not great. Railroad and telegraphic communication between Washington and the North was for a time suspended, but was soon resumed. The raiding party at Magnolia was only about a hundred strong. General Franklin is since known to have escaped. Near Washington, a squad of ten Rebels burned down Governor Bradford's residence, five miles from the city on the Charles street road. There was also some skirmishing about six miles from Washington at Silver Springs. A report stated the place where the Rebels appeared to be Crystal Springs. But this must be an error for the other point, as Crystal Springs is within our lines. On Monday evening, the enemy lay on the west of the Seventh-street road, six or eight miles from the city. On Tuesday morning they moved nearer, extending their line to the east of the road, and advanced their skirmishers towards Fort Stevens, formerly called Fort Massachusetts. This fort is situated, if we remember aright, about five miles in a direct line from the Patent Office on the high ground back of Washington, beyond Meridian Hill. It lies between Fort Slocum and Fort Pennsylvania. These are all regularly built permanent works, mounting about 15 guns each, and with an interval of about three-fourths of a mile between them. Fort Stevens is the most accessible of the three. There is level ground in its front, and, at our last knowledge of the fort, some woods and buildings under its guns had been left standing, instead of being cleared away as usual. There are also some adjacent ravines, which might shelter the approach of an attacking party. But the fort is strong, and, even if taken, would be under the fire of its neighbors.

Toward evening, the Rebel sharpshooters had become so annoying, and the fact of their presence at the National Capitol so humiliating, that an attempt was made by General Augur to dislodge them. A brigade of veteran infantry was dispatched along the Seventh-street road, and attacked and completely routed the enemy, who left about a hundred of their dead and wounded on the field, near Silver Spring. Our own loss was reported at about 200. On Wednesday morning, there was no enemy to be seen in the vicinity. Between 8 and 10 o'clock the same morning, the force near Bladensburg moved off, carrying cattle and horses with them. Many head of cattle were sent across the Potomac the same day at Poolesville, and the enemy moved in force towards that point and Edward's Ferry. Washington was perfectly safe, with the presence of the reinforcemements, which had come up promptly from Petersburgh, and a part of the Nineteenth corps, from New Orleans and more lately from Fortress Monroe.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The principal change in the position of the Army before Petersburgh has been the transfer of troops to checkmate the enemy's movement into Maryland. There have also been the customary demonstrations of artillery and of picket firing, but the week, upon the whole, has been the most quiet with the main Army since camp was broken at Brandy Station, two months and more ago. At the opening of the week our main line was as follows :—The Eighteenth corps on the right, the Ninth on the right centre, the Fifth at the centre, the Second on the left centre, the Sixth on the extreme left. A part of the Tenth corps was in front of Bermuda Hundred, and Foster's division of that corps was north of the James, at Deep Bottom. The Eighteenth corps rested its right a few hundred yards from the Appomattox, and the Sixth extended towards the Weldon and Petersburgh Railroad. On the extreme left, a part of our cavalry were in camp. The firing during the week has been chiefly on the right and left centre of the main line. It results principally from two causes, the first of which is the determination of our batteries to make the status of Petersburgh as much as possible that of a city besieged. Accordingly, there is a regular play of artillery into the city, and upon the bridge in its rear, and upon the chain of hostile batteries on the further side of the Appomattox. Secondly, General Meade's efforts are at present mainly directed to pushing up his entrenched lines, connecting and strengthening his works and erecting new ones. Whenever the working parties go out, and, especially, at night, they are fired upon. A brisk exchange of shots springs up, lasting perhaps an hour, perhaps all night. If the batteries cover the fatigue parties by their fire, a general cannonade is brought on. The earthworks for all the advanced batteries are thrown up under hot and usually destructive fire, until the work is done and the pieces mounted, when the battery protects itself. In some parts of the line, and especially on the left, picket firing is nearly abolished by mutual consent. But, on the right, both picket firing and artillery duels are frequent, and the lines are so close that even the tents of headquarters in the Ninth and Eighteenth corps are under easy musketry fire, and require protection by stockades. The enemy have strengthened their position by *chevaux de frise* and by entanglements of netted wire, distributed in front of their breastworks. They, like ourselves, develope batteries in new positions, from time to time. On our right, their fire is enfilading and annoying.

The attempt of General Smith, on the night of June 30th, to carry one of the enemy's earthworks in his front, the failure of which was assigned by report to the incautious manœuvre of a brigade commander, who exposed the movement and prevented it being a surprise, cost us, it is now said, 150 men in killed and wounded. On the other hand, the loss of the enemy in Hagood's charge, was 306. An error in our types imputed this loss to Henry, who suffered hardly more than a tenth as much.

About 3 o'clock p. m., of July 2d, a very sharp artillery fire was opened by the enemy on the line of the Eighteenth corps. Howell, Lee, Burton, Dow, and Hall, responded with their batteries, and the cohorn mortars also joined. The duel was very hot for two hours, at the end of which the enemy's batteries withheld their fire. The next evening there was some firing on the right centre. On the Fourth of July, there was a National salute of thirty-four shotted guns from Burton's 30-pounder Parrott in Smith's front, followed by a general play of artillery against the Petersburgh steeples from Dow's twenty-pounder battery and Hall's eight-inch mortars. There were also National salutes of shotted guns from Butler and from the Navy. The day was further celebrated by a "scrub race" of officers' horses, and other amusements, and by the playing, all along the line, of the bands, which moved out towards the front, and repeated National airs. There was also the novelty of a fresh breeze; but the next day came on with the usual fierce and torrid heat, and all the sufferings of a six weeks' drought.

On Thursday, July 7th, a battery of heavy guns in front of the Fifth corps opened upon a working party of the enemy, who were discovered to be throwing up a new work. The result was a general cannonading at that point, and the sharpshooters, following the lead, broke their armistice without ceremony. On Friday morning, before daybreak, there was a little firing from the Rebels, but until noon the day was unusually quiet and intensely sultry. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy suddenly sprang to their feet with their loud battle-yell, and poured a volley of musketry at our entrenchments in front of Turner's division, on the left of the Eighteenth corps. They quickly deployed a skirmishing line and made for our works, extending along the front of Martindale and Stannard. The entire space between the forces in front of both the Eighteenth and Ninth corps was soon dense with smoke and dust. The musketry firing was very sharp for a short time, and the enemy were driven back without having reached our breastworks. Meanwhile, the batteries all along the three right corps were opened, dropping shells from the mortars upon the intervening field, and throwing shot and shell into the city and across the river. The enemy's batteries were soon overpowered by the superior weight of metal. Our men, being well protected, lost perhaps not more than a score or two in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss, in their unsuccessful charge, was, of course, greater. Their movement was probably a reconnoissance. The cannonading was over at dusk.

Since the affair of Friday, the principal event has been the departure of troops for Maryland. The lines are quiet at present, but there are signs that the interval of rest will not long continue. It is not to be denied that the opening of the Shenandoah to the enemy was a mistake, but it is an axiom no campaign was ever fought without a mistake. At present it seems to have been a mistake unattended with serious, or rather decisive, consequences, though it promises to replenish the Rebel commissary chest and supply them with horses for their cavalry.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

We have no official information, this week, in regard to General Sherman, and no information of any kind, later than July 6. At that date, our Army was reported to have advanced five miles beyond Marietta, with its flanks resting on the Chattahoochee, above and below the railroad bridge. The main body of the Rebels were then across the river, Hardee's corps, however, occupying the *tete du pont* on the north side. The evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta was commenced June 30, in consequence of the flank movement undertaken by General Sherman immediately after the unsuccessful assault on the 27th. On the 1st of July, our forces advanced in pursuit of the Rebels, taking many prisoners from among their stragglers and rear-guard—as many as 3,000, it is said. There has been no fighting reported since the assault of June 27. On the 29th, an armistice for burying the dead and parolling the wounded was declared, at the suggestion of the Rebels.

We continue to receive reports of guerrilla operations on General Sherman's lines, between the Buzzard's Roost Range and Resaca. Six trains are stated to have been destroyed, and the road all the way to Cartersville is described as strewn with the wreck of burnt and demolished trains. According to the latest report, General Sherman's Army has crossed the Chattahoochee, and is advancing upon Atlanta.

Brigadier-General De Trobriand has been relieved from the command of New York city and harbor, and ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Grant. He will probably be assigned to the command of his old division in the Second Corps. Brigadier-General L. O. Hunt has been assigned to the command made vacant by the transfer of General De Trobriand.

THE ESCAPE OF SEMMES.

IT appears to us unwise to attach a great importance to the liberty of Captain SEMMES. Were he now either drowned, or hanged, or a prisoner—another could easily be found to do equal service to the cause of the Rebellion, or the cause of British neutrality—to which he was devoted. But far more unwise would it be for our Government to embarrass itself by any action towards a neutral power in respect to him, unless obliged to do so in order to vindicate a clear right given by international law.

In an old-fashioned fight between two ships, moved only by sails and armed in the old way, a private sailing vessel could hardly have ventured to be within hail of either combatant. Steam had, for the first time, made it possible for a vessel, the *Deerhound*, with safety to herself, to be near the *Kearsarge* at the moment the combat with the *Alabama* ended. We should in vain search the annals of naval warfare for any similar case.

For the purpose of battle and its consequences the ships of belligerents may be said to have a temporary exclusive use of the bit of sea within range of their guns. If a neutral vessel gets hit by a stray shot she suffers by her own fault, if voluntarily present; and if her presence interferes in any way with the action or the results of battle, whether realized or anticipated, such vessel may be fired upon by a combatant. There can be no question it seems to us, that had the owner of the *Deerhound*, of his own motion, and without any notice from the victor, picked up SEMMES or any of the crew, thus preventing either their capture or the alternative of their drowning, the vessel might have been then and there fired upon or otherwise compelled by the *Kearsarge* to surrender the rescued persons. The British jurisdiction under which the vessel was, in the first instance, though on the open seas, would have been temporarily divested by the act of the owner and master—a private citizen—placing himself, by his illegal interference, within the belligerent jurisdiction of the victorious combatant. The national rights of Great Britain, or its government, would not have been violated in such a case by our national ship, nor, on the other hand, would the trespass against international law by the British private citizens have imposed any responsibility upon his own nation or its government.

But, had a British public ship saved SEMMES from capture, or an alternative death by drowning, by a similar voluntary interference, the British jurisdiction over such a vessel would not, though on the open sea and in the immediate vicinity of the belligerent victor, have been in like manner divested, nor would such public ship, notwithstanding the illegal interference, be placed within the belligerent jurisdiction of the victor. The *Kearsarge* would not, in such a case, have had a right to use force, even on the instant, against such vessel; or, if force had been so used, it would have been an act of war—not, as in the other case, an act of belligerent jurisdiction. The character of the interfering ship would have thrown the responsibility of the act upon the British Government, against whom the aggrieved party would not have the power to vindicate the violated right. The sphere of action of the combatant ship would have been limited by the subject matter passing within the province of diplomatic negotiation, after which it might or might not become a ground of reprisal, or of war.

If he had been thus, by voluntary undesired interference, taken on board a British war vessel, SEMMES might properly be demanded, so long as his person remained within British jurisdiction, or satisfaction in other ways might be required. But if the *Deerhound*, the private ship, had, after such supposed voluntary interference, got off unmolested and landed SEMMES in a French, German, Dutch or English port—it matters not which—the belligerent right of jurisdiction, above spoken of, not having been exercised from the beginning to the end of the interference, would cease. Granted, that the vessel or its owner and master had violated international law, the government of which he was the subject is not liable for the acts of a private citizen in violation of such law, either within the territorial jurisdiction of another nation or at sea, unless it afterwards makes them its own. The nation whose rights have been infringed by the private individual, must vindicate them against that individual, according to the extent of the jurisdiction. In the case supposed, that right of vindication against the *Deerhound* could last only, at the farthest, while SEMMES was on board. When SEMMES was once within the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain it could make no difference to the British Government how he got there, whether by the wrongful connivance or assistance of a private British subject or not.

If this view be correct, it is quite immaterial on the question of a claim against the British Government, how the question of honesty or of honor stands, as between Mr. LANCASTER and Captain WINSLOW. Whatever communication Captain WINSLOW may have had with Mr. LANCASTER, and whatever the former may have intended, or in whatever sense the latter may have understood it, it cannot make the question of claim any stronger for us than it would be under the circumstances above supposed.

It seems idle for us to trouble ourselves about the propriety of Mr. LANCASTER's conduct, or about the judgment of the British Yacht Club, or about Captain SEMMES's notions of honor. A Chevalier BAYARD, a SENESCHAL DE JOINVILLE, might have preferred captivity to an escape, whereby the honor of another might even be questioned. But we ought to know by this time that the refined chivalry of our Southern brethren is of a pattern unknown to the rough knights of old, and, if we want any settlement with the honesty and honor of Mr. LANCASTER's associates in English society, we had better talk of the day the *Alabama* sailed out of Liverpool than of the day she sank in the Channel.

Besides, on what ground should the officers of the *Alabama* be demanded? As the officers of a Confederate man-of-war? As pirates—after the cases of the *Chesapeake* and the *Gerrity?* Our Government should have let it be known how they would have been treated if captured. Had they been taken, we think it would not have been a bad move if Mr. ADAMS had politely offered to place the whole set of prisoners at the disposal of the British Government, as a set of fellows who had roved the seas in a ship which sailed first out of Liverpool, bearing with it the British jurisdiction, like any other ship that leaves a British port under the flag of England, and which had never changed that jurisdiction by any act recognized by the law of nations.

ON Saturday, the 9th inst., a few personal and political friends of Judge MCCUNN, of the New York Superior Court, assembled on board the steamer *City of London* to bid him farewell in his departure for his native land—Ireland. In the course of some remarks in response to a toast, "His Honor" improved the occasion to preach a crusade which he purposes to undertake abroad, on behalf of the principles of the Peace Democracy to which he declared his unalterable adhesion. It may be well, in view of this declaration, that we suggest to those abroad, who are in danger of being moved by the Judge's eloquence, that his conversion to peace principles dates from the sudden shock given to his warlike ardor by his peremptory dismissal from the command of the Thirty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

WE get from General SHERMAN's Army private accounts which speak in the highest terms of the pluck of the men, and the cheerful patience with which they bear hardship and exposure. They are having a rough campaign, but are supported under trial by the expectation of a great success. The luxuries of the season do not yet appear on their mess tables, and cigars and spirits and tobacco are infrequent consolers, yet they are persistently at work, daily making some little advance, even though it be but a few yards. They feel confident that their prize is not long to be kept from them; and even though it be delayed, they are willing to wait for it.

THE monster twenty-inch army gun made at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been finished for some time, and has only been awaiting the completion of the big scales upon which to ascertain its exact weight, and the arrival of the new truck necessary for its transportation. The scales are now completed, and the truck has finally arrived. The estimated weight of the gun is 115,200 pounds, and in order to distribute the immense weight so that there would not be too much bearing at any one point on the bridges that it will have to cross, a truck of peculiar construction was necessary. This was done by building two very strong trucks, each eight feet wide in the clear, and nineteen feet long; they are coupled together in such a manner as to leave one foot space between their floors. A strong bridge is then built from one to the other, the bearing resting on the centre of each car, and the ends turning on pivots, while the side pieces rest in cast iron slides. The truck was built at Altoona, and it is thought will answer all purposes for which it was designed

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MARCHING TROOPS IN LARGE BODIES.*

NO. III.

AMONG the impediments to the good marching of troops, which *come from without*, the *Train* stands conspicuous. A better organization would do much to alleviate the misfortune. Were the train equipped with as much system as the artillery; did the drivers stand to horse, harness, and unharness, by word of command; had it captains, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers, who took a pride in considering themselves and their men thorough soldiers; were there a manual for loading and unloading; and were the drivers and a certain number of men assigned to each wagon, to handle its contents, treated as soldiers, and expected with their muskets and perhaps a mountain howitzer or two, according to the number of wagons, to aid materially in the defence of their convoy, it might require more men and more horses to begin with, but it would end also with more horses and a better provided army. The notion of short trains has also its limits. A long train lightly loaded *and with plenty of oats*, will cause less hindrance than half a dozen wagons which are continually sticking in the mud. It might be worthy of investigation whether the train of one-horse carts for the *immediate* following of the army, as suggested by some writer in your columns not long ago, or light two-horse wagons, would not be an improvement. Either would require more men, hardly more horses than the present vehicles. They would also require somewhat more room, although since light carts could move on almost any part of the road, the space required under such a train organization and discipline as we have spoken of, might not be so great in practice But to remove a broken cart or to repair it would be no great job, and the grand question is which form of train most hinders the army.

All officers who have tried to preserve the entrenching tools belonging to our infantry regiment, know how very apt they are to become "lost" on fatiguing marches. They are, in truth, hard to carry, and particularly so at double quick. A very common pack-horse or mule would obviate every excuse on this score: it should follow with the mounted officers in rear and with a commander whose orders are obeyed; there would be no danger of the animals being loaded with aught else than the tools and some oats.

To the most excellent rules, under the head of "March of a Brigade," which appeared in a late number of the JOURNAL, we should like to add, "*Whenever any part of the rear of a column is too far behind, the head always waits for it; never is the rear to be hurried up.*" Excepting under *very* peculiar circumstances, such as gaining a choice position, the like exertion is only to be asked from picked troops, of which, though no army could furnish them in greater numbers or of finer quality, we, as before said, as yet have none.

The situation of the Duke of WELLINGTON's army in Portugal and Spain was in so many respects similar to our own; largely formed of new troops and new officers fresh from civil life, or with little military education, that it may not be out of place to quote his military experience in the shape of orders wrung from him by these circumstances and the roads he traversed.

European warfare commonly differs from our own for two reasons: 1st. The numerous villages, each of which has a *bakery* and stores for its inhabitants. 2d. The excellence of the roads. For the latter reason, also, European books always calculate on a march with a front of at least twelve or sixteen men. A collection of the Duke of WELLINGTON's orders were published many years since; the following summary we take from SUASSO:

"COIMBRA, 3d May, 1809.

"Regular disposition of march to be kept up to halt every hour and a half for five minutes, and no man to fall out and quit the ranks while on the march except during the halts."

"BADAJOS, 31st October, 1899.

"Divisions to *practice twice a week* the *route march*, and to perform about three leagues (11½ miles English) in marching order, the cavalry and artillery to be likewise so frequently practiced."

"BADAJOS, 14th November, 1809.

"Those marches to be discontinued on account of the bad weather."

"LUSAO, 18th March, 1811.

"To secure the progress in column by ordering the march by threes."

"VILLA FOUMOSA, April 15th, 1811.

"The *practice* of the *route march* to re-commence."

"FRENADA, 7th October, 1811.

"The *route march* to be *practiced* once or twice a week."

"MADRID, 22d August, 1812.

"Divisions of infantry to *march every third morning from six to eight* miles and to manœuvre the other days."

"QUINCOCES, 17th June, 1813.

"When distances are lost the head to halt and not the rear run up, which occasions considerable fatigue to troops."

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* In No. II. of this series of articles, several typographical errors occurred through the negligence of the proof-reader; and as they affect the sense, in some cases quite seriously, it is due that we should correct them here. In the first column, 28th line from the top, "preceding" should be *succeeding*; 2d column, 46th line and one or two other places, "area" should read *arc*; 2d column, 68th line, "12½ inches" should be 121½ *inches*; 3d column, 27th line, "If thus reduced" should be, *If this be reduced.*

We will now close these articles by adding some general suggestions in regard to the marching of troops:

1. Oftentimes a word of praise to those who are doing well, or an explanation as to the necessity there is for order in the interest of the whole, or unfolding the *selfishness* of misconduct, and thus bringing on the offender the opprobrium of his fellows, will have a good effect; but a large number of men, so soon as *inconveniently tired*, need something more than these to spur them on. It is, however, on the other hand, astonishing how many men, particularly in our armies, will kill themselves before they give in, and these also should be looked after in a different way. If company officers and the surgeon know the men as they should, it is easily done.

2. Bugle signals answer an excellent purpose for putting a column in motion, if the commands of execution be given by the voice; but bugle-signals cannot be used when good marching is, above all times, essential, that is, when near the enemy; what in some European armies is called the *passe-parole* is infinitely preferable. This consists simply in certain designated officers or non-commissioned officers along the line repeating successively and as rapidly as possible the word of command, turning at the same time in the direction in which it passes, so that the voice may not be interrupted by the body of the speaker. It is amazing to what perfection this may, by proper practice, be brought. In a dark night, movements may thus be concealed which would else be betrayed. If all the file closers participate, and are attentive, or, where marching by large sub-divisions, the distances between the guides be filled up, orders and commands may in this way be passed almost in a whisper. It is obvious that when eyesight is useless in ascertaining that the order is understood, the cautionary command should be returned from the extreme point before that of execution is given. Information concerning the condition of the rear of a column or the flanks of a line may in the same way be conveyed to the commanding officer in answer to inquiries thus passed. It is well sometimes first to pass down the word, Attention! but like everything else to be used on the field, it should be practiced at drill, as if the men were in battle, before it can be executed in battle as if they were on drill.

3. We remember how much an officer who won high distinction in the present war and who most successfully drilled a battalion of the line in the double-quick, when what was called Hardee's tactics were first introduced, insisted on *carrying the weight of the body forward.*

The advantage of deep breathing was many years ago illustrated in New York city as a gymnastic exercise, by a Frenchman, Mons. Morquin, who professed to have learned it as one of a battalion of picked men, with whom a commencement in gymnastic exercises for the French army was first made under Charles X. Mons. Morquin also insisted much on freeing the head and chin, as above described.

4. Some fuller explanation of wheels on a movable pivot may be useful. It is evident that when the pivot man is directed to step 9⅓ inches, this being the step belonging also to the man at one-third the front from the pivot, the *inner third* of the sub-division swings forward. When, as in column at half distance, the pivot man is directed to step 14 inches, and the wheel is performed (see plates to Scott) with a radius one and a half times the sub-division front; the step of 14 inches being that also of the man who marches at half-radius distance from the pivot, the inner sub-division breaks here, that is, the *inner quarter* swings forward. The former provision will give one-third the marching distances between the nearest points of two consecutive sub-divisions during the wheel; the latter one-half the marching distances. The French tactics seem to have intended to make provision for companies of as low as 21 files, which would (reckoning 5 files to 4 paces) make these "nearest points" between front ranks; for a column at full distance with company front, *five and a half* paces, and for a column by division at half distance *eight and two-fifths* paces. In column closed in mass this will be reduced to *three* paces, but here something is gained from the rear guides beginning to cover the leading guide so soon as he commences the wheel, by which means the second sub-division slides somewhat inward toward the pivot, and the others not only do the same but increase it by commencing to circle round at the same time with the leading guide; *i. e.*, with four sub-divisions at *twenty-four paces* from that point. There would seem to be a mistake in our translation which directs the guide to "oblique outward." The French has it "obliquer *de* ce côté," not à ce côté and "*s' appuyer* à ce côté," which certainly does not mean to press that side out of place. Beside, moving outward is not the method best adapted for covering a guide who on the arc of the circle is continually moving inward.

Major Charles W. Smith, 6th U. S. C. Artillery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery and Ordnance for the District of Natchez, vice Major Reynolds appointed Provost-Marshal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two copies of the Annual Report of Adjutant-General A. L. Russell, of Pennsylvania, for the year 1863, have been received by the courtesy of the Adjutant-General and by that of Hon. Geo. W. Steen. It contains a full and interesting synopsis of the military strength of the State up to the 1st of January, 1864, and will be of great use for reference.

The Christian Examiner for July, comes "rejoicing from the East" in that excellence of type and paper, and accuracy in proof, which make it a luxury to read anything issued from the University Press at Cambridge. The contents are as follows:—Character and Historical Position of Theodore Parker; The new King of Greece; Robert Browning; Marsh's "Man and Nature"; Robert Lowell; Renan's Critical Essays; Edward Livingston; A Word on the War; Review of Current Literature. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co.

Guide-Book of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This is a handy little book for travellers in the section which it describes, illustrated with many handsome little plates. It describes thoroughly the connections of the Railroad through the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Second Annual Report of the U. S. Christian Commission for 1863, has been published. It contains a full statement of the operations of the Society, and many interesting letters from its agents and its beneficiaries. The Commission has accomplished already a work fully repaying the outlay of money which it required. During the present campaign it has been found to have a facility of operation which is to be commended. At Fredericksburgh, West Point, and Bermuda Hundred, the Army were pleased with the promptness with which its agents were present with supplies, pushing through to the front at the earliest opportunity.

Journal des Armes Speciales et de L'Etat-Major. 15th May, 1864. This able periodical comes at this time with very little variety of matter, but its articles are interesting. The contents are: The Organization, Composition, and Strength of the Army of Great Britain, compiled by Captain Martin Petrie—continued and concluded; New Studies on Rifled Arms for Infantry, by Captain De Plœnnis, translated from the German by Captain J. E. Tardieu—continued; Theory and General Construction of Rifled Cannon, by Lieutenant Andre Rutsky, translated from the German, by Maurice Seebold, Civil Engineer—continued; Panoply, or Arms of all Times and all Peoples, by A. M. Parrot, Geographer, with 24 plates—continued; Military and Maritime Review. Paris: J. Correard.

NEW MUSIC.

When Dear Friends are Gone. By S. C. Foster.

Give this to Mother. By S. C. Foster.

Let me Die with my Face to the Foe. The last words of General Rice. By J. G. Clark.

Come into the Garden, Maud. M. W. Balfe.

No Slave beneath that Starry Flag. Words by G. L. Taylor, music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

Norah Dearest. By Mrs. Parkhurst.

The preceding are from Horace Waters.

THE SINKING OF THE ALABAMA.

The European steamers arriving during the past week have brought us additional accounts of the engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. Though adding some interesting particulars, they do not substantially alter the description of the fight we have already published. Under date of June 28, Galignani's *Messenger* publishes a portion of Captain Winslow's detailed official account of the action, of which the following is an extract:

On discerning the *Alabama*, the *Kearsarge* was turned shortly round, and steered immediately for the *Alabama*, to get within close range, the *Kearsarge's* guns having been loaded with shell for five hundred yards' distance.

On approaching the *Alabama*, when about one mile off, the *Alabama* sheered and fired a broadside, nearly a raking fire, on the *Kearsarge*. More speed was given to the *Kearsarge* to shorten the distance, and a slight sheer to prevent a raking fire. Again the *Alabama* fired a second broadside, the *Kearsarge* closing, and a part of the third broadside was fired, when the *Kearsarge* sheered and opened on the *Alabama*. The action continued, the respective vessels making a circuit at a distance of some seven hundred yards, and describing six or seven circles. At the expiration of an hour and two minutes the *Alabama* struck. The damage done to the *Kearsarge* was so trifling that her Captain could not believe that the *Alabama* had struck, as he judged that the *Alabama*, like the *Kearsarge*, could not have been seriously injured. It was only when the boat of the *Alabama* came alongside of the *Kearsarge* that her true condition was known. The *Kearsarge* had three men wounded. The *Alabama's* loss, it was believed, was between thirty and forty killed and drowned, twenty-one or two wounded were saved. The *Kearsarge*, above and below, received some twenty-eight shot, thirteen of which were about her hull and bulwarks. The length of the *Kearsarge* is 210 feet. On the midship section, for twenty feet in length, the chains belonging to her sheet anchor were hung outside and covered with light boards to prevent dirt. They were stopped to eyebolts by the crew, and when wanted were taken off and bent to the anchors. The object of stowing the sheet chains thus, was to protect the boilers from rifle shot, when the coal was consumed in the bunkers. This was the case at the time the action ensued. The *Alabama* had all her bunkers full, and did not need this protection, but she could have adopted the same plan with her own chains had it been chosen. Two 32-pound shell, or shot, struck the chains, which were of no value as they would not have perforated the ship's sides. The same shot forward of the chain had not gone through. The hundred-pound rifle would no doubt have done better.

The *Alabama* was sunk after a great carnage from the fire of the *Kearsarge*. How and where shot struck her, it would be questionable to state. The *Kearsarge* is a third-class sloop, of 1,031 tons, carries seven guns, as follows: two 11-inch, four 32 and one 30-pounder. The *Alabama* was a vessel of similar class, of 1,040 tons, carrying eight guns, as follows: one 100-pound rifle, one heavy 68-pounder, and six 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge's* crew, officers and men, was from 157 to 160. The *Alabama* was, according to accounts, 150.

In the first part of the action the *Alabama* fired quickly, but very foolishly, throwing away her shot, none striking the *Kearsarge*. The *Kearsarge* fired with the most deliberate aim, and much slower. The number of shot and shell fired from the *Kearsarge* was fifty-five 11-inch, sixty 32-pounders, forty-eight 30-pound shot.

P. S.—Captain Semmes complains that he was fired into after striking, and that the boats of the *Kearsarge* were not sent soon enough. Captain Semmes knows well that had it been known that the *Alabama* had surrendered, another gun would never have been discharged, and the two undisabled boats were sent immediately when his condition was known. It would seem strange that such complaints come from one who did not hesitate, and availed himself of the means sent in the cause of humanity to save life to make off. And could the Captain of the *Kearsarge* have believed it was possible for the commander of the *Deerhound* to have acted so dishonorably, he would have instantly sunk the *Deerhound*.

The correspondent of the Paris London *Herald* gives the following correspondence passing between Captain Winslow and M. Bonfils, the Confederate agent at Cherbourg.

U. S. S. Kearsarge, Cherbourg, June 21, 1864.

To Monsieur Bonfils:

Monsieur:—Certain pilot-boats which I allowed *through humanity* to save several prisoners after the sinking of the *Alabama*, have taken them to Cherbourg. The officers and men are nevertheless subject to the obligations imposed by the laws of war; they are my prisoners *and demand that they should surrender on board the Kearsarge*. In the event of their attempting to release themselves from the obligation, through the means that have been employed, should a similar case arise, they have no mercy to expect. I am, &c.,

John A. Winslow, Captain.

To Capt. John A. Winslow:

Sir:—I have received your letter dated June 21. The subject of your claim *is wholly beyond my control*, and I would point out that your demand should have been addressed, not to me, but to the French Government, under whose shelter the unfortunate men you refer to have found a refuge.

I am not not aware of any law of war which prohibits a soldier making his escape from the field of battle after a reverse, *even after he has been captured*—and I cannot see why a sailor should be debarred of the privilege of swimming away from his enemy.

I must decline acting as your intermediary with certain persons, whose names you do not even mention, and whom, nevertheless, you consider to be your prisoners.

Neither can I understand how the authorities of the United States can claim to detain prisoners within the territory of the French Empire. I am, &c.

Bonfils.

In a letter to the London *News*, Captain Winslow says:—

Such stuff as the *Alabama* firing when she was going down, and all such talk, is twaddle. The *Alabama*, toward the last, hoisted sail to get away, when the *Kearsarge* was laid across her bows, and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she had done, and was trying to get her flags down, and showing a white flag over the stern. The officers of the *Alabama* on board the *Kearsarge* say that their ship was a perfect slaughter-house, and was completely torn to pieces. This is all I know of the *Alabama*.

An officer of the *Kearsarge*, who sends an account of the fight to the London *Star*, says:

"Eight shots struck our hull proper; one carried port lifebuoy away. This is the only record of the shots which struck us, but I have passed over the entire ship and made these notes: 1 rifle shell, starboard quarter and rudder-post; 1 rifle shell, hammock rail aft; 3 32-pounders, port bulwarks forward, mizzenmast; 1 exploded shell, after pivot port; 1 ditto, after end chain casting; 1 8-inch shell, starboard bulwarks, wounding three men; 1 rifle, engine-room skylight; 2 rifles, abreast boiler hatch below plank sheer; 1 ditto, foretopmast rigging; 1 32-pounder, forward pivot port plank sheer; 1 ditto, launches toping lift; 1 rifle, through smoke stack; 1 ditto, starboard forehead main shroud; 1 ditto, starboard maintopmast back stay; 1 ditto, starboard after-shroud maintopmast rigging; 1 ditto, maintopsail tye; 1 main trysail outhaul; 1 maintopsail runner; 2 32-pounders, port quarter boat; 1, spanker; 1 starboard forward shroud mizzen rigging; 1 starboard mizzen topmast backstay; 1 mizzen peak signal halyard, which broke stopper to our battle-flag after the battle was won, and for the first time unfurled it to the breeze, a most singular circumstance. I have been thus particular because, whoever asserts to the contrary, you may depend upon this as beyond dispute. The officers captured were Surgeon Francis L. Galt, Third Lieutenant Joseph D. Wilson, Chief Engineer Miles J. Freeman, Third Assistant Engineer J. Pembt, Boatswain R. P. McCuskey. Tonnage of *Alabama*, 1,040 tons; tonnage of *Kearsarge*, 1,031 tons. Engines of *Alabama* a little more powerful than ours, but theoretically we

were the fastest ship, owing to the angle of the screw. The *Alabama's* crew were composed principally of stout athletic Englishmen."

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE ALABAMA.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR:—I send herewith a copy of the official report of Captain SEMMES of his late engagement with the United States ship *Kearsarge*, which you may, perhaps, think worthy a place in your columns. I avail myself of the occasion to note one or two inaccuracies in the letter of your correspondent, dated at Southampton on Monday, and published in the *Times* of Tuesday. The crew of the *Alabama* is there stated at 150 men; she had, in fact, but 120, all told. Again, as to her armament; that of the *Kearsarge* may be correctly given by your correspondent. I do not know what it was. The *Alabama* had one 7-inch Blakeley rifled gun, one 8-inch smooth-bore pivot gun, and six 32-pounders, smooth-bore, in broadside. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, June 22.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 21, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with my intention, as previously announced to you, I steamed out of the harbor of Cherbourg between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer *Kearsarge*, which had been lying off and on the port for several days previously. After clearing the harbor, we descried the enemy with his head off shore, at a distance of about seven miles. We were three-quarters of an hour in coming up with him. I had previously pivoted my guns to starboard, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. When within about a mile and a quarter of the enemy, he suddenly wheeled, and bringing his head in shore, presented his starboard battery to me. By this time we were distant about one mile from each other, when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes, and the engagement became active on both sides. The enemy now pressed his ship under a full head of steam, and to prevent our passing each other too speedily, and to keep our respective broadsides bearing, it became necessary to fight in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre, and preserving a distance from each other of from a quarter to half a mile. When we got within good shell range we opened upon him with shell. Some 10 or 15 minutes after the commencement of the action our spanker gaff was shot away, and our ensign came down by the run. This was immediately replaced by another at the mizen-mast-head. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing, and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship. Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this time onward attended (alternated?) with shot and shell.

After the lapse of about one hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity. For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extinguished in the furnaces, and we were evidently on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colors, to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired upon me five times after my colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally. We now turned all our exertions towards saving the wounded and such of the boys of the ship who were unable to swim. These were dispatched in my quarter-boats, the only boats remaining to me—the waist-boats having been torn to pieces. Some 20 minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of settling, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself. There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship went down. Fortunately, however, the steam yacht *Deerhound*, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, who was himself on board, steamed up in the midst of my drowning men, and rescued a number of both officers and men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself thus to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag, together with about forty others, all told. About this time, the *Kearsarge* sent one, and then, tardily, another boat.

Accompanying you will find lists of the killed and wounded, and of those who were picked up by the *Deerhound*; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up by the enemy, and by a couple of French pilot boats, which were also fortunately near the scene of action. At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded, that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron-coated—this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer planking, which gave no indication of the armor beneath. This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantly, and though they have lost their ship, they have not lost honor. Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularize, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. KELL, my first lieutenant, deserves great credit for the fine condition in which the ship went into action with regard to her battery, magazine, and shell-rooms, and that he rendered me great assistance by his coolness and judgment as the fight proceeded. The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery, and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was also iron-clad. Our total loss in killed and wounded is 30,—to wit, 9 killed, 21 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
R. SEMMES, Captain.

[From the British Army and Navy Gazette of June 25th.]

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

THE recent fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, which has cost the Confederate Government the loss of a vessel as valuable as an army, should be, as Sir JOHN HAY remarked, a warning to us, not to be too confident with untried vessels. Here was a sloop, manned by a picked crew of as brave hearts as ever were borne upon the ocean, conquered by a vessel of similar size, and sunk with comparative impunity. The armament of the *Kearsarge* consisted of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns and six 32-pounders, with a small rifled piece for a chase gun, &c. That of the *Alabama* of the same number of 32-pounders, a rifled 100-pounder, and a solid 8-inch shot gun (68-pounder). It seems to us that Captain SEMMES had too high an opinion of his so-called 100-pounder, because it was a rifled gun—ignorant probably that it was the size of bore and the largeness of the powder charge which constituted the power of the gun. Measured by this standard, the rifled pivot 100-pounder was not half as effective as his 8-inch solid shot pivot gun, which, in its turn, was not half so powerful as either of the *Kearsarge's* two 11-inch pivot guns, and probably not one-third as effective when fired against a wooden ship entirely unprotected by armor. The 32-pounders on each side were about equal and of comparatively small account as to influencing the fate of the action, which was evidently decided by the pivot guns. In addition to his vessel's carrying a much more powerful armament, the captain of the *Kearsarge* had taken the wise precaution to make use of temporary armor, consisting of chain cables fastened along her sides to some distance before and abaft the engines and boilers, which were thus so effectually protected that the *Alabama's* shell broke up against it, and fell back harmlessly into the sea; her round shot, being of cast-iron, fared no better; and, beyond stripping off a little of the thin wooden sheathing which covered over the cable of the *Kearsarge*, this vessel appears to have received no damage.

The palm, therefore, of care and skill must be adjudged to Captain WINSLOW and his first lieutenant: and it must be a matter of pride to these two officers, confessedly amongst the most practical and best gunnery officers of the Northern States, to have achieved so important a triumph at such a slight cost to their vessel and crew.

This action should remind us of Captain BROOKE's victory over the *Chesapeake*, previous to which not a few reverses were met with by our naval forces through want of tempering the zeal and energy of our officers with discretion; or, rather, we would say, through the senseless persistency of our then Admiralty Board in sending vessels of inferior size and guns to cope with the more powerful ships of America. The *Shannon's* brilliant exploit in the sight of thousands of lookers-on was mainly, if not entirely due to the superiority of her crew in handling their guns. They thoroughly understood their work and felt confident of the skill of their able commander. Another war will see a new weapon introduced of which we have little or no experience, viz., the rifle; and we cannot be too careful as to being assured that our seamen know thoroughly how to handle it with advantage. The national honor is dearer to us than the good or bad character of weapons, be they those of ARMSTRONG or WHITWORTH; and a heavy responsibility will lie upon those who select the naval ordnance for our future contests. We cannot disguise the fact that hitherto rifled ordnance has been far from the great success that was at first anticipated. We, therefore, trust that the rifled gun selected for or Navy, will be able to fire advantageously the round ball or round shell, in addition to its own special projectiles. True, the elongated shell has a larger powder capacity, but if the shell is liable to stick in loading, of what great value is this quality? The *Kearsarge's* 11-inch guns fired round shell containing about 6 lbs. of powder—no slight charge. These guns did their work well, and we confess to be in favor of simplicity and of shot that will readily roll home, for the exciting period of close quarters.

We have no intention to decry Captain SEMMES' conduct in having accepted—perhaps in a moment of excitement—the challenge from an enemy of superior force, beyond remarking that it appears to us, to say the least of it, to have been very imprudent. Captain SEMMES' mission was to cripple the merchant navy of the Federal States, unless, indeed, he could have got rid of the *Kearsarge* in the same smart manner as he made the *Hatteras* disappear. The *Alabama's* loss to the Confederate States is a very serious affair. The *Alabama* was, it may be recollected, built in the best manner by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead. She was of equal strength and constructed precisely of the same materials and fastened in the same manner as are all vessels of her class in the Royal Navy. The engines were also in every respect equal to those of Her Majesty's ships. It is immaterial to know where the *Kearsarge* was chain-plated. We are told by some that she underwent the operation in America, by others that the work was done in the Downs, and by others that Cadiz had been selected by her officers as a quiet spot where an armor casing could be applied. Captain SEMMES was ignorant of the fact, and therefore lost his ship by shot and shell telling upon him before he had the remotest chance of carrying his foe by boarding. In the first place the combatants fought on an extended circle, and it strikes us that had either one or the other been provided with double screws, the advantage would in all probability have rested with the one so fitted. In the next place we have been taught that our wooden frigates, corvettes, and smaller vessels may be so dealt with, and thus partially, if not effectually, be made to keep out all shell, except those of steel. At this moment the fight has been most opportune for us. We may be while we are now writing, drifting into a war, and we have no vessels of a light draught of water, the sides of which are protected by iron, except Laird's "rams," and they are not ready for sea, although, if diligence were used, one or both might be finished in six weeks or two months. We have two gunboats on the twin-screw principle recently laid down. These are both to be iron-plated, and are not to draw more than ten feet six inches, which is a right draught of water; but with all the haste that could be brought to bear upon them, they could not be sent to sea under a year. In the meantime, if required, we must make the best of the resources which money can place at our command.

THE DAHLGREN AND THE BLAKELEY GUN.

The superiority of the Dahlgren gun over Blakeley rifled ordnance and ordinary 32-pounders, supposing the gunners of the *Alabama* to be as skillful as those of the *Kearsarge*, is proved by the recent encounter, which is about to cause such a profound sensation in America. The damage inflicted on the Federal cruiser is insignificant; but if it be the case that cables, in double rows suspended over the sides of a wooden ship, can cause solid shot to hop back harmlessly into the water, we think the Admiralty should try the effect of such a cheap defence of nations on their wooden walls. If the gunners of the *Alabama* were trained on board the *Excellent*, as Captain SEMMES is reported to have said—if, in other words, they were trained British sailors who took service on board the Confederate, the case of the Dahlgren gun is still stronger. Any way, there is the *Alabama* lying at the bottom of the sea, and there is the *Kearsarge* afloat and fit for work in Cherbourg harbor. At first, it seemed as if the Federal captain was glad of the escape of Captain SEMMES, whom his government would have to deal with as a pirate, if they acted in accordance with their professions, but we see Captain WINSLOW accuses the owner of the *Deerhound* of dishonorable conduct in running away with his prisoners. Now, if Captain WINSLOW requested Mr. LANCASTER to pick up the drowning men and keep them for him as prisoners, after the men had been saved, it would have been quite competent to that gentleman to have refused to surrender them; but we think in the case of Captain SEMMES and of his men, there are grave considerations, which require full inquiry and satisfactory explanation. Captain SEMMES did not go down with his flag flying; on the contrary, he struck it sometime before the *Alabama* sank—nay, more, he sent a boat to the *Kearsarge*, to say his ship was sinking; indeed, the correspondent of a daily contemporary asserts he ran up a white flag after she struck her colors. If the *Kearsarge* fired several shot after the white flag was flying, Captain SEMMES may conceive he was freed from the parole implied in these acts of surrender; but it must be remembered, though he charges the Federal captain with something like inhumanity and indifference, that an English yacht was specially requested to proceed to the assistance of the crew of the sinking ship by the Federal officer, and that the *Kearsarge* picked up 68 men, which shows that she was not so very indifferent to the fate of the drowning men. There will be an outcry in America, if Captain WINSLOW makes reclamations: nor will the proposal to present a sword to Captain SEMMES, emanating from an officer of the Royal Navy, tend to allay the bitter feelings which, no doubt, will be excited by the accounts of the way in which the news of the sinking of the *Alabama* has been received in this country. Elsewhere will be found an article on the incidents of the remarkable encounter, which will form such an interesting episode in the history of this great American war.

THE FUTURE OF NAVAL WARFARE.

[From the London Times, June 22.]

WE shall know very shortly whether the chains hung outside the *Kearsarge* saved her men. To all appearance they did not; and but for the melancholy fact that some of the *Alabama's* wounded must have gone down with her, the loss would probably have been nearly the same on both sides. Is there not something ominous in such an encounter within our own seas? Such a contest, so brief, so hard-fought, and so decisive, is even more terrible than the hand-to-hand tussle and the mere game of fisticuffs that our old fleets used to indulge in with a thousand popguns on either side. True, there was damage done at last, but sometimes very little damage to speak of, and a big ship might receive many hundred shots only to have the glory of showing the shot holes to the populace of Portsmouth. It is not so now. At the distance of a mile, never less than a quarter of a mile, a formidable ship, the terror of American commerce, well armed, well manned, well handled, is sent to the bottom in an hour. Exactly an hour elapsed from the first shot to the moment when it became obvious that the vessel was sinking—when, indeed, the rudder was broken, and the fires were put out. That is the pace at which our naval engagements will be fought for the future. In this instance the pace was all the quicker because the guns had start of the ships, the guns being the new artillery, the ships wooden, excepting the chains of the *Kearsarge*, if they constitute an exception. The next duel in the British Channel will probably be between two vessels of the *Warrior* class; and he must be a bold man who can be sure that it will last as long as a Sunday morning service, or be less decisive than the last Sunday's.

ON the last day of June, Captain WINSLOW of the *Kearsarge*, together with two of his officers—Surgeon JOHN M. BROWNE and Paymaster JOSEPH A. SMITH—were handsomely entertained at dinner by a number of American gentlemen, resident in Paris. Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister, and his Secretaries of Legation, were present. Interesting speeches were made by several gentlemen, and the facts of the great naval fight were correctly given. Captain WINSLOW has demanded the surrender of the persons who escaped, in order that, if they do not comply with his request, he may hang them if he ever catches them again in the Rebel service. The Captain declares that the Rebel flag was lowered on the *Alabama*, that he then stopped firing, that the flag was run up again, with a renewal of the firing, that he recommenced firing also, and only stopped this time when they discharged their lee guns and lowered a boat to send a notice of surrender. Thus the irregularity and confusion about the flag entirely exonerates Captain WINSLOW from the charge of firing on a surrendered vessel, and he claims on the contrary that he treated them with great leniency.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE IRON-CLADS.

A LETTER FROM MR. ERICSSON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In reply to numerous communications received from loyal and distinguished citizens residing in different sections of the Union, on the subject of the Monitor Iron-Clads, permit me to make the following statement through your columns.

It is not true that large sums have been wasted in experiments: on the contrary, no previous trial whatever of the new system was instituted. The original *Monitor* went into action under a positive guaranty of success, and the entire fleet of the *Passaic* class of Monitors went directly from the builder's yard under the enemy's batteries—a circumstance without a parallel in the history of naval engineering. It was reserved for the United States to introduce successfully, during a great National crisis, a new system of naval attack and defence, without expending a single dollar on experiments.

It is not true that the National Exchequer has been depleted by the inordinate expenses attending the construction of the Iron-Clads. The contract price for each of the ten Monitors of the *Passaic* class was $400,000, to which was added $20,000 for improvements and additions, thus the amount expended for the first fleet of ten vessels, was only $4,200,000. The two ocean Monitors, *Dictator* and *Puritan*, will cost with improvements and additions $3,000,000. The cost of each of the nine vessels of the *Tecumseh* class may reach $570,000, together $5,130,000. The total expenditure for the entire fleet of twenty-one Monitor Iron-Clads enumerated, will thus amount to very little over $12,000,000. A certain European naval power has expended on experiments connected with ordnance, a far greater sum than this. The twenty light turret vessels now in course of construction, may cost with improvements and alterations, under the present enhanced price of labor and materials, $500,000 a piece. The whole fleet of *forty-one* turreted Iron-Clads will thus call for an expenditure of $22,000,000—a sum amounting to only *one* per cent of the aggregate cost of the present war! Probably but few Americans are aware of this important fact. Abroad, however, the thing is well understood. There are cool heads on the other side of the Atlantic who have estimated the comparatively small cost of our Iron-Clads, and who know that the United States could, without the least straining of resources, increase the present impregnable fleet to any desirable extent. These cool heads deem "hands off" the best policy towards a nation, which, while carrying on the most extensive war known, has created an enormous fleet of wooden vessels besides constructing an iron-clad Navy which has already demanded more than 100,000 tons of malleable iron.

It is not true that the Monitors have proved unseaworthy. Every trial made at sea has disproved the early impressions that the overhang of the side armor was objectionable. This overhang has been found to check the apprehended rolling of these vessels so completely that some of the commanders of the Monitors report that the rolling motion is scarcely greater than that produced by pitching. The supposed weakness at the junction of overhang and body in the smaller vessels has been thoroughly disproved, while in the ocean Monitors this junction has been so formed that its strength cannot even be questioned. Commodore John Rodgers reported to the Secretary of the Navy, after the early trial of the Monitors, that, if the deck openings could be made water-tight, nothing can harm this class of vessels at sea. Experience has in the meantime shown how to make those openings perfectly tight. It may be freely admitted that, if deck hatches are left open in rough water, as was the case with the *Weehawken*, the sinking of the vessel becomes inevitable, but it may be insisted on that this fact does not disprove the perfect seaworthiness of a Monitor.

It is not true that Monitors cannot fight their guns at sea. They are in reality the only class of Iron-Clads capable of making effectual use of their armament in a seaway, from the fact that they can train their entire battery over the bow, and thereby fire with great accuracy at times when the European Iron-Clads, owing to their admitted excessive rolling, cannot use their guns. The assertion that it is not safe to open the ports of the Monitor turret in rough water, is made only by those who are not aware of the mechanical expedient which has been devised for preventing the sea from entering the port holes—an expedient, it may be observed, which, though readily applied from the deck of a turret vessel, is wholly inapplicable to the sides of a European Iron-Clad.

It is not true that the *Dictator* is incapable of carrying coal for an Atlantic passage. At the usual economical speed of war steamers during cruising, the *Dictator* can go from New York to St. Petersburgh without taking in coal. The ship, which is quite ready for steam, has at present nearly 800 tons of water in her coal-bunkers, the mean height of the gunwale being four feet above water.

It is not true that the ocean Monitors lack proper means of ventilation. This class of ships have large standing pipes fore and aft, through which a column of cold air is constantly drawn into, and through the quarters. It is safe to assert that no vessels of any kind are provided with such perfect means of ventilation as the ocean Monitors. Nor have proper means for affording air and recreation to the crew at sea been omitted. A circular grated promenade of one hundred feet circumference, surrounds the top of the turret, besides which a grated promenade or hurricane deck, 18 feet above the main deck and 20 feet wide, extends from the turret to the stern of the ship.

It is not true that the Monitor system is condemned in Europe. Two fleets of iron-clads *precisely* like ours, are now being built on the Baltic, one on its eastern and the other on its western shore, by nations who never adopt untried novelties.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. Ericsson.

New York, July 13, 1864.

A NOTE FROM PROFESSOR MAHAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Permit me to correct an error in the heading notice of an article from the New York *Times*, re-printed in the Army and Navy Journal, July 9. General Lee was never under my instruction. I was in Europe for the two or three years before he graduated at the Military Academy.

Now, as to the authorship of the article in question, which the Journal assigns to me, although I shall run the risk of illustrating the French proverb *qui s' excuse s' accuse*, by saying anything about it, yet I must allow myself to remark, that I have not the pretension of placing myself, either directly or by implication, in the same category with him who signed himself *The Marquis*, by assuming as my own property the initial M—the one at the bottom of the *Times'* article; nor do I desire to have the honor of all articles thus signed thrust upon me. The M.'s, as a publisher you must know, are a multitudinous family, of which I am quite contented to remain an obscure member, and your very humble servant,
D. H Mahan.

West Point, July 9, 1864.

PAY OF MEDICAL CADETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Allow me through your columns to call attention to the following facts: There is attached to the Medical Corps, U. S. A., a body of young men, called Medical Cadets, whose rank and pay, according to Par. 1,285, Army Reg. 1861, is the same as that of Military Cadets at West Point. These latter, by a recent provision of Congress, have had their pay increased to $40 a month, but we are told by a circular from the Paymaster's Department, that this does not apply to Medical Cadets! Again, Hospital Stewards, 1st class, who rank third *after* Medical Cadets, have, in common with enlisted men, had their pay increased, viz., to $33 a month. They are besides allowed money for clothing, quarters, and rations. We have, according to the old order which is the only one I have heard of, quarters and rations, but no allowance for clothing, and the old pay of $30 a month, and our duties range from those of a nurse to those of Assistant Surgeon; we are assistants in Medical wards, in Surgical wards, in offices, &c., employed in running trains of sick and wounded. Please, Mr. Editor, give me some information, not for me alone, but for all of us, who are bewildered and really do not understand what our real duties are, or what we are entitled to.

One of the Corps.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1864.

A SEVERE HAILSTORM OFF FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Acting Ensign George Wm. Wood, commanding U. S. schooner *Norfolk Packet*, reports a heavy hailstorm off Musquito Inlet, Florida, lat. 29 deg. north, long. 80 deg. 49 m. west on the 29th of May, 1864. He believes it to be the heaviest hailstorm he has ever experienced in the twenty years he has followed the vocation of a seaman. Some of the hailstones which fell, measured from one and a half inch in diameter, they were accompanied by a heavy gale from the northeast, which lasted about one hour and a half. The oldest people in Florida pronounce this the latest and severest winter they can remember.

ORDNANCE.

We take from the London *Mechanic's Journal* of June 17, an interesting article under the above title:

It is pretty well understood to what the action of gunpowder is due; of the effects produced thereby, the world is not wholly ignorant; but of the nature of this action we really know next to nothing with certainty. Every artillerist holds his own peculiar theory, and advocates his views with a pertinacity productive of nothing but mystification. Guns are, in one sense, machines; but they differ from all other varieties of mechanism in that a great uncertainty exists as to the nature of the strains to which they are exposed. Had it been otherwise, the vast amount of ingenuity expended on their construction must have sufficed to solve nearly every important problem connected with them years ago. The fact is, that we fight with an unseen foe; and it is not easy to throw up defences, or erect barricades to stay the progress of an enemy whose point and method of attack are but dimly indicated. It is sheer folly to assert, as is but too often done, that the teachings of the last decade have made us as familiar with the action of explosives, as we are with the laws of hydraulic pressure, of gravity, of chemical affinity, or a thousand and one other subjects, reduced to mere matters of rules and formulæ by the talent of the century. Our guns are wanting in endurance, only because they are contrived to combat by sheer brute strength with forces which might, for anything known absolutely to the contrary, be better eluded than grappled with. It is not easy to see how tubes and cylinders can be made stronger than those constituting the best guns now in use. The constructive arts place at our disposal means by which pipes, or hollow chambers, or, in other words, guns and mortars, may be made strong enough to sustain a pressure of 50 tons on the square inch; and having sustained this strain for a single hour, there is no reason on earth why they should not go on to sustain it for years. As it is, no modern guns, properly constructed on any recognized system, burst at the first discharge. If it were possible to retain the initial pressure within a Blakely, Whitworth, or Armstrong cannon, possessing a certain margin of resistance at the outset, it is probable that if left in some quiet, sequestered place, where it would be exempt from the evil influences of corrosion and vibration, it would remain intact for a century. There is no reason, at least, to believe that under such conditions the iron would tire, and ultimately give way. Guns fail because they are exposed to a progressive process of destruction. They wear out. The entire history of the question is a record of gradual failures. The number of discharges which any piece of a given calibre and material will sustain, is now all but reduced to a matter of calculation; and thus, before our guns leave the proof-house, it may almost be foretold without any remarkable effort of prescience, exactly how many pounds of powder consumed in service charges will suffice to render them worthless and unsafe. This is enough to prove that something more than mere pressure is at work, and the nature of the defects, and the manner of their manifestation, prove conclusively that they are not alone the result of mechanical or chemical injury inflicted by the projectile or its coating, but simply of the peculiar and yet unexplained action of the forces developed by the explosion of the charge. Yet, in the face of these things, we are told over and over again, until we sicken of the repetition, that guns are destroyed by over-pressure. Our readers may rest assured that no good gun, used legitimately, ever failed from such a cause, simple and unaided. However much such a force may do to complete the work of deterioration, it never commences it. The metal of a chase crumbles away, a flaw arises, a minute crack near or at the breech is discoverable. This crack spreads with each discharge, until the tube fairly gives way, and flies into fragments. But who can assert positively, with a strict regard for the truth, with an accurate acquaintance with all that is known on the subject, with a desire to "hold fast that which is good," and a determination to regard nothing as good in this matter which finds a foundation on mere assumption, that the pressure alone of any gas is capable of disintegrating iron, and breaking it up like powdered glass? Long ago Lynall Thomas stated that the action of exploding gunpowder is strictly percussive in the first instance, and although the word percussive may not explain all that requires explanation, although it may not be satisfactory in the strict sense, yet it is far more so than the word "pressure." We load our guns with a fifty-pound charge of powder; we ignite that charge, and it is absolutely certain that the resulting gases will also weigh 50 lbs., less a trifle deducted for deposit. This 50 lbs. of gas may amount to more than one-fifth of the weight of the shot, and who shall determine the force with which the pounds of gas first formed, are projected against the sides of the bore? We may be accused of launching out into the speculative: be it so; everything almost that is known, or thought to be known, about the action of explosives is speculative, and it is a matter of little consequence at which corner we endeavor to raise the veil of mystery which hangs before us—a veil which no man has yet passed, and which no man perhaps ever will pass

The operation of punching a hole in an armor plate by the passage through it of a projectile, occupies, in all probability, about the 500th part of a second. Taking the initial velocity of the shot at 1,200 ft. per second, we know that it traverses each foot in 1-1200th of a second, and as the armor plate is, say, the third of a foot thick, the shot would pass through the space represented by this thickness in 1-3600th of a second, provided its progress were not arrested. It is arrested, however, and we imagine that the 500th of a second is about a fair allowance of time for completing the work of penetration. Now, it is certain that during the flight of the shot it acquires no increase to that store of power called—properly or improperly—momentum, subsequently expended on the disruption of the plate. The entire energy expended on the plate is called percussive; its expenditure requires the lapse of the 500th part of a second. It is absolutely true that every particle of this energy, and a good deal in addition, wasted on friction and the atmosphere, was developed within the gun. The whole time, from the moment the powder is ignited, until the shot is fairly out of the muzzle, occupies little more than the same fraction of a second that the shot requires to traverse the plate. In other words, the power expended is in each case very nearly the same in amount, and is expended in nearly the same time. Yet the action of the shot is called percussive, and the action of the powder is attributed to pressure! Why should these actions, powers so nearly identical, so much resembling one another in all that can constitute the mechanical resemblance of energies, be called by different names, treated as utterly distinct the one from the other? It is impossible to develope power or its effects without the lapse of a certain space of time; and, as a rule, equal energies operating for equal times will produce equal effects. The resistances opposed may vary, but as in any case a certain amount of work is sure to be converted into heat; this amount may vary with the resistance, but the sum of the work so converted, and the mechanical work done, will be equal. It thus follows that the energy expended on the gun is in excess of that expended on the plate, by as much as the shot loses in momentum on its flight. And it also follows that—neglecting this loss—the force expended on each square inch of the chase, will bear precisely the same proportion to the force expended on each square inch of plate, that the area struck by the shot does to the entire area of gun exposed to the force of the powder: but this effect must not be regarded as though it were wholly confined to superfices; it is really transmitted through the entire fracturing section of the plate, and through the entire resisting section of the gun.

The shot traverses the plate with a rapidly diminishing velocity. But the first effect of its impact while yet at full speed is sufficient to disintegrate and destroy the superfices of any material in existence. We have no reason to doubt that the force of exploding gunpowder also diminishes from the moment the shot is put in motion; yet, if we make every possible allowance, it still seems likely enough that, during any moment of the explosion, the force exerted on the gun must be in excess of the force exerted on the plate during a similar space of time. From this it may be deduced that the strain to which the material of a gun is exposed—the destructive influence in fact—is only less than that which destroys the armor plate, in the ratio of the resisting areas; and as at the first instant of explosion the effect of the powder is nearly or quite at a maximum, while the area of resisting section is yet very moderate, it is not more remarkable that our guns should fail, than it is that plates should be perforated. We have purposely omitted many matters of mathematical detail which would be to some extent out of place in pages read by all classes; but we have, we think, indicated the nature of the strain to which a gun is exposed from a point of view which has been scarcely dwelt on hitherto, and the absence of mathematics in no way affects the value of the indication.

Certain experiments conducted in America, which we have detailed before now, go far to make us believe that it may yet be found possible, to so far modify the act of explo-

sion, and its effect on the gun, by the interposition of an air cushion through which the wave of force transmission would pass but slowly, or otherwise; that the use of very heavy charges indeed, may become compatible with the duration of a gun. The folly of straining guns intended to be used against armor, by the use of tight-fitting rifled projectiles, is transparent. It would be beneath contempt, were it not for the existing rage for long ranges, which will die a natural death in time. Ere long it will be discovered for the first or the one hundredth time that all the rifling required in such guns is just that which will keep the shot end on for seven hundred yards or so, and that anything more than this only wastes precious power which we destroy on ordnance to obtain in the first instance.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Brigadier-General E. Hatch has reported to General Washburne for duty.

Major-General Alex. McCook is assigned to the northern defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General E. W. Hinks is in Washington suffering from his old wounds.

Brigadier-General John McNiel has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces at Port Hudson.

Percy Wyndham has been mustered out of the United States service as colonel of the First New Jersey Cavalry.

Major-General Joseph Jones Reynolds has been assigned to the command of the Nineteenth Army corps, as reorganized.

Colonel N. A. M. Dudley has been ordered by Major-General Canby to the command of the First Cavalry brigade at Baton Rouge, La.

Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of the 9th Illinois Cavalry, has been appointed Inspector of Cavalry for the Department of the Cumberland.

Major-General Butterfield, commanding Third division, Twentieth corps, has obtained a short leave of absence, on account of impaired health.

Brigadier-General Getty, commanding Second division, Sixth corps, wounded at the Wilderness battle, returned to his command on the 29th ultimo.

Much anxiety is felt at the Navy Department respecting Third Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, as nothing had been heard of him since last October.

The sentence of Captain G. Tilford, 3d United States Cavalry, to be cashiered, has been remitted by the Secretary of War, and he has been ordered to duty.

Brigadier-General William Dwight, late Chief-of-Staff to General Banks, has been relieved of his position, and ordered to report for duty to Major-General Canby.

Colonel J. C. Tidball, long connected with the Second corps, Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to West Point to assume the position of commander of cadets.

Brigadier-General Milroy has been temporarily relieved of his command in the West. General Rosseau is at present in command of the Department of the Tennessee.

The confirmation of Colonel De Russy as Brigadier-General having been omitted by the Senate, the President has re-appointed him Brigadier-General, to date from May, 1863.

Major-General Sigel has been relieved of his command, by Brigadier-General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery of the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to Major-General Hunter.

Colonel John B. Weber, Eighty-ninth U. S. Colored infantry, has recently been presented with a highly complimentary series of resolutions on the occasion of his leaving that command.

President Lincoln has sent to Mrs. Harker a Major-General's commission for the late Brigadier-General Harker, who lost his life while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain.

Brigadier-General Lee, late Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Gulf, has been assigned to the command of a brigade of the Third division of the Nineteenth Army corps. This Division was taken from the late Thirteenth corps.

Major-General W. F. Smith, accompanied by several of his staff, arrived in New York on Wednesday from Fort Monroe. General Smith comes North to recruit his health, which the arduous labors of the campaign have much impaired.

General Orders No. 228, War Department, July 11, 1864, assigns Major-General E. O. C. Ord to the command of the Eighth Army corps and all the troops in the Middle Department. General Ord accordingly assumed command on the 11th.

Major-General John J. Peck, United States Volunteers, having reported, in obedience to orders from the War Department, is assigned to duty as second in command of the Department of the East. His headquarters will be in New York city.

Captain Charles T. Stanton, Jr., of the 21st Connecticut regiment, has been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. In one of the recent battles under General Butler he was badly wounded, and his promotion is for gallant services.

Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, United States Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, is announced as Provost-Marshal-General of the armies operating against Richmond, including their lines of communication.

Brevet-Major-General Barnard has been relieved as chief engineer of the Armies in the Field, in which capacity he was a member of General Grant's Staff, and ordered to report to Washington. Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's Staff, assumes his duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. McMahon, A. A. G., has been ordered to duty on the Staff of Major-General Dix; Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Morgan, 64th New York, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the South, has been relieved, and Captain Gouraud, A. D. C., appointed his successor.

The total number of officers for colored regiments examined by the proper board, up to the close of the week ending July 9th, is 2,471. Of these, 985 have been rejected and 1,486 recommended. The larger portion of those received have been from the Philadelphia Military School, under the charge of Colonel Taggart.

Brigadier-General James Barnes has been relieved as President of the general court-martial in session at Washington, and ordered to command at Point Lookout, which has recently become an important depot of prisoners and supplies. Brigadier-General H. S. Briggs is detailed as President in General Barnes' place.

The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, serving with the Army of the Potomac in the field under Major-General Smith, will hereafter constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Major-General W. F. Smith is assigned to its command. Major-General B. F. Butler will command the remainder of the troops in that department, having his headquarters at Fort Monroe.

List of wounded and missing officers of the 1st N. Y. Dragoons since May 4, 1864: Wounded—Major Rufus Scott, arm; Captain A. K. Thorp, head; Captain A. J. Leach, arm; Captain J. P. Robinson, head; Captain James Lemen, hand; Captain G. W. Wells, arm; Lieutenant Henry Gale, shoulder; Lieutenant T. J. Burr, throat; Lieutenant J. F. Coy, arm; Lieutenant G. F. Hamilton, arm. Total, 10. Missing—Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Thorp; Captain Russell A. Britten; Lieutenant G. W. West; Lieutenant Charles E. Lewis; Lieutenant A. C. Abbott; Assistant Surgeon Robert Rae. Total 5.

Commodore Frederick Engle, William W. McKean, William M. Gundy, and A. A. Hare, are in session in Washington to determine upon the fitness for promotion of some twenty-eight officers who have been restored by Executive authority from the "retired list" to the "active service." These officers have first to undergo an examination before a medical board at Philadelphia, as to their physical ability to duty in advanced grades, and then the board in session here will determine as to their professional abilities to serve in like manner. It is understood that the latter tribunal inclines against going into the consideration of merits or demerits, which existed prior to the date of the "retiring" of said officers, but it is believed that the Navy Department does not take this view.

In the Journal of June 11th, 1st Lieutenant Joseph W. Paine, 13th New York cavalry, was ordered to appear before the board in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Cadwallader is President, to make satisfactory defence to the charge of desertion or stand dismissed the service. The order did not reach the officer named until the 30th of June, when he was able to send to the War Department an order from Adjutant-General Thomas, dated November 4, 1863, ordering him to New Orleans as Major of the 13th New York cavalry. His obedience of this order seems to have produced some confusion, and led to the publication of his name as a delinquent. He will undoubtedly soon be able to convince the Department that he is not a deserter, and to inform them of his elevation in rank.

THE FLORIDA.

To add to the excitement occasioned by the rebel raid into Maryland, the privateer *Florida* has made her appearance along our coast during the past week, making havoc among the coasting craft running to and from our Southern ports. The first appearance of the *Florida* was on Friday last, the 8th, near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay and the Maryland shore, where she, up to Sunday morning last, captured two schooners, six barks, a whaleship and a brig laden with lumber, all of which she burned, except one that was ransomed, and on Monday she captured the steamer *Electric Spark*, bound to New Orleans. No personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer, with all the mails, contained in sixty-five bags, including the Government dispatch bag, was retained. The *Electric Spark* was built in Philadelphia, and owned by W. J. Taylor & Co. of that city. Among the prisoners taken on board the *Electric Spark* was Acting Master W. P. Gibbs, U. S. N., who was released on parole, and has reported to Admiral Paulding at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He states that the *Florida* carries the following armament:—Four rifled sixty-eight pounders—8 inch—in broadside abaft the mainmast, one hundred and twenty pounder rifle in pivot, and four small rifles in pivot broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery she has one gun not mounted, lying on the starboard side of the engine-room hatch. Mr. Gibbs could not ascertain its calibre, as it was covered with a tarpaulin. She has a crew of about two hundred men, who looked dirty and undisciplined. The Navy Department have dispatched a number of vessels in pursuit of the *Florida*.

The *Kearsarge* was built at Portsmouth, N. H., and not at Philadelphia, as was incorrectly stated last week. Kearsarge Mountain, from which Captain Winslow's vessel receives its immortal name, is in the county of Merrimac, N. H., situated between the towns of Sutton and Salisbury, extending into both towns. The line between Wilmot and Warner passes over the summit. Kearsarge is elevated 2461 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest mountain in Merrimac county. Its summit is a bare mass of granite, presenting an irregular and broken surface. The sides are covered with a thick growth of wood. The prospect from this mountain in a clear sky is very wide and beautiful.

Captain Thomas Dunlap, Jr., Twenty-ninth Regiment Conn. Colored Volunteers, having been ordered to be tried by the War Department for alleged drunkenness at camp, near New Haven, Connecticut, and against whom charges had previously been preferred for a like offence in the Department of the South, being too drunk to attend the Court ordred for his trial on the 21st of June, has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States from June 23d, by command of Major-General J. G. Foster, subject to the approval of the President.

PARTICULARS OF GENERAL FRANKLIN'S ESCAPE.

Major-General Franklin has had a narrow escape from an enforced trip to Richmond, having escaped from his Rebel captors after a manner which reminds one of the stories of adventures among the Indians on the border, in the early days of our history. After being taken from the train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad on Monday, General Franklin was put into a carriage with others and driven across Maryland to Reistertown, where the Rebels arrived about one o'clock Tuesday morning, and immediately bivouacked for the night. The General was put in charge of a captain and two men, who unfortunately for them fell sound asleep, while their captive confined himself to feigning sleep.

As soon as he saw evidence that his guards were insensible, General Franklin moved cautiously off, hesitating at first lest his guards might only be watching for an excuse for shooting him. Satisfied on this point he shot across the fields, jumping the fences and making off in the direction which he supposed led to Baltimore. After travelling for about three-quarters of an hour his strength, owing to his weak state, gave out, and he concealed himself in a thick wood where he lay for the remainder of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing the Rebel scouts beating the bushes and the woods in search of him. Before it seemed quite safe he was driven from his hiding place by hunger and thirst. He was then fortunate enough to fall into the hands of some Union citizens who provided for his wants and concealed him in their house until they had an opportunity to send him to Baltimore. The General left on Thursday for York, Penn., where he will spend a few weeks with his family to recuperate his shattered health.

The case of Major-General Dix, to which we made a brief reference last week, was fully and ably argued before Judge Russell on the 9th inst. It was contended by the defence that, as the Grand Jury had declined to investigate the case the majesty of the law had been vindicated; that in a time of great civil commotion like the present, the President of the United States had to exercise a discretionary power, which could reside in no other person, and which was essential, in certain emergencies, to the security of the Nation, and that it was a mere fiction of law that would impute to General Dix, and his associates, who had acted under the authority of the President, the alleged crimes of kidnapping and inciting to a riot. On the side of the prosecution it was argued that even if Congress possessed a Constitutional power, by express statutory terms, to order the defendants to suppress the papers and arrest the proprietors, it could not delegate that power to the President; but it was contended that the act of March 3d, 1863, under which the President assumed to act, was not Constitutional, and that if this act was not relied upon, but the defence of military necessity, or martial law, was set up, then that plea could only apply to a state or territory where war was actually raging.

At the conclusion of the argument, which occupied several hours, Judge Russell said that he had already made up his mind that the charge of kidnapping could not be sustained, and reserved his decision on the other points until the 1st of August. His decision will be looked for with great interest.

PRIZE CASES IN THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following cases have been closed within the last four weeks, and the net proceeds sent to Washington for distribution:—

Prize.	Date of capture.	Vessels entitled to share.	Gross value of vessel and cargo.	Costs and expenses deducted.
Ram Atlanta..	June 17, '63	Weehawken, Nahant, Cimmerone.	$350,829.28	$786.80
Str Y'ng America.	Apr. 21, 61..	Cumberland	$13,506.00	$216.72
Str Scotia.......	March 1, '64..	Connecticut	$76,448.52	$3,009.62
Str Mary Anne..	March 6, '64..	Grand Gulf	$116,544.74	$4,188.42
Str Alliance....	April 12, '64	S. Carolina, T. A. Ward,	$25,641.96	$1,760.22

In the following cases there have been decrees of condemnation, and the distribution awaits further action of the Court on the conflicting claims to participate:—

Prize.	Captors.	Vessels claiming to participate.
Steamer Pet............	Montgomery.....	Arles and Vicksburg.
Steamer Ella & Annie..	Niphon........	Shenandoah, Tuscarora, Daylight, Howqua.
Steamer Cornubia....	Niphon and James Adger.	Shenandoah, Tuscarora, Daylight, Howqua.
Steamer Ella...........	Howqua	Shenandoah, Daylight, Tuscarora, Iron Age.
Steamer R. E. Lee......	James Adger....	Iron Age, Newbern.
Schooner Swallow......	Tioga...........	Britannia.

In the following cases there have been decrees of condemnation, and the distribution awaits only the auditing and closing of the accounts, or payment to be made by the Navy Department for property taken for Government use:—

Prize.	Captors.	Date of Capture.	Date of Condemnation.
Str Don................	Pequot......	March 4, 1864....	April 12, 1864.
Str Minnie............	Connecticut.	May 9, 1864......	June 14, 1864.
Str Greyhound.........	Connecticut.	May 10, 1864......	June 27, 1864.
Str Young Republic...	Grand Gulf..	May 6, 1864.......	June 14, 1864.
Str Tristram Shandy..	Kansas......	May 16, 1864......	June 28, 1864.
Str Thistle............	Ft. Jackson..	June 4, 1864......	July 2 1864.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

The annual expedition of the Confederate forces into Maryland and Pennsylvania has been inaugurated this year at about the usual time, and with rather more than the usual success. This series of demonstrations has been hitherto maintained with as much regularity as the series of annual counter-movements of our Army against Richmond; but, let us be thankful, it has never yet accomplished anything equal to popular fears. The uniformity of the enemy's appearance around Harper's Ferry should now be nearly sufficient establish one of Buckle's "averages," or at least to furnish the July almanac makers with another "About this time may be expected." It is only paralleled by the uniformity with which Maryland and Pennsylvania are left unguarded and exposed until the Rebel cavalrymen leap their barn-yard fences, and begin untethering horses and wringing the necks of fowls. After that is done, the stable-door is vigorously shut. Heated proclamations from various Governors call out troops to eject the invader, and there is an annual "uprising of the North." It should seem as if it must raise a blush on our cheeks to ask once more, with trembling knee-joints, for local militias, to check that "invader" who has been often officially announced as "thoroughly demoralized." Let us hope still that, in the future defence of the Eastern Border States, we may grow wise by experience.

In order to understand the raid, it will be necessary to look beyond the recent telegrams, so many of which are only the stories of a stammering pack of cowardly and selfish fugitive farmers. One of the facts established by the Maryland raid is, that "reliable gentlemen" may be reliable, but certainly are not trustworthy. "Reliable," like the adjective of Polonius, is getting to be "a vile phrase" in every sense, as it always has been in the sense etymological. After his recent extravagances, the reliable gentleman ought, as a narrator of facts, to make way again for the intelligent contraband, whom he improperly supplanted in public esteem.

The natural line of military approach to Washington from Richmond is that of the Shenandoah Valley. This fact had been so clearly demonstrated by experience that it needed no prescience to determine long age that, in the summer campaign of 1864, a force must be posted in the Valley, to hold it at all hazards. The particular reasons why, together with the proper disposition of the required force, have been so often set forth in this journal that we need not now revert to them. This task, in effect, was assigned to General Sigel, with instructions to press slowly down the Valley. He did so, but, on encountering the enemy, was defeated, and immediately displaced by General Hunter. The latter is an excellent officer, to whose peculiar talents, however, justice was not done by putting him in command of the Valley. It was another instance of what can be noticed here and there during the war—the failure to assign "the right men to the right places." General Hunter soon moved down the Valley and occupied Staunton, after handsomely defeating the enemy. So obviously did he menace Lynchburgh, also, that Lee, although in great straits just then, dispatched a large force to its relief. Had General Hunter been able to move with the rapidity which distinguishes some of the more dashing officers, the affair at Lynchburgh would have been different. But, not to speculate on what might have been, as a fact, Hunter was repulsed and retired from the heavy force which, under Early, had been thrown into Lynchburgh. Instead of retreating up the Shenandoah, the retention of which was the prime object of Hunter's column, it was thought most practicable to strike northwesterly through the mountains into the Kanawha Valley, by way of Gauley Bridge; and, on the last days of June, Hunter approached Charleston, which lies at the junction of the Elk with the Kanawha, thirty-five miles from the Ohio line.

Meanwhile, Early, finding that he had no enemy in his front, and that now, in view of affairs at Petersburgh, there was less need than ever of returning to Lee, because a small force could hold the Petersburgh entrenchments, very naturally moved up the Shenandoah Valley, now for the first time left open during the campaign. Whether this manœuvre was a previously prepared scheme of Northern invasion, such as has constantly been premised, is an undecided question. But it is more probable that General Lee seized the occasion of the attack on Lynchburgh to put forth a new combination, in which he would save the latter city, divert troops from Petersburgh, and gain plunder and prestige by a Northern raid. Thus the several campaigns against Richmond present curious analogies, and this one, which opened so diversely from its predecessors, gains more resemblance to them as it unfolds. The two armies sway back and forth like a huge pendulum, swung midway between Washington and Richmond. Just now the enemy moves through the northern arc.

In the hostile movement down the Valley two years ago, a part of our force which held Winchester, was sent across the mountains to Franklin, with the idea of cutting off "Stonewall" Jackson, who was then retreating. A more unfelicitous manœuvre could hardly have been made. Jackson quickly met this flanking force on his left and routed it, and then, finding the Shenandoah Valley left unguarded, except by Banks, drove that General at great speed to Harper's Ferry, and entered Maryland. The force at Franklin then marched back on its old track, and crossed into the Shenandoah again. In the present campaign, the guarding force of the Valley moves off to Gauley Bridge, and, the enemy having slipped by, again marches toward Martinsburgh and the Valley. So military history repeats itself. The Shenandoah Valley is our great stable door, which must be left open in the summer for the convenience of Rebel cavalry. That they have been hitherto badly mounted, and that their horses were worn down with hard service and the want of forage, has often been stated. Accordingly, they did not delay a month or a week, but, on the very day when the door was thrown open, they marched into the stable. The news of Hunter's arrival at Charleston was immediately followed by the statement that the enemy was moving on Harper's Ferry. Their time was the better chosen from the fact that our own cavalry had just returned from two raids, thoroughly jaded. Torbert's and Gregg's divisions on the one hand had suffered on the north of the James, and Wilson and Kautz had been roughly handled on the south. Both men and horses were in hardly better condition for active service than the "ragged chivalry" of whom the reporters make so much good sport.

Our own belief is that no serious attack on either Baltimore or Washington was intended by the leaders of the present expedition. Had such an assault been intended, its only chance of success would have been in the immediate direction of all columns against the city to be assaulted. But the enemy is found to be occupying ten days in marching a distance which could have been traversed in five, and to be dividing up into battalions and squads, plundering villages, exacting money from shopmen, and collecting great droves of cattle and horses, and trains of forage and provisions. The object of the demonstration was manifold. First, it saved Lynchburgh, and put it out of danger for a month. Next, it relieved Petersburgh for a time as effectually as by an attack on our lines at that point. It drew off a part of the investing forces, and made the city temporarily safer. General Lee perceived that he must not suffer his opponent to have his own way in establishing his siege guns and making his lines and communications impregnable. Finally, the main object of the raid was, as has been said, to procure supplies. The Shenandoah Valley is now in fine condition. The magnificence of the waving crops can hardly be realized except by one who looks upon them. The enemy bides his time. He does not reap unripe harvests. He sent his fighting force in advance everywhere, and even the demonstration in front of Fort Stevens was probably only the cover for the working parties gleaning behind from farms and stores. It seems to us that the ease with which the enemy were driven from their position, shows not only the paucity of their numbers but their lack of sincerity in the demonstration.

At this writing, Washington and Baltimore are pronounced free from danger. Accordingly, from all quarters the cry comes for "bagging" the Rebels. It is certainly to be hoped that the raiders may be bagged entire. But there are so many difficulties attendant upon cutting off a force which has lately had all the fords of the Potomac under its control, and even now can move back at leisure, that we shall be pleasantly disappointed at learning of such a success. One thing let us keep in mind: So far as at present developed, the Maryland raid, while it has been in the main successful, need not have any decisive influence on the result of the great campaign.

THE MOUNTAIN ZONE.

We have, in previous articles, defined the Mountain Zone as being made up of the Alleghanies, with their spurs and included valleys, south of the Potomac. As in nature mountain regions seldom terminate abruptly, but sink into the plain by gradual undulations, so it is difficult to define with accuracy, or by fixed lines, the limits in respect to military operations of such a Mountain Zone as that which we now seek to describe. Looked at as a whole, on the general map of the country, it stands out in bold relief as a massive bastion, thrust forward from the line of the Potomac and the Ohio into the alluvial plain of the Southern States. Such, indeed, it is, and as such it should be secured and held for the national cause.

Experience has shown that, as a general rule, the best defenders of a mountain region are its own hardy inhabitants, who are always peculiarly attached to their homes, and who are well acquainted with the tortuous paths and rugged passes that play so important a part in mountain warfare.

It happened that the inhabitants of the region we now have under consideration were so situated, and had been so impressed by the accidents of soil and climate, and the comparative absence of slavery among them, that at the commencement of the war they were, as a general rule, decidedly biassed in our favor, and even now it is more than probable that a large majority of the mountaineers decidedly incline to our side. Common prudence would then seem to dictate a very gentle and conciliatory policy towards them, and that every proper exertion should be made to unite them closely to us through their interests and affections. Were this mountain region fully in our possession, with the inhabitants heartily on our side, the very prompt result would be the reduction of the area of the Rebellion to a portion only of the cotton-growing States. Nor, with such a policy and such a state of feeling among the inhabitants, would a large force be required to gain possession of, and to hold, the region in question. But we have not the leisure, nor is this the proper connection for it, to discuss all the military and political advantages that would result from the permanent occupation of the Mountain Zone; we do not doubt that they will suggest themselves to every reader, and we will pass on to a brief outline of the topography of this interesting part of our country. The eastern portion of this Zone consists of parallel valleys running very nearly northeast and southwest above the James River, while below that stream the central valleys take a direction more nearly east and west, until reaching about the latitude of Knoxville, when the original direction is resumed.

Not far to the west of the main chain the valleys lose their character of parallelism, and the country is broken by spurs assuming very divergent and irregular directions. Approaching this Zone from the east, after passing the minor spurs and ridges, the first great obstacle is the formidable Blue Ridge, which extends,

almost unbroken, nearly northeast and southwest, from Pennsylvania to Georgia. South of the Potomac, this chain always presents a difficult obstacle, across which the roads practicable for armies and their trains are not numerous. Behind this chain, and between it and the main ridge of the Alleghanies proper, lies the beautiful Valley of Virginia—a continuation in fact of the Cumberland Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The northern portion of this valley is drained by the Shenandoah and the Opequan. A few miles south of Staunton, the valley is somewhat interrupted by the ridge which divides the head waters of the Shenandoah from those of the James; again, by the ridge separating the waters of the James from those of the Roanoke; and again by the elevated range which divides the waters of the Roanoke from those of the New River, which flows into the Kanawha and the Ohio. From this point the valley may, with sufficient accuracy for our present purposes, be regarded as dividing into two, one of which extends into Tennessee and forms the valley of the upper Tennessee River, the other running into North Carolina. This extensive valley is not absolutely continuous, nor is it uniform in character or width, for it is often broken by lateral and longitudinal ranges. It is of exceeding fertility; it varies in width from nearly thirty miles at some points to a mere nothing at others;—but it is always the heart, or more correctly speaking, the main artery of this Mountain Zone, and should be under our control. West of this great valley are many others, inferior to it in fertility, extent and importance: it would be too tedious, and quite unnecessary, to attempt a description or an enumeration of them; for the possession of the Valley of Virginia would give us that of all the others. The mountain region disappears in Northern Georgia and Alabama, where it gradually sinks into the low ground.

We now propose to invite attention to the military importance of some of the principal sections of this extensive valley. The northern portion controls the avenues by which the Confederates have thus far penetrated into Maryland and Pennsylvania, covers the most exposed portions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as well as the important and most practicable approach from Eastern Virginia to West Virginia, Wheeling and Pittsburgh. So long as we hold firmly the section in question, it is most improbable that a Confederate invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania would be attempted, because the left flank and the communications of the invading army would thus be constantly menaced by a force whose own communications with Wheeling and the West would be secure. The same invading army would also be exposed to similar dangers on its right flank and rear from the garrison of Washington. Under these circumstances, it is not probable that a crossing of the Potomac would be attempted by the Confederates between the mouth of the Monocacy and the Great Falls. With these objects, it would suffice to hold the valley as far south as the vicinity of Woodstock—holding, of course, Moorefield, Chester Gap, Strasburgh, and other important points by strong entrenchments. A necessary part of the system of defence would be the complete repairing of the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad, and its extension to Strasburgh, to connect with the Manassas Gap Railroad. In our attempts at holding this valley heretofore, our troops have been too weak for the positions they held, and the positions have generally been badly selected, and the troops not well handled. The permanent occupation of the valley as far as Staunton, Lexington and Covington, would carry with it the control to Knoxville, and would soon result in the fall of Lynchburgh and Charlottesville, the consequences of which would be the permanent abandonment by the Confederates of all the country north of Richmond, and soon the change of the capital from Richmond to a point further south, since the Danville Railroad would be constantly liable to interruption by parties moving from the vicinity of Buford's Gap, Salem, etc. These operations are, of course, alluded to as in connection with others from the seaboard.

To render our tenure of the Knoxville Valley secure, it is necessary that the long-talked of railroad from Danville, Ky., to the neighborhood of Knoxville, should be constructed without delay. With this line securely held, a comparatively small number of good troops thrown into the mountains of North Carolina, would soon free them from the Confederate control, so that the latter would lose while we would gain all the resources of t region with which to operate upon the adjacent communications and supplies of the Rebel armies.

In concluding the little it has seemed necessary to state in regard to this Mountain Zone, it may be remarked that, although it generally presents great obstacles to the movements of large bodies of troops, it is always possible to act with advantage, and without much difficulty, in this region, with small bodies of good troops, lightly equipped, and possessing the good will of the inhabitants.

SEMMES ON PRIVATEERING.

It is within the knowledge of our readers that "Lieutenant Raphael Semmes, U. S. N., late Flag-"Lieutenant of the Home Squadron, and Aide-de-"Camp of Major-General Worth in the battles of "the Valley of Mexico"—more lately and better known as Captain Raphael Semmes, of the privateer *Alabama*—is the author of a work entitled "Service "Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War."* It is a very creditable work—more creditable indeed than the more recent works by the same author in a different line. We have found it very entertaining reading, but we fear that the author himself would hardly take equal pleasure in recurring to it at this time. The worst wish of the afflicted Job for his enemy was that he might write a book. Doubtless his sharp experience of the changes and inconsistencies of life had taught him that it is dangerous to put on record moral sentiments and intellectual convictions, to the test of which one's own life may some day be brought; and so Semmes is finding it. In the course of the narrative of his experiences during the Mexican war he comes, naturally enough, to the attempt of the Mexican Government to organize a system of privateering for preying upon our commerce; and with no prescience of his future career, he proceeds to discuss the morality of this action, on the part of the Mexican authorities, from the high ground of a professional honor and pride which he seems to have long since left behind him.

"If Mexico had been a maritime people," he tells us, "this would have been her true policy. This "system of predatory warfare, more than any other, "equalizes the strength of nations on the water. Fleets "and heavy armed ships are of no avail against the "lighter heels and more erratic wanderings of this "description of force. But Mexico had no material "whence to operate. To render privateering avail-"able to her under the law of nations, it was neces-"sary that at least a majority of the officers and crew "of each cruiser should be *citizens*; not citizens made "*ad hoc* in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; "*and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise* "*under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this* "*essential requisite, would have become from that* "*moment a pirate.*"

A most excellent decision, and one so applicable to the much discussed case of the Rebel privateers, that we need no better law for their condemnation than that laid down by the man who has done more than all others to make their name a terror to our commerce. It cannot be disputed that a majority of their crews are not "*bona fide*" or even "*ad hoc*" citizens; not even pretending to claim allegiance to the Power under whose flag they wage war on defenceless merchantmen. In the case of the *Alabama*, we have the published statement of one of her crew, that out of sixty-six men, whose names he gives, among her crew and petty officers, forty-nine were English, and eight were Scotch or Irish, making fifty-seven British subjects or nearly four-fifths of the number mentioned. Of these, eighteen belong to the Royal Naval Reserve, and two have pensions in England. And though the testimony in the case of the other privateers is not so direct, there is abundant reason for believing that the same is true of them. By what process of moral obliquity has Semmes come to justify in action the conduct he thus pointedly condemns in principle?

Nor does he stop with this. Coming finally to the discussion of the general subject of privateering he thus puts himself on the record:—

"There is a growing disposition," he says, "among civilized nations to put an end to this disreputable mode of warfare, under any circumstances. It had its origin in remote and comparatively barbarous ages, and has for its object rather the plunder of the bandit, than honorable warfare. The cruisers being private vessels, fitted out on speculation, and officered and manned, generally, by unscrupulous and unprincipled men, it is impossible for the government which commissions them, to have them under proper control. From the nature of the materials of which the crews of these vessels are composed—the adventurous and desperate of all nations—the shortness of their cruises, and the demoralizing pursuit in which they are engaged, it is next to impossible that any discipline can be established or maintained among them. *In short, they are little better than licensed pirates; and it behooves all civilized nations, and especially nations who, like ourselves, are extensively engaged in foreign commerce, to suppress the practice altogether.*"

So thought Captain Winslow when he poured his shot and shell into the *Alabama*, with a precision and effect which must have brought home to Semmes his early teaching on the subject of the duty of civilized nations toward such as he. Though all else may have gone to the bottom, we hope he was able at least to save a copy of his book from the wreck. It will furnish him with instructive reading while he is waiting for another ship. Perhaps he may find the leaf already turned down at chapter V., from which we quote.

* Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War. By Lieutenant Raphael Semmes, U. S. N., late Flag-Lieutenant of the Home Squadron, and Aide-de-Camp of Major-General Worth in the Battles of the Valley of Mexico. Cincinnati: Wm. H. Moore & Co., Publishers. 1851.

Every reader of our Army Gazette must be familiar with the standing head "Notice to Delin-"quents." Under this warning title are weekly published the names of officers who are ordered to appear within fifteen days before a board sitting in Washington, to make satisfactory defence to variously assigned offences, in default of which they will stand dismissed the service. The Army has grown to pay, perhaps, less regard than it ought to this weekly call; and it is not at all ready to accept the publication as evidence against the officers named. Experience shows that the names of some of the best officers in the service have appeared amongst these delinquents, charged with the most disgraceful offences known to military law. Some of them have seen their names in this pleasant connection, and have had time within the fifteen days to make full and satisfactory defence, and to secure the happy privilege of appearing under the more honorable head of "Exempt from Dismissal." Others are not so fortunate. We know of one case in which every officer but one on the the staff of a prominent general officer enjoyed the privilege of passing through this series of official gazettings. We know also of many cases where officers who had been severely wounded and had gone home on leave, have had their convalescence gratified by reading in the public prints their dismissal for desertion. We hear of such instances almost weekly; and it is not impossible to find in these orders the names of officers who have been killed in battle or died of wounds, their inability to resurrect themselves preventing them from appearing before the Washington military board. We are this week informed of a case which some may regard as quite unfortunate. In the Journal of the 11th of June, under this "Notice to Delin-"quents" there appeared the name of a lieutenant who was ordered within the usual fifteen days to make his excuses or stand dismissed for the crime of desertion. The gentleman in question never saw the notice until the 30th of June, when he had the pleasure of reading it in New Orleans, having been ordered on the 4th of November, 1863, by the Adjutant-General of the United States, to report at that place as Major of his regiment. He will doubtless be able to satisfy the Department of this, for he had the original order from General Thomas, and in time he will be able to clear himself of the odious charge preferred against him. It is easy to understand that these unfortunate errors occur through some negligence or some lack of system; but it would be well if innocent parties could be spared from bearing all the disagreeable consequences. It is an even worse result of these frequent mistakes that the tone of the service is lowered, and real offenders fail of enduring the ban of public opinion. We suppose we must bear up under these disadvantages, which are due to the want of system in our military organization, but we pray that the evil may be remedied as speedily as possible.

There are reports amongst military men that the Army of the Potomac is again to pass through changes in its organization. General Meade would, of course, retain the position which he has so long and so ably filled, but it is said that one or two of the former corps commanders will be reassigned to duty in the Army. The severity of the campaign, and its exhausting effect upon so many general officers, is believed to necessitate important changes in commands.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The Whitworth and Armstrong contest will probably not be closed for some months to come.

The *Flandre*, a plated frigate of the *Gloire* class, and with engines of 1,000 nominal horse-power, has just been successfully launched.

The Viceroy of Egypt is sending 16 officers to visit the different military establishments in France, and be present at the manœuvres at the Camp of Châlons.

After a lapse of 49 years, there were still 137 British veteran officers above the rank of lieutenant alive to celebrate the anniversary of Waterloo, on the 18th ult.

Gudin, the eminent French marine painter, has gone to Cherbourg to make studies for a painting of the great battle between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*.

The Mexican officers captured in the late campaign round Puebla, and who were sent to France as prisoners of war, had been informed that after the 1st July they will be set free.

According to official documents, the total Swiss army on the 1st of January, 1864, numbered 200,000 men, of which 45,525 were in the reserve, and 63,620 in the landwehr.

The iron-clad constructed for the Danish Government by the Messrs. Thompson was 200 feet in length, 3,500 tons burthen, and of 600 horse power. It is covered with plates about 4½ inches thick.

Royal Sovereign, turret-ship, lately steamed out of Portsmouth Harbor, for trial of her speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay. The engines are said to have worked well, and the vessel realized a speed of 11 knots, with the force of the wind at 6.

A Committee, of which Major-General Russell, C.B., is President, has been appointed in England to inquire and report on the advantages and the practicability of arming the Line with breech-loaders.

La Gloire class of iron-clads are changing their armament, and instead of carrying nothing but 50-pounder rifled guns, are to be armed with some 30-pounders and four rifled howitzers—two as bow, and two as stern, chasers.

Brigadier-General Toscow du Terrail, commander of the Legion of Honor, and of the pontifical order of St. Gregory the Great, member of the general council of the High Alps, died on the 20th of April in his patrimonial domain of Montmaur, near Vergnes. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains an extended necrology of him.

The *Minotaur*, recently launched by the Thames Ship Building Company, and fitting with a poop and topgallant forecastle in the Victoria Docks, is intended to be the future flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. The *Minotaur* will mount 38 guns, is armor-plated, 6621 tons, and has a steam power of 1,350 horses nominal.

"As railways," says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "will play a considerable part in the wars of the future, there is said to be an intention to add to the engineer corps in the armies of the different states sections of working mechanicians, for disabling the railways and locomotives of the enemy, and for repairing those which the opposing army has disabled."

According to *Il Bulletino*, the 1072 persons who landed on the 11th May, 1860, with Garibaldi at Marzala belonged:—380 to Lombardy, 177 to Italian provinces subjected to Austria, 176 to the ancient provinces, 68 to Tuscany, 38 to the Neapolitan provinces, 35 to Sicily, 36 to Emilia, 18 to Umbria and adjacent regions, 4 to foreign countries, and 140 to countries not known.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Index*, the Rebel organ in England, gives a list of 133 vessels engaged in running the blockade, from which it appears that eleven are now running, six are in England, nine are in Nassau and Bermuda, nine are "not in yet," one is in the C.S.A. service, one is worn out, one is in Charleston and can't get out, all the others having the words "captured," "burnt," or "lost," after their names.

Captain Palliser, of the 18th Hussars, is said, in the London *Times*, to have made a most valuable discovery in artillery This is the use of "chilled shot," *i. e.*, shot cast in cold sand moulds instead of hot iron ones. These rojectiles, large enough for 100-pounders, pass through the target solid, and then split into "minute fragments" of four or eight ounces. They cost, moreover, 2s. instead of 50s. Captain Palliser's mode of rifling iron guns by introducing a coil of wrought iron is well known.

In Austria the following composition has been proposed in the place of the bronze usually employed for the manufacture of cannon:—Copper, 60; zinc, 34 to 44; iron, 2 to 4; tin, 1 to 2 The iron is placed at the bottom of the mould, the copper covers it, and both are raised to a high temperature. Then the tin is added, and, finally the zinc. After the whole is thoroughly mingled, it is suffered to cool. A trial made upon a cannon manufactured of this metal, proved that the chamber of the piece had experienced no deterioration from firing

This year the force placed under the command of Marshal de MacMahon at Châlons includes three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry; the heads of divisions are Generals d'Autemarre d'Erville, Bourbaki, and Dumont; and of brigades, Generals de la Charriere, Guionard, Montaudon, Baron Susbielle, Saurin, Veron de Bellecourt, Ameil, and Count Duhesme. General Jarras is chief of the staff, and General Laury commands the artillery. The forces consist of twelve regiments of infantry, three battalions of foot chasseurs, four regiments of cavalry, nine batteries of artillery, four companies of engineers, one of the wagon train, detachments of infirmary assistants, of gendarmes, and workmen in the pay of the administration, the whole numbering 26,000 men. The cavalry has all arrived since the 15th June.

The trial-trip of the iron-clad *Castelfidardo*, which has been handed over to the Italian Government, was attended with very satisfactory results. Her speed was all that was expected. She was built at Nantes by Ernest Gouin & Co., and her trial-trip took place in the presence of a commission sent out by the Italian Government, composed of Admiral Vacca, Captains Fincatti, Cacace and Baldiceratti, and the engineer Fazella. The French engineers Du Chalard and Gaudron and Lieutenant Touboulie were sent by the French minister of marine, to observe and report the results of her navigability and speed. The constructor of the machinery was Mazeline, who, with the builders, were also present. The *Castelfidardo* left Lorient at noon of the 5th of May, in excellent weather, with the sea, however, somewhat rough, as it always is between Belle-Isle and Groix, and the excellent qualities of the ship were apparent. Without any effort, and with the engine moving quietly, she attained a speed of 11½ to 12 knots, and was governed with the greatest ease. On the next day, she was put to greater speed, and obtained a mean speed in four trials of about 25 minutes each, of 13 3-10 knots, which, under all circumstances, was very satisfactory.

The wagon trains quartered at the Ecole-Militaire were lately exercised on several new manœuvres in the Champ de Mars. The object of these exercises is to teach the drivers how to turn short in the smallest possible space at the word of command, to avoid impediments, and to pass through narrow and over difficult roads. These manœuvres are performed with baggage and artillery wagons drawn by four horses, and driven by two men. The wagons formed into platoons take up position as if in line-of battle, march in column, and wheel to right and left. When it is intended to imitate the passage of a defile a number of wagons are ranged in two parallel lines with just sufficient space for another wagon to pass between them. This narrow space is traversed forwards and backwards, the horses sometimes trotting and even going at a gallop. The drivers have made great progress in their profession since these exercises were instituted. The man who mounts the leaders is instructed not to keep the traces too tight, so that the other driver may have full liberty in directing the wagon. There is to be a general inspection soon, and then wooden posts will be substituted for the parallel lines of wagons. These posts or pins will not be fixed in the ground, and the drivers who knock down the fewest will receive some prize. Perhaps categories will be established of 1st, 2d, and 3d charioteer.

A NEW IRON-CLAD.

We take the paragraph below from the American Naval correspondence of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*:

"Public attention is being directed to a style of sea-going iron-clads invented by Captain Augustus Walker, an old and very clever shipmaster, and already a company is being organized to build vessels on these plans for mercantile purposes. The proposed hull will enable the builders to give greater buoyancy, better speed, and greater capacity than hitherto has been found combined in naval architecture. The plans and models have been visited by some of the most prominent shipbuilders and naval officers in this country, who unhesitatingly pronounce in its favor. In fact, it is my opinion that this class of vessels will ere long come into general use. Vessels built on these plans will certainly be better able to carry heavy armor and batteries than any vessels we now have, and our naval officers—at least the majority—favor any change for good, and especially any that will rid the Navy of such a host of miserable things as the Monitors for sea service. It is proposed to call this new style of armored vessel Eurekas, as a set-off to the Monitors Some of the best of our citizens have taken stock in this company, and are determined to push it ahead, and I should not be surprised if in a few months the frame of an Eureka was being put up in one of the private shipyards of this city. These vessels will look like a ship instead of a great cumbersome raft."

The Duke of Richmond's Advice to Young Soldiers.—Few of the present generation of officers are acquainted with the following fine letter of advice, written nearly a century ago by the then Duke of Richmond, but most applicable to the present times:

Whitehall, Friday night, February 25, 1780.

I should much regret, my dearest Henry, if I thought you was going to the West Indies; but I suspect you are only looking for a trip to Jersey or Guernsey, about which I hear there is an alarm. However, it may be farther, and if it should, I beseech you to take care of yourself. You will, of course, avoid drinking; but what I wish to recommend to you is to be very careful to avoid being wet by damp or rain, or even dew, and not changing immediately; and also to avoid hard exercise, especially in the sun, as much as possible. You are young, active, and full of zeal; but do not depend too much on the former, or let the latter carry you too far, for it is chiefly being over-heated by work that is so fatal in a West India climate; and remember, that by saving yourself a little, or rather a great deal, you are most likely to be able to serve your country the longer. A little experience in service will show you, that the want of good sense in most of our commanders produces generally a great deal of unnecessary fatigue and labor for no purpose. You will have orders to lie on your arms all night, to march here and there, and be kept ten hours doing what might be done in two; in short, harassed and fatigued without reason, which kills ten times as many men as the enemy. On all these occasions save yourself as much as you can. When the enemy is before you, then exert yourself. Above all, do not be over anxious, make up your mind to see things go very wrong, and don't knock yourself up running about after your men when you can do no good. It is by previous good discipline and regularity that they must be taught order and obedience; for when once they break loose to plunder or not, it is then too late to stop them, and one only kills oneself in running after them, one by one, and fretting is as bad as anything in a hot climate.

Whenever you are ordered on any attack, be very careful to obtain distinct and clear orders, and not to have any puzzle. Obey those orders, whatever they are; but if you are left to yourself, or to the manner of carrying on an attack, I would always advise you to do it briskly. The circumstances of ground, numbers, and many other particulars, must be considered, and will direct you as to the most advantageous manner; but in general it is best to run on as briskly as you can with regularity, and reserve your fire till you get close. The impetuosity of such an attack generally disorders your enemy and makes him give way. If you fight in woods be sure to keep your files open. Let it be the particular business of your subalterns and sergeants to keep behind the men to keep them up, and when you have got any advantage, be very vigilant to keep it. On all occasions, guard against a surprise, and by well posted sentinels be sure to have timely notice; by frequent rounds see that they are alert, and use your men to be ready to turn out and to find their arms, &c., in an instant. If you should ever be surprised, get as many of your people together as you can; endeavor to force your way through the enemy by your bayonet if you see a probability of success; but never fire at night in the dark. If you are surprised at night and cannot see your road or your enemy, form your men into a close column, and wait quietly and silently till daylight; you may then be able to do something; but in the night, unless you know your ground very perfectly, you can do no good. Let your enemy fire away in the dark, he will do himself more harm than you. You had on such an occasion better not return it. If you are sent to surprise an enemy do not let your men load. The bayonet is the only weapon in the night. Always observe the roads and avenues to your post, and before night comes on, have a plan what to do on all occasions. Adieu, my dearest Henry; may God Almighty bless you, and may you return safe and happy. I have not said a word to you of humanity both to your own people and the enemy, because I know it is so strongly implanted in your nature. But pray, if you get wounded, be very careful to live low, and not go out till you are perfectly well. Once more adieu, and believe me ever your most affectionate Uncle, Richmond, &c.

Gun-Cotton.—At a recent meeting of the Polytechnic Association in New York the subject of gun-cotton was discussed.

Mr. Scott Russell has repeated before the Royal Institution, London, the opinions expressed by him at the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, regarding the force, cleanliness, and comparative safety of Baron Lenk's gun-cotton. He spoke also of the uncertainty, as a chemical composition, of gunpowder, and expressed his conviction that 68 per cent. (solid matter) of its ingredients were useless, and encumbered the action of the remaining thirty-two gaseous parts.

In relation to this item, Mr. Maynard remarked that the experiments with gun-cotton in this country had not been as successful as was expected. Baron Lenk's compound is woven into ropes or fine threads, in order that the whole product will be isochronal in its explosion, but the regularity in the time of explosion does not seem to have been accomplished. If gun-cotton is rammed down into a gun it may at first work well, but if, again, it is rammed down too hard it will explode and burst the gun. The difficulty is, that in getting the ball down it may often be necessary to give the ball an extra ram, and this will cause a premature explosion. Gun-cotton possesses many good qualities: one of the best is that it does not absorb moisture; it is also very light. Perhaps the danger of premature explosions might be avoided by making it into cartridges. For blasting purposes it is valuable, but for guns it is too quick in its action. Dr. Doremus, of this city, was the first to make two charges of gunpowder into one, and have them burn the same length of time as one charge.

Mr. Bartlett said that the chemical peculiarity of Baron Lenk's gun-cotton was that it contained more oxygen than the ordinary kind. He inquired whether Dr. Doremus' gunpowder was still used in the Army.

Mr. Maynard knew it had been very largely used in the six-pound batteries. Officers connected with them have expressed a preference for it, as it leaves nothing in the gun that requires swabbing out. Therefore it is not necessary to cover the touchhole with the finger while reloading. This pressed or caked powder, invented by Doremus, is highly prized in France and Austria. Mr. Page said that the 68 per cent of gunpowder, the solid part spoken of as useless, was a large amount to be transported, but is not the solid matter really essential to hold the gases resulting from the explosion in a solid form before they are used. Mr. Maynard stated that interesting experiments are now being made regarding the feasibility of dispensing with some of the solid constituents by parties in this country. Mr. Enos Stevens desired to correct an impression made regarding the value of gun-cotton in blasting. Its action is violent, and it crumbles the stone in its immediate vicinity. Where it is desirable to separate rock in regular sizes, it is better to use gunpowder in the series of holes drilled in the same right line.

THE NAVAL PRISONERS IN TEXAS.

The following correspondence in relation to the officers and men of the Navy now held as prisoners by the Rebels in Texas, has passed between the Mayor of Boston and Secretary Welles. It will be seen that the Navy Department has made unavailing efforts to procure the release of the prisoners:—

Boston, June 25, 1864.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

Sir:—Permit me to call your attention to the condition of the officers and seamen of the Navy who are now prisoners of war in Texas. While those who had the misfortune to be captured on the Atlantic coast, after a short confinement have been exchanged, those in Texas have apparently been left to their fate and have become almost hopeless of any aid from the Government which they have faithfully served. The climate where they are now in bondage, so unlike that of their Northern homes, is severely affecting their constitutions, and justice and humanity alike require that immediate measures shall be taken for their release. Our community has been much excited on the subject, and a public meeting has recently been held in Boston to call the attention of the Secretary of War to the soldiers in this Southern country. May I not ask you for your interest in behalf of the naval force, and that you will use your best endeavors to have them exchanged also. We have the testimony of some two or three who have escaped, that there is a desire on the part of the Confederate authorities to confer with our own Government on the subject. I might call your attention to particular citizens of Boston, who have special claims on our sympathies, but if a system is adopted, all will be released without special appeals on account of individual cases. Trusting to your favorable action in the matter, I have the honor to remain, very truly your obedient servant,

F. W. Lincoln, Mayor of Boston.

REPLY OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Navy Department, Washington, July 2, 1864.

Sir:—I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo, calling attention to the condition of the officers and seamen of the Navy who are prisoners in Texas. This Department has done all it could to secure the release of the officers and seamen of the Navy who have been so long imprisoned in Texas. The War Department is entrusted with the matter of exchanges, and it was only for this Department to keep before the Commissioner of Exchange the case of our naval prisoners, and to ask him to use his exertions on their behalf. The attention of the military authorities has been repeatedly drawn to the prolonged imprisonment of those who were so unfortunate as to be captured on the coast of Texas. We are ready and have offered to give equivalents for any of them that the authorities at Richmond would consent to release, but for some reason or other, such propositions have not been accepted. Very respectfully, &c.,

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

His Honor F. W. Lincoln, Esq , Mayor of Boston.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

The following letter is published to the people of Tennessee and Georgia, living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information, as expressing the sentiments of the Department Commander:

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864.

Gen. Burbridge, Commanding Division of Kentucky—General:—The recent raid of Morgan, and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate artisans or guerrillas, calls for determined action on our part.

Even on the Southern "State Rights'" theory, Kentucky has not seceded. Her people, by their vote and their actions, have adhered to their allegiance to the national Government, and the South would now coerce her out of the Union and into theirs by the very dogma of "coercion" upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the Middle or Border Slave States.

But politics aside, these acts of the so-called partizans or guerrillas are nothing but simple murder, horsestealing, arson and other well-defined crimes, which do not sound as well under their true name as more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign, I foresaw it, and you remember that this very case would arise, and I asked Gov. Bramlette to at once organize in each county a small, trustworthy band, under the Sheriff, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerrillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country *personal liberty* has been so well secured that *public safety* is lost sight of in our laws and institutions, and the fact is, we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, law, and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil, if somebody don't arrest our downward progress.

We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All Governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger, lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

1. You may order all your Post and District Commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers, but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers, they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed and equipped, by recognized belligerent power, and must, if detailed from a main army, be of sufficient strength with written orders from some army commander to some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property *ex necessitate rei* to prevent anarchy, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional and lawful. Under this law everybody can be made to "stay at home and mind his and her own business," and if they wont do that can be sent away where they must keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult.

Your military commanders, provost-marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough—say three or four hundred—I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing-ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, we will send them to another if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kentucky.

I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous "love of country," "of the South," of their State or country, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the pretext of murder, arson, theft in all its grades, perjury and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was, and is, that the civil authorities in Kentucky would and could do this in that State; but, if they will not, or cannot, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky, and the whole world, will be benefited and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying that I do not object to men or women having what they call "Southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor, and security and even a little family pride, but these become "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,

W. T. Sherman, Major-General.

SECRETARY WELLES TO CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

Navy Department, July 6, 1864.

Sir:—Your very brief dispatches of the 19th and 20th ultimo, informing the Department that the piratical craft *Alabama*, or 290, had been sunk on the 19th of June, near meridian, by the *Kearsarge*, under your command, were this day received.

I congratulate you on your good fortune in meeting this vessel, which had so long evaded the fastest ships and some of the most vigilant and intelligent officers of the service; and for the ability displayed in the combat you have the thanks of the Department.

You will please express to the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* the satisfaction of the Government at this victory over a vessel superior in tonnage, superior in the number of guns, and superior in the number of her crew. The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the comparative results so striking that the country will be reminded of the brilliant actions of our infant Navy, which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement.

The *Alabama* represented the best maritime effort of the most skilled English workshops. Her battery was composed of the well-tried 32-pounders of 57 cwt., of the famous 68-pounder of the British navy, and of the only successful rifled 100-pounder yet produced in England. The crew were generally recruited in Great Britain, and many of them received superior training on board her Majesty's gunnery-ship, the *Excellent*.

The *Kearsarge* was one of the first gunboats built at our navy yards at the commencement of the Rebellion, and lacks the improvements of vessels now under construction. The principal guns composing her battery had never been previously tried in an exclusively naval engagement; yet, in one hour, you succeeded in sinking your antagonist, thus fitly ending her predatory career, and killed many of her crew, without injury to the *Kearsarge*, or the loss of a single life on your vessel.

Our countrymen have reason to be satisfied that in this, as in every naval action of this unhappy war, neither the ships, the guns, nor the crews have deteriorated, but that they maintain the ability and continue the renown which have ever adorned our naval annals.

The President has signified his intention to recommend that you receive a vote of thanks, in order that you may be advanced to the grade of Commodore. Lieutenant Commander James S. Thornton, the executive officer of the *Kearsarge*, will be recommended to the Senate for advancement ten numbers in his grade; and you will report to the Department the names of any others of the officers or crew whose good conduct on the occasion entitles them to especial mention. Very respectfully, &c.

Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

Captain John A. Winslow, U. S. Navy,
Com'dg U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, Cherbourg, France.

An absurd story has found some circulation, though very little credence, to the effect that after the battle of the Wilderness, Major-General Meade counselled a retreat across the Rapidan. In order to give the slander authoritative correction, a gentleman of Boston wrote a letter of inquiry to Lieutenant-General Grant, and received a reply from Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Lyman, Vol. A. D. C., who states that the letter "asking about the truth or falsity of the calumnious report" was duly received, and has been forwarded to General Meade, with an endorsement of which the following copy is published in the Boston *Journal*:—"General Meade on no occasion advised or counselled falling back toward, much less across, the Rapidan. There has been no word or act of his from the beginning of this campaign which indicated even a belief on his part that such a step would ever become necessary. Such rumors as you speak of are entirely idle and without the shadow of foundation.

"U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

"City Point, Va., June 22, 1864."

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey and Brigadier-General John G. Barnard, of the United States Volunteers, to be major-generals, by brevet.

Brigadier General Stephen G. Burbridge, of the United States Volunteers, to be major-general, by brevet.

Colonel Charles J Paine, of the 2d Louisiana Volunteers, to be brigadier-general.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

First Lieutenant William A. Elderkin, of the 1st artillery, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

James W. Morrison, of New York, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTER

Philo Bundy, of New York, to be additional paymaster.

IN THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

TO BE COLONELS.

George N. Morgan, Frederick D. Sewall, Andrew J. Johnson, Ambrose A Stevens, Moses N. Wisewell, Benjamin J. Sweet, all to date from September 25, 1863.

George W. Gile, D. P. De Witt, Addison Farnsworth, John Hendrickson, Frank P. Cahill, James C. Strong, Charles M. Prevost, all to date from September 29, 1863.

A. J. Warner, to date from November 15, 1863

S. D. Oliphant, George A. Woodward, Oscar V. Dayton, all to date from December 1, 1863.

John Ely, to date from December 14, 1863.

William H. Browne, to date from December 19, 1863.

Noah L. Jeffries, to date from February 12, 1864.

E. P. Fyffe, to date from June 11, 1864.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Gilbert S Jennings and Calvin H. Frederick, to date from September 25, 1863.

John H. Bell, A. P. Caraher, Carlile Boyd, all to date from September 29, 1863.

Fabian Brydolf, to date from October 23, 1863.

De Witt C. Poole, to date from November 16, 1863.

Horace G. Thomas, to date from November 26, 1863.

Newton F. Colby, Frederick S. Palmer, Stephen Moore, Robert E. Johnston, Allan Rutherford, all to date from December 4, 1863.

John F. Marsh, to date from January 22, 1864.

Frederick E. Trotter, George A. Washburne, John H. Gardiner, all to date from March 30, 1864.

C. G. Freudenberg, to date from April 22, 1864.

L. C. Skinner, Martin Flood, Horace Neide, Benezet F. Foust, all to date from June 20, 1864.

TO BE MAJORS.

James W. H. Stickney, to date from October 15, 1863.

Thomas J. Barry, to date from October 28, 1863.

Samuel P. Lee and H. A. Mitchell, to date from November 9, 1863.

F. A. H. Gaebel, to date from November 12, 1863.

George Bowers and John Devereux, to date from November 15, 1863.

A. G. Brady, to date from November 24, 1863.

Audley W. Gazzam, to date from November 26, 1863.

Hiram Rollins, James E. Cornelius, John H. Donovan, all to date from December 4, 1863.

James Johnston, to date from December 14, 1863.

David F. Foley, to date from February 3, 1864.

Samuel K. Williams, to date from March 14, 1864.

A. K. Niles, to date from April 14, 1864.

John A. Haddock, to date from May 3, 1864.

James R. O'Beirne, to date from May 12, 1864.

John B. Collis, to date from May 24, 1864.

William H. H. Beadle, to date from May 30, 1864.

Robert M. Littler, to date from June 20, 1864.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

J. Heron Foster, to date from May 22, 1863.

James Cromie, James M. McCaully, Harry Rockafellar, all to date from May 26, 1863.

William K. Haviland and Henry C. Kerr, to date from May 29, 1863

Hamilton Lieber, to date from June 2, 1863.

James D. Russell and Thomas Leddy, to date from June 6, 1863.

Albert W. Preston, to date from June 8, 1863.

Michael Walsh, to date from June 9, 1863.

Robert C. Hicks and Joseph Newburgh, to date from June 13, 1863.

Seaham W. Purchase, Werner W. Bjerg, George M. Lane, all to date from June 15, 1863.

David T Corbin, A. Von Dachenhausen, Wells Sponable, all to date from June 17, 1863.

Thomas E. Douglas, Samuel Place, Jr., James H. Rice, all to date from June 24, 1863.

Jacob D. Smith and John T. Drew, to date from June 25, 1863

James H. Remington, to date from June 27, 1863.

L. A. Philopoteaux, to date from July 1, 1863.

George P. Sherwood, to date from July 3, 1863.

William L. Van Derlip, to date from July 7, 1863.

Edward R. Chase, George W. Dutton, George A. Schmitt, John Van Horck, Thomas W. Middleton, all to date from July 20, 1863.

John A. McDonnell, to date from July 23, 1863.

B. F Clayton, to date from July 24, 1863,

E. R. Gates, to date from July 31, 1863.

George S. Smith, Charles Banzhaf, George C. Davenport, all to date from August 1, 1863.

D. L. Beckwith and Andrew Mahoney, to date from August 8, 1863.

William H. King, to date from August 11, 1863.

William P. Austin, Austin A. Yates, Garrett Nagle, G. M. Elbert, Henry H. Foster, all to date from August 13, 1863.

Emil Munch, E. C. Phetteplace, A. W. Schaffer, Charles P. Meisner, G. M. Palmer, W. R. Merse, Joseph M. Barr, J. R. Stone, all to date from August 19, 1863.

R. T. Shillinglaw and Samuel McKeever, to date from August 20, 1863.

Erastus E. Platt, E. R. P. Shurley, A. J. Marsh, Theodore E. Keckeler, J. M. Southworth, all to date from August 28, 1863.

Allen Shortliege, Samuel A. Craig, Richard Dillon, Stephen B. Yeoman, William T. Blanchard, Warner Young, Charles Wolff, Charles H. Warrens, Walter Forehand, Justin H. Chapman, Ashel K. Bush, all to date from September 5, 1863.

R. G. Rutherford, Joshua H. Hastings, Thomas C. Kendall, William F White, James M. Tracy, Samuel W. Carpenter, Lindsay D. Sims, Francis D. Shelling, William Bryan, all to date from September 11, 1863.

Samuel P. Tipton and John W. Barnes, to date from September 17, 1863.

Charles W. Gibbs, James M. Webb, Henry R. White, Allen Shepard, Charles A. De La Mesa, all to date from September 24, 1863.

Eleazor H. Ripley, James W. Towner, Nathan R. Bandlett, John D. O'Neill, all to date from September 30, 1863.

Fergus Walker, Hugh Middleton, Michael Egan, all to date from October 1, 1863.

Arnett D. Collins, to date from October 9, 1863

Charles D. Lyon, to date from October 12, 1863.

Frederick W. Thibaut, Frank Bell, Samuel C. Gold, Patrick Dwyer, all to date from October 16, 1863.

John P. Short, W. W. Jones, William C. Kueffner, Paul R. Hambrick, all to date from October 23, 1863.

John C. Putnam and William R. Riddle, to date from October 24, 1863.

John Amrein, Henry E. Rainals, James W. Powell, Judson N. Cross, William L. Ryan, Urban A. Woodbury, H. R. Converse, Augustus Kovats, William R. Bourne, all to date from October 28, 1863.

Wm. H. Cundy and Thomas F. Goodwin, to date from October 30, 1863.

Matthew Marx, to date from November 5, 1863.

John W. Payne, James H. Corns, James G. Robinson, Jerry N. Hill, all to date from November 9, 1863.

Theodore A. Dodge and Azor H. Nickerson, to date from November 12, 1863.

Stephen Martin, James O. P. Burnside, G. W Z. Black, Edward Tombler, all to date from November 15, 1863.

Edward J. Merrill, Mark J. Bunnell, Frederick Mosebach, Levi G. McCauley, Horace F. Crossman, Edward L. Stratton, all to date from November 26, 1863

Henry H. Mott, Charles J. Hunt, William Morgan, Oliver D. Peabody, all to date from December 4, 1863.

Jonathan W. Barley, O. B. Morrison, Edward T. Wallace, William Milhous, all to date from December 8, 1863

John H. Weeks, W. W Tyler, Max Von Amelunxen, Peter S. Bancroft, Gilbert R. Chandler, Abraham Cottrell, E. M L. Ehlers, Adalbert Fell, Erich Heppe, Albert W. Hayes, John S. Hatch, William H Merrill, John J. McCallum, Hannibal D. Norton, William H. H. Peck, Charles W. Price, A. V. Schaumberg, Natt. Shurtleff, John Q. Snyder, M. C. Wilkinson, Christopher S Becker, George T. Crabtree, William H. Eldridge, John H. Meyer, all to date from December 10, 1863.

J. P. Sandford, Henry H. Stiles, J. C. Ford, Rinaldo B. Wiggin, all to date from December 14, 1863.

George E. Scott, to date from December 29, 1863,

Jacob W. Keller, William W H. Lawton, Henry G. Tuthill, all to date from January 22, 1864.

George R. Carse, to date from January 25, 1864.

Erastus L. Clarke, George E. Judd, William C. Alberger, Greenlief P. Davis, Joseph O'Neill, all to date from January 29, 1864.

Hugo Hillebrandt, Dennis I. Downing, Jacob V. Gish, all to date from February 1, 1864.

J. Kearney Smith, James L. Holmes, William W. Rogers, Rufus D. Pettit, all to date from February 6, 1864.

Milo E. Palmer, to date from February 13, 1864.

Theodore McMurtrie and William A. McCartney, to date from February 20, 1864.

A. W. Bolenius, Robert P. Gardner, Julius E. Ericks John T Durang, all to date from February 23, 1864

Seth M. Harber and George West, to date from February 29, 1864.

George E. Hall, to date from March 1, 1864.

John P. Reynolds and Charles F. Robe, to date from March 5, 1864

Wells W. Miller, John K. Murphy, Albert J. Guthridge, all to date from March 14, 1864

Eugene Pickett, to date from March 18, 1864.

William J. Dawes, Joseph Indest, F. M. H. Kendrick, all to date from March 25, 1864.

Benjamin R. Wagner, John D. Fellman, George B. Bell, Edward P. Hudson, all to date from April 22, 1864.

George E. Pingree, James F. Huntington, Charles H. Drew, all to date from April 23, 1864.

Donald C. McVean, to date from April 25, 1864

Edward S. E. Newbury, to date from April 30, 1864.

John Tyler, Henry H. Martin, Edwin Jardine, all to date from May 3, 1864.

Asa A. Lawrence, to date from May 9, 1864

Roderick Theune, to date from May 12, 1864

Andrew C. Payne and Adolphus G. Studer, to date from May 21, 1864

David Bacon and Evarts W. Farr, to date from May 30, 1864

James D. Hendrie, Otis P. G. Clarke, John T. Potts, all to date from June 6, 1864

William H. Horton, to date from June 11, 1864.

George R. Walbridge, to date from June 20, 1864.

Clinton Spencer, to date from June 22, 1864.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Frederick C. Von Schirach, to date from May 20, 1863.

E. L. Barnes, to date from June 6, 1863.

John F. Smith, Franz J. Werneck, M. S. Reed, all to date from June 8, 1863.

Thomas H. Hopwood, to date from June 9, 1863

Wm B. Dick, Harry W. Benton, Caleb C. Whitson, George F. Browning, all to date from June 13, 1863.

Samuel McKeon, John F. Holman, Charles E. Tucker, George Wagner, Samuel O. Burnham, all to date from June 16, 1863.

Wm. K. Tillotson and Francis Olwell, to date from June 17, 1863.

Thomas G. Barnes, to date from June 23, 1863.

Collin L. Downs, Dennis A. Moore, Marcus S. Hopkins, James P. Stearns, Robert W. Hobert, Adam Miller, all to date from June 27, 1861.

Alexander H. Wands and S. A. Barthoulot, to date from July 1, 1863.

Henry E. Wilkins and Gottleib Hammel, to date from July 3, 1863.

John S. Adams, George A. Earle, William I. Horkesheimer, all to date from July 16, 1863.

James K. Shepley, Louis Ahrens, Thomas H. Simmons, Valentine M. Hedgson, John W. Dempsey, James W. Davidson, David Falconer, all to date from July 20, 1863.

Wm K. Laverty, to date from July 27, 1863.

George F. Shayer and Lawrence Cahill, to date from August 1, 1863.

Thomas F. Hughes, George McComber, John D. Moore, all to date from August 11, 1863.

H. C. Brandt and W. W. Fullwood, to date from August, 13, 1863

Roland B. Brush, Stephen Hass, Nelson Bronson, J. B. Blanding, all to date from August 19, 1863.

Griffith W. Carr, John G. M. Dassler, Richard Goebel, George W. Fox, William Shields, all to date from August 28, 1863.

William H. Axe, James H. Tallon, Edward Bacon, Wm. P. Leonard, S. H. Pippet, James L. Russell, all to date from September 5, 1863.

John Morton, Michael Walters, James W. Sunderland, all to date from September 11, 1863.

H. F. Wallace, C. C. Hardenbrook, Alexander Lovell, Nathan Cole, all to date from September 17, 1863.

A. J. Wells, George A. Ludlow, Frank D. Garrety, C. F. Mackenzie, all to date from September 24, 1863.

J. K. Byers, O. R. Grey, Isaac P. Woddell, Michael Schaffel, all to date from September 30, 1863.

William F. DeKnight, Theodore F. Cummings, Francis Stewart, Marion F. Bishop, Michael M. Kistler, all to date from October 1, 1863.

John T. Talbot, James F. Layton, James Hutchinson, John S. Tutton, Wm. B. Frely, all to date from October 9, 1863.

A. E. Bennett, Joel A. Fife, Thomas J. Langley, Vivian R. Spear, Stephen J. Willis, all to date from October 12, 1863.

Charles W. Pierce and Warren H. Danton, to date from October 15, 1863.

George W. Rollins, Samuel Hodman, Wm. H. Cornelius, all to date from October 23, 1863.

James W. Crawford, George W. French, James O. Shepard, Dennis Graham, Richard T. Humbrook, E. W. Thomas, Alfred Cowgill, E. P. Cross, all to date from October 24, 1863

Erastus W. Everson, George H. Waltz, Frank R. Rice, James W. Parks, Henry M. Brewster, William Stone, Augustus F. Higgs, all to date from October 28, 1863.

Frank R. Chase and John W. Woodward, to date from October 30, 1863.

Morris Briggs, to date from November 6, 1863.

Oscar Rollinan, Walter Cody, Thomas McDonough, Mark A. Hoyt, Henry D. Waters, all to date from November 9, 1863.

William S. Provost, to date from November 12, 1863.

Charles Reynolds, Frederick J. Mussey, James Lewis, Joseph Groves, William S. Schoonmaker, all to date from November 15, 1863.

Frederick W. Liedike and John Jones, to date from November 23, 1863.

Jacob F. Chur, Edmund Mather, Calvin P. McTaggart, H. V. Morris, all to date from November 26, 1863.

Matthew J. Graham, Joseph A. Green, Arthur C. Ellis, George J. Brown Irvin F. Wilcox, J. C. Thompson, William H. Jones, Lewis Hurling, George Van Vliet, A. E. Steinman, Germain Deitweiler, D. K. Spencer, George S. Melville, all to date from December 8, 1863.

Rowland M. Jones, John M. Dargin, Frank H. Coles, all to date from December 14, 1863.

William W. Ellis and Patrick Moran, to date from December 19, 1863.

John F. Cleghorn, to date from January 22, 1864.

George J. Lawyer, to date from January 25, 1864.

Seneca G. Willauer, Francis Fix, Charles McDougall, all to date from January 29, 1864.

William Mitchel and Charles A. Woodworth, to date from February 3, 1864.

James De Gray and S. F. Cooper, to date from February 9, 1864.

William D. Hall, to date from February 12, 1864.

August Von Blemar, to date from February 13, 1864.

Francis A. Young, to date from February 20, 1864

A. W. Lomas, Henry Goss, George Warner, Alfred B. Grauwell, all to date from February 23, 1864.

Alanzo J. Brown, D. T. Everts, S. D. Underwood, Charles C. Hyatt, all to date from February 29, 1864.

Edward E. Williams, to date from March 5, 1864

Joseph M. Kellogg, to date from March 8, 1864.

Richard M. Voorhees, Edward P. Pitkin, James W. Kay, Lemuel Jeffries, Adolphus G. Armington, James H. Cole, all to date from March 14, 1864.

Joseph C. Rodriquez, to date from March 17, 1864.

Frederick W. Beers, William Walker, Owen W. Collen, all to date from March 25, 1864.

Huber Bastian, to date from April 4, 1864

Charles W. Bothridge and Henry M. Jewett, to date from April 14, 1864.

John F. Clark and Henry C. Strong, to date from April 22, 1864.

Newton Whitten, James A. Hudson, Edwin Colman, William N. Williams, Charles F. Rand, all to date from April 23, 1864.

John Remick, Jacob Baler, Eugene L. Townsend, all to date from April 27, 1864.

John O. Buckley, Nathaniel H. Gale, Joshua W. Sharp, all to date from April 30, 1864.

Edward Schneller, to date from May 12, 1864.

Edwin Lyon, to date from May 23, 1864.

James H. Donaldson, B. H. Sherman, Thomas H. Hay, all to date from May 30, 1864.

Charles G. Summers, James A. Bates, John J. Knox, all to date from June 3, 1864.

William H. Tyrrell and William H. Webster, to date from June 6, 1864.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Montgomery, to date from May 26, 1863.

Williams Burns, to date from May 28, 1863.

George B. Buffum and Harry C. Thomas, to date from June 1, 1863.

Jarvis W. Dean and Follot A. Whitney, to date from June 6, 1863.

Louis E. Crone, to date from June 15, 1863.

Charles R. Bowers, Samuel H. Simpson, Seth L. Hammen, all to date from June 24, 1863.

George T. Russell and James Hough, to date from June 27, 1863.

James Oliver, George A. Armes, Benjamin H. Baker, all to date from July 1, 1863.

A. B. Sweeney, to date from July 10, 1863.

Charles M. Fay, to date from July 15, 1863.

Virgil N. Higgins, Henry R. Jones, George Barton, Patrick Carney, all to date from July 18, 1863.

E. Churchill, Andrew G. Deacon, George W. Debevoise, John Stewart, D. H. Bowles, all to date from July 20, 1863.

Edward Happy, to date from July 23, 1863.

Robert Laffan, to date from July 27, 1863.

Albert Metzner, to date from July 31, 1863.

J. Albert Saylor and Samuel Bloomer, to date from August 1, 1863.

Edward B. Northup and John C. Chance, to date from August 8, 1863,

E. L. Palmer, Sidney B. Smith, Martin L. Stover, all to date August 11 1863.

Theodore F. Forbes, Jacob Roth, John W. Baker, all to date from August 13 1863.

E. A. Tilton, to date from August 19, 1863.

J. T. Sicknell, to date from August 20, 1863.

Richard Fulius, Frederick R. Jackson, Edward L. Deane, all to date from August 24, 1863.

Tipp W. McClure, William R. Wager, Edward R. Morley, all to date from September 8, 1863.

James Walker, James R. Walker, Isiah S. Taylor, all to date from September 11, 1863.

James M. Johnston, William H. H. Holton, Philip L. Wilson, George Ougheltree, Thomas B. Johnston, all to date from September 17, 1863.

Charles L. Merrill, to date from September 24, 1863.

William H. Ripley, Joseph T. H. Hall, Francis E. Allen, Robert G. Wilson, Joseph L. Smith, Wm. H. Mellen, all to date from September 30, 1863.

Robert J. Sutherland, Alfred F. Manning, Mortier L. Norton, Wm. H. Campton, all to date from October 1, 1863.

Charles H. Burd, Charles M. Hamilton, John Goring, all to date from October 9, 1863.

John Bedford, Alexander Cameron, David W. Gemmill, Henry Marcotte, all to date from October 12, 1863.

Baron S. Fitch, Charles S. Doubleday, Peter P. Bergivan, all to date from October 15, 1863.

John F. Davis, Isaac W. Derby, Michael P. Brennan, all to date from October 23, 1863.

Hugh Morrison and Wm H. Wead, to date from October 28, 1863.

Charles E. Campbell and E. M. Kimball, to date from October 30, 1863.

George T. Cock, to date from November 3, 1863.

Samuel McDonald and John S. Hazzard, to date from November 9, 1863.

Wm. R. Coddington, Joseph F. Dengler, Henry Krause, Trolius H. Tyndale, all to date from November 12, 1863

Albert Prosens, F. H. Peterson, Isaac Porter, Osher F. Kelley, Wm. H. Bower, Robert Anderson, G. H. Ziegler, all to date from November 18, 1863.

P. J. Campion and Wm. H. Morgan, to date from November 23, 1863.

Albert Weber and George P. McDongall, to date from November 26, 1863.

Patrick E. O'Conner, H. B. Rogers, Ira D. McClary, Thomas W. Lord, Jacob C. Brubaker, to date from December 8, 1863.

Herman Stempel, to date from December 11, 1863.

Wm. P. Hagadorn, Edward Lynch, Leonard J. Whiting, all to date from December 14, 1863.

Frederick S. S. Degraw, Michael E. Jenks, Roger Bellis, all to date from December 19, 1863.

Hiram T. Willis, to date from January 22, 1864.

Joseph E. Crowell, Horatio Roberts, Benjamin F. Hawkes, all to date from January 29, 1864.

Wm. R. Smith and Wm. M. Brown, to date from February 1, 1864.

Frederick Scheller, Joseph H. Sylvester, Eugene D. Dimick, all to date from February 3, 1864.

John C. Hilton, Hiram W. Jackson, Eli H. Mix, Alexander M. Massie, Edward Fitzkie, Emmet F. Hill, all to date from February 6, 1864.

Jerome McBride, to date from February 9, 1864.

Louis Schramm and Sherman Clemlushaw, to date from February 12, 1864.

Charles W. Hite, George Tapp, Samuel K. Brown, John L. Graham, Samuel Walker, all to date from February 20, 1864.

Gabriel Tuthill, James Joyes, John M. Cook, Hoyt Palmer, all to date from February 23, 1864.

Abram Godschalk, John H. Brough, Charles S. Draper, Thomas W. Robertson, all to date from February 29, 1864.

George W. Crawford, John Conyers, Hiram Robinett, all to date from March 1, 1864

Joseph Burns, James J. Doyle, Samuel K. Morrison, Wesley Markwood, Byron Thomas, all to date from March 5, 1864.

Aurora C. Kiel and George W. Limbocker, to date from March 8, 1864

Byron F. Bordwell and Isaac Kohn, to date from March 11, 1864.

Thomas Matthews, Edward Murphy, Lewis Hallman, all to date from March 14, 1864.

James Orysdale, Joseph Wagner, York A. Woodward, all to date from March 17, 1864

H. K. W. Ayres, Thomas J. Stone, Michael Managan, all to date from March 18, 1864.

Byron E. Hess, John D. Cole, Elisha R. Magoun, John F. Watkins, Stevens E. Longyear, all to date from March 25, 1864

Eben Crosby and Isaiah F. Kelly, to date from March 30, 1864.

John P. Beach, to date from April 2, 1864.

Walter F. Halleck, James L. Lott, James G. Morrow, William G. Helden, all to date from April 14, 1864.

George J. Whitman, to date from April 22, 1864.

Simeon G. Batts, Robert Cullen, Winfield S. Chase, George W. Corliss, Richard J. Frayne, Thomas D. McAlpine, Henry H. Edleson, Clinton Loveridge, Benjamin F. Shaum, all to date from April 23, 1864.

Watson R. Wentworth, to date from April 27, 1864.

Hiram L. Hunt, John F. Allison, George E. Hodgdon, D. Eugene Bigler, Samuel R. Phillips, all to date from April 30, 1864.

Jesse B. Clinton, George E. Simons, James W. Dow, Wm. A. McNulty, Barzillai J. Inman, John J. Toffey, all to date from May 9, 1864.

Charles W. Mitchell, John T. Bolton, Levi F. Burnett, all to date from May 12, 1864.

Adolph Olackmeyer and George W. Blake, to date from May 23, 1864.

Rufus C. Crocker and James S. Powers, to date from May 24, 1864.

Samuel Wooldridge, A. W. McKillip, J. Emory Gault, Benjamin C. Cook, all to date from May 30, 1864.

Chauncey Field and Noah W. Yoder, to date from June 3, 1864.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL TAYLOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1864.

General Orders No. 219.

The painful duty devolves on the Department of announcing to the army the death of Brigadier-General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General of Subsistence, who expired this morning, at his residence in this city.

General Taylor entered the service in May, 1813, as Third Lieutenant of Infantry, and rose, step by step, to the highly honorable and responsible position which he held at the time of his death.

For more than half a century he pursued the path of professional duty with a devotion and singleness of purpose that won the respect of all who knew him. In all the relations of private life he was equally estimable. No man's integrity was more spotless. He was amiable, kind, and courteous, a warm and sincere friend, esteemed for his good qualities and admired for his virtues.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the Subsistence Department will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days, and eleven minute-guns will be fired from the Washington Arsenal, commencing at 4½ o'clock P.M. on Friday, July 1.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

CORRESPONDENTS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE LINES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 6, 1864.

Mr. William Swinton, a duly registered correspondent with this Army for the New York *Times*, and Mr. Kent, a correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, have, by direction of the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies in the field, been ordered to leave the lines for having abused the privileges conferred upon them, by forwarding for publication incorrect statements respecting the operations of the troops, and they have been warned not to return. This information is published for the guidance of corps commanders, and should the parties warned be hereafter found within the limits of this Army they will be sent under guard to the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters. By command of

Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
EDWARD M. NEILL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AN ACT to provide for the repair and preservation of certain public works of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in protecting the commerce of the lakes by causing the public works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation, so far as the same, in his judgment, may be necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in repairing and rendering useful for purposes of commerce and navigation such of the public works connected with the harbors on the seaboard of the United States as may, in his judgment, need such expenditures.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending July 2, 1864.

Captain James Kelly, 18th U. S. infantry, to date June 24, 1864, for drawing pay as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th New York Vols. after having been officially informed that he had been mustered out of service as Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment, to date June 12, 1863.

Captain Gilbert H. Perkins, 150th Pennsylvania Vols., to date June 28, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, misbehavior before the enemy, and absence without leave.

Captain George A. Reynolds, 14th New York artillery, to date June 29, 1864, for having tendered his resignation for insufficient cause while his command was in front of the enemy.

Captain William H. Elwood, 71st New York Vols., to date June 30, 1864, for violation of General Orders No. 129, current series, from the War Department, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and desertion of his command while it was on the march to meet the enemy.

Captain Sheldon A. Hall, 17th New York Vols., to date June 30, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in retaining money entrusted to his care by an enlisted man, the said money being intended for the family of the said soldier.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Green, 5th Rhode Island heavy artillery, to date June 6, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Paine, 13th New York cavalry, to date February 14, 1864, for desertion, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Colton, 94th New York Vols., to date June 3, 1864, for drunkenness on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; published in the dismissals for the week ending June 4, 1864, as Lieutenant Henry S. Colten, 9th New York Vols.

First Lieutenant John G. Rapp, 119th Pennsylvania Vols., to date July 1, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and desertion of his command while it was engaged with the enemy.

First Lieutenant L. H. Hamlin, 133d Illinois Vols., to date July 1, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for drunkenness and permitting himself to be captured by the enemy.

Lieutenant Thomas K. Joyce, 63d New York Vols., to date June 25, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for deserting from his post at Hart's Island, New York harbor.

Second Lieutenant William H. La Rue, 14th New York artillery, to date June 29, 1864, for being in the City of Washington without authority, in violation of the orders of the War Department, and for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders heretofore issued dismissing the following officers have been confirmed:—

Captain J. W. George, 56th Massachusetts Vols., to date May 3, 1864, for insubordination, in writing a communication to the headquarters of his regiment, stating that any duty expected to be performed by him would be forced and unwilling on his part.

Captain William H. Spain, 35th New Jersey veteran Vols., to date June 11, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for drunkenness and disobedience of orders while in the face of the enemy.

Captain John Lavenburg, 147th Pennsylvania Vols., to date March 13, 1864, for absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon S. Compton Smith, 1st Alabama cavalry, to date June 11, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for habitual drunkenness while on duty, and for leaving his command, and abandoning sick and wounded men of his regiment while on an active campaign and to face of the enemy.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

By direction of the President, the name of Second Lieutenant George Anderson, 8th United States infantry, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army, to date September 18, 1863, he having deserted the service of the United States at that date.

SENTENCE REVOKED.

So much of general court martial orders No. 139, dated May 31, 1864, as relates to the sentence of Captain Henry Warren, 7th Maine Vols., has been revoked, and the sentence in his case disapproved, it having appeared that he did, previous to the action of the President upon his sentence, ask and obtain permission to be relieved from arrest for the purpose of leading his company in battle, and that he was killed while bravely fighting near Spottsylvania Court House.

REINSTATED.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Roswell Weston, 1st regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, published last week as cashiered, has been honorably reinstated and recommissioned in the same regiment. Lieutenant Weston is reinstated on the recommendation of Judge-Advocate Holt, who in his review of the proceedings of the court martial which tried Lieutenant Weston shows that its finding was in opposition to the testimony, and that Lieutenant Weston has always sustained a high character as intelligent, industrious, faithful and efficient in the performance of his duties.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The interruption of mail communication with Washington, prevents us from giving, this week, our usual gazette of Naval Orders. We shall, undoubtedly, be able to resume them next week.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

William C. Pease, James D. Usher, Richard A. Morsell, John W. White, Aloan A. Fengar, Benjamin F. Kellam, James H. Merryman, Joseph Amazen, Alfred B. Davis, Timothy Treadway, Charles M. Scammon.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel D. Tompkins, Samuel C. Colesberry, John G. Baker, James M. Selden, Hugh R. Graham, Daniel B. Hodgson, Frank Barr, John A. Henrigues, Theodore N. Spencer, Samuel S. Warner, Edward A. Freeman, John G. Bond, Henry D. Hall, Morton Phillips, Henry J. Benson, David Ritchie.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

William E. Holloway, William C. Piggott, Howard L. Briggs, Edward C. Gardner, Thomas W. Lay, William O. DeHarte, Joseph Irish, Wentworth S. Simmons.

TO BE THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

Henry P. Hamlin, James H. Wicks, F. W. Sparrell, Charles H. Dixon, Robert H. Woods, James R. Malcone, S. Allen O'Brien, George M. Hunter.

TO BE CHIEF ENGINEERS.

A. M. Cumming, Samuel Hamilton, A. D. Douglass, George H. Clark, J. J. Roberts, Henry Smith, Walter Scott, J. E. Cooper, Frank Pulsifer, George N. Simmons, James Coy, Eugene Vallette.

THE CASE OF THE CHENANGO.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1864.

General Order No. 38.

The coroner's jury recently assembled in New York to inquire into the causes of the destruction of human life on board the United States steamer *Chenango*, decided on a verdict, of which the following is an extract:

"We, the undersigned jurors, forming a majority, impanelled by Thomas P. Morris, Esq., one of the coroners of Kings county, State of New York, to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Joseph A. Cahill, First Assistant Engineer; Albert Murray, Second Assistant Engineer; Frank P. Root, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; John White, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Franklin Silver, John Riley, Wm. M. Weir, Joseph Lyons, Charles Willis, George Wilson, Samuel Randall, Wheeler Sherman, seamen; Eugene O'Leary, Wm. Heckey, ordinary seamen; Alfred Yates, Martin Mitchell, John Ruddy, landsmen; John M. Smith, first class boy; Jos. A. Macomby, Bernard Boyle, first class firemen; Archibald Fleming, Henry Livingston, Barney Cannagan, Mitchell Rody, coal-heavers; Wm. Hous, John Murphy, second class firemen; John Maher, coal-heaver; James Smith gunner's mate—find that these men met their death from scalds and inhalation of steam on board the U. S. gunboat *Chenango*, by the bursting of one of the boilers, which was caused by a greater tension exerted on the boiler than it could bear, the result of imperfect bracing.

"The stays of the boiler being sixty-four in number, and attached to the tube boxes by thirty-two lugs, whereas the drawing calls for sixty-four braces attached to the sixty-four lugs; thereby reducing the strength of the bracing to about one-half of that shown in the drawing; also doubling the chances of rupture if a stay by carelessness should be left out; and the jurors consider the inspector of such boiler highly censurable, as they conceive it was his duty to have reported to his immediate superior when so vital a change as this had taken place in the construction of this boiler."

In consequence of the verdict in this case, Second Assistant Engineer S. Wilkins Cragg, the officer who inspected the boilers of the *Chenango*, is dismissed from the service, and will, from this date, cease to be considered as an officer of the Navy.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed among the members of the jury as to the particular causes of the explosion of the boiler of the *Chenango*, they were unanimous in their decision that the

boiler was not constructed in conformity with the drawings and specifications, and that there "was great fault in the staying."

There is, therefore, no excuse for the inspecting officer in this case, nor can there be in any, where defective work, or work not in conformity with the drawings and specifications, is not reported to the proper officer or to this Department.

The disastrous effects of such negligence of duty, as shown in the case of the *Chenango*—the possible consequences, in a national point of view, of permitting defective or unreliable vessels to be introduced by fraud or negligence in the naval service—will render it incumbent upon the Department hereafter to visit with the utmost rigor of the law any neglect of duty or faithlessness on the part of either inspecting officers or builders.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, 3d Division, 10th Army Corps.

Hospital Stewards William Palmer, A. T. Poole and E. S. McCleary, U. S. Army, to duty in the office of the Surgeon General.

Assistant Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. V., to the Hospital of the 6th Army Corps, City Point, Va.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Writh, U. S. A., as Surgeon in charge, Joe Holt Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Surgeon A. M. Speer, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, Covington, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore Artand, U. S. V., to 1st Division, General Hospital, Alexandria, Va.

Surgeon A. C. Benedict, U. S. V., to Hospital Transport *Thomas Morgan*.

Surgeon A. M. Wilder, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector, Army of the Ohio.

Assistant Surgeon A. B. Chapin, U. S. V., to the Hospital, 10th Army Corps.

Surgeon Charles O'Leary, U. S. V., to inspect the operations of the different Boards of Enrollment in Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Storekeeper Robert T. Creamer, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty, as Acting Medical Purveyor, at St Louis, Missouri, and will report in person, without delay, to Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U S. Army, Chief Medical Purveyor of the West, at Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty. The Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, will designate a competent medical officer to act as Medical Purveyor, at St. Louis, Missouri, in the place of Medical Storekeeper R. T. Creamer

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SCREW steamer *Wyoming*, 7, sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, May 17, for New York.

THE U. S. gunboat *Bienville*, with the monitor *Manhattan* in tow, was spoken on the 4th inst., 15 miles west of Sand Key.

THE U. S. gunboat *Fah Kee*, cruising, was spoken on the 8th inst., Cape Hatteras bearing W. N. W., 12 miles distant.

IRON-clad *Tunxis*, 2, left Philadelphia for Washington on the afternoon of the 11th. She draws only seven feet of water.

SCREW-steamer *Ticonderoga*, 20, sailed from Portland, Me., on Sunday night, in search of the pirate *Florida*.

FRIGATE *Sabine*, 52, went into commission at the Charleston Yard on Saturday, and is at anchor in the stream. She was to sail this week.

THE British prize steamer *Rouen* arrived at New York on the 8th, having been captured on the 2d inst. by the *Keystone State*. She was from Bermuda, bound for Wilmington, N. C, with a cargo of blankets, &c.

CHIEF Engineer Stimers has been ordered to report to Admiral Gregory for such duty as that gentleman may see fit to assign him to. The Admiral has already given him a position in connection with his department.

THE ships of the Naval Academy are cruising along the coast of Long Island. Persons desirous of falling in with any of them can do so by going to Greenport, or can communicate by addressing letters to that place.

THE U. S. steamer *Circassian*, which arrived at Boston on the 11th, left Pensacola about the 3d instant, and is without any special news. She brings some forty officers as passengers, among whom are Dr. T. W. Boyden and two others of the gunboat *Wave*, captured by the rebels at Calcasieu Pass.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independance Belge* says that two days after the defeat of the *Alabama*, an iron-plated vessel built by M. ARMAN, at Bordeaux, left that port with the view, it is supposed, of succeeding the notorious *Alabama*, and of revenging the naval disaster which has befallen the South.

THE Secretary of the Navy was empowered, by law of the late session, as follows:—That where articles are advertised and bid for in classes, and, in the judgment of the head of the department, any one or more articles appear to be bid for at excessive and unreasonable prices, exceeding ten per centum above the fair market value, he shall be authorized to reject each bid.

LETTERS have been received from the *Jamestown*, dated at Macao, China, April 30. Officers and crew were enjoying good health. The first and only death occurring on board since the ship left the United States up to the date of the letters, was that of Frederick Sipes, of Philadelphia, a landsman, who formerly resided at Fifth street and Germantown road. He was seized with Asiatic cholera, on the morning of the 24th of March, and died the same evening.

ADVICES from Bermuda state that the *Black Hawk*, a new steamer of 1,000 tons, arrived at that place on the 29th ult., from London. Her chief engineer, who had declined going in her to Wilmington, states that she was going for a register, outfit, guns and ammunition. On account of her great draft of water she can carry no inward cargo. She is destined for the same trade as the *Florida*.

ONE of the best and most costly improvements that have been made in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some time is the erection of the new foundry building, now rapidly reaching completion. It is a fine and imposing edifice, two stories in height, 100 feet wide, and 360 feet in length. Its cost, when completed, will be $35,000. It is to be completed and in use by the first of October next.

THE old frigate *Susquehanna*, having remained for years idle, is being fitted out for active service at New York. She will be ready for sea in a few months. She is a first rate, notwithstanding the increase of our navy in size and numbers. Her tonnage is 2,500, and she will carry on her next cruise sixteen guns of heavy calibre. The *Susquehanna* assisted in laying the telegraph cable in 1858, and was subsequently under command of the recreant Hollins.

THE prize steamer *Greyhound* was sold at auction on Saturday at Clifton Wharf, East Boston. She is a three-masted schooner rigged, iron propeller, length 201 feet, breadth 22 feet, depth 13 feet, 872 tons English measurement. She was sold to William F. Weld for $40,000. Her cargo of cotton, tobacco and spirits of turpentine was sold at auction a few days ago for over $500,000, and the total amount of money realized by the capture of the *Greyhound* will be upwards of $600,000.

ACTING Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under date of the 1st inst., writes to the Navy Department as follows:—"Since July 24, 1863, forty-two steamers have been captured or destroyed by the blockaders of this squadron. Taking the average tonnage of these vessels at three hundred tons, and assuming the capacity of an army wagon at one ton, there has been a loss inflicted on the rebel supply system equivalent to the capture or destruction of a train of twelve thousand six hundred wagons."

THE U. S. Storeship *Courier*, Acting Master S. C. Gray commanding, sailed from Boston for New Orleans on the 27th May last, with paymasters' stores. On the morning of the 14th June before light she struck upon Lloyard's Key, Abaco Island, Bahamas, and immediately bilged. The crew were safely landed on the Key, where they remained for ten days, when they were taken off by the schooner *Samuel T. Keese*, of Nassau, and conveyed to this port, where they arrived on Sunday, July 3. The ship is a total loss. The guns were saved; a large portion of the cargo was saved by the wreckers in a damaged condition.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Mohongo* was launched on Saturday at Jersey City, with complete success. She is a double-ender, and clad with one thickness of iron. The following are her dimensions:—Length, 255 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 14 feet. She will have an inclined engine 58 inches in diameter of cylinder, and 8 feet 7 inches stroke. Her paddles will be of wrought iron, 26 feet 8 inches in diameter, with buckets 9 feet in length and 18 inches in diameter. She will be furnished with two main steam and two super-heating boilers—the latter to insure a supply of "dry steam." The *Mohongo* will have four ports on each side for carriage guns, and two "large ports," one on each side, and one at each end for long pivot guns. A part of the machinery is already on board, and no time will be lost in putting in the remainder.

IT is not true, as reported by the Paris *Temps*, that Captain Semmes is in Paris, but it is said that he has sent for most of his officers to give them instructions for the armament of a new *Alabama*, of which he is shortly to take command. The *France*, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully formed corvette, iron-plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Captain Semmes has ordered three pivot guns capable of throwing hollow projectiles of 170, and solid projectiles of 220 English pounds. Her crew, which in the old *Alabama* consisted of 142 men, is to be augmented to 172. The *France* says that "these details are positive." It does not know in what part the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance can prevent it from putting to sea.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says:—There are in the naval service sixty-four paymasters, thirty assistant paymasters, and about three hundred and fifty acting assistants. It is the intention of the Department to employ the officers of the first class as fleet paymasters at Navy Yards and on board ships of the first and second rates. The assistants are generally attached to vessels of the third rate, while the acting assistants are mostly on board fourth rates. The exigencies of the service, however, require deviations from these rules. The old law limited the age of admission of assistants to 26 years, but a late act allows such acting assistants as have performed their duties in an able manner, and can pass the required examinations before the board of paymasters and surgeons, to receive, upon the recommendation of the President, a commission as a regular assistant in the line of promotion even though he be over 26, "provided he be not over 30 years of age." Several appointments to the regular service have recently been made in this manner, and there are still a few vacancies.

SCREW-steamer *Owasco*, 5, has arrived at Pensacola for repairs, after a cruise of nearly eight months, during which time she has been under constant steam, and no opportunity offered for the officers and men to step foot on terra firma except those who took charge of the prizes she captured. She is now undergoing such repairs as can be made at Pensacola; but needs a thorough overhauling, such only as she can obtain at one of the Northern ports. The following is a list of the officers of the *Owasco*:—Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Smith; Acting Assistant Paymaster W. B. Coleman; Acting Masters T. B. Sears (Executive Officer); T. D. Babb; Acting Ensigns T. H. Baker, W. L. Titcomb, A. P. Gibbs; Engineers—Acting Chief F. S. Barlow; Acting Third Assistants T. H. Carton and James Eccles; Acting Master's Mate R. H. Eldridge. The following vessels are also at Pensacola for coal and repairs, all from the Mobile Squadron:—Steamers *Richmond*, Commodore Jenkins; *Lackawanna*, Captain Marchand; *Galena*, Lieutenant-Commander Welles; *Metacomet*, Lieutenant-Commander Jouet; *Conemore*, Lieutenant Commander DeWitt; *Kennebec*, Lieutenant-Commander McCann. The health of the squadron is remarkably good.

THE Brooklyn Navy Yard has presented a rather more lively aspect the past week, as far as the movements of men, naval stores and vessels, are concerned. The *Juniper* and *Verbena* were commissioned on the 12th, and sailed on the same day. The *Tahoma*, recently returned for repairs, sailed on the 11th for Washington. The supply steamer *Newbern*, arriving on the morning of the 12th, with 800 rebel prisoners on board, sailed on the afternoon of the same day with a draft of 400 men for Baltimore. The *Iroquois* left the Yard on the 10th, for the purpose of introducing herself, if possible, to the privateer *Florida*. The *Iosco* arrived July 5, and is now undergoing repairs at the foot of Delancy street. The *Gemsbok* arrived on the 11th. The following is a list of the vessels now lying at the Yard:—Two large steam-frigates in process of building, the *Madawaska* and *Kalamazoo*; the monster iron-clad *Wampanoag*, is also on the stocks and approaching completion; the iron-clad *Miantonomah*, steamers *Susquehanna*, *Tallapoosa*, *Maumee*, *Pawtuxet*, *Pensacola*, *Mohican*, *Seneca*, *Pontoosuc*, *Gemsbok* and the *Ascutney*, recently brought from the foot of 7th street, where she has been undergoing repairs. Other vessels belonging to the U. S. Navy are repairing in the vicinity. The *Chenango* at the Morgan Iron Works, 9th street; the *Kensington* at the Fulton Iron Works; the *Nyack* and *Shawmut* at the Atlantic Dock; *Tullahoma* at 23d street; *Vanderbilt* at foot of Jackson street; *Winooska*, *Pzoria* and *Iosco* at the foot of Delancy street; the *Neptune* at 16th street.

THROUGH an unusual accident, the manuscript of a report of the Brooklyn Navy Yard which was published a month since, passed a second time into the hands of our printers, and was inserted in a portion of our edition for last week. This will account for the singular anachronisms discovered in the account of movements at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which appeared under this head in a portion of our edition for July 9th.

PRISONERS IN LIBBY.

ASSISTANT Surgeon FRANCIS W. POND, 57th N. Y. V., sends a list of prisoners captured near Petersburgh, Va., June 22, and sent to Libby Prison:

Colonel John Fraser, 114th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Stoughton, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.
Major Thomas J. Halsey, 11th New Jersey.
Major Charles M. Lynch, 45th Pennsylvania.
Major M. Dunn, 19th Massachusetts.
Captain J. G. Derrickson, 66th New York, (on General Barlow's staff.)
Lieutenant M. S. Ludwig, 53d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant J. B. Ranson, 1st Mass Heavy Artillery.
Lieutenant J. W. Goss, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.
Lieutenant John W. Johnson, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.
Lieutenant Granger, 38th New York.
Captain M. W. Wall, 69th New York.
Lieutenant A. J. Dunning, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Captain S. Dexter Ludden, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Captain Henry Ritter, 52d New York.
Captain McHugh, 69th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant M. Cunningham, 42d New York.
Lieutenant Charles A. Price, 3d Michigan.
Lieutenant M. Brinckerhoff, 42d New York.
Lieutenant J. A. Standiford, 42d New York.
Lieutenant James Casey, 42d New York.
Lieutenant J. G. B. Adams, 19th Massachusetts.
Captain L. J. Hume, 19th Massachusetts.
Lieutenant Eli P. Alexander, 20th Michigan.
Lieutenant Charles H. Sigley, 82d New York
Lieutenant H. M. Hamilton, 59th New York.
Lieutenant A. T. Tompkins, 59th New York.
Lieutenant Frank Osborne, 19th Massachusetts.
Captain E. B. Whittaker, 72d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant D. T. Chubbuck, 19th Massachusetts.
Adjutant William M. Curtis, 19th Massachusetts.
Captain Wm. McFadden, 59th New York.
Lieutenant William A. McGinnis, 19th Massachusetts.
Captain A. F. Cole, 59th New York.
Lieutenant Thomas J. Hastings, 15th Massachusetts.
Captain James May, 15th Massachusetts.
Lieutenant W. J. Colton, 15th Massachusetts.
Lieutenant George D. Wilder, 15th Massachusetts.
Captain S. F. Murray, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.
Captain J. W. Calvil'e, 5th Michigan.
Lieutenant C. S. Stallman, 87th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant T. A. Wakeman, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Lieutenant W. H. Canney, 69th New York.
Lieutenant J. F. Ruger, 57th Pennsylvania.
Captain H. B. Huff 184th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant J. H. Bryan, 184th Pennsylvania.
Captain John McKenge, 184th Pennsylvania.
Captain H. A. Haines, 184th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant M. H. Stover, 184th Pennsylvania.
Captain N C. Evans, 184th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Oscar Rabon, 184th Pennsylvania.
Adjutant Sidney T. Muffley, 184th Pennsylvania.
Captain Lewis Nolan, 7th Delaware.
Lieutenant W. H. Brady, 7th Delaware.
Lieutenant Robert Allen, 7th New Jersey.
Lieutenant N. K Riley, 170th New York.
Lieutenant Robert Henderson, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.
Lieutenant Addison Lee, 152d New York.
Captain E. C. Gilbert, 152d New York.
Lieutenant L. A. Campbell, 152d New York.
Captain L. Hensler, 152d New York.
Lieutenant Charles Cosbett, 116th Pennsylvania.
Captain G. A. Bayard, 148th Pennsylvania.
Captain L. D. C. Tyler, 106th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Wm. B. Rose, 106th Pennsylvania.
Captain W. B. Farr, 106th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant J. D. Cope. 116th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant A. V. Miller, 184th Pennsylvania, wounded and prisoner at Petersburgh.
Captain B. H. Davis, 66th New York, leg fractured by bullet, prisoner at Petersburgh.
Lieutenant McClory, 7th New York Artillery, wounded badly in three places, is to hospital at Libby Prison.

The following officers of the 164th New York are wounded and in hospital at Libby, viz.:

Captain Beatty, Captain Monahan, Lieutenant Burns, and Lieutenant Boyle.

The following officers have died recently in Libby Prison Hospital, viz.:

Captain McCarty, 170th New York.
Captain Lynch, 170th New York.
Lieutenant Campbell, 8th New York Heavy Artillery.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following, namely:—

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States: that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene in their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with his will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States: to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations: to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to secure that result: to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed to the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first THURSDAY of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of National Humiliation and Prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the executive departments of this Government together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and marines in the national service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of worship on that day, and thereby to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, [L. S.] and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

(Business Notice.)

A Card.—Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

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July 11, 1864.

(Business Notice.)

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Morris—Steele.—On Thursday, July 7th, in Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Bishop Stephens, George U. Morris, United States Navy, to Mary Chase Steele, daughter of Franklin Steele, of Minnesota.

DIED.

Beekman.—On Thursday, July 7th, at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Lieutenant Stephen De Witt Beekman, Second United States cavalry, grandson of Dr S. B. Beekman, and great-grandson of Colonel William Barber and the late George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, aged 29 years.

Curry.—July 7th, inst., at Douglas Hospital, Washington, of wounds received May 11th, at Spottsylvania Court House, Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Curry, of the One Hundred and sixth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Dwyer.—At St. James's Hospital, New Orleans, on Thursday, June 30th, 1864, Chaplain Dwyer, Second N. Y. Veteran cavalry.

Fitch.—On the 23d of June, 1864, on board the gunboat Tioga, at sea, off Key West, Charles T. Fitch, Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, in the 28th year of his age.

Knight.—At New York, July 5th, from wounds received on the 22d ult., near Petersburgh, Va., Captain Oren H. Knight, of the Second Connecticut Heavy artillery, and son of the late Rev. J. Knight, formerly of Granby.

Winslow.—At Alexandria, on the evening of Thursday, in consequence of a wound received near Mechanicsville, on the 2d of June, Colonel Cleveland Winslow, of the Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, in his 28th year, oldest son of the late Rev. Gordon Winslow, D.D., of Staten Island.

Whiting.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, June 25th, in his 31st year, of congestion of the brain, Captain Degarmo Whiting, A. Q. M., son of J. L. Whiting, M. D., of Detroit, Michigan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

AND

Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partizanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

From Major-General George G. Meade.

"I have received several numbers of the Army and Navy Journal, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance.

From Major-General W. H. French.

"To say that the Army and Navy Journal is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General George Sykes.

"Your Journal meets with great favor in this army. I constantly recommend it to the notice of the members of this corps. I hope it may realize the success it deserves I enclose the yearly subscription."

From Commodore J. C. Long, U.S.N.

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From Major-General G. H. Thomas.

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the Army and Navy Journal to officers in my portion of the Army and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands"

From Prof. H. Coppee, *University of Pennsylvania.*

"A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure; but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new, and yet practical—its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper, and typeare admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service."

From the New York Times.

The Army and Navy Journal is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers; and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest.

From the Boston Post.

The new Army and Navy Journal has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited, and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Its subscription list has already attained to a very respectable number of thousands, and the paper has every prospect of reaching a degree of prosperity equal to its great deserts. Among its contributors are many of our Military and Naval heroes of highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt.

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"It is rare now-a-days to see such stupid criticisms of men and measures as were current in the daily papers before this excellent weekly made its appearance. We commend it as being always able, vigorous, independent, well got up—in fact, a periodical of which the country may well be proud.'

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UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 30, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the Yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own Yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of the yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of August 10, 1843, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards.

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel and Keelson Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curve Timber and Knees; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine and White Oak Deck Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Buts; No. 17, Cedar Boards; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Tin and Zinc; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, dryer; No. 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores, &c.; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Whale Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

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Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 8, White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 11, White Pine Timber and Logs; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Hickory Bars and Hand Spikes; No. 19, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17, Cedar; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 22, Mahogany; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 39, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 42, Brushes; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress and Cedar; No. 18, Locust Treenails; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; round, flat, square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.; No. 39, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45 Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery; No. 48, Oakum; No. 50, Ingot Copper.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 3, White Oak Knee Pieces; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress; No. 20, Spruce Pine Spars; No. 22, Poplar; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Spikes; No. 28, Nails; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 45, Tallow, Soap, &c.; No. 47, Ship Chandlery; No. 48, Oakum; No. 49, Tank Iron; No. 50, Ingot Copper; No. 52, Poles; No. 54, Bellows.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 10, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named and particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c., No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood, No. 34, cotton waste, packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, boiler iron and rivets; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting, No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments, No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No 19, tin, zinc, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 25, hickory and ash plank and butts; No. 26, white pine; No. 34, hemp and cotton packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, boiler iron; No. 2, pig iron, No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil, No. 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, lubricating or metallic oils; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, lead, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint, No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 25, hickory and ash planks and butts; No. 26, white pine; No. 27, black walnut and cherry; No. 28, mahogany, white holley; No. 29, lanterns; No. 30, lignumvitæ; No. 31, drudgeons, pumps, &c.; No. 32, sour flour, crucibles, &c.; No. 33, patented articles; No. 34, cotton and hemp packings, &c., No. 35, engineer stores.

PHILADELPHIA,

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine, No 7, lard oil; No. 9, tallow, soap, &c.; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No. 15, tubes, No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts, No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints and dryers; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron, No. 3, boiler felting, &c.; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No; 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, lumber; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16 steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, lead and zinc; No. 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

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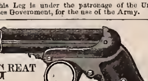

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE great Maryland raid is over, and the raiders out of the State; but the papers in the Central States are still full of narratives and telegrams of its details. Many corrections and amplifications of the original conflicting accounts have since been given. But perhaps it will not be best to review the humiliating story. The speculations about the numbers of the enemy and their various commanders, still cause hot discussion, the estimates, however, being now somewhat more assimilated, and being included between 8,000 and 40,000. Formerly the extremes were a "small gang of horse-thieves" and 125,000 men, and the commander was sometimes said to be General LEE, sometimes HARRY GILMORE. The deficiency in our cavalry probably caused some of the lack of information. It is consoling to know that Richmond has had as absurd stories afloat as we, repeating our *canards* of the capture of Baltimore and Washington.

Before the battle of Monocacy, the enemy had had free course to gather up large stores of forage, grains, bacon, horses, cattle, hogs, groceries, clothing, shoes, and supplies of many sorts, including some forced contributions of money, of which the $200,000 extorted from the town of Frederick was the chief. The affair at Monocacy was the first and only persistent attempt to oppose the raid, and that proving a bad defeat, it settled the question that the raiders might go on to the environs of the capital. They did so almost unmolested. But at length the spectacle of so long a raid through so many miles of our lines, and to the very gates of Washington, while we had been claiming to enclose the enemy as by an anaconda coil,—undertaken, too, by a force whose size had never been thoroughly tested and found out—aroused our men. That sharp attack from Fort Stevens was attempted, which at once ended the raid. The Rebels made their way back to Virginia in quiet, in the region of Edward's Ferry and farther up the Potomac, carrying their booty with them. Our people began to repair their broken railroads again, and on the 19th of July, the first trains passed over the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio will be equally repaired in less than a week. A great many conflicting telegrams, including four in one day each flatly contradicting the other, came from Philadelphia, regarding the *status* of the Gunpowder Bridge, after the Rebels assailed it. It was finally settled that the bridge was partially burned, as stated in our record. The raiders have pursued their homeward journey with the leisure which characterized their advance. But a report has come that last Monday General CROOK overtook a party of the enemy at Snicker's Gap, which lies south of Harper's Ferry and west of Leesburgh, and recaptured some wagons and took some prisoners, after a sharp fight. The wagons were said to be over three hundred in number, laden with grain. It is to be hoped this news will be confirmed.

ON Wednesday, the 20th, General AVERILL met the enemy under EARLY, in front of Winchester, and defeated him, inflicting a loss of over 300 killed and wounded, and capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about 200 prisoners. The enemy's loss in officers was heavy, and included General DILLEY and Colonel BOARD. EARLY's force was reported to be over five thousand, and BRECKINRIDGE, with the remainder was supposed to be at Millwood, having separated from EARLY the preceding night. The captives were sent to Martinsburg.

AT PETERSBURGH.

Another week of quiet is the record of the Army at Petersburgh. The demonstrations of musketry and artillery have been less frequent than before, though by no means entirely suspended. The chief firing has continued to be on the right and right centre, where our lines are still pushed forward, and whence the enemy's town and batteries are persistently and monotonously shelled. The line has not been materially changed, except by the departure of a portion of the Sixth corps from the left to Maryland. On the 7th, about daylight, a party of our men set fire to the wheat shocks on the Turkey Island and Curl's Neck plantations, on the James. The fire rapidly spread beyond the fields, and caused considerable destruction in the neighboring region. The demonstration on Friday, the 8th, has been already recorded. On Sunday, thirteen railroad trains were reported to have passed between Petersburgh and Weldon, which shows that the Weldon road has been fully repaired, since WILSON's raid, and is possessed by the enemy. Trains have run unmolested since. Indeed, it is clear that our forces have been withdrawn from the entrenchments which the Sixth corps threw up so vigorously on their march to Reams' station, to relieve WILSON, and that our lines have been considerably contracted on the left. On Monday, the 11th, there was considerable cannonading in various parts of the line. A Rebel shell entering the tent of Colonel DAVIS, of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, in rear of the Fifth corps line, exploded and killed him. A slight, but refreshing, shower fell in the evening, and cooled the air. The same day, 50 men of the Tenth Connecticut, and 70 of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, under Lieutenant CHAMBERS, crossed the James below Dutch Gap, and proceeded to Cox's farm, where they destroyed the signal station, two mills, two barns, a blacksmith shop, and some hay, grain, and agricultural implements, and captured a torpedo, with two hundred pounds of powder belonging to it. At daylight on Tuesday, the entrenched outpost of the enemy was attacked by a charge, the force defending it routed, and fourteen men, including a lieutenant, captured. The enemy's force was probably equal to our own.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th, some detachments from FITZ LEE's cavalry met a part of GREGG's command near Lee's Mills, fourteen miles southeast of Petersburgh. The affair was insignificant, but we lost about thirty prisoners. Our forces had been reconnoitering towards Reams' station, but were withdrawn, on finding the enemy alert. During the day the enemy, also, had been manœuvring a little along the Jerusalem road, and at night the Second corps was temporarily massed near the Williams House. But nothing important occurred except the cavalry brush. The rest of the line was unusually quiet. On Wednesday, the same suspicious movements on our left were noticed, but nothing resulted. There was desultory skirmishing and shelling on the right of the line, and, on the James River our transports were fired into from a light battery, moved about for that purpose by the enemy. Our gunboats silenced it. A force of four or five detached squadrons of cavalry, recently dispatched towards Suffolk, returned, without meeting any of the enemy. On Thursday and Friday, the 14th, the enemy's firing on our transports was continued, two or three propellers being slightly damaged thereby. On Saturday, at an early hour, a light battery of Whitworth guns opened from near Haxall's Landing on the *Mendota*. The gunboat suffered a loss of eight killed and badly wounded, and was then withdrawn, after a brisk fight. The battery then opened on FOSTER's pontoon bridge, but did not hit it. General FOSTER's headquarters were shelled. Later, Generals GRANT and BUTLER made an inspecting tour in a small gunboat, and became exposed for a short time to the fire of the battery. This battery continued to blockade the river all day, and became engaged with our gunboats. The same day, Captain FITCH landed with about thirty men, near Malvern Hill, and had a skirmish with some of the enemy's scouts. The next morning he again landed, and discovered and captured twelve torpedoes. On Monday and Tuesday, the mortar and cannon practice continued in about the ordinary manner. In spite of the heat, rendered more severe by the unparalleled drouth, work on the entrenchments went on.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

WE have official advices this week that General SHERMAN has crossed the Chattahoochee, and that the inhabitants of Atlanta are coming to the conclusion that JOHNSTON has carried the "drawing on" business beyond the point which they consider prudent. The enemy succeeded in carrying their trains with them in their retreat from Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, and we have no captures to record in the way of munitions and supplies. Many prisoners are reported to be taken—stragglers, most of them, no doubt.

Our forces occupied Marietta early on the morning of July 30, the enemy having withdrawn from Kenesaw Mountain during the previous night, uncovering the city to our advance. The defences about Marietta were discovered to be too strong for assault, but the flanking movement by the Twenty-second corps on the left, gave them to us without further bloodshed. In the pursuit of the enemy, HOWARD's corps, the Fourth, advanced along the railroad, the Fourteenth corps, PALMER's, to the right, on a road parallel to the railroad. Still further to the right beyond PALMER, HOOKER's corps pushed on to within three miles of the river. After some reconnoitering, the main body of JOHNSTON's army was found to have crossed the Chattahoochee, HARDEE's corps remaining on the north side at the railroad, to dispute our advance. HARDEE occupied a strong entrenched position in a bend of the river, called the Peninsula, his left and left centre covered by the unfordable Nickajack Creek. The occupation of this point held our troops in check for a time, and enabled the Rebels to withdraw their *materiel*. Preparations were soon made, however, for flanking them from it.

Holding the position in front of HARDEE, with a force sufficient to ensure concentration there, a portion of the Army was sent further up the river, to effect a crossing and turn the right flank of the enemy. The movement was made so rapidly that the Rebels appear to have been taken by surprise, and but feeble resistance was made by their cavalry. Taking advantage of the position thus acquired, our cavalry

were sent out to operate on the railroad east of Atlanta and beyond Decatur, thus cutting off the retreat of Johnston and the withdrawal of his stores in that direction. The main body of our Army was reported at last advices to be within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta. Now, that he has passed beyond the mountains and in the open country, Sherman will be able to manœuvre with more freedom. The Rebels seem to fix their main hope for circumventing him upon interfering with his attenuated line of communications, and there is danger of this, as we fear they have disturbed the passage of trains too much already to enable him to accumulate any amount of stores. It is in this connection that the defeat of Forrest, reported this week, assumes its chief importance. If our cavalry are able to hold the Rebel horsemen in check, and maintain even partial railroad communication with Georgia, the fall of Atlanta is assured.

The War Department are reported to have received dispatches from General Sherman on the morning of the 21st, announcing that our lines were assaulted by the enemy on Wednesday, the 20th. Each assault was repulsed with small loss to us, our men fighting behind entrenchments. The loss to the more exposed enemy was heavy. It would thus seem that Johnston had been brought to bay at Atlanta, though he may be only anxious to gain time for another movement South.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

OFF CHARLESTON.

On the night of Friday, the 1st of July, an expedition, comprising all three arms of the service, and under the personal superintendence of Major-General Foster, quietly and secretly left Hilton Head in transports, and proceeded to Seabrook's Island, in the North Edisto River, which it reached the next morning. The propeller *Collins* and steamer *Wyoming* were damaged on the breakers in Port Royal Harbor, the former being compelled to put back to the shipyard. On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, General Hatch landed the commands of General Saxton and Colonel Davis, and marched about six miles to a place called Haulover Cut. A dozen Rebel pickets were seen, and a few shots sent after them. Having halted till Sunday afternoon, General Hatch then crossed the cut to John's Island, and travelled by easy stages to a point a few miles south of Legareville, and there bivouacked on Monday. There was some skirmishing during these advances, in which our loss in killed and wounded was small.

Meanwhile, on Saturday evening, a column, under General Birney, moved up the North Edisto in transports, and disembarked at White Point, his landing being covered by the gunboats. According to General Foster's plan, Birney was to penetrate the country at once as far as practicable. He marched, however, only about two miles, and then bivouacked. Next morning he started inland again, on the road to Adam's Run, and, after marching about five miles, was fired on by a field battery. There was some little firing between the battery and gunboats, but the troops were soon drawn off and returned to Stono River. On Saturday morning, General Schemmelfinnig crossed from Folly Island to James Island with his command, and advanced, with some skirmishing, towards a Rebel battery. Here the enemy opened on him with canister from two brass pieces, and created some confusion. But Lieutenant-Colonel Hartwell's Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored), gallantly charged through our retreating forces, rushed over the parapet, and captured the two cannon with the loss of only from thirty to forty men. The total loss was perhaps not more than sixty or eighty men. The troops were subsequently withdrawn from the position they had carried.

On Saturday night also a bold attempt was made to seize Fort Johnson, on the northern end of James Island, by crossing Morris Island. The advance, a part of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, landed, but the boats with the remainder of the troops grounded on the shoals. The advance gallantly dashed at an entrenched one-gun battery, defended by a part of the Second South Carolina Artillery, and took it in a brilliant charge, capturing the Brooke gun, and dispersing the enemy. The gallant Colonel Hoyt then pushed his men against Johnson, but, according to the Charleston *Mercury*, was "received with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line." Of course our handful of men could do nothing against this fire, and moved to the boats. The enemy, however, succeeded, by pushing out a considerable force, in cutting off Colonel Hoyt, five officers, and 132 men, and recapturing their gun. The remainder of our force was withdrawn, the daring assault having failed. On Monday and Tuesday the *Pawnee* and *McDonough*, with the monitors *Lehigh* and *Montauk*, vigorously engaged Battery Pringle from the Stono River, and the shelling of the City and its defences has since been vigorous. On the 9th, the enemy attacked us on John's Island, but suffered a loss, according to his own official report of "over one hundred killed and wounded." At evening, however, our forces were moved again to James and Morris Islands. On the 11th, our forces unsuccessfully assaulted Battery Simpkins. It is clear that a demonstration of importance is making by General Foster.

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On the third of July, General Dennis moved out from Vicksburgh, with a force of about 3,000 men, towards Jackson. General Slocum took charge of the expedition at Champion Hills. Jackson was easily occupied on the 5th, after a hot march, the enemy being flanked and driven beyond it. On the evening of the 6th, the troops were withdrawn from the city again. A telegram to the Richmond *Examiner* says: "No private property was destroyed. The object of "the expedition was to destroy the railway between "Jackson and Canton." On the withdrawal, the enemy attacked our column in front, but were pressed back sufficiently to give our men the road to Vicksburgh. Near Clinton, the next day, our rear was twice vigorously assailed, but the enemy was repulsed by a Chicago battery and the Eleventh Illinois. Our loss during the rather hazardous expedition was something over 150. The enemy's loss was about 200; among whom was General Gholson, severely wounded. A telegram to Mobile also states that "six captains were killed." Their whole loss was more severe than our own, but the expedition does not appear to have accomplished much. It was conducted with unusual order and soldierly decorum, and without any disaster. Another force coöperated from Rodney, Miss., consisting of two negro regiments. This force was checked by a superior body of Rebel cavalry, and after a hard fight on the 5th, and a loss of about 150, returned to its boats, and abandoned the attempt to push on. Several days after, General Slocum, reorganizing his command, again penetrated Mississippi in greater force.

Wilson's Second brigade of Grierson's cavalry has been skirmishing continually with Roddy's cavalry, between La Grange and Corinth. Roddy's headquarters were reported at Corinth, Forrest's at Tupelo, S. D. Lee's at Meridian, and Buford's at Ripley. On Saturday the 2d, there was a skirmish near Sansbury, and our picket line was driven in, but subsequently reëstablished, the enemy suffering some loss. A large force is said to have captured the Federal stockade at Brownsboro', on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with a part of its garrison of 100 men. Our pickets were also driven in at Huntsville, a few miles distant. This, however, is a strong place, and cannot be taken, unless the enemy should number six or eight thousand men at least. For some time travelling has been dangerous on parts of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A train was fired into near Colliersville on the 23d of June, and two soldiers killed, eight wounded, and five captured. A few guerrillas were operating about five or six miles south of Nashville, on the road and railroad, on Friday, July 15th. The great news from this region, however, is the exploit of General A. J. Smith, who left La Grange, with the commands of Generals Mower and Grierson, on the 5th of July, to find and engage Forrest. The enemy, reported to be under Generals Forrest, Lee, and Walker, was encountered just beyond Pontotoc on the 13th, badly whipped on that day and the two following, and driven beyond Tupelo. General Smith says, "Our "loss is small, compared to that of the Rebels. I "bring back everything in good order." General Faulkner and Colonel Forrest of the enemy are reported killed, as was Colonel Walker of our side.

At daylight of the 24th of June, the steamer *Queen City*, while off Clarendon, Ark., in the White River, was attacked by a large force of the enemy, under General Shelby, with four pieces of artillery, and, after a sharp fight of half an hour, in which she was entirely disabled, she surrendered. Our loss was about forty men. Twenty-three escaped by swimming. The steamer was blown up by her captors, after hastily removing her stores and arms, as a reinforcement of three gunboats, the *Tyler*, *Faun*, and *Naumkeag*, were observed bearing down on the *Queen City*. A rapid engagement followed, during which our gunboats ran by the battery, and, turning, raked it badly, driving off the enemy, and recapturing one of the *Queen City's* guns and a part of her ordnance stores. Our gunboats then returned to Duval's Bluff, and communicated with General Steele, at Little Rock. The latter at once sent out General Carr, with four cavalry regiments, to Clarendon, by transports. On the 27th, General Carr, having proceeded to the interior, encountered the enemy under Shelby in a severe battle, between Sheridan and St. Charles, and totally defeated him, capturing 200 prisoners, including 18 officers, and several guns. Our loss was about 200, while that of the enemy was reported twice as great. The command then returned to Clarendon, from which it had marched thirty miles. The design of the enemy is to cut Steele's communications by blockading White River. This victory did much to diminish the fear of a siege at Duval's Bluff and Little Rock. Shelby had not yet returned to Clarendon, at latest advices, and Marmaduke, with 6,000 men, was ten miles below Napoleon. On the 22d of June the garrison at White River Station was suddenly attacked by a regiment of the enemy, who were beaten off by the help of the gunboat *Lexington*. Our loss was only six men. The enemy's was rather greater. The day previous, a cavalry regiment of the enemy was repulsed from Pine Bluff with some loss. Considerable skirmishing had also taken place at Brownsville, on the railroad.

Guerrillas in Missouri have become exceedingly troublesome. Thornton's men, 150 strong, captured Platte City, garrisoned by 70 "Pawpaw" militia, who surrendered without resistance, and some of whom joined the enemy. Parkesville and Huntsville were also captured, and these and several other towns robbed. The Missouri River has been blockaded above Jefferson and below Kansas City. Colonel Ford has been pursuing the guerrillas in every direction, but they are still strong.

Buckner was reported to be moving into Kentucky, by way of Pound Gap, with a force estimated at from five to fifteen thousand men. But the report was quickly contradicted, after exciting some alarm. During the latter part of June there was much brigandage by guerrilla parties in many counties in the State. But of late Kentucky has been more quiet.

MR. LANCASTER'S POSITION.

We have already noticed the question whether any claim on our part against neutral governments can arise out of the action of private vessels, in rescuing the crew of the sunken *Alabama*. Of the various inquiries suggested by the circumstances of the case, this is of the most immediate and practical importance. It is not, however, one which calls for the judgment and action of any official of the naval service, whatever may be the duty of the Government and its diplomatic agents. For the purposes of this particular case, it may be idle now to inquire what rights Captain Winslow had at the time of the escape of Semmes, and some of his officers and crew, by means of the *Deerhound* and French pilot-boats, or to what extent he might have vindicated those rights by using force against those vessels. But the circumstances of this case may be paralleled in some future engagement, and every naval officer may naturally inquire not only what was done by the parties, lawfully or otherwise, but what might have been done lawfully which was not done.

As we have said before, we think the victorious belligerent might have chosen that the whole ship's company of the *Alabama* should undergo the alternative of death by drowning, or of becoming prisoners of war on board his own ship. We think this very important proposition cannot be successfully controverted. The danger of perishing by drowning, in case the victorious adversary, in pursuing his success, should not have time—we may go further and say, should not have the fullest disposition—to rescue his enemies in such circumstances was, it seems to us, a legitimate peril of battle, as much as the risk of death while the combat was in progress. The continued presence of the successful belligerent, with apparent power and

will to follow up the destruction of the vessel by securing the persons of his adversaries, as one of the legitimate fruits of the victory, sustained the relation of belligerent enemies between the victor and vanquished, and debarred the spontaneous exercise of humanity by a third party.

In his justification of his action, in his note addressed to the London *News*, June 27, Mr. LANCASTER gives it as his "own opinion that a man drown-"ing in the open sea cannot be regarded as an enemy, "at the time, to any body, and is therefore entitled "to the assistance of any passer-by." A proposition so general, which leaves out of view the probable alternative of capture, and the fact that the destruction or capture was the legitimate consequence of the battle, has no force in the argument. The pursuit of the persons engaged may be equally important with the destruction of the vessel, and is a right of the belligerent. A neutral vessel, voluntarily present within what we have called the temporary belligerent jurisdiction of the scene of battle, which should on mere impulse of humanity remove the persons of the vanquished from the water to her own deck, would thereby, it seems to us, make her deck as much the place of legitimate pursuit and capture as the water had been. We do not think that a previous surrender of the sunken ship would affect the question as regards the neutral party; nor do we adopt the idea, which Captain WINSLOW advances, that the *Alabama's* men floating on water were his prisoners, or in his custody in virtue of the surrender. The act of the neutral, in the case supposed, should not be regarded as a rescue of prisoners, but rather as an interference in the battle, as much as if aid had been given to a combatant during the fights.

We do not mean to assert, as a universal principle, that in no case may a neutral vessel become the means of securing the life and liberty of persons thus forced to abandon a sinking combatant. The course of a battle between steamers might bring them into the immediate vicinity of becalmed neutral sailing vessels, and if some of the engaged ship's crews, who should, by the adverse fortune of the battle be thrown out upon the waves, should succeed in reaching the side of such vessels, and be assisted on board, it would, we may concede, be a legitimate escape from capture. But we hardly think that a boat from the defeated vessel could, with its occupants, receive shelter from the enemy's pursuit on board such neutral vessel. Again, if the victorious party should be so crippled as to be unable to follow up the pursuit of men thus floating between life and death upon the fragments or in the boats of the sunken ship, they would not, if rescued from that situation by a neutral vessel, be any less secure from belligerent action than the proper crew or passengers on board such neutral. A neutral who should under such circumstances deliver up the rescued to the victorious party, would, as we view it, make himself a belligerent ally of such party, and, to a certain extent, be guilty of want of faith towards the rescued, as not having any right to assign conditions to the rescue, nor any power to dispose of their liberty by reason of any indebtedness to him for their lives.

The English and French accounts endeavor to make it appear that the *Kearsarge* was unable to get out her boats in time to secure alive the majority of these left on the water when the *Alabama* sank. But according to Mr. LANCASTER's own letter, of June 19, to the London *Times*,* he rescued only forty persons in all, many or most of them perhaps, taken out of the whale-boat and dingy of the *Alabama*, and then made off, while the *Kearsarge* secured in all seventy persons, most of whom it would appear from this, had been picked up after the *Deerhound* had got out of the way.

But the peculiarity of this case arises out of Mr. LANCASTER having been requested by Captain WINSLOW to assist in saving the lives of his enemies. Captain WINSLOW has not, we believe, made any statement as to the actual extent of this request. Mr. LANCASTER, in his letter of June 27th, to the London *News*, says, that Captain WINSLOW called out, "For "God's sake do what you can to save them." Now, as we have said, we do not think the persons referred to could, as between their antagonist and a third party, be considered as prisoners by reason either of their defeat or of any surrender, and Captain WINSLOW could not expect Mr. LANCASTER to regard them as prisoners because they might become such through his own instrumentality. The question is, Did the neutral interfere with the belligerent right of pursuit and capture? We think the permission given by Captain WINSLOW's request compels us to answer the question in the negative; that, consequently, the neutral jurisdiction on board the yacht and its boats, though on the scene of battle, was preserved as against the belligerent jurisdiction, and that the persons rescued from drowning must be taken to have been secure on board the *Deerhound*, as to any lawful action on the part of our own ship, and we do not see how the owner of the neutral vessel could honorably have exercised any control over their persons himself, or could have been expected to sanction the use of force against them by any one else.

As Captain WINSLOW in his correspondence with M. BONFILS admits that he "allowed, through hu-"manity," certain French pilot-boats to save some of the *Alabama's* crew, the same reasoning may apply to them. It might be a question, however, in a similar case, whether ordinary boats, such as small fishing-boats, skiffs and sail-boats, which might be supposed to have been present in view of some chance of profit, could in like manner claim to represent neutral soil, and whether such boats should not be considered as making themselves the agents of the successful party.

There is also a distinction among the persons carried away by the *Deerhound* which we have not seen noticed in any communication on the subject. It seems to have been an oversight on the part of Captain WINSLOW to have allowed the crew of the *Alabama's* boats which came over to the *Kearsarge*, either to bring wounded or to request assistance, to go off again. He might have ordered them all on board his own vessel, and sent the boat out manned by his own crew. As it was, the officers in command and probably the whole boats' crews got off to the *Deerhound*.* It appears that there were at least two of the *Alabama's* boats afloat and containing men. The men on these boats were not in danger of drowning. The request made of Mr. LANCASTER to save life did not apply to them. All those in these boats would have been prisoners to the *Kearsarge*, but for their being taken on board neutral vessels. It was the duty of Mr. LANCASTER to have refused to receive these on the *Alabama's* boats, and, so far as he may have received them, it seems that he interfered with the belligerent jurisdiction. It does not appear how far this occurred. It seems probable that some of the *Alabama's* officers abandoned their own boats on the water, getting into those of the *Deerhound*, and leaving the sailors for the most part to their fate; and those thus rescued from pursuit might not afterwards have been distinguishable from those saved from drowning. Mr. LANCASTER, according to his own account, hurried off with SEMMES, thirteen officers and twenty-four of the crew, leaving the far greater number, consisting almost entirely of his own countrymen, to what he represents as the tardy and feeble mercies of Captain WINSLOW.

It would not be wise to regret that Mr. LANCASTER thus got out of the way, without relying for peace and quiet upon that "reflection," which he supposes Captain WINSLOW to have entertained, whether Commodore WILKES' action in the case of the *Trent* "would bear repetition." The question whether he should or should not use force against the *Deerhound* would have been a very embarrassing one for Captain WINSLOW, in view of the heavy responsibility which would have been charged upon either course. We think the law was not at any rate so clearly against Mr. LANCASTER as Captain WINSLOW and most of our public seem to have supposed; though the Captain could hardly have been blamed if under the excitement of such an action he had failed on a moment's notice to distinguish the nice limits of belligerent rights and neutral obligations.

JOMINI'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.*

In a former notice, we took occasion to praise the very handsome style in which Mr. VAN NOSTRAND has published this valuable treatise. The clear, white paper and generous margins will be appreciated by all readers. The type and binding and other details are equally creditable. Besides the four stout octavo volumes, a fifth contains a handsome and accurate Atlas of 60 maps and plans of battles, it being a republication of A. K. JOHNSTON's maps, mostly compiled from the original of JOMINI. These maps illustrate the regions occupied by the troops in all the most important battles which the main work criticises, and not only are the lines of the contending parties precisely set forth in different colors, but the three arms are also carefully distinguished. These maps give the various great Napoleonic battle-grounds, and sometimes two views of a single battle, with the changes of position, from the affaire at Lonato and Castiglione in the summer of 1796 to the four battles at Ligny, Quatre Bras, Waterloo and Wavre, which, in as many days, from the 16th to the 19th of June, 1815, forever set at rest the greatest military genius of our Christian Era.

General HALLECK's translation was the leisure military study of a seven months' voyage round Cape Horn in 1846, at which time he was ordered to California on duty in the Engineer corps. The great need of military works at the present time has brought this early labor to the press. The translation is almost literal, a few paragraphs only being slightly condensed, as wanting interest to the American reader at the present time. How grateful a contribution to military literature this is, may be estimated from the fact that it is the first rendition into English of the work. "No English translation of his Life of NAPOLEON has ever been published," says the Preface, "and it is very difficult to procure a copy in French." Probably, however, our readers will remember that the part relating to the campaign of Waterloo, and which is called by General JOMINI the 22d chapter of his Vie Politique et Militaire de NAPOLEON has already been given to this country by the same publisher.†

The notes of JOMINI, in this edition, are nearly all embodied in the text, while those which appear now at the foot of the pages, are appended by General HALLECK. The translator has manifested a disposition to refrain from profuse annotation of his author. All the notes are required, and, indeed, some readers might fancy that the translator has been too chary of his own observations. The leaning, at all events, is to the proper extreme, since nothing can be more disagreeable than a thin volume of text, overlayed with a heavy mass of commentary. The notes of General HALLECK may be stated as principally historical, biographical, and explanatory, seldom critical. They will prove of important assistance in the useful perusal of the work. It may be added that this work is carefully laid out under subheads. While this method in a book simply for consecutive reading is unendurable, in a work of reference, like the present, it is of great convenience.

The mode in which this great military treatise is written, is sufficiently Frenchy. First comes a prologue, in which the Elysian Fields are supposed to be resounding with the events of the nineteenth century. The shades of statesmen and slain heroes had carried different versions of NAPOLEON's battles to Elysium, and all the inhabitants were waiting with impatience a correcter account from NAPOLEON himself. At length, "already homicidal Fate seizes her "scissors, * * * inexorable Atropos cannot suffer so noble a "victim to escape." ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, FREDERICK, followed by a great concourse, press forward, and to their questions NAPOLEON replies. Accordingly the book is written in the first person, JOMINI assuming to relate the events of the EMPEROR's reign as an autobiographer. There is one curious circumstance connected with the form of narrative. The manuscript of the Waterloo campaign, which forms the last, and, to our mind, the most interesting chapter of the work, had unfortunately been mislaid, and JOMINI was "compelled to supply its place hastily and somewhat "incompletely." Afterwards recovering the original, he brought it out, presenting it, however, in his own name, instead of causing the recital to be made by NAPOLEON. The curious reason or "powerful motive" assigned for this course, is thus stated in the words of BENET's translation:—"It is, that the rapidity of the EMPEROR's fall, and his "exile, preventing him from procuring accurate information "of what had occurred, not only in his Army, but also in

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*In this letter Mr. L. says, "At half-past twelve observed the *Alabama* disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made toward her, and on passing the *Kearsarge* were requested to assist in saving the *Alabama's* crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of 200 yards, the *Alabama* sank. We then lowered our two boats, and with the assistance of the *Alabama's* whale-boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain SEMMES and thirteen officers. At one P. M. we steered for Southampton. I may state that before leaving the *Kearsarge* she was apparently much disabled. The *Alabama's* loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, &c., was as follows, viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. The *Kearsarge's* boats were after some delay lowered, and with the assistance of a French pilot-boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors."

*An officer of the *Kearsarge* in a communication to the London *Star*, says:—"The *Alabama* veered around, showing her port side, heading with the *Kearsarge*, and a boat was seen approaching from her. An officer of the *Alabama* who declared himself to be an Englishman, boarded us, surrendered the ship and asked our immediate aid, as the vessel was rapidly filling with water. We lowered our boats, as stated in the log, and permitted this Englishman and some half dozen other officers in other boats to return to the rescue of the drowning crew of the *Alabama*. These officers verified their reputation for honor by picking up one or two of their crew and deserting the rest of the poor fellows and their boats, and escaped, some on board the yacht and some on board the yacht's boats."

*LIFE OF NAPOLEON. By Baron JOMINI, General-in-Chief and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia. Translated from the French with notes, by H. W. HALLECK, LL.D., Major General United States Army. In four volumes—with an atlas. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

†THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO; Translated from the French of General Baron de JOMINI, by Captain S. V. BENET, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. This was the second edition, published n 1862. The first had been brought out nine years earlier.

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"that of his adversaries, he had, at St. Helena, composed "narratives, with which a disinterested historian could not "entirely concur, so that it would have been necessary to "make him utter things of which he had judged altogether "differently." General Halleck retains the autobiographical form of the whole work, accepting the brief narrative of the campaign of 1815, which first appeared, but incorporating the substance of the more elaborate lost manuscript, subsequently published, while preserving the spirit and character of the previous one.

Hastily reviewing the early history of Napoleon, Jomini then proceeds with a full, clear, and careful political and military account of the Emperor's career. The literary style of the work is lucid and straightforward, even when treating of abstruse points. It is indeed singularly clear and perspicuous; though, perhaps, a part of the merit results from the fact that this volume is not so much a technical book for professional instruction as a historical work for more universal perusal. It is less scientific, in one sense, than the Treatise on Grand Military Operations, and the Wars of the Revolution, which preceded it, or than the several works on tactics and strategy which have followed it. But its marked superiority in critical commentary, as well as elegant narrative, will always make it a standard military authority. Its terse and vigorous, and sometimes almost epigrammatic style, make it pleasant, as well as profitable study. The boldness of the criticism and the mastery of the art of war which it denotes, at once charm and instruct the reader. The anecdote of Jomini, which General Halleck repeats, gives some idea of his intuitive knowledge of strategy:

Having been summoned to the Imperial headquarters at Mayence, at the beginning of the campaign of Jena, Napoleon said to him,

"I am delighted that the first work which demonstrates the true principles of war, has appeared in my reign. No work like yours is taught in our military schools. We are going to fight the Prussians. I have called you near me, because you have written on the campaigns of Frederick the Great, because you know his army, and have studied the theatre of the war."

Jomini asked for four days to get his horses and equipages from the headquarters of Marshal Ney, and added that he would join his Majesty at Bamberg.

"Why at Bamberg?" said the Emperor. "Who told you that I am going to Bamberg?"

"The map of Germany, sire."

"There are a hundred roads on that map" said Napoleon.

"Yes, sire; but it is probable that your majesty will make against the left of the Prussians the same manœuvre which was made at Donawerth against the right of Mack, and by Saint Bernard against the right of Melas."

"Very well," said Napoleon, "go to Bamberg, but don't say a word about it; no one should know that I am going to Bamberg."

Having brought Napoleon to the end of his career, the author closes his work with the following splendid epilogue:—

No sooner had Napoleon ended his recital, than his illustrious auditors declared, with unanimous voice, that although he had failed in the execution of his vast projects, he surpassed them all in his force of genius and greatness of soul.

Each in particular eulogized those traits which most resembled his own:—Alexander praised Napoleon for his generosity to his conquered foes; Cæsar admired his having built up an empire out of the scattered fragments of public liberty, and established his power with legions destined to defend that liberty; Frederick applauded his spirit of order and economy, and was particularly pleased at seeing his own system of war receive such new and extensive developments.

From that moment the four heroes became inseparable, and their conversation form an inexhaustible source of political and military instruction, and constitutes the principal charm and delight of the illustrious shades who inhabit the fields of Elysium.

Jomini is still living, at the age of 85 years. An account of his life and writings is prefixed to the work of General Halleck, and is of great interest. Having fought through a considerable part of the campaigns of Napoleon, and enjoyed the Emperor's friendship, it has been his lot to write the finest military history of his career. It is now thirty-seven years since the life of Napoleon was published, and since then a vast number of military writers and critics have appeared on the field of literature. Jomini's various works, however, have stood the test of time, and are at this moment more widely studied, probably, than those of any of his now numerous military contemporaries.

THE FATE OF THE ALABAMA.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT AT THE SOUTH.

[From the Petersburgh Express, July 12.]

Every Southern heart must glow with pride over the accounts given of this battle by the British and French papers, and at the attentions paid to Captain Semmes upon his arrival at Southampton. He was received with a cordial welcome, and everything done on the most liberal scale that could contribute to his comfort and enjoyment. Ever since he has been in command of the *Alabama* he has been a great favorite with the English people, who have never failed whenever they had the opportunity to testify their admiration of him. If they could have their way he would have a fleet of *Alabamas* in sixty days with which to retrieve and maintain his supremacy over the Yankees on the ocean. We see it stated that preparations were being actively made to provide for him another and superior war steamer, but whether he will be gratified with this new command is extremely doubtful.

Thus has ended one of the most famous naval fights between single vessels that has occurred this century. The Yankees gained the victory, but there is nothing in it worth boasting about, except that they have got rid of the *Alabama*, which played such havoc with their commerce. She will trouble them no more, for she reposes quietly in the dark depths of the ocean, from which she can never rise. But other *Alabamas* may succeed her, and, under the auspices of this renowned and intrepid Semmes, resume, with a more destructive energy, the career of their great predecessor.

There is one circumstance about this engagement in the British Channel that is worthy of a passing notice. It is the first, we believe, which has happened between two men-of-war in which the power of steam was to be tested. Not that we know of since the application of this element to naval craft has there been a mutual trial of its efficacy. The case of the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* was a similar one, but not exactly the same, both of the latter being heavy iron-clads and different structures entirely from the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

Captain Semmes says that Winslow had covered his ship with chain armor, and then nailed planks over it, to give it the appearance of a wooden ship, while, in fact, it was an iron-clad. After learning this, we no longer wondered at the instantaneous promotion of Winslow. It was meet and proper, and altogether in keeping, that an infamous Government should reward an infamous renegade for perpetrating the most infamous fraud that was ever practiced upon the high seas. A reward from Lincoln would be a disgrace to any man who was not already beyond disgrace. Had such a foul advantage been taken over one knight by another in the days of chivalry, the perpetrator would have had his spurs hacked off by the common hangman, his arms reversed, his name stricken from the roll of honor, and his carcase stretched by the neck between sun and earth, until the birds of the air had torn his eyes from their sockets. What must be the sense of honor of that Government which can encourage such damning infamy in its officers?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONITOR IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The opinion expressed by some journals relative to the turreted iron-clads prove that the subject is not so well understood as might be supposed. It is asked, "Are the Monitors impregnable?" The answer is simply, that the guns of these vessels operate within iron cylinders at least eleven inches thick, while their sides are protected by six inch thick iron plating, backed by three feet of oak timber, into which heavy slabs of iron are inserted under the plating. Only eighteen inches of this side armor projects above water, the power of resistance being greatly increased by the deck, which is so thick that it extends below the exposed part of the armor. The battery of the *Warrior* is protected by only 4½ inch plating with a thin wood backing; but this armor does not extend to the ends of the ship, which are unprotected. A well-directed shot under the stern of the British vessel will destroy her means of propulsion. In the Monitors the side armor extends from end to end with a projection over the rudder and propeller which effectually protects both. The Monitors on the Southern coast have been hit several hundred times, and tens of thousands of shot have been directed at the fleet off Charleston, and yet not the slightest injury has been done to rudder, engine, or propeller. The exaggerated reports of broken bolts and indented plates become insignificant before this grand result—this great practical triumph!

It is asked, do the Monitors possess the qualities which enable them to meet and overcome such vessels as an enemy can bring against them? The *Warrior* and other first-class European iron-clads draw over twenty-five feet of water; they cannot therefore enter our harbors without keeping in the deep channels, while the Monitors, owing to their light draught, will manœuvre in the contiguous shoal water, and with their 15-inch guns crush the armor of the unwieldy casemate ships. All doubt as to the power of the ordnance employed in the Monitors has been set at rest by recent trials, proving that the 15-inch gun crushes into fragments the best French 6-inch solid armor plate. The *Warrior* battery consists principally of 68-pounders. True, we hear much of experiments at Shoeburyness, but as yet not a single heavy gun has been applied on shipboard. Professional men all agree that twenty-ton guns can only be handled in a Monitor turret. At any rate, no attempt has yet been made to employ such guns in casemate ships. The speed of the Monitors is all-sufficient for harbor defence. They do not creep as slowly as the opponents of the system assert, for with *clean* bottoms they make 7 miles an hour. Admiral Dahlgren has practically settled this point by beaching his vessels off Charleston and cleaning their bottoms. The apprehension that the European iron-clads will run down the Monitors is quite groundless, as the latter, in protecting our harbors, need only keep out of the deep channels to have the privilege of hammering their opponents unmolested.

The coast defense vessels, viz., the *Kalamazoo* class and *Dictator* class, the European iron-clads will scarcely attempt to run down. The *Dictator* could cut any of the European iron-clads in two with her ram, backed, as it is, with a weight of one thousand tons of armor. The speed of this ship is yet to be ascertained, but with her 5,000 horse power engines and fine lines, the *Dictator* will be unquestionably be fast enough to make her ram and powerful ordnance effective against intruders on the coast. The *Dictator* turret is fifteen inches thick, composed of wrought slabs and plates, her side armor is ten inches thick, similarly composed, backed with four feet of oak timber. The *Warrior* armor is a mere pasteboard protection, compared with his. Besides, the *Dictator* carries her armor from end to end, and protects rudder and propeller effectually.

It has been said that the original *Monitor* was not strong enough to follow the *Merrimac* into Norfolk. Whoever makes this assertion takes from the naval records a glorious achievement, and belittles the most remarkable incident of the war. The *Monitor was* strong enough not only to fight the *Merrimac* muzzle to muzzle, without the slightest injury, but to resist the thrust of her ram without harm; but her *guns* had not sufficient power. The turret of this pioneer vessel was specially made to operate twenty-ton ordnance, but it could not be obtained in time. There is no doubt, whatever, that with 15-inch guns Worden would have sunk the *Merrimac* in a few minutes.

The asserted vulnerability of the Monitors, because they do not take possession of the Southern rivers and harbors, is most erroneous. If all the guns of the Confederacy lined the harbor of Charleston, it would not prevent Admiral Dahlgren from steaming up to the city, but the entangling obstructions placed in the channel present insuperable difficulties. It is an inherent defect in the screw system that the slightest obstruction will break or entangle the propeller, and thus render the vessel helpless. It was in view of this fact that the President peremptorily ordered the Admiral commanding at Fortress Monroe not to permit the attempt to run the original *Monitor* up to Norfolk.

It has recently been stated by certain journals that the Monitor iron-clads are absolutely useless. The Confederates will hardly endorse this statement. The *Merrimac* and *Atlanta*, not to mention the *Nashville*, if not prevented by the Monitors from carrying out the Confederate programme, would have given our opponents advantages of serious detriment to the Union. Again, what did the stone fleet effect? Did it shut out the "doomed city" as intended? No, but Dahlgren when he took his half dozen Monitors over Charleston bar completely cut the ill-fated city off from the outer world, and thereby inflicted incalculable injury on the Rebellion. The persevering sailor is yet there with his "useless" iron craft, each in succession doing picket duty in the focus of a number of Confederate forts at easy range; but the Confederates do not molest the intruders, powder and shot being too valuable to be wasted. The security of our coast and harbors demands that the Monitor system should not be abandoned and casemate ships substituted. The *New Ironsides* has proved very effective in shelling the Confederate gunners from their guns, but this vessel has neither power nor speed to encounter European iron-clads. Vessels of her class would not afford adequate protection to our harbors against first-class armored ships. Patient investigation by competent naval officers from Europe, who have carefully examined the various projects started on both sides of the Atlantic, has resulted in their recommending to their governments the adoption of the Monitor plan for harbor defence, as that alone, in their opinion, renders it practicable to employ and handle guns of sufficient calibre and weight to crush the strongest European armor. Also because on that plan alone can the guns be protected by iron approaching one foot in thickness, and the propellers, rudder, and machinery effectually protected. Accordingly, fourteen vessels of the *Passaic* class are now being built on the Baltic. With a small fleet of these vessels carrying, 15-inch guns in our harbor, New York has nothing to fear from *Warriors* or *Black Princes*. A fleet of the *Dictator* class on the coast will, from reasons already stated, prove an overmatch for any fleet of iron-clads that Europe has yet produced.

Yours, very respectfully, J. Ericsson.

New York, July 18, 1864.

DOUBLING FILES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The great difficulty of teaching infantry to double and undouble files with facility, in all directions of facing by the flank, or to the front or rear, is a common trial of the patience, ingenuity, and perseverance of company officers. My own failure in squad drill led me to believe that this difficulty arose rather from a faulty method of instruction, than any impossibility of executing the movements themselves, which are of the simplest character. In the usual mode of instruction in these elemental manœuvres, by telling the front or rear rank to stand fast, or side step to the right or left, and numbers 1 or 2 to stand fast or step forward to the right or left, *twelve* different manœuvres are necessarily taught, varying slightly from each other in perplexing combinations of the movements detailed in instruction,—the very similarity of these movements tending too to a hopeless confusion of ideas in the minds of the men. The different facings, as taught in this manner, are:—

1st. Front to right face.
2d. Front to left face.
3d. Right face to front.
4th. Left face to front.
5th. Right face to face the rear.
6th. Left face to face the rear.
7th. Face the rear to right face.
8th. Face the rear to left face.
9th. Right face from face the rear to face the rear.
10th. Left face from face the rear to face the rear.
11th. Right face from face the rear to front.
12th. Left face from face the rear to front.

There are four other positions from which these movements are required—namely: After a right face and about face to face the front; after a left face and about face to face the front; after a right face and about face from line faced to the rear to face the rear; after a left face and about face from line faced to rear to face the rear; the movements being the same as those already enumerated as numbers 12, 11, 5 and 6. This system of instruction, requiring the men to be informed as to their movements in each of these sixteen "situations," is generally abandoned in despair before the instructor has encountered or even comprehended one-half of the difficulties before him. The drill in single rank is of little effect in simplifying the matter. The men will be less confused by instructing them to manœuvre when faced to the rear in the same manner as when faced to the front,—the company being numbered in an inverse order from right to left, viz., 2, 1, 2, 1. Numbers 1 must execute the movements prescribed for numbers 2, and *vice versa*.

An analysis of all these movements, as executed in each group, disregarding the distinctions between front and rear ranks, and numbers 1 and 2, will show that the doubling and undoubling of files facing in all directions comprise but two movements, with one or the other of which all are identical; and when the men are properly instructed in these two movements, they can be faced or marched by the flank in any direction, doubling and undoubling their files with facility. The following is a method of instruction that I adopted as a company officer with gratifying success:

The squad or company being formed in two ranks, they are ordered to count two in each rank, and instructed that the object of this is to arrange them in groups of four,—Nos. 1 being in the same group with the men on their left, and Nos. 2 in the group with the men on their right; the four men of each group being comrades, who are always together, either in a square faced to the front or rear, or in

a rank of four abreast, when the squad or company is faced by a flank. In the first lessons in facing, the group faced to the front are separated by intervals of one or two paces. The instruction is then given in the following manner:

To face by a flank and double files.

At the command right (or left) *face*, the men will face to the right or left, the rank which was in rear will take a side step away from the other rank, and the men who are behind others of the same group will place themselves beside their comrades by a step forward, and towards the rear of their first positions.

To face to front or rear and undouble files.

At the command right (or left) *face* (or front), the men will face to the right or left; the men who are behind others of the same rank will step forward into their *original* places beside them, and the rank in rear will close on the rank in front to its proper distance.

It is needless to say that a battalion that can be manœuvred, faced either by the front or rear rank, is nearly twice as manageable as one that can perform but one series of manœuvres. The practice of these movements, and the formation of lines by inversion, are equally valuable with the other instructions prescribed in the infantry tactics.

COLONEL.

BEAUFORT, S. C., June 25, 1864.

REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I wish to call attention to the removal by General HUNTER of the statue of Washington from Lexington, Va. Shall this be countenanced? The old Romans, in wars of pure conquest, filled their galleries with statues plundered from the temples and cities of Greece, but this war is not a war of conquest. We have learned by this time, I trust, that war is only justifiable when ennobled by some principle; and it is certainly below the dignity of a nation engaged in war to plunder from the enemy public monuments and memorials—a thing which neither weakens the enemy, nor strengthens ourselves. And the present case is very much stronger. We are not fighting against a foreign foe, but we are seeking to bring back revolted States to their allegiance,—States which we do not expect to govern long as conquered provinces, but to which we shall restore their rights when they submit to law. In such a position, conciliation must be used, as well as force of arms, and the greatest care must be taken not to increase the number of our enemies by wantonly outraging their feelings. We hope to have Virginia back again into the Union soon; but if there is one way to neutralize the power of our arms, it is to give the Virginians such gratuitous insults as this. When Virginia again takes her place as a loyal State, what shall be done with this statue? Shall it remain in some Northern city, a continual reminder of our former feud, and a constant root of bitterness? I speak warmly on the subject, for it seems to me that our generals are too much in the habit of neglecting one of the necessary means of finishing this Rebellion. We have not only to conquer rebels, but we propose to restore the Union; and the only way in which we can do that is, besides exerting all our strength in putting down armed opposition, to refrain most carefully from all needless and useless insults and injuries. W.

[The statue was removed to Wheeling, the capital of Western Virginia, which claims to be the genuine "Old Dominion." As the statue belongs to the State of Virginia, General HUNTER doubtless felt that he was only restoring it to its owner in thus removing it.—EDITOR.]

REPORTS OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG (France), June 21, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that toward the close of the action between the *Alabama* and this vessel, all available sail was made on the former, for the purpose of again reaching Cherbourg. When the object was apparent, the *Kearsarge* was steered across the bow of the *Alabama* for a raking fire; but before reaching this point, the *Alabama* struck. Uncertain whether Captain SEMMES was not using some ruse, the *Kearsarge* was stopped. It was seen shortly afterward that the *Alabama* was lowering her boats; and an officer came alongside in one of them to say that they had surrendered, and were fast sinking, and begging that boats would be dispatched immediately for saving of life.

The two boats not disabled were at once lowered, and as it was apparent the *Alabama* was settling, this officer was permitted to leave in his boat to afford assistance. An English yacht, the *Deerhound*, had approached near the *Kearsarge* at this time, when I hailed, and begged the commander to run down to the *Alabama*, as she was fast sinking, and we had but two boats, and assist in picking up the men. He answered affirmatively, and steamed toward the *Alabama*,—but the latter sunk almost immediately. The *Deerhound*, however, sent her boats, and was most actively engaged, aided by several others, which had come from the shore.

These boats were busy in bringing the wounded and others to the *Kearsarge*, whom we were trying to make as comfortable as possible, when it was reported to me that the *Deerhound* was moving off. I could not believe that the commander of that vessel could be guilty of so disgraceful an act as taking our prisoners off, and therefore took no means to prevent it, but continued to keep our boats at work rescuing the men in the water. I am sorry to say that I was mistaken. The *Deerhound* made off with Captain SEMMES and others, and also the very officer who had come on board to surrender. I learned subsequently that the *Deerhound* was a consort of the *Alabama*, and that she received on board all the valuable personal effects of Captain SEMMES the night before the engagement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 21, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that the number of prisoners brought on board the *Kearsarge* belonging to the *Alabama* was 70—6 officers and 64 men. 1 officer (carpenter) and 2 men dying, and 17 wounded are included in this number. As we have very contracted accommodations for our own crew, without increase, it became indispensable to send these prisoners on shore, and their parole was taken. With the exception of the doctor (non-combatant), who was put on parole that he might attend to his wounded, the officers were held as prisoners of war. I learn that 3 officers with 6 men were carried on shore at Cherbourg by pilot boats; but of the number who reached England in the *Deerhound* I have no trustworthy accounts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 21.

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose herewith reports of the executive officer, chief engineer, boatswain, and gunner of this vessel, with copy of log-book containing minutes of the action.

I fully coincide in the recommendations of the executive officer, and such cases as deserve special reference to will be subject to future communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 21.

SIR:—I have the honor to forward to you the reports of the damage sustained in the different departments of this vessel, during the recent action with the *Alabama*.

In connection with this engagement, I take great pleasure in informing you officially that the conduct of both men and officers equaled, in every respect, my most sanguine expectations.

In the gun division, the utmost coolness prevailed throughout the action,—the details of the manual of exercise being as carefully attended to as if in ordinary exercise; and to this cause may be attributed the excellent condition of the guns and gear, after a rapid firing of an hour's duration.

The powder division received my particular attention, and its important service was promptly and thoroughly rendered.

The circumstances under which the battle was fought afforded no opportunity of displaying special acts of individual heroism; but, while every man and boy in the ship displayed the utmost coolness, zeal, and courage, there were some who, by their position and peculiar duties, attracted special attention, and deserve special mention.

The marines fought the rifle gun upon the top-gallant forecastle, under the charge of Acting Master's Mate CHARLES H. DANFORTH.

The action on our part was commenced by this gun, and its fire was rapid and effective throughout.

The high reputation of their service was nobly sustained by the marine guard of this ship. The Boatswain, JAMES C. WALTON, was observably active. Gunner F. A. GRAHAM's duties were all performed efficiently, and merit commendation. The carpenter's mate, MARK G. HAND, is well known to you, sir, as a faithful and competent man. His conduct in the battle was distinguished by the cool and intelligent performance of his duties. It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the officers commanding the gun or master's division, as their duty was performed under your own eye.

I am happy to commend Acting Master's Mate EZRA BARTLETT, in charge of the shell supply, for his coolness and efficiency.

In the surgeon's department, every arrangement that experience or humanity could suggest was made for the comfort of the wounded. Fortunately, we have but three of our own crew in that condition; but after the action, the wounded of the enemy, numbering fifteen persons, were consigned to the care of Surgeon J. M. BROWNE, who was entirely without professional assistance. The duties of his department were thereby rendered extremely arduous, but were coolly and successfully performed.

WM. GOWIN (O. S.) was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell. He dragged himself to the forward hatch, refusing to allow the men to leave his gun for the purpose of assisting him. His cheerful willingness to sacrifice his life for victory's sake was expressed in terms that animated and encouraged others.

JOHN W. DEMPSEY (qr. gunner), wounded at the same time, losing an arm, displayed similar heroism.

JAMES McBETH (O. S.), another of the wounded men, displayed both courage and patience.

All the men on the sick list went to their quarters and rendered such service as they were able to perform.

The engineer's division was admirably and efficiently conducted under the command of Chief Engineer W. H. CUSHMAN.

SIDNEY L. SMITH and HENRY McCONNELL (third assistant engineers) were stationed on deck, and their conduct came immediately under my observation. It was distinguished by coolness and vigilance. The other assistants, Mr. W. H. BADLAM and Mr. F. L. MILLEN, were on duty in the engine and fire-room, and, judging from the prompt manner in which the orders from the deck were executed, I know that their duties were creditably performed.

The ship is indebted to Paymaster J. A. SMITH for efficient service during the action. His clerk, Mr. D. B. SARGENT, performed his duty on deck in the third division. The Orderly-Sergeant, T. C. YOUNG, and the Master-at-Arms, JASON R. WATROUS, deserve special mention for admirable performance of their duty. I will hand to you the names of those men especially mentioned by the divisional officer as soon as I receive them.

In conclusion, sir, let me congratulate you on the success of your plan of battle, and compliment you on the skill and judgment displayed in its execution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES S. THORNTON,
Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer.

To JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain commanding U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

Approved and forwarded,
JOHN A. WINSLOW Captain.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 21.

SIR:—I respectfully report that the only injury received in the engine department during our engagement with the *Alabama*, on the 19th inst., was to the smoke-pipe, which was perforated through both sections by a 100-pound rifle shell, which exploded as it was coming through, tearing out a ragged hole of about three feet in diameter, carrying away three of the chain guys; and to the top of the engine-room hatch, which was cut completely through and across by a shell.

I would further report that all the assistant engineers and the firemen and coal-heavers behaved with perfect coolness, and were attentive to their duty through the action; and that, by the self-possession and attention of Second Assistant Engineer WM. H. BADLAM, in the management of the engines, Third Assistant Engineer FRED. L. MILLEN, in charge of the boilers, Third Assistant Engineer SIDNEY L. SMITH, on deck at the fire and hot water hose, and Third Assistant Engineer HENRY McCONNELL, at the engine signal bell, the efficiency of the engine department is to be attributed. I would also mention first-class fireman JOSEPH DUGAN, for his coolness and competency in assisting Mr. MILLEN in the fire-room; first-class firemen JERRY YOUNG, WILLIAM SMITH, BENJAMIN H. BLAISDELL, WM. H. DONNELLY, in assisting Mr. BADLAM in charge of the engines, and first-class fireman TRUE W. PRIEST, for quickness and attention in charge of the after-fire hose during the alarm of fire in the action.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM H. CUSHMAN,
Chief Engineer U. S. N.

Captain JOHN A. WINSLOW, U. S. N., commanding.

Forwarded, JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 20.

SIR:—I respectfully submit to you a statement of injuries sustained by the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, in her hull, sails, rigging, &c., during our late engagement with the rebel steamer *Alabama*, on the 19th inst., off this port:

In hull—One shot in starboard gangway, cut chain and bruised plank; one shell under waist gun, cut chain and exploded, cutting outside planking; one shell under starboard main channels, cut off chain plate, going through and exploding; one 32 pounder solid shot entered forward of forward pivot port—shot lodged in side, crushing waterways; one 100-pound rifle shell lodged in sternpost; one shell through top of engine house; one shell port netting abreast of main rigging; one shot and two shells through port netting forward of mizzen rigging; one shell through smoke-stack; two shots through taffrail; one shot through netting forward of mizzen rigging, on starboard side.

In sails—Spanker badly torn by shell.

In rigging—Foretopmast backstay cut away; one screw in port main rigging; starboard maintopmast backstay cut away; after shroud, starboard side of the maintopmast rigging; starboard swifter of mizzen rigging; one screw in port main rigging; one plate in starboard main channels.

Boats—Third cutter, one shot through bottom, starboard gunwale shot away; gig badly shattered. The spars all in good order.

Respectfully, C. WALTON, Boatswain.

J. S. THORNTON, Lieutenant-Commander and Ex-Officer.

Number of shot and shells struck the ship in various places, 28.

Forwarded, JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 20.

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of the expenditure of ordnance stores on board this ship, during the engagement with the rebel steamer *Alabama*, on the 19th inst.:

Fifty-five 15 pounds service charges, 65 11-inch 5-seconds shell, 60 6 pounds service charges, 18 32-pounders 5 seconds shell, 42 32 pound solid shot, 48 2½ pound service charges rifle, 48 rifle percussion shell, 100 friction primers, 240 percussion primers.

Fixed ammunition for boat howitzer—9 shrapnel, Bormann fused; 1 canister.

RECAPITULATION.

Duration of action 65 minutes.	
Number of rounds, 11-inch	55
Number of rounds, 32 pounder	60
Number of rounds, 32 pound rifle	48
Number of rounds, 12 pound howitzer	10
Total rounds	173

Very respectfully, FRANKLIN A. GRAHAM,
Gunner United steamer *Kearsarge*.

To JAS. THORNTON, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer.

EXTRACT FROM LOG-BOOK.

Moderate breeze from the windward, weather b. c. At 10 inspected crew at quarters. At 10:20 discovered the *Alabama* steaming out from the port of Cherbourg, accompanied by a French iron-clad steamer, and a fore-and-aft rigged steamer showing the white English ensign and a yacht flag. Beat to general quarters and cleared the ship for action; steamed ahead, standing off shore at 10:50, being distant from the land about two leagues; altered our course and approached the *Alabama*. At 10:57 the *Alabama* commenced the action with her starboard broadside at 1,000 yards range. At 11 we returned her fire and came fairly into action, which we continued until meridian, when, observing signs of distress in the enemy, together with a cessation of her fire, our fire was withheld. At 12:10 a boat with an officer from the *Alabama* came alongside and surrendered his vessel, with the information that she was sinking, and a request for assistance. Sent the launch and second cutter, the other boats being disabled by the fire of the enemy.

The English yacht, before-mentioned, coming within hail, was requested by the captain to render assistance in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the surrendered vessel.

At 12:24 the *Alabama* went down in forty fathoms water, leaving most of her crew struggling in the water. Seventy persons were rescued by the boats. Two pilot boats and the yacht also assisted. One pilot boat came alongside of us, but the other returned to the port. The English yacht

steamed rapidly away to the Northward without reporting the number of prisoners she had picked up.

Hoisted up our boats and three of the enemy's cutters. Repaired the rigging temporarily. Took a French pilot, and steamed away for Cherbourg.

At 3:10 let go the port anchor in seven fathoms water, and veered to thirty fathoms chain.

Forwarded, John A. Winslow, Captain.

[From Colburn's United Service Magazine for June.]

NAVAL TACTICS.

The attention of the members of the military and naval profession have, of late years, been so fully occupied with the rapid changes which have followed each other in such endless succession in the mode of building, arming, and equipping ships of war, that very few of them have been enabled to devote to other questions, as important although not so urgent, that time and thought which, under other circumstances, they would have given them. Those who can speak of twenty or thirty years' service in the Navy had, soon after the commencement of their career, to go to school again, and "learn their lessons" on subjects which were being pressed upon their consideration. Gunnery was becoming a science, instead of a mere matter of chance, and those who had to superintend the discharge of cannon, whether on shore or on board ship, had also to understand the principles upon which missiles were driven certain distances and in certain directions. Steam, too, as an agent in propelling vessels against "wind and wave" had hardly commenced to assert its power amongst seamen; and those who had been content to study the weather, the "force of "the wind," the "deviation of the compass," and the "di-"rection of the ocean currents," had also to plunge into the depths of the laws connected with the expansion and contraction of fluids, and all the other multifarious questions which were brought prominently under notice in consequence of the invention of the steam engine.

The class of education bestowed on those who then chose the Navy as a profession was, consequently, far in advance of that given to the preceding generation of naval officers; the examinations which they had to undergo were far more severe, or, to speak more correctly, were less easy, than they had hitherto been; the competitive system was introduced; and the race for promotion became more difficult. The result is, that more time is now devoted to the theoretical than to the practical knowledge required from those who constitute the naval profession; we have more science but less seamanship. The good old days, as they are sometimes called, in which so much skill was displayed by our naval heroes in endeavoring to overcome the elements, have passed away; and the greatness of England is no longer dependent on the ability of our commanders-in-chief to take advantage of a change of wind, or a turn of the tide, to place their fleets in the best positions. All nations are, in this respect, on an equality; steam has reduced them all to the same level, in one respect at least; for all have now the same means of bidding defiance to the winds, and of ruling the waves. All nations have not, however, the same advantages in constructing their ships of war, or of obtaining seamen to guide and fight them. England, in this respect, still stands preëminent; for she possesses mines which contain the iron requisite for construction, and the coals necessary to generate the steam for propulsion. She also has a sea-faring population which supplies the "officers, seamen and ma-"rines" employed in her Majesty's Fleet," and in the magnificent ships composing our immense mercantile marine.

There never was a period in the naval history of this country in which great ability and good judgment are indispensibly necessary qualifications for all who are entrusted with the command of the monsters which now bear the pendant. Even the most experienced officer afloat has yet to apply practically the ideas he may have formed as to the best system of tactics which should be brought into use in case of his being in presence of an enemy. A few years ago we were told that the days of large ships were numbered, and that naval engagements between fleets composed principally of line-of-battle ships would never occur again. Then came the era of the monsters of the *Warrior*, and *Northumberland*, and *Minotaur* class; and we have now arrived at what may be termed the middle age. At one time the authorities seem to have been possessed with the idea that gunboats, corvettes and frigates would have to do all the work; then they came to the conclusion that it was necessary to have larger and more powerful vessels to support them, and to ensure a higher rate of speed; afterwards, they entertained the theory that all desired advantages might be secured by having smaller and handier craft.

Whether, however, the principal ships of which the Navy is in future to be composed, are to be very large, of moderate size, or very small, it behoves those who are now of a rank to command, or who may have a reasonable prospect of attaining that position, to be well informed on all points connected with the efficient and successful management and the skillful manœuvring of vessels of all classes, especially when formed into fleets or squadrons. And although the system which will be pursued in future naval engagements is vastly different from that which was followed so successfully by the naval heroes of the last generation, yet there is much valuable information to be obtained from the recorded actions of those who led our fleets to victory during the long war. The same dashing spirit which was exhibited so frequently during the period that the stately "liners" had to do all the work, will have to be exercised even to a greater extent by those of the present school, if the prestige of the Navy is to be maintained; and the abilities of all who occupy prominent positions in the service must be exhibited on all occasions, and as often as possible, if the British Ensign is to continue to float supreme on the ocean.

It has often been a matter of surprise to us, as we doubt not it has been to others, that with so many captains, commanders and lieutenants employed afloat, endowed with more than ordinary talents, more works relating to the management and manœuvring of steam vessels while under weigh should not have been published in England. Other nations are apparently much in advance of us in this respect. Works are continually issuing from the French press bearing on all the various subjects connected with the Imperial Navy; and in the United States of America, the naval officers have been exceedingly active in giving their views to the world. One publisher in New York has produced, during the last few years, more books of a professional character than all the English publishers put together. Under his auspices, Lieutenant-Commander Barrett, of the United States Navy, Instructor in Gunnery at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, has presented a set of gunnery instructions, simplified for the volunteer officers of the Federal Navy, with hints to executive and other officers. General Barnard, of the Corps of Engineers, one of the most accomplished officers in the United States service, has edited a valuable collection of Notes on Sea-coast Defences. Lieutenant Luce, of the United States Navy, has published a work, illustrated with a large number of lithographic plates, on Naval Light Artillery. A popular treatise on steam and its application to the useful arts, especially to navigation, has been issued by Commander Ward. Captain Walker, of the Federal Navy, has written some interesting notes on Screw Propulsion; and a valuable work on the same subject has been published for Mr. King. A manual of internal rules and regulations for the management of men-of-war, has been written by Commodore Levy, who lately commanded the United States naval force in the Mediterranean. A Treatise on Ordnance and Naval Gunnery, by Lieutenant Edward Simpson, has also been produced; as well as a book of Elementary Instruction in Naval Ordnance and Gunnery, by Commander Ward

Another officer of the United States Navy, Commander Parker, has recently published under the authority of the Navy Department, at Washington, a work on "Squadron "Tactics Under Steam," in which he contends that the winds, waves and tides present no more serious obstacles to the movements and manœuvres of a steam fleet than the inequalities of the surface of the earth present to the movements and manœuvres of an army. He therefore regards a fleet as an army, whose divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, have each their appropriate representatives afloat. Commander Parker, in this respect, confirms the opinions expressed by Sir Howard Douglas, in the work published a few years before his death, on "Naval Warfare with "Steam." Sailing ships were, at that time, not quite excluded from the list of sea-going vessels of the Royal Navy, and the idea that steam vessels alone would be employed as such had not then become a reality; much of Sir Howard Douglas' work was therefore devoted to tactics suitable for sailing ships, and he introduced the subject of "Tactics on "Steam" in a tone almost apologetical. "Naval officers of "the old school," he said, "when ships were the slaves of "the wind, may at first sight be disposed to repudiate, per-"haps to ridicule, the adoption in their profession of the "principles of military movements and formations, as re-"commended and expounded by the author. But moved "as fleets will hereafter be by the obedient agency of steam, "so that the station of each ship in a fleet, and the time oc-"cupied in performing any evolution, can be determined "with as much exactness as the post of a regiment or brig-"ade in an army, and the time required to arrive at it; it "must follow that the evolutions of ships-of-war will be "susceptible of being executed with a precision hitherto un-"known in the naval service."

There can be no doubt but that the numerous instances of the great difficulty, uncertainty, and the time required to form sailing ships into line of battle which may be met with in naval history, need not occur with fleets and squadrons in future. English admirals will not be exposed to the vexations which many of their predecessors of the last century experienced; such, for example, as happened to Sir Edward Hughes in the action between the English and French squadrons in the East Indies, in 1782, when, on seeing that Admiral Suffren was bearing down upon him, he made the signal at daylight to form line ahead, but in consequence of the variable state of the wind, the line could not be formed before eight o'clock. "The movement of steam-fleets may, "on the contrary, be conducted on tactical principles "best adapted to the great end of all preliminary manœu-"vres—the formation for battle in the most simple, speedy, "and precise manner." Even so far back as 1846, Admiral Bowles, in an "Essay on Naval Tactics," observed that steam would enable naval commanders to conduct their operations and manœuvres on military and scientific principles; that fleets, moving by a force beyond the influence of wind and weather, would have it in their power to attack or repulse an enemy in a manner hitherto unknown in naval actions; and that, as in an army, so in a fleet, the force would be handled in such a way as to bring the fleet into action and enable it to exert its powers with the most decisive advantage.

Commander Parker has endeavored, and, as we think, has successfully endeavored, in his well written and elaborately illustrated volume on "Squadron Tactics," to establish a fixed system of manœuvres, by which the combinations for attack and defence may be made; he thus follows the example set him in the "Tactique Navale" of the French, although in a much clearer, plainer, and more seaman-like manner, and takes a step in advance of Sir Howard Douglas. He fully coincides with that distinguished baronet in the opinion that "the order of steaming in line of bearing "is, perhaps, by the reciprocal defence which the ships "afford each other, that alone which can properly be con-"sidered as founded on sound tactical principles, and should "be generally used, not only in orders of movement, but "in anchoring the ships of a fleet, in line of bearing athwart "the wind or the tide, so that no ship can drive on the "hawse of another;" and he strongly advocates the "*double* "*échelon*" formation.

At first sight the formation of the line of battle *en échelon* may appear to be exceedingly difficult of execution; Commander Parker's illustrations show that the manœuvre is easy with a fleet of steamships, and that it has great advantages over the formation in line ahead. It allows a reciprocal defence from the stern and broadside guns, it is advantageous from an attack at either extremity of fleet in line ahead, and in respect of the crossing fire of ships. On turning to the able work of Sir Howard Douglas on this point, we find that, in his opinion, "a number of ships disposed *en* "*échelon* on any line of bearing, may be assimilated to a "chain of redoubts, or a line of entrenchment *en cremaillère*, "or to bodies of infantry in squares, with diagonals parallel "to the front; and may thus, by means of their bow guns "and their broadside batteries, defend each other recipro-"cally—the stronger points of one ship defending the weak-"er points of another."

Ranged in this order, a powerful defence is obtained by the broadside fire from the bows of all ships in line abreast. While, however, very much will depend in large naval engagements in future on the way in which fleets are arranged, more will perhaps depend on the celerity with which the movements are effected. On this part of the question Commander Parker's plans are decidedly preferable to those in the French "Tactique Navale."

The more we examine this question of naval attack and defence, the more are we convinced that every opportunity should be taken of continually exercising our squadrons and fleets in all the movements and manœuvres which may have to be executed in the presence of an enemy, and on the successful carrying out of which even the safety of the empire, or, at any rate, our prestige on the ocean, may depend. Not only would our officers have the advantage of becoming practically acquainted with that which many of them now know only in theory, but they would have the means of seeing the weak points of one system and the good points of another; and, further, they would be induced to devise plans which might prove to be improvements on those hitherto invented; by giving their abilities greater scope, both the officers and the service would be benefited. It was probably from a study of the battle with the Dutch on the 16th of August, 1652, as described in Ledyard's Naval History, "when the English Admiral with nine of his head-"most ships, charged through the Dutch fleet, and got the "weather guage," if not from reading the Treatise of Mr. Clerk, that the captain of the fleet commanded by Lord Rodney, suggested to that nobleman the breaking of the enemy's line, in April, 1782. But unless both Lord Rodney and Sir Charles Douglas, as well as all the captains of the line-of-battle ships under his orders, had been thoroughly well practiced in the manœuvring and management of fleets, they would not have been enabled to have carried out that daring and bold plan so successfully.

In fact, it will almost always be found that the actions at sea attended with the most glorious results, and in which greater damage has been done to the enemy's ships, and least injury has been sustained by English men-of-war, have been fought under commanders who availed themselves of every chance which occurred of practicing during peace, or when not in the presence of an enemy, those tactics which they intended to carry out when the day of battle arrived.

Thus it was that the most brilliant and skillful battle fought by Nelson, in the Bay of Aboukir, in 1798, was brought to such a successful issue. By doubling upon the van of the French in such a manner that seven French ships were attacked on both sides by eleven British ships, whilst the rear of the French fleet, anchored head to wind, and therefore to leeward, could render the van no succor, the immortal Hero of the Nile evinced a degree of tactical skill which practically exemplified that maxim in military tactics which teaches the importance of so conducting a battle as to bring upon the point of attack a great superiority of force in such a way that the enemy might be unable to succor the part so overpowered,—a maxim to the application of which the First Napoleon owed mainly his triumphs. And, while on this subject of the efficiency of ships comprising squadrons, and of the talent exhibited by commanders-in-chief in the day of battle, we cannot refrain from quoting the ever-memorable words of Lord Nelson in his plan of attack, prepared while in search of the French fleet in the West Indies, in 1805. "The business of an *English* com-"mander-in-chief," said his lordship, "being first to bring "an enemy's fleet to battle, on the most advantageous terms "to himself (I mean, that of laying his ships close on board "those of the enemy as expeditiously as possible, and, sec-"ondly, to continue them there without separation until the "business is decided), I am sensible, beyond this object, it is "not necessary I should say a word, being fully assured "that the admirals and captains of the fleet I have the hon-"or to command will, knowing my precise object, that of a "close and decisive battle, supply any deficiency in my not "making signals. If the two fleets are both willing to fight, "but little manœuvring is necessary. The less the better: "a day is soon lost in that business."

We are inclined to the belief that the principles which Lord Nelson laid down in 1805, when wooden ships were in their glory, are equally applicable in 1864, when iron-clad and armor-plated monsters take the lead, and that victory will favor those who are enabled to lay their ships most advantageously alongside those of the enemy. Those officers who are desirous of gaining some of the laurels which the Goddess would be ready to distribute, cannot do better than follow the example of their brothers in the American Navy, and well study and constantly practice those movements and manœuvres which will have to be brought into use whenever they are again expected by England "to do their duty."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Major-General W. F. Smith has returned to the Army from a visit to New York.

General Rufus Saxton arrived in New York on the 21st, on board the *Fulton*, from Port Royal.

We learn from Southern papers that the Rebel General Pettus was killed in recent operations before Atlanta.

Major-General Gillmore is on a visit to New York during his sick leave, accompanied by Major Brooks of his staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, commanding the Twenty-third Massachusetts, has died of wounds received in action.

Brigadier-General A. S. Webb has been detailed to superintend the recruiting for the Second corps in New York.

General W. F. Bartlett, late of the 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, has been assigned to a command in the 9th corps.

Lieutenant C. H. Cundell, Co. G, 5th New York Heavy Artillery, has been discharged the service for physical disability.

Brigadier-General George Crook has been breveted Major-General of Volunteers by the President on the recommendation of Major-General Hunter, for gallant and

meritorious conduct in the recent expedition towards Lynchburgh.

GOVERNOR Andrew of Massachusetts has appointed Colonel Lyman of Northampton an agent to recruit for that State in the Hilton Head (S. C.) district.

COLONEL M. N. Wisewell, Military Governor District of Washington, is announced as Provost-Marshal-General of the defences north of the Potomac.

BRIGADIER-General Charles Devens, still suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, has returned to Massachusetts from the hospital at Fortress Monroe.

Major-General ORD has been assigned to the command of the Eighth Army corps. Major-General WALLACE is in command of the Middle Department.

A COURT-Martial ordered by General Dix for the trial of Brigadier-General Spinola, is now in session in New York. The charges relate to fradulent practices in enlisting men.

MAJOR-General Franklin passed through Boston last week *en route* for Portland. He was greeted with an ovation by the citizens of Portland on his arrival there.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel H. B. Clitz, of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered from the U. S. Military Academy to the position of Major in the Twelfth Infantry.

Colonel Frank T. SHERMAN, of Boston, chief of staff for Major-General HOWARD, was surprised and taken prisoner, with his orderly, while on a scouting expedition in Georgia, a few days since.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel George P. Hawkes, commanding the 21st Massachusetts Volunteers, near Petersburgh, having tendered his resignation, has received an honorable discharge.

GENERAL Sherman protests against the entrance of recruiting agents into his department, claiming that they will swell the number of idle non-combatants without rendering any commensurate service.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel W. L. Duff, Inspector-General of Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant's staff, has returned to Petersburgh, having completed the inspection of General Pope's department.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Adam Badeau, of General Grant's staff, has been obliged temporarily to leave the field. Colonel Badeau is laboring under a severe attack of fever. He is stopping in New York.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Johnston's Army to the Atlanta *Confederacy*, under date of June 30, says among the enemy's dead left in our possession after the fight of yesterday is Captain Kilpatrick, Fortieth Illinois, a brother of General Kilpatrick, the famous raider.

REAR-Admiral R. W. Simpson, of the Chilean Navy, and his son, Lieutenant H. M. Simpson, and Secretary Benevente, have arrived in New York, deputized to contract, in New York or England, for the construction of a number of war vessels for the Chilean Government.

GENERAL McCook, General Payne and General Doubleday have been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington. General McCook will report to the Adjutant-General for instructions, and Generals Doubleday and Payne will resume their positions on General Court-Martial. General Harden has been ordered to resume the command of his division, garrisoning the defences of Washington north of the Potomac.

THE Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* refers with pride to the fact that there is now at Fort McClary, Portsmouth, a soldier who performs all the duties of a private in the ranks, and a guard, and is not even clothed with the power of a fourth corporal, who, in the event of the death of President Lincoln would at once become the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. And yet with this consciousness he is willing to place himself in the position of a common soldier, share with them in their messes, hear about his own tin dipper, and reside in their barracks. This is the position of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, and private of Co. A, of the State Guard of Bangor.

A PRIVATE letter from Marietta, Ga., June 23, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, gives the following characteristic incident of General Howard: "On the 23d of June, while the battle, or the move forward, was going on, a young man, mortally wounded, was being taken back on a litter. General Howard, who was riding by, stopped, inquired to what regiment he belonged; then dismounting, he took the boy (he was a mere boy) by the hand and conversed with him, there in the road, kneeling down by the litter, the others around doing the same, uncovering their heads. The General then offered a fervent prayer for the boy, after which he pressed his hand and kissed him."

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF CAVALRY RAIDS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 1.]

Cavalry raids, destructive as they are, never conquer a country. Rather, indeed, they help to make it unconquerable; and that in several ways. In the first place, they greatly tend to destroy the sneaking "Unionism," not yet quite extinct in some regions of our country, which is willing to take the oath "to save its property." Creatures of this crawling sort meet no favors from the Yankee raider; his business is to rob and devastate, to carry away what is portable and destroy what he cannot carry, in order to starve out the "Rebellion;" and he has no notion of being cheated by these "Union" poor devils with their free and easy oaths.

When they protest that they have always been "Union men," that they will take the oath, and all that, raiders reply indignantly (as described by a letter from Roanoke county), that they are "—— liars," and thereupon proceed to rob their premises. It would be a good idea, truly, if a wealthy farmer of Western Virginia, with his barns and meat houses full, gold in his desk and silver in his pantry, could turn away a regiment of famishing horses and their hungry and greedy riders, by merely proclaiming "loyalty," and tendering an oath. Can Federal soldiers eat and drink oaths? Are oaths good in a horse's rack and manger?

The Yankee gallant who has vowed to carry to Massachusetts some trophy (all stolen articles they call "trophies") of his Southern campaign, can he bring home to the miss-genitrix he loves a planter's oath, when he expects his daughter's jewels or his wife's forks and spoons! It is therefore with sincere pleasure, almost with a sense of obligation to the very raiders, that one hears of their contemptuous inattention to professions of base "loyalty," and the impartiality with which they rob all round. Thus, every district of country which has been carried by a Yankee raid or two becomes a more steunch Confederate country thereafter.

There is another way, too, in which raids bring with them a certain compensation, at least in Western Virginia; they discover and bring to light unexpected granaries and stores of provisions hidden in caves, literally in caves of the earth, with which that limestone country abounds. The prudent farmers had hidden away those stores to save them, not from Yankee marauders, but from their own Government and their own fellow citizens. These are the suffering farmers who never had anything when Confederate quartermasters, impressing officers or purchasers on Government account, came round; they had nothing to sell for Confederate money; so far from that, they were always in distress, almost starving, and anxious delegations used to come down to Richmond, on their part, to plead that flour should be sent up to the Valley to sustain life; and especially that if the Government should require from them a loan of their surplus labor, or indeed make any claim or demand upon them whatever in the common cause, then all was lost.

This sort of persons have probably helped more to depreciate our Treasury bills than all other classes together; to sustain the credit of that paper was to sustain the Government and the cause, and the freedom and honor of their own children. But touch Confederate money they would not; only the glitter of gold and silver could draw forth some of their hoards from the caverns, and behold, many of those secret granaries have now been opened and their contents carried off, without money and without price. Yankees have good noses; they are also accomplished geologists, and know what deposits may be expected to crop out in calcareous formations; indeed, the very negroes who had helped to stow away the produce went to the raiders and told them where to find it.

And so the prudent farmer finds that he has been too cunning for himself after all, he has cheated himself lamentably; finds that he might as well have taken the Government price and helped to feed his friends as feed his enemies for no price at all; wishes that his last year's crop had been put, not into a cave, but into four per cent. bonds; finds that, after all, it is worth while to make some sacrifices to keep those Yankees out of the country, and when the raid has passed away, it leaves our farmer a sadder and wiser man, and we trust a much better Confederate citizen.

In short, the various "raids" of Yankee brigands this year will have done some good to make up for the severe losses and the intolerable outrages they inflicted along their line of march. They will have proved to the population that the Yankee cavalry are simply mounted banditti, to whom "restoring the Union" is a pretense for pillage; that neither oaths nor caves are any protection whatever against such gangs, and that the best thing our people can do is to make all needful sacrifices in money as well as in blood, to sustain the army, in which rests our only hope to free our soil from these bands of thieves.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *St. Mary's* are at Panama, and the frigate *Lancaster* at Callao.

THE U. S. steamer *Circassian* arrived at Boston on the 20th, from a cruise in search of the *Florida*.

THE supply ship *Massachusetts* leaves Philadelphia on Saturday, with mails, &c., for the South Atlantic Squadron.

COMMISSIONER Osborn has rendered a decision, holding Isaac Henderson, late Navy Agent, for trial on the charges preferred against him.

A FAIR is to be held in Boston in November, to obtain funds to establish a home for disabled seamen, marines, and others of the Naval service.

PRIZE steamer *Benton*, captured off Wilmington, N. C., by U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, and steamer *Little Ada*, captured off Charleston by the *Gettysburgh*, have arrived at Boston.

THE sloop-of-war *Wyoming* arrived on the 13th from the Mediterranean squadron, after an absence of five years; left the next evening on special service, probably in pursuit of the privateer *Florida*.

IT is stated from Paris that the *Kearsarge* was to leave Cherbourg on the 6th instant, in order to watch the movements of the rebel fleet on the coasts of England and France. The *Niagara*, from Antwerp, was to cruise off Cherbourg. The U. S. steamer *Sacremento* was at Cherbourg.

AT a dinner given to Captain Winslow and other officers of the *Kearsarge*, by Mr. Dayton and other Americans in Paris, the company subscribed a handsome sum to build a monument to Gowan, the sailor, whose thigh was broken while he was serving one of the guns of the *Kearsarge*, and who has died of his wound.

A WRITER in the Toronto *Leader* describes a month's sojourn at Nassau with the following allusion to the blockade runners:—"Every man who, has goods to sell is driving a brisk business. All the officers and men on board the steamers that run the blockade are paid very high wages, and they invariably invest large sums every trip they make in the purchase of dry goods and trinkets as presents to their wives, sisters and sweethearts."

A WILMINGTON correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that during the month of May, twenty-four vessels entered that port safely, and the agent of a British firm at Bermuda has sent an average of three mails per week into Secessia from Bermuda and Nassau, and has only lost two mails in two years. The correspondent wonders that England doesn't appoint a consul at Wilmington, and that Englishmen do not go more largely into so profitable a business as blockade running.

ADMIRAL Dahlgren reports that on the 8th instant the U. S. steamer *Sonoma*, Lieutenant-Commander Matthews, captured the small side-wheel steamer *Ida*, which vessel left Sapelo the night before, bound to Nassau. The *Ida* had on board at the time of her capture, fifty-four bales of cotton, ten men, and a captain named Postell, who, it is said, was formerly a midshipman in the U. S. Navy. Admiral Dahlgren also reports the capture of the rebel schooner *Pocahontas*, on the night of July 7, by the U. S. steamers *Azalea* and *Sweet Briar*, while attempting to pass out of Charleston harbor bound to Nassau. The *Pocahontas* had on board fifty-three bales of cotton, and two hundred and twenty-nine boxes of tobacco.

REAR-Admiral Farragut, under date of July 6, reports the destruction by fire of the blockade-runner chased on shore near Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, on the night of the 1st inst. The blockade-runner was set on fire and totally destroyed by a boat expedition from the *Hartford*, composed of three boats, under command of Flag-Lieutenant Watson, who was assisted by Lieutenant Tyson, Ensigns Whiting, Hidden and Dana, and Master's Mate Berrick, of the *Hartford*, and Ensign Pendleton, of the *Brooklyn*. The boarding party was covered by several of our gunboats, but the enemy's force, which was lying within a short distance, did not open fire until the blockade-runner had been completely burnt out. The name of the vessel was not ascertained.

A NUMBER of our gunboats assisted in defending railroad communication with Washington during the late rebel raid. The *Fuchsia*, Captain Street, and the steamboat *Minna*, from Baltimore, in charge of an ensign, U. S. N., a howitzer and crew, were stationed at Bush River Bridge, Md., and the *Currituck* at Havre de Grace. Captain Street, with a detachment of his crew, captured one of the engines on the Baltimore train which the rebels had seized and set adrift. The prize was sent to Havre de Grace, in charge of Chief Engineer Mackaboe and a prize crew. The crew of the *Fuchsia* are curious to know whether they have a claim for prize money on this capture. At Havre de Grace were stationed a detachment of 80 volunteers from the Philadelphia Navy Yard with a battery of eight brass field-pieces and supported by one hundred marines. Captain Forney of the marines assumed command at Havre de Grace, and the presence of his disciplined forces imparted a feeling of great security to the inhabitants.

PREPARATIONS are being made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for laying the keel of a new steam sloop. The U. S. steamer *Quinnepeac*, arrived at the foot of 23d street, New York, from New Haven, on the 14th. The *Kensington* was taken to the Yard on the 15th, from the Fulton Iron Works, where she has been undergoing repairs; she will go into commission in a few days. On the 17th the *Ticonderoga*, Commander C. Steedman, arrived from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the privateer *Florida*. She will stop only long enough to take in supplies. The supply steamer *Newbern*, which has been engaged in transporting men and munitions to Baltimore, also arrived on the 17th, and is now taking in supplies for the North Atlantic Squadron, for which she will shortly sail. The *Pontonac*, Commander Russell, arrived on the 19th for supplies. The two new vessels, *Shamrock* and the *Nyack*, will be ready for sea very soon. The *Susquehanna* has been newly painted, and was commissioned on the 20th, Lieutenant-Commander Blake. She is taking in her supplies and coal preparatory to sailing. The *Mercury* was expected to go into commission on the 21st, and take her trial trip down the bay the same day. The following iron-clads have been recently and successfully launched:—The *Muscoota* at the foot of 8th street, New York. The *Mohongo* at Jersey City, and the *Puritan* at Greenpoint. The Monitor *Miantonomah* is in the dry dock at the Navy Yard, having further work done upon her hull.

THE recent excitement at Washington has somewhat interfered with work at the Navy Yard. During the rebel attack on the Capital Tuesday afternoon, between eight and nine hundred of the Navy Yard workmen, under orders of Commodore Montgomery, at an hour's notice, were called from their shops, formed into companies, mustered into the military service, and placed under command of Admiral Goldsborough. A number of naval officers, Captain Emmons, Captain Ives, Commodore Davenport, Assistant Surgeon Newcomer and others, accompanied the expedition. A detachment of the marines were also put under arms for the defense of Washington. The workmen responded very generally to the call upon them, and an example has been made of those who did not—a number of mechanics and other employées having been discharged on this account. On the return of the volunteers, they were addressed in highly complimentary terms by Commodore Montgomery. On Saturday afternoon the *Amphion* French war steamer arrived, and anchored off the Navy Yard. Two other French steamers arrived about the same time. It is stated that one of these vessels brought dispatches from the French consul at New York to the Minister, on account of the interruption of railroad communication, and the other vessels come around to take off the legation should it become necessary. The steamer *Manhattan*, from Philadelphia, arrived on the 16th, and the revenue steamer *Waynanda*, Captain White, from New York, on the 19th. The *Verbena* and *Juniper*, lately arrived at the Yard, have been transferred to the Potomac Flotilla. Some improvements are in progress at the Yard and others are in contemplation. The Dispensary has been moved to a new building near the Muster Office, which is admirably adapted for its purposes, containing a room for medicinal preparations, offices for the surgeon and assistant surgeon on the lower floor, and three rooms for patients above. An addition to the copper-mill is to be built this fall and additional machinery introduced. A structure for clothing and provisions is also in contemplation. A section of the new ordnance foundry is ready for the roof, and the work progresses steadily. There are to be eighteen furnaces in the building, so arranged that from one to six may be used in melting the metal, which is let into the mould placed upright beneath them on a truck, which runs on a track, where it is allowed to cool. One hundred thousand dollars has already been expended on the building, and the last Congress appropriated fifty thousand more. The medical officers at the Yard are busied in examining naval recruits, of whom a dozen or more are received almost daily.

GBITUARY.

GENERAL SAMUEL A. RICE

Brigadier-General SAMUEL A. RICE, of the volunteer force, died at his home in Oskaloosa, Iowa, on the 6th inst., from wounds received at the battle of Salem River, Arkansas.

General RICE was favorably known throughout the Northwest, with which he was especially connected in his military associations. He entered the service as Colonel of the 33d Iowa Infantry, and received his commission as General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, where he commanded a brigade. Before the war he was known as a prominent politician of Iowa, of which State he was Attorney-General, from 1856 to 1860.

COLONEL P. S. DAVIS.

In another column of the JOURNAL, the manner of the death of Colonel DAVIS, of the 39th Massachusetts Volunteers, is recorded. Colonel DAVIS was for a long time connected with the Militia of Massachusetts, and was especially known as Division Inspector. He bore the reputation of an upright and conscientious man, as well as that of a good soldier.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

THE INTERVAL OF REST.

ELEVEN weeks since the telegraphic wires announced that the Army of the Potomac, rising from its long inertia at Culpepper, had passed the historic Rapidan, in a final attempt to throw itself on Richmond. With what unparalleled events the first eight weeks were fraught, are now the wonder and the household story of the nation. At length, after a campaign whose only vicissitudes were wearisome marches and desperate battles, the much-enduring army halted in front of Petersburg, to enjoy the first interval of comparative rest worthy of that name, which has fallen to its lot since the bivouac at Chancellorsville. That is now prized as *rest* by this Army, which means to lie in stiffened attitudes in dangerous trenches, within four score or eight score rods of the enemy's lines, employed with details of working parties at night, and picket duty by night and by day,—under a southern sun, in choking dust, and during a forty days' drouth; with skirmishing, deadly and constant until the last few days, the crack or rattle of the rifle alternating with the roar of field batteries, the dull booming of siege guns, and the blast of mortars. Yet this is rest.

It is an old aphorism that there never was a campaign without a mistake. No mere fervency of patriotic emotion calls upon the judicious observer to say that in this Virginia campaign of ours, the rule has been for the first time avoided, by the conduct of the offensive party. Not every project has succeeded, not every regimental, or brigade, or division commander has played the soldier as skillfully as his comrade. And even of the excellent general who commands all the Armies of the Union, a great peculiarity and a merit is, not that he always finds out the best plan or the best means at the first experiment, but that he has the good sense and tenacity to seek out and use a second or a third, if the first or the second miscarry.

There should be no question, however, that the recent pause in the campaign, or, at least, the present more silent and deliberate method of conducting it, is justified by the exigencies of the work itself, and also by military principles. That the campaign had for its object not only the possession of the enemy's capital, but the discomfiture of his chief army, became evident at the outset, first from the choice of the overland route, and next from the successive manœuvres to obstruct the enemy's line of retreat, so as to dislodge him from his prepared strongholds, and force him out upon an impartial field. This series of efforts had no little analogy to those which are witnessed in the attack of a permanent fortification. The first requisite in the latter case is to move with the greatest vigor, to make the onset as far as possible a surprise, in order that the garrison, when once the assailant's real strength is discovered, may have no time to call for help. A repetition of brisk assaults is often commendable, even at the hazard of much of the assaulting party's resources. But the moment it is evident that storming will not succeed, a pause for reflection and rest, for a change in plans and devices, and perhaps for the deliberate work of regular approaches, is next to be looked for. In some previous Virginia campaigns, the error has undoubtedly been to try a siege, before testing the virtues of a rapid and desperate assault. In this campaign, there has certainly been no error of that species. A succession of what may almost be called obstinate attempts to carry the enemy's army by storm, illustrates the long journey from the Rapidan to the Appomattax. Should any just criticism thereon be put forth, it would not be that the effort to sweep off the enemy by bloody charges, in the face of odds, was abandoned too soon. The whole history of the campaign shows its wonderful vigor, and the tenacity with which the Union commander hung to his original project of destroying his opponent, if possible, by heavy blows. After the failure of the *coup de main*, comes, as has been said, the slower process of the parallel and the siege. This, then, will account for the interval of rest at Petersburgh.

There are other reasons for the present lull in battle. The Army not being a machine, it would have become unmerciful to have hurled it longer against the enemy. In its leaders there never has been seen such nonchalance as that of the famous general who sacrificed some hundreds of men, that his guests might see what sort of a thing a skirmish was. But apart from considerations of humanity, there was a necessity for delay in the very condition of the troops. The medical and commissary department had been well conducted, but it is not too much to say that the troops were thoroughly worn out. While their spirit and enthusiasm were, and always have been, beyond all praise, the fatigues of so extraordinary a campaign had been overpowering. Officers experienced its effects as well as men. Their conspicuous bravery had stretched out, dead or wounded, commissioned officers of all grades, not by hundreds, but by thousands, before the James was crossed. The effect was apparent in some want of skill and experience in succeeding battles. Captains were sometimes commanding regiments, and majors, brigades. The men, missing the familiar forms and voices that had led them to the charge, would complain that they had not their old officers to follow. On the other hand, more than one leader of a storming party was forced to say, as he came back from an unsuccessful attempt against the outworks of Petersburgh, "My men do not charge as they did thirty days ago." A few commanders, too, showed the fatiguing effects of the campaign by a lack of health, by a lack of unity and harmony, or of alertness and skill. The last attacks on Petersburg show clearly how the campaign was telling on men and officers, and the two achievements on the Jerusalem road of the 22d and 23d of June, put the matter beyond all doubt. On the former occasion, the gallant Second corps, whose reputation is unexcelled, fell back, division after division, from the enemy's onset, and one of the very finest brigades in the whole army was captured, with hardly a shot fired. In our account at that time, the probable cause of the disaster was intimated. But when, in addition to this, the Vermont brigade of the Sixth corps was badly cut up on the following, it day became clear that the rapidity of the fighting must be checked awhile. The pace was now too great. There was need of rest, recruitment, and some reorganization. It may be added, that the influx of raw troops and of Augur's troops from Washington, with new officers, had temporarily changed the character of brigades, of divisions, and almost of corps. These affairs of the 22d and 23d of June were the last offensive movements of infantry in force.

But the new aspect which the campaign assumed at Petersburgh, led us to look for new measures. The enemy had reached his capital, and what might almost be called a two-fold objective had been reduced to simplicity, as, also, the co-operative attacking column under Butler was united with the main Army under Meade. The problem was, and still is, to cut the communication of the city and its great outlying camp. It is a great task, but one already progressing, though hitherto with but partial success. Hence the two cavalry raids, the one north of the James, and the other on the Danville railroad. Hence also the unhappy movement on Lynchburgh. Mounted men were in the main to be relied on, from the necessity of celerity; and accordingly the main Army is found at ease in the its trenches, making its position impregnable, and daily pushing forward heavier armaments with which to bombard the city. The enemy would naturally attempt diversions like the Maryland raid, which latter, however, neither made nor marred essentially the present position of forces and plan of campaign. Some counter-attacks on our lines at Petersburgh would also naturally be attempted, and will be looked for. In this case, the excellent water-base and facile communications of the besieging army will be of service. Lastly, it is difficult to see why the repossession of the Shenandoah Valley should not become one of the very first efforts of the campaign. Moreover, if the movement on Lynchburgh was, as it appeared, an essential element in the main plan, it should seem that a new movement more formidable and more successful, would be directed against that point at the earliest day practicable.

THE DRAFT.

THE President's call for more men to swell the Armies of the Republic has been received in the main with favorable acquiescence. Undeniably there are some signs of disapproval, but these have taken no definite shape; while the numerous opposite manifestations are creditable to the nation. When the campaign opened, no further draft during this year was generally anticipated, as all our preparations had been thought complete. But as soon as its incipient movements disclosed its vast, and probably decisive, character, the question of resources and reserves immediately came up. When, in addition, the comparative strength of the enemy was found greater than had been reckoned, it was arithmetically clear, that, if Grant proceeded on his original plan, another draft at the North was not far distant. While the campaign in this regard may be said to have exhausted its present resources, without securing its object, it may also claim to have exposed to the people how great this task is which they have undertaken to perform. The new call, then, is justifiable on the simple ground of necessity.

But the *morale* of calling out a fresh force may add to its justification. Every soldier knows how inspiring the knowledge of reinforcements is in the crisis of battle, and how dispiriting that knowledge is to his opponent. The discouragement which will ensue to the Confederacy, and the cheering effect on our men, will be obvious. The new draft also shows our determination and sincerity. It will try our people more severely than any of its predecessors, for the numbers are vast, and there is to be no commutation. We shall deserve to win back the integrity of the Republic.

The term of enlistment or drafting is one year. Short terms have always been mistakes. The first call for three months troops was a great error, but an expedient in a crisis. The nine-months troops were useful, but their time had better have been made longer, so that the work of two campaigns might have been done by them, instead of one. Besides, they were discharged soon after being trained to usefulness as soldiers. The majority, probably, would have volunteered for 12 or 15 months as quickly as for 9. So now, 15 months even would have been a better term of service than 12. The first part of a recruit's term is wasted in learning his duty—in learning how to be a soldier. This draft, however, looking both at the time and the numbers, is based on the obvious assumption that the war will be ended in 52 weeks, if at all. For its numbers are are so vast as to cause no little complaint at a future day, should 500,000 troops be so badly economized as not to substantially break an opponent whose armies we outnumber now. But it is usually unsafe to speculate on time in such matters, as sad experience has taught. Our belief is that the Army of the Potomac was as large at the outset as its commander required. But every army is certain of some diminution, even if it loll in garrison the year round; and obviously of far greater in a campaign like the present. What is wanted is to keep the ranks constantly full. Too great an army is unwieldy. With good generalship, reinforcement up to the point of easy and skillful handling, is all that is needed.

Our future reinforcements should be applied steadily, and in such numbers as may be called for—not in a sudden rush of a new and raw levy of immense numbers. It is not the rally to arms of a million six months men, or of "every able-bodied man in the "country" that is going to crush the Rebellion by

dead weight. It is rather constantly filling up the Army to that level of utility which its commander has discovered. For such a purpose, men may be wanted, not perhaps all within a few months, but at all times until the Rebellion is over.

It is fortunately true, however, that, under the operation of the draft, many volunteers for three years will be secured. It is beginning also to be evident that the "summer campaign" will be made a winter campaign as well, if necessary, that it will have no close without a decisive result. There may be intervals of rest, and diversions here and there, but the Army has gone to Richmond for no purpose, and with no dream, but to take the city, be it next month or next year.

THE MONITOR QUESTION.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON has introduced, at a proper time, the important question of the real merits of the class of iron-clads known as Monitors. These ships have now had abundant time to prove their qualities in actual service; the public has waited with creditable patience for the results, and we are glad that Captain ERICSSON, to whose ingenuity and genius we are indebted for these vessels, has seen it proper to open the question of their merits himself, by his letters to different journals, in reply, as he says, to a number of correspondents.

Whether the Monitors combine in greatest perfection the qualities needed in an iron-clad ship of war, is rendered not only a proper but a very important question, by the fact that they are the only kind of iron-clad ship built by us, with the exception of the *New Ironsides*, and the armored steamers constructed for a peculiar service on the Western rivers. If the Monitors are the best, then we are very comfortably off, for we have a numerous fleet of them; if, on the other hand, they lack some of the qualities which are required to make such ships efficient and trustworthy, then we ought to know it, in order to remedy their defects, if that is possible, or to build no more of their kind, if the defects are inherent and unavoidable. A question of such gravity ought to be treated carefully, and with knowledge.

The present state of the dispute between Captain ERICSSON and those who believe that the Monitors are inefficient ships, is as follows:—Captain ERICSSON asserts that his ships are seaworthy; his opponents say that two of them have sunk. He replies that the *Dictator* class will not sink; they answer that these have not been tried. They charge that the Monitors lack speed; he replies that when their bottoms are clean they will steam eight statute miles per hour; to which they rejoin that their bottom cannot be kept clean without very great trouble, and that the actual speed attained on service does not exceed, on the average, four knots. He asserts that they are well ventilated; they reply that in action and in heavy weather they are so close that the men and officers suffer. Captain ERICSSON calls them an impregnable fleet; but his opponents reply, if so, why do they not prove it by going into Charleston or Mobile? He says the obstructions prevent; but one of the daily papers, the *Evening Post*, asserts that the land forces near Charleston offered to remove the obstructions, but were forbidden by the commander of the Monitors. Finally, Captain ERICSSON says they are excellent for harbor defence; to which his opponents reply that forts are as effective and cheaper, and that the Monitors were not built to defend but to attack harbors.

It appears to us that the disputants disagree, because one, Captain ERICSSON, is describing a theoretical Monitor, the others are considering its practical use and availability. But however sound the theory may be, if the ships built in accordance with it do not perform the task or answer the purpose for which they are made, they must be held to have failed. Now, what are the facts? The first Monitor, in a battle with the very rudely contrived *Merrimac*, drove her back into Norfolk; but she did not follow her into that harbor, and thus the fruits of her success were lost. The *Weehawken* captured the *Atlanta*, but the prize was so little injured that she was towed into Port Royal and sent North with very little repair. We believe her machinery got out of order at the beginning of the action and she became unmanageable, and was thus forced to surrender. In the trial on the Ogeechee the guns of a land battery were able to do considerable damage to the Monitor engaged. The attack upon the fortifications of Charleston, was, however, the first complete trial to which these ships were exposed. There they failed. If that trial was not conclusive, as to their powers, why have fifteen months passed without another trial either there, or against some other of the Rebel ports? This is the question which practical men, anxious only to see the work done, and ready to praise whatever kind of ship does it, ask.

In discussing the merits of the Monitors, however, the most important witnesses are those who have handled them under fire. It has, we are aware, been hinted, that many officers are prejudiced against these ships; but Navy officers are patriotic gentlemen; they are ambitious to win victories; and such a charge is not to be lightly brought against such men. What do they say in their official reports? Commander JEFFERS wrote, officially, in regard to the turret system, "protecting the guns and gunners does not, except in special cases compensate for the greatly "diminished quantity of artillery, slow speed, and "inferior accuracy of fire." Admiral DU PONT reports that though not one of his fleet was under fire over forty minutes, yet "five of the iron-clads were "wholly or partially disabled, and that too in that "which was most essential to our success, I mean "their armament or power of inflicting injury by "their guns." Captains DRAYTON and JOHN ROGERS and Commanders AMMEN, GEORGE W. RODGERS, FAIRFAX, and DOWNES, unite in a report that "it had "been proved"—in the attack on Charleston, "that "any very heavy blow on the turret was very apt to "disorder and stop it;" and that "the very slow fire "possible from the 15 inch gun, and the fact that to "be effective against stone walls, it must be brought "so near as to take away from the impenetrable character of the iron-clads," constituted important points of weakness. Admiral DUPONT reports, again, that "with even their diminished surface, they are not invulnerable, and their various mechanical contrivances for working their turrets and guns are so liable "to immediate derangement that in the brief, though "fierce engagement at Charleston, five out of eight "were disabled."

Now, the gist of the whole matter appears to us to be this: The Monitors have, of necessity, few guns, and therefore, as compared with the land batteries, which they are to engage, slight offensive power. Their guns, however, are of extraordinary power, and if they could be applied for a sufficient time, would no doubt be effective. The problem, therefore, was, to make these ships so entirely shot-proof, that they could take their time in an attack; that they could receive any reasonable amount of pummelling unhurt, and meantime make their tremendous shot tell. Into such a problem, the question of speed did not enter; and Captain ERICSSON rightly, as we think, paid little attention to it. Everything depended upon their invulnerability; the vital point was that the ship should be able to sustain an enemy's fire uninjured, and this was clearly Captain ERICSSON'S own thought; and therefore he placed the battery in a turret made immensely strong, and depressed the hull of the ship to near the water's edge.

If the monitors had proven themselves shot-proof their speed would have mattered but little. It would have been of no consequence whether they steamed four or eight knots. They would have done their work thoroughly, and no artillery now used could have withstood their slow, ponderous hammering. But unluckily, it is on this vital point that their success is questioned.

THE *Military Gazette*, of Darmstadt, gives details of the organization of the Swedish Army. This army is composed of enrolled men, licentiates, and conscripts, and also of the militia of the island of Gothland. The enrolled men are held for six years service, and are composed of the following sections: Two regiments of infantry guards, each consisting of two battalions or eight companies; a regiment of chasseurs, of six companies; a regiment of horse guards, of four squadrons; the regiment of the hussars of Charles XV., of six squadrons; three regiments of artillery, including the artillery of Swea, with 6 horse batteries and one foot battery, and the artillery of Goths, with 6 horse batteries, and the artillery of Wend, with 4 horse batteries. The licentiate troops are composed of citizens obliged to serve, and to whom is given a piece of ground of a certain size, with other pay in money, &c. The officers have a similar compensation, greater in value. These troops are called out for drill once a year, and afterwards return to their land, and work there if they please, or if want compels them. But otherwise they do not, for the proprietary or the State is compelled to bear the burden of the work done for them. There is no permanent *cadre* for these troops, as it would be superfluous, since they are obliged to serve for life. The service commences at youth and continues to old age. The militia of Gothland is composed of twenty-one companies, held only to the defence of the island. All Swedes from twenty to twenty-five belong to the class of conscripts. The whole Swedish force is reckoned as follows:—The infantry guard at 1,800 men; the cavalry guard, 450; the line, the regiment of chasseurs and the licentiate at 24,000 infantry and 4,450 cavalry, the artillery at 3,350 men and 176 pieces, the engineers 1,180, and the train, 4,667. The militia of Gothland ought to number 8,500 men, as this would be only about a sixth part of the population, reckoning the latter at about 50,000. The conscription should furnish the government with 70,950 infantry, 3,760 cavalry, and 1,700 artillery. The *Spectateur Militaire* says that if you add to the sum total of 76,410 men between twenty and twenty-five years, the figure of 10,000 marines of the same age and 16,686 men of the preceding levies, you will detect somewhere an error in arithmetic, for it is evident that a population of 3,856,886 Swedes, men, women, children and old men, is not in condition to put under arms 86,410 men from twenty to twenty-five years. Accordingly, if the Swedish army can be armed, in case of effort, to 120,000 men, it will be very remarkable, since, besides the army, Sweden has always outside the country 15,000 men upon its merchant ships. Hence a greater effort would be ruinous to the country and exhaust its men and money.

At No. 151 Broadway, New York, may be seen the models of a novel style of ocean iron-clad, the invention of Captain WALKER, formerly of the merchant marine, and an experienced naval architect. Captain WALKER'S plans combine the essential elements of speed, buoyancy and seaworthiness, to so unusual a degree that, though slow to commit ourselves to untried ideas, we cannot hesitate to commend his projects to the careful consideration of all who are interested in the improvement of the navy. The inventions claimed by Captain WALKER, are: *First*, a double concave bottom which, displacing water near the surface insures straight lines and consequently greater speed and buoyancy. *Second*, a direct and inverted arch, united with a truss running through the centre of the vessel, thereby securing immense strength without occupying more room than in the usual plan of ship-building. Other advantages are claimed by Captain WALKER, such as an oval deck, exhibiting no tangible point of resistance, a turret, so arranged as to be movable on itself, and at the same time admitting of the rotation within it, of a turn-table supporting the guns. The arrangement of pilot-houses, so as to be raised or lowered at will, the system of ventilation, are matters, too, worthy of attention. Our own impressions of the excellence of Captain WALKER'S plans coincide with those of such of our naval officers as have investigated them.

FROM information lately received, in regard to the manner of General WADSWORTH'S death, it appears that when wounded he remained after the battle within the Rebel line. He was taken to the hospital improvised in the Wilderness, at White Oak or Oak Run Church, where his wound was dressed. He had been struck by a rifle-ball in the top and back of the head, the ball breaking the superior part of the occipital bone. The Rebel surgeons treated him with marked attention and ministered to him as faithfully as if he had been one of their own officers. He never spoke after being wounded. In his hands he held a crumpled piece of paper bearing his name and rank; when any one asked for it he gave it willingly, but when it was returned he closed his fingers tightly upon it. Food was given him, but he could not swallow even milk. When he died, a patriotic Irishman, named PATRICK MCCRACKIN, procured a coffin at his personal expense, and buried the General in his uniform.

COLONEL DANIEL MCCOOK (Acting Brigadier), of the fighting McCOOK family of Ohio, has died at Cincinnati, of wounds received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain while charging the earthworks. He is the fourth of the MCCOOK family who have been killed since the Rebellion—the father and three sons—all of whom have been killed or died in the month of July.

MAJOR THOMAS L CASEY, son of Major-General CASEY, and Lieutenant SMITH, who have been employed upon the fortifications of Maine, have been ordered to report for duty in the field at Washington.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

One-half of the official income of the late Duke of Malakoff is to be continued, by order of the Emperor, to his only child, a girl of five years old.

A silver trumpet was recently sent by the King of Prussia to the regiment which displayed the greatest bravery in the assault on Duppel. It was awarded to the 35th Regiment of the line.

The British tars now and then get a taste of prize money from the "tonnage bounty" allowed for the capture of slavers. The crew of H. M. S. *Zebra* have recently shared in the proceeds of two such prizes.

It would seem that the proposition to furnish Semmes with a new sword "has not met with any encouragement from those intelligent naval leaders whose names would have gilded the present with standard value."

The Fourth Annual Military Rifle Match, open to all officers and men of the British Army, took place at Aldershot, June 27–29, the entertainment being varied with a sham fight in which the mock enemy were, of course, badly worsted.

There has been a subscription opened in Denmark for the widows, orphans and wounded of the war, which produced in a single day, at Copenhagen alone, over 300,000 francs. The king put down his name for 12,000 francs a year through a term of ten years.

Two boarding-house keepers—one in Liverpool and the other in London—have been committed for trial on charges of having violated the foreign enlistment act, by engaging men for service on board the Rebel steamers *Georgia* and *Rappahannock*. Both prisoners have been admitted to bail.

General Sir Robert William Gardiner, G.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel-Commandant of the B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, died on the 26th of June in his 84th year. He served as an artillery officer under Wellington and Sir John Moore in the Peninsula War. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo.

The Chinese newspapers give full accounts of the repulse of the Anglo-Saxon contingent under Colonel Gordon at Chang-chow-foo. The fighting was desperate. In the assault no fewer than six European officers were killed and twenty-one wounded. The officers did nearly all the fighting when the storming was to be carried out.

The British "Good-Service Pension" of £300 per annum, vacant by the demise of Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshaw, K.C.B., has been conferred on Sir Provo Wallis, who assisted as Second Lieutenant on board the *Shannon* in the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*—the command of the *Shannon* in that engagement falling upon him after the disabling of both of his superior officers.

A War Office return shows that there are in British North America, New Zealand, and the Cape (not reckoning men ordered home and not to be replaced), eight companies of the Royal Engineers, twenty-two and a half batteries of Royal Artillery, twenty-six regiments or battalions of infantry, one of the Military Train, and two of colonial corps, borne on the strength of the Imperial army.

The increasing difficulties experienced in working heavy guns upon the old carriages and slides, have induced the British Admiralty to have a wrought-iron carriage and slide constructed in the Arsenal upon the principle of Commander Scott, R.N., who in 1862 proposed the mounting and working of guns from 12 to 20 tons weight upon the broadside, and designed a frigate to carry them in a central battery.

The great iron company of Marseilles has just completed, at their dockyard at La Seyne, near Toulon, an iron-plated steam gunboat on a new model. It has already been tried, and the result was most satisfactory. It may be easily separated into eighteen pieces, and each of these forms a small boat, which may travel over land or navigate the sea with equal facility. The gunboat, when entire, accomplishes 8½ knots an hour. When taken to pieces a whole fleet of gunboats may be moved from one place to another by railway at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

The *Trister Zeitung* gives a statement as to the performances of the Austrian fleet on its way from the Adriatic to the Baltic. The fleet consisted of the steam line-of-battle ship *Kaiser*, the steam frigate *Elizabeth* and the iron-clad frigate *Don John*, all of them noble ships of their respective classes, well appointed, well officered and armed. But they had hardly got out to sea before a strange and appalling calamity fell upon them. The crew of the *Kaiser*, with the exception of about a hundred men, were suddenly taken *sea sick*—and continued in this state for many days. The engineers were unable to work their engines, the men could not be kept on deck. The *Don John* suffered in like manner; and both ships having been overtaken by a tempest were considerably damaged, the iron-clad particularly being obliged to put into Lisbon for repairs. Neither crew could be mustered once on the passage for artillery practice.

The London *Naval and Military Gazette* expresses the belief "that Grant's plans have failed and that the campaign has virtually ended. How is he to escape, except as McClellan did two years ago, we are unable to see." In regard to the picayune war of England with New Zealand it says: "As yet there is nothing like decisive success on our side, such as (if we *must* fight at all in such a quarrel) there should be. In some instances, we grieve to say, unquestionable failure has tarnished the brightness of our arms. When we hear of a British force of 100 men, cut in two, and completely scattered by undisciplined barbarians, perhaps not in excess of numbers (the entire numbers of natives in arms being greatly inferior to ours), we cannot but exclaim:

> 'Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
> Without our special wonder?'"

REPORT ON THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The readers of your paper will doubtless recollect the bursting of the boiler of the U. S. S. *Chenango*, and the attending circumstances, which were made the subject of a coroner's inquest in April and May last. Two verdicts were rendered, the majority of the jury ascribing the bursting to its true cause and detailing the facts with accuracy. While this inquest was in progress, the Navy Department called upon the Academy of Science to appoint a commission to examine into and report upon the circumstances attending this bursting. The commission consisted of Professors John F. Frazer, and Fairman Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Mr. Lewis M. Rutherford, all well-known gentlemen of the highest scientific attainments, and who had already given great attention to the investigation of this class of facts. Their very able report has just been received and is herewith forwarded to you for publication. Its gravamen will be found in the following sentence, namely;—"*The Committee are therefore* "[after a resumé of the facts and evidence] *of the opinion "that the boiler was not braced according to the specification, and "that this difference was the cause of the disaster.*" This is substantially the finding of the coroner's jury above referred to, which says the accident was "the result of imperfect bracing"—and of that alone, particularizing the great difference between the bracing required by the specification and that actually put in by the contractors, and expressly repudiating all theories of low water, superheated steam, inherent weakness in the type of boiler, etc., of the existence of which there was not a particle of evidence or reason, but which had been attempted to be established for the purpose of screening the real parties in fault at the expense of truth and justice to the Department and others.

The bursting of the *Chenango's* boiler was due simply to the cause which has proved so fruitful of disaster to the Department on its steamers, namely:—the building of their machinery of inferior materials and workmanship, and of deliberate variations from the specification of the contracts by the contractors to cheapen the construction and allow them to make more money.

There only remains to notice that the Committee are in error in the last paragraph of their report, in which they state that the angle iron riveted to the top of the boiler is of less strength than the braces to be attached to it. The Committee was not aware that each fork of the brace was to be widened on the angle iron and attached to it by two pins, instead of one, making four pins for each one-and-a-half inch brace, instead of the two the contractors had used, and which would have equalized the strength of the angle iron and of the bracing attached to it.

All the machinery of the Department is constructed from detailed specifications and drawings, under the supervision of inspecting engineers. It has taken every possible precaution to insure excellence and fidelity, but in the case of the *Chenango*, as well as of many others, the cupidity of its contractors and the negligence of its inspectors have rendered them unavailing.

To A. D. Bache, LL.D., President of the National Academy of Science:—

Sir:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by you to examine into and report upon the circumstances which attended the explosion of a boiler on the United States gunboat *Chenango* in the harbor of New York, on the 15th of April last, and the causes of that explosion, respectfully report: That as soon as possible after their appointment, they met in the city of New York, and proceeded to examine the condition of the exploded boiler, which was then at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; but that, in consequence of the time which had elapsed between the accident and the date of their appointment, it was not possible for them to examine any of the witnesses who had been on board of the boat at the time of the accident, Captain Fillebrown, who had been in command of the *Chenango* at the time of the disaster, having been ordered on duty elsewhere, and the only surviving assistant engineer on board having since resigned from the service. The committee, in determining the circumstances attending the explosion, was therefore compelled to procure a copy of the testimony given upon the coroner's inquest, which certified copy is herewith submitted. The committee, however, personally examined Mr Cragg, the engineer who superintended the hydraulic test of the boiler in question, and carefully inspected the boilers of the *Chenango*, both that which exploded and its mate,—one of the committee having entered the boilers and made a minute and a thorough examination of their internal condition. The committee was furnished with every facility for making the examination and collecting information by the officers of the Navy Yard, and have been supplied with the specification under which the boiler was built, and tracings of the drawings of the boiler and of one of the broken stays by Mr. Isherwood, Engineer-in Chief of the United States Navy. It also owes to the kindness of the proprietors of the Morgan Iron Works an opportunity of carefully inspecting the working drawings of the boiler.

From the investigation which the committee has been able to make, the circumstances attending the explosion appear to be as follows:—The boat left the Navy Yard at Brooklyn between 2 and 3 o'clock on Friday, April 15th. When below Governor's Island, Captain Fillebrown, who was then in the engine-room, noticed that the guage indicated 26¾ lbs. of steam; the explosion took place about 4¼ o'clock, when the boat was between Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton. The Captain had just left the engine-room, and the engineer in charge, Mr. Cahill, had reported to him that "the engine was working beautifully; that he was perfectly satisfied with its performance" An indicator card, found in the engine-room after the explosion bears the record—April 15th, 4 P. M., steam 34½ lbs.; showing that a short time before the explosion, there was no excessive pressure in the boilers. Mr. De Luca, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, testified that when the boat came back to the wharf, the safety valve was loaded to 39½ lbs. The boilers were of the form well known as the "Martin boiler," and contained each five furnaces, over each of which was a tube box containing vertical tubes connected with the water-space of the boiler. The top of the boiler, which was flat, was three feet above the tops of the tube-sheets, to which it was stayed. It was also somewhat strengthened by nine bars of T iron, 3½ by ⅜ inches running across the boiler in the direction of its breadth, which bars were bolted to the shell every two inches, and had attached to them braces, by which the top was sustained from the tube-boxes. It is not considered necessary to describe the remaining arrangements of the boiler and its braces, as no other part than that alluded to in the description above gave way. The braces mentioned above were 64 in number, bolted or pinned to the web of the T iron, twelve inches apart, and were arranged in pairs, each pair being attached by two bolts to one lug of the same section as the brace—viz.: 1¾ inches by ⅜ inch. These lugs were rivetted to the sides of the tube-boxes, each by two ¾ inch rivets, one above the other; so that the lug was fixed in a vertical direction, while the strain from the braces came obliquely upon them—thus throwing the whole strain of the tension upon one side of the lug. The lug rivets being ¾ inch in diameter, the effective area of each lug was 0.64 of a square inch, and the aggregate area of the 32 lugs, on which was borne the strain tending to press outward the top of the boiler, was 20.48 square inches.

Upon examining the boiler, it was found that the top of the port-boiler had been torn above the line of rivets running lengthwise of the boiler, between the first and second tube-boxes, counting from the after side of the boiler,—the rent extending from the steam drum across the whole top and down the back of the boiler below the top of the furnaces. The forward edge of this rent had been forced upward, and the steam and water discharged through the opening thus made. There had been no displacement of the boiler, and no indication of great mechanical force, except that the deck over the boiler had been broken up by the lifted part of the top shell. In the interior all the vertical staying had been broken; in the majority of cases the lug having parted at the upper rivet, while in thirteen cases the bolts by which the braces were attached to the lugs had been sheared. These bolts were ⅝ inch in diameter; and as there were two of them for each pair of braces, the sum of the areas of resistance in each case was 0.62 of a square inch, or about the same cross section as that of the lug. By examination of the drawing of one of the broken lugs, it will be seen that the lug had been somewhat drawn down before it broke—a fact which the committee regards as of some importance, as indicating that the force which broke them was not suddenly applied, but was to some extent a gradual strain.

In looking for the cause of this sad accident, it may be remarked, in the first place, that there is no probability that the pressure in the boiler had been gradually raised above that which it was intended to carry. The testimony of Mr. De Luce as to the load on the safety valve, the declaration of Captain Fillebrown that the vessel was not running at speed, and above all, the evidence of the indicator cards taken at 4 o'clock, and showing the steam at that time to have been 34½ lbs., appear to the committee conclusive on that point.

But by far the commonest cause of explosion of steam boilers in this country is the throwing water upon surfaces which have been allowed to become overheated by loss of contact with water. This may take place from a boiler lifting its water from narrow water spaces, or from leaking badly, or perhaps from priming (that is, carrying over with the steam) when this action is very great. Now it is an evidence that at the first hydraulic trial this boiler leaked so badly that it was impossible to get the desired pressure upon it; but when this was corrected, on the second trial, it stood very well. Mr. Sullivan testifies to bad leaking afterwards, which, however, had also been remedied; and as this was well known to Mr. Cahill, the engineer in charge, he would necessarily be on his guard against this very common accident, and would scarcely have reported to his commanding officer that everything was working satisfactorily if his boilers were leaking badly.

But the best reason for setting aside this hypothesis is, in the opinion of the committee, the character of the accident itself. Experience has shown that explosions caused by throwing water upon hot surfaces are of the most violent character—the boiler being generally torn to pieces and the fragments thrown with great force and in every direction. This accident, on the other hand, appears to have been a simple rupture of the shell, without any displacement of the boiler, or injury to other parts of it. Again, a force generated in this way is necessarily very sudden in its action,—partakes, in fact, very much of the nature of a true explosion in its instantaneousness. Had it happened here, the committee would have expected to find the broken lugs snapped short, without any visible drawing down or reduction of their cross section; but in this case, as has been before remarked, and as may be seen by the drawing of one of the broken lugs, the metal had been materially drawn down, indicating that the force in operation was comparatively slow, and had given time for this change in the iron.

In connection with this subject, the attention of the committee was particularly directed to the discovery of signs of overheating of the boiler. Mr. De Luca testified before the coroner that the arch of one of the furnaces bore signs of having been very hot. But this is easily explicable when we remember that by the rupture the boilers were emptied of their water below the level of the furnace crowns, and how long it was before the fire-room became sufficiently free from steam and hot water to allow the fires to be drawn. During the investigation before the coroner, great stress appears to have been laid upon the scorching of the felt jacketing of the boilers, and the melting of the lead which covered them, and these actions were attributed to overheated steam issuing from the rent. In regard to the lead, the committee can say nothing; this investigation showed nothing that looked like melted lead, except a drop of solder at the end of a seam, which had probably been left there when the seam was formed As to the felt, the great mass of it was entirely unchanged; but around certain of the rivets was occasionally found a black, coal-like mass. A close examination of this under a lens convinced the committee that it was not the felt which was charred, but some foreign substance, apparently of an oleaginous or resinous nature, which had been absorbed by the felt and charred by the steam escaping from a leaking rivet; probably it was the altered paint of the top of the boiler. The removal of the deck over the starboard boiler, which had not exploded, revealed the same appearances about in the same degree. The committee therefore assert that they saw no proofs of overheating, excepting such as might have occurred, and probably did occur, after the escape of the water from the boiler.

But indeed every speculation upon this subject is rendered useless by a simple calculation of the strength of the vertical staying of the boiler. If we estimate the flat top of the boiler at 112 square feet (or 16,128 square inches), the total pressure at 34½ lbs. per square inch will be 556,418 lbs., to be borne by 20.48 square inches of iron (which has been shown to be the aggregate of the 32 lugs), which is a tension of 27,100 lbs. per square inch This is a heavier strain than should be put upon iron, where everything can be made to bear evenly and without jerks. It must also be remembered that the oblique strain of the braces upon the lugs caused the greater part of this tension to be borne on the section on one side only of the rivet, so that the iron was probably strained almost to its ultimate strength; if in this condition of things any one lug parts, the rest must necessarily follow, and the rent in the shell would ensue. The bolts by which the braces were attached to the lugs having a double strain, should have been twice as strong as the lugs (provided the sheathing and tensile strength per square inch of section be the same); but the strength of the bolts and lugs was so nearly the same that when the upper bolt was not broken, it was always bent.

If it be asked, how under such circumstances the system withstood the hydraulic test at 60 lbs., the answer will be found in the statement of Mr. Cragg, the engineer in charge,—that it was submitted to the pressure only for a moment. In fact, Mr. Cragg stated to the committee that several of the braces in the port boiler were broken, and were repaired after the test; and the committee found several in each boiler attached by screw bolts, which were probably those ruptured during the trial. Doubtless many, if not all the remainder were overstrained.

If, as was testified to by the foreman of the Morgan Works, and as the appearance of the iron rendered probable, the lugs were punched cold, considerable injury must have been done to the fibre of the iron, and an additional source of weakness introduced.

The Committee are therefore unanimously of the opinion that the rupture of the shell of the boiler of the *Chenango* was caused by the insufficiency of the vertical stays, by which the top of the boiler was fastened to the tube boxes, to withstand the pressure which was intended to be used in the boiler; and that these stays were insufficient in number and injudiciously arranged.

Perhaps here this report ought to close. It is certainly no part of the duty of the committee to discuss the question, much vexed before the coroner, as to the efficiency or danger of this kind of boiler. Whatever defects it may have were not developed here,—the boiler having given way from defective construction. But it is scarcely possible to close the report without expressing an opinion as to whether the fault lay in the specification, or in the neglect to comply with its requisitions. The portion of the specification which bears upon the matter is found on page 14, and is in these words:—"The boilers to be stiffened in the direction of their breadth, or top and sides down to top tube plate, with T iron placed every twelve inches, to which the bracing will be attached. The T iron to be rivetted to shell every 4 inches—rivets on opposite sides of the web—breaking joints so as to make the T attached every two inches. The T iron to be 8 inches by 3 inches by ½ inch. The shell to be braced at points not exceeding twelve inches between centre, with 1¼ diameter rods of the best quality wrought iron, and thoroughly secured." This would require over a hundred braces. If we assume ninety braces as the number expected by the engineer-in-chief, the aggregate area of cross section to resist the strain is 159.03 square inches, or about 3,500 lbs. per square inch. Or if we assume the area of the shell on which the pressure was borne to be 17 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 8 inches (or 22,977 square inches), the tensile strain would still be only 5,058 lbs. per square inch, or about one-eighth the average strength of commercial iron. This is within the safe limit. But it must be noticed that this calculation makes no allowance for rivet holes, and the specification has been taken as giving the area of cross section at the weakest point of the brace. It seems perfectly evident that, when the braces

were required to be "thoroughly secured," it was meant that every point of the bracing should have a strength equivalent to that here given. This is clearly not the case when two braces are united to one lug of only the same cross section as the brace. The committee are therefore of the opinion that the boiler was not braced according to the specification, and that this difference was the cause of the disaster.

In conclusion, the committee would respectfully call attention to the fact, that in the system of bracing required by the specifications, by far the weakest point is the attachment of the brace to the T iron. When the bolt hole for the upper end of the brace is made in the vertical rib of the T iron, there is not enough of iron left below to resist the strain for which the brace is calculated. There should be at least 2 inches of ½ inch iron below the hole, or the thickness of the web should be proportionately increased. In the boiler of the *Chenango*, the dimensions were 3½ by 3½, in place of 3 by 3 inches, as ordered by the specification.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. FRAZER,
LEWIS M. RUTHERFORD,
FAIRMAN ROGERS.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective term of one, two, and three years, for military service, and "that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, or ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a country not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall instantly order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled;"

And whereas the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation, for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made.

Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct that immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending July 9, 1864.

Major D. C. Howard, 183d Ohio Vols., to date July 5, 1864, for absence without leave, neglect of duty in failing to report to his regiment, so as to keep the commanding officer thereof advised of his whereabouts.

Captain William Osterhorn, 31st Missouri Vols., to date July 2, 1864, for drunkenness while on duty, neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain D. H. Powers, 6th Michigan cavalry, to date July 5, 1864, for treachery and cowardice.

Captain Christian Hedges, 7th Iowa veteran Vols., to date July 6, 1864, for intemperance and straggling.

Captain Arthur Weicker, 20th New York battery, to date July 7, 1864, for desertion, and improper conduct in obtaining his appointment as Captain.

Captain J. W. Parmetar, 12th Kansas Vols., to date July 7, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

Captain M. H. Jolly, 22d Pennsylvania cavalry, to date July 8, 1864, for having tendered his resignation based on surgeon's certificate, specifying him to be a confirmed inebriate.

First Lieutenant O. J. Ball, 13th United States infantry, to date January 10, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant C. J. Chatfield, 20th New York battery, to date July 7, 1864, for improper conduct in obtaining his appointment as First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant J. Hank, 20th Indiana Vols., to date June 20, 1864, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius McLean, 39th New York Vols., to date July 7, 1864, for absence without leave, and failing to file the necessary surgeon's certificate of disability, and make reports to his regiment, as required by the regulation of the War Department.

Second Lieutenant E. K. Shaw, 9th Maine Vols., to date May 26, 1864, for misbehavior while his command was in front of the enemy, in falling back from his position on the picket line without cause and without orders.

The following officers of the 29th Pennsylvania Vols., to date July 8, 1864, for making application to be mustered out, by reason of expiration of term of service, after having availed themselves of the veteran furlough granted their regiment, their commands at the time being in front of the enemy:—

Colonel William Rickards, Captain William D. Rickards, Captain William J. Byrnes, and First Lieutenant Joseph Magnigan.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders heretofore issued dismissing the following officers have been confirmed:—

Captain Thomas Dunlap, Jr., 29th Connecticut (colored) Vols., to date June 23, 1864, for being too drunk to attend the court ordered for his trial on a charge of drunkenness.

First Lieutenant John George Hiller, 4th United States colored cavalry, and First Lieutenant George L. Hayne, 4th United States colored cavalry, for having tendered their resignations while under charges, and assigning such as a reason therefor.

First Lieutenant Thomas L. Scott, 79th Ohio veteran Vols., for deserting his command while in front of the enemy, near Kenesaw Mountain, June 19, 1864, for drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Colonel Lewis M. Peck, 173d New York Vols., and he is restored to his place on the rolls of his regiment.

Captain A. M. Pollard, 38th Illinois Vols., he having been previously exonerated by a military commission of the charge of absence without leave.

Captain B. F. Ryer, 20th independent battery, New York Vols., and he is restored to his command vice Captain Arthur Weicker, same battery, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Mark Andrews, 20th independent battery, New York Vols., and he is restored to his command vice First Lieutenant C. J. Chatfield, same battery, dismissed.

Lieutenant Amos Savage, 39th Illinois Vols.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Ralston, 109th Pennsylvania Vols., with pay from the date at which he rejoins his command for duty.

Surgeon Josiah Carr, 30th Maine veteran Vols.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending July 16, 1864.

The following officers, to date July 9, 1864, for inefficiency and neglect of duty:

Captain D. S. Malvern, 7th Iowa Cavalry.
First Lieutenant O. M. Fish, 15th Kansas Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Allen Ellsworth, 7th Iowa Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant F. C. Smith, 15th Kansas Cavalry.

The following officers of the 2d Minnesota Volunteers, to date July 12, 1864, for having, while their commands were in front of the enemy, applied to be mustered out, after having availed themselves of the furlough granted their regiment as veteran volunteers:

Captain J. C. Dourshower.
Captain Charles F. Meyer.
First Lieutenant Hiram Lobdell.
First Lieutenant William W. Wilson.
Second Lieutenant Charles Rampe.
Second Lieutenant Edward Wait.

The following officers, to date July 14, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Elmer Nichols, 118th Illinois (Mounted) Volunteers.

First Lieutenant M. Carroll, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Benjamin V. Carey, 122d Illinois Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Michael L. G. O'Brian, 23d United States Colored troops.

Second Lieutenant S. L. Savage, 183d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For failing to report in person, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as ordered.

First Lieutenant Eugene L. Townsend, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Isaac Addis, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For failing to report to the Medical Director at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Yeaton, 39th United States colored troops.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in refusing to return money taken from a soldier, whom he, while officer of the guard, had caused to be arrested.

Second Lieutenant Henry Harrison, 33d Ohio Volunteers.

Desertion.

Second Lieut. Joseph M. Rosser, 5th Maryland Vols., to date June 8, 1864.

The following officers, to date June 16, 1864, for desertion, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

First Lieut. L. H. Newbold, 188th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieut. Charles H. Beine, 188th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieut. Henry M. Field, 36th United States colored troops, to date April 16, 1864.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hayes, 16th Wisconsin Veteran Vols., to date July 1, 1864, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Second Lieut. Donald Gillies, 125th New York Vols., for having tendered his resignation, on the ground that a wound received in the battle of Gettysburgh has so intimidated him that he has become constitutionally a coward and unfit to lead his company into action.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order of dismissal in the case of Chaplain A. J. Warner, 12th Illinois Cavalry, to date March 23, 1863, has been so amended as to date October 13, 1863.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Lieut.-Colonel August Otto, 58th New York Vols., and he has been honorably discharged upon tender of resignation, to date April 5, 1864.

Capt. John Ordner, 10th New York Cavalry, he having been killed in battle.

Capt. W. W. Paige, 10th New York Cavalry, he having been reported missing, supposed to have been either killed in battle or captured by the enemy.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Greene, 5th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, he having been previously acquitted before a Military Commission of the charge of absence without leave.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO BE DISMISSED.

THE following officers, for the offences named, have been sentenced to be dismissed the military service of the United States, and the sentences have been approved:—

First Lieutenant John Acker, 24th Ohio volunteers, for disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; sentence commuted by the President to loss of pay proper for three months.

First Lieutenant Abraham W. Baker, 14th Kentucky cavalry, for selling Government property and converting the same to his own use and benefit; to forfeit pay and make good the loss to Government.

First Lieutenant T. Duffy, 28th Massachusetts volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Miles F. Rose, 158th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and disrespect to his commanding officer.

Major Joseph Peach, 122d Ohio volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy.

Captain James O. Thompson, 17th Maine volunteers, for disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Henry Hoyce, 15th Maine volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain J. K. Herbert, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Andrew J. Barr, Ringgold battalion, Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and embezzlement of Government property; to forfeit all pay, be dismissed the United States service, that the crime, name, and place of abode and punishment of the delinquent be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and of Washington county, State of Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Theaker, battery D, 1st Virginia Light Artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Daniel Boyles, 15th West Virginia volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeiting pay and allowances for the time absent, being thirteen days.

Second Lieutenant Charles Whittaker, 13th Indiana volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunkenness).

First Lieutenant Septemus E. Ferguson, 78th Pennsylvania volunteers, for disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, using disrespectful language to his superior officer, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; sentence commuted to a forfeiture of pay for three months.

Colonel David T. Hewes, 3d Virginia volunteers, for cowardice and improper conduct before the enemy, and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Royal W. Porter, 27th Illinois volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant William H. Berry, 17th Indiana battery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (horse-stealing).

Captain George O. Marcy, 1st Connecticut cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, with the loss of all pay and emoluments.

Captain John Smart, 25th Illinois volunteers, for violation of the 44th and 45th articles of war, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; sentence commuted to a forfeiture of six months' pay proper.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Stewart, 65th Illinois volunteers, for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, and violation of the 42d article of war.

Captain Emanuel M. Williamson, 73d Indiana volunteers, for drunkenness on duty: the court found him not guilty of the charge and acquitted him, but the proceedings were disapproved, and Capt. Williamson was dismissed the service of the United States by order of the President.

First Lieutenant John L. Walters, 6d Kentucky cavalry, for absenting himself from duty, disobedience of orders, resisting guard, and tyrannical and capricious conduct; dismissal to take place the 15th day of February, 1864.

First Lieutenant William M. Cole, 158th New York volunteers, for enlisting into the service of the United States sailors owing allegiance and in the service of a foreign power, being conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, violation of the recruiting regulations, and neglect of duty.

Captain Henry H. C. Kay, 22d battalion (six months) Pennsylvania cavalry, for disrespectful language to a superior officer, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Alfred Ransom, 23d Independent Battery, New York volunteers, for disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer; to be reprimanded in general orders by the commanding general.

First Lieutenant John Devine, 32d Iowa volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (ordering the house of a citizen to be burned); sentenced to stoppage of one month's pay and allowances, which sentence was not considered adequate to the offence, and the President directed that he be dismissed the service of the United States from the 9th day of February, 1864.

Captain William Millar, 25th Missouri volunteers, for violation of an additional Article of War, approved March 13, 1862 (returning slaves to their masters), conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, taking arms from fugitive slaves and giving them to enlisted men of his command, defrauding the United States Government, disobedience of orders, and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant Hallet B. Spooner, 131st Illinois volunteers, for violating the seventh Article of War, by speaking before enlisted men in a manner encouraging mutiny, and conduct unbecoming an officer; from the 15th day of February, 1864.

Captain Alfred O. Brooks, 29th Massachusetts volunteers, for absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, falsely representing himself to be sick and wounded, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and to be utterly disabled to have or to hold thereafter any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Captain Alexander Smith, 1st Kentucky cavalry, for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Simeon Sheldon, Adjutant 27th Illinois volunteers, for using disrespectful and insulting language toward his superior officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Ross Deegan, 162d New York volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (refusing to sign an order issued by the commanding officer of his regiment, as evidence that he had seen and read it, and playing cards with enlisted men), and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant Phineas A. Clawson, 20th Wisconsin volunteers, for neglect of duty and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be dismissed the service; sentence commuted to a loss of one month's pay and emoluments.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Smith, 1st Nebraska volunteer infantry, for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant John Dinsbier, 1st infantry Missouri State Militia, for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Colonel Thaddeus P. Mott, 14th New York cavalry, for destroying property belonging to an inhabitant of the United States, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain G. W. Gardner, Commissary of Subsistance, United States volunteers, for disobedience of orders.

Colonel A. S. Smith, 6th Mississippi volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Hutchinson, 1st cavalry Arkansas volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to military discipline.

Captain John H. Paynter, 6th cavalry Missouri volunteers, for mutiny, being present at a mutiny and not using his utmost endeavors to suppress the same, coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny and not giving information thereof, without delay, to his commanding officer, offering violence against his superior officer in the execution of his office, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders.

Captain William H. Crockett, 6th cavalry Missouri volunteers, for same.

Second Lieutenant E. J. Burross, 6th cavalry Missouri volunteers, for same.

Second Lieutenant Luther D. Potter, 6th cavalry Missouri volunteers, for same.

First Lieutenant Robert Porter, 7th infantry Missouri volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer, and disobedience of orders.

Captain Samuel Black, Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers, for neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and false swearing, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due, to pay a fine of $10,000, and to be imprisoned at such place as the commanding General may designate for the period of two years; the imprisonment to date from the 20th day of September, 1863, the day of his arrest.

First Lieutenant John A. David, 1st United States colored troops, for cruelty to the men of his command and disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Albert E. Chester, 1st Ohio cavalry, for absence without leave.

Captain F. W. Utter, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant B. F. Campbell, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Aaron J. Goodrich, 125th New York volunteers, for drunkenness and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain Benjamin F. Sells, 122d Ohio volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain Hugh Boyle, 69th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain R. E. Clary, 2d United States cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Joseph H. Williams, 1st Pennsylvania reserve cavalry, for dereliction of duty while in command of main reserve picket, and disobedience of orders when in command of main reserve picket, with the loss of all pay and emoluments, to date from the 6th day of September, 1863.

CASHIERED.

The following officers to be cashiered:

Second Lieutenant John Marshall, 24th Ohio Volunteers, for absence without leave and breach of arrest.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Anderson, 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant William Walsh, 21st Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, for absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to be utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Captain Harvey H. Young, Ringgold Battalion, Pennsylvania Cavalry, for signing a false certificate in relation to the absence of an officer, violation of the 36th Article of War, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and wrongfully and knowingly disposing of public property of the United States, and to make good the loss and damage, in forage misapplied, which the court assesses at $25 13; and moreover to forfeit all his pay and be cashiered.

First Lieutenant Augustus Smith, Adjutant 15th Indiana Volunteers, for shooting with intent to kill, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Seth J. Simmonds, Simmon's Independent Volunteer

Battery, for embezzling Government property, sutlering, enlisting men in the United States service belonging to other commands, making false returns, and making false muster, to refund to the United States the sum of $70 15, and be cashiered.

Second Lieutenant John McDonald, 48th New York Volunteers, for receiving stolen goods, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, with the loss of all pay and emoluments now due, and be forever hereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

First Lieutenant Alban A Bishop, 118th Ohio Volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States, and that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the said First Lieutenant Alban A. Bishop, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp of the 2d division, 23d Army Corps, Department of the Ohio, and also in the Cincinnati *Gazette and Commercial*

Second Lieutenant Frank Reynolds, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., Commissary of Musters of the Department of the South, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant John G. Dawes, 2d Louisiana Mounted Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Joshua F. Reynolds, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for drunkenness and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain John Harlan, 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Andrew B. Smith, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Bartholomew Cronin, 82d New York Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

Assistant Surgeon John R. McCullough, 62d New York Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Pickens, 3d East Tennessee Cavalry, for drunkenness on duty.

Captain John McMichael, Commissary of Subsistence, second brigade, second division Eleventh Army Corps, for drunkenness, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Samuel Black, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, for neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Peter Reiner, 2d United States Cavalry, for being drunk on guard.

Second Lieutenant James Sweeney, 48th New York volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (becoming intoxicated).

TO BE DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

The following officers to be dishonorably dismissed the military service of the United States:—

First Lieutenant Thomas Barber, 10th Kentucky cavalry, for absenting himself from his company without leave from proper officers, gross and willful disobedience of orders, encouraging desertion and insubordination, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Clinton Jeffers, 14th Virginia volunteers, for neglect of duty and misbehavior in front of the enemy, in violation of the 52d article of war; sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service, the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent be published in the newspapers in and about the camp and of the State of West Virginia; also tried upon the additional charge of breach of arrest, in violation of the 77th article of war: found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Francois Wallenus, independent battalion, New York volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; acquitted by the court, but the proceedings disapproved, and dishonorably dismissed.

Captain Edward R. Stevens, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, for violation of the 5th article of war, speaking in a contemptuous and disrespectful manner toward the President of the United States, and sentenced that he be suspended from rank, pay and emoluments for three calendar months, but upon the recommendation of his commanding general the President directed that he be dishonorably dismissed.

First Lieutenant Effingham T. Hyatt, Adjutant 35th Missouri volunteers, for violation of the 5th article of war, using contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Edward Clemmens, 15th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; with loss of all pay and allowances, and that he be sent without the department under guard, and be not allowed to enter it again during the war.

First Lieutenant William S. Spriggs, 116th Ohio volunteer infantry, for uttering contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President of the United States, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; to forfeit all pay and allowances.

Captain Jefferson Hall, 14th Kentucky volunteer cavalry, for selling Government property and converting the proceeds thereof to his own use and benefit; to forfeit all pay and allowances.

Captain Orlando C Farquhar, 122d Ohio volunteers, for disobedience of orders, misbehaviour before the enemy, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; with the loss of all pay and allowances, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office in the military service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant George J. Geiser, 1st Pennsylvania reserve cavalry, for disrespectful and insubordinate language to his commanding officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; with the loss of all pay and emoluments.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Joseph A. Kerrigan, Examining Surgeon U. S. volunteers, for violation of recruiting regulations; to be forever disqualified from holding the office of surgeon under the United States Government.

Captain J. C Slaight, Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers, for misapplication of public property and neglect of duty; to be suspended from all rank and pay in the service of the United States for the term of one year.

Major Alexander S. Hill, 18th regiment Corps d'Afrique, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good conduct and military discipline, and disobedience of orders; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him, to be publicly stripped of his insignia of rank in the presence of all the colored troops at Fort Hudson, La., or such portion of them as can be assembled consistently with the safety of the post, and to be confined as a convict at hard labor on the Dry Tortugas, or such other place as the commanding general of the department may appoint, for the term of one year.

Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Strawner, 8th Missouri Infantry, for misbehavior before the enemy and absence without leave, to forfeit all pay and emoluments now due him, and that he be reduced to the ranks, to serve three years or during the war.

Captain William Sheckley, 5th Virginia Volunteers, for absence without leave and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and to forfeit one month's pay and allowances.

Captain Benjamin Jepson, 10th Connecticut volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; to be suspended from rank, pay and emoluments for the period of three months.

Captain Izatus Potts 3d Infantry, California Volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, to be suspended from rank and pay proper, viz., $60 per month, for the period of three calendar months

First Lieutenant Cyrus D. Clark, 2d Cavalry, California Volunteers, for neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department Commander.

Captain W. T Davis, 68th Ohio volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; to be suspended from rank for two months, with loss of all pay and allowances during that period of time.

Captain Joseph H. Barnum, 16th Connecticut volunteers, for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of his regiment in the presence of his regiment.

First Lieutenant George H. Pierce, 6th Rhode Island artillery, for absence without leave; to forfeit to the United States his pay and emoluments for ten days.

Second Lieutenant Edward G. Tutein, 1st Massachusetts volunteers, for absence without leave; to forfeit all pay and allowances during the time he was absent without leave, and to be publicly reprimanded by the general commanding the Department.

First Lieutenant Simon P. Currier, 9th company unattached heavy artillery, Massachusetts volunteers, for absence without leave; to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of the post, and to forfeit one month's pay.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FLAGSHIP NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
HAMPTON ROADS, July 16, 1864.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR:—Captain M. Smith reports, under date of the 12th instant, that he sent in the *Stepping Stones* on the 11th instant a detachment of 75 men from the 3d Pennsylvania artillery, and 50 men from the 10th Connecticut volunteers, in charge of First Lieutenant M. Chambers, 3d Pennsylvania artillery, to a point on the James River, below Dutch Gap, thence they crossed a farm, and there burned the signal station, two mills, two barns, a blacksmith's shop and outbuildings, and a large quantity of grain and agricultural implements, capturing one lieutenant, one sergeant wounded, and twelve men with arms and accoutrements complete. Also, a large torpedo with clock work attachments, the galvanic battery to explode it, and two hundred pounds of powder. The whole was accomplished without loss on our side. I have directed Captain Smith to send me torpedo, which, when received, I will forward to the Bureau of Ordnance, with an explanatory drawing.

I have the honor to be, &c., S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Second Assistant Engineer E M. Breese, to take passage to the Pacific Squadron, for duty on the *Lancaster*.

Carpenter John Mills, to the *Juniata*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, to the Naval Academy.

Gunner Benjamin Bunker, to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Commander E. Lanier, to examination at Philadelphia and Washington.

Commanders R. W. Meade and John Calhoun, to examination at Philadelphia and Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Giberson, to the Naval Rendezvous, 14, State street, New York.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Clark, to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Second Assistant Engineer William D. McIlvaine, to duty at New York, as assistant to Chief Engineer Wood.

Paymaster William G. Marcy, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, at the Navy Yard, New York.

Paymaster Robert Pettit, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., to special duty at New York.

Captain A K. Long, Commanders B. J. Totten, Henry French, and T. M. Brasher, and Lieutenant George W. Doty, to examination at Philadelphia and Washington.

Commodore Frederick Engle, to duty at Washington, D. C., as President of a Board to examine officers, under the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy.

Paymaster George A. Sawyer. to the Practice Ship *Sabine*

Commodore William W. McKean, ordered to duty at Washington, D. C., with Commodore Engle.

Commodore William M. Glendy, and Commodore A. A. Harwood, to duty at Washington, D. C. with Commodore Engle.

Paymaster R H. Douglass, to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for duty in the *New Hampshire*.

Second Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Tinney; Third Assistant Engineers Henry H. Smith, James W. Hutchinson, Charles F. Marsland, and Thomas Crummey, to the *Susquehanna*.

Lieutenant Henry F Picking, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, Jr., to command the *Maumee*

Third Assistant Engineer Henry D. Beiser, to examination at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer George D. Emmons, to duty at Philadelphia, as assistant to Chief Engineer F. C Dade.

Second Assistant Engineer M. H. Plunkett, to duty as assistant to Chief Engineer C H. Baker, at Boston, Mass.

Surgeon H. F. McSherry, to the *Dacotah*.

Lieutenant-Commander William H. Dana, to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for the command of the *Winona*

Gunner William H. Hamilton, to the Practice Ship *Sabine*.

Captain F. B. Ellison, ordered to examination at Philadelphia and Washington.

Lieutenant-Commander William C. West, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Commander A. S. Baldwin, to examination at Philadelphia and Washington.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Stivers, to examination at Philadelphia.

Paymaster A. J. Clark, to the *Susquehanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Walters, to the *Mingoe*.

Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Greene, to the Receiving Ship *Ohio*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B. Judson, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Commander Benjamin N. Dove, to examination at Philadelphia and Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Willard, to the *Susquehanna*.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Miller, to the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Lynch, to special duty at Boston, Mass., under the direction of Chief Engineer Sewell.

Second Assistant Engineer R. S. Thurston, and Third Assistant Engineers Charles R. Mosher, and James M Clark, to the *Maumee*

Gunner Eugene Mack to the Naval Magazine at Chelsea, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer H. M. Burritt to the *Pawtuxet*.

Lieutenant-Commander R W. Scott, to command the *Nyack*.

Sailmaker William N. Maull, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Lieutenant J. P. Fyffe, to examination at Philadelphia and Washington.

DETACHED.

Captain Gustavus H. Scott, from the command of the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Edward E. Potter, from the *De Soto*, and waiting orders

Lieutenant-Commander William K. Mayo from special duty at New York, and ordered to take passage to Charleston, S C, for the command of the *Nahant*.

Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, from the *Dacotah*, and waiting orders.

Commander J. M. Duncan, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Gunner John D. Fletcher, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Weaver, from the command of the *Chippewa*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer David Smith, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert H. Thurston, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Jacob M. Murray and Charles B Mosher, from the *Chippewa*, and waiting orders

Second Assistant Engineer James G. Cooper, from the *Octarora*, and ordered to the *Nyack*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. R. Richardson, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. and ordered to take passage to Key West, Fla., for duty in the East Gulf Squadron.

Captain William M Walker, from the command of the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Theodore Allen, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Tunxis*.

Paymaster J B Rittenhouse, from duty as Inspector at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Paymaster T Marston Taylor, from duty at New York.

Lieutenant John R. Bartlett, from the *New Ironsides*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Commodore Sylvanus W. Godon, from duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory, and ordered to command the *Susquehanna*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frederick E. Potter, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to take passage to Panama, for duty on board the *Narragansett*

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Macomber, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stein, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the *Saco*.

First Assistant Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, from the *Chickopee*, and ordered to the *Lancaster*.

First Assistant Engineer F. J. Lovering from special duty at the South Brooklyn Works. New York, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Chief Engineer George R. Johnson, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered North.

Paymaster T. H. Looker, from the *Alleghany*, and settling accounts.

Third Assistant Engineer Miner N Knowlton, from the Tug *Rescue*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer William J. Reid, from the *Katahdin*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. T. McCauley, from the command of the *Tioga*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant John F. McGlensey, Assistant Surgeon F. L Du Bois, Second Assistant Engineer W. H. Messinger, and Third Assistant Engineers G. A. Pfeltz and Henry T. Tapman, from the *Tioga*, and waiting orders

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cook, from temporary duty on board the *Tioga*, and a leave of two weeks granted, at the expiration of which, to rejoin his vessel in the East Gulf Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer N. B. Stilg, from the *New Ironsides*, and ordered to duty at the South Brooklyn Works.

Lieutenant Frank Ellery, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., and on sick leave.

Captain Samuel F. Hazard, from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Matthews, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Providence, R. I.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Wells, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the school ship *Sabine*.

Surgeon J. D'C. Barclay, from the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

First Assistant Surgeon G. B. N. Tower, from special duty at Boston, Mass., and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, from the command of the *Chinco*, and ordered to the command of the *Tunxis*.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thompson, from the *Shenandoah*, and on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, from the command of the *Tunxis*, and ordered to the command of the *Chinco*.

Gunner Burgess P. Allen, from the Naval Magazine at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Lieutenant-Commander James M. Prichett, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders

Third Assistant Engineer John W. Saville, from the *Miami*, and ordered to the *Juniata*.

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from the command of the *Huntsville*, and ordered North.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander Paul Shirley, to command the *Mingoe*, and ordered to take passage to Charleston, S. C., to command the *Paul Jones*.

Lieutenant-Commander A. A. Semmes, to command the *Ascutney*, and ordered to Charleston, S. C., for the command of the *Lehigh*.

Carpenter John Hyde, to the *Juniata*, and waiting orders.

Commander Wm. Radford, to command the *New Ironsides*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipmen William T. Goundie and G. J. Browe, of the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Midshipmen C. M. Payne, W. L. Carpenter, Justin D. Glenn, Charles R. Wilson, and Charles A. Weidman, at the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Midshipmen George K. Hattleston and L. J. Lull, of the Naval Academy.

Midshipmen J. M. Bradford, Keyes D Browne, and James A. Barnes, at the Naval Academy.

PLACED ON FURLOUGH UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS.

Chaplain D. X. Junkin.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

List of medical officers who passed the examination before the Medical Board at Philadelphia, Penn.

Arthur Matthewson.	James H. Macomber.
Archibald C Rhoades.	Edward M. Stein.
Michael Bradley.	H. D. Burlingham.
Adrian Hudson.	Walter K. Scofield.
Newton L. Bates.	Aaron S. Oberly.
James B. Tinkham.	Grove S. Beardsley.
A. W. H. Hawkins.	W. R. Richardson.
F. E. Potter.	James S. Knight.
William C. Lyman.	Henry M. Welles.
Edward S. Bogert.	A. B. Judson.
Edward S. Matthews.	

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master E. M. Baldwin, to the *Sonoma*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Garthwaite, to the *Tunxis*.

Acting Ensign P. O'Connor, to the *Sea Foam*.

Acting Master J F. Winchester, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Master Norman Penfield, and Acting Ensigns L. B. King and D. F. O'Brien, to the *Sabine*.

Acting Ensign William H Bullis, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Timothy McCarthy, to the *Mingoe*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. R. Brigham, to the *Kickapoo*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. C. Woods, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Peter H. Tawe, to the *Estrella*.

Acting Master William A. Mills, and Acting Ensigns Thomas Stevens and E M. Clark, to the *Pontiac*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Louville H. Merrill, Charles S. Halladay and Richard H. Chipman, to instruction at New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. May, to the *Daylight*.

Acting Master's Mate William White, to take passage to Hampton Roads, Va, for duty on board the *Shamrock*.

Acting Master's Mate John Broe, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Master's Mate William R. Cox, to the *Pontiac*.

Acting Ensigns Henry T. Blake and Thomas F. Laycock, to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Heenan, to the *Verbena*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. McCauley Brower, to the *Tioga*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to the *Alleghany*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. A. Bright, to the *Mingoe*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Holman, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel V. Stillings, to take passage in the *Circassian* from Boston, Mass., to the East Gulf Squadron for duty on board the *Somerset*.

Acting Master H. P. Conner, and Acting Ensigns E. M. Clark and Charles Nelson, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Rundlett, to the *Mary Sanford*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. O. Drennan, to the *St. Lawrence*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Bigelow, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Robbins, to instruction at New York.

Acting Master William Fales, to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. S. Halladay, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles S. Bellows, to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master's Mate Alex. Moses, to medical survey at New York.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign D. W. Hodson, from the *Currituck* and ordered to take passage to Charleston for duty on the *Lehigh*.

Acting Ensign F. Warren Towne, from the *Lehigh* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. C. Hills, from the *De Soto* and settling accounts.

Acting Master A. A. Owens, R. F. Cook and H. P. Conner; Acting Ensigns H. S. Colby and Thomas F. Laylock; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Wheeler; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. L. Shoemaker, Charles C. Koehl and J. P. Fitzpatrick, from the *De Soto* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alvin Lawrence, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Tunxis*.

Acting Master Charles G. Loring, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the command of the *Sea Foam*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Wentworth, from the *Nyanza* and ordered North

Acting Assistant Surgeon Woodbury G. Frost, from the *Ohio* and ordered to take passage to New Orleans, La, for duty on the *Nyanza*.

Acting Master Samuel Ball, from the South Atlantic Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Master Joseph L. Gillett, from the *J. P. Jackson* and waiting orders.

Acting Master James McDonald, from the *Princeton* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stephen Cushing, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Richard Hepburn, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron for duty on one of the iron-clad vessels.

Acting Ensign A. F. West, from the *Pontoosuck* and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Master A. McFarland, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Sabine*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Scollay Parker, from the Mississippi Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Gilbert A. Robertson, from the *Chippewa* and settling accounts.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. Butler, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John R. Sherwood, from the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns James M. Crocker, A. J. L. Barker and Henry T. Blake, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Heenan, from the *Chippewa* and waiting orders

Acting Assistant Paymaster Addison Pool, from the *Southfield* and settling accounts.

Acting Master William Hedger, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Foster Thayer, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Kickapoo*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Bee, from the *Commodore Hull* and permission is granted to enter the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Acting Assistant Paymaster F. J. Painter, from the *Estrella* and settling accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William C. Blackwell, from the *Beauregard* and settling accounts.

Acting Ensign Silas Owen, from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master Samuel Belden, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James F. Powers, from the *Cambridge* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Weil, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Gainsford, from the West Gulf Squadron and a leave of absence for one month granted

Acting Master's Mate J. N Kihlbom, from the *De Soto* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate J. A. H. Willmuth, from the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate J. E. Merriman, from the *Newbern* and ordered to the *I. N. Seymour*.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel E. Adenson, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Edwin V. B. Smith, from the *I. N. Seymour* and ordered to the *Newbern*

Acting Master L. B Hill, Acting Ensigns J. G. Koehler, J. O. Shaw and J. H. Barry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Sturtevant, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. G. Stevens, from the *Tahoma* and waiting orders

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Howe, from the *Rescue* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Samuel B. Gregory, from the Potomac Flotilla and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Master Samuel Belden, from the *Daylight* and ordered to command the *Pink*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Timothy McCarthy, from the *Mingoe* and ordered to the *Catalpa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Romaine, from the *Tahoma* and settling accounts.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John S. Keake, from the *Mary Sanford* and a leave of absence of three weeks granted

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. Whalen, from the *Honeysuckle* and settling accounts.

Acting Master A. A Owens from the command of the *Laburnum* and ordered to command the *Catalpa*.

Acting Ensign Sturgis Center, from the command of the *Mercury* and ordered to command the *Laburnum*.

Acting Master William Fales, from the command of the *J. L. Davis* and waiting orders.

Acting Masters L C. McIntire, Charles O'Neil and Hamilton Bingham, Acting Ensigns Otis A. Thompson and Samuel Merchant, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Keneley, from the *Tioga* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Luther, Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. B. Morrison, and Acting Masters Charles L. Kingsbury and William B. Maires, from the *Mohawk* and waiting orders.

Acting Master J. W. Magune, from the command of the *Mohawk* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John T. Lee, from the *Covington* and settling accounts.

Acting Ensign Robert Pendlebury, from the *Admiral* and a leave of absence granted for thirty days.

Acting Master Samuel Curtis, from the East Gulf Squadron and waiting orders

Acting Second Assistant Engineers William D. Peters, from the *Somerset*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick Hagan, from the *Somerset*.

Acting Ensign Milton Griffith, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to instruction on board the *Savannah* at New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac T. Coates, from the *St. Lawrence* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, from the *Nita* and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Thomas, from the *Fort Donelson* and ordered to the *Nita*, East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. F. McNutt, from the Mississippi Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate A. G. Borden, from the command of the *Rescue* and waiting orders

Acting Master's Mate J. H. White, from the *Tahoma* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates William B. Trott, Charles T. Bomes and J. E Lovett, from the *Mohawk* and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Joseph Eastburn Welles, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Zouave*.

Benoni C. Duplaine, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

Thomas F. Croft and John G. Tobey, Acting Assistant Paymasters and waiting orders.

Heber Chandler Wilkins and Joseph Lythgoe, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Samuel Holman, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.

Erastus Barry, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Emma*.

Elisha Hall Bridges, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Isaac M. Altaffer, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Morton Eggleston, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Seymour*.

Morrow P. Lowry and C. A. Robbins, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Charles F. Adams, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Pontiac*.

Charles Morgan, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Charles D. Collom, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Josiah A. Chandler, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Robert McAllister, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ascutney*.

William Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Catalpa*.

Gorman Gillman Blake, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mingoe* (under circular of October 7, 1863).

Thomas Bannigan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular of October 7, 1863).

Daniel Weston, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Somerset*, East Gulf Squadron.

Franklin C. Warn, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

George B. Almy, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Gustavus H Home, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

John H. Foster, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

John D. Ferris, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Juniper*

Isaac S. Sampson, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign James S. Johnson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Isaac Severns, and ordered to the bark *Brazileira*.

Acting Ensign Overton M. Nash, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign James Softley, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign Robert L. Omensetter, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensigns Charles Wilson and William A. Daley, and ordered to instruction at New York.*

Acting Ensign and Pilot George M. Lawrence, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns S. C. Holm, John F. Churchill, O. R. Ballard, John C. Lord and Thomas B. Tucker, Jr., and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John Swanson, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Master's Mates Charles W. Payne, and A. M. Bergner, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Nathaniel B. Walker, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jacob Vitinger, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate David M. Stauffer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Evans, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign John Cannon, and ordered to the *Genesee*.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Blount, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Mayloy, and ordered to the *Gettysburgh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Robinson, and ordered to the *Meteor*.

Acting Ensign Henry Corwen, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Ensign Peter Heede, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Acting Ensign D A Hoar, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensigns Thomas M Smith and C. Nichols, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Daniel Lester, and ordered to the *Daffodil*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Warren, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Chief Engineer Nelson Winans, and to remain at his present duties.

Acting Ensigns Joseph W. Munro, William Churchill and John F Whitman, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John P. Canfield, and ordered to the *Cowslip*.

Acting Master's Mate Halsted Hermans, and ordered to the *Iasco*.

Acting Master's Mate Michael H Burke (under circular of 7th of October, 1863), and ordered to the *G. W. Anderson*.

Acting Master's Mate John C. Palmer (under circular of 7th October, 1863) and ordered to the *Seminole*.

Acting Master's Mate William P Dissmore (under circular of 7th October, 1863), and ordered to the *Olide*.

Acting Master's Mate B Segersteen (under circular of 7th October, 1863), and ordered to the *Virginia*.

Acting Master's Mate John J. Hubert and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Nathaniel Hall, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael O'Reilley, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Masters George D. Little, Eugene Zimmerman, Silas B Coleman, Edwin F. Brooks and Edward Alford, Acting Ensigns Frank D. Campbell, James E. Ernst, Henry E. Church, Frank Middleton, Isaac P Neave, George G Cox, Charles Smith, David Pullman, Richard T Lamport, John W. Adams, William A. Birchard and Benjamin G. Van Dyke, and Acting Carpenter William Ostermeyer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenter William C. Boggs (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master William J. Lees and William L. Holcomb, Acting Ensigns S H. Harbison, John W. Litherbury, Ignatius Daum and Daniel B. Dudley, and Acting Master's Mate William H. Floyd, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Chief Engineer George W. Atkinson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Frederick John Gover, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant (*Princess*).

Acting Ensign Lathrop Wight, of the *Mendota*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign William E. Thomas, of the *Nahant*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Henry R. Baker, of the *San Jacinto*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign John Moyers, of the *Nantucket*, to Acting Master.

Acting Masters James C. Gipson, Henry S. Wetmore and George W. Rogers, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, for gallant and meritorious services in the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, to the *Niagara* and *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Eutaw*.

Acting Ensign George W. Williams, to the *Shamrock*, and ordered to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank H Ames, to the *New Hampshire* and ordered to duty at Port Royal, S. C., under the direction of Paymaster Douglas.

Acting Master's Mate Dennis Finn, accepting resignation, and is hereby dismissed the Navy of the United States.

Acting Master Samuel B. Gregory, to the *Susquehanna* and to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Gunner Alfred Baxter, of the *De Soto*, cruise having expired.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer S. R. Yeaton, of the *Admiral*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Dunham, of the *Forest Rose*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Charles D. Duncan.

Acting Master's Mate Norman F. Jenks, of the *Neptune*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. R. Wilson, of the *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Chief Engineer Samuel B. Goble, of the *Pittsburgh*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Charles Poplar, of the *Pittsburgh*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Warren Burch, of the *Judge Torrence*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate S. Jones Phillips, of the *Juliet*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master George B. Almy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master William M. Post, of the *Sonoma*.

Acting Ensign J. W. Butler, of the *Supply*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John V. Johnston, commanding the *Forest Rose*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Ross, of the *Emma*.

Acting Master's Mates Francis Eenan and George H. White.

Acting Master's Mates Edward Aikens and John Locke, of the *Nightingale*

Acting Master's Mate John H Locke, of the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign James C. Peterson, of the *Champion*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William Apperby, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Franklin Chance, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles N. Ball, of the *Pittsburgh*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master Edmund C. Weeks, of the *Tahoma*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B Thurston.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Eckert, of the *Sonoma*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Horace B. Houston, of the Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Harrub.

Acting Ensign and Pilot William Hendricks, of the *Pink*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Nolan.

Acting Chief Engineer John L. Galagher.

Acting Master's Mate John J. Everhart, of the *Brandywine*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles A. Edgecomb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Department revokes its letter revoking the appointment of Acting Master's Mate Charles D. Duncan, and detaches him from the *Pocahontas* and grants a leave of absence for three weeks.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeons Corwin B. Fraser, U. S. V., A. B. Prescott, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon John Fitzer, U. S. V., to duty at Louisville, Ky.

Assistant Surgeons J. W. Haywood, U. S V., and R. J. Brown, to duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Brown, U. S. V., to duty in the Middle Department.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Pooley, U. S. V., to 9th Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.

Assistant Surgeon D. K. Brower, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Hampton, Va.

Surgeon Joel Seaverns, U. S. V., to Hospital Transport *De Molay*.

Surgeon George A. Wheeler, U. S. V., to 9th Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.

Surgeon J. R. Ludlow, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, General Hospital No. 3 Nashville Tenn.

Surgeon R. M. S. Jackson, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Surgeon George Rex, U. S. V., as President Army Medical Board, for examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops at St Louis, Mo.

Surgeon J. B Morrison, U S. V., as Surgeon-in-chief 1st Division, 18th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon James D. Strawbridge, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-chief, 3d Division, 18th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. Edwards, U. S. A., to Hospital Transport *Atlantic*.

Assistant Surgeon George Derby, U. S. V., as Acting Medical Inspector, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Surgeon A. H. Thurston, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Grant General Hospital, Willett's Point, N. Y. H.

Surgeon D. P. Smith, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Hospital steamer *Atlantic*.

Hospital Steward Thomas B. Boos, U. S. A., to Department of Washington.

Surgeon William Threskeld, U. S. V, as Surgeon in charge, Sherman Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon F. Meacham, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Depot Hospital, 23d Army Corps, Allatoona, Ga.

Surgeon Alfred Wynkoop, U. S. V., as Health Officer of the Port Royal Guard Ship *Dragoon*, Port Royal Harbor.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ely, U. S. V., to 6th Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.

Surgeon N. F. Marsh, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Rome, Ga.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Pegg, 8th N. Y Artillery, to Convalescent Hospital, Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

Hospital Steward C. F. Swallow, U. S. A., to the Department of the Northwest.

Surgeon James G. Hatchett, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-chief, Staff of General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky.

Surgeon C. W. Jones, U S. V., as Medical Director, 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon J. H. Grove, U. S. V., to Military Division of the Mississippi.

Surgeon H. P. Stearns, U. S. V., to report to Assistant Surgeon General Wood, Louisville, Ky.

Assistant Surgeon Elliott Coues, U. S. A., as Post Surgeon at Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Boers, U. S. A., to Fort Goodwin, N. M.

Surgeon H. P Stearns, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge Joe Holt General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Assistant Surgeon W. T. Okie, U. S. A, to report to General commanding Department of the Ohio

Surgeon J. H. Peabody, U. S. V., to Headquarters, District of Colorado.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore A. McGraw, U. S. V., to General Hospital No 1, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon John Homans, Jr., U. S. A., to 1st Division, 19th Army Corps.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Wilson, U S. A., to Lincoln General Hospital, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Clinton Wagner, U. S. A., to General Hospital, Beverley, New Jersey.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Forwood, U. S. A., to General Hospital, Beverley, New Jersey.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Calhoun, U. S. A., to 2d Army Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Curtis, U. S. A., to General Hospital, Hampton, Va.

Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Brisbane, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Camp Parole, Annapolis Md.

Assistant Surgeon M. C. Woodworth, U. S. V., to General Field Hospital, Department of the Cumberland.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, U. S. V., as Medical Director, Department of the South.

Surgeon David Stanton, U. S. V., as Assistant Medical Director, Northern Department.

Surgeon J. D. Knight, U. S. V, to Artillery Brigade, Department of West Virginia.

Surgeon Abraham L. Cox, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon Herman Loewenthal, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, 1st Division, 5th Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.

Surgeon Samuel W. Gross, U. S V., as Surgeon in charge, Haddington General Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.

Surgeon George B Hubbard, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, near Troy, N. Y.

Hospital Steward J. Nebrich, U. S A., to the office of the Surgeon General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., relieved from duty at Cincinnati, Ohio, and ordered to Evansville, Ind., to relieve Assistant Surgeon W. C. Daniels, U. S. V., in charge of General Hospital at that place.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Daniels, U. S. V., ordered to report for duty to the Assistant Surgeon General, at Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon John McNultry, U. S. V., relieved from duty at Louisville, Ky., and ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to relieve Surgeon B S. Breed, U. S. V., in charge of the Military Prison Hospital at that place.

Surgeon B. B. Breed, ordered to report for duty to the Assistant Surgeon General, at Louisville, Ky.

Medical Cadet Charles M. Hunt, U. S. A., is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to enable him to enter into a contract with the Government as Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

So much of Special Orders No. 219, June 25, 1864, from the War Department, as relates to Assistant Surgeon J. B. Greene, 5th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, is hereby revoked, he having been previously acquitted before a Military Commission, of the charge of absence without leave.

OUR attention has at this late day been called to the fact, that in the list of casualties among general officers, published in our Army Gazette of May 28th, the name of Brigadier General Henry Bohlen was not accompanied, as it should have been, with the asterisk indicating that he was killed in action.

(Business Notice.)

A Card.—Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

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July 11, 1864.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Davison—Whellams.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, July 13th, by Rev. Dr. Peters, Lieutenant James Davison, United States Army, to Miss Emily Whellams, of Huntingdon, England.

Dana—Overand.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 12th, by Rev. C. H. Crane, Captain G. S. Dana, Signal Corps United States Army, to Miss Alice W. Overand, of Hartford.

Greene—Story.—On Tuesday, July 12th, at the New York Avenue church, Washington, by Rev. Dr. Gurley, Albert S. Greene, U.S.N., to Miss Eliza Story, of Indiana.

DIED.

Mason.—At Washington, July 18th, of wounds received on June 11th, Lieutenant Philip D. Mason, of the 1st United States Artillery, son of Jonathan Mason, Esq., of Boston, 22 years of age.

Buckingham.—At his late residence in New York, on the 29th of June, Acting Second Assistant Engineer N. N. Buckingham, of the U. S. steamer *De Soto*, of disease contracted on board that ship.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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Containing the Psalms and Hymn Tunes, Chants, &c., used in Trinity Church, New York, and its Three Chapels. By Edward Hodges, of Sidney College, Cambridge, England, with Valuable Additions by the Editor, S. Parkman Tuckerman, Organist and Director of Music in St. Paul's Church, Boston. Just published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston. Price, cloth, $3; Bds, $2 50, on receipt of which copies will be sent, post-paid.

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Mr. M. B. Brady begs to announce that in addition to his collection of Historical Portraits, Scenes of the War, &c., he has on exhibition Photographic Groups of the Ladies' Executive Committee; the Gentlemen's Executive Committee; the Art Committee, and the Arms and Trophies Committee of the Metropolitan Fair; as well as Photographs representing the most prominent features of the Art Gallery, the Arms and Trophies Department, the Knickerbocker Kitchen, the Shipping Department, &c., &c.

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PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST CLASS AND TWO SECOND CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington City, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on Saturday, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also for building and equipping two second class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless received from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signature of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon, the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed *"Proposals for building Light-vessels,"* and then enclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

1,000 RECRUITS WANTED— FOR THE ARMY,
AT 17 BROADWAY.
$400 cash in hand paid each man.
1,000 veterans wanted for the army,
AT 17 BROADWAY.
$400 cash in hand paid each man.
1,000 seamen wanted for the navy,
AT 17 BROADWAY.
$400 cash in hand paid each man.
1,000 landsmen wanted in the navy,
AT 17 BROADWAY.
$400 cash in hand paid each man.
1,000 firemen wanted for the navy,
AT 17 BROADWAY.
$400 cash in hand paid each man.
1,000 coalpassers wanted for the navy,
AT 17 BROADWAY.
$400 cash in hand paid each man.
Men coming to this office to enlist can rely upon obtaining the most honorable treatment, upon receiving the money offered in full, upon choice of regiment and arm, without humbug or imposition. Come and see for yourselves. Office open from 7 A.M. to P.M.
$100 HAND MONEY
will be paid to any man, woman or child bringing an acceptable recruit to this office.

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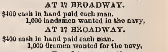

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"It is the most convenient and portable article for use in the field which I have ever seen."

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Also, a Drug Clerk would like a position as Surgeon's Steward. Address as above.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 30, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the Yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own Yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of the yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of August 10, 1843, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards.

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel and Keelson Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curve Timber and Knees; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine and White Oak Deck Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Buts; No. 17, Cedar Boards; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Steves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Tin and Zinc; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, dryer; No. 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores, &c.; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Whale Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 9, White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 11, White Pine Timber and Logs; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Bars and Hand Spikes; No. 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17, Cedar; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 22, Mahogany; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 39, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 42, Brushes; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress and Cedar; No. 18, Locust Treenails; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; round, flat, square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28 Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.; No. 39, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery; No. 48, Oakum; No. 50, Ingot Copper.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 3, White Oak Knee Pieces; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress; No. 20, Spruce Pine Spars; No. 22, Poplar; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Spikes; No. 28, Nails; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 45, Tallow, Soap, &c.; No. 47, Ship Chandlery; No. 48, Oakum; No. 49, Tank Iron; No. 50, Ingot Copper; No. 52, Poles; No. 54, Bellows.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 10, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named and particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.: No 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metalic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes, No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints; No. 23, stationery, No. 24, firewood; No. 34, cotton waste, packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, boiler iron and rivets; No. 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 6, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, &c.; No. 20, white lead, No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 25, hickory and ash plank and buts; No. 26, white pine; No. 34, hemp and cotton packing, &c., No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

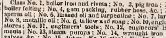
Class No. 1, boiler iron; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c.; No 7, lard oil; No. 8, lubricating or metallic oils; No. 9, tallow and soap, No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools, No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, lead, &c.; No 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 25, hickory and ash planks and butts; No. 26, white pine; No. 27, black walnut and cherry; No. 28, mahogany, white holley; No. 29, lanterns; No. 30, lignumvite; No. 31, drudgeons, pumps, &c.; No. 32, sour flour, crucibles, &c.; No. 33, patented articles; No. 34, cotton and hemp packings, &c.; No. 35, engineer stores.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 9, tallow, soap, &c.; No. 10, engineers' stores, No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes, No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts, No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints and dryers; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting, &c.; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No 8, lumber; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16 steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, lead and zinc; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.



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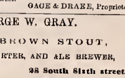

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NEW MUSIC. — "THE DYING DRUMMER," one of the sweetest songs ever published:

CHORUS—Have you come to see your darling
Die upon the battle field,
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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE pursuit of the Maryland raiders was commenced on the 13th of July, rather cautiously, by the movement of a column from Washington under General WRIGHT, consisting of his Sixth corps and EMORY'S division of the Nineteenth corps. General WRIGHT moved first to Poolesville, then crossed the Potomac just below Edward's Ferry and marched to Leesburgh, when, after a hard journey, General RICKETTS, who had moved later with a part of the force, joined him. Meanwhile, General CROOK, who had assumed SULLIVAN'S former command, in addition to his own, at Hillsboro', sent DUFFIE'S cavalry to Purcellsville, near Leesburgh, not far from Snicker's Gap. DUFFIE came upon the enemy's trains and easily captured a part of one them, on the 17th, with some of the teamsters and the guard. The enemy had set fire to the train and partially destroyed it. CROOK coming up soon after, the enemy were driven through the Gap after a sharp fight: but they held the Ferry on the other side, across the Shenandoah, with two guns, and completely checked our pursuit. Next day, Monday, the 18th, WRIGHT'S and CROOK'S forces were all brought through the Gap, except DUFFIE'S cavalry, which went farther north to Ashby's Gap, to guard it and prevent our being flanked on the right. The infantry crossed soon after noon, at Island Ford, two miles and a half below Snicker's Ferry, the 34th Massachusetts of Colonel WELLS'S brigade leading, and driving the enemy before them. CROOK'S men were soon all across and in line, with WELLS'S brigade on the left and THORBURN'S on the right, hotly engaging the enemy. General WRIGHT now began crossing the Sixth corps, with the intention of massing on the right to meet the enemy's concentration in the same direction. The enemy, however, under BRECKINRIDGE, were already charging our line with violence, in face of a heavy fire from the batteries, and at length turned the right and drove it in some confusion across the Ford. Colonel WELLS, finding the right giving way, withdrew the left in good order. The troops were all recrossed again, and thus the day's work ended in misfortune. Meanwhile, DUFFIE, at Ashby's Gap, had a similar experience, driving the enemy under IMBODEN through the Gap and across the river, but then being in turn forced to retreat by the enemy, who, as at Island Ford, had hurried back in force, on finding their rear attacked. Our loss at the latter point was about 300, including three Colonels. At Ashby's Gap, the loss was reported at about 200. Some of our wounded were left in the hands of the enemy at each point, on the retreat.

The enemy, having checked us on our first attempt to harass him, now leisurely pursued his journey in the Valley towards Winchester and Strasburgh. News being brought of his march, our forces crossed the Shenandoah. They soon halted, however, recrossed the river, and the pursuit was ended. At Leesburgh, the column was divided, General CROOK marching to his old quarters at Harper's Ferry, and General WRIGHT towards Washington.

Meanwhile, on the 19th, the day of the affair at Island Ford, AVERILL, having moved down the Valley from Martinsburgh, on the Winchester pike, encountered a cavalry force at Darksville, and drove it down towards Winchester. The next morning AVERILL pressed on against EARLY at Winchester. The latter sallied out of the old entrenchments still there, and a brisk battle of three hours ensued, until towards night. The Rebels retired again to their entrenchments, leaving us masters of the field. AVERILL captured four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about 200 prisoners. The enemy's loss was about 300; ours about 250. Of the enemy, General LILLEY was seriously wounded and captured, and Colonel BOARD killed. This engagement was a decided success for us, but the enemy showed himself too strong for us, and a halt was made outside of Winchester. The force opposed to AVERILL was about 5,000 strong, including IMBODEN'S and JACKSON'S brigades of RANSOM'S division of cavalry.

The entire force of the enemy in the late raid seems to have been about 20,000. It included two infantry corps, that of BRECKENRIDGE, embracing the divisions of ECHOL and RAMSEUR, and that of RHODES, with his own division and that of GORDON. In addition, there was RANSOM'S division of cavalry, including the brigades of MCCAUSLAND, IMBODEN, JACKSON, and JOHNSON, and three batteries of artillery. The infantry was about 15,000 strong, the cavalry about 5,000. The whole was under the command of Major-General JUBAL EARLY. Leaving a considerable force to guard his rear, EARLY carried about 15,000 men across the Potomac, and with the greater part of this strength, defeated WALLACE at Monocacy. Detachments were then sent off in various directions, while about 10,000 men threatened Washington. A special newspaper dispatch on the 20th, stated that "the Rebel loss in their demonstration on Washington, will average two thousand." Their loss may "average" two thousand, but it will probably fall short of five hundred. The entire loss of the enemy in his raid probably does not exceed fifteen hundred. It is not known how much spoil he gathered up, but one of its most welcome items was about 5,000 horses. The movement after the Rebels was hardly to be called a pursuit, as the equality in strength between the pursuers and the pursued prevented much alacrity on our part, and both General WRIGHT'S orders and the composition of his forces seem to have barred such hot work as that to which his corps had previously been accustomed. Our troops delivered two sharp attacks on the enemy's rear, the one under CROOK, and the other under AVERILL. The former was unsuccessful, the latter successful. But the pursuit was intermitted for a time.

RETURN OF THE ENEMY.

On Saturday, July 23, the people of Montgomery County, Md., and other adjoining districts, were panic-stricken at the report of parties who had seen the enemy recrossing the Potomac at Muddy Branch, below Edward's Ferry, and another pilgrimage by the people towards Washington began. It was soon ascertained that our own troops, returning, had been mistaken for the enemy, and the excitement subsided. But, a few days later, there was more reason for alarm in Maryland; for EARLY, like the irrepressible Frenchman in the play, had certainly "come again." With the present excitement and confusion in telegrams, and the paucity of facts, it is impossible to speak except in general terms of the affair. It seems probable, however, that, on the departure of WRIGHT for Washington, and the return of CROOK to Harper's Ferry, AVERILL, flushed with his late success, again pressed the enemy at Winchester. The latter, however, having now only one hostile force to engage his attention, turned, and easily defeated it, stampeding our cavalry with considerable loss, and driving the whole command down the valley. Our forces fell back from Martinsburgh and Williamsport, and concentrated again at Harper's Ferry. The fighting at Winchester took place on Saturday and Sunday, and General AVERILL was reported killed, and Colonel MULLIGAN wounded and a prisoner. Heavy skirmishing at Martinsburgh on Monday has also been reported, but from the wise possession of the wires by military authorities, no more sensation dispatches can come from the scene of action. At latest advices the enemy were at Martinsburgh, but had not crossed the Potomac.

AROUND PETERSBURGH.

DURING the first part of last week a night attack by the enemy was constantly expected. Sunday and Monday nights were especially watchful, and the troops were kept under arms along the line; but no demonstration occurred. On Monday, the 18th, a 13-inch mortar, which had been got into position in front of the Eighteenth corps after some difficulty, was opened with effect on the enemy's works, and threw huge shells into them. The next day there was pretty constant artillery firing in front of the Ninth and Eighteenth corps, joined for a time by the batteries of the Fifth. There was also some musketry firing, especially at night. But the great event of the day, and of the week, as to that matter, was a heavy rain, which, beginning to fall early in the morning, continued without intermission into the night. The unexampled drouth had put much of the vegetation beyond the effects of this tardy moisture. But its influence on the Army was inestimable. The dust, also, which had come to be reckoned in *feet*, rather than inches, was penetrated and layed. This was the first thorough rain since the encampment at Spottsylvania. The day following was again warm and sultry.

On Tuesday, also, it was evident that General BUTLER'S star was again in the ascendant. The War Department order relieving him of his command, was rescinded by General GRANT, the Eighteenth and Tenth corps retained under him, and, in addition, the Nineteenth corps, which had arrived at Fortress Monroe, and EMORY'S division of which had gone to Washington, was assigned to the same officer. Afterwards, General SMITH was relieved from the Eighteenth corps, was succeeded temporarily by General MARTINDALE, and then permanently by General ORD, lately of the Eighth corps. General GILLMORE of the Tenth corps has been succeeded temporarily by Generals W. H. H. BROOKS and TERRY, and now permanently by General BIRNEY, of the third division, Second corps.

About this time, the enemy were amusing themselves with a report of General GRANT'S death, the circumstances thereof being repeated with as much particularity as our people employed earlier in the war, in their regular reports of the death of LEE, BEAUREGARD and MCCULLOUGH. Deserters have come into our lines now and then, and with considerable frequency. There has been constant effort on the advance lines to procure exchanges of papers. These amicable, but obviously dangerous interchanges, have

now been stopped by peremptory orders. On Tuesday there were a few casualties amongst officers and men from the enemy's sharpshooters. A scouting expedition of cavalry, supported by an infantry force from General GRAHAM's Army gunboats, returned Tuesday night from an expedition near Charles City Court-House, without meeting any enemy.

Wednesday, the 20th, was a day of some excitement. About ten o'clock, the 13-inch mortar began throwing its enormous shells across the river. The enemy responded by a concentrated artillery fire, and in turn our heavy 30-pounders and 8-inch mortars took up the duel, and the light batteries joined in. The engagement lasted four hours. Our shells were said to have exploded a caisson, and to have burned a dépôt on the Weldon Railroad, in the city. There were several casualties on our side amongst officers and men, particularly in the Ninth corps. The evening before, General WILCOX, of that corps, was slightly wounded. On Thursday, the 21st, there was very little firing. There was an exchange of shots in the morning between our cohorn mortars and the enemy's batteries, and, about eight o'clock at night, there was an hour's brisk engagement, attended with discharges of musketry, which seemed likely at a time to become serious. The enemy having several times, as already recorded, established a Whitworth battery at Strawberry Plains, about a mile distant from the pontoon bridge across the James, from which they delivered an enfilading fire on our gunboats, and had disabled the *Mendota*, a Maine regiment was moved out to occupy the ground. On Thursday, the point was taken without opposition, but at night the regiment was forced back again, and, returning on Friday morning, under cover of fire from the gunboats, retook it. On Friday afternoon, there was lively musketry firing for an hour in front of the Ninth corps, arising from the relief of a brigade on picket. There is usually firing here or in front of the Eighteenth corps, if anywhere. Saturday and Sunday were remarkably quiet. But on Saturday evening there was a very heavy artillery duel on ORD's front, opened by the enemy, and serving at least to celebrate the arrival of the new corps commander.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

WE have no very clear view of the situation in front of Atlanta this week, official reports being more than ordinarily reticent, and private advices giving nothing later than the 22d, on which day closes an engagement, the full results of which have not yet developed themselves. With MCPHERSON dead, we have no heart to write exultingly of the Rebel repulse reported, though glad to find that with the change of Rebel commanders from JOHNSTON to HOOD, we are able to get a fight out of the Rebels. The Richmond authorities have tired at last of the "Great Retreater's" strategy, and with our troops past their strong line on the Chattahoochee, have thought it time to put a fighting man in his place.

The Rebel works on the south bank of the Chattahoochee were found to be exceedingly strong, the deep current of that broad stream flowing swiftly among hills and bluffs, along which had been erected five miles of earthworks, protected by impenetrable abattis. But these defences proved useless to the Rebels, for as already reported, while they were concentrating to prevent their left being turned by our right, our left had already crossed on the right at Isham's Ferry, near the mouth of Soap Creek, and further up the stream, near Rosswell, thirteen miles northeast of Marietta and twenty miles nearly due north of Atlanta. The crossing was effected without loss, no troops being found to oppose our passage except the Georgia militia, who concluded it to be their first duty to run away and report our progress. The Rebels were evidently taken by surprise by the rapidity of our movements, their attention being occupied with our forces on their left, where THOMAS and MCPHERSON were demonstrating in force sufficient to occupy the main body of the enemy. The crossing at Isham's Ferry was effected on the 6th inst. by the Twenty-third Corps, a high ridge on the south bank of the stream being seized and held by Generals COX and HASCALL, who were the first to cross. On the 10th inst., General SCHOFIELD's forces (Twenty-third Corps) were joined by General HOWARD with STANLEY and WOOD's divisions, General NEWTON meanwhile making a rapid movement to Rosswell, where he destroyed two large cotton factories and a woolen mill belonging to the Rebel government. Some four or five hundred girls at work in the mills were sent North. From Rosswell, NEWTON's division returned down the river and crossed just below Isham's Ferry on to the right of SCHOFIELD's corps. The Sixteenth corps, General DODGE, crossed at Rosswell, taking position on SCHOFIELD's left. A substantial bridge was thrown across the stream at Rosswell by the pioneer corps of General DODGE's Second and Fourth divisions. This bridge was completed on the 15th, crossing the stream at a point six hundred feet wide, with a current running five miles an hour.

Meanwhile, another retreat had been ordered by JOHNSTON, on discovering our forces across the river and on his flank. His heavy guns were removed on the night of the 9th inst., and the bridges and pontoons crossing the stream in front of his lines destroyed. On the 11th our entire Army was across and occupying the works abandoned by the Rebels.

Taking advantage of his position, MCPHERSON immediately advanced his left corps under DODGE along the road running through Cross Keys to Decatur, to take possession of the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad and cut off retreat toward Augusta. This movement was effected without accident, and the railroad taken possession of and destroyed for some miles. On Monday, the 18th, our entire line was thrown forward, the left under MCPHERSON occupying Decatur, and the remainder of our forces holding a line forming the arc of a circle to the northeast of Atlanta, SCHOFIELD on the left centre, joining MCPHERSON, HOWARD on the centre, HOOKER on the right centre, and PALMER on the right. But slight opposition was made to this advance, our skirmish line being sufficient to open the way. On Tuesday, the 19th, a reconnoissance was pushed forward as far as Peachtree Creek, an insignificant stream rising five or six miles northwest of Atlanta, and flowing southwesterly to the Chattahoochee near the railroad bridge northwest of Atlanta. Behind this stream the Rebels lay sheltered and awaiting our approach. They had at last reached the determination to fight and sought by stratagem to take General SHERMAN at a disadvantage. But a show of opposition was made to the passage of Peachtree Creek, and our whole Army were soon across and in line of battle, the Fourteenth corps, PALMER's, and the Twentieth, HOOKER's, on the right, NEWTON's division of the Fourth corps, HOWARD's, on the right centre, the Twenty-third, SCHOFIELD's, on the centre, the Sixteenth, DODGE's, the left centre, and in reserve, the Fifteenth, LOGAN's, and the Seventeenth, BLAIR's on the right. Our right was covered by GARRARD's cavalry division, and the crossings over the Chattahoochee by General EDWARD MCCOOK. A serious gap occurred in our lines to the left of NEWTON's division, which, with inadequate force, sought to hold a most important position in our lines.

Our weakness here had been discovered by the enemy, who prepared himself to take advantage of it, and at one blow retrieve the disasters of a campaign. On the 20th, the enemy being discovered massed on our left, orders were issued to NEWTON, HOOKER and PALMER to advance as far as possible to close this dangerous gap by shortening our lines; NEWTON moving first with his left flank, protected by the creek, and HOOKER and PALMER following. Throwing forward his skirmishers at one o'clock, by three NEWTON had advanced three-quarters of a mile, the enemy easily giving way before him. Here he had seized a prominent ridge, upon which his division proceeded to establish themselves, unslinging knapsacks and stacking arms, while they threw up a hasty breastwork of rails. NEWTON having taken position, HOOKER pressed forward with his corps, WARD on the left, GEARY in the centre, and WILLIAMS on the right. During this advance movement, prisoners, who were sent out for the purpose of being captured, reported that no force of the Rebels was within a mile and a half. It was soon discovered, however, that their main body lay concealed in the woods in front, prepared to assail our columns while changing position, and unprepared. They hoped by massing against our weakened centre to break through there, dividing our army in twain, and leaving both wings open to attack. It was a well-laid scheme, and one that seems to have failed as much from fortuitous circumstances as from preparation on our part. At their favorite hour for attack, shortly before four o'clock, the Rebel columns emerged from the concealment of the woods, advancing without skirmishers against our lines. But sudden and unsuspected as was the assault, NEWTON's division, which first received the blow, was not taken unawares. Springing to their arms, at the word of command, the men were soon in line of battle, and though wavering for a moment before the sudden shock, almost instantly rallied and held the enemy in check, with the assistance of twelve guns which they were fortunately able to get into position on the left, where the Rebels were pressing to cut off their retreat. Four guns were also now in position on NEWTON's right, where they rendered important service.

Almost at the instant of the attack on NEWTON, the advance division of General HOOKER, under GEARY, was struck by the advancing columns of the enemy and hurled back in confusion. But they, too, ultimately rallied and recovered their former position, driving the Rebels back, and closing up the gap through which they had entered. On General NEWTON's right, General WARD was advancing with his division, when the Rebels were discovered charging upon him. With promptitude the order was given to meet the charge with counter-charge, the two columns mingling in battle, the Rebels being finally driven back. Further to the right, next to GEARY, WILLIAMS' division was engaged and met the shock without flinching.

Nowhere did the enemy gain more than a temporary advantage, and by nine o'clock in the evening had fallen back to his entrenchments, leaving many of his dead and wounded and many prisoners, a thousand, in our hands. Our loss is summed up officially as follows:—WILLIAMS' division, 627; GEARY's, 451; WARD's, 527—total, 1,605. NEWTON's division (official), 102; Fourteenth corps, 200—total loss, 1,907. The Rebel loss it is not so easy to estimate though it is put at 6,000, they having lost more heavily as the assaulting party. Three Rebel Generals are reported killed. During the fight our corps on the left advanced a mile and halted at a distance from two and a half to four miles from Atlanta, MCPHERSON leading the advance establishing his line east and south of Atlanta, on the extreme left, being within two miles of the main railroad south of Atlanta, and the right on the railroad toward Decatur. Our cavalry were guarding our line of supplies towards Rosswell. On the morning of the 21st our skirmishers and artillery were engaged in reconnoitering. On Friday, the 22d, another attack was made upon our lines by the enemy who were reported to have been repulsed, though the details of the engagement are not yet received. It was during this engagement that we suffered such heavy loss in the death of General MCPHERSON, who was shot through the lungs early in the action while reconnoitering. He became separated from his staff for a moment and a Rebel sharpshooter chose him for his mark. The main force of the attack was received by the Fifteenth corps under LOGAN, which held its ground until reinforced by General DODGE with the Sixteenth corps, when the Rebels were driven back with great slaughter.

A truce was declared on Saturday, the 23d, for burying the dead, SHERMAN's heavy artillery playing upon the city meanwhile from another direction. We must await further advices before we are able to pronounce upon, the situation as developed in these two engagements the most obstinate and sanguinary our Army has yet experienced in Georgia. The enemy are evidently not disposed to submit quietly to the investment of Atlanta, especially as their communications are cut with Augusta, and, by ROUSSEAU's raid, with MONTGOMERY, leaving them but the single line to Macon.

ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

ON the 10th of July, General ROUSSEAU left Decatur, Alabama, with five regiments of cavalry, numbering 2,700 men, and reached the Coosa river on the 13th. Capturing a ferry boat, he crossed his command, and, immediately on its lodgment, he was attacked by a force of Alabama cavalry under CLANTON. These he routed after some skirmishing, with a known loss of two captains killed, and two field officers and twenty privates captured. At Talladega, a camp of conscripts was broken up and dispersed, and nearly a hundred captured. At Tylocouga, two storehouses with supplies, including nitre, were destroyed, and some iron-works fired. The Tallapoosa was crossed at Stone's Ferry, when a skirmish ensued, in which the enemy lost four officers. At length the Montgomery and West Point railroad was struck at Loachapoka, and a sharp fight took place near by, with CLANTON. Our forces being double that of the enemy, drove him off with loss. There the command, having torn up some of the railroad, moved easterly to Opelika, burned all the culverts and bridges on the way, and completely destroyed the railroad at the latter point. A train was also captured there, and large quantities of bacon, tobacco, whisky, flour, and cotton were burned. The command then returned to Marietta, skirmishing on the way. The raid was successful, the total loss being reported at only 20 or 30. It is claimed that 2,000 (?) of the enemy were captured and paroled, besides the killed and wounded. Eight hundred horses and mules were also said to be brought off, and about as many contrabands. Thirty-one miles of track and thirteen dépôts were destroyed on the railroad. The effect of the raid has been to sever telegraphic and railroad communication between Atlanta and the Southwest.

NORTHERN PRISONS FOR REBELS.

AT Elmira, N. Y., there is a large and well conducted place of confinement for Rebel prisoners, which recently contained about two thousand, but it is stated that this number is to be increased to ten thousand by the transfer thither of prisoners from the camp at Lookout Point, on the Chesapeake. The management of the prison at Elmira is of a character that reflects the highest credit upon Northern humanity. So far from any measures of retaliation being adopted, for the sufferings which our men are obliged to endure at Belle Isle, every arrangement for the comfort and health of the captives, possible under the circumstances, is devised and applied. It is proper that the public at home, and especially foreign exponents of opinion, should be informed of the difference between the lenient kindness with which Rebel captives at the North are treated, and the brutality, the oppression, and the deprivation which are the lot of Northern soldiers unfortunate enough to experience the miseries inflicted by the chivalry of the South on those who fall within their power, by the fortunes of war.

The place of confinement at Elmira is an enclosure of several acres, surrounded by a simple board fence some twelve feet in height, guards being stationed on platforms at the top of the fence every twenty or thirty feet. The business of guarding the prisoners, however, is rather a *sinecure*. The officers on duty state that the captives evince no disposition to escape. They have no desire to return to the felicities of Southern soldiers. Undoubtedly, should single individuals attempt to burrow under the fence, or should a large number make a rush against it, their chances for escape would be very good; but apparently the captives would not leave if the fence and guards were entirely removed.

The plot constituting the prison is finely situated on an excellent piece of ground about a mile from Elmira, and though entirely enclosed, as stated, the prisoners are not deprived of a view of external nature; for on one side rise pine-clad hills, high up into the air, visible from all parts of the prison. The prisoners are all provided with bunks in the same kind of rough barracks as are used for sheltering our own men at the various places of rendezvous, before going into the field. A very large building is appropriated to the culinary department, and is fitted up like the kitchen of a great hotel, with about a dozen ranges, containing boilers, &c., and there is also a large oven, where sufficient bread, from good flour, is baked daily. The cooks and bakers are, of course, prisoners.

Clothing is furnished to the prisoners by the Government when their own becomes too much worn to be serviceable.

The whole appearance of the camp is very neat, working parties from among the prisoners being constantly employed in policing the grounds.

The daily ration is as follows:

Pork or bacon, 10 oz. in lieu of fresh beef; or fresh beef 14 oz.; flour or soft bread, 16 oz; or hard bread, 14 oz.; or corn meal, 16 oz. To the 100 rations:—beans or peas, 12½ lbs.; or, rice or hominy, 8 lbs.; soap, 4 lbs.; vinegar, 3 qts.; salt, 3¾ lbs; potatoes, 15 lbs.

Sugar, coffee and tea are issued to the sick and wounded on the recommendation of the surgeon, at the rate of 12 lbs. of sugar, 5 of ground coffee, or 7 of green, or 1 lb. of tea to every 100 rations, every other day. To working parties of the prisoners nearly the same ration is given in all respects as to our soldiers in the field.

Notwithstanding the ration for the prisoners is somewhat less than that issued to our own soldiers—and very appropriately so, since they do no hard work—yet, in reality, they get the benefit of the entire ration. For the difference between the prison ration and that of the United States soldier is credited on the books of the commissary to the prison, and expended for the benefit of the prisoners in such ways as the commanding officer may direct. This fund, it will be seen, grows rapidly to a large sum.

These arrangements apply not only to the prison at Elmira but to all others. The Elmira prison is for private soldiers, and if they live so comfortably, it can be imagined that the officers on Johnson's Island and at other places who have money of their own for the purchase of little luxuries, must pass their time as agreeably as the conditions of prison existence will permit. How utterly false, therefore, are the statements made from time to time by JEFF. DAVIS to the world, that Southern prisoners are badly treated!

Enough has been published, founded on the statements of returned prisoners, to exhibit the state of matters in Southern prisons; but lest these reports should be considered exaggerated, we refer to a very readable book by Colonel CAVADA, giving an account of his life in the Libby prison. This place, it will be recollected, is used for confining officers only, and consequently the brutalities experienced by private soldiers at their particular prisons, are not here practiced. But notice the petty annoyances, the absence of provisions for cleanliness and comfort, the pillaging of boxes sent from the North, the heartless insults of the guards, which are detailed by the writer of this book! How does the management of a Southern prison contrast with that of a Northern? In the one the unhappy inmates are treated as brutes—in the other as men.

The peculiarly distinguishing characteristic between Northern and Southern feeling, manifested not only in prison arrangements, but in every other manner, is the presence in the hearts of Southerners of an intense animosity, while in those of Northerners there is an entire absence of all bitterness, all desire to insult and oppress. The Northerner feels kindly toward his erring Southern brother, and after the battle is done, all desire to do him injury vanishes. But hatred of the Yankees continues, on the part of the Southerners, unappeasable under all circumstances. To this distinguishing characteristic of the chivalry are to be ascribed the petty oppressions and cowardly brutalities exhibited toward our prisoners. Northern officers, in charge of prisons, who should attempt to imitate the Richmond examples, would be scorned as unfit to associate with gentlemen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAVAGE AFRICA. By W. WINWOOD READE, Fellow of the Geographical and Anthropological Societies of London, and Corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Paris. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Another traveller has come to add his story to those of BRUCE, and MUNGO PARK, of OWEN, BARTH, BURTON, WILSON, LANDON, LIVINGSTONE, ANDERSON, BALDWIN, DU CHAILLU, and, finally, SPEKE. A few months ago, only, we noticed Captain SPEKE's valuable Discovery of the Source of the Nile. Mr. READE's investigations have been turned to the other side of the continent. His book is the narrative of a tour in Equatorial, Southwestern, and Northwestern Africa. It is written in a lively style, sometimes perhaps a little familiar, but always interesting. The writer, indeed, very naively and handsomely bars adverse criticism on some points by his own prefatory statement. "I make, of course, "no pretensions to the title of Explorer. If I have any "merit, it is that of having been the first young man about "town to make a *bona fide* tour in Western Africa; to travel "in that agreeable and salubrious country with no special object and at his own expense; to *flaner* in the virgin forest; "to flirt with pretty savages, and to smoke his cigar among "cannibals." The book, however, is something better than this member of the "Conservative Club" claims. It contains not only a picturesque description of the country, its towns and its peoples, but observations more or less valuable on the origin, the nature, the possibilities, and probable destiny of the African, and the extent to which civilization may be carried in Western Africa. It has also comments on the Gorilla, and on the existence of unicorns and "tailed-men," and on the Slave Trade. Like SPEKE's Africa, the book is accompanied with illustrations and with a map.

We have had the missionary account of Africa from LIVINGSTONE and WILSON, the scientific account of many narrators from BARTH to SPEKE, now at last we have the man-about-town's account from Mr. READE. For, however long they may take for conjunction, "extremes meet." Mr. READE set out to Africa by steamer from Madeira He has something pleasant to say of Laguna, of Sierra Leone, of Liberia, Cape Palmas, and Dahomey. At last he arrived at the Gaboon, and commenced his main investigation. His descriptions of the habits of the people, and his talks with them, are very good. Indeed, can anything be more entertaining than a correct report of the conversations of a cockney with a cannibal? Mr. READE found one veteran cannibal, who owned up to eating men. "As he volunteered this "statement, he burst into a roar of laughter, which we all "joined very heartily. I asked him if *man* was good? He "replied, with a rapturous gesture, that it was 'like mon-"'key, all fat.'" The Slave trade, adds our author, has given the Western Africans the notion that white men also eat men. "My veteran now asked me why we took "the trouble to send such a long way for people to eat? Were "the black men nicer than white men to eat? My answer "was dictated by a motive of policy. I said that the flesh "of the white man was a deadly poison, and so, not being "liable to eat one another, we were obliged to send to this "country."

Mr. READE went upon a gorilla hunt, but his game ran off without waiting to get killed. In lack of seeing a specimen living, he has collected much evidence upon the gorilla controversy, and concludes that DU CHAILLU's statements are wildly extravagant. There is no "cry which can "be heard three miles" and no beating of the breast like a drum. Respecting the slave trade, he endeavors to show:

1. That the slave-trade is ruinous to Africa, perilous to America, and profitable only to a certain class in Cuba. 2. That the evils caused by the squadron have been much exaggerated; and that, were the squadron to be withdrawn, there would be no certain alleviation of negro suffering. 3. That the squadron stationed on the coast has little influence upon the activity of the slave-trade. 4. That the severe laws against slavers are calculated to drive them to real crime, and are impotent in the cause of slave-trade suppression. 5. That missions to African kings are utterly useless. 6. That, were the Spanish authorities in Cuba to take the same honest measures as those in Brazil to prevent the importation of negroes, the slave-trade would be at an end. 7. That the export of slaves from Africa can only be prevented by the coast being walled with civilization; that the trade is now confined almost entirely to Congo, and that English settlements in that country would drive it entirely from the Western Coast.

Mr. READE is firmly convinced of the impossibility of converting the Africans to our religion. Indeed, he says it is difficult even to explain it to them. "There is not a virtue," said a missionary whom he met, "for which they have an "equivalent term, not a vice for which they have not one." His statements on this matter are singularly fair and candid, though their purport is painful. He says that of all missions the Jesuits of the Congo have been the most powerful and the most successful, and the American Missions in Equatorial Africa "the most earnest and the most able, and "were success possible, the most likely to succeed." Again he says:

> The American missionaries are perfectly fitted for their work. They are good classical and Hebrew scholars, and their attainments have enabled them to systematize the dialects of their savage parishes. They are also practical men; build their own houses, sail their own boats, have made several journeys into the interior, and have rendered several services to science. Not only do we owe them the only written analysis of the dialects of Equatorial Africa which we possess; it is from these missionaries that we have received the first accounts of the cannibal Fans, and the first description of the gorilla
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> But in spite of their lives, pure and laborious as those of the ancient fathers, in spite of their unceasing efforts, they have made no palpable progress toward converting the Africans. It is true that one cannot measure the amount of moral good which they may have done. I fully believe that they may have saved one man from being a thief, and another from being a drunkard. But polygamy is the great stumbling-block.

The talk of a good club-man is often amusing, but the necessities of literature generally prevent us from getting it in book-form. The talk of this club-man on Africa is sufficiently entertaining to repay perusing his volume. He calls the ocean, in one place, a "monotonous and overrated element," and "the most intellectual travellers must confess "that dinner is the great event of the nautical day." In Africa he was much pleased with a dish of monkey stew, called "monkey *à l' odika*," the odika being a vegetable gravy obtained from the kernel of the wild mango. At Ngumbi he was quite a lion at the king's palace. And the king's daughter, a beautiful girl, "tall and finely moulded, her hands and "feet exquisitely small, her complexion of a deep, warm, "bronze color," devoted herself to him. "We spent hours "every day in each other's company. It is impossible to "imagine a more delicious study than this pretty savage afforded me."

The result of all our traveller's studies, delicious and otherwise, was that Africa would be civilized, in process of time. The continent will be divided almost equally between France and England.

> Africa shall be redeemed. Her children shall perform this mighty work. Her morasses shall be drained, her deserts shall be watered by canals; her forests shall be reduced to firewood. Her children shall do all this They shall pour an *elixir vitæ* into the veins of their mother, now withered and diseased. They shall restore her to youth and to immortal beauty.
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> In this amiable task they may possibly become exterminated. We must learn to look on this result with composure. It illustrates the beneficent law of nature, that the weak must be devoured by the strong.
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> But a grateful posterity will cherish their memories. When the Cockneys of Timbuctoo have their tea-gardens in the oases of the Sahara; when hotels and guide-books are established at the sources of the Nile; when it becomes fashionable to go yachting on the lakes of the Great Plateau; when noblemen, building seats in Central Africa will have their elephant parks and their hippopotami waters, young ladies on camp-stools under palm-trees will read with tears "*The Last of the Negroes*," and the Niger will become as romantic a river as the Rhine.

With this generous confession of the *divisum imperium* which the two rival thrones are going to wield over poor Africa, and with his poetical eglo towards the Golden Age which approaches, we will leave the chatty, interesting and instructive Londoner, hoping that he will travel elsewhere and record his new adventures.

REVUE MARITIME ET COLONIALE. June, 1864. The contents of this number are:—The Roadstead of Dunkirk, by M. JONOLEZ DE LIONE; Essay on Turreted Ships, with references to REED and SYMONDS, and the mechanical manœuvring of Submarine Ordnance, by Rear-Admiral PARIS—continued; The Danubian Principalities and the Commerce of the Lower Danube, by Captain CADIOU—continued and concluded; The French Colonies—continued—Martinique; Admiral FITZ-ROY's "Weather-Book," or Practical Manual of Meteorology, translated by M. MACLEOD; The Coastwise Fishery in the Mediterranean, by M. RIMBAUD; Tables for Reckoning Wages; Maritime and Colonial Record; Bibliographical Bulletin. A map of the Dunkirk roadsteads accompanies the first article, one of Martinique, the third, and five plates illustrate the article by Admiral PARIS. Paris: CHALLAMEL *ainé*, 30 rue des Boulangers.

LE SPECTATEUR MILITAIRE, 15th June, 1864. The table of contents is as follows: Progress in Tactics, or preliminary considerations of a single method for the three arms, by Marquis DEL DUERO—translated from the Spanish; Studies upon the Recruiting and the Moral Hygiene of the Army, by Doctor ARTIGUES—the present article on Ambition; Studies upon the Equipment of the Soldier in the Campaign, and Proposed Improvements, by A. BEL; Budget of the English Royal Navy for 1864-1865, by F. DE LA FRESTON; Studies upon some Military Writers of Antiquity, by Captain MASQUELEZ, librarian at the Imperial Military School of Saint-Cyr; Semi-monthly Review of Legislation and of Military Administration; Bibliography, by E. P. DE LAHITOLLE; Review of the Foreign Military Press, and Foreign Military News, by LEON DELUZY; Military and Political Record, by ANTOINE CAMUS. Paris: *à la direction du Spectateur, 3 rue Christine.*

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, August, 1864. This number is unusually interesting, and is crowded with fine illustrative cuts. The fragment of "Denis Duval" is concluded, and "Our Mutual Friend" continued. The former of these promised to be one of the best of Thackeray's great novels, and the latter has opened admirably. The Magazine also contains a good illustrated account of the mode of Rescuing the Apparently Drowned, after the treatment of Dr. Marshal Hall and Dr. Sylvester.

The Atlantic Monthly for August contains:—Charles Reade; How Rome is governed; Concord; What will Become of Them; Headquarters of Beer-drinking; Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book; Literary Life in Paris; The Little Country Girl; Sweet Brier; House and Home Papers; The Heart of the War; Our Recent Foreign Relations; Reviews and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ENGLISH PRECEDENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your paper of July 23 I have noticed the article headed "Mr. Lancaster," which has called to my mind an *English precedent* that I think would have fully justified Captain Winslow, of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, had he captured the *Deerhound*.

During the war between England, France, and Turkey on one side, against Russia, in 1855, a large Russian frigate was destroyed by an earthquake, in one of the *neutral* harbors of Japan. When the intelligence of the loss of this frigate was received in China, one of our large New York clipper ships sailed immediately for Japan, for the purpose of bringing away the Russian officers and crew, and when nearly off the Japanese port she was boarded by an officer from one of Her Majesty's ships, who, on learning the object of the ship's call at the port, notified the captain of the clipper that if he was caught by any of Her Majesty's ships with the Russian officers and crew *on board*, his ship would be *captured*. The clipper ship being a valuable one, her captain decided not to run the risk, and returned with her to China.

A short time after, a Bremen vessel arrived at the Japanese port, and was chartered by the Russian commander to take as many of his officers and crew as possible to the Amoor River, and while on the passage to that river was captured by one of Her Majesty's vessels and was taken into the port of Hong Kong where she was *condemned* as a lawful prize; the Russian officers and crew being held as prisoners of war.

The application of this *English precedent* I leave in your hands. Neptune.

The precedent cited by our correspondent, though interesting and valuable, does not apply strictly to the case between the *Kearsarge* and the *Deerhound*. As was stated in our article last week, "the peculiarity of this case arises out "of Mr. Lancaster having been requested by Captain Win-"slow to assist in saving the lives of his enemies." The cases would have been parallel had the American clipper referred to above, been requested by the English vessel to take off the Russian crew and then have run away with them. This would have placed the Englishman in the same relation to the American clipper that Captain Winslow now sustains to the *Deerhound*.—Editor.

TO DETERMINE THE POSITION OF COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I have the honor to forward you a copy of "For-"mula" for determining the positions of captains in a regiment according to their rank, which was forwarded to me by order of Major-General Casey, President of Examining Board, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully, &c.,
John H. Taggart, C. P.

[copy.]

Board of Examiners, 212 F. St., Washington, D. C.

Colonel:—Major-General Casey directs me to furnish you the following "Formula" for determining the position of companies in line of battle according to the rank of captains:

1st. Place the chiefs of divisions pursuant to the rule in U. S. Tactics.

2d. Divide the number of companies present by *two*, and the numeral thus obtained, added to the number designating a chief of division, will give the number of the junior captain to be associated with such a chief in his division.

This applies to an even number of companies. If an odd number of companies be present, it is necessary to assume for the first division that one more company is present, and for the remaining divisions, one less.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
[Signed] J. B. Young, First Lieut. and Recorder.
Col. J. H. Taggart, Chief Preceptor, F. M. S.

SUMMARY DISMISSALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Is it not time that public opinion should put a stop to the present system of summary dismissals in the Army? It is painful to see the War Department one day dishonorably dismissing an officer for some offence, assumed to be so gross and palpable as to render trial useless, and thus proclaiming him to the world as an unfit associate for an officer and a gentleman, and then, a few days later, acknowledging that in the case of such an officer "it has been satisfac-"torily shown" that he "was killed in battle," "died of "wounds received in battle," was "absent on account of "wounds received in action," or was "honorably dis-"charged," and therefore "he is restored to his former rank "and position in the Army." No illustration is needed of the above, as such cases have been but too common during the last two years.

The system of summary dismissals is all wrong, and contrary to the first principles of justice. It places the honor and fair fame of every officer at the mercy and caprice of a few persons in the War Department, it denies an officer the right of trial, takes away the very privileges held most dear by every freeman. No better proof is needed of the utter folly and wickedness of this wholesale and arbitrary system of summary dismissals than the constant reinstallment of many of the officers thus dismissed. If an officer is guilty of any crime, try him by court-martial; it is a judge stern and inexorable enough. Then, to be dismissed the service will be regarded as really a disgrace, and the flippant remark, "Oh, he has been dismissed, eh? That is nothing, he will be restored to-morrow"—will be no more heard.

Army Officer.

In front of Atlanta, Ga., July 13, 1864.

THE ESCAPE OF SEMMES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Your article in the Journal of July 16, on the escape of Semmes, has these faults: You say, "had a British "public vessel saved Semmes from capture," &c., by a "vol-"untary interference" on the open sea, such vessel could not have been held at the moment responsible, but that Captain Winslow would have to wait for the process of national negotiation. Now this is not only wrong, but ruinous to fair play and to our equality among nations. Under the above supposed circumstances, Captain Winslow would have been bound to demand, and being refused, to forcibly take his prisoners rescued, as you suppose. As it was, Captain Winslow ought to have pursued the *Deerhound* and taken the prisoners, sending the *Deerhound* home for adjudication. But failing to do so, he ought now to capture her whenever he shall find her in neutral waters, should he not receive other instructions from the Navy Department in the meantime.

I only write the above, because the ideas expressed on the subject in your journal of the 16th instant, are likely to be injurious as coming from such a source.

F. S., U. S. N.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—An item in your paper of Saturday last states that apprehension is felt by the Navy Department in regard to Third Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, "as he has not been heard from since last October." On the 19th of February last, his examination for advancement to Second Assistant Engineer was concluded, before the Board of Examining Engineers for the South Atlantic Squadron, at Port Royal, and he has been since that time, as previously, attached to the *Ottawa*, on the Florida blockade. A communication from him of May 20, gives no intimation of his having received orders transferring him, which he had expected immediately upon the conclusion of his examination. Possibly a "suspension of communication" has been the origin of the report you publish. V. B.

New York, Monday, July 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you, and (through the columns of your valuable journal) the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that the undermentioned officers constitute a military board for the examination of applicants for commissions in colored troops. The board is efficiently organized, and none but those who possess an extensive and general tactical knowledge, high moral character, and great capacity to command, are recommended for commissions. The following named officers compose the board:—

G. W. Mindil, Colonel 33d N. J. Vols., President.
D. W. Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel 29th Ind. Vols.
Nicholas Ieapp, Captain 1st Ohio Vols.
Charles Curtois, Captain 33d N. J. Vols.
Corn. P. Vedder, Captain 154th N. Y. Vols., Recorder.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Thomas Morton,
Clerk Military Examining Board.

Headquarters Military Examining Board, Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 12, 1864.

SPEED AND STEERING QUALITIES OF THE MONITORS.

We are requested to publish the following letter from First Assistant Engineer Newton to Captain Ericsson:—

Dear Sir:—I was much surprised to see that the *Tribune* of yesterday repeated the statement that the *Passaic* class of Monitors which have been in active service before Charleston since Admiral Dupont's attack, can average but four knots an hour. Perhaps I can throw some light on this subject, having had considerable experience with these vessels. I was Chief Engineer of the original *Monitor* for nearly six months. For nearly two months after we were in commission we could command a speed of above six knots (not miles) per hour; and I do not think that during the time she was up the James River the speed, notwithstanding a very dirty bottom, was ever much below five knots.

On one occasion I had charge of the engines of the *Montauk* (*Passaic* class) while on the voyage between New York and Hampton Roads, the Russian Admiral Lessofski being a guest on board. This Monitor steamed alone rising *eight and one quarter knots* (not miles) through the water. If the *Tribune* desires a verification of this statement, it can no doubt obtain it by addressing the Admiral. This speed was attained without in any way straining either the boilers or engines, but the vessel was in very good trim. Last winter, as you are aware, I accompanied the *Sangamon* (*Passaic* class)—the same vessel which certain loyal newspapers tried hard to sink alongside the wharf at Washington—from Philadelphia to Port Royal. On the passage down the Delaware River, although we had upwards of 135 tons of coal in bunkers and full complement of ammunition, we made alone *seven* knots (not miles) through the water. This was officially reported to the Department. The same speed was also easily made after we cast loose from the convoy on entering Port Royal. No inconvenience of any sort either from ventilation or otherwise was experienced in this voyage. I would add in this connection, that all the difficulties experienced with the *Passaic* class from water accumulating in them while at sea, have arisen, without exception, as far as I am aware, from the sole cause of "dirty bilge." When it became necessary to pump from the bilge, but a few strokes have sufficed to clog the pumps. In fact, the same may be said of most steam vessels, except in cases where there has been a general breaking up of the hull, or an immense hole punched in them by collision or otherwise. Of course the *Weehawken*, with the forward hatch left off, is not included in this statement, but even she would not have sunk if the centrifugal pump had been placed in the right end of the vessel, and there had been steam enough—as there should have been under the circumstances—to work it. As to speed, it may not be out of place to remark, that the speed of the *Passaic* class is sufficient for the purposes for which they were designed, and that any *medium speed* between the seven knots of the Monitors and the high rates of 13, 14 or 15 knots will not compensate for the great increase of size, draught of water and consequent unwieldiness necessary to attain it. Ten or eleven knots will not enable us to cope with the heavy European iron-clads as to speed, but 13 or 14 knots certainly will. In short, it appears to me that what we require for the iron-clads is, for the small and easily-managed harbor defence Monitors, just speed enough to take care of themselves, and for the large class, speed enough to catch either *Warriors, Minotaurs*, and *Bellerophons* or *Gloires, Solferinos* or *Magentas*. Admiral Dahlgren, in his official report says the speed of the Monitors is quite respectable, fully equal to that of the *Ironsides*, the speed of which is not complained of.

It is astonishing how any one can make so erroneous a statement as that the Monitors cannot be easily manœuvred, on the contrary, their steering qualities are well known to be remarkable. Their operations in such an intricate place as Charleston during the past fifteen months are a sufficient comment on this head. The steering qualities of the first Monitor astonished every one. If I remember correctly, when tested under Admiral Gregory's direction in New York harbor, she completed the circle in little over four minutes. In fact, in the James River we used to turn around in about one-third the time occupied by the double-enders, with a rudder in each end. The English iron-clads, according to official reports, occupy in completing the circle between *twelve* and *fifteen* minutes. From a drawing of their latest English iron-clad, the *Bellerophon*, recently presented to me—which vessel, by the way, is a tacit condemnation of all they have built before—I observe that the *Dictator's* rudder and stern arrangement, as regards propeller, &c., has been almost exactly copied. But to return to the subject. There are no screw vessels afloat, of the same length, which can turn a smaller circle than the Monitors. The remark of the *Tribune*, that the *little Passaic* cannot cross the Atlantic, strikes me as decidedly disingenuous, when the function for which the vessels of her class were designed is remembered.

In conclusion, permit me to add, that I hope I may never have a more troublesome task than to put a *Passaic* in respectable order and steam eight knots (not miles). What the motives are which prompt a loyal newspaper to utter such wholesale condemnation on so important a part of our national strength as the turreted iron-clads and their 15-inch guns with sixty pounds of powder, is difficult to imagine. In this part of the Union, the iron-clads are looked upon as having contributed greatly to our respectable position abroad.

You are at liberty to make what use of this you chose for the benefit of the cause.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Isaac Newton,
First Assistant Engineer U. S. N.

Boston, June 21, 1864.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE KEARSARGE.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following extracts from a letter received by a friend from Lieutenant-Commander Thornton of the *Kearsarge*:—

Kearsarge, Cherbourg, June 23, 1864.

We have had a great victory, and the whole of Europe is ringing with it. Congratulatory letters are pouring in upon us from all quarters, and bouquets of flowers, with offers of boxes at the opera, and thousands of attentions beside. In the midst of it all I have been incessantly and even furiously occupied in getting the ship fully re-established in its former good order and condition.

You will learn all about the fight and the destruction of the *Alabama* in the papers. I believe I am awarded all the credit I could wish for the part I bore in the battle; but military pride and promotion have ceased in a great measure to be a motive with me. I have endeavored to do my duty to my country and the service, both in battle and in the long, laborious and careful preparation for it. I have succeeded, and I am satisfied. I felt no excitement in the fight, but I watched its progress with professional interest, and I felt perfectly satisfied with the result. That is all.

Very different were my feelings in former battles on the Mississippi and the Gulf. Then I felt all the excitement and all the enthusiasm of the scene, the desire to do and dare, in contempt of danger and death. Perhaps if we had been obliged to "board" the *Alabama* the rush of conflict would have revived the old feelings, but I doubt it. However, I must not mourn if I have been enabled to do my duty creditably. My old and honored commander, Admiral Rowan, will be pleased, and that is one gratification to me, and perhaps many another friend will be also.

By the way, we have news that the *Niagara* departed for these waters on the 2d of this month, and we are expecting her daily. Now that the *Alabama* has been destroyed, the *Georgia* run into port and sold, the *Rappahannock* permanently seized by the French Government, and only the *Florida* left of all the Rebel navy, perhaps the *Kearsarge* may

be relieved by the *Niagara* and be allowed to return home. I can really see no further necessity for her presence in the Channel now, although the "secesh" avow, with many strong oaths, that they will fit out another *Alabama* in six weeks and sink the *Kearsarge*. But I rather think they have got enough for the present. I long to see the old *Niagara* stick her long nose toward the "breakwater;" but I suppose we must wear out many a weary cruise before she really does come. But I do not think we shall see any more fighting, unless we can pick up the *Florida*. I have a sort of grudge against my old foe, but am willing that she should be taken by any other fortunate ship.

The shores of the old Channel have rung with the sound of naval artillery for centuries; and yet an hour's sharp fighting sets the French to jabbering, and John Bull to using worse language. The *Alabama* happened to have a battery of English manufacture, while our own was purely American. In calibre and mathematical force they were about equals, but the disproportion of effect was wonderful. The English will not ascribe it to superior training and discipline on our side, which is the cause, but persist in trying to find fault with the fairness of the battle, when nothing could be fairer. The two ships were alike in size, the *Alabama* mounting one gun in the broadside more than the *Kearsarge*, while the *Kearsarge* had two 11-inch pivot guns, where the *Alabama* had one 8-inch and one 120-pounder Blakely rifled gun. There was a difference of only sixty pounds in the weight of iron thrown at a single broadside. They were as nearly equal as ever two ships were. Profiting by former experience, we had "bighted" our sheet cables over the side for the better protection of our boilers. This had been done a year and a half before the action. SEMMES was aware of this, but underrated its importance, and neglected to provide his ship with a similar defence. Our chain was struck twice by the heaviest projectiles, and unquestionably saved us from damage. But the *Alabama's* men fired hurriedly, and almost always above our ship, while our men, trained to coolness and deliberation, fired slowly and into the *Alabama*.

THE IRON-CLAD QUESTION.

THE following report on the subject of iron-clads has been submitted to the Navy Department by Lieutenant-Commander E. SIMPSON, formerly in command of the *Passaic*. It is published by the permission of the Department. We regret that its length compels us to defer, until another week, the concluding portion, in which the character of our present Monitors is discussed at length:

124TH STREET, HARLEM, NEW YORK,
June 25th, 1864.

SIR:—Believing that the Department is desirous of receiving opinions from officers on the subject of armored vessels, I respectfully submit the following paper. The opinions may not deserve the same consideration as those already given by officers who have been called upon for reports, but they will, at least, have the merit of being deduced from experience in practice combined with some study of the subject.

CLASSES OF ARMORED VESSELS.

There are several classes of armored vessels now in existence, each class having its own particular supporters who, in upholding it, find it necessary to condemn all others, allowing them to possess no merit, and dwelling at length on the special advantages resulting from their own favorite plan. These classes may be divided into the following order:

1st. The sea-going class.
2d. The floating-battery class.
3d. The harbor-defence class.

Of the first class, the British *Warrior*, and French *Solferino*, *Gloire*, &c., are types, and the reports on the experimental cruise of the French fleet of armored vessels certainly go to show that the French armored vessels are very successful. Of the second class, I will specify the U. S. S. *New Ironsides* as the best type, inasmuch as she is a poor model for sea service, but is enabled from her light draft of water to approach close to forts, where her heavy battery is able to develope its great power. From her construction, she must roll much at sea, which would make her a bad gunnery ship for sea service, but in a harbor it is difficult to conceive of a better model for a floating battery, if her ends were protected in the same manner as are her sides.

Of the third class, the Monitor is beyond all doubt, the best type. The means used for harbor defence must be such that there can be nothing more formidable. The cruisers outside may be driven in by the approaching enemy forts may be surprised, obstructions may be surmounted, but the vessel used as the last resort must be fitted for its one sole work of defending the harbor; and it must be impregnable and irresistible. No vessel ever conceived offers such a certain chance of being made impregnable as this class of turreted vessels, and if the legitimate duty of the turret be kept in view (viz., its ability to mount and work a heavier gun than can be carried in broadside) the Monitor can be made irresistible.

There are three main classes, then, of armored vessels; one for sea purposes, sparred and rigged, and capable of cruising to distant ports; one for floating batteries, capable of being used in our own harbors or of being sent to an enemy's waters to operate against forts; and one for harbor defence, fitted solely for that purpose and with no view to keeping the sea except as it might be necessary to go along the coast from one port to another.

These three separate duties are essential, and must hereafter be performed by armored vessels, and it seems to me that one difficulty attending the conclusion at this time as to what plan of armored vessel to adopt springs from the fact that we are trying to solve a problem requiring these three duties, so different in their character, to be discharged by one and the same vessel. The result can never be successful, for it is evident that the very means taken to fit the vessel for one duty must unfit her for the performance of the others.

Recognizing, then, the necessity for armored vessels to discharge these threefold duties, we must accept the fact that a great Navy, such as that of the United States must ever be, must consist of three separate and distinct classes of armored vessels, each designed for a special object and fitted alone with view to its accomplishment.

THE SEA-GOING CLASS.

Of this class of armored vessel, I may say that we do not possess one. The *Dunderberg* is the only one that promises usefulness in this line of duty, but her construction is so peculiar that it is unsafe to predict as to her future. A certain number of this class of armored vessel will be found necessary, and it is well to profit by the experience of other nations in this, to us, almost untried field.

Although the Government possesses no armored vessels of this class, we can point with pride to noble vessels built in this country and now sailing under the flag of friendly nations. The *Ré d'Italia* is probably the finest vessel of this class afloat, and we could not go much wrong by incorporating vessels like her into our system; but if we will maturely consider what is required of a cruiser we may be able to modify to our advantage the plans already approved.

The armored cruiser must be a sea-going vessel in every particular. She should be perfectly fitted as a sailing vessel, should be capable of attaining a speed at sea of ten knots under steam, should have ample accommodation for the stowage of a large amount of provisions, stores, coal, &c., and should be so fitted as to admit of free ventilation by natural means. All this should be consulted, at the same time keeping in view the necessity of having her broadside battery well elevated above the water and of making her a vessel of as light a draft as possible consistent with stability.

There would be no difficulty in constructing such a vessel were it not for the weight of armor which is considered necessary to plate upon her sides, and which makes it necessary to construct such a vessel of mammoth proportions. I submit, as my opinion on this subject, that the amount of armor now considered necessary for plating an armored vessel of the sea-going class is altogether too great, and that by reducing it one half a more efficient cruiser will be secured, at the same time that she will retain sufficient defensive power to make her superior to any unarmored vessel, and equal to contend with sea-going armored vessels of much thicker plating.

Our experience goes to show that, in contending with batteries on shore, a certain thickness of armor is indispensable in order to protect the vessel from harm, and to admit of her continuing her offensive operations; but, in the cases from which we draw our experience, the vessels have been forced to anchor before the batteries and have thus made themselves fixed points for the fire of the enemy, with whom, after the range was determined, the actions have assumed the character of target practice. Again, the most desirable position in which to lay the vessels has been that in which their own powers of offence could be best brought into use, viz., with the side presented to the enemy; this position required the surface struck by the enemy to occupy a direction at right angles to the flight of the projectile, thus causing the vessel to receive the blow at the worst possible angle. But how different are the circumstances attending an action at sea where the vessels, hardly ever for two minutes at a time steer on courses accurately parallel! The slightest deviation from a perfect parallelism of courses gives the projectile an opportunity to glance from the side, or, causing it to operate upon a larger surface, makes its effect on any one point so much less serious.

In the case for illustration used above, where the vessel has become a fixed target for the fire of the enemy, every shot "*tells*," but how very different is the effect of fire at sea! Distances are hurriedly and somewhat inaccurately determined, and these are ever changing, so that at the moment that the distance of the enemy is determined, and the corresponding order issued to the battery, the range may be incorrect. Again, the rolling motion is a great element of inaccuracy in fire at sea, and the smoke on the covered deck frequently obscures the vision just at the moment the gun is discharged. All these causes, and many others, operate to interfere with the accuracy of fire at sea, so much so as to make it certain that at any considerable distance many shots must miss the mark. This should clearly show that for sea-going vessels the same thickness of armor is not required as when a vessel is operating in still waters against stationary objects.

If, then, the amount of armor on our sea-going armored vessels be reduced, have we not a right to expect from them increased speed? Here is a power in itself which gives us the opportunity of choosing our distance according to our armament, and of withdrawing from action if it be found necessary to repair damages.

All vessels of this class should be constructed of wood, for I am satisfied that the great power of armor to resist impact is derived from the character of the backing which supports the iron. A heavy backing of wood behind a slight thickness of iron is of more value than five times the thickness of iron unsupported, unless the iron be arranged in the form of a turret; but this arrangement for mounting guns I would not recommend for an armored vessel of the sea-going class.

The armament for these vessels should be determined with regard to the enemy with whom they are expected to contend. On the upper deck two or three rifled guns of large calibre should be mounted to be used for chasing purposes, and for deliberate firing at long range, but the guns on the gun deck, constituting the main armament of the vessel, should be smooth-bores capable of projecting a solid shot with high velocity. The experience of the war has shown that the bolts fired from the rifled cannon is formidable only against the decks of the Monitors, while their effect on the turrets and side armor is comparatively insignificant, indenting the outer plates, but communicating little or none of its force beyond the point where its penetration ceases. Nothing can exceed the crushing effect of a large spherical ball fired with high velocity, and this character of projectile should be the main reliance in contending with the armored vessels of the enemy.

THE FLOATING-BATTERY CLASS.

I do not desire to lengthen this paper unnecessarily, so under this head I will merely specify the *New Ironsides* as the best type of this class. She is a strongly constructed wooden hull, well plated around her battery, and from her peculiar construction is enabled to carry her weight of armor and guns without requiring a large draft of water. She was designed for a sea-going vessel, and her extremities are unprotected, but if the idea be abandoned of requiring her to keep the sea she could be improved upon so as to be made a floating battery entirely protected by heavy armor, and yet retaining sufficient floating capacity and motive power to carry her along the coast from port to port, or even to be carried, with convoy, to a distant harbor in order to operate against the batteries of an enemy.

The armament of the floating battery should be arranged with regard to the operations immediately in view. If the fort to be bombarded be a work of masonry the commencement of operations should be carried on with heavy rifled guns at such distances as to keep the floating battery from suffering much from the fire of the enemy, while, at the same time, her fire dismounts guns and injures the face of the wall. When this is accomplished, and the floating battery takes up a position nearer to the works, smooth-bores of large calibre should be used throwing solid shot with high velocities, which will have the effect of crushing and bearing down the honey-combed wall. If farther operations are desired, shells containing large charges of powder can be fired from the smooth-bored guns and burst in the debris.

If, however, the works to be assailed are sand batteries, the smooth-bored gun will be found to be the best for use from the commencement, the floating battery taking up her position so close to the enemy as to prevent him from remaining in his open works.

It would be always desirable to arm the floating battery with as many guns as possible, in order that, when anchored in front of the works of the enemy, it may derive protection from the rapidity of its own fire, which will have the effect of making the aim of the enemy unsteady, and must eventually drive him from his guns.

I consider the floating battery a distinctive class of armored vessel, and believe that it must be recognized as a formidable element in harbor warfare.

NAVAL SIGNALS.

From the Moniteur, Paris, July 7.

A UNIVERSAL CODE OF NAVAL SIGNALS.

REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

SIRE:—The idea of a universal naval language, offering to all nations a uniform means of communication at sea, has been for a long time, in England as well as in France, the object of laborious researches.

The realization of this idea, which is possible at this day, thanks to the accord that is established on the subject between your Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, will be a new sign of the civilization of our epoch. I now ask of the EMPEROR to be so good as to sanction it.

Already your Majesty, in approving the agreement concluded with Great Britain for establishing a system of regular lights on board of vessels of the navies, has been able, by your decree of the 25th October, 1862, to prevent many accidents.

The rules prescribed by this agreement, to which you have invited the other Governments to adhere—now observed by most of the maritime nations—have, in lessening the chances of serious collisions, saved commerce from many losses, and humanity from many regrets.

We have to hope, Sire, that there will also be obtained the adhesion of other countries to the regulation which has for its object the establishing of a code of signals understood by every maritime nation, and which has received the approval of the English Admiralty, the Board of Trade and my department. In some time, no doubt, all vessels, to whatever nation they may belong, or whatever language their crews may speak, will be able to exchange with each other notices and requests, the importance of which will be measured by the wants and dangers of navigation. They will be able, when in sight of coasts on which lighthouses are established, to give useful information, to obtain those things which are necessary for their operations, to claim any assistance needed by them—lastly, to ask for the latest meteorological notices.

It is to the works written during nearly the last fifty years, in order to get up a collection of general signals, that the commission named by the two Governments (French and English) should refer for the adoption of the unique code that it is its business to propose.

These works were many. Already in 1818 and 1820 there appeared in England, which was the first to enter into this enterprise, the commercial codes of TYAM and SQUIRE; in 1853, that of PHILLIP. The best known of those works has been for a long time that of Captain MARYATT, the last edition of which (1854) is a cotemporary of the French code of REYNOLD, as well as the American code of ROGERS.

But, in the midst of this variety of works, the need of a unique code was only the more manifest. Communications were still next to impossible among the vessels of different nations. Besides, did not the Board of Trade name a commission, composed of mercantile men and officers of the Royal Navy to study the question. This commission, in which were the names known to science of Admirals BEECHE and FITZROY, formed, in 1856, a project for a universal code. Issued, at the end of a laborious examination of thirteen books of signals belonging to different nations, and arranged by Mr. LARKIN, of the Board of Trade, secretary of the commission, this code, which offered all the guarantees desired, both in the number of signals embraced and in the care with which they had been classed, was unanimously accepted by the commission as that which, after all, ought to be adopted.

However, the commission introduced into it some necessary modifications, in order that vessels might communicate at a great distance, and put themselves *en rapport* with the lighthouses; and to-day, that which I have to tender to your Majesty contains a full collection of signals easy to be used.

By means of eighteen flags, joined two and two, three and three, four and four, there can be obtained more than 78,000 combinations, a number more than enough to express all the necessary communications at sea, and to signal the names of vessels-of-war and commerce of the various nations; lastly, for signals at a great distance, an equally sufficient number of combinations is obtained by the use of three balls and two flags.

Thus, all vessels furnished with the necessary materials, the price of which is very moderate, will be able, when the code of signals and the list of vessels of the different countries will have been published and translated, to communicate with each other on all the seas of the globe.

It is, therefore, with confidence that I now submit to your Majesty a decree which sanctions the adoption of a unique code of signals between France and England. No doubt the other nations will hasten to adopt it in their turn, as they have done the regulation as to lights; and thus will be attained this object so long sought for, namely, the creation of the universal naval language, which responds so well to the liberal ideas of the Emperor.

I am, with the most profound respect, Sire, your very humble and obedient servant and faithful subject, the Minister of the Navy and Colonies, &c.,

P. De Chasseloup Laubat.

THE DECREE.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French:

To all present and to come, greeting:

On the proposal of our Minister of the Navy and Colonies in respect to the letter dated 17th of May last, by which our Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known to our Minister of the Navy and Colonies that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has given its definite assent to the proposal made by the Anglo-French Commission, charged to consider the question of universal naval signals.

We have decreed, and we decree the following:—

Article 1. The commercial code of signals for the use of the vessels of all nations, such as has been adopted by the Anglo-French Commission, will be the only one used by French vessels for all communications exchanged at sea, either between themselves or lighthouses, or with foreign vessels.

Art. 2. Every vessel of our imperial navy, and every lighthouse on the coasts of France, will be furnished with a dictionary of the flags and other things necessary for the exchange of communications with French and foreign trading vessels, according to the system of signals determined by the said code.

Art. 3. Our vessels of war will continue to communicate with each other and the French lighthouses by means of the signals actually in use in the imperial navy.

Art. 4. There will be sent to the Chambers of Commerce at the ports, through the care of our Minister of the Navy and Colonies, copies:

1. Of the dictionary of the commercial code of signals, as well as of the list of French and foreign vessels, and of their official numbers in the commercial code of signals.

2. Of the charts of the French lighthouses.

There will also be sent to the Chambers of Commerce models:

1. Of the universal series of flags of the commercial code of signals.

2. And of the black balls used for signals at a great distance.

Art. 5. These will be regulated by subsequent dispositions agreed upon by our Ministers of State, of the Interior and of the Navy, the details of telegraphic transmission of commercial dispatches received from vessels or by lighthouses.

Art. 6. An order of our Ministers of State and of the Navy and Colonies will fix the day from which the commercial code of signals will be exclusively used.

Art. 7. All contrary dispositions to the present decree are, and remain, abrogated.

Art. 8. Our Minister of the Navy and Colonies is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Dated at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 25th of June, 1864.

Napoleon.

By the Emperor.

The Minister of the Navy and Colonies,

Cte P. De Chasseloup Laubat.

THE REVERIES OF MARSHAL SAXE.

Baron de Grimm in his "Memoirs" (Part first, Vol. I., p. 241), makes the following reference to this valuable work:

The Reveries of Marshal Saxe has experienced the fate of all works of genius. It has been warmly admired by the small number of good judges who know the real value of things, and who establish upon a solid foundation the reputations of men and of books; while fools have not known what to make of it, and in proportion to their own self-sufficiency have determined it to be, in point of merit, extremely below the fame of the author. The work, however, possesses all the characteristics of true genius; it is written with the utmost simplicity; it abounds with views of things absolutely new, and is, if we may thus express ourselves, so much the friend of good sense, that it is not necessary to have a profound knowledge of the profession of arms to understand and feel its merits. It is true, that pedantry, a quality more common in the military profession than in any other, must be shocked at every page, at the ideas put forth by the illustrious author. Narrow and contracted minds cannot relish a work which, at every moment, overturns commonly-received customs, and demonstrates the danger and futility of them. We are more attached than any other people of Europe to forms and method. Everything that deviates in the slightest degree from the ordinary routine astonishes, and we know not what to think of it till the small number of enlightened judges have by their decisions fixed our wavering judgments. This attachment to long established ideas forms a singular contrast with the lightness and versatility of character so generally ascribed to the French nation.

The world therefore began by considering the Reveries as a very moderate work, not by any means worthy of its author; but this opinion is every day changing, and it will soon be ranked by general consent among the works that ought to be handed down to posterity. We are astonished to see this hero predict all the misfortunes which happened to the Emperor Charles VII. of Bavaria, from having preferred the conquest of Bohemia to that of Austria; and the letter addressed in the year 1749 to the Count D'Argenson, then Minister of War, upon the different exercises that they wished to introduce into the infantry, must make every true Frenchman tremble. The Marshal there demonstrates very clearly, that nothing is to be done without discipline, and that there is no occasion to seek elsewhere for the source of all our misfortunes than in the neglect of so essential a point. In fact when we hear of the great things done by the French in the last century, under Viscount de Turenne and the great Prince of Condé, sufficient attention is not paid, in my opinion, to the spirit of discipline which then existed among our troops, and which they had imbibed in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus through the medium of the celebrated Bernard, Duke of Weimar. The example of the King of Prussia ought to convince us more than ever, that everything great and solid achieved in military operations, has its source in the perfect discipline of the troops; all else is false and fleeting, and shines but with a transient lustre.

SHELLING CHARLESTON.

The following description of the effect produced by the shells thrown from our batteries into Charleston, is given by a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*:—On the 21st of August, at half-past one A. M., I was lying on my bed in the Charleston Hotel, unable to sleep from the excessive heat, and listening to the monotonous sound of the cannonade kept up on the enemy's position from the batteries on James Island. Restless and weary of the night, I had lighted a candle in defiance of the mosquitos, and sought to pass away the time with a volume of "Les Miserables." It happened to be the one containing the account of the battle of Waterloo, and while deeply interested in the description of the rushing squadrons of cuirassiers, I was startled by a noise that, from connection with my reading, resembled the whirr of a phantom brigade of cavalry galloping in mid air.

My first feeling was that of utter astonishment; but a crash succeeded by a deafening explosion in the very street on which my apartment was situate, brought me with a bound into the centre of the room. Looking from the window, I saw fire and smoke issuing from a house in which were stored the drugs of the medical purveyor. A watchman was running frantically down the street, and when he reached the corner just below me, commenced striking with his staff against the curb, a signal of alarm practiced among the Charleston police. At first I though a meteor had fallen; but another awful rush and whirr right over the hotel, and another explosion beyond, settled any doubts I might have had—the city was being shelled. People are not given to laughing under such circumstances, but I will defy any one who witnessed what I witnessed on leaving my room not to have given way to mirth in moderation. The hotel was crowded with spectators, who had been attracted to the city by the sale of some blockade cargoes, and the corridors were filled with these terrified gentlemen, rushing about in the scantiest costumes and the wildest alarm. One perspiring individual, of portly dimensions, was trotting to and fro with one boot on and the other in his hand, and this was nearly all the dress he had to boast of.

In his excitement and terror he had forgotten the number of his room, from which he had hastened at the first alarm, and his distress was ludicrous to behold. Another, in a semi-state of nudity, with a portion of his garments on his arm, barked the shins of every one in his way to drag an enormous trunk to the staircase. On reaching the hall I found a motley crowd, some of whom with the biggest of words were cursing the Federal commanders. Whirr! came another shell over the roof, and down on their faces went every man of them, into tobacco-juice and cigar ends, and clattering among the spittoons. I need not say that this is a class of men from whom the Confederacy hopes nothing; on the contrary, by their extortion, practiced on a suffering people, they have made themselves execrated. If a shell could have fallen in their midst and exterminated the whole race of hucksters, it would have been of great benefit to the South. The population was now aroused, the streets filled with women and children, making for the upper part of the city, where they would find comparative safety. The volunteer fire brigades brought out their engines, and parties of the citizen reserves were organized rapidly and quietly, to be in readiness to give assistance where required.

The first engine that reached the house struck by the first shell was one belonging to a negro company, and at it they went with a will, subduing the fire in a marvellous short time. At every successive whirr above them, the negroes shouted quaint invectives against "cussed boboli-"tionists," scattering for shelter until the danger was passed. Through the streets I went, and down to the Battery Promenade, meeting on my way sick and bed-ridden people, carried from their homes on mattresses, and mothers with infants in their arms, running they knew not whither. Reaching the Promenade, I cast my eyes towards the Federal position, and presently, beyond James Island, across the marsh that separates it from Morris Island, came a flash, then a dull report, and after an interval of some seconds a frightful rushing sound above me told the path that the shell had taken; its flight must have been five miles.

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL CHARACTER.

In a letter to the London *Morning Post*, John Ruskin makes the following keen analysis of the English character:

"The cession of Savoy was the peaceful present of a few crags, goats, and goatherds, by one king to another; it was also fair to pay for fair work, and, in the profoundest sense, no business of ours. Whereupon Mr. Kinglake mewed like a moon-struck cat going to be made a mummy of for Bumbastis. But we saw the noble Circassian nation murdered, and never uttered a word for them. We saw the noble Polish nation sent to pine in ice, and never struck a blow for them. Now the nation of our future Queen calls to us for help in its last agony, and we round sentences and turn our backs. Sir, I have no words for these things, because I have no hope. It is not these squeaking puppets who play before us whom we have to accuse; it is not by cutting the strings of them that we can redeem our deadly error. We English, as a nation, know not, and care not to know, a single broad or basic principle of human justice. We have only our instincts to guide us. We will hit anybody again who hits us. We will take care of our own families and our own pockets; and we are characterized in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by rage in speculation, lavish expenditure on suspicion or panic, generosity whereon generosity is useless, anxiety for the souls of savages, regardless of those of civilized nations, enthusiasm for liberation of blacks, apathy to enslavement of whites, proper horror of regicide, polite respect for populicide, sympathy with those whom we can no longer serve, and reverence for the dead whom we have ourselves delivered to death.

In a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, denying the report of disagreement between the contractors of the new light-draft Monitors and the Navy Department, Mr. Donald McKay, the East Boston ship builder, says:

I am well aware that the public has been quite restless in relation to the movements of the Navy Department, on account of the depredations of the *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Georgia*; but if the facts were generally known they would show that the power of these vessels has been greatly exaggerated. In a letter to Senator Grimes, which you published some time since, I boldly asserted that the *Alabama* was inferior in speed and fighting qualities to our sloops of war, the truth of which was clearly demonstrated in the recent glorious naval combat. The difficulty has not been a want of vessels of the right class to destroy these British rovers, but to obtain sight of them. It is my deliberate opinion that almost any of our sloops could easily overhaul the *Florida* in a twelve hours' run, and bring her to action. The accounts of her great speed, from the size of the vessel, and her well known motive power, are entirely incorrect. I do not believe she can be driven more than twelve knots an hour under steam alone for more than two or three hours at a time. If the public will only exercise a little patience they will find that the Navy Department has not neglected its duty in this hour of our national struggle, and that in the designs of even the light-draft Monitors it has acted with more skill than many have believed. These vessels were a bold experiment, an innovation upon all previous notions of iron-clads, and could not be expected to be wholly perfect at first, but I am confident that without change from the first design, they would be most valuable for home defence. To make them available for action in Southern waters, in all weather, the proposed impovement is necessary.

In addition I would earnestly recommend the construction of a number of sea-going wooden ships, heavily iron-clad, with high speed, from 24 to 36 guns—and thus secure the respect of all the other nations of the world and the best guarantee of *impartial neutrality*.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of Major-General Washburne, commanding the District of West Tennessee:—Major Wm. H. Morgan, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major J. O. Pierce, A. A. G., Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Captain Isaac N. Buck, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Colonel J. L. Geddes, 8th Iowa Infantry Vols., Provost-Marshal; Major J. N. Nigler, Surgeon 6th Illinois Cavalry Vols., Medical Director; Captain Geo. A. Williams, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary of Musters; Captain Marland L. Perkins, 9th Illinois Cavalry Vols., Judge Advocate; Captain Andrew Geddes, 8th Iowa Infantry Vols., Ordnance Officer; Captain John Whytock, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry Vols., Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Chas. H. Townsend, 29th Wisconsin Infantry Vols., Aide-de-Camp and Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant S. J. Burnett, 33d Missouri Infantry Vols., Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant A. M. Kinzie, 9th Illinois Cavalry Vols., Aide-de-Camp.

Dr. H. O. Marcy, Surgeon of the 35th U. S. C. Troop, in a letter to the Boston *Journal* reports having "direct "and positive information received from several parties of "prisoners as well as deserters—soldiers in the battle of "Olustee and perfectly conversant with the facts—that the "morning after the battle a South Carolina regiment and "the Second Georgia Regulars took possession of the depot "for the wounded, and not as an armed mob seeking plun-"der and destruction, but under orders of their officers—"who with their swords actually set the example—in cold "blood murdered the colored soldiers who, wounded and "helpless lay there under the charge of an assistant sur-"geon, left to attend to their wants."

Chaplain Quint of the 2d Mass. regiment describes General Sherman as a man who has a gaunt look about him—as if he had got hungry when a boy and never got over it. A nervous man, never quiet, pulling his whiskers, or buttoning his coat, or twisting a string, or rubbing a finger—never quiet; but with a kind of look in his face that reminds one of a panther, if he gets angry; fiery, keen, powerful—and a genius. General Thomas, he says, looks more like a tamed lion—tamed, but one wouldn't like to feel his paw, for all that.

The Portland *Press* records the case of a soldier, who, by economy and good habits, discarding liquor and tobacco, succeeding in twenty months, in saving out of his thirteen dollars a month $450 besides sending home at one time $25 for a watch and some other things, at another time $21. The State and city bounties for re-enlistment are yet to be paid, which will swell the sum, with interest accrued, to upwards of $750.

The veterans of the Sixth corps, under General Ricketts, are complimented by the Baltimore papers on the fact that during their encampment in Druid Hill Park, "not a tree was cut down, a road injured, or any part of the grounds disturbed, and it has not unfrequently occurred that a large pic-nic party has left more signs of their presence than these soldiers did after several days occupancy."

Forty citizens of Dayville, Mass., spent one Sunday in mowing and husbanding the hay on the fields of a poor woman with six children, whose soldier husband is dying far away.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

THE New York *Herald* has collected $800 for a sword for General McClellan.

BY order of Lieutenant-General Grant, General Terry has assumed command of the Tenth corps.

MAJOR-General Couch is making preparations to change his headquarters from Harrisburgh to Carlisle.

THE resignation of Colonel S. D. Bruce, of the Twentieth Kentucky, has been accepted by the War Department.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. J. Phillips, 9th Illinois, who was wounded in the first advance on Resaca, has returned to duty.

LIEUTENANT C. W. Lockwood, 81st Ohio, wounded at Ruff's Mills on the 4th instant, is in hospital at Marietta, doing well.

CAPTAIN Winslow of the *Kearsarge*, is reported to have lost the use of his left eye, and the oculists of Paris give him no hope of its restoration.

LIEUTENANT Foot of the 121st New York Vols., who was reported killed in the battle of the Wilderness, is said by an escaped prisoner to be in Libby Prison.

CAPTAIN Pesilner, naturalist, appointed by the Government to accompany General Sully's expedition against the Sioux, was killed by the Indians a few weeks ago.

GENERAL Dix has ordered the arrest and prosecution of E. H Fuller, editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* for the publication of an article advising resistance to the draft.

CAPTAIN H. S. Wetmore, formerly superintendent of Naval Recruiting at Memphis, has been assigned by Admiral Porter to the command of naval rendezvous at Cincinnati.

BRIGADIER-General Ransom, formerly Chief of Staff under General Grant, who was wounded for the fourth time in the Red River campaign, is to take command of a division in General Sherman's Army.

T. F. WADE, Volunteer Lieutenant U. S. N., has not resigned as was reported, but is at present awaiting orders and recovering from wounds received at the destruction of the *Commodore Jones*, of which vessel he was in command.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Charles E. Fuller, Chief Quartermaster of General Butler's Army of the James, has just returned to his home in Boston on sick leave—the first furlough he has had since entering the service three years ago.

MAJOR-General Burbridge, Brigadier-General Manson, and the Hon. Joseph Holt were in Louisville a few days since. Major A. A. Hosmer is performing the duty of Judge-Advocate-General during the absence of General Holt.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel C. B. Baldwin of the Massachusetts 1st regiment, was taken prisoner on the morning of the 6th of May at daylight, while in command of the picket line. He was taken to Macon, Ga., where he arrived on the 25th of May.

MAJOR George G. Hasting, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, has been detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Army of the Potomac, in place of Major E. R. Platt, who has been assigned to duty as Instructor in Spanish at the U. S. Military Academy.

MAJOR Burnes, formerly Paymaster in the United States Army, who was captured by the Rebels on White River, and taken to Tyler, in Texas, made his escape from there, and has arrived safely at Quincy, Ill., after undergoing extraordinary privations.

BY order of Lieutenant-General Grant on the 18th, Major-General Ord assumed command of the Eighteenth Army corps, relieving General Martindale who temporarily succeeded General W. F. Smith. General Martindale is on a visit to his residence in Rochester, N. Y.

ARMY casualities recently reported in General Sherman's Army are Colonel Washburne, 116th Ohio, wounded; Colonel Frost, 11th Virginia, wounded in the bowels, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 5th New York heavy artillery, serving as infantry, missing, and known to be severely wounded.

COLONEL Hoffman, commander of prisoners, has returned from Elmira, where he had been to inspect the new depot for Rebel prisoners. He reports everything prepared for the reception and proper care of a large number of prisoners, who will be forwarded to that point as rapidly as possible.

CAPTAIN Isaac H. LeFevre, to whom was dedicated the first monument erected in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, was a member of the 88th Indiana Volunteers, not the 88th Missouri Volunteers as stated. He was detached on the staff of Brigadier-General John Beatty, commanding 1st brigade 2d division 16th Army corps.

COLONEL Chenoweth, Captain Morgan, and other Rebel officers, accompanying General Hobson under a flag of truce have been sent within the Rebel lines. Major Blanchard and private Dougherty, of Morgan's force, who were taken prisoners at Maysville, and have been confined there, were released, and accompany Colonel Chenoweth's party.

CAPTAIN Aaron S. Bowen, who has for some time commanded the Naval Recruiting Rendezvous at Cincinnati, Ohio, has resigned his position as Acting Master in the Volunteer Navy. Under Captain Bowen's energetic management, the recruiting station at Cincinnati has furnished many thousand seamen to the Navy. It is to be regretted that his private affairs should have compelled him to resign.

THE following is the detail for the court now trying Brigadier-General Spinola in New York:—Major-Generals John J. Peck, United States Volunteers, George S. Hartsuff, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-Generals George S. Greene, United States Volunteers, William H. Morris, United States Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonels J. G. Hughes, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, James E. McGee, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Jasper H. Raymond, Second New York mounted rifles; Colonel N. J. Hall, New York Volunteers. The court sits with closed doors.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle, A. Q. M., was able to render essential service to the Army of General Banks, on the recent retreat from the Red River County, by extemporizing a bridge over the Atchafalaya River. No pontoons being at hand, Colonel Sawtelle availed himself of 21 large Mississippi barges, steamers, which were moved up the stream, and anchored side by side. Upon this foundation a substantial bridge was rapidly constructed, over which the troops crossed with their trains, wagons, horses, and artillery. The important service thus rendered by Colonel Sawtelle was promptly recognized by General Canby on his arrival, the Colonel being appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

BRIGADIER-General Wm. H. Emory, who assumed command at Alexandria, La., May 2d, in place of General Franklin, wounded, has announced the following as his staff:—Captain Frederic Speed, U. S. V., Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Chandler, U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Woodruff, U. S. V., Chief Commissary; Major W. H. Sentell, 160th New York Vols., Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Surgeon E. F. Sanger, U. S. V., Medical Director; Captain Henry C. Inwood, 165th New York Vols., Provost Marshal; Captain Henry W. Closson, 1st Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Captain R. F. Wilkinson, 128th New York Vols., Judge-Advocate; Captain J. J. Williamson, 128th New York Vols., Ordnance Officer.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL ARTHUR H. DUTTON, 21ST CONN. VOLS.

ON the 25th of May last, Colonel DUTTON, commanding the Third brigade, First division, Eighteenth Army corps, proceeded with his regiment, under orders from the corps commander, Major-General W. F. SMITH, to reconnoitre the right of the enemy's position, near our entrenched line at Bermuda Hundred. The reconnoissance having been conducted throughout the day with complete success and without casualty, Colonel DUTTON returned with much valuable information. On the following day, the 26th, he received further orders to resume the reconnoissance, and to advance with his brigade until stopped by the enemy. The country to be traversed was covered for the most part with heavy timber, interspersed in many places with thick underbrush, and hence, as our troops neared the enemy's position, it was necessary to proceed with the utmost caution. Colonel DUTTON, having judiciously posted his brigade, so as both to guard against surprise or assume the offensive, gave his personal attention to the skirmish line, the advance of which, although attended with the greatest difficulty and peril, yet afforded the only means of ascertaining with accuracy the nature and position of the enemy's works. The Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Connecticut moved in line of battle in support of the skirmishers, and soon the enemy was encountered, strongly entrenched on a semi-circular ridge, partially concealed by wood and underbrush. Colonel DUTTON, who, with his usual gallantry, was on the skirmish line, guiding and directing the movements under a brisk fire of the enemy, received early in the engagement a severe wound through the neck and face, and was borne from the field. The command then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel BURPEE, of the Twenty-first Connecticut, but as the enemy, at this time, were apparently massing their forces opposite another part of our line of works, Major-General SMITH dispatched orders for the return to camp.

It was at first supposed that Colonel DUTTON's injuries would not prove fatal, and his comrades in arms allayed their fears with hopes of his speedy recovery. But on the 4th of June, while on the steamer from Fortress Monroe to Baltimore, his wound again commenced bleeding, and it was only by the most unremitting attention on the part of his surgeon, Dr. WRIGHT, that his life was prolonged till the arrival of the boat at Baltimore, where, on the following day, calmly and peacefully he passed away, his last moments being cheered by the sweet consolations of religion, and, fortunately, also by the presence of a beloved but sorrow-stricken wife and mother.

Colonel DUTTON graduated at West Point, in the Engineer Corps, in 1861, CUSTER, AMES, O'ROURKE, COMSTOCK, BENJAMIN and FARQUHAR being among his classmates. At the time of his death, he held the rank of Captain of Engineers in the Regular Army. In every respect, Colonel DUTTON was a most thorough and accomplished soldier, uniting with a calm, clear judgment, great personal bravery and a chivalric sense of honor. Though possessing abilities of the highest order, yet they were accompanied with that rare but happy combination of qualities which endeared him personally to his friends, while they admired without envy his many bright and shining parts. While on duty in North Carolina the past Winter, he served as chief-of-staff for Major-General PECK, and on the opening of the present campaign, he occupied a similar position upon the staff of Major-General W. F. SMITH, becoming early conspicuous for gallantry in the severe contests for the possession of the Petersburgh Railroad, and also in the hard fought action at Drury's Bluff. Shortly after this battle, he was appointed to the command of the Third brigade, which position he had held but a few days before receiving the fatal wound which terminated his brief but brilliant career. Both his classmates and his companions in arms will long mourn his loss, not only as that of a warm and devoted friend, but as one, who, if his life had been spared, would have reaped renown for himself and glory for his country. C.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP D. MASON, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY.

THIS young officer died at Washington, on July 18th, at the age of twenty-two, of wounds received in the action near Trevilian's Station, June 11th. He was born in Boston; was commissioned early in 1862 a second lieutenant in the U. S. Artillery, and attached to Battery H, Captain WEBBER; and at the fiercely contested battle of Williamsburgh, May 5th, 1862, gained his first experience of warfare. On that occasion WEBBER's battery lost so heavily in horses and men that only two of the guns could be brought off the field. It was accordingly ordered back to Yorktown to recruit, and was not again actively employed until the battle of Fredericksburgh. At Chancellorsville, under Lieutenant JUSTIN E. DIMMICK, it checked the advance of the enemy at a critical period of the fight, and upon the fall of that promising officer the command was transferred to Lieutenant MASON, and by him retained for nearly a year. At Gettysburgh, Lieutenant MASON, posted on Cemetery Hill, fought his guns with coolness and address, and in the subsequent events of the campaign he had an honorable part. During the last Spring, Batteries H and I of the First U. S. Artillery were consolidated, and transferred into a battery of horse artillery, under Captain RANDOL, in which capacity they accompanied SHERIDAN's cavalry expedition to Gordonsville, in the beginning of June. At Trevilian's Station, Lieutenant MASON, who, in two years' hard service had never received a scratch, was struck by a round shot which tore off a large fragment of flesh from his right thigh, beside mutilating his right hand. He was conveyed by ambulance to the White House, a painful journey of eight days, and thence to Washington, where he expired, after patient endurance of much suffering, at the residence of the Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER. He was a young man of singular sweetness and frankness of disposition, modest, self-sacrificing, and of approved courage. Few officers in the Army have been placed at so early an age—he was scarcely twenty-one when he assumed command of his battery—in so responsible a position, and the capacity and soldierly instincts which he showed during his brief career gave his friends many bright hopes of future distinction in his profession.

LIEUTENANT J. H. V. FIELD.

LIEUTENANT JOSIAH H. V. FIELD, who died at Cumberland, Md., on the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, was born at Tampa Bay, Fla., May 8, 1843, and was graduated at West Point, last year, standing the thirteenth in his class. After his graduation he was ordered to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa., where he remained six months, until ordered to the Springfield, Mass., Armory. After remaining on duty six weeks at Springfield, he was ordered to report to Gen. HUNTER as Chief of Ordnance in the Department of West Virginia. He was present at the battles of Staunton and near Lynchburgh, where he approved himself a soldier. On the return march he was taken sick and was brought in by an ambulance to Cumberland, Va., where he died as stated, receiving in his last hours the ministrations of his family, who were fortunately able to reach him in season. Lieutenant FIELD was the son of Captain GEORGE P. FIELD, of the 3d Infantry, who fell wounded while gallantly leading his company to the storming of Monterey, and was put to death by the Mexican lancers. His maternal grandfather, from whom he received his name, was Colonel JOSIAH H. VOSE, who died very suddenly as he was about embarking for Mexico, during the Mexican war.

COLONEL SACKETT.

Colonel WILLIAM SACKETT, of the Ninth New York Cavalry, who was mortally wounded in the engagement, under General SHERIDAN, at Pavillion Station, Va., died on the 14th ult.

Colonel SACKETT entered the Army on the 22d of April, 1861, was appointed Major of the Ninth New York Cavalry in October of the same year, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonelcy in August, 1862, and in March, 1863, became commander of the regiment. He was with General MCCLELLAN in the Peninsula Campaign, was in all the cavalry actions of the campaign which followed, was with the Army in its advance after the battle of Antietam, and in almost constant conflict with the enemy until after the battle of Fredericksburgh. He participated in most of the Cavalry engagements under General HOOKER's command, was in all the principal cavalry actions during LEE's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1862, including Gettysburgh, where he performed distinguished service.

During the present campaign he was with General SHERIDAN in all his brilliant expeditions up to the time when he fell. He was born in Seneca Falls, and was 25 years of age.

THE NEW PAY TABLE.

THE following table of the monthly pay of non-commissioned officers, privates, etc., under the new law, we publish for the information of paymasters and others:—

CAVALRY.			
Sergeant-Major	$26 00	Hospital Steward	$33 00
Quartermaster's Sergeant	22 00	Corporal	18 00
Chief Bugler or Trumpeter	23 00	Bugler or Trumpeter	16 00
First Sergeant	24 00	Farrier and Blacksmith	18 00
Sergeant	20 00	Private	16 00
Commissary Sergeant	22 00	Veterinary Surgeon	75 00
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.			
Sergeant-Major	$26 00	Corporal	$18 00
Quartermaster's Sergeant	22 00	Artificer, artillery	18 00
Commissary Sergeant	22 00	Private	16 00
First Sergeant	24 00	Principal musician	22 00
Sergeant	20 00	Musician	16 00
Hospital Steward	33 00		
ORDNANCE.			
Sergeant	$34 00	Private, first class	$18 00
Corporal	20 00	Private, second class	16 00
SAPPERS, MINERS AND PONTONIERS.			
Sergeant-Major	$36 00	Private, first class	$18 00
Quartermaster's Sergeant	22 00	Private, second class	16 00
Sergeant	34 00	Musician	16 00
Corporal	20 00		
BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL BANDS.			
Leader	$75 00	One-fourth of band	$20 00
One-fourth of band	34 00	One-half of band	17 00
Hospital St'rds, first class	$33 00	Matrons	$10 00
" second class	25 00	Female nurses—40 cts. per day	
" third class	20 00	and one ration.	

THE following letters for officers of the Army and Navy are advertised as lying in the New York post office:

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NAVY.—Beardsley, Assistant Surgeon G. S.; Berry, A, 3d Asst. Engineer Mark; Devoe, Captain J. B.; Doty, Lieutenant George W.; Foster, A. A. Paymaster J. E.; Fuller, 3d Asst. Engineer J. W.; U. S. steamer *Maumee*; Gerry, Acting 3d Asst. Engineer Chas. M. S.; Jawe, A. A. Paymaster Peter H.; Kane, A. Ensign James J., U. S. steamer *Pontoosuc*; Moore, Commodore E. W.; Mirrell, A. A. Paymaster L. H.; Rodgers, Commodore J.; Steele, A. A. Paymaster A. W.; Stimers, C. A. Engineer A. C.; Smith, Mrs. Captain Melancthon; Schober, A. Engineer Fred., U. S. frigate *Niagara*; Sterey, Paymaster's Clerk J. H., care of A. A. Paymaster Winter; Walker, Captain Wm. M.; Wood, Chief Engineer Wm. W.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

WE would remind the subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that but three numbers now remain to complete the first volume, which closes with the number for August 20th, No. 52. With the last number, we shall furnish an index and a title page, so that those who wish can bind the volume for preservation. Any numbers desired to complete sets can be furnished. We would add that we shall be under special obligations to those who desire to continue for another year, if they will remit their advance subscriptions during the coming month, so that we can commence the new volume with an edition sufficient to supply all demands. In remitting, subscribers will please be particular to mention the address at which they now receive the paper.

In answer to the question as to what the JOURNAL will be another year, we can best point to what it has been thus far, with the assurance that we shall spare no effort to make it still more worthy of the respect and confidence so generously accorded to it. It is rare that a paper is able at the close of its first year to point to so marked a success as has attended the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; a success so substantial in every way that its permanent establishment is assured.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

OF late, the public attention has been diverted from the dead-lock in front of Petersburgh to the serious raid of HUNTER up, and the more serious return raid of EARLY down, the Shenandoah Valley; to the irregular cavalry engagements and guerrilla operations in Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and finally to the grand advance on Atlanta. Of the enemy's Maryland raid it may be said, that, while it was completely successful, and humiliating to us in our own eyes, whatever it may be in those of other observers, still its scope was not such as to have a material influence on the campaign. It was of twofold advantage to the Confederacy. First, it transferred to the enemy some of our prestige of offensive operation, and revived his dubious fortunes. Secondly, it furnished stores to his commissariat. The latter loss to us was of no importance. The gain to the enemy would have been very slight, had not recent operations at Petersburgh been resolved into cutting communications and checking supplies. It was all well enough to burn the Danville Railroad, provided the Valley had been hermetically sealed. But, in effect, we stopped supplies at the spiggot and let them run at the bung.

As these lines are written, the return of EARLY to Martinsburgh is announced. It appears that there was no attempt to cut off the former Rebel raiding column. And this perhaps wisely; for what defeats had the enemy sustained to reduce the numbers which were able to pen our troops in Washington—or what considerable reinforcements had we received since the affair at Fort Stevens? There was, indeed, an endeavor to harass the Rebel rear, which met with success under AVERILL at Winchester, and with disaster under CROOK at Snicker's Gap. On a repetition of the attempt to annoy him, the Rebel general has turned, and sent us spinning to Harper's Ferry. That is the explanation of the "return of EARLY" at present. Whether the Potomac will be reforded by him is a matter of conjecture. Possibly he desires only to reap his crops in peace. But if he cross again, there is no probability of Washington being effectually assaulted. Such an undertaking was not in the former programme of the enemy, at all events. Had we just experienced a severe defeat at Petersburgh, or some second Chickahominy "change of base," there would be fear of Washington. The gathering up of horses and forage may be resumed in Western Maryland, "that nothing may be lost" This foray, doubtless, would be borne with less terror and more equanimity than the other.

The guerrilla operations at the West are of trifling importance, even in the political sense which it is sought to attach to them. But history seems trying to repeat itself there as in Virginia. Not very long ago, several positions in Arkansas and Mississippi, like Little Rock, for example, were threatened by the enemy. But events like the repulse of SHELBY by CARR have relieved some of our fortified points, and now, also, the navigation of the Southwestern rivers is, in the main, more facile than a month since. The chief danger from Western cavalry operations has been the possible severance of SHERMAN'S communications, by the accumulation of FORREST'S and S. D. LEE'S troopers in his rear. The recent action at Tupelo, by General A. J. SMITH (who, in virtue of his former exploits, as BANKS was called the savior of Louisiana, may be styled, with quite as much propriety, the savior of BANKS), has removed something of that fear. SHERMAN'S skill in preserving his supplies is remarkable.

Coming, then, to Atlanta, we find General SHERMAN, after a brilliant campaign of three months, and a march through hostile, mountainous country of 150 miles, with no gunboat or transport to aid him, in sight of the outworks of Atlanta. He has crossed the Chattahoochee, and sustained a battle far exceeding in severity and importance its predecessors at Resaca and Kenesaw. The battle was brought on by General HOOD, and conducted by him with much skill. He attacked his adversary before the latter's order of battle had been entirely established, and sought to pour his troops through a gap, or a thin surface, in the line, seizing a moment when the army, having just crossed the river, was not yet entrenched. He first spread the delusion that he had abandoned Atlanta, by sending out pretended deserters with plausible stories, and by drawing his skirmishers back upon his main lines. The results of the brilliant action which followed, were divided. The enemy undoubtedly lost much more severely than we, from the obstinacy of their charges and the fine position of our artillery. We lost MCPHERSON, calamity enough to measure against the capture of many men. We seem to have remained masters of the field. But the advance was checked, and our troops went to entrenching, while the Confederate flag still flies over Atlanta. In one word, it remains to be seen whether the enemy are at bay here, as in Virginia, and will yield the possession of Atlanta, as of Petersburgh, only after a long struggle. But the aspect of Georgia is very bright. ROUSSEAU'S raid and the movement on Decatur, besides annoying the enemy, show that he is not strong enough to prevent cutting his communications with impunity. The loss in his desperate attempt to break SHERMAN'S lines, is a very serious disaster to him. End when it may, the campaign against Atlanta, hitherto, has been conducted with praiseworthy skill.

As we begin to leave midsummer behind, there are tokens of the resumption of hostilities in Southwestern Virginia, now so long in abeyance. The present position of our main forces there may be stated as a rude arc, partially surrounding Petersburgh. The river here runs northeasterly, with the city on the southerly bank. FOSTER'S division of the Tenth corps retains its entrenched position north of the James. The rest of BIRNEY'S corps line the entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. On the south bank of the Appomattox, the Eighteenth corps hold the right of the line, succeeded from right to left, by the Ninth, Fifth and Second. Beyond, and in the rear, cavalry protect the flank. The right lies about 300 yards from the Appomattox, and perhaps 2,000 from Petersburgh. The left was once swung beyond the Jerusalem road. But it never reached in force the Weldon Railroad, except when the Sixth corps went down to Reams's Station, and entrenched there, after WILSON'S defeat. They were withdrawn the next day, and subsequently were detached for service in Maryland. The left was, even before their departure, greatly contracted, and engines have long whistled up and down the Weldon road with impunity. On the right and right centre, the chief skirmishing has occurred, and here the artillery seems to have been, with arduous and hazardous labor, mounted in force —light batteries and 30-pounders, eight-inch mortars, and one monster 13-inch. Strong defensive works encircle Petersburgh on the hither bank, but works, perhaps, not impregnable in themselves. Across the river, however, the enemy have posted a formidable line of batteries, well protected in earthworks, which contend in daily artillery duels with ours.

Soon after the failure to carry Petersburgh by assault, it seemed probable that it was no longer intended to pursue that policy, but to direct the tactics in future towards intercepting the enemy's communications, so as to cut off his supplies. This plan, if successful, would obviously force LEE to come out and fight. Accordingly, it was important to make the positions of the investing force impregnable, that, against a sally upon its entrenchments, it might hold its own. This work has been faithfully done. Meanwhile, it seemed evident that the Petersburgh entrenchments could not be overrun by storming parties, not only because there was no crevice or loophole along the line into which our columns could force their way, but more especially because, if such could be found, there was need of first, or at all events, simultaneously, dislodging the enemy from the heights which command the town, on the opposite bank of the river. It was, therefore, essential to accumulate a heavier weight of metal against this serried line of batteries. And, with much exertion, this also appears to have been done. In the process, our right has been badly enfiladed by the enemy's shells, and any further advance of the line at this extremity would probably subject it in addition to a reverse fire. Accordingly, if any material advance of the line had come into the plan, it would seem to have been to let our right remain fixed, and to swing the left around to a line of circumvallation, the extremities of the concave resting severally on the Appomattox, above and below the city.

This would, under some circumstance, be a strong order of battle, but, in point of fact, the left, as well as the right, would then have been enfiladed. Accordingly the left was not advanced, but refused a little, and no approaches of that nature undertaken. Entrenchments have been thrown up to protect the right, and mortars easily play into the city. Whether, however, the campaign has resolved itself entirely into the investment of two cities and the great entrenched camp which defends them—its success or failure depending on the permanent severance of their communications—time will speedily determine. It is by no means clear that the last infantry fighting in front of Petersburgh has occurred, nor even that there may not be a near return of such encounters. Doubtless the interval of rest for the main Army has not been idled away.

AMONG the practical difficulties which beset the Government at the opening of the war, none was attended with more cost and perplexities than the provision and maintenance of animals for the cavalry, the artillery and the Quartermaster's Department. Our old military system being entirely unadapted to a condition of war, no arrangements had been provided for the supply of animals, any more than for other necessities of a state of war. The Government easily procured the few horses and mules it needed, and never contemplated an exigency which would require half a million animals a year. So far as the cavalry service is concerned the difficulties have been remedied by a very thorough system, combining economy, honesty and facility as much, probably, as they can be obtained in any arrangement to which the Government is one of the parties. We refer to the Cavalry Bureau at Washington, and its agencies in all sections of the country. At every post where there is a Quartermaster, horses are purchased, after inspection by a military and civil inspector, for whose integrity several precautions are adopted. Being sent to Washington, or to the place ordered, the horses are again inspected, and those unfit for service are retained for such dis-

position as is deemed advisable. Horses from the field, needing rest and treatment, are sent to the depots of the Bureau and fitted for renewal of service. The whole system is very much like that of the French, and its adoption shows how much our ill-arranged military organization needed the introduction of some obvious common-sense features. Probably the Government has, since the commencement of the war, unnecessarily lost in animals alone an amount of money which would have paid for a full equipment of our military organization for the last twenty years.

MAJOR GENERAL McPHERSON.

AN inestimable loss has fallen upon the Western Army in the death of the gallant McPHERSON. To his immediate superior, it is a calamity like that which General MEADE sustained in the death of SEDGWICK. Skillful as are the Western Corps commanders, the loss of no one of them would have been more keenly felt in the future of the campaign, than will that of McPHERSON. Like SHERMAN, it was the aim of his life to be a thorough and accomplished soldier. How well he succeeded, up to his early and untimely death, his record will show.

General JAMES B. McPHERSON was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in November, 1828. He entered West Point from Ohio in 1849, and, at the end of that year, stood second in his class. The three succeeding years he was first in his class, and so graduated in 1853, joining the engineer corps as Brevet Second Lieutenant. Until September, 1854, he was assistant instructor of practical engineering at the Military Academy. From that time till August, 1861, he was engaged, first on the defences of New York Harbor, next in facilitating the navigation of the Hudson, next in constructing Fort Delaware, and finally in fortifying Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay. He become full Second Lieutenant in December, 1854, and First Lieutenant in December, 1858, being the youngest on the list. In August, 1861, he was ordered from California to attend to the defences of Boston Harbor. Soon after, he got his captaincy, dating from August, 1861. In November, 1861, he became aide-de-camp to General HALLECK, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was Chief Engineer of the Army of the Tennessee, under GRANT, in the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, receiving for his service a nomination as Brevet Major of Engineers, to date February 16th, 1862. He was at Shiloh, and for services there rendered was nominated for a Brevet Colonelcy of Engineers, to date April 7th, 1862. He had, as Colonel on HALLECK's Staff, the chief engineering charge of the approaches to Corinth, which ended in its evacuation. On the 15th of May, 1862, he became Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and, the next month, superintended with great skill all the military railroads in General GRANT's department. He was at Iuka, and again at Corinth in October, 1862, acting with so much gallantry as to be promoted to a Major-Generalcy, to date from October 3d. From that time till the close of the siege of Vicksburgh, when his engineering powers came into full play, his career was a course of triumph. General GRANT wrote of him:—

"He has been with me in every battle since the commencement of the Rebellion, except Belmont. At Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, as a staff officer and engineer, his services were conspicuous and highly meritorious. At the second battle of Corinth his skill as a soldier was displayed in successfully carrying reinforcements to the besieged garrison, when the enemy was between him and the point to be reached. In the advance through Central Mississippi General McPHERSON commanded one wing of the Army with all the ability possible to show, he having the lead in the advance and the rear in retiring. In the campaign and siege terminating with the fall of Vicksburgh, General McPHERSON has filled a conspicuous part. At the battle of Port Gibson it was under his direction that the enemy was driven, late in the afternoon, from a position they had succeeded in holding all day against an obstinate attack. His corps, the advance, always under his immediate eye, were the pioneers in the movement from Port Gibson to Hawkinson's Ferry. From the North Fork of the Bayou Pierre to Black River it was a constant skirmish, the whole skilfully managed. The enemy was so closely pressed as to be unable to destroy their bridge of boats after them. From Hawkinson's Ferry to Jackson, the Seventeenth Army corps marched roads not travelled by other troops, fighting the entire battle of Raymond alone; and the bulk of JOHNSTON's army was fought by this corps, entirely under the management of General McPHERSON. At Champion's Hill, the Seventeenth corps and General McPHERSON were conspicuous. All that could be termed a battle there was fought by the divisions of General McPHERSON's corps and General HOVEY's division of the Thirteenth corps. In the assault of the 22d May on the fortifications of Vicksburgh, and during the entire siege, General McPHERSON and his command took unfading laurels. He is one of the ablest engineers and most skillful generals. I would respectfully, but urgently, recommend his promotion to the position of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army."

Of course, McPHERSON, with such a letter of recommendation, became Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. His rank dates from August 1, 1863. Two months later he conducted a column into Mississippi, and repulsed the enemy at Canton. In February of this year, he was second in command to SHERMAN, in the latter's famous movable column, which marched from Vicksburgh to Meridian. Finally, in the first Atlanta campaign, his command was the Department of the Tennessee, including the entire Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps. His "grand "division," so-called, was the flanking force which, moving rapidly on one or the other wing, has been employed to force the enemy back to Atlanta. In some respects, the burden of the campaign, next under SHERMAN, has been on him. He fought at Resaca. The battle near Dallas was wholly his. At Allatoona and Culp Farm he was again distinguished, was actively though not hotly engaged, at Kenesaw, and on the 17th he cut the line between LEE and JOHNSTON by occupying Decatur. Three days later he fought a severe battle, from which he came out, only to fall, shot through the lungs, early in the day of Friday, July 22d, at the early age of thirty-six years.

It is pleasant to note how GRANT, SHERMAN, and McPHERSON have successively held, of late, the same commands, the advancement of each being followed by the elevation of the next lower to the vacated place. Such a triumvirate is unequalled in our Army. If, in General GRANT, conspicuous merits have raised him to the loftiest rank, in the other two there has been equal exhibition of soldierly instincts and military genius. McPHERSON, indeed, had a soldierly intuition and a love of his profession which made him a man of rare promise. He spared no pains to become a master in the science of war. Like SEDGWICK, he met death in the midst of a great campaign. His grand division had already crossed the Chattahoochee, and were struggling on the very borders of the long-sought city. But when the bloody day closed, their leader was no more. NICANOR lay dead in his harness.

"BEWARE of LEE advancing and of JOHNSTON re-"treating," was the sapient advice, according to some wiseacre, delivered to our commanders by the veteran SCOTT. By whomsoever given, such was the solemn warning and watchword, under which the duplex campaign was inaugurated. How far General GRANT would have given heed to his share of the monition, we have never had opportunity of learning. From present appearances, he will have to wait some time before he can beware to any purpose. But as to JOHNSTON, his antagonist has been ware of him so long, that now the Confederate government has also taken the hint, and, at the eleventh hour, following SHERMAN's example, is on its guard against the wily JOSEPH. Having Johnstonized his Army back 130 miles, that General had leave to withdraw personally still farther, his movement being officially accelerated just as he was meditating one more masterly effort of withdrawal. His government have put him, at any rate, where he will not retreat any more. It is to be hoped that, as the enemy failed to get SHERMAN, they have at least got their own general, "just where they wanted him." SHERMAN was to have been "drawn on" in astute style to final destruction at a single coup. But Mr. DAVIS at length concluded that the draw-game was even worse, in his match of strategy, than his favorite game of BRAGG, and accordingly returns to the latter. Meanwhile, now that SHERMAN has no JOHNSTON to beware of retreating, what shall he do about HOOD? Probably beware of his hoodwinking us. That soldier began his career as full General with a shrewd, skillful, and deceptive manœuvre. He spread reports that he had evacuated Atlanta, and confirmed the suspicion by withdrawing his skirmishers, and then drove his solid lines upon our advance with sudden and unexpected fury. But it was in vain. These excellent tactics checked SHERMAN for an instant; but, like the strategy of JOHNSTON, failed to relieve Atlanta or its army.

SINCE the capture of the Island of Alsen by the allied Germans, immediately after the dissolution of the London Conference, no fighting of consequence has taken place in Denmark. The Allies, by the mere force of numbers, have occupied the whole of Jutland, the Lynn Fiord having been crossed by them without difficulty on the 10th inst. The naval engagement between a Danish frigate and steamer and five Prussian gunboats, off Rugen Island, resulted in the repulse of the gunboats, after a sharp fight of three-quarters of an hour. Prussian journals allege that the gunboats were unable to continue the engagement, as four of their thirteen guns had become disabled.

Finding himself unable to make head against his powerful enemies, forsaken by his natural allies, and in danger of losing his entire possessions, the King of Denmark suddenly changed his policy, and entered into negotiations for peace on a basis which can hardly fail to be as acceptable to the German Powers, as it must be distasteful to France. He has dismissed his ministry; he has summoned a reactionary nobleman to take the seals of office, and he has dispatched a brother to Berlin and Carlsbad, to open direct negotiations with Germany. It is understood that he seeks for peace on the basis of the admission of Denmark, in its old territorial integrity, to the Germanic Confederation. Should peace be made on this basis, Denmark would become the German naval power, furnishing not only her whole resources, but giving to Germany, what it has always lacked, good harbors and naval arsenals, and immediate access to the Atlantic Ocean. The result of the negotiations had not been make public at the date of the last advices from Europe.

THE sanguinary defeat of the English forces by an undisciplined rabble of New Zealand savages, at the Gate Pale, on the 29th of May, was, according to the admissions of the correspondent of the London *Times*, a most ignominious and mortifying disaster. The "rebel" position consisted of two peaks, 1000 yards apart, connected by a covered way, and surrounded by rifle pits and an inner line of rail fence, masked by branches of trees. The assaulting force included the Forty-third, Sixty fifth, and portions of the Fourteenth and Seventieth Regiments, the crews of three or four men-of-war, supported by thirteen heavy Armstrong guns. After a bombardment lasting nine hours, the storming party advanced upon the works, in the face of a severe fire, and succeeded in forcing their way into the position. To their surprise, they found the pale almost deserted. Thrown off their guard, the men dispersed and fell to plundering. In an instant, says the correspondent of the *Times*, "there opened "from beneath and from every side a tremendous fire "of musketry, pointed by unseen hands. The whole "ground was alive with Maories, and the air was rent "with their savage yells." The British "fled in ter-"ror" from an equal number of savages; and to complete the story of the disaster, a portion of the force was at the same time twice repulsed in an assault upon another face of the pale. The loss of the British in this attack was twenty-six killed and seventy-eight wounded, many of whom have since died. The proportion of officers killed was unusually large.

The *Times'* correspondent is forced to admit, in order to efface something of the stigma of this defeat, that the Maories are in all physical and moral qualities the equal of the British soldier; that they have exhibited an extraordinary capacity for the stratagems of war, and that no regular army in the world could have done what these savages did against a disciplined force, provided with an ample supply of heavy guns and all the resources and *materiél* of war.

THE organization of the Quartermaster's Department, under the act of July 4, 1864, authorizes the following increase of rank:—Chiefs of divisions in the Quartermaster's Department (nine) colonels; Inspectors (six) colonels; Chief Quartermaster at dépôts (not exceeding ten) colonels; Chief Quartermaster to each Army in the field, of more than one Army corps, colonel; Chief Quartermaster to each military department, colonels; Chief Quartermaster to each division, of two or more brigades, majors. Two-thirds of each of the above grades to be taken from among quartermasters of volunteer service.

By previous law the Chief Quartermaster to each Army corp is to have the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

THE following promotions by brevet have been made by the PRESIDENT:—Brigadier-General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, to be Major-General U. S. Army.

Brigadier-Generals J. G. BARNARD, S. G. BURBRIDGE, GEORGE CROOK, and W. H. EMORY, U. S. Volunteers, to be Major-Generals U. S. Volunteers.

BRIGADIER-General W. T. H. BROOKS has resigned his commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Major 18th U. S. infantry.

Brigadier-General WM. S. SMITH has resigned.

BRIGADIER-General J. G. BARNARD, who was temporarily relieved from duty on the staff of General GRANT, has returned to his former position with him as Chief Engineer of the Armies in the Field.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The Russian Government have removed the obstructions sunk off Helsingfors to prevent the approach of vessels of deep draft.

Garibaldi's agents are reported to be raising men for a new expedition, their operations extending to England as well as to various parts of Italy.

In consideration of the increasing dearness of the necessaries of life, the French Government is about to raise the pensions of retired and invalided soldiers.

The French have obtained from the Chinese Government a grant of land near Shanghai for the purpose of establishing there a park of artillery and an arsenal.

The Emperor of China is said to have instituted a decoration for the English and French officers who have taken part in the expedition against the Taepings.

The English are finding great difficulty in recruiting their army, and are at a loss whether to ascribe the fact to the Irish exodus to this country, or to the demand for labor.

Punch has the following motto for Semmes' presentation sword:—

> A fitting gift to one whose merit lay
> In being always prompt to Cut Away.

By an Imperial order the Turkish commercial flag has been altered. Instead of the red ground and white crescent as hitherto, the colors are green ground with a red ball in the middle bearing a white crescent in the centre.

Duels are very frequent of late among the military men, as well as others, in Italy. The abolition of the penalties against the practice has been urged by a member of the Italian Chambers, on the ground that they are inoperative, and that civilization alone can put an end to the practice.

Among the amusements organized for the recreation of the French soldiers in their leisure hours in the camp at Châlons, is a little theatre of marionettes, fitted up with great taste, and the mechanism, which puts in motion a considerable number of persons, all military personages, officers or privates, is complete.

There is talk in France of reviving a batch of extinct dukedoms. General Goyon is to be Duke de Feltre; Count Corovonnel, Duke de Laral; Viscount Digeon, Duke de Sauly Tavaunes; Count de Morny, Duke of Dalmatia; Count Brissae, Duke de la Moltre-Houdencourt; M. de Gosstout, Duke de Lauzum.

Lord Clarence Paget announces that hereafter all her Majesty's ships will carry a white ensign; the blue ensign is given to ships commanded and partly manned by men of the Royal Naval Reserve, and the red ensign will be confined to the merchant service. The Admiral's list is to be no longer divided into classes indicated by the three colors, but into Admirals, Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals.

The following is given as the result of a three days' trial at Shoeburyness of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, with shot and shell, at 800, 600, 200, and 50 yards distance:—

Whitworth.		Armstrong.	
	Inches.		Inches.
Penetrated iron	30 6	Penetrated iron	34·1
Penetrated wood	46	Penetrated wood	22·5
	Lb.		Lb.
Powder consumed	105	Powder consumed	130
	Inches.		Inches.
Diameter of hexagonal shot	5 5	Diameter of cylindrical shot	6 2

With 66 rounds at 3 deg. elevation, the ranges attained have been, for the Whitworth, from 1,700 yds. to 1.790 yds., with a deflection of from 4 to 8 yds. inclusive, right and left; the Armstrong shunt, from 1,643 to 1,766 yds., with deflection of 0 to 4; the breech-loader, from 1,333 to 1,496 yds., deflection, right to left, 1 to 6. At 6 deg. the ranges were, for the Whitworth, in 34 rounds, from 2,990 yds. to 3,059, deflection 0 to 10 yds.; the shunt, 2,762 to 2,850 yds., deflection 6 to 14 yds.; the breech-loader, 2,390 yds. to 2,481 yds., deflection 10 to 18 yds.

In commenting on the *Alabama* fight, Colburn's *United Service Magazine* expresses the conviction that shell guns must in future determine success in naval warfare, and that wooden ships, or even ironsides, if not shot proof, are no longer able to stand an engagement as they used to do, when only common round shot, of 42 pounds weight at the utmost, used to be fired at sea by the largest ships. Any large shot, such as these from eight inches upwards, make such a breach in the side of a ship, if she is not shot proof, that she will soon be disabled, and a few shell exploding in the thickness of her sides, or between decks, will shortly "settle" her. For this opinion, it finds confirmation in the engagement off Heligoland last month, and in recent British experiments at Shoeburyness and Portsmouth. In the engagement referred to, one of the first shots which struck the Austrian frigate *Schwarzenberg* was a shell, "which "exploded on the gun-deck, and put all the men serv-"ing one of the guns *hors du combat.*" The vessel was also set on fire by shell, and would have been sunk or taken by her Danish antagonist, had she not run into neutral waters. As the fire of the Austrian ships is reported to have been particularly good and evenly maintained, in spite of the broadsides they had to sustain, the success of the Danes is ascribed to their shells, as well as to their good firing and manœuvring.

DEFENCE OF CANADA,

[From the Saturday Review.]

If we may draw any inference from the commercial legislation of the last few years, unlimited liability is very uncongenial to the mass of Englishmen. Perhaps our timidity in that respect may be symptomatic of the national old age which is creeping upon us, and which is removing us equally from the enterprising recklessness of America and the sentimental motives to action which are recognized in Germany. The bump of caution is undoubtedly increasing upon the national skull. War is coming to be regarded by the nation with much the same horror with which a nervous old lady regards a difference with a cabman upon the subject of the odd sixpence, and Falstaff's view of the practical advantages of honor is becoming very popular on 'Change. The existance of such a temper in the public mind is quite enough to account for the nervousness which is beginning to prevail in Parliament and elsewhere upon the subject of the defence of Canada. The frontier of Canada extends for many hundred miles. Part of it is protected by lake and river, and upon those waters we are prohibited by treaty from stationing a single gunboat. The Americans, on the contrary, have been at liberty to open what canals they pleased into those lakes, and can at any moment cover them with a naval force. The other portion of the frontier of Canada is what is called an imaginary frontier. It is marked out by no natural feature of stragetic importance. It follows no river, or mountain, or marsh, at which a general charged with defending the country could make a stand. Such a frontier could be held only by an army numbering hundreds of thousands. And certainly it is easy to see from late events that, in case of war, it would assuredly be confronted by an American army of that size. The Confederates have done us the service of trying the ice for us. When they first armed, the general impression, not only in the Southern States, but over the whole world, was that the North would never fight. In what bloody characters that error has been refuted, and how nobly the Confederates have redeemed their first mistake, there is no need to tell. But the lesson is written for our instruction as well as theirs. We know that we have to deal with a nation whose military passions are carried to the verge of madness, and whose vast resources are for the time indefinitely multiplied by the reckless prodigality with which the resources of the future are anticipated. The problem, therefore, to which we have to look forward, in case of any accidental difference with the American Government, is the defence of a frontier to whose needs the military power of France would be scarcely equal, against a vast army of veterans, commanded by generals who at least have that skill which the experience of a desperate war cannot fail to confer. The money we might perhaps furnish for such a task, though it would tax our resources to the utmost, without the hope even of an approximate reimbursement in the shape of national advantage for such a stupendous outlay. But where are the men to come from? Can England furnish them? And, if not, will Canada condescend to relieve her of the onorous duty?

The natural exclamation of most Englishmen, if this question were propounded to them, would be to the effect that, if Canada does not choose to fight for her own homesteads, she must take the consequences. And any undue delay in making those preparations for fighting which modern war requires, will, for all practical purposes, be the same thing as a refusal to fight. If the Canadians decline to insure their property against American invasion, as they probably do against fire, they must take their chance of a calamity. Undoubtedly, if they had not made adequate preparations to protect themselves, we should not very willingly assume the liability of paying for their defence. Our interest in the matter is of a more immediata kind. We have detachments of British troops upon their frontier. If an invasion were to take place now, they would be snapped up as neatly as a chess-player takes an unprotected pawn. The Government—partially alive to the danger, but afraid, in official fashion, to commit themselves hastily to the principle of too much precaution—have, it seems, ordered the troops to abandon the outlying posts, and to concentrate themselves in Montreal and Quebec. But unless the troops can hold their own there, such a measure is only shifting the scene of danger. In reality it is making the task of an enemy more easy. Instead of having to collect the detachments of British troops along an extended and inhospitable frontier, he will find them collected ready to his hand. In the old days of highway robbery, a Quaker contemplating a journey is related to have asked advice relative to the precautions which it was expedient to take against the dangers of the road. A practical friend recommended a brace of pistols. "Nay," said the Quaker, "but peradventure the men of Balial would take the pistols also." The British detachments that are stationed along the Canadian frontier are very much in the condition of the Quaker's pistols. For the purposes of defence they are simply useless against the enormous preponderance of force that might be brought against them. But their capture would form an attractive object for a foray, and they would be only too likely, should the Americans overrun the country, to be carried away along with less valuable plunder. If they are to remain there at all, they must be put into places where the weak have some chance against the strong. In other words, they must be protected by fortifications that are impregnable, so far as the word can be used, against the appliances of modern warfare. If the Government intends to maintain a force of British troops in Quebec and Montreal, it must fortify those towns. Otherwise it will only be facilitating the task of the American officer who may be entrusted with the duty of capturing them. It will simply be enacting the part of the celebrated opossum, and "coming down," to save further trouble.

But then who is to pay for these fortifications? There is the rub. The defences of the Canadian frontier are much in the condition of a house which has the misfortune to be the subject of a Chancery suit. It falls into ruin because neither suitor is certain that it is his interest or business to repair it. Quebec and Montreal are remaining unfortified because the Colony and the Mother-country cannot agree which of them is to bear the burden of the fortifications. Of course, the time will come when this emulous parsimony will cost one or both of them a hundred times the amount of the money over which they are fighting. Whichever can be induced to undertake the task, however wrongfully he may consider the burden to be cast upon him, will save an enormous interest upon his outlay. To Canada, the secure possession of those two fortresses means simply the security of her most favored districts from devastation such as that which is now sweeping over Virginia and Tennessee. To England, it means safety from a disaster which would involve her in one of the most desperate, and therefore one of the costliest, wars in which she has ever been engaged. The capture of a British army by Americans would be a disgrace for which it would need, in the eyes of the English people, a series of victories upon American soil to atone. But, judging from the ordinary operations of English and especially of official nature, there is no probability that such prudential considerations will be duly entertained. On the contrary, the Home and Colonial authorities will probably continue to wrangle over the payment of the expense of fortification until the day arrives when the Americans will put a stop to the dispute, and will find themselves in a position to undertake the labor of that duty for themselves. The plan which Mr. Cardwell assures us is under the consideration of the War Office may, for aught we know, have been devised with the skill of Todtleben. But that is not the difficulty. A good plan for fortifications is an admirable thing; but in order that the full advantage of its excellence may be felt, somebody must be found to pay for it. No one can feel much satisfaction at Mr. Cardwell's assurances until it has been ascertained that he has more influence with his inflexible colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, than he was able to exhibit in the case of the Colonial Governors' pensions.

THE DANISH IRON-CLAD IN ACTION.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the part played by the Danish iron-clad *Rolfe Krake* during the fighting in Alsen:

At about two after midnight the officer on duty in one of the boats came on board, after having run down the sound for four or five miles, i. e., till close upon Kjer and Ulkebel, without hearing or seeing anything; yet hardly had he stepped upon the deck of the *Rolfe Krake* when the report of brisk musketry fire was heard by all on board. Captain Rothe was under way in a few minutes; he doubled the point of Arnkellsore and advanced into the Als Sund as far as the narrowness of the channel allowed him to do so with safety. The Sound was all swarming with Prussian boats, laden with soldiers, and making the best of their way towards the Alsen shore. Among these he let fly his shell and grape with such good effect that he sunk several of them and completely swept the water of the remainder. He fired one hundred and eight shells from his four 68-pounders, and twenty-eight grape-shot. The batteries at Hoveskoi let fly at him with all their might, but with no great effect on the vessel and without the least hurt to a single person.

That day was a remarkably fortunate day for the *Rolfe Krake*. Two of her masts were shot down by the enemy's fire, and the steel round shot came grazing the deck, and striking with all its might the front turret, plunging several inches deep into the iron plate, but without piercing it or sensibly injuring the revolution of the turret. The *Rolfe Krake* was hit about one hundred and fifty times during the day. As the morning advanced the captain had already ventured as far within the narrow Als Sund as he could do with safety, and on this side, within reach of his guns, there was no enemy in sight. The din of battle, which had begun at Kjer, was rapidly dying away, the fugitive Danish army and its Prussian pursuers having moved to the southward towards Aikebo and Vollerup, in the direction of Horup Hav. There was nothing more to be done for Captain Rothe on this spot, and backing out of the Sound about nine, he went back to his former shelter behind the Arnkellsore point at the entrance of Augustenburg Fiord.

Having here rapidly cleared away the wreck of his masts, and assured himself of the good condition of his ship, the captain put to sea again, and steaming through the broad part of the Sound to the northwest, or Als Fiord, he doubled the Cape of Hellesgaard, on the northern summit of the island, with the purpose of steaming all around Als, and bringing such aid as he could to the army at Horup Hav. On arriving off Hellesgaard, however, he sent one of his boats on shore, and learned that the steamer *Hertha*, which was anchored within the small creek called Roge Vig, was in need of assistance; so rounding the Cape once more, Captain Rothe made for the Little Vig, and placing the helpless wooden steamer by the right side of the iron-clad, steamed out of the vig with her, and sheltering her with his mighty ironside from the shot that was showered down upon them by the Prussian batteries on the main land, conveyed her safely round the cape, and round the northern extremity of the island. The same assistance was extended to two gunboats that were lying inside the Augustenburg Fiord.

The vessels thus rescued performed the most useful service in behalf of the Danish troops on shore, as they took up at various points no less than one thousand of the scattered corps that were quartered in the Nordborg districts, and which were cut off from the main body of the army under General Heinmann, when the Prussians had rushed forward upon Augustenburg, and the Danish General was in full retreat upon Horup and Kogence. Together with the minor vessels and with the rescued troops, the *Rolfe Krake* then made her best way to Svenborg, in Funen, whence she proceeded to Middelfahrt, and arrived at her present station off Fano Island on Thursday evening.

I found the *Rolfe Krake* minus two of her masts yesterday in the afternoon, but otherwise safe and sound, with steam up, ready for action, employed in watching the enemy across the Belt, and hastily repairing the damages inflicted upon her front turret. Her bulwarks were down, and she looked as trim a craft as a monitor can. She has now her new screw on board, which does not make her, as it was said, the swiftest vessel in the Danish navy, but enables her to steam at the rate of nine-and-a half knots an hour. The captain's turret is now made as invulnerable as any other part of the ship, and the plates on some parts of the deck have been strengthened. A few trifling improvements

will soon make her a perfect vessel of her kind, and she proved lately, in a heavy gale on the Baltic, a tolerably safe and buoyant sea-boat.

A TRIP TO GENERAL MEADE'S ARMY.

UNDER this head "An Officer of the Royal Engineers" communicates an article to COLBURN'S *United Service Magazine*, in which he makes such return as he can for hospitality shown to him by officers of our Army, by retailing the private conversations to which he was a listener. We do not know how such things are considered in the English service, but among American soldiers and gentlemen it is not customary to make public statements made in the confidence of social intercourse:

On Monday morning General BARRY, to whom we had been introduced the day before, showed us the plan of the Washington line of defence, and in the afternoon one of his aides, a Captain CAMPBELL of the Artillery, took us a ride over a portion of it.

The middle of the day saw us astride two Washington hacks (than which I have seen many worse), and off we went at a smart trot with Captain CAMPBELL, followed by a Yankee cavalry orderly. We crossed the Potomac by a bridge, which had formerly been an aqueduct, and our first direction took us to Arlington Heights, where was quartered the general commanding the Washington lines, in the very house once owned by LEE, the Confederate general. One couldn't help feeling, as one saw his park and gardens cut up by Northern troopers, his house turned into a dirty barrack, his drawing-room carpet covered with Yankee spittle, and his drawing-room mantle-piece disfigured with the dirt of Yankee boots, what sacrifices this man had made to ensure the freedom of his State. He gains honor, and I hope he may gain enough; for he has sacrificed a large fortune; he has lost the most beautiful of country places that looked over the unequalled scenery of the valley of the Potomac, as that river widens, rolling by the city of Washington; and he has broken every tie of kindred, love, and home. It made one realize the sacrifice the more, when the Yankee general hooked down from nails around the room pictures of LEE's own nearest relations, and one drawing done by LEE himself; once almost sacred relics; now the sport of every idle inhabitant of that forfeited mansion.

Having left LEE's house, we proceeded to inspect one or two of the redoubts, forming part of the Washington line of defences; but, as I am not now writing *ex-officio*, I need only say that I would rather have to defend than attack them. Their construction was chiefly effected by civil labor under the direction of the engineer officer, and very proud seemed the portly clerk of works when we praised what he had just done. Riding along still further by the line of works we saw a crack regiment at drill. Their performance was certainly not better, if as good as one of our moderate county volunteer regiments in England.

PROCURING A PASS—INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL HUNT.

The next morning I set to work first thing to try and procure a pass, which would satisfy the sentries placed at every outlet from Washington, and give me a chance of visiting the Army in the field. Circumlocution has arrived in America at the highest pitch of perfection. From office to office was I mercilessly driven, always with the greatest civility; but because the Secretary of War could do nothing without the Foreign Secretary's approval, and the Foreign Secretary could do nothing without a letter from the British Minister, and the British Minister, &c., &c.—however, at last a ticket arrived with the signature of Mr. SEWARD at the bottom, and, armed with this, I purposed that very day to seek General MEADE, and see what he was doing with his army among the hills of Virginia. I fell in with an old Harrow school-fellow, now in the Grenadier Guards, who was bound on the same errand as myself; so we joined fortunes in our little expedition. A train started from Washington at two, we heard; so, at that hour, each provided with a carpet bag and rug, we appeared at that place, which by courtesy was called a station, but in reality was nothing more than some agreed-on-position on the single rickety line, where it was customary to eject or take in passengers and goods for the Army. One of the cars was filled with bags of flour, and amongst these bags we found some temporary arm-chairs, and settled ourselves for the journey. The line is solely under Government control, and our passes signed by Mr. SEWARD ensured us more than civility. All along the line were pickets and sentries to guard against the inroads of Southern guerrillas. We noticed, as we passed, the well-known sites of battles at the stream of Bull's Run, at Manassas, and at Bristow. The line had been taken up and destroyed by the Confederates in their recent advance, and the rails, having been relaid in haste, caused great jolting to our extemporary seats. Warrenton Junction, about fifty miles from Washington, was reached about 7:30 P.M., by which time it was quite dark. Owing to a letter sent before from General BARRY we found horses at the quartermaster's tent awaiting our arrival; and a ride of two or three miles over roughish country, among swarms of tents, and a perfect conflagration of camp-fires, brought us to the headquarters of the Army. The headquarter generals and staff were accommodated in rough-and-ready tents, consisting merely of two uprights and a ridge pole supporting two thicknesses of coarse canvas. Our introduction took us to General HUNT, Chief of Artillery, whom we found, with his two aides, writing by the light of a small candle in their common tent. A table was quickly brought in, seats were provided, and a repast of eggs and bacon, and whatever else could be prepared at that time, was laid before us. We did justice to the fare, and our hosts, unremitting in their kindness and civility, anticipated every want, treating us just as if they had found long lost brothers. A chat on all kinds of topics, aided by tobacco, that ever constant solace and companion of camp life, soon whiled away the evening. In the meantime, blankets and furs spread over clean straw, were arranged for our use in an adjourning unoccupied tent. The weather was fine, but cool when the sun had gone down, so that all wraps were acceptable. We slept well that night, and dreamed of happy days past in other tents in times gone by.

GENERAL MEADE AND HIS STAFF.

The bugles of the Army of the Potomac woke the echoes along ten miles of the hills and valleys of Virginia, as we arose the next morning from our couches of straw. After a breakfast, which consisted of several kinds of dishes, light, solid, and sweet, all mixed up and greasy, but telling of ample supplies, we were taken by General HUNT and introduced to Major DOVAINE, Commanding Engineer of the Army. He is one of the old Regular Army who has stuck to his original branch of the profession, and, it seems, suffered by his fidelity; it being the custom for many officers to leave the Army, join the volunteers, and thereby gain rank which enables them to hold commands over men perhaps long senior to them, who have remained at their proper work. Such has been the case with MEADE, WARREN, and many others: MEADE being only a major, and WARREN a young captain of engineers, and now commanding, one an army, and the other a corps. Our host, General HUNT, who commanded at that time the artillery of the Army, complained very much of this system of promoting men to the detriment of their seniors, and expressed an opinion that it would permanently injure the position of the latter. It seems indeed to me a difficult question to determine, and one that must never be overlooked when it becomes necessary to use a regular and volunteer army together in the same field. From Major DOVAINE's tent, and the large earthern vessel containing whiskey which had been produced in our honor, we were conducted to that of the Commander-in-Chief. Here we encountered several generals and staff-officers lounging around a table covered with plans and papers, and discussing news from Washington and the prospects of the war. Among the generals we were particularly introduced to HUMPHREYS, chief of the staff, and WARREN, commanding the Second corps, who had lately been distinguishing himself at the battle of Bristow Station. The advent of two strangers afforded new zest to the conversation, and gave rise to many fresh topics and inquiries. Just as we were all talking, in lounged a man with a portion of a cigar in his mouth, to whom no particular attention was paid, but who was soon introduced to me as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. General MEADE is a man of middle height, with grey hair, whiskers, and beard, and having a Roman nose, and keen eyes. He looked, when we met him, a good deal worn. I soon got into conversation with him, and he spoke in a very modest way of his own deeds, saying that he owed the victory at Gettysburgh (which is one of the greatest won by the North in the whole war), more to the fact of the Southern leaders attacking him in a strong position, than to any particular merit of his own. He talked of his present position as a very difficult one; a fine Army commanded by a first-rate general in his front; an uncertain, interfering, yet timorous government in constant communication with him in rear; while his own Army is chiefly composed of undrilled, undisciplined conscripts. The Washington authorities have from the commencement of the war been afraid to let the Armies in Virginia act for themselves, as they dread the idea of not having constantly a strong protecting force between LEE's army and their own precious bodies in the capital of the States. We were very anxious to see the outpost arrangements, and to ride to the advanced pickets of the Army: this idea was at first received with some little hesitation, but at length General WARREN promised to send one of his staff and an escort for our protection from the guerrillas that everywhere abounded, and we agreed to start that afternoon. I cannot help remarking here, once for all, the wonderful civility shown us without exception by every one with whom we came in contact. Many was the offer, given with a hearty good will to entertain us or any friends we might introduce for an unlimited time; and frequent were the little acts of kindness and attention shown us, and for which there was no probable expectation of any kind of return. After leaving General MEADE's tent, we walked up to a house standing near the headquarters camp, and heard among the woods, in the valley at our feet, a band playing, which we understood was the general of cavalry being entertained at breakfast according to custom. The house near which we stood was occupied by a "secesh" lady (as she is called). It is a remarkable fact, contradicting many rumors heard in England, and speaking well for the general discipline of the Northern Army, that hardly a house in the country we visited was burned or injured in any way, but in each the inhabitants were living, though in the very midst of the Army, in perfect security and trust.

VISIT TO THE ADVANCED POSTS.

About 12 o'clock we left headquarter camp for our expedition to the Army advanced posts. General HUNT accompanied us part of the way, as far as to the Second division; and, as we cantered along, he complained much of the way in which the artillery had been treated by the Federal Government; and seemed to be very anxious that his doings and those of his brethren in arms should be properly thought of and appreciated in England and by posterity. When we arrived at the Second division of the Second corps, we inquired for General WEBB, and found him surrounded by his friends, who had flocked in from all parts of the camp to assist him in eating a bullock's head, which had been roasted whole after a peculiar process learned by him in his campaigns against the Red Indians in the far West. The head had been encased, hair and all, in a coating of clay, and buried in a hole in the ground previously heated; the warmth was retained around this primitive stove, and experience decided the proper moment for extricating the dainty morsel. We stumbled upon no common cook in General WEBB, and one who gave us a hearty welcome to a first rate meal. I must not be thought to be prejudiced by the hospitality received, when I say that our host was as good a general (at least in the care of his troops) as he was a cook. The arrangements for comfort, and the designs for little luxuries and conveniences throughout his whole camp showed the supervision of a master mind; and I would stake a good round sum (if I had it) that the men of this Second division were more cheerful under difficulties, and more ready to encounter hardships and perils than any other division, where the irregular line of the rudely pitched tents, and the dirt on every side told of want of supervision and little care among those whom destiny and Congress had put in a position of authority over it. The tents used throughout the whole of the Northern Army in America is the "*tente d'abri*" of the French. Two men sleep in each tent, and carry it with their knapsacks on their backs. This tent, though so small, is tolerable in this country, as it always forms a roof, and a day's halt makes it worth while to construct the sides of a temporary habitation from the wood which abounds on every side. This same wood also forms a ready material for fires, so that cold, which is so great a hardship, is rarely known by the American campaigner. As soon as we could get away from our jovial friends, we started for our ride, accompanied by a party of about eight horsemen, and guided by a civil engineer, who was for the time a soldier, and doing duty on General WARREN's staff. Our object was to ride round the front of the position held by the Federal Army, and reconnoitre that held by the Confederates. Many miles had to be passed over before we accomplished our voluntary task; and we were obliged to prick on in order to get back to our own camp before night arrived, which would have found us in a wild unknown country, almost impossible to traverse in darkness even by an inhabitant who knew it well. The Federal Army occupied the ground all along the railway from Warrenton to Warrenton Junction, and stretched back on its left along the main line to Washington. Its front extended over more than seven miles. The cavalry were posted six or seven miles, at least, in front of the infantry, and they had a complete chain of outposts extending nearly to the Rappahannock River, and embracing a large front. It is usual for the cavalry to be this distance in front and thus enable timely warning to be sent to the infantry of any movement made by the enemy. The country we traversed, like the whole of Virginia, is very irregular, being a succession of small hills and valleys, thickly wooded, and almost destitute of roads of any description. Where the cultivated fields used to lie, is now a grove of small firs, which grow up wherever they can get root undisturbed, an attain a good size even in a single year.

The country is wonderfully advantageous for defensive operations. We rode past many camps and watch-fires, through several woods of various growths, and over execrable roads, till we came to the cavalry posts. I did not, I must fairly say, think much of the Federal cavalry as seen at this time, and, in my humble opinion, they would disgrace some of our wildest Irregulars raised in the North of India at the time of the mutinies in that country. Their horses were poor and ill-kept, their equipment ragged, and their discipline bad, and they looked more like a disorganized mob of infantry on horseback, than the cavalry they were intended to represent. They were, however, well armed with swords, revolvers, and breech-loading carbines, which latter, by a Yankee device fire seven rounds without reloading, and may with ease be discharged by one hand. After passing large bodies of cavalry in woods, and parties patrolling in the plains, and eventually a picket on the alert with arms ready and horses girthed, we came at last upon the very advanced posts, and a line of videttes marked out the extreme front of the position taken up by the invading Army of Virginia. We halted here a moment; and only a few hundred yards ahead, clear against the bright autumn sky, we marked the outlines of a little party of horsemen, on a hill rising gently above the grassy plain. This was the Confederate picket. Only that little space of intervening moss separated the two rival armies that might, God knows how soon, be fighting together hand-to-hand in the fierce combat of civil war! We were very anxious to see and speak to the Southerner in the field; and, not being able to go to the Confederate army, this seemed a chance for accomplishing our wish. Having, therefore, obtained permission, we two Englishmen, leaving our escort behind, rode to the front, waved our hats, and, establishing thus a communication, rode up the hill to the Southern outpost. The leader of the picket was evidently a man of birth. A Virginian gentleman guarding his own Fatherland! His style and equipment were infinitely superior to those of his adversaries whom we had just left. His dress consisted of a light grey jacket and waistcoat, open and looped in front, long boots, a kind of jaunty wide-awake hat, a sash round his waist, and a coat which during the heat of the day was neatly strapped in front of his saddle. His seat was easy, and he looked a thorough light horseman. His arms were a sword and revolver taken from the enemy. We had a short talk with this Confederate warrior. He pointed out to us the position of LEE's army, which we could see by the curling wreaths of smoke. He spoke in great disdain of his opponents in the field, and talked confidently of the ultimate success of the South, saying that they had plenty to eat, and were more determined than ever. Evening drawing on, we had to ride back; and, as it was, had great difficulty in finding the headquarter camp, only coming in to the end of the dinner provided by General HUNT and his staff. General MEADE had been so anxious at the late hour when we arrived, that he had sent out a party of cavalry to look after us, as some Federal officers had been that very afternoon killed by guerrillas on the very ground over which we had ridden. These guerrillas dress in the uniform of the Federal cavalry, and are bold and daring in their attacks. No doubt we saw some of them, but they must have thought us unworthy of attack, or perhaps respected our appearance, recognizing the difference between the British officer and the Yankee civilian. We passed a pleasant evening, after our ride of a good thirty miles, hearing and recounting stories as we sat by the blazing wood fire refreshed occasionally by a sip from the large flask which circulated round and round among the friendly circle. I felt quite sorry when the embers died out, and one by one each moved off to his tent. Early the next morning we were up to catch the mail train back to Washington. Our kind hosts were all civility to the last, bustling about our breakfast, and attending to all our wants, and some of the staff rode down with us to see us all safe as far as the Warrenton Junction.

ON the authority of a prisoner escaping into General Sherman's lines, it is stated that at Americus, Ga., is a stockade in an open field, without shade, and partly a swamp, containing a crowd of nineteen thousand Union soldiers, without a blanket, overcoat or cooking utensil.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ASSISTANT JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 16, 1864.

General Orders No. 230.

I. Colonel William M. Dunn, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, will take post at Louisville, Ky., at which place the office of Assistant Judge-Advocate-General is hereby established.

All records of courts-martial and military commissions which are required by Regulations to be forwarded to the Judge-Advocate-General will be sent by officers ordering such courts or commissions within the military departments of the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas, to the Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, at Louisville.

With reference to records of courts and commissions, it will be the duty of the Assistant Judge-Advocate-General to call for such as are not forwarded in due season, to examine them, to return for correction such as are incomplete, and to give immediate notice of fatal defects to the proper commander, that sentences may not be illegally executed. He will forward all complete records to the Judge-Advocate General, but will not be expected to prepare reports on them unless specially instructed to that effect by the Judge-Advocate-General.

II The Assistant Judge-Advocate-General will be allowed the number of rooms as office, and fuel therefor, assigned to an Assistant Quartermaster-General in paragraph 1068 General Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, July 18, 1864.

General Orders No. 229.

By command of the President, Major-General H. G. Wright is assigned to the chief command of all the forces moving against the enemy now retreating from Washington. This assignment embraces the 19th corps, under command of Brigadier-General Emory, and any forces that may join General Wright from the commands of Major-General Hunter, Major-General Ord, or elsewhere.

Major-General Gillmore is relieved from the temporary command of the part of the 19th corps in the Department of Washington, and will report to the Adjutant-General. Brigadier-General W. H. Emory will remain in temporary command of the portion of the 19th corps brought by him from the Department of the Gulf.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
City Point, Va., July 19.

Special Orders No. 62.

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IV. Subject to the approval of the President, Major-General W. F. Smith is hereby relieved from the command of the Eighteenth army corps, and will proceed to New York city and await further orders. His personal staff will accompany him.

The corps staff of the Eighteenth army corps will report to Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale, temporarily commanding, for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.
E. S. Parker, A. A. G.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER.

Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, July 20.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:

I part from you, in accordance with orders from the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, with great regret, and my highest pride is that you will share my feelings. Since I have been your commander I have tried hard to share with you your dangers, and have rejoiced with you in your gallant deeds. During this time your record has been bright and unsullied. Whatever in it has not been all that you could wish, I can assure you has been from no fault or shortcoming of yours, and I trust you will believe that I have been no more culpable than yourselves. May God bless and always crown your efforts with victory.

Wm. F Smith, Major-General.

ORDER FROM HIS SUCCESSOR.

Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, July 20.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:

Sincerely regretting that any circumstance or necessity should deprive us of our late commander and his able leadership, by virtue of special order No. 64, paragraph three, from headquarters armies of the United States, dated July 18, 1864, I hereby assume temporary command of the Eighteenth army corps. I have only to ask that officers and men will be mindful of the favorable reputation which they have acquired by their past conduct, and inspired with resolution to maintain it in future.

J. H. Martindale, Brigadier-General.

ARMY RATIONS.

Section 2, of the act passed June 20, having modified the army ration, the War Department has issued the following regulations:—

First—The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of salt or fresh beef, eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal, and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or roasted and ground coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles, four pounds of soap, three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. The Subsistence Department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or flour, and what other component parts of the ration as equivalent, shall be issued.

Second—On a campaign, on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

Third—Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one ounce of the latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice or hominy.

Fourth—Beans, peas, salt and potatoes, fresh, shall be purchased, issued and sold by weight, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at 60 pounds.

Fifth—When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, molasses pickles, or any other proper food may be purchased and issued, in lieu of any component part of the ration of equal money value. The Commissary-General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases.

A new order allows sutlers to supply their respective commands in the Army of the Potomac with such articles as are included in the Willson Bill, and the supplement thereto, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Officers will be permitted to obtain such articles as they may desire, and are not included in the Willson Bill, in the manner provided for by paragraph five, of a circular of November 7, 1862.

Attention is called to order No. 105, of December 11, respecting the delivery of wines and liquors ordered by officers, and to order No. 227, of August 24, regulating the quantity of stores that may be ordered by officers

Sutlers and traders will at all times hold themselves in readiness to leave the army upon short notice.

[Public Resolution, No. 57.]

A resolution to increase the compensation of matrons in the hospitals.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, hospital matrons shall be entitled to and receive ten dollars per month and one ration.

Approved, July 4, 1864.

[Public Resolution, No. 60.]

Joint resolution explanatory of a joint resolution relative to pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant-General.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution relative to pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant-General, approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be so construed as to entitle all the staff officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General to receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade.

Approved, July 4, 1864.

[Public Resolution, No 55.]

A resolution in relation to the professors of the Military Academy at West Point.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thirty-first section of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty three, or the eleventh section of "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be construed to abridge the privileges usually allowed to the professors of the Military Academy of being absent during the suspension of the ordinary academic studies of that institution.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

[Public Resolution, No. 56.]

A resolution explanatory of an act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "musicians," in the first section of an act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is not to be construed to include musicians (other than leaders) employed as members of brigade and regimental bands; but such members of bands shall be paid as heretofore, one-fourth of the members of each band thirty-four dollars per month, one-fourth of them twenty dollars per month, and the remaining half of them seventeen dollars per month.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

[Public—No. 207.]

An act for the relief of seamen and others, not officers, borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in settling the accounts of seamen and others, not officers, borne on the books of any vessel in the Navy, which shall have been wrecked, or which shall have been unheard from so long that her wreck may be presumed, or which shall have been destroyed or lost, with the rolls and papers necessary to a regular and exact settlement of such accounts, to fix a day when such wreck, destruction, or loss shall be deemed and taken to have occurred.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized, in settling the accounts of the petty officers, seamen, and others, not officers, on board of any vessel in the employ of the United States, which, by any casualty, or in action with the enemy, has been or may be sunk or otherwise destroyed, together with the rolls and papers necessary to the exact ascertainment of the several accounts of the same at the date of such loss, to assume the last quarterly return of the paymaster of any such vessel, as the basis for the computation of the subsequent credits to those on board, to the date of such loss, if there be no official evidence to the contrary. Where such quarterly return has from any cause not been made, the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to adjust and settle said accounts on principles of equity and justice; and to allow and pay to each person, not an officer, employed on a vessel so sunk or otherwise destroyed, and whose personal effects have been lost, a sum not exceeding sixty dollars as compensation for the loss of his personal effects.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of such petty officer, seaman, or other person, not an officer, such payment shall be made to the widow, child, or children, father, mother, brothers, and sisters (jointly) in that order of preference, under such rules as the Second Comptroller of the Treasury may prescribe; such credits and gratuity to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 4, 1864.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending July 23, 1864.

Colonel Benjamin F. Onderdonk, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, to date July 19, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, and for intrigue and underhand devices to accomplish the dismissal of an officer of his regiment.

Captain Peter Fisher, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in appearing at a theatre in Cincinnati in company with a prostitute, and for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant William K. Sharp, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, to date July 19, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds, and on account of incompetency.

First Lieutenant A. G Fellows, 56th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date June 8, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances due since May 12, 1864, for cowardice, impropriety of conduct, and inefficiency, during and after the action of May 12, 1864

Second Lieutenant Christian Troescher, 4th Ohio Cavalry, to date July 16, 1864, for violation of the 52d and 54th Articles of War, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and absence without authority.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Spriggle, 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date July 18, 1864, for breaking his arrest, and absenting himself from camp until arrested by the provost guard.

Second Lieutenant James M. D. Willis, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, to date July 20, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds, and on account of incompetency while his command was in front of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant John D. Wilson, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 21, 1864, for having applied for a discharge on account of expiration of service after having availed himself of the furlough granted his regiment as veteran Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Jefferson W. Brockway, 81st New York Volunteers, to date July 6, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds while his command was in front of the enemy.

The following officers, to date July 20, 1864, for making application to be mustered out, by reason of expiration of term of service, after having availed themselves of the veteran furlough granted their respective regiments, their commands at the time being in front of the enemy:

Captain Frank B M. Sonsall, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain J. H. Goldsmith, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Chapman, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers
First Lieutenant Aaron Lazarus, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Robert H. Bonner, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Major Henry Roessle, 15th New York Cavalry, to date May 24, 1864, for having grossly neglected his duty while in command of pickets, resulting in the capture of 11 men and 45 horses.

Captain Edward G. Breene, 35th Indiana Volunteers, to date June 29, 1864, for cowardice, in running away from his command at the battle of Resaca, and also in the attack of the enemy on Whittaker's brigade, on the night of the 20th instant.

Captain Samuel H. Hamilton, 26th Ohio Volunteers, to date June 29, 1864, for cowardice in the face of the enemy, and absence without proper authority.

First lieutenant A. P. Hefner, 28th Kentucky Veteran Volunteers, to date June 29, 1864, for cowardice before the enemy and gross neglect of duty.

Lieutenant J. A. Chenery, 1st North Carolina Union Volunteers, to date July 6, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds in the face of the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Surgeon H. J. Maynard, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, he having rejoined his regiment and been acquitted by a military commission of the charge of absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Isaac M. Beebe, 12th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

First Lieutenant Ira L. Morris, 71st Ohio Volunteers, and he will be considered as honorably discharged as an officer, from the date of the order of dismissal, but held to service under his present enlistment as a private soldier of the Union Light Guards, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Charles Sierlin, 1st Missouri Artillery, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably discharging Captain Frederick A. Raymond, 127th Illinois Volunteers, to date July 8, 1864, for leaving his command without authority, while advancing on the enemy, June 19, 1864, going to the rear and remaining until sent for, and again on the 27th of June, during the assault on the enemy's works, has been confirmed.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

First Lieutenant Henry Ogilvie, 1st United States Cavalry, having absented himself from his regiment without authority since October 13, 1863, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army as a deserter, to take effect from that date.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Lieutenant John Devine, 32d Iowa Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Demarest J. Smith, 6th Maryland Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant James McHugh, 85th Indiana Volunteers.

SENTENCE DISAPPROVED.

The sentence, "To be dismissed the service" in the case of Captain Frank G. Noyes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, has been disapproved.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence "to be suspended from rank, pay, and command, and to be stricken from the list of promotion for two years from the promulgation of this sentence," in the case of First Lieutenant James Y. Semple, 15th United States Infantry, has been remitted.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from July 26, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Captain Irwin F. Saneen, 140th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Louis Solatman, 98th Pennsylvania Vols.
Second Lieutenant Louis Stiefbold, 15th New York Artillery.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53 series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Captain Andrew Fagan, 1st Pennsylvania artillery.
Captain James Donahue, 8th Michigan Volunteers.
Captain G. W. Van Slyk, 128th New York Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain Thomas A. Martin, 4th United States Infantry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within 15 days from July 23, 1864, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Flag-ship Hartford, off Mobile Bay,
July 6, 1864.

General Order No. 8.

The Admiral Commanding has much pleasure in announcing to the fleet, what was anxiously looked for last night by hundreds, the destruction of the blockade runner ashore under the rebel batteries, by an expedition in boats.

Three boats of the *Hartford*, under command of Flag Lieutenant J. Crittenden Watson, and in charge of Lieutenant H. B. Tyson, Ensigns William S. Dana, William H. Whiting and J. B. D Gilddon, and Master's Mate Richard P. Herrick, and one boat of the *Brooklyn*, in charge of Ensign C. H. Pendleton, were dispatched for the purpose, and the boarding party was covered by the gunboats *Metacomet*, Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jouett, and *Kennebec*, Lieutenant-Commander William P. McCann. Assistant Surgeon William Commons, of the *Hartford*, accompanied the expedition as medical officer. The steamer was boarded and set on fire, and the entire conduct of the expedition was marked by a promptness and energy which shows what may be expected of such officers and men on similar occasions.

They have the thanks of the Admiral Commanding for the manner in which they performed their respective duties.

D. G. Farragut,
Rear-Admiral Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

ACTS RELATING TO THE NAVY PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

An Act to provide for the efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person enlisted in the military service of the United States who shall apply to the Navy Department to be transferred to the navy or marine corps, shall, if his application be approved by the President of the United States, be transferred to the navy or marine corps to serve the residue of his term of enlistment therein, subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy: *Provided*, That such transfer shall not release the transferred person from any indebtedness to the Government, nor, without the consent of the President of the United States, from any penalty incurred from a breach of military law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any seaman or mariner, or person who may have served as such, drafted into the military service, may, by order of the President of the United States, be transferred to the naval service, to serve therein, subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, for the term or residue of the term for which he was drafted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the naval service or marine corps during the present war shall be credited to the appropriate township, precinct, or district, in the same manner as enlistments for the army.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That persons hereafter enlisted into the naval service or marine corps during the present war shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the army. And the resolution approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "A resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," is hereby repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That such sums as may have been paid as bounty to persons transferred from the military to the naval service or marine corps shall be charged to and paid out of the proper naval appropriation, or appropriation for the marine corps.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

An act prescribing the punishment for enticing or aiding seamen to desert the naval service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall entice or procure, or attempt or endeavor to entice or procure any seaman or other person in the naval service of the United States, or who has been recruited for such service, to desert therefrom, or who shall in any wise aid or assist any such seaman or other person in deserting, or in attempting to desert from said naval service, or who shall harbor, conceal, protect, or in any wise assis

any such seaman or other person who may have deserted from said naval service, knowing him to have deserted therefrom, or who shall refuse to give up and deliver such person on the demand of any officer authorized to receive him, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months, nor more than three years, and by fine of not more than two thousand dollars, to be enforced in any court of the United States having jurisdiction.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

AN ACT to compensate the officers and crew of the iron-clad gunboat *Essex* for the destruction of the rebel ram *Arkansas*.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay to the officers and crew of the ironclad gunboat *Essex*, for the destruction of the rebel ram *Arkansas* the bounty provided by the fourth section of the act entitled "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States" approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

[PUBLIC, No. 145.]

AN ACT repealing certain provisions of law concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as makes it not lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States or persons of color, natives of the United States; and so much of the third, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of "An act concerning the navigation of the United States," approved the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as concerns the crews of vessels therein named; and so much of the first section of an act entitled "An act to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States and upon certain foreign vessels," approved the thirty-first of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as makes discrimination in favor of vessels certain proportions of whose crews shall be citizens of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, however, That officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens of the United States.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant W. P. Buckner, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa. and Washington, D. C.

Commander Samuel Lockwood, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

Chaplain George W. Smith, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Paymaster C. S Perley, to the *Pawnee*.

Assistant Surgeon Robert T. Edes, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Lieutenant J. F. Fyffe, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

Sailmaker William N. Maull, to the Mississippi Squadron.

DETACHED.

Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Ramsden, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered to experimental duties at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant A. R. McNair, from the *Gemsbok*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William Mitchell, from temporary ordnance duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the command of the *Ascutney*.

Lieutenant-Commander R. L. May, from ordnance duty at Reading, Pa., and ordered to command the *Louisville*.

Paymaster George Lawrence, from the *Pawnee* and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Elias K. Owen, from the command of the *Louisville* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from the command of the *Huntsville* and ordered North.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Commodore William Smith, detaching him from the Pensacola Station.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon Watson C. Hull, of the *Seminole*.

Midshipman A. E. Carter, of the *Macedonian*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel U. Midlaur, to the *Otsego*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Wallace Redman, to duty in the Trenches in front of Washington, D. C.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas P. Ives, to duty in the Trenches in front of Washington, D. C.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Brown, to command the *Mercury*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Koehl, to special duty at New York.

Acting Master Joseph S. Gelett, and Acting Ensigns E. Tilghman and Willis Field, to the *Ascutney*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John F. Fitzpatrick, and Joseph Watts, to special duty at New York.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. M. Rodgers, to the *Ascutney*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. Fairfield, to the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia.

Acting Ensign Samuel Marchant, to the *Mingoe*.

Acting Ensign D. F. O'Brien, to the *Nyack*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Howe, to the *Arethusa*.

Acting Master R. M. Cornell, to the *Isonomia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Robins, to the *Montauk*.

Acting Master's Mate James Hagan, to the *Mercury*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas M. Toombs, to the *Mercury*.

DETACHED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer B. W. Fowler, from the *Emma*, and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. W. Clapp, from the *Gemsbok*, and settling accounts.

Acting Chief Engineer Nelson Winans, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Acting Master Oliver Thatcher, and Acting Ensign Samuel Pope, from the *Gemsbock*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master George F. Winslow, from the *Mackinaw*, and ordered to the *Pontiac*.

Acting Master W. A. Mills, from the *Pontiac*, and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Sellman, from the *Montauk*, and ordered North.

Acting Master William A. Mills, from the *Mackinaw*, and a leave for two weeks granted.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Thompson, Jr., from the *Atlanta*, and a leave for three weeks granted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, from the *Norwich*, and ordered North.

Acting Master C. R. Harris, from the *Pawtuxet*, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Whitney, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Norwich*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Elisha H. Bridges, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Bibb*.

Acting Master's Mate Maurice Wagg, from the Bark *Gemsbok*, and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Samuel W. Kay, Herman Door, Douglas Corning, and Jared Linsley, Jr., Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

John Westinghouse, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Benjamin Franklin Lewis, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Juniata*.

William L. Wheeler, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Orena Rives, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

James Nicholson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Catalpa*.

William M. Bartrom, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nyack*.

Charles Gifford, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Ascutney*.

William James Moore, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Arathusa*.

Roland G. Woodward, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Samuel A. Randall, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

David McArthur, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Baxter Smith, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns John A. Phipps and David P. Cook, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign H. W. O'Harra, and ordered to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Ensigns F. L. Briggs and Charles H. Casey, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign and Pilot John Mason, and ordered to the *Mount Washington*.

Acting Ensign F. S. Eastman, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Ensign Joseph W. Mulford, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates Lot Norton, Hiram R. Mills and John Fuller, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign William G. Pitts, to instruction at New York.

Acting Master G. H. Bartlett, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Dennis Carroll, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master James S. French, of the *Roanoke*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign J. A French, of the *Maratanza*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign J. U. Harris, of the *Vicksburgh*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign William H. Brice, of the *Shenandoah*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign James A. Hamilton, of the *Eutaw*, to Acting Master.

Acting Master John Rogers, Acting Ensign Charles Ackley, and Acting Master's Mate W. H. C. Michael, promoted one grade for gallant conduct in the late engagement on White River (all of the Mississippi Squadron).

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Ensign T. W. Davis, of the *Hartford*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph S. Perry, of the *Vandalia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Freaney, of the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Evans, at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Granville O. Willey, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Ensign George S. Smith.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis T. Cook.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Moore, of the *Elfin*, Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master John H. Gleason.

Acting Gunner Peter McGovern.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign Henry B Colby, to the *Nyack*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Moffit, to be reduced to the rating of First Class Fireman, to serve for the term of two years, and to forfeit all the pay now due.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Joshua Owens, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge artillery of 18th Army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. V., to officers' hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Brown, U. S. A., as attending surgeon, Fort Marcy, N. M.

Assistant Surgeon John Vansant, U. S. A., as attending Surgeon, Presideo de San Francisco, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon William R Ramsey, U. S. A., as executive officer general hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Orten, U. S. A., to New Orleans, La.

Surgeon Burkitt Clonk, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge officers' hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U S. V, to examine convalescents at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., for post duty.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Brown. U. S. V., to Camp Parole Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Surgeon N. M. Glatfelter, U. S. V., to field hospital, 9th Army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon H. L. W. Burritt, U. S. V. as Surgeon in charge Holsten General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon E. D. Suckman, U. S. V., to ward C, division No. 2, general hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

Assistant Surgeon L. S. Comstock, 155th New York Vols., to Camp Parole Hospital, Annapolis, Md., until he is sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment.

Hospital Steward A. G. N. Steinbach, U. S. A., to the office of the Surgeon General.

Surgeon E A. Clark, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge general hospital, Little Rock, Ark.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Applegate, as Surgeon in charge division No. 2, general hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

Surgeon O. S. Fruik, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief third division, 23d Army corps, Army of the Ohio.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. McGregor, U. S. A., to officers hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. C. E. Jones, U. S. A., to Totten Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon J. H. Grove, U. S. A., as Surgeon in charge general hospital, Rome, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Surgeon L. C. Comstock, 155th New York Vols., is hereby assigned to duty in the officers' hospital, Annapolis, Md., until he be sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment, and will report to Surgeon B. A. Vanderkerft, U. S. V., in charge.

Hospital Steward A. G. N. Steinback, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report to Surgeon-General U. S. A., at Washington, D. C.

Hospital Steward Benjamin F. Brown, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to enable him to accept the appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

Hospital Steward H. W Marsh, 3d Michigan cavalry, discharged the service of the United States.

Surgeon George Derby, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and report to the commanding general Army of the Potomac, to relieve Surgeon Cyrus N. Chamberlain, U. S. V.

Surgeon Cyrus N. Chamberlain, U. S. V., to report to the commanding general Department of the East.

Surgeon H. Z. Gill, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from duty at general hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio, and will report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Mittener, U. S. V., will report to the commanding general Army of the Potomac, to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will report to the Medical Director, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon E. Griswold, U. S. V., will report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Harvey, U. S. V., to the commanding general Army of the Potomac, for duty.

Assistant Surgeons H. K. Keefer and T. H. Henry, U. S. V., to report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., at Lexington, Ky., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. Sherwood, U. S. V., to report to the commanding general Department of the Susquehanna, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, to report to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., for duty in his office.

Assistant Surgeons E. McClintock and J. S. Cutts, U. S. V., to report to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. Mills, U. S. V., will report to the Medical Director Department of Arkansas, for duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

EFFORTS are being made to raise the Monitor *Keokuk*, sunk off Morris Island, during Admiral Dupont's attack on Charleston.

IT has been mentioned in some of the foreign papers, that the *Yeddo* was the vessel designed for the second *Alabama*; but a dispatch from Captain Winslow, dated July 5th, to the Secretary of the Navy, says:—"The *Yeddo*, which sailed from Bordeaux is reported to have passed into Prussian hands, and has entered the Weser."

GENERAL McDowell at San Francisco has issued an order requiring passengers on ocean steamers and ships to give up their arms to the captain of the vessel and permit an examination of their baggage. The object is to prevent the probable danger of attempts to take possession of steamers on the coast by pirates sailing as passengers.

THE practice ships *Marion* and *Marblehead*, and the yacht *America*, on which the midshipmen of the Naval Academy are taking their summer cruise, have put into New London harbor from an unsuccessful cruise after the *Florida*. They went some eighty miles out to sea, first eastward of Nantucket, then southward, doubling Montauk Point; then down the Sound to the bay, and then up to Point Judith. Several other vessels which went in search of the *Florida* have returned to Fortress Monroe after an unsuccessful effort to overhaul her.

THE prospect of a draft has perceptibly stimulated enlistments in the Navy, and the late excitement respecting the combat between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, also the challenges which are said to have passed between the officers of the Federal and Confederate squadrons, seem to have thrown a romance about the naval service which leads men to speak more favorably of, and to enlist more freely in, it. In consequence of this sudden influx of men, we shall have more movements of vessels to chronicle, some of which have been idly swinging at their moorings for want of seamen to man them for an active service.

THE prize lists for the *Connecticut* for the capture of the *Scotia*, and *Grand Gulf* for the capture of the *Mary Ann*, have been received at the office of the Fourth Auditor, but the money has not been covered into the Treasury, and it may be some weeks before they will be ready for distribution. The report of the sale of the *Young Republic*, captured by the *Grand Gulf*, amounting to $432,340 99, has been received. A final decree will be entered as soon as a return of expenses is rendered. Decrees for the prizes *Minnie*, *Greyhound*, *Nellie* and *Warrior*, have not been received. The prizes *Peterhoff*, *Springbock*, *Glyde* and *Lilla*, have all been appealed to the Supreme Court, and cannot possibly be ready before January next. The prizes *Robert E. Lee* and *Cornelia*, have been sold at Boston, and a contest between the claimants is pending as to who shall share in the prize money. We are informed by Marshal Keys it will not be determined for some time yet. The *Alliance* for *South Carolina*, and *F. A. Ward*, is now ready for distribution. We are indebted for the above information to Mr. M. Snyder, Jr., Army and Navy Agency and collecting officer, 39 Nassau street.

THE event of the week at the Boston Yard is the launch of the *Amonoosuc*, screw, 10-guns, 3,200 tons burden. This is the first of the class off the stocks; her sister ships being the *Wampanoag* and *Neshaminy*, the first of which is building and far advanced, at the Brooklyn Yard. These are to be the largest screw frigates in the Navy, and will form a most powerful and efficient class of vessels. The one just launched, and which will serve for a specimen, is built in a substantial manner, almost entirely of white oak. Her dimensions are length of keel 322 feet; extreme length 353 feet; extreme breadth 44 feet 6 inches. The depth of the hold from the throat line to the gun-deck is 22 feet 10½ inches. The vessels will be ship rigged, the height of mainmast 78 feet above deck, mainyard 95 feet long. It is intended these vessels shall attain a high speed, and their model certainly is all that could be desired. The engines for all the vessels are made by G. W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works, New York. They consist of two double acting-geared engines of ten foot stroke, and cylinders 100 inches in diameter. Eight main boilers furnish the power, besides two boilers for the donkey engines. A singular accident occurred at the launching, a French flag being hoisted instead of that of the Union Jack, and creating much astonishment. The mistake, however, was quickly rectified. The *Amonoosuc* was christened by Miss Richards of New York and Miss French, who was understood to be a grand-daughter of Commodore Stringham.

ON the 26th inst., the U. S. supply steamer *Union*, which has been lying at Quarantine for some time, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she is now moored. Also the U. S. steamer *Queen*, from Hampton Roads, the same day. The supply steamer *Newbern* sailed with a draft of 395 seamen for the North Atlantic Squadron on the 23d. The *Kensington* and the *Ascutney* are being prepared for sea with all possible dispatch. They are now taking on supplies. The former will take a large draft of men to Hampton Roads. The frigate *Susquehanna*, having been put in perfect repair, has been towed into the stream, where she awaits orders. The *Mohican* and *Nyack* have had new masts put in, and the riggers are now at work upon them. The *Pontoosuc* has received her coal, and is nearly ready for sea. The *Gemsbok* has been hauled up on "Rotten Row," and will probably be there until some time, more becoming her worth. The steamer *Mercury* went on her trial trip last week, which proved to be a very creditable one. The *Shamrock* is now called the *Isonomia*, and is fitting out at Polly's Wharf, commanded by Captain E. Simpson. The U. S. steamer *Horace Beals*, Captain King, arrived at the Yard on the 28th, from Pensacola, now being employed as a supply vessel to the South Atlantic Squadron. The *Newbern* arrived again on the 28th, and sails on the 30th, taking with her a supply of men to Norfolk. The *Ascutney* was commissioned on the 28th, Captain Mitchell commanding. The *Kensington* was expecting to go into commission on the 29th, Captain Saltonstall. The following commissioned vessels are lying at the Brooklyn Yard:—*Pontoosuc, Pontiac, Mercury, Susquehanna, Horace Beals, Union, Queen, Newbern, Ascutney* and *Kensington*. The other vessels are, the *Miantonomah, Mohican, Maumee, Nyack, Pensacola, Pawtuxet, Seneca, Tallapoosa*, and *Gemsbok*.

The Subsistence Department has accepted bids to supply five thousand barrels No. 2 flour, at from $13 25 to $13 68 per barrel.

To cure sun-stroke, pour cold water on the head; and to prevent it, place a wet cloth in the crown of your hat.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN S. W. BURBANK.

Died at Locust Grove Hospital, near Robinson's Tavern, Va., June 10th, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, Captain Sullivan W. Burbank, of the 14th Regiment U. S. Infantry, aged 25 years. Captain Burbank was the son of Colonel Sidney Burbank, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, and grandson of Sullivan Burbank, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th U S Infantry. He entered the service on the 27th of March, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry; soon after joined his company; was with the advance when our Army entered Virginia; was with Patterson's army at the battle of Bull Run; afterwards exchanged to the 14th Regular Infantry, and served with the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula; but was taken sick with typhoid fever, and had to leave the Army. Joined on his recovery, and was with his regiment at the second Bull Run battle; afterwards at Antietam and Fredericksburgh. In the spring of 1863, was for a short time on duty at Annapolis; but returned to his regiment a few days before the battle of Gettysburgh. Was engaged in that battle, where his regiment suffered severely. From that time he constantly followed the movements of the Army of the Potomac, until the crossing of the Rapidan and the battles of the Wilderness, in the first of which he was severely wounded, and left on the field of battle. He was subsequently found alive, and removed to the hospital near Robinson's Tavern, where his leg was amputated. From this severe operation he did not recover; but, after lingering for several weeks, died on the 10th of June.

(Business Notice.)

A Card.—Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles, and present prices will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address

A. Morton,
No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

July 11, 1864.

Business Notice.

We notice that C. S. Hubbard, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at $2 00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

Franklin—Thatcher.—In St. Paul's church, by Rev. James B. Britton, rector, Charles L. Franklin, U. S. N., to Miss Sallie B. Thatcher, of Chillicothe, Ohio. No cards.

Dana—Overand.—In Hartford, Conn., July 12, by Rev. C. B. Crane, Captain G. S. Dana, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Alice N. Overand, of Hartford, Conn.

Baxter—Gilbert.—On Thursday, July 14, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Charles H. Baxter, U S.N., to Miss Emma E. Gilbert, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

Cornell—McLaughlin.—At St. Peter's church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. J. Sebastian B. Hodges, rector of Grace church, Newark, Mr. Richard M. Cornell to Miss Margaret B., daughter of the late Captain J. T. McLaughlin, U.S.N.

DIED.

Fitch.—On the 22d of June, 1864, on board the gunboat *Tioga*, of yellow fever, at sea, off Key West, Charles T. Fitch, Acting Assistant Paymaster U. S. N., in the 28th year of his age.

De Camp.—On Thursday, July 26, at the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., from wounds received near Alexandria, La., April 23, Lieutenant John S. De Camp, of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry, son of Captain Morris and Ann De Camp, aged 24 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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PROPOSALS FOR
BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST CLASS AND TWO SECOND CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington City, July 1, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on Saturday, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also for building and equipping two second class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best seasoned timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, all which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless received from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signature of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, or payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon, the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "*Proposals for Building Light-vessels,*" and then enclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

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W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

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Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
June 30, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes med are particularly described in the printed nahedules, any of which will be furnished to such as acesire to offer, on application to the Commandants of dhe respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest t hereto, and those of all the Yards upon application tto the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own Yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of the yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of August 10, 1843, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards.

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No 2, White Oak Keel and Keelson Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curve Timber and Knees; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine and White Oak Deck Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Buts; No. 17, Cedar Boards; No. 18, Locust, No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Tin and Zinc; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, dryer; No. 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 46, Tallow, Soap; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores, &c.; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Whale Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 9, White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 11, White Pine Timber and Logs; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Bars and Hand Spikes; No. 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17, Cedar; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 22, Mahogany; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 39, Varnish; No 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No 42, Brushes; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress and Cedar; No. 18, Locust Treenails; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; round, flat, square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28 Iron Nails, wrought, cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.; No. 39, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45 Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery; No. 48, Oakum; No. 50, Ingot Copper.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 3, White Oak Knee Pieces; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress; No. 20, Spruce Pine Spars; No. 22, Poplar; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Spikes; No. 28, Nails; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Turpentine and Varnish No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 45, Tallow, Soap, &c.; No. 47, Ship Chandlery; No. 48, Oakum; No. 49, Tank Iron; No. 50, Ingot Copper; No. 52, Poles; No. 54, Bellows.

NOTE.—The copper referred to in Class No. 50, and to be delivered on it, must be equal to the kinds therein specified, and be subject to the inspection of the yard, as required by the schedule.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 10, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named and particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, &c; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints; No 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood; No. 34, cotton waste, packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, boiler iron and rivets; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting, No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine, No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 6, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools, No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, &c.; No 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 25, hickory and ash plank and buts, No. 26, white pine; No. 31, hemp and cotton packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, boiler iron; No. 2, pig iron, No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, lubricating or metallic oils; No 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores, No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, lead, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No, 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 25, hickory and ash planks and butts; No. 26, white pine; No. 27, black walnut and cherry; No. 28, mahogany, white holley; No. 29, lanterns; No. 30, lignumvitæ; No. 31, drudgeons, pumps, &c.; No. 32, sour flour, crucibles, &c.; No. 33, patented articles; No. 34, cotton and hemp packings, &c.; No. 35, engineer stores.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 9, tallow, soap, &c.; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes, No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts, No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints and dryers; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting, &c.; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No 8, lumber; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16 steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, lead and zinc; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

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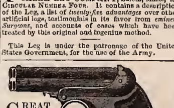

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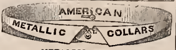

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE spell of inaction at Petersburgh has at length been broken, and the record of the week is one of daring and skillful attempt, of failure, and of disaster. The early week was celebrated by the customary occasional artillery game of iron marbles at long taw. On Sunday, the 24th, there was brisk shelling and picket firing all day in front of the Ninth corps, and the preceding night had been made noisy by the mortars. During the afternoon, a shell exploded one of the enemy's caissons, disabling a score of men, and in return, a bomb from him burst in the headquarters of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, severely wounding some of the officers of that regiment. But our whole loss during the day was not more than twenty or thirty men. A grateful rain fell all night. Next day, another explosion, as if of a second caisson, occurred in the enemy's works. Tuesday morning was mainly quiet, except in front of the Ninth corps, where, as has been said, picket-firing has always been incessant, night and day. But, about noon, the enemy's guns opened on the right of our line. At dark there was again a very heavy cannonading along the right and right centre, lasting with fury till after midnight, the skirmishers, also, engaging in rapid musketry fire.

THE RUSE AT DEEP BOTTOM.

Meanwhile, General GRANT had already inaugurated the great operations for which a month of preparation had been spent. It must be remembered that our line is full twenty miles long. Far away to the right, and across the James at Deep Bottom, just above Four-Mile Creek, FOSTER's division of the Tenth corps has been for a long time in possession of an entrenched camp. The importance of this position is two-fold. First, it prevents any sudden demonstration on our right flank from Malvern Hill, still in the enemy's possession, and it checks the constant disposition of the enemy to occupy the north bank of the river at this point, and to blockade it against our gunboats and transports by field artillery. Secondly, it furnishes a good base for threatening an advance on Richmond from the southeast along the three parallel roads, and lends, as well, important assistance to a feint in that direction. The former purpose it has long served, as has been duly recorded. To the latter use it was now for the first time put. A short time since, the enemy moved a Whitworth battery to a place called Strawberry Plains, opposite Jones's Neck, and a mile and a-half below FOSTER, and with that temporarily drove off the *Mendota*, and blockaded the river. Strawberry Plains was accordingly occupied by us, as has been stated. FOSTER remained strongly entrenched in his position, with a pontoon bridge crossing the James in his rear, being thoroughly protected by our gunboats. But, in his front, a large force of the enemy barred any advance. On Thursday, the 21st, a second bridge was thrown across the James at Strawberry Plains, and, next day, a brigade of the Nineteenth corps crossed, and held the bridge head. From that time until the Wednesday following, there was constant skirmishing; and, so threatening were our demonstrations, that a division (reported as KERSHAW's) was added by the enemy to WILCOX's division of infantry and the cavalry force hitherto in position in front of FOSTER. All this was as General GRANT desired. On Thursday, the 26th, at daylight, very rapid and heavy artillery firing, intermingled with musketry, was to be heard from FOSTER's front at headquarters, near City Point. It continued all the morning. At evening, this demonstration was renewed, the gunboats opening heavily on the enemy, and all Thursday night the roar was incessant. Rapid skirmishing by infantry continued throughout the day, resulting in a loss in FOSTER's division of about fifty men, principally in the Eleventh Maine.

About 4 P. M. of the same day, the Second corps silently took up its march from the extreme left of the line, and soon after was followed by SHERIDAN's cavalry, which lay in camps, protecting our left flank and rear. BARLOW's division took the lead, with MOTT and GIBBON following. The column marched very rapidly, and without straggling, to Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, crossing the river early in the evening. At midnight the James was reached at Jones's Neck, and, before daylight, the crossing began on the pontoon bridge, which had been muffled with hay and grass. SHERIDAN's cavalry followed, soon after daybreak, sweeping by the infantry on the Newmarket road. Our line of battle was, when established, as follows:—SHERIDAN and KAUTZ on the right; HANCOCK's Second corps next, at Strawberry Plains; the brigade of the Nineteenth corps on his left; and FOSTER in his old position on the extreme left at Deep Bottom. The work of the day, however, had been assigned chiefly to HANCOCK's corps. In their front, stretched along a road skirting a pine forest, lay the enemy, under KERSHAW, in strong rifle pits, defended by one battery. Up to this point ran a road from the crossing, on which the Second corps, about 7 o'clock, began to advance. In the stream, the *Mendota* opened fire with 100-pounder Parrotts, and our skirmishers spread out at once across the open space in front of the enemy. The latter's battery began a rapid fire. With great celerity, however, MILES's brigade of BARLOW's division, advancing under cover, handsomely flanked the whole position in a brisk charge. The enemy immediately retreated, abandoning four 20-pounder Parrott guns and their limbers, with two caissons, which, with a few prisoners, were sent to the rear as trophies. The guns were a battery captured from General BUTLER at Drury's Bluff, two months ago. Our forces having now halted, the enemy also paused, a mile distant, and threw up new entrenchments on a commanding ridge. Our loss was probably not fifty in killed and wounded. In the evening, MOTT's division was pushed out to skirmish towards the enemy's new position. Brisk firing occurred, with a greater loss to us than during the morning's affair, the whole day costing a little over a hundred men. In sixteen hours, the Second corps had broken camp, marched twenty miles, crossing two rivers, and captured a line of entrenchments and a battery. The skirmish took place at Newmarket, a mile from Deep Bottom, and twelve from Richmond.

On Thursday, the demonstrations north of the James were continued, FOSTER moving about on the left, and HANCOCK on the right, and the gunboats occasionally shelling the woods. The preceding evening, SHERIDAN's cavalry division had taken position on the right of the Second corps. At nine o'clock on Thursday, a general cavalry advance was ordered, and, after a march of three miles, SHERIDAN came upon a strong infantry force of the enemy. The cavalry was quickly dismounted and formed in a belt of woods, with GREGG on the right and TORBERT on the left. TORBERT's division was briskly attacked, and fell back into the woods. But, rallying, both MERRITT's and DAVIES' brigades charged, and broke the enemy, who left the field in our possession with two stands of colors, belonging to the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth North Carolina, and a hundred prisoners. It is reported that about 150 of the enemy's killed, wounded and prisoners, fell into TORBERT's hands. On the right, GREGG was less fortunate. DEVENS' brigade was steadily forced back, with the loss of one gun and many men. At length, about 5 o'clock, GIBBON's division of the Second corps came up and relieved GREGG, and subsequently skirmished a little with the enemy. On the whole, the cavalry battle was very even, one division being successful and the other unsuccessful. Our loss was about 250. That of the enemy was probably much greater, as more than a hundred prisoners were captured from him, besides his killed and wounded, and our loss in prisoners was very slight. The enemy's advance was handsomely and deliberately conducted, and at first swept our cavalry before it. He used no artillery, however, and our superiority in that respect, as well as in numbers and position, soon checked him. The arrival of our infantry, of course, made us masters of the field.

On Friday, these demonstrations were continued. To add to the feint, a train of about 400 empty wagons, being chiefly the transportation of the Sixth corps, was ostentatiously crossed on one of the pontoon bridges, as if an advance on Malvern Hill was to be made in great force. Nearly twenty thousand men and about twenty cannon had been sent north of the James. The demonstrations had the desired effect. LEE hurried off from Petersburgh a force thought to be as large as 10,000 or 15,000, to check these dangerous manifestations. KERSHAW's and WILCOX's divisions of infantry and a force of cavalry were reported as already arrived on Thursday, and twenty-nine car loads of reinforcements were said to have been counted passing up from Petersburgh the preceding evening. On Thursday evening, then, MOTT's (Third) division of the Second corps was secretly removed again to Petersburgh, and, after some skirmishing with the enemy on Friday afternoon, after dark the rest of HANCOCK's corps and all the cavalry retraced their steps, marching all night, and arrived before daybreak at Petersburgh. At the latter place, there had been the usual fusilade on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, except that it had grown obviously brisker along the line, and especially on the right. Considerable loss was caused on both sides by the accurate bursting of shells. On Thursday evening, the fire was particularly vindictive, and the dark and gloomy night was illuminated by the constant flashing of guns and bursting of bombs. During the evening, a fire broke out among the houses of Petersburgh, probably caused by our shells.

THE MINE.

But all these events were only preliminaries of a great experiment, on which much of our fortune was staked. This was nothing less than the explosion of a heavy mine, which had been planted under one of the strongest of the enemy's works. The idea of this mine originated with Lieutenant-Colonel PLEASANTS, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania. He and his regiment having been accustomed to mining before the war, by them the whole work was accomplished. It

was begun on the 25th of June, soon after the impregnability of Petersburgh as it then stood, had been demonstrated by the fearful slaughter of our troops in many assaults. It was started in the side of a ravine surmounted by an earthwork, in front of BURNSIDE'S (Ninth) corps, and was pushed towards a formidable fort of the enemy, situated about 2,000 yards from Petersburgh. The distance to be mined was about 500 feet, and the work was difficult. Its complete success reflects credit on the projector and his regiment. The mine was constructed in the usual method. First, the surface was carefully measured by triangulation. Tools were altered to suit the exigencies of the work. The excavation was then begun. The gallery was made in the usual shape, about four feet wide at the bottom, sloping up to the top. It was about 4½ feet high, and, as has been said, about 500 feet long. A ventilating shaft was sunk near the entrance, and skillfully managed. The ground rose towards the enemy's fort, and that fact, as well as the presence of a quicksand, caused the tunnel to be sloped upward as it progressed. Difficulties, in the way of marshy ground, water, and quicksands, were encountered and overcome. At length the fort was reached. It was about 20 feet overhead. Now, wings were extended right and left, so that the main gallery might issue into two diverging galleries, running along the outer contour of the fort. Into these latter were introduced eight chambers, carefully tamped, or separated by packings of sand bags and wood. Wooden pipes ran about a hundred feet from the magazines towards the mouth of the gallery, and were connected there by a hose or fuse, which extended the rest of the distance. Finally, the chambers were charged with about four tons of powder—a vast quantity. Just a month from its inception the work was completed. But it was not immediately fired. A delay of several days ensued, during which the successful feint at Deep Bottom was made.

PREPARATIONS FOR ASSAULT.

The excavations were conducted with great secresy, and with all precaution against failure. The earth was brought out and thrown on works, to prevent notice. But our operations through the campaign have never been models of secretiveness. There was some discussion amongst subordinate officers on the plan, before the commanding general accepted it. The work, also, was of such a nature, that our own neighboring soldiers now and then had their suspicions aroused. It was generally believed that mining had begun, but it was talked of in our camps with great doubt, and very few could locate the subterranean operations. To assist concealment, intercourse between the opposing picket lines was strictly prohibited. An incessant skirmishing and artillery fire has been kept up in front of the Ninth corps, while the rest of the line was comparatively quiet and peaceful. And this will explain our record of late so often repeated, "the firing has been chiefly on the right and right "centre, in front of the Ninth and Eighteenth "corps."

The enemy undoubtedly suspected our work. First, it was *a priori* probable. Again, intimations of this affair, as of others, would naturally leak out. It is said that counter-shafts, indeed, had been sunk by the enemy, and that he was mining towards our lines. The results seem to show that he was ignorant of the exact locality of our magazine. For, even after the chambers were excavated under the fort, while his movements and voices were heard, ours were concealed. But, undoubtedly, however loosely informed, he had prepared against the denouement, wherever it might occur. And the fact that the fort actually attempted led to the key of his position, on the crest behind, induced him to be on his guard at this point. Accordingly, in effect, the springing of the mine in part, but only in part, took him by surprise.

The plan of assault was, of course, to explode the mine, and immediately to open a terrific cannonading from every gun on the line. This concentrated fire would naturally unnerve the enemy somewhat, and, under its cover, a strong storming party would rush through the gap made by the explosion, and endeavor to carry the enemy's position beyond. In the rear of his first line was a very strong crest, which quite commanded the city of Petersburgh. To gain this would gain the battle. For a long time our lines had been gradually pushed forward, until they were now distant from the enemy less than 150 yards at the nearest points. The fort to be charged was only about 150 yards distant. But the interior was difficult and arduous, entanglements and abattis being planted near the fort, and the whole intervening space being swept by the enemy's artillery. Our own heavy guns had been brought up after much hard and dangerous labor through six weeks, and with much loss of valuable life among officers and men. They now numbered nearly 100 pieces, some of which were 8-inch and some even heavier mortars.

THE ASSAULT.

Soon after midnight of Friday, July 29th, the troops were in position. The Ninth corps had been carefully arranged fronting the mine, to head the assault. The Eighteenth corps was drawn off from the right of the Ninth, and massed in its rear. MOTT'S division of the Second corps was moved into the vacancy left by the Eighteenth, and the other divisions occupied adjoining positions, after arriving. The Tenth and the fraction of the Nineteenth corps remained on the James and near Bermuda Hundred. The assaulting column, then, was the Ninth corps, supported by the Eighteenth, with the Second in reserve on its right and the Fifth on the left. The whole force was closely massed, only the necessary garrisons lining the more distant entrenchments. The cavalry would operate on the left, if opportunity offered. The Ninth corps was disposed with LEDLIE'S gallant (1st) division in advance, WILCOX'S (2d) and POTTER'S (3d) next in support, and FERRERO'S (4th), the colored division, now in command of WHITE, in the rear.

The time for lighting the fuse was 3½ o'clock on the morning of Saturday. At that hour the troops were all prepared, and alive with excitement. An hour passed, and there was no explosion. The fuse had gone out in the damp gallery. Again it was lighted by some bold soldier. The sun had already risen, when, 40 minutes past 4, a heaving and trembling of the earth was followed by a terrific explosion, and huge clods of earth, with all the contents of the doomed fort, guns, caissons and limbers, and the regiment who manned them, were flung into the air. To the myriad of astonished spectators it resembled a great fountain. One thought it "three distinct earth-"spouts, rising a hundred feet;" another "a celes-"sal Prince of Wales' feather;" a third, a "cone-"shaped mass, a mountain upside down, vanishing, "in an all enveloping cloud of dust." Poised for a moment, the mighty column then descended with a resounding *thud*, and the swaying, quaking and trembling of the adjacent earth were over. A yawning crater 100 feet and more in length, with half as great width, and a depth of 20 feet, with heaps of ruins, was left where once stood a six gun fort and its camp equipage, and 200 men. Instantly upon the explosion, a gun broke out from our line, then another, and soon, a hundred cannon, from every eminence along the line, joined in a fire which exceeded in intensity even that of Malvern Hill and Gettysburgh. Far distant, the batteries of Generals BUTLER and FOSTER echoed the roar, while now and then all along the line were heard the rattling volleys of musketry. Gradually recovering from their palsy of surprise and tremor, the enemy began to respond, and soon their entire line added its thunder of artillery and musketry to our own. The alacrity with which the enemy rallied to his task from the sudden shock, and the steadiness with which he turned his fire to the storming party, in spite of the tremendous shelling with which we endeavored to disconcert him and distract his attention, should provoke no little praise.

Meantime, LEDLIE'S division was already massed in front of its entrenchments, with MARSHALL'S (Second) brigade in advance and BARTLETT'S (First) brigade in the rear. On the left of LEDLIE was HARTRAUPFT'S brigade of WILCOX'S division, and, on his right, GRIFFIN'S brigade of POTTER'S division. Strange and mortifying to say, some of MARSHALL'S brigade got the fancy in the deceptive light, and from the proximity of the mine, that it was one of our works which the enemy had exploded. Either a half-panic or a want of preparation delayed them. But, after a few minutes, they were ready, and, their officers in advance, with a wild, enthusiastic cheer, leaped to their work, and, rushing across the deadly plain, under hot fire, stumbled down into the horrible breach which the mine had made. The supporting brigades spread out and enveloped the flanking rifle-pits, captured 200 prisoners, and sent them to the rear. The Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery were first to enter the gap, and a strange sight met them—the wreck of the fort and the upturned earth, with the mangled bodies and dissevered limbs of its occupants protruding here and there from the disordered, fallen debris. The dense cloud of dust still rolled over the place, thickened by the heavy smoke of battle, which had now shrouded the whole field from view. But there was no time for delay. Some were set at digging out two of the six cannon of the fort; others threw up hasty breastworks against the tempest of shot and shell which already swept the place from the enemy's second line, and began reversing the slope of the entrenchments, and extending them. Others exhumed the struggling garrison, such as were living, and carried back the prisoners to our lines, where now ammunition carts and ambulances are hurrying to and fro, "while the white coverlets of thousands of "hospital beds are turned down, and army surgeons, "with aprons on, their instruments at hand, and "sleeves rolled up, are quietly awaiting the bloody "harvest of war."

So far, all was well. Our troops had gained the breach, and were re-forming for assault. A hundred guns were thundering at the enemy's batteries to call them from the storming party. But now began the error which culminated in entire disaster. Above all things it was needful to burst at once on the crest of Cemetery Hill, frowning above, 400 yards distant. But the advance brigades were suffered to throw up entrenchments, and spend time in getting two guns to bear on the enemy. The latter, quite recovered from his consternation, and promptly and handsomely rallied, poured in a terrific enfilading fire upon the captured fort. At length, after an anxious and fatal delay, the Ninth corps was reformed, and, with LEDLIE in the centre, POTTER on the right, and WILCOX on the left, under cover of the fire of the two guns, began the charge. On they went with a will, struggling over obstacles, MARSHALL'S brigade again leading, and BARTLETT'S pressing on their heels. At every step the fire of the enemy from front and either flank concentrated with greater fury on them, and, from the thickly-studded defences of Cemetery Hill, from redoubt and redan, salient and curtain, ploughed up their ranks with bloody slaughter. The charge was checked, on the side of the crest, there was a halt, and finally, the whole line, wavering under terrible odds, recoiled to the fort. One division, FERRERO'S (now under WHITE), remained of the corps. As a forlorn hope, this was dispatched to do what the other three had failed to do. It dashed forward confidently upon the deadly interval of 400 yards which separated them from the enemy. But it only met the fate of its comrades. Advancing gallantly for a time, the colored division succumbed at length under the withering fire of the enemy (which had now been increased in volume and in deadly accuracy), and was finally flung with great violence down the declivity. When once broken, FERRERO'S division was unmanageable, and plunged headlong into the fort. Upon this latter point had now been concentrated a very fire of hell, disorganizing the shattered remains of the first three divisions of the Ninth, many of whose most gallant officers and men were already stretched on the plain. The influx of the Fourth division, driven back in great rout, redoubled the confusion, and to all minds it was evident that the day was lost.

It was now only the question how best to save the troops. This matter they were left to decide for themselves. The Fifth and the Eighteenth corps were under brisk fire, and had suffered considerable loss. A division of the Eighteenth with TURNER'S division of the Tenth, had demonstrated on the right (the latter even gaining the crater, and the slope beyond), in useless attempts to distract the attention of the enemy. He directed his fire straight upon the dismantled fort, now a mere slaughter pen, in which huddled the fragmentary brigades of the Ninth corps, hoping for relief from their comrades, who lay 200 yards distant in their entrenchments. Now, squads of men began the work of retreating. But this was a perilous undertaking. The enemy kept a deadly cross fire on every rod of the space which intervened between the fort and our lines. In spite of this, the disorderly movement was kept up.

Meanwhile, some of our officers, including General BARTLETT, the gallant leader of one of the very finest brigades in the Army of the Potomac, were still holding the fort, and repelled several charges to retake it. The exultant enemy rushed on the ruins of the fort,

only to find the bloody reception which they had just meted out in greater degree to the corps whose remnants were now at bay. But, about noon, a general retreat was ordered. A considerable part of the survivors of the assault had crossed towards the rear. And now the men in the fort, who had preferred the chances of honorable death in repelling the enemy to those of the perilous retreat, had discharged nearly all their ammunition. Left unsupported by the rest of the Army, a final charge of the enemy, about 2 o'clock, captured them. What treatment the black troops received from the victors, there is now too much conflicting testimony to determine. Amongst the captured were General BARTLETT and most of his staff.

By the middle of the afternoon, the bloody day was done. Our loss was in round numbers about 4,000 men, of whom the majority now lie wounded in our hospitals. The loss of the enemy was about 1,000 men, of whom a fifth were prisoners. It is conjectured that nearly 200 men were destroyed by the mine.

Sunday opened on a quiet day. Our dead and wounded lay festering on the plain through two of the hottest days of the year. On Sunday a flag of truce was sent for permission to bury the dead. It was forwarded, and the answer delayed. But on Monday, 36 hours after the contest closed, the flag was granted, the dead buried and the wounded removed. Instantly on the expiration of the truce, the enemy opened with his guns. But so far, there has been no movement of importance, nor is there likely to be an offensive one by us for some days to come.

EARLY'S SECOND RAID.

So meagre, indefinite, and speculative are both public and private advices about the Maryland raid, that we shall refrain from reducing them to anything like narrative form until another week has more thoroughly developed them. There have been some scouting parties sent through Maryland to Pennsylvania, but as yet nothing of particular moment has occurred. About 500 men under McCAUSLAND entered Chambersburgh on July 30th, and, finding they had matters to their own liking burned down the town. After they had left, our cavalry rode furiously after them, but, though there have been wild rumors of enormous battles, but few guns have yet been fired, either by the owners of the burned and stolen property as individuals, or by our soldiers in that region.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

WE have the particulars this week of the second assault by General HOOD upon our encircling lines at Atlanta; an assault intended, like the first, to take our columns upon the move and while beyond the protection of the earthworks they have learned to throw up so promptly in front of each new position. The previous assault was made on the right of our Army, or more exactly on the left of the right wing, where NEWTON'S division of the Fourth corps, and the Twentieth corps (HOOKER'S), bore the brunt of the assault. On the night of the 21st, the day succeeding the assault, the enemy's line on Peachtree Creek was drawn in and shortened, their forces being massed for a second assault, this time on our left wing, our right having defied their stubborn attempt to turn it. Though the noise of their movement was heard in our lines, its full meaning was not discovered, the withdrawal of the enemy from their main line of fortifications one-and-a-half miles nearer Atlanta, seeming to follow legitimately from the repulse they had received on our right. But it was soon evident that General HOOD determined on another assault, had sought, by retiring, to draw us on further, that he might again attack our lines before they had opportunity to re-form in their new position nearer Atlanta.

Early on the morning of Friday, the 22d, a small body of Rebel cavalry were discovered reconnoitering on our extreme left where was stationed the Seventeenth corps (General BLAIR'S), which, with the Fifteenth and Sixteenth corps, formed the Army of the Tennessee, then under the command of General McPHERSON. It was soon evident that the enemy were cautiously advancing to feel our lines, just then in a bad position to meet an attack, for General McPHERSON was occupied in getting his Army into position, the Sixteenth corps being on the march to extend the left flank. But the advance of the enemy was fortunately delayed sufficiently to give them an opportunity to form in line of battle in season to assist the Seventeenth corps, though were unable to dispose our lines in the most favorable manner for defence. Indeed, the manner of the enemy's retreat on the previous day prevented any suspicion of an attack from this direction.

The position General McPHERSON was in process of occupying extended from a point some two miles south of the railroad running from Atlanta to Decatur, across the railroad to near the Bucktown road, northeast of Atlanta, where his right (the Fifteenth corps), joined on to the left of the Twenty-third corps (SCHOFIELD'S).

As soon as the Rebels were discovered advancing, the First brigade, Fourth division, Sixteenth corps, which had fortunately been ordered on the previous day to report to General BLAIR as a reserve, was pushed forward to extend his lines and check the enemy. About eleven o'clock the Rebels advanced in force, debouching from the woods into an open field, where the Seventeenth corps lay in position behind such works as they had already found time to construct, along a ridge of which they had taken advantage. Retiring before the first fury of the assault, the Seventeenth corps were soon reinforced by a portion of the Sixteenth corps, who were actively engaged, as were also the Fifteenth corps. In the absence of official reports, it is impossible to give more than the outlines of this important engagement, in which, after gaining temporary success, the Rebels were driven back with heavy loss. Six times, General THOMAS tells us, did the Seventeenth corps repulse the assaults, until they finally fell back only to rally again, and with the aid of the Sixteenth corps, retake the positions they had temporarily lost, capturing many prisoners.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock a simultaneous assault was made on the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth corps, the two latter for some hours bearing the burden of the attack. Later in the day the enemy massed heavily against the Fifteenth corps, the Third and Fourth divisions of which were driven in some confusion from their main line of entrenchments to the second line, 500 yards to the rear. Here the troops recovered from their temporary panic, re-formed, and, reinforced by the Second brigade, of the First division, Fifteenth corps, charged and retook their former position from the Rebels, who were preparing to turn against them the guns abandoned in retiring from their works. The unfortunate panic in the Fifteenth corps is ascribed to the fact that at the time of the assault upon them, firing was heard in their rear at Decatur, where a cavalry force under the Rebel General WHEELER had penetrated with the design of capturing our supply trains gathered there. This movement was checked by Colonel SPRAGUE, commanding the Second brigade, Fourth division, Sixteenth Army corps, who repulsed the Rebel cavalry after a severe fight. They succeeded in carrying off ten wagons, however.

This battle of the 22d of July was even more hotly contested than that of the 20th ult., and the loss on both sides was correspondingly great. In the battle of the 20th, in which the Twentieth corps, one division of the Fourth corps, and part of the Fourteenth corps were engaged, our loss as officially stated was 1,750 against 3,500, or twice as many in the present engagement. On the 20th, 1,113 Rebel dead were counted and buried. On the 22d, 2,142 were buried by us, and 700 more, as estimated, lay beyond our lines, in front of the Fifteenth corps. This would make a total Federal loss in the two engagements of 5,250, and a Rebel loss of 3,915 or more killed, which, taking the established proportion for the wounded, should amount to some 20,000 in all, to which are to be added 3,200 prisoners captured by us. Thus the enemy have a loss of over 20,000 men to charge already to the account of their fighting General. Twenty-five colors and five thousand stands of arms were captured from the Rebels, to compensate them for which they have ten pieces of artillery, taken in the fight of the 22d. For these estimates we have official authority. In the death of General McPHERSON, who fell early in the engagement of the 22d, we have experienced a loss impossible to estimate. From the latest accounts received it would appear that the General by some unfortunate error rode, accompanied by his orderlies, through a gap between our lines directly upon the enemy's skirmishers, before whose fire he alone was destined to fall. He lay after his death within the hostile lines a sufficient length of time to enable the Rebel soldiers to rifle his pockets of a purse containing a thousand dollars and a number of important papers and maps, which latter were fortunately discovered on the person of a prisoner taken soon after. General McPHERSON'S body was subsequently recovered and brought North for burial.

We have reports of an attempt by the Rebels to interfere with General SHERMAN'S operations by an attack made on the 28th of July, during an important movement of his Army toward the right, for the investment of Atlanta. The attack was met and promptly repulsed by the Fifteenth corps.

General GARRARD'S returned on the 24th from a cavalry expedition along the Augusta Railroad. He succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge, 350 feet long, over Yellow River, and reached Covington, forty-three miles east of Atlanta, where the railroad was destroyed for some distance. Cotton factories and Government buildings were also destroyed, and one hundred wagons and many horses and mules brought in. The country was found full of refugees fleeing, they knew not whither. The crops were found to be mostly gathered, except corn, which was growing finely.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Nashville, August 3, reports that General STONEMAN had succeeded in tearing up eighteen miles of the railroad to Macon, the only undisturbed line of communication from Atlanta. This success was purchased, however, with the loss of McCOOK'S division, which, while returning by the way of Newnan, on the Chattahoochee, was attacked and routed by General RANSOM, the greater part of the command being captured. General McCOOK is reported killed. But 500 of his command had come in at last accounts.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY CHARGE, 27TH JUNE, 1862.

IT has occurred to me to offer the JOURNAL the accompanying lines, commemorative of one of the most gallant exploits of the war—the charge of the skeleton Fifth U. S. Cavalry, upon a Rebel battery at Gaines' Mill, two years ago. W.

We could see by the gaps in our infantry ranks
How the foe was excelling himself in his fire,
And we felt, as we nervously patted the flanks
Of our steeds, 'twould be deed to which soldiers aspire,
To silence those guns.

The battalions of infantry stand to their work,
And they gallantly bear them, brave sons of the North!
Regardless, however black danger may lurk
In the scream of the shell that, encircled with death,
Yells out from the guns.

Not a step do they yield, never falter their lines,
Though their dead by the score are fast dotting the plain;
But clinging above them the white smoke entwines
With the colors they seem to be bearing in vain,
Toward the far-reaching guns.

From the covert we held we looked anxiously out
To see with what forces those files would be strengthened,
When to our own chief rode a hard-breathing scout,
While, straightway the enemy's skirmishers lengthened,
In front of the guns.

Though we knew from the smile that the General had,
There soon would be work only soldiers could do,
We never imagined a triumph so glad
That, chosen from out of our midst were the few
To ride at the guns.

Every sword-belt was tightened, each loosened his blade,
As the FIFTH, filing past, led the column to fame;
A last tribute, it might be, to sweethearts we paid,
Then waited the order for death or a name,
Nor thought of the guns!

Our order comes not, yet the FIFTH on are pressing;
Alone, can it be, they that fire must invoke?
Our spurs touch our horses, their manes we caressing,
As hot-breathed and eager, we long for the stroke
Of death, or the guns.

How we envy the FIFTH as they turn into line,
While the *charge* of the bugle the boiling blood stirs,
Swifter coursing than even when heated by wine,
As it foams to join those who are winning gold spurs
At the mouths of the guns!

What to them is that battery of death and disaster
That pours its defiance and opens their ranks!
It only makes sabre-room; faster and faster
The troopers rush on, though there's fire on both flanks,
Toward the guns.

They only know orders, and *charge* is the chief's cry!
While away, with a cheer dash our death-bearing men;
No Crimean laurels can fairer or better lie
On Light Brigade brows than the FIFTH gathered when
They rode on the guns.

On, over the pieces and over the limbers,
Red-handed and fearless the wild troopers poured;
They seized them and held them in spite of the numbers,
A blood-baptized prize fairly won by the sword,
Those terrible guns.

Of saddles, platoons there were lacking a rider,
And many a trooper his last charge had known,
And officers all, but one stout death-derider,
And horses in heaps, ere the *recall* was blown,
Fell at the guns.

MEDICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ROMAN ARMIES.

It has been asserted by persons claiming to be experts in historical matters, that the Roman armies had no regularly organized medical department or organization for the care of their sick and wounded, that the grievously wounded were abandoned where they fell, and that those so severely injured as to be unable to crawl or totter after their corps, were suffered to die where the casualties occurred or exhaustion supervened. One accomplished and deeply-read professor alleges that Cæsar's silence as to any hygeinic organization or systematization for the care of wounded or sick soldiers is proof positive, that, in his day, such was unknown, and avers that throughout Roman history a military medical organization was unknown. Were silence proof, he might claim a verdict, but silence in such a case is not proof. How many military histories pay no attention whatever to such and similar details. Upon the same basis of argument we might claim that the Roman armies were exempt from ordinary diseases, since neither their existence, symptoms, treatment nor effects are any where alluded to. Livy, who lived in the time of Julius Cæsar, and flourished under Augustus, speaks of a military man "wounded as he was stripping the body of his enemy, and being carried back conqueror to the camp, *he died under the surgeon's hands*" (Liv. xi. 20). Witness likewise the different titles for a surgeon, *Vulnerarius*, *Vulnerum-Medicus*, *Chirurgus*. Were wounds sufficiently common in civil life to justify the distinct profession of surgery, when there were already physicians, unless the attention of the former was directed to a different class of cases, particularly those arising from military service? Ctesias (4 Century, B. C)., a renowned disciple of Hippocrates, followed the army with which Xenophon served, and was taken prisoner, discharging the duties of his profession on the battle-field (Retreat of the Ten Thousand, Bib. His. and Mil. i., 472, 2d Col.). Diocles Carystus, another successor of Hippocrates, "invented the *belluлon*, an instrument for extracting darts," and besides other improvements, curious in bandaging wounds of the head." Is it probable that such practice originated in, or was confined, to civil life, or that he had no pupils or successors? Archagathus, a Greek, B. C. 229, at first famous and styled "healer of wounds," became subsequently so fond of the knife and cautery that he won the sobriquet of "executioner," and was banished from Rome. Homer mentions a wise physician at the siege of Troy.

Pausanias, A. D., 2d Century, states that in the Gallic armies, consisting chiefly of cavalry, which made an expedition into Greece, each horseman had two servants mounted like himself. If their master lost his horse during the combat, one of the servants gave him another—his own—instead; if the cavalier was killed, one servant took his place, and if the latter perished the second servant succeeded him. *If the master was wounded one servant bore him from the field*, while the other replaced him in the ranks (*Armies dans l'Antiquité, Curiosités Militaires*, 219, Paris, 1855). Here are sufficient refutations of the testimony of silence. What is more, there never was a military people who paid more attention to discipline and organization, especially of the subsistence, quartermaster, and transportation departments, than the Romans. Is it likely, is it probable, that they were entirely destitute of all medical arrangements, of care, transport and shelter for their numerous and valuable wounded? Is it not absurd to suppose that silence is a conclusive proof—taking everything else into consideration, especially the care for the *impedimenta*, which may have included the care and transport of the wounded—that in Roman armies there were neither surgeons, medical provisions, nurses, &c. &c.?

Xenophon and Livy prove that surgeons officiated in the field; Pausanias, that there was some provision for assisting a soldier in case of wounds. Prior to Onosander, Vegetius and Leo, there were no technical works on tactics. With the commencement of such publications, we at once find mention not only of the care of the wounded, but directions in regard thereto.

Onosander, who lived in the 1st Century, A. D., under the Emperor Claudius, wrote his "*Strategikon Logon*," translated, "Science of the Commander of an Army," which was highly prized by the great soldier and general and Emperor Leo, the Philosopher. The Marshal Count Saxe deemed his precepts worthy of close study. "A general should have especial care," says he, "to bury his dead. Neither haste nor danger constitute reasons which can ever excuse the conqueror from doing so. It is not only a pious duty owed to those who are no more, but one which a general should discharge to satisfy those who survive. Every soldier will observe with dissatisfaction that the general is wanting in this regard for his comrades whom he has seen fight and die valiantly, and he will dread the shame of being treated in the same manner" (*Bib. His. and Mil.* iii. 430, 2d).

Is it likely that the duty of burying the dead would have been enjoined with so much force upon a general and all advice concerning the care of the sick and wounded omitted, had not the latter been considered a matter of course by this military writer?

We now come to Vegetius, who flourished toward the end of the fourth century, under Valentinian the Second, and wrote a work in five books, entitled Military Institutions. In Book ii., Chapter 10, speaking of the functions of the *prefect of the camp*, he says: "that this officer's authority extended also over the physicians — surgeons, properly speaking—of the Legion, over the sick and their expenses. It was his duty to provide that chariots —wheeled transportation of all kinds—and pack horses should never be deficient" (*Ibid* iii. 342, 1st). Here we have an impressive silence which seems to imply that ambulances and all the apparatus of field hospitals were provided.

Again, Book iii., Chap. 2d, is devoted to the consideration of the Means for preserving the Health of Armies. After descending into particulars he goes on to say: "If some of the soldiers are attacked by maladies, recourse must be had to aliments proper for the reëstablishing of their health and *to the art of the physicians*." "This it is to which all the officers from the highest to the lowest should pay particular attention, for war is carried on badly by soldiers who, besides the fatigues inseparable from their condition, have likewise to support the sufferings of sickness" (Ibid iii. 364, 2d).

Passing over another interval of about five hundred years, we reach the era of the renowned Emperor Leo VI., famous as an author as well as a statesman and a warrior. His finest work was one upon military tactics, from which generals of to-day can learn much. "It is a precious fragment." Some consider that he borrowed many of his ideas from the works of the Emperor Maurice, who wrote three hundred years previous on the same subject. If so, it only goes further to bear out the opinion that the Roman armies were provided with a medical department. *nstitution* iv. Leo writes, mentioning the different classifications of the troops: "There are certain persons who, in the day of battle, follow the army to pick up the wounded and apply the first dressings; we call them now *Scriboni*" (*Ibid* iii., 457, 1st). This term *Scriboni* is undoubtedly derived from the name of a celebrated Roman physician, who lived in the time of Tiberius and Claudius, first Century, A. D., and is it not likely that the title of Scriboni was *immediately* applied to field surgeons rather than that any long time elapsed before such was the case; and is it not likely that he was at least the author of the improvements in the medical administration, and the *personnel* of which received his name?

In *Institution* xiv., "concerning the day of battle," Leo directs, "and after the action you will cause the necessary assistance to be given to the wounded; the dead will be honorably interred and extolled" (mentioned in orders?) (*Ibid* iii., 497, 2d).

Further on Leo adds: "If it is the season of hot weather, wine should not be served out to the soldiers, because it will effect the head, but water must be brought to the troops in wagons, which will be distributed to those who need it when in line of battle." Is it likely that in an army which had wagons for the conveyance of water there were no means of conveyance for wounded soldiers? (*Ibid* iii., 542, 2d).

Institution xx. speaks of the necessity of selecting out all the infirm and sick, and sending them into garrison, which shows that a medical inspection must have taken place (*Ibid* iii., 539, 1st). Further on he remarks, "If you desire that your soldiers should go willingly to battle, the greatest care must be had for attending to the wounded. Those who superintend the duty of picking them up are likewise charged with collecting and turning over the clothing and property of the dead to their non-commissioned officers." Here we certainly have a sort of hospital corps (*Ibid* iii., 543, 1st).

In his recapitulation and conclusion, Leo writes, that a general must take great care of his sick and wounded (*Ibid* iii., 549, 1st); that war derives the greatest assistance from certain sciences; among these medicine. "The art of medicine," he remarks, "cures the contusions made by the blows of stones, the wounds of missile weapons, such as darts, or of other arms, and keeps to that end the proper medicines all ready prepared. It cures likewise the different maladies produced by heat, cold, fatigue, changes of water, the unhealthiness of localities, the variations of the seasons or temperature, and bad food, resulting from the use of green fruits and other similar causes." "The arts of which I have spoken, and the people who make a profession of them, are therefore necessary to the organization of an army, to its supplies, and to its health" (*Ibid* iii., 551, 1st).

It would appear to the writer that he has clearly shown that the Romans had a medical department pretty well organized, certainly one for the lower empire, and with high probability for the earlier periods. That they possessed surgical instruments is incontestible. *Forceps* and *dilators*, —or specula—were discovered at Pompeii, where they must have been buried 70 years B. C., and *rhinoplastic* operations, termed *tagliacotian*, and claimed as an Italian discovery of the 15th Century, were practiced by Celsus in the time of Augustus (*L. Vieuxneuf*, by Fournier, i., 146, 7).

During the Dark Ages, or mediæval era, discipline as a science had almost disappeared. It is not remarkable that with all other organizations the medical department should have fallen into decay. The fate of the sick and wounded was hardly better than that of prisoners; those who could not crawl from the field were generally put to the sword by the victorious enemy, whose own wounded did not experience a much better fate.

The Abbé Suger, State minister and historian of Louis the Fat, in the 11th and 12th centuries, says, "that as many as possible of the wounded were carried off *in litters*; those who could not be removed were left as a prey to the wolves." The Rebels, and we, ourselves, have done no better in some cases.

In 1124 there was a trial of a proposed ambulance. Larrey only introduced the first real field ambulance, in Custine's army, in 1792. At that time (1124), the army was furnished with carts loaded with water and wine for the wounded or exhausted soldiers. These carts were disposed in circles, like Frederick the Great's "wagon forts," wherever the ground was suitable and served as rallying places.

The medical department of the French army dates from the time of Henry IV., about the time of the siege of *Spires* toward the end of the sixteenth century, or beginning of the seventeenth (*Curiosités Militaires, Melanges*, 402–3).

The sick and wounded had a hard time in the thirty years war, and it is very doubtful, throwing aside the improvements in medicine and surgery, if sick and wounded soldiers, in the field, were better looked after even in the first half of the eighteenth century than they were under Leo the philosopher. But with the medical department of modern times this article has nothing to do, as it is simply written to prove that there was such an organization under the Roman eagles.

ARTILLERY AND MINES IN SIEGE OPERATIONS.

Although the exact date of the introduction of artillery, as a means of breaching walls, is still a matter of historical conjecture and research, there appears to be little doubt that cannon of some species were employed for this purpose in the Spanish-Arab wars during the first quarter of the fourteenth century; while the chronicles of nearly all the European wars waged in the latter half of that century show that the use of this branch of the enginery of war had become general, without banishing, however, the ancient breaching machines, which continued to be employed even as late as the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The earliest cannon were, of course, of small calibre and imperfect manufacture, being constructed of iron bars bound together by rings of the same material. The powder was of the most wretched quality. The most effective projectiles were round stones. With these materials only to work with, the besiegers of strongly fortified places were frequently obliged to resort to other means for the attainment of their object. The English, for example, at the siege of Romorcutin, in 1356, according to some authorities the earliest instance of the use of cannon in France, having in vain attempted to effect a breach in the walls, at length employed their artillery to throw Greek fire into the city, thus anticipating General Gillmore by several centuries. With better fortune than attended the experiment of our American general, they succeeded in kindling a furious conflagration in the city, which compelled the inhabitants to surrender. Artillery was used with similar ill success in 1357 against Rennes, and in 1378 against St. Malo. In the latter siege 400 pieces of artillery were found insufficient to effect a breach in the massive walls; and the beleaguering army was at length compelled to resort to the old system of undermining.

These and many similar failures suggested the expedient of enlarging the calibre of artillery to an enormous degree —anticipating again the latest developments of science in this branch of the enginery of war; but the monstrous bombards, as they were styled, were so few in number, so clumsily put together, and so slowly served, that the results, when these engines were employed, were generally even less satisfactory than were obtained with the smaller calibres. The chronicle of the siege of Greifenstein in 1414 relates that the huge projectiles, hurled at a low velocity against the fortress, had no more effect on the defences than if they had been snowballs.

The inefficiency of these huge cannon against fortifications was owing to several causes In the first place, they were not strong enough to sustain a charge adequate to the propulsion of the enormous balls, weighing in many instances several hundred pounds, with a proper velocity. Horizontal firing was thus out of the question, unless the batteries could be pushed close against the walls. The

artillerist was compelled to give his piece an elevation which not only impaired the effect of the shot upon the walls, but, in the imperfect practice of the time, rendered accuracy of aim almost an impossibility. In the second place, the lower part of the wall of the besieged town or fortress was effectually screened by the moat, unless the battery was planted directly on the outer edge. To do this at the commencement of a siege was hazardous, as the artillerists were exposed to the fire of archers and musketeers from the battlements. It was thus a matter of necessity to begin the work of demolition by pounding away at the top of the wall, in order to dislodge the defenders; and this method of attack had not only the disadvantages of uncertainty and slowness, but even when most effective, had a result which, in many instances, defeated the object of the besieging force. For the debris of the crumbling battlements was not only insufficient to fill up the moat, when this was wide and deep, but falling against the foundation of the wall, rendered the defences stronger than before; so that when the fire of the archers and musketeers was silenced, and the batteries were pushed forward to the outer edge of the moat, it was often found impossible to make a practicable breach in the ruins for an assault, and the besiegers were compelled to resort to the expedient of blowing up the walls by the use of mines.

This practice seems to have come in vogue during the first half of the fifteenth century. One of the earliest instances of this method of breaching walls occurred at the siege of Bonmât, in 1411, and again in 1415 at the siege of Harfleur. More authentic accounts of the use of explosive mines occur in the history of the Turkish wars in Europe. The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, in his history of artillery, refers to the manuscript *du Serail* of PAOLO SANTINI, who lived before the capture of Constantinople, and to the manuscript of TACCOLA, in the library of Venice, both of which mention the use of powder in mines. SANTINI, who wrote in general of the methods of war pursued in Eastern Europe, describes first those mines supported by wooden props, which were afterwards burned away with fire; and afterwards, in the case of a fortress situated on a solid rock, he mentions the use of gunpowder mines as a means of destroying the walls. But he recommends this method only when the former was impracticable, a view explained by the wretched quality of the powder at that time, as well as by the fact that the necessity of confining the charge in a small and close chamber was not then understood. These reasons for the non-effectiveness of the explosion, according to the views of the Imperial historian, explain the singular practice, which prevailed at that time, of using powder merely to overthrow the props which supported the mines until they were completed. Under the old system, these props were burned away—a slow and necessarily uncertain process. The advantage of using powder was that the props could be simultaneously and effectually shattered, thus insuring the success of the undertaking.

In their operations against Belgrade, in 1439 and 1441, the Turks found the use of explosive mines a more effective means of breaching the walls than even their huge artillery, which carried 100-pound projectiles. But at the siege of Constantinople, in 1453, they used with complete success an enormous bombard, cast by a Hungarian. It carried a projectile weighing 1,200 pounds. Fifty yoke of oxen were required to drag it along, and two hours were consumed in loading it. In the records of this memorable siege we find the earliest record of a system of artillery instruction. The gunner in charge of the huge bombard was directed to make two shots on a level, a few yards apart, and then a third directly in the centre between them, by which the wall, thus previously shattered and weakened, would be more likely to give way. From this it would appear that the earlier practice of peppering away at the battlements had already given place to a more correct system of attack.

An important step in the improvement of artillery was the introduction of cast projectiles, in place of stone balls, during the French war of independence against the English. A work, whose date is unknown, but which LOUIS NAPOLEON in his history attributes to this period, contains the following directions to the artillerist, which show the steady advancement of the art:—

"In order to demolish a tower with a few shots, the cannon should be loaded with wooden plugs, previously softened by being soaked in water. The stone ball must be strongly bound by two iron rings crossing each other at right angles. Then the gunner must have chosen a fair place and accurately measured distance, and must aim so as to strike the wall at the heighth of a man above the ground, and set his shots close and evenly together, not one high and the next low, but exactly according to these directions. In this manner he cannot fail to shatter the tower to such a degree that it will fall."

THE Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon us to believe on the indisputable testimony of an eye-witness, that a tree twenty-two inches through and sixty-one inches in circumference, was actually cut through by the concentrated fire of Minie balls from our troops at the battle of Spottsylvania. The tree fell, it asserts, inside the Rebel breastworks where it was measured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE *Spectateur Militaire* for July 15, 1864, has the following table of contents:—Progress in Tactics, or Preliminary Considerations of a Single Method for the Three Arms, by Marquis DEL DUERO—translated from the Spanish (second article); Study and Observations upon the Progress in Tactics of Marquis DEL DUERO, by General Baron D'AZEMAR; Studies upon some Military Writers of Antiquity, by Captain MASQUELEZ, librarian at the Imperial Military School of Saint Cyr (second article); Military Thermal Establishments—*Bourbonne-les-Bains*—by M. FERDINAND DE LACOMTE; various notices upon artillery and the marine, by M. F. DE LA FRUSTON; Map of the Grand Duchy of Baden, by M. C. MAUNOIR; Letter of a Swiss Staff-officer to the Director of the *Spectateur*; reviews of the foreign military press and of foreign military news, by M. LEON DELUZY; Political and Military Chronicle, by M. ANTOINE CAMUS.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN. By CATHARINE E. BEECHER. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS. In this work, Miss BEECHER has again placed the social and religious world under obligation, by her earnest and womanly contribution to an important subject. Every intelligent person can find much in the book to approve, while few would accept it entire.

WAR LETTERS OF A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER. New York: F. A. BRADY. This is an amusing volume, in the style which ORPHEUS C. KERR, and other similar wits, have made popular in the country. Some of our men in camp may find it pleasant to read, with its puns and comic spelling. The Disbanded claims to have been for more three years the "unofficial adviser" of Mr. LINCOLN—and the best of his jokes go towards substantiating the claim.

OUR CAMPAIGN AROUND GETTYSBURGH. New York: A. H. ROME & BROTHERS. This is a pleasantly written memorial of what was endured, suffered and accomplished by the Twenty-third regiment of New York State Militia, and other regiments associated with them, in their campaign of June and July, 1863. It may prove of interest to all those who had soldier friends in that great, decisive battle-field.

The COWARD. By HENRY MORFORD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. A new novel, connected with LEE'S invasion of June and July, 1863, by the author of "Shoulder Straps."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONITOR QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—You have put the Monitor question before your readers with much precision and clearness in your last number; but it may be said that you give undue prominence to Admiral DUPONT'S opinion, and pass over historical facts which cannot be overlooked in deciding on the merits of the Monitor iron-clads.

Admiral DUPONT bases his opinion of these vessels chiefly on the result of a forty minutes' engagement, before their mechanism had been fully tried, sufficient experience in their management acquired, and before certain indispensable additions had been made. Among these may be mentioned the application of "jackets," casings composed of plate-iron three inches thick, for protecting the bolt heads of the pilot houses, and the application of base rings composed of solid wrought-iron, fifteen inches deep, five inches thick, to protect the lower part of the turrets, and to prevent derangement of the gun slides. It was after these additions had been made that the Monitor fleet, under the command of Admiral DAHLGREN, engaged the enemy's batteries at Charleston eighteen times, between July 18th and September 8th, 1863. Forts Sumter, Wagner, Gregg and the batteries on Morris and Sullivan Island were successively engaged, the fleet being hit seven hundred and eighteen times, "almost entirely by 10 inch shot," says Admiral DAHLGREN in his report to the Secretary of the Navy. The Admiral puts the pertinent question, "what vessels have ever been subjected to such a test?" Surely this is not theory. The deck plating, it is true, suffered considerably, because the vessels dropped their anchors during most of the engagements, thus enabling the enemy to obtain accurate range; but the entire steam machinery, motive engines, blower engines, turret engines, as well as rudder and propeller, were not in a single instance deranged by the enemy's fire. Considering the number of vessels composing the fleet and the frequency of the conflicts, this will ever be regarded as a great mechanical triumph. Practically, then, the Monitors *have* proved to be impregnable. But, say the opponents of the system, the plates have been indented and partially fractured, bolts have broken and partial penetrations have taken place. They *theorize* on these facts and show a want of impregnability. The position of the disputants has thus been reversed, the advocates of the system point to *performance* while its opponents can only make their position good by calling theory to their aid. Had the practical success proved less complete than it has, the superiority of the Monitor system over all other known means of naval attack and defence would still be incontestible, since it admits of employing heavier armature than any other. All other questions are subordinate to this, now that guns have been produced which can destroy the heaviest armor applied to iron-clads of the European type. The comparative strength of solid plates and laminated armor is of no moment in deciding the question of form. The *Dictator* carries side armor ten inches thick, backed by four feet of wood, protecting motive engines, propeller and rudder as well as the quarters of officers and crew, the battery being protected by fifteen inches thickness of iron. The battery and engines of the *Bellerophon* are protected by only 6 inches of iron, backed by 9 inches of wood, attached to a plate very little thicker than the hull plating of the *Dictator*. But the quarters of the officers and men of the *Bellerophon* are unprotected, so that after being shelled by an opponent the British ship is not fit to remain at sea nor even seaworthy. As before stated, whether the combination of plates and slabs which, for convenience sake, has been adopted in the *Dictator*, affords the same protection as solid armor, does not affect the principle or the system. It is enough that the Monitor iron-clads can, and do, carry turrets fifteen inches thick and side armor of ten inch thickness, while the casemate ship cannot carry half that weight of armor.

Regarding speed, seaworthiness and steering qualities of the small Monitors, we have positive testimony of the most experienced naval officers completely rebutting the absurd statements published in the daily journals. Admiral DAHLGREN, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated from his flag ship off Morris Island, January 28th, 1864, says: "The speed of the Monitors is not great, seven "knots, but it is quite respectable with clean bottoms and "is fully equal to that of the *Ironsides*. Their steerage is "peculiar, but when understood and rightly managed not "difficult of control. They pivot with celerity and in less "space than almost any other class of vessels." The serious retardation of speed occasioned some time ago by the fouling of the bottoms in the warm climate on the Southern coast, Admiral DAHLGREN now obviates by beaching the vessels. By this simple expedient cleaning and repainting are readily performed and the supposed insuperable difficulty of fouling entirely removed. As to the safety of the Monitors at sea, provided their decks are tight, no well informed officer now questions that point. The accurate observations of Commodore JOHN RODGERS set that question at rest long ago. Experience has verified his early conclusions.

With reference to the ventilation of the small Monitors, it may be admitted that no extraordinary means were at first deemed necessary, it being supposed that the blowers which support the combustion in the boiler furnaces would cause an abundant circulation by drawing the atmospheric air down through the turret into the body of the vessel. Experience having in the meantime proved the inadequacy of the means employed, a very complete system of ventilation has been adopted for the large turret vessels of the *Dictator* and *Kalamazoo* class. As the *Dictator* is now nearly ready for sea, a description of the new ventilating machinery may, with propriety, be deferred until after trial.

Yours very respectfully,

J. ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1864.

THE MAORI WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In an article on the Maori (spoken Mowry) war, in your last week's issue, you speak of the fort or entrenchment as a "*Pale*." Now the correct word for a New Zealand fort, as pronounced in the vernacular, is "Pah." These Pahs proved oftentimes to be formidable affairs, and quite impregnable to a storming party, without having previously been subjected, as in the case you mention, to a very heavy bombardment. I saw the ruins of several in 1847, but being a non-military man, I cannot give you a correct idea as to them, farther than that they are perched upon steep acclivities, very difficult of access, and have, upon more than one occasion, been successfully defended against British troops.

As regards the Maories themselves, they are very far superior to any of the South Sea Islanders, in warlike qualities. A large, finely formed, powerful race of men, full of the requisite courage and determination, inhabiting a country, from its natural formation (precipitous and abounding in rocky defiles)—easily defended, and not unskilled, after many previous encounters with the English, in the art of war, I believe that, under *Yankee* officers, and with the proper "materiél," they could sweep John Bull from their island in a twelvemonth.

This Maori war has been in progress now for many years, and is only another instance of England's waging an oppressive warfare, to *square accounts* with a nation which she has, in the first place, grossly outraged.

MATELOT.

CATSKILL, July 31, 1864.

ENGLISH FLUNKEYISM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have read, with great satisfaction, your mild notice of the article from the English *United Service Magazine*, by an officer of the "Royal Engineers." That any thing but abuse of our country and all connected with it should appear in that print, which, like *Blackwood*, has ever been a systematic maligner of every thing American, is not to be hoped for. It is high time, however, for those who, having sought and accepted the courtesies of the officers of our Army, make it an occasion for pandering to the peculiarly prurient English relish for abuse of the United States, to be given to understand, that men who profess to have received the attentions due to gentlemen, are expected, at the least, to reciprocate them in some other way than in detailing private tittle-tattle, and writing sneering paragraphs of their hosts. That some young malapert, whose circle is limited by the Toms and Harrys of "*ours*," and who believes his mess the grand military feature of England, should, if his brain can furnish the ideas, write in such a vein I can understand; but that an officer of the Royal Engineers, or the Royal Artillery should do so, I confess, surprises me. For, the world over, these corps, in every service, sustain the reputation of eminent respectability, both professionally and socially.

I should regret that any thing should be done to abridge the amenities of social intercourse between the officers of our Army and those of Great Britain; but, with such specimens of feeling towards us as this and like productions in *Blackwood* show, we must do something to protect ourselves from being made the victims at least of tourists of this class. That there will be a continuance of such attacks there can be no doubt. The state of feeling of the higher classes in

England towards the United States unhappily courts it; and the officers of the British army, the great majority of whom do not belong to the titled class, are like all below it, so thoroughly imbued with the peculiar English institution, *flunkeyism*, that the temptation to cater to this taste is irresistible. It would be sheer nonsense on our part to shut our eyes to this fact. The deadly hostility of our Southern brethren can be met face to face, and is at least not to be wondered at; though time may see us again shoulder to shoulder against all and every comer. Not so with the implacable and insidious enmity of the spirit of caste by which our English cousins are goaded on, by sneers and falsehoods, to blacken our fair fame to the world in ceaseless libelling.

To my old pupils of the Military Academy I would say, always meet an Englishman as I do myself, by acknowledging his awkward, shuffling bow with a simple nod, and wait till he extends his hand before offering your own; for depend upon it that, in nine cases out of ten, he will have a secret feeling of presumption in the act on your part, and of condescension on his.

Very respectfully yours,
D. H. Mahan.

Newport, August 1, 1864.

THE INVENTOR OF CHAIN-PLATING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—The action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* has passed into history. The relative dimensions of the combatants, their offensive and defensive powers, the superior 60 lbs. of metal thrown by the *Kearsarge* at a broadside, the gallantry and excelling ordnance practice of her officers and crew, etc., are matters about which there can be no question, the facts being plainly and truthfully recorded, and widely circulated. The efficiency of the chain-plating, as it is termed, in protecting the motive machinery, the living principle of the vessel, and an important element of success in the conflict, is universally acknowledged by all who read, in the official reports of the officers of the vessel, that shots, the momentum of which would certainly have carried them through both walls of the ship, expended their force in the armor, and fell harmless from the sides.

In view of the effectiveness of this system of armor-plating, it is important that those who are desirous of acquainting themselves with its origin and author, should have the fact presented to their notice.

In the official report to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, of Flag Officer Farragut, relative to running the gauntlet of the forts below the city of New Orleans, dated off that city, May 6th, 1862, occurs this paragraph:

"Every vessel was as well prepared as the ingenuity of her commander and officers could suggest, both for the preservation of life and of the vessel; and perhaps there is not on record such a display of ingenuity as has been evinced in this little squadron.

"'The *first* was by the engineer of the *Richmond*, Mr. Moore, by suggesting that the sheet cables be stopped up and down on the sides, in the line of the engines, which was immediately adopted by all the vessels."

This extract establishes beyond question, the fact that, to the fertile brain of Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. Navy, is the country indebted for the origin of this novel expedient which so effectually protected the hulls of the *Richmond*, *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, and *Pensacola*, in their vital parts, during their operations in the Mississippi river, and has again so recently contributed to the security of life and property, and assisted so materially in promoting the most gallant achievement in naval combat on record.

Veritas.

THE IRON-CLAD QUESTION.

THE HARBOR-DEFENCE CLASS.

[The following remarks upon the harbor-defence class of iron-clads, form the conclusion of Lieutenant-Commander Simpson's Report, of which the first part was published last week:]

For the service of defending the harbors and of destroying the armored cruisers of a blockading enemy, the Monitor system is unquestionably the most perfect that has been devised. For the defence of a harbor, it must be the effort to construct a vessel impregnable in her defensive power, and irresistible in her power of offence; in carrying out this idea under the Monitor plan of construction, the impregnability to vital parts of the structure is produced by its immersion below the surface of the water, while its irresistible character for offence must depend upon its armament.

The general principle of construction is that of a raft, to which is attached the hull of a vessel, in which is placed the motive power, and in which are deposited the *personnel* and *matériel* required for the service of the vessel. The guns, mounted on the raft, are protected by an impregnable turret; while on the top of this is placed the pilot-house, from which place the scene of action is viewed by the commander, and from which place all orders emanate. Certainly no plan yet proposed combines so many points necessary for a perfect vessel for harbor defence.

In a vessel of the Monitor construction, the surface exposed to the fire of an enemy is reduced to a minimum, and the portion of the hull necessarily above the water can be made impregnable to such artillery as can be used by an armored cruiser, if no errors in the designing of the vessel are made which can deprive her of floating capacity to support the necessary weight of armor. In our experience before Charleston, the only point of weakness to fire that has been developed is in the decks; and this can be obviated by one inch of extra iron. I have seen an extra inch plate act as a perfect protection to the deck from a rifle bolt in one place, while a bolt from the same rifled gun had broken through and through the original deck only a few feet removed.

The 15-inch gun, mounted in the turret of a Monitor, constitutes an armament which is irresistible at short range against any naval structure that can keep the sea, and is sufficient to ensure the destruction of any armored cruiser that may be so unfortunate as to receive its crushing blow. Sides and frames must yield before its ponderous shot, and the aids to the manipulation of the charge which experience in service has introduced, enable a crew of eight men to work the gun with ease. Until a naval structure has been devised which can resist the 15-inch solid shot, it would be injudicious to introduce a gun of a heavier calibre, but a Monitor, properly designed, with an armament of two 15-inch guns in her turret, may be considered impregnable and irresistible—in short, may be regarded as a perfect type of an armored vessel of the harbor-defence class.

It is unfortunate for the reputation of these remarkable and valuable vessels that they have been used, owing to circumstances not to be controlled, for purposes for which they are not fitted, and for which they were never intended. They were designed to contend with armored vessels, and in that service have proved themselves competent to do all that was expected by their inventor and all that was required by the Government; but their unfitness for service as floating batteries has been shown before sand batteries, and their most prejudiced partisan will not assert that they are fitted to act as sea cruisers. The essential duty required of a Monitor is to carry a gun of larger dimensions and power than can be used in broadside, consequently the whole structure is adapted to this one object. It is not, then, to be wondered at that they should be found comparatively inefficient as floating batteries, where rapid fire is necessary in order to interfere with the accuracy of the fire of the enemy, and finally to force him to leave his guns; it is only surprising how well they have performed a duty for which they were never intended. It is also much to be regretted that of the three classes of Monitors now in the service, there has been in the case of each of them some fault in the original designing, or else some changes in the design introduced during the process of construction which have prevented the attainment of perfect success.

In the *Passaic* class, the turret being placed amidships of the length of the vessel, caused them to float so much "by the stern" as to make it necessary to place from eighty to one hundred tons of ballast in the forward part of the vessel in order to correct her "trim." This weight deprived the vessels of so much floating capacity, and occupied with old iron space in the hold which could have been used for many other important purposes. In the *Tecumseh* class, this error was corrected, but some other element was introduced which, causing them to float much deeper than was originally intended, made it necessary to build up on them, thus increasing their draft of water. A sponsing is also introduced in this class, under the armor shelf, which, I feel satisfied, in any swell, will make them indifferent gunnery ships as compared with the *Passaic* class, which vessels are as little affected by rolling motion as it is possible to conceive of a floating mass. I do not sympathize with the Navy prejudice which forced the introduction of this sponsing, as from my long experience in command of the *Passaic* I am satisfied that there is no danger to be apprehended from a separation of the hull at this point. My opinion as to the cause of the sinking of the *Monitor* and *Weehawken* centres around another point, which I consider the only point of weakness in the construction, and which I have already explained to the Department in a letter of the 5th of February, 1864, but which, as the Department has not published it, I will not again present. I will simply remark, in connection with my idea, then stated as original, that I see in a communication from Mr. Ericsson to the Department of the 13th of December, 1863, a virtual acknowledgment of the weakness to which I requested the attention of the Department. The weakness of the construction, as it now exists, is declared by Mr. Ericsson to require certain precautions to be taken in order to ensure safety. In my communication of February 5th, 1864, I propose a plan by which all danger from this cause may be prevented.

Of the so-called light draft Monitors it does not become me to speak, as so little is generally known of their state of advancement. It is acknowledged, however, that some great error of design, or unauthorized change in construction, has made their success very doubtful, and is a subject of painful embarrassment to the Government. It is most earnestly to be hoped that some means will be found to make them fit for service, for, for the defence of harbors with shoal water they will be of the greatest service.

Notwithstanding the defects in construction, and the many difficulties with which they have had to contend, the Monitor class of armored vessels occupies a position in the elements of naval warfare which can never be shaken, and endorses them as the best of all plans yet devised for harbor defence. Against a foreign foe our people may feel secure, for with a fleet of Monitors spread along our coast, occupying safe anchorages under the lee of shoals and islands, they may be satisfied that armored cruisers of the enemy cannot enter our harbors, and should transports bring armed men to the coast they would be but rushing to a sudden doom, for before arrangements could be matured for landing men, the avenging Monitors would sweep down upon the devoted force and sink it fathoms deep. I see that with some whose opinions are to be received with consideration and respect, it is thought that a Monitor should be built of wood in order to ensure a greater strength of bottom than is now obtained with the hull formed of light iron. I desire to state one point in connection with this which I think will demonstrate how injudicious it would be to follow this advice, without considering the consequences that may ensue. When clearing for action in a Monitor, it is necessary to "key up" the turret, thus raising its base from the deck, and supporting its weight on the central spindle. The great weight of the whole mass then rests upon a comparative point, and if there be any yielding in the material on which the weight bears, the turret will settle down again so as to prevent it from revolving until it is keyed up higher. To take an extreme case, I will cite that of the *Roanoke*, a converted vessel, a wooden hull, heavily plated and supplied with three turrets. As it has been described to me, the keelson of the vessel has constantly yielded under the centre turret whenever it has been keyed up, so much so as to suggest the idea that the bottom would be forced out; and I am under the impression that the keying up of the centre turret is now dispensed with, the guns being useful only in one direction. I may be misinformed as to the extent of the disability to the turret of the *Roanoke*, but the above remarks illustrate the danger that I wish to point out as likely to result from building the hulls of turreted vessels of wood. When a turreted vessel is constructed of wood, I think that the effort ought to be made to cause the weight of the turret when keyed up to bear on as large a portion as possible of the keelson. This could be done by means of plate-iron disposed in the form of an arch on the top of the keelson, and either extending along the whole length of the keelson, or made in sections extending for a certain distance forward and abaft the turret. On this arch the spindle may rest, and thus the weight will be divided over a large portion of the vessel. Without some such precaution as this, I conceive that the working a turret in a vessel constructed of wood will be always accompanied with some difficulty, owing to the yielding character of the material.

RAMS.

The armored vessels of the sea-going class, as well as those of the harbor defence class, should be provided with a ram capable of operating some feet under the surface of the water, but I consider the ram as a weapon to be used as a last resort, when it is doubtful that the enemy can be defeated with the other means at our disposal. The ram is a remnant of barbarism, and it is much to be regretted that it is again finding favor in the world as an element in war. We must, of course, be prepared at all points, and must be ready to fight with all weapons that are likely to be used against us, but the re-introduction of rams into warfare carries us back to the character of the warfare of the Greeks and Romans, in which the effort was always to destroy as much life as possible. There is a certain amount of decency that is desirable to preserve, even in the putting a man to death, and the fair exchange of projectiles fired from heavy guns commends itself as a decent manner in which to discuss the differences of nations. But the object of the ram is to destroy at one blow the entire frame of the enemy's vessel and send her reeling to the bottom, without one chance of life being left to her freight of living souls. The bow of a Monitor is not fit to be used as a ram except against wooden vessels, as it is merely formed by the union of the side armor from both sides tapered down to a point; the security is quite insufficient to enable it to resist the shock of ramming; in fact, I have seen the side armor at the stern of a Monitor spread apart four or five inches by a simple contact with the side of another Monitor in turning, the rate of speed being as slow as possible. Of course the bows of these vessels can be fitted as rams, but I mean that they are not suitable for the purpose without some special arrangement be made for them.

I shall here close this paper, trusting that its undue length may not be an objection to its reception. My object was to express an opinion on the whole subject of armored vessels, but especially in connection with the point as stated by me, viz., that there are three different duties to be discharged by armored vessels, and that the different classes of vessel must be prepared to perform them. It has seemed to me that much of the trouble attending the subject has arisen from trying to solve a problem which cannot be solved, and that the best plan is to accept the fact that these different classes are required for the thorough arming of a great nation, and being convinced of the want, to act accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. Simpson, Lieutenant-Commander.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

SUPERIORITY OF THE BREECH-LOADER.

[From Colburn's United Service Magazine.]

The striking effects of the breech-loader, both in the former and the present Danish war, have practically proved the superiority assigned to it in theory for the purposes of war. In every encounter, where their numbers were equal, or even inferior, the Prussians have found the advantage of their superior weapon—the Zundnadelgewehr, or needle-gun.

Nor can we wonder at the result. If there be one point in which all who are acquainted with the tactics of the battle-field agree, it is the never-failing success resulting from a superiority of fire at a given point and time. Now, what can be more conducive to such a result than the use of a weapon which, on an emergency, could pour in a rapid succession of discharges of deadly missiles on the enemy?

Again, the difficulties of loading an ordinary rifle are amongst the greatest with which the soldier has to contend—especially in skirmishing, when he has often to load kneeling, sitting, lying down, and running.

It is most essential that every grain of powder should reach its proper place in the barrel, and yet, after a single discharge, and even when keeping the barrel perfectly upright, this is next to impossible, some of the powder necessarily sticking to the sides of the bore. The breech-loader secures all its powder; and the skirmisher can load noiselessly lying on the ground, so that at the distance of 300 yards, a tuft of grass or small stone will be sufficient to screen him from the enemy.

It dispenses with the implacable ramrod, so injurious to the rifled barrel. It does away with the absurdly numerous motions required in loading with a ramrod—a method which has become absurd in the presence of that celerity of action which must in future ever characterize the tactics suited to the modern implements of war.

In skillful hands, the breech-loader will nearly rival the arrow in rapidity of fire. This simple element of its condition will immensely modify the tactics of the battle-field. The infantry armed with breech-loaders, and readily "form-"ing fours," will dispense with the formation of squares, which checks the advance, and renders it so vulnerable to artillery. With breech-loaders, effectual fire of the deadliest kind could be delivered with a rapidity that nothing could withstand, namely, in four ranks, and even in five—the first lying, the second sitting, the third kneeling, and the fourth and fifth standing.

The danger of movements in the battle-field will be diminished by the use of breech-loaders. A portion of the troops could readily form so as to protect their comrades, by pouring their incessant fire into the enemy that might seek to take advantage, as usual, of the new formation before it is accomplished. All the modes of firing will become easier and improved by the adoption. Indeed, it is impossible to estimate all the tactical advantages that will result from the use of breech-loaders.

One thing is certain—if all our forces become armed with breech-loaders, and become skilled in their management, every hundred men will be equal to a thousand for defence against invasion. If we cannot have an adequate standing army, and a thoroughly efficient militia, let us arm the

former, at least, with breech-loaders, each of which will dispense with the cost of nine men, and so pay for itself by *saving money;* for the very best breech-loader could not cost more than £18, which is less than the soldier's annual pay.

Breech-loaders would be of incalculable advantage to the foot artillery for the defence of their batteries; to the sappers and miners and trench guards, to repel surprises whilst carrying on their works; for the defence of baggage trains—that of posts, bridges, defiles, &c.; and lastly, against the hitherto crowning charges of infantry with their bayonets at the hip. Such an amount of fire delivered coolly and steadily by a two-line formation light troops armed with breech-loaders, would be destructive of all order among the assailants for effective attack.

The difficulty of loading with the rod on horseback, has settled the question of breech-loaders for the cavalry.

Breech-loaders will promote improvements in cavalry tactics. Henceforth we may discard the maxim of not mingling infantry with the cavalry. Henceforth it will be well to have at the suite of the cavalry divisions, battalions of Foot-Chasseurs habituated to running, and armed with breech-loaders. If the name be objectionable, we may revert to the old time-honored one of Light Infantry. Forming square in four ranks, a battalion of these riflemen would present a buttress against the charge of the enemy's cavalry; and then the cavalry, being much less hampered and compromised by the slow pace of the infantry, and better protected by its fire, will be more chary and scrupulous of abandoning the infantry to its fate, as is sometimes the case.

In fortifications the breech-loader will be of incalculable benefit. The lines of defence are estimated by the good range of fire-arms. Now, with the breech-loaders we can give greater extent to the lines of defence and the flankments, consequently more amplitude to the front of fortification. Moreover, as the breech-loader can rest in an embrasure during the entire fusilade, we shall be able to fire more shots; the gallery of the counterscarp in which the embrasures are made, need not be so capacious as usual, and it will play a more important part in flankment, especially at the inert angles.

For the Marines and naval fighting in general, breech-loaders are eminently adapted. They may be kept at the port-holes incessantly firing; or small parapets might be made on the deck, constructed of beams pierced with embrasures. Such are a few of the tactical improvements which the introduction of breech-loaders will promote.

The performance of certain volunteers armed with breech-loaders exemplifies the advantage of the weapon. After doubling down from 700 to 300 yards, they commenced firing from the knee, from the 300 to 50 yards; and each man put 54 shots into the target, out of 59 rounds per man, fired in the space of 18 minutes. With the breech-loader rather more than two shots can be fired for one with the muzzle-loader. The soldier advances more rapidly, as he is not delayed by loading, and when loading he is in a good position for self-defence and rapid firing.

There can be no doubt that after the recent successes of the Prussians, secured by their breech-loader, every European nation will have its attention directed to the weapon. It is well known that the French have been for some time experimenting on the best mode of its construction, with the view of adopting it for their army; and we cannot but rejoice that, at last, a trial of it has been resolved on by our Government, and 2,000 breech-loaders have been ordered for the purpose, to be supplied by Westley Richards, whose breech-loader is already in the hands of some of the cavalry.

We regret, however, that one of the most essential attributes of the breech-loader will be wanting in these weapons—self-capping, or rather the dispensing with the capping altogether, as in the Prussian needle-gun, which is fired by the descent of a needle into fulminating powder with which the cartridge is provided. In spite of the suggestion of Mr. Westley Richards, that an appliance similar to that of the Prussian rifle should be adapted, the Government have resolved to retain the old percussion cap, the use of which almost reduces the breech-loader to an equality with the muzzle-loader in celerity of fire. Like the rod motions, the capping motions of the soldier are barbarous incongruities in modern warfare. To the often benumbed and agitated fingers in the moment of peril, these motions are both difficult and uncertain; the caps may be lost, and the soldiers will thus be reduced to self-defence with the bayonet alone. We cherish the hope that in the general adoption of this immense improvement in modern warfare, the breech-loader—which must inevitably take place, our authorities will see the paramount necessity for at least assimilating the weapon, in the matter of ignition, to that of the Prussians.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARKER.

In the letter which we publish below, General Howard gives expression to sentiments which every one who knew the late General Harker, or who was at all familiar with his career as a soldier, will fully endorse. The letter was written shortly after the gallant officer fell near Atlanta:

Headquarters Fourth Army Corps,
Saturday, July 16, 1864.

My Dear Colonel:—Knowing your intimacy with the late General Harker, I thought I would forward you a few lines regarding him. I do not know his relatives; otherwise I would try and write to some of them. I knew General Harker as a cadet while I was on duty as instructor at West Point. He was then remarkable for independence of character, and uprightness of conduct. I was particularly happy to renew my acquaintance with him after I came to the West. I was surprised and pleased to find that so young a man had won the complete confidence of the Commanding General of the Department. On taking command of this corps Harker was still a Colonel, and, as I was a comparative stranger in the corps, I was anxious to get him to serve as my chief of staff. He assured me he would do everything in his power to aid me in my duties, but, if I would excuse him, he greatly preferred to command in the field. His choice I soon learned to appreciate. Strict and exact in the performance of his own duty, he obtained the most willing and hearty co-operation from all his officers, without apparent effort. The only complaint I ever heard was that if Harker got started against the enemy he could not be kept back. Yet I never found him other than cool and self-possessed. Whenever anything difficult was to be done—anything that required peculiar pluck and energy—we called on General Harker. At Rocky Face, where his division wrested one-half of that wonderful wall of strength from the Rebels; at Resaca, where he tenaciously held a line of works close under the Rebel fire; at Dallas, where he held on for several days, with thin lines, in conjunction with his brother officers, and hammered the Rebel works at a distance of less than 100 yards; at Mud Creek, where he reinforced the skirmishers, and directed their movements with so much skill and vigor as to take and hold a strong line of the enemy's earthworks; in fact, in every place where the corps has been engaged, this noble young man earnestly and heartily performed his part. On the 27th of June he led the terrible assault on the enemy's breastworks. We did not carry them, but part of his command reached the works. A sergeant bearing the colors was bayoneted as he was climbing over. Our beloved and trusted young general was close by, pressing forward his column, when the fatal wound was received. I never saw him after the fight began. I do not yet realize that he is gone—one so full of rich promise, so noble, so pure, so true a friend, so patriotic a soldier. God grant that we may live like him, and if called to die, have as good an earnest of enduring peace in heaven as had our lamented General G. C. Harker.

I am, Colonel, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. O. Howard, Major General.

Colonel G. P. Buell, commanding Fifty-eighth Indiana.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Colonel Dudley has been put in command of the cavalry of the Nineteenth corps.

Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery, has been ordered to medical treatment, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Fuller has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

First Lieutenant Walter J. Morgan, Co. G, 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, has been reduced to the ranks to serve three years.

General J. A. Martindale has arrived at his home in Rochester, N. Y., having resigned his commission on account of impaired health.

Captain William H. Walcott, Seventh U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty at Fort Preble, Portland. He lost a leg in the battle of Gettysburgh.

Brigadier-General White is at present commanding the colored division, Ninth corps, in place of Brigadier-General Ferrero, whose absence we hope is only temporary.

The following are recent changes in Major-General Burnside's staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Coale, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Heisland, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Benyard, Engineer Officer.

By order of Major-General Butler, all the territory lying east of the Chowan River and north of the Albemarle Sound is annexed to the District of Eastern Virginia, under the command of Brigadier-General George F. Shepley.

At a late meeting of the Corporation of Yale College, Francis Bacon, M. D., now hospital surgeon of the United States Army at New Orleans, was elected in the Medical Department, in the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Knight.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Babcock, of the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Acting Inspector General on the staff of Brigadier-General Davidson, Chief of Cavalry, Department of West Mississippi, has been relieved from staff duties and will rejoin his regiment.

First Lieutenant Edward King, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, has been discharged from the United States service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due, and imprisonment during the war at Dry Tortugas, Florida.

By command of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, the field work at the north end of the railroad bridge over the Trent River, North Carolina, is designated "Fort Mix," in memory of Colonel Simon H. Mix, 3d N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry—killed in battle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph G. Crane has been ordered to resume his duties as Commissary of Subsistence, Eighth Army corps. Captain J. H. Gilman is relieved as Commissary of Subsistence, Eighth Army corps, and ordered to resume his former duties.

By command of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, the field work on the right bank of the Neuse River, North Carolina, known as "Fort Union," is designated "Fort Dutton," in memory of the late Arthur H. Dutton, Colonel of the 21st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army—killed in battle.

The following-named officers are announced as constituting the personal staff of Major-General D. B. Birney, commanding Tenth Army corps:—Captain J. C. Briscoe, Fortieth N. Y. Volunteers, A. D. C.; Captain Clayton McMichael, Ninth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C.; Captain Charles Noble, One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, A. D. C.; Captain J. E. Sweet, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, A. A. D. C.

The following Regular Army officers have reported at the office of Surgeon Basil Norris, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for medical treatment:—Captain S. F. Smith, Sixth U. S. Infantry (Col. Vols.), leave for fifteen days. Lieut. S. Atchison, Fourth U. S. Infantry, (sick). Captain L. Walker, Fifth U. S. cavalry, (sick). Captain L. C. Hunt, First U. S. Cavalry, leave for ten days. Lieutenant W. W. Lyon, reported for mustering duty on account of disability.

Colonel Thomas J. C. Amory, Seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of Beaufort, relieving Colonel J. Jourdan, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The commanding general takes occasion in issuing the order to tender his thanks to Colonel Jourdan for the energy and ability exhibited by him while in command of the sub-district.

Brigadier-General J. Kenley is relieved from command of the Third Seperate Brigade, Eighth Army corps, to take effect from the 14th of July. Brigadier-General H. H. Lockwood is assigned to the command of the Third Separate Brigade, and the district included therein, as provided in G. O. No. 17, current series, headquarters Military Department. The command of General Lockwood will also include the District of Delaware and the defences of Baltimore, exclusive of Forts McHenry, Carroll, Marshall, and Federal Hill.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, A. A. G.

Captain Stephen R. Reynolds, A. A. G., died in New York on the 30th of July, from the result of wounds received in the action at Cold Harbor, June 3d, 1864. Captain Reynolds was graduated at Columbia College in 1856, and two years thereafter, before he had become settled in a profession, the outbreak of war called him to arms. Though eager from the very first to enter the military service, for which he felt his rare aptitude, young Reynolds was for a time dissuaded by motives of filial affection. But, before the close of 1861, all obstacles were removed, and in December of that year, he left New York for Fort Monroe with a little company of men who had been enlisted through his means, and joined a regiment then called the Union Coast Guard, but afterwards known as the 99th New York Volunteers. Early in January of 1862, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of that regiment, served with it at the capitulation of Norfolk, and for more than a year subsequently remained in the vicinity of that city. During a few weeks of this time, however, he acted as aide-de-camp on the Staff of Major-General Keyes, commanding the Fourth corps, Army of the Potomac, but upon the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, ill health induced him to ask for his relief, which was granted by the General, who sent him at the time a deserved letter complimentary of his soldierly skill. Shortly after this, Lieutenant Reynolds was made Adjutant of his regiment, which in the spring of 1863 was ordered to Yorktown, where he remained more than a year.

In July of that year, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, and, at the request of that officer, assigned to duty on the Staff of General Wistar, then in command at Yorktown. In April of the present year, the troops at Yorktown were incorporated with the 18th Corps, under command of Major-General W. F. Smith, General Wistar taking command of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division. Captain Reynolds served with his General on the south side of the James, taking part in two severe engagements, and, with the 18th Corps, moved to White-House, and participated in the fatiguing march to Cold Harbor, where the gallant corps was put into action immediately upon its arrival on the field. Two days after, on June 3d, the battle of Cold Harbor was fought—a short engagement, which in its terrific intensity, and its destruction of life, rivalled the severest actions of the war. At this battle, while actively engaged in the performance of his duty, Captain Reynolds received two wounds, one in each arm. Five days after the fight, he was removed to Washington, where, in the Armory Square Hospital, he submitted to an operation, and shortly after was brought to his home in New York, where in spite of the most assiduous attentions of devoted friends, worn by wounds, and his constitution impaired by the miasmatic climate of the Peninsula, the combination of pyæmia finally produced his death, at the age of twenty-six years.

Captain Reynolds was an officer who had endeared himself to all with whom he had been associated in the Army as well as in civil life. To a natural aptitude for military pursuits, he joined a conscientious fidelity, a pure patriotism, a fine sense of honor, and a knowledge of men, which not only won him friends but gained him the uniform respect of superiors and inferiors. A gallant soldier and a Christian gentleman, he has enrolled his name among the fallen heroes of the war.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. BUTLER.

Captain Francis W. Butler, late an officer upon the staff of Major-General William F. Smith, died at the residence of his father at Bennington, N. H., on Saturday last, in the twenty-third year of his age. He was severely wounded in the knee before Petersburgh on the last day of June and reached his home on the 6th of July. His wound assuming a more dangerous character, amputation of the limb was at last resorted to as the only means which promised to save his life. For a few days after the operation, Captain Butler appeared much better, but subsequently commenced failing, and ultimately died. Captain Butler entered the military service in the autumn of 1861, as Second Lieutenant in the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, then in command of the late Colonel Cross. He was afterward made a First Lieutenant, and in December, 1862, was promoted to a Captaincy. Soon after entering the field he was detached from his regiment and assigned to a position in the Signal Corps of the Army of the Potomac. At the siege of Yorktown he displayed the most conspicuous bravery, and received from General McClellan a beautiful signal flag as a token of affection from his commanding officer. He afterward rejoined his regiment, came home as one of its re-enlisted veterans, and on going back to the field was appointed upon the staff of General Smith, when he received his death wound in the service of his country.

The following is a copy of the official statement of losses, as published by order of General Sherman, near Atlanta, July 26, 1864:

Total loss of Federals, July 20th	1,750
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 20th	1,113
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 22	2,142
Rebel dead in front of 15th corps not in our hands	700
Rebel colors captured, July 20th	7
Rebel colors captured, July 22	18
Rebel prisoners captured	3,200
Federal loss, all told, July 22	3,[illegible]00
Federal loss of cannon, pieces	16
Total Federal loss	[illegible],2[illegible]0
Total Federal loss of artillery pieces	10
Total Rebel loss in killed	3,955
Total Rebel loss in prisoners	3,200
Total Rebel loss in colors	25
Number of rebel wounded unknown	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited in its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of The Army and Navy Journal is Five Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

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Subscribers to the Army and Navy Journal are again reminded that but two numbers remain to complete the present volume. Those who purpose to renew their subscriptions for the coming year, will oblige the publisher by remitting their advance subscriptions, in season to receive the first numbers of the new volume without delay. We shall furnish an index and title page with the last number of the volume. Those who desire can have their numbers bound for one dollar a volume, by forwarding the numbers to us. Any numbers desired to complete sets can be furnished. Covers will be furnished when desired, at a price which will be stated next week.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

THE MINE AT PETERSBURGH.

The last effort to carry the rugged works of Petersburgh, embracing the explosion of an offensive mine and the dispatch of a storming party through the wide breach, has resulted in failure. It was in its nature an experiment. Success could not be predicated of it, because success pre-supposed surprise. Boldness has mingled in all the conduct of the campaign. But, who will not risk, shall not win. General Grant has too often been a favorite of Fortune, not to throw himself now and then on the chances of success. Surprise has more than once played a decisive rôle in this campaign. In Hancock's famous charge at Spottsylvania on the 12th day of May, the enemy were taken in their sleep ,or, just awakened, at their rations. But success was achieved because Hancock's corps, bursting on the astonished pickets of the enemy, drove them in, pressing on their very heels, and vaulting the entrenchments side by side with them. Once there, they stood astonished at the barriers they had leaped. A week later, another daybreak assault on a similar stronghold, was essayed by the same corps. This time the enemy was alert, drew our men on, and ploughed their ranks with a murderous fire, under which the day was lost. Here, again, at Petersburgh, much depended on surprise. The secresy with which the mine was constructed, the accumulation of artillery to cover the assault, and especially the admirable feint at Deep Bottom, well deserved success. The latter manœuvre deceived the enemy as thoroughly as could be desired. The mining operations, however, had long been suspected by him. What can be affirmed is that the time of the explosion was a complete surprise, and of the place he could only surmise, though events proved his speculation to be accurate. He had trained his guns to an enfilading fire upon this spot and the slope beyond, and lay prepared for the blow, whenever and wherever it should fall.

The first cry of the North, at the repulse, was that "somebody had blundered." Some general officer was personally responsible. How many and who have blundered, it is not difficult to decide. But the general officer who directly caused the failure may, with tolerable accuracy, be pointed out as General Robert E. Lee. The skill of his fortifications, the rapidity of his return from Malvern Hill on discovering his opponent's ruse, and the adroitness, strength and celerity with which his slender garrison at Petersburgh was rallied out of its consternation, are very noteworthy. Yet it is nevertheless true that there was blundering on our side, and blundering enough to preserve to Lee his reputation and his city.

We were unfortunate as well as unskillful. The damp fuse would not explode the mine till more than an hour behind its time. Here was a sad calamity, like the fatal delay at the first Manassas. It brought broad daylight and wakefulness upon a work intended for that dark hour before dawn, when the enemy slept most heavily. Time, also, was now very precious to Lee, hurrying back from his idle journey to Malvern Hill. But the sluggishness of the fuse was only prophetic of a general want of promptitude to come. There seems to have been half an hour's delay in getting the charging column in motion. That single fact will account for all. When the "forward" was sounded, the enemy had recovered from the shock of bewilderment with which the deafening roar of a hundred cannon startled him, and bravely answered gun for gun. That lost half-hour should have seen the storming party through the breach and scaling Cemetery Hill at its very crest. Ten minutes then were worth ten hours at midday. But a delay still greater, if not more astonishing, took place at the ruins of the exploded fort. Again the enemy was allowed to recover from our onward rush, and an hour was consumed in entrenching, in exhuming and mounting guns, and in re-forming the Ninth corps. Let them charge ever so gallantly afterwards, their doom was sealed.

In addition to the delay and other tactical mismanagements, there may be detected a want of coöperation, a want of sympathetic action among subordinate commanders, in the affair of Saturday, similar to that in preceding contests around Petersburgh. For a long time there was a painful lack of support. There was need of fresh brigades to be thrown into the gap, and up the slope; and, in truth, there was need of a better handling of the troops who did gain the first of the enemy's lines. There was some effort to attract the enemy's attention on the right by diversions of the Eighteenth and Fifth corps, but the brunt of the affair was borne by the Ninth. When it was clear that the plan had failed, the troops seemed to have been called off where it was practicable, and the rest left to their fate. Those in the fort, including Bartlett and most of his gallant brigade, repulsed several charges of the enemy, preferring to risk death that way, than in the perilous retreat. But no support could be tendered them. To a soldier who reflected only on what he saw, and not on what was practicable, it would seem that some of the bravest regiments in the Ninth corps had paid the penalty of gallantry by being coolly relinquished, like the mechanical *débris* of a bad job, of which it would be well to wash one's hands.

For so important an attempt it might have been well to select a storming party from the whole Army. There were certain advantages for this task possessed by some corps in officers, by others in experience, and by others in the men themselves. But the choice fell upon the Ninth corps to head the assault. The composition of this corps was not in all respects perfect, and there was considerable inequality in the character of its sub-divisions. But some of the regiments most hotly engaged in this affair, had fairly earned a reputation for gallantry unexcelled in the Army. Have civilians so soon forgotten the glories of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, that they now seek to throw the responsibility of this disaster on the men in the ranks? Were this true, we might indeed despair for the future. There were, it is true, some raw heavy artillery troops in the Ninth corps, who, enlisting in that service, doubtless never expected the dangerous fighting that the recruit for a veteran infantry regiment looks for. And, again, one entire division, Ferrero's colored troops, were raw, now for the first time taking part in battle. They fought well till they broke, and then betrayed a lack of discipline and *morale.*

We must trace out elsewhere than among the rank and file the main cause of Saturday's disaster. But yet there was a sign of weakness in the men themselves. Sometimes it happens that troops will be seized with the presage of defeat, as, at others, they are flushed with confidence in victory. We have not failed to notice the statement of one correspondent, that a part of the storming column were so startled by the unexpected proximity of the explosion, and of the earth upheaved in the deceptive light, as to cause a rumor that it was *our* fort which had been blown into fragments by the enemy. Thereupon the men "hesitated," says the writer, "and the line of battle swayed." Whatever the cause, it was many minutes before the column rallied, and then it bounded forward with a cheer. Again, for a long time, there has been prevalent among our camps a fancy that the works on Cemetery Hill were undermined, and even should they be carried, a grand explosion would destroy at once conquest and conquerors. The remembrance of this doubtless had its effect after the enemy's first line was gained, and the crest above frowned ominously upon the charge yet to be made. Such singular impressions are often prevalent, and decide battles for which no logic can furnish explanation. In the two engagements at Spottsylvania already recorded, the spirit and confidence of the men at the first, and successful, assault, were unbounded. They *knew* they would win. In the second, it is unquestionable that many approached the frowning breastworks with heavy hearts. In that peculiar strategy which soldiers make for themselves, it was laid down that the works could not be carried. Skirmishers had told their comrades the Rebels had laid a trap for them. In effect it *was* an ambuscade, and though the troops charged gallantly, despite forebodings, the result was what they had anticipated. A similar misgiving in a part of the troops employed, would seem to account for their inertia on Saturday. It was by no means enough to decide the day. Skillful and vigorous handling would have dissipated it in a few moments, and the troops would have swept forward to victory. But undoubtedly it oppressed officers and added its weight to the other misfortunes of the day.

We have chosen to call the affair of Saturday a repulse, rather than share the pardonable attempts to belittle it into a "reconnoissance" that the country may not despond. One journalist avers that General Grant regards his achievement by no means as a failure, but as a rather favorable affair. Another says it puts him in possession of facts about the enemy's strength which he could not otherwise have obtained. Except the assurance that Early could be still longer spared for his Maryland vacation—a piece of information which he must share with General Lee, to whom it was more agreeable—there seems to have been no important facts educed. And to possess that fact would hardly justify so great a holocaust of victims. No, we may fairly conclude that it was not General Grant's aim to pursue knowledge under such difficulties as those of Saturday. There are many unpleasant evils left in the train of this repulse. There is a serious loss in men; a serious loss of *morale* to a portion of the Army; there was an exposure of unskillful tactical management; there is the great relief it afforded to the enemy in a moment of anxiety, and the confidence it lends him towards carrying out other offensive plans like the invasion of Maryland; there appears, finally, for the first time in the campaign, a spirit of complaint and recusation amongst officers and men. There is also the chagrin of the commander at the failure of a plan deserving a better fate. He was confident of success, and so expressed himself to members of Congress and other visitors, who, in turn, spread the news of an approaching victory to the country.

But neither this disaster nor all its train need cause even a moment of despondency. The cause is the same, and our resources the same as before. The unconquerable spirit of the Army has risen superior to even more adverse fortune, and never need be doubted. The disparity between our loss and that of the enemy was far outweighed to our advantage but ten days since at Atlanta. We still greatly outnumber the enemy, and the Lieutenant-General has a temperament too elastic and a heart too stout to be subdued by a disappointment.

Inasmuch as there are still many officers in the European armies who fancy that the United States is destitute of military talent, and in grievous want of some of foreign importation, it would be an act of real kindness, if the military gazettes abroad would disabuse their readers of the idea, and remind them that in more than three years of active war we have trained a body of officers who are more valuable than any whom Europe will be likely to send us. Whatever their friends may tell them, these self-denying foreigners ought to know that even a certificate of service in

an English or German army will not invariably procure for the applicant a general's, or a colonel's, or even a subaltern's position; that, indeed, the chance is hardly sufficient to encourage a journey across the Atlantic, unless the traveller comes prepared, in the event of failure, to put his military experience to use in the ranks, or has some aptitude for pursuits outside of these relating to war. If our European contemporaries would say something of this kind, they would save us no little trouble in repeating the above to despondent gentleman from across the water, and would spare their countrymen a deal of mortification.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE ATLANTA.

At no time has the prospect in Georgia presented such encouraging features as now. If we have lost the invaluable services of McPherson, the enemy are, in this critical moment, deprived of their Fabius Maximus, Johnston, who, if he could not save Atlanta, was, at least, determined to preserve his army for use in some day of more propitious fortune. With Hood the maxim seems to be, Atlanta or destruction. Thrice in fierce attack has he hurled his troops against our lines, in assaults, which, taking the estimate of so truthful a witness as General Thomas, must have cost him twenty thousand men. While the Rebel army has been thus weakened, General Sherman's large force can scarcely feel in comparison the loss of less than half the number, which is the official report. It may be that some portion of the Rebel loss is in the State militia, who can be spared much better than older soldiers. But there must still remain a large percentage to be deducted from the effective force of the enemy. They hope for reinforcements, but how these are to reach them with an army securely planted on one of their main lines of communication and seriously interfering with the other two, is a problem which only rare skill or great good fortune can solve.

As the result of the two important engagements of the 20th and 22d of July, General Sherman has drawn so near Atlanta as to extend his right to threaten, if he has not already occupied, the line of railroad, which, branching into two at East Point, six miles to the south, connects the beleagured city with Macon and Montgomery. This line in our possession, Atlanta is securely invested and must fall. Determined to defend Atlanta, Hood saw that his only hope lay in hurling his army promptly against Sherman; at any cost to delay his progress until the trans-Mississippi army could reinforce him and the levy *en masse* of Georgia militia be made available, at least, to guard his communications.

Failing in his double attack, we belive that his opportunity is gone. If not permanently destroyed, the railroads to the South have been interfered with sufficiently to delay reinforcements and supplies until Sherman can tighten his hold about Atlanta into a death grasp. The line toward Augusta is in our possession at Decatur, and to prevent any movement in his rear from that direction, Sherman's cavalry have destroyed a portion of it forty-three miles to the east at Covington; including a bridge 350 feet long. The Montgomery road was badly injured by Rosseau, and Stoneman is now reported to have torn up eighteen miles of the Macon line, while Sherman's right, as we have said, is extending to cover the junction of both the latter roads.

Thus, if we can find little in the present aspect of the Virginia campaign to encourage sanguine hopes, we may at least turn with satisfaction to the Army in Georgia. From there comes, as yet, no evil report to defer hope or disappoint expectation. It may be that distance softens the harsher features of the more remote scene. But we have abundant reason for the hope that here, as is usual, Providence withholds the favor for which we have grown too importunate, only that it may bestow the equal or greater boon, of which, if not indifferent, we have at least grown in some degree unmindful, in our eagerness for the prize upon which our hearts have been chiefly set.

By an order issued from the Adjutant-General's office and published in our Army Gazette, it will be seen that, volunteers serving in three years' organizations who may have at the date of reënlistment less than sixty days to serve, may reënlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong, for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will commence from the date of reënlistment. All men re-enlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the Act of July 4, namely, for one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. To men reënlisting as therein provided, no furlough will be promised, and Commissaries of Musters and their assistants will be held responsible that this condition is distinctly understood by all parties concerned.

Some of the good people of Pennsylvania complain a little of the apathy of the more Northern States with regard to their perils. And it must be admitted that hitherto but little interest has been taken in military matters in Maryland and Pennsylvania, except by the inhabitants of those States. Some apology for this general lukewarmness may be traced to a popular distaste for being harrowed up in feelings one day with stories of fifty or a hundred thousand veteran Rebels within sight of Harrisburgh, and the next to learn that it was only a ridiculous gang of highwaymen, which had just committed the absurdity of crossing the Potomac. A single whisper that great events were rife at Petersburgh, threw into oblivion the adventures of the pacific Keystone farmers.

The attention of the "benevolent citizens of the "North" has now been called off again from the Appomattox by an appeal from the inhabitants of the late town of Chambersburgh. The promptness with which this appeal was written, it arriving North with the first news that the town was burned, its statement that, including merchandise and all sorts of property, "the loss will be largely over one million of dollars," and the fact that it was signed, as it states, in all this hurry "by a number of old, responsible and pro-"minent citizens," introduce a mixture of the ludicrous, even into our natural sympathy and pity.

One fancies that in such a predicament, he would rather wait and see what his neighbors and his fellow citizens throughout the State would do for him, before dispatching a circular post-haste to that very large and indefinite body, "the benevolent people of the "North." Would not the charity be as acceptable, if one moment had been spared for allowing it to be voluntary? Or is it that there was pressing need, and, meanwhile, the neighboring communities were not to be trusted with the officers of sympathy and philanthropy? This latter is a hard solution; in spite of what some sons of the benevolent people of the North have said of Central Pennsylvania. They used to say that they found many Jews there, but only few Samaritans. We trust the people of Chambersburgh may have a pleasanter experience.

One cannot help thinking of how well a little over "a million of dollars" would have been expended in a Home Guard. Or even should one half of the farmers that line the road which McCausland travelled from the Potomac, have banded together for fight, he and his troopers would have been driven from the State. As the record now stands, a town of 6,000 people as far north as Pennsylvania, was fired by five hundred Virginia cavalry, who were unmolested in their amusement, and not even a boy's popgun was let off by the people in self-defence.

We are very glad to publish Professor Mahan's sharp rebuke of that English artillery officer who abused the courtesy of gentlemen in our Army, by printing their private conversation, and using it to cast discredit on themselves and their service. Though it is hard to think thus of an officer of so honorable a corps as that to which this Englishman belongs, we believe that he has been guilty not only of outrageous discourtesy, but of positive untruth. We may also say that, if the reading of the article we copied last week has the effect to make our Army cautious of these wandering English officers, it will have accomplished the object we had in view in publishing it in these pages.

The *Spectateur Militaire* says of the Russian irregular troops, that their number was, on the 1st of January, 1864, 177,460; but the number of cossacks who could be called into service is 307,000. It is seen by these figures that the number of irregular troops has been diminished in consequence of the incorporation of a part of their contingents into the active troops. In a former number of the Journal, we spoke of the large military power which Russia has at her command at the present time. Never, says M. Leon Deluzy, in the *Spectateur*, has Russia at any other epoch had so great a force at her disposal. In her regular army of 1,186,000 men, 936,000 are armed, drilled, equipped, and constantly at the disposition of the Government, and ready to enter on a campaign. The great difference which is to be remarked between the size of the Russian army at the opening of the year 1863, and at that of 1864, is traceable to two recruitments, one of 5, and the other of 10 men, in every thousand, which took place in the course of the former year. These levies were finished before the appointed time, thanks to the reforms which have been introduced into the system of drafting, and which render military service less grievous. In spite of the great number of recruits and the long distances they had to travel, more than two-thirds of the men drawn arrived at their corps, during the first two months. Formerly, this operation required at least seven months. The school of the soldier is conducted with a rapidity hitherto unknown.

The English newspapers in describing the launch of two new iron-clad turreted vessels near St. Petersburgh,—a launch which was deemed so important and interesting as to draw many thousands of curious spectators to witness it,—make bold to say that the turrets are built on Captain Coles's plan. The statement is, of course, incorrect. Captain Coles's cupola has been entirely abandoned in continental Europe, and the American plan of cylindrical turrets substituted. The mode adopted by the British engineer for turning the turret borrowed from us, will possibly answer for the light guns employed, but for such enormous pieces as we use, it would probably be found insufficient. The failure of the turret ship *Royal Sovereign*, which we recently noticed, was principally owing to the insufficient means employed for sustaining the weight of the turrets. The Russian turret vessels, like the *Rolf Krake*, are not fitted with the Coles cupola, but with cylindrical turrets, of two feet less diameter than those of the Monitors.

The *Allgemeine Militär-Zeitung*, speaking of the character of the Swedish army, says that, as to the worth of this army, you can either say very little or a good deal. Its discipline is very severe, and is maintained by flogging. The military service being in a portion of the army for life, the advancement of the private soldier to the grade of corporal is very slow, unless by favor. Advancement to the grade of officer is possible to but very few. Admission to higher branches of service is extremely difficult. The arms, except the artillery, are all bad, and as the Swedes have not yet adopted all the perfections of artillery, the value of that arm, also, is only conditional. They are making great efforts to manufacture new guns, and a large number are already finished; but the army is not yet entirely supplied with them. The bravery of the Swedes is known. They are, however, better for attack and the onset, than for an obstinate resistance. They support with patience all sorts of privations. The *Militär-Zeitung* concludes that whatever else may be the merit of the Swedes, Germany will have nothing to fear from them in the continuation of the war, supposing they should take the part of the Danes.

We suppose it is altogether useless for us to say that another case of gross injustice done to an officer, in publishing his name amongst those dismissed for absence without leave, has this week come to our notice. With his leave, regularly issued and granted, in his pocket, he has had to endure the mortification of reading his dismissal in nearly every daily newspaper in New York. Of course, there is a mistake somewhere; but the character of an officer should not be constantly liable to injury by reason of such errors. The whole service suffers in consequence of this carelessness about dismissals.

Correspondents report that Major-General Hooker, who has come East, has been, at his own request, relieved of the command of the Twentieth corps, he feeling dissatisfied with recent changes in his Department. His advent here is the occasion of rumors of his assignment to an important command in Virginia. To these, however, we are unable to give confirmation, or to show on what foundation they rest.

There are numberless stories afloat as to changes in important military commands; but they are merely the shrewd surmises of active telegraphers. They have, however, this much foundation, that, according to the law of precedent and the mutability of governmental minds, the time has come around for new transfers and new organizations.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Alexandra*, about which so much discussion took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, lately left the Mersey for Nassau with a general cargo of merchandise. The name of the vessel has been changed, and she is now called the *Mary*, and is to be a trader between the Mersey and Nassau.

The paddle-wheel steamer *Terrible*, 21 guns, 800 horse-power and 1,850 tons, the largest paddle-wheel steamer in the British navy, having been upwards of two years in dock undergoing a most extensive repair, has been undocked, and is now being fitted for the Chatham steam reserve in readiness for immediate commission. During the time she has been in the shipwrights' hands she has been almost entirely rebuilt.

On the 28th of June experiments were made with rifled guns and iron plates in the presence of the Emperor of Austria. The thickness of the plates used is not known to the public, but certain it is that they were neither smashed, pierced, nor cracked. The gun used was a 48-pounder; the shot, which were of cast steel, weighed fifty-six pounds; the charge of powder was about fourteen pounds English. Though forty shots were fired at a distance of five hundred yards, no injury was done to the plates, to which, by an ingenious contrivance, considerable elasticity has been given. Notwithstanding that the gun used was loaded at the breech, the gunners did not once miss the object at which they fired.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to July 23. Maximilian has extended an amnesty and pardon to all political prisoners; but those who have killed a French soldier or burned a place occupied by the French are excluded from the amnesty. A conspiracy against the French has been discovered at Tepic. The French forces were about to enter Durange. The forces of the national government which were at Saltille had marched from there to Monterey, where Juarez had been joined by Negrete with over 600 men. The French military law has been introduced by Maximilian until further notice. The forces of Cortina at Matameras have been joined by many Union and Rebel deserters, who are paid $1 per diem in Mexican gold.

On the 23d of June, from the yard at St. Petersburgh appropriated to the building of iron-clads, the Russians launched two more Monitors. The *Ne tron Menya* (Touch me Not), the larger of the two iron-clads just launched, is 230 ft. long, 53 ft. broad, and 27 ft. deep. She is covered from stem to stern with armor 5½ in. thick at the water-line, and 4½ in. thick on the remaining surface of the sides, on a backing of teak 12 in. in thickness. The armament will consist of twenty 200 pounder rifled steel guns. The machinery is of 450-horse-power. The draught of water when fully equipped for service, with coal on board, 15 ft. As the *Ne tron Menya* is destined chiefly for coast defence and for service in the Baltic, she will be only lightly rigged. The second iron-clad, the *Smertch* (Waterspout), is a double-turret vessel about the same size and tonnage as, but in all other respects a great improvement on, the Danish iron-turret ship *Rolf Krake*. The chief dimensions are as follows:—Length, 190 ft.; breadth, 38 ft.; and depth 14 ft. The draught of water when in fighting trim will be 10 ft. 6 in.; the armor is 4½ in. thick, and extends the entire length of the side, and to a depth of 4 ft. below the line of flotation. The turrets have an internal diameter of 18 ft., and are each capable of carrying two large guns; but in this instance but one 300-pounder gun will be placed in each turret. The armor on the turrets varies from 6 to 4½ ins. in thickness. On the 11th of July, another turreted iron-clad, the *Ouragon*, was launched. She is the cheapest of the fleet, costing but $307,200 gold.

According to the *Spectateur Militaire*, the Austrian marine for the present year is as follows:—First, as to *maritime authorities*. These consist, first, of the Ministry of Marine, or, as we should say, of the Navy Department, which has general cognizance of naval affairs, including the direction of technical works, the artillery, the construction of ships and machines, the internal management of the navy, &c. Next, the command of the marine, the headquarters of which is at Trieste. Under its authority are eight sub-commands—the inspectorship of the naval troops; the Port-admiralties of Pola, of Trieste, and of Venice; and the commands of marine-stations at Pescheria, Pest, Lissa, and Mantua. Secondly, as to the *personnel*. It comprises, first, 3 vice-admirals (with rank corresponding to the French lieutenant-marshal), 4 rear-admirals (major-generals), 1 major-general, who is the inspector of the naval troops, 10 captains (colonels), 25 captains of frigates (lieutenant-colonels), 87 lieutenants (captains), 103 ensigns (lieutenants), 20 cadets (or sub-lieutenants). Besides, there are the marine corps, at Pola, the engineer corps, a regiment of marine infantry, the ecclesiastical *personnel* or chaplains, auditors, the health department or surgeons, the construction departments both on land and sea, the *personnel* for managing steamers, the administration department, and the hydrographical. Thirdly, as to force, or *materiel*. At sea, Austria has 38 steamers, carrying 575 guns; and 16 sailing ships, with 225 guns: the whole having a force of 10,450 horse-power. On lakes and rivers, she has 26 steamers, carrying 72 guns; and 35 sailing ships, with 115 guns: the whole being of 1,531 horse-power. The grand total is 115 vessels, 987 guns, 11,981 horse-power.

Colonel Cathcart, of General Hunter's expedition, explains that the bronze statue of Washington was removed from the Lexington Military Institution to save it from the destruction decreed to that building. It was brought to Wheeling to rescue it from the "hands of degenerate sons "of worthy sires."

It is asserted that the official records record the discovery of over one hundred and fifty female recruits, most of whom are supposed to have substituted themselves for male friends with whom they were in collusion. Over seventy of them were discovered acting as officers servants, one regiment employing seventeen in that capacity.

A private in the Thirteenth Maine regiment had on the allotment roll $10 per month reserved to be deposited in the Savings Bank, reserving only $3 per month to spend for himself. After twenty month's pay the allotment was discontinued. Two hundred dollars were thus deposited. Out of the $3 per month, and by taking what money is allowed if clothing is not drawn, he managed to save and send home at one time $25, for a watch and some other things; at another time, $21, to be forwarded to his father in Nova Scotia. Within a few days $250 have come by express to be deposited in the bank. The State and city bounties for reënlistment are yet to be paid, which will swell the sum, with interest accrued, to upward of $750.

In accordance with General Orders No. 193, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 7th, 1864, the following are announced as Acting Ordnance Officers of the Department of the Cumberland:

Depot Ordnance Officers.—Captain E. F. Townsend, 16th U. S. Infantry, at Nashville, Tennessee. Lieutenant O. E. Michaelis, Second Lieutenant Ordnance Corps, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Lieutenant J. W. Armstrong, 17th Indiana Mounted V. V. I., in the field.

Division Ordnance Officers, 4th A. C.—First Lieutenant B. F. Croxton, 51st Ohio V. I., 1st Division. First Lieutenant A. J. Douglass, 71st Ohio V. I., 2d Division. First Lieutrnant P. Haldeman, 3d Kentucky V. I., 3d Division.

Division Ordnance Officers., 14th A. C.—Lieutenant W. R. Lowe, 19th U. S. Infantry, 1st Division. Lieutenant George Scroggs, 125th Illinois V. I., 2d Division. Lieutenant W. B. Biddle, 87th Indiana V. I., 3d Division.

Division Ordnance Officers, 20th A. C.—Lieutenant W. J. Augustine, 29th Pennsylvania V. I, 1st Division. Captain H. H. Wilson, 147th Pennsylvania V. I., 2d Division. Captain J. C. McKell, 73d Ohio V. I., 3d Division. Captain A. H. Plummer, 19th U. S. Infantry, 4th Division.

Cavalry Divisions, D. C.—Lieutenant Thomas C. Cunningham, 4th Indiana Cavalry, 1st Division. Lieutenant Wm. N. McDonald, 123d Illinois Mounted Infantry, 2d Division. Lieutenant N. Lewis, 92d Illinois Mounted Infantry, 3d Division. Lieutenant J. B. Carpenter, 1st Tennessee Light Artillery, 4th Division.

In order to promote the efficiency of the Colored Regiments of the Corps D'Afrique in the Department of the Gulf, Major-General Banks has ordered that they be consolidated and rëorganized as follows:

The 73d to be formed by consolidation with the 75th and 83d.

The 74th to be formed by consolidation with the 91st.

The 75th to be formed by consolidation of the 79th, 84th, and 92d.

The 76th to be formed by consolidation with the 78th.

The 77th to be formed by consolidation of the 81st, 88th, and 89th.

The 78th to be formed by consolidation of the 82d and 86th.

The 79th to be formed by consolidation of the 80th and 93d.

The 80th to be formed by consolidation of the 90th, 98th, and 98th.

The 81st to be formed by consolidation of the 87th and 95th.

The 82d to be formed by consolidation of the 97th and 99th.

The last three regiments are constituted Engineer troops. The 73d and 75th regiments will be organized at Morganzia; the 74th at Forts Pike and Macomb, and Ship Island; the 76th and 77th at Port Hudson; the 78th at Pensacola; the 79th, 80th, and 82d, at New Orleans, and the 81st at Brazos Santiago.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RE-ENLISTMENTS FOR ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 235.

I. On and after this date, volunteers serving in three (3) years' organizations who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than sixty (60) days to serve, may re-enlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong for one, two or three years, as they may to each case elect. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment.

II. All men re-enlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the act of Congress, Approved July 4, 1864, and promulgated in General Orders No 224, current series, from this office, as follows: for one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. The law provides that one-third of the bounty "shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered (re-mustered) into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service.

Under the foregoing the first installment of bounty will be paid when the men are re-mustered, and as follows: For re-enlistments for one year, $33 33; for re-enlistments for two years $66 66; for re-enlistments for three years, $100.

III. The musters-out of service, re-enlistments, re-musters and payments, under this authority, will be regulated by the general provisions of General Orders No. 358, series of 1863, from this office.

The following remark will be made on the muster-out roll:

"Discharged by re-enlistment for one year (or two, or three years, as the case may be), under the provisions of General Orders No. 235, of 1864, from War Department."

The following remark will be made on the muster-in roll:

"Re-mustered for one year (or two, or three years, as case may be), under the provisions of General Orders No. 235, War Department, series of 1864."

IV. Reports of Credits (see Circular No. 5?, current series, from this office), under the foregoing, must be made and kept separate from those for other troops.

V. To men re-enlisting, as herein provided, no furloughs will be promised. Commissaries of Musters and their assistants will be held responsible that this condition is distinctly understood by all parties concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

TO THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Army Headquarters, July 26, 1864.

The Major-General commanding the Army, congratulates the troops upon the brilliant success attending the Union Army in the late battles. In the battle of the 28th instant, in which the Twentieth corps, one division of the Fourth corps and part of the Fourteenth corps were engaged, the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,733. In front of the Twentieth corps there were put out of the fight 6,000 rebels, 563 being buried by our own troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250. The second division of the corps repulsed seven different assaults of the enemy with light loss to themselves, and which must have swelled the number of dead buried by the rebels to beyond 300. We also captured seven stand of colors. No report has been received of the part taken in the battle by the Fourteenth corps. In the battle of the 22d inst., the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 3,500, and ten pieces of artillery. The rebel loss in prisoners captured was 3,200 The known dead of the enemy in front of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth corps, and one division of the Seventeenth corps, was 2,142. The other divisions of the Seventeenth corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before they fell back, and which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least 3,000. The latest report states we buried over 3,200 rebels killed in the fight. There were captured from the enemy in this battle 18 stands of colors and 5,000 stands of arms.

By command of Major-General Thomas.
W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONVERSION OF GUNS.

Headquarters Department of Washington, 22d Army Corps, Washington, D. C, July 21, 1864.

Circular.

The following is published for the information of this command, viz:

TO CONVERT AN EIGHT-INCH SIEGE HOWITZER OR A FIELD GUN INTO A MORTAR.

Dismount the piece, remove the wheels and mount the piece with the muzzle towards the trail; raise the axle and place 8-inch skids, 3 or 4 feet long, perpendicular to it, one on each side of the piece, under the checks, and sufficiently far apart to allow the piece to pass between them; raise the trail and place a prop under it, and dig a hole to let the breech down sufficiently to give the proper elevation. The head of the checks of the carriage should, if possible, rest on the skids. The skids should be slightly inclined, so as not to check the recoil too much. The charge should not exceed one-half of the service charge of the piece.

TABLE OF RANGES OF THE NEW EIGHT INCH HOWITZER MOUNTED AS A MORTAR.

1st charge	4 oz.,	Shell 45 lbs.,	Elevation 45°,	Range 330	yards.
2d "	8 oz.,	" "	" "	" 620	"
3d "	12 oz.,	" "	" "	" 1050	"
4th "	16 oz.,	" "	" "	" 1440	"
5th "	20 oz.,	" "	" "	" 1925	"

Spherical case can be used with great effect against troops in trenches, if made to burst fifty or one hundred feet before reaching the ground.

J. A. Haskin,
Lieutenant-Colonel and A. D. C. Chief of Artillery.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 21, 1864.

Circular No. 46.

To facilitate the arrest of deserters from U. S. General Hospitals and established Military Posts, the Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, and Post Commanders, as soon as a desertion is ascertained, will report the fact direct (with copy of descriptive list, setting forth the full particulars) to the Provost-Marshal of the District in which the Hospital or Post is located, and to such other Provost-Marshals as may be able to give immediate aid in making the arrest. This in addition to the regular monthly report of deserters sent to the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and to this office, from such General Hospitals and established Military Posts.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

An Act to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the office of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, to exist during the present rebellion and one year thereafter, the following divisions, each of which shall be placed in the charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to be assigned to such duty by the Secretary of War, who shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, transact the business of such division as hereinafter provided, to wit:

The first division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, and disposition of horses and mules for cavalry, artillery, wagon, and ambulance trains, and all other purposes for which horses and mules may be procured for the Armies of the United States.

The second divison shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of cloth and clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipments, and all accoutrements of the soldier which are provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

The third division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, and maintenance of all vessels to be used in the transportation of the Army, and of prisoners of war, and of their supplies, on the ocean, and the bays and sounds connected therewith, and upon the northern and northwestern lakes, including all vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, owned or employed by the War Department, excepting river steam vessels and barges upon the Western rivers.

The fourth division shall have charge of the purchase, charter, hire, maintenance, and procurement of all transportation for the Army, and its supplies by land and upon the Western rivers (other than transportation by animal power in the field, and at camps, garrisons, posts, depots and stations), including all railroad and telegraph lines operated by the

United States for military purposes, and of all steam rams and gunboats owned or employed by the War Department upon the Western rivers, until other disposition shall be made of them by competent authority.

The fifth division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of forage and straw for the Army.

The sixth division shall have charge of the erection, procurement, maintenance, disposition, and so forth, of all barracks, hospital buildings, storehouses, stables, bridges (other than railroad bridges), wharves, and other structures composed in whole or in part of lumber, and of all lumber, nails, and hardware for building purposes; and of the hire and commutation of quarters for officers, the hire of quarters for troops, the hire of grounds for cantonments, or other military purposes, and the repair and care of all buildings and other structures herein mentioned; and of all grounds owned, hired, or occupied for military purposes, except such as are lawfully under the charge of other bureaus of the War Department; and of extra pay to soldiers employed in erecting barracks, or other fatigue duty, under the acts of March 2d, 1819, and August 4th, 1854.

The seventh division shall have charge of the purchase, procurement, issue, and disposition of all wagons, ambulances, travelling forges and harness (except such as are furnished by the Ordnance Department), and of all hardware except as hereinbefore provided; and of all fuel for officers and enlisted men, camps, garrisons, hospitals, posts, storehouses, offices, public transports, steam rams, and army gunboats; and of all transportation by animal power in the field, at camps, garrisons, posts, depots, and stations; and of the construction and repair of roads other than railroads; and of the compensation of wagon and forage masters, and of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; and of the purchase of heating and cooking stoves; and of the expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry; and of mileage, and allowances to officers for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling upon duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, and of supplies for prisoners of war and such refugees as the Secretary of War may direct to be temporarily provided for, and of the purchase of stationery blanks and blank books for the Quartermaster's Department; and of the printing of the division and department orders and reports, and of the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other division or department.

The eighth division shall have charge of all inspections of the Quartermaster's Department and of all reports made by officers assigned to inspection duty, analizing and preserving the reports as received, and communicating, through the Quartermaster General, to the chiefs of the proper divisions, such portions of these reports as may be necessary for their information and use: *Provided*, That the officers assigned to inspection duty shall have power not only to report and to point out any errors or abuses which they may discover in the practical operations of the Quartermaster's Department, but to give, by order of the Quartermaster-General, the orders which may be immediately necessary to correct and to prevent a continuance of such abuses or errors: *Provided*, further, That all such orders shall be immediately reported to the chief of the inspection division for the approval or otherwise of the Quartermaster-General.

The ninth division shall have charge of all the correspondence, returns, reports, and records received, filed, and preserved in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and of the transmission thereof to the several other divisions of this office, and departments of the Government.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heads of the several divisions above mentioned shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, from time to time advertise for proposals for the supplies necessary for the movements and operations of the several armies, posts, detachments, garrisons, hospitals, and for other military purposes, in newspapers having general circulation in those parts of the country where such supplies can be most advantageously furnished, having regard also to the places where such supplies are to be delivered and used; and all such supplies, so purchased and contracted for, shall be subject to careful inspection; and all clothing and camp and garrison equipage shall be subject to a double inspection: first, as to the quality of the material, and second, as to the kind and character of the workmanship, which inspection shall in all cases be performed by a competent inspector, with suitable assistants, who shall have had ample experience in the inspection of cloth, clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage; and all payments for supplies so purchased shall be made under the direction of the officers in charge of the several divisions above mentioned, upon receipts or certificates from the officers inspecting and receiving such supplies, prepared in such form and attested in such manner as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster General.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to establish depots, from time to time, at places convenient to the principal armies in the field, for receiving and distributing the supplies necessary for such armies, and for the detachments, posts, and hospitals most accessible to such depots; and the business of inspecting, weighing, measuring, and receiving supplies for such armies, detachments, posts, and hospitals, and of giving receipts or certificates therefor to the persons furnishing such supplies, shall be carried on as far as practicable at such depots; but the Quartermaster-General, or the heads of the several divisions above mentioned, may cause such supplies to be sent from the place of purchase directly to the quartermasters of the commands for whose use they are procured, in any cases where it may be more economical or advantageous so to do; and in cases where horses, mules, clothing, or camp and garrison equipage may be so sent, suitable and competent inspectors shall be sent to examine the same before they shall be issued and receipted for.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when an emergency shall exist requiring the immediate procurement of supplies for the necessary movements and operations of an army or detachment, and when such supplies cannot be procured from any established depot of the Quartermaster's Department, or from the head of the division charged with the duty of furnishing such supplies, within the required time, then it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of such army or detachment to order the chief quartermaster of such army or detachment to procure such supplies during the continuance of such emergency—but no longer—in the most expeditious manner, and without advertisement; and it shall be the duty of such quartermaster to obey such order; and his accounts of the disbursements of moneys for such supplies shall be accompanied by the order of the commanding officer, as aforesaid, or a certified copy of the same, and also by a statement of the particular facts and circumstances, with their dates, constituting such emergency.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General, immediately after the passage of this act, and at least once in every month thereafter, to require from the principal quartermasters of the several military departments and depots approximate statements of the aggregate amount of supplies on hand, and estimates of the additional amounts required for the service for the ensuing month, stating at what places such supplies will be required, and what amounts are legally contracted for, but not yet delivered. And it shall be the duty of the heads of the several divisions above mentioned to cause to be made purchases or contracts for the supplies which the Quartermaster-General may estimate to be necessary in accordance with law, and all quartermasters shall forthwith report to the Quartermaster-General, to be referred to the heads of the several divisions above mentioned, all contracts not yet fulfilled which they may have executed on behalf of the United States, and all proposals which they may have received in answer to advertisements for future supplies, and shall hereafter regularly report to the Quartermaster-General copies of all contracts made and all proposals received for supplies of any kind to be furnished. And if any quartermaster shall neglect or refuse, for the space of one month, to report to the Quartermaster-General any such contract or proposal, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and the pay of such quartermaster shall be stopped until he shall have made a satisfactory explanation to the Secretary of War of such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all inspectors of horses, mules, clothing, fuel, forage, lumber, hired transports, and other supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, shall be sworn (or affirmed) to perform their duties in a faithful and impartial manner; and shall, for any corruption, wilful neglect, or fraud in the performance of their duties, be liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment, by sentence of court-martial or military commission. And if any contractor, or person furnishing such supplies or transportation, shall give, or offer to give, to any inspector of such supplies or transportation, or to any other person, for his use, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration, such person giving, or offering to give, such money or other valuable consideration, shall forfeit to the United States the full amount of his contract or contracts with the United States, and the name and offence of such person shall be published in general orders, and also in one newspaper of general circulation nearest to his place of residence.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, shall apply to all persons engaged in executing the contracts therein referred to, whether as agents of such contractors, or as claiming to be assignees thereof, or otherwise, and to all inspectors employed by the United States for the inspection of subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, or other description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States: *Provided*, That any person arrested to answer charges for a violation of the provisions of this section, or of the act to which it is an addition shall be admitted to bail for his appearance, to answer the charges made against him before any court-martial constituted to try him, in such sum and with such sureties as shall be designated and approved by the judge of the district court of the district in which the arrest is made, or the offence is charged to have been committed, or any commissioner appointed by such court.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any contractor, or person furnishing supplies or transportation, shall give, or offer to give, or cause to be given, to any officer or employee of the Quartermaster's Department, having charge of the receipt or disposition of the supplies or transportation furnished by him, or in any way connected therewith, any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, all contracts and charters with such persons shall, at the option of the Secretary of War, be null and void. And if any officer or employee of the Quartermaster's Department shall knowingly accept any such money or other valuable consideration from such person, he shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance, and shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, as a court-martial or military commission may direct.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall become necessary to purchase any steam or sailing vessel for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, the same shall be first inspected by one or more competent naval officers, detailed in accordance with the provisions of the "act authorizing the detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department," approved February 12th, 1862; and all steam vessels shall be inspected by an officer skilled in the construction and operation of steam machinery, in addition to the other usual inspection of such vessels: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels in military service on the Western rivers; but such river steamboats or other vessels shall be so inspected by competent builders to be designated for that purpose.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers placed in charge of the several divisions provided for by the first section of this act shall, during the time that they remain in such charge, each have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel in the Quartermaster's Department: *Provided*, That the Quartermaster-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, from time to time, and according to the necessities of the public service, change the distribution of duties among them; and all such changes shall be forthwith published in general orders of the War Department.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of the present rebellion, the Secretary of War may assign to duty, as inspectors of the Quartermaster's Department, six officers, to be selected from the regular and volunteer officers of that staff corps, who have served not less than one year, who shall have, while so assigned and acting, the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of the Quartermaster's Department; and also, when in his judgment it is necessary, may assign to each army in the field, consisting of more than one army corps, and to each military department and to each principal depot, not exceeding ten in number at any one time of the Quartermaster's Department, an officer to act as chief or senior quartermaster of said army, military department, or depot, who shall have while so assigned the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of the Quartermaster's Department; and also to assign to each division of two or more brigades a quartermaster, as division quartermaster, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of the Quartermaster's Department: *Provided*, That when any of said officers is relieved from such duty, his temporary rank, pay, and emoluments shall cease, and he shall return to his lineal rank in the department: *And provided, further*, That when within the limits of any military department, there shall be not more than one army corps, then the chief quartermaster of the army corps shall perform also the duties of the department quartermaster.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That at least two-thirds of all the officers of each grade or assigned rank provided for under the provisions of this act shall be selected from among quartermasters of the volunteer service.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved July 4, 1864.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending July 30, 1864.

The order heretofore issued discharging Major Norman M. Finley, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been dismissed, to date July 23, 1864, for inefficiency, neglect of duty in not rendering returns of public property under his charge, and absence without leave.

Major William A. McKay, 2d New York Artillery, to date July 25, 1864, for tendering his resignation in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner.

Captain John Stewart 15th Michigan Volunteers, to date July 22, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave, speculating and attending to private business while under medical treatment in hospital, and for physical disability resulting from an improper disease contracted prior to his entering the service.

Captain James H. Greene, 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, to date July 22, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for habitual drunkenness on duty, defrauding the Government by selling public property and appropriating the proceeds to his own use, and for giving aid and comfort to the enemy by selling Government stores to disloyal persons.

Captain James G. Van Martin, 22d New York cavalry, to date July 26, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on the ground that he considered himself incompetent to perform his duties.

Captain William Cusseck, 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 28, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, unbecoming an officer and gentleman, while on board the transport *Rappahannock*, July 11, 1864.

Captain Julius Jaehne, 16th Illinois Cavalry, to date July 11, 1864, for neglect of duty, in not having the rolls and records of his company in readiness for its muster out of service, thereby working prejudice to the interest of the enlisted men of his command, and violating the orders of the War Department.

Assistant Surgeon Simon C. Sanger, 8th New York Cavalry, to date July 22, 1864, for drunkenness, and gross neglect of duty in not attending to the wounded men in a train which had been placed under his charge. All this while his command was in the presence of the enemy.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. H. Kemper, 17th Indiana Volunteers, to date July 27, 1864, for having applied for a discharge after having availed himself of the furlough granted his regiment as veteran volunteers.

First Lieutenant A. A. Abbott, 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date July 23, 1864, for having carelessly raised an alarm in camp, by hurriedly and in a frightened manner proclaimed a successful rebel attack, and for breach of arrest and parole.

First Lieutenant James W. Robinson, 11th Kentucky Cavalry, to date July 23, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds while his command was in front of the enemy.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Spaulding, 20th Illinois Volunteers, to date July 25, 1864, for having absented himself without authority since April 25, 1864.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Suggett, Adjutant 22d New York Cavalry, to date July 25, 1864, for having tendered his resignation upon the ground of incompetency.

First Lieutenant Andrew W. Wymann, 2d Arkansas Cavalry, to date July 25, 1864, for making a false statement, to the injury of the interests of the service, intending thereby to bring his immediate commanding officer into contempt with the enlisted men of his company.

Lieutenant Thomas Riley, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, to date July 22, 1864, for drunkenness while under medical treatment.

Lieutenant J. W. Hanlon, 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 22, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct in obtaining money from enlisted men of his regiment, and failing to refund the same.

Second Lieutenant George Williams, 8th Michigan Cavalry, to date July 23, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds while his command was in front of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant George R. Palmer, 2d Company Sharpshooters, 27th Michigan Volunteers, to date July 23, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances since May 6, 1864, for cowardly and disgraceful conduct in deserting his command while engaged with the enemy at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Sylvanus T. Rugg, 4th United States Artillery, to date July 22, 1864, for having twice drawn his pay for three different months.

Second Lieutenant James M. Sinkes, 6th Indiana Cavalry, to date July 25, 1864, for having tendered his resignation without sufficient cause, during an active campaign, while his command was in front of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Sylvester R. Larason, 6th Indiana Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, has been dismissed, to date July 25, 1864, on account of physical disability from an immoral disease resulting from his own imprudence.

Second Lieutenant Wareen J. Hank, 20th Indiana Volunteers, to date June 20, 1864, for absence without leave; erroneously published in the dismissals for the week ending July 9, 1864, as Second Lieutenant J. Hank, 20th Indiana Volunteers.

The following officers to date July 4, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Smith, 178th New York Volunteers.

Major William H. Lamont, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant George E. Bird, 3d Maryland Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant A. A. Cusler, 45th New York Volunteers.

For failing to report at Officers' United States General Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, on expiration of leave, and for absence without leave.

Captain Joseph Edington, 32d Iowa Volunteers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

First Lieutenant M. S. Eddleton, 6th Missouri State Militia cavalry, to date July 16, 1864, for continued disobedience of the lawful and proper orders of his commanding officer, gross neglect of duty to the prejudice of the interests of the service, and continued gambling and association with the enlisted men under his command.

Second Lieutenant G. M. Burnetta, 146th Illinois Vols. (one hundred days' men) with loss of all pay and allowances, to be stripped of all insignia of rank in the presence of his company, and be closely confined in the Myrtle street prison St. Louis, Mo., to await trial as an accessory to the crime of murder, for having, without authority, left his guard, of which he was the regular detailed officer, to accompany a marauding party of enlisted men of his company on a pillaging expedition, and for making no attempt to prevent their cowardly and inhuman conduct in shooting and killing a peaceful citizen who remonstrated against their outrages.

MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel Samuel Crooks, 22d New York cavalry, has been mustered out of service, to date July 22, 1864, for violation of the 46th article of war, in occasioning a false alarm in the Army in which he was serving.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Colonel O. H. Moore, 26th Michigan Vols., and Captain 6th U. S. Infantry, and he is restored to his command as Colonel, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of the State, and as Captain in the regular service.

Colonel William Rickards, 29th Pennsylvania Vols., and his name will be restored to the rolls of the regiment, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor.

Captain M. Noble, 101st Ohio Vols., satisfactory explanation having been made of the charge of absence without leave, and he having been honorably discharged upon tender of resignation.

The following officers of the 2d United States infantry, and they are restored to their rank and regiment:—

First Lieutenants Francis E. Lacey, Thomas Byrne and James Butler.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 1, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Fraudulent conduct in drawing pay for two servants, and certifying they were not soldiers, when he had a private servant, an enlisted man.

Colonel John E. Hapgood, 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Alonzo Eaton, Quartermaster 9d Iowa Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Luke Brennan, 99th New York Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURTS MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant C. W. Howland, 5th Regiment, R. I. Artillery, "to forfeit to the U. S. his pay for twenty-five days," for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Thomas Allen, 5th R. I. Artillery, "to be suspended from command for the period of three months, to forfeit to the United States his pay proper during that time, and to be reprimanded in General Orders for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Captain Henry Janson, 12th Illinois Cavalry, "to be dishonorably dismissed," for insubordinate conduct, mutiny, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and tyranny.

Colonel C. C. Tevis, 3d Maryland Cavalry, "to be reprimanded by the Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf," for conduct to the prejudice of good order, &c., in entering and running upon a public race course, a horse belonging to the United States, and betting upon the race.

Second Lieutenant James T. Stewart, 52d Illinois Vols., to be reprimanded in General Orders by the General commanding Department of Arkansas, for neglect of duty. Ordered to be dismissed the service by the President on the recommendation of the commanding General aforesaid.

Second Lieutenant Charles Lewis, 2d U. S., Cavalry, to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, and then be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct—for kidnapping, aiding and abetting the escape of a prisoner of war, receiving a bribe, and murder.

Captain Louis Vansteenkiste, 5th Missouri Cavalry, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty, making false muster and signing a false certificate.

First Lieutenant Alexander Schrader, 1st Missouri Infantry, to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Major W. W. Trowbridge, 14th New York Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, "to be cashiered, and to refund to the proper authorities six hundred dollars, and that his crime, place of abode and name be published in the principal papers in this city (New York,) and in the State from which he came," for certifying to fraudulent accounts, and defrauding recruits William Babcock and Robert Purcell, of their bounty, amounting to three hundred dollars each.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, July 19, 1864.

Circular No. 53.

The following classification of Hospital Stewards is announced for information of all concerned:—

The first class will consist of those appointed in the Regular Army by the Secretary of War, and those of the non-commissioned staff of regular battalions and volunteer regiments.

The second class will consist of those selected by Surgeons of hospitals and detailed by the written order of the commanding officer at a post or with bodies of troops of more than four companies. The third class will consist of those selected by Surgeons and detailed by the written order of the commanding officer at a post or with bodies of troops of four or a less number of companies.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Robert McColls, U. S. A., to general field hospital, Rome, Ga.;

Surgeon J. S. Hildreth, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge City Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Surgeon George W. Hogeboom, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge general hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Surgeon Sanford B. Hunt, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Surgeon J. H. Peabody, U. S. V., as Medical Director District of Nebraska, Omaha, Neb.

Assistant Surgeon N. M. Glatfelter, U. S. V., to depot field hospital 9th Army corps, City Point, Va.

Surgeon Thomas M. Getty, U. S. A., relieved from Department of the East, and to report to Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Surgeon C. I. Alexander, U. S. A., to report to the commanding general Department of Missouri, for purveying duty at St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon Israel Moses, U. S. V., to report to the Provost-Marshal-General.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Orton, U. S. A., to report to the commanding general Department of the East, for duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. H. W. Buck, of New York, and John S. McGrew, of Ohio, to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Chauncey Leonard, of Washington, D. C., to be Hospital Chaplain for L'Ouverture Hospital, Alexandria, Va.

William Phillips, of Pennsylvania, to be Hospital Chaplain for General Hospital, Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appointments of the following officers not having been confirmed, are by direction of the President hereby revoked, to take effect July 14, 1864:—

Hospital Chaplains William C. Hubbard and Mordecai J. W. Ambrose, U. S. A.

Hospital Steward R. Henry Fletcher, relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, has been ordered to report to Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. A., Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon Jacob Y. Cantwell, 82d Ohio Vols., having tendered his resignation, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date April 17, 1864, he having accepted an appointment as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Vols., April 18, 1864.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 168, May 5, 1864, from this office as relates to Surgeon H. J. Maynard, 1st Arkansas cavalry, is hereby revoked, he having rejoined his regiment and been acquitted by a military commission of the charge of absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Roberts, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of physical disability.

Medical Cadet Thomas Landers, U. S. A., is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to enable him to accept the position of First Lieutenant.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1864.

General Order No. 39.

At a Naval General Court-Martial, convened at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Acting Third Assistant Engineer *William J. Moffit*, of the Navy, was recently tried upon the following charge, preferred against him by the Department:

CHARGE—"Desertion."

Specification 1—"In this; that on or about the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the said Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Moffit, deserted from the Navy Yard at Boston, Massachusetts."

Specification 2—"In this; that on or about the twelfth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the said Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Moffit, deserted from the United States steamer *Admiral*, at New York."

The Court found each specification of the charge proved, and that the accused was guilty of the charge; and sentenced him "To be reduced to the rating of a First Class Fireman, to serve for the term of two years, and to forfeit all pay now due him."

The proceedings and sentence of the Court in this case are approved, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Moffit will from this date be rated and required to perform duty as a First Class Fireman.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to provide, by regulations to be issued by him, for the education of such midshipmen or others at the Naval Academy as show a peculiar aptitude therefor as naval constructors, or civil and steam engineers, and may form a separate class for this purpose, to be styled cadet engineers, or otherwise afford to such persons all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for such professions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the recommendation of the academic board, such persons connected with the scientific and mechanical class as graduate therein with credit may be immediately appointed as assistant naval constructors, or warranted as engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That cadet engineers, not to exceed fifty in number, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That no person, other than midshipmen, shall be eligible for such appointment, who shall not produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and that he has been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That cadet engineers, when appointed, shall be under eighteen years of age, and shall have passed a mental and physical examination. They shall be admitted to the Naval Academy, where they shall be examined from time to time, according to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; and if found deficient at any examination, or dismissed for misconduct, they shall not be continued in the academy, or in the service, except upon recommendation of the academic board.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the academic course of cadet engineers shall be two years, and their pay the same as that of midshipmen.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of chief engineers shall not exceed one for each first and second-rate vessel in the Navy, with such first, second, and third assistant engineers, or those acting as such, as the wants of the service actually require. And that, from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the engineer officers of the Navy on the active list shall be as follows: Every chief engineer on duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, two thousand two hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand five hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, three thousand dollars. Every chief engineer on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand five hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, one thousand six hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, one thousand seven hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Every first assistant engineer on duty, one thousand five hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, one thousand one hundred dollars. Every second assistant engineer on duty, one thousand two hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars. Every third assistant engineer on duty, one thousand dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That section 2 of the joint resolution "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regulating contracts with the Navy Department," approved March 3d, 1863, be and the same is hereby amended by adding to the same the following proviso, viz.: *Provided*, That where articles are advertised and bid for in classes, and in the judgment of the head of the Department any one or more articles appear to be bid for at excessive or unreasonable prices, exceeding ten per centum above their fair market value, he shall be authorized to reject such bid.

Approved July 4, 1864.

AN ACT making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of testing submarine batteries and other inventions, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy to experiments upon such devices for submarine operations as may be recommended as worthy of practical test by a commission of competent naval officers or scientific men, now or hereafter to be organized for their examination.

Approved July 4, 1864.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert S. Talbot, and Third Assistant Engineers John Lowe, Jacob M. Murray, and William A. Powers, to the *Shawmut*.

Surgeon Samuel Jackson to duty at Newport, R. I., as a member of the Board to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

Surgeon B. R. Tinsler, to duty at Newport, R. I., as a member of the Board to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster Richard Washington, to duty at the Norfolk Station.

Surgeon G. R. B. Homer, to duty at Newport, R. I., as a member of the Board to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant A. R. McNair, to duty on board the *Powhatan*.

Lieutenant John F. McGlensey, to the *Mingoe*.

Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell, to command the *Ottawa*.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry F. Livezire, to the *Yantic*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Y. McCauley, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Second Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggen, to New York, for steam experimental duty at the Navy Yard.

Midshipman E. W. Rooney, to the *Saco*, to return to the Naval Academy by the first of October next.

Second Assistant Engineer Minor N. Knowlton, to the *Pawtuxet*.

Commander George H. Cooper, to temporary duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Second Assistant Engineer Gustavus A. Pfeltz, to the *Maumee*.

Lieutenant-Commander John Lee Davis, to command the *Sassacus*.

Second Assistant Engineer Mark T. Sunstron, to the *Pontoosuc*.

Midshipman George W. Dorrence, to the *Vicksburgh*, returning to the Naval Academy by the 1st of October next.

Second Assistant Engineer E. E. Roberts, to the *Pawtuxet*.

Third Assistant Engineer Sylvanus McIntyre, to the *Mackinaw*.

Second Assistant Engineers Henry S. Neal and John P. Kelly, and Third Assistant Engineer Henry P. Tapman, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Second Assistant Engineers Nathan P. Towne and William J. Reid to the *Ticonderoga*.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. Messinger, to the *Yantic*.

Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer A. H. Rice, to duty at Baltimore, Md., as assistant to Chief Engineer P. G. Petty.

DETACHED.

Commander Johnston P. Creighton, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to command the *Mingoe*.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas C. Harris, from the command of the *Mingoe*, and ordered to command the *Yantic*.

Paymaster William A. Ingersoll, from the Norfolk station, and to await orders for the *Roanoke*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Simpson, from temporary duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Isonomia*.

Lieutenant George W. Sumner, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Livingston Breese, from the command of the *Ottawa*, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon F. B. A. Lewis, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Second Assistant Engineer James J. Noble, and Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Beckwith, from the *New Ironsides*, and ordered to the *Yantic*.

Assistant Surgeon William B. Mann, from the *Miami*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William S. Cherry, from the *Kanawha*, and waiting orders.

Captain Robert Ritchie, relieved from duty as prize commissioner, and waiting orders.

Captain David McDougal, from the command of the *Wyoming*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster George Cochrane, from the *Wyoming*, and settling accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggan, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders George W. Young and William A. Kirkland, Surgeon Edward R. Denby, First Assistant Engineer Philip Inch, Second Assistant Engineer Sydney Albert, Third Assistant Engineers Hugh H. Cline, William C. Monroe, Lucien Sullivan and Walter D. Smith, Gunner John Rogers, and Carpenter Wm. W. W. Dwier, from the *Wyoming*.

Lieutenant Thomas S. Spencer, from the *Genessee*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, from the command of the *Sassacus*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Calvin C. Jackson, from the *Michigan*, and waiting orders.

Commander John P. Bankhead, from the command of the *Otsego*.

Commander John C. Howard, from the command of the *Nereus*, and ordered to command the *Otsego*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chaplain Photius Fisk, retired and placed on furlough pay.

Lieutenant Silas W. Terry, advanced five grades.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, advanced five grades, for distinguished conduct in battle while in command of the *Sassacus*, in the attack on, and attempt to run down the Rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, on the 5th of May, 1864.

Commander Edmund Lanier, placed on the retired list.

DISMISSED.

Gunner William H. Herring.

Thomas C. Cassady.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Morrow P. Lowry and A. J. Myers, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master L. C. McIntyre, to the *Yantic*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Addison Pool, to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Master Charles G. Loung, to the receiving ship *Ohio*, Boston.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. H. Chipman, to the *Isonomia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. German, to the *Mingoe*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Luther, to the *Isonomia*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Briggs, to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Marvin, to the *Miami*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Flynn, to the *Kensington*.

Acting Ensign George T. Chapman, to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Master R. F. Cook, to the *Sabine*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Dwyer, to the *Yantic*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Gustavus H. Home, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Lemon, to the *Isonomia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. Kenealoy, to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Master J. W. Magune, to command the *Dunbarton*.

Acting Master Charles C. Kingsbury, to the *Tristam Shandy*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry D. Kimberly, to the *Kensington*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster S. B. Huey, to the *Yantic*.

Acting Masters J. P. Randall and C. M. Merchant, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. Christians, to the *Ohio*.

Acting Master Hamilton Bingham, to the *Thistle*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles S. Fowler, to the *Dunbarton*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Sturtevant, to the *Yantic*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, to special duty under the instruction of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Tracy Coit, to the *Michigan*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Jared Linsley, Jr., to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Julius B. Whiffin, to the *Tristam Shandy*.

Acting Master Barker Van Voorhis, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer G. H. Ruiter, to medical survey, Baltimore.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George L. Shoemaker, to the *Tristam Shandy*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Dennison A. Lockwood, to the *Tristam Shandy*.

Acting Ensign Edward P. Power, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Ensign Otis A. Thompson, to the *Dunbarton*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Stedman S. Davis, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master Elijah Rose, to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Black, to medical survey at Boston, Mass.

Acting Master's Mates William S. Trott and J. E. Lovett, to the tugs fitting out at Philadelphia.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas M. Webb, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mater Adam G. Borden, to the *Zouave*.

Acting Master's Mates F. W. Kimball, Charles Gainsford and Charles D. Duncan, to the *Savannah*, for instruction.

Acting Master's Mate Maurice Wagg, to the *Tristam Shandy*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles T. Somes, to the *Dunbarton*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. P. Colby, from the *Sciota* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. G. Saltonstall, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to command the *Kensington*.

Acting Master J. F. Winchester, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Kensington*.

Acting Ensign Edward Winnemore, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Yantic*.

Acting Ensign George D. Newcomb, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Sabine* as sword master.

Acting Master E. Van Slyck, from the *Port Royal* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Atwood Crosby, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Isonomia*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel Holman, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Wyalusing*.

Acting Master Barker Van Voorhis, from the West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John Blitz, from the store bark *Ironsides* and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, from the *Pawtuxet* and ordered to the *Kensington*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John D. Miller, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to the *Kensington*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant David Cate, from temporary command of the Navy Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to obey his orders received from Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Acting Masters William Tallman, Jr., and John C. Welles, and Acting Ensign Walter Pearce, from the *Wyoming* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. K. Cressy, from the command of the *Malvern* and ordered to temporary command of the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wesley Randall, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Nelson Crossman, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William F. Worrell, from duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *Mingoe*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Sloan, from the *Mercury* and ordered to the *Kensington*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward F. Devens, from the command of the *Aries* and ordered to command the *Tristam Shandy*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James Blackinsop, from the *Arkansas* and a leave of absence for one month granted.

Acting Ensign Edward W. Halcro, from the *Genesee* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles Knowles, from the *Penguin* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Brown, from the command of the *Mercury* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead, from the *Rasca* and settling accounts.

Acting Ensign Richmond Daggett, from the *Pawnee* and a leave of absence for thirty days granted.

Acting Master William Fales, from the *Susquehanna* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Henry Reaney, from the *Courier* and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mate Mason S. Cooper, from the *Sangamon* and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction.

Acting Master's Mates Isaac T. Brown and John E. Sweeney, from the *Wyoming* and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

T. M. Mitchell, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Isonomia*.

George B. Sidell, Acting Ensign, detached from the *Sagamore* and ordered to the *Isonomia*.

Horace Ward Force, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Charles A. Rogers, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Isonomia*.

William Elroyer Pratt, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tristam Shandy*.

J. D. Gossick, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Augustus Barnum, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and Jonathan W. Hackett, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Charles Bremon, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Charles Thurston and James W. Mead, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Dunbarton*.

George B. Napheys, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Thomas Pentony, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tristam Shandy*.

Joseph Campbell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Isonomia*.

James McMillan, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Christian Kruse and Clinton T. Taylor, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to the *Sabine*.

John Johnston and Joseph Fuller, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Barnabas H. Collier, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles Nellman, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign J. F. Kavanaugh, and ordered to the *Racer*.

Acting Ensign E. H. Frisbie, and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

Acting Ensign B. G. Seaman, and ordered to the *Lehigh*.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Moore, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Daniel B. Hubbard, Isaac D. Pease and Thomas Perry, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Gunner James Quevedo (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Acting Ensign William J. Crosby, and ordered to the *Genesee*.

Acting Ensign Frank E. Brackett, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Robert D. Bogart and Frederick T. Mason, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron for duty on the staff of Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Acting Ensigns Converse A. Babcock and James C. Brown, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign James E. Hurlburt, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Richardson, and detached from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Harris, and ordered to the *Owasco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Howard Wilson and John Thompson Stars, and ordered to the *Hero*.

Acting Ensigns W. H. Williams, W. B. Dumont and Andrew Willard, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mates William H. Sprague and William T. Brownell, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate George W. Pest, and ordered to the *Sabine*.

Acting Master's Mate Edward Kemp (under circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Pontiac*.
Acting Master's Mate Samuel T. Paine, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Lewis F. Strout, and ordered to the *Catalpa*.
Acting Master's Mate Frank H. Forbes, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Benjamin H. Barnard, of the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master T. E. Baldwin, commanding the *O. M. Pettit*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Master William H. Latham, of the *Flag*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign Thomas E Chapin, of the *Commodore McDonough*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master Alvin Phinney, commanding the *Racer*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign Charles W. Adams, of the *Ossipee*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master's Mate William Moody, of the *Victoria*, to Acting Ensign, for cool and gallant conduct in the attempt to destroy the blockade runner *Georgina McCaw*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Hineline, of the *Victoria*, to Acting Second Assistant Engineer, for cool and gallant conduct in the attempt to destroy the blockade runner *Georgina McCaw*
William Smith and John F. Bickford, of the *Kearsarge*, to Acting Master's Mates, for gallantry and good conduct in the engagement with the *Alabama*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign Charles J. Goodwin.
Acting Master John W. Dicks.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers James D. Van Zandt and Edward A. Homans.
Acting Master Charles F Washburn.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Mark Berry.
Acting Master's Mate S. T. Smith, of the *Union*.
Acting Master's Mates Alfred O. Smith, Octavius H. Robbins and John Ramsdell.
Acting Ensign John J. Perkins, of the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Sartori, of the *Wyalusing*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. F. McNutt.
Acting Master's Mate Oscar W. Bement, of the *Vandalia*.
Acting Master's Mate Henry Mirrow, of the *Potomac*.
Acting Master's Mate H. A. Vaughan, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Elijah Sells, of the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, to Bridgeport, Tenn.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Wheldon Holmes, to the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to the *Dunbarton*
Acting Master A. A. Owens, to command the *Catalpa* and ordered to the *Mingoe*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign James Wilson.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Nolan.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Jacob Huber, of the *Glide*, Mississippi Squadron.

CORRECTION.

The announcement of the reduction of Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Moffit, to the rating of First Class Fireman, to serve for the term of two years, and to forfeit all the pay now due, was last week, by error, put under the head of Orders Revoked, instead of under the separate title it required.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. gunboat *Miami* was found on the 26th ult., 35 miles south of Cape Henry, in a disabled condition, and towed to Fortress Monroe by the transport steamer *Cassandra*, from New Orleans.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that the Marine Corps is constantly being added to—a draft of new recruits being received weekly, and mostly from Philadelphia. Nearly all of them are credited to the quota of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

COMMODORE Stribling, commandant at the Philadelphia Yard, has notified the shipwrights employed there, that, inasmuch as wages have been raised to $3 50 per day by shipbuilders outside the Yard, the same rate will be allowed in the Yard, to take effect the first of August.

QUITE a number of gunboats are at the Washington Yard, some undergoing repairs and others awaiting orders. The revenue cutters *Tiger*, *W. H. Seward*, and *Wyanda* are lying off the Yard. The gunboats *Teaser* and *Eureka* have lately come up from the Lower Potomac. The steamers *Donn* and *Bibb* are nearly completed and will soon be ready for sea.

THE American fleet in Europe has been somewhat altered from its original composition. It now consists of the *Niagara*, 12; *Kearsarge*, 6; *Sacramento*, 11, all steamers. Of the *St. Louis*, 16, and *Constellation*, 16, sailing sloops. The *Iroquois*, 9, *Susquehanna*, 12, and *Ticonderoga*, 13, are or will soon be on their way thither. The *Dictator*, it is re-affirmed, will follow after a trial trip to Bermuda. The fleet now in the Channel and the Mediterranean amounts to 31 guns; when reinforced it will carry 97.

THE fleet off Mobile consists of the following vessels:—Hartford (flag-ship), 20 guns; Richmond, 18; Brooklyn, 24; Monongahela, 12; Lackawanna, 14; Oneida, 10; Metacomet, 10; Genesee, 8; Sabago, 10; Port Royal, 6; Kennebec, 6; Pinola, 4; Itasca, 4; Pembina, 6; Penguin, 7; Tennessee, 6; Conemaugh, 8; Ossipee, 13; Galena, 14; Cowslip, Phillipi, Glascon, Jasmine, Buckthorn, tugs. The Manhattan was to arrive about the middle of August, she being at Pensacola coaling.

THE following additional prize cases have been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment:—Prize schooner *Paul*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Sagamore*; prize schooner *Napier*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Mount Vernon*, *Mystic*, *Chippewa* and *Stars and Stripes*; prize schooner *Ranger*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Fort Henry* and *Wanderer*; prize schooner *Florence Nightingale*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Octarora* and *Tioga*; prize 66 bales of cotton, captured by the U. S. steamer *Conestoga*.

ADMIRAL Dahlgren reports the capture of the prize sloop *Hope*, of Nassau, while attempting to run out of Sapelo, on the 10th of July, by the United States steamer *Ladona*, under command of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George E. Welch. Also, the capture of the prize sloop *Sarah May*, of Nassau, on the night of the 26th of June, ultimo, by the United States steamer *Norfolk Packet*, Acting Ensign George N. Wood, commanding, and a list of the officers and men entitled to share. The cargoes will be sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

THE machinery of iron-clad *Monadnock*, at the Boston Yard, is rapidly approaching completion, under the direction of Chief Engineer Ziegler and First Assistant Randall, and she will soon be ready for her trial trip. She now sits 4 feet and 4 inches out of water, and when ready for sea will probably sit one foot lower. She will probably be one of the most comfortable vessels of her class yet constructed, having a special turret for ventilation, with engines and blowers for sending a draught through all her compartments. The captured side-wheel steamer *Tristam Shandy* is in dock, undergoing thorough repairs. Side-wheel steamer *Rhode Island*, 12, lies at the head of the wharf, completing her repairs and outfit. Screw-steamer *Circassian*, 6, has not yet sailed, but had nearly finished taking in her stores on the 2d. Frigate *Sabine* still lay in the stream on the 2d, and was expected to sail for Portland in a day or two.

NEWS from Hilton Head of July 21st, says:—Admiral Dahlgren left for Charleston harbor in the *Philadelphia*, on Monday afternoon. The *New Hampshire* lies in the stream, between the *Vermont* and the *Wabash*. The *Vermont* will probably sail for the North within a week, and after being repaired will be sent, it is expected, to Norfolk, as a receiving ship. Commodore Thatcher is to take command of her and transfer his officers from the *New Hampshire*. Captain Reynolds and his officers will in a day or two be transferred to the latter. The coast survey steamer *Bibb* is shortly expected here. The *Vixen*, which has replaced while North, is now in the harbor.

A LETTER, dated June 6, has been recently received from the surgeon of the *Water Witch*, per flag of truce, stating that he was uninjured. He, with his fellow officers, are in the naval hospital at Savannah, and the wounded ones are under his professional care. He says:—The number of our wounded in the engagement was thirteen, of whom seven were officers. Besides these, one was killed. The party that captured us lost six killed and ten wounded. Our wounded are all doing well and likely to recover. Paymaster Billings gained the admiration of friend and foe by his gallant conduct. He received a sabre stroke over the head, which stunned him for the time and left a wound, but not a serious one.

AT half-past one A. M. on the morning of the 1st instant, the officers of the U. S. steamer *Massasoit* assembled in a body and serenaded their Captain, Lieutenant-Commander E. Barrett, with a full chorus brass band, at his residence in Boston. Lieutenant-Commander Barrett made his appearance, and was received with great applause. He made a few remarks, regretting that the time for their separation was so near, but that the fortunes of war had thus willed it. He called upon them always to maintain the common cause of the country, and never to allow the glory of the good old flag to be sullied. He then invited them in, and having partaken of refreshments, the band played several more national and other popular airs.

THE following changes have taken place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past week:—The U. S. steamer *Pontiac*, Commander Hussel, sailed on the 28th ult. The U. S. supply steamer *Newbern*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Harris, sailed on the 20th, with a large draft of men for the James River. The steamers *Maria Love* and *Mary Grandy*, formerly tugs, have been purchased by the Government and will be immediately fitted for service. Preparations are being made to lay the keel of another new steamer near the Dry Dock. The U. S steamer *Kensington* went into commission on the 1st inst., Commander Saltonstall, and is now lying off the Yard awaiting orders. The *Pontoosuc* received her crew on the 1st, and is now ready for active service. The U. S. steamer *Queen* will sail in a few days.

A NUMBER of men recently attempted to desert from the receiving ship *Ohio*, at the Boston Yard. Only one or two succeeded in getting away, and it is thought that one of a party which jumped overboard was shot by the guard. About 650 men left the *Ohio* last Saturday to go on board the *Connecticut*. They are to be distributed through the blockading squadron to relieve the invalids and others. There are still some 1,200 men on board the *Ohio*, including some of the rebel deserters and prisoners who took the oath of allegiance and entered our Navy. These "Western recruits," as they are termed, are distributed through our ships, one sixth of each ship's crew being composed of them. The frigate *Sabine* is in the harbor and will probably sail early this week. The *Connecticut* sailed Saturday afternoon.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE following is a list of the candidates who entered the Naval Academy as midshipmen at the examination, July 20 to 31, 1864:—

NAME.	STATE	AGE.
Geo. R. Adams	New York.	16.6 m.
Samuel Ames, Jr.	Rhode Island.	16.3
Lewis Ashmun, son of an officer		17.1
Chas. E. Belknap, (entered 3d class)	New York.	17.11
W. J. Barnet	New York.	17.6
W B. Beehler	Maryland.	16.4
R. M. G. Brown	Virginia.	16.7
G. E Bryson	Maryland.	17.7
Arthur Burrale	Illinois.	16.2
James W. Carlin	Illinois.	16.2
Charles A. Clarke	Iowa.	16.11
Edward Colby	Vermont.	16.2
F. B Cook	Iowa.	17.1
A H. Coffroth	Pennsylvania.	16.7
Ambrose M. Cunning	Indiana.	17.10
Webster Doty	Wisconsin.	16.9
W. E. Delahey	Kansas.	17.4
John F. Gay	Pennsylvania.	17.11
W. T. Goundie	Pennsylvania.	16.9
James D. Goin	New York.	16.11
Henry O. Handy	Massachusetts.	16.4
E. B. Ripple, enlisted boy		17.9
Jerome B. House	New York.	16.10
Royale R. Ingersoll	Michigan.	16.7
R. T. Jasper	New York.	17.7
Duncan Kennedy	New York.	16.7
F. A. Kranse	Michigan.	16.3
Aretas M. Legg	New York.	17.6
H. C. Longnecker	Pennsylvania.	16.0
S. H. May	New Hampshire.	17.2
Malcom McFarland	Pennsylvania.	17.3
R. Mitchell	Massachusetts.	16.6
W. G. Morgan, "at large"		17.7
Charles M Mott	New York.	16.8
R. E. C. Myer	Pennsylvania.	16.4
S. B. Myers	Iowa.	16.0
Nathan E. Niles	Pennsylvania.	16.7
F. B. Oakley, son of an officer		16.2
Arthur H. Parsons	Ohio.	16.10
J. C Hichberg	Illinois.	17.10
C. W. Ruschenberger, son of an officer,		16 10
J. B. Robinson	Pennsylvania.	16.2
R. P. Rodgers, son of an officer		14.7
R. S. Ryors	New Mexico.	17.9
James R. Selfridge	California.	16.0
Charles A. Seymour	Oregon.	17.3
Luther S. Shook	Indiana.	17.7
Charles A. Stone	Pennsylvania.	17.7
Jesse B. Smith	Vermont.	17.11
N. Taylor	New York.	16.8
W. C. Talbot	Kentucky.	17.2
R. M. Thompson	Pennsylvania.	16.5
W. E. Uhler	Pennsylvania.	17.8
Geo. C. Wallace	Indiana.	16.11
J. F. Wallis	Maryland.	15.3

The next examination for admission, as appointed by the Navy Department, commences on the 20th of September next.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

THE following list of casualties amongst officers is made up before it is possible to obtain official reports. We are therefore unable to guarantee its completeness or accuracy.

KILLED.

Ackerson, Lieutenant 51 N Y
Bush, Lieutenant 2 Mich
Craven, Lieutenant 100 Pa
Cobham, George A, Colonel 11 Pa
Crossfield, Captain 6 N H
Dresser, John, Colonel 57 Mass
Davis, Lieutenant 46 Pa
Elliott, Captain, A. A. G.
Ferris, Captain 38 Wis
Hartley, Lieutenant 14 N Y H A
Hull, Captain 9 N H
Howe, Captain 57 Mass
Howard, Colonel 2 Md
Hodges, Lieut Colonel 59 Mass
Loyce, W K, Colonel 141 N Y
Lowe, Lieutenant 7 Ind
Lindsay, David J, Captain 149 N Y
Miller, Robert, Captain 26 Wis
Mix, William, Lieutenant 19 U S
Organ, John, Lieutenant 66 Ohio
Oliver, Captain 100 Pa
Prescott, Major 59 Mass
Pennel, Chr, Lieutenant 19 U S
Pullman, Lieutenant 19 Mich
Raymer, Lieutenant 19 C T
Robinson, J B, Lieutenant 28 Pa
Reynolds, Major 17 Vt
Randall, C B, Lieut-Colonel 149 N Y
Radcliff, Adjutant 143 N Y
Swartwout, S M, Major 48 N Y
Seaman, J P, Captain 26 Wis
Sims, S H, Captain 51 N Y
Tilman, Lieutenant 51 Pa
Wolf, Lieutenant 46 Pa
Waterbury, Lieutenant 143 N Y
Warren, T M, Lieutenant 141 N Y
Wiley, H O, Captain 143 N Y
Young, Captain 2 Mich
Young, Captain 143 N Y

WOUNDED.

Aultzenbaugh, Captain 45 Pa, hand
Allyn, Wm B, Adjt 31 Me, thigh
Armstrong, W A, Captain 31 Me, arm
Anderson, John, Lieut 57 Mass, arm
Adams, J Q, Lieut 30 U S C T, leg
Baker, Major 19 Mich
Babbett, Lieutenant 141 N Y
Burnett, A A, Captain 37 Wis, head
Barton, Geo E, Lieut 57 Mass, scalp
Brown, Chas D, Capt 29 Mass, scalp
Beall, L U, 1st Lieut 37 Wis, thigh
Baldwin, L, Major 150 N Y
Bersy, Captain 27 C T, arm and leg
Blanchard, G A, Capt 35 Mass, arm
Burnett, A A, Captain 37 Wis, head
Bowsall, F R, Captain 28 Pa, hip
Barney, Lieut-Col 2 Pa, groin
Burned, G W, Captain 19 C T, breast
Brockway, J W, Capt 29 C T, foot, arm
Brown, C A, Capt 28 Mass, scalp
Bates, D, Col 30 C T, neck severely
Barton, J, Major 179 N Y, leg
Bowen, Lieut-Col 61 Ohio, leg
Campbell, E A, Adjt 7 Wis, back
Colgrove, Col 27 Ind, dangerously
Carey, S G, Adjt 123 N Y, leg
Curtis, Capt 130 N Y, leg amputated
Clark, Thos, 2d Lieut 40 N Y, sh'ld'r
Childs, Frank, Lieutenant 33 N Y
Cassidy, F, Captain 110 Pa, leg
Copeland, C, Captain 110 Pa, thigh
Cheney, D F, Lieut 9 N H, arm
Castle, G B, Lieut 4 R I, arm
Cahberly, Major 141 N Y, leg
Chamberlin, Ira S, Lieutenant
Connet, Thos N, Lieut 29 C T, leg
Clark W H, Captain 21 Mass, shoulder and back
Carter, Lieut 28 C T, eye and face
Baety, J H, 1st Lieut 123 N Y
DeLaney, John, Captain 60 N Y
Daggett, W E, Capt 29 C T, hip
Dickinson, E, Capt 29 Conn, mortally
Daniels, Adjutant 8 Ct
Dressenbach, Henry, 1st Lieut 11 Pa
Davis, G E, Adjutant 21 Mass, arm
Dunn, Walter G, Capt 109 Pa, leg
Davis, W W, Lieutenant 59 Mass, arm
Eldridge, Chas C, Lieut 4 R I, sh'ld'r
Egerton, G W, Lieut 30 C T, arm amp
England, Lieutenant 2 Md
Fitzhugh, Major on Col Wainwright's staff
Fuller, E M, Captain 29 C T, head
Ferris, N S, Capt 38 Wis, thorax
Flint, Wm, Lieut 29 C T, shoulder
Fletcher, Geo A, Lieut 56 Mass, face
Fyre, M M, Lieut 39 C T, arm
Green, E, Lieut 9 N H, shoulder
Gould, Wm P, 1st Lieut 11 Pa
Gould, J P, Col 59 Mass, leg amp
Hall, H S, Lieut-Col 43 C T, arm amp
Herd, W H, Lieut 23 C T, neck, head
Hertigan, R C, Lieut 56 Mass, face
Holman, J, Captain 2 Pa, arm
Hitchcock, H S, Lieut 21 Mass, mortally
Hammond, W, Lieut 190 Pa, foot
Howe, G H, Lieut 57 Mass, chest
Holton, Frank, 1st Lieut 18 Wis, leg
Howard, Hy, Lt-Col 2 Md, thorax
Hull, Wm H, Captain 4 R I, leg
Hamilton, Major 100 Pa
Hay, Wm C, 1st Lieut 11 Pa
Hazard, Adjutant 141 N Y
Hatch, A, Lieutenant 35 Mass, leg
Hoffman, Allen, 1st Lieut 27 Mich,
Holden, L S, Captain 20 Mich, thigh
Ingraham, J A, 2d Lieut 2 Md, face
Jewell, G, 1st Lieut 13 Ohio cavalry, abdomen
Johnson, W P, Captain 142 N Y, thigh
Jackson, A H, Lt-Col 139 N Y, hand
Knapp, A C, Lieut 29 C T, back
Kurtin, H H, Lieut 23 C T, thigh
Long, Francis T, Captain 21 Ct, breast and abdomen
Luneerger, A D, Lieut 3 N Y, shoulder
Lunn, L, Lieutenant 56 Mass, hip
Leeke, J C, Major 30 C T, breast, arm
Lane, James, Lieut 3 N Y, foot
Lipson, Lieutenant 20 Ct, head
Lang, Jas, 1st Lieut 3 N Y, foot
Mongel, Lewis, 1st Lieut 119 N Y, leg
McKinstry, Alexander, Lieut 149 N Y
Moore, J, 1st Lieutenant 11 Pa
McMasters, P K, Capt 1 9 N Y, side
Mason, J B, Lieut 31 C T, arm amp.
McGroarty, S, Colonel 61 Ohio, elbow
Matlock, Captain 70 Ind
Moore, J H, Captain 29 Pa
McFall, Frank, Lieut 23 Pa, head
Miller, F C, Lieut 141 N Y, slight
McArtt, Lt-Col 141 N Y
Needham, H D, 1st Lieut 17 Vt—chest
O'Brien, J, Adjutant 43 C T—shoulder
Post, Oliver D, Captain 20 Ct
Rockwood, Major 19 U S C T
Reed, Lieutenant 57 Mass
Richardson, Sherman, Lieut 25 C T—arm
Roberts, Wm D, Lieut 28 C T—hand and leg
Reed, C P, Capt 39 C T—arm
Rogers, Franklin, Lieut 2 N Y—neck
Register, R Wilson, 1st Lt 2 Md—back
Ross, W E, Lt-Col 31 C T—leg amp.
Rutterer, Captain 45 Pa
Service, H H, Lieut 14 N Y—back
Silverword, W F, Lieut 43 C T—breast
Scully, J, Lieut 43 C T—leg
Skinner, Geo M, Capt 58 Mass—back
Steele, J W, Lieut 43 C T—shoulder
Sexauer, Christian, 1st Lieut 11 Pa
Sawyer, Captain 22 Mass—severely
Snow, H, Captain 23 U S C T
Steinmeyer, N, Capt 26 Wis—shoulder
Sturdevant, Ham R, 1st Lieut 11 Pa
Saltmeier, Lieutenant 46 Pa
Smith, Theod, 1st Lieut 46 N Y—thigh
Thorkley, Geo, Captain, A.A.G. 1st brig, 3d division—hand
Townsend, Captain 141 N Y
Tenlgar, A G, 1st Lieut 4 R I—head
Tenton, Lieutenant 20 Ct—foot
Tar, Captain 29 Ct—arm
Walton, Lieutenant 5 Ct
Wilson, H, Lieut 23 U S—face
Woodward, O F, Capt 30 C T—arm
Weld, Colonel 56 Mass—slightly
Westlake, C W, Lieutenant 59 C T—contusion in back
Wright, Geo, Lieut 6 N Y H A—back
Woodmer, Lieut 26 Wis—severely
Warford, Joseph, 1st Lieut 109 Pa—leg
Wright, Major 51 N Y—slightly
Woodruff, R K, Captain 31 C T—arm
Wright, M T, Captain 59 Ohio—leg
Wilson, Lieutenant 33 N J—leg
Whitman, Adjutant 46 Pa
Wilson, J D, Lieutenant 29 Pa
Young, Lieutenant 46 Pa
Yarkes, K, Captain 6 Ohio—right arm

SERGEANT Arthur Woods, 12th N. Y. Cavalry, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Fort Macon, N. C., for the term of one year, for the murder of a negro at Newbern in April last.

DISBURSING officers of the United States are, by circular of the Internal Revenue Bureau, required to retain five per cent. on all payment for services in the civil, military, naval or other branches of the Government, after the 1st of July, when exceeding the rate of $600 per annum.

CAMP Stoneman, District of Columbia, has been broken up by order of the Secretary of War, and all men, whether mounted or dismounted, are ordered to report to their regiments, with the exception of men belonging to 1st, 3d, and 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

MAJOR-General Augur designated Friday, August 5, as the day upon which W. H. Carter shall suffer death by hanging. Carter was a short time since found guilty by a Military Commission of furnishing the Rebels with supplies, among which were millions of gun-caps, sent by him at a time they were most needed by the Rebels. At the time of his capture a large Rebel mail was found upon him, and among the letters was one to the authorities of Richmond pointing out a certain person then in the South as a Yankee spy, and advising that he be hung.

32,000 Rebel prisoners are estimated to have been received at the military prison in Louisville since September, 1862, captured by our armies operating on the Nashville and in Eastern Kentucky. 1,700 Rebel prisoners are reported now at Camp Chase, 110 of whom have been recruited for service on the Indian frontier. In the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., 9,000 are reported and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago, besides several hundred at Alton. There is a depot for them, too, at Point Lookout, Md., and at Elmira, N. Y.

A REBEL captain, who deserted from Early's force and came into our lines recently, furnishes the military authorities with the following information: "The Rebel cavalry force operating in the valley and up the river numbers 8,000 effective men. They have all been remounted and equipped, and are commanded by Bradley Johnson and McCausland. The infantry forces are under Early, who says he is determined to hold the valley at all hazards. His forces are engaged in threshing the wheat."

(BUSINESS NOTICE.)

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July 11, 1864.

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MARRIED.

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HURLBIRT—MCKINNEY.—On board the gunboat *Elfin*, off Johnsonville, Tenn., July 22d, by Rev. Russel, of the 13th U. S. C. I., JAMES H. HURLBIRT, Acting Ensign U. S. N., to Miss MOLLIE MCKINNEY, of Perryville, Tenn.

RUTH—GASSAWAY.—In Washington, on July 26th, by Rev. Joshua Morsell, DUDLEY L. RUTH, U. S. N., to ANNA L., eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. G. Gassaway. No cards.

DIED.

KOOSHLY.—On Friday morning, July 15th, at the "Soldier's Home," in New Orleans, of illness contracted while in the discharge of his duty, GEORGE GRANVILLE KOOSHLY, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, late of Concord, N. H.

BARLOW.—At Washington, D.C., on July 27th, of gastric fever, ARABELLA WHARTON GRIFFITH, wife of Brigadier-General Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Volunteers.

DE CAMP.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, July 26th, of wounds received in battle, Lieutenant JOHN S. DE CAMP, 14th N. Y. Cavalry, aged 24 years.

HUNT.—At Clermont, N. Y., on Friday, July 29th, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA HUNT, wife of Wm. H. Hunt, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

REYNOLDS.—In New York, on Saturday, July 30th, from wounds received June 3d, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Captain STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-General, aged 23 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of $100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

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EVERY DAYS' NEWS FROM THE seat of war lends additional interest to Captain Chauncey's Great Topographical Map of the

MILITARY SITUATION

in Virginia, where every road and stream (made historical by Grant's movements), are recorded. It can be obtained at 77 Cedar street, room 22 and 23.

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This great National thoroughfare is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new running stock, with all recent improvements; and as the bridges and track are again in substantial condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEED, SECURITY and COMFORT, will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

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TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

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PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 10, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named and particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood; No. 34, cotton waste, packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, boiler iron and rivets; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No. 23, stationery; No. 25, hickory and ash plank and butts; No. 26, white pine; No. 34, hemp and cotton packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, boiler iron; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil, No. 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, lubricating or metallic oils; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores, No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, lead, &c.; No 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 25, hickory and ash planks and butts; No. 26, white pine; No. 27, black walnut and cherry; No. 28, mahogany, white holley; No. 29, lanterns; No. 30, lignumvitæ; No. 31, drudgeons, pumps, &c.; No. 32, sour flour, crucibles, &c.; No 33, patented articles; No. 34, cotton and hemp packings, &c.; No. 35, engineer stores.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 9, tallow, soap, &c.; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes, No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints and dryers; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting, &c.; No. 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No 8, lumber; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe valves, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16 steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, lead and zinc; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, fire wood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

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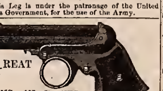

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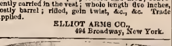

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PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall-st.
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Third National Bank of New York, 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 & 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third-ave.
Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th av. & B'way.
Eighth National Bank of New York, 650 Broadway
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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE "Second Invasion" of EARLY being ended, or, at all events, intermitted, we may resume the thread of our narration of its events from the point where the confusion in news made its suspension advisable. We have already recorded AVERILL's successful skirmish at Winchester on July 20th, which the Richmond *Examiner* describes as "the deplorable "affair in which RAMSEUR's division was humiliated "in the dust," and "three Confederate brigades had "to run away without even a formation in line of "battle." The enemy admits a loss of "300 or 400 "men and 4 guns." AVERILL was then joined by CROOK, who with his infantry had now returned from the unfortunate affair at Island Ford. On Saturday, the 23d, there was considerable skirmishing at Kernstown, four miles beyond Winchester, and our cavalry was driven back on the main body. On Sunday, the 24th, the enemy pressed his advantage, and, sending in his cavalry again, drove ours back in great rout through Winchester towards Bunker Hill. Our cavalry is said to have broken and fled in disgraceful style, completely uncovering the flanks of the infantry and forcing it back. General CROOK had at first drawn up in line of battle, and prepared for a hard contest; but the breaking of his cavalry at once forced him to retreat. CROOK's force was reported at about 10,000 men, consisting of AVERILL's and DUFFIE's cavalry and two divisions of infantry. The enemy was in greater strength, and, according to General CROOK, easily overlapped our line right and left, repeatedly outflanking it by brisk charges, and forcing a retreat from point to point. After the first struggle at noon, therefore, there was a running fight along the turnpike down to Bunker Hill, lasting till night. Five miles north of Winchester EARLY halted his main force, but kept his cavalry in hot pursuit, and with them drove us through Bunker Hill to Martinsburgh. Our loss in prisoners was quite heavy, and the loss from all sources was about twelve hundred, including among the killed Colonel MULLIGAN, of Lexington fame, whose brigade covered the retreat. It was stated, as a rumor, that we also lost four guns. If we may judge from General HUNTER's orders, our Shenandoah Army is again found wanting in the soldierly conduct which distinguishes their comrades of the Army of the Potomac. In one of these general orders, thirteen officers of various regiments are dismissed for deserting their command during the battle on the retreat, and going to the rear with false reports of our losses.

On Monday the enemy's cavalry continued the pursuit, and our Army, having reached Martinsburgh, paused a moment. A sharp artillery engagement ensued, and CROOK, having gained time to get off most of his trains by road and railroad, again fell back, and, on Tuesday, crossed the Potomac into Maryland, the enemy not molesting him. In the two affairs at Winchester and Martinsburgh the enemy suffered hardly less than we in killed and wounded, but lost no prisoners. A great deal of property was removed from Martinsburgh, goods in that vicinity having been kept of late in portable condition. Some stores, however, were seized by the enemy.

The enemy now held the west bank of the Potomac from Williamsport to Shepardstown. In Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, the scenes of the former raid were renewed—the panic, the great stories, the fugitive people, the property of every species blocking the roads north and east, and all that strange spectacle already described in connection with the previous raid. Meanwhile there were many stories of the crossing of the enemy in force on Tuesday, the 26th, again on Wednesday, and again on Thursday. But on neither of these days was there any fighting, and apparently no advance by the enemy, except that on Thursday afternoon a force was reported to have crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, which place they held in some force. Our troops, rallying again, took possession of some of the upper Potomac fords, came down from Maryland Heights whither they had hurried, as usual, with their stores from Harper's Ferry, occupied the latter town again, and also Williamsport. As yet there was no trustworthy evidence that the enemy had crossed into Maryland at all. Indeed, on Wednesday night it was found that he was not opposite Williamsport; and, accordingly, on Thursday, the 28th, General KELLY crossed, and reöccupied Martinsburgh, which the enemy had already evacuated. But the enemy had an invading project in view. He crossed the Potomac with a few cavalry (for it was with a few thousand cavalry he now opposed us, his infantry being all in Virginia), and advanced on Chambersburgh on Friday. On Saturday morning, the 30th, a force of two or three hundred mounted men—the press dispatch from Harrisburgh says "it is positively "known that the number was but 208"—after dispersing some of our troops at Carlisle barracks, entered Chambersburgh and fired the town. The people, on hearing the day previous of the enemy's approach, had packed and sent away their merchandise and valuables, and many of them had taken themselves away also. No resistance was made by those who remained. MCCAUSLAND, who commanded the cavalry, asked $500,000, to ransom Chambersburgh from burning. This sum not being furnished, he promptly laid about 250 buildings, or two-thirds of the town, in ashes. The loss was more than a million of dollars. The town contained 6,000 inhabitants; and we have elsewhere given our opinion upon the conduct which permitted its destruction without striking a blow in defence. "The citizens, without protest, had submitted to plun- "der," says a sympathetic account, and in the same gentle spirit suffered their town to be burned. There must have been, also, some military misfortune, to call it by the most charitable name, to allow so bold a raid, by so insignificant a force, to be successful. But probably MCCAUSLAND's squad was supported by other troops near the town.

About 11 o'clock the enemy withdrew from Chambersburgh, and, immediately after, AVERILL with his cavalry rode into the town, and, without pausing to extinguish the flames, which now enveloped it, set out in pursuit of MCCAUSLAND. To explain the presence of AVERILL at this juncture, it will be necessary to state that, on Thursday evening, he commenced retreating from Hagerstown, which he had previously held, towards Carlisle. A part of his train, through the negligence and excitement of the railroad people, was captured next day by the enemy, who, as we have said, leaving Martinsburgh on Thursday, crossed the Potomac with cavalry at Williamsport on Friday. AVERILL was easily driven back on the Williamsport turnpike from Hagerstown to Greencastle during Friday. But that night the enemy left him, and, proceeding by another road to Chambersburgh, burned the town. News of the performance having reached AVERILL, he now assumed the rôle of pursuer, and followed the enemy due westerly through St. Thomas, Loudon and McConnellsburgh. As there were only 208 men that he pursued, the latter, of course, rapidly withdrew from AVERILL's command, and, at length, reached their reserves, which were in force probably equal to AVERILL—that is, between one and two thousand men. Towards evening AVERILL came up with the enemy's rear, eight miles beyond McConnellsburgh, and skirmished until after dark. A portion of the enemy's command continued the withdrawal on Sunday, the 31st, AVERILL following to Hancock. AVERILL's cavalry being badly jaded, both as to men and horses, by their frequent forced marches of late, now flying from the enemy and anon pursuing him, the chase was not very effectual, especially as MCCAUSLAND's battalion was well mounted. Many of AVERILL's horses fell exhausted, while the enemy kept in good condition. At Hancock the enemy apparently attempted to recross the Potomac, but, AVERILL menacing him, he withdrew on the Cumberland pike, and quickly checked pursuit, if any was intended, by felling trees behind him and burning bridges.

On Saturday evening there was a great fright at Frederick, Monocacy, and Poolesville. On that day, MOSBY with about 50 men crossed the Potomac at Cheat's Ferry, gallopped up the towpath to Adamstown, easily stampeded our picket there, consisting of 30 or 40 cavalry, cut the telegraph, robbed a few stores, and quickly retired. This affair stopped all the railroad trains in the neighborhood, and gave rise to a story of an invasion of Pennsylvania by 40,000 men under EARLY. On their return, a superior force of our cavalry stumbled on them near Conrad's Ferry, and had a trifling skirmish. On Sunday the enemy still held Duffield, six miles from Harper's Ferry, and a cavalry company, reconnoitering there, captured a few of the enemy's pickets, in a slight skirmish.

By this time, Pennsylvania was thoroughly aroused. The people of Pittsburgh had a meeting for defence on Sunday, having received notice from General COUCH that "it is believed BRECKINRIDGE is march- "ing West." There was great excitement; and a suspension of business next day. On Monday, August 1st, Governor CURTIN convened the State Legislature for August 9th, to take prompt measures in so great a crisis. General COUCH at the same time was reviewing the defences on the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. The Sixth corps was arriving at the scene of action, after a hard march. On Tuesday the 26th, they set out from Georgetown, on receiving news of CROOK's defeat, and bivouacked at Rockville. Next day they marched to Hyattstown, reached Monocacy on Thursday, and, passing through Frederick, camped at Jefferson. On Friday evening they reached Halltown, three miles from Harper's Ferry. The force at that point, when Chambersburgh was sacked next morning, consisted chiefly of the Sixth corps, a part of the Nineteenth corps, and the infantry of HUNTER, under command of CROOK. In the course of Saturday, orders were received to move out in pursuit of EARLY's army, who were said to be ravaging Pennsylvania, and the whole force, with an immense wagon train, marched hard during that day and the next,

suffering somewhat from deaths by sunstroke, but encountering no enemy. After a long and severe march, the troops arrived at Frederick quite exhausted. There they rested, and there they were at last accounts.

Meanwhile, the light cavalry brigade of Johnson, which was our only enemy in Maryland, had, all unconscious of the pursuit, been raiding off towards Cumberland, having taken the Bedford and Cumberland road from Hancock, as we have said, leaving Averill's exhausted command to rest a few days in quiet near the latter point. General Kelley with his cavalry now started to intercept the advance of Johnson and McCausland. On Monday afternoon at 4 p. m., the latter reached Folck's Mill, three miles from Cumberland, and sharply attacked Kelley, who was protecting the town. A skirmish continued till after dark, with some artillery on each side, and the enemy, about 11 at night, moved back to Oldtown, being foiled in his raid on Cumberland. He left his killed and wounded in our hands, two caissons, and some wagons and ammunition. The loss was hardly more than thirty on either side. The same afternoon, Colonel Stough, with about 500 men, had been posted at Oldtown, to cut off the enemy's retreat. Whether a knowledge of this fact caused the enemy's withdrawal from Cumberland or not, does not appear. But at daylight of Tuesday, he came down upon Colonel Stough, and, after a brisk skirmish lasting nearly till noon, routed him and drove him towards Cumberland, capturing the Colonel and about ninety men. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this affair was about 30, while ours was not half that number.

On Wednesday, the 3d, there was no fighting of importance, but on Thursday, the 4th, the enemy marched against New Creek and attacked our garrison—a little over 1,000 strong—at that point. For a while our men were sorely pressed, but, reinforcements arriving, the enemy was foiled, and forced to withdraw. Our loss was from 50 to 80, and the enemy's was reported to be greater. The latter, about 8 o'clock at night, struck off on the Romney road to Moorefield, and there was no longer any doubt that the movement had become a retreat and pursuit. On the same day, there was a great panic at Harrisburgh, caused by another of those reports that the enemy had crossed the Potomac and was invading the North. A Proclamation calling out 30,000 militia was issued by Governor Curtin. Another grand removal took place of farmers and their property from various districts in the Cumberland Valley. It was reported that the enemy occupied Hagerstown on Friday morning with five regiments, and was pushing north. There were also very many other statements, which need not be repeated, as they proved to be fictitious. But it was true that a small force of the enemy's cavalry took possession of Hagerstown on Friday, and searched the stores, taking what property was left there. That day and the next, they moved up to Middleburgh, and on Saturday night returned to Virginia. On Sunday, the 7th, our cavalry again ventured down, and occupied Hagerstown. The same day General Averill overtook the enemy at Moorefield and routed him, capturing all his artillery, consisting of four pieces and many of his wagons and small arms, and 500 prisoners. Our loss was less than 50 men. The pursuit was kept up for many miles, and the enemy driven to the mountains. The present raid, therefore, is substantially over, though Early is still harvesting in the Shenandoah Valley.

AT PETERSBURGH.

There have been many particulars sent North of the recent assault on Petersburgh, but nothing to substantially change the account we gave of it last week, or to invalidate the commentary then made. Dispatches, however, from headquarters, but not official, put our losses during the affair at 5,600, and the enemy's at 1,200. We should judge 5,000 to be a better estimate of our loss. The murderous nature of the enemy's fire from the hill, and the stubbornness of the resistance afterwards made from the captured fort by Ledlie's division, are reiterated. Indeed, our loss will establish the former fact, and the enemy's, the latter; for his chief loss in killed and wounded was during his charges to retake the fort. It is also alleged that only Beauregard's command, of three divisions, held the heights on the fatal Saturday. On the other hand it appears that none of the Fifth or Second corps were hotly engaged, though standing ready for a charge. Their combined losses were not over fifty. It is also certain that the enemy were much terrified at the explosion, and deserted the adjoining forts from fear that they also were undermined. It was a long time before they returned to their work, and nearly half an hour before their whole strength was concentrated against us. Indeed, every fresh particular of the affair only shows that victory was snatched away while fairly in our grasp. A proper handling of troops would have carried Petersburgh.

On the 30th of July, Davies' brigade of Gregg's (Second) cavalry division, which was on our left, according to the plan of Saturday's battle, already explained, had a sharp fight with Butler's South Carolina command, and drove them from the field. The losses were not great on either side. General Sheridan's departure, soon after, to assume command in Maryland, devolved the charge of his cavalry corps on General Gregg.

Sunday's first flag of truce had some informality connected with it which caused its rejection. That being corrected, an armistice took place from five to nine of Monday, the dead were buried, and the wounded cared for. Many of the severely wounded had died during the long exposure, in great suffering; for the weather was extremely hot then, as it has been since. Immediately on the conclusion of the truce, picket firing commenced, and continued on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the principal firing being in front of the Ninth corps. The latter day was the President's Fast, and some religious exercises were held here and there. There was but little firing, most of the shots being from the enemy. The same day, General Grant left for Washington. On Thursday, also, a short engagement took place between our gunboats and a battery on the north of the James.

It had been noticed that the enemy had strictly forbidden intercourse between his pickets and ours, since Saturday's repulse. This conduct naturally caused an attack from him to be expected, and deserters had reported that he was mining. This report proved correct.

About 5 o'clock on Friday evening, a mine was blown up in front of the Eighteenth corps. Rapid and continuous musket firing succeeded, and for a time there was prospect of a battle, the whole right of the line being roused. But after a sharp artillery and musketry contest, the excitement subsided. Of the enemy's intention several accounts are given. The most probable is that, discovering a sap which our men had run out in front of the Eighteenth corps, he suspected we were mining from this point, and endeavored to blow up the work. He failed, his mine exploding several rods outside the head of the sap. A mass of earth was thrown up into the air, and hardly had the dust and smoke subsided, when our men were pouring their volleys into his works. The main artillery duel, which was very heavy, took place in front of the Eighteenth corps, and the enemy responded to our guns with great ardor. He made no charge, however, and, except immediately after the explosion, did not expose himself beyond his works. The loss was not very heavy on either side. Among our officers killed was Colonel Steadman, commanding a brigade in Ames' division. After this affair, the picket firing subsided for several days. On Sunday, a party of deserters ran towards our lines, but were fired upon and badly cut up, our gunners mistaking their intention. About a dozen, however, reached our lines. That afternoon, the enemy opened sharply from his mortar batteries, and a duel of shells lasted till near nightfall. Major Chipman, on our side, was mortally wounded. On Monday, General Grant returned from Maryland. It is now said General Ferrero commanded his division in Saturday's assault, and General White acted as chief-of-staff to General Burnside.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

It is now settled that our loss in the raid upon the Macon Railroad, referred to last week, is hardly more than 1,000 men; and General McCook is a prisoner. The railroad was successfully destroyed, and communication temporarily, at least, suspended, between Macon and Atlanta.

The chief event to be recorded occurred on Thursday, July 28th. On that day, General Sherman attempted to extend his line to the right, by subtracting his left corps successively and sending them to the other extremity of the line, in the manner so often practiced by Grant in Virginia. The movement began on Wednesday night. But the enemy, observing the movement, and perceiving that it was Sherman's intent to swing around so as to hold the Macon Railroad, massed his troops in the same direction. About noon, Stewart's corps attacked Logan, who had just got into position on the right, his corps having been the first detached from its former position on the left.

At first, the enemy was successful in his onset, his cavalry turning our flank, and inflicting considerable loss. But, by the middle of the afternoon, the fortune of battle had changed, and our men, aided by hastily-built entrenchments, repulsed every charge of the enemy. An advance was then ordered, and the enemy was forced back to his own works, leaving the field in our possession. The fighting was very severe till nightfall, although there was little artillery firing. Our loss, according to one account, was about 1,500, and the enemy's probably as great.

Meanwhile, there was a general advance along the line, but our forces were driven back, the enemy being strongly posted. The Fourth and Fourteenth corps were hotly engaged, and there was heavy artillery firing in their front all day and night, and on the day succeeding. But night fell upon a divided field. Our right was at one time in great danger, but was handsomely rescued.

The other great event of the 28th, was the farewell of General Hooker to his corps. On the same day General Howard assumed command of McPherson's Army of the Tennessee, as already noticed elsewhere. On Sunday, August 1st, General Garrard, who, with 4,000 cavalry, had been operating on the Augusta road, returned. He had a severe time in getting away, and did not do much damage to the road.

Should Mobile be captured, as now appears probable from the dispatches of Secretary Stanton, which are our only information thus far on that point, this event cannot fail to have a good effect on Sherman's campaign.

The Union officers who were placed by the Rebel authorities under our fire on Charleston, were on the 4th, exchanged for the Rebel officers whom Major-General Foster, in retaliation, had brought to Charleston harbor. The following is a complete list of the Union officers exchanged:—Brigadier-Generals Seymour, Wessels, Scammon, Shaler, Heckman; Colonels T. G. Grover, R. Hawkins, W. Harriman, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Legrange, W. C. Lee, R. White, H. O. Bollinger, H. L. Brown, E. L. Dant, E. Fardell: Majors D. A. Carpenter, H. D. Gant, J. N. Johnson, O. H. Barnes, J. E. Clarke, W. Crandall, J. Hall, E. W. Bates, W. Y. Baker; Lieutenant-Colonels E. G. Hays, N. B. Hunter, T. N. Higginbotham, W. W. Stewart, A. W. Taylor, C. C. Joslin, D. Miles, J. D. Mayhew, J. Potsley, J. H. Burnham, W. R. Cook, C. J. Dickerson, N. Glen, S. F. Spofford, B. W. Swift, W. P. Lascelle, W. E. McMakin, W. C. Maxwell, S. Morfit. The proceedings of exchange on our side were conducted by Major John F. Anderson, of Major-General Foster's staff, assisted by Major E. N. Strong, also of General Foster's staff, and on the Rebel side by Major John Lay, of General Jones' staff. The released officers were welcomed with guns from our fleet, and received many attentions from the officers of the Army and Navy present in the harbor. On the 5th they took transport for the North.

Major-General Sheridan, commanding the new Middle Military Division, announces the staff of the division to be Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector-General; Major Frederick G. Newhall, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain E B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Captain W. H. Hosack, Acting Chief Commissary; Aides-de-Camp, Captains M. V. Sheridan, T. W. C. Moore, Joseph O. Keefe, B. W. Crowningshield, and Major G. A. Forsyth, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

By command of Major-General Foster, as a Sanitary measure, and to counteract the effects of malaria on the troops in the Department of the South, during the warm months, whiskey, with quinine, in prophylatic doses, will be issued to the enlisted men, particularly those on duty in districts especially malarious or on excessive fatigue duty, only on the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the district, approved by the district commander, at such times and in such quantities as the medical officer shall deem it necessary to keep the command in a healthy and active condition. Ordinary fatigue duty does not justify the issue of whiskey, and will be discontinued in future, except in the manner prescribed.

Provost-Marshal Ingraham will hereafter issue no passes to parties desiring to visit prisoners of war confined in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, except upon the order of the Secretary of War, or the order of Colonel Hardie, acting under the direction of the Secretary.

Adjutant-General Fuller, of Illinois, has just effected a satisfactory adjustment with the War Department, by which it appears that the State has sent to the Army over 180,000 three years' men, and 35,875 over all calls except that of July, 1864, from a population of 1,700,000.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

In a previous article on the Medical Arrangements of the Ancients, all the facts we had been able to collect at that time were presented to the public. Since then, a number of other works have been examined, which prove incontestibly the fact that the ancients paid all the attention they could to the care of the sick and wounded. Colonel Guischardt, who published at the Hague and Berlin—1758–1773—a work in four volumes, entitled, "Military Memoirs "Concerning the Greeks and Romans," presents remarkable facts in regard to the sanitary provisions of the military authorities of these Powers. In his remarks upon the Tactics of Arrien, translated by him, he establishes the fact that the Roman troops were well provided as to medical practitioners (*La Tactique d'Arrien*, Guischardt, ii., 114, f.). We translate:—

"The Ancients paid particular attention to providing that the Army be supplied with good doctors. Xenophon, 5th Century, B. C., remarks that the Young Cyrus attracted to him the most capable one which he knew of, to accompany his expedition against his brother." [Ctesias, the most celebrated physician and surgeon of his time, was on his staff, and cured Artaxerxes, after he had been wounded in the breast by Cyrus, who fell in the conflict. Ctesias, having been present at the time the injury was received, and taken prisoner on this occasion, passed into the service of Artaxerxes, attended to his new royal patient, and won his regard, as he had previously that of Cyrus.] (Xenophon, *Retreat of the Ten Thousand, Bib. His. and Mil.*, i., 477, §38.) "Among the Romans, each Cohort" (equivalent to a Continental-European battalion, 300 to 600 men: 400 according to Polybius) "had its surgeon or physician." This may be observed on the ancient monuments, whose inscriptions bear sometimes: *Medicus, Cohortis* ii., *Vigilum* (Surgeon of the 2d battalion of the Night Watch, or Firemen). As these *Vigiles* were instituted by Augustus, and as it is fair to suppose their organization was complete throughout from the first, here we have a surgeon in a corps in the administration succeeding that of Julius Cæsar. (Examine Smith's *Roman Antiquities.*) Consequently, it is no more than reasonable to deduce that there were surgeons in the times of Julius Cæsar himself (*Medicus, Cohortis* v., *Prætoriæ* (Surgeon of the 6th battalion of the Imperial Guard); *Medicus Legionis* iii., *Italiæ* (Surgeon of the 3d Italian Division). Consult (John Gruter) Gruteraus, born in 1560, a famous antiquarian, &c., and the *Thesaurus* of Muratori, Italian antiquarian, &c., died in 1750.

In the tactics of Arrien, we have further interesting facts. He lived in the 2d Century, A. D., under the Emperor Adrian, and wrote with elegant simplicity, in a style resembling Xenophon, "with the greatest beauty." He was a soldier as well as a historian, and rose by force of talent, services and merit to the highest military rank and employments of the Roman Empire.

"The (Imperial) armies are composed," says Arrien, "of two orders of persons; the one to fight; the other simply for the service of the former, as for instance the surgeons, the sutlers (*vivandiers*), the servants, the merchants (contractors (?) for sutlers' wares)," &c.

It would not appear to be a far-fetched rendering to translate vivandiers, hospital stewards and attendants; for although the French word signifies sutlers, it does not suit our understanding of the calling as well as the French term "marchand." But all depends upon the original Greek word, as we have access only to the French translation.

Julius Africanus, born in Syria, flourished in the 3d Century, A. D., under Septimus Severus. In the vi. and vii. books of his *Cestor* (Gr.), he treated of the art of war and matters relating thereto. So says Colonel Guischardt in his *Military Antiquities*, published at Berlin in 1773. At page 423, vol. iii., chap. xxxix., concerning the preservation of the health of the soldiers, "Good physicians," says (Julius Africanus) the author, "are very necessary in an "Army, in consideration of the many grievous maladies oc-"casioned by fatigues and the variations of the seasons." He then goes on to indicate the most healthy articles of food, &c. Chapter xi. treats of medical remedies; xli. xlii. xliii. of the treatment of wounds. As he mentions that even large wounds need not invariably be closed by sutures, he proves that other methods were equally well understood. But chapters vi. and vii. (*Ibid*, 415), are still more important to the curious student of antiquity, as they refer to the remedies for the sufferings which soldiers experience under the knife of the surgeon. Here is a direct reference to surgical operations in the field and military hospitals. After this who can deny that Roman armies possessed an organized medical department?

Alexander, 4th Century, B. C., had physicians in his Army. When he fell sick, in consequence of the fatigues he had undergone, or from bathing while overheated in the cold Cydnus, Arrien says, "All the physicians despaired of "his life, Philip, the Acarnanian, who followed Alexander "and enjoyed his most intimate confidence, alone ordered a "medical draught" (*Bib. His. et Mil.*, Arrien i., 331, 2d). Alexander submitted to his treatment and recovered. Again, in his Indian campaign, Alexander was wounded by an arrow which transfixed his cuirass and entered his chest, so that both air and blood issued from the orifice, showing that the cavity of the chest was pierced. Such a case would require skillful treatment. His life was in danger, for the wound was deep and the loss of blood great. The physician, Critodemus, of Cos, a Greek, extracted the iron, while enlarging the wound to permit a free escape of the blood. Such was the very treatment which would have been followed at this day, proving that Alexander not only had a surgeon in his army, but that he also understood his business.

Finally, to close this article, it is stated:—

1st. In the consideration of the Army Organization of the Greeks, after enumerating the superior officers, "Besides "these" (the trumpeters, adjutants, hyperetes and heralds, just before mentioned), "numerous other persons were at-"tached to the army, as the field-surgeons, sutlers, and over-"seers of war machines and baggage" (*Iconographic Encyclopædia, Military Sciences, Warfare of Antiquity*, text, vol. iii., p. 14. New York, 1851).

2d. Also that the Scriboni alluded to by the Emperor Leo as performing the duties of surgical aides and attendants, were a regularly recognized class of officers. "These "*military deputies* (Scriboni) had another office, that of the "care of the wounded soldiers, in which they took the place "of physicians" (Ducange's celebrated *Mediæval Latin Glossary, Art. Scribones*).

EFFECT OF THE SCREW PROPELLER ON STEERING.

In that late and most excellent compilation on Seamanship, by Lieutenant-Commander Luce, U. S. N., the author facetiously remarks, "That it is not very certain that coal "whips will altogether outlive tacks and sheets." Though fully agreeing with the sentiment expressed by this author's happy synecdoche, we are sure that no one who has been watching with an unprejudiced eye the radical changes made by steam in naval warfare during the past few years, can deny the fact that coal whips are decidedly at a premium during the critical period of action.

In our day, when fleets are led into action without a single foot of canvas set, and when so large a portion of our Navy consists of screw steamers, it will certainly not be lost time to endeavor to understand all of the peculiarities of the effects of the screw in handling this class of vessels.

The art of handling a vessel under canvas has been again and again most elaborately discussed, but there seems to be a deficiency of written instructions in reference to handling screw steamers under steam alone. We do not attempt to fill up this deficiency, but will leave it to those who are perfectly able from experience to give all the desired information. The effect of the screw in steering a vessel when not under the influence of winds or currents, is all we will attempt to examine. When this action under these peculiar circumstances is fully understood, it will obviously assist any one in comprehending the effects when under the more complicated influences of the winds and currents.

In relation to this subject, the first and most important inquiry would be to ascertain whether the ship is propelled by a right or left-handed screw. As the upper blade of a right-handed screw turns from port to starboard when the engine is going ahead, and the reverse of this designates a left-handed screw, the distinction is easily made. Although right-handed screws are most generally used in our Navy, yet a few of the other description are also employed. In the following remarks we will examine the peculiarities of the right-handed screw only, as a similar course of reasoning can easily be applied to the left-handed screw by the reader.

We will first find why a right-handed screw steamer should turn with more ease and quickness with her head to port than with her head to starboard. If we can show three good reasons why this should be the case, we may perhaps question the pertinence of a remark made in a late able work on Seamanship, "that some propellers will turn more read-"ily with the helm one way than the other."

Let us imagine, for our convenience, that the rotatory course of the screw is divided into four quadrants by the horizontal and vertical planes passing through the axis of the screw. As the blades of the screw pass through the lower quadrants of their course, they meet with a greater resistance than they do in the upper quadrants, on account of the greater depth and compactness of the water. From this cause alone there would be a constant tendency to throw the stern to starboard, and hence have a constant effect in steering.

In the next place, as the water is driven from the face of the blades of the screw, in a direction at right angles to these faces, and as the water has a tendency to maintain this direction, it will strike any portion of the vessel with which it may come in contact with various effects. When the helm is hard a-starboard, the water receding from the screw blade while passing through part of the lower starboard quadrant, will strike the rudder at an acute angle, and with a very slight effect; but the water from the screw blades while passing through part of the upper port quadrant will strike the rudder at nearly right angles, and hence with a considerably greater effect; thus the tendency of the water receding from the blades under these circumstances will be to throw the stern to starboard. Now, when we have this cause coöperating with the reaction of the water on the blades of the screw, as they pass through the lower quadrants, together with the normal effect of the rudder from its position when hard a-starboard, we may expect the vessel to move with more ease and rapidity than under any other circumstances. When the helm is hard a-port, the water receding from the screw-blades while passing through part of the lower starboard quadrant, will strike against the lower and broadest part of the rudder at nearly right angles, and hence with considerable effect, having a tendency to throw the stern to port; while the water from the blades passing through part of the upper port quadrant will strike the upper part of the rudder at a very acute angle, and hence with a very slight effect. Thus it is obvious that with the helm hard a-port, the effect of the reaction of the water on the lower screw-blades in throwing the stern to starboard is partially counteracted by the fact that the water thrown against the lower part of the rudder has a tendency to throw the stern to port. With the helm a-starboard, we have all three causes coöperating in throwing the stern to starboard, but with the helm a-port we have one cause working in opposition to the other two.

From these causes we may naturally expect that a vessel, when going ahead, will turn with more ease and rapidity with her head to port than to starboard.

When the engine is backing, there is another series of causes and effects worth examination.

In this case, the effect of the reaction of the water on the screw-blades as they pass through the lower quadrants is to throw the stern to port. The water, as it recedes from the screw in its rotation, has no effect on the rudder, but strikes under the quarters of the vessel. Bearing in mind the shape of the stern of a vessel, we observe that the water receding from the blades of the screw, as they pass through part of the upper starboard quadrant, strikes the starboard quarter of the vessel nearly at right angles, having a tendency to throw the stern to port; while the water from the blades passing through part of the lower quadrant will strike the port quarter of the vessel at an acute angle, and with a very slight effect.

Thus, when the above-mentioned two causes coöperate with the normal effect of the rudder from its position when the helm is hard a-starboard, then we may expect the greatest total effect in throwing the stern to port. And when the helm is hard a-port, then it acts in opposition to the other two causes.

From this reasoning, we may naturally expect a vessel, when backing, to turn around with more ease and rapidity with her head to starboard than to port. Bearing these various causes and effects in mind, many persons, by their skillful combination, are able to turn a screw steamer in a very little space and with great rapidity. Two methods we have frequently seen tried, with apparently great success.

One is, go ahead with the engine rapidly, with the helm hard a-starboard, and as soon as a little headway is gained, check it by reversing the engine. A repetition of this manœuvre soon has the desired effect in turning the vessel with her head to port. The other is, go ahead with the engine slowly, with the helm hard a-port, and when the vessel has gone as far as safety will allow, then reverse the engine rapidly, and when stern-board is gained, put the helm hard a-starboard. A repetition of this manœuvre soon has the desired effect in turning the vessel with her head to starboard.

We merely mention these two methods, knowing, however, that it is seldom they can be used to entire advantage, inasmuch as the winds and currents are constantly giving the commander of a vessel novel tasks to perform. We observe that the English, in their late accounts of trial trips of naval steamers, note the exact time that it takes to turn the steamer in a circle under steam alone, with the helm hard down each way. They note, also, the number of degrees the helm is moved each way in these trials. They evidently think this data well worth ascertaining. In such emergencies as we meet with occasionally, when the vessel itself is the projectile and the steam the powder (when used, however, against the enemy alone), the quickness of a vessel on her heel, as well as the dexterity of her commander, are qualities of preëminent excellence.

In conclusion, we might remark, that each vessel, like a horse, has its own peculiar tricks, and all that can be done, practically, is to endeavor to understand the general principles, and then more closely watch the peculiarities of each one under every series of circumstances presented. In other words, *experiment*. To be able to handle a screw steamer under steam alone, with that ease and ability possessed by some of our naval officers, is no slight accomplish-

ornamental. If any useful hints on this subject can be gained from this article, our object will be fully accomplished.

ADVICE FOR YOUNG EXECUTIVES.

IN this journal for October 31st, 1863, the plan was proposed of giving to our deserving petty officers and leading seamen a "good conduct certificate," called in that article "continuous service certificate"; to be neatly printed on parchment, and to be analogous to a forward officer's warrant, or the commission of an officer of higher rank. The suggestion was such a good one, so practical, and altogether so desirable, that there is every probability of its being adopted. But, in filling out these records of a cruise, there must be exercised the most careful discrimination, lest the unworthy gain the honorable distinction, and the value of the certificate become depreciated, as we have seen in the case of the present "honorable discharge." The commanding officer must necessarily defer, in a measure, to the opinion of the first lieutenant, and the latter cannot consistently rely upon his memory. He should keep a "conduct book," to which he may refer at all times with confidence, or—which is of equal importance—he may turn over to his relief, should he be exchanged before the expiration of the cruise. But whether the good conduct certificate be issued or not, the conduct book is essential to the thorough carrying out of the duties of executive officers, and, advising all young and inexperienced officers to adopt it, their attention is commended to the following remarks by the late Captain BOYD, R. N.:

"For the purposes of drill, the watch and station bill may be sufficient; but a conduct book, alphabetically arranged and judiciously kept, is almost the only source from which can be derived a correct estimate of individual character. It would relieve the first lieutenant from much uncertainty, and perhaps injustice, if as much of a seaman's history, occupation, antecedents, capacity and conduct, as could be collected from his certificates, &c., together with a true record of his behavior—good and bad—while attached to the ship, were entered opposite his name. Cases will arise in which are involved not only the granting or withholding of indulgence, but the issue of those certificates on which much of a man's prospects depend; and it cannot but be a great relief to a conscientious officer to have before him a body of reliable records, from which he may infer the probability of a case perplexed by the conflict or insufficiency of evidence. Bound as the first lieutenant is to lay before his captain the grounds on which he may arrive at a just decision, it is of great moment that he should have the means of collecting the general tenor of a man's life with the particular offence charged against him. It is true the offence may be in direct discord with antecedents, but still, when testimony is contradictory, inconclusive or equivocal, he cannot go much astray if he cast the entries of the conduct book into the scale and conclude accordingly. For all these uses the conduct book is too important a register to be entrusted entirely to the hands of a deputy. Its value consists in its thorough honesty, discrimination and impartiality, and if marked invariably with these features, would be felt by the crew to be infallible. The master-at-arms may be an upright man, but he is not far removed from the men themselves. He gets his leave in turn with the ship's company; he has his likings and dislikings; his favorites and fancies. His sense of right and wrong may be blunt and dull, or warped—unknown to himself—by minor considerations; his estimate of character may be based on an undue value for some qualities, and as undue a depreciation of others; his prejudices may be more powerful than his judgment, and his temper may be of that stern nature which makes no allowance for extraordinary circumstances. All this may contribute to render the conduct book kept by him a very imperfect, if not unfair, picture of the morale of a seaman. In the hands of the first lieutenant the case is different. From position, education, and habits he is not likely to be tinged in his estimate by unworthy considerations; he has seen his men under all circumstances, felt their natures in moments of need, marked their zeal in the hour of danger, and read them thoroughly on occasions which strip the disguises off the most artful. A record of conduct kept by such a man diligently and conscientiously, and uncolored by the touches of a subordinate's hand, would probably be found not only one of the best aids to justice, but one of the best promoters of good conduct that an officer could command.

"The right management of men is difficult under any circumstances, but specially so in such an artificial world as a ship. The interference of the executive must be constant, it must be vigorous, and to be tolerable must be judicious. The superiority of prevention to cure is proverbial; but, as it is only the close observers who will detect the early stages of a disorder, so it is only the skillful hand that can apply the efficient remedy, and only a thoughtful student of human nature who can administer it so adroitly as to make it almost imperceptible. Lord COLLINGWOOD complained in his day that 'some endeavored to conceal by great severity 'their own unskillfulness and want of attention, and that 'the men were beaten into insubordination.'"

The desire to rule upon principles of commingled justice and kindness, is as widely separate from unhealthy "good "fellowship" as the "loudest democracy of popularity-seek- "ing could wish."

There is one other subject to which we would invite the attention of those likely to be called upon to fill the office of executive, and that is, the absolute necessity of observing a regular system in carrying on the duties of the ship—be it large or small. Cultivate system, for a want of it will certainly neutralize the most perfect organization. If a systematic administration does not come naturally through the "bump of order," it is adviseable to prepare a routine table for self-guidance. An erratic and whimsical first lieutenant is the horror of all good men-of-war's men.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL DES SCIENCES MILITAIRES. The June number contains a translation of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's Report on Iron-clads, by Lieutenant DE CUVERVILLE. Captain TREMBLAY contributes a long essay on Life-preserving Apparatus and Life-boats, with a project for the organization of a Central Society for regulating the preservation of life in case of shipwreck, both on ships and on the shores of France. The article on the History of Perspective, by M. le Commandant POUDRA, which has been continued through several numbers, is concluded in the present. The author was a professor in the staff school, and this work is a continuation of his course of perspective there taught. The article on the use of Railroads in War, by Captain H. V. TYLER, which our readers have already perused in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is translated by V. PROU. The remaining articles are Military News and the Military and Maritime Review. Paris: J. CORREARD.

JOURNAL DES ARMES SPECIALES ET DE L' ETAT MAJOR. The contents for the number of the 15th of June are as follows: New Studies upon Rifled Arms for Infantry, by Captain DE PLŒNNIES, translated from the German by Captain TARDIEU (continued); Theory and General Construction of Rifled Cannon, by Lieutenant A. RUTZKY, translated from the German by MAURICE SERBOLO (continued); Panoply, or, Arms of all times and of all peoples, by A. M. PERROT, with 24 cuts (continued); On the Profession of Arms, by Brigadier DON OSARIS (continued); Paris: J. CORREARD.

UNION PRISONERS AT SALISBURY, N. C., AND LIBBY PRISON. These are two very interesting and handsome cartoons drawn by Acting Major OTTO BOTTICHER from the life. It never having been our fortune to personally inspect either of the prison-grounds so carefully sketched, we cannot give any opinion as to the fidelity of the scenes. But if all the rest of the work is as accurate as the faces of the prisoners (and that may be easily believed), the pictures are worthy of no little praise. We recognize familiar countenances in some of the officers, and presume others can do as much. The only fault is, that, by the necessity of the coloring, all the harsh features of the Richmond prison-house and the Salisbury jail-grounds are entirely softened away. By comparison with an ordinary camp or garrison, these apartments are luxurious, and contrasted with the nightly bivouacks at Petersburgh and Atlanta, they are a sort of paradise. All the torn and soiled uniforms appear bright, as if just from the tailor's, and hard boards are polished into veneering. The faces look happy, and a *dolce far niente* pervades the scene in Libby, while at Salisbury a pleasant game of ball is going on. But these halos of gayety and comfort are not the faults of the artist, as we said, but of the coloring. The drawing is careful and accurate, and the pictures may be entirely commended to the thousands who have friends in these prisons, as well as to the happy graduates who have procured their exchange. GOUPIL & Co., New York.

MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF EASTERN VIRGINIA. By CHARLES SHOLL. This map shows the routes taken by the several Army corps, and the battles fought in the present campaign. In the battles, the positions of the various corps are indicated in colors, and the map is a useful companion in tracing out the history of the campaign. Published by Captain R. CHAUNCY, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The importance of the duties of veterinary surgeons in the United States service has hitherto attracted little attention from those interested in the efficiency of the cavalry. As a natural consequence, they have not occupied that position which the importance of their occupation and the interests of the service would seem to require. The late action of Congress, however, giving commissions to this class of surgeons has advanced one step in the right direction.

The office of veterinary surgeon was created by an act of Congress passed March 3d, 1863, in which it was provided that their emoluments should be $75 per month, and their rank that of Sergeant-Major. It was a very liberal salary; and one which should command corresponding abilites. Unfortunately, however, the near approach of the time for closing Congress did not permit time to define the duties of the position or the regulations by which the newly-created office was to be guided, and to this day, with the exception of an order notifying them that they are not allowed clothing or rations, the veterinary surgeons have never received any communication bearing upon the subject. In consequence, many good practitioners have never carried out their views of what should be done, under fear of violating some regulations with which they were unacquainted. As a case in point, I can state that the first and last professional order I ever received was from my then commanding officer, upon my appointment to the position. It was that he knew of no regulation to meet the case, but ordered me to treat the horses as though they were my own. It is to be hoped, however, that the evil here complained of may, under the recent act, be rectified. If a board of competent field veterinary surgeons were permitted to hold a convention to draw up the necessary rules and regulations, to be submitted to some competent authority for inspection and approval, it would, I am sure, result in vast benefit to the cavalry service, and save the lives of a large number of valuable animals.

The veterinary surgeon, by daily personal inspection of the animals under his charge, and a prompt treatment of all the horses laboring under disease or lameness, is enabled to make a morning report each day, showing at a glance what number of serviceable, disabled, or unserviceable horses are in the command. The misfitting of a saddle, deficiency of nose bags, cruppers, and other necessary horse equipments, the undue severity of the bits and the deficiency of shoes, are all legitimate subjects for the attention and report of the veterinary surgeon, so that deficiencies may be supplied in time and the regiment saved delay when the order to move comes. To enable this to be done systematically and properly, it will be found ultimately to be the best way to place the veterinary department on the same footing as in most of the European armies; that is, to attach a veterinary department to the cavalry bureau. Its members should undergo a thorough examination as to their proficiency before admission, and be able to prove themselves deserving of the honor conferred upon them. It is so in England, France, Austria, and Prussia. One of the advantages of such an arrangement would be the presence of a chief who was a professional man, to whom reports might be sent, and who could transmit an immediate reply. Thus there could be a saving of much time and many valuable lives. C.

THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is a source of mortification to many officers that the Regulations of the Armies of the United States are deficient in so many particulars. When the Army numbered only a few hundred men, and every officer of ordinary sociable qualities held acquaintance with every commission in the Army, there could not fail to be a similarity in execution. But now, since the Army has grown to its present enormous proportions and embraces all shades of intellect and comprehension, this unity has not kept pace with its growth, and to-day, there exists in practice of guard mountings, dress parades, inspections, funeral ceremonies, and knapsack packing and unpacking, as wide a difference as one can imagine to have existed in the drill and dress of the allied armies in the Crimean campaign or among Garibaldi's Italian patriots. These differences in practice are not limited to the exercises I have named, but are as numerous as there can be difference of conception upon any one point, not defined in the clearest English by the Regulations. Only yesterday I heard an officer of high rank inquire, as a funeral procession passed his tent, "Does the music precede or follow the escort?" After due consultation of the Blue Book, and an exposition of each officer's opinion, the matter remained in doubt. The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, doubtless, would decline the honors of umpirage, yet I have heard of a heavy sum pending on his decision, as to whether the "adjutant should stand on the right at guard mounting until he gives the command 'front,' and then march to the centre and front, or stand in front at first." General MCARTHUR, commanding the post and defences of Vicksburgh last winter, was at one time, I know, called upon to decide which of two field officers should hold and dispense a basket of champagne on no less question than "whether the regimental adjutant presented arms and turned the battalion over to the commanding officer, on dress parade, prior to sending a company for the colors, or after its return with them." I have heard instructions, and read endorsements concerning the address of correspondence, also at variance with each other. Some prominent officers holding that regimental communications to higher authority should be addressed to the adjutant of the brigade to which the regiment is attached. Others holding that all communications should be *sent through* the brigade adjutant, addressed to the adjutant of the general whose attention is desired. These statements of differences might be extended indefinitely as they are of daily occurrence, but those I have given are sufficient for illustration of the deficiencies of the regulations, and are secondary only to the War Department's own acknowledgment of their deficiencies in authorizing, approving, and publishing Manuals on Target Practice, Instructions for Officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, Instructions to Mustering Officers, Instructions on Outpost and Patrol Duty, and Troops in Campaign, on Recruiting Service and so *ad finem.* A revision of the book and full exposition of everything necessary for the regulation of *any* officer's official conduct in whatever capacity, *need not* make it more voluminous, as the authority that ordered the exposition could also order the Articles of War shortened, tables excluded and the present embodiment vastly changed, without loss on any known contingency.

Since the days of HARDEE, ciphers mark many a ¶ of the authorized infantry tactics of the U. S. Army, and it has been suggested by minds of very ordinary fertility, that "any body could do as well" And CASEY's name, that should be a tower of tactical strength, is encircled by the mystical and doubt-engendering cipher.

An exorcised tactics, and deficient regulations speak ill certainly for the ability of our officers and the attention of those in authority. And I am certain that a *new, truly revised, full* and complete U. S. regulations, and a *new* U. S. infantry tactics, prepared under the auspices of the War Department by a board of officers, embracing every grade from a major-general to a second lieutenant, would be highly gratifying to the Army. And the yearly convention of a *new* board to revise both regulations and tactics would eventually, if not immediately, give us laws for both government and evolution that are clear and concise.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 30, 1864.

DANIEL WORMER, of New York, who contracted to deliver 1,200 horses to the Government in February last, at St. Charles, Mo., has been tried by court-martial for failure to fulfill, found guilty, and sentenced to pay damages in the sum of $2,000 to the Government, and to be imprisoned until paid. The President has approved, but directs his enlargement upon filing bonds and security satisfactory to the Secretary of War to pay the amount.

VINDICATION OF COLONEL ULRIC DAHLGREN.

A LETTER FROM REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
CHARLESTON ROADS, July 24, 1864.

I HAVE patiently and sorrowfully awaited the hour when I should be able to vindicate fully the memory of my gallant son, Colonel ULRIC DAHLGREN, and lay bare to the world the atrocious imposture of those who, not content with abusing and defacing the remains of the noble boy, have knowingly and persistently endeavored to blemish his spotless name by a forged lie.

That hour has at last come. I have before me a photo-litho copy of the document which the inhuman traitors at Richmond pretend was found upon the body of my son, after he had been basely assassinated by their chivalry at midnight, and who, on the pretext that this paper disclosed an intent to take the lives of the arch-rebel and his counsellors and to destroy Richmond, have not hesitated to commit the most shocking barbarities on the remains of the young patriot, and to exult like dastards over his sad fate.

I can now affirm that this document is a forgery—a barefaced, atrocious forgery—so palpable that the wickedness of the act is only equalled by the recklessness with which it has been perpetrated and adhered to; for the miserable caitiffs did not confine themselves to the general terms of a mere allegation, but published the paper in all the precision of a photographic *fac simile*, as if not to leave a doubt for cavil.

I felt from the first just as if I knew the fact that my son never wrote that paper—that it was a forgery; but I refrained from giving utterance to that faith until I had seen a sample of the infamous counterfeit, and, having seen it, could say, as I say now, that a more fiendish lie never was invented.

For the poor wretches who did the work I have not a word—it was their trade, their daily bread; and they pretended to be no better than they were—hardened ruffians, fit only for a rope. I leave them to the price for which they have bartered their souls. But what doom do they deserve who have instigated the crime that they might profit by it—who devised it that they might justify to the world the gratification of their vengeance on the heroic dead, by desecrating the inanimate body of one whose high and pure purpose was to release the weary captive from the accursed dungeons of Richmond, and who to that end refused not to peril his own life? What shall be awarded to these high-minded and honorable men—the leaders of the chivalry—the impersonation of the high virtues that are supposed to disdain even the semblance of wrong?

And yet these are the criminals who conceived the thought, and, frantic with fear at what might have come to them if that daring young soldier had reached the portals of their bastile and given liberty to the weary captives, vented their cowardly rage on his cold body, and gave their names and their cause for a lie.

It is difficult to imagine such utter baseness in any but the most abandoned felons, and yet it is only of a piece with the entire conduct of the chivalry, leaders and followers, in all the events that preceded and accompanied the untimely death of Colonel DAHLGREN. The forged lie was but the seal to deeds of inhumanity and horror that no one could enact or sanction unless his nature were debased to a level with that of the brute.

It is well known that the cruel usage practiced on the Union soldiers who were imprisoned at Richmond had become a theme at the North, and that their release from slow and horrid death was the object of the expedition. My son had just returned from a visit to me off Charleston when he learned of the project. Every one was aware that he was in no condition to take the field just then; for he had lost a leg by a wound received in a charge through Hagerstown, pending the battle of Gettysburgh, and the consequent illness nearly cost him his life. The vigor of his frame had carried him through the crisis, but the wound was not perfectly healed; he was still weak and could only move on crutches.

No sooner was he apprised of what was contemplated, than he sought to join the enterprise. The remembrance of comrades pining in loathsome dungeons—of men with whom he had ridden side by side amid the deadly conflict, and a strong conviction of their sufferings animating every pulse of his gallant heart, he felt that duty called him there, and the reluctant consent of the authorities was at last yielded to his earnest entreaties.

It is not my purpose here to narrate the whole course of this noble enterprise; that will be the duty of a future day; but no one had seen Colonel DAHLGREN in his full vigor sit his charger more gracefully or better endure the incessant and multiplied hardships of that ride, by day and by night, in shine and storm.

The failure of his column to connect with that of General KILPATRICK led to the failure of the expedition and the death of as noble a soldier as ever gave life to a great cause.

On Tuesday night (March 1), after dark, Colonel DAHLGREN was close to Richmond, and came in contact with the Rebel infantry stationed at the outer works. At such a time of peril, far away from help of any kind, with a small force of cavalry, hardly a gunshot from the stronghold of Rebeldom, the splendid courage of the young leader never blazed more brightly. An officer who was nearest to him, but who had never served with him before, writes in admiration of the perfect self-possession with which he rode in front of the line and spoke to his men under a storm of bullets. Then came the charge, scattering the Rebels like chaff.

This done, it only remained to ride on from Richmond and endeavor to gain the Union lines below. The night was dark, the rain fell in torrents, and the cloaks of the men were stiffened with sleet; but the column spurred on at full speed. Sad to say, the advance with Colonel DAHLGREN became separated from the main body, and at dawn of Wednesday he found himself, with a little party of seventy men, in the very midst of a hostile country.

Still holding on the swift tenor of his way, he crossed the Pamunkey and reached the Mattapony not long after noon. The men and horses had been crossed over the river, the few videttes had been called down from their posts and also sent across, Colonel DAHLGREN remaining alone on the southern bank. The chivalry had now gathered in the bushes and deliberately opened fire on him, though they saw plainly that he was crippled by the loss of a leg and only stood erect by the aid of the crutches on which he leaned; the waters of the river separated him from every helping hand, and it were easy for a strong and resolute man to rush forward and bear away by main force the enfeebled frame of the weary officer. But any manly deed was a flight far above what the chivalry contemplated; they could assassinate him from the ambush, because it attained their base purpose without risk to their own craven carcasses. In utter scorn of such abject fear, Colonel DAHLGREN bid them come out from their hiding places, and discharged his pistol at them defiantly.

The contrast thus presented might well inspire the pencil of the artist.

But the young warrior was not to close his glorious career there; the ferry boat bore him over unharmed; he mounted and once more led his band onward. It was at this time, by their own accounts, that the chivalry had an opportunity of numbering exactly the force that was with him, and ascertained that this remnant did not exceed seventy men. So they contrived to collect various scattered parties from the neighborhood until they mustered three or four times the force of our retreating cavalry. Even with this advantage the miserable creatures dare not offer Colonel DAHLGREN a fair field in open day. There were those of them who knew him—the gallant Ninth Virginia had faced him in Fredericksburgh with quite as great a superiority of numbers, and had been driven in every direction until they skulked out of the town like whipped curs. So they confederated in force where the road wound through a deep forest, and awaited the coming of the Union troop.

This happened about midnight, and repeated volleys, from these miscreants did their work all too well.

The gallant youth fell pierced by many balls at the head of his men, and even while his brave spirit still lingered about its shattered tenement the chivalry began to strip off his clothing. Whether the detestable purpose was accomplished before he was dead I know not, nor whether the infamous wretches paused to make sure that life was extinct before they severed a finger from his hand in order to secure a ring given by a departed sister, and dearly prized by the heart that is now as still as her own.

It was not until daylight disclosed the utter helplessness of the survivors that the victors took heart of grace and consummated their brave deed by marching the wearied and famished troopers along the road, regardless of the fact that this led them by the body of their young chief, just as it lay, stripped and covered with mud, but yet honored by the sad tokens which it exhibited of love and loyalty to the cause of his country. The absent limb told of recent battle-fields, and the breathless body gave assurance that the last sacrifice had been made. The young life, rich in promise, had been laid down, and thus was redeemed the solemn oath of fealty to the Union.

No respect for the well-known gallantry of their victim, no feeling for his extreme youth, entered into the thoughts of these atrocious ruffians; and only when sated with the mournful sight were the relics of the noble dead permitted such sepulture as a hasty grave could afford.

Be it remembered that to this time nothing was known of the forged document. But presently it came to the upper chivalry at Richmond that one of the leaders of the expedition had fallen. Frenzied with terror at the possible consequences of the success of the undertaking—for they had every reason to dread that the vengeance of the released prisoners would respect no person—they sought a pretext for the meditated villany on the body of Colonel DAHLGREN in a forgery which they thought would extenuate all disregard of every dictate of manhood and humanity.

So they forged the lie, and gave it currency in all the minuteness of a seeming *fac simile*, while the original counterfeit was so recklessly executed that the shameful deceit could not fail to be apparent to any one having the least knowledge of Colonel DAHLGREN'S handwriting.

So the remains of the heroic dead were torn from the grave, conveyed to Richmond, and there exposed to the taunts and gaze of a mob; then hurried away, in the obscurity of the night, to some nameless spot, whence it was intended they should never be recovered.

There was an ingenuity in this contrived villiany from which the mind recoils with horror.

Contrast the high and holy purpose of the Union soldier—his devotion to it, even to death; his calm, undaunted courage, graced by every milder virtue; his kindly hospitality to the captive Rebel officers, so illy requited; contrast these with the craven cowardice of the ruffians who beset him and did midnight murder, their brutal desecration of his body, and worse than these, the crimes of the higher chivalry, who made war on the dead as such only could wage. Contrast these, and say if it were not happier to die as did ULRIC DAHLGREN—so true, so gentle and so brave—than to live as those do who, to destroy his fair name, have justified and exulted in his assassination and forged a lie, to their eternal infamy.

It was not only in the dark hours of closing life that Colonel DAHLGREN'S admirable qualities were exhibited; his whole life was ennobled by the presence of every trait that can adorn humanity.

He had not completed the first year of his manhood when he was so basely assassinated; yet by his bravery and devotion on many a battle field he had won the high but well deserved rank of colonel of cavalry. That commission was transmitted with the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you have a commission for colonel, without having passed through the intermediate grade of major. Your gallant and meritorious service has, I think, entitled you to this distinction, although it is a departure from general usage which is only justified by distinguished merit such as yours. I hope you may speedily recover, and it will rejoice me to be the instrument of your further advancement in the service.

With great regard, I am yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Colonel ULRIC DAHLGREN.

He was tall, well built and graceful; his frame gave every promise of future strength, but as yet lacked the development of the matured man, and was divested of all spare flesh by a life of constant activity in the saddle.

To the casual observer he appeared like a very young and very diffident man—gentle and unobtrusive, a moderate talker and always of pleasant mood. But beneath lay a character of the firmest mould, a constancy of purpose never to be diverted from its object, courage that was never disturbed by any danger, impulses of the purest nature habitually in exercise, producing a course of life unblemished by the least meanness—a good son, a warm friend, dutiful alike to God and man. I can now look back over the whole of his young life and declare that in no instance did he ever fail in the most respectful obedience to my least wish. A more perfect and lovely character I cannot conceive.

His mind was of no common order, and he had been carefully educated. He was well read in the classics, a good mathematician, and expert with the pencil. He delighted in all manly exercises, was an excellent swimmer, and as a horseman not surpassed, but was a bold, practiced and elegant rider.

As a soldier his conception was quick, his judgment deliberate, but in execution rapid as lightning. No one would recognize him in action as the unobtrusive, retiring youth he might have passed in a throng. Having spent so much of his leisure time with me in the Ordnance Department, he had a rare knowledge of guns and gunnery, which was often turned to good account in the field.

His courage was not of that rampant character so troublesome to friend as well as to foe, but came forth instantly at the first sign of danger.

To these qualities he added a deep sense of religious obligation, having been carefully trained by a departed mother to the church and the Sunday school. But in this, as in many other respects, he was not demonstrative.

When apparently at the verge of death from a wound, and reminded of the danger, he smiled, and said that he had never gone into battle without asking forgiveness of his sins and commending his soul to his Maker.

And so passed away this bright young life, so radiant in promise.

Nor is it only a father's love and affection that prompts such praise, as the many who knew him will confirm.

Full testimony has been borne to his record in the school from which he had withdrawn but a few years before, and from the pulpit of the church where he had been an attentive listener for successive Sabbaths.

The large number of letters which I have received from those who knew him or have heard his story assure me that my son appeared to others as he appeared to me.

Among the latest received is one sent me for perusal, from an entire stranger, who writes thus:—

* * * the lamented young DAHLGREN, with whom it had been our pleasure to form a brief, but most agreeable acquaintance. This was while he was in the city recovering from the amputation of his limb. We first met him at ——. He was present upon his crutches, and received marked attention both from military men and civilians. The news of his cruel death produced in us a feeling of unmingled sadness—the more so, perhaps, from the vivid impression of him left on us by meeting him just before he went last to the field and entered upon his fatal expedition. It was at one of Speaker COLFAX'S receptions where we had a long and agreeable conversation with him, and had the pleasure of introducing quite a number of our friends, and I knew that his gentleness and modest deportment, joined to that moral heroism that seemed to pervade his whole spirit, will not soon be forgotten by those who conversed with him. Some who heard the elaborate and wonderful sermon of Dr. SUNDERLAND on his death, but who had never met him, were ready to say that the character drawn by the Doctor was that of a very remarkable young man. To some of these it was my privilege to say that the picture drawn of him was a true one. My wife has often referred to his conversation at COLFAX'S. His whole soul seemed to be patriotically absorbed in the struggle of his country. His conversation with every one, however commenced, would soon be turned to the great conflict in which our beloved country is engaged for the maintenance of its Government against the determined efforts of wicked men to destroy it. To a number of young ladies that were introduced to him he said, in a pleasant but earnest manner:—"Ladies, you ought to encourage all the young men to enlist in the "Union Army and fight for our country. It is their duty, and ought "to be a privilege to be engaged in such a cause, and if they should "fall it would be in a holy cause. No one should consider his life "too dear to lay it down, if need be, for our glorious Union and "country." These were the sentiments, and, as near as I can remember, the language used by him. There seemed a wonderful earnestness and almost inspiration about him in reference to our country. He felt that it was glorious to die for one's country. To all it is a subject of deep sorrow that one so promising and so fully imbued with genuine patriotism should thus early in life be cut down in such a ruthless manner.

Thus he appeared in the social circle. Another letter shows him in the perilous hours of the expedition that preceded his death—from an officer who was near him at the time:—

His playful pleasant smile ever cheered and inspired his companions. Good nature and firmness seemed in him most pleasantly blended, and as I rode beside him it was with the greatest pleasure that I watched his face, and with every glance gained new trust. (The column was now near Richmond.) We advanced, and as night came on we met the enemy; the skirmishing was heavy; the enemy's fire very annoying; but I stopped in admiration of the colonel's coolness. He rode along the line, speaking to the men, so calm, so quiet, so brave, that it seemed to me the veriest coward must needs fight if never before.

When he gave the order to retire, he detailed our regiment for rear guard and placed me in charge, with orders to keep well closed up, but not to let the enemy drive me on the column. He then rode ahead. In the darkness the column became divided, &c.

The last last letter he ever wrote was to myself. It was from the camp, just before putting foot in stirrup and about to set out on the last of a brilliant and eventful career. He directed that it should only be given to me in the event of his not returning. He speaks of the enterprise as "glorious, "and that he would be ashamed to show his face again if he "failed to go in it." He expressed himself as fully sensible of the danger, and concludes thus:—"If we do not "return there is no better place to give up the ghost."

Such was the brave and generous spirit whose light has been so early quenched forever. That of itself might have sufficed to sate the vengeance even of traitors. The shocking cruelty that has been exhibited to his inanimate body, and the perpetration of a forgery to justify it, will in the end recoil on the infamous ruffians.

To the gallant young soldier it has been as nothing. He had passed away to his final account, leaving behind him a name far beyond the reach of the chivalry. There are those left, however, whose pride and pleasure it will be to vindicate his fair fame, and he will be remembered as a young patriot of spotless life and purest purpose; honest, true and gentle, dutiful to every obligation, unselfish and generous to a fault; an undaunted soldier of the Union, who never struck a blow except at an armed enemy, but carefully and kindly respected the claims of defenceless women and children; an accomplished gentleman, a sincere Christian, a faithful comrade, who not recovered from the almost fatal illness consequent on losing a limb in battle,

went forth to brave every hardship in the hope of aiding in the release of our captive soldiers from the dungeons of a merciless enemy, who for this treated his dead body with savage ferocity and hesitated not to forge his name.

Peace to his ashes wherever they rest; the laurels on the young and fair brow of Ulric Dahlgren will never fade while there are true men and women in the land to keep them green. Jno. A. Dahlgren,

Rear Admiral, commanding United States South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

An experienced army officer sends us the following copy of a letter, addressed in October of last year to the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate. Its suggestions will interest the readers of the Journal:—

Honorable Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate:

Sir:—Feeling a deep interest in the large standing Army which our country must have when this Rebellion is over, as well as in that which now exists, I beg leave to make to you, who have so much influence in the matter, a few suggestions. I deem it advisable to commence organizing our future Army now. The more time there is taken to select the officers, the better, I should suppose, the selection would be.

Let Congress pass an act increasing the regular Army of the United States by thirty, forty, or fifty regiments—as many as may be deemed requisite.

Let these regiments be organized as follows:—For company officers (lieutenants and captains), let each general commanding a separate army or department nominate meritorious officers of regulars or volunteers, and send them before a board composed of five commissioned officers, detailed by the general commanding the Army, or Department, from the regular officers under his command. The board to be in session for six months, adjourning when there is no business before it, and meeting again on the call of the senior officer of the board; the commanding general having no power to remove any officer from the board, nor to put any one on after the board has been once formed, excepting to fill vacancies occasioned by death or by authority, over which he has had no control. At the end of six months, the general commanding may detail a new board.

The board thus constituted and detailed will examine the candidate's qualifications, both mental and moral, and report its decision in each case to the commanding general, who will forward each favorable report to the Secretary of War, for the action of the President of the United States.

For field officers (majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels), let the appointments be confined to men selected by the general commanding the separate army or department to which they belong, endorsed by the general-in-chief of the Army, and approved by a board assembled in Washington City, composed of not less than five general officers. Let the proceedings in each case favorably reported upon by this board be forwarded to the general-in-chief, to be laid before the President of the United States for his action. Let the President of the United States select the officers for the new regiments from those examined and approved of as above described, and let the officers thus selected and assigned to the new regiments be informed of the assignment, but remain in their old regiments, or corps, unaffected in rank or pay by such assignment, until the President of the United States orders their regiments to be recruited.

My plan is, to have no men enlisted for these regiments until the President of the United States deems it necessary, —which, I suppose, will not be until the Rebellion is quelled, and the volunteers about to be disbanded. Thus, you see that the organization will be a source of no expense whatever to the Government until its services are required.

I specify regular officers for the lesser board for more than one reason:—1st. I believe that all young officers of volunteers who are deserving of appointments in the regular service would prefer to be examined by regular officers. 2d. I consider that regular officers as a class are more competent than volunteers to judge and decide upon what qualifications are requisite for members of their own body. I would also specify that the board to be assembled in Washington be composed of regular officers, did I know such a board could be assembled without injury to the service. The War Department alone can decide this.

I have suggested that the board for company officers be assembled in the department to which the candidate belongs, for the sake of greater convenience; and that it be composed of officers serving in the same department with him, because such board either knows the candidate, or has heard of him; can learn his character from his associates, and are thus better able to judge of his merits.

Candidates for the position of field officers will, in many cases, be brigadier and major-generals, and a department board could not do them justice.

Should the war continue, those officers of volunteers thus selected and placed in the Regular Army will serve with a zeal and energy before unfelt. They will feel that they have a profession and a character to fight for. As it is now, very many of them intend going out, with no intention to return, when their three years are up, and desire to get through the time of service that remains as quietly as possible. I have the honor to be, &c., *

Folly Island, S. C., October 18, 1864.

The town of Lavaur, in France where Count Las Cases was born, is about to raise a statue to the memory of that faithful friend of Napoleon I. The bronze count is to be represented holding in his left hand the "Memorial of St. "Helena," and with his right pressing to his heart a letter which the Emperor addressed to him at the moment of his dismissal. The bas-reliefs represent—one, the count writing under Napoleon's dictation with these word: "You "will be the Sully of St Helena, and no one will be able "to write of me and my doings without having recourse to "you memoirs;" another represents English soldiers tearing the count from Longwood and carrying him into captivity. The second description is thus conceived: "I saw "that they were carrying you off, and it seemed to me as "if inhabitants of the South Sea Islands were dancing round "the victim they were about to devour." Another passage on this to-be immortal bronze is—

"Your conduct at St. Helena has been, like your life, "honorable and without reproach. I love to tell you so. "Boast of the fidelity you have shown me, and of the af- "fection I hear you. Receive my embraces, and the assur- "ance of my esteem and affection.

Your devoted Napoleon."

Dec. 11, 1816.

THE CHAIN-PLATING OF THE KEARSARGE.

Mr. Frederick Milnes Edge, in a pamphlet published in London, giving an account of the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*, which he prepared from information furnished to him "by the wounded and paroled "prisoners of the Confederate privateer *Alabama*, the offi- "cers of the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, and citi- "zens of Cherbourg," states the following facts in regard to the chain-plating of the latter vessel:—

The chain-plating of the *Kearsarge* was decided upon in this wise. The vessel lay off Fayal towards the latter part of April, 1863, on the look out for a notorious blockade runner, named the *Juno*. The *Kearsarge* being short of coal, and, fearing some attempts at opposition on the part of her prey, the first officer of the sloop, Lieutenant-Commander James S. Thornton, suggested to Captain Winslow the advisability of hanging her spare anchor-cable over her sides, so as to protect her midship section. Mr. Thornton had served on board the flag-ship of Admiral Farragut, the *Hartford*, when she and the rest of the Federal fleet ran the forts of the Mississippi to reach New Orleans; and he made the suggestion at Fayal through having seen the advantage gained by it on that occasion. I now copy the following extract from the log-book of the *Kearsarge*:—

Horta Bay Fayal (May 1st, 1863).

From 8 to Merid. Wind E. N. E (F 2). Weather b. c Strapped, loaded, and fused (5 sec. fuse) 13 XI-inch shell. Commenced armor plating ship, using sheet chain. Weighed k dge anchor.

(Signed) E. M. Stoddard, Acting Master.

This operation of chain-armoring took three days, and was effected without assistance from the shore and at an expense of material of seventy-five dollars (£15) In order to make the addition less unsightly, the chains were boxed over with inch-deal boards, forming a case, or box, which stood out at right angles from the vessel's sides. This box would naturally excite curiosity in every port where the *Kearsarge* touched, and no mystery was made as to what the boarding covered. Captain Semmes was perfectly cognizant of the entire affair, notwithstanding his shameless assertion of ignorance, for he spoke about it to his officers and crew several days prior to the 19th of June, declaring that the chains were only attached together with rope-yarns, and would drop into the water when struck with the first shot. I was so informed by his own wounded men lying in the naval hospital at Cherbourg.

Whatever might be the value for defence of this chain-plating, it was only struck once during the engagement, so far as I could discover by a long and close inspection. Some of the officers of the *Kearsarge* asserted to me that it was struck twice, whilst others deny that declaration; in one spot, however, a 32-pounder shot broke in the deal covering and smashed a single link, two-thirds of which fell into the water. The remainder is in my possession, and proves to be of the ordinary 5¼-inch chain. Had the cable been struck by the rifled 120-pounder instead of by a 32, the result might have been different; but in any case the damage would have amounted to nothing serious, for the vessel's side was hit five feet above the water-line and nowhere in the vicinity of the boilers or machinery. Captain Semmes evidently regarded this protection of the chains as little worth, for he might have adopted the same plan before engaging the *Kearsarge*; but he confined himself to taking on board 150 tons of coal as a protection to his boilers, which, in addition to the 200 tons already in his bunkers, would bring him pretty low in the water. The *Kearsarge*, on the contrary, was deficient in her coal, and she took what was necessary on board during my stay at Cherbourg.

The quantity of chain used on each side of the vessel in this much-talked-of armoring is only 120 fathoms, and it covers a space amidships of 49 feet 6 inches in length, by 6 feet 2 inches in depth. The chain, which is single, not double, was and is stopped to eyebolts with rope-yarn and by iron dogs. (There was nothing whatever between the chain and the ship's sides.) Is it reasonable to suppose that this plating of 1 7-10-inch iron (the thickness of the links of the chain) could offer any serious resistance to the heavy 68-pounder and the 7-inch Blakely rifle of the *Alabama*—at the comparatively close range of 700 yards? What then becomes of the mistaken remark of the *Times* that the *Kearsarge* was "provided, as it turned out, with some special contrivances for protection," or Semmes's declaration that she was "iron-clad?" "The Career of the *Alabama*," in referring to the chain-plating, says:—"Another advantage accruing from this was that it sank her very low in the water, so low in fact, that the heads of the men who were in the boats were on the level of the *Kearsarge's* deck." It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the weight of 240 fathoms of chain could have any such effect upon a vessel of one thousand tons burden; whilst, in addition, the cable itself was part of the ordinary gear of the ship. Further, the *Kearsarge* was deficient in 70 tons of coal of her proper supply at the time of action, while the *Alabama* had 350 tons on board.

The Wrong Ship.—The following extract from a letter, dated Havana, June 24, gives an account of the attack made by a United States vessel on the British ship *Lily*, at Galveston. The writer was on board the English vessel at the time, and his letter is published in an English journal:—We left Matamoras at 1 p. m., June 9, for Galveston, en route for Bermuda, to join the Commander-in-Chief, leaving the *Shannon* at Matamoras and *Rinaldo* going to Tampico and Vera Cruz. Most glad we all were to leave the Gulf of Mexico for the North. On the morning of the 11th, running in for Galveston, we observed a steamer standing out from the land, but a squall coming on we lost sight of her for half an hour. The weather clearing up, we saw three steamers steering for us under United States colors. We had our English blue ensign and pendant flying, and as they neared us we eased our engines to communicate if they wished, as we did the last time we visited this place. Finding they took up their positions on our bow, beam, and quarter (their men at quarters cleared for action, and guns bearing on our ship), and not appearing anxious to speak us, we proceeded under full speed together for Galveston bar, about eight miles distant. Shortly after the gun-vessel on our starboard quarter fired a shotted gun to leeward and then another across our bows. We eased engines to allow her to come on our beam, and, finding still they did not hail us, we said, "This is her Britannic Majesty's ship *Lily*, wishing to communicate with the senior officer of the United States blockading squadron off Galveston." In reply to our hail she answered, "This is the United States ship *Princess Royal*. I will show you the way in." We then proceeded in company with the three gun-vessels for Galveston. After we anchored the captain communicated with the senior officer of the blockading squadron, demanding an explanation of his conduct in firing a shotted gun across the bows of a British ship-of-war, that nation being at peace with the United States. The captain of the United States ship *Princess Royal* came on board, and remained an hour with our captain. In the afternoon he sent his reply, which I believe was very courteous, solemnly disavowing any and all intention of insulting the flag of her Britannic Majesty. It all occurred through their fully believing us to be the Confederate vessel *Florida*, now cruising in the West Indies, and the commander of the *Princess Royal* not being aware we had the *Lily* class of vessel in our service. As the *Florida* had run through their blockading squadron at Mobile under the English flag and precisely similar circumstances, he hardly knew what to do, so he fired to bring us to; but he should have hailed us first, as he was not more than 150 yards distant We are not surprised at it, as every vessel we have boarded has taken us for the *Florida*, and every person who has seen both ships says we are sister vessels in hull and appearance. I have no doubt that when this comes before their lordships we shall be transferred to another station, to prevent these unpleasant mistakes occurring.

The Hospitals of the Fifth Corps.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* describes a visit to the hospitals of the Fifth corps:—

To-day I spent several hours visiting our corps hospitals. Leaving trenches and batteries and ramparts and the noise of muskets and cannon in front of Petersburgh, and following nearly three miles a winding road, we reach the hospital ground. The same site is now occupied as that chosen directly after our arrival here. It was the best location to be found, in the edge of a thick pine forest, away from the dust—the ground elevated, a creek running near, and a spacious open field in front, admiting free circulation of air. Six weeks have greatly improved the natural advantages, have felled trees where it was necessary, eradicated stumps, developed springs, dug wells and changed the disposition of the tents from time to time, till further improvement can hardly be suggested. There are four hospitals—one for each division of the corps, besides one for the artillery brigade. These hospitals, all under the direction of Dr. Milhau, Medical Director of the corps, are still essentially separate, and under the care each of the surgeon-in-chief of the respective divisions. Though in appointments and extent bearing no comparison to the larger and permanent army hospitals at Hampton and places at the North, as field hospitals they challenge comparison with any that this war thus far has developed. It would occupy too much space to describe these hospitals separately. Each one is arranged upon the same general principle in tents occupied by the wounded and sick, comprising what are known as the Army large hospital tents, and arranged in parallel rows, the operating tents conveniently contiguous, and connected with each the usual dispensaries, dining tents, kitchens, including bakeries, offices, officers' quarters, &c. Fronting each row of hospital tents, and scattered at intervals throughout the grounds, are artificial booths, affording additional shade to that furnished by the surrounding trees. Most of the beds are raised from the ground and many furnished with comfortable straw mattresses. There are bountiful supplies of medicines, an adequate corps of nurses, abundant ice, which is obtained from City Point, and luxuries in the way of lemons, jellies, canned meats and other articles of light and savory died, which are supplied by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, each of which organizations has a dépôt here. At the present time there are about three hundred sick and sixty-five wounded in the five hospitals.

The United States Marine Corps.—Colonel Zeilin, the new Commandant of the Marine Corps, and successor to the late Colonel Harris, has assumed the duties of his office, and is now at his headquarters in Washington.

The large number of retirements, deaths and promotions, prior to the adjournment of Congress, caused many vacancies and changes in the corps. The former have been partially filled by the President in the appointment of the following young gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants:—George Reid, Ohio; George Morris, New York; J. R. Denning, Indiana; Kent B Davis, Delaware; A. S. Taylor, New Jersey; E. R. Robinson, New York; E. R. Banning, New York; J. B. Young, D. C.

Among the changes thus far announced are:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. Kintzeg, to be detached from Marine Barracks, Cairo, and assigned to Mare Island, California.

Major C. G. McCawley, from Navy Yard, Philadelphia, ordered to Marine Rendezvous, *vice* Captain James Lewis, ordered to command at Marine Barracks, Cairo, Illinois.

Major T. Y. Field, from Norfolk Barracks, ordered to Navy Yard, Washington, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Jones, ordered to command Portsmouth Barracks, North Carolina.

First-Lieutenant J. C. Saltmarsh, ordered to Marine Guard, United States frigate *Sabine*.

The War Department has granted Brigadier-General J. Hobart Ward's petition for a Court of Inquiry into the charges on which he was recently dismissed the service.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Sickles and Staff arrived at Washington last Saturday.

GENERAL Kilpatrick has resumed his command in the Army of the Cumberland.

IT is understood that Major-General Hooker will not be assigned to any command at present.

WILLIAMS College, in Massachusetts, has given the honorary degree of LL. D. to Major-General Butler.

JUDGE-Advocate-General Holt arrived in Washington last Saturday morning, after an absence of three weeks.

COLONEL Ebenezer W. Pierce, of the 29th Massachusetts, has arrived at his home in Freetown, Mass., in a very low state of health.

MAJOR-General Brooks, who recently resigned his commission in the United States Army, has been stopping in Pittsburgh, Pa., recruiting his health.

COLONEL E. W. Rice, of the 7th Iowa, commanding 1st brigade of Brigadier-General Corse's division, 16th Army corps, has been made a brigadier-general.

BRIGADIER-General Payne has been assigned to the command of General Hincke division of colored troops, and has proceeded to Petersburgh and assumed command.

COLONEL Chapman, of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, and Colonel McIntosh, both commanding brigades in Sheridan's cavalry, have been appointed brigadier-generals.

COLONEL John Boyle, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, has resigned his office and removed from Frankfort to Louisville to engage in his profession as a lawyer.

BRIGADIER-General Robert O. Tyler's friends in Hartford have subscribed a handsome sum of money to purchase for him a sword, and the Ames Company, of Chicopee, will make it.

BRIGADIER-General John R. Brooke is fast recovering from the effects of his severe wound, received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He is still, however, unable to join his command.

BRIG.-General J. B. Carr, lately commanding at Yorktown, has arrived at Bermuda Hundred, and taken command of a division of colored soldiers across the Appomattox from Point of Rocks.

THE President has removed Colonel Bomford, Provost-Marshal-General of Pennsylvania, and appointed Captain Dodge, Mustering and Disbursing officer of that State, to fill the vacancy.

IT is understood that the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Surgeon-General Hammond is one of unexpected severity. The rumor is that it suspends him from rank and pay for three years.

THE coloneley of the Ninth New York Cavalry, made vacant by the death of Colonel Sackett, who fell in the fight at Trevillian Station, has been filled by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols.

BRIGADIER-General Jer. C. Sullivan has arrived at Cumberland and reported to Brigadier-General Kelly. He has just returned from a furlough of twenty days. The General will be assigned immediately.

COLONEL J. Egbert Farnum, of New York, has been ordered to take command of the Eleventh Reserve Corps regiment, and to report to the commanding officer at Point Lookout, where he will have command of the post.

BRIGADIER-General Stannard is now at his home in St. Albans, Vt., on sick leave. He is suffering from a recent wound in the hand, as well as from the effects of other wounds, and is much reduced in flesh and strength.

CAPTAIN Fuller, superintendent of telegraph of the Department of Cairo, has been appointed to a similar position in the Department of the Gulf. Hereafter he will have supervision of both departments, with headquarters at New Orleans.

IT was extensively published a few weeks ago that Lieutenant Manadier, Battery K, First United States Artillery, was killed. It was stated that he was killed at Reams' Station; but it is now ascertained that he was wounded and is a prisoner at Richmond.

THE President has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Captain Charles H. Lewis, 16th U. S. Infantry; Captain Lewis Wilson, 19th U. S. Infantry. Captains G. H. Moore, 6th U. S. Infantry, and Lyman M. Kellogg, 18th U. S. Infantry, have been reinstated.

FIRST Lieutenant J. B. Fay, Fifth New Hampshire, for sometime past acting as Post Adjutant and A. A. Q. M. at the depot for stragglers, etc., in Concord, N. H., has been relieved from his duties and ordered to rejoin his regiment. His duties at Concord will be performed by Major J. M. Whittlesey, U. S. A., military commander.

THE officers of the Second Brigade, First division, Cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, a few days ago, as a token of their respect and esteem, presented Colonel Devlin a splendid horse and accoutrements. The presentation was formally made by Colonel Nichols in an appropriate speech, and was responded to in a happy manner by the recipient.

THE officers of the French steam frigate *Guerriere*, now lying in Newport harbor, were on Friday evening of last week the guests of the officers of the Naval Academy, in the Naval Academy building. The band of the 15th U. S. Infantry was stationed in the main entrance hall and discoursed some fine music during the evening. A grand supper constituted the principal feature of the evening.

IN the case of Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, sentenced by general court-martial, convened at New Orleans, La., May 4, 1864, to be dismissed the service, an examination of the record was ordered by the President of the United States, who, upon the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, has ordered that the disability be removed on the ground that the sentence appears not to be sustained by the evidence.

A NEW York paper speaks of Brigadier-General R. O. Tyler as an officer "who was highly distinguished and lost a foot either at Spottsylvania or the Wilderness." General Tyler received a severe wound in the right foot at Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, but did not lose that important member. Under skillful treatment the foot has been saved, and although the process of recovery will necessarily be slow, there is a prospect that General Tyler will not even be lame.

THE proceedings in the case of Brigadier-General E. A. Wild, who was tried for disobedience of orders by court-martial, convened by order of Major-General W. F. Smith, have been submitted to Major-General Butler, and disapproved. It appears that prior to the sitting of the court General Butler had issued an order requiring that a majority of a court convened to try officers commanding colored troops should be composed of a like class of officers. In this case, the composition of the court did not comply with that order. The Commanding General, however, upon the merits of the case, announced that General Wild should be released from arrest and returned to duty.

IN accordance with instructions received from the general-in-chief of the United States Army, Brigadier-General William Birney, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered by Major-General Foster to report to Major-General B. F. Butler at Fortress Monroe. Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Florida, to relieve Brigadier-General Birney. Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Hilton Head, and to relieve Brigadier-General Hatch. During the temporary absence of Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Brigadier-General Potter will retain command of the District of Beaufort, in addition that of Hilton Head.

AMONGST the arrivals in New York during the week there have been at the Astor House, Colonel E. W. Peirce, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts; E. W. Gantt, Arkansas; Major Manadier, U. S. Army; Colonel Wentworth, Thirty-second Massachusetts; Captain P. R. Stetson, U. S. Volunteers, and A. Budd, U. S. N. At the Brevoort House, Major-General W. F. Franklin, Brigadier-General C. P. Stone, United States Army. At the St. Nicholas, Brigadier-General W. H. Ledlie; Dr. S. T. Elliott, Army of the Potomac: Colonel Classin, One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteers. At the Metropolitan, Capt. James, of General Grant's staff; General McKinstry, of St. Louis; Major John Dean, of Missouri; together with Colonel E. L. Grober, Colonel T. G. Grover, Colonel H. L. Brown, and several other late prisoners from Charleston.

CAPTAIN W. H. Harris, U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance of the Ninth Corps, having been ordered to report for duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, Major-General Burnside has issued a general order, dated August 1st, in which he says that "the commanding general regrets the loss of an officer distinguished for his able and thorough conduct of the affairs of his department. In the campaign of this corps in East Tennessee, and during the present operations in Virginia, while faithfully discharging, often under circumstances of the utmost difficulty, the important duties of his position, his usefulness has never been confined to its limits, but he has always been forward, when the occasion required, to assume with alacrity and courage the office of an aide. The commanding general parts with him with the highest appreciation of his services and respect for himself, and his best wishes for his future welfare."

BY order of the Commanding-General, Army of the Potomac, the following-named officers have been dismissed the service:—Captain A. M. Channell, Co. D, 7th R. I.; Second Lieutenant John Q. Adams, 30th U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant William Thomas, Co. D, 2d. Md. Veterans; Captain James Blaisdell, Co. K, 9th N. H.; First Lieutenant John Hay, Co. E, 179th N. Y.; First Lieutenant Judson Knickerbocker, 14th N. Y. Artillery; Captain D. B. Kaufman, 48th Pa. Veterans; First Lieutenant Alfred Groff, Co. G, 43d Pa.; Second Lieutenant James Smith, 20th N. Y. Militia; Second Lieutenant Michael Reilly, 164th N. Y.; First Lieutenant Moses A. Powell, 1st Mich. S. S.; Captain Hooker A. De Land, 1st Mich. S. S., and to be sent to Dry Tortugas; Major James H. Lane, 31st U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant James H. Donnelly, Co. D, 3d N. J. Cavalry.

BY order of Major-General Hunter, dated July 29th, the following officers, for deserting their commands at the recent battle of Winchester, and during the subsequent retreat, and for spreading false and exaggerated reports of the losses of the army after going to the rear, are dismissed from the military service, subject to the approval of the President: Captain John L. Hicks, Thirteenth New York cavalry. Captain Hallowell, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. Captain D. S. Caldwell, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. Captain J. H. Spencer, Ninth West Virginia infantry. Captain John Johnson, Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry. First Lieutenant D. R. Disbow, First New York Lincoln cavalry. First Lieutenant William A. Williams, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. Lieut. B. Evast, First New York veteran cavalry. Lieutenant Jones, Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. Assistant Surgeon U. S. Newson, Ninety-first Ohio volunteer infantry. Assistant Surgeon O. Q. Nellie, Second West Virginia cavalry. Captain D. E. Gross, Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry. Major J. H. Thorp, Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

LAWS IN RELATION TO COLORED TROOPS.

The President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.—*Sec.* 11, *July* 17, 1862, *Chap.* 195.

The President is authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service, for which they may be competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

When any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the United States or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort, shall render any service as is provided for in the first section of this act [military service to United States], he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act except where such mother, wife and children owe service or labor to some person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.—*Sections* 12 and 13, *July* 17, 1862, *chap.* 201.

All persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

All persons enlisted and mustered into service as volunteers under the call, dated October seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for three hundred thousand volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty without regard to color.

All persons of color who were free on the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment. And the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision. And if the Attorney-General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty, or clothing, in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination.—*Sections* 2, 3 and 4, *June* 15, 1864.

The widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter, killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle, or who have died or may hereafter die of disease contracted in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pensions now provided by law, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period, next preceding the soldier's enlistment, not less than two years, to be shown by affidavits of credible witnesses: *Provided, however*, that such widow and children are free persons: *Provided further*, That if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized the usual evidence shall be required.—*Section* 14, *July* 4, 1864.

NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR.

In view of the gigantic and noble efforts of the "Sanitary Commission" in aid of the soldiers of the country, in this her hour of peril, it has been thought by some that the claims to sympathy and support of an equally deserving class—viz., the sailors, marines, and others of our naval service—have been to little remembered. It is therefore proposed to make an effort in their behalf, by providing a home for the disabled, where, in addition to the comforts which that name implies, they may enjoy the added reflection that their valuable services to the country are appreciated by a grateful community, who are disposed in this way to express their interest in their welfare.

In accordance with this suggestion, it is proposed to hold a fair in November next, in Boston, Mass.; and a call is therefore made on the loyal and patriotic men and women of our land, to aid in the good cause by contribution, either of money or articles of taste and utility; and it is confidently believed that the subject need only to be brought before the public, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all.

APRIL 19, 1864.

The undersigned ask the co-operation of all patriotic citizens in aid of the objects of the accompanying circular.

It may not be generally known that, according to the necessary rules of the service, those who are suffering or invalided from wounds or incurable disease, can only remain a limited time in the hospitals—the exception being a service of twenty years in the navy or marine corps. It follows therefore that very many of this invaluable class of citizens, who have braved every peril and danger in defence of the flag of our country, are and will be cast upon the world, helpless and without the means of support—for to those whose constitutions are broken by disease and exposure, no pensions are allowed, and to those who are disabled by wounds, an entirely insufficient one for their comfortable support. The present time is believed to be more opportune to start this noble charity than one more remote; they therefore now make this appeal to the men at home, who have been in security, while other portions of our fellow citizens have been risking their lives and their health in defence of the country, to come forward and contribute liberally—to the rich from their abundance—to others according to their ability, and to all a generous sympathy.

To those earnest and self-sacrificing woman who are keenly alive to every demand of suffering humanity, an appeal of this kind has ever met with a response worthy of themselves and the object for which it is asked; and it is sincerely believed that a hearty co-operation upon their part will insure its success, and furnish the means to establish one of the noblest and most necessary charities of our common country.

George B. Upton,	Hon. Alexander H. Bullock,
Charles G. Loring,	Alpheus Hardy,
Edward S. Tobey,	Joseph Whitney,
J. Ingersoll Bowditch,	W. Kemble,
Albert Fearing,	James Hunnewell,
William Perkins,	Rear-Ad'l W. B. Shubrick, U.S.N.
R. B. Forbes,	" Joseph Smith, "
Gardiner Howland Shaw,	" Chas. H. Davis, "
W. T. Glidden,	Com. John C. Long, "
James L. Little,	" Thomas A. Dornin, "
Richard Baker, Jr.,	" John S. Missroon, "
Hon. Samuel Hooper,	" Robert B. Hitchcock, "
Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr.,	" John Rodgers, "
Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr.,	Gouverneur Kemble,

Robert P. Parrott.

BOSTON, April 29, 1864.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER.—It is customary for troops to march on dress parade with bayonets fixed. The command to fix bayonets is not given in the formula for parade laid down in regulations. When marching on parade at "*double quick*," however, it has been found advisable to march with unfixed bayonets, in order to avoid accidents. In this case, bayonets should be fixed in each company before coming to PARADE—REST.

98TH U. S. C. T.—It is proper for an officer of whatever grade, when in command of a body of men, marching past a guard commanded by a non-commissioned officer, or by the post of a single sentry, to acknowledge the salute from the guard or sentry with his sword. The rule is invariable that all salutes should be returned, and that officers in command of troops should have their swords drawn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—After a battalion is broken into column for inspection, it is proper for commanders of companies to salute the inspector as he approaches to inspect their respective companies. II. Ordnance sergeants and hospital stewards are not commissioned officers, and therefore sec. 22, Act of March 3, 1863, does not apply to them. By paragraph 805, Army Regulations of 1863, ordnance sergeants and hospital stewards cannot be reduced to the ranks; they can, however, be discharged by sentence of a court-martial. They cannot be tried by a regimental or garrison court-martial, unless by special commission of the department commander. Whether the law authorizing that officers may be reduced to the ranks for absence without leave applies to regular officers or not, we cannot say. III. See "Rank of Surgeons." IV. The adjutant does not rank all other lieutenants, irrespective of his date of muster. His relative rank is not affected by his appointment as adjutant.

P. V. V.—Corporals are non-commissioned officers and are entitled to warrants.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS. In our answer of June 11th, 1863, General Orders No. 60, A. G. O. should be dated 1861 instead of 1862. That order is so specific in its language that no reasonable doubt can be entertained that officers of U. S colored troops take rank in their respective grades according to date of muster into U. S. service. The language is: "The commissioned officers of all volunteer organiza- "tions, no matter whether established under the authority of a State "or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commis- "sioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United "States, *and will take rank in their respective grades;* will be entitled "to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from "that date." Since the "answer" above alluded to, the Senate have required that appointments in the Veteran Reserve Corps should be made by and with its advice and consent. Whether or not this will change their status as regards relative rank with officers of the same grade in the regular service, or in other branches of the volunteer service, is a question which it is hoped will be decided by the War Department. It would seem, however, that par. 8 Army Regulations, as amended by par. 2 General Orders No. 23, A. G. O. of 1862, would still apply to them.

RANK OF SURGEONS.—Surgeons and assistant surgeons have military rank under section 8, Act of February 11, 1847, ch 8, which declares: "That the rank of officers of the medical department of the "Army shall be arranged upon the same basis which at present de- "termines the amount of their pay and emoluments: *Provided*, That "the medical officers shall not, in virtue of such rank, be entitled to "command in the line or other staff departments of the Army." On occasions of ceremony, on boards, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, the medical officers are entitled to precedence according to their military rank; and it has been decided that, by virtue of being *commissioned officers*, they may command enlisted men as other commissioned officers.

OFFICER.—When an enlisted man is sent to a hospital, other than that of the regiment, and carries his knapsack, haversack, and canteen with him, a memorandum to that effect should be entered on his descriptive roll, and the articles should be invoiced to the proper officer of the hospital to which he is sent. Whether these articles should be taken by the soldier, or be turned in, is a matter to be decided, *in the absence of orders*, by the officer concerned. When men are sent on detached service, their arms, accoutrements, &c., should be turned over to the commissioned officer going in charge of them, or if there is no such officer, they should be invoiced to the officer under whose command they have been assigned. After having taken all proper precautions, the loss of arms, etc., by men dying, or being discharged while on detached service, would not fall upon the company commander. The officer discharging a man under these circumstances becomes responsible that the arms, etc., are accounted for, or are charged to the man; and the same rule would hold against the officer in charge in a hospital where the death might occur.

SCREW-steamer *Saco*, 8, is at the wharf in Charlestown Navy Yard repairing machinery which became deranged while on her recent trial trip to Washington and back. When in good order she will be an excellent sea boat, strong, and fast for one of her class, say 12 or 18 knots an hour. She is about 600 tons, and heavily armed.

WITH the next impression of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the first volume will be completed. With that issue, as has been before announced, an index and title page will be incorporated. Gentlemen in the Army or Navy, or in places where it is difficult to have the work done, may have their numbers bound by sending them to this office, with one dollar. For the same sum, covers will be furnished, upon application.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

EARLY'S SECOND INVASION.

ON good authority it is announced that the Second Grand Invasion of the North for 1864 is over. We would add our endorsement to this assertion with great caution, for he is a bold journalist who will venture any prediction, or even pronounce anything to be a fact, in these times, with regard to the military status of the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys. Pennsylvania military literature for the past month has been an extraordinary jumble of exaggerated fact, absurd comment, hasty speculation, and wild rumor. The great anxiety has been to get hold of some new report about the enemy, blow it to bigger size, and pass it into circulation. It would astonish any reader to glance through the huge mass of telegrams and letters which have been published on "EARLY'S "Second Invasion." It is ordinary to find a statement and its contradiction coming from the same city on the same day, both statement and contradiction iterated the second day, and both reiterated the third, Fortunately, whoever has the task of sifting, compiling, and illustrating this confused record, may find a great ally and economist in Time, which eliminates so much false testimony from history.

We have said that the second invasion was over. It might better be said not to have begun. There has been none. Calmly reviewing the record as it stands, it is easy to see how much the country has been deceived and bewildered by the rapid and skillful manœuvring of bold marauding columns. By a sort of kaleidoscopic strategy, the enemy made himself to appear here, there, and everywhere, and to be multiplied indefinitely.

On the retreat of EARLY from his successful demonstration through Maryland to Baltimore and Washington, he was escorted, or, perhaps, followed (but not pursued) by various extemporized forces, and the engagements at Island Ford and Winchester first denoted that he was at bay in the Shenandoah Valley. A part of our columns was composed of gallant and skillful men; but the remainder was of so motley and unsoldierly character as to disclose very soon that our best move was to move away from EARLY, now that he had departed from our ground. At all events, orders to retire are alleged to have been issued to General WRIGHT, and the opponents parted by mutual consent. But, a few days later, HUNTER'S command, pushing against Winchester again, were defeated at that point by EARLY with much loss. For the latter was in no humor to be molested in the work of harvesting which he still seems willing to carry on quietly. To insure his own peace, however, he was forced to resume the offensive with his light troops, and accordingly sent them hither and thither across the Potomac. Amid great alarm, mixed with no little patriotic fervor, the second invasion of the North was heralded through the country, and our troops speedily skipped into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The usual civil proclamations followed, and a grand stampede of people and goods. But it was doubtful whether the enemy would first take Harrisburgh and then march on Philadelphia, or capture Frederick and then besiege Washington as before. Or perhaps, as was generally thought, he would strike Pittsburgh and Wheeling, with an ultimate view to Cincinnati, and so home by the latter city through Kentucky. Why not all three at once?—for "a careful estimate showed his force to "be" forty, sixty, one hundred thousand men.

The Governor's call for 30,000 militia from Pennsylvania, the convoking of its Legislature, the meetings at Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, and the desire of these two cities to be put under martial law, the proclamations of Generals COUCH, CADWALADER and ROWLEY, the endeavor to get out the militia singly, in squads, or "in a mass," with rifle, queen's arm or pitchfork, to fight behind their own barns, trees or fences, if need be—all these things, which are but the occurrences of yesterday, show how greatly all the neighboring region was stirred by General EARLY, and how lively was the anxiety for defence. They also seem to us to show, first, that there was a great exaggeration of the actual peril and much unnecessary alarm. Secondly, that there was improper management somewhere of the regular military force at our disposal. Thirdly, that the reserve force of the State, if it had been called out, would have been used with bad economy. General GRANT seemed to think, also, that there was something requiring his supervision in this quarter, and acted accordingly. At all events, his presence at this juncture of affairs seemed the most natural and auspicious event possible, both for the present and the future.

We will not underrate the magnitude of the actual peril, nor even satirize with too unsympathetic a pen the fancy of those people whose proximity to the enemy naturally distorted and magnified his power of mischief. But, should we share the general apprehension, or admit the general estimate of the enemy's strength and designs, we should despair of the Virginia campaign. As we understand the position of affairs, when Governor CURTIN called out his 30,000 troops, we already outnumbered the enemy in that region, two to one. When the legislature was convened, the enemy was already not only not in Pennsylvania, but was covering his retreat across the Potomac before our victorious pursuit.

In this great second invasion, having looked the ground over carefully, we cannot find that there has been *one* infantry soldier of the enemy in Pennsylvania, and probably not one this side of the Potomac. It is mounted men who have done the invading of the North. And, as to their strength, examine all the records, and it cannot be stretched up to 5,000 men, even though you leave a margin for possibilities. It was 208 men that sacked Chambersburgh, and some of the squads that drove our picket guards at will from the fords they were put to defend, crossing the Potomac where they pleased, were hardly larger than the guards who so hastily retreated. Is there not something humiliating in these estimates? Or, if the entire supporting force of EARLY which remained in Virginia must be added to the enemy's disposable strength, counting brigade by brigade, division by division, we cannot get the figures up to much more than one-half the force we had within easy call from the same region. This second invasion, therefore, has not been, as so often repeated in terror, "by LEE with the bulk of his Army," by "JOHNSTON with 60,000 men," nor yet by LONGSTREET, nor by HILL, however skeptical it may seem to deny the presence of these latter ubiquitous generals. Indeed, the actual raid was not even made by EARLY or BRECKINRIDGE; but a few thousand cavalry, under B. T. JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND, ran riot at our expense, and with them alone all our fighting has been done.

After all, what has been accomplished by the "Invasion?" Very little, compared with the genuine raid under EARLY, of which this is only the disagreeable echo. One town has been burned,—one of five thousand in the North—a misfortune which often happens in civil war. Some plunder has been secured, but none commensurate with the cost. On the other hand, in the few engagements that have taken place, our record of losses is quite as small as the enemy's, and he can never afford to lose man for man. The chief advantage he secured was in the privilege of harvesting his Shenandoah corps at perfect leisure, and this leisure he has now enjoyed for a month. The recent demonstrations, so far from aiming at Philadelphia or Cincinnati, are perfectly explicable when regarded as a cover for his possession of the Valley. So far he has been successful. The other calamities we have accomplished for ourselves, and without his aid. These are, first, the prestige of a second invasion of the North, which we have given to him, and the corresponding depression in the minds of our people at his supposed success. Next, we have marched and manœuvred our troops in exhausting weather, to little avail. For one example, the Sixth corps was marched from Georgetown to Frederick, from Frederick to Harper's Ferry, from Harper's Ferry back again to Frederick, no one, officer or man, having any idea why or whither he was going, only that he was tramping 200 miles in the hottest days of the year,

without a sight of the enemy. In like manner, a part of AVERILL'S cavalry command was thoroughly jaded, horses and men, by incessant marches, hither and thither, at false alarms, retreating from an army who was not advancing, and pursuing an enemy who was not flying. But if, in addition, the mission of EARLY is to menace the Northern States with his force, so as to keep the Sixth corps at Washington, and to deflect to that region all reinforcements which would otherwise go to General GRANT, it is consoling to reflect that we have numerical strength enough still at Petersburgh for all present purposes.

It is an ungenerous task ever to comment on the successful invasion of our territory, while we are carrying on an offensive war against the enemy's capital. Yet it is a task which has often fallen upon our journals, and, long experience has shown that however logically we prove that the Shenandoah Valley cannot again be opened to the enemy, the next morning may find him bestriding the Pennsylvania line. We have now recorded our belief that this last demonstration hardly reached the dignity of a raid. But in the light of experience, we would not insure Pennsylvania against a genuine invasion before this paper gets to press. There is a gleam of hope in the apparent reorganization of some of the curiously conflicting commands in that region. The first task in the campaign should be the repossession of the Shenandoah Valley.

GENERAL COUCH AND MR. CAMERON.

A NUMBER of vigorous gentlemen, who form a sort of Vigilance Committee at Harrisburgh, styled the Committee of Public Safety, being lately in a state of pardonable excitement about the proximity of General EARLY to their city, and feeling very anxious to do something, concluded, in the lack of anything better, to pray the PRESIDENT for the removal of General COUCH from his command. This modest request was preferred, according to the telegram, through "General SIMON CAMERON"—under which martial title our readers may recognize their former able Secretary of War. Probably he was selected as the mouthpiece of the Committee on account of his wide celebrity as a manager of military affairs, and his well-known strategic qualities; while the name of CAMERON would at once recall to President LINCOLN old Cabinet associations and successes, and appeal to him in that way, where he might not be impressed in any other. Though the request thus simply stated may well have required some assurance, the Committee did not stop here, but their letter further requested "the "appointment of General CADWALLDER to the position of Commander of this Department." As between Major-General COUCH and General CAMERON, of course, there can be no question that the palm of military skill and experience must be awarded to the latter. In like manner, the Committee having given their decision in favor of General CADWALLADER, to him, also, General COUCH must lower his lance. Of the former officer, the country knows little, but certainly knows nothing ill. It is enough that he is the style of General to please the Pennsylvania Committee, more than the hero of Malvern Hill. But had the substitute nominated been GRANT himself, the chief point of comment would be the cool proposition of a Harrisburgh Committee to turn one General out from his Department, and to select another whom they will have in his stead.

Such a proposition would strike one, considering its source and object, as remarkable at any time. But when it comes in the heat of a campaign, it is still more singular. It would be unpleasant for the military service if this sort of thing were to succeed, and an officer were liable to displacement whenever the majority of an irresponsible club of civilians in one corner of his command could be got to vote to that effect. We sometimes read of civil interference when the Government itself shifts its generals. What, if it had succeeded, should we have called an affair like this?

It added to the perplexity of cis-Pennsylvania observers, that, on or about the very day when the Committee's letter was drawn up, a telegram from this same city of Harrisburgh informed us that:

The military authorities here are active and vigilant. Major-General COUCH thoroughly comprehends the situation, and will certainly use the means at his disposal for the most effective and prompt defence of the people and property within his district.

What more could one ask? Certainly, if this Harrisburgh dispatch were true, General COUCH was doing nothing worthy of being expelled that city. What, then, was the difficulty? Turning to a letter from Harrisburgh of one day later date, written to a New York daily newspaper, we learn that: "General "COUCH has refused to declare martial law in the city, "although urged to do so by the Committee of Safe-"ty, who by that means expected to be able to pre-"vent all persons capable of bearing arms from leav-"ing the city." Here, then, comes light. And how grievous an offence is disclosed. What! refuse to declare martial law in Harrisburgh! And, worst of all, even "although urged to do so by the Committee of "Safety!" Why, General, how could you? General COUCH might with as much propriety have flatly refused to incorporate the gentlemen of the Committee on his staff, as to thus reject their plan of campaign and the advice they "urged" on him. There was Pittsburgh, also, two hundred miles away, at this moment in a similar furore of excitement. It, also, had a Committee of Safety. Why shouldn't the General take their advice? And the hundred stations on the intervening railroad?—why not appoint all their selectmen to his staff, and declare martial law everywhere?

The fact was, every town in Southern Pennsylvania imagined it was towards that particular locality that EARLY was just then aiming all his enormous columns. While Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh were inflamed against General COUCH for not concentrating his attention upon them, Pittsburgh and Wheeling fancied it was they who were threatened with attack. Unfortunately for him, General COUCH seems to have thought so, too; and, accordingly, so warned the latter cities. Pittsburgh voted to go under martial law. General COUCH himself hastened to Pittsburgh, and, meanwhile, out came General CAMERON'S letter. But neither the danger at Pittsburgh nor the letter appeared to disturb his equanimity, for a reporter on the 3d of August notes that "the General "seemed to take things very coolly, and was evidently "in no ways alarmed at the situation of affairs."

And how did it turn out with this General who obstinately took things very coolly, while every other man in the region was mad with excitement? The self-same telegram which told of Mr. CAMERON'S letter, also stated rather rhetorically:—"It is almost "certain that the Rebel heel no longer presses our "soil." And its news was true. The enemy was already crossing the Maryland line. A few days more found him out of Maryland also, and, as we write, he is as far up the Shenandoah as Winchester. Meanwhile, a fortnight has passed over the good people of Harrisburgh, and they telegraph confidently of their position and contemptuously of the Rebels. But the great point is, that they have done very well without that martial law which their committee so urgently desired. Martial law, when rightly enforced, is only pleasant in the perspective. It is well to get on without it, if possible. Which was the better informed about its necessity, and about the real peril of Harrisburgh—the committee or the Major-General commanding them and the district—events have shown. The object of the committee was patriotic, indeed, for they only wished "to prevent all persons capable of "bearing arms from leaving the city"—probably having learned, by frequent and dear experience, that here, as in neighboring towns, the first news of the enemy's approach, no matter what his force, was the signal for a grand stampede of the able-bodied inhabitants. But perhaps General COUCH, admitting this point, concluded that men who would run away under such provocation, would not pay for the keeping.

In all this, we have not touched on the question of the military management of the affairs in General COUCH'S department, but only refer to the impropriety of the action of the Harrisburgh Committee. One of the charges, however, against General COUCH should not pass without comment. "It is asserted "that he ran away from Chambersburgh by special "train, without notice." This story may sound very credible in the ears of some of the people of that section, and the imputed conduct not only credible but justifiable in the view of others. But it would never receive much audience from those who have read of Chancellorsville, Fair Oaks, Antietam, and Fredericksburgh, or that of Malvern Hill, the chief honor of which still lies in dispute amongst several fine soldiers, of whom General COUCH is one.

A CORRESPONDENT, in a letter published elsewhere in this issue, forcibly presents the difficulties which grow out of the blindness of the Army Regulations on some matters. Many of the questions, in tactics and in the interpretation of the Articles of War, which arise amongst officers might easily be settled by the reference of any clear-headed person to the authorized works; but there are some others which are not of such easy settlement, and to be in doubt about which does not always argue ill of the head of the questioner. It certainly would be a great advantage to the service, if those disputed points could be cleared up by a competent commission, and every Regulation made so lucid in its statements that to fail to correctly interpret it, would prove disastrous to an officer's reputation for common sense. As it is now, however, ordinary patience is too often exhausted in the effort to understand.

THE London *Times* of July 17, after rehearsing the results of some experiments made at Shoeburyness with an Armstrong 600-pounder, concludes that this weapon is capable of smashing through the strongest sea-going armor-clad that could be got to float, at a distance of 4,000 yards, or even more. It then informs its readers that "the Americans have now "literally hundreds of 600-pounder guns and have "just succeeded in casting at Pittsburgh a 20-inch "gun to throw a spherical shot of 1,600 lbs." It thinks the result of the experiments it reports proves that we are not "altogether wrong" in trusting to heavy shot at low velocities, and frankly acknowledges that there is no charge of powder that could be expected to send the 1,600 lb. shot out of its gun which would not at close range "be sure to tell with almost "sinking effect on the very best of our iron-clads." That will do for the *Times*. Even Englishmen, it seems, learn wisdom by experience.

THE exposed condition of the Pennsylvania frontier, and the manner in which the Rebels have taken advantage of it during the last few weeks, has induced Governor CURTIN to call a special session of the State Legislature to consider and adopt defensive measures. In his message to the body in question, the Governor recommends that fifteen regiments of minute men, in due proportions of cavalry, artillery and infantry, be at once organized, chiefly in the border counties; that they be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and that they shall be regarded as independent of the rest of the State militia. Four six-gun batteries of field artillery, will, it is supposed, be sufficient for any emergency that may arise. The plan seems to be a good one, and the only cause for surprise is that it was not matured long ago.

A VERY intelligent correspondent closes a private letter with the following striking words:—"The war "will terminate as the poor wounded soldier saved "his comrades from being blown up by a mine. He "crawled bleeding over the sausage and soaked the "powder with his blood. We Northerners will soak "the South into incombustion with our blood, and "swarm them out as sand-flies swarm a light.

"'Still o'er their drowning bodies press
"'New victims, quick and numberless.'"

MR. Secretary STANTON has gratified the country by resuming the publication of his dispatches to General DIX, the opportunity for proclaiming reports of successful achievements inviting him to again appear upon the bulletin boards. Are we to understand from this that the amiable Secretary is unwilling to be the bearer of evil tidings? Are we always to associate his name with the joyful news of victory, and never with the dismal story of defeat?

IT is reported that the failure of the recent assault upon Petersburgh has been made the subject for the investigation of a court of inquiry; but we are unable to give any authentic list of the detail for such court.

THE remaining two companies of the 15th Mass. Vols., will be consolidated with the seven companies of the 20th Mass. Vols., the consolidation force to bear the designation of the latter organization. The remaining two companies of the 16th Mass. Vols., will be consolidated with the five companies of the 11th Mass. Vols., the consolidated force to bear the designation of the latter organization.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

In the course of the Shoeburyness competition with 12 pounder field guns, one experiment was made with their trails buried in the ground, so as to enable the guns to get the enormous elevation of 33 degrees. The results were that, in rough numbers, Mr. Whitworth averaged on several rounds the immense range of 8,800 yards, or a little short of five miles, and Sir William's shunt gun averaged about 6,700 yards, or short of four miles—an increase of range to Mr. Whitworth of nearly a mile and a quarter.

General de Todleben has supervised the first portion of the Russian (official) account of the defence of Sebastopol. It consists of two volumes, and has been published in Paris, translated into French. The other two volumes will be published next year. The editor, it will be remembered, was entrusted with the defence of Sebastopol. At that time (1854), he was only lieutenant-colonel, having rapidly reached that grade by brilliant services in the Caucasian war as an engineer. When he reached Sebastopol he was only 36 years old, and but for him the famous fortress would have fallen months earlier than it did. He is now a general in the Russian army.

The eminent French chemist, M. Bianchi, is the author of some curious experiments on combustion in a vacuum. He found that gunpowder, and also the fulminates, burn quickly if loose in an exhausted vessel, and suddenly brought to a temperature exceeding two thousand degrees. If, however, the powder was placed, under similar circumstances, in a pistol, it inflamed with the suddenness exhibited in the air. Gun-cotton slowly disappeared; the layer nearest the source of heat going first, but without the production of any light. In all these cases the products of combustion were the same as in air. Combustion also took place in nitrogen, carbonic acid, and other gases which do not support it, with little diminution of the ordinary rapidity of the process.

In the country parts of France the soldiers have as usual received permission to aid the farmers in getting in the crops. In Russia it appears that the government is resorting to this same principle of keeping up a large army, but allowing or forcing the men to do other labor than mere regimental drill. The *Invalide Russe* remarks: "We wish with all our hearts to see the number of our soldiers reduced, or, at least, another use made of our unoccupied men. Our railways are far from being finished. An experiment is being made in the south of having our embankments made by punishment companies; that way of working it is expected will be extended to the line, and as we are endeavoring to build our railways cheaply, it would seem to us strange if we could not make our security agree with our economical interests."

The following are the names, according to the London *Morning Herald*, of the sixteen iron-clads of the British navy already afloat: The *Black Prince*, *Warrior*, *Defence*, *Resistance*, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Achilles*, *Minotaur*, *Royal Eagle*, *Prince Consort*, *Caledonia*, *Ocean*, *Zealous*, *Research*, *Enterprise* and *Royal Sovereign*. The first five cost respectively £363,813, £360,995, £240,718, £247,672, and £285,718. The *Royal Eagle* cost £259,658, the *Prince Consort*, £294,064. Besides these sixteen, there are eleven in process of construction, namely, the *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, *Bellerophon*, *Prince Albert*, *Prince Alfred*, *Lord Clyde*, *Lord Warden*, *Pallas*, *Favorite*, *Viper*, and *Vixen*. The names of the floating batteries are the *Erebus*, *Terror*, *Thunderbolt*, *Etna*, *Glutton*, *Thunder*, and *Trusty*. Their respective costs are £82,039, £80,726, £80,230, £49,601, £57,203, £59,276, and £59,268.

A Paris letter writer says that an accident has occurred to France's great engineer marshal. Marshal Niel was thrown the other day from a carriage, and had one of his ribs broken. Although severely shaken and bruised, it is now stated that he is in a fair way to recovery, and out of danger. Marshal Forey has met with an accident of another description in the loss of money and watch at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. The Marshal's fury the next morning was such, that he demanded that every person in the hotel should be searched. He no doubt forgot that he was no longer in Mexico. The best part of his joke is, that it was well known that the Marshal had not passed the night alone, and that probably the Phryne of the baths had stolen a march on the old soldier when he was off his guard. It was too bad coming home from a campaign where he had gained his marshal's bâton to be outgeneralled by an impertinent minx.

The Russian *Invalide* says that the construction of iron-clads for the Russian government commenced at Cronstadt in 1851. Since then the march of marine architecture has become quite important. There are now on the Russian ways the following iron clads, in process of completion: Two frigates, the *Sebastopol*, and the *Petropavlovski*, each of 800 horse power, the first armed with 28 cannon and the second with 26. There are also three floating batteries, the *Pervenetz*, *Netrow Menia*, and *Kremlin*, each carrying 26 rifled guns. Finally, there are ten Monitors, some with single and others with double turrets, carrying steel rifled cannons eight inches thick. It is reckoned that all these will be finished before winter, and, in that case, Russia will have next spring at the opening of navigation in the Baltic, an iron-clad fleet of 17 vessels, carrying 157 pieces of artillery. All these iron-clads are intended exclusively for the defence of the shores of the Baltic.

The *Cronstadt Messenger* gives interesting facts about the two Monitors *Vestchonne* and *Koldonne*, lately launched. They are each 201 feet long on the exterior, and 159 feet 2½ inches in the interior; 46 feet wide, and 11 feet 5 inches deep. Each will cost the state about 619,000 roubles, which sum includes a large expense incurred in the transportation of all the materials from Cronstadt to the isle of Goutouïewsky, where the launching took place. The hulls are entirely plated on the exterior. The launch was completely successful, and is described by the authority we translate, as very picturesque. The ships coquettishly painted in white, an advantageous color, especially for a successfully finished affair, surmounted by their imposing turrets and their smoke pipes, majestically and rapidly entered the water. Despite the distance of the shipyard from the centre of the town, the interesting spectacle had attracted a great concourse of people. The better classes occupied places constructed so as to furnish a good view, and the Neva was crowded with wherries and with many little tugboats filled with spectators. Music and a universal hurrah gave a warm reception to these two new iron vessels of the Russian iron-clad navy. Already, probably, the two Monitors have tried their engines.

The *Kahireh*, built for the Viceroy of Egypt, and intended for the service of the Nile, recently made a trial of her powers in the Thames, for the inspection of the Lords of the Admiralty. This vessel of 348 tons burden, built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, with engines of 50 horse power by Messrs. John Penn and Son, is entirely cased in armor two inches thick from stem to stern, and reaching from the gunwale to two feet below water. She has two semicircular cupolas, or shields, on deck, one forward and the other aft, each of which contains a long 18-pounder gun, and is also entirely covered with armor-plates two inches thick. Yet, notwithstanding all this large amount of armor protection, the draught of water of the craft, with her guns, stores, coals, and provisions, all on board, was something less than four feet, and the mean speed obtained by the vessel was nine knots per hour. The limited draught rendered two screws advisable, and these are arranged to work one under each quarter. The powers of the vessel were tested in every way by Admiral Drummond, and she was found capable of manœuvring and steering in the most satisfactory way, making the complete circle in 3 min. 25 sec. The fact of the *Kahireh* being provided with twin screws by Mr. Samuda is considered a victory in favor of this principle, as Mr. Samuda, until very lately, contended that the advantages claimed for the double screws were more imaginary than real.

The *London Review* in the course of an elaborate article on the British iron-clads of recent construction, says that the *Research* fired her guns for the first time a few weeks ago, and has since been repairing damages caused by the discharge, while justifying her name in the multitude of tender inquiries which her delicate health has provoked in Parliament. The damages, it is true, were not very serious, but then they were caused when the guns were only firing blank cartridge. It is expected that in future, by removing the articles shaken or injured before the practice commences, any liability to suffer will be obviated; but this will at least involve delay in clearing for action. Graver defects, however, appear, from the report of Admiral Fremantle, to have become apparent on this preliminary trial. The iron-clad battery is a square box, about thirty-two feet on the side, and within this four guns are intended to be worked, and the funnel, wheel, and hatchway for supplying powder and shell, are included in it. The result is that "the "space is so confined that the men have not room to "work the guns with that facility that is required." This evil, the *Review* is informed, is to be remedied in some degree by removing the funnel and wheel from the inside to the outside of the protected battery. But Admiral Fremantle also reports that there is a difficulty "in traversing the guns from the broadside "to the bow and quarter ports," that is, in altering them to the position in which they are to fire at an object ahead or astern. In firing the guns as a broadside, "when fired with the extreme train, the cap- "tains of them could not stand to direct and fire "them." So it would seem that even if, by new arrangement, the guns can be fired without shaking the ship's fittings to pieces, and room should be made to work them, there will still be serious difficulty in bringing them to bear on any object not in the easiest possible position; and if we remember that the *Alabama* was sunk not by any superiority in size, force, or even materially in weight of metal, on the part of her antagonist, but by the more accurate firing of the *Kearsarge's* guns, it will be easy to conceive the serious nature of the defects to which Mr. Reed's first ship is subject.

An interesting trial of the powers of gun cotton, as an explosive agent, was recently conducted at Newcastle. The work to be operated against was an ordinary stockade, similar to what is commonly used in fortifications. It was composed of a double row of timber; the first consisting of six balks, each 10 ft. long by 12 ins. or 14 ins. square; the timber backing being formed of five balks 9 ins. to 10 ins. square. These balks were sunk about four feet into the ground, and firmly bedded. Two heavy logs, 7 ft. long by 14 ins. square, were laid in front of the stockade to form a bridge on which to place the shell containing the gun-cotton. The timber was the best Memel. The shell was made at the Elswick Ordnance Works, and was made of ¼th inch iron. It was 16 ins. long by 12 ins. in diameter, and in its general outline was similar in form to one of Sir William Armstrong's destructive shells. This cylinder contained 25 lbs. of gun-cotton. To preclude the possibility of any accident occurring, no one was allowed to approach the stockade nearer than about 300 yards. The cylinder was placed upon the bridge, and all being ready, the charge was ignited by the electric spark from a distance of 220 yards. The two centre timbers with their backing were blown clean away level with the ground, one large fragment having been hurled a distance of 130 yards; the other had been torn up into splinters. The posts left standing were forced outward to an angle of 75 degs.; and a wide, gaping breach was left in the centre through which an assailant could have easily entered. One of the timbers foaming the bridge was torn to pieces by the force of the explosion; the other was comparatively uninjured, but was hurled a distance of about 40 yards, although its weight was estimated at a quarter of a ton. The force of the explosion had made a cavity in the ground in front of the stockade, and immediately beneath the bridge, fully half a foot in depth. Portions of the shell were scattered in all directions; and many of the spectators carried away pieces of the torn and twisted fragments as mementoes of this exceedingly successful experiment. The post and rail fence of the Blyth and Tyne line, which runs near the spot, were cut through in one or two places without breaking the rails, as clean as if a man had done it with a chisel.

GUN COTTON AS MANUFACTURED BY VON LENK.

The following description of the system of manufacturing gun cotton, as practiced by General Von Lenk, is extracted from an interesting paper on the "Chemical History and Application of Gun Cotton," contributed to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, by Professor Abel, F. R. S., Director of the Chemical Establishment of the War Department of England:

The cotton, in the form of loose yarn of different sizes made up into hanks, is purified from certain foreign vegetable substances by treatment for a brief period with a weak solution of potashes, and subsequent washing. It is then suspended in a well-ventilated hot-air chamber until all moisture has been expelled, when it is transferred to air-tight boxes or jars, and at once removed to the dipping tank or vessel where its saturation with the mixed acids is effected. The acids, of the specific gravity prescribed by Schönbein, are very intimately mixed, in a suitable apparatus, in the proportion originally indicated by that chemist, i. e., three parts by weight of sulphuric acid to one of nitric acid. The mixture is always prepared some time before it is required, in order that it may become perfectly cool. The cotton is immersed in a bath of the mixed acids, one skein at a time, and stirred about for a few minutes until it has become thoroughly saturated with the acids; it is then transferred to a shelf in this dipping trough, where it is allowed to drain, and slightly pressed, to remove any large excess of acid; and is afterwards placed in an earthenware jar, provided with a tight-fitting lid (which receives six or eight skeins, weighing from two to four ounces each). The cotton is tightly pressed down in the jar, and, if there be not sufficient acid present just to cover the mass, a little more is added; the proportion of acid to be left in contact with the cotton being about 10½ pounds to 1 pound of the latter. The charged jars are set aside for forty-eight hours in a cool place, where, moreover, they are kept surrounded by water, to prevent the occurrence of any elevation of temperature, and consequent destructive action of the acids upon the gun-cotton. The same precaution is also taken with the dipping trough, as considerable heat is generated during the first saturation of the cotton with the acids. At the expiration of forty-eight hours, the gun-cotton is transferred from the jars to a centrifugal machine, by the aid of which the excess of acid is removed as perfectly as is possible by mechanical means, the gun-cotton being afterwards only slightly moist to the touch. The skeins are then immersed singly into water, and moved about briskly, so as to become completely saturated with it as quickly as possible. This result is best accomplished by plunging the skeins under a fall of water, so that they become at once thoroughly drenched. If they are simply thrown into water and allowed to remain at rest, the heat produced by the union of a portion of the free acids with a little water would be so great as to establish at once a destructive action upon the gun-cotton by the acid present. The washing of the separate skeins is continued until no acidity can be detected in them by the taste; they are then arranged in frames or crates, and immersed in a rapid stream of water, where they remain undisturbed for two or three weeks. They are afterwards washed by hand, to free them from mechanical impurities derived from the stream, and are immersed for a short time in a dilute boiling solution of potashes. After this treatment they are returned to the stream, where they again remain for several days. Upon their removal, they are once more washed by hand, with soap, if necessary; the pure gun-cotton then only requires drying, by sufficient exposure to air at a temperature of about 27° C., to render it ready for use. A supplementary process is, however, adopted by General Von Lenk, about the possible advantage or use of which his opinion is not shared by others. This treatment consists in immersing the air-dried gun-cotton in a moderately strong hot solution of soluble glass (silicate of potassa or soda), for a sufficient period to allow it to become completely impregnated; removing the excess of liquid by means of the centrifugal machine; thoroughly drying the gun-cotton, thus "silicated," and finally washing it once more for some time, until all alkali is abstracted. Lenk considers that, by this treatment, some silica becomes deposited within the fibre of the gun-cotton, which, on the one hand, assists in moderating the rapidity with which the material burns, and, on the other hand, exercises (in some not very evident manner) a preservative effect upon the gun-cotton, rendering it less prone to undergo even slight

changes by keeping. The mineral matter contained in pure gun-cotton, which has not been submitted to this particular treatment, amounts to about 1 per cent. The proportion found in specimens which have been "silicated" in Austria and in this country, according to LENK's directions, varies between 1.5 and 2 per cent. It is difficult to understand how the addition of 1 per cent. to the mineral matter, in the form chiefly of silicates of lime and magnesia (the bases being derived from the water used in the final washing), which are deposited upon and between the fibres, in a pulverulent form, can influence, to any material extent, either the rate of combustion, or the keeping qualities of the product obtained by LENK's system of manufacture.

Gun-cotton prepared according to the system just described is exceedingly uniform in composition. The analyses of samples prepared both in Austria and at Waltham Abbey have furnished results corresponding accurately to those required by the formula $C_6 \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_7 \\ 3\,NO_4 \end{matrix} \right\} O_5$. In its ordinary air-dry condition it contains, very uniformly, about 2 per cent. of moisture—an amount which it absorbs again rapidly from the air, when it has been dried. The proportion of water existing in the purified air-dried cotton, before conversion, is generally about 6 per cent. When pure gun-cotton is exposed to a very moist atmosphere, or kept in a damp locality, it will absorb as much as from 6 to 7 per cent.; but, if it be then exposed to air of average dryness, it very speedily parts with all but the 2 per cent. of moisture which it contains in its normal condition. It may be preserved in a damp or wet state apparently for an indefinite period without injury; for, if afterwards dried by exposure to air, it exhibits no signs of change.

In these respects it possesses important advantages over gunpowder. The normal proportion of hygroscopic moisture in that substance varies between three-quarters and one per cent; but, if exposed in any way to the influence of a moist atmosphere, it continues to absorb water until, however firm the grains may have originally been, it becomes quite pasty. It need scarcely be stated that, when once gunpowder has become damp, it can no longer be restored to a servicable condition, except by being again submitted to the processes of manufacture, starting almost from the commencement.

Perhaps the most vital consideration, bearing upon the possibility of applying gun-cotton to important practical purposes, are those which relate to the risk likely to be incurred in its manufacture, and preservation in large quantities. The manufacture of gun-cotton is unquestionably much safer than that of gunpowder; in fact, there is no possibility of accident until the final drying process is reached,—as, in all other stages, the material is always wet, and therefore harmless. With the adoption of a proper system of warming and ventilation, in the drying chamber, the last operation is certainly not a more dangerous one than that of drying gunpowder. The question of the safe preservation of gun-cotton cannot as yet be so easily and satisfactorily disposed of. Specimens of gun-cotton exist, which were prepared according to SCHÖNBEIN's directions in 1846, and which have undergone no change whatever; on the other hand, it is well known that gun-cotton, which was believed to have been perfectly purified, has become extremely acid, and has even undergone so complete a decomposition as to have become converted into oxalic acid and other organic products, when preserved in closed vessels, and especially when exposed continually, or occasionally, to light. This susceptibility to chemical change has been particularly observed in samples of gun-cotton known to consist chiefly, or to contain some proportion, of the less explosive or lower substitution products—*i. e.*, gun-cotton especially prepared for the manufacture of collodion. Hence it is very possible that such instances as are considered to have been well authenticated, of the spontaneous ignition of gun-cotton, when stored in considerable quantities, or during exposure to very moderate heat, may have arisen, not simply from an imperfect purification of the material, but also from the more or less imperfect conversion of cotton into the most explosive and apparently most stable product.

There is no doubt that the improvements effected in the system of manufacture of gun-cotton have been instrumental in rendering it far more stable in character than it was in the early days of its production upon a considerable scale. At the same time, although General VON LENK and its warmest partisans consider that its unchangeability can no longer be disputed, a greater amount of experience, combined with more searching investigations than have hitherto been instituted, upon the possibility of its undergoing change when under the influence of moderate heat, alone or combined with that of moisture, and when preserved under a variety of other conditions, are unquestionably indispensable before its claims to perfect permanence can be considered as properly established. It has already been ascertained by very recent experiments of the lecturer, that gun-cotton, prepared and purified with the most scrupulous care, speedily undergoes some amount of decomposition when exposed to temperatures ranging from 32° to 66° C.; it remains to be seen whether such decomposition, if once established by exposure of gun-cotton to some temperature within the above limits, will cease permanently, when the material is removed from the influence of heat; or whether precautions or efficient supplementary processes can be adopted in the manufacture, to counteract the tendency to change exhibited by gun-cotton under the above circumstances. These are only some of the points which need patient investigation before it is positively known whether the requsite confidence can be placed in the material, as an agent susceptible of substitution for gunpowder.

The general properties of gun-cotton as an explosive agent have long been popularly known to be as follows: when inflamed or raised to a temperature ranging between 137° and 150° C., it burns with a bright flash and large body of flame, unaccompanied by smoke, and leaves no appreciable residue. It is far more readily inflamed by percussion than gunpowder; the compression of any particular portion of a mass of loose gun-cotton between rigid surfaces will prevent that part from burning when heat is applied. The products of combustion of gun-cotton, in air, redden litmus paper powerfully; they contain a considerable proportion of nitric oxide, and act rapidly and corrosively upon iron and gun-metal. The explosion of gun-cotton, when in the loose, carded condition, the form in which it was always prepared in the early days of its discovery, resembles that of the fulminates in its violence and instantaneous character; in the open air it may be inflamed when in actual contact with gunpowder, without igniting the latter; in a confined space, as in a shell or the barrel of a gun, the almost instantaneous rapidity of its explosion, when in this form, produces effects which are highly destructive as compared with those of gunpowder, while the projectile force exerted by it is comparatively small.

Many attempts have been made from time to time to diminish the rapidity of explosion of gun-cotton; but the only one attended by any success is that which, in General VON LENK's hands, has led to the development of a system of mechanical arrangement of gun-cotton, as ingenious and simple as it is effective. By manufacturing the cotton into yarn, of different thicknesses and degrees of compactness or fineness of twist, before its conversion into gun-cotton, this material is at once obtained in forms which not only burn with great regularity and much less rapidity, when used in the original condition, than the loose gun-cotton wool, but which also, when employed in the form of reels, wound more or less compactly, or when converted into plaits or hollow ropes, may be made to burn gradually, in a manner similar to gunpowder, or to flash into flame instantaneously, exerting an explosive action very far exceeding that of the latter. To obtain the gradual action essential for the employment of gun-cotton in cannon, cartridges are made up of coarse yarn, which is wound firmly round a hollow cylinder of wood, of dimensions regulated by the size of the gun-chamber and the weight of the charge used, the best result being obtained by so arranging the latter that the cartridge entirely fills the space allotted to the charge in the gun. Similarly, small-arm cartridges are made of cylindrical plaits of fine yarn or thread, which are fitted compactly in layers, one over the other, upon a small cylinder or spindle of wood. In both of these arrangements the combustion of the charge can proceed only from the external surfaces towards the interior of the cartridge. On the other hand, the charges for shells, in which the most rapid explosion is most effective; and the priming for quick matches which are intended for firing several charges simultaneously and almost immediately upon the application of flame, consist of cylindrical, hollow, and moderately compact plates (similar to lamp-wicks) made of gun-cotton thread, or very fine yarn. These plaits are produced in pieces of any length, and when employed as quick-matches are compactly enclosed in cases of waterproof canvas or other similar materials. The charges to be used in mines, in which the most destructive effects are aimed at, consist of pieces of very firmly-twisted rope, with a hollow core along the centre, the number of strands of which it is composed varying with the size of the charge to be used. For quarrying and blasting purposes, small lengths of the rope are employed singly; for military operations (demolition of works, &c.), it is packed into moderately stout cases of sheet-metal. In these hollow ropes and plaits of gun-cotton, the flame produced by the burning of that portion to which heat is applied, penetrates at once to the interior and into the interstices of the charge, and hence the entire mass of gun-cotton is converted into gas and vapor, with almost instantaneous rapidity. A striking illustration of the very opposite effects which can be produced by very simple modifications in the mechanical arrangement of the gun-cotton is afforded by the following experiment: If two or three strands of gun-cotton yarn be very loosely twisted together and inserted into a tube of glass, or other material, in which they fit so loosely as to be readily drawn backwards and forwards, upon applying heat to a projecting portion at one end of the tube, the gun-cotton thus arranged will explode with great violence, completely pulverizing the tube, if it be of glass; and the combustion will take place with such almost instantaneous rapidity that small portions of unburnt gun-cotton will actually be scattered by the explosion. But when two or more strands of the same gun-cotton yarn are tightly twisted, singly in the first instance, then made up into a firm cord, solid throughout, and enclosed in a glass tube or some other description of case into which the cord fits very tightly, if a protruding end of the gun-cotton be then inflamed the cord will burn with moderate rapidity until the fire reaches the opening of the case, when the combustion will pass over from the ordinary kind to a form which can only be described as a smoldering; the lighted extremity of the gun-cotton simply glows within the case, while a steady jet of flame (furnished by the combustible gases evolved from the gun-cotton) continues to burn at the open extremity of the case, until the contents of the latter are consumed. The gun-cotton not only burns extremely slowly under these conditions, but also with the greatest regularity, so that the rate of combustion of a given length of the enclosed cord may be accurately timed. The rapidity of combustion of gun-cotton arranged in this given form may be regulated by the number of strands in a cord, and the degree of their compactness, and it is by this new modification of General VON LENK's system of arranging gun-cotton that the lecturer has succeeded in applying this material to the production of slow-matches and time-fuses; uses for which it had not previously been found suitable.

THE 600-POUNDER ARMSTRONG GUN.

[From the London Times.]

SOME most curious experiments were made at Shoeburyness during Monday and Tuesday, with "Big Will," the 600-pounder of SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. Its calibre is 13½ inches, its greatest external diameter 4 feet 5½ inches, its total length 15 feet 3½ inches, and its weight upwards of 22 tons. The first rounds were fired to test the velocity of the shot on leaving the gun, and its velocity on striking the target at 1,500 yards. For this practice it was laid at three degrees elevation, and, when fired, the noise was less painful than that of the 100-pounder; but the shock of the explosion was very great, and became distressing to those who were obliged to stand near. The enormous bulk of the projectile made it perfectly easy to trace its progress from the muzzle of the gun to its park; and nothing could more strikingly demonstrate the accuracy of the piece or the care with which it was laid than watching the huge shot rising with a long wavering roar high into the air as it culminated and then began its downward flight till it struck full on the little black spot at which it was aimed, and then ricochetting on, bound after bound, till its course was lost in a long thick trail, half sand, half water. Three rounds were fired at this elevation to test accuracy. Its mean error in range—that is to say, the difference between the shot which fell nearest and that which fell furthest—was only 16¼ yards, while the average of the error from the true line of fire was 1 foot 9 inches.

A still more formidable experiment, as regards testing the strength of the gun, was next fired. The elevation screw and all the quoins were removed, so that as the breech was depressed the muzzle of the piece was gradually brought higher and higher till it rose to the height of 23 degrees, 9 seconds—the highest elevation, we believe, at which any large rifled gun has ever been tried since rifled guns were thought of. The gun was fired, and the huge shot went towering with a terrific roar higher and higher into the air, till it disappeared in the clouds. Yet still the ear could trace its progress as it went roaring onwards, fainter and fainter, till, as it seemed on the very verge of the horizon, it alighted on the sands, which it threw up in a cloud, and went blundering on for a short distance further.

Strangest of all, however, was the kind of after roar, which seemed to begin in the clouds, and as it gathered force came hoarsely down from the upper air in a dull reverberation that seemed almost mysterious in its vague sullen noise. The flight of the shot was nearly half a minute (20.2), and its first graze on the earth was 7,400 yards, or nearly 4¼ miles. Three shots were fired at this enormous elevation, giving a mean range of 7,300 yards, a mean error between the nearest and furthest shots of 60 yards, and a mean deviation from the true line of fire of 21 yards. The gun was then depressed to 5 degrees of elevation, at which five rounds were fired, giving the astonishing result of a mean error of 26 yards, and a mean error in line of 0.8, or, as nearly as possible, 2½ feet. At 10 degrees the mean error in range was only 45 yards between the longest and shortest, while the mean error in line was precisely the same as at 23 degrees, that is to say, 2.0 or 7½ feet.

In all 47 rounds were fired on Monday, which, with the charges previously discharged at proof and against iron targets, made a total of 74 shots. The gun showed signs of wear. There seems, however, not the slightest reason to doubt that the piece will bear easily all the rounds, 250 in number, with which the committee intend to test it. Comparing the performance of the 600-pounder for accuracy with the performances of the French, the Scott, and the Lancaster guns, which are now competing at Shoeburyness, the 600-pounder has on the whole a clear gain at 5 degrees and 10 degrees of elevation. On Tuesday, the experiments were continued for velocity, which was tested at 120 ft. from the muzzle of the gun, at 530 yards, and at 1,000 yards. At the muzzle it was 1,240 ft. per second; at 500 yards it had diminished to 1,172 ft.; at 1,000 yards it was 1,122 ft. corresponding with the velocities up to 1,500 yards, which were taken some time ago. It had been said that this gun would take so long a time in loading as to diminish its value as an engine of war.

The result of the trials of Monday and Tuesday showed this objection to be in practice as illusory as almost all the others which are from time to time brought forward against the use of very heavy ordnance. The average time occupied in loading by men who had never served the gun before was only 2½ minutes, though not the slightest haste was used, or any attempt made at quick firing.

TRIAL OF 7-INCH RIFLED GUNS.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette.]

THE competition now being carried on at Shoeburyness by the Ordnance Select Committee possesses great national interest, from the fact that the competing guns represent the class of heavy 7-inch rifle, which is considered capable of piercing any iron-clad afloat at 1,000 yards distance, and of which a large number are now making. This competition also possesses interest and will be of value from the further fact of its being carried on under precisely similar terms; the four guns having been made of similar weight (7 tons 9 cwt.), and similar length and diameter of bore, which are 140 and 7-inches respectively. The guns are likewise intended to fire the same round balls, and their elongated shot are of the same weight, and are, as far as the different systems will permit, alike; with semicircular fronts and flat bases,—the only difference being in the rifling and the nature of the elongated projectiles fired from it. There is necessarily a slight difference in the length of the shot, and consequently in the length of their bearings, which, as their weight is the same, represents the amount of metal taken out of the respective guns by the rifling. Thus the Lancaster, which has the shortest shot, requires two cuts or grooves, each three-tenths of an inch deep, to form the oval rifled bore; the Scott, five narrow cuts, which are one-eighth of an inch deep on the bearing side, and about half that on the loading; the French, three wide cuts, nearly one-fourth of an inch deep; and the Britten-Jeffery gun, thirteen narrow cuts, one-tenth of an inch deep, so that the Lancaster gun has most of the surface of the original bore and the most metal removed, and the Scott, which seems to have been specially devised as a naval gun, for firing the round ball at close quarters, the least. As far as the trial has yet gone, the contest seems to lie between the Scott and Lancaster guns, the lead coating of the Jeffery and Britten projectiles having proved unequal to withstand the 25-lb. charges. This quantity of powder appears also to have blown off portions of the studs upon the French shot, and to have considerably increased the difficulty of loading the Lancaster gun. The loading of the French gun has been generally easy, that of the Scott gun invariably so. The accuracy of the Lancaster with 25-lb. charges was very good at 10 degrees of elevation, the mean difference in the range of the shot being about 27 yards, with a mean deviation of 7 yards; Scott's 30, with a deviation of 9 yards. But, on the other hand, Scott's range was nearly 4,800 yards to Lancaster's 4,600 yards.

At two degrees of elevation, Scott's range of 1,600 yards was 20 yards more than Lancaster's, and his mean difference of range and deflection 16 and 1 1-5 yards, to Lancaster's 29 and 2 yards respectively. Although the shooting of the Scott gun was so good at the lower elevation, it made some wild shots at the higher, which have been thought to be due to the weakness and consequent yielding of the platform. Since the firing the gun has been removed to a firmer

position. The Lancaster and Scott guns have now fired about 70 rounds, and are in very good condition; the French gun and the Britton-Jeffery gun, which have fired 100 rounds, are somewhat indented. This damage, which is entirely owing to the vacancy left between the powder and shot, seems to have been caused, at first, by the use of small lubricating wads, which did not fill up the bore, and when once an indentation, however slight, is made, there is a tendency to increase. The Lancaster gun, though having a special wad, seems to have escaped better, except at the bottom of the bore, which shows the same slight indentation as that in the Scott gun; in other respects there is no damage or perceptible wear in the guns, which is very satisfactory considering the high charges which have been fired from them. The superintendent of the gun factories, Colonel Campbell, R. A., was present during the first day's firing, carefully watching the guns, and left well satisfied with the strength of the first heavy rifled guns made under his superintendence.

ARMY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, August 2, 1864.

Circular No. 61

It is announced, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that an officer of a three years' volunteer organization, who receives a new commission at a date subsequent to that of his original entrance into service, is held to service for three years from the date of his last muster-in, and not for three years from the date of original muster in.

No musters in are authorized, or recognized by the War Department, for the unexpired term of an organization. Musters so made have uniformly been revoked, so soon as brought to notice.

Where musters have been made by Commissaries of Musters, or their assistants, for the unexpired portion of a term, and there is doubt as to the position of an officer, the case involved, should be forwarded, through the proper Commissary of Musters, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the decision of the War Department.

Regulations similar to the foregoing apply to organizations mustered into service for a period less than three years: the general rule being that a commissioned officer, shall, in all cases, be mustered in for the period for which his regiment or company was originally so mustered.

If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their former "commissions and rank" as contemplated by Section 2, of Paragraph 1, Circular No. 36, current series from this office, they can decline to be re-mustered as therein directed, and only serve out the unexpired term of the muster, under which they may be acting at the time.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAREWELL ORDER TO THE FOURTH CORPS.

Headquarters Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, Near Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.

To the Fourth Army Corps:—

Having been assigned to another command, the duty, by no means a pleasant one, devolves upon me to take leave of a corps that I have learned to love and trust. The time of our service together has been short, but crowded with remarkable events. The words Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, Smyrna Camp Ground and Peach Tree Creek, suggest to us fields of conflict, more or less severe, where we have buried many an endeared comrade, where you have won honor for your country and yourselves, and where the enemy has learned anew to fear and respect the power of the government.

It is with pain that I realize my inability to reward your cheerful devotion to duty, your arduous and prolonged labor and your uncomplaining sacrifices. I heartily appreciate the constant co-operation of the division commanders, and the cheerful manner in which they have been sustained by their own officers.

To them, and through them to their commands, I tender my warmest thanks and unqualified commendation.

No officer could have received more ready and untiring assistance from his staff than I have from mine. To them also I am more than grateful.

Believing from my heart that our cause is right and just before God, as I take leave of you I commend you to His blessing, and trust He will assist our armies to complete the work which He has enabled them so gloriously to bring to the present stage of success.

O. O. Howard, Major-General.

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Headquarters Department and Army Tennessee,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1864.

General Field Orders, No. 3.

In pursuance of orders from the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

I assure the gallant soldiers of this renowned army that I fully realize the delicate nature of my responsibility.

Your late beloved commander was my personal friend; and while I unite with you in profound sympathy and regret for our irreparable loss, it shall be my constant aim to emulate his noble example.

O. O. Howard, Major-General.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL LOGAN.

Major-General Sherman, in transmitting the following official report to General Halleck, says:

"Although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss, though only 3,521 in killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equalled that number, viz.: 3,220."

Headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee,
Before Atlanta, Ga., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

General:—I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d inst.: Total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent in by them, in front of the Third division of the Seventeenth Army corps, one thousand of their killed.

The number of their dead in front of the Fourth division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to two thousand.

The number of their dead, buried in front of the Fifteenth corps up to this hour, is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the Sixteenth corps was 422. We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried off during the night, after the engagement, by them. We captured 18 stands of colors, and have them now. We also captured 5 000 stand of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times, and was seven times repulsed. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 33 commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Recapitulation.—Our total loss, 3 521. Enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to them, 3,220. Total of prisoners sent north, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10 000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

John A. Logan, Major-General.

Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO TROOPS.

Headquarters Second Army Corps, July 31, 1864.

General Orders No. 26.

The Major-General Commanding desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movement across the James River, while all the troops who kept their ranks (he regrets to say there were *many* who did not) and sustained the arduous marches, are deserving of praise. The following organizations seem to merit particular mention:

The Fifth New Hampshire, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Twenty sixth Michigan, under Colonel Lynch, of General Miles' brigade, constituting part of the skirmish line of General Barlow's division, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's battery on the morning of the 27th, and the skirmish line of General De Trobriand's brigade, General Mott's division, particularly the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and bravery on the right of the battery, and the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the reconnoissance of the 28th. The spirit exhibited by the command show that they determined to maintain the high reputation they have heretofore acquired. The Major-General Commanding will not be unmindful of the services of individual officers or soldiers, or organizations, and will reward them to the extent of his power. By order of

Major General Hancock.

(Signed) Francis A. Walker, A. A. G.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO LIEUT.-COL. PLEASANTS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
August 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 32

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pleasants, 48th regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and the officers and men of his command, in the excavation of the mine which was successfully exploded on the morning of the 30th ult. under one of the enemy's batteries in front of the 2d division of the 9th Army corps. The skill displayed in the laying out and construction of the mine reflects great credit upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, the officer in charge, and the willing endurance by the officers and men of the regiment of the extraordinary labor and fatigue involved in the prosecution of the work to completion are worthy of the highest praise. By command of Major-General Meade.

S. Williams, A. A. G.

ASSIGNMENT TO COMMAND.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, July 28, 1864.

I. By direction of the President, Major-General Wallace, commanding the Middle Department, will resume the command of the Eighth Army corps and other troops serving within the Department, from which he was temporarily relieved in General Orders No. 228.

II. The troops of Major-General Hunter's command, temporarily assigned to the forces under Major-General Wright in General Orders No. 229, are, by direction of the President, hereby relieved from such assignment.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Headquarters Middle Military Division,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.

In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated War Department, Washington, August 7, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Middle Military Division comprising the following Military Departments: Middle Department of Washington, Department of Susquehanna, Department of West Virginia. Until further orders the Headquarters Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Comd'g.

DISMISSALS.

Captain Julius Jaehne, 16th Illinois Cavalry, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date July 11, 1864, for neglect of duty in not having the rolls and records of his company in readiness for its muster out of service, thereby working prejudice to the interests of the enlisted men of his command, and violating the orders of the War Department as promulgated in paragraph 3 circular No. 36, current series Adjutant General's office.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 8, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenants A. S. Emerson and J. H. Bullock, 1st Michigan cavalry.

Second Lieutenant W. Thomas Smith, 140th New York Vols.

Captain John M. Marble, 46th Illinois veteran Vols.

For furnishing descriptive lists directly to enlisted men of their commands in violation of the orders of the War Department.

First Lieutenant George W. Barber, 112th New York Vols.

Lieutenant L. B. Potter, 81st New York Vols.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant Byron Kinney, 3d New York artillery, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant James H. Donnelly, 3d New Jersey cavalry, to be cashiered and forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Major Theodore Schlick, 22d New York cavalry, to be dismissed for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Disapproved, released and returned to duty.

First Lieutenant Herman M. Lillie, 4th New York heavy artillery, to be dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Moses A. Powell, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, to be cashiered, with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due, his shoulder-straps and buttons to be cut off and his sword broken in the presence of his regiment, and that this sentence be published in some newspaper in the county from which he came, for cowardice.

Major James H. Lane, 31st U. S. colored troops, to be cashiered, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due, his shoulder-straps and buttons to be cut off and his sword broken in the presence of his regiment, and to be confined at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas or other government work until the expiration of his term of service, for cowardice. Hard labor at Dry Tortugas, &c., be remitted.

Captain Hooker A. De Land, same sentence and charge of cowardice as in the case of Major Lane. No remission of hard labor in his case.

Second Lieutenant James Smith, 20th New York State Militia, to be dismissed for drunkenness and false and slanderous accusations.

Second Lieutenant Michael Rielly, 14th New York Vols., to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Harvey L. Carpenter, 4th New York artillery, to be dismissed for disobedience of orders. Commuted to forfeiture of pay and allowances for three months.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. A., to Post Hospital, Fort Delaware, Del.

Assistant Surgeon W. T. Okie, U. S. A., to General Field Hospital, Army of the Ohio, Marietta, Ga.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Conner, U. S. A., to Artillery Battalion, 19th Army Corps.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Smith, U. S. A., as Medical Director of Transportation, City Point, Va.

Surgeon E. Swift, U. S. A., as Medical Director, Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. A., to Hospital of 2nd Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. H. Jones, U. S. A., to temporary duty in charge of Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. W. Randle, U. S. A., as Attending Surgeon, Fort Vancouver, W. T.

Surgeon W. H. Watkins, 1st Oregon Cavalry, to join his regiment in the field.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Powers, U. S. V., to Post Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, U. S. V., to Totten General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon J. L. Teed, U. S. V., as member of the Board at Louisville, Ky., for the examination of medical officers for colored troops.

Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, U. S. V., as Superintendent of hospitals, Louisville, Ky., and vicinity.

Surgeon Burkitt Clark, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Cumberland General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon W. C. Daniels, U. S. V., to the Department of the Cumberland.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Sherwood, U. S. V., to Camp Curtin, Harrisburgh, Pa.

Surgeon J. M. Leete, U. S. V., as Medical Director, General Crooks, commanding Department of West Virginia.

Surgeon Philip Harvey, U. S. V., as Medical Director, District of South Kansas, Paoli, Kansas.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Leslie, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Harvey, U. S. V., to Cavalry Corps Hospital, City Point, Va.

Assistant Surgeon D. R. Brower, U. S. V., to officer's hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Frazer, U. S. V., to Joe Holt Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Surgeon William Threlkeld, U. S. V., to Sherman Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Chaplain Isaac L. Ely, U. S. A., to Slough Barracks Hospital, Alexandria, Va.

Chaplain Chauncey Leonard, U. S. A., to L'Overture Hospital, Alexandria, Va.

Chaplain William Philips, U. S. A., to General Hospital, Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, Medical Inspector U. S. A., as Medical Director, Division of the West Mississippi.

Surgeon George Derby, U. S. V., as surgeon-in-chief, 4th Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon N. S. Drake, U. S. V., to Hospital of 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon G. M. Kellogg, U. S. V., as Medical Director, District of Harper's Ferry, Va.

Assistant Surgeon F. Reynolds, U. S. V., to Artillery Reserve Brigade, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon George Rex, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Military Prison Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon William Dickinson, U. S. V., as attending Surgeon, Alexander Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. E. W. Buck, of the 81st New York Vols., to be assistant surgeon of volunteers.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Third Assistant Engineer Henry W. Bulkley, to examination at Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Kilpatrick, to examination at Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer John W. Huxley, to examination at Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Engineer Jacob L. Bright, to examination at Philadelphia.

Paymaster J. O. Bradford, to duty as Inspector in charge of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Westcott, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Green, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Hoeling, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Commanders James F. Armstrong, and A. K. Hughes, to examination at Philadelphia, Penn., and Washington, D. C.

Gunner John Rogers, to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

First Assistant Engineer Philip Inch, to examination at Philadelphia.

Midshipman Edward E. Preble, to examination at Newport, R. I., as Acting Ensign, and also for his final examination.

Midshipmen E. S. Jacobs, and J. W. Cown, to the North Atlantic Squadron, returning to the Naval Academy by 1st of October next.

Sailmaker George Thomas, to the *Vincennes*.

Midshipman E. T. Woodward, to examination as Ensign, and also to final examination.

Midshipman John E. Pillsbury, to the *Saco*, returning to the Naval Academy by the 1st of October next.

Chaplain H. S. Hibben, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Robie, to the *Sangamon*.

Lieutenant A. T. Snell, to the *Glaucus*.

Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Kirkland, to the command of the *Owasco*.

Lieutenant-Commander Walter W. Queen, to temporary Ordnance duty at Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer Sydney Albert, Third Assistant Engineers Hugh H. Cline, and Walter D. Smith, to examination for promotion at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. W. H. Hawkins, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *St. Mary's* (Pacific Squadron.)

Assistant Surgeon George D. Slocum, from the *Saranac*, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, from the *St. Mary's*, and ordered to the *Saranac*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Barrett, from the command of the *Massasoit*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Paymaster William G. Marcy, from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at Navy Yard, New York, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Hudson, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Krecker, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. O. Lyman, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Gunner Benjamin Bunker, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon James J. Allingham, from the *Conemaugh*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Moreau Forrest, from the *Lehigh*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander John J. Cornwell, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Eolus*.

Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe, from the *Vincennes*, and ordered North.

Gunner William Wilson, from the *Vincennes*, and ordered North.

Sailmaker N. Lynch, from the *Vincennes* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cook, West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George W. Doty, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, No. 14 State street, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Edmund W. Henry, from command of the *Owasco*, and to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Green, from the receiving ship at Boston, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Gunner William Burdett.

Midshipman W. F. Hall, of the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Second Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggins, steam experimental duty at New York, and waiting orders.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Brown, to command the *Dunbarton*.
Acting Master Edgar Van Slyck, to command the *Henry James*.
Acting Master O. Thatcher, to command the *O. H. Lee*.
Acting Master James Ogilvie, to command the *John Griffiths*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Herman Dorr, to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H Boyce, to the *Conemaugh*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster T. Hathaway Haskell, to medical survey at New York.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Jacob Tucker, to medical survey at Boston, Mass.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. L. Pynchon, to the *Hetzel*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel W. Kay, to the *Orvetta*.
Acting Master's Mate Samuel S. Withington, to the *Circassian*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Wheeler, to the *Yantic*.
Acting Ensign Lemuel Pope, to the *Eolus*
Acting Master W. G Lundt, to the *Eolus*.
Acting Master William H. Mills, to the *Sciota*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Howard Jenkins, to the *Eolus*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Mitchell, to the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Black, to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Master Samuel Hall, to command the *Aster*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. Christian, to medical survey at New York.

DETACHED.

Acting Carpenter G. W. Griffiths, from the *Vanderbilt* and ordered to the *Vincennes*.
Acting Ensign E. McKeever, from the *Louisiana* and ordered to the *Fort Jackson*.
Acting Master B. P. Conner, from the *Nyack* and ordered to the *Orvetta*.
Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Nyack*.
Acting Ensign J. A. Slamm, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.
Acting Gunner William Lordan, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon L. R Boyce, from the *Massasoit* and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign William Knight, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *John Griffiths*.
Acting Ensign J. B. Fairchild, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Henry James*
Acting Ensign J. W. Merryman, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Orvetta*
Acting Assistant Paymaster William R. Winslow, from the *Massasoit* and waiting orders.
Acting Master James H. Magune, from the command of the *Dunbarton* and waiting orders.
Acting Master's Mate Cornelius Dailey, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Orvetta*.
Acting Master's Mate J. P. Fisber, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Henry James*
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Hollins, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered to the *Mingoe*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Roland E. Woodward, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.
Acting Master James Ogilvie, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *John Griffiths*
Acting Ensign Robert Sheppard, from the *Dai Ching*, and ordered North?
Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Morton, from the *Hetzel*, and ordered North.
Acting Master's Mate Clinton T. Taylor, from the *Sabine* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

APPOINTED.

George H. Luther, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Isonomia*.
Dorcey Littimer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tristam Shandy*.
Thomas Henry Barrett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kensington*.
Augustus Wandell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *O. M. Pettit*.
George W. Kidder, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ossipee*
Alfred Hoyt, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Itasca*.
Christopher H. Milton, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Genesee*.
John S. Pierce, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kennebec*.
Charles D. Mansfield, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.
William Surditt, Acting Master, and waiting orders.
William McGrath, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.
Richard Albridge, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.
J N. Kihlborn, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Laburnam*.
William Kneeland, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Vincinnes*.
Daniel M. Sylvester, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and Martin Lee Ruth, George Lewis Rockwell, James Mark Hennessy, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Eolus*.
John W. Nystrom, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to special duty at Department.
William Winfield Chadwick and Deloss Everett, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; George Taylor Gibbs and James C. Kennedy, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Aster*.
Benjamin F. Brown, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Gould, and ordered to the picket boat No. 6
Acting Ensign Charles T. Somes, and ordered to the *Dunbarton*.
Acting Ensign Sewall F. Graves, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates Thomas H. Lawrence and Herman G. Shamback, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate James L. Dickinson, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.
Acting Master's Mate Robert P. Grey, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master's Mate Richard L. Taylor, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign J. Aspinwall, and ordered to the *Commodore Barney*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Smitten, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Tunis D. Wandell, and ordered to the *Daylight*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers David Smith and Addison Hayward, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Henry Churchill, commanding the *Circassian*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Master J W. Balch, commanding the *Howquah*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. D. Ilsley.
Acting Master's Mate John Bree, of the *Vandalia*.
Acting Chief Engineer D. E Weaver, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Lieutenant J. McLeod Murphy, Naval Rendezvous, New York
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Davis.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master William P. Gibbs.
Acting Ensign Morrison A. Knox, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Ensign Lloyd Thomas, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Hoppin, of the *Union*.
Acting Master's Mate James W. Robinson, of the *Dragon*.
Acting Master's Mate John Leeds, of the *Anacostia*.
Acting Master's Mate Roswell Davis, of the *Iasco*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. Sturtevant, to the *Yantic* and to await orders.

Acting Ensign E. McKeever, to the *Connecticut* and ordered to the *Fort Jackson*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign J. W. Snow.
Acting Master's Mate John R. Bailey, of the *Wilderness*.
Acting Ensign George Dunn, of the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Ensign Israel Halsted, of the *Stettin*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Frigate *Sabine*, 52, sailed from Boston last Saturday.

The U. Steam frigate *Powhatan*, arrived at St. Thomas, July 29

Screw-steamer *Wyoming*, 7, arrived at St. Helena, June 4, from Capetown.

The U. S steamer *Sacramento* put into Queenstown on the 28th July, short of coal.

Captain Walter John Colin Laug, long commanding one of the Cunard steamships, died in Liverpool on July 7, aged 44 years.

The blockade runner *Falcon*, with three smoke stacks and one mast forward, left Halifax Sunday afternoon for Wilmington direct. She had her cargo on board.

The U. S. steamer *Northerner* arrived at Philadelphia on the 5th, from Alexandria, for repairs. She will sail for her place of destination in a few days. The greatest activity prevails at the Navy Yard at the present time.

The supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieutenant West commanding, arrived off the Philadelphia Yard from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron last week. She brought a number of passengers, invalids and prisoners.

The U. S steam sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, Commander Clay, from the blockading squadron off Wilmington, arrived at Boston on the 5th. Reports 2d instant, off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. *Connecticut*, from Boston for the Southern coast.

Frigate *Sabine*, 52, lying in Boston harbor, is a practice ships for boys enlisted under the late act of Congress as apprentices. She was to sail for Portland, Maine, sometime this week, as there are a number of recruits in that city waiting for an opportunity to enlist.

Galignani gives the following curious bit of information :—"Many persons inquire what is the meaning of the word Kearsarge, the name of the vessel which sunk the *Alabama*. Kearsarge is a river in the southern part of North America, falling into the Bay of Vera Cruz."

The U. S. steamer *Metamora*, arrived at the Washington Yard from James River on the 6th. The fine steamer *Don*, which is to be Captain Parker's flagship, has been launched. Every branch of business continues exceedingly active. The Eastern Branch Bridge, a very important thoroughfare, is now being strengthened by many additional piles, capping &c.

A summary of marine losses for July shows the loss of thirty-three vessels, and the total value of the property destroyed, captured and missing is $2,369,000. Of these vessels nine were captured and burned by rebel privateers. Since January 1st, the whole number of vessels lost is 258, and the loss in property is fixed at $12,546,550. April was the most disastrous month, the losses for that month being 62 vessels, valued at $2,109,650.

Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Yard to get the frigate *New Ironsides* ready for sea with all possible dispatch, and the work upon her is going forward rapidly. A thorough examination of the frigate after she was put upon the dock showed that she had not sustained much damage. The new 11-inch guns intended for her have been received at the Yard. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea in the course of a week or two.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of Great Britain, recently communicated to Minister Adams at London, a notice that no vessel whatever is allowed to pass up the River Thames above Galleon's with powder, loaded shell or combustible store on board, without special permission from the Admiralty. Applications must be made by foreign vessels to the Consuls of their respective Governments for arrangements for the landing and safe custody of powder, &c.

The U. S. ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, Commodore H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at New York on Tuesday from Port Royal 2d instant. Arrived off Charleston bar same day at 2:30 P. M., where she received on board for passage home the men from the various vessels composing the blockading fleet off that city, whose terms of enlistment had expired. She sailed thence the same evening at 6 P. M. for this port. Arrived off Sandy Hook on the evening of the 8th, and anchored.

A Dieppe paper informs us that an English-built yacht, the *Pearl*, now belonging to a French gentleman, has come into that port, and is amusing the sea-side visitors by exhibiting a number of relics from the *Alabama*, picked up after the action, of which the *Pearl* was in part also a spectator. Among these objects saved is a curious note-book, belonging to one of the seamen, and containing, doubtless for his own interests in the way of prize money, a complete list of all the vessels destroyed or captured by the *Alabama*. The list begins on the 6th of September, 1862, and closes on the 27th of April, 1864; and, curiously enough, enumerates just 65 captures, answering to the number of Captain Semmes' chronometers. Seven vessels are named as ransomed, 47 as burned, and 10 as sold; and the work of destruction is estimated at a million sterling.

The U. S. lighthouse tender *Martha*, Captain Williams, bound from Pass-a-L'Outre to the East and West Rigolets Light Station, with materials for the repairs of those places, was captured by a rebel launch, manned with twenty-two men, on the morning of the 19th July, in Chandeleur Sound, who, after stripping her of her sails, rigging, and all of her cargo that they could carry away on a small fishing schooner—a prize of the day before—set fire to and destroyed her. Her crew was carried by the pirates into Bay St. Louis, thence about seven miles up Wolf River, whence they proceeded to take the men to Mobile by land. Captain Williams, who was accompanied by his little son, managed to elude the vigilance of the guard, and affected his escape into the woods, and upon getting back to the river procured a boat, and after many difficulties arrived at Fort Pike. The pilots at the mouth of the Mississippi River say they are afraid to venture out on account of the presence of these armed rebel launches.

A large U. S. steamer, to be called he *Chattanooga*, s now being built at the ship-yard of Messrs. Cramp & Son, in Kensington, Pa. She is a propeller, and built with a view to great speed, like the *Neshamony*, which is being constructed at the navy yard. The extreme length of the *Chattanooga* is 336 feet; breadth of beam 44 feet; depth of hold 21 feet; draught of water, when equipped, 17 feet, when light, 12 feet. She measures 3,200 tons, and will have two horizontal engines, with 84-inch cylinders and eight boilers weighing about two hundred tons. Her shaft will be about 80 feet long, and her propeller, which is a four-bladed one, will have a diameter of 18 feet. She will be bark-rigged, and capable of carrying 900 tons of coal, of which she will consume about six tons per day. It is expected that her speed will average about 16 knots per hour. Her armament will be large and very formidable. The process of constructing her is rapidly advancing, and she will be ready for launching at an early day.

The following changes have taken place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past week :—The U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, arrived on the 3d inst. The *Admiral*, Commander Eaton, from the South Atlantic Squadron on the 8th. The old ship of the line *Vermont*, arrived on the 10th from Port Royal, Commander Thatcher, commanding The supply steamer *Newbern* on the 11th. The U. S. steamer *Union*, which was placed on the dry dock at foot of Pike street, August 5th, has again come to the Yard, where the caulkers are now at work on her. The side-wheel steamer *Eolus*, purchased by the Government is here and was expected to go into commission on the 12th. The steamer *Aprodite* has been chartered to take the place of the *Union*, and was to sail on the 12th or 13th. The second new steamer, the keel of which is now being laid, is to be called the *Quinebaug*. On the 10th a draft of two hundred and seventy-five men was sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard from the receiving ship *North Carolina*. The U. S. steamer *Kensington*, Commander Saltonstall, sailed on the 3d. The U. S. steamer *Mercury*, Master Brown, on the 4th. The U. S. steamer *Queen*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Far, commanding, on the 8th.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES

War Department, Washington, August 8—9 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond *Sentinel* of this date, as this transmitted by Major General Butler to the President.—

From Headquarters of General Butler, August 8—8 P. M.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln, President:

The following is the official report, taken from the Richmond *Sentinel* of August 8.

B. F. Butler, Major General.

Mobile, August 6, 1864

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels (fourteen ships and three ironclads) passed Fort Morgan this morning The *Tecumseh*, a Monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee* surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg, and is a prisoner. The *Selma* was captured. The *Gaines* was beached near the hospital. The *Morgan* is safe, and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A Monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. Maury, Major General.

Major-General Sheridan has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the middle military division, consisting of the Department of Washington, the Middle Department, and the Department of the Susquehanna and Southwest Virginia. He transmits the following intelligence:—

Headquarters Middle Military Department, Harper's Ferry, Va., August 6—4:40 P. M.

Major-General Halleck Chief of Staff:

Brigadier-General Kelly reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that General Averill overtook the enemy near Morefield yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and 500 prisoners Nothing official has been received from General Averill, however.

(Signed) P. H. Sheridan, Major-General Commanding.
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

War Department, August 10—10 30 P.M.

Major-General Dix, New York:—

The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this Department from Major-General Butler :—

"Mobile, August 8, 1864.

"Friday night Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort.

"Yesterday and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines.

"The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails.

"The people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenants Buchanan, Maury and Burnet, of the Navy"

SECOND DISPATCH

"Mobile, August 8, 1864.

"It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half past nine o'clock this morning, by Colonel Charles Anderson, of the Twenty-first Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, without the sanction of General Page. General Page inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer His attention was attracted by signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed, 'Hold on to your fort.' The same night he visited Fort Gaines, and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the fort, and relieve him of his command.

"Fort Morgan signalled this morning; but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines.

"Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful."

Dispatches just received from General Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shenandoah. At four P.M. they were skirmishing about ten miles from Winchester.

This morning General Grant reported the explosion of an ordnance boat yesterday, loaded with ammunition, at City Point wharf. No details have been received. Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff, was slightly wounded.

No operations before Atlanta of consequence are reported to-day.

Portions of Stoneman's command are continuing to arrive, and the total loss will not exceed one thousand.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

By direction of the President, Captain Julius Jaehne, 16th Illinois cavalry, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date July 11th, 1864, for neglect of duty, in not having the rolls and records of his company in readiness for its muster out of service, thereby working prejudice to the interests of the enlisted men of his command, and violating the orders of the War Department, as promulgated in paragraph 3, of Circular No. 36, current series. Commanding Generals of Armies and Departments are directed to promulgate this order to their respective commands.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director, the disinterment of bodies is prohibited within the limits of the Army of the Potomac, until further orders.

A FLING AT CAPTAIN SEMMES.—The London *Guardian*, a paper which has a strong sympathy with the Confederates, publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent concerning Captain SEMMES and his claims to the sympathy of the Junior United Service Club of London, from which communication we extract the following paragraph:

"Much discussion is still going on in French and American circles, and among naval men and lawyers, respecting some of the results of the late action off Cherbourg. The published letter of the Confederate commander has not been well received, nor produced a good impression upon the generality of readers. The insinuation contained in it against Captain Winslow on the score of humanity are generally believed to be unjust, and, at all events, too serious and shocking to be brought against any man in so very vague and unsubstantial a form as that adopted by his opponents. Captain Semmes' expression that 'he did not know' that his adversary was so formidable as he proved to be is simply laughed at as childish and ridiculous. It is like a school boy who has caught a licking, blundering about the other boy 'being so strong.' It was Captain Semmes' business to 'know' what he was going to do, and then do it, or not, and take his chance. Under all the circumstances, Captain Semmes is certainly not regarded here as a fitting object for popular ovations or public dinners, far less for such a compliment as that proposed to be paid him by such a body as the Junior United Service."

THE War Department has issued an order in the case of colored soldiers which directs that all enlisted from on or before April 19, 1861, shall be mustered for pay accordingly, and be paid the difference between the amount heretofore received and the full pay allowed white soldiers during the same period; the question of freedom to be ascertained by the oath of the soldier, taken in connection with such other trustworthy information as can be obtained. This order is issued under provision of act of Congress approved July 4, 1864.

BY command of Major-General Banks, all officers and enlisted men, prisoners of war, who were delivered at Red River Landing, July 22, 1864, to Colonel C. C. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, have been declared exchanged. Officers included in this exchange belonging to regiments in the 9th Army corps are ordered to report at once to Major-General J. J. Reynolds, to rejoin their regiments. Those belonging to regiments formerly comprising the 13th corps, to Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, commanding defences at New Orleans. Those officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations whose term of service has expired will at once be transported to their respective States, there to be mustered out, in accordance with Circular No. 36, War Department, May 2, 1864.

THE War Department has decided that the allowance for clothing for three months men who have served less than that time shall be fixed for the full time of service. The same rule applies to six and nine months men. The 100 days men will be treated in this respect the same as the three months troops.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Office 2, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Office—In charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.

Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—539 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 14th street.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

537 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—Office, 167 F street, in charge of Major W. J. M. Nicodemus.

Provost Marshal General.

Brigadier General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 363 I street, north.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—162 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and H streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum,

H street, between 14th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Av.

Colonel M. N. Wisewell, Military Governor District of Columbia—cor. 19th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for exchange of Prisoners—Office, 23 Winder's Building, second floor.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

OBITUARY.

PASSED away on Wednesday, 27th of July, having "finished her course on earth," ARABELLA WHARTON, the beloved wife of Brigadier-General F. C. BARLOW, of the U. S. Army. In the high noon of the year, of the day, of her life and career of usefulness; time ceased for her, and eternity began. The heart that ever felt for others' woes and the hands that so gently ministered to them were stilled in death in that sad hour. The eyes that only beamed in love upon kindred and in sympathy upon the stranger were closed forever on the fleeting scenes of earth. The lips that never uttered guile, but opened oftenest to give expression to a brilliant fancy or a generous thought, were hushed in the silence of death's deep and awful mystery. No artist's pencil can picture her as vividly as the fond recollection of those who, having known, can never forget her.

Gifted in mind and person, gentle, winning, genial, unselfish, though dead she "still lives" in the memory of those who loved and lament her. "I am distressed for thee, my sister; very pleasant hast thou been unto me. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of woman." A ministering angel to the sick and suffering soldiers of every rank, she fell at last a sacrifice to heroic, noble efforts in their behalf. And now she sleeps the sleep of death, and her epitaph is written in their grateful hearts. "In labors abundant, in journeyings often, in perils by her own countrymen, in perils in the city, in weariness and painfulness, and watchings often," she earned the rich reward promised by our adorable Saviour, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

BUSINESS NOTICE.

WE notice that O. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at $2 00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *fifty cents* each.]

BROWN—HUNTERSON.—On Monday, August 1st, by Rev F. T. Callkopper, RICHARD T. BROWN to Miss ALICE F., only daughter of Lieutenant Henry Hunterson, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

BEECHER—JOHNSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., at headquarters of Brigadier-General Birney, on Monday evening, July 18th, by Rev. J. S. Swain, pastor of the M. E. church, Colonel JAMES C. BEECHER, of the 35th U. S. Colored Troops, to Miss FRANCES B., only daughter of Samuel C. Johnson, Esq., of Guilford, Ct.

LITTLE—GERMON.—At Annapolis, Md., on July 23d, by Chaplain J. P. Jordan, U. S. A., Lieutenant D. B. LITTLE, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, to Miss LAURA GERMON, of Annapolis, Md.

REILLY—CARTWRIGHT.—In New York, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, August 3d, by Rev. Mr. Foster, of the 18th-street Methodist Episcopal church, WILLIAM A. REILLY, late Major of the 116th Pa. Vols., to Miss JANE, daughter of Thomas W. Cartwright, late captain of the 63d N. Y. Vols., Irish Brigade.

MEYERS—McCAULEY.—On July 27th at St. Patrick's church, by Rev. Father Denout, Lieutenant CHARLES A. MEYERS, U. S. A., to Miss MARY L. McCAULEY, of New Orleans.

REEVE—SCHOFIELD.—At Newport, August 8th, by Rev. J. Thayer, pastor of the Congregational church, ALBERT J. REEVE, Steward U. S. A., to Miss SARAH E., daughter of the late John W. Schofield, of Worcester, Mass.

DIED.

COX.—In the officers' hospital, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on July 29th, ABRAHAM SIDDON COX, M. D., Surgeon-in-chief of Division, 1st Division, 20th Corps Army of the Cumberland and formerly of the city of New York, aged 64.

ALLYN.—At City Point, Va., on August 2d, of wounds received in the assault of July 30th on Petersburgh, WILLIAM H. ALLYN, Adjutant of the 31st Maine Infantry, aged 22 years 10 months.

SANDFORD.—At New Orleans, La., on Saturday, July 22d, Captain JAMES SANDFORD, U. S. A., late of New York.

JAMES.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., suddenly, on Thursday, August 4th, Lieutenant FRED. J. JAMES, 2d U. S. Cavalry, aged 23 years, eldest son of Fred. and Julia L. James.

MINTURN.—At Fort Monroe, on Thursday, August 4th, Adjutant BENJAMIN G. MINTURN, 92d N. Y. Vols., son of the late Wm. H. Milburn.

ROBERTS.—At Petersburgh, on July 9th, from wounds received at Reams' Station, June 29th, Captain W. DEWEES ROBERTS, 11th Pa. Vols.

COLLEGIATE and ENGINEERING INSTITUTE No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

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"Then mount, boys, mount! drive the rowels in the side,
Let your sabres be flashing in the sun,
For we'll charge the rebel crew with our Yankee Doodle Doo,
And we'll drive them into Kingdom come."
This new and splendid Cavalry Song, will be sent, post-paid, for 30 cents. Sold by all Music Dealers. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.

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Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.
Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.
JOHN L CILLEY, Secretary.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWEL leaves Jay-st. Pier Every Afternoon at 3½.

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Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

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PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 16, 1864

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named and particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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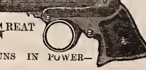

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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE Court of Investigation at Petersburgh has now taken the testimony of all the prominent actors in the disastrous assault, but its opinion is not yet announced. While it has been exploring the causes of the disaster, the enemy has sprung a mine on us, and with quite as little success as attended our own similar but more elaborate effort. This was intended as a countermine to a gallery thought to be commenced by our forces. We have already explained that the enemy did not follow their explosion with an assault. BEAUREGARD'S account of the affair is as follows:—"An ex-"perimental mine was fired successfully last night "[Aug. 5th], in front of GRACIE'S line. The enemy "appeared much alarmed. All quiet to-day." To judge from the Richmond papers, the enemy seems very anxious about our mining operations, and is on the alert to discover other tunnels against different parts of his works. "The subterranean proclivities "of the enemy," says the *Enquirer*, "form the stand-"ing theme in Petersburgh." Accordingly, LEE is countermining busily here and there. Indeed, on both sides, there has been much digging done of late. The enemy is erecting stronger defences within his outer lines, and a new and strong redoubt has been discovered on his right, already nearly completed. He has been mounting new and formidable guns in our front also. In spite of these demonstrations, and of the frequent report that the enemy is endeavoring to turn our left, there are good grounds for supposing that he recently detached an important fraction of his command for temporary service elsewhere.

After the sharp skirmish and the artillery duel of Sunday evening, which took place principally in front of the Ninth corps, there was a lull in the contest, and Monday was particularly quiet. In the afternoon of Tuesday, the 9th, another heavy duel of mortars occurred on the right and right centre, lasting till nine o'clock. About noon of the same day, a calamitous explosion took place at City Point. An ordnance boat at the wharf was receiving fixed ammunition, when, by some accident, probably the careless handling and dropping of one of the cases, the whole cargo suddenly blew up, with a loud and continuous noise, which was heard throughout our line and in that of the enemy. A fearful loss of life and a large destruction of property resulted. The ordnance barge and one other were blown to fragments, and a number of buildings, offices, stores and tents, were thrown down. The high bluff on the shore was perforated with shells, balls, and bullets, and fragments of ammunition and parts of vessels and houses were scattered profusely for many yards. About 400 feet of the new warehouse were thrown down and its contents dispersed. The Post Office was exploded and its contents blown to the winds. Some of the boats in the river received a large number of shots. Most horrid of all, the limbs and shattered bodies of the unfortunate bystanders were everywhere to be seen, on shore and in the river. The Provost Guard was promptly at hand, restoring order and relieving the sufferers, and, with the aid of a tug, which threw six streams of water, extinguished the flames. The loss in life was 60 or 70 killed, including 12 soldiers and 40 Government laborers, and about 130 wounded, including 3 officers, 4 soldiers, and over 100 laborers. "Twelve whole bodies "and twenty bags of fragments" had been buried up to the 11th. Many of the killed were sunk in the river. The 20th New York regiment suffered most.

From Tuesday, the 9th, until Saturday, the 13th, there is little to record, beyond the usual story of picket and artillery firing, and the suffering caused by the intense heat, the latter being exaggerated, as correspondents say, by the annoyance of summer insects, and especially of the swarms of flies. On Thursday afternoon and evening, however, the firing was unusually sharp, and before daylight of Friday the whole line was aroused by a furious cannonade from the enemy's batteries, right and left, lasting more than an hour. It arose from an advance of our picket lines during the night. In the course of the day, the enemy's new work, built near the exploded one, announced its completion by a rapid fire from its armament. Another duel of mortars took place in the evening. But the casualties of the day were not large. The mortar duel was repeated on Saturday evening, and picket firing was kept up all night along the line to cover important movements on the James. The same evening General BURNSIDE turned over the Ninth corps to the temporary command of General WILCOX, and started North on leave of absence. About twenty deserters came into the lines.

THE CANAL AT DUTCH GAP.

On the James, meanwhile, important events were occurring. On Wednesday, the 10th, a force had been thrown across the James at Dutch Gap. Here, there is a great bend in the river, forming a peninsula called Farrar's Island, which a neck of land less than half a mile wide connects with the north shore. This isthmus was to be cut by a canal. If completed and occupied, it would save a circuit of six miles in a bend crowded with obstructions and torpedoes, and guarded by the rebel gunboats, which had their station at Dutch Gap. If completed and occupied, it would also flank the enemy's strong and important position at Howlett's which we have before described as sweeping the river near this point with heavy batteries. It would necessitate to the enemy the construction of a new and more extended line of defence, requiring a larger complement of men to defend it, and especially it would bring our forces dangerously near to Fort Darling, having got rid of the obstructions at Dutch Gap. The work was prosecuted with impunity until Friday, when, soon after daybreak, the enemy collected in such force in the vicinity that our gunboats opened heavily upon them for several hours. At dawn of Saturday, two of the enemy's rams came down to the tongue of land, and, in their familiar spot, under the lee of the island, sheltered from our gunboats, opened fire upon the negro troops, who were digging the canal. The Howlett House battery, situated just above the point where BUTLER'S line strikes the river, also opened, and was answered by our battery at Crow's Nest, near Dutch Gap. As the river is full of obstructions above the latter point, at the extremity of Farrar's Island, our gunboats could not run up to take part in the engagement. Our troops had already thrown up entrenchments along the line of the canal, but were now subjected to a fire from the Howlett House, on the west, and from the *Virginia* and *Richmond* on the north. But the men bravely continued their work, and the firing lasted till after noon without effect. A shot from the Crow's Nest battery dismounted a gun at Howlett's.

The enemy was evidently determined to dispute our advance, although one of the Richmond papers had affected to describe the canal project as only a valuable commercial improvement to the city. The point "was "ever an impediment in the way of our trade, and the "bend, which is shut off from breezes from almost "every quarter, was always familiarly known by the "sailors, who held it in special dread, as 'Pull and be "'damned.'" But, on Sunday, the work on the canal was covered by an unexpected move. For some days previous a fleet of transports had been collected at City Point, and the Second corps was brought over from Petersburgh and embarked on them. This movement was noted by the enemy, who, not only observed the decided contraction of our line on the left, but also the transports. "GRANT," says a Richmond paper, "is moving large bodies of his troops cautiously "and quietly from our front. Where he is sending "them, we, of course, do not know, but they leave "City Point in transports and go down the river." So far, however, from being "cautious," the movement was ostentatious. The Second corps moved down the river with bands playing on Saturday evening, as if for Fortress Monroe. But, under cover of the night, the transports turned, headed up the river again at full speed, and soon reached Deep Bottom. There the corps was disembarked, and TURNER'S and W. BIRNEY'S divisions of the Tenth corps crossed on pontoons about two o'clock the same night to the same point, and joined FOSTER'S division, which, as it will be remembered, has long held position there.

Early on Sunday morning, BIRNEY pushed out FOSTER'S brigade of his Tenth corps towards the Rebel works, at Strawberry Plains, the position of which has already been described in our account of the feint at this same point before the late assault on Petersburgh. The brigade easily drove the thin line of the enemy's skirmishers before them, and, at length as their outer works were approached, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts charged and carried them, capturing 70 prisoners. By noon, HANCOCK'S corps was disembarked, and, GREGG'S cavalry having cleared the roads for it, moved up to the right of the Tenth corps, and got into position along the Newmarket road, being mainly on the right of Four-Mile Creek, while the Tenth was on the left of the same stream. The gunboats supported the rear or centre, and engaged the enemy's works, which replied both upon the boats and the troops. There was skirmishing in the afternoon, and, at length, a general advance of the Second and Tenth corps, with a charge and a brisk contest resulting in the capture of four guns and a line of breastworks. The particulars of this engagement are so confused that we shall suspend a detailed account of it till next week. It is clear, however, that our forces were checked, after advancing some distance with success, and lost about 500 men. Nearly 100 prisoners were captured by us during the day. On Monday, there was more skirmishing. The affair, so far, does not look to us like a serious movement on Richmond. Whether it will develope into that remains to be seen.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

After General GRANT'S visit to Maryland, of which mentioned was made last week, the forces destined for the defence of the Valley, under General SHERIDAN, began assembling at Harper's Ferry. The force consisted of the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, CROOK'S division of infantry and TORBERT'S

of cavalry, with some of HUNTER's cavalry, being the brigades of DEVINS, CUSTER, LOWELL, and GIBBS. On Wednesday, the 10th, the column started down the valley. There was some skirmishing on Thursday and Friday, near Winchester, and again at Newtown. On Saturday our forces were as far as Strasburgh. But the latest report is that they have fallen back to Winchester, EARLY too strong for them in front.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

WE have the pleasure of recording this week a brilliant naval victory gained in Mobile Bay by the hero of New Orleans, Admiral FARRAGUT. The Admiral's own account furnishes all that is required to understand the nature of the battle; but we will add a collateral account of such details as would not properly be included in an official narrative. Mobile is situated at the head of Mobile Bay, about 30 miles from the Gulf. At the mouth of the bay is Dauphin Island, with a strait on each side. The eastern strait is the only one accessible to our fleet, its channel being about 20 feet deep, while the water in the other is only about 5 feet deep. Near the upper end of the bay is Dog River bar, where the water is about 9 feet deep. Two forts guard the mouth of the bay. Fort Morgan is at the end of the long, low, sandy point which makes out into] the bay opposite Dauphin Island, and about 4 miles distant therefrom. On the latter is Fort Gaines. The channel runs close under the guns of Fort Morgan. A mile or more above Fort Gaines is Fort Powell, and adjoining are a water battery and some earthworks. Fort Morgan is a remarkably powerful fort, and all three are armed with the best guns in the Confederate service. The channel left open in front of Fort Morgan was about 1,500 yards wide, the rest of it being filled up with tiers of piles, connected by chains. Outside of the piles were the torpedoes.

On the afternoon of August 3d, the *Winnebago* (Monitor) steamed towards Fort Morgan, and threw a few shells into it, and on the noon of the next day, she did a similar favor for Fort Gaines. Soon after sunrise of August 5th, the fleet moved up the bay, two vessels abreast, so lashed together as to allow each ship to tow along its consort, in case of the crippling of the latter. The wooden fleet numbered fourteen vessels. The four Monitors, *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Chickasaw*, and *Winnebago*, were in advance.

Soon after 7, Fort Morgan and the enemy's four vessels which were lying under its guns, opened fire, and our advance slowing and the rear closing up into the prescribed order of battle, the whole fleet replied with tremendous effect, first with the rifled bow guns and then with broadsides, as soon as possible. The Flag-ship *Hartford* at once turned its attention to Fort Morgan, using its nine-inch guns with great precision, and the Admiral, in the maintop, where he had lashed himself, communicated his orders through speaking tubes. At 7.40, the Monitor *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo, and instantly sank, carrying down all but ten of her crew, and the gallant CRAVEN, her commander. A few were saved by a boat from the *Metacomet*, in the thick of the storm of shot and shell. The whole fleet was now running at full speed past the Rebel forts, amid terrific firing. Before eight the Flag-ship had got by Fort Morgan, and the rear had passed it half an hour later. During this time the three gunboats of the enemy, the *Selma*, *Morgan*, and *Gaines*, poured in a galling and raking fire. In the rear of the fleet was the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, which had attacked the fleet at the outset, and now stood towards them again. Accordingly, the ships were all cast off from their couplings, and the *Metacomet* attacked the *Selma*, while the rest of the fleet turned on the ram. After a brisk pursuit and running fight, the *Selma* struck her flag

[the *Metacomet*, Lieutenant-Commander JOUETT, [b]eing boarded, it was found that her decks ... with the dead and wounded, and ... running with blood. Meanwhile, ... to run down the ram. The ... then the *Lackawanna*; ... her severely, and ... broadside of ... feet. ... and ...]

l, on ... re covered ... er scuppers were ... had been given ... k her. ...

the encounter. The gunboats *Morgan* and *Gaines* escaped to the protection of Fort Morgan, and here the action closed.

The whole fight was gallantly conducted on both sides. The heroism of Admiral FARRAGUT in pitting his wooden ships against the formidable forts and the huge iron-clad, is noteworthy. The enemy's fleet, also, only surrendered after a desperate resistance, and the ram *Tennessee* went through a terrible engagement. So hot was the opening fire on Fort Morgan that the gunners were driven from the guns and the fort almost silenced, until the fleet had passed. Our loss in the whole affair was about 50 killed and 100 wounded, while about 100 went down with the *Tecumseh*, making a total of from 240 to 250. The Flagship suffered most severely, losing 19 killed and 23 wounded. Of our vessels, the *Tecumseh* was sunk, the fine dispatch-boat *Phillippi* was burned (the fate of her crew being as yet unknown), the *Hartford* badly crushed by the prow of the *Metacomet*, while each ship was trying to run down the *Tennessee*, and the *Oneida* badly injured in her works by the *Tennessee*, and carried off into shoal water by her consorts to avoid sinking. The other vessels suffered comparatively little. The enemy lost less than 40 in killed and wounded in his fleet, the *Selma* suffering most. The ram had but three killed. The enemy lost his ram and the *Selma*, and acknowledges that "the *Gaines* retir-"ed to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition." The *Morgan* was the only vessel of the four that escaped. He claims that the contest was one of 212 guns against 32; but he does not reckon his forts, to whose fire our fleet was constantly exposed.

While this action was going on, General GRANGER invested Fort Gaines in the rear, and also took in reverse the water batteries outside the fort, silencing them. The Monitor *Chickasaw* turned her attention to Fort Powell, situated at Grant's Pass, at the other end of Dauphin Island, and towed a steam barge out from under the guns of the fort. She then engaged the fort again vigorously. The operations of General GRANGER, in connection with those of the fleet, forced the unconditional surrender of Fort Gaines on the morning of the 8th, with its armament of 26 guns, its garrison of 56 officers and 818 men, and more than six months' provisions. About the same time Fort Powell was evacuated, and its armament of 18 guns left in our hands. At latest accounts Fort Morgan still held out, and Mobile had not yet been approached. But, at all events, the blockade running in this Bay is over.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

FROM the West there is little of importance to record. The banks of the Mississippi, and those of the rivers in Arkansas and Louisiana are still infested by guerrillas. The steamer *Madison* was lately fired into near Napoleon, on the Mississippi, and some soldiers wounded. The *Clara Bell* was set on fire with shells from a battery at Carrollton, and burned, on July 24th. On the 10th of August, a battery on the Arkansas shore fired on the *Empress*, and sixty shot struck her. A supporting force riddled her upper works with musketry, and eighteen discharged soldiers on board were killed and wounded. A gunboat appeared, at length, and rescued the steamer. The same day, a sharp skirmish occurred at Abbeyville, La., between our cavalry under General HATCH and the enemy's under CHALMERS, in which a few prisoners and caissons were captured from the latter. On the 5th of August, the camp of the Eleventh New York cavalry near Donaldsonville, La., was surrounded by the enemy under Colonel SCOTT, and a demand made to surrender. Our forces cut their way through, with small loss, except that of about sixty men, mostly left sick in camp. Soon after, the camp was reöccupied.

Kentucky continues to be the prey of guerrillas, who rove about, plundering horses and stock, and occasionally skirmish with our troops. The town of Henderson was recently attacked by the enemy, but our gunboats protected it. Colonel KIRK's expedition to North Carolina returned to Knoxville on the 8th of July, with 150 prisoners, 60 negroes and 75 horses, having skirmished frequently during their month's trip, and having destroyed much Rebel property. On the 13th, a party of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Ohio into Illinois, and captured five steamers near Shawneetown, loaded with Government cattle.

Indian hostilities were resumed near Fort Laramie, July 21st, on an attempt of the Indians to steal horses. There have also been hostilities with the Sioux between Fort Rice and Fort Union, but nothing of consequence has occurred.

Land operations against Charleston seem to have been suspended. Our forces have evacuated John's Island, and, beyond the occasional shelling of the city, there is little of interest from Charleston Harbor. It is clear that the demonstration of General FOSTER very nearly proved a success. The attack on Fort Johnson was a surprise, and, but for misfortunes connected with the management of our own forces, might have been an important victory. A raid in Florida has been made by General BIRNEY, with some success. On the 24th and 25th of July, several bridges across the St. Mary's near Baldwin, were destroyed, and Baldwin was occupied and held, the enemy hastily evacuating the town. Some captures of cars and other Rebel property were made. It will be remembered that Baldwin is at the junction of two railroads, and about half way from Jacksonville to Olustee.

COMMANDER T. A. M. CRAVEN, U. S. N.

REAR-Admiral FARRAGUT's brief official dispatch announces that on the 5th of the present month, while passing the forts in Mobile harbor, the Monitor *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo, and that she sunk with all her officers and crew, the pilot and eight or ten men picked up by a boat sent from the *Metacomet*, alone excepted. This leaves no room to doubt that her commander, Commander TUNIS A. M. CRAVEN perished with his vessel, and that the Navy has lost one of its most skillful, devoted and scientific officers.

Commander CRAVEN was a native of New Hampshire, but received his appointment to the Navy while a resident of the State of New York, in February of 1829. Since that time he had seen about twenty-two years of sea service, while much the larger portion of the remaining years of his life in the Navy was spent in active duty on shore. He served in 1830 in the sloop-of-war *Boston*, of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1834 joined the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, in West India waters. The following year he received his warrant as a passed midshipman, and in 1836 was for a short time engaged at the National Observatory, but soon asked to be relieved, and was, at his own request, placed on the Coast Survey, for whose duties he immediately displayed his rare aptitude. In 1841 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy and was attached to the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* till 1843, when he was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina* at New York. A short time after he was on the storeship *Lexington*, and from 1844 to 1847 was on furlough. In the latter year he was on the cruise taken by the *Dale*, of the Pacific squadron. From 1850 to 1858 he was employed on the Coast Survey, visited on official business the Isthmus of Darien, and leaving the Coast Survey in 1859, was appointed to the command of the steamer *Mohawk*, of the Home squadron, stationed off the coast of Cuba to intercept slavers. While in the Coast Survey he won an enviable reputation as a hydrographer, and did the country constant and valuable service.

When the Rebellion broke out Commander CRAVEN was placed in command of the *Crusader*, and had an important share in preserving for the Union the fortress of Key West. The Board of Underwriters of New York presented his wife with a service of plate, and sent to him a complimentary letter, in appreciation of the desire he had always evinced to render such assistance to the commerce of our country, as could properly be extended in the performance of duty, and for rendering, on several occasions, important services to American vessels in distress, in the vicinity of Key West, Fla.

Commander CRAVEN received his present commission April 24, 1861, and in September, 1861, he left the *Crusader* and took command of the new screw sloop *Tuscarora*, which was dispatched across the Atlantic to cruise for the Rebel pirates. Though his failure to take the *Alabama* caused him much annoyance, he did good service, in blockading the *Sumter*, at Gibraltar and compelling the Rebels to abandon that vessel. He returned in July, 1863. Early this year he was ordered to the command of the *Tecumseh*, and sailed in her for Hampton Roads to join Acting Rear-Admiral LEE's James river flotilla. He was among the first to reach City Point, and, after a somewhat lengthened stay in the James River, his vessel was ordered to join Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron, and here she met the fatal torpedo.

Commander CRAVEN was a brother of ALFRED CRAVEN, Esq., Engineer of the Croton Department in New York, and of Captain THOMAS T. CRAVEN, commanding the *Niagara*, now on duty in the English and French waters. His reputation was of the very highest, not only as an able and studious officer, but as a thorough seaman and a thorough gentleman. A brave, loyal, true-hearted man, we know he met death calmly and with a good conscience.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SYSTEMS OF MILITARY BRIDGES. By Brigadier-General GEORGE W. CULLUM. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1863.

MILITARY BRIDGES. By HERMANN HAUPT. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1864.

THESE two recent works on bridges are sufficient in themselves to give a military student all the theoretical knowledge he needs in the course of an ordinary campaign. The treatise of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, indeed, is still standard on this topic, as the same author is standard on the other military and naval topics he has touched. There is also the work of HAILLOT, which we have never seen translated from the French. In our own country, the subject of military bridges is introduced in general into engineering works, as, for instance, in Captain DUANE's Manual for Engineer Troops. But for real, practical use to our Army, these two works are worth all preceding, because they are carefully adapted to the necessities and peculiarities of our own country, aim to suggest expedients for the precise difficulties which we meet, and, finally, are chiefly based on experience derived by actual practice in the Mexican war and the present Rebellion.

And here it may be remarked that the wonderful expansion which has been given to military science by the present unhappy war, is almost incredible. Not, indeed, that the grand principles which underlie military operations, the laws of strategy and the combinations of tactics, have been essentially changed. But the *materiel*, the ways and means, the appliances of engineering, the science of projectiles—these and similar branches of the military profession have made wonderful progress—and in few points is the advance more sensible than in that of military bridges. Mr. HAUPT well remarks that "in none of the works previously publish-"ed can be found plans for military *railroad* bridges"—and yet railroads play a part in our war of incalculable importance. General CULLUM's work is chiefly devoted to the bridges in use by our Army, with references, however, to the systems employed in Europe and British India. It pronounces as the great desideratum—"stability of structure, "activity of manœuvre, and minimum transportation of "the necessary equipage for crossing rivers in campaign." The first part of the work contains, with slight modifications, the earlier professional paper of the author, which our readers will remember, entitled "Military Bridges with In-"dia Rubber Pontoons." In the present work, he adds chapters on Trestle Bridges and Iron Pontoons, concise descriptions of foreign systems of military bridges, and directions for the preservation, destruction and reëstablishment of bridges. As a captain in the corps of engineers, General CULLUM had the supervision of the devising, building, and preparing for service the various pontoon trains which were sent to Mexico during the Mexican war, and from this service acquired much celebrity. As lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers, aide to General SCOTT, and chief of General HALLECK's staff, while the latter was in campaign, as well as, more recently, in Washington, General CULLUM has had abundant opportunity to revise his opinions, and add to them the result of fresh experience.

The handsome volume of General HAUPT, illustrated by 69 very fine lithographic engravings, is a very elaborate contribution to the science of American military bridge building. It contains suggestions of new expedients and constructions for crossing streams and chasms. It has some very fine designs for trestle and truss bridges, and all is, as the book itself states, "adapted especially to the wants of "the service in the United States." The author is widely known, not only as a civil engineer, but as the late Chief of Bureau of Construction and Operation of Military Railways. His experience in Virginia in former campaigns was of great value, and its results may constantly be seen in the work before us. Its discussions of military railroad bridges are entirely new, and very important. And we cannot refrain from quoting a few lines to show with what absurdity ignorant criticism has often condemned the tardiness of operations in the Virginia campaigns:

> European armies have relied chiefly upon wagon transportation over common roads. In cases of retreat, the pursuers and the pursued were much more nearly on an equality than when the mode of transportation is by rail. Of course, the retreating army would destroy bridges, to retard pursuit; but the communications could in general be soon restored by fords, pontoon trains, or other expedients. It is widely different when a retreating army sends its baggage and stores by rail, and marches after them without encumbrances, while the advance of the opposing forces is retarded by the necessity of reconstructing bridges of sufficient strength to carry railway trains, and often of procuring iron to relay tracks. The disparity of advantages between the advance and retreat is greatly enhanced, when the pursuers are increasing the distance between themselves and their base of supplies, with the constantly increasing danger of having bridges destroyed and communications broken in their rear, while the pursued are reducing the distance of transportation, both for reënforcements and supplies. The one retires rapidly on a line of road in good condition; the other advances slowly on a broken line, which must be reconstructed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the history of the present war scarcely affords an instance of the successful pursuit of a retreating enemy, but, on the contrary, of many signal failures. It could scarcely be otherwise, excepting where railroads did not exist, and both armies were equally encumbered, or equally unencumbered, by transportation.

In reference to the excessive amount of transportation generally connected with our Army, the author says:

> No one who has been familiar with business transactions, conducted with the efficiency and system which usually characterize the operations of individuals, can fail to experience emotions of pain and regret at the enormous expenditure for transportation, in proportion to the results derived from it. In the armies of the United States there have been, at times, nearly half as many animals as men, exclusive of cattle; each animal requiring an amount of boat, rail, and wagon transportation equivalent to five men; and, so far from conducing to efficiency and mobility, the enormous baggage-trains have served to encumber roads, and often render movements impossible. If the practical suggestions of General MCDOWELL could be adopted; if soldiers upon marches would carry bread, coffee, and salt, and depend for meat upon cattle driven on the hoof; if, in addition thereto, a thoroughly drilled engineer brigade, with officers capable of devising expedients, could cross armies over streams, by the use of such materials as the country afforded, without being so entirely dependent as they have been upon bridge-trains, the number of animals could probably be reduced one-half, and the whole transportation of men and animals almost to one-third, of that which is now considered necessary.

To members of the engineer corps, these two works are familiar. They may be candidly recommended to the numerous staff officers of our volunteer Army, to whom they will prove extremely useful. The country in which the Army operates is so thoroughly irrigated by rivers, streams and *runs*, that the science of bridge building has become of the greatest moment. A perusal of General BARNARD's report of the engineering operations of the Army in the Chickahominy campaign will show how much of the delay of that campaign arose from the necessities of bridge building.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. DAVIS.

WE take from an article entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the account of the interview of the self-constituted peace commissioners, Colonel JAQUES and Mr. J. R. GILMORE, with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. It will be of interest to the Army as showing them what chances there are of obtaining a peace on the basis of the Union by other means than their own strong arms and stout hearts.

Mr. BENJAMIN occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron-grey hair and beard, and a clear gray eye, full of life and vigor. He had a broad, massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and full of wrinkles, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand, and said to us:

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under FRANKLIN PIERCE, and who is now the heart, soul, and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his, if he stood before CÆSAR—and I replied:

"We thank you, Mr. DAVIS. It is not often you meet men of our clothes, and our principles, in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. BENJAMIN tells me you have asked to see me, too——"

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. DAVIS, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but *we* cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. DAVIS. "They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. DAVIS. Can *you*, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on *my* hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four-and-a-half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. BENJAMIN, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. GRANT has shut you up in Richmond. SHERMAN is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the Southern people?"

Mr. DAVIS smiled.

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago GRANT crossed the Rapidan to whip LEE and take Richmond. LEE drove him in the first battle, and then GRANT executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought LEE again. LEE drove him a second time, and then GRANT made another 'flank movement;' and so they kept on—LEE whipping and GRANT flanking—until GRANT got where he is now. And what is the net result? GRANT has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men—more than LEE had at the outset—and is no nearer taking Richmond than at first; and LEE, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland, and threaten Washington! SHERMAN, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know, that the farther he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat *may* come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours.

"As to money; we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium; and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton-crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources; we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign power?"

"From your stand point there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. DAVIS. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved, that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Colonel JAQUES, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. DAVIS. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. BENJAMIN says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. DAVIS smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. DAVIS still looked incredulous. I remarked—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the Rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave-suffrage and thorough confiscation are those who will defeat him, if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people the

House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashley's Reconstruction bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every Rebel south of ——. Pardon my terms. I mean no offence."

"You give no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest."

"No it is not, it never was an *essential* element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket that was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it.

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion."

"Yes; or to put it in other words: Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

"Well, suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions: say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with Union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objects to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir, Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But, amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves—and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come when, Mr. Davis, when *I* say that," said the Colonel.

A half hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the Rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-bye, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me:

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the Colonel, solemnly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW FORMATION FOR INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—General Casey's Division Column formation is generally considered a very useful addition to the school of the battalion, but I have thought that the same object and advantages might be obtained by a more simple arrangement.

The formation I would suggest is that of a *doubled line.* For instance, assuming the battalion to consist of eight companies, and in line of battle, the commands might be:

1. Double line at company distance; 2. Battalion, inward face; 3. March, when the 1st and 4th divisions would ploy and unite in rear of the 2d and 3d, thus forming the battalion into two lines, each having a front of four companies; these lines to be known as 1st and 2d in the movements. The single line might be resumed by the commands: 1. Deploy doubled line; 2. Battalion, outward face; 3. March.

It will be remarked that the suggested formation possesses all the advantages of the "division columns," in its front of four companies, and its small depth, with the consequent facility of deployment; and although the *detached* columns of General Casey cause a greater reduction of interval between battalions, yet I conceive the compactness of those lines conterbalance that advantage.

An examination into the facility with which this formation can be handled, and the simplicity as well as effectiveness of the various movements of which it is susceptible, will, I believe, cause it to be favorably considered. In enumerating some of these movements, it is unnecessary to particularize the commands, or positions of officers, guides or file-closers; the military reader will easily comprehend what is required, according to the general principles of our system, and which need not be violated in handling these lines. Numbered blocks will much assist the examiner into the practicability of the following movements:

"Doubled line against cavalry" to be formed by simply wheeling up the extreme right and left platoons of each line (those of the 1st line having faced about at the cautionary command), thus closing on the flanks the interval between the lines.

"Form square" to be accomplished by marching forward the two centre companies of the 1st line, a distance equal to the front of a company, and then wheeling up the flank companies of each line, thus completing the 2d and 3d fronts of the square; or in place of wheeling, let these flank companies face inward, and file right and left to form the 2d and 3d fronts. This latter plan is probably to be preferred, as it simplifies the reduction of the square, which will be executed by wheeling the companies of the 2d front to the left, and those of the 3d front to the right. The two lines will thus be simultaneously formed, the 4th front marching forward into the interval between the flank companies of the 2d line.

"Double column" can be readily formed from "doubled line," by marching forward the two centre companies of the 1st line a distance equal to the front of a company, while the 3d and 6th face inward and unite in rear of these companies; the 1st and 8th also facing inward and uniting behind the 2d and 7th companies.

"Double line" from "double column," can be formed by simply deploying the 2d and 4th divisions of the latter, and when the lines are formed, closing the 2d line to company distance on the 1st.

Simple column by division, from "doubled line," may be formed, say right in front, by marching forward the divisions of the right wing, each successively marching by the left flank into column in front of the left wing, as it finds itself in line with the position it ought to occupy. A reverse of this movement will form "doubled line" from column by division. A column by division can be formed left in front, by inverse means

If it be necessary for a battalion in "doubled line" to gain ground, say to the right, wheeling by company to the right would form a "double column," and thus secure the advantages of that formation in case a "square" is required.

The "doubled line" in a *charge* could be closed in mass, or put in close order in four ranks, by withdrawing to the rear the file-closers of the 1st line.

In the "Evolutions of a Brigade," there are several movements that I conceive might be facilitated by the proposed formation, but which will occupy too much space to describe here; among them are "changes of front," and "direction" of line of battalions.

The foregoing described movements contemplate a battalion of eight companies. It is, I trust, settled, that in the future such will be the organization, but in case of ten companies the 1st and 10th companies will not break to the rear in doubling the line, but marching by the flank, will close in upon the companies of the 1st line, thus giving a front of six companies to this line. These two flank companies will break and file to the rear to close the interval in "doubled line against cavalry." In case of nine companies the 9th will take position on the left of 1st line.

In case of only seven companies, the 7th company will take position in 2d line, as if eight companies were present, leaving a blank in rear of the left company of the 1st line, which company, in "doubled line against cavalry," would file to the rear and close the interval on the left flank. In forming "square," if there be an odd company, it will take position in the square as a reserve.

If six companies only are present, the 1st and 6th companies will break to the rear and unite at company distance behind the two centre companies of the 1st line.

To "form square" with six companies, the flank companies of 1st line will file to the rear and compose the 2d and 3d fronts.

With less than six companies the "doubled line" will not be formed. It will be seen that I avoid some complication by considering the *rear* companies as in line, and not in *column*, as is the case in "division columns." In movements to be executed independently by either line, the lines can be commanded respectively by the lieutenant-colonel and major.

Officers of large experience in the field may discover objections to the proposed innovation, and it is with some diffidence that I submit my ideas upon the subject; but feeling convinced that many improvements are yet to be made in our present system, I forward this article for publication, in the hope that at least *some* of its suggestions may prove worthy of notice in case of a future revision of the tactics. Field Officer of California Vols.

California, July, 1864.

THE INVENTOR OF CHAIN-PLATING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your issue of August 6th an article appears under the above heading and over the signature "Veritas," giving to Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N., the credit of being the author or original inventor of the "Chain Armor" or method of protecting the machinery of ships from shot and shell by heavy chains. "Veritas" quotes from the official report of Rear-Admiral Farragut in relation to running the gauntlet of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, below New Orleans, and thinks "this establishes "beyond question" the fact that Mr. Moore first proposed the above device and for the above purpose. I would take the liberty of mentioning the name of another gentleman, who, in the opinion of many officers of the U. S. sloop *Richmond* (to which vessel the "chain-plating" was first applied), and who are conversant with the facts, is justly entitled to be considered the original inventor. In doing this, however, I do not desire to detract from the well-known character of Mr. Moore as a skillful and scientific engineer, and as an honorable gentleman. Inasmuch as "Veritas" has been permitted to tell his story, I only desire respectfully to be allowed to tell mine. I was attached to the *Richmond* during her last Gulf cruise, and what I state came under my personal observation.

Previous to the capture of New Orleans, occurred the action with Fort McRea, Pensacola harbor, at which time Chief Engineer Eben Hoyt, then First Assistant Engineer of the *Richmond*, proposed the use of the spare sheet chains of the ship, to protect the steam drum and tops of boilers from shot and shell, being firm in the opinion that this method of protecting a very exposed part of our ship would be found impregnable to shell fired from guns of moderate range and calibre. This plan was freely discussed in the engineer's mess, and no doubt, would have been used had time permitted. I do not know whether Mr. Moore was aware of this fact or not, but it is nevertheless true.

The next time the matter came up, to my knowledge, was in New York, in January, 1862, whilst the *Richmond* was there repairing, when I saw a sketch made by Mr. Hoyt of the plan by which he proposed to secure the chain to the ship. It included two thicknesses of chain—only one was used—did not cover over much surface, was securely fastened and could have been carried at sea for an entire cruise if necessary. I heard nothing more of the matter until we were preparing to pass the forts below New Orleans, when Chief Engineer Moore personally superintended the "stopping" of the sheet chain up and down in "bights," along the side of the ship in line with the machinery. I know personally that Mr. Hoyt did not approve of this method of securing the chain, and proposed the use of a fore and aft chain, secured firmly to the ship, and over which each bight should pass, so that the chain might be supported if cut, and not fall away by its weight, and drag and perhaps foul the propeller. This plan was applied by Mr. Hoyt, and proved to be a valuable device, for the chain was cut by shot and two bights severed, but could not fall and drag, being held by the longitudinal chain. This was only a part, however, of Mr. Hoyt's original plan.

The date of the action with Fort McRea was November

22, 1861, whilst the action below New Orleans and the preparation for the same, was in April, 1862, and unless "Veritas" can show that Mr. Moone proposed the use of chain-cables to protect the machinery of the *Richmond* from shot and shell *prior* to that date, his claims are certainly without just foundation. JUSTICE.

DESTRUCTION OF ORDNANCE STORES AT CITY POINT, VA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The weather here during the past week has been very hot and oppressive, with the thermometer, in the day time, generally above ninety degrees in the shade. In the hope of getting a cool sniff of air from off the broad James, I went yesterday to City Point, accompanied by a military friend. The appearance of affairs there reminded us of the docks of a large city. Vessels were discharging, teams hauling goods away to the front, negroes laboring, trains of cars running backward and forward; presenting altogether a lively scene of industry and activity. No wonder. From this spot an army of many thousand men is subsisted and clothed, to say nothing of the food for an immense number of animals, such as horses, mules, and beef cattle, used in war; and the mill must be kept steadily going.

After attending to some business, our party went over to Captain ———'s tent, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, on duty at General GRANT's head-quarters. Here we met many officers from various parts of the Army. We were engaged in lively conversation, discussing items of military news, when suddenly the earth trembled under our feet and the firmament shook with an awful explosion, followed by the report of thousands of shells hurled high in the heavens. The fragments showered down upon the spot where we stood in fearful quantities. The tent in front of which we were standing was demolished, two officers amongst us slightly wounded, and all dismayed by the terrible danger to which we were exposed. Flight, perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, was useless, one place being as dangerous as another, in the midst of falling timbers, solid shot, shells, Minie balls, case shot, grape and canister.

Fortunately, the danger at last passed. Recovering ourselves from the shock, we rushed to the overhanging bank of the river, and, as soon as the dense cloud of smoke blew away, we beheld a scene which baffles description. Descending rapidly to the spot where the catastrophe had occurred, we found all the Government buildings in its vicinity demolished and the ruins on fire. Dead bodies were scattered about on the ground in all states of mutilation; a hand here, a foot there, a trunk yonder, bearing testimony to the fearful power which had just been exerted, while the air was filled with the stench of burnt flesh. At the time of the accident, a number of teams were near the dock, and the dead mules lying round bore evidence that they had not escaped uninjured. A good many convalescents were on top of a train of cars just starting for the front, many of whom were killed and wounded. I assisted in removing one from the top of a car whose skull was literally smashed in. Of course, he was in the agonies of death. Captain PUTNAM, Inspector-General of the 1st brigade (Regulars) 2d division, 5th corps, and Captain HOSKINS, Quartermaster of the same brigade, were in great danger, not being more than fifty yards from the dock, and the building in which they stood was blown down, but, thanks to a kind Providence, they escaped unharmed. Captain MASON and Lieutenant KANE of the 5th Cavalry were both slightly wounded. It is useless to recapitulate the horrors. It suffices to say that from seventy-five to one hundred lives are lost, in addition to those mortally, seriously, and slightly wounded.

Many speculations are indulged in as to the cause, but nothing has been elicited thus far of a reliable nature. It is one of those calamities the origin of which will remain, perhaps, a mystery for ever. All we know is that a barge loaded with ordnance stores has been destroyed, with immense loss of money to the Government, and many valuable lives to the Army.

The explosion is not a matter of surprise to me now that it is all over. On the contrary, the only wonder is that it did not happen before, for how could it be expected that many thousand pounds of powder could lie there for ever, with locomotives puffing their sparks over the explosive mass, teamsters and others smoking in its immediate vicinity, without at last its taking fire and exploding with the result I have endeavored to describe. I am informed that it is the intention *now* to construct a separate dock for ordnance. The old story of locking the stable door after the evacuation. S.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 10, 1864.

EDUCATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS AND ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the columns of your last issue, I find that Congress has passed a law authorizing the appointment and education of a certain number of young men from the list of cadets at the Naval Academy, to be instructed for assistant "naval constructors," and engineers. After an experience of thirty-five years at sea and in navy-yards, I have come to the conclusion that the only true and efficient way to prepare a young man for the competent fulfillment of the duties of either of these valuable branches of mechanics, is by means of a thorough practicable apprenticeship in the ship-yard, in the mould-loft and in the machine-shop. These are the only places where the art of shipbuilding and engineering can be be properly acquired. Under proper instructions, at a school, a young man may be taught to draft, lay down a ship, to ascertain by mathematics her displacement, her centre of gravity, &c. But the knowledge how to frame, construct, and properly strengthen a ship can only be acquired by practice and experience. Many of the mistakes and blunders that have been made in the construction of our naval vessels, have occurred from the fact of there being too much theoretical knowledge used instead of sound practicable experience.

It is no disgrace for a young man to enter a ship yard or machine shop, and there learn the important and noble art of properly constructing a ship, or her engine. Yet, even in this Republican country of ours, our young men are ashamed to be called a mechanic by learning such noble professions as the above-named. And Congress must help them along in the false pride by having them *half-taught*, at a naval academy by theory. Already in the Engineer corps have we too many young engineers who have merely a theoretical knowledge of their profession. They go to some school, get a few points as to the power of steam, the strength and capacity to resist a given quantity, how to start and stop an engine; but let the engine break down, let it be required to repair some important part, and nine times out of ten you will find that first-class firemen, who are generally practical mechanics, are called upon to repair the damages. While I think it highly important that a certain amount of theoretical knowledge is necessary, still to make a trusty, worthy, and competent engineer, practical experience and knowledge are necessary. PORTER.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Griffin returned to the 5th corps on the 9th, after a leave of absence.

MAJOR-General Palmer has been relieved by Major-General J. C. Davis in the command of the 14th corps.

CAPTAIN George W. Homer, of the 5th Mass., has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal of Baltimore.

CAPTAIN Martin, Third Massachusetts battery, wounded in the Wilderness, has rejoined the Army on the south side of the James.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel C. A. R. Dimon, of the First U. S. Infantry (colored), has been promoted to be Colonel of the same regiment.

BRIGADIER-General Shepley and staff have reported at the headquarters of Major-General Butler, returning from a twenty days' leave of absence.

CAPTAIN George S. Dodge, quartermaster in charge of the water transportation at Bermuda Hundred, having been absent North on sick leave, has returned.

MAJOR Henry Lee Higginson of the 1st Mass. Cavalry, has been honorably discharged from the service, for disability from wounds received in action.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel G. Pierce has been assigned as chief quartermaster of the Ninth corps—a position which has been temporarily occupied by Captain Peter Heistand.

BREVET-Major-General S. J. Burbridge has been appointed to the command of a new military district, formed of that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River.

MAJOR-General Burnside has left the 9th corps, and is now in Providence, R. I. Brigadier-General Wilcox was put temporarily in command of the corps, and Major-General Park soon succeeded him.

COLONEL Gwynn, one hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded in the Wilderness, returned to his regiment on the 9th. He was still lame from his wound, having been shot in the thigh.

MAJOR-General Curtis arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 16th. He was to leave for the West shortly to adopt decisive and efficient measures for the protection of the overland mail route and emigration.

LIEUTENANT James A. Ekin, chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, has been promoted to the rank of colonel in the regular Army, and placed in charge of the first division of the quartermaster's department.

CAPTAIN Henry A. Hale, 19th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, lately appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been ordered to Atlanta, to be assigned for duty in the 23d Army corps, Major-General Schofield.

COLONEL Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, has returned to-day and resumed command of the Second brigade, Third division, 5th corps, which he formerly commanded. He has fully recovered from his wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House.

MR. J. C. Youngman, a member of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and for nearly three years clerk in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Ninth corps, has been appointed by the President assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of captain.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel William H. Owen, Fifth corps quartermaster, and Captain J. D. Crittenden, quartermaster of the artillery brigade, have just been appointed full colonels, and ordered to report to Washington as the inspector generals of the Army, under the late act of Congress reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

A NEW York firm have announced "The Navy Boy, and How He Became a Rear-Admiral." It purports to be authentic in details and illustrations of the life of Rear-Admiral A. H. Foote. The author is named as Lieutenant-Commander Breese, of the South Atlantic Squadron, and is said to have been personally acquainted with the Admiral for several years.

THE President has formally confirmed the appointments of Major-General O. O. Howard as commander of the Army and Department of the Tennessee, in place of Major-General McPherson, of Major-General H. W. Slocum to the command of the 20th Army corps, vice Hooker, and of Major-General D. S. Stanley to the command of the 4th Army corps, vice Howard.

AMONG the passengers on the *San Jacinto*, which arrived at New York on Saturday last from the Gulf Blockading Squadron, via Tampa Bay and Sand Key were Rear-Admiral Theo. Bailey; T. C. Bowmans, Admiral's Clerk; L. D. D. Voorhees, Acting Master; Daniel Whalens, Assistant Paymaster; W. A. Leyvitt, Second Assistant Engineer; George Disney, Third Assistant Engineer; J. W. Locke, Naval Storekeeper's Clerk; E. I. Murphy, Paymaster's Clerk.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel E. M. Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been appointed assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general, and assigned to the supervision of the Department of Ohio and the Cumberland, vice Colonel Swords, relieved. He also has charge of the forwarding of supplies to Major-General Sherman. Captain John Ellison, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, succeeds Colonel Greene as chief quartermaster Washington.

THE officers of the Fifth New York regiment, whom the exigencies of the service and absence of several from wounds prevented meeting earlier, have met and passed resolutions regarding their former commander, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow. They say: "That in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleveland Winslow, from wounds received in action near Coal Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864, the regiment has lost a tried and gallant commander and the country a faithful and earnest soldier. That while deeply feeling our great loss, our heartfelt sympathy is with the bereaved mother, who, through the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, has been bereft within a few weeks of both husband and son, while aiding their country in this its hour of trial. That the officers of this regiment wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days."

ARMY OFFICERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

WITH reference to the following letter, to which we gladly give space in these columns, Professor MAHAN writes us privately:—"The course of this gentleman (General BUELL) "is, to say the least, hardly patriotic, whatever he may think. "Some may think it even worse. But every sound mind "must deprecate it at this moment. We must do all we "can to prevent the service from suffering from mortified "vanity:"

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 0, 1864.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—DEAR SIR:—Mere accident brought under my eye the following extract from a letter said to be from DON CARLOS BUELL, Esq., late of the United States Army, which I found in a local journal:

"A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the year; and from the fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests as a citizen centred, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave the policy my earnest support. Unfortunately, it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts of agents of the Government; and when, at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment."

In noticing it, my object is not to speak disparagingly of the writer, whom I have esteemed as a man and thought highly of as a soldier, but to give vent to my feelings of regret that, in a crisis of the country like the present one, a man who had enjoyed so large a measure of his country's honors and confidence, should have felt it necessary, under any circumstances, to do what he could not but have foreseen would be an injury to her best interests. That General BUELL may have grievances to complain of, I will admit, but was this the best way to have them righted? That he has received wrongs at the hands of enemies, is more than probable. Where is the man who has not? But is not the very step he has taken the best justification he could have put in the hands of his opponents for their acts. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* is a maxium which the nation that gave birth to a LA ROCHEFOUCAULD is fond of quoting. May his enemies not say that the officer who, at such a moment as this, throws up the commission received from his country, must have held the confidence thus placed in him at too low a figure even to have justified its bestowal? May they not ask, is this mere partisanship, or patriotism, that has prompted his act?

As I have stated, I deeply regret this on General BUELL's account. I regret it the more on that of my country, for he has the elements in him of a good soldier, and with our losses of such men on the field of battle we cannot afford to lose any, worthy of being retained in any other way. But my greatest regret is that one who was looked upon as among the soundest of our military ethical authorities should have set this example to his fellow soldiers. The worse from the high source from which it comes. It is to them, particularly to those of my younger comrades, graduates like himself of our National military school, I would point out the false beacon, however bright it may seem. It is to them that I would offer the contrast of a WASHINGTON and a WELLINGTON, both servants of a constitutional State; both beset by many and grevious trials from their fellow countrymen, but bearing them with fortitude; forgetful of their private wrongs in the duty owed to their country. Ready to bear any odium, so long as they knew that, cost what it might to them, their country should not suffer by their acts. It is upon such beacons that I would conjure them to fix their eyes unwaveringly. It is not only the true direction, but, even if actuated by so low a motive as the gaining of popular applause, it is the best policy. The people, like a handsome woman, may be capricious, but they are never truly ungrateful to the self-sacrificing lover. They may not give him the place that he desires, but will not withhold from him one that is desirable. Let them remember that the plaudits of a few partisans now is not the verdict of posterity; that the day will, sooner or later, come, when the petty private passions of the moment will have passed away, and nothing be remembered but the glorious deeds of the battle-field, hardly maintained, to save a nation's existence. Take among the many examples now before them that of Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, a Virginian by birth and family—the man who, up to the present hour, has never left the field for a day, that his country's cause might not suffer through his absence; who, whatever his own bitter thoughts or dark forebodings, has kept them in the deep recesses of his own breast, whilst all the energies of his mind and his strong arm were thrown out for the success of that cause. When he shall appeal to his fellow countrymen, what human lips will speak such eloquent words as the bare sounds of Mill Spring, Chattanooga and Chickamauga? Yes, my younger comrades, when your appeal shall be made likewise, your fellow countrymen will not ask how well you criticised this or that military operation, how you viewed this or that act of an administration, but, with the true instincts of human honesty, they will recall the fields upon which your names are engraved, and point to your wounds, gained in their defence. This, as a great writer puts into the mouth of a true soldier, "is worth living for—more, it "is worth dying for"—because it is the guerdon of duty honestly performed.

The civil struggle has presented many sad features to the

contemplation of the world, but, to my mind, none more so than the one of the soldier quitting the battle-field to spread his private griefs before the public. Thus, not only withdrawing the support of his own arm, but doing much, wittingly or otherwise, to unnerve the arms of others. Whilst I deplore, I can understand the action of those who deserted the flag to which they had sworn allegiance, to uphold the one they now fight under. The ties of kindred, the sacrifice of all social relations in acting otherwise, perverted views of national duty, and even pecuniary interests, can readily account for this; but how am I to explain, upon any grounds that men hold in esteem, the like act of those who have no such pressure to plead? What argument can they present to their country, which patriotism can endorse, to justify their act? What will be the verdict of posterity, if unhappily their names should survive the notoriety of the hour? Such an act with weak men may lead to consequences that, when casting aside all petty griefs and feelings of revenge, they would shudder to think of incurring. The chasm between such an act and the most fearful of offences is narrower than it may seem. Neither ARNOLD nor MOREAU, in their first hours of discontent and disappointment, probably dreamed of doing more than giving vent to their soured feelings.

I am now, dear sir, an old man myself, *vetus veterorum*. What I have here written may not be the words of wisdom, but they are the utterances of convictions honestly entertained, and my rule of duty. Brought up at the feet of those two Gamaliels of our military hierarchy, Lieutenant-General SCOTT and General THAYER, the Nestors of our Army *rari nantes*, my views of the military obligation, particularly as it affects those educated by the Nation, and, thus far, set apart for its service, may seem exaggerated. Time has but strengthened them, and, so far as in me lay, I have tried to impress them on all within the reach of my influence. Properly understood, I have no doubt of their soundness, and if acted up to in a spirit of fairness, no fears of their proving otherwise than healthful to the State.

And now but one word to any who may take this letter as uncalled for. This act of General BUELL affects not him alone. It affects me as a citizen. It affects the body to which we both belong, the graduates of the Military Academy. It cannot fail to impair the confidence of many in this body, and in those to whose guidance the school from which they come has been entrusted by the Government. General BUELL may not have intended this, but the deduction is not far fetched.

Very truly, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

D. H. MAHAN.

MILITARY BOARDS, &c.

A Board is in session at Annapolis, Maryland, to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion in the Regular Army. The following officers compose the Board: Brigadier General L. P. GRAHAM, Major T. HENDRICKSON and First Lieutenant M. P. MILLER.

Under General Orders No. 141, a Board is now in session at 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 141—for information how to get authority to appear before it.

A General Court Martial, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., at No 205 Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington. The following officers compose the court: Brigadier-General E. W. HINKS; Brigadier-General H. E. PAINE, United States Volunteers; Colonel S. TITUS, 122d New York Volunteers; Colonel J. B. ABBOTT, 1st Michigan Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. THOMPSON, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE W. THOMPSON, 152d New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS B. RODGERS, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel GARRICK MALLERY, Judge Advocate.

A General Court Martial, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session at 467 Fourteenth street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. The following officers compose the court: Brigadier-General H. S. BRIGGS, United States Volunteers; Colonel F. H. COLLIER, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel GEORGE GRAY, 6th Michigan cavalry; Colonel J. H. WILLETTS, 12th New Jersey Volunteers; Colonel FRANCIS PRICE, 7th New Jersey Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. GILMORE, 20th Maine Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. BURNHAM, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Judge-Advocate.

A Military Commission, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it, is in session at Pennsylvania Avenue, north side, near Eighteenth street, Washington. The following officers compose the commission: Major-General A. DOUBLEDAY, United States Volunteers; Colonel R. BUTLER PRICE, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. BARKER, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers; Captain J. H. PLATT, additional aide-de-camp; Captain M. H. ELLIS, 176th New York Volunteers; Colonel J. A. FOSTER, 176th New York Volunteers, Judge-Advocate.

A Commission is in session daily, except Sundays, at 302 H street, corner of Seventeenth street, Washington, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal. The Commission is composed of Brigadier-General J. C. CALDWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. PATTEN, United States Army; Lieutenant GEORGE M. MUNROE, aide-de-camp.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, to these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 39 PARK ROW, TIMES BUILDING.

CAPTAIN HICKS, Superintendent of the Park Barracks, in New York, says that 700,000 rations have been served out to soldiers at that establishment since it was built. As most of the troops who have passed through the city to or from the war, have eaten but one meal at the barracks, this statement affords some idea of the vast army of men that has traversed our streets during the last three years. The barracks are now torn down, and the last vestige of them will soon be removed.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THOSE subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL whose year expires with this, the closing number of the first volume, are reminded that to secure the continuance of the paper, the price of the subscription should be forwarded immediately.

THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

REAR-Admiral FARRAGUT has added another red-letter day to our naval calendar. The fifth of August will be "kept" by old salts, in years to come, as commemorating one of the proudest and most daring achievements of our own or any other navy. Just as some of our old commodores, veterans of the last war with Great Britain, would put on their fighting coats, and fight the battle over again on the anniversary of some one of PERRY'S, or DECATUR'S, or HULL'S famous victories, so will the veterans of this war, in years to come, celebrate the passage of the Mississippi Forts, and the victory in Mobile Bay. Nor will they need to boast, over their grog—for the plainest and baldest story of these battles will excite the wonder and admiration of the listening youngsters.

In the attack on the forts and fleet of Mobile, FARRAGUT has displayed the same rare combination of qualities for which he first became generally known by the brilliant passage of the Mississippi forts. In both these actions he showed himself as audacious as though he had not a grain of sense, and as prudent as though he had not a spark of audacity. He is as great in preparation as in action; he makes such novel and admirable use of his means as to baffle all the plans of the enemy; and having prepared himself with all the patience of the merest plodder, he delivers battle with an impetuosity which breaks down all resistance.

In many of his qualities FARRAGUT resembles Lord DUNDONALD, the bravest and truest of British seamen; the Englishman, above all others, dear to the hearts of British seamen; the man whose energies were unfortunately wasted in petty squabbles with stiff and timid superiors, and in vain struggles with red-tape, which finally strangled the most brilliant naval commander Great Britain has produced, not even excepting NELSON. Like Lord DUNDONALD, FARRAGUT unites wonderful originality, in the conception of his plans, with the utmost intrepidity, coolness, and resource in action. It is not a little to the credit of our Navy Department that it has had the wisdom and foresight to give FARRAGUT his great opportunities, untrammelled by interference, instead of spoiling his plans and checking his ardor, as the British Admiralty did Lord DUNDONALD'S.

The moral of the fight in Mobile is—"Get close to your enemy;" the nearer the better; the nearer the safer. The Rebels imagined that the ship channel leading so very close to the powerful Fort Morgan, no ships would dare attempt the passage; or, if the attempt were made, none would succeed. But in FARRAGUT'S hands this peculiarity of the channel became an advantage to the attacking, and a weakness to the defending side. He carried his flag-ship, the *Hartford*, close as possible to the stone walls, and instead of trying to batter them down with heavy shot, actually drove the gunners from their guns by well-directed volleys of grape and canister. This would be almost incredible; but if it were not true, our fleet could not have passed the fort and water battery with so little injury as it received.

The novel and ingenious expedient of lashing his vessels together, two and two, showed how thoroughly the Rear-Admiral had considered the dangers in his way, and how successfully he met them. 1st. If the exposed half of his fleet had been disabled, the other half would still have gone in, with but little injury. 2d. His battle line was not liable to disorganization, by any vessel dropping out, and perhaps fouling another; the *Oneida* was disabled, but her consort pulled her through, and the *Oneida's* men did not even leave their guns. 3d. If any vessel had been sunk, her consort would have surely and quickly saved the crew. 4th. His battle line was shortened by half, and the passage of course robbed of half its risks, to the fleet. These were the chief points gained by FARRAGUT'S admirable and novel disposition of his force.

When he had got past the forts, he waited not a moment to attack the enemy's fleet. The ships were unlashed, and the flag-ship signalled to attack and capture the enemy. The Admiral sought out the enemy's flag-ship. BUCHANAN appears to hav been intent on the same purpose, and steamed towards the *Hartford* as soon as he could make her out. It is reported that he had set his heart on destroying the *Hartford*, and that he has said, since the action, he would not have grudged the loss of his leg if he could have accomplished his desire. But he met an antagonist not easily overcome. If any flaw, if cautious hesitation had found a place in FARRAGUT'S breast, the *Hartford* might have been sacrificed; for it was only in a close hug that wooden walls could hope to stand longer than the stiff and impenetrable iron monster, of whose power and strength, we now know, the Rebels justly boasted.

FARRAGUT signalled to close with the *Tennessee*, and crush her by vigorous ramming. Two steam-sloops ran at her, and struck her fairly; then the gallant old *Hartford* came, first running into the *Tennessee's* broadside with her bow, then sweeping round, and pouring into BUCHANAN'S ports from a distance of but twelve feet, a broadside of 9 inch solid shot, propelled by heavy charges of thirteen pounds of powder. The *Tennessee* ran up a white flag, and surrendered. It is said her hull is but little injured, a fact which shows her tremendous strength.

All this time FARRAGUT stood, high above the smoke of battle, in the main-top, lashed there that he might not be dashed from his perch by the shock of concussion with the enemy's ships. From there he had a clear view of the field, and was able to give his orders with precision and certainty. It will not have escaped the reader's attention, that, though the Admiral did not, for sufficient reasons, place his own ship in the van of the battle in passing the forts, no sooner did an accident cause the *Brooklyn* to slow, than he ordered the *Hartford* to pass her, and lead the advance.

Next to the gallantry and skill of their Commander, the accurate firing of our seamen gained us the victory. Their marksmanship shows that in this branch of the profession American sailors maintain the superiority which gained us so many brilliant victories at sea, in the war of 1812.

No doubt, this last exploit of the American Navy will renew in Europe the discussion about the relative power of ships and forts. Indeed, there is reason for such questions as will be asked; and we may as well ask them too. If Mobile Bay was not impregnable to the attack of a wooden fleet, what harbor is? Is that of New York? The Rebels had prepared the most elaborate defences; they had every advantage possible—a strong fort, mounting it is believed 150 guns; the channel obstructed by rows of ships; torpedoes sunk in the only passage-way left open; the guns of the fort trained upon this narrow gorge; and, lying behind, a formidable fleet of iron and cotton-clad steamers, under a captain of undoubted bravery. But all was in vain. Let us not forget, however, that not every body can do this trick. It requires a man of FARRAGUT'S genius and unconquerable pluck, a man who, to quote the words of the Secretary of the Navy, is willing to take great risks in order to accomplish great results. Tennesseeans may be proud that their State has produced two such men as ANDREW JACKSON and D. G. FARRAGUT.

Let us hope that Congress will at its next session provide a proper reward for the old hero to whom we owe two such brilliant and important victories. Rear-Admiral is at present the highest grade in our Navy. It is an absurd designation, to be at the head; and we cannot think it would have been declared such had not the Naval Committees intended to leave the opportunity open to create the higher grade which the title *Rear*-Admiral supposes. It is not our custom to reward with grants of money, or with titles the great achievements of the Nation's leaders. But it is fit that such services as FARRAGUT has rendered, and as others may render during the war, should receive the acknowledgment which sailors and soldiers prize—an advance in rank. We have now the grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army; and FARRAGUT has giv

en cause for the establishment of equal grade in the Navy.

A GLANCE AT THE FIELD.

In place of the sluggishness which was generally predicted for it, the campaign has again started into activity. It cannot be affirmed, indeed, that either combatant is in a critical state, or is likely to be thrown into such by the possibilities of the coming week. For neither is staking all on a single cast. But it is nevertheless true, that the long summer struggle, which has gradually been unfolding its complications and simplifying them, now seems returning to the intricacy which prevailed at the start. Four points in the field of war divide our attention. First comes the historic James, on whose northerly bank the movement in progress, if it mean all that it pretends, involves the transfer of main operations from Petersburgh to Richmond, or to a section of the line between them. But it is very doubtful whether such a change is designed. Its purpose would be either to attack the enemy's capital by moving on one or more of that series of roads which run northwest to Rocketts out of the Kingsland and Long Bridge Roads, or else to menace Fort Darling. But, considering the force employed in that direction,—only two corps and a division of cavalry,—and the character of the manœuvres, neither of these two schemes as yet seems plausible. The movement so far is notably similar to the feint a fortnight earlier on the same spot. This manœuvre could properly be made in order to coöperate with Sheridan in the Valley, or, as a cover for distinct operations at Bermuda Hundred or Petersburgh, or, to protect the canal at Dutch Gap, whose successful construction will flank the enemy's strong and annoying battery at Howlett's. All our skepticism results from the meagreness of our information. A day may give to this apparent feint the impress of genuineness.

With regard to the Valley there is equal incertitude. Ten days ago General Sheridan organized a force, which, though made up, like its predecessors, of subdivisions unaccustomed to each other, yet surpassed them all in coherence and strength. It is a formidable column, with some tried infantry, and some Potomac cavalry, and, if properly handled, is adequate to the great, important, simple, and yet hitherto never successful task, the mastery of the Shenandoah Valley. It has been the custom of our troops, from the days of Banks downward, to start back from the first onset of the enemy's cavalry riding down the Valley, as if from a galvanic battery. It has seldom been thought a part of the authorized tactics to decide the question of superiority with the enemy, south of the Maryland border. Our forces have now reached the environs of Strasburgh, though an unpleasant rumor comes that they are once more "falling back" to Winchester before Early. This last report, let us hope, is as erroneous as many previous ones from that quarter. The possession of the Shenandoah Valley is the first requisite for the campaign. There is opportunity for many mistakes in campaigning elsewhere; but no doubt as to the need there. There is chance to employ time, money, and men experimentally elsewhere, without felicitous results; but here we should have force enough to shut the Valley up against any incursion of the enemy.

At Atlanta there have been heavy blows of late, not unlike those with which the Army of the Potomac opened its campaign. At present, our design is mainly to get on the enemy's communications, and his, to get on ours. So far, no substantial success has been achieved by either combatant in this particular. Wheeler's attack on Dalton has disastrously failed. And we cannot at present share the excessive anxiety for Sherman's well-being which some journalists indulge. That his communications may eventually be severed by a determined effort, is perfectly obvious. But the enemy never yet has found at his command that super abundance of unemployed force which a successful operation of this kind will require. Sherman's campaign has been a bold one, but its able and victorious conduct thus far is the best augury for the future.

Finally, at Mobile, a gallant sea-fight, with iron hearts in wooden walls, has handed to us the dominion of the Bay. Whether now we shall pause here, or besiege Mobile, is a little uncertain, though the latter plan seems the more probable.

So everywhere, then, there is visible a sort of equipoise of forces. The record of the week is all in our favor, so far as it goes, and the very stir has broken away some boding clouds, and made the prospect cheerier. But yet the grand issue has not been materially affected. Now is the time for expectation, not for record. We wait on events. And let us all do so with stout hearts. One lesson at least we may derive from this poise of forces: that now in the very heat and urgency of the campaign, it is not the time for concocting propositions for surrender. Some day hence it will be the glad office of the Nation to make peace. Now, its duty is to make war. We chose our leaders for the campaign less for their intuitive genius, than for a certain resolution and persistency which they had disclosed. When that confident determination is exhausted, their skill at fault, and their reserve of energy and invention gone, we may begin to believe the campaign over. And when the campaign is over, we may begin to consider the question of a peace without victory.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

The main effort of our Army in Georgia is still directed, as it has been for the past three weeks, toward completing the investment of Atlanta, by securing a firm hold upon its only remaining line of communication. At the date of the latest advices, the endeavor to extend the right flank of our Army for this purpose had met with but partial success, the Rebels resisting our advance with a spirit and determination indicating a full appreciation of the situation. On the 3d inst. a lodgment was effected with but little loss by the Twenty-third corps on Utoy Creek, a small stream running east and west, four miles north of Atlanta. On the afternoon of the following day, the 4th, an assault was made on the Rebel rifle-pits in front of our left wing, for the purpose of covering an attempt on the right to throw the corps of Schofield and Palmer across the Macon Railroad, between White Hill and East Point. This movement was in the main unsuccessful, though a position was secured somewhat nearer the railroad. On the 6th inst. another attempt was made to advance our right wing, but the Rebels were found too strongly entrenched to be dislodged, and our troops were obliged to fall back without accomplishing their object, having suffered a loss reported at some 500 or 600. Our extreme position on the right was at last accounts, within three miles of East Point and one and a half of the Macon Railroad. Sufficiently near to excite the apprehensions of the enemy and stimulate them to a vigilance which is proof against surprise. They occupy a very strong line of works on the arc of a circle extending around Atlanta, within the lines General Sherman has drawn about it. Between the two armies stretches a narrow belt of wooded and hilly ground, for which they are contending in a constant series of skirmishes. The enemy has a decided advantage in his fortifications and the greater facility of movement afforded by the interior position. Unless Hood is heavily reinforced, however, General Sherman's superiority in numbers should enable him ultimately to complete the investment of Atlanta. It is upon this question of reinforcement that success seems now to mainly depend. Every effort is being made by the Rebels to increase their force, and guns have been put into the hands of all the working details, their duties being entrusted to negroes. Negro drivers are also to take the place of the whites, who will be put into the ranks. This economy of men does not indicate that General Hood has been reinforced from the East, as is asserted. In the failure then of the succor expected from the trans-Mississippi Army, we do not see what he has to look for, except the militia of Georgia and its vicinity, to strengthen his army. According to a statement credited to General Hazen, Johnston's veterans, by his official report, June 25th, 1864, numbered 46,628 effective men of all arms, Wheeler's cavalry included. Since then they have lost in three assaults 20,000 men, and by capture 5,000 more. Allowing them 3,500 received from Mississippi, and 8,000 militia from the levy *en masse* in Georgia, and we have left but 25,000 veterans and 8,000 militia. They may have received something more than this by calling in outlying detachments, and the Rebel press assert that their army has been considerably strengthened of late.

Elated by their success in repelling the late raid on their communications, in which General Stoneman was captured, the Rebels are endeavoring to turn the tables upon General Sherman. On the 14th inst. the Rebel Major-General Wheeler, with a force of infantry and cavalry variously reported at from 1,700 to 5,000 men, appeared before Dalton, Ga., which was defended by a garrison of four hundred men under Colonel Seibold. Approaching the town in line of battle, General Wheeler demanded the surrender of the place in the following terms:—"To prevent the "effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the "immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces "under your command at this garrison." To which Colonel Seibold replied:—"I have been placed here "to defend the post, but not to surrender it. B. "Seibold, Commanding U. S. Forces."

On the receipt of this reply, an attack was made on the garrison, who retired into their defences where they succeeded in holding their position until the arrival of General Steedman with reinforcements, on Monday, the 15th, from Chattanooga, when the Rebels were forced to retreat after inflicting some slight damage to the railroad track near Dalton.

The Rebels are finding great cause for self-gratulation in the failure of the cavalry raid against the Macon road, which they hope will put an end to attempts to disturb their communications in this way. The miscarriage of the expedition is charged to the failure of the three columns sent out from different directions to unite as was expected. The enemy were thus able to overwhelm each in turn. General Stoneman, who was captured (not General McCook as stated), purposed to release the prisoners confined at Macon, but would have been unsuccessful in this, even if not captured, as they had been sent to Charleston on the day previous to his arrival. He succeeded in destroying near Macon eleven locomotives, and several trains with Quartermaster's and Commissary stores.

A new Rebel privateer, called the *Tallahassee*, commenced last week a career of destruction along our North Atlantic Coast. She is an iron steamer, of English build, schooner rigged, and has no yards or topmast and has lost her mainmast. She is a very long and narrow vessel, burns soft coal, and has about a hundred men on board, who are subject to the discipline and order of a man-of-war. It is said that she can make sixteen knots. Her armament consists of one pivot gun, three forward guns and one brass rifled gun, of large calibre, on the hurricane deck. Her captain is John Taylor Wood—an affable privateersman he is described to be—who writes C. S. N. after his name, and, though he says he dislikes the business, he serves his masters by playing sad havoc amongst our merchantmen. It is impossible, as yet, to say what number of vessels he has thus far captured; but we have authentic accounts of the loss of a large number. He declares that he took more than fifty in one week, and since that time he has not been idle. Some of the vessels—the most of them coasting schooners—are bonded, but by far the larger part are scuttled and destroyed. The impudent privateer came close to New York harbor, and in those busy waters made capture of six unfortunate craft, amongst them one of the New York pilot boats. Apprised of her depredations, the Navy Department promptly ordered the following named vessels to forthwith start in pursuit, viz.:—The *Juniata*, *Susquehanna*, *Eolus*, *Pontoosuc*, *Dumbarton* and *Tristam Shandy*; on the 13th, the *Moccasin*, *Aster*, *Yantic*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *Grand Gulf*; on the 15th, the *Dacotah* and *San Jacinto*. They all took different directions; but as yet we have no good news of the capture of the privateer to tell. At last accounts, the *Tallahassee* was said to have put into Halifax for coal—and sympathy.

To the brief record we elsewhere give of the services of the late Commander Craven, we would add here a few words expressive of our high appreciation of the manly character and fine professional skill of this gallant sailor. He found his death in a vessel whose sea-worthiness and capacity for defence he had seriously doubted from the moment he first put foot upon her deck, and of whose fate, if not of his own, he hazarded predictions before she had passed the first week of her first cruise. Commander Craven's objections to the Monitor class of vessels were the result, not of the conservative prejudices of a seaman who scouted at innovations, but of a careful and candid study of their advantages and disadvantages. He was always ready to give them credit for their real merits, but he distrusted the policy of hastily adopting them as the models of all our fleet of iron-clad ships of war. But, however the future may decide the iron-clad question, the Navy will not soon forget the Monitors which brought death to Rodgers and to Craven.

This journal loses in Commander Craven not only one of its frequent and most valued contributors, but also one of its firmest and most helpful friends. He was proud of his service, and was eager to aid in any undertaking that seemed to him likely to promote its interests and stimulate its zeal. The Navy contains no more devoted officer than it has lost in the Commander of the *Tecumseh*.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces as an important fact that an English mercantile house has ordered a ship of twelve hundred tons to be built at St. Nazaire. The *Moniteur* adds that French merchants formerly ordered ships to be built for them in England; but now the case is reversed.

The French Government, with its fondness for detail, after appointing a committee to report on the big guns of the *Kearsarge* and *Sacramento*, has now appointed another committee to report on the carriages on which the big guns are worked. Baron Didelot, Vice-Admiral, is president of this committee, as also of the first.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says officially that "a notable part of the French army in Mexico" is to be brought home this year, and in the enumeration of the regiments, battalions and companies which are to return in 1864, gives the impression that this "notable part" will consist of about 10,000 men. As for the rest of the army, circumstances will decide the time of their return.

The new English naval discipline bill which is passing through Parliament is a model of a bill, so far as its mechanism is concerned. All new clauses or new words altering the existing law are printed in italics; all words that are in the last act, but are omitted now, are printed with a line struck through them. There is dismissal from her Majesty's service with disgrace, forfeiture of pay and imprisonment not exceeding two years, and with or without hard labor and corporal punishment, for "being guilty of any profane oath, cursing, execration, drunkenness, uncleanness, or other scandalous action in derogation of God's honor, and corruption of good manners."

The *Gazette de la Croix* says that, in the artillery trials which took place on the 14th of June at Berlin, in presence of the King, the objects fired upon were six plated targets, 15 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4½ thick. Seven shots were fired with rifled guns at 1,250 paces, and eight at 625 paces, or half the distance. The projectiles in the former case weighed 120 pounds, in the latter, 55—all being steel-pointed and cone shaped. Of these 15 projectiles, 13 were stuck into the plates, but not one entirely pierced them. Two of the projectiles rebounded. It was reported that the plates furnished by the French house, Petin, Goudet & Co., made the best resistance. These are the plates with which the iron frigates *Gloire*, *Magenta*, and *Solferino*, of the French navy, are clad. No balls entered more than 2½ inches into the plates. The new French projectiles bore off the palm in this respect, also. At our latest advices, there was to be another trial, in which the heavier guns were to be fired at the shorter distance, in order to see which would gain the day, the plate or the projectile.

Our readers have already been informed of the contract made by the Milwall Iron Company, to furnish to the Russian Government heavy plates of an enormous size, to be used in the construction of an iron fort at Cronstadt. The *Journal des Sciences Militaires* says that the first operation of forging these plates succeeded to perfection, in presence of a large number of visitors. For several years, the various military authorities of Europe have been solicited to substitute iron for granite in the construction of forts. But no real progress was made in this direction until the success of the Monitors at sea disclosed a similar impregnability of iron against artillery on land. The Belgian government has long had a contract with Brown & Co, of Sheffield, for plates of metal of great thickness, destined to the fortifications of Antwerp, and some of these are already, we believe, applied to their use. The *Journal* says that the enormous advantages which metal possesses over stone, not only in point of solidity, but also in permitting the reduction of embrasures to an opening hardly greater than the mouth of a cannon, have been frequently stated by scientific observers. But the great difficulty was in the impossibility of manufacturing masses of iron large enough. The experience acquired in making iron clad vessels has now overcome that difficulty, and the work of plating forts, which was formerly considered impossible, is going on with rapidity. The experiments of the Milwall Company, however, were regarded with some anxiety, because conducted on a greater scale than any similar preceding operations. Each one of the iron masses weighed six tons. And the labor of procuring equal strength and perfection throughout the mass, and to roll the plates properly, was not a slight one. The furnaces, says the *Journal*, had been opened three hours, and the immense masses of metal carried in on a truck of iron, were heated to a blinding brilliancy, and raised the temperature of the manufactory to a degree which seemed absolutely insupportable. At once the workmen, veiling their faces as well as possible, began to sweep off the impurities with large furze brooms, soaked in water. These latter blazed up like torches the moment they came in contact with the immense mass of fire. Then it was left to cool, and rollers, moved by the largest wheels in the United Kingdom, weighing more than a hundred tons, and more than forty feet in diameter, were ready to give the required shape. This was the critical moment. The rollers paused an instant, but finally moved sluggishly on amid the joyous cries of the workmen.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS FROM QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

General Orders No. 31

The following memorandum of orders and instructions during the month of July, 1864, is published for the information of officers in the Quartermaster's Department:—

M. C. Meigs,
Brevet Major-General, Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Captain A. S. Flagg, to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 225, Adjutant-General's office, July 1, 1864.

Captain James S Van Patten [To General Allen.] To report in person without delay to Brigadier General Allen, Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general military division of the Mississippi, for assignment to duty. Special Orders, No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 4, 1864.

Captain L. Cass Forsyth [To General Allen.] Relieved from duty in the Cavalry Bureau at St. Louis, Missouri. To report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general military division of the Mississippi, for assignment to duty to relieve Captain W. F. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 6, 1864.

Captain James Gall [To commanding general Army of the Potomac.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 6, 1864.

Captain R. A. McCormick [To Army of the Cumberland.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 4, 1864.

Captain Jacob Mahler [To visit Washington.] Permission granted to visit Washington, D. C., on public business. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 6, 1864.

The following officers will report at once by letter to the commanding general and in person to the Chief Quartermaster Army of the Cumberland for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 6, 1864:—

Captain Leander A Poor, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers.
Captain Richard Carter, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers.
Captain J. J. Hooper, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers.

Captain J. G. C. Lee, leave of absence granted for ten days. Special Orders No. 227, Adjutant-General's office, July 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster 6th Army corps [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] To report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, for temporary inspection duty. Special Orders No. 226, Adjutant-General's office, July 2, 1864

Captain Arthur Edwards [To Colonel Parsons.] To report in person without delay to Colonel L. B. Parsons, Superintendent Western River Transportation at St Louis, Missouri, for special service in connection with supply of steamers on the upper Arkansas. Special Orders No. 229, Adjutant-General's office, July 7, 1864.

Captain George H. Clemons [To Colonel McCallum.] To report at once by letter to Colonel D C. McCallum, General Manager U. S Military Railroads, and in person to Captain John C Crane, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 229, Adjutant-General's office, July 7, 1864.

The following named persons appointed A. Q. M. United States volunteers, never having accepted their appointments as such, their appointments are, by direction of the President, revoked:—

Richard F. Vandevoor, appointed April 21, 1862.
William H. Martin, Appointed July 14, 1862.
Robert McLeod, Appointed November 26, 1862.
Octavius Waters, appointed February 19, 1863
Richard A. Pierce, appointed February 10, 1863.
James Kimball, appointed March 14, 1863.
Gerard Bauker, appointed July 3, 1863. Special Orders No. 229, Adjutant General's office, July 7, 1864.

Thomas Darr [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect July 7, 1864. Special Orders No. 229, Adjutant-General's office.

Captain B. J. Van Valkenberg [To Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson.] To report in person without delay to Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Sen. and Supervising Quartermaster at Nashville, Tennessee, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain D. W. H. Day [To 23d Army corps.] To report at once by letter to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster 23d Army corps, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 237, July 14, 1864.

Captain B. F Kelley, Jr. [To Department West Virginia.] To report at once by letter to the commanding general and in person to the Chief Quartermaster Department West Virginia, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 237, Adjutant-General's office, July 14, 1864

Captain A. Kingsbury [To Department Tennessee.] To report at once by letter to the commanding general and to Lieutenant-Colonel J. D Bingham, Chief Quartermaster Department of Tennessee, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 237, Adjutant-General's office, July 14 1864.

Captain A. J. Lloyd [To Department Missouri] To report by letter to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Department Missouri, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain C. L. Gorton [To Department of Kansas.] To report in person to the Chief Quartermaster Department Kansas and by letter to the commanding general of the Department, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain E. J. Farnum [To Department Cumberland.] Relieved from duty at Chicago, Ill., to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 236, Adjutant-General's office, July 13, 1864.

Captain T. R. Dudley [To Inspector of Artillery, Washington, D. C.] Relieved from duty in Department of the Cumberland, to report at once by telegraph for duty to the Inspector of Artillery in this city. Special Orders No. 232, Adjutant-General's office, July 9, 1864.

Captain Austin C. Woolfolk [Appointment revoked.] Appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, is by direction of the President revoked July 14, 1864. Special Orders No. 240, Adjutant-General's office, July 16, 1864

Captain L. H. Pierce, by direction of the President, assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster 9th Army corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, from June 15, 1864. Special Orders No. 235, Adjutant-General's office, June 15, 1864.

Captain Charles I. Buckley, leave of absence extended 20 days. Special Orders No. 230, Adjutant-General's office, July 16, 1864.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 238, Adjutant-General's office, July 16 1864:—

Captain Henry C Rogers July 12, 1864.
Captain Simon Perkins, July 12, 1864.

The following officers will report in person without delay to General Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, depot of Washington, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 244, Adjutant-General's office, July 21, 1864:—

Captains J. G. Payne and R. S Lacey.

Captain A C Woolfolk [Revocation of appointment annulled.] So much of paragraph 20 of Special Orders No. 240, dated July 16, 1864, as revoked his appointment as Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is by direction of the President annulled. Special Orders No. 245, Adjutant-General's office, July 25, 1864.

Captain F. O. Sawyer [To Department Virginia and North Carolina.] To report by letter to the commanding general Department Virginia and North Carolina and to the Chief Quartermaster 18th Army corps, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 248, Adjutant-General's office, July 25, 1864.

Captain R. Brinkerhoff [To Pittsburgh, Pa.] Relieved from duty at Augusta, Me., to report in person without delay to Colonel O. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Pittsburgh, Penn., for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 261, Adjutant-General's office, July 27, 1864.

Captain Greenberry L. Fort [Chief Quartermaster 16th Army corps.] Assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster 16th Army corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from July 21 1864. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General's office, July 27, 1864.

Captain T. R. Dudley [To Huntsville, Ala.] So much of Special Orders No. 232, Adjutant-General office, as directed him to report to Inspector of Artillery in this city is revoked, to at once return to Huntsville, Ala., and settle the business with which he has been charged, at the completion of which to report in person to the Quartermaster-General. Special Orders No. 253, paragraph 36, Adjutant-General's office, July 29, 1864.

Captain G. A. Whittemore [To Augusta, Me.] To report at once by letter without delay to the commanding general Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Augusta, Me. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General's office, July 27, 1864.

Captain E Giesy [To Chief Quartermaster Army of Cumberland.] To report by letter without delay to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Army of Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General office, July 27, 1864.

SUPPLIES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1864.

First—By direction of the Secretary of War, it is ordered that hereafter no supplies of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when near relatives will be permitted to send them such articles of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, to whose care they will in all cases be addressed. Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the post where they are confined. Outer garments must be of gray or dark mixed color and of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of under clothing will be allowed.

Second—It is further ordered that sutlers at military prisons shall be permitted to sell to prisoners only the following articles, viz.:—Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, combs, soap, tooth brushes, hair brushes, clothes brushes, scissors, thread and needles, handkerchiefs, towels and pocket looking-glasses.

Third—This order will not be understood as prohibiting prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles, not contraband, from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag of truce boat or by any other authorized channel, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their relatives and friend in the loyal States.

W. Hoffman,
Colonel Third United States Infantry, Commanding General of Prisoners.

OPINIONS ON QUESTIONS OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
August 6th, 1864.

Circular.

I. The following communication from the Bureau of Military Justice is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Bureau of Military Justice,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

Major George G. Hastings, Acting Judge-Advocate Army of the Potomac—

Major:—Your communication of the 28th of July has been received at this Bureau.

The following opinions are respectfully returned in answer to your inquiries, *seriatim*.

Question I.—What increase of authority is given to Division Commanders by the Act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, known as the Guerrilla Bill?

Answer.—None except that they are now authorized to pardon or mitigate sentences of confinement in the penitentiary.

Question II.—Have Division Commanders the power to order military commissions, and if so, in what cases have they the power to carry into execution the sentences of such commission?

Answer.—They have the same power to convene military commissions and to enforce their sentences as they possess in regard to Courts-Martial.

Question III.—Have Division Commanders the power to order execution of sentences of confinement in the penitentiary, or at the Dry Tortugas, or in other Government prisons or fortifications?

Answer.—They have this power in each of the cases mentioned.

Question IV.—Where the sentence of a general Court-Martial or Military Commission, convened by a Division or Corps Commander, is confinement (at hard labor or otherwise) at such prison, penitentiary, fortification or place as the Commanding General, or the proper authority shall direct; who is the proper officer to designate the place of confinement, the Department or separate Army commander, or the officer who convened the Court or Commission?

Answer.—Any officer possessing the authority, is "the proper officer." The court should indicate their intention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. A. Hosmer,
Major and Judge-Advocate, Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

II. Paragraph III of General Orders No. 27, of March 14, 1863, from these Headquarters is so far modified as to allow the confirmation by officers reviewing the proceedings of Courts-Martial of sentences of confinement at the Dry Tortugas, and in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., for offences properly punishable by such confinement.

III. Judge-Advocates of Courts-Martial and reviewing officers will be careful to observe the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Orders No. 3, current series, from these Headquarters. In several recent instances the provisions of these paragraphs have been disregarded. A more careful observance by Courts and Judge Advocates of the instructions contained in General Court-Martial No. 12, current series, and General Orders No. 91, of September 10, 1863, from these Headquarters will be expected.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. Williams, A. A. G.

VULCANIZED LINEN WAGON COVERS.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington,
August 5, 1864.

Special Order No. 22.

A board of officers will convene on Saturday August 6, 1864 at 10 o'clock A.M., at the office of the Quartermaster-General, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the utility and propriety of purchasing Army wagon covers made of "vulcanized linen," of which a specimen transmitted by Messrs. Joseph Lee & Co., of Philadelphia, will be presented for the inspection of the board. The cost of the article compared with that of the cover at present used, as well as its quality, durability, and fitness for the purpose proposed, will be considered and reported upon.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, United States Vols., Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington;

Captain Alexander J. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army;

Captain James J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

M. C. Meigs,
Quartermaster-General, Brev. Maj.-Gen.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, July 28, 1864.

All officers connected with the Bureaus of the War Department are hereby instructed not to recognize the firm of John B. Murray & Co., bankers and brokers of New York, New York, in any business transactions.

The chiefs of bureaus will promulgate this order to their officers respectively.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AWAITING ORDERS.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.,
August 2, 1864.

Special Orders No. 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hatch having, in compliance with Special Orders No. 174, paragraph 11, Headquarters Department Gulf, June 2, 1864, reported to the Quartermaster-General, is hereby granted permission to proceed to Quincy, Illinois, to await further orders.

M. C. Meigs,
Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, Brev. Maj.-Gen.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL LOGAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1864.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I moved my command in position on the right of the Seventeenth Army corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th inst., and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, we were met by the rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced and lasted until about three o'clock in the afternoon. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy.

Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, but each time with like result. The most of the fighting occurred on Generals Harrow's and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brigadier-Generals Wood's, Harrow's and Smith's division commands are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assault.

My thanks are due to Major-Generals Blair and Dodge for sending me reinforcements at a time when they were much needed.

My losses are 50 killed, 439 wounded, and 63 missing; aggregate, 572. The division of General Harrow captured five battle flags. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured. One hundred and six prisoners were captured, exclusive of 73 wounded, who have been removed to hospitals, and are being taken care of by our surgeons.

Five hundred and sixty five rebels up to this time have been buried, and about two hundred are supposed to be yet unburied.

Large numbers were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight.

The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than six thousand or seven thousand.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel WM. T. CLARK, Asst Adj-Gen.

Endorsement

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA, July 20, 1864.

In forwarding the within report I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle. The general commanding the Fifteenth Army corps, though ill and much worn, was indefatigable, and the success of the day is as much attributable to him as to any one man. His officers, and in fact all the officers of this army, that commanded my observation, co-operated promptly and heartily with him.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMANDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 240.

1. The Middle Department, and the Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna, and of West Virginia, will constitute the Middle Military Division

2. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned by the President to the temporary command of the Middle Military Division.

3 The part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River is transferred to the Department of the Ohio. The State of Kentucky will constitute a Military District of that Department.

4 Brevet Major-General S. G. Burbridge is assigned by the President to the command of the Military District of Kentucky, with his brevet rank, and is authorized to exercise, under Major-General Schofield's direction, all the powers of a Commander of a Department which are not required by law to be exercised by such Departmental Commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RESIGNATIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 100.

In accordance with orders from the Headquarters Military Division of the West Mississippi, no resignations of medical officers serving within the limits of this Department will be accepted, except by reason of incompetency or disability from sickness, and in those cases only after an examination and recommendation has been made by a board of medical officers

By command of Major-General Banks.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 9, 1864.

General Orders No. 241.

Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army corps, according to his brevet rank, vice Major-General Palmer, relieved at his own request.

By order of the President of the United States:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending August 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Jones, 2d California volunteer cavalry, to date August 5, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for undue and gross familiarity with the enlisted men of his command; authorizing the trading away, by men of his command, government horses; neglecting to take up and account for, on his returns, three government horses in his possession, one of which he retained and used as a private horse; neglecting to charge an enlisted man, as required by army regulations, for a government pistol; and general neglect of duty.

Additional Paymaster George P. Folsom, U. S. Vols., to date August 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William G. Anderson, Adjutant 4th Indiana cavalry, to date July 11, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

Lieutenant Horace K. Stille, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date July 30th, 1864, for desertion.

Lieutenant M. H. Preston, 3d Delaware Vols., to date July 30, 1864, for absence without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant Amesley B. Smith, 10th New York cavalry, to date July 29, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, breach of arrest, and attempting to purloin from a government stable a saddle and bridle belonging to an officer.

The order heretofore issued accepting the resignation of Captain A. J. Vidal, partisan rangers, has been revoked, and he has been dismissed, to date August 4, 1864, for desertion.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—

Captain Carl Von Heintze, 5th United States colored troops, for worthlessness and cowardice.

First Lieutenant William P. Miner, 13th Connecticut Vols., to date July 16, 1864, for absenting himself from his guard without permission from proper authority, for breach of arrest, and for being grossly drunk in the field, in camp, and in the city of New Orleans.

Second Lieutenant Charles L Francis, 65th U. S. colored infantry, he having tendered his resignation in consequence of inexperience and incompetency.

DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been approved:—

First Lieutenant John M. Sharp, 145th New York Vols., to date July 29, 1864, for, after having been arrested upon charges of cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy, breaking his arrest, and leaving for his home, without trying to get a certificate of physical disability upon which to ground a resignation.

Second Lieutenant Z. C. Robinson, 3d New York cavalry, to date July 25, 1864, for a wilful violation of General Orders No. 122, current series, thereby attempting to secure his discharge from the service after the same had been refused.

MUSTERED OUT.

First Lieutenant Joseph T. Fearing, of Smith's independent cavalry company, Maryland volunteers, has been mustered out and discharged the service of the United States, to date August 1, 1864, upon charges preferred by his superior officer, and forwarded through his commanding general, for violation of the 8th and 24th articles of war, and other conduct showing him to be unfit for the position of an officer.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

By direction of the President, Captain Edward L. Harts, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army, to date July 29, 1864.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant Howard J. Webber, 50th Indiana Vols. has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date February 1, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty:—

Captain Frank B. M. Bonsall, 28th Pennsylvania Vols., provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

Second Lieutenant Frank Reynolds, 1st United States artillery.

Captain Daniel D. T. Gordon, Assistant Quartermaster United States volunteers, dismissed by sentence of a General Court-Martial, has been restored to his former rank in the service.

SENTENCE DISAPPROVED.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of a General Court-Martial in the case of Second Lieutenant Charles Wood, 33th Wisconsin Vols, has been disapproved, the records failing to show the offence of which he was convicted, and he will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The residue of the sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant J. S Walter, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, has been remitted, on the ground of his bravery and former good conduct, without remitting forfeiture of pay during imprisonment, and he has been restored to his commission in his regiment.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 8, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Herman Steinleker, 80th Illinois Vols.

Second Lieutenant G. A. Rogers, 5th Massachusetts Cavalry.

First Lieutenant James W. Crawford, 2d battalion Veteran Reserve Corps.

Captain Edward Winne, 77th New York Vols.

First Lieutenant Hubert Ambruster, 3d New Jersey Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Patrick S. Early, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Absence from hospital at Annapolis, Md., without proper authority, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Thomas P. Norman, 69th Pennsylvania Vols.

Captain George B. Chalmer, 63d Pennsylvania Vols.

First Lieutenant Thomas A. McLaughlin, 102d Pennsylvania Vols.

First Lieutenant William A. Kennedy, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

First Lieutenant James O'Connell, 170th New York Vols.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Captain William Channel, Co. D, 7th Rhode Island Vols., for misconduct in the presence of the enemy and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain James Blaisdell, Co. H, 9th New Hampshire, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Judson Knickerbocker, 14th New York Artillery, for cowardice.

Captain D. B. Kaufman, 48th Pennsylvania Vols, for gross conduct before the enemy.

Second Lieutenant George S. Wilkes, 180th New York Vols., and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due him, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Mayo, 8th unattached company heavy artillery, Massachusetts Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain Joseph J Ladd, 8th New Hampshire Vols., for speaking disrespectfully of his commanding officer.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Johnson, U. S. Vols., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Remitted and commuted to a reprimand in general orders.

TO BE DISHONORABLY DISMISSED

First Lieutenant Alfred Graff, Co. G, 143d Pennsylvania Vols, to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances accruing to him as an officer from and after the 8th day of May, 1864, and that the crime, name, place of abode and punishment of the accused be published in the newspapers in and about the camp and of the State of Pennsylvania, the State from whence the accused came and where he usually resides, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Joseph Cogan, battery H, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Light Artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Captain F. W. Hartt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Vols, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due, for knowingly and wilfully defrauding the government of the United States

TO BE CASHIERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard E. Cross, 5th New Hampshire Vols., for disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant John Q. Adams, 30th U. S. colored troops, with loss of all pay and allowances for disobedience of orders, violation of the 44th and 50th articles of war and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant William Thomas, Co. D, 2d Maryland Veteran Vols., with loss of all pay and allowances, to be for ever disqualified for holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States, to be confined at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, or such other government work as the general commanding may direct, for the term of one year, for absence without leave and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant John Hoy, Co. E, 179th New York Vols, for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and breach of arrest.

OTHER SENTENCES.

First Lieutenant J. W. Glase, 104th Pennsylvania Vols., to be reprimanded in general orders by the Major-General commanding the Department of the South, for using reproachful and provoking speech to a soldier.

Samuel S. Smoot, a contractor for supplies for the Army, to pay to the United States a fine of $10 000 and be confined in such place as the Secretary of War may designate until such fine be paid, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed three years.

NAVY GAZETTE.

THANKS TO REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 15, 1864.

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 5th instant, stating that you had on the morning of that day entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering and overcoming the rebel fleet, I had the satisfaction to receive this day. Some preliminary account of your operations had previously reached us through rebel channels.

Again it is my pleasure and my duty to congratulate you and your brave associates on an achievement unequalled in our service by any other commander, and only surpassed by that unparalleled naval triumph of the squadron under your command in the Spring of 1862, when, proceeding up the Mississippi, you passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and overcoming all obstructions, captured New Orleans, and restored unobstructed navigation to the commercial emporium of the great central valley of the Union. The Bay of Mobile was not only fortified and guarded by forts and batteries on the shore, and by submerged obstructions; but the rebels had also collected there a formidable fleet, commanded by their highest naval officer, a former captain in the Union Navy, who, false to the government and the Union, had deserted his country in the hour of peril, and levelled his guns against the flag which it was his duty to have defended.

The possession of Mobile Bay, which you have acquired, closes the illicit traffic which have been carried on by running the blockade in that part of the Gulf, and gives point and value to the success you have achieved.

Great results in war are seldom attained without great risks, and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster. The loss of the gallant Craven and his brave companions, with the *Tecumseh*, a vessel that was impenetrable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard. While the nation awards cheerful honors to the living, she will ever hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the gallant and lamented dead, who periled their lives for their country and died in her cause.

To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron, who participated in this great achievement, the department tenders its thanks and those of the government and country.

Very respectfully, &c.,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, Commanding, &c.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 5, 1864

SIR:—I have the honor to report to the Department, that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines and encountering the rebel ram *Tennessee* and gunboats of the enemy, viz, *Selma*, *Morgan* and *Gaines*.

The attacking fleet was under way by 5:45 A.M., in the following order:—The *Brooklyn*, with the *Octorora* on her port side; *Hartford*, with the *Metacomet*; *Richmond*, with the *Port Royal*; *Lackawanna*, with the *Seminole*; *Monongahela*, with the *Tecumseh*; *Ossipee*, with the *Itasca*; and the *Oneida* with the *Galena*. On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads. The wind was light from the southwest, and the sky cloudy, with very little sun. Fort Morgan opened upon us at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock, and soon after this the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel, there was some difficulty ahead, and the *Hartford* passed on ahead of the *Brooklyn*. At 40 minutes past 7 the monitor *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly and carrying down with her all the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the *Metacomet*, which was alongside of me.

The *Hartford* had passed the forts before 8 o'clock, and finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the *Selma* she succeeding in capturing. All the vessels had passed the forts by half-past eight, but the rebel ram *Tennessee* was still apparently uninjured in our rear. A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed. The *Monongahela* was the first that struck her, and though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The *Lackawanna* also struck her, but ineffectually. The flag-ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured into her a whole port broadside of solid nine-inch shot, and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than 12 feet. The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the *Hartford* and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when at 10 A. M. she surrendered. The rest of the rebel fleet, viz, the *Morgan* and the *Gaines*, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated. Having had many of my own men wounded, and the surgeon of the *Tennessee* being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer at Fort Morgan, Brigadier-General Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of my own vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing which she did not take out. General Page consented and the *Metacomet* was dispatched.

The list of casualties on our part, as far as yet ascertained, is as follows:

Flag-ship *Hartford*—Nineteen killed; twenty-three wounded.
Brooklyn—Nine killed; twenty-two wounded.
Lackawana—Four killed; two wounded.
Oneida—Seven killed; twenty-three wounded.
Monongahela—Six wounded.
Metacomet—One killed; two wounded.
Ossipee—One killed; seven wounded.
Galena—One wounded.
Richmond—Two wounded.
In all forty one killed, and eighty-eight wounded

On the rebel ram *Tennessee* were captured twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men. The following is a list of the officers:—Admiral F. Buchanan; Commander, G. D Johnson, Lieutenants, Wm. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, E. J. McDermett; Masters, J. R. DeMoley; H. W. Perrin; Fleet Surgeon, D. B Conrad; Assistant Surgeon, B. C. Bowles; Engineers, G. D. Lening, J. O'Connell, John Hays, O. Benson, W. B. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H Cohen; Master's Mates, Forrest, Beebe and Carter.

On the *Selma* were taken ninety officers and men. Of the officers I have only heard the names of two, viz.:—Commander Peter H Murphy, and Lieutenant and Executive Officer J. H. Comstock. The latter was killed.

I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is a list of the killed on the flag-ship *Hartford*:

David Morrow, William Osgood, Thos Baine, Benjamin Harper, Wm. Clark, Chas. Schaffer, Frank Stillwell, Geo Walker, John C. Scott, Thos. Wilde, Wm Smith, Wm. Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Lewis McLane, Peter Duncan, Thos. Baines, Thos. Stanton, and Smith and Camel

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Adams; Engineer McEwen; Master's Mate R. P. Herrick; Acting Ensign W. H. Aegenbotham, since dead; Theo. Wilder Venner, Adolphus Pulle, Hiram Elder, R Dumphrey, Wm. Thompson, E. Johnson, Walter Lloyd M Forbes, Wm. Stanley, C. Stevenson, F. Campbell, Wm. Doyle, August Simmons, Peter Pitts, Michael Faval, David Ortin, Wm. Trask, Chas. Dennis, Thomas O'Connell.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas A. Stephens, to await orders.

Commodore William Radford, to command the *New Ironsides*.

Lieutenant-Commander J N Miller, to the *New Ironsides*.

Boatswain William E. Leeds, to the *New Ironsides*.

Carpenter E. W. Barnicoat, to the *New Ironsides*.

Second Assistant Engineer George H. Riley, to examination at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher, to boiler experiment at the New York Navy Yard.

First Assistant Engineer William D Pendleton, to the East Gulf Squadron.

Captain John P. Gillies, to command receiving ship *North Carolina*, at New York.

Surgeon Edwin R. Denby, to the *North Carolina*.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cook, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Weaver, to command the *Chippewa*.

Second Assistant Engineer Sydney Albert, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, New York.

Paymaster Edward May, to special duty at Bureau of Provision and Clothing, Navy Department.

Third Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Sailmaker George T. Lozier, to the *New Ironsides*.

Surgeons B. R. Tinslar and G. R. B. Horner, to await orders.
Second Assistant Engineer William S. Cherry, to the *New Ironsides*.

DETACHED.

Commodore S. C. Rowan, from command of the *New Ironsides* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George E. Belknap, Lieutenants Henry D. Robeson and John J. Reed, Surgeon Marius Duvall, Boatswain Thomas Bennett, Carpenter Theodore H. Bishop, and Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, from the *New Ironsides* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Henry J. Blake, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Lieutenant Henry B. Rumsey, from the *Roanoke* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Carpenter John Rainbow, from special duty at St. Louis and a leave of absence.

Commander Roger N. Stembel, from command of Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered as agent for purchase of coal at Pittsburgh.

Commander E. R. Thompson, from command of the *North Carolina* and ordered to command Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.

Carpenter Theodore D. Wilson, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Puritan*.

Carpenter Henry M. Lowry, from special duty at New York and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Gunner John Webber, from the *St. Lawrence*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Walters, from the *Mingoe* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

First Assistant Engineer Henry S. Davis, from the *Pontoosuc* and ordered to the *Huron*.

Gunner James Thayer, from the New York Navy Yard and waiting orders.

Surgeon John S. Spear, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the *Oneida*.

Surgeon John V. Taylor, from the *Oneida* and ordered North.

Surgeon Edward Shippen, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Lieutenant George M. Brown, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Matthew Chalmers, of the *Catskill*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander J. P. Bankhead, to the command of the *Nereus* and to remain in command of the *Otsego*.

Commander J. C. Howell, to the command of the *Otsego* and to remain in command of the *Nereus*.

Lieutenant G. W. Sumner, to the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Second Assistant Engineers Nathan P. Towne and William J. Reid, to the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Clendaniel, to the *Louisiana*.
Acting Lieutenant E. Brodhead, to temporary duty at Naval Rendezvous, New York.
Acting Master William Fales, to the *New Ironsides*.
Acting Ensign Walter Pierce, to the *New Ironsides*.
Acting Master Curtis Redmond, to the *Susquehanna*.
Acting Ensign R. Pendlebury, to the *Glaucus*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Bailey Hascall, to the *North Carolina*.
Acting Ensign F. W. Towne, to the *Huron*.
Captain Master W. H. Mules, to the *Huron*.
Acting Ensign Marcus Baird, to the *Chippewa*.
Acting Ensign Charles A. Blanchard, to duty as Inspector of Bills, Navy Yard, Boston.
Acting Master Jacob M. Smalley, to the *Glaucus*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. McMillan, to the *Huron*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Croft, to the *General Price*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mates John E. Sweeney and Isaac F. Brown, to the *New Ironsides*.

DETACHED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Moyles, from the *Vanderbilt* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Brown, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Catskill*.

Acting Master H. P. Conner, from the *Orvetta* and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Acting Ensign A. P. Sampson, from the *Courier* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensign William Henderson, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Master H. Keeney, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry B. Brown, from the *Courier* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Master H. K. Lapham, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Taylor, from the *E. B. Hale* and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Myer, from the *Home* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. M. Brown, from the *Tioga* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. L. Turner, from the *Chocura* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Burner, from the *Tallahoosa* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Master's Mate Lewis Gealtse, from the *Courier* and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Sherwood, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James W. McLellan, from the *General Price* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign E. A. Snow, from the *Courier* and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

APPOINTMENTS.

David Taylor, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *J. N. Seymour*.

Charles Daugherty, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Benjamin F. Morey, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

Edward Kenney, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Henry W. Moore, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William T. Longee and Samuel S. Holt, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Lenapee*.

Nicholas G. Vandegrift and John M. Duncan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.

John B. McKiver and Henry Romain, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Warner Baldwin and George Greco, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Emanuel R. Davison, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Henry G. Furlar, Acting Master, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

William C. Bond, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *E. B. Hale*.

John Morris, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Huron*.

Hachador P. Darabedian, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Home*.

Theodore F. Burkit, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Huron*.

John Hardy, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Richmond Lamphur, and ordered to instruction at New York.

George Mortimer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Delos Everett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Arethusa*.

John T. Stars, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Moccasin*.

George T. Gibbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Aster*.

Joseph H. Cromwell and John N. Frost, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Anthony Higgins, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kanawha*.

Alfred Wilkinson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Elk*.

John McAuliffe, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Glasgow*.

A. A. Fransen, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Pawnee*.
Walter Walton, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Dai Ching*.
S. H. Maunder, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Midnight*.
David Lee, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Geranium*.
Thomas B. Huntington, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Henry C. Nields, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Metacomet*.
John Owens, Albert Melchert and Sands M. Lane, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction at New York.
William D. Giles and Samuel Gordon, Acting Master's Mates, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Ephraim R. Foster, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Sebago*.
Achilles Kalinski, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *J. P. Jackson*.
Levi T. Butler, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Antona*.
C. H. Thompson, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
James R. Wright, Cornelius A. Cooper and William H. Foulson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and Zachery Brickell, John A. Wilson, Thomas E. Ridgely and George Longwell, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Lieutenant James D. Daniels, of the *Vanderbilt*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Master Charles De Sevoise, of the *Roanoke*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign James Marthon, of the *Tennessee* to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign John K. Winn, of the *Commodore McDonough*, to Acting Master.

DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Jamison, of the *Louisiana*.
Acting Ensign and Pilot George M. Lawrence, of picket tug No. 3.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Melvin O. Stimson, of the *Commodore Hull*.
Acting Ensign George W. Cormer, of the *Brandywine*.
Acting Ensign George Riley, of the *Valley City*.
Acting Ensign Edwin S. Pratt, late of the *Courier* (lost).
Acting Master's Mate J. L. Dickinson, of the *Vandalia*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Prescott.
Acting Master Samuel B. Clark, of the *Wanderer*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Myer, of the *Home*.
Acting Master's Mate Charles F. Hatch, of the *Glide*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John S. Roake and Mark Derry.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Maxwell Pratt, of the *Lafayette*.
Acting Master's Mate Levi T. Butler, of the *Antona*.
Acting Master's Mate David Wagner, of the *Victory*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master William Fales, to the *New Ironsides* and ordered to the *Orvetta*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Ramsey, U. S. A., as Acting Medical Inspector, Department of the South.
Surgeon H. C. Hendrick 157th Pennsylvania Vols., as member of the Army Medical Board at Hilton Head, S. C.
Acting Assistant Surgeon A. M. Shew, U. S. A., as Examining Surgeon of Recruits, Hilton Head, S. C.
Surgeon D. J. McKibbin, U. S. A., as member of board for examination of enlisted men in hospitals in and around Philadelphia, for transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps.
Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. V., as Medical Director of General Gordon Granger's command.
Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Dunham, U. S. V., to St. James General Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Assistant Surgeon J. B. Petherbridge, U. S. V., to Marine General Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Surgeon W. H. Gobrecht, U. S. V., as Treasurer Officers' Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Frizell, U. S. A., as examining surgeon of colored recruits, Louisville, Ky.
Assistant Surgeon R. B. Brown, U. S. V., to artillery brigade 18th corps, Army Potomac.
Assistant Surgeon H. W. Davis, U. S. V., to Paducah, Ky.
Assistant Surgeon Rudolf Tauszky, U. S. V., as attending surgeon at Fort McRae, N. M.
Surgeon N. P. Rice, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge of Hammond Hospital, Beaufort, N. C.
Surgeon John M. Robinson, U. S. V., as medical director second infantry division, Department of West Virginia.
Assistant Surgeon John W. Fitzer, U. S. V., to Jefferson General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Assistant Surgeon F. Wolf, U. S. V., to artillery brigade 2d crops, Army of the Potomac.
Surgeon Frank Meacham, U. S. V., to general field hospital, Army of the Ohio, Marietta, Ga.
Surgeon G. F. French, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge 2d division general hospital, Rome, Ga.
Surgeon R. M. O. Jackson, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge general hospital No. 3, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Surgeon J. C. Whitehill, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Surgeon Zenas E. Bliss, U. S. V., to temporary duty as Medical Purveyor, Baltimore, Md.
Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. V., as medical director 3d separate brigade, 8th corps.
Surgeon J. H. Grove, U. S. V., as surgeon in charge general field hospital, Army of the Tennesse, Rome, Ga.
Assistant Surgeon E. O. Brown, 26th Kentucky Vols., as surgeon in charge military prison, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 10.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell, dated August 9, New Orleans, has just been received from Major-General Canby:—

"Fort Gaines with 56 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with its armament of 20 guns intact and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally, and was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point. Its armament of eighteen guns, is in condition for immediate service. General Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in forts Gaines and Powell."

A telegram from General Sheridan's command, dated August 14 at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that except Mosby's and White's guerrillas, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge; that Sheridan's trains are all up and that his Army is in due condition. General Sheridan, in a dispatch of the 11th inst., reports that the stories of plunder taken from Maryland by the Rebels, are all humbug. They have very little, just enough to subsist on, and no more, most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley. In another dispatch, dated the 12th of August, he says:—"General Early's train is a very small one, not exceeding 250 wagons, and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue."

The Department has received an unofficial report from Fortress Monroe, that movements were being made yesterday, in front of Petersburgh, but owing to the telegraph line being down no information has been received from headquarters.

The Department is without any intelligence from Atlanta.

The latest Rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile since the capture of Fort Gaines.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SIDE-WHEEL steamer *Pontoosuc*, 10, Captain Stevens, arrived at Portland on the 15th from Boston.

BARK *Daylight*, 7, arrived at Portland on the 15th, from Fortress Monroe.

U. S. FRIGATE *Macedonian*, and gunboat *Marblehead*, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst., on a cruise.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Mercury*, 2, is to be attached to the Potomac flotilla. She has arrived at Washington.

SIDE-wheel steamer *Ascutney*, 10, lately built at New York, has arrived at Washington to be subjected to some slight repairs.

ASSISTANT Secretary of the Navy Fox visited the Portsmouth Yard on Monday, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns.

ADMIRAL Simpson, of the Chilian Navy, has arrived in England, empowered to buy war vessels and order iron-clads.

THE U. S. war steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Falmouth on the 2d from Queenstown.

THE U. S. steamers *Wachusetts* and *Onward* were at Rio Janeiro July 8th.

THE steamer *Narragansett*, Commander S. B. Woodworth, sailed from San Francisco July 14, for Acapulco.

T. S. frigate *Sabine* was spoken on the 13th inst., 35 miles East of Sandy Hook, cruising.

GUNBOATS *Tristram Shandy*, *Dacotah* and *Dunbarton*, sailed from Charlestown Navy Yard on the 14th, in search of the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*.

THE U. S. schooner *America* came into Newport, R. I., on the 15th, from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*.

THE U. S. steamer *Miami* was in Newport harbor on the 18th. She lay in Holmes' Hole when the news reached her Sunday morning of the depredations of the *Tallahassee* on our coast, and she at once got up steam and started in pursuit, following on in her supposed track until she fell in with the wreck of the *Billow* and towed her in.

THE gunboat *Dunbarton* arrived at Newport on the 15th, from a cruise in search of the pirate *Tallahassee*. She sprung a leak while on the cruise, and came in to telegraph to Washington for instructions. The *Dunbarton* is an iron side-wheel steamer of about 600 tons, and was formerly a blockade runner. She carries four guns.

THE U. S. steamer *Wateree*, has at last been heard from. She arrived at Castro, a port on the Island of Chiloe, forty days from Montevideo. She had stopped in the Straits of Magellan to cut wood, and was hourly expected at Valparaiso when the steamer sailed. Among the passengers by the last steamer from New York, was Commander H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy, who comes to relieve Commodore Lanman in command of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Lancaster* (flagship). He will leave Panama by the steamer of the 9th inst., for Callao.

U. S. steamer *Merrimac*, Acting Volunteer lieutenant Wm. Budd sailed last Saturday from the lower quarantine, New York, for the coast of Labrador, for the purpose of destroying the yellow fever which the crew contracted in the Gulf recently. On her way to the northern latitude she will keep a sharp lookout for the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*, which is supposed to be operating somewhere in the track of homeward bound vessels from Europe. The *Merrimac* is to cruise until every trace of the epidemic is completely removed.

THE steamer *Niagara*, after taking in coal and provisions, left Liverpool on the 5th having arrived on the 3d. Her destination was unknown. The *Niagara* while lying in the Belgian port of Antwerp, was daily crowded with visitors, very much as was the case with the *Great Eastern* when she first arrived at New York. They even organized excursion trains from various points for this especial object, and many of the visitors have given descriptions of their voyage and of the vessel in the journals. Every one seems to be filled with wonder and admiration at everything they saw.

ON the 15th, the anniversary of the birthday of Napoleon III., the French frigate *Guerriere*, in Newport, R. I., harbor, was covered with flags and streamers, presenting a beautiful appearance. She had the American flag at the fore. The *Constitution* and the *Santee* United States frigates, honored the occasion by firing a national salute in the morning, and made a display of bunting, consisting of American flags at the main and mizen mastheads, and at the peak and the French flag at the fore. The salute was returned by the *Guerriere*. There was a grand ball on board the latter vessel in the afternoon, in honor of the day.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says:—A movement is on foot which, if successful, will secure to the Navy Yard in this city an extended portion of ground for its accommodation. It appears that for some time the Government has contemplated purchasing a portion of land between Front street and the Commissioners' line and using the ground for naval purposes in connection with the present Navy Yard property. Application has been made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the Secretary of the Navy for permission to purchase and hold this ground. The Committee on Federal relations have the subject under advisement, and a favorable report will be submitted in a few days. The immense amount of work now doing at the Yard renders its enlargement very desirable.

THE Navy Department has received information from Commander Geo. M. Colvocoresses, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, that on the 2d of August an expedition, composed of one hundred and fifteen seamen, marines and officers, headed by Commander Colvocoresses, captured twenty-six citizens who were holding a meeting at the court-house of McIntosh County, Ga., for the purpose of forming a coast-guard. The expedition also captured twenty-two horses and buggies, destroyed two bridges, and a large encampment which was intended for the coast-guard. This was accomplished in the day time, fifteen miles away from the boats and without the loss of a single man. The Department has also received intelligence from Lieutenant-Commander R. F. Swain, of the steamer *Potomska*, that an expedition from the *Potomska* destroyed two salt mines on a creek leading out of Black river, six miles from its mouth. The mines were completely destroyed, together with one hundred and fifty bushels of salt. When the expedition was returning they were fired upon by the rebels, who were in the marsh bordering the creek. The tide being very low in some places, the men had to drag the boats over the mud. We returned the fire of the enemy, our men being armed with Spencer rifles, and fired so rapidly that we succeeded in driving them off. The groans of their wounded were distinctly heard, and several of them were shot while retreating. Five of our men were wounded, one mortally.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

WE notice that C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at $2 00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

REDEMPTION OF

$946 700

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

PAYABLE SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New York, becoming due and payable September 1st, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$946,700

OF

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, August 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Thursday, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from September 1st, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Soldier's Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the Country.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 6, 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

C. H. CLARK, President.

NEW 7 3-10 LOAN.—Coupons, payable semi annually—in Lawful Money and payable in three years, or fundable into 5 20 Loan at par at that time—for sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
114 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

POPULAR, PATRIOTIC & HOME SONGS.

NEARLY 200 FOR 17 CENTS.

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK.

Containing all the best songs of the day, a large number of which, being copyrights, are not to be found in any other collection. Three parts. Price of each, 17 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

VETERANS! VETERANS!! VETERANS!!!—Volunteers ready to enlist for one, two or three years, either as companies, regiments, or individually, will receive the highest bounties paid in the United States, by communicating with the MERCHANTS', BANKERS AND GENERAL RECRUITING ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. All information promptly furnished. No delay after muster; money always ready.

Office, 428 Broadway, New York.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SAMPSON,
Capt. E. McNICHOL,
Authorised Agents.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S Notes, considers that it is payable in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5 20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS & BANKERS

throughout the country will doubtless

AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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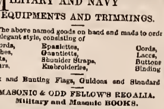

GREAT GUNS IN POWER—

SMALL REVOLVERS IN SIZE.

ELLIOT'S NEW REPEATERS are the most compact, effective, sure, reliable, safe and durable Revolvers in the world; use the large metallic cartridge, No. 32; are rapidly loaded and fired; conveniently carried in the vest; whole length five inches, mostly barrel; rifled, gain twist, &c., &c. Trade supplied.

ELLIOT ARMS CO.,
404 Broadway, New York.

MILITARY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords,	Epaulettes,	Cords,
Sashes,	Gauntletts,	Laces,
Belts,	Shoulder Straps,	Buttons
Spurs,	Embroideries,	Binding

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standard

MASONIC & ODD FELLOW'S REGALIA.
Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 8 Court st., Boston, Mass

THE CELEBRATED SWISS CIGARS

Manufactured By
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